

Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

ISSN: 0374-6607 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tped18

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To cite this article: J. T. Boswell LL.D. (1879) XIX. Description of Hieracium Dewari, a New Species , Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 13:1-4, 211-216, DOI: 10.1080/03746607909468772

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746607909468772

Published online: 01 Dec 2010.

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"C. Section of a Case to show the depth.
"II. Model of the double presses, isolated and situated near the entrance to the room. (See IV. B.)
"A. Locked press.
"B. Pigeon-holes in the press.
"III. Section of the double Case; A. and B. fronts.
"IV. Plan of one part of the herbarium room, showing the position of the Cases.
"A. Cases containing the collection of Martius' palms; they measure 3 metres 75 centimetres in height, and 3 metres 18 centimetres in breadth.
"B. Double Cases containing the European Herbarium.
"C. The tables with castors.
"D. Cases (see I.) of the General Herbarium skirting both sides of the room."

We left Brussels on the evening of the 2d October, and reached London next morning, having had a most pleasant and instructive continental ramble, during which we became personally acquainted with many men of science, whose friendship promises to be of a lasting nature.

XIX. *Description of* Hieracium Dewari, *a New Species.* By J. T. Boswell, LL.D. (Plate V.)

(Read 13th December 1877.)

Hieracium Dewari, Mihi.; *H. strictum*, in part, Backhouse. Stem sparingly leafy, slightly corymbosely or subpaniculately branched at the apex, scabrous, sparingly woolly, with spreading or retrorse white hairs. Peduncles sparingly clothed with stellate down, with few black-based hairs, and a very few black gland-tipped ones. Rosettes of radical leaves produced on seedling plants, and late in autumn on plants which have flowered. Leaves of the rosette oval, rather abruptly attenuated into short sparingly woolly petioles, subacute, slightly denticulate, with the teeth often reduced to callous protuberances; sparingly hairy with rather long stiff white hairs above, and distinctly ciliated with similar hairs round the margins, reticulated beneath, with a few long soft white hairs most numerous on the midrib.

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Leaves sparingly distributed over the stem up to the inflorescence, not more crowded in the upper part, and indeed often more distant there than in the lower part of the stem; the lowest oval, or oval-obovate or broadly elliptical-obovate, gradually contracted into slender distinct petioles; intermediate ones regularly oval, or broadly elliptical, narrowed at each end, semi-amplexicaul, but scarcely auricled; uppermost ones ovate or ovate-lanceolate, semi-amplexicaul, rounded at the base, acuminate; all subentire or denticulate in the middle, with the teeth remote and often reduced merely to callous points, bright green, subglabrous or with short distant rather stiff bristly hairs above, paler though not glaucous beneath, with the network formed of the ultimate veins apparent but not very distinct, with rather long stiff hairs on the veins and margins, and with shorter distant ones all over the lower surface. Anthodes rather small, few, in a simple corymb or if more numerous in a lax panicle, with straggling branches, at the extremity of which there are a few subracemosely disposed anthodes. Pedicels short, incurved, usually with one or two minute bracts beneath the anthode. Pericline in flower subcylindrical from an obconic base, in fruit conical. Phyllaries few, in two irregular series; the outer ones very few, short, adpressed, subobtuse; the inner ones with pale margins, obtuse; all blackish-olive, rather sparingly clothed with short black hairs, and longer black-based white ones, usually with a very few black gland-tipped ones intermixed, rarely with any stellate down, except at the very base. Ligules not ciliated at the apex. Styles fuscous. Achenes chestnut brown. Plant bright green.

Shores of Loch Long and Inverarnan, probably in Dumbartonshire (?); Inversnaid, Stirlingshire; and Killin, Perthshire—Dr J. H. Balfour. Lethensdene, Clackmannanshire; and Glen Devon, Perthshire—Dr A. Dewar. Lethensdene and Linnmill, on the Black Devon; and Glen of Sorrow (tributary of the Devon), Clackmannanshire; Glen Devon, at the mouth of Glen Quay, and near the opening to Glen Eagles, Perthshire—Tom Drummond.

Scotland. Perennial. Late summer and autumn.

