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Campanula marcenoi (Campanulaceae), a new species from Sicily

SALVATORE BRULLO

RÉSUMÉ

BRULLO, S. (1993). *Campanula marcenoi* (Campanulaceae), une nouvelle espèce de la Sicile. *Candollea* 48: 493-500. En anglais, résumés français et anglais.

Campanula marcenoi est une espèce nouvelle, décrite et illustrée, des gorges calcaires des Monts Madonie (Nord de la Sicile). Ses affinités avec *C. pollinensis* Podl. and *C. scheuchzeri* Vill. sont examinées.

ABSTRACT

BRULLO, S. (1993). *Campanula marcenoi* (Campanulaceae), a new species from Sicily. *Candollea* 48: 493-500. In English, French and English abstracts.

Campanula marcenoi from calcareous gorges of Madonie Mountains (N. Sicily) is described as a species new to science and illustrated. Its relationships with *C. pollinensis* Podl. and *C. scheuchzerii* Vill. are discussed.

KEY-WORDS: Taxonomy — Flora — Sicily — *Campanula* — subsect. *Heterophylla*, *C. marcenoi*.

Introduction

Aim of the present paper is the taxonomic study of a critical species of the Sicilian flora, which is attributed by major part of authors (PARLATORE, 1888; FIORI, 1927; PODLECH, 1965; FEDEROV & KOVANDA, 1976; GREUTER & al., 1984) to *Campanula scheuchzeri* Vill., while GUS-SONE (1843) referred it to *C. rotundifolia* L. and LOJACONO-POJERO (1891) to *C. linifolia* Scop. More recently, PIGNATTI (1982) emphasizes that the Sicilian populations previously referred to *C. scheuchzeri* show, on the whole, remarkable relationships with *C. pollinensis*, species described by PODLECH (1970) from M. Pollino (S Italy); but he deems that a detailed investigation is in any case necessary to clarify the taxonomical position of this plant.

Therefore, in order to verify the correlations between the Sicilian populations and the Italian ones, a lot of living material and herbarium specimens, coming from Sicily (Madonie), S Italy (M. Pollino, M. Mula, M. Cozzo del Pellegrino) and C Italy (Gran Sasso), was examined. From this investigation results that the Sicilian plant is well differentiated morphologically from those ones of Italian peninsula, so that it must be treated a distinct species. The name of this new species is in honour of Prof. Cosimo Marcenò, botanist of Palermo University, colleague and friend of the author.

Campanula marcenoi Brullo, spec. nov. (Fig. 1).

Typus: Sicily, Madonie, Vallone Canna, 30.7.1990, *Bartolo, Brullo & Spampinato* s.n. (holotypus CAT).

Planta perennis, 18-30 cm alta, rhizomatibus subtilibus, ramosis. Caules singulares, ascendentes; parce pilosi basi. Folia basalia lamina cordiformia, 5-20 × 7-22 mm, sparse pilosa, margine crenato, base cordata rare cordato-truncata, 3-7 dentibus in quoque latere, petiolis pilosis, (2-)3-6 cm longis. Folia caulina difformia, oblongo-lanceolata, lineari-lanceolata vel lineari-subulata, 10-90 × 1-7 mm, inferiora saepe leviter crenata et sparsim pilosa, superiora integerrima, glabra vel ciliata basi. Flores singulares vel 2-5(-7) in laxo racemo aggregati, pedunculis bracteolatis, 1-5 cm longis, arcuatis apice. Receptaculum turbinatum, 2-3 mm longum, glutinosum, leviter papillosum vel laeve. Dentes calycis triangulato-subulati, 4-7(-8) mm longi, corolla adpressi vel patentes. Corolla coeruleo-lilacina, campanulata vel campanulato-infundibuliformis, 13-20 mm longa, lobis triangularibus vel rotundatis, 4-6 mm longis. Stamina stylo adpressa, anthera linearia, viridiluteola, 4-5 mm longa, filamentum albo, 4-4.5 mm longo, basi dilatato, subrotundato, 2 mm lato, dense ciliato margine. Stylus albus, saepe violaceus in dimidio, 13-18 mm longus, dense lanosus in dimidio superiore. Stigma trilobum. Capsula ca. 5 mm longa. Semina brunnea, lucentia, ca. 1 mm longa.

Specimens examined

Sicily: Rocca di Meli, Madonie, s.d., *Tineo* (FI); Madonie, s.d., *Meli* (FI); in nemoribus eletioribus, Nebrodes, 7.1885, *Lojacono 119* (FI); Madonie, Vallone Canna, 30.7.1990, *Bartolo, Brullo & Spampinato* (CAT); ibid, Rupi calcaree di Vallone Canna, 2.8.1991, *Brullo & Spampinato* (CAT).

