

NEW SPECIES AND NEW PLANT RECORDS FROM IRAN

(Dedicated to Prof. Dr. E. Esfandiari on the occasion of his 80th birthday).

M. Assadi

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Saponaria esfandiarii is described as new species from S. Iran. *Limonium sogdianum*, *Medicago noaea*, *Calligonum paletzkianum* and *Symphyandra zangezura* are reported as new plant records from the different parts of Iran.

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گونه‌ای جدید و گزارش گیاهانی جدید از ایران
از: مصطفی اسدی

گونه *Saponaria esfandiarii* بعنوان گونه جدیدی از جنوب ایران نامگذاری
و شرح داده می‌شود.
گونه‌های:

Limonium sogdianum, *Medicago noaea*, *Calligonum paletzkianum*,
Symphyandra zangezura

برای اولین بار از مناطق مختلف ایران گزارش داده می‌شوند.

NEW SPECIES

Saponaria esfandiarii M. Assadi, sp. nov.

Planta annua, robusta, multicaulis, tota glandulosa-pilosa. Caules usque ad 25 cm alti, basi ca. 3.5 mm diametri, flavescens, tota ramosi et foliosi. Folia usque ad 4.5 cm longa et 3 cm lata, forma variabilia; inferiora oblanceolata, rotundata, bases versus gradatim angustata, petiolata; media late elliptica, ovata vel obovata, sessilia. Bracteae ca. 10 mm longae et 5 mm latae, ellipticae, rotundatae. Inflorescentia composite dichasialis. Pedicelli ad 4 cm longi, capillares. Flores pauci, erecti vel subpenduli. Calyx 6--7 mm longus, tubulosus, basi attenuatus; intervalla membrana commissurali angustissima, bases versus gradatim evanescentia, dentes calycis ca. 2 mm longi, ovati, rotundato-obtusi, margine anguste membranacei. Petala calyce exserta, 9 mm longa, oblanceolato-spathulata, apice minute crenato-dentata; squamae nullae. Stamina valde unaequalia, quam calyces aequalia vel semiaequalia. Ovarium ovoideum, 3 mm longum; gymnophorum praeditum, ca. 0.5 mm longum; styli ovarium aequantes, incurvi, dimidia supera tota et inferna non nisi intime stigmatosa. Ovula numerosa.

Typus: Hormozgan, ca. 100 km SEE. of

Lar, above the village Sartang, Kuh-e Shab, 500--900 m 19,4,1983, Assadi & Sardabi 42042 (holotypus TARI).

Annual, robust, many stemmed, totally glandular hairy. Stems to 25 cm long and ca. 3.5 mm in diameter at base, yellowish, leafy and branched throughout. Leaves up to 4.5 cm long and 3 cm broad, variable in shape; lower leaves oblanceolate, rotundate, gradually narrowed at base, petiolate; middle leaves broadly elliptic, ovate or obovate, sessile. Bracts ca. 10 mm long and 5 mm broad, elliptic, rotundate. Inflorescence compound dichasium. Pedicel to 4 cm long, capillary. Flowers few, erect or subpendulous. Calyx 6--7 mm long, tubiform, narrowed at base; membranous intervals very narrow, gradually disappear at lower half; teeth ca. 2 mm long, ovate, obtusely rounded, narrowly membranous at margin. Petals exserted from the calyx, 9 mm long, oblanceolate-spathulate, minutely crenate-dentate at the apex, scales absent. Stamens unequal, half or as long as the calyx; filament, broadened at base, then attached to each other. Ovary ovoid, 3 mm long; gynophore ca. 0.5 mm long; styles as long as the ovary, incurved, stigmatose in the upper halves all around but at the lower halves only in the inner sides. Ovules numerous.



Fig. 1. *Saponaria esfandiarii* (x0.56; stamen, calyx, petal and ovary x2.8).

