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**Autor:** Pimenov, Michael G. / Akalin, Emine / Kljuykov, Eugene  
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## Prangos ilanae (Umbelliferae), a new species from Western Turkey

MICHAEL G. PIMENOV,  
EMINE AKALIN  
&  
EUGENE KLJUYKOV

### ABSTRACT

PIMENOV, M. G., E. AKALIN & E. V. KLJUYKOV (2005). Prangos ilanae (Umbelliferae), a new species from Western Turkey. *Candollea* 60: 379-385. In English, English and French abstracts.

A new species, *Prangos ilanae* Pimenov, Akalin & Kljuykov, from Western Turkey is described. It is closely related to the European-Mediterranean *P. trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn, and clearly differs from the other Turkish species of *Prangos*. The diagnostic characters of the new species and *P. trifida*, are discussed.

### RÉSUMÉ

PIMENOV, M. G., E. AKALIN & E. V. KLJUYKOV (2005). Prangos ilanae (Umbelliferae), une espèce nouvelle de Turquie occidentale. *Candollea* 60: 379-385. En anglais, résumés anglais et français.

L'espèce nouvelle, *Prangos ilanae* Pimenov, Akalin & Kljuykov est décrite de Turquie occidentale. Elle est proche de l'espèce européenne-méditerranéenne *P. trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn, et diffère de toutes les autres espèces turques du genre. Les caractères diagnostiques des deux espèces sont discutés.

**KEY-WORDS:** APIACEAE – Prangos – Turkey

The new *Prangos* species was independently found by the authors in a limited region of Western Turkey (historical Trojada). Some additional sheets in ISTE showed to belong to it too. The closest relative of the new species is *P. trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn ( $\equiv$  *Cachrys trifida* Mill.), which was included by HERRNSTADT & HEYN (1977) in sect. *Intactae* Kuzmina, whereas PIMENOV & TIKHOMIROV (1983) included it in sect. *Prangos*, accepting *P. ferulacea* (L.) Lindl. as the type of the generic name. The fruit structure of the new species is similar to *P. odontalgica* (Pall.) Herrnst. & Heyn and its relatives, traditionally separated into *Cachrys* auct. non L. (see PIMENOV & TIKHOMIROV, 1983).

### ***Prangos ilanae* Pimenov, Akalin & Kljuykov, spec. nova.**

**Typus:** TURKEY. B1 Balakesir: Zeytinli, Kazda i, Mehmetalan village - Serikiz summit, Zi indere, Girne Pass, 800 m, 16.VII.1994, Özhatay & Bifield 70 164 (holo-: ISTE; iso-: G, MW) (Figs. 2-4).

*Ab P. trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn, cui proxima est, pilis albidis tenuibus reflexis bases caulinarum petiolosque obtegentibus, non plantis omnino glabris, segmentis laminis foliorum sessilibus, non petiolulatis (Fig. 1), lobis ultimis vix patentibus, fructibus longitudinaliter sulcatis, non fere laevibus, mericarpiis dorso vix compressis, non valde convexis, segmentis

*aerenchymis mesocarpii dorsalibus minoribus, marginalibus majoribus, non circiter aequalibus differt. Ab P. odontalgica (Pall.) Herrnst. & Heyn laminis foliorum glabris (non utrinque pilis brevibus tectis), lobis ultimis laminis foliorum longioribus (17-30 mm, non 3-5 mm longis), filiformibus, acutatis (non linearibus obtusis), lobis primariis sessilibus (non petiolulatis), mericarpiis longitudinaliter sulcatis (non laevibus), mesocarpiis canalium secretorum parvorum numerosorum inanibus bene differt.*

The new species differs from its closest relative *P. trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn in the following characters: stem bases and petioles covered by white thin hairs (the plants not absolutely glaber); sessile (not petiolulate) primary segments of leaf blades (Fig. 1); terminal lobes slightly spreading; fruits with longitudinal furrows (not completely smooth; mericarps slightly compressed dorsally and not convex, with unequal aerenchyma segments – smaller at dorsal side, larger in marginal ribs (not approximately equal). *Prangos ilanae* considerably differs from *P. odontalgica* (Pall.) Herrnst. & Heyn in glabrous leaf blades (not covered with short hairs), with longior (17-30 vs. 3-5 mm lg.), filiform sharpened (not lanceolate obtuse) terminal leaf lobes, sessile (not petiolulate) segments of leaf blades, in mericarps with longitudinal furrows, and in mesocarp without additional small numerous oil ducts.

