

Ferdinand Tessoroff (1879–1924) and his Hieracium collection

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Ferdinand Tessoroff (1879–1924) and his *Hieracium* collection

Robert Vogt¹ & Günter Gottschlich²

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Abstract: The *Hieracium* (*Compositae: Cichorieae*) collection of Ferdinand Tessoroff (1879–1924) was recently located in the backlog of the Botanical Museum Berlin. It comprises 565 specimens, including several types, which have now been incorporated into the general herbarium. A digest of the life and work of Tessoroff, a high school teacher and amateur botanist in Berlin, is presented. The status of the 11 type specimens present in the collection is discussed, their taxonomy is assessed, new synonymies are proposed and four names are lectotypified.

Keywords: *Asteraceae*, Botanical Museum Berlin, *Cichorieae*, *Compositae*, Ferdinand Tessoroff, herbarium, *Hieracium*, typification

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Introduction

In the backlog of the Botanical Museum Berlin, the first author recently located several bundles containing 565 *Hieracium* specimens collected by Ferdinand Tessoroff between 1902 and 1922, all revised by the monographer of the genus, Karl Hermann Zahn. Like the important *Hieracium* herbaria of Karl Touton (Vogt 1998), Hans Schack (Vogt 1999; Vogt & Schuhwerk 2000 & 2001), Joseph Bornmüller and August Schlickum (Vogt 2001), this collection of Tessoroff was not incorporated into the general herbarium before 1 March 1943, and for that reason it escaped the disastrous fire of the Botanical Museum Berlin. All these collections were relocated to a safe place in the Harz mountains, where they survived the Second World War unscathed. In contrast, Karl Hermann Zahn's *Hieracium* herbarium, which was also removed from the Botanical Museum Berlin in 1943, was tragically lost at its storage location in Eberswalde near Berlin in 1945 (Vogt 1999; Gottschlich 2015).

In this contribution to the knowledge of the *Hieracium* collections of the Botanical Museum Berlin, some details concerning size and content of the collections of Tessoroff are presented alongside a digest of the life and work of this amateur botanist working as a high school teacher in Berlin in the first quarter of the last century.

Material and methods

In addition to the general description and evaluation of the *Hieracium* collection of Ferdinand Tessoroff extant in the Botanical Museum Berlin, a special focus of this study was the disclosure and interpretation of the type material extant in this collection. However, an in-depth revisionary study was not intended. The taxonomic and nomenclatural reference is Euro+Med PlantBase (Euro+Med 2006+), and therefore the main nomenclatural changes are related to the exclusion of *Pilosella* from *Hieracium* s.l. Furthermore, under Current name, we propose that a large proportion of Zahn's subspecies in the genus *Pilosella* should be synonymized with the species name. In the same manner, in *Hieracium* we sink some of Zahn's varieties in their associated subspecies. The problem of the different taxonomic concepts in the genus *Hieracium* (microspecies versus subspecies) cannot be dealt with in this contribution.

Life and work of Ferdinand Tessoroff

[Konrad] Ferdinand Tessoroff was born on 1 December 1879 at the Heimberger Hof in Schloßböckelheim near Kreuznach in the Prussian province "Rheinland"

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(now Rheinland-Pfalz). He attended the high school in Kreuznach between 1889 and 1898 and was inspired by natural sciences thanks to the influence of his teacher Ludwig Geisenheyner (1841–1926), the well-known floristic botanist, cecidologist and author of the *Flora von Kreuznach* (Geisenheyner 1881, 1903), who also promoted the hieraciologist Karl Touton (Vogt 1998).

In 1898 Tessenorff enrolled at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin to study mathematics and natural sciences. In 1905 he examined in mathematics, botany and zoology and completed his teacher training in Brandenburg/Havel. Subsequently in 1907 he became a teacher at the Helmholtz-Realgymnasium in Schöneberg [now Berlin], a position Tessenorff kept until he was appointed the headmaster of this school in 1920. As a committed and popular teacher, Tessenorff was involved in educational and school reform issues. Due to a serious heart condition, Tessenorff died in Berlin on 18 June 1924 at the age of 44 years (Schulze 1936; unpublished source 1).

