New observation on two poorly known Turkish species

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ABSTRACT: Two Turkish species, Ajuga relicta and Ankyropetalum reuteri, both previously known from only one collection have been recollected. New observations have been made and illustrations provided for these poorly known species.

KEYWORDS: Flora of Turkey, Ajuga relicta P. H. DAVIS (Lamiaceae), Ankyropetalum reuteri BOISS & HAUSKRN. (Caryophyllaceae)

Introduction

The type specimen of Ajuga relicta P. H. DAVIS was collected from Ahir Mt. In Kahramanmaraş, Turkey by 1907 and described in 1980. The species has never again been collected from that locality, but has been found on the nearby Mt. Çimen (VAROL 1997). This specimen has been used to augment the original description based only on the type.

Ankyropetalum reuteri BOISS. & HAUSKRN. previously known only from the type gathering collected by HAUSKKNECHT in 1861 from Ahir Mt. and described by BOISSIER in 1867 (BOISSIER 1882), has been recollected from two localities near Kahramanmaraş.

In this paper we aim to provide further information regarding the habitat, morphology and conservation status.
Fig. 1. *Ajuga relict.a* a) habit; b) seed; c) flower; d) corolla; e) calyx.

**Observations**

Lamiaceae


**Typus:** C6 K. Maraş: Ahır mountain, 1830 m, 17. 07. 1907, Haradjian 1573.

**New collection:** C6 K. Maraş: Çimen mountain, Yavşan hill, Pekmezpinari local 1500 m, 22. 06. 1996, Ö. Varol 1726 (GAZI 1726).

Perennial herb. Stem ascending to erect, more than 30 cm high, shortly branched above. Leaves lanceolate, glabrous, upper leaves entire, amplexicaule.
30 to 50 mm long, lower leaves dentate, petiolate or subsessile 40-70(-80) mm long. Inflorescence terminal verticillate, 6-14 cm long, axis glandular villose, verticillasters densely 6-14(-16) flowered, at least lower ones subtended by life-like bracts, upper bracts shorter. Calyx 8-10 mm, divided to 1/2 into lanceolate teeth glandular-villose. Corolla 17-18 mm; villose, cream or dirty yellow, tube slender and twice as long as 3-lobed lower lip, upper lip 1-1.5 mm, bidentate at the base. Nutlets 3.5-4x1.75-2 mm, reticulate rugulose.

This species grows in Cedrus libani and Abies cilicica clearings.

Caryophyllaceae

_Aankyropetalum reuteri_ Boiss. & Hausskn. in Boiss. Fl. Orient. 1: 533, 1867.

_Syn._: _Gypsophila reuteri_ (Boiss. & Hausskn.) Williams J. Bot. (London) 27: 322, 1889;

_Typus_: C6 K. Maraş, in rupestribus montis Bakkerdadh (Ahir Da.), 15. 07. 1861, Haussknacht.


Fig. 2. _Ankyropetalum reuteri_. a) habit; b) petal; c) flower; d) seed.
Perennial herbs, woody base, branched from the base, stems numerous, erect to ascendind, 60-70 cm, glandular pubescent or glabrous below, upper part of stem glabrous, dead stem persistent. Leaves fleshy, linear, acute to obtuse, 12-28 x 0.8-1 mm, opposite, entire, without pedicel and stipules. Basal leaves deciduous. Flowers pedunculate with glandular hairs. Calyx narrowly campanulates-tubular, 5 ribbed, with hyaline intervals, reddish, 4-6 x 2 mm. Corolla 5, reddish, stamens 10, two shorter. Capsules splitting irregularly. Seeds kidney shaped or ovate, shiny, black, covered with granular wrinkles. Hilum lateral. Flowering July to November.

The plant propagates by seed but there were no young plants in the field Rocky slopes, 500-700 m.

References


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