Leaves of the autumnal rosette with the lamina 2 inches long; radical leaves in spring scarcely forming a rosette, and often decayed before flowering, 3 to 8 inches long, and 1 to 2½

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inches broad, insensibly attenuated into the petiole; intermediate leaves 2 to 5 inches long, by $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Stem, 1 to 3 feet high. Panicle branches 2 to 8 inches long. Anthodes about the size of those of *H. vulgatum*. Pericline about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

The reputed British species of *Hieracium* to which *H. Dewari* is most nearly allied, are *H. Juranum*, Fries (*Borreri*, E. B. Ed. iii.), and *H. Gothicum*, Fries. No doubt it sometimes presents a superficial resemblance to *H. strictum*, Fries, but their physiological characters are widely different. Like *H. Juranum* and *H. Gothicum*, it produces a rosette in seedling plants, and in old plants, at the base of the flowering stems in late autumn. In spring there is produced a more imperfect rosette, and some of the leaves at the very base of the stem commonly remain nearly to the time of flowering, and sometimes even later, especially in shaded places. The seedling rosette, the late autumnal rosette, and the persistence of the lowest leaves I have never met with in wild or cultivated specimens of *H. strictum*, *H. crocatum*, *H. corymbosum*, and *H. prenanthoides*.

From *H. Juranum* it differs in having the stem scabrous, the leaves much less amplexicaul and without distinct auricles, not so conspicuously paler beneath and commonly more hairy above; the panicle, when polycephalous, does not produce numerous branches terminating in small corymbs; the anthodes are considerably larger, the perianth segments not thickly clothed with short thick gland-tipped hairs, and the ligules not distinctly ciliated at the apex. In the garden *H. Dewari* flowers about a fortnight or three weeks later than *H. Juranum*. There is, however, a striking similarity between small specimens of the two in which the branches of the panicle terminate in solitary heads, and I should not be surprised to hear that *H. Dewari* was the plant that Dickson had from Harehead Wood, Selkirk, and that he sent *H. Juranum* to Mr Borrer from his own garden, believing it to be the same as the wild plant.

H. Dewari bears some resemblance to the broader leaved states of *H. Gothicum*, but differs in the leaves being semi-amplexicaul, with a greater tendency to be ovate in outline, and less denticulate at the margins; I have never seen it with the distinctly-toothed leaves so frequent in *H. Gothicum*. The leaves are of a much brighter green and not so much

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paler beneath; they are also more hairy. The panicle, when polycephalous, has not the same tendency to produce branches terminating in corymbs. The anthodes are considerably smaller, the inner phyllaries less attenuated and much more hairy.

From *H. strictum* it differs, in addition to the points already stated, by having the stem scabrous, the leaves broader in the middle and more attenuated towards each end, but more conspicuously by the long straggling branches bearing subracemose anthodes of the polycephalous panicle, but the greatest stress must be laid on the fact of its producing a true rosette. All the specimens in Herbaria which Mr J. Backhouse has gone over, he has named *H. strictum.*

H. corymbosum, Fries, and *H. crocatum,* Fries, differ still more widely from *H. Dewari* than does *H. strictum;* both, especially *H. corymbosum,* have the stem-leaves much more numerous, more parallel-sided, and the polycephalous panicle with the branches ending in small corymbs. *H. crocatum* also has the pericline much larger, more abrupt at the base, and with far fewer hairs. *H. corymbosum* has the leaves more glabrous, and neither the one nor the other produce rosettes.

At one time I thought it might be the *H. elatum* of Fries, but as I now possess Lindeberg's "Hieracia Scandinaviæ Exsiccata," I can say without hesitation that it is not No. 92 of that collection. I believe its nearest ally is *H. Dovrense,* Fries, but the polycephalous panicle is too different to warrant me to join them. *H. Dovrense-protractum,* however (*Lind.,* "Hierac. Scand. Exsicc., Nos. 40, 41"), has a panicle more like *H. Dewari;* so I requested Mr J. G. Baker to compare *H. Dewari* with Fries and Lagger's specimens of *H. Dovrense protractum,* and his answer is, "I feel quite satisfied that your plant is distinct from these" (*H. Dovrense* and *H. Dovrense-protractum*). Being unable to identify the plant with any described species, I am reluctantly forced to give it a provisional name, and have chosen for that purpose one to commemorate the late Dr A. Dewar of Dunfermline, to whose exploration of the botany of Clackmannan, Kinross, South Perth, and West Fife, we are much indebted. Few local botanists appear to have worked their district better,