During his university studies in Berlin, Tessenorff became more and more interested in botany, joined the Botanical Society of Brandenburg and took part in the excursions of Paul Ascherson and Paul Graebner. Already in 1904 Friedrich Fedde – editor of *Just's Botanischer Jahresbericht* – won Tessenorff as a collaborator for this well-known annual repertory of botanical literature from all countries. For the reports from 1904 to 1910 Tessenorff acted as rapporteur of the section “Pflanzengeographie von Europa” (Tessenorff 1906b, 1908, 1909b, 1911, 1914).

By order of the West Prussian Botanical and Zoological Society [Westpreußischer Botanisch-Zoologischer Verein] Tessenorff travelled in 1905, 1906 and 1907 in the lowlands of the Vistula [Weichsel, Wisła] and Nogat rivers and studied the old river beds and silting-up lakes (Tessenorff 1906a, 1907, 1909a). Above all, the lake Druzno [Drausensee] fascinated him for many years, and he compiled his results in the contribution “Der Drausen bei Elbing [Druzno near Elbląg], eine Stätte ursprünglicher Natur” (Tessenorff 1916a). Tessenorff's studies were not restricted on botany alone but he also reported ornithological observations (Tessenorff 1907, 1916a & 1917) and he was engaged in nature conservation. In 1915 he was commissioned by the “Staatliche Stelle für Naturdenkmalpflege” [State agency for the preservation of natural monuments] in Prussia to visit the swamp areas of the provinces [the old Prussian administrative units] Saxony, Hanover and Westphalia to ascertain their conservation and threat status (Tessenorff 1916b).

In 1917 Tessenorff was called up for military service and was deployed in the area of the river Ščara [Schtschara, Шчара, Щара] at the northern edge of the Polesia in Belarus, where he was able to engage himself intensively in the botanical exploration of this floristically completely unknown area. He later compiled the results of this investigation in a dissertation with the title “Vegetationsskizze vom Oberlaufe der Schtschara

(Gouv. Minsk und Grodno)” (Tessenorff 1921, 1922a; unpublished source 1) under the supervision of Adolf Engler and graduated (Ph.D.) on 15 March 1921 at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin. One year later he published additional facts to his observations in the Ščara area with the title “Floristisches aus Weißrußland” in the *Verhandlungen des Botanischen Vereins der Provinz Brandenburg* (Tessenorff 1922b).

Since 1902 Tessenorff was a member of the Botanical Society of the Province Brandenburg [Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg] and in 1910 was elected to its managing board. For more than ten years he was co-editor of the journal *Verhandlungen des Botanischen Vereins der Provinz Brandenburg* and additionally acted as librarian of the society's library, which was set up in the Botanical Museum Berlin. Due to these obligations, Tessenorff was closely bound up with the Botanical Museum Berlin, where he deposited the plant material used for his scientific work as well as the plants collected on his numerous excursions in Germany and Central Europe (Anon. 1918, 1919; Schulze 1936). From 1905–1911 he was involved in the processing of Paul Ascherson's huge herbarium (Urban 1916: 76), which was acquired by the Museum in 1895.

Tessenorff was highly esteemed as an excellent floristic botanist. Johannes Abromeit, professor of botany at the University of Königsberg [now Kaliningrad], dedicated “*Silene inflata* var. *tessenorffii*”, published as *S. vulgaris* [unranked] *tessenorffii* Asch. & Graebn. (Ascherson & Graebner 1920: 74), in appreciation of Tessenorff's achievements in the botanical exploration of West and East Prussia and Belarus.

