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Ot Sistematik Botanik Dergisi

25, 2, 2018 cildinde yayınlanan yeni üyeler, aktarım ve konumlar

New taxa, combination and status published in volume 25, 2, 2018

DÜZELTME (CORRIGENDUM)

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A new remarkably *Silene* L. (*Caryophyllaceae*)
from Bingöl province, Turkey

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Üstte adı geçen makale yayınlandıktan sonra dikkatimizi çeken Şekil 1'deki dizgici hatasının aşağıdaki gibi düzeltilmesini rica ederiz.

We would like to be corrected the following typographer error brought to our attention after publication of the above paper. The correct new figure 1 is as follows:

Figure 1. *Silene magenta*, habitus, Ş. Yıldırımlı 43367 & Ö. Kılıç (holotype)

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A new species of *Marrubium* L. (*Lamiaceae*), *M. lanatum* Akgül from Niğde, Turkey

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Abstract

Marrubium lanatum Akgül *(Lamiaceae)* is described from Niğde, Turkey. The new species is distinguished from *M. trachyticum* by its some morphological features such as whole plant surfaces densely greenish-white lanate, margins of leaves crenate to serrate, bracteoles filiform, calyx tube 3.5-4.5 mm, corolla tube glabrous inside. New species' description, comparison table, IUCN category, ecology, distribution, photo and illustration, and also the discussion is provided.

Key Words: *Marrubium lanatum*, *Lamiaceae*, new species, Niğde, Turkey

Türkiye'nin Niğde ilinden *Marrubium* L. (*Lamiaceae*) cinsine ilgin yeni bir tür, *M. lanatum* Akgül

Özet

Türkiye'nin Niğde ilinden *Marrubium* L. (*Lamiaceae*) cinsine ilgin yeni bir tür, *M. lanatum* Akgül betimlenmiştir. Yeni tür, tüm bitki

yüzeyinin yoğun yeşilimsi-beyaz yünsü tüylü, yaprak kıyılarının oymalı ve testere dişli, bırakteyollerin ipliksi, çanakyaprak tübünün 3.5-4.5 mm, taçyaprak tübünün içinin tüysüz olması gibi morfolojik özellikleriyle *M. trachyticum* Boiss.'dan ayrılmaktadır. Yeni türün betimi, karşılaştırma tablosu, IUCN kategorisi, ekolojisi, dağılımı, arazi ve çizim fotoğrafları ile birlikte tartışması da verilmiştir.

Bulduru sözcükler: *Marrubium lanatum*, *Lamiaceae*, yeni tür, Niğde, Türkiye

Introduction

Marrubium L. is native to temperature Eurasia, Europe, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region (1). The genus *Marrubium* has c. 50 species in the world wide. The genus species are mostly distributed in Anatolia -Turanian phytogeographic region especially in Anatolia (25 taxa, nearly 50 %) (2-7). Most of them are endemic to Turkey (16 taxa, 64 %). The data show that Turkey is a major centre of diversity for *Marrubium* (8-13). After 2006, some collections were made by the author in Niğde province. It is know as an interesiting area in terms of plant diverisity, so a lot of floristic records have been given by researches in the area (14, 15). The new plant materials were collected near Azatlı, Niğde in 2012. The specimens were pressed and dried using standard techniques for the examination (16). They have been kept at ANK Herbarium. All plants were examined in detailed. The morphological characters were measured carefully using milimetric scale for example leaves size, flowers length (bracteoles, calyx, calyx teeth and corolla tube) and nutlets size. Field observation and careful examination on more materials collected from various regions of Turkey after 2000, show that it is a distinct new species. To describe this specimens, floras and literatures were given at above and the new specimens were compared with Turkish University herbarium materials (ANK, GAZI, AUEF, ISTE, ISTF). In addition the author observed the duplicates of Turkish *Marrubium* specimens obtained from Herbaria of E, BM and W. *M. lanatum* is similar to *M. trachyticum* which grows in central Anatolia. But there are many differences between two species on morphologic characters such as whole plant surfaces densely greenish-white lanate, margins of leaves crenate to serrate, bracteoles filiform, calyx tube 3.5-4.5 mm, corolla tube glabrous inside and the other differences given in Table 1.

