

Jurinea cypria Boiss.

- + An: Turkey, G4 Mersin: Mut, high plateau of Kozlar, valley of Ayı river, in limestone cliff, alt. 1380 m, 20.7.1999, *Everest 882* (herb. Univ. Mersin; det. Raus). – This suffruticose species was found in the Taurus range opposite the island of Cyprus, where it was hitherto thought to be endemic and restricted to the Troodos range (Meikle, Fl. Cyprus: 958. 1985; Tsintidis, Endém. Fita Kiprou: 70. 1995). It is new to Anatolia. Th. Raus & A. Everest

Scorzonera ulrichii Parolly & N. Kilian, **sp. nova** (Fig. 1). – Holotype: Turkey, C4 Antalya, Distr. Alanya, Mahmutlar-Hadim road, c. 35 km NE Mahmutlar and 15 km S Çayarasi, 1 km N Elmalisu, alt. 1250 m, gravelly, rocky slope with an open *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* forest, W-exposed, limestone, 11.6.2002, *Ulrich 2/12* (B; isotypes: E, ISTE, herb. Parolly).

- + An: *Scorzonera* (sect. *Nervosae*) *ulrichii* a speciebus similibus *S. xylobasi* et *S. pisidica* differt habitu subscapigero, indumento foliorum, caulium et involucrium densissimo albo-lanato pilis c. 2 mm longis, caulibus floriferis arcuato-ascendentibus capitula pauca ferentibus et achaeniis dense albo-lanatis. – Named in honour of its discoverer, the pharmacist Mr Robert Ulrich (Tübingen, Germany), who kindly put his material and field notes at our disposal.

Subscapigerous, densely lanate (hairs c. 2 mm long), white to greyish perennial, 5-12 cm high. *Rootstock* cylindrical, branched or simple, with one or a few crowded leaf rosettes, almost without remains of leaf bases. *Flowering stems* usually several per rosette, weak, densely lanate, arcuate-ascending, hardly exceeding c. 10 cm, with a few leaves in the basal half only, simple and terminated by a single flower head or with 1-2(-3) short flowering branches in the basal third. *Leaves* all entire, soft, with flat margins, densely and uniformly lanate on both sides down to the very base, with 3-5 prominent parallel veins; rosette leaves 5-14 × 0.6-2.6 cm, (linear-)oblanceolate, often slightly falcate, with acute tip and gradually attenuate towards the base; cauline leaves similar to the rosette leaves but smaller. *Capitula* 1-2(-4) per stem, with 15-18(?) flowers, 18-20 mm long when flowering and fruiting. *Involucre* entirely lanate outside, its adaxial face being the only green and (sub)glabrous aerial part of the plant; outer involucral bracts 6-8, linear-lanceolate to subulate, acute, about a third to half as long as the inner bracts; inner involucral bracts 6-8, linear-lanceolate, acute, subequal, 15-18 × 2-4 mm, adaxially green with a scarious margin. *Flowers* bright yellow, corolla c. 14-15 mm long, including the 3-4 mm long tube, the limb 3.8-4.5 mm wide; anther tube (including basal and apical appendages) 4-4.5 mm long. *Achenes* slender, prismatic, 6-9 × 1-1.5 mm, smooth, densely lanate with 1.5-2 mm long white hairs. *Pappus* 8-12 mm long; bristles straw-coloured to brownish or sometimes rusty-reddish, plumose with white fimbriae in the basal portion, barbellate above. Flowering June-August(-October).

Additional specimens. – Type locality, 14.6.2000, *Ulrich* (GOET; Fig. 1a); *ibid.*, 8.10.2000, *Ulrich 0/81* (herb. Parolly [with a single mature achene]); *ibid.*, 19.6.2001, *Ulrich 1/40* (herb. Parolly); *ibid.*, 18.10.2002, *Ulrich 2/53* (B, herb. Parolly [with mature achenes]).

