



## **Crepis Magellensis F. Conti & Uzunov (Asteraceae), a New Species from Central Apennine (Abruzzo, Italy)**

Authors: Conti, Fabio, and Uzunov, Dimitar

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# **Crepis magellensis F. Conti & Uzunov (Asteraceae), a new species from Central Apennine (Abruzzo, Italy)**

Fabio Conti & Dimitar Uzunov

## **Abstract**

CONTI, F. & D. UZUNOV (2011). *Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov (Asteraceae), a new species from Central Apennine (Abruzzo, Italy). *Candollea* 66: 81-86. In English, English & French abstracts.

*Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov (Asteraceae), a new species from calcareous scree slopes near the summit area of Majella Massif (Abruzzo, Italy), is described and illustrated. Its relationship with *Crepis bithynica* Boiss., a closely related species, is also discussed.

## **Key-words**

ASTERACEAE – *Crepis* – Central Apennine – Taxonomy

## **Résumé**

CONTI, F. & D. UZUNOV (2011). *Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov (Asteraceae), une nouvelle espèce des Apennins du centre (Abruzzes, Italy). *Candollea* 66: 81-86. En anglais, résumés anglais et français.

*Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov (Asteraceae), une nouvelle espèce des éboulis de calcaire proche du sommet du Massif de la Majella (Abruzzes, Italie), est décrite et illustrée. Sa relation avec *Crepis bithynica* Boiss., une espèce très proche, est aussi discutée.

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Addresses of the authors: FC: Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali, Università di Camerino, Centro Ricerche Floristiche dell'Appennino, Parco Nazionale Gran Sasso-Monti della Laga, S. Colombo, 67021 Barisciano (L'Aquila), Italy. E-mail (FC): [fabio.conti@unicam.it](mailto:fabio.conti@unicam.it)

DU: Museo di Storia Naturale della Calabria ed Orto Botanico, Università della Calabria, 8706 Arcavacata di Rende (Cosenza ), Italy.

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*Crepis bithynica* Boiss. is a member of sect. *Macropodes* Babç., a section of 14 species characterized by a strong perennial woody caudex elongated into a taproot (BABCOCK, 1947). *Crepis bithynica* was described from Turkey, and later recorded in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Bulgaria (BABCOCK, 1947), the Majella Massif (Central Apennines) (BALLELLI, 1999), and was thus reported by CONTI & al. (2005). According to KAMARI (1991) the occurrence in Greece is doubtful and was not confirmed in Bosnia-Herzegovina by BJELČIĆ (1983).

During a joint excursion on Majella we collected several specimens of this unit which had some differences with the Bulgarian population. The area was revisited and more plant material was collected in order to examine in deep the morphological variability. Botanical expeditions to the Turkish Mountain Uludag (habitat of *C. bithynica*), as well as to the Mt. Pirin (Bulgaria) were organized in 2008.

Comparative study of the collected material and specimens from APP, CAME, G, SOM and W revealed significant differences between Majella and Uludag populations and identified the Italian plants as belonging to the new species described here. In this way the known range of *C. bithynica* has to be reduced excluding Italian plants. The Bulgarian populations were the subject of a systematic and nomenclature treatment by DIMITROVA & GREILHUBER (1999, 2000, 2001) and assigned to two different varieties – *C. bithynica* var. *pirinica* Acht., later considered as a synonym of *C. bithynica* var. *bithynica*, and *C. bithynica* var. *fodorii* (Penzes) Dimitrova. The results of our current morphological study indicate that they are two well defined units quite different from the Turkish population. None of these units was included in the recent ITS phylogeny analysis (ENKE & GEMEINHOLZER, 2008). A taxonomic interpretation of *C. bithynica* s.l. is in progress.

***Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov, spec. nova** (Fig. 1-3)

**Typus:** ITALY: M. Focalone, presso la vetta sul sentiero per il M. Acquaviva, sfaticcio calcareo, 42°06.352'N 14°07.070'E (WGS84), 2650 m, 20.VIII.2006, F. Conti & D. Uzunov s.n. (holo-: APP!; iso-: FI!).

