

Taxonomy and nomenclature of *Senecio paludosus* (Compositae) in Europe

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European populations of *Senecio paludosus* can be classified into three subspecies: subsp. *paludosus*, subsp. *angustifolius* and subsp. *lanatus*. They differ in the indument of cauline leaves and achenes as well as in the shape of cauline leaves. Taxonomic conspectus and full synonymy is provided for each subspecies, including information on type specimens. Lectotypes are designated for ten names.

Key words: Asteraceae, Compositae, Europe, *Senecio paludosus*, taxonomy, lectotypification

Introduction

In our recent morphological and chorological study of *Senecio paludosus* we showed that three subspecies can be recognised in its European distribution area: *S. paludosus* subsp. *paludosus*, subsp. *angustifolius* and subsp. *lanatus* (Hodálová *et al.* 2002). They occupy their own, although partly overlapping, areas. *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *paludosus* as a more continental taxon was confirmed in northern, central and eastern Europe; subsp. *lanatus* occurs in central and eastern Europe, while subsp. *angustifolius*, being more oceanic, occurs in western and central parts of Europe. Detailed morphometric analyses confirmed their good morphological separation, and although intermediate types between subsp. *angustifolius* and subsp. *paludosus* occur (or even prevail) in certain areas, the existence of

three morphologically defined groups is beyond any doubts (Fig. 1; Hodálová *et al.* 2002).

As these three subspecies of *Senecio paludosus* have not been recognised in some local floras and identification keys (e.g. Pignatti 1982, Kerguélen 1993, Adler *et al.* 1994, Wisskirchen & Haeupler 1998), or neither in *Flora Europaea* (Chater & Walters 1976), it is useful to summarize taxonomic information on them. In this paper we present differential characters and detailed accounts for each subspecies, including full synonymy, nomenclatural types, representative specimens, and data on the distribution by countries. Lectotypes are designated for the names for which we were able to trace original material. Other names were assigned to synonymy according to descriptions and/or localities given in the protologues. Detailed distributions of these taxa, including the list of the speci-