At its only known locality, *Scorzonera ulrichii* grows on limestone slopes rising from a narrow valley bottom to an altitude of 1200-1250 m. It colonises rocky and gravelly slopes of varying exposure, small depressions, uneven flats, on soil covered with a thick needle litter under a very open canopy of *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Loudon) Rehder. A pronounced xerophyte, *S. ulrichii* does not tolerate the shade of interspersed rocks – which are the habitat of, e.g., *Arabis alanyensis* H. Duman, one of the endemics of the upper Göksu catchment area – but where it occurs it is the dominant plant in the herb layer of this pure pine forest, which has no shrub layer and a low

resprouting rate. Its large, shiny clumps cover the forest floor completely. The plants are showy when flowering in summertime, but rather inconspicuous and easily overlooked after the autumn rains. Associated species include *Arnebia densiflora* (Nordm.) Ledeb., *Cephalanthera kurdica* Kränzlin, *C. rubra* (L.) Rich., *Colchicum variegatum* L., *Hypericum avicularifolium* var. *leprosum* (Boiss.) Robson, *Leontodon* cf. *oxylepis* Boiss. & Heldr., *Leucocyclus formosus* subsp. *amanicus* (Rech. fil.) Hub.-Mor. & Grierson, *Salvia candidissima* subsp. *occidentalis* Hedge and *Thymbra sintenisii* subsp. *isaurica* P. H. Davis, partly as scattered individuals. Another remarkable local endemic, *Origanum husnucanbaseri* H. Duman & al., is frequent in similar habitats on neighbouring rocky slopes but has not hitherto been found together with *S. ulrichii*. Although forming a strong, healthy population with hundreds of mature individuals and copious fruit setting, in view of its very restricted distribution area *S. ulrichii* should be classified as "Vulnerable (VU)" under criterium D of the IUCN Red List categories, Version 3.1. 2001.

The subcaulescent habit has evolved several times in *Scorzonera*. *S. ulrichii* fits in *S.* sect. *Nervosae* Lipsch. (Fragm. Monogr. *Scorzonera* 1: 126. 1935, comprising c. 15 caulescent and, more rarely, subcaulescent, mainly SW Asian perennials (Lipšić in Komarov, Fl. SSSR 29: 97-102. 1964; Rechinger, Fl. Iran. 122: 66-70. 1977)). The only other subcaulescent species of this section to share the dense, lanate indumentum with *S. ulrichii* is *S. xylobasis* Rech. f., a local endemic of central Iran. It is distinct from *S. ulrichii* on account of its strongly developed woody caudex (3 cm in diam.), broad elliptic-lanceolate leaves (with laminas up to 5 × 2.5 cm and petiole ≤ 1 cm), smaller involucre (15 mm at anthesis) and glabrous achenes. Of the Turkish members of the section, only *S. cinerea* Boiss. and *S. pisidica* Hub.-Mor. may show subcaulescent habit and have a rather dense indumentum, but they both have glabrous achenes.

N. Kilian & G. Parolly

Labiatae

Salvia sylvestris L.

+ **Tu:** Turkey, A1 Kırklareli: In vinetis ad urbem Lozengrad (Kirk-Kilise) [Kırklareli], solo calcareo, 14.7.1899, *Mateev* (SO, as *Salvia nemorosa* L.). – This hitherto neglected collection corroborates the occurrence of *S. sylvestris* in European Turkey, which was queried by Hedge (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 3: 191. 1972). D. Dimitrov

Stachys obliqua Waldst. & Kit.

