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Lectotypification of some names and a new combination in British and Irish *Hieracium* Section Cerinthoidea (Asteraceae)

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Abstract
Lectotypes are designated for ten names in *Hieracium* section *Cerinthoidea* Monnier (Asteraceae): *H. anglicum* Fr., *H. anglicum* var. *amplexicaule* Backh. ex Bab., *H. anglicum* var. *jaculifolium* F. Hanb., *H. cerinthiforme* Backh.f. ex F. Hanb., *H. cerinthoides* var. *acutifolium* Backh.f., *H. flocculosum* Backh.f., *H. iricum* Fr., *H. langwellense* F. Hanb., *H. sarcophyllum* var. *ampliatum* W.R. Linton and *H. shoolbredii* E.S. Marshall. A new combination is made ***Hieracium neomagniceps*** T.C.G. Rich **nom. nov.** to replace *H. magniceps* P.D. Sell & C. West (1969), non Omang (1951).

Keywords: Hieracium magniceps; Hieracium neomagniceps; lectotype.

Introduction

As part of a revision of British and Irish *Hieracium* section *Cerinthoidea* Monnier, I have lectotypified ten names to help fix usage. The types have been selected from material cited in the original descriptions, often with annotations by the original author. Other sheets have already been noted as types in different herbaria but have either not been checked (some are not original material) or the selections have not been published.

Hieracium taxonomy follows Sell & Murrell (2006) and I have followed their interpretation where there is a choice in lectotype material.

Lectotypes

Hieracium anglicum Fr.

Fries (1848) first described *H. anglicum*, citing material from C.C. Babington, W. Borrer, J. Woods and J.H. Balfour from England and Scotland (from where he indicated he had seen material) and the Pyrenees (where he had not).

There is one sheet in Fries's herbarium (**UPS**) with his annotation "Hieracium anglicum Fr.!" which matches the citation, with two specimens. The left-hand specimen (**UPS** V-1164176) from Teesdale has a good rosette with seven leaves including the rotund outer leaves and the ovate, acuminate inner leaves with long-hairy petioles, one stem leaf (which has been lost) and two capitula in fruit on long peduncles. It is labelled "Hieracium diaphanum var. lawsonii, Teesdale, Anglica, from

C.C. Babington" but is not dated; it is typical *H. anglicum* as currently understood and is hereby designated as the lectotype.

The right-hand specimen (**UPS** V-1164181), also from Teesdale in herb. Borrer, has one poorly pressed rosette leaf, one reduced stem leaf and two capitula with ligules on long peduncles but is a poor specimen so was unsuitable.

Hieracium anglicum var. *amplexicaule* Backh. ex Bab.
This name is a synonym of *H. cerinthiforme* F. Hanb. but it is helpful to fix usage.

Hieracium anglicum var. *amplexicaule* was published by Babington (1862) as a new name for Backhouse's (1856) *H. cerinthoides* α *cerinthoides*, as Backhouse had indicated he was unsure of application of the name of the Pyrenean *H. cerinthoides* to British plants. Babington's epithet *amplexicaule* reflects the clasping stem leaves but could not be used by Hanbury when he raised it to species as the epithet was already in use for *H. amplexicaule* L.

Babington (1862) listed his var. *amplexicaule* from two localities, the Grampians and Ben Bulben. In 1956, P.D. Sell and C. West labelled a specimen from Glen Dole, Clova, 8 June 1842, J. Backhouse (**CGE** 05884) as a lectotype for *H. anglicum* var. *amplexicaule* Backh. ex Bab. but did not publish it. Glen Dole is in the Grampians, one of Babington's (1862) localities. The left-hand specimen has toothed basal leaves and three stem leaves (with another bract) and is a suitable lectotype for the species as currently understood and is hereby designated on their behalf. Note that this specimen is also the lectotype of *H. cerinthiforme* Backh.f. ex F. Hanb. (Hanbury 1892) as below, both names being used for *H. cerinthiforme*. The right-hand specimen has more strongly toothed basal leaves and only two stem leaves and is less typical of *H. cerinthiforme* as currently understood.

