Notes on *Hieracium alpinum* and *Hieracium nigrescens* groups (section *Alpina* Fries) in the Eastern Sudeten (Mt. Králický Sněžník, the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.)

Poznámky k okruhům *Hieracium alpinum* a *Hieracium nigrescens* (sekce *Alpina* Fries) ve východních Vysokých Sudetech (Králický Sněžník, Hrubý Jeseník)

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Taxonomic revision of the *Hieracium alpinum* and *H. nigrescens* groups (sensu Flora Europaea) in the Eastern High Sudeten (the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., Mt. Králický Sněžník) is given. Within the *H. alpinum* group, *H. alpinum* L. s. str. and *H. schustleri* Zlatník have been recognized in the study area, the latter being endemic to the Krkonoše Mts. (West Sudeten) and Mt. Králický Sněžník. In the *H. nigrescens* group, two subspecies names are erected to the species rank – *H. chrysostyloides* (Zahn) Chrtek jun. and *H. nivimontis* (Oborny et Zahn) Chrtek jun. Both these taxa, in all likelihood, represent endemics of the Eastern Sudeten. Determination key and remarks on local distribution are provided as well.

K e y w o r d s: *Hieracium* section *Alpina*, taxonomy, the Sudeten, Czech Republic, Poland

Introduction

The subalpine and alpine regions of the High Sudeten (mountain ranges along the border between Czech Republic and Poland) are characterized by the occurrence of a number of taxa of the section *Alpina* of the genus *Hieracium*. Though a considerable attention was paid to the genus *Hieracium* both in western (the Jizerské hory Mts. and Krkonoše Mts.) and in eastern parts (Mt. Králický Sněžník and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.) of this mountain system, some taxonomic problems have not been solved as yet. The aim of the present paper is to evaluate the taxonomy of two groups (sensu Flora Europaea), *H. alpinum* and *H. nigrescens*, in the Eastern Sudeten (Fig. 1). As serious difficulties have always been encountered in attempts to draw a line between these two polymorphic groups, both in the past and presently, they are treated together in the present paper.

Outline of problems

The greatest difficulties in the taxonomic evaluation of the above groups in the Eastern Sudeten have always arisen by taxa occupying a morphologically intermediate position between *H. alpinum* and *H. nigrescens*. Already Grabowski (1843), who classified them to *H. alpinum* and Wimmer (1857) – without giving their taxonomic evaluation – focused their interest to them. Later on, two names were introduced, *H. eximium* and *H. calendu-liflorum*, both described by Backhouse on the basis of the material from Scotland. Both these names have long been taken over for Sudetic taxa without serious consulting of

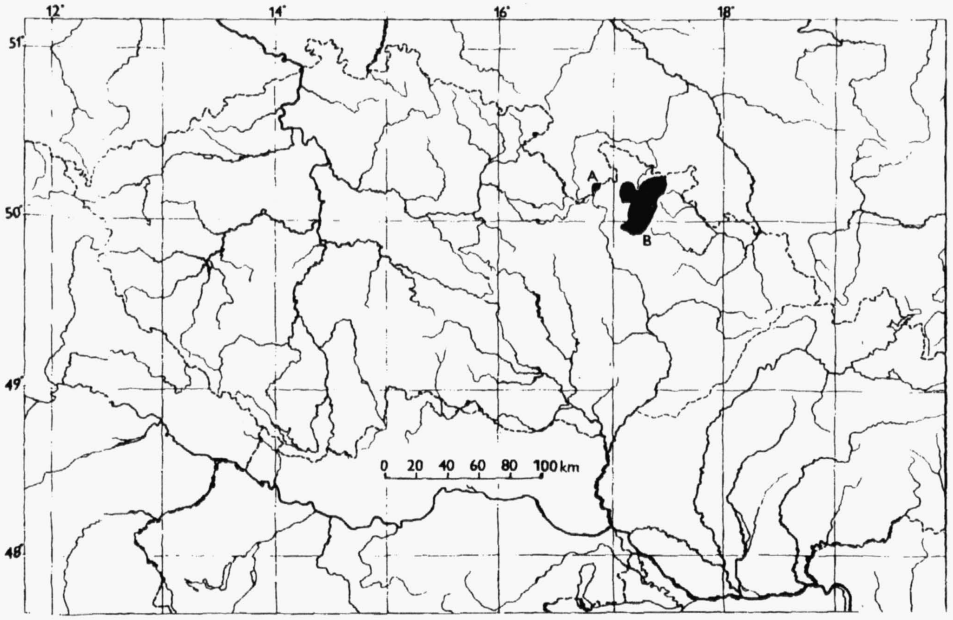

Fig. 1. – The main areas under study, A – Mt. Králický Sněžník, B – Hrubý Jeseník Mts.

