

(J.N. Rose) F.M. Knuth), postulated by Baker & al. (in *Haseltonia* 15: 119. 2009) to be a hybrid between *C. imbricata* and *C. tunicata*. Rümpler (l.c.) listed *O. tunicata* var. *laevior* Salm-Dyck, a less-spiny form of that species with thinner stems, as a synonym of *O. rosea*. The type of *O. rosea* is the figure titled “*Cactus quadriflorus*” in Sessé & Moçino’s *Flora Mexicana*, preserved at the Hunt Institution for Botanical Documentation no. 880 (designated by Arias-Monte & al., l.c. 1997) (see also Crook & Mottram, l.c.). This lectotype is reproduced by Rowley (in *Bradleya* 12: 21. 1994). Although Candolle (l.c. 1828) did not directly refer to that illustration in his protologue, he referenced “*Cactus subquadriflorus* flor. mex. ined.” and published a reproduction of the illustration a year later (Candolle, l.c. 1829: 66, t. 15). I consider it to be of the taxon currently recognized as *Cylindropuntia imbricata* subsp. *rosea* (DC.) M.A. Baker (l.c. 2019: 93).

The oldest unambiguous name applied to populations circumscribed by Britton & Rose as *Opuntia imbricata* is *O. arborescens* Engelm. (l.c. 1848). Engelmann did not designate a type, but a lectotype (*Fendler* 277, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1847, MO No. 2015220 [barcode MO-178380]) was chosen from material seen by him (Benson, l.c. 1982: 914). Although the lectotype is

composed of only flowers and fruits, the material is diagnostic of *Cylindropuntia imbricata* subsp. *imbricata*, at least when the locality is taken into account.

If this proposal is rejected, an epithet that has long been in use will have to be replaced, and several new combinations will become necessary. The impact will be even more far-reaching in *Austrocylin-dropuntia*, considering that *Opuntia imbricata* (1821) has priority over *O. subulata* (1883), the basionym of *A. subulata*, which is the most likely candidate for Duncanson’s drawing. As the drawing is somewhat inconclusive, an epitype would need to be designated. It is likely that any decision along these lines would precipitate considerable debate among taxonomists. The adoption of *O. rosea* (*Cylindropuntia rosea*) to represent populations now circumscribed under *C. imbricata* would also lead to much debate, considering that taxonomists have variously considered *O. rosea* to represent either a dubious taxon or a synonym of one of at least two currently accepted taxa.

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(2747) Proposal to conserve the name *Tragopogon hirsutus* (*Gelasia hirsuta*, *Scorzonera hirsuta*) (*Asteraceae*) with a conserved type

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(2747) *Tragopogon hirsutus* Gouan, Fl. Monsp.: 342. Dec 1764 [Angiosp.: *Comp.*], nom. cons. prop.

Typus: Italy, Puglia, Lamalunga (Santeramo in Colle, Bari), 40°48’57.02”N, 16°42’36.7”E, prateria a *Stipa austroitalica*, 465 m, 12 Mai 2018, *Conti & Bartolucci* (APP No. 60974), typ. cons. prop.

Gelasia hirsuta (Gouan) Zaika, Sukhor. & N. Kilian (in *PhytoKeys* 137: 57. 2020), based on *Tragopogon hirsutus* Gouan (Fl. Monsp.: 342. 1764), is now the accepted name for a species endemic to SW Mediterranean (Greuter in Euro+Med PlantBase. 2006–, <http://ww2.bgbm.org/EuroPlusMed/>), occurring in Spain, France and Italy (Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca in *Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid* 43: 271–354. 1987; Tison & Foucault, Fl. Gall. Fl. France: 474. 2014; Bartolucci & al. in *Pl. Biosyst.* 152: 285. 2018). It was previously commonly known as *Scorzonera hirsuta* (Gouan) L. (Mant. Pl. Altera: 278. 1771).

