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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 illustriations provided for these poorly known species.

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

Introduction

The type specimen of *Ajuga relicta* P. H. DAVIS was collected from Ahır Mt. İn 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. & HAUSSKN. previously known only from the type gathering collected by HAUSSKNECHT in 1861 from Ahır 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.

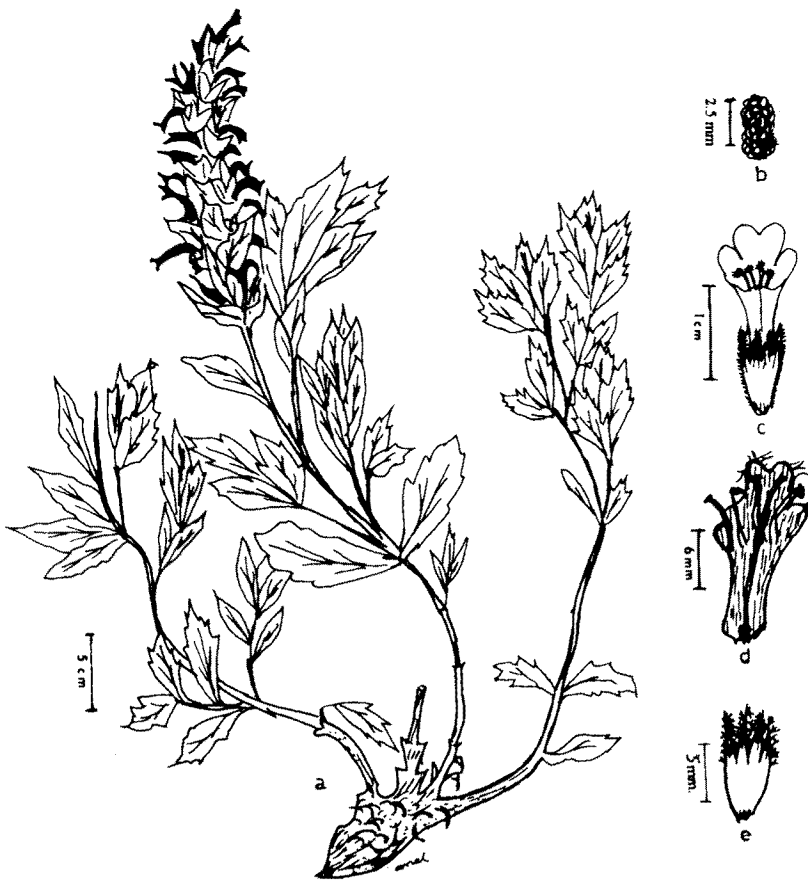


Fig. 1. *Ajuga relicta*. a) habit; b) seed; c) flower; d) corolla; e) calyx.

Observations

Lamiaceae

***Ajuga relicta* P. H. DAVIS Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh, 38: 444, 1980.**

Typus: C6 K. Maraş: Ahır mountain, 1830 m, 17. 07. 1907, Haradjian 1573.
New collection: C6 K. Maraş: Çimen mountain, Yavşan hill, Pekmezpınarı 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

***Ankyropetalum reuteri* BOISS. & HAUSSKN. in BOISS. Fl. Orient. 1: 533, 1867.**

Syn.: *Gypsophila reuteri* (BOISS. & HAUSSKN.) WILLAMS J. Bot. (London) 27: 322, 1889;

Typus: C6 K. Maraş, In rupestribus montis Bakkerdadh (Ahir Da.), 15. 07. 1861, Haussknecht.

New collection: C6 K. Maraş: Karacasu village near K. Maraş, 600 m, 30. 06. 1996, A. İlçim 404. (GAZI 404).

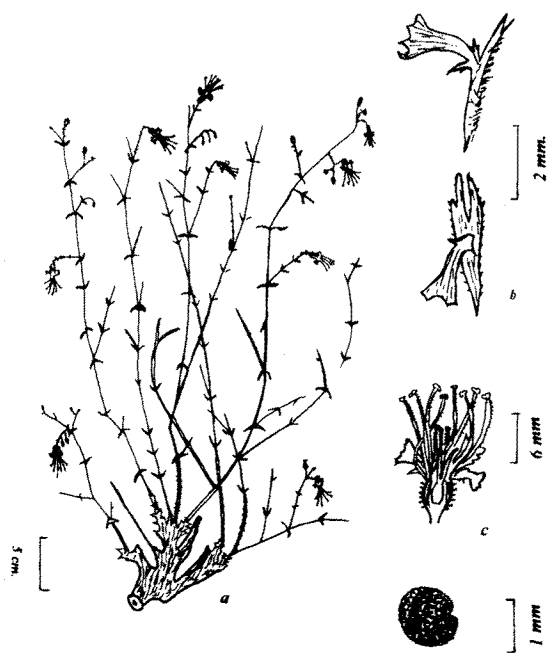


Fig. 2. *Ankyropetalum reuteri*. a) habit; b) petal; c) flower; d) seed.

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, 12-28x0.8-1 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, 4-6x2 mm. Corolla 5, reddish, stamens 10, two shorter. Capsules splitting irregulary. Seeds kidney shapped 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.

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