*Plantae perennes, polycarpicae, 80-100 cm altae, radices palmaribus, incrassatis, basi ad 3 cm in diametro, collo residuis petiolorum foliorum emortuorum, partim fibrosis, partim rigidis dense tectis. Cauli solitarii, solidi, inferne pilis albis tenuibus reflexis tecti, superne penitus glabri, a medio corymbiforme ramificanti, ramis in nodis solitariis, vel binis, vel ternis, raro multis. Folia radicalia rosulata, longepetiolata, petiolis ad 10-15 cm longis, solidis, pilis albidis reflexis tectis, laminis 40-50 cm longis, 35-45 cm latis, ambitu triangulatis vel ovatis, 4-pinnatisectis, segmentis omnibus sessilibus, lobis ultimis 17-30 mm longis, valde tenuibus, filiformibus vel capillaribus. Folia caulina valde deminuta, superiora integra, vaginis triangulatis, minutis. Umbellae terminales 5-8 cm in diametro, bracteis 3-5, filiformibus, radiis 5-10, subaequilongis, 3-4 cm longis, tenuibus, sectione rotundis, glabris; frequenter umbellis lateralibus 3-5, minoribus, e basibus umbellis centralibus egressibus, floribus sterilibus. Umbellulae bracteolis 3-5, filiformibus, radiolis 5-9, 5-8 mm longis, sectione rotundis, partim floribus sterilibus. Calycis dentes inconspicui. Petala flavescentia, lanceolata, apice vix incurva. Fructus dorsaliter vix compressi, glabri. Stylopodia valde minores, depressa; styli ca. 1.2 mm longi, tenui, dorso reflexi. Carpophorum fere ad basin bifidum. Mericarpia 1.3-1.9 cm longa, 7-9 mm lata, ambitu elliptica, elongata vel oblanceolata, longitudinaliter sulcata, jugis inconspicuis. Exocarpium unistratosum, e cellulis minutis; commissura lata. Mesocarpium multistratosum, e cellulis leptodermaticis, subisodiametricis, membranis vix lignescens, fissuratum porosis, quinqueseptorium aerenchymae, sectoris dorsalibus minoribus, sectoris marginalibus amplioribus. Fasciculi conductorii dispersi. Vittae cyclicae, in strato mesocarpii interno dispositae. Endocarpium spermodermaque cellulis minutis. Endospermium ventre profunde emarginatum, emarginatura sectione transversali fungiformi.*

*Paratypes.* – **TURKEY. B1, Balikesir:** Kazda i, Bazlamaç Fire Tower, 500 m, 7.VII.1996, *Akalin, Kültür & Saçli* 71 994 (ISTE); Kazda i, near of Akçadere road, 790 m, 8.VI.1996, *Akalin, Kültür & Saçli* 72 017 (ISTE); Edremit, Kazda i, Bazlamaç Fire Tower, 500 m, 5.VII.1997, *Akalin & Koçak* 74 314 (ISTE); Edremit, Kazda i, Kirsealan road, Findiklidere, 500 m, 5.VII.1997, *Akalin & Koçak* 74 315 (ISTE); Altynoluk, southern slope of Mt. Ida (Kaz Da ), 39°34'N, 26°45'E, alt. 1000 m, 26.VI.2002, *Pimenov & Kljuykov* 82 (MW, G, ISTE).

