Four new species of *Hieracium* (Asteraceae) from southern Sweden

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Three new species belonging to *Hieracium* sect. *Hieracium*, viz. *H. argentarium*, *H. irmae* and *H. mucrodentatum*, are described from the Swedish province of Värmland. In addition, *H. acidolepis* is described anew to accommodate the taxon hitherto known as *H. acidotum* (Dahlst.) Dahlst., because the type specimen (from Värmland) for that name has been shown to belong to a different species.

Key words: Asteraceae, *Hieracium*, new species, nomenclature, taxonomy

**Introduction**

In 2005, I organized a “*Hieracium* collection camp” in the province of Värmland, SW Sweden. The camp was a great success with 32 participants together collecting more than 3600 specimens from almost all parts of the province. Thus, the number of *Hieracium* specimens collected in the province was almost doubled within a single season and many remote areas, where nothing had been collected before, were visited. The aim was to collect one specimen of each species found at every locality visited, but most of the participants had only limited knowledge of *Hieracium* and thus collected everything that looked somewhat different at first glance.

The old collections from this province mainly emanate from the pioneering work by K.O.E. Stenström (1889; mainly SW Värmland) and from the excursions of H.E. Johansson in the 1920s (the material treated by Folin 1936). Apart from these, there are numerous collections by Karl Johansson and Gunnar Samuelsson from the mining area Bergslagen in the easternmost part of the province as well as some occasional collections by others and in other parts of the province. In total, 157 species belonging to *H. sect. Hieracium*, *H. sect. Vulgata* and *H. sect. Bifida* were known from Värmland.

The collections made in 2005 contained 122 accepted species (Tyler 2006a, 2006b), 12 of which were new to the province and three of which were new to science. Of the ca. 3600 specimens collected, 98% were referable to previously described species, indicating the state of knowledge in this respect. Of the remaining 70 collections, 33 consist of badly developed or preserved specimens more or less impossible to identify, 18 belong to either of the three accepted species that are described below as new to science and 19 specimens presumably represent additional unknown taxa which, however, are only known from single specimens from single localities and thus, at least at present,
hardly merit taxonomic recognition. Some of these latter may possibly represent alien species introduced in recent years.

While working with this material and critically examining all the old collections from the province kept in the herbaria LD and S, I realized that the original material of *H. acidotum* Dahlst. (1892) from Karlstad in Värmland did not belong to the species currently referred to by this name and not to the species described under this name by Dahlstedt (1893). *Hieracium acidotum* in the sense of Dahlstedt and all later authors is a species with mainly eastern distribution in Sweden and I have actually not found any evidence that it has ever been found in Värmland. The lectotype selected from the original material of *H. acidotum* (Tyler 2007) rather belongs to the species hitherto referred to as *H. urticaefrons* (Dahlst.) Dahlst., originally described from Norway. Thus, a new name has to be coined for “*H. acidotum* auct.”

**Hieracium acidolepis** T. Tyler, *sp. nova* (Fig. 1)


**Etymology:** The epithet, meaning “with acute bracts” refers to the unusually narrow and acute phyllaries characteristic for species.

This species is since long well known as ‘*H. acidotum* Dahlst.’ and Dahlstedt (1893: 59) provided the first description of it. However, when first published (Dahlstedt 1892), *H. acidotum* was introduced as a substitute for *H. macrolepis* Kindb. (*non* Boiss.) and the type of that combination (from Karlstad in the province of Värmland) has recently been shown to belong to a rather different species (until now known as *H. urticaefrons* (Dahlst.) Dahlst.; Tyler 2007). Thus, a new name has to be introduced as above for *H. acidotum* auct. A typical specimen of *H. acidolepis* is shown in Fig. 1. This species is rather common and widespread in the eastern provinces of southern Sweden (from Småland to Uppland including the Baltic islands; Fig. 2) where it occurs on ± base-rich substrates in dry open forests as well as on somewhat shaded cliffs. The species is a typical representative of *Hieracium* sect. *Bifida*.

**Hieracium argentarium** T. Tyler, *sp. nova* (Fig. 3)


**Holotype:** Sweden. ‘Suecia Östergötland ad Risbrinken prope Tannefors paroeciae St. Lars locis steriliobirious denu-dates arenosis in versarirs ericetosis, 1890-06-16, legi ipse’ (S, ex Dahlstedt, Hierac. Scand. exsiccata F: 18).
Four new species of Hieracium from southern Sweden

This species resembles *H. oxylepium* (Dahlst.) Dahlst. but differs by a distinctly longer indumentum with more numerous glandular hairs on the phyllaries and ± glabrous pedicels. It appears to be rather frequent in a restricted region close to the border between the provinces Västmanland and Värmland, in particular in the valley Lokadalen.

**Fig. 1.** A representative specimen of *Hieracium acidolepis* (from Sweden, prov. Södermanland, par. Strängnäs).

**Fig. 2.** Map of Sweden showing the known total distribution of *Hieracium acidolepis*.
Hieracium irmae T. Tyler, sp. nova (Fig. 4)


Holotype: Sweden. “Projekt Värmlands Hieracier Lokal 41: björkbacke, 97 m. ö. h., 500 m N Tannerud, Ny s:n.; RN: 66273/13098 (11C5b); 2005-06-30 Torbjörn Tyler & Alexander Sennikov & Irma Davidsson” (LD; isotype S).

Etymology: the epithet is in honor of Mrs. Irma Davidsson, an excellent amateur botanist who collected many specimens during the Hieracium collection camp and was with me when we first found this species at the type locality.


This species resembles H. marginellum (Dahlst. ex Stenstr.) Dahlst. and is best placed in Hieracium sect. Hieracium but the indument of the involucre is completely dominated by simple hairs that are translucent almost from the base, the pedicels almost lack glandular hairs, the phyllaries are narrower and longer than in H. marginellum, and the leaves are more elliptic–
rounded. The known total distribution is within the 50 km grid square 11C (cf. Fig. 2).

**Hieracium mucrodentatum** T. Tyler, sp. nova (Fig. 5)


**Etymology**: the epithet meaning “with mucronate teeth” refers to the peculiar dentation of the leaves of this species.


This species resembles *H. marginellum* (Dahlst. ex Stenstr.) Dahlst. and the related species in *Hieracium* sect. *Hieracium* but the leaves are quite different, almost all around evenly dentate with low, mucronate—cuspidate teeth and never undulate or wrinkled, and the branches of the synflorescence are more squarrose and arculate. The shape of the leaves is thus more similar to species like *H. orbicans* (Almq. ex Stenstr.) Dahlst. and *H. pellucidum* Laest. The indumentum of the involucre is fairly similar to that of *H. marginellum* although the glandular hairs are somewhat shorter and less prominent. The only two known sites sites for this species are within the 50 km grid square 11C (cf. Fig. 2).

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**References**


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