Tessenorff was closely bound up with the Botanical Museum Berlin and handed over plant material to this institution several times. The first time, his name is found in Urban's account of the collections of the Botanical Museum (Urban 1916: 402): “10 seltene Arten vom Rhein (a. 1904)”. Subsequently the acquisition of Tessenorff's plant collections is documented in the annual reports of the Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum under the heading “Erwerbungen (durch Schenkung)”. In the reports for 1916/1917 (Anon. 1917: 123): “Herr Oberlehrer Tessenorff: 23 Pack ägyptische Baumwolle in verschiedenen Handelssorten”, 1917/1918 (Anon. 1918: 257): “Herr Oberlehrer F. Tessenorff, z. Z. im Felde: etwa 580 Herbarpflanzen aus Westrußland, Gouv. Minsk” [accessioned 24 October 1917] and 1918/1919 (Anon. 1919): “Herr Oberlehrer F. Tessenorff, in Berlin-Steglitz: 70 Nummern Kryptogamen aus West-Rußland, Gouv. Minsk”.

Tessenorff was particularly interested in critical genera with polymorphic species like *Calamagrostis*, *Epiobium*, *Euphrasia*, *Polygala* and above all *Hieracium*, of which he gathered extensive materials. With the exception of the *Hieracium* collection dealt with here, all specimens gathered by Tessenorff were included in the general herbarium and to the largest part were destroyed in the Second World War.

The *Hieracium* collection

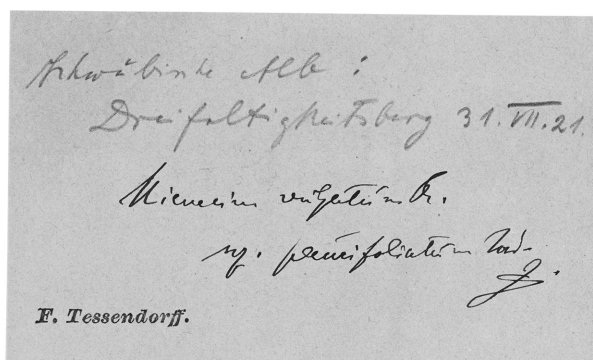
The status of Tesselndorff's *Hieracium* collection now located in the backlog of the Botanical Museum Berlin is unclear because it does not appear in the herbarium records and the specimens do not bear any information concerning their acquisition. Possibly the material was already on the premises of the Botanical Museum at the time of Tesselndorff's death and was not subsequently recorded. Furthermore, it would be conceivable that the material was relocated to a safe place after the fire disaster of 1943 and survived the Second World War outside Berlin as did the other, as yet unprocessed *Hieracium* collections of Karl Touton (Vogt 1998), Hans Schack (Vogt 1999) and Josef Bornmüller.

The collection comprises 565 specimens, including 11 type specimens of nine names described by Karl Hermann Zahn, who studied Tesselndorff's collections for his monumental treatments of the genus in Engler's *Das Pflanzenreich* (Zahn 1921–1923) and in Ascherson & Graebner's *Synopsis der mitteleuropäischen Flora* (Zahn 1922–1938).

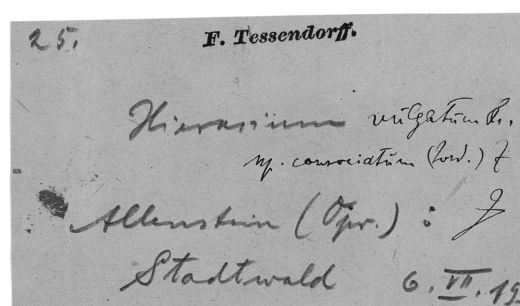
The carefully prepared specimens were kept unmounted in covers. The information on the labels is meagre and normally without further details on locality or altitude in addition to the geographic information.