British material. In the Silesian floras, the name *H. eximium* Backh. (in the rank of variety as *H. alpinum* var. *eximium* (Backh.) Uechtr.) was mentioned for the first time by Uechtritz in his account of the genus *Hieracium* for the Fiek's flora (Fiek et Uechtritz 1881: 267, 268). As the main characters differentiating *H. eximium* from other infraspecific taxa of *H. alpinum*, number of stem leaves ("St[engel] 2–6 blättrig"), shape and margin of inner basal leaves ("die inner [Grundblätter] rein lanzettlich, meist stark verlängert, lang zugespitzt, theilweise mit schiefer Spitze, sämmtlich o. theilweise grobgezähnt mit oft fast rechtwinklig-abstehenden Zähnen"), and shape of involucral basis ("[Hüllen] am Grunde fast gestutzt") are given. The taxon is reported from Mt. Králický Sněžník (Glatzer or Spieglitzer Schneeberg in German) and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. (Gesenke, Altvatergebirge). Also colour of the style is described – in that territory plants with yellow styles prevail, and these were named f. *chrysostyla* Uechtr. The plants with dark styles grow first of all in Mt. Králický Sněžník. In addition, without the formal combination given (but surely not at the species rank), *H. calenduliflorum* Backh. is mentioned. Uechtritz used this name for the plants from Mt. Králický Sněžník. These plants differ from *H. alpinum* var. *eximium* by their leaf shape and indumentum "durch die breitern, verkehrt--eif. o. breit-länglich-spatelf., meist mit einem kurzen aufgesetzten Spitzchen versehenen untern Bl.[ätter] u. durch stärkere Zottenbekleidung".

Reports on the occurrence of some of these taxa in the Krkonoše Mts. were first published by Uechtritz (1883). On the basis of material collected by G. Schneider and Pax in 1881 he mentioned *H. alpinum* subsp. *eximium* var. *calenduliflorum* (Backh.) Uechtr. from the locality "Gehänge unter der kleinen Koppe" [slopes under the mountain Kopa on the Polish side of the eastern Krkonoše (Karkonosze in Polish) Mts.]. In addition to the

characters already mentioned in the Flora by Fiek et Uechtritz (l.c.), style colour is also provided as an important character ("... [und] die stets dunkle Griffelfarbe entfernen die Pflanze der kleinen Koppe von der des Gesenkes"). On the contrary, the plants from the Krkonoše Mts., in the Uechtritz's opinion, are identical with those from Mt. Králický Sněžník. Further localities of this taxon, already separated as *H. alpinum* var. *calenduliflorum* (Backh.) Uechtr. were published from the eastern Krkonoše Mts. (Uechtritz 1885, all of them on the basis of material collected by G. Schneider).

An analogous comparison of plants from the Eastern and the Western Sudeten was also made by G. Schneider (1887). This author supported the view that the Sudetic taxa *H. eximium* and *H. calenduliflorum* are distinctly different from each other and that the former in its typical form is distributed only in the Eastern Sudeten (only *H. eximium* var. *pseudeximium* G. Schneider in the Krkonoše Mts.), whereas the latter also grows rather frequently in the eastern Krkonoše Mts. (but it occurs also in the Eastern Sudeten). Schneider was also the first to classify *H. eximium* outside the group of *H. alpinum*. He considered it as a close neighbour of *H. decipiens* Tausch and *H. nigrescens* Willd.