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and been more careful to avoid erroneous records. Most of the specimens in British herbaria previous to 1875 (when Mr T. Drummond sent it to the Botanical Exchange Club as "*H. strictum*, broad-leaved form"), were sent by Dr Dewar from Linnmill and the Ochils. There is, however, no doubt that the plant was first collected in the Loch Lomond district by Dr J. H. Balfour. I am greatly indebted to Mr Tom Drummond for taking me to the stations at Linnmill, on the Black Devon, near Clackmannan, and Glen of Sorrow, above Dollar, Clackmannanshire, and Glen Quay, close to where it enters the Devon, in Glen Devon. At Linnmill the plant grows on the banks of the stream in an open wood, and many of the specimens are extremely luxuriant; it grows in company with *H. strictum*, which here flowers a fortnight later than *H. Dewari*. In the Glen of Sorrow the station is on ledges of rock facing west close to the stream, and most of the specimens are small and unaccompanied by *H. Gothicum* or *H. strictum*. In Glen Quay it grows both on ledges of rock and on land slips, and here, in 1876, it was in great profusion, growing in company with *H. Gothicum*, and flowering at the same time. *H. strictum* grows in Glen Devon about a mile or mile and a half from the station of *H. Dewari*.

May not *H. Dewari* be the Scotch plant referred to by Fries in his "Symbolæ" as *H. Dovrense?*

The following notes are taken from the Herbarium at the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden by Mr T. Drummond:—

H. Dewari (Boswell). This plant was originally gathered in August 1842, on the shores of Loch Long by Professor J. H. Balfour. He marked it simply as an unknown species of *Hieracium*. He afterwards added the name *denticulatum(?)* in pencil. Backhouse refers it to *H. strictum* (Fries). The earliest of Dr Dewar's specimens from Glen Devon are labelled 3d August 1844; these seem to have come under the observation of Professor Babington; for on one of two labels on a sheet it is stated, that "this must be what Fries now calls *H. strictum*, the ligules, however, are most obscurely ciliated at the apex;" this is in an unknown handwriting (probably that of Mr W. W. Evans); but following it is the remark—"I think that it is, C. C. B." On another label attached to the same sheet Mr W. W. Evans states

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that Mr Babington named the plant *H. Lapeyrousii.* Probably, however, the former was the more mature judgment on Mr Babington's part; it agrees with that of Backhouse, who has written *H. strictum* upon several specimens from the same place collected by Dr Dewar. There is a specimen collected at Inverarnan by Professor Balfour in August 1847. It has been referred to *H. denticulatum* (?) by him, to *H. strictum* by Backhouse, and to *H. rigidum* by some one else. There is another specimen gathered by Professor Balfour at Killin in July 1848. The species was not given at first, but subsequently Dr Balfour wrote the name *denticulatum.* He further added, "Fries refers it now to *H. strictum.*" There is also a specimen collected by Professor Balfour at Inversnaid in July 1846, and labelled by him *H. rigidum.*

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XX. *Notice of a New Species of* Agaric (Agaricus (Clitocybe) Sadleri, *Berkeley*). By John Sadler. (Plate IV.)

(Read January 1878).

In October 1877 upwards of a dozen specimens of a beautiful lemon-coloured Agaric appeared on the decaying inner surface of an oak tub in one of the stoves at the Royal Botanic Garden. Being unlike any species I had hitherto seen, I submitted fresh examples of the plant to the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S., who pronounced it to be new to science. A second crop of the plant came up in the same tub in January 1878, but although the specimens were as bright in colour, they were not so large as those of the first crop.

The following are the characters of the species drawn up by Mr Berkeley, who has done me the honour of naming it after me:—

Agaricus (Clitocybe) *Sadleri*, Berk.

Cæspitosus olidus; pileo plano-depresso vel umbilicato, flavo, centro fulvo, primum sericello demum versus centrum glabrescente; stipite deorsum incrassato luteo fulvo-fibrilloso glabrescente, lamellis citrinis tenuibus confertissimis decurrentibus, margine integerrimis.



S. Boswell, delt. HIERACIUM DEWARI. M'Farlane &

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