Taxonomic Treatment

Marrubium lanatum Akgül, **sp. nov.,** figure 1-3.

Perennial, erect, usually unbranched in inflorescence regions, woody at base. Sterile shoots several, 3-5 cm long. Fertile stems 20-40 cm long, quadrangular, whole stems densely greenish-white wooly. Petioles 5-10(-15) mm. Steril shoots leaves 7-10 x 5-7 mm, broadly elliptic to ovate, densely whitish wooly, rounded at apex, crenate to serrate at margins. Fertile stems leaves 4-6 pairs, 10-25 x 8-18 mm, elliptic to obovate, both surface densely woolly, rounded at apex, cuneate at base, crenate to serrate at margins; upper and lower surface densely greyish-white lanate. Lower floral leaves elliptic to ovate, 15-25 x 10-15 mm, upper and lower surface lanate, greenish-white, slightly twice as long as verticillasters. Verticillasters 7-15 x 5-10 mm, hemispherical, 10-20(-25) flowered, slightly densely lanate. Bracteoles 2-4 mm, filiform, not spiny at apex, usually shorter than calyx tube; densely stellate-lanate hairy. Calyx tube 3.5-4.5 mm long, greyish and whitish-grey and densely woolly; tube densely hairy outside, with tufts of long hairs inside at mouth; calyx teeth 1.5-2 mm long, filiform, equal, not spiny at apex, densely lanate hairy. Corolla 4-5 mm long, tube yellowish white, excerted from calyx tube, stellate-pubescent outside, glabrous inside; upper lip slightly concave and lightly bifid; middle lob of lower lip 1.5 x 2 mm, ovate, toothed; lateral lobes equal to middle lobes; stilus 3.5 mm, lobed. Nutlets 4, tuberculate, brownish.

Type. Turkey. C5 NİĞDE: Centrum, Near Azatlı village, rocky slopes, 1600-1650 m, 15.07.2012, G. Akgül 2418 (holo. ANK; iso. Yıldırımlı Otluk'u).

Close to *Marrubium trachyticum* Boiss. but indumentum lanate (not pilose); leaves ovate-elliptic (not oblancolate), margins crenate to serrate (not serrate); calyx 3.5-4.5 mm (not 5-5.5 mm); corolla 4-5 mm (not 5-5.5 mm), inside glabrous (not pilose).

Endemic. Anatolia-Turanian element.

Ecology and phenology: Flowering time in June, fruiting time in August. It grows on rocky slopes with *Linum mucronatum* Bertol, *Hypericum lydium*

Boiss., *Astragalus hirsutus* Vahl, *A. xylobasis* Freyn & Bornm., *Phlomis linearis* Boiss. & Balansa; between 1600−1650 metres.

Concervation Status: *M. lanatum* is known only one locality from Azatlı-Niğde (Fig. 2). The population is small, being represented by about 10 individuals which occupy an area of about 100 mq. This populations seriously thretened by human activities because it is located close to residential area. According to the criterion "D", the species is considered to be in the CR "(Critically endangered)", for its rare distribution (IUCN 2014).

Etymology: The specific epithet is given due to the fact that the whole surface of the plant is very dense woolly.

Table 1. Morphological comparison of *M. lanatum* and *M. trachyticum*

Characters	*M. lanatum*	*M. trachyticum*
Stems	Whole surface densely greenish-white wooly	Densely greyish lanate at nodes and based or pilose
Cauline leaves	10-25 x 8-18	13-19 x 10-14
Margine of cauline leaves	Crenate to serrate	Serrate
Bracteoles	Filiform	Subulate
Calx tube	3,5-4,5 mm	5-5,5 mm
Calyx teeth	not spiny at apex	spiny at apex
Corolla color	Lightly yellowish-white	White
Corolla	4-5 mm long, excerted from calyx tube, glabrous inside	5-5.5 mm long, slightly excerted from calyx tube, simple hairy inside
Nutlets	Lanceolate, brownish	Lanceolate-oblong, dark brown or reddish
Habitat	Rocky slopes	Slopes, fields