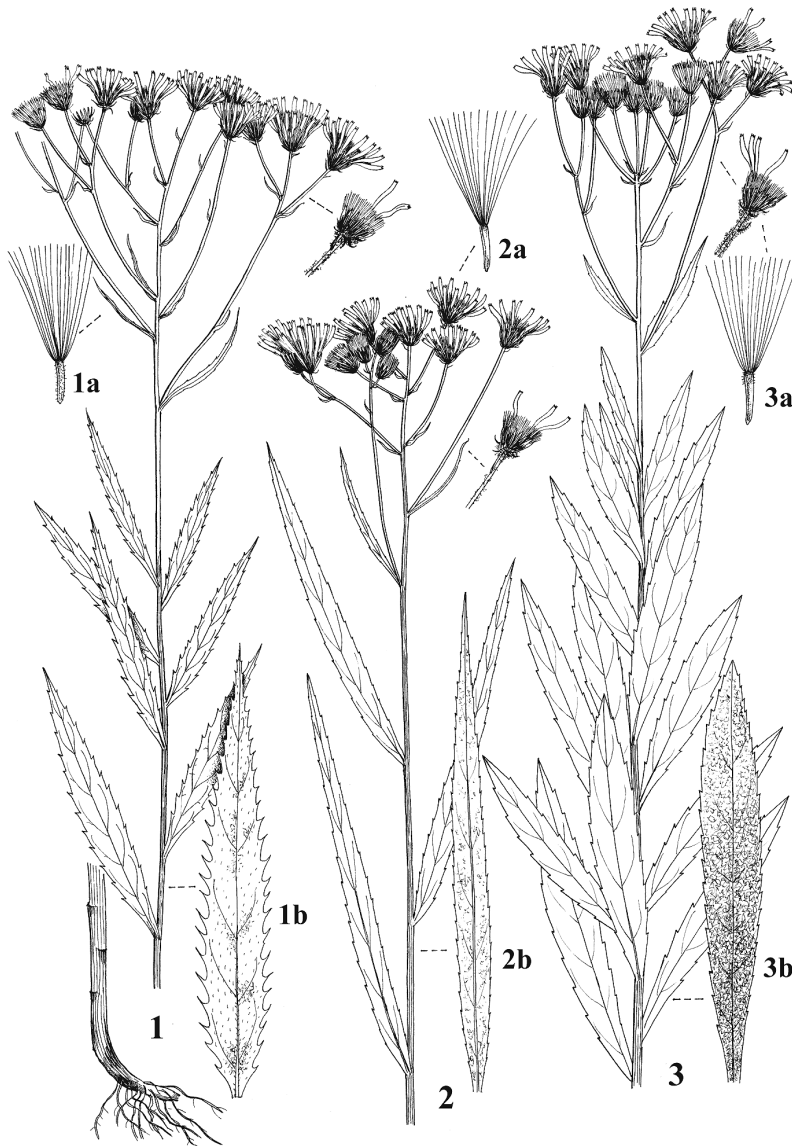


Fig. 1. — **1:** *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *paludosus*: Slovakia, Lúčky, 1937, without collector or number (SAV). — **2:** *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *angustifolius*: Italy, “Venetia, in palustribus secus flum. Mincio circa il Borghetto di Vallegio pr. Veronam, sol. calcar., 80–85 m a.s.l.”, 1886 *Rigo s.n.* (PR). — **3:** *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *lanatus*: Hungary, “In pratis campi Rákos”, 1900 *Lengel s.n.* (PR). — **3a:** Details of achenes. — **3b:** Indument of lower surface of leaves.

mens studied were given in our previous paper (Hodálová *et al.* 2002).

Material and methods

This taxonomic account is based on our own collections (deposited in BRNU and SAV), on material from several herbaria (BM, BP, BRA, BRNM, G, LY, M, MMI, PR, PRC, SAV, SLO, TO, TUB, W, WU, Z), and on the study of relevant literature. For each subspecies of *Senecio*

paludosus nomenclatural (homotypic) and taxonomic (heterotypic) synonyms are presented, as well as misidentifications and invalid names. Information from the protologues referring to the geographic origin (Ind. loc.), and data from type specimens labels (Type) are also included. When desirable, nomenclatural notes providing more detailed explanations are given. In defining “lanate” and “arachnoid” surfaces of leaves we follow Jackson (1953: pp. 32, 209) and Stearn (1995: p. 328). The main difference among these surfaces is that parts of epidermis are visible

though the meshes of the web formed by the hairs in the arachnoid surface, while the surface of leaves is completely covered by hairs in the lanate surface. Width of stem leaves includes teeth on leaf margin.

Taxonomic account

- Leaves hairy (mainly with short articulate hairs) or rarely glabrous beneath; achenes hairy on whole surface. Cauline leaves narrowly-ovate, elliptic, 1.2–2.3(–3.5) cm wide, narrowed or shortly petiolate at base, glabrous or sparsely arachnoid above
..... subsp. *paludosus*
- Leaves arachnoid beneath; achenes glabrous. Cauline leaves lanceolate, 0.7–1.2(–2.5) cm wide, semiamplexicaul or narrowed at base, sparsely arachnoid or glabrous above
..... subsp. *angustifolius*
(Plants intermediate between subsp. *paludosus* and subsp. *angustifolius* have leaves with an arachnoid (typical for subsp. *angustifolius*) or mixed (arachnoid with short articulate hairs on the same plants in a roughly equal amount) type of indument beneath, and achenes sparsely or rarely densely hairy on the whole surface (typical for subsp. *paludosus*)).
- Leaves lanate beneath; achenes hairy in upper part only. Cauline leaves narrowly-ovate, elliptic, 1.3–2.0(–3.5) cm wide, narrowed or shortly petiolate at base, densely or sparsely arachnoid above subsp. *lanatus*

Senecio paludosus L.

Sp. Pl. 2: 870. 1753. — Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Europae paludibus maritimis.” Lectotype (designated by Kadereit in Jarvis & Turland 1998: 366): LINN. 996.57!

