LEPTALEUM HAMATUM (CRUCIFERAE), A NEW RECORD FOR THE FLORA OF IRAN AND DISTINCT FROM L. FILIFOLIUM

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Leptaleum hamatum Hemsley & Lace was collected from Isfahan province is reported as a new record for the flora of Iran. It is well characterized by the length and shape of the silique from Leptaleum filifolium (Willd.) DC.

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Table 1. Comparison of Leptaleum hamatum and L. filifolium.

Introduction

In the course of my studies on Cruciferae family, tribe Hesperideae in Iran, Leptaleum hamatum Hemsley & Lace as a new record for the flora of Iran was distinguished. It was previously known only from Pakistan in Flora Iranica (Rechinger 1968), The species was designated as a synonym of L. filifolium (Willd.) DC, in Flora of West Pakistan (Jafri 1973). The specimens was collected from Isfahan Province, 30 km from Isfahan to Shahrzea, 32° 26’ 08” N. and 51° 46’ 31’’ E., at an altitude 1734 m and deposited in LH (Lorestan herbarium) and TARI. The features of new record is explained here and compared with its nearest relative, Leptaleum filifolium (Willd.) DC.

Leptaleum hamatum Hems. & Lace
Isfahan: 30 km on the road to Shahrzea, 32° 26’ 08” N, 51° 46’ 31’’ E, 1734 m, Mehrnia 5475.

Table 1. Comparison of Leptaleum hamatum and L. filifolium.

Plant annual, with slender stem, 5-20 cm high, simple or minutely branched, glabrous or somewhat with glandular hairs, mainly on the silique. Leaves sessile, linear, 20-60 mm long, simple or divided usually into 3 or 5 filiform slender segments; segments up to 2 cm long, 1-2 mm broad. Racemes 5-10 flowered, lax. Flowers axillary, solitary or in pairs. Pedicels 3-6 cm long in fruit, slightly thickened. Sepals linear, erect, not saccate, 3-5 mm. long. Petals linear, small, 3-7 mm. long, about 0.75-1 mm broad, withish or light pink. Silique linear-cylindrical, 3-7 cm long, hamate at the apex, indeniscent, with one prominent midrib and small netted lateral viens, with oval glands. Seeds apparently uniseriate in each cell. Septum membranous and thin. Cotyledons incumbent.

Leptaleum hamatum was described from Pakistan (see Rechinger 1968). In Flora Iranica (Rechinger 1968) it was known from Pakistan only, in Flora of W. Pakistan (Jafri 1973) it was known as a synonym of L. filifolium.

گزارش شده است که عنوان گونه ای مستقل از Leptaleum hamatum به عنوان L. filifolium داده شده است. لیبر سیلیکا لغزه حاصل از L. hamatum برای ثبت ناشناخته کامپرسک می باشد. لیبر خمیده، همچنین طول کامپرسکی که از دو برای طول کامپرسکی باشد. مطابقات نشان داد که این گونه ها متغیر هم یا نه هم بازیستی از هم مستقل باشند. ضمناً گونه L. hamatum برای اولین بار از ایران گزارش می شود. نمونه های این گونه در مسیر اصفهان به شهرضا، کیلومتر 30 جمع آوری گردید و وزنگیری، محل دقیق جمع آوری و پراکندگی جغرافیایی گونه بیان شده است.
Leptaleum hamatum

Characters | Leptaleum hamatum | Leptaleum filifolium
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Siliqua tip | Hamate | Incurved
Siliqua shape | Cylindrical linear | Broadly linear
Siliqua width | 1-1.5 mm. | 2.5-3.5 mm.
Siliqua length | 3-7 cm. | 1.5-4 cm.
Pedicel length in fruiting | 3-6 mm. | 1-4 mm.
Siliqua / pedicel | More than twice width | Not more than twice width
Siliqua dehiscence | Indehiscent | Tardily dehiscent
Indumentum | Oval glands | Glabrous or with simple & furcate hairs
Petals | Not twice as long as sepals | Twice as long as sepals
Siliqua texture | Delicate | Rigid & coriaceous
Seeds | Lax and apparently uniseriate | Dense and clearly biserriate
Seeds number | 30-50 in each fruit | 60-80 in each fruit

Fig. 1. *Leptaleum hamatum* (left), *L. filifolium* (right). x 1.

The specimens collected in Iran are very well match with the description of the species. They were compared with the specimens of *L. filifolium* (Willd.) DC. There are some characters useful to separate the two species which are shown in table 1. Therefore in this paper *L. hamatum* is known as a distinct species from *L. filifolium*. As there is no record of *L. hamatum* from Iran, the record from Iran should be a new report.


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References