Fig. 1 presents a selection of labels used by Tesselndorff. There are two types of labels: simple field labels with brief information on place and date of collection in Tesselndorff's handwriting and the stamped addition "F. Tesselndorff." (Fig. 1A, B) and blank labels with the printed headline "Museum botanicum Berolinense." and the stamped footnote "leg. F. Tesselndorff" into which Tesselndorff himself (Fig. 1C) or later Berlin herbarium staff (Fig. 1D) entered the information by hand. Karl Hermann Zahn's determination remarks and his signature "Z" can be found on nearly all specimens (e.g. Fig. 1A–D, Fig. 2) and it can be assumed that Tesselndorff regularly submitted his collections to the monographer of the genus for identification. Zahn listed Tesselndorff's collection in his treatment for Engler's *Das Pflanzenreich* among the *Hieracium* collections he had seen (Zahn 1921–1923: 1573). In view of the loss of Zahn's herbarium at the end of the Second World War, the specimens in Tesselndorff's collection are of particular importance today.

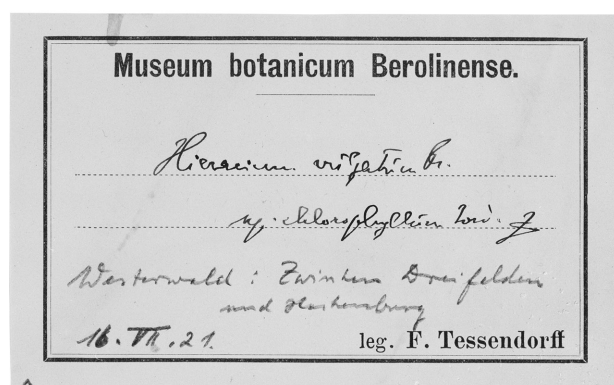
The herbarium material was almost exclusively collected by Tesselndorff himself in the time between 1902 and 1922 in Germany including the former eastern territories, as well as Italy, Austria and Switzerland. Specimens from the following areas are extant (year of collection in brackets).



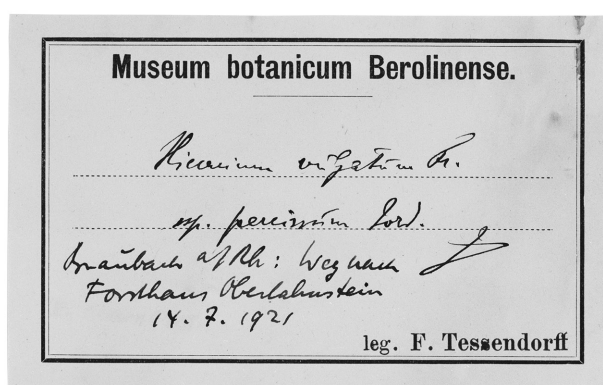
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. A–D: Labels used in the *Hieracium* collection of Ferdinand Tesselndorff. Locality information and date written in A–C by F. Tesselndorff, in D by Berlin herbarium staff. The determination particulars come from K. H. Zahn, who additionally signed the labels of the specimens he saw with a "Z".

