New combinations in the genus *Hieracium s. stricto* and *Pilosella* (Asteraceae)

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In this paper five *Hieracium s. lato* species are shifted into *Pilosella* and one subspecies is raised to species level in *Hieracium s. stricto*. These new combinations bring the number of *Hieracium* and *Pilosella* species in Turkey to 113 and 42, respectively.

Key words: Asteraceae, *Hieracium*, nomenclature, *Pilosella*, taxonomy

In the older literature, *Hieracium s. lato* was divided into subgenera *Hieracium* and *Pilosella*, but most modern works now treat *Pilosella* as a separate genus due to a range of morphological, biochemical, cytological and genetical characteristics (Bremer & Anderberg 1994). While most authors admit that intermediates occur between many taxa within each subgenus, nobody has found intermediates between species in the separate subgenera. For this reason, Sell and West (1974) believed that the two subgenera are best recognized as genera based on achene characters and the presence/absence of stolons. According to Mráz et al. (2002) the pollen grain size in *Hieracium* is bigger than in *Pilosella* at the same ploidy level. The differentiation in this character also supports recognition of *Pilosella* and *Hieracium* as genera. Nevertheless, in the literature, the generic name of *Hieracium* has been used in ambiguous senses; it might (Beaman 1990) or might not (Sell & West 1975) include *Pilosella*.

In this study, six nomenclatural combinations for Turkish taxa in the genus *Hieracium* (Asteraceae) are presented in alphabetical order. The examined material is in the herbarium of Karadeniz Technical University (KTUB).

**Hieracium s. stricto**

There are two systems in the taxonomy of *Hieracium*: a system with collective species and a system with microspecies. The Central European school of hieraciology generally accepts the broader species concepts (macro-system) and then divides species into subspecies and varieties but Scandinavian and British botanists generally recognize only one entity (microspecies), taxonomically equivalent to subspecies distinguished by Central European botanists (micro-system). Although the taxonomic treatments of apomictic taxa of *Hieracium*, *Rubus* and *Ranunculus* have been varied in the past, recently there is a general consensus that the only useful infrageneric category with the exceptions of series and sections is the microspecies (Stace 1998). Such species are clearly genetically narrower than species in sexually reproducing genera and are frequently
referred to as agamospecies. In accordance with the above view, many new nomenclatural combinations in _Hieracium_ have been published up to now (Huber-Morath _et al._ 1975, Sennikov 1998, Coşkunçelebi & Beyazoğlu 2002). My changes in the rank accord with this view.

_Hieracium alismatifolium_ (Pospichal)
Coşkunçelebi, _comb. et stat. nova_


_DISTRIBUTION:_ Greece, Balkan Peninsula (Bosnia, Istria), Italy, Sicily.

_SPECIMEN EXAMINED._ Turkey. B1 Çanakkale, Kaz Dağları, Evciler, 660 m.

**Pilosella**

In contrast to many other accounts (Zahn 1921–1923, Juksip 1994, Gottschlich 1996), Sell and West (1975) treated _Pilosella_ as a distinct genus in the _Flora of Turkey_. During my Ph.D. study (Coşkunçelebi 2001) on _Hieracium_ species distributed in NE Anatolia, I stated that a number of _Hieracium s. lato_ taxa were not shifted yet into _Pilosella_, although these kinds of combinations were already recognized by several authors (F.W. Schultz, C.H. Schultz, Norrlin, Arvet-Touvet) in the last century (Sojàk 1971). Because of the generic differences between _Hieracium_ and _Pilosella_ indicated in the Introduction above, five _Hieracium_ species are here transferred to _Pilosella_.

**Pilosella longiscapa** (Boiss. & Kotschy ex Nägeli & Peter) Coşkunçelebi, _comb. nova_


_DISTRIBUTION:_ Caucasus, Asia Minor.

_SPECIMENS EXAMINED._ Turkey. A9 Erzurum: Olur to Karadağ, 1700 m.

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References