+ **Gr:** Greece, Thrace, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Orestiada: Pentalofos (41°39'N, 26°11'E), fallow fields and *Quercus frainetto* scrub over calcareous substrate, alt. 280 m, 3.8.1994, *Raus & al.* 21807 (B); *ibid.*: 4 km from Komara along road to Pendalofos (41°38'N, 26°12'E), road embankment in agricultural area, alt. 200 m, 25.7.2002, *Strid & al.* 53980 (G, GB, herb. Kit Tan); *id.*, Eparchia of Soufli: just W of the village of Tavri (40°59'N, 26°15'E), road verges and dry meadows in agricultural area with remains of deciduous oak scrub, alt. 60 m, 23.7.2002, *Strid & al.* 53855 (ATH, B, G, GB, LD). – Halácsy (Consp. Fl. Graec. 2: 517. 1902) reported "*Stachys orientalis* L.?" from Greece, based on two unconfirmed records ("non vidi") from Mesinia [SW Peloponnese] by Sibthorp and from the Ionian island of Levkas by Baldacci. Ball (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 3: 154. 1972) and Greuter & al. (Med-Checklist 3: 361. 1986) interpreted these records to represent *S. obliqua* Waldst. & Kit., but this is very unlikely. Genuine *S. obliqua* is scattered in the central Balkan Peninsula and W Anatolia, and ours are the first reliable records from Greece. Progeny of Raus & al. 21807 is cultivated in the Botanic Garden Berlin-Dahlem (seed offered since 1996; see Ind. Sem. Hort. Bot. Berol. 1996: 63). Th. Raus, A. Strid & Kit Tan

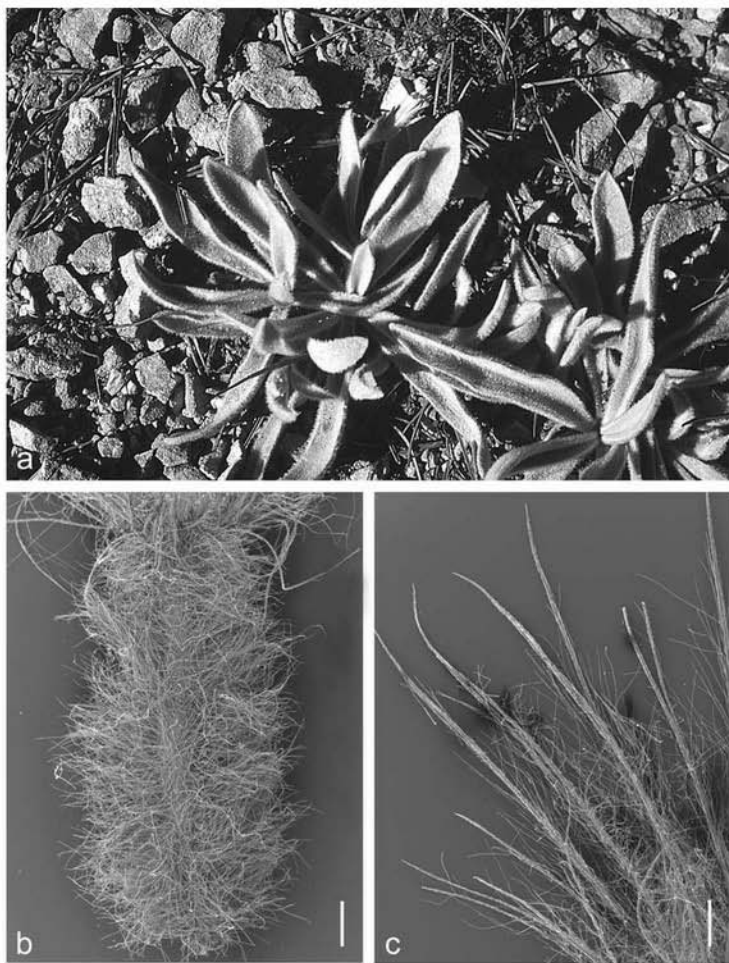


Fig. 1. *Scorzonera ulrichii* – a: habit (photograph, from the type locality, by R. Ulrich, 14.6.2000; specimen in GOET); b: achene (scanning electron micrograph, Ulrich 2/53, B); c: portion of the pappus, with bristles plumose in lower half and barbellate above (scanning electron micrograph, Ulrich 2/53, B). – Scale bars: b + c = 1 mm.