GERMANY: BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG: Freudenstadt (1921), Hohenzollern (1921), Kaiserstuhl (1916, 1918), Murgtal (1921), Neubreisach (1918), Schönmünzsch (1921), Schwäbische Alb (1919), Schwarzwald (1910, 1919), Weingarten (1921); BAYERN: Banz (1919), Bayerischer Wald (1920), Berchtesgaden (1911), Fichtelgebirge (1922), Fränkische Schweiz (1916), Lichtenfels (1916, 1919), Vilshofen (1920), Würzburg (1910); BERLIN UND BRANDENBURG: Angermünde (1922), Grunewald/Berlin (1920), Botanischer Garten (1920), Buckow (1921), Chorinchen (1921), Diehloer Berge (1909), Erkner (1920), Freienwalde (1919), Fürstenberg (1909), Glindow (1920), Hoppegarten (1921), Jahnberge (1909), Joachimsthal (1921), Liepnitzsee (1921), Luckow, Mittenwalde (1909), Müncheberg, Niederfinow (1910), Niemeck (1922), Oranienburg (1919), Potsdam (1908), Rüdersdorf (1920, 1921), Spandau (1921), Sperenberg (1919, 1921), Tegeleer Forst (1920), Uckermark (1916), Werbellinsee (1921), Zossen; MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN: Usedom (1921); HARZ (NIEDERSACHSEN UND SACHSEN-ANHALT): Altenau (1922), Benneckenstein (1922); HESSEN: Braunfels (1922), Limburg/Lahn (1921, 1922); RHEINLAND-PFALZ: Altenbamburg (1916), Bad Dürkheim (1914, 1916), Bad Ems (1921), Bad Kreuznach (1909, 1911, 1912, 1921, 1922), Balduinstein (1922), Braubach am Rhein (1921), Heidesheim-Ingelheim (1904), Höchstenbach (1922), Katzenelnbogen (1922), Oberlahnstein (1921); SACHSEN: Hoyerswerda (1916); SACHSEN-ANHALT: Altmark (1915), Havelberg (1911), Stendal (1908, 1919); THÜRINGEN: Altenberg (1922), Berka (1916), Blankenburg (1919), Kyffhäuser (1921); WESTERWALD: (1921); NOT LOCATED: Rosental (1902), Weidental (1908). — **AUSTRIA:** Kärnten (1911), Salzburg (1911), Tirol (1911). — **BELARUS:** leg. Bothe (1918). — **FRANCE:** Mülhausen [Mulhouse] (1918), Vogesen (1910, 1911). — **ITALY:** Friaul (1911), Görz [Gorizia] (1912), Triest [Trieste] (1912). — **LITHUANIA:** Kurische Nehrung [Kuršių nerija]. — **POLAND:** “WESTPREUSSEN”: Bellinchen [Bielinek] (1916), Briesen [Wąbrzeźno] (1910), Drausensee bei Elbing [Druzno near Elbląg] (1908, 1910, 1920), Eylau [Iława] (1919), Kulmsee [Chełmża] (1908), Löbau [Lubawa] (1919), Marienburg [Malbork] (1920); “OSTPREUSSEN”: Allenstein [Olsztyn] (1919), Miswalde [Myślice] (1919), Nikolaiken [Mikołajki] (1920), Sensburg [Mrągowo] (1920); “POMMERN”: Bublitz [Boblice] (1920), Rummelsburg [Miastko] (1920), Swinemünde [Świnoujście] (1921), Stettin [Szczecin] (1922); “SCHLESSEN”: Glatz [Kłodzko] (1922), Neurode [Nowa Ruda] (1922), Riesengebirge [Karkonosze] (1910), Strehlen [Strzelin] (1922). — **RUSSIA:** “OSTPREUSSEN”: Insterburg [Tschernjachowsk, Черняховск] (1919), Kurische Nehrung [Kurschskaja kossa, Куршская коса] (1919). — **SWITZERLAND:** Simplon (1912), Wallis (1911, 1912), Graubünden (1912), St. Gotthard (1913).

Only few specimens from other collectors are included: H. Bothe, K. Hahn, H. Preuß, E. Rebholz and F. Roemer. Exsiccata are not present.

Index herbariorum (Vegter 1988) indicated Berlin (B) and Geneva (G) as the herbaria housing plant material collected by Tessoroff. The duplicate specimens of Tessoroff's Russian plant collections presented to Johannes Abromeit in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] were destroyed in the Second World War.

Type specimens in the *Hieracium* collection of Ferdinand Tessoroff

Hieracium echioides [subsp. *freynii*] subvar. *calvescens* Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr. 82(IV, 280): 1368. 1923. – Ind. loc.: “Prov. Brandenburg: Templin in der Mark, Niederfinow bis Oderberg!”. – **Lectotype (designated here by Gottschlich):** [Germany]: Niederfinow – Oderberg, 20 Aug 1910, *F. Tessoroff* (B [B 10 1154393]). – Current name: *Pilosella echioides* (Lumn.) F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip.