*Herba perennis. Caulis plerumque monocephalus, usque ad 8 cm longus, ascendenti-curvatus, simplex vel divaricato-ramosus, rarissimo trifurcatus, fere aphyllus, glanduloso-pilosus. Folia basalia 2-6.5 × 0.4-1 cm magna, spatulata, runcinate lyrato-pinnatifida segmenti acutis, in petiolum gradatim attenuata, sparse glanduloso-pilosa. Involucrum 9-13 mm longus, bracteis lanceolatis acutis, tomentosus, glanduloso-pilosus. Receptaculum sparse ciliatum. Corolla usque ad 13 mm longa. Achenia 4.5-6 mm longa, 12-18 costata. Pappus 4.6-5.8 mm longus, albus.*

*Description.* – Perennial, 2.5-8 cm high, with a woody rootstock tapering downward into a oblique taproot bearing fleshy laterals or stolons. *Leaves* in rosettes, basal leaves 2-6.5 × 0.4-1 cm, fleshy, spatulate, runcinate lyrato-pinnatifid, glabrous or with sparsely short white glandular hairs (0.1-0.3 mm) with yellowish gland. *Stems* 1, rarely up to 4 from each rosette, simple or less frequent furcate (very rarely up to 3), flexuous, sparsely white eglandular and glandular hair with yellowish gland, densely shortly white or rarely blackish glandular (yellowish gland) and white eglandular pubescent under the capitula. *Involucre* 9-13 mm high, dark green, tomentose with white eglandular hairs and with white, yellowish and blackish glandular hairs (yellowish gland); outer bracts unequal, lanceolate, acute; inner bracts linear-lanceolate, papillose on inner face, with wide scarious margins. *Receptacle* sparsely ciliate. *Corollas* 12-13 mm, yellow. *Achenes* ribbed 4.5-6 mm long. *Pappus* 4.6-5.8 mm long, white.

*Phenology.* – Flowering late July-August.

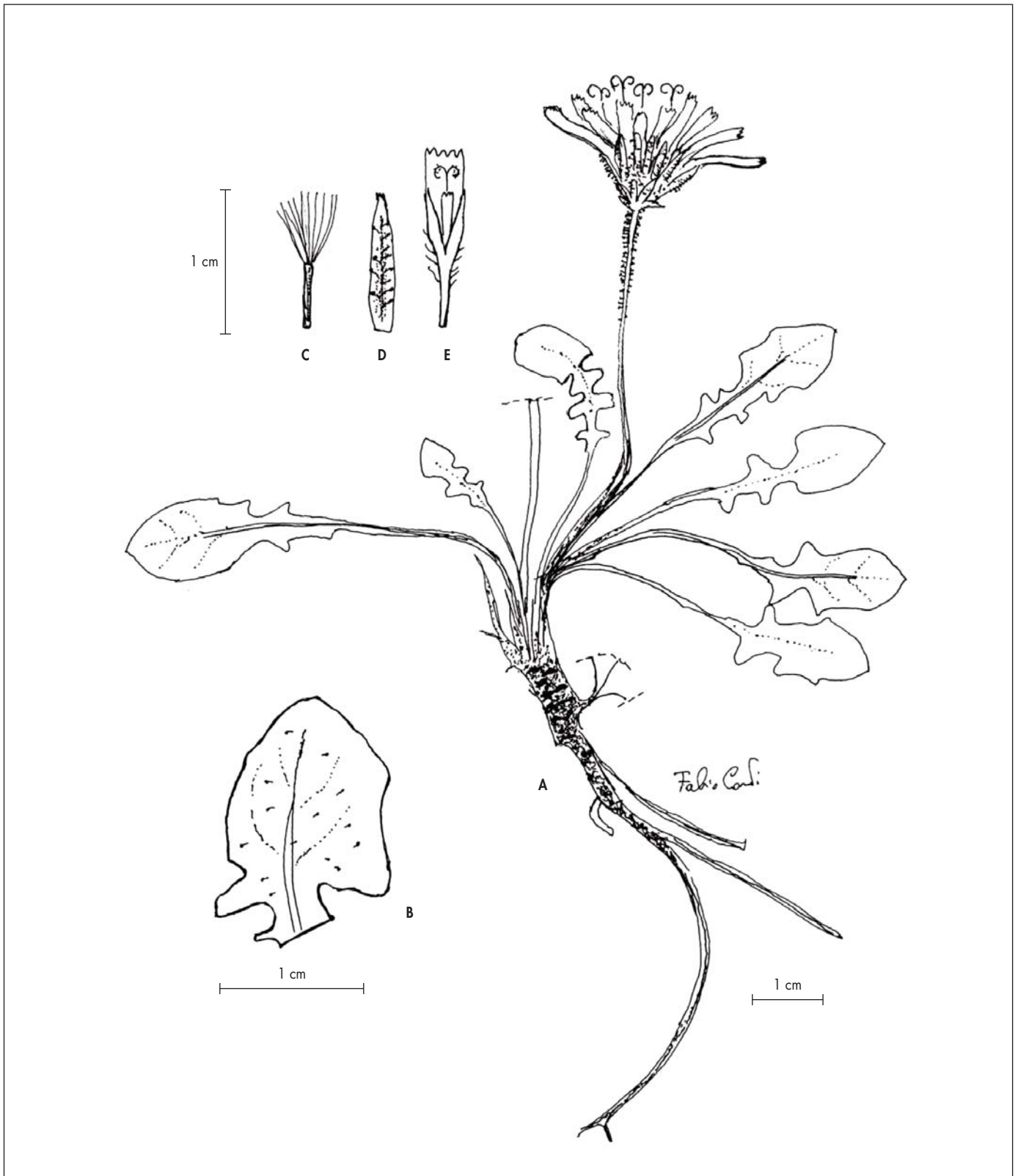
*Chromosome number.* –  $2n = 10$  (BALLELLI, 1999).