Schube (1903–1904, 1904) reported *H. eximium* (predominantly as f. *chrysostylum* Uechtr.) from Mt. Králický Sněžník and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., he also added (with some hesitation) three localities from the Krkonoše Mts. (sec. Fiek 1887). The data from the Krkonoše Mts. are based on the material collected by G. Schneider who, however, did not accept any relationship of the Krkonoše plants to *H. eximium* (Schneider 1887). As regards *H. eximium* var. *calenduliflorum*, Schube reports it – analogously to his predecessors – from the eastern Krkonoše Mts., too.

The taxonomic concepts of Uechtritz and G. Schneider are, as a rule, reflected in the works of Moravian botanists. Oborny (1885) gave *H. eximium* as a microspecies from the *H. alpinum* group, and *H. calenduliflorum* at the rank of variety of *H. eximium*. The classification given by G. Schneider was accepted by Formánek (1892) and, with respect to Zahn's elaboration in the work Synopsis der Deutschen und Schweizer Flora (Zahn 1901) also by Oborny (1906) in his monograph of the genus *Hieracium* in Moravia and the historical Austrian Silesia.

Zahn (1921–1923, the taxa under study in 1921) was the first to point to the fact that the Sudetic plants are distinct from the original Scottish *H. eximium* and *H. calenduliflorum*. Plants referred to *H. calenduliflorum* (or as infraspecific taxa of *H. alpinum*) by Silesian and Moravian botanists are classified by Zahn as *H. alpinum* grex *apiculatum* (Tausch) Zahn. Furthermore, he classified the Eastern Sudetic *H. eximium* auct. siles. et morav. as *H. nigrescens* Willd. and described two new taxa: *H. nigrescens* Willd. subsp. *nivimontis* Oborny et Zahn and *H. nigrescens* subsp. *chrysostyloides* Zahn. However, it should be mentioned that in the Eastern Sudeten Mts. G. Schneider already distinguished within *H. eximium* two taxa at the rank of variety, viz. *H. eximium* var. *genuinum* and *H. eximium* var. *chrysostylum* (Uechtr.) G. Schneid. corresponding more or less to the Zahn's subspecies mentioned above (see synonymy for more details). Zahn's division is undoubtedly justified, and with respect to the character of variation of the two taxa, I suggest to raise them to the species rank.

After the World War II. detailed floristic contribution to the genus *Hieracium* in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. was written by Skřivánek (1956).

Two additional taxa of the *H. alpinum* group reported from the eastern part of the High Sudeten should be mentioned: *H. melanocephalum* Tausch and *H. tubulosum* (Tausch)

Tausch. *H. melanocephalum*, which is very closely related to *H. alpinum* s. str. (see Chrtek 1995), occurs neither in Mt. Králický Sněžník nor in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. The E. Sudetic plants that were given this name belong to *H. alpinum* s. str. *H. tubulosum*, which is common in the Krkonoše Mts., was first mentioned from the Eastern Sudeten by Fiek (1887) on the basis of his own material collected in Mt. Králický Sněžník. This information was taken over by Schube (1903–1904, 1904). However, these records are also a result of confusion, the correct name of the E. Sudetic plants being *H. schustleri* Zlatník.

The Western Sudetic species of the group *H. nigrescens*, viz. *H. nigrescens* Willd. and *H. decipiens* Tausch never have been reliably confirmed from the Eastern High Sudeten.

Results

In the subalpine and alpine belts in the mountain ranges of the Eastern Sudeten, i.e. in Mt. Králický Sněžník and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., four species belonging to two species groups (sensu Flora Europaea) under study were ascertained; two of them belong to the *H. alpinum* group and two to the *H. nigrescens* group. The following key may facilitate their determination:

1a Rosette leaves gradually narrowing to petioles; involucres ± globular, middle and outer phyllaries lax; heads generally solitary, rarely 2; stems in middle part always with long (2–6 mm) hairs ..... (*H. alpinum* group) 2

b At least the outer rosette leaves cuneate at the base, petiolate; involucres bottle-, barrel-shaped or subglobular; phyllaries appressed, only the outermost ± lax; heads 1–3(–7), plants with single heads usually with aborted bud(s) in the axil(s) of upper stem leaf (leaves); stems in the middle part with long or short (< 2 mm) hairs ..... (*H. nigrescens* group) 3