When Linnaeus (l.c.) published the name “*Scorzonera hirsuta* L.”, he adopted the specific epithet of *Tragopogon hirsutus* Gouan (l.c.), a name applied to the same taxon, without referring to that name either directly or indirectly. *Scorzonera hirsuta* is generally treated as a new

combination based on *Tragopogon hirsutus* under Art. 41.4 of the *ICN* (Turland & al. in *Regnum Veg.* 159. 2018) (e.g., Greuter, l.c.; Kilian & al. in *Cichorieae Syst. Portal.* 2009–, <http://cichorieae.e-taxonomy.net/portal/>; Tison & Foucault, l.c.; Bartolucci & al., l.c. 2018; Bartolucci & al. in *Phytotaxa* 437: 279–290. 2020; Zaika & al., l.c.).

Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca (in *Taxon* 46: 759–762. 1997) typified the name as “*Scorzonera hirsuta* L.” without reference to Gouan, selecting as the lectotype the illustration in “*Columna*, Ekphr.: 233. 1606”, i.e., that on page 233 of the work by Fabio Colonna (Fabius Columna in Latin), *Minus cognitarum stirpium aliquot ac etiam rariorum Εκφρασις*, generally cited as *Colonna*, Ekphr.: 233. 1606. This illustration bears the name “*Tragopogon Apulum humile hirsutum luteum*”, but Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca (l.c. 1997), following Linnaeus (l.c.), referred to it as “*Tragopogon alter luteus*”. The species, described on the following page (*Colonna*, l.c.: 234), is named “*Tragopogon alter luteus Apulus*”. As noted by Jarvis (*Order out of Chaos*: 831. 2007 – see also <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/our-science/data/linnaean-typification/search/>), Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca (l.c. 1997) typified *S. hirsuta* solely on the basis of Linnaeus’s publication of the name, so that, if its interpretation as a new combination is adopted, *S. hirsuta* (Gouan) L. is

apparently untypified. Fortunately, in the protologue of *T. hirsutus*, Gouan cited the same illustration as Linnaeus (as “*Tragopogon apulum humile hirsutum. col. ecph. part. 1. 233*”). It can therefore be argued that the selection by Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca applies also to the basionym of *S. hirsuta*, but, to avoid any doubt, we **designate here as lectotype** of *Tragopogon hirsutus* Gouan the illustration “*Tragopogon Apulum humile hirsutum luteum*” in Colonna, Ekphr.: 233. 1606.

However, the illustration “*Tragopogon Apulum humile hirsutum luteum*” (Colonna l.c.: 233) is clearly referable to a taxon endemic to central and southern Italy currently named *Gelasia villosa* (Scop.) Cass. subsp. *columnae* (Guss.) Bartolucci & al., based on *Scorzonera columnae* Guss. (in *Index Seminum* (Boccardifalco) 1825: 10. 1825), a species described from Sicily and recently typified by Bartolucci & al. (l.c. 2020).

In describing “*Tragopogon alter luteus Apulus*” from the surroundings of Cerignola (Apulia), Colonna (l.c.: 234–235) noted how it presented two different forms of the achene: “*asperò etiam dentatis strijs*” (achene scabrid) and “*breuius, latius, incanum lanuginosum*” (achene lanate). Gussone (l.c.; Pl. Rar. 1: 320–322, 2: IX, t. 54. 1826) described and illustrated the plant with scabrid achenes as *Scorzonera columnae* and reported those with lanate achenes as *S. hirsuta* L. (“*Tragopogon alter, luteus. Column. ecphr. 1. t. 233* [Colonna, l.c.]; sed cum semine in externa parte tabulae notato”).

