AN ADDITION TO THE FLORA OF TURKEY: SALVIA REUTERIANA (LAMIACEAE), WITH CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS TAXONOMY

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Salvia reuteriana Boiss. (Lamiaceae), a new record for the flora of Turkey, is described. It is collected in Şırnak province, southeastern Anatolia. Salvia reuteriana was previously known from Iraq and Iran, with the type specimen of the species from Iran. Morphological description, photographs and distribution map of the new record are presented.

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Key words: Lamiaceae; Salvia reuteriana; Şırnak; new record; Turkey

INTRODUCTION

Salvia L. is the largest genus of Lamiaceae and is composed of nearly 950-1000 species and widely distributed in five regions of the world: central and south America (ca. 500-550 spp.), western Asia (ca. 200-220 spp. particularly in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Russia), eastern Asia (ca. 100 spp., mainly in China and Japan), Africa (ca. 60 spp.), and Europe (ca. 36 spp.) (Alzizar 1988-1999; Walker & Sytsma 2007; Celep & al. 2014). Recent molecular studies (Walker & Sytsma 2007, Will & Claßen-Bockhoff 2014) have shown that Salvia is non-monophyletic. Will & al. (2015) argued that the genus should be split into Salvia and several additional genera. Based on this concept, Will & al. (2015) elevated Salvia sect. Eremosphaece Bunge to the genus as Plesidia Raf.. Turkey is one of the centers of diversity for Salvia in Old World (Celep & al. 2014). Boissier (1879), in his Flora Orientalis, recognized 75 species in Turkey. Hedge (1982a) recognized 86 species in the Flora of Turkey. Since then, eight new species and two new varieties have been described, two species were re-evaluated, three new records have been added from Turkey (Celep & al. 2014). In addition, Salvia hasankeyfense a new species, described by Celep & al. (2015), Turkey is now home to 101 Salvia species, 53 (53%) of which are endemic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

During floristic surveys in Şırnak/Gabar Mountain (Çiyayê Gabar) (fig. 1), May 2014, specimens were collected of one unidentified species from genus Salvia, therefore decided to analyze the morphological characters of the species. Then collected some other specimens and examined using a wide range of literature for identification (e.g. Hedge, 1982a, b). As a result of this effort and with the light of new characters observed, the new specimens belong to Salvia reuteriana Boiss., which is a new record for the Flora of Turkey.

Images of the living material were taken with a Sony DSCR1 digital camera. Geographical positions were identified using a Magellan eXplorist 710 GPS, and insert in the fig. 1. A total of 10 herbarium specimens of the new species were collected from three adjacent localities and deposited in the herbaria VANF (acronyms according to Thiers 2020), and in the personal herbarium of the author (Herb. Firat).
RESULTS

Salvia reuteriana Boiss. Pl. Or. Nov. Ser. 1, 5: 10 (1844), (fig. 2).

Typus: Aucher-Eloy 5205, holotypus G!

Perennial herbs with a woody rootstock at the base, stems erect, 20-100 cm, branched above, densely glandular pilose to tomentose below, densely glandular pilose above. Leaves simple, ± thin-textured, ovate-oblong to suborbiculare, 5-27 cm long, 3-13 cm wide, cordate to rotundate, densely adpressed eglandular-pilose, or sessile glandular margins irregular, serrate to erose. Petiole 3-15 cm long. Inflorescence paniculate, densely glandular pilose. Verticillasters 2-6-flowered, clearly distant, internodes 2-4 cm. Bracts ovate, acuminate, 15-28×14-25 mm, eglandular-pilose, or sessile glandular, membraneous, yellowish-green; bracteoles absent. Pedicels 2-3 mm, glandular hairy, rigid, erecto-patent. Calyx tubular, 18-23 mm long, 4-5 mm diameter, scarcely expanding in fruit 25-30 mm long, covered by capitat glandular hairs and some sessile glands, pilose, teeth spiny; upper lip tridentate, less spiny in fruit. Corolla white, 20-33 mm; tube straight below, slightly widening above, 15-23 mm; upper lip falcate, non-squamulate. Stamens 2, staminal connectives clearly longer than filaments; filaments 2.6-3.8 mm, fertile anthers 1.2-1.8 mm, upper thecae 1.2-1.6 mm. Style glabrous 18-34 mm long, exerted from corolla lips and divided in 2 parts at apex. Nutlets 3 × 2.8 mm, subsphaerical.

Examined specimen: TURKEY. C9 Şırnak: Cizre Province, Gabar Mountain, Open oak forest and stony slopes, 1701 m, 37°31′26″ N, 42°08′20″ E, coll. 5 May 2014, M. Firat 30631 (VANF, Herb. M. Firat).

Habitat: Open oak forest and stony slopes, 500-2800 m.

Phenology: Flowering from April to May and fruiting from July to August.

General distribution: Iraq, Iran and Turkey.

Vernacular name: Salvia reuteriana is called as “Ça gabar” by the local people of the Şırnak province.

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Fig. 2. Salvia reuteriana: A. Gabar mountain; B, habitus; C, basal leaf; D, E, F, flowers.

REFERENCES
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