2a Second (lowest) stem leaf linear, entire, bract-like; rosette leaves entire to denticulate; styles always purely yellow ..... *H. alpinum* L. s. str.

b Second (lowest) stem leaf oblong lanceolate or oblanceolate, never linear; rosette leaves dentate; styles olivaceous with black scales ..... *H. schustleri* Zlatník

3a Heads 1–2(–3); plants (15–)20–25 cm high; styles yellow; basal rosette present in the time of flowering; stems in the middle part with numerous to dense 2–4 mm long hairs; peduncles with scattered glandular hairs ..... *H. chrysostyloides* (Zahn) Chrtek jun.

b Heads 2–7, very rarely 1; plants 25–45 cm high; styles olivaceous with dark scales; rosette leaves often dry at the time of flowering; stems in the middle part with scattered 1.0–2.5 mm long hairs; peduncles with numerous glandular hairs ..... *H. nivimontis* (Oborny et Zahn) Chrtek jun.

I. *H. alpinum* group

In the territory under study 2 representatives of this group occur, viz. *H. alpinum* L. s. str. and *H. schustleri* Zlatník. *H. schustleri* possesses dark styles (in *H. alpinum* they are always purely yellow), irregularly dentate leaves (in *H. alpinum* they are entire or denticulate), with higher number of stem leaves and sometimes with more heads (*H. alpinum* has always – even in the cultivation – single headed stems). Detailed descriptions can be found in the paper by Zlatník (1938). *H. alpinum* s. str. grows in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., *H. schustleri* is only known from Mt. Králický Sněžník. Both species are limited to the highest sites above the timberline.

1. *H. alpinum* L. Sp. Pl. 800, 1753, s. str.

General distribution

The distribution of *H. alpinum* s. str. is not known in detail but is probably similar to that of the *H. alpinum* group. The geographical range of *H. alpinum* group extends from Greenland, through Iceland, British and Scandinavian mountains, to north-western Russia; in Central Europe it includes the Alps, the Sudeten, and farther east the Carpathians. Some isolated localities can be found in the Vosges, Harz and at the Vranica planina (Illyria). The species has also been reported to occur in the Appennino Centrale and Apuane Mts. in Italy (Gottschlich 1987, Bräutigam 1992).

Distribution in the Eastern Sudeten

In the Eastern Sudeten *H. alpinum* occurs in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. The population abundance decreases recently due to the vegetation changes above timberline (cf. Klimeš et Klimešová 1991) and some populations show at present reduced vitality or are presumably extinct. Herbarium specimens are available from the following localities (arranged according to phytogeographical regions defined in the Flora of the Czech Republic, Skalický 1988):

97. Hrubý Jeseník Mts.: Šerák (Hochschar), Keprník (Köpernik), Vozka (Fuhrmannstein), Vřesová studánka (Brünnelheide) and Červená hora, Hausberg, Praděd (Altvater), Petrovy kameny (Petersteine), Vysoká hole (Hohe Heide), Kamzičník (Svatá, Heiligenhübel), Jelení hřbet, Jelení Studánka (Hirschbrunnen), Břidličná (Schieferheide), Mravenečník (Ameisenhügel).

Bureš et al. (1989) give recently six localities of *H. alpinum* in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.: Šerák, Keprník, Praděd, Petrovy kameny, Vysoká hole and Suť.

In the last three years, the ocurrence has been confirmed at 10 localities in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.: Šerák – scattered plants; Keprník – no more than 100 plants; Vřesová Studánka – scattered plants on the rocks; Praděd, Tabulové kameny – ca 100 plants; Petrovy kameny – a relatively rich population; Vysoká hole – population of about 20 individuals, mostly not flowering; Břidličná – ca 100 plants; Velká kotlina – individual plants on the rocks; Malá kotlina – rarely; Volárna – scattered plants on foundations of old sheepfold.

