



Typification of names of taxa belonging to *Festuca arundinacea* (\equiv *Schedonorus arundinaceus*) aggregate (Poaceae) in Hackel's herbarium (W)

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Abstract

This paper selects lectotypes for several names proposed by Hackel and Wiesbaur belonging to *Schedonorus* aggr. "arundinaceus": *Festuca elatior* subvar. *conferta*, *F. elatior* subvar. *orientalis* Hack., *F. elatior* subvar. *strictior*, *F. elatior* subvar. *subalpina*, and *F. uechtriziana*. The holotype of *F. elatior* subvar. *longiglumis* and *F. elatior* subvar. *spuria* are here established. All types are conserved at W and BRNU. Links to type scans are provided.

Key words: European flora, fescues, holotype, lectotype, nomenclature.

Introduction

Within *Festuca* Linnaeus (1753: 73; Poaceae), the group of closely related taxa commonly referred to as the *F. arundinacea* Schreber (1771: 57) s.l. (\equiv *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (Schreb.) Dumortier (1824: 106) aggregate is one of the most intricate. This is due to the high morphological variability which has been variously interpreted by agrostologists over the last two centuries (e.g. Palisot de Beauvois 1812, Grisebach 1853, Hackel 1882, Alexeev 1977, Foggi *et al.* 2006, Catalán 2006).

Various names related to the "broad-leaf fescues" group have recently been typified: *Festuca elatior* subsp. *arundinacea* subvar. *mediterranea* Hackel (1882: 154; Kerguélen 1983), *F. pratensis* Hudson (1762: 37), and *F. arundinacea* (Reveal *et al.* 1991). In view of continuing the nomenclatural work we present typification of six subvarietal and one species name originally described by Hackel (1882) and by Wiesbaur (1878).

We investigated Hackel's herbarium kept at the Natural History Museum in Vienna (W), which represents a fundamental source of information for taxonomical research on *Festuca*. The Austrian botanist Eduard Hackel (1850–1926) made a contribution of considerable historical and scientific significance to the study of this genus: through his *Monographia Festucarum europaeorum* (Hackel 1882), he established a new classification system for fescues, based on the analysis of anatomical characters, such as transverse sections of