*Etymology.* – Dedicated to Majella Mountains (Magella in Middle Age).

*Habitat.* – Very gentle slopes (from 0° to 7°), where the substrate consist of a continuous layer of calcareous scree of 2-5 cm pebbles, with *Saxifrago-Papaveretum julici* Feoli Chiapella & Feoli 1977 (BALLELLI, 1999) and *Ranunculo seguierii-Adonidetum distortae* Di Pietro, Pelino, Stanisci & Blasi 2008 in which *C. bithynica* auct. fl. ital. is considered a characteristic species (Di PIETRO & al., 2008). Other endemics occur in the same habitat, such as: *Cerastium thomasii* Ten., *Galium magellense* Ten., *Viola magellensis* Strobl, *Achillea barrelieri* (Ten.) Schultz Bip. subsp. *barrelieri*, *Bunium petraeum* Ten., *Festuca alfrediana* Foggi & Signorini, *Adonis distorta* Ten., *Thlaspi stylosum* (Ten.) Mutel, *Androsace vitaliana* subsp. *praetutiana* (Sünd) Kress, *Pedicularis elegans* Ten., *Avenula praetutiana* (Arcang.) Pignatti and *Leontodon montanus* subsp. *breviscapus* (DC.) Cavara & Grande.

*Distribution.* – Endemic to Majella from 2550 up to 2730 m (Mt. Amaro, between Mt. Amaro and Mt. Pesco Falcone, Mt. Focalone, Mt. Acquaviva, between Cima Pomilio and Mt. S. Angelo, between Cima Pomilio and Mt. Tre Portoni, Cima Pomilio, Piano Amaro) (Fig. 4).

*Specimina visa.* – M. Focalone, nella sella al bivio per il M. Acquaviva, pascoli rocciosi, 2630 m, 26.VIII.1996, S. Ballelli s.n. (CAME!); tra Cima Pomilio e M.S. Angelo, pascoli rocciosi e rupi, vers. W, 2600 m, 26.VIII.1996, S. Ballelli s.n. (CAME!); M. Acquaviva, pascoli della cima, 2700-2737 m, 26.VIII.1996, S. Ballelli s.n. (CAME!); tra M. Amaro e Pesco Falcone, sfaticci rupestri pianeggianti, 2600-2650 m, 9.VIII.1997, S. Ballelli s.n. (CAME!); Majella, M. Focalone, Caramanico Terme (Pescara), sfaticcio calcareo, 2600 m, 07.VIII.1999, F. Conti s.n. (APP!); Piano Amaro, 2558 m, incl. 2°, esp. N, suolo a strisce con clasti di piccole dimensioni (2-3 cm), 9.VIII.2003, G. Pelino s.n. (APP!).



**Fig. 1.** – *Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov. **A.** Plant; **B.** Part of leaf; **C.** Achene with pappus; **D.** Inner involucre bract; **E.** Floret.

[Conti & Uzunov s.n., APP] [Drawer: F. Conti]







**Fig. 3.** – In habitat. **A.** *Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov; **B.** *C. bithynica* Boiss.  
[Photos by the authors]



Fig. 4. – Distribution of *Crepis magellensis* F. Conti & Uzunov.

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