

TRIFOLIUM SYLVATICUM EIG. (PAPILIONACEAE), A NEW RECORD FOR THE FLORA OF IRAN

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Trifolium sylvaticum Eig. is reported for the first time for the flora of Iran. It has been collected from Marivan area in Kurdistan province. This species is distinguished from *T. stellatum* L. by the following characters: Stipules entire, head sessile, corolla short, 8 to 10 mm. long, etc.

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گزارش گونه *Trifolium sylvaticum* Eig. برای اولین بار از ایران

مصطفی نعمتی

گونه *Trifolium sylvaticum* Eig. به عنوان گزارش جدیدی از ایران معرفی می‌گردد. این گونه از منطقه مریوان در استان کردستان جمع‌آوری شده است. از نظر داشتن گوشوارکهای کامل، گل آذین انتهایی چسبیده و گل‌های کوچکتر به طول ۸ تا ۱۰ میلی‌متر از گونه *T. stellatum* L. قابل تشخیص است. این گونه قبلاً از ترکیه، عراق و سوریه گزارش شده است.

Introduction

During the study of herbarium specimens of TARI which performed in order to preparing of the Flora of Iran (genus *Trifolium*), a specimen was determined as *Trifolium sylvaticum* Eig. which had not been reported from Iran before and is a new record for the flora of Iran.

Trifolium sylvaticum Eig.

Kurdistan: 20 km. N of Marivan, 1520m, Fattahi & Khaledian 564.

Annual, patulous-hairy, 10-20 cm. long. Stems decumbent or ascending. Stipules ovate-lanceolate, entire. Leaflets 7-10 × 6-8 mm, obovate, cuneate. Heads terminal, 1-1.5 × 1 cm, often involucrate by upper leaves. Flowers 8- 10 mm long. Calyx tube cylindrical with 10 prominent nerves, becoming urceolate in fruit; throat closed; teeth subulate, truncate, ciliate, unequal. Corolla pink to purple, as long as or longer than calyx. Pod ovoid, membranous. Seed 1, globular, yellowish-brown.

General distribution of the species is: Europe, Mediterranean region, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Africa (Heller 1982, Townsend 1974,

Zohari & Heller 1984, Zohari 1969). It is related to *T. stellatum* L. but differs from it in the following characters: stipules entire (not denticulate), head sessile (without long peduncle), corolla 8-10 mm long (not 15-20 mm).

Acknowledgment

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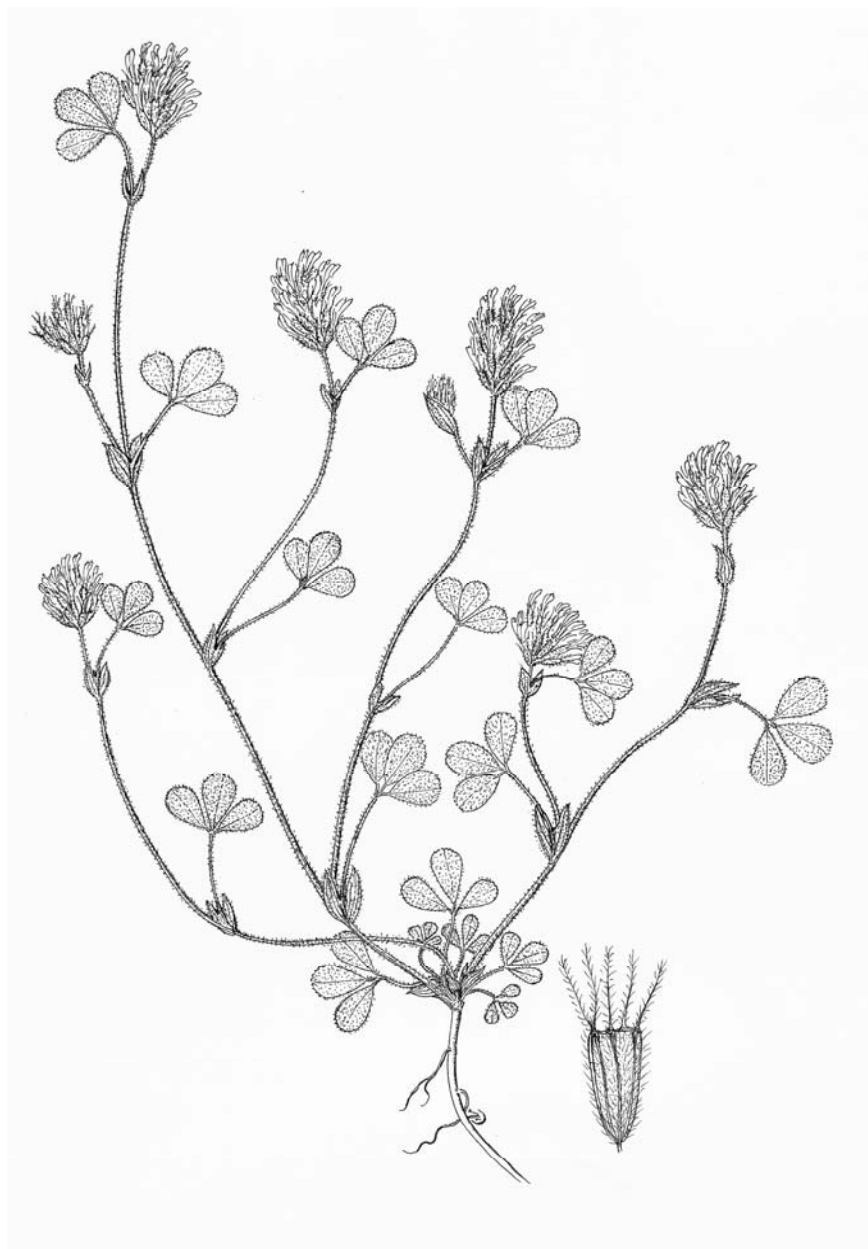


Fig. 1. *Trifolium sylvaticum* ($\times 1$); calyx ($\times 2.5$).