Senecio paludosus subsp. *paludosus*

Senecio bohemicus Tausch, Syll. Ratisb. 2: 253. 1828. — *S. paludosus* subsp. *bohemicus* (Tausch) Čelak., Prodr. Fl. Böhmen 2: 242. 1873. — *Jacobaea kosteleckii* Opiz, Seznam: 54. 1852, *nom. illeg.* (Art. 52.1). — Ind. loc.: “Hab. ad stagna Bohemiae ad Liebitz (Dr. Mann).” Lectotype (des-

ignated by Holub 1962: 33, cf. Ott 1851: 20, *see* nomenclatural note 1): Aus Gräben um Liebitz, *Tausch Herb. Fl. Bohem. no. 815b* (PR 122710; isolectotype LE!)

Senecio paludosus var. *nudiuscula* Rchb. Fl. Germ. Excurs. 1(3): 245. 1831. — Ind. loc.: not given. Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus var. (β) *glabratus* W.D.J. Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. Helv. ed. 2., 1: 431. 1843. — Ind. loc.: “Hic in Bohemia et Styria, *S. bohemicus* Tausch pl. sel.” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 2): An Gräben an der Elbe bei Liebitz, *Tausch Plantae Selectae s.n.* (W!).

Senecio paludosus var. (α) *nudiusculus* Ledeb., Fl. Ross. 2: 639. 1845. — Ind. loc.: “Hab. in Rossia media [Livonia!].” Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus var. (β) *vulgaris* Ledeb., Fl. Ross. 2: 640. 1845. — Ind. loc.: “Hab. in Rossia (J. G. Gmel.) media [Petropoli (Gorter, Weinm.), Livonia! et Curonia! (Fleisch. et Lindem.)...] inque Sibiria (J. G. Gmel.) altaica: in deserto soongoro-kirghisico (Sievers).” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 3): Curonia, 1841 *Lindemann s.n.* (LE!).

Senecio paludosus var. (γ) *grandidens* Rupr., Bull. Phys. Math. Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg 12: 220. 1854. — Ind. loc.: “[Gouvernement St. Petersburg] Bei Scholtzcha”. Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus var. (β) *glabriuscula* DC., Prodr. 6: 353. 1837. — Ind. loc.: not given. Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus α *typicus* Rouy, Fl. France 8: 325. 1903, *nom. inval.* (Art. 24.3).

Senecio paludosus subsp. *tomentosus* auct. *non* Čelak., Prodr. Fl. Böhmen 2: 242. 1871; Holub Novit. Bot. Delect. Seminum Horti Bot. Univ. Carol. Prag. 1962: 31–32. 1962.

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES: (1) The lectotype of the name *Senecio bohemicus* was designated by Holub (1962: 33), referring to a specimen from the herbarium PR, “Tausch ... Exsikkaten-Sammlung Plantae Selectae ... Nr. 815b”. In the exsiccate series *Plantae Selectae* several specimens are identified as *S. bohemicus* (e.g., in W and PRC), but none of them bear any number. Moreover, part of the material in this series (e.g., one of two specimens in W) does not belong to *S. paludosus* subsp. *paludosus*, but to subsp. *angustifolius*. The number 815b, on the other hand, clearly refers to another of Tausch’s exsiccate series, namely *Herbarium Florae Bohemicae*. Therefore, we suppose that Holub (1962) cited the *Plantae Selectae* series by mistake, and intended to refer to a specimen from the *Herbarium Florae Bohemicae*. Our repeated search for the specimen selected by Holub (1962) was unsuccessful, and it seems that it is, at least for the time being, lost. Still, a duplicate of the lectotype is deposited in LE, which corresponds well to the original description by Tausch, and to our

current understanding of the name *S. bohemicus*. (2) Of the four specimens from the exsiccate series *Plantae Selectae* identified as *Senecio bohemicus* deposited in W, we selected the one which best matches with the original description of *Senecio paludosus* var. *glabratus*. (3) There is also another specimen which undoubtedly belongs to the original material of the name *Senecio paludosus* var. *vulgaris*, originating from the locality Jungfernhoff (Curonia) (1834 Fleischer LE).

