Typifications of Kerner names 1: *Achillea neilreichii* (Compositae)

W. Gutermann* & J. Saukel**

Achillea neilreichii A. KERN., Oesterr. Bot. Z. 21: 242 (1871)
≡ *A. nobilis* subsp. *neilreichii* (A. KERN.) VELEN., Fl. Bulg.: 263 (1891).
≡ *A. nobilis* var. *neilreichii* (A. KERN.) BECK, Fl. Nieder-Österreich: 1198 (1893)
Lectotypus (hoc loco design.): Hungary: "E flora insulae Csepel / Achillaea L. / [manu Kerneri:] Achillea Neilreichii / Schilling e humidis umbrosis / Legit: 24 Julio 1868 / E herbario Dr Julii Tauscher" [WU-KERNER].

Further syntypes in herb. WU-Kerner: 3 other sheets collected by J. Tauscher, 1 by A. Kerner, 1 by A. Steffelkuf (all from Hungary); Rochel no. 204 (cultivated material). – Only one of these were determined as *A. neilreichii*, but all were collected in one envelope under this name in the Kerner collection.

KERNER partly referred to plants recorded by NEILREICH (1859: 343) from Lower Austria (Wiener Becken; but according to Neilreich "in neuerer Zeit nicht wiedergefunden") and from Burgenland. KERNER mentioned an Austrian and a Bohemian place as westernmost occurrences, and in addition referred to some exsiccata (e. g. Rochel) he had seen. However, in particular he recorded a considerable number of Hungarian localities, from where he had observed the plant, or had received herbarium material. Vouchers of some of these records are present in the KERNER herbarium, 6 of them collected prior to 1871. It is reasonable to select one of these as lectotype, which shows all the characters emphasized by KERNER in the protologue.

In the last revision of the *A. nobilis* complex (BÄSSLER 1963) *A. neilreichii* was treated at subspecific rank under *A. nobilis*; the name was left untypified. It is presently accepted as subspecies in the "Euro-Med Plantbase" and the "Med-Checklist" (GREUTER & RAABE-STRAUBE 2008). The differentiation of this eastern race from a western *A. nobilis* subsp. *nobilis* is still problematic, however, and rests mainly on the yellowish ligule colour and a less dense indumentum of the plant. Differences in leaf shape and leaf dissection need a more sophistical study of its parameters keeping in mind the variability in S & S.E. Europe and the presence of diploid and tetraploid populations within the species.

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Typifications of Kerner names 2: *Alyssum ovirense* (Cruciferae)

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Alyssum ovirense A. KERN., Fl . Exs. Austro-Hung. no. 594 (1882); Sched. Fl. Exs. Austro-Hung. 2: 99 (Apr 1883).

Lectotypus (hoc loco design.): Austria: "Flora exsiccata Austro-Hungarica / 594. Alyssum Ovirense / A. Kerner / I. Carinthia. In glareosis montis Ovir (Obir) non longe infra cacumen; solo calc.; 2150$^{mt.}$ s. m. / [sine dato] Jabornegg" [WU]
Iso-Lectotypes: 2 sheets in WU; further Syntypes present in WU.

Kerner did not formally describe *A. ovirense* as a new species, but just noticed the differences against the similar *A. wulfenianum* and *A. cuneifolium* and referred to the ample description of WULFEN (in JACQUIN 1790: 227) for "*A. alpestre*" (not of LINNAEUS), and to the pertinent figure (t. 4 f. 1) which illustrates the plant growing on mount Hochobir (" initio Julii in Ovirensibus supra Ebriacum alpibus in copia florentem inveni solo aprico rupestri calcareo-sabuloso"). Exsiccata from 2 different localities were distributed with KERNER's protologue printed in schedis prior to the paginal edition of the "Schedae " We prefer the first one, from mount Hochobir as type locality, in correspondence with the epithet. The other collection ("II. Ad confines Tiroliae australis in ditione Bellunensi Venetiae, in glareosis inter cacumina montis Serva") came from Italy, Alpi Venete N of Belluno (legit R. Huter).

A. ovirense is an unproblematic species with its main distribution in the southeastern calcareous Alps east of Val Lagarina (Italy, Austria, Slovenia) with an outpost in the North-east (Hochschwab) and a second, widely disjunct area in the Dinarids, where it is known from high mountain ranges of Hercegovina and Montenegro.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien

Jahr/Year: 2008

Band/Volume: 110B

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Artikel/Article: Typifications of Kerner names 1: Achillea neilreichii (Compositae). 265-266