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A new record for the Flora of Turkey and a new subspecies from Anatolia

A. GÜNER

RÉSUMÉ

GÜNER, A. (1984). Une nouvelle récolte pour la Flore de la Turquie et une nouvelle sous-espèce d'Anatolie. *Candollea* 39: 345-348. En anglais, résumé français.

Une nouvelle sous-espèce est décrite de Turquie: *Campanula latiloba* A. DC. subsp. *rizeensis* A. Güner (*Campanulaceae*). L'espèce ci-dessous a été récoltée en Turquie pour la première fois: *Polygonum perfoliatum* L. (*Polygonaceae*).

ABSTRACT

GÜNER, A. (1984). A new record for the Flora of Turkey and a new subspecies from Anatolia. *Candollea* 39: 345-348. In English, French abstract.

A new subspecies is described from Turkey: *Campanula latiloba* A. DC. subsp. *rizeensis* A. Güner (*Campanulaceae*). The following species is recorded from Turkey for the first time: *Polygonum perfoliatum* L. (*Polygonaceae*).

The following new subspecies and record are based on a floristic study on the northern face of the Kaçkar range of mountains in N.E. Turkey in 1980-1982. The localities of new record and new taxon are shown on map 1. The flower and the fruit of new taxon are presented in Fig. 1. Specimens cited below are kept in Ankara (Hacettepe, HUB).

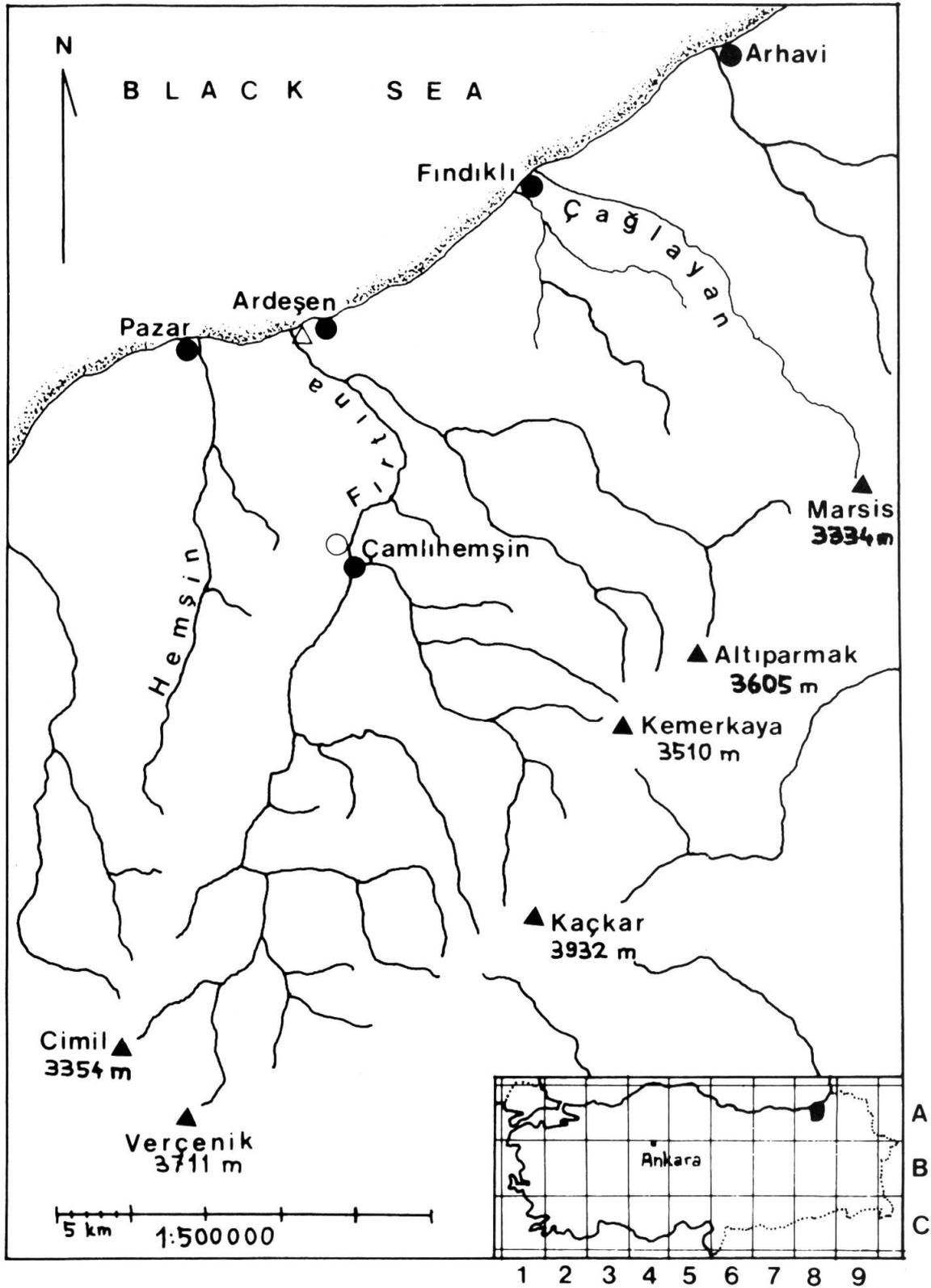
I gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council (Übitak) during my study of the Flora of Kaçkar Dağları and for providing me with necessary finance during my visit to Edinburgh.

