

A NEW SPECIES OF *HIERACIUM* IN DERBYSHIRE

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Hieracium naviense*, in Section *Oreadea*, is described from two limestone cliffs in Derbyshire. It is related to *H. subbritannicum* and *H. britannicum*.

An unfamiliar *Hieracium* was first noticed on a limestone cliff in Winnats Pass, Derbyshire, in 1961 and has been under observation since then. Careful search has revealed only two colonies, on adjacent cliffs, growing both on turfy ledges and in cracks in the bare rock, and associated with *H. cymbifolium*. Its obvious affinities are with the *H. dicella* group (Sell & West 1963), but Mr. Sell and Dr. West agree that it belongs to no known British species, so it is described as a new species and named from a nearby Roman site which is known only in the ablative as *navio*. It most closely resembles *H. subbritannicum*, which grows on the limestone of South Wales and adjacent parts of England. Disjunct distributions are common in the genus *Hieracium*, so a root of the new plant, and one of *H. subbritannicum*, have been grown beside one another in the author's garden in Manchester and the plant has been grown from seed both in Manchester and in Cambridge; the distinctive characters persist in cultivation. The capitulum is smaller than those of other species in this group, though it becomes somewhat larger in cultivation, and the phyllaries are shorter and notably paler owing to the much sparser clothing of simple hairs. Fig. 1 shows the type specimen. In its native habitat it has never been observed to follow the habit usual among *Hieracia* of developing secondary growth later in the year, often somewhat different in form from the characteristic first growth. In cultivation it is more vigorous, reaching 40 cm in height, with up to 8 capitula, and produces secondary growth; a specimen with larger, subentire, elliptical-obovate leaves with cuneate base has been observed in August and has even flowered for a third time in October, whereas in its native habitat by August nothing remains but a few radical leaves and dried-up stems and receptacles.

The precise terminology introduced by Sell & West (1965), and awaiting publication, has been adopted to describe this plant.

In sectione *Oreadea* Zahn

Hieracium naviense J. N. Mills, *sp. nov.*

Ab *H. subbritannico* (A. Ley) Sell & C. West et *britannico* F. J. Hanb. capitulis minoribus, pilis glanduliferis, squamis capitulorum brevioribus et viridioribus differt.

Holotype: Rock ledges on limestone cliffs in Winnats Pass, V.C.57, Derbyshire, G.R.43/134827, 19 June 1966, J. N. Mills no. 66/34 (CGE). Planta phyllopora. Caulis ad 30 cm altus, inferne nonnumquam purpureus, pilis stellatis inferne paucis, superne numerosis, aliis simplicibus superne nullis vel saepe paucis brevibus vestitus. Folia caesia, interdum subtus purpureoincta; basalina 3–8; primigenia ovata, obtusa, basi subtruncata, dentibus paucis parvis; cetera ovata vel longe ovata, nonnumquam oblonga vel obovata, dentata vel e basi raro inciso-dentata, dentibus saepe mammiformibus, variabilibus basalibus patulis vel retrorsis; caulinum 0–1, plerumque minus lanceolatum vel lineare, petiolatum, raro majus dentatumque basalibus simile; omnia superne glabra vel pilis simplicibus subsetiformibus paucis, margine aliis simplicibus densis, inferne pilis simplicibus mediocribus, saepe in costa densioribus, nonnumquam pilis stellatis costa inferna vestita. Anthela cymosa, capitulis 3–5, ramis acadium parce superantibus; pedunculi mediocres, divaricati, pilis aliis stellatis, plerumque densis, aliis glanduliferis paucis obscuris brevissimis, aliis simplicibus raris brevibus obscuris vestiti. Involucri squamae 10–12 mm longae, circa 1 mm latae, ante anthesin porrectae, virides, interiores marginibus pallidioribus, lineari-



Fig. 1. *Hieracium naviense* sp. nov. Holotype.

lanceolatae, acutae, pilis aliis stellatis densis in marginibus, aliis glanduliferis nigris minimis, aliis simplicibus paucis brevibus vel mediocribus pallidis vestitae, apice attenuato glabro. Ligulae pallide luteae. Styli lutei. Receptaculi alveoli margine breviter dentati. Cypselae obscurae, 3–3.5 mm longae.

Phyllopodous. Stem to 30 cm, commonly purple below, nearly glabrous, with sparse stellate hairs increasing upwards and usually a few short simple hairs above. Radical leaves caesious, sometimes purple tinted below, primordial ovate, obtuse, with a subtruncate base and a few small teeth; the later ones ovate-oblong or obovate, obtuse or acute, unequally dentate, the basal teeth patent or often retrorse or even decurrent on the petioles; cauline 0–1, lanceolate or linear, petiolate, occasionally large and dentate like the basal

leaves; all glabrous or with sparse medium subsetiform hairs above, dense on the margins, with sparse medium simple hairs below, commonly more numerous on the midrib, stellate hairs sometimes present. Inflorescence usually simply cymose with 3-5 capitula, the lower barely reaching the accladium, peduncles medium, divaricate, with usually dense stellate hairs, very short black glandular hairs, and occasional short simple hairs. Phyllaries 10-12 mm long, 1 mm wide, linear-lanceolate, acute, porrect in bud, with stellate hairs, abundant on the margins, very short black glandular hairs, and usually very few short or medium pale simple hairs, tapering to a glabrous apex. Ligules pale yellow. Styles yellow. Margins of receptacle pits shortly dentate. Cypselae dark, 3-3.5 mm long.

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