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Distribution of species of the genus *Rosa* (*Rosaceae*) in Italy

Abstract

Lattanzi, E.: Distribution of species of the genus *Rosa* (*Rosaceae*) in Italy. — Bocconeia 24: 277-284. 2012. — ISSN 1120-4060.

Specimens of personal collecting and Herbaria exsiccata (AO, APP, CLU, FI, HBBS, HLUC, IS, MSNM, PESA, RO, ROV, TOHP, UTV) were analyzed to update the distribution of the genus *Rosa* in Italy. Some units are new to Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Umbria, Marche, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sardegna. *Rosa marginata* Wallr. collected in Piemonte and Liguria in the last century, is nowadays cultivated ex situ in the Rome Botanical Garden. *Rosa abietina* and *R. sicula* were recorded by mistake for Toscana and Puglia respectively. The rarest species: *Rosa stylosa*, *Rosa sherardii* and *Rosa viscosa* are recorded only for Lazio, Piemonte and Calabria respectively. Exsiccata of the alpine species *Rosa abietina*, *Rosa uriensis* and *Rosa rhaetica* are preserved in the Herbaria of the Natural Museums of Bergamo and Brescia.

Introduction

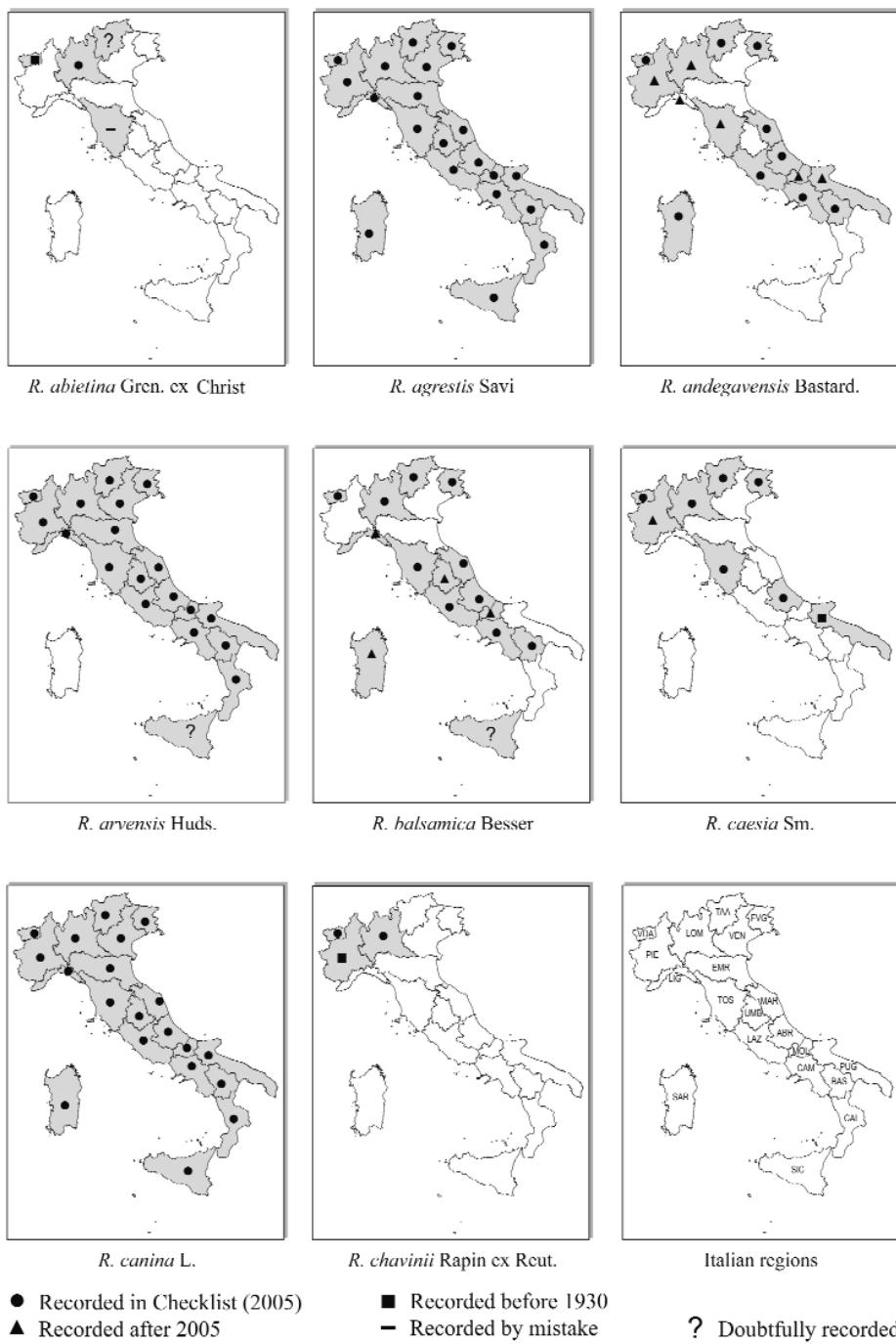
The aim of this research, based on personal collecting and *Herbaria* specimens (AO, APP, CLU, FI, HBBS, HLUC, IS, MSNM, PESA, RO, ROV, TOHP, UTV), is to update the distribution of the genus *Rosa* in Italy.