EXSICCATES SEEN: Fl. Rom. Exs. no. 832c (W, Z); no. 832b (W, Z); no. 832 (BM, BRNU, P, PRC, SAV, W, Z); Samuelsson Pl. Suec. Exs. no. 1566 (BM, W); Pl. Graec. no. 38 (BM, W, Z); Hayek Fl. Stir. Exs. no. 198 (BM, BRNU, W, WU, Z); Gerb. Fl. SSSR no. 7046 (BM, M, W); Fries Herb. Norm. no. 33 (BM); Herb. Fl. Ingr. no. 332 (BM, W).

DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE: *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *paludosus* occurs in northern, central and eastern Europe (Sweden, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Russia). Its distribution extends eastwards to Siberia.

Senecio paludosus* subsp. *angustifolius Holub

Novit. Bot. Delect. Seminum Horti Bot. Univ. Carol. Prag. 1962: 30–31. 1962. — Ind. loc.: “Venetia, in palustribus secus flum. Mincio circa il Borghetto di Vallegio pr. Veronam, sol. calcar., 80–85 m, 10.VI.1886; leg. Rigo.” Holotype (Holub 1962: 31): Venetia, in palustribus secus flum. Mincio circa il Borghetto di Vallegio pr. Veronam, sol. calcar., 80–85 m, 10.VI.1886 Rigo s.n. (PR!).

Senecio immunitus Wallr., Erst. Beitr. Fl. Hercyn.: 278. 1840. — Ind. loc.: “[Hercynia] An den Rändern der Teiche und an Flüssen hier und da.” Type: not found.

Senecio munitus Wallr., Erst. Beitr. Fl. Hercyn.: 278. 1840. — Ind. loc.: “Auf feuchten Wiesen, zwischen Weiden am südlichen Harze stellenweise.” Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus var. *tomentosus* Evers, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 46: 77. 1896 non W.D.J. Koch 1843, *nom. illeg.* (Art. 53.1, 53.4). — Ind. loc.: “Etschthal, z. B. bei Aldeno.” Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus γ *subinteger* Rouy Fl. France 8: 326. 1903. — Ind. loc.: “Bords des rivières et des étangs, dans le nord-ouest, le nord l’est et le centre” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note): Praires des bords de la Vesle á Muizon près Reims, 28.VII.1872 Rouy 344 (LY!).

Senecio paludosus auct. non L.: Host, Fl. Austriac. 2: 476. 1831.

Senecio paludosus auct. non L.: Hess et al., Fl. Schweiz 3: 497. 1972.

Senecio paludosus auct. non L.: Pignatti, Fl. d’Italia 3: 125. 1982.

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTE: There are seven specimens in a folder labelled “*Senecio/S. subinteger* Rouy/*S. paludosus* p.p.” in the Rouy herbarium currently in LY, which apparently were cited in the protologue as “*S. subinteger* Rouy in herb. olim.” in synonymy. The specimen, which according to our opinion corresponds best to the protologue, was designated as a lectotype.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Pignatti, Fl. d’Italia 3: 124, 1982; Hess et al., Fl. Schweiz 3: 497, 1972; Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitt.-Eur. 6/2: 754, 1929.