As quoted by Fiori (in Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. 1917: 78–80. 1917) and as we have been able to verify during field investigations in southern Italy, individuals with scabrid or lanate achenes may grow together in the same population of *S. columnae*, without showing other morphological difference, as Colonna (l.c.: 234–235) had already observed. Fiori (l.c. 1917) was also able to demonstrate with experimental tests that *S. columnae* is a pseudo-heterocarpic species (see Pavolini in Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. 1910: 138–146. 1910), a phenomenon that represents the production of different types of fruits by different individuals. This achenes dimorphism in *Gelasia villosa* subsp. *columnae* has led several authors in the past to erroneous taxonomic interpretations or misidentifications. For example, Fiori (in Fiori & Paoletti, Fl. Italia 3: 411. 1904) initially described the plants with lanate achenes as *Scorzonera hirsuta* var. *villosiformis* Fiori, then recombined as *Scorzonera villosiformis* (Fiori) Vierh. (in Österr. Bot. Z. 65: 66. 1915), and quoted as an accepted species by Chater (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 4: 317–322. 1976). This latter name should be regarded as a heterotypic synonym of *Gelasia villosa* subsp. *columnae*.

The illustration and description by Colonna (l.c.: 233–235) perfectly match the current morphological circumscription of *Gelasia villosa* subsp. *columnae*, a taxon characterized by numerous basal leaves at flowering time, stems solitary or few, usually simple with a solitary terminal capitulum, leafy only in lower half, dimorphic achenes (scabrid or lanate), and pappus reddish brown, plumose in lower portion and scabrid in upper part (see, e.g., Fiori, l.c. 1917; Chater, l.c.; Pignatti & al., Fl. Italia, ed. 2, 3: 1051–1055. 2018). By contrast, *Gelasia hirsuta* is characterized by the absence of basal leaves at flowering time, stems solitary or few, simple or sparingly branched at about the middle, more or less densely and regularly leafy in the lower half (up to two-thirds of the stem), with one or more capitula, achenes always lanate, pappus dirty white to pale reddish

brown, plumose throughout (see, e.g., Chater, l.c.; Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca, l.c. 1987; Pignatti & al., l.c.).

Accordingly, for the purpose of nomenclatural stability in supporting the continued and well-established use of the name *Scorzonera hirsuta* (currently accepted as *Gelasia hirsuta*) for the species to which it has long been applied, we propose to conserve the name with a conserved type under Art. 14.9 of the ICN.

We searched in C, K, KIEL, LINN, MEL, P, SBT, and UPS for Gouan’s collection of *Tragopogon hirsutus*, but we were not able to trace any Gouan specimens. Thus, we here propose a modern and well-preserved specimen kept in the herbarium of the Floristic Research Center of the Apennine (APP), with number 60974, as the conserved type. This specimen was collected in Apulia (southern Italy) during the annual field trip of the working group for Floristics, Systematics and Evolution of the Italian Botanical Society held in 2018 (some “duplicates” with different collectors are kept in PI [image available at <https://herbarium.univie.ac.at/database/detail.php?ID=1469621>] and MSNM). It shows all the diagnostic characters of *Gelasia hirsuta* and clearly represents the current application and concept of the name (see, e.g., Díaz de la Guardia & Blanca, l.c. 1987; Tison & Foucault, l.c.; Pignatti & al., l.c.).

Rejection of the present proposal would have the very undesirable consequences of the name *Gelasia hirsuta* subsp. *hirsuta* having to replace *Gelasia villosa* subsp. *columnae*, a new combination “*Gelasia hirsuta* subsp. *villosa*” would be needed for *Gelasia villosa* subsp. *villosa* (≡ *Scorzonera villosa* Scop., Fl. Carniol., ed. 2, 2: 97. 1771 subsp. *villosa*, see Bartolucci & al., l.c. 2020) and the heterotypic synonym *Tragopogon calyculatus* Jacq. (Hort. Bot. Vindob. 2: 48, t. 106. 1772–1773), that seems to have priority, would be used for *Gelasia hirsuta*. For the authors who wish to treat the genus *Scorzonera* in a wide sense, the epithet *calyculata* would be unusable because of *Scorzonera calyculata* Boiss. (≡ *Pseudopodospermum calyculatum* (Boiss.) Zaika & al.), and the name *Scorzonera eriosperma* Gouan (Ill. Observ. Bot.: 52. 1773) would have to be used instead. The names *Tragopogon calyculatus* Jacq. and *Scorzonera eriosperma* Gouan have never been used for the species currently known as *Gelasia hirsuta* in any flora or taxonomic database globally.

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