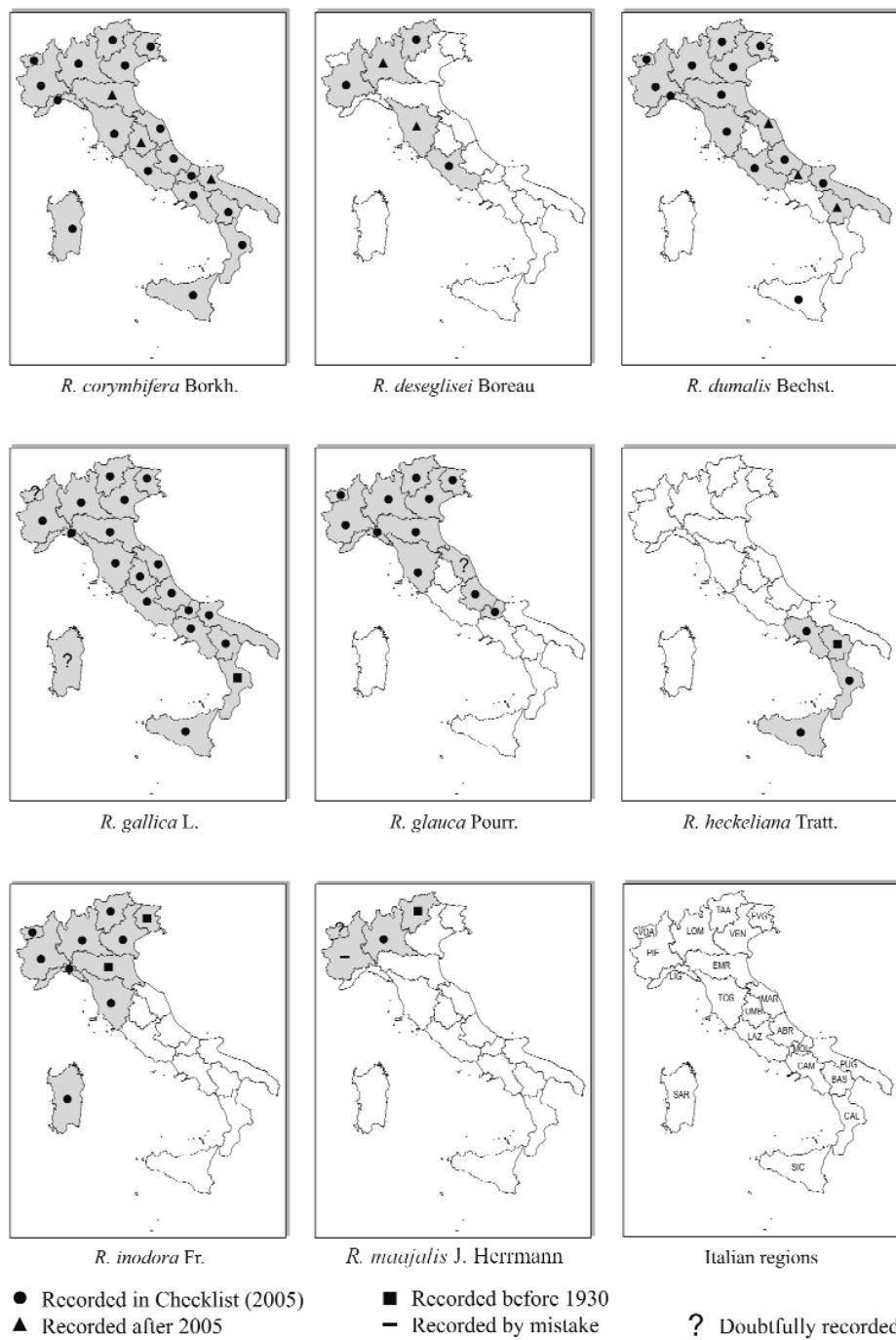
Materials and Methods

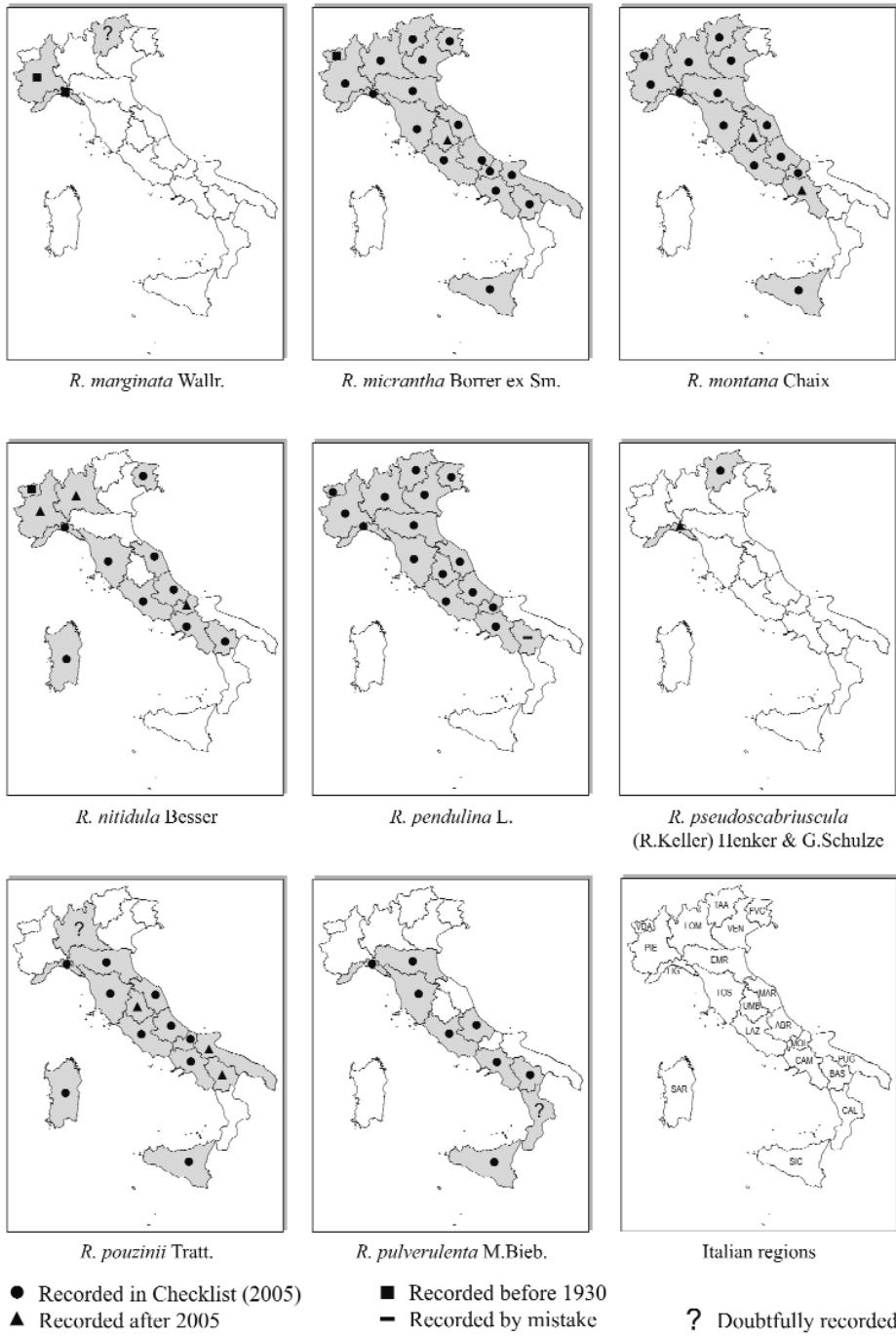
The taxonomy of the genus *Rosa* in Pignatti (1982), in accordance with Boulenger (1924-1925, 1931-32), overlooked 6 species: *Rosa subcanina* (Christ)Vuk., *R. subcollina* (Christ)Vuk., *R. chavini* Rapin ex Reut., *R. pseudoscabriuscula* (R.Keller) Henker & G. Schulze, *R. uriensis* Lagger et Puget, *R. rhaetica* Greml, not quoted or treated as synonyms in his *Flora d'Italia*.