There is a sheet in the **BM** (000052026) collected by Backhouse labelled "H. cerinthoides α, Craig Maid [Maud], Clova Mountains, 1852" which has been annotated as a type but I cannot trace this as being published. It has two plants with strongly toothed basal leaves, one with one stem leaf and one with two stem leaves; neither is typical of *H. cerinthiforme* as currently understood so I prefer the **CGE** specimen as a lectotype to preserve current usage.

H. anglicum var. *jaculifolium* F. Hanb.
This is the basionym for *Hieracium jaculifolium* (F. Hanb.) Roffey. Care has been taken with typification to retain current use of the name as some material originally cited by Hanbury is *H. ampliatiforme* P.D. Sell.

Hieracium anglicum var. *jaculifolium* was first named by F.J. Hanbury from the English Lake District, and he cited material from Kirk Fell (1884, C. Waterfall; 1888, H.E. Fox), Wren Gill slate quarry (1888, J.A. Martindale), the waterfall between Anna Well and Shap (1888, J.A. Martindale), Dollywagon Pike (1890, H.E. Fox) and Dove Crag (1890, H.E. Fox) (Hanbury, 1892).

Examination of the material in herb. Hanbury has a sheet with two plants collected by H.E. Fox on 17 August 1888 at 2000 ft from wet rocks in a ghyll at the back of Kirk Fell, Ennerdale (**BM** 000052044). The left-hand whole plant is typical *H. jaculifolium* and is hereby designated as the lectotype. Both plants have stylose capitula and inner leaves truncate at the base, and may either be the 'fine fresh plants 'cited by Hanbury (1892) or may be cultivated (the sheet is annotated 'no. 53

garden book' in pencil which might refer to the rootstock of the incomplete right-hand specimen being cultivated).

Of the other material cited by Hanbury (1892), the 1884 C. Waterfall sheet from Kirk Fell has typical *H. jaculifolium* foliage but four immature capitula too young to be assessed as stylose (**BM** 015737841). There is an 1889 specimen clearly cultivated from the same collection as the lectotype ('no. 55 in garden book'; **BM** 000052045). No material was traced from Wren Gill or Anna Well that had been collected by J.A. Martindale and seen by Hanbury. The H.E. Fox material from Dollywagon Pike and Dove Crag with rounded leaf bases is *H. ampliatiforme* which was separated from *H. jaculifolium* as *H. ampliatum* var. *gracilis* Pugsley by Pugsley (1948).

Hieracium cerinthiforme Backh.f. ex F. Hanb.
Hieracium cerinthiforme was first certainly recognised as a taxon by James Backhouse (1856) who used the name *H. cerinthoides* α *cerinthoides*, though he was unsure of application of the name of a Pyrenean species to British plants (cf. above). His α *cerinthoides* was different to his β *anglicum* (*H. anglicum*) and γ *acutifolium* (=*H. oxybeles*), and he stated it occurred on 'micaceous cliffs of 1500 to 2000 ft elevation: not uncommon' in Scotland. In letters to F.J. Hanbury in 1877 (Hanbury, 1892), Backhouse had suggested the epithet *cerinthiforme*, which Hanbury then used as *H. anglicum* var. *cerinthiforme* Backh. in litt. in the London Catalogue 8th edition (Turnbull, 1889); this combination was not validly published as there was no description or reference to one. Eventually Hanbury (1892) published the plant at species rank as *H. cerinthiforme* Backh. making reference to Backhouse's α *cerinthoides* which did have a description.