The new species is dedicated to Dr. Ilana Herrnstadt, Jerusalem, author of a monograph of the genus *Prangos*.

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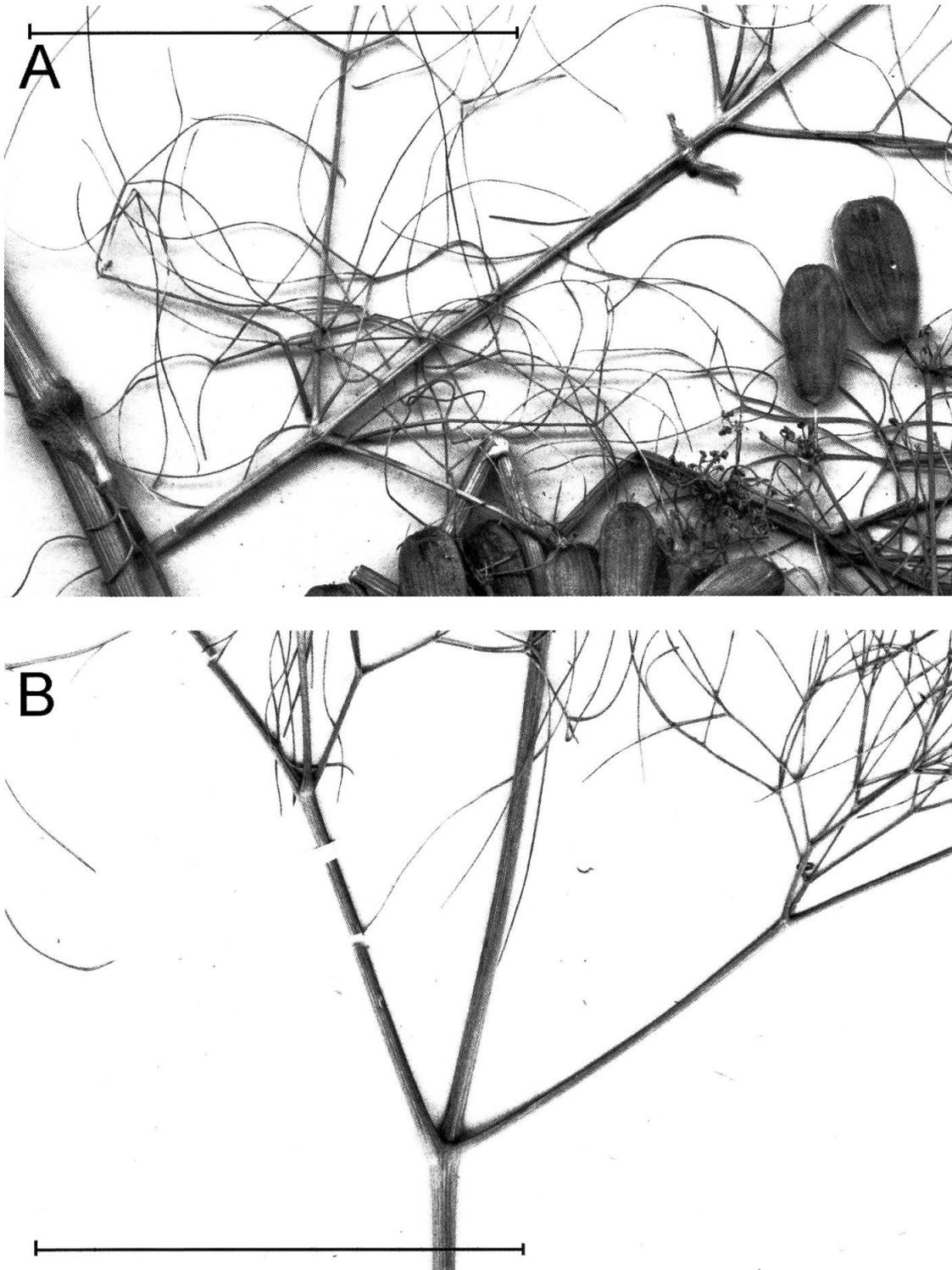