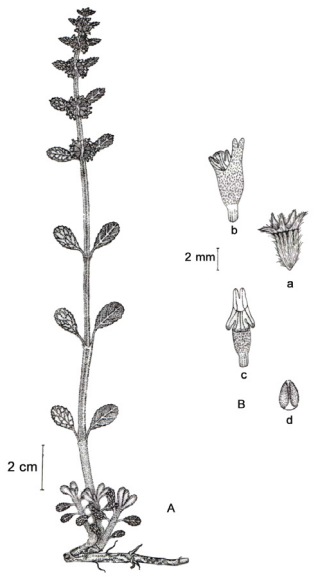

Figure 1. *Marrubium lanatum* Akgül (Akgül 2418),
A. Habitus B. Flower (a. calyx b, c. corolla, d. nutlet)

Figure 2. *Marrubium lanatum* Akgül, in holotype habitat,
A. Habitus and habitat B. Veticillasters

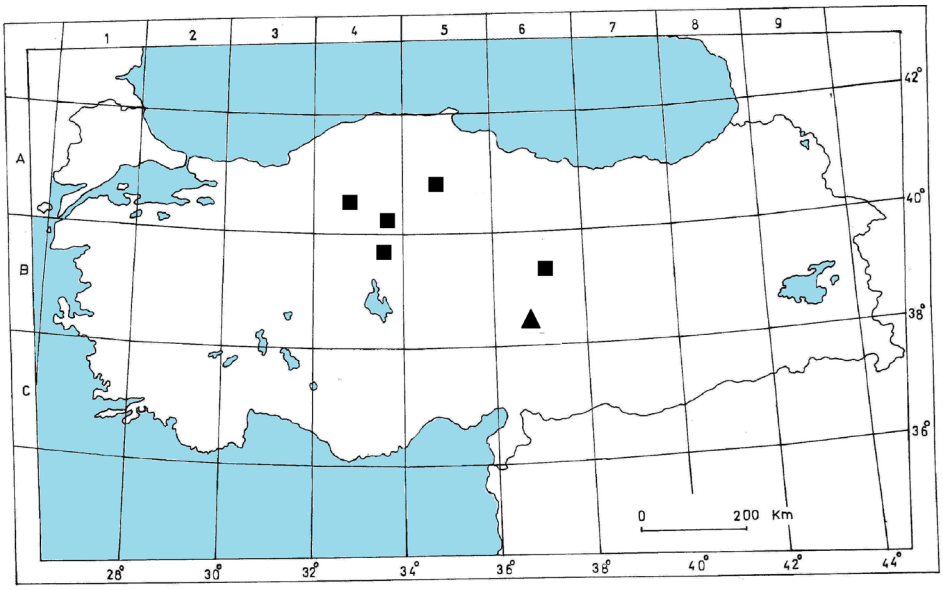

Figure 3. Distribution of Δ *Marrubium lanatum* Akgül Δ and □ *M. trachyticum* Boiss. □

Result and Discussion

M. lanatum is similar to *M. trachyticum* and currently known only one locality in near Azatlı, Niğde. There are areas such as Hasan dağı, Melendiz dağı, Aladağlar and Bolkar dağları which show floristic richness within the borders of Niğde. Many botanists were given numerous floristic records from this area (2, 17). The end of the distribution limit of it in the South Anatolia is Nevşehir province (17). The new species differs from *M. trachyticum* in that it has densely woolly hairs on the all the morphological structures, leaves 10-25 x 8-18 (not 13-19 x 10-14), leaves margins crenate to serrate (not only crenate or serrate), bracteoles filiform (not subulate), calyx tube 3.5-4.5 mm (not 5-5.5 mm), corolla tube glabrous inside (not simple hairy inside). A comparison of the morphological characters of the two species is shown in Table 1. *M. lanatum* is localised on only rocky slopes at 1600-1650 meters near Niğde whereas *M. trachyticum* is growing on slopes and fields at 900-1200 metres in Central Anatolia. And also, flowering time of *M. lanatum* is after than *M. trachyticum* (in July). In addition, the IUCN category of the new species is given as CR because it is known from one locality and it is close to the residential area (18).

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