Polygonaceae

***Polygonum perfoliatum* L. (Sect. *Echinocaulon* Meissn.). Map 1.**

A8 Rize: district Ardeşen, near the mouth of Fırtına Deresi, 1 m, 31.8.1982, A. Güner 4543.

This is the second record of the section for Turkey. This species differs from *P. thunbergii* Sieb. & Zucc. (first record of the section for Turkey, GÜNER, 1983) in its definitely triangular and peltate leaves (those of *P. thunbergii* hastate and not peltate), and many other features (see Flora U.R.S.S., V: 688-696 for comparison). Here is a short description of the species: "Perennial (?). Stem procumbent, twining, covered with short, retrorse, stout prickles. Petioles 2.5-5 cm long, retrorsely prickled. Leaves definitely triangular, peltate, 2-3.5 × 2-5 cm. Ochreae green, similar to a perfoliate leaf base, up to 2 cm long. Flowers sessile in compact glomeruli at the end of branches. Perianth pale yellowish green in flowering time, becoming purple when mature, segments up to 5 mm. Achenes subglobose, smooth, bright black."



Map 1. — Locations of new subspecies and new record: ○ *Campanula latiloba* A. DC. subsp. *rizeensis* A. Güner; △ *Polygonum perfoliatum* L.



Fig. 1. — The flower and the capsule of *Campanula latiloba* A. DC. subsp. *rizeensis* A. Güner.
A, flower (2 ×); B, capsule (2 ×).

Campanulaceae

Campanula latiloba A. DC. (Subgenus *Rapunculus* (Fourr.) Charadze Sect. *Rapunculus*) subsp. **rizeensis** A. Güner **subsp. nov.** Fig. 1, map. 1.

A typo floribus praeter flores supremos sessiles pedicellatis et fructibus apertus poris tribus \pm basalibus differt.

Type: Turkey. A8 Rize: Çamlıhemşin çevresi, sarp kayalık, ca. 250 m, 21.5.1981, A. Güner 3547 (holotype: HUB; isotype: ANK).

Turkey. A8 Trabzon: distr. Sürmene, 1 km from Köprübaşı to Sürmene, among steep rocks, 25.5.1983, A. Güner, M. Vural, M. Bilgin (A. Güner 4917); Rize: around distr. Çamlıhemşin, among steep rocks, ca. 250 m, 10.6.1982, A. Güner 4408 (fruiting material).

Endemic. Euxine element. The new subspecies is distinguished from subsp. *latiloba* by its pedicellate flowers (except the uppermost ones) and opening by 3 \pm basal pores. Pedicels up to 10 mm in flowering time, 10-45 mm in fruit. Uppermost sessile flowers becoming pedicellate (pedicels at least 5 mm long) in fruiting stage. The stems at most 8 mm diameter in subsp. *rizeensis* while those at least 10 mm diameter in subsp. *latiloba*. The typical subspecies grows on meadows, whereas subsp. *rizeensis* is a plant of steep rocky places. The locus classicus is \pm 400 km far east the eastern limit of the distribution range of the typical subspecies. *C. persicifolia* L. being a close ally of *C. latiloba* is widely distributed in most of Europe. Distribution range of this species extends the southeastern limit in Turkey. The new taxon differs from *C. persicifolia* in its basal pores of fruit (those of *C. persicifolia* \pm apical) and some other features (see Flora Europaea, U.R.S.S., Flora of Turkey).

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