EXSICCATES SEEN: Magnier Fl. Select. Exs. no. 2754 (P, W); no. 4044 (W) (ut *S. paludosus* L.); Exs. Genav. no. 97 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM, BRA, M, W); Fl. Gall. Germ. Exs. no. 1278 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (W); Fl. Olten. Exs. no. 750 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM, M, PRC, WU); Fiori et Béguinot Fl. Ital. Exs. ser. II, no. 1770 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM, SAV, WU, Z); Gandoger Fl. Gall. Exs. no. 87 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (PRC); Fl. Neerl. Exs. no. 609 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BRNU); Van Heurck et Martinis Herb. Pl. Rar. Crit. Belg. no. 331 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM, PRC); Billot Fl. Gall. Germ. Exs. no. 399 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM); Bickham Exs. Herb. no. 886 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM, SAV); Fl. Germ. Exs. Schlesw.-Holst. no. 1146 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (BM); Duffour Soc. Franç. Exs. no. 1317 (P); no. 3808 (P); no. 6651 (BM, Z); no. 7193 (P, Z) (ut *S. paludosus* L.); Soc. Dauphin. no. 1693 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (P, Z); Reichenbach Fl. Germ. Exs. no. 1332 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (P, W); Fl. Neerl. Exs. no. 434 (ut *S. paludosus* L.) (Z); Lhomme Herb. Fr. no. 2071 (P) (ut *S. paludosus* L.); Tuzson Fl. Exs. Pl. Hung. no. 343 (BP) (ut *S. paludosus* L.); Soc. Echang. Pl. Vasc. Eur. Occ. & Bas. Medit. no. 7081; no. 9852 (M) (ut *S. paludosus* L.); Soc. Echang. Pl. Vasc. Eur. Occ. & Bas. Medit. no. 15723; no. 17611 (M) (ut *S. paludosus* L.).

DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE: *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *angustifolius* was confirmed in western and central Europe (Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia).

Senecio paludosus* subsp. *paludosus **<=> *S. paludosus* subsp. *angustifolius***

Senecio riparius Wallr. Sched. Crit. 1: 482. 1822. — *Senecio paludosus* var. *riparius* (Wallr.) Weiss in Hallier & Wohlfarth, Syn. Deutschl. Schweiz. Fl. ed. 3, 2: 1492. 1897. — Ind. loc.: “Ad ripas Salae, in alnetis ad Bitterfeld et aliis procul dubio locis”. Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note): *Ex agro halensis*, 1812 Wallroth s.n. (PR!).

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTE: The cited specimen from PR undoubtedly originates from Wallroth’s herbarium. Apart from the label bearing the name *Senecio riparius*, locality and year, there

is another one, written by Wallroth, which bears the name “*Senecio riparius* W.”, as well as notes apparently related to the text of the protologue. Morphologically this specimen stands between *S. paludosus* subsp. *paludosus* and subsp. *angustifolius* and can not be unequivocally attributed to either of these two taxa.

TAXONOMICAL NOTE: Intermediate morphological types between *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *paludosus* and subsp. *angustifolius* occur scattered in the Netherlands, France, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Ukraine. Locally they can be more common than typical representatives of these subspecies. Their morphology was discussed in more detail by Hodálová *et al.* (2002). Such plants possess usually sparsely or rarely densely hairy achenes (typical for subsp. *paludosus*), and the leaves are either arachnoid (typical for subsp. *angustifolius*) or with a mixed type of indument between subsp. *paludosus* and subsp. *angustifolius* beneath. It is not easy to explain their origin satisfactorily as they occur not only in places where subsp. *paludosus* and subsp. *angustifolius* come into contact (e.g., in Germany, Czech Republic, Austria and Slovakia) and where they could be attributed to recent hybridisation, but also in areas where typical subsp. *paludosus* does not occur (the Netherlands, France). In the latter case we can only hypothesise an ancient hybridisation event, but this should be studied further.

Senecio paludosus subsp. *lanatus* Holub

Novit. Bot. Delect. Seminum Horti Bot. Univ. Carol. Prag. 1962: 32. 1962. — Ind. loc.: “In pratis campi Rákos, 1900, VI., leg. G. Lengyel”. Holotype (Holub 1962: 32): *In pratis campi Rákos*, VI.1900 *Lengel s.n.* (PR 63897!).

Cineraria aurea L., Sp. Pl. 2: 1244. 1763. — *Senecio auratus* DC., Prodr. 6: 348. 1837 (*nom. nov.*, non *S. aureus* L. Sp. Pl.: 870. 1753). — Ind. loc.: “Habitat in Sibiria.” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 1): LINN 1000.22!