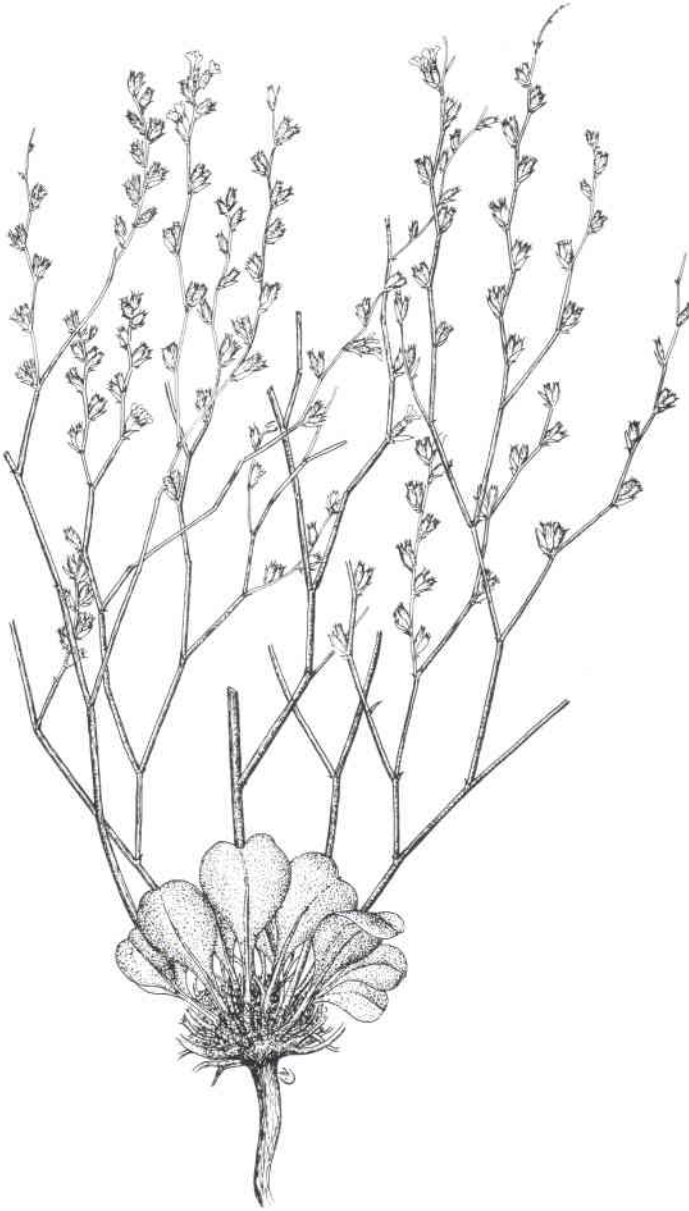


Fig. 2. *Limonium sogdianum* (x0.5).

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Saponaria esfandiarii is a very distinct species with no close affinities within the Iranian representatives of the genus. It is however somewhat similar to *S. barbata* Barkoudah which itself is a new name for *Gypsophila bellidifolia* Boiss. Much larger bracts to 10x5 mm, longer calyx to 7 mm and leafy stems in the new species well distinguish it from *S. barbata* with much smaller bracts to 2.5 mm long, shorter calyx to 3.5 mm long and \pm leafless stems.

NEW RECORDS

Limonium sogdianum (M. pop.) IK. Gal.

Khorasan: 38 km E. of Torbat-e Jam, 700 m, 11.10.1988 on gypsum soil, Assadi & Amirabadi 66787.

A new record for Iran and K. H. Rechinger Flora Iranica area (cf. K.H. Rechinger & H. Schiman-Czeika 1974).

The closest locality to the above mentioned gathering is in Soviet Central Asia, E. of Turkmenistan. (cf. I. A. Linchevski 1954 p. 30).

It was found in the area on gypsum soil. It is recognized easily within the Iranian representatives of the genus by having tubular calyx, loose spikes, developed basal leaves, scale-like stem leaves and

etc. It seems however to be similar to *L. ferganense* which has been mentioned from E. of Afghanistan by K.H. Rechinger & H. Schiman-Czeika l. c. p. 8, but comparing descriptions of the two species *L. ferganense* should have larger leaves, smaller and broadly funnellform calyx and etc.

Medicago noaea Boiss.

Lorestan: ca. 25 km SW. of Khoramabad near Dadabad, 2000 m, S. Coll. 43467.

This species was not included by C.C. Heyn (1984) in K.H. Rechinger Flora Iranica and therefore a new record to the Flora Iranica area. It so far, has been know from Turkey and Iraq. The closest locality to the Iranian gathering is in Iraq.

Calligonum paletzkianum Litw.

Khorasan: Ca. 150 km E. of Ghayen, on the road to Yazdan, E. of the village Chah-e Zard, 700 m, 19.10.1988, Assadi & Amirabadi 66658.

A new record for the flora of Iran. It was found in the area on desert sandhills with the woodland of *Haloxylon persicum*. Previously known from the Karakum in Central Asia.