2. *H. schustleri* Zlatník Stud. Bot. Čechosl. 1: 171, 1938

≡ *Hieracium sudeticum* Tausch non Sternb. (nom. illegit.) var. *dentatum* Tausch Flora 20, Beibl. 1, p. 69, 1837. – Ind. loc.: "Riesengebirge" [the Krkonoše Mts.]. Lectotypus vel neotypus (hoc loco designatus): Von den höchsten Wiesen des Riesengbgs, s.a., leg. Tausch (PRC).
= *H. calenduliflorum* auct. siles. et morav., non Backh., p.p.
= *H. apiculatum* auct. non Tausch, p.p.

Exsiccata: Petrak Fl. Bohem. Morav. Exs., no 284a (ut *H. alpinum* subsp. *apiculatum* (Tausch) Zahn).

General distribution

H. schustleri is exclusively confined to subalpine and alpine regions of the Krkonoše Mts. and Mt. Králický Sněžník.

List of localities in the Eastern Sudeten

96. Mt. Králický Sněžník: Králický Sněžník (Kladský Sněžník, Glatzer oder Spieglitzer Schneeberg): 1886 Oborny PRC (ut *H. polymorphum* var. *pseudopersonatum* G. Schneider); 1888 Klapálek PR (ut *H. alpinum*); 1894 Laus PRC (ut *H. alpinum* subsp. *melanocephalum* (Tausch) Zahn); 1899 Oborny PRC (ut *H. foliosum*

Fig. 2. – *Hieracium chrysostyloides* (Zahn) Chrtek jun.

Wimmer); 1919 Schustler PR (ut *H. alpinum*); 1958 Vicherek BRNU (ut *H. alpinum* L. subsp. *apiculatum* (Tausch) Zahn)

II. *H. nigrescens* group

On the basis of detailed morphological and karyological studies, it seems to be justified to distinguish two species in the territory under study, *H. nivimontis* (Oborny et Zahn) Chrtek jun. and *H. chrysostyloides* (Zahn) Chrtek jun. The former species is limited to Mt. Králický Sněžník; the distribution centre of the latter is situated in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., but it occurs in Mt. Králický Sněžník as well. As regards the morphology, *H. chrysostyloides* is very similar to *H. bructerum* Fries, an endemic species to the summit area of Mt. Brocken (the Harz Mts., Germany).

1. *Hieracium chrysostyloides* (Zahn) Chrtek jun., stat. nov.

Bas.: *H. nigrescens* Willd. subsp. *chrysostyloides* Zahn in Engler Das Pflanzenreich IV/280:639, 1921.

≡ *H. alpinum* var. *eximium* (Backh.) Uechtr. f. *chrysostylum* Uechtr. in Fiek et Uechtr. Fl. Schles. 268, 1881 [ut "*chrysostyla*"]. – Ind. loc.: "Ostsudeten: Glatzer Schneeberg, im Gesenke auf der Brünnelhaide an den Felsen über der Kapelle, Altvater, Janowitzer Haide, Köpernik, Hockschar".

= *H. eximium* var. *chrysostylum* (Uechtr.) G. Schneid. f. *tenellum* (Backh.) G. Schneid. Österr. Bot. Z. 37: 278, 1887 incl.

= *H. eximium* auct. siles. et morav., p.p., non Backh.

Exsiccata: Callier Fl. Siles. Exs., no 860 (ut *H. eximium* Backh.)

Description: Phyllopodous. Stem 20–25 cm, slender to ± robust, slightly striate, with scattered to numerous simple eglandular hairs, few to scattered, in the upper part numerous dark glandular hairs, and scattered to numerous stellate hairs. Leaves with scattered to numerous simple eglandular hairs, and rare, on the margins scattered very short (< 0.25 mm), yellowish glandular hairs. Rosette leaves few to numerous; primordial ones ovate or elliptical, obtuse-mucronate at apex, cuneate at base, entire or denticulate, long petiolate, later lanceolate to oblong elliptical, 7.0–12.0 × 1.0–1.6 cm, long attenuate towards the acute apex, ± long attenuate below, dentate, denticulate or subentire, petiolate; non bract-like cauline leaves 1(–2), together with the upper bract-like leaves 2–3; the lowest inner rosette leaf-like, shortly petiolate or sessile, upper leaves linear, bract-like. Heads solitary or 2 (if solitary then usually an abortive bud in the axil of upper cauline leaf), subglobular to bottle-shaped, 14–17 mm long and conspicuously broad, acladium 3–5 cm long, peduncles straight or slightly flexuous, covered with numerous 1.5–3.0 mm long dark-based (1/3–1/2 of their lenght) simple eglandular hairs, numerous 0.4–0.8 mm long dark glandular hairs and dense stellate hairs. Phyllaries narrowly linear-lanceolate or linear, acute at apex, covered with numerous simple eglandular hairs and few to scattered dark glandular hairs. Ligules flat, yellow, with scattered very short (< 0.3 mm) pale simple eglandular hairs at apex and back. Styles yellow. Achenes 3.5–4.5 mm long, dark.