Ecology

Campanula marcenoi is a rare plant occurring in few mountain sites of Madonie (N Sicily) on very shady rocky walls of gorges. In these rupestrian places *C. marcenoi* grows on Mesozoic limestones together with other endemic or rare chasmophytes, as *Anthemis cupaniana* Tod. ex Lojac., *Brassica rupestris* Rafin., *Helichrysum pendulum* C. Presl, *Edraianthus siculus* Strobl, *Hieracium symphytifolium* Froelich, *Odontites bocconei* Guss., *Iberis semperflorens* L., *Hypochoeris laevigata* (L.) C., P. & G., *Poa bivonae* Parl., *Cymbalaria pubescens* (C. Presl) Cuf., etc. From the phytosociological point of view, *C. marcenoi* characterizes a mesophilous association of *Dianthion rupicola*, represented by the *Anthemido-Centauretum busambarenis*, circumscribed to inland limestone cliffs of N-W Sicily (BRULLO & MARCENO, 1979).

Relationships

Campanula marcenoi is a species belonging to subsect. *Heterophylla* (Wit.) Fed., having close relations with *C. scheuchzeri* and *C. pollinensis*; but it differs from both especially in the crenate margin of the basal leaves, which have a blade with a cordiforme outline, always pilose and with up to 7 teeth for each side, as well in the smaller calyx teeth (4-7 mm long) and glutinous receptacle (Fig. 1-4).

In particular, *C. marcenoi* for the leaves (mainly the basal and lower cauline) sparsely pilose and ciliate at least at the base, as well as for the scape often many-flowered, resembles to *C. scheuchzeri*; however the latter is well distinguished from the former in numerous differential characters, concerning in particular the shape and size of the basal leaves, which are provided with a shorter petiole, the longer calyx teeth and the receptacle always smooth (Fig. 3, 4).

Besides, *C. marcenoi* appears closely related to *C. pollinensis* for the occurrence of a receptacle papillose or sometimes smooth. This is a very important character since it took in consideration by PODLECH (1970) to discriminate *C. pollinensis* from *C. scheuchzeri*. However, *C. pollinensis*



Fig. 1. — *Campanula marcenoi* Brullo (from type locality).
 A, habit; B, flower; C, flower without corolla; D, stamen; E, capsule; F, seed; G, leaves.



Fig. 2. — *Campanula pollinensis* Podl. (from M. Pollino).
 A, habit; B, flower; C, flower without corolla; D, stamen; E, leaves.