Fig. 1. – Basal parts of leaf laminas. **A**, *Prangos ilanae* Pimenov & al., holotype (ISTE). **B**, *Prangos trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn [Tauria. In rupibus meridiei expositis supra cataractum Uczan-su, 18.VI.1903, Golde (MW)].  
(Scale bar = 5 cm)



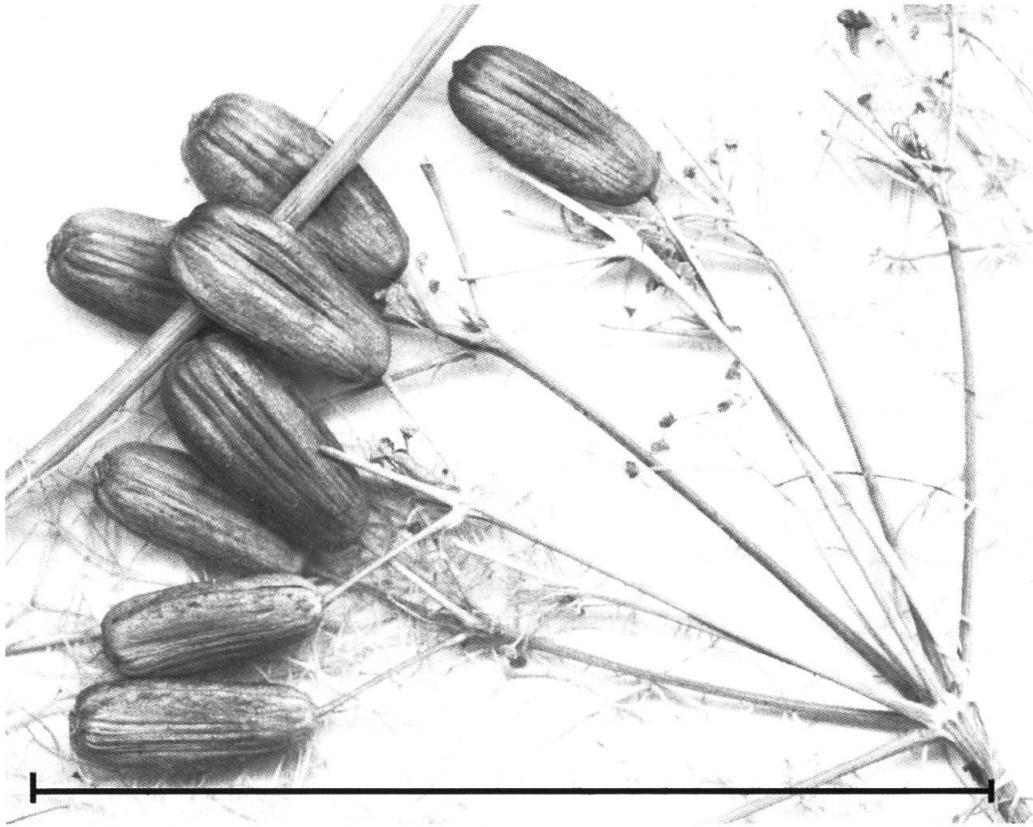


Fig. 3. – *Prangos ilanae* Pimenov & al. [paratype: *Pimenov & Kljuykov 82* (MW)].  
Umbel with fruits.  
(Scale bar = 5 cm)