A lectotype for *H. cerinthiforme* Backh. ex F. Hanb. has been selected from one of cited localities of α *cerinthoides* (Backhouse, 1856) and labelled by Backhouse as *H. cerinthoides* from Glen Dole, Clova, 8 June 1842, J. Backhouse (**CGE** 05884); the left-hand specimen has toothed basal leaves and three stem leaves (with another bract) and is a suitable lectotype for the species as currently understood and is hereby designated. Note that this is the same specimen as the lectotype of *H. anglicum* var. *amplexicaule* Backh. ex Bab. (see above).

Hieracium cerinthoides var. *acutifolium* Backh.f.
This is the basionym for *Hieracium oxybeles* P.D. Sell.

This variety was first described as a variety of *Hieracium cerinthoides* L. by Backhouse (1856), who cited material from Cairntoul, the confluence of the Clunie and Dee at Braemar and Aberdeen Links. Of these sites, Backhouse material from Cairntoul and Aberdeen Links has been traced in **BM** and **CGE**, and after considering the specimens, a sheet labelled *H. cerinthoides* var. *acutifolium* by Backhouse from granite on Cairntoul, Aberdeenshire in August 1852 with three plants was considered to have the most typical material; the large right-hand plant is hereby designated as the lectotype (**CGE** 00102203; isolectotype **BM** 00052081 labelled by Backhouse as *H. cerinthoides* γ). Note that the lectotype was labelled as *H. oxyacrum* by P.D. Sell in 1998 which was his working name for *H. oxybeles* until he realised *H. oxyacrum* Gand. was already in use.

Hieracium flocculosum Backh.f.
This species was first described in Britain by Backhouse (1856) under the name *H. stelligerum* Froel. (a southern Alps species) but he noted that "should it ultimately prove to be distinct from the true H. stelligerum it may bear the name of H. flocculosum" and it has since been accepted by British authors as *H. flocculosum*. Backhouse listed it from Cairntoul, Glen Dee, Dhuloch, Loch-na-nean and Kirktown.

There is a specimen of typical *H. flocculosum* from Cairntoul, Aberdeenshire, 1855, herb. J. Backhouse, fil. (**CGE** 05921), which is hereby designated as the lectotype. P.D. Sell and C. West had labelled this specimen as the holotype, though it is actually a syntype as Backhouse gave no indication it was a type and there are other candidates.

There is a specimen in **BM** labelled as a type collected by Backhouse in 1832 on Cairntoul and is labelled *Hieracium stelligerum* with a pencil note added in his hand 'H. flocculosum sp. nov. J. B. jun.' (**BM** 000052107). The specimen differs from the current understanding of *H. flocculosum* in having strongly toothed leaves and a corymbose inflorescence and may not even be section *Cerinthoidea*. The **CGE** choice of lectotype retains the current usage.

Hieracium iricum Fr.
Fries (1848) first described *H. iricum*, citing material he had seen from C.C. Babington, W. Borrer and the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and indicated it occurred in Ireland (Garron Head, Antrim) and from England (Teesdale). There are two sheets with four specimens in Fries' herbarium (**UPS**) with his annotation "Hieracium iricum Fr. Monogr.!" and all are *H. iricum* as currently understood.

The first sheet (**UPS** V-1164184) is labelled as from 'Anglia' from Babington has two specimens; Babington (1849) noted he had found *H. iricum* (as *H. lapeyrousii* auct.) in Teesdale in 1842 and 1843 but no details are cited on the label. The right-hand specimen has one good basal rosette leaf and four withered leaves, five stem leaves showing the classic tuft of simple hairs in the leaf axils, and four capitula, one of which has ligules and is the best specimen overall; it is hereby designated as the lectotype. The left-hand specimen is slender with five rosette leaves (some poorly pressed), six stem leaves, and one capitulum remaining with a broken inflorescence branch.

The second sheet has two collections. The left-hand specimen (**UPS** V-1164191) was from the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and was collected at Cushindal [Cushendall], Antrim by D. Moore but this locality was not cited by Fries. The right-hand specimen (**UPS** V-1164192) from herb. Borrer was collected in Teesdale, *ad ripas fluvii* [riverbanks], Anglia in July 1845 and has three basal rosette leaves, five stem leaves with obvious simple hairs in the leaf axils, and two immature capitula in bud, so is less useful as a lectotype.