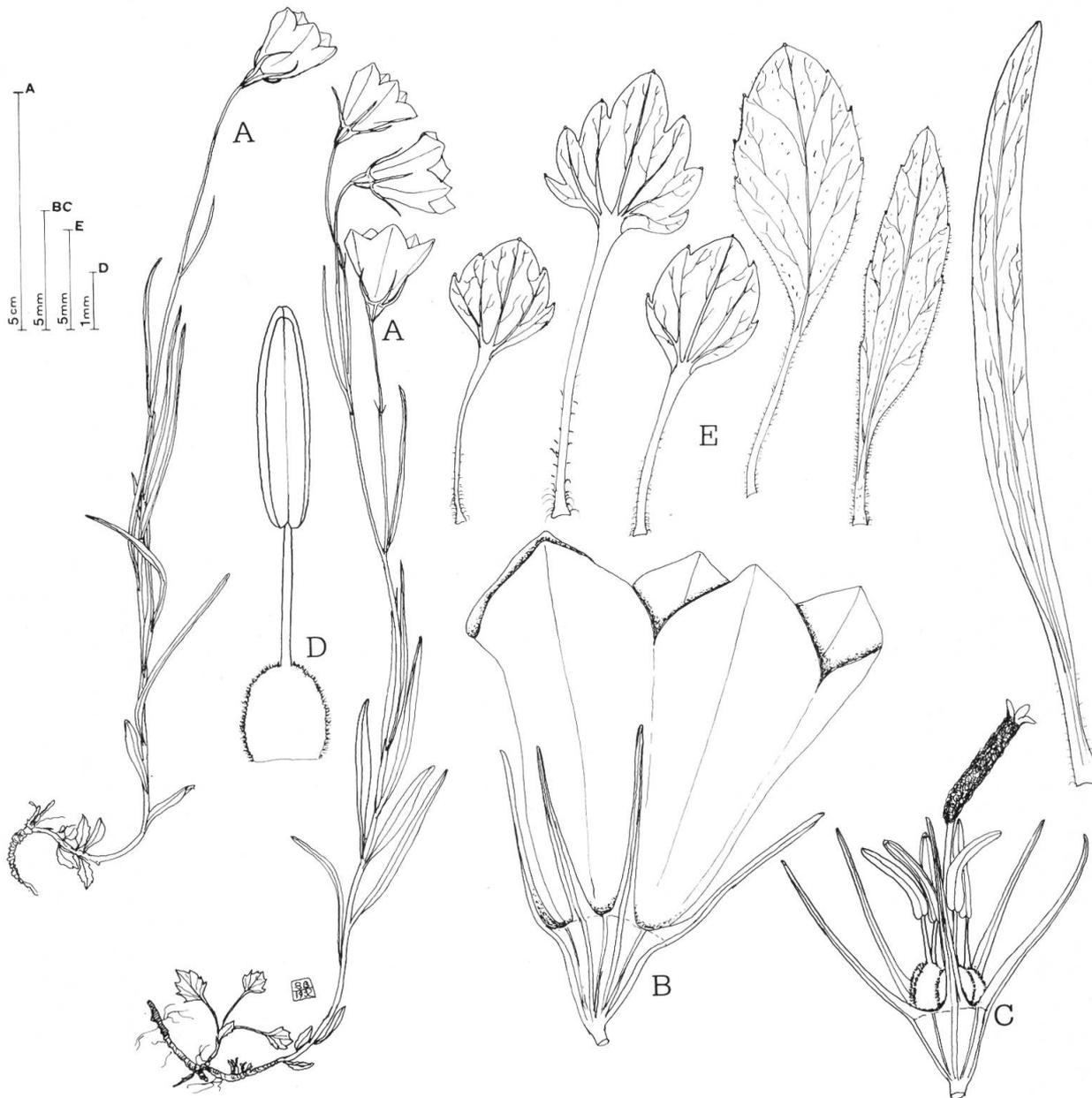


Fig. 3. — *Campanula scheuchzeri* Vill. (from M. Gran Sasso).
 A, habit; B, flower; C, flower without corolla; D, stamen; E, leaves.