Remarks — The specimen has been determined by K. H. Zahn.

Hieracium euchaetium subsp. *tscherningii* Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr. 82(IV, 280): 1527. 1923. – Ind. loc.: “Brandenburg: Bellinchen a. O.! Niederösterreich: Oberlaa (Bänitz n. 9896 pro *Bauhini* × *echioides* × *Pilosella* Tscherning!, Hainburg!, Stein!, Pfaffenberge bei Deutsch-Altenburg (J. Vetter!)”. – Syntype: [Germany]: Bellinchen (Oder), 4 Jun 1916, *F. Tessoroff* (B [B 10 1154361]). – Current name: *Pilosella euchaetia* (Nägeli & Peter) Soják.

Remarks — The specimen has been determined by K. H. Zahn.

Hieracium laevigatum subsp. *istrogenes* Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr. 79(IV, 280): 889. 1922. – Ind. loc.: “Schwaben: Jurakalkfelsen im oberen Donautal bei Beuron! und Sigmaringen! und in den Tälern der Rauhen Alb!”. – **Lectotype (designated here by Gottschlich):** [Germany]: Beuron: am Weg zum Maurusfels, 8 Aug 1919, *F. Tessoroff* (B [B 10 0448385 + B 10 0448386 on two sheets]; isolectotype: (B [B 10 0448389 + B 10 0448388 on two sheets]). – Current name: *Hieracium laevigatum* subsp. *istrogenes* Zahn.

Remarks — The original labels of all four sheets bear the handwritten determination particulars of K. H. Zahn dated 1919.

Hieracium leptophyton [subsp. *cinitum*] var. *subcinitum* Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr. 82(IV, 280): 1462. 1923. – Ind. loc.: “Brandenburg: Bellinchen a. d. Oder!”. – Holotype: [Germany]: Bellinchen (Oder), 4 Jun 1916, *F. Tessoroff* (B [B 10 1154437]). – Current name: *Pilosella leptophyton* (Nägeli & Peter) S. Bräut. & Greuter.

