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**Catalogue and typifications of new taxa of vascular plants described by
Finnish botanist Harald Lindberg (1871–1963)**

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Abstract

As a taxonomist *Harald Lindberg* mainly worked on North European and Mediterranean vascular plants. He published about 420 valid names of new taxa and in addition numerous invalid names or *nomina nuda*. In the present catalogue all the new names except those published under the apomictic genera *Hieracium* and *Taraxacum*, or names of mosses, are listed. Most of the North European new taxa are based on material collected by himself or others in Finland or adjacent Russia, rarely from Estonia or Sweden. The Mediterranean taxa are mostly based on the collections by his own hand from Croatia, Cyprus, Italy, Morocco, Spain or Tunisia, rarely from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Hungary, Montenegro or Tunisia. Lindberg had no concept of type specimens and therefore all his taxa needed lectotypification. Most of the lectotypifications are performed in the present catalogue. Lindberg's main collections are preserved in the Botanical Museum, Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki, Finland (H). Numerous types are represented in the exsiccata series *Plantae Finlandiae Exsiccatae* (nos. 1–2081) that Lindberg edited and distributed to other herbaria in 42 fascicules. His Mediterranean types specimens are frequently duplicated in the herbaria of Kew (K), Lund (LD) and/or Montpellier (MPU). Many of the names provided by Lindberg were validated by other authors, especially by I. Hiitonen in his *Suomen Kasvio* (1933). Many of the new taxa by Lindberg describe forms and varieties that are nowadays rarely recognized even though they are usually not based on obvious environmental modifications. In total, Lindberg described 321 vascular plant names *Hieracium* (34 taxa) and *Taraxacum* excluded (65). With these genera the total number is 420.

Introduction

Harald Lindberg (1871–1963, Fig. 1) was one of the most eminent botanists in Finland in the 1900s (Väre 2010). From eastern Fennoscandia (including 1 Estonian species) he described 75 taxa in a sequence of articles: 10 species, 1 subspecies, 14 varieties, 44 forms, 1 subform and 5 hybrids of angiosperms and pteridophytes. In 1905 he participated in the International Botanical Congress in Vienna, during which botanical excursions were organised to various parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire, e.g. through Dalmatia and Montenegro to the Adriatic Sea. Concerning current borders Lindberg described taxa from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy (Trieste), Hungary and Montenegro (Table 1). In his travel accounts (Lindberg 1906f) 34 taxa were described as new to science, including two species and two subspecies, 16 varieties and 14 forms. It should be noted that most of these numbers have changed to some extent when compared to Väre (2010).

After his visit to the Balkans, Lindberg studied the central and western Mediterranean regions, travelling to Sicily and Tunisia in 1924 and to Spain and Morocco in 1926 (Lindberg 1932). From here he described 177 taxa (Table 1). Lindberg numbered his collections only during his 1926 expedition. Many of his duplicates from Morocco are kept at MPU and LD, were Lindbergs contemporaries René Maire (1878–1949) and Svante Murbeck (1859–1946) worked, both specialists in Moroccan vascular plants. In 1939 Lindberg collected in Greece (Lindberg 1941) and Bulgaria, and especially on the island of Cyprus (Lindberg 1942, 1946). He held a presentation of the results of his journeys at the *Societatis Scientiarum Fennica* in 1941 which was subsequently published (Lindberg 1942). In this work he described 8 species and 1 subspecies new to science. Later, in his main publication on plants of Cyprus, Lindberg (1946) described a further 29 new taxa (Table 1). The total number of the Mediterranean plant taxa that Lindberg described is about 250, including six