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***Centaurea heywoodiana* (Asteraceae), a new species from the Nebrodi Mountains (NE-Sicily)**

Abstract

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A new endemic species of *Centaurea* is here described from the Nebrodi Mountains, in Sicily, and named *Centaurea heywoodiana*. Information on its morphology, distribution, ecology and taxonomic relationship is also provided.

Key words: endemism, Mediterranean flora, taxonomy, plant biodiversity, Nebrodi regional park, Italy.

Introduction

The native vascular flora of Sicily has been well explored in the past (Raimondo 1988) and the Sicilian territory is one of the well-known floristic territories among Italian and Mediterranean regions (Raimondo & al. 2005). However, not all of the regional territory was investigated with the same in-depth level. There are still some areas that have on average explored by scholars and among these, there is the extensive mountain area of the Nebrodi Mountains. This area has become the subject of considerable study only in recent decades by botanists of Catania University and by scholars who work, or have worked, in the botanical institution of Palermo University. About this, please refer to the taxonomic investigations of Raimondo & Schicchi (2004), Raimondo (2008), Marino & al. (2012) and Brullo & al. (2015).

Furthermore, investigations on new vegetation aspects of the same mountains allowed to acquire herbarium specimens, whose study provided us to identify a new taxon in the *Asteraceae* family. In this rich and complex family, some genera are still critical in Sicily, such as *Anthemis* L., *Hieracium* L., *Pilosella* Vaill., *Taraxacum* F. H. Wigg. and *Centaurea* L. Several taxa belonging to these genera have recently been described or rediscovery for the Sicilian flora: *Anthemis pignattiorum* (Guarino & al. 2013); *Hieracium pignattianum* (Raimondo & Di Gristina 2004), *H. madoniense* (Raimondo & Di Gristina 2007), *H. palidum* subsp. *aetnense* (Gottschlich & al. 2013), *H. hypochoeroides* subsp. *montis-scuderii*

(Di Gristina & al. 2013), *H. busambarensis* (Caldarella & al. 2014), *H. schmidtii* subsp. *nebrodenses* (Di Gristina & al. 2016a); *Pilosella hoppeana* subsp. *sicula* (Di Gristina & al. 2016b); *Taraxacum garbarianum* (Peruzzi & al. 2009); *Centaurea erycina* (Raimondo & Bancheva 2004), *C. saccensis* (Raimondo & al. 2004), *C. giardiniae* (Raimondo & Spadaro 2006), *C. sicana* (Raimondo & Spadaro 2008) and *C. aegusae* (Domina & al. 2017). Recent is also the finding in the north-west of the island of *Xeranthemum cylindraceum* Sm. (Costa & Di Gristina 2020).

The new taxon of the Nebrodi Mountains, described below, belongs to the genus *Centaurea*.

Centaurea heywoodiana Raimondo, Spadaro & Di Gristina **sp. nov.** (Fig. 1)

Type – *Holotypus*: Sicilia: Monti Nebrodi, Floresta, pendici sud orientali di Monte Musarra, nei luoghi aperti pascolati, su suolo argilloso-calcareo, 1081 m (s.l.m.), 37°51'39,45" N – 14°54'28,94" E, 27 luglio 2020, Raimondo (PAL-Gr) – *Isotypi* in FI and PAL.

Diagnosis. – *Planta perennis, caespitosa. Caulis obliquus, scaber, ramosus et praecipue bifidus ad apicem. Rami secundi ordinis ab primo dimidio caulis, etiam bifidi ad apicem. Folia viridi-glaucosa: folia rosularia pinnatisecta, folia caulina minora, pinnatifida vel hastata; folia apicis brevi, lineari, mucronata ad apicem. Capitula solitaria, minuta, numerosa; involucre ovatum; bractae inferiores ovatae-lanceolatae; bractae medianae ventricosae; appendices leviter exsertae, brunneae, fimbriatae. Flosculi purpurei. Fructus glaber, brunneus, minutus, subcostatus, et in longitudinem striatus.*

Description. – Perennial herbaceous plant, bushy, (20) 25–45 (50) cm high. Stems oblique, scabrid, branched and particularly bifurcated at the extremity (Fig. 2); second-order branches starting from the first half of the scape, inserted perpendicularly or at a maximum of 45°, also bifurcated at the end. Leaves glaucous green; basal leaves pinnatisect 7–10 cm, with oblong-lanceolate segments; cauline leaves from pinnatifid to astate, and progressively smaller (1.2–2 cm); apical leaves linear-lanceolate (0.5) 0.6–1 (1.2) cm, mucronate at apex. Capitula solitary; involucre ovoid (0,7) 0.8–1 (1.1) cm in diameter; lower bracts ovate-lanceolate, 5–7 × 3–4 mm; middle bracts ventricose, 8–10 × 1.2–1.5 mm; appendages dark brown, slight exserted, with 5–7 fimbriae on each side. Florets purple. Achenes brownish, glabrescent, 3–3.5 mm, slightly costate, longitudinally striped; pappus 1/3 long of the achene.