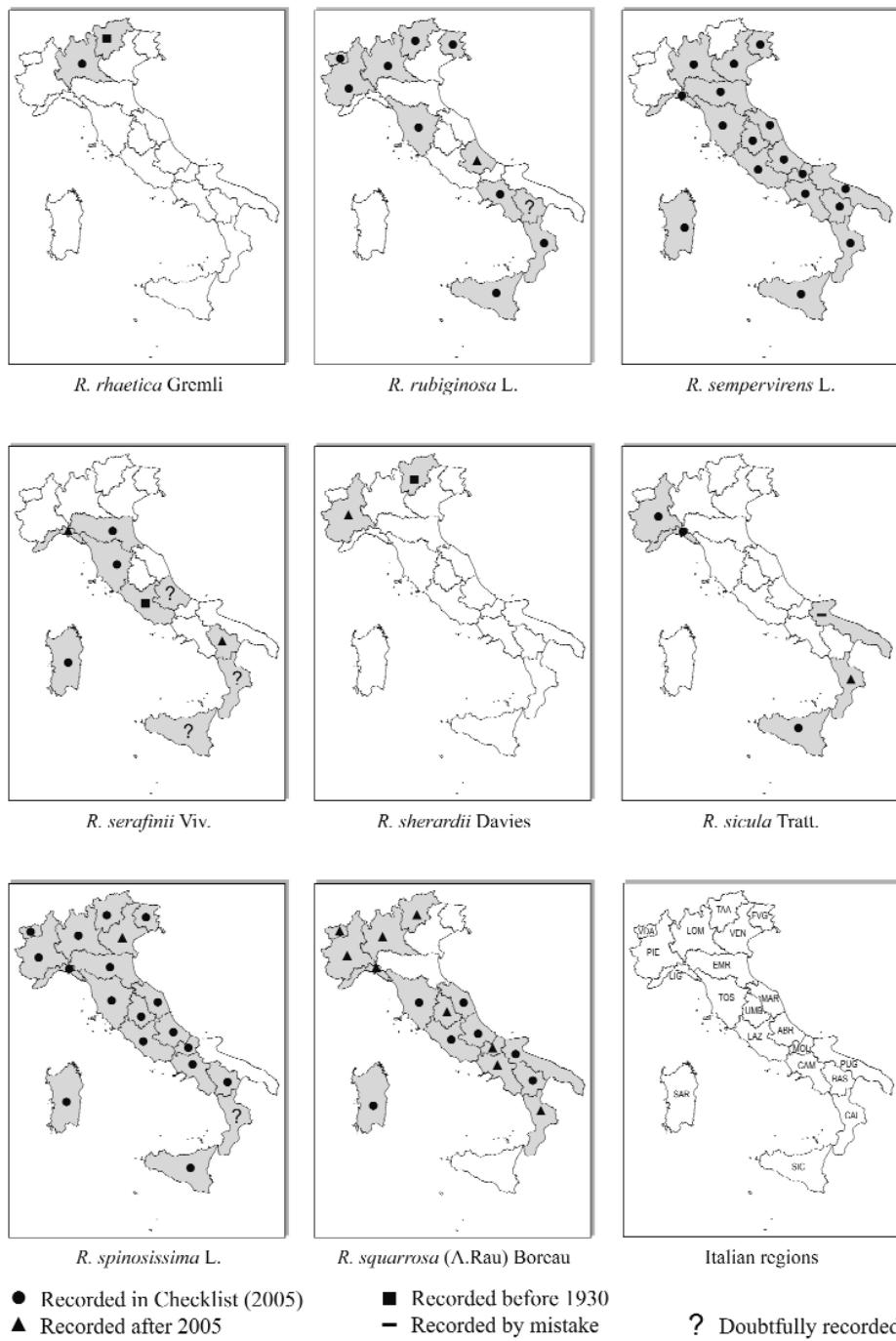
The identification of these *taxa* was made easier by some recent studies on the genus (Timmermann & Müller, 1994; Henker, 2000; Wisseman, 2000), focused on well defined characters (e.g. the orifice width: <1mm, =1 mm, >1mm).

