

Short Communication

Typification of Kerner names 8:

Phyteuma vagneri A. KERN. (Campanulaceae)

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Key Words: *Phyteuma vagneri*, Campanulaceae, Carpathians, Romania, Ukraine.

In the 1870s, Ludwig Vágner [Lajos Wagner] (1815–1888) distributed herbarium specimens of *Phyteuma* (ANONYMUS 1877, CONERT 1999). Of these, one accession bears the label “*Phyteuma orbiculare* L. / Auf Alpentriften und Gebirgswiesen zu Kőrösmező / in der Marmaros. / Juni – Juli. [sine anno], L. Vágner” another one “Flora der Marmaros / *Phyteuma* / Auf der Rahoer Alpe Terentin / Juni 1873, Vágner” (dozens of vouchers in WU-Kerner!). Vágner's specimens from the historical region Máramaros, nowadays northern Romania and southwestern Ukraine, were recognized by Kerner as a new species.

VÁGNER mentioned “*Phyteuma Vagneri* A. KERNER. A kőrösmezei Bliznicza, a rahói Terentin havasokon. Junius–juliuban.” in his list of plants from Máramaros county with two localities “Blisnicza” [Близиция] and “Terentin” [Терентин], but without a description (WAGNER 1876, see also BECK 1883: 182).

In 1883 KERNER formally described this Carpathian endemic when he distributed this plant in his “Flora exsiccata Austro-Hungarica” and dedicated it to Vágner (KERNER 1883, KERNER 1884: 107–108). The type locality of *Ph. vagneri*, Mt. Blisnicza [гори Близиция, hora Blyznytsia] near Kőrösmező [Ясиня, Yasinia] is nowadays situated in Ukraine, Zakarpats'ka Oblast' [Закарпатська область], in the Svydovets [Свидовець] mountain range. The specimen in the herbarium WU is chosen as lectotype, isotypes can be found in many herbaria.

Phyteuma vagneri A. KERN., Fl. Exs. Austro-Hung. No. 964 (1883); Sched. Fl. Exs. Austro-Hung. 3: 107 (Oct 1884).

Lectotypus (hic designatus): [Ukraine,] Hungaria septentrionali-orientalis, Comit. Marmaros, in graminosis alpinis montis Blisnicza prope Kőrösmező, s.dat., Vágner, Flora exsiccata Austro-Hungarica 964 [WU 0066442!, isotypes K 000814248 scan!, P 00211598 scan!, P 00211599 scan!, W 1926-0020726!, W 1887-0004173!].

Annotation: Lectotype online available at <http://herbarium.univie.ac.at/database/detail.php?ID=305385>.

In the monograph of SCHULZ (1904: 76) as well as in numerous floras and checklists of the 20th century, the name *Phyteuma spiciforme* ROCHEL (ROCHEL 1838: 69) was put under the synonymy of *Phyteuma vagneri*: POPOV (1949: 249), FEDOROV (1957: 391), VISJULINA (1961: 441), GHIŞA, (1964: 133), BELDIE (1967a: 262), TACIK (1971: 95), DAMBOLDT (1976), POPESCU & SANDA (1998: 199), OPREA (2005). The Euro+Med

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PlantBase (CASTROVIEJO et al. 2010) treats *Phyteuma spiciforme* as a heterotypic synonym of *Phyteuma vagneri*. In other contributions, the earlier *Phyteuma spiciforme* was given priority over *Ph. vagneri* (DOMIN & PODPĚRA 1928: 542, BORZA 1949: 268, SZAFER et al. 1953: 639, NYÁRÁDY 1958: 176) or used exclusively instead of *Ph. vagneri*: Flora Romaniae Exsiccata 1366 (BORZA 1935); Flora Exsiccata Reipublicae Boemicae Slovenicae, 1177 (PODPĚRA 1937).

As already indicated by TACIK (1971: 95) the name *Phyteuma spiciforme* lacks a description and thus is a nomen nudum. ROCHEL (1838: 69) mentioned *Ph. spiciforme* as a new species without any description referring to material in his own herbarium, which no longer exists (STAFLEU & COWAN 1983). ROCHEL (1838: 69) relates his *Ph. spiciforme* with other species having elongate inflorescences (“*spiciforme* * herb. – Conf. *P. spicatum* L. et plur. – *P. ovatum* SCHMIDT. – *P. Halleri* ALL. – *P. Michellii* quornd. non ALL. – *P. nigrum* SCHMIDT. – *P. cordatum* VILL.”), but obviously in a comparative manner (“conf.”). Even if one had to regard *Ph. spiciforme* as a “nomen novum”, it would be a superfluous name for the Linnean *Phyteuma spicatum* (LINNÉ 1753: 171), or any other of the names cited in synonymy.

Within section *Spicata* sensu SCHULZ (1904), *Phyteuma vagneri* is closely related to the Pyrenean and Central European endemics *Ph. pyrenaicum* RICH. SCHULZ and *Ph. nigrum* F.W. SCHMIDT, respectively. These three species have basal leaves which are twice as long as wide, bluish to violet-black flowers that are curved in bud, dark brown, violet-brown to blue stigmas, long, conspicuous bracts, and a chromosome number of $2n = 22$ (DAMBOLDT 1976, SCHNEEWEISS et al. unpubl.; the report of $2n = 24$ by PASHUK (1987) likely is erroneous). Within the present territories of Romania and Ukraine, *Phyteuma vagneri* occurs in subalpine and alpine meadows in the Eastern and Southern Carpathians as well as in the Bihor Mountains between 1500 and 2400 m a.s.l. (CSŪRÖS 1962, VISJULINA 1961, GHIŞA 1964, BELDIE 1967b, DAMBOLDT 1976, DRĂGULESCU 2003, CASTROVIEJO et al. 2010; pers. obs.); for distribution maps see SCHULZ (1904) and MEUSEL & JÄGER (1992).

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