Biological form. – hemicyptophyte (H caesp).

Etymology. – The epithet of the name of the new Sicilian species recalls the surname of the illustrious Plant Scientist Vernon Hilton Heywood, professor emeritus of Botany at the University of Reading, co-editor of *Flora Europaea*, founding member of OPTIMA, and for many years, active component of the Executive Council of this Organization.

Phenology. – Flowering in July; fruiting from July to August.

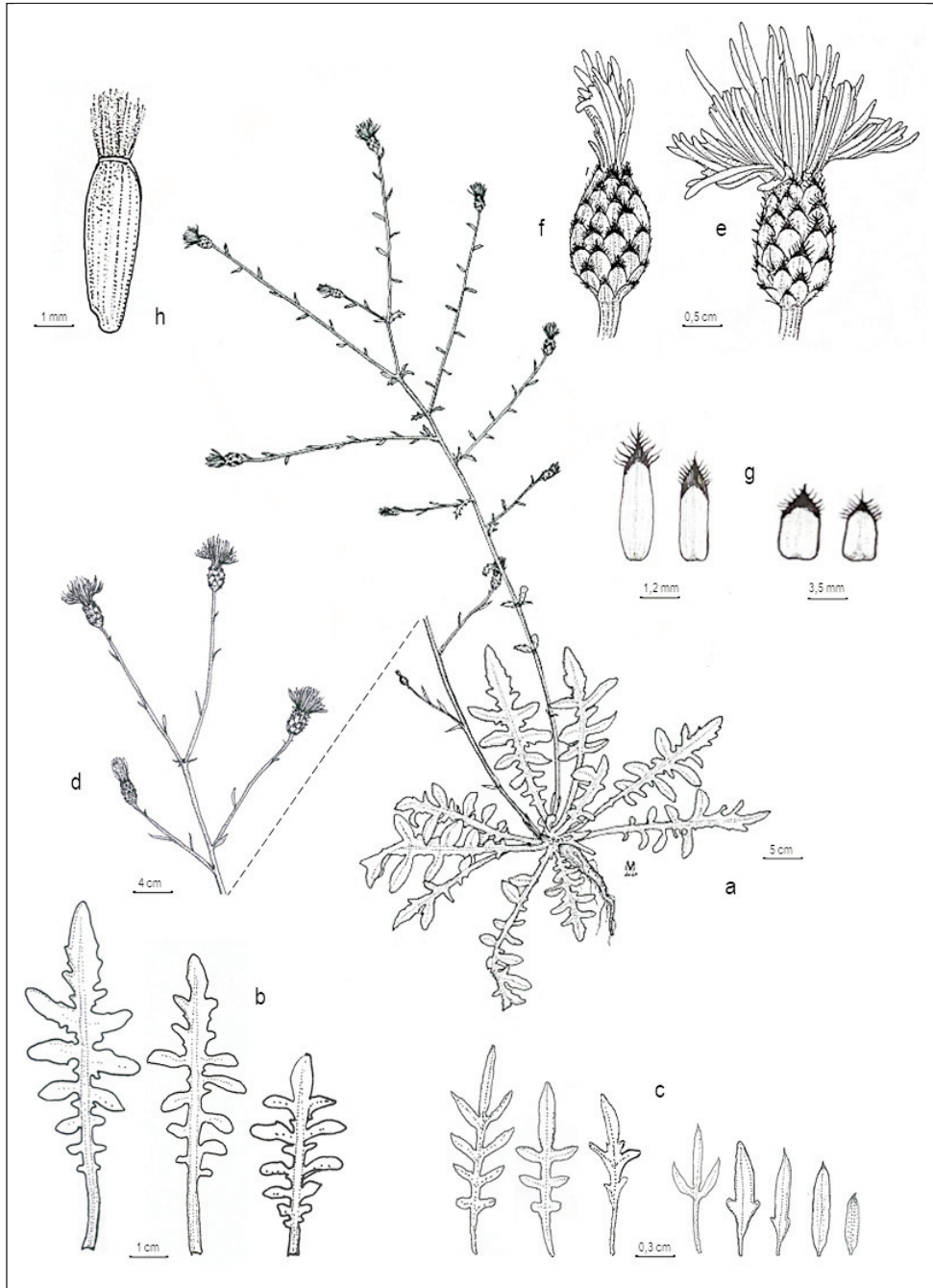


Fig. 1. Iconographic plate of *Centaurea heywoodiana*: a) plant; b) basal leaves; c) cauline (left) and apical leaves of the stem (right); d) particular of the bifurcated extremity of the stem; e) capitulum in flower; f) capitulum after flowering; g) external bracts of the capitulum; h) mature achene with pappus.



Fig. 2. Particular of the stem of *Centaurea heywoodiana*, branched and bifurcated at the extremity.