There is a sheet of *H. iricum* in **E** (E01370169) labelled Teesdale, August 1843 collected by C.C. Babington which is very similar in appearance and may be part of the same collection as the lectotype but, as the labelling differs and there is no indication it had been seen by Fries, this cannot be confirmed.

Hieracium langwellense F. Hanb.
This species was briefly described by Hanbury (1888) from the east coast of Caithness.

Hanbury's herbarium in **BM** has numerous duplicates from the east coast of Caithness from Lybster on 15 July 1887, Berriedale and Langwell Water on 18 and 19 July 1887 (hence the epithet *langwellense*) and Helmsdale on 20 July 1887. Most of the specimens are typical of the species but none were indicated as types by Hanbury. One of these specimens has already been labelled anonymously as a type and as it is a typical example there is no reason to change it so it is hereby designated as the lectotype: Rocks in the ravine of the burn at Lybster, Caithness, 15 July 1887, F.J. Hanbury (**BM** 000052134).

Oddly, Hanbury's (1888) description of the leaves as being broader at the base and abruptly decurrent does not match any of the specimens which have elliptic leaves tapering gradually into the petiole.

Hieracium sarcophyllum var. *ampliatum* W.R. Linton
This is the basionym for *Hieracium ampliatum* (W.R. Linton) Ley.

Linton (1905) described *H. sarcophyllum* var. *ampliatum* as a new variety and cited material from Beezley Beck, Ingleton, Ingleborough Scaurs and Dent Dale. The only material traced collected by W.R. Linton is from Moughton Scaur in June 1903 (**LIV**) and from Thornton Force, Ingleton on 2 July 1902 (**BM** 000052029 – incorrectly labelled as a 'type') but neither locality was cited by Linton in the description, thus neither is original material.

Instead, Linton seems to have based his new variety on the numerous collections of A. Ley from the cited localities between 1901 and 1903 (duplicates in **BM**, **CGE**, **NMW**, etc) when Ley was working towards his Brecon and West Yorkshire hawkweeds paper in which he raised the variety to species (Ley, 1909). Amongst the material in herb. A. Ley in **CGE** are two sheets annotated as "var. ampliatum nov. var." by Ley, one of which he collected from Ingleborough Scaurs, above Dale Beck, West Yorks on 3 July 1902 with a note in pen setting out the differences from *H. sarcophyllum*, together with a short pencil note "this is murorum form = the plant affine to sarcophyllum, nov. var." in what I believe to be W.R. Linton's handwriting. On the sheet there are two specimens; the right-hand plant is typical and is hereby designated as the lectotype (isolectotype in **NMW** 28.131.4884). The left-hand plant is rather robust and is not so typical of *H. ampliatum*.

Hieracium shoolbredii E.S.Marshall
There are many syntypes of the ten exsiccatae cited by Marshall (1913) in various herbaria (e.g. **BM**, **CGE**, **E**, **NMW**) and all seen are typical material of *H. shoolbredii*. A lectotype was selected by P.D. Sell and C. West in 1966 but not published and is hereby designated on their behalf: Creag Dubh (above 2000 ft), south of Loch Ericht vc 96, 31 July 1911, E.S. Marshall (ref. no. 3602) & W.A. Shoolbred (**CGE**; isolectotype **BM** 000052046).

New combination
As the name *H. magniceps* was already in use for a Norwegian species *H. magniceps* Omang (1951), *H. magniceps* P.D. Sell & C. West (1969) is illegitimate and a new combination is needed for the British endemic:

Hieracium neomagniceps T.C.G. Rich **nom. nov.** ≡*H. magniceps* P.D. Sell & C. West, Watsonia 6:308 (1967), **nom. illeg., non** *H. magniceps* Omang, Nytt Mag. Naturvidensk. 88:122 (1951).

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