NEW RECORDS AND INTERESTING SPECIES OF CYPERACEAE FAMILY FROM IRAN

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Revising the specimens of Cyperaceae family in Iran, Carex michelii, Pycreus sanguinolentus as new records for the flora of Iran, and C. tomentosa as an interesting species are reported.

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Key words. Carex, Pycreus, Cyperaceae, Iran

گزارش گونه‌های جديد و جالب از تیره اوریسلامز برای ايران

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گونه‌های Pycreus sanguinolentus, Carex michelii به عنوان گونه‌های جدید و گونه Carex tomentosa به عنوان جمع‌آوری جدید از ایران گزارش داده می‌شوند.
Introduction
Revising the specimens of Cyperaceae family in TARI Herbarium, Pycreus sanguinolentus is introduced as a new record for Iran. In addition, during my trip to Arasbaran protected area, specimens of the genus Carex was collected which C. michelii as a new record of the Iranian plateau and C. tomentosa as an interesting species are reported.

Pycreus sanguinolentus (Vahl) Nees
Perennial. Stem base in older plants decumbent and with rooting internodes. Inflorescence one single digitate, or with 2 primary branches to 25 mm; bracts 4, foliose, spreading; spikes 12×2.5 mm, with 12-18 glumes; rachis 0.5 mm, quadrangular; glume base leaves scarious present on both sides; glumes c. 2.5 mm, cymbiform, mid-nerve area yellow brown, both sides with wide reddish marginal zones, sides with 1-2 nerves. Stamens 3, stigmas 3. Nut 1.3×1 mm, biconvex, obovoid, brown to dark brown, papillate (Fig. 1).

General distribution. NE Turkey, Talish, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Caucasus, Japan and Malaysia; NW India, Tadjikistan, N to Kazakhstan, China, N Iran.

Carex michelii Host
Azerbaijan: Arasbaran, Serahi-e Balan to Kalale Olia, 24.6.2003, Amini Rad & Tehrani (35603-IRAN); Arasbaran, Khodafarin, Serahi-e Vayghan, 1300 m., 27.6.2003, Amini Rad & Tehrani (35604-IRAN).
Perennial. Stem papillose. Leaves shorter than stem, papillose below. Inflorescence of 1 male and 2-3 female spikes below. Utricles obovoid, strigose, ostiole bidentate.

C. michelii is reported for the first time from Flora Iranica area (Kukhonen 1998). This species is very similar to C. depauparata Curtis but the most important differences is that, in C. michelii, beak of utricles is deeply bidentate and bracts are shorter than inflorescence, whereas in C. depauparata, beak is oblique and bracts are longer than inflorescence.

General distribution. From C. France and the Leningrad region south-wards to Italy, Turkey, NW Iran.

Carex tomentosa L.
Perennial. Stem papillose. Leaves shorter than stem, papillose below. Inflorescence of 1 male and 2-3 female spikes below. Utricles obovoid, strigose, ostiole bidentate.

C. tomentosa is similar to C. grioletii Roemer for having female spikes globose and utricles strigose but the differences is that, C. tomentosa has bracts shorter than inflorescence and utricles strigose all over, whereas in C. grioletii, bracts are equaling or longer than inflorescence and utricles are variously strigose.

In Flora Iranica (Kukhonen 1998), only a specimen reported from Azerbaijan (Bothmer & Buttlar) which was not seen in reviewing herbaria. In addition, Assadi (1988), did not report the species in Plants of Arasbaran protected area, NW. Iran.

General distribution. Talish, NW Iran; from W Europe to Central Siberia.
Fig. 1. Pycreus sanguinolentus.
Fig. 2. Carex michelii.
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References