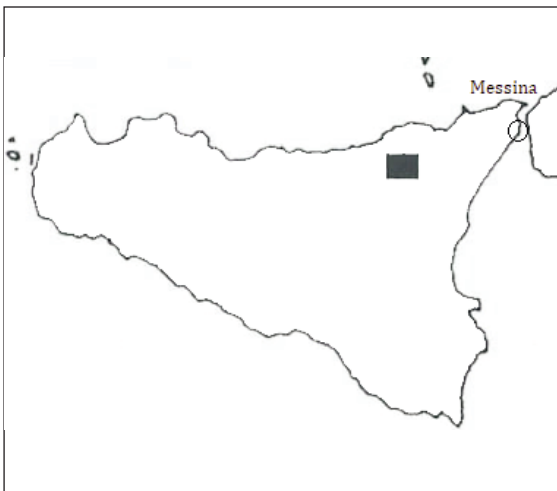


Fig. 3. Localization of the *locus classicus* of *Centaurea heywoodiana* in Sicily.

Distribution and ecology. – *Centaurea heywoodiana* occurs in the eastern sector of the Upper Nebrodi Mountains (see Domina & al. 2018), in Sicily (Fig. 3). As well as on the slopes of Monte Musarra (Floresta) (Fig. 4 a), the species also occurs in the clearings of the degraded *Quercus cerris* L. woods of the northern and western slopes, partly very steep, of the nearby Monte Colla (Fig. 4b). It is assumed that it can also be found in all carbonate soils (Fig. 5) above 1000 of altitude of the basins of the two rivers that originate in this area: the Alcantara and the Flascio rivers. Therefore, it is not a localized species, although its distribution area is always limited to a few hundred hectares.

The area that includes the *locus classicus* and the other nearby stations of *C. heywoodiana* falls within the potential space of deciduous oak forests of *Q. cerris* (*Quercetalia pubescenti-petraea* Klika 1933), which occupy extensive areas on the Nebrodi Mountains. In its habitat, *C. heywoodiana* grows together with *Dianthus siculus* C. Presl, *Thymus spinulosus* Ten., *Brachypodium pinnatum* (L.) P. Beauv., *Origanum vulgare* L., *Eryngium campestre* L., *Rosa canina* L., *R. montana* Chaix, *Sternbergia sicula* Tineo ex Guss., *Asphodelus ramosus* L. subsp. *ramosus*, *Clinopodium nepeta* (L.) Kuntze, *Trifolium ochroleucon* Huds., *Medicago lupulina* subsp. *cupaniana* Guss., *Plantago lanceolata* L., *Leontodon siculus* (Guss.) Nyman, *Carlina nebrodensis* Guss. ex DC., *Cirsium vallis-demonii* Lojac., *Reichardia picroides* (L.) Roth., *Bellis margaritaeifolia* Huter, Porta & Rigo, *Galium verum* L., *Asperula cynanchica* L., *Verbascum* sp., *Helianthemum* sp., *Allium* sp., ecc.



Fig. 4. The calcareous slopes of Monte Musarra, *locus classicus* of *Centaurea heywoodiana* (a); north-western slopes of Monte Colla where *Centaurea heywoodiana* also occurs (b).



Fig. 5. *Centaurea heywoodiana* in its calcareous habitat (eastern slopes of Monte Musarra).



Fig. 6. *Centaurea heywoodiana* in flowering (photo taken on 25.07.2020 by F.M. Raimondo): see the terminal cauline leaves, mucronate at apex.

Taxonomic remarks. – Compared to the Sicilian species of *Centaurea* sect. *Dissectae* (Hayek) Dostál, all with late spring flowering, *C. heywoodiana* is the only one to bloom in the middle of summer. Among all, it is a small plant, with linear and mucronate apical leaflets at the end. The capitula are very small and so is the achene. The basal leaves are short and never tomentose. For these characters it is close to *C. sicana* from the center of Sicily; the latter is distinguished by its erect and most scabrid stems, the much more developed cauline leaves, the larger capitula, the bracts with more numerous fimbriae and the longer achene. *C. heywoodiana* differs from *C. giardinae* of nearby Mount Etna, which instead of presents as a very vigorous plant, larger in size, with erect stems and undivided basal leaves; the apical ones never mucronate at the apex; larger capitula and a ribbed achene with short and thin hairs. Compared to *C. parlatoris* Heldr. and to *C. gussonei* Raimondo & Spadaro (*C. parlatoris* var. *tomentosa* Guss.), both species endemic to Sicily, the differences are even more marked: moreover, *C. gussonei* – reported for the Madonie and Peloritani Mountains to Mt Scuderi (Giardina & al. 2007) – is a more robust plant than *C. parlatoris* and it is entirely whitish-tomentose. Finally, for the apical leaves of the mucronate floral stem, the new species has similarities with *C. ambigua* Guss., a critical taxon whose presence in Sicily – although originally described from this island (Dostál 1976) – is excluded, and reported, instead, for the Italian peninsula (Greuter 2008; Bartolucci & al. 2018; Pignatti 2018).

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