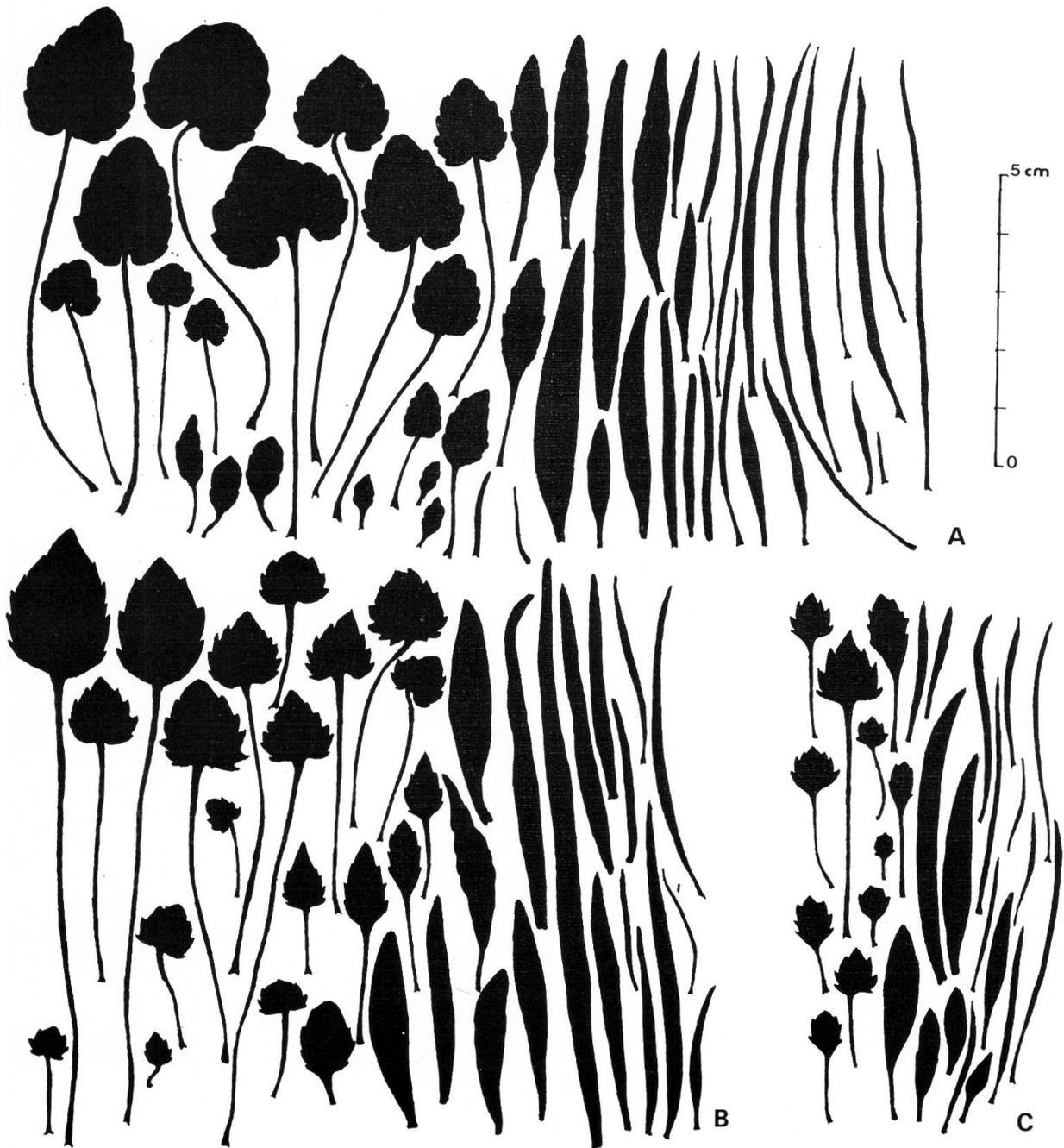


Fig. 4. — Leaf silhouettes.

A, *Campanula marcenoi* (from type locality); **B**, *Campanula scheuchzeri* (from M. Gran Sasso); **C**, *Campanula pollinensis* (from M. Pollino).

Character	<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i>	<i>Campanula pollinensis</i>	<i>Campanula marcenoi</i>
Basal leaf			
Dimension (mm).....	5-10 × 3-10	5-25 × 3-15	5-25 × 7-22
Blade outline.....	ovate or subovato-cordiforme	ovato-cordiforme	cordiforme
Teeth for each side...	1-3(-4)	2-5	3-7
Margin.....	inciso-serrate	serrate	crenate
Base.....	truncate to rotundato-obtuse	truncate to subcordate	cordate (r. cordato-truncate)
Blade surface.....	glabrous or with rare hairs	glabrous	sparsely hairy
Petiole.....	0.5-3 cm long, hairy-ciliate	0.5-8 cm long, glabrous	3-6 cm long, hairy-ciliate
Cauline leaf	15-70 × 1-4 mm, often with base and blade ciliato-hairy	20-100 × 1-6 mm glabrous	10-90 × 1-6 mm, often with base and blade ciliato-hairy
Flower number	1-4(-6)	1-(2-3)	1-5(-7)
Length of calyx teeth (mm) .	(6-)-7-10(-14)	7-14	4-7(-8)
Receptacle	smooth	papillose or smooth	glutinous, papillose or smooth
Corolla length (mm)	15-20(-25)	10-20	14-20
Length of corolla lobes (mm)	4-5	3-4	5-6

Table 1. — Comparative characters between *C. marcenoi* and the two most related *Campanula* species.

differs from *C. marcenoi* in many essential characters, as the wholly glabrous leaves, the shape of basal leaves, the scape normally one-flowered, the calyx teeth up to 14 mm long and corolla lobes 3-4 mm long (Fig. 2-4). The diacritical characters of the above mentioned species are listed in the Tab. 1.

Remarkable differences among these species there are also from the ecological point of view. In fact, *C. scheuchzeri* is a S European orophyte diffused in alpine or subalpine meadows, heaths and shrub communities on well humidified soils of various substrata, while *C. pollinensis* grows normally on the rock crevices of the calcareous mountains of N Calabria, but often it occurs also in the cacuminal meadows and in the underbrush of the beech-woods. On the contrary as previously emphasized, *C. marcenoi* is a strict chasmophyte exclusive of the calcareous shady walls of some gorges of Madonie localized at 1000-1300 m.

Finally, *C. marcenoi*, as well as *C. pollinensis*, can be considered as a schizoendemic arising probably from the more widespread *C. scheuchzeri* in consequence of geographical isolation processes of the most southern populations. In particular, *C. marcenoi* for some morphological characteristics, regarding mainly the basal leaves, it seems taxonomically more isolated from *C. scheuchzeri* than *C. pollinensis*.

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