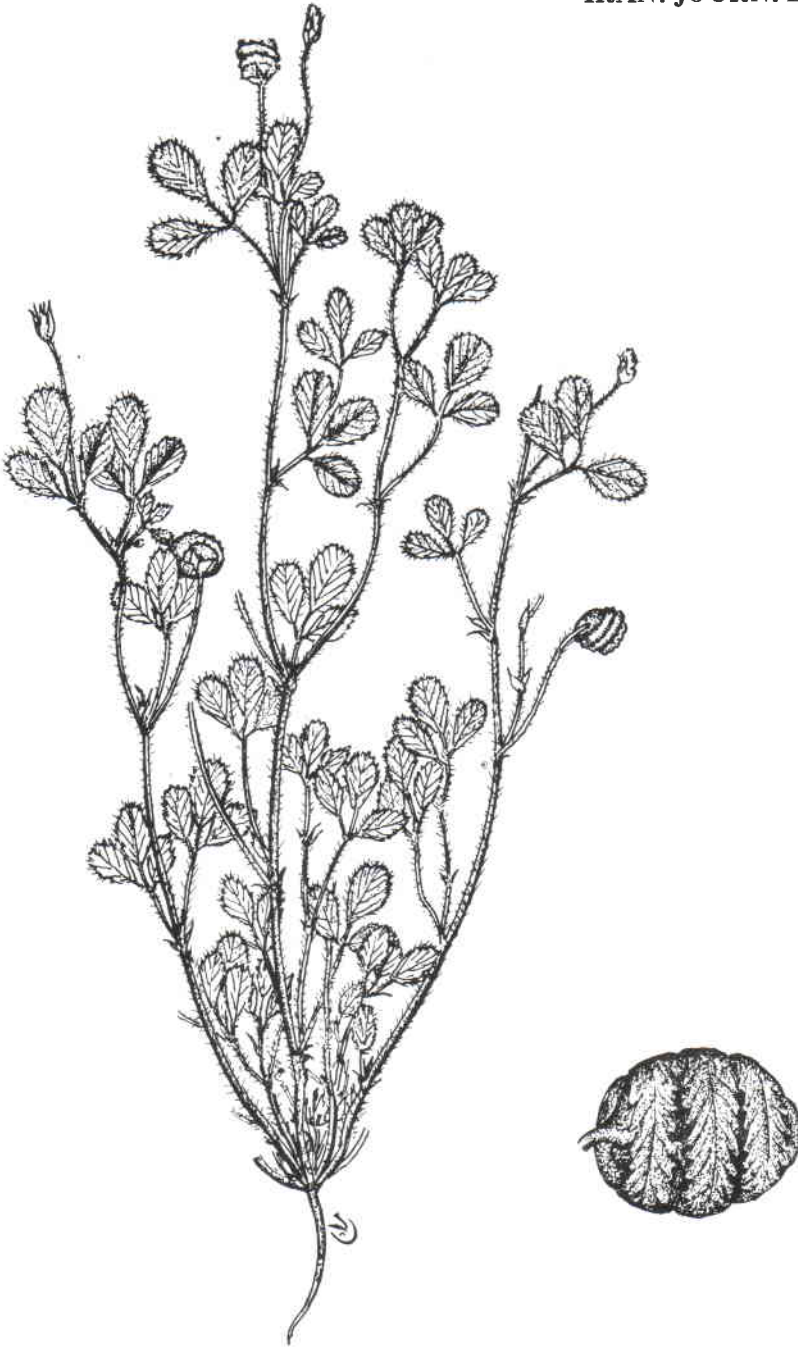


Fig. 3. *Medicago noaea* (nat. size; fruit x5).

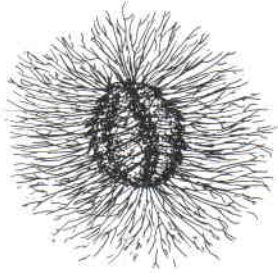


Fig. 4. *Calligonum paletzkianum*
(nat. size).

Symphyandra zangezura Lipsky

Azarbayejan: Ca. 30 km NE. of Marand, mountains W. of Kuh-Kamar vilage (NH_3), 2200 m, 17.6.1988, Assadi & Shahsavari 65966; ca. 25 km SE of Jolfa, near the Gheshlagh village, Miaran, 2000 m, 20.6. 1988, Assadi & Shahsavari 65784; ca. 25 km SE. of Jolfa, Kiamaki protected area,

Gheshlagh village, Kuh-e Ghelenj, 2100—2750 m, 19.6.1988, Assadi & Shahsavari 65733

A new record for Iran. Previously known as an endemic to Caucasus, (cf. A.A. Fedorov 1957, p. 341). It grows in the area in rock crevices.

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- Rechinger, K.H. & Schiman-Czeika, H. 1974: *Limonium* in K.H. Rechinger Florea Iranica no. 108: 4—13. —Graz.
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Fig. 5. *Symphyandra zangezura* (nat. size).