General distribution

Endemic to Mt. Králický Sněžník and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.

List of localities (after phytogeographical districts)

96. Mt. Králický Sněžník: Králický Sněžník (Glatzer Schneeberg): 1886 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium typicum* et *H. eximium* f. *chrysostylum* Uechtr.)

97. Hrubý Jeseník Mts.: Kepmík (Köpernik): 1873 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium* f. *chrysostylum* Uechtr.); Petrovy kameny (Petersteine): 1886 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium* f. *chrysostylum* Uechtr. et ut *H. pseudeximium* G. Schneid.); 1908 Laus BRNU (ut *H. eximium*); 1930 Laus PRC (ut *H. eximium*); 1933 Thenius BRNU (ut *H. nigrescens* Willd. grex *decipiens* (Tausch) Zahn); 1946 Skřivánek BRNU (ut *H. alpinum* subsp. *alpinum*); 1994 Chrtek jun. PR; Tabulové skály (Tabulové kameny, Tafelsteine): 1879 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium* f. *chrysostylum*); Praděd (Altvater): 1867 Oborny BRNU (ut *H. eximium*); 1879 Oborny PRC (ut *H. melanocephalum* Tausch f. *dentata*); 1883 Freyn PRC; 1887 Oborny BRNU (ut *H. eximium*); 1888 Spitzner BRNU (ut *H. alpinum* L. β *melanocephalum* (Tausch) et ut *H. eximium*); 1949 Deyl PR; Vřesová studánka (Brünnelheide): 1884 Bubela PRC (ut *H. eximium* var. *tenellum*); 1886 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium* var. *tenellum* Backh.); 1893 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium*); Vysoká hole (Hohe Heide): 1886 Oborny PRC (ut *H. pseudeximium* G. Schneider); 1889 Hora PRC (ut *H. eximium*); 1905 Čoka BRNU (ut *H. eximium* Backh. β *chrysostylum*; 1910 Laus PRC (ut *H. eximium* var. *tenellum*); 1908 et 1911 Laus BRNU (ut *H. eximium* var. *tenellum*); 1933 Thenius BRNU (ut *H. alpinum* subsp. *alpinum*); Kamzičník (Svatá, Heiligenhübel): 1909 Oborny PRC (ut *H. eximium* f. *chrysostylum* Uechtr.); Velká Kotlina (Grosser Kessel): 1884 Bubela PRC.

2. *Hieracium nivimontis* (Oborny et Zahn) Chrtek jun., stat. nov.

Bas.: *H. nigrescens* Willd. subsp. *nivimontis* Oborny et Zahn Hieraciotheca Europ., Schedae ad centuriam III, p. 22, 1908.

≡ *H. eximium* var. *genuinum* [f.] *pseudonigrescens* G. Schneid. Österr. Bot. Z. 37: 278, 1887. – Ind. loc.: "Glatzer Schneeberg".

= *H. decipiens* var. *orientale* G. Schneid. Riesengebirge in Wort u. Bild 11/3–4 (41–42): 27, 1891. – Ind. loc.: "Glatzer Schneeberg".

= *H. eximium* auct. siles. et morav. non Backh., p.p.

Exsiccata: Zahn Hieraciotheca Europ., no 275.