Senecio tomentosus Host Fl. Austriac. 2: 476. 1831. — Ind. loc.: “In Hungaria in pratis ad Tibiscum. Kitaibel.” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 2): without locality or date, *Host s.n.* (W!).

Senecio tataricus Less., Linnaea 9: 192. 1834. — Ind. loc.: “In lacubus aestate exiccatis eorumque ripis ad fl. Ilek pr. Ilezkaja Saschtschita, ad fl. Ural infra Ilezki Gorodok.” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 3): *Senecio tataricus n. sp./Cineraria aurea/Senecio paludosus* L. γ

hypoleucus Ledeb./Илецкая защита/mis. Dr. Lessing, without date, *Lessing s.n.* (LE, Meinshausen: hb. Ural!).

Senecio sadleri Láng *ex* Sadler, Fl. Pesth., ed. 2: 403. 1840. — Ind. loc.: “In palustribus ad Tibiscum ...”. Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 4): *In paludosis ad Tibiscum*, 1826 *Sadler s.n.* (WU!).

Senecio paludosus var. (γ) *tomentosus* W.D.J. Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. Helv. ed. 2., 1: 431. 1843. — Ind. loc.: not given. Type: not found.

Senecio paludosus var. (γ) *hypoleucus* Ledeb., Fl. Ross. 2: 640. 1845. — *Senecio hypoleucus* (Ledeb.) Wołoszczak, Fl. Polon. Exs. no 445. 1896 (cf. Mandecka *et al.* 1998: 25, 163, 196). — Ind. loc.: “Hab. in Rossia media [Kursk (Höfft), Saratow (Claus)] et australi [Podolia (Eichw.), Jekaterinoslaw (Böber), ad Tanain (S. G. Gmel., Henning)] inque Sibiria uralensi pr. Iletzka! (Lessing in herb. reg. berol.), in desert. Baschkirorum (Heinzelmann *ex* Amman.)” Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 5): *Senecio paludosus* L. b. *discolor* Roch. herb. ... *Ad Tibiscum*, without date, *Rochel s.n.* (LE, Herb. Ledebour!).

Senecio paludosus subsp. *tomentosus* Čelak., Prodr. Fl. Böhmen 2: 242. 1871, *nom. illeg.* (Art. 53.1, 53.4). — Ind. loc.: “bei Poděbrad gegenüber Libic am Rande der Elbauen! Dašic (Mann 1819, Tausch)! Nickl an der mähr. Gränze in einem Wiesengraben zwischen Wäldern, nur ein nicht blühender Stock (1869)!”. Lectotype (designated here, *see* nomenclatural note 6): *A. Gräben u Taschitz* [Dašice], without date, *Tausch Herb. Fl. Bohem. no. 815a* (PR 218250!; isolectotype PRC!).

Senecio lanatus S.G. Gmel., Reise Russland 1: 155. 1770–1774, *nom. nud.* (Art. 41.3) (reported from “Staniza Petisbenskaja” [Пяти-Избянская], from the valley of the river Don, Russia, and accompanied with an illustration).

Senecio sadleri Lang *ex* Rchb., Fl. Germ. Exc.: 245. 1830–1831 (*nom. nud.*, *pro syn.*).

Senecio paludosus var. *riparius* *auct. non* (Wallr.) Weiss in Hallier & Wohlfarth, Syn. Deutschl Schweiz. Fl. ed. 3, 2: 1492. 1897.

NOMENCLATRURAL NOTES: (1) Currently, only one original element for the name *Cineraria aurea* is known, deposited in LINN. The specimen fully agrees with the protologue. As the binomial seems to be based on a single element, the specimen in LINN might even be considered to be the holotype (cf. Stearn 1957: 126). However, as the existence of a duplicate of this specimen can not be excluded, we preferred to treat it as a syntype and subsequently we have designated it as the lectotype. (2) There is only one specimen in W (where Host’s herbarium is housed now) with the label hand-written by Host and with the name *Senecio tomentosus*, which is most likely a part of the original material. (3) There are two specimens, most probably representing part of the original material