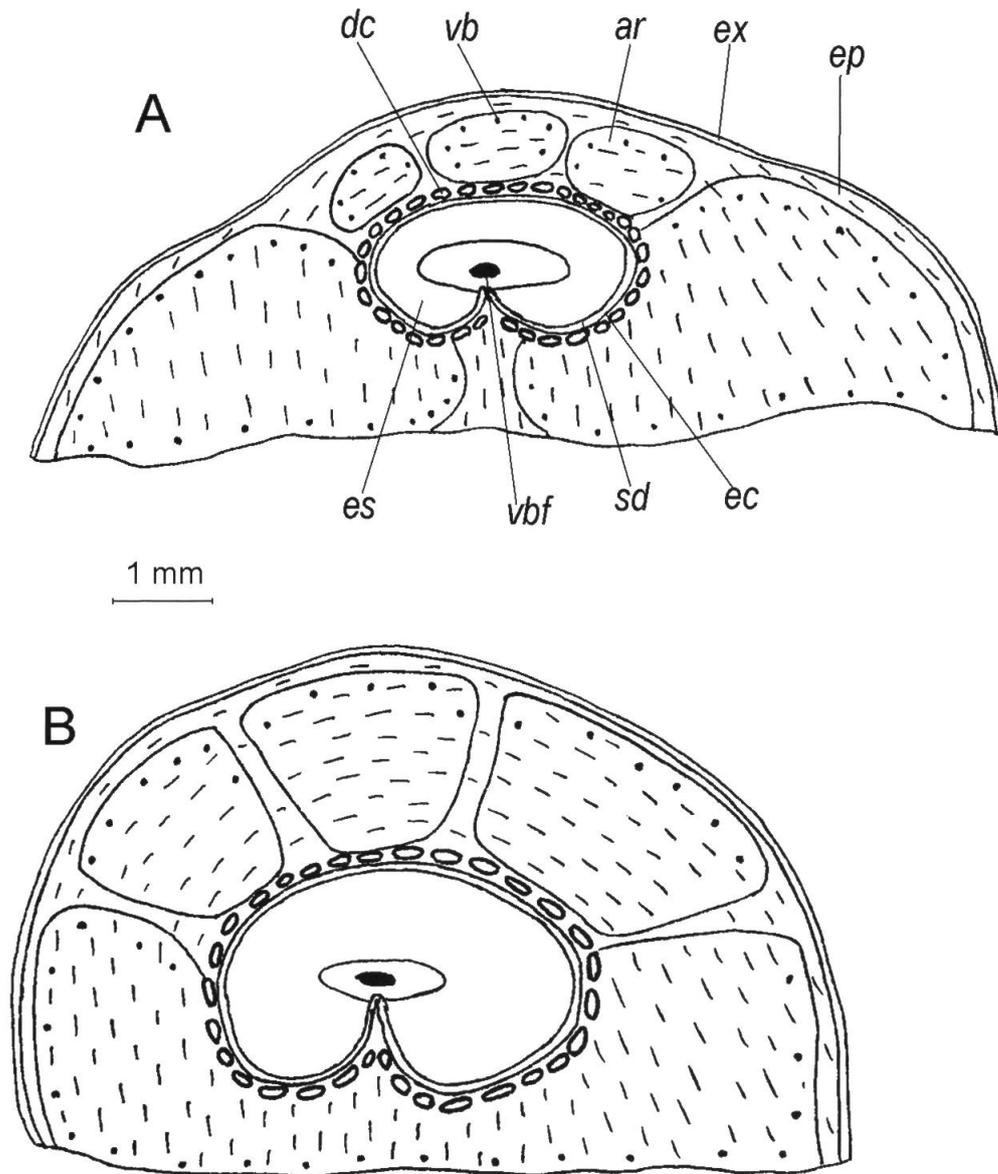


Fig. 4. – Transections of mericarps. **A**, *Prangos ilanae* Pimenov & al. [paratype: Pimenov & Kljuykov 82 (MW)]. **B**, *Prangos trifida* (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn [Tauria. Yaila of Yalta, 21.VII.1991, Daushkevich (MW)].

**Ar.** Aerenchyma; **dc.** Cyclic secretory ducts (vittae); **ec.** Endocarp; **ep.** Outer part of the mesocarp (epimesocarp); **es.** Endosperm; **ex.** Exocarp; **sd.** Spermoderma; **vb.** Vascular bundles; **vbf.** Funicle vascular bundle.