Description: Phyllopodous. Stem 25–45 cm, slender to ± robust, slightly striate, usually purplish at the base, with scattered, in the lower part numerous 1.0–2.5 mm long simple eglandular hairs, rare, in the upper part scattered dark glandular hairs, scattered microglands and with scattered stellate hairs, single–headed or often with slender 1–2 (–3) headed branches developing from median stem leaf axils. Leaves covered with scattered, on the margins and below on the midrib numerous 1.0–2.0 mm long, pale simple eglandular hairs, scattered, very short, yellowish glandular hairs and on the margins with stellate hairs. Rosette leaves 1–4 at the flowering time; the primordial ones elliptical to obovate, obtuse at apex, with a few teeth, cuneate at base, long narrowly petiolate; later oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate, 8.5–13.0 × 1.3–2.2 cm, ± obtuse-mucronate at apex, with scattered falcate to mammate teeth to subentire, long cuneate to long petioles; not bract-like stem leaves 2–5, together with the upper bract-like leaves up to 6, the lower resembling inner rosette leaves, middle leaves oblong, (narrowly) elliptical to oblong-lanceolate, 7.0–10.5 × 0.6–1.2 cm, attenuate to short petioles, denticulate to subentire, upper leaves linear-lanceolate, entire, ± sessile. Heads 2–7, peduncles with numerous 1.0–2.5 mm long, pale, dark based (1/4 to 1/6 of their length) simple eglandular hairs, numerous 0.3–0.8 mm long dark glandular hairs and dense stellate hairs. Involucres 13–15 mm long; involucral bracts narrowly linear-lanceolate, ± acute at apex, with numerous simple eglandular hairs and very rare dark glandular hairs, blackish green. Ligules flat, outer up to 16 mm long, yellow, with scattered to rare simple eglandular hairs at apex and back. Styles olivaceous with black scales. Achenes 3.0–4.0 mm long, dark.

General distribution

The species is only known from the Králický Sněžník mountain range:

96. Mt. Králický Sněžník: Králický Sněžník (Kladský Sněžník, Velký Sněžník, Spieglitzer or Glatzer Schneeberg): 1886 Oborny BRNU (ut *H. decipiens* Tausch); 1888 Klapálek PR (ut *H. eximium*); 1894 Tocl PR (ut *H. stygium*); 1895 Čelakovský fil. PR; 1899 Oborny PR, PRC (ut *H. polymorphum* var. *pseudopersonatum* G. Schneid.); 1907 Oborny PRC; 1913 Laus BRNU (ut *H. decipiens* Tausch); 1919 Schustler PR.

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Souhrn

Předložená studie se zabývá okruhy *Hieracium alpinum* a *H. nigrescens* (sensu Flora Europaea) ve východosudetských pohořích, tj. v Hrubém Jeseníku a na Králickém Sněžníku. Hlavní výsledky je možné shrnout do následujících bodů:

1. Okruh *H. alpinum* je ve sledovaném území zastoupen 2 druhy – *H. alpinum* L. s. str. a *H. schustleri* Zlatník. *H. alpinum* roste, i když v porovnání s Krkonošemi v podstatně menším množství v Hrubém Jeseníku. Sudetský endemit *H. schustleri* je svým výskytem omezen na 2 izolované arely; menší z nich je ve vrcholových částech Králického Sněžníku, větší v Krkonoších, v Hrubém Jeseníku neroste. Od *H. alpinum* s. str. se liší především zubatými listy, větším počtem lodyžních listů a tmavými čnělkami. Údaje o výskytu *H. melanocephalum* Tausch a *H. tubulosum* (Tausch) Tausch ve východních Sudetech jsou mylné a takto určované rostliny patří vesměs k některému ze dvou výše pojednávaných druhů.

2. Okruh *H. nigrescens* je zastoupen 2 taxony, rozlišovanými v ranku druhu – *H. chrysostyloides* (Zahn) Chrtek jun. a *H. nivimontis* (Oborny et Zahn) Chrtek jun. Oba dva představují s největší pravděpodobností východosudetské endemity. *H. chrysostyloides* má těžiště rozšíření v Hrubém Jeseníku (ale zasahuje i na Králický Sněžník); *H. nivimontis* je potvrzeno pouze z Králického Sněžníku.

Součástí článku je klíč k určení východosudetských druhů z okruhů *H. alpinum* a *H. nigrescens*.

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