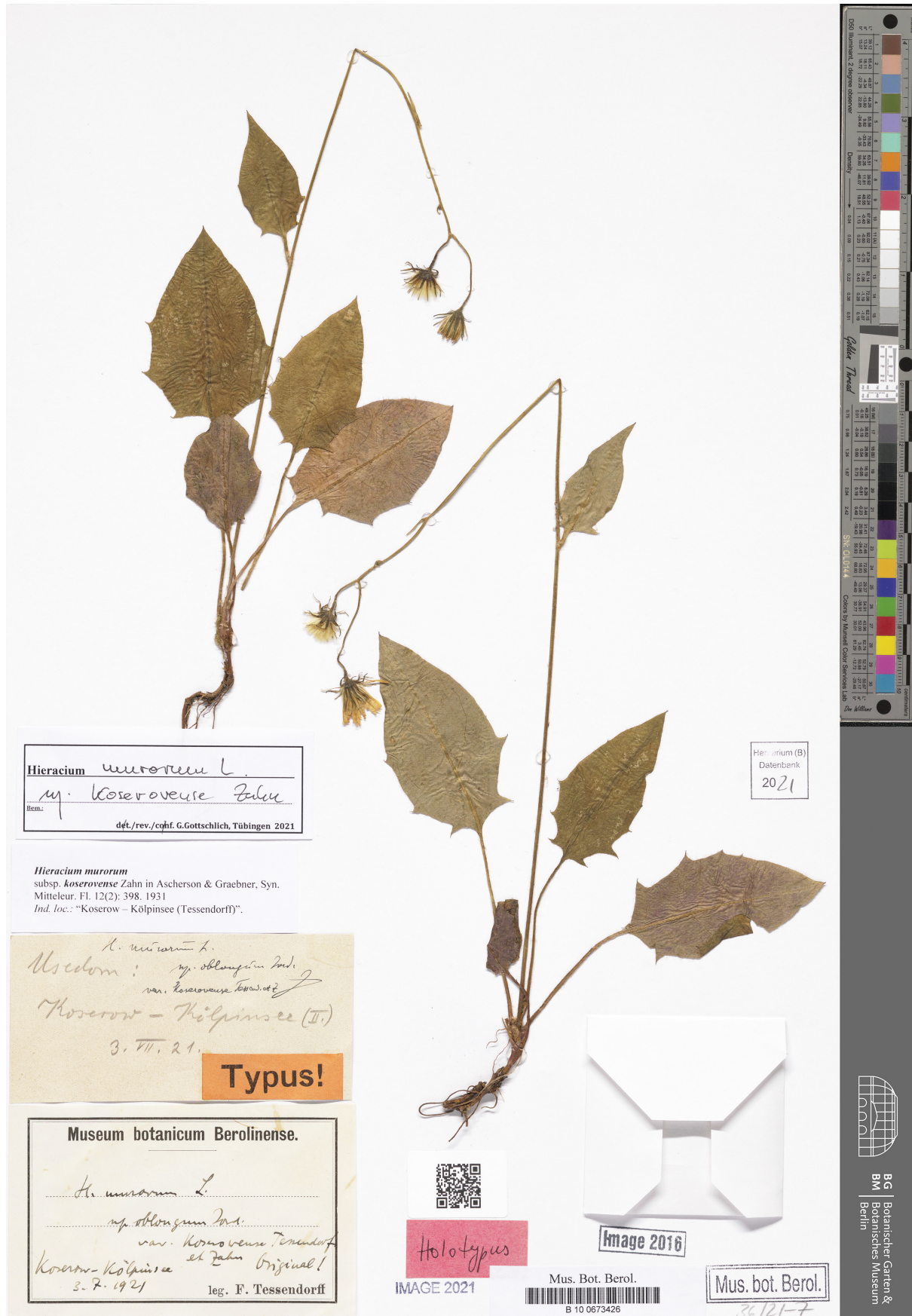


Fig. 2. Holotype of *Hieracium murorum* subsp. *koserovense* Zahn (B [B 10 0673426]) with handwritten determination particulars of K. H. Zahn.



** Kommentar zu Beleg: B 10 1154496

Lectotypus quoad

Hieracium murorum L.
subsp. *suevicola* Zahn
in Engler, Pflanzenr. 76: 306 (1921)
("suevicolum")

rev. G. Gottschlich 12/2021

Museum botanicum Berolinense.

Hieracium murorum L.
subsp. suevicola Zahn
Berlin - Tegel Forst
29. 5. 1920 leg. F. Tessenorff

Herbarium (B)
Datenbank
20 21

IMAGE 2022

Mus. Bot. Berol.
B 10 1154496



82/21-22

Mus. bot. Berol.



BG
Botanischer Garten &
BM
Botanisches Museum
Berlin

Fig. 3. Lectotype of *Hieracium murorum* subsp. *suevicola* Zahn (B [B 10 1154496]) with handwritten determination particulars of K. H. Zahn.

Remarks — The blank label (“Museum botanicum Bero-
linense. leg. F. Tesselndorff”) bears the handwritten deter-
mination particulars of K. H. Zahn.

Hieracium murorum subsp. *koserovense* Zahn in
Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 12(2): 398.
1931. – Ind. loc.: “Koserow – Kölpinsee (Tesselndorff)”.
– Holotype: [Germany]: Usedom: Koserow – Kölpinsee
(II.), 3 Jul 1921, F. Tesselndorff (B [B 10 0673426]) [Fig.
2]. – Current name: *Hieracium murorum* subsp. *kose-
rovense* Zahn.

