PLANT RECORDS FROM KAVIRE-MEYGHAN (ARAK), NEW TO IRAN

H. Akhani Senedjani


Microcnenum coralloides (Chenopodiaceae) and Arabidopsis parvula (Cruciferae) which were collected from Kavire-Meyghan (Arak) are recorded as new species to the flora of Iran.

Hossein Akhani Senedjani, student of botany, Herbarium of Dept. Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran 19, Iran.

گیاهانی از کویر میهن ان (اراک)، جدید برای ایران

از: حسین آخانی سندجاني

Arabidopsis parvula و Microcnenum coralloides گونه‌هایی که از کویر میهن ان اراک جمع‌آوری شدند به عنوان گونه‌های جدیدی برای فلور ایران گزارش می‌شوند.
Introduction

In several scientific excursions to Kavire - Meyghan, NE of Arak and work in the herbarium of Shahid Beheshti University, I found two new records from Iran. Specimens are preserved in Shahid Beheshti University Herbarium, duplicates in TARI.

**Microcnemum corralloides** (Loscos & Pardo) Font - Ouer.
*(Chenopodiaceae)*

Arak: N. of Kavire - Meyghan, near Deh-e Namak, near the margine of Arak salt lake, in high salty soils, 1650 m, 27 Sep. 1986, Akhani 1112.

The genus is new to the flora of Iran. An interesting record, a small annual plant, with articulated fleshy stems and reduced leaves, which was previously known from Spain and Turkey (Aellen 1987, p. 324).

According to Aellen l.c. and Wagenitz (1959), Turkish material belongs to the subsp. *anatalicum* Wagenitz, with densely papillose seeds and plant remaining yellowish in fruiting time, while Spanish plant belongs to subsp. *corralloides* with obscurely papillose seeds, the plant usually becoming purplish.

The colour of the plant found in Iran is

Fig. 1. *Microcnemum corralloides* (nat. size; seed x 27).
purplish and consequently determining its subspecies seems to be difficult.

**Arabidopsis parvula** (Schrenk) Schulz *(Cruciferae)*

Arak: W. of Kavire - Meyghan, 2 km E. of Meyghan village, near the margin of Arak salt lake, 11 June 1936, 1650 – 1700 m, Akhani 890.

An annual and completely glabrous plant, with apetalus flowers and oblong-linear leaves. According to Hedge (1968) in Flora Iranica, the nearest station previously known is in Turcomania of URSS.

**References**