of the name *Senecio tataricus*, deposited in LE. Both have nearly identical labels, written on the same blue paper. One of them originates from Meinhäuser's herbarium, the other one from Fischer's herbarium. Notes on both of them indicate that they were received from Lessing. There are several hand-written remarks on both labels, none of them, however, could be unequivocally attributed to Lessing. As these are the only specimens that can be taken into consideration for typification of the name *Senecio tataricus*, we have selected one of them as the lectotype. Another specimen from Lessing's original material seems to have been deposited in B (according to the reference by Ledebour 1844–1846: 640), but most probably it was destroyed during World War II. (4) The name *Senecio sadleri* should be ascribed to Sadler and not to Láng as written in *Flora Pestinensis* (1840), because there is no evidence that the description was provided by Láng. Another specimen, which might be part of the original material, is deposited in TUB (*in insulis Tibisci in Hungaria*, without date, Láng), but as that specimen bears no date of collection, preference in the lectotype selection was given to the dated specimen from WU. (5) In the protologue of *Senecio paludosus* var. *hypoleucus*, only one specimen was cited from Russia. The specimen collected by Lessing was deposited in B, where it was most likely destroyed (*see above*). Two other specimens outside of Russia are cited in the synonymy, referring to two invalidly published names, "*S. paludosus* β *discolor* Rochel *pl. exs.*" and "*S. paludosus* β *leucophyllus* Dec. *ex Lang. miss.*", respectively. Both specimens, marked as originating from Ledebour's herbarium are still deposited in LE. The first of them is selected here as the lectotype of the name *S. paludosus* var. *hypoleucus* Ledeb. (6) Holub (1962) designated the following specimen as the lectotype of the name *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *tomentosus* Čelak.: "Polabí u Poděbrad, kraj luhu polabského", VIII.1867 Čelakovský (PR 122714!). This specimen was identified by Čelakovský as "*Senecio paludosus* L." without any indication of the identity on the level of subspecies. Therefore, we do not consider this specimen as original material. Moreover, the specimen is in serious conflict with the protologue, which describes the leaves as "Blät-

ter oberseits dunkelgrün, unterseits, oder auch obwohl schwächer oberseits, spinnwebig-wollig bis filzig" [Leaves dark green above, arachnoid-woolly to lanate beneath and to a lesser extent also above]. The leaves on the specimen selected by Holub (1962) are hairy only beneath and this specimen indeed belongs to *S. paludosus* subsp. *paludosus*. The specimen collected by Tausch near Dašice (near Pardubice, E. Bohemia, Czech Republic), cited by the original author in the protologue, undoubtedly belongs to *S. paludosus* subsp. *lanatus*. Therefore, in accordance with Art. 9.17 (b) of Greuter *et al.* (2000), we select here a new lectotype for the name *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *tomentosus*.

TAXONOMICAL NOTE: Different opinions exist on the taxonomic treatment of *S. paludosus* subsp. *lanatus*. While in *Flora Europaea* (Chater & Walters 1976) this taxon was not recognised at all, in the Russian literature (e.g., Konechnaya 1994, Tzvelev 2000) it has been treated mostly at the species level under the name *Senecio tataricus*. The specific treatment of this taxon by the latter authors can be attributed partly to the different species concept traditionally adopted in the Russian literature, and partly to the absence of *S. paludosus* subsp. *angustifolius* in Russia which makes the classification of this complex in this area more straightforward. Considering the whole European variation of *S. paludosus*, we prefer a subspecific rank for this taxon.

EXSICCATES SEEN: Wołoszczak Fl. Polon. Exs. no. 445 (ut *S. hypoleucus* Ledeb.) (BM, W); Tausch Herb. Fl. Bohem. no. 815a (PR, PRC); Fl. Exs. Austro-Hung. no. 3776 (ut *S. sadleri* Láng) (BM, P, Z); Novopokrovskij Herb. Fl. Tanait. no. 42 (BM) (ut *S. auratus* DC.)

DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE: *Senecio paludosus* subsp. *lanatus* was confirmed in central and eastern Europe (Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Byelorussia, Russia).

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