Remarks — The original label bears the handwritten de-
termination particulars of K. H. Zahn stating “*H. muro-
rum* subsp. *oblongum* var. *koserovense*” and “Tesselnd. et
Zahn” as authors of the new name.

Hieracium murorum subsp. *suevicola* Zahn in Engler,
Pflanzenr. 76(IV, 280): 306. 1921 (“*suevicolum*”). – Ind.
loc.: “Württemberg (Hohenacker, Arznei-Pfl. n. 353)!
Harz: zwischen Walkenried und Sachsa (Zobel)! Berlin:
Tegeler Forst! Insel Rügen!”. – **Lectotype (designated
here by Gottschlich):** [Germany]: Berlin – Tegeler
Forst, 29 May 1920, F. Tesselndorff (B [B 10 1154496])
[Fig. 3]. – Current name: *Hieracium murorum* subsp.
suevicola Zahn.

Remarks — The blank label (“Museum botanicum Bero-
linense. leg. F. Tesselndorff”) bears the handwritten deter-
mination particulars of K. H. Zahn. Although it is usually
appropriate to select a lectotype among specimens from
an exsiccata series, here we selected Tesselndorff’s speci-
men, because we never saw material collected by Hohen-
acker. Perhaps the indication of “Hohenacker, Arznei-
Pfl., n. 353” made by Zahn refers to a specimen formerly
at B and now destroyed.

Hieracium umbellatum [subsp. *umbellatum* var.
coronopifolium] f. *farinellum* Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr.
79(IV, 280): 914. 1922. – Ind. loc.: “An der Küste von
Ostende bis Ostpreußen! [...]”. – Syntype: [Lithuania
and Russia]: Kurische Nehrung, 13 Jul 1919, F. Tesselndorff
(B [B 10 1154511]). – Current name: *Hieracium
umbellatum* L. subsp. *umbellatum*.

Remarks — The original label of F. Tesselndorff bears
the handwritten determination particulars of K. H. Zahn
dated 1919.

Hieracium vulgatum [subsp. *chlorophyllum*] var.
calvescens Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr. 76(IV, 280): 363.
1921. – Ind. loc.: “Pommern: Zwischen Bublitz und
Drawehn (Tesselndorff)!”. – Holotype: [Poland]: Bu-
blitz – Drawehn [Bobolice – Drzewiany], Pommern,
11 Jul 1920, F. Tesselndorff (B [B 10 0673427]). – Cur-
rent name: *Hieracium lachenalii* subsp. *chlorophyllum*
(Jord. ex Boreau) Zahn.

Remarks — The blank label (“Museum botanicum Bero-
linense. leg. F. Tesselndorff”) bears the handwritten deter-
mination particulars of K. H. Zahn.

Hieracium vulgatum subsp. *tridentatoides* Zahn in Eng-
ler, Pflanzenr. 82(IV, 280): 1543. 1923. – Ind. loc.: “Wes-
terwald: Nistertal bei Niedermörsbach (Tesselndorff)”.
– **Lectotype (designated here by Gottschlich):** [Ger-
many]: Westerwald: Tal der Nister bei Niedermörsbach,
16 Jul 1921, F. Tesselndorff (B [B 10 0673429]; isolec-
totype: B [B 10 0673428]). – Current name: *Hieracium
lachenalia* subsp. *tridentatoides* (Zahn) Zahn.

Remarks — The specimens bear K. H. Zahn’s handwrit-
ten determination particulars on the label stating “*Hiera-
cium vulgatum* subsp. *acuminatum* var. *tridentatoides*
Zahn”.

Author contributions

RV wrote the manuscript. GG revised the herbarium
specimens and evaluated the types.

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sion of this paper; also Nicholas Turland (Berlin) for ad-
vice on nomenclatural issues.

Cited unpublished source

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Doktorarbeit mit Lebenslauf von Ferdinand Tesselndorff.

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