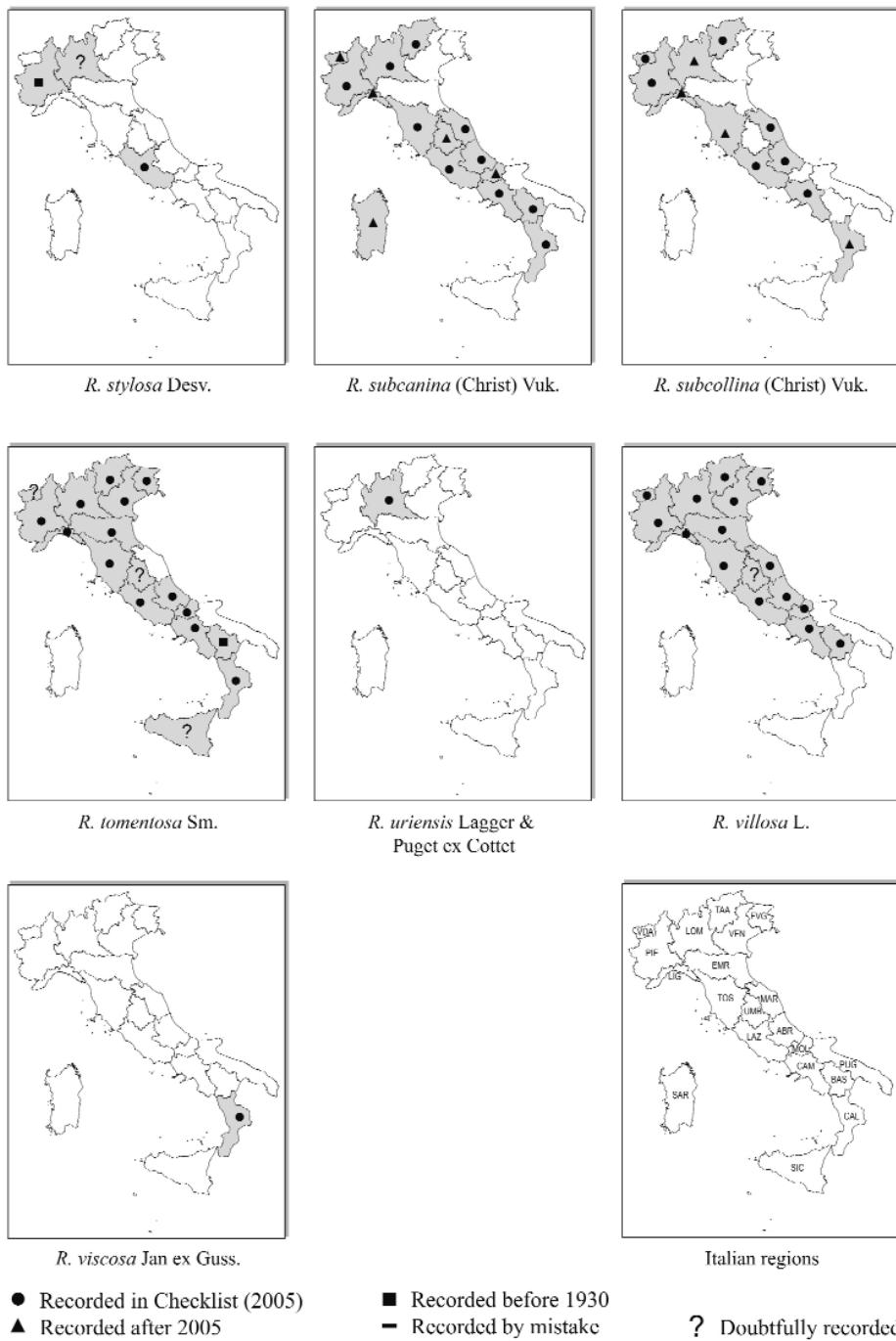
In accordance with Klásterský (1968), *R. nitidula* Besser, *R. squarrosa* (A.Rau) Boreau, *R. andegavensis* Bastard, *R. deseglisei* Boreau were considered as autonomous species and not as varieties of *R. canina* L. and *R. corymbifera* Borkh.

Fig. 1. Italian distribution of wild species of *Rosa*.

Fig. 2. Italian distribution of wild species of *Rosa*.

Fig. 3. Italian distribution of wild species of *Rosa*.

Fig. 4. Italian distribution of wild species of *Rosa*.

Fig. 5. Italian distribution of wild species of *Rosa*.

Conclusions

Recent researches on *Rosa* in some Italian regions: Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol (Mair 2006), Lombardia (unpublished data), Marche (Gubellini & Zitti 2010), Umbria (Pavesi & al. 2007), Lazio (Lattanzi & Tilia 2002; Lattanzi & al. 2003), Molise (Di Marzio & al. 2009), Basilicata (Lattanzi & al. 2006) have increased the knowledge of this taxonomically difficult genus.

The Checklist of the Italian Vascular Flora (Conti & al. 2005) quoted 42 entities of *Rosa* (38 native, 3 non-native, 1 probably hybrid). Actually the native ones are 39 (Figs. 1-5), *R. sherardii* Davies, as a new species for Italy was collected in Piemonte (Soldano & Wisseman 2005).

Some alpine or north-european species quoted for Piemonte (*R. chavini*) or Trentino (*R. majalis* J. Herrmann) and collected in the last centuries, are not present there nowadays. The rarest species: *R. sherardii* Davies, *R. stylosa* Desv. and *R. viscosa* Jan ex Guss., occur only in Piemonte, Lazio and Calabria, respectively. The *Herbaria* of the Natural Museums of Bergamo and Brescia preserve recent specimens of rare, alpine species: *Rosa abietina* Gren. ex Christ, *R. rhaetica* Greml., *R. uriensis* Lagger & Puget ex Cottet. Unfortunately, *R. marginata* Wallr., from Liguria and Piemonte (1892-1898, TOHP), exists nowadays only cultivated *ex situ* (Botanical Garden of Rome). *R. agrestis* Savi, *R. canina* L. *sensu stricto* and *R. corymbifera* are the most widely spread species in Italy. *R. arvensis* Huds., occurring in the whole peninsula, is lacking, until now, in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. *R. heckeliana* Tratt., a rare, east-mediterranean orophyte, can be found only in the southern-most regions (Campania, Calabria) and Sicily. On the contrary, *R. glauca* Pourr., is frequent in the North and very rare or absent in the South. *R. subcanina* (Christ) Vuk. and *R. subcollina* (Christ) Vuk., discriminated on the base of the orifice width (=1 mm), are probably more frequent than it presently appears. *Rosa strobliana* Burnat & Greml., considered as a possible hybrid (Kurtto & al. 2004), is not taken into account in this paper.

The non-native Roses, occurring in Italy as casuals (CAS) or naturalized (NAT), as *R. banksiae* W.T.Aiton, *R. foetida* Herrm., *R. microphylla* Roxb., *R. moschata* J. Herrmann, *R. multiflora* Thunb., *R. rugosa* Thunb., *R. virginiana* J. Herrmann are very rare in our territory (Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010).

Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to the Curators of the quoted *Herbaria* and to Giorgio Moretti.

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