

## A New Record for Turkey: *Salvia aristata* Aucher ex Benth. (Lamiaceae)\*

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**Abstract:** *Salvia aristata* Aucher ex Benth. (Lamiaceae) is recorded for the first time from south-east Turkey.

**Key Words:** Flora of Turkey, Van, *Salvia*, Lamiaceae, new record

### Türkiye İçin Yeni Bir Kayıt: *Salvia aristata* Aucher ex Benth. (Lamiaceae)

**Özet:** *Salvia aristata* Aucher ex Benth. (Lamiaceae) türü Türkiye'den ilk defa kaydedilmektedir. Türün bilinen özelliklerinden farklılık gösteren bazı varyasyonları verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Türkiye Florası, Van, *Salvia*, Lamiaceae, yeni kayıt

### Introduction

During floristic investigations in SE Turkey, the authors collected some interesting *Salvia* L. specimens (Figure 1) from Mor Mountain (Başkale, Van). Initial attempts to name them using the *Flora of Turkey* (Hedge, 1982a; Davis et al., 1988; Duman, 2000) were not successful. Eventually, using the account in *Flora Iranica* (Hedge, 1982b), the specimens were identified as *Salvia aristata* Aucher ex Benth. This was a new record for Turkey, although not surprising because the species also grows in adjacent N and W Iran, where it is known from many collections (Figure 2).

*Salvia aristata* Aucher ex Benth. in DC., Prodr. 12: 270 (1848).

Syn.: *Salvia overinii* Trautv., Acta Horti Petrop. 2: 479 (1873). *Polakia paradoxa* Stapf, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss.

Wien Math.-Nat. Kl. 50: 43 (1885). *S. anisodonta* Hausskn. & Briq. ex Hausskn., Mitt. Bot. Ver. Jena 9: 21 (1891). *S. pinnatifolia* Parsa, Pl. Nov. Iran. 5 (1946). *S. sulcata* Parsa, Kew Bull. 225 (1948).

Icon.: Hook., Icon. Pl. 27: tab. 2615 (1899); Rech. f., Flora Iranica 150: tabs 444, 587 (1982)

Type: "In Persia montibus", Aucher-Eloy 1563 (G).

Perennial, root stout, woody, apically thickened, clothed with petiolar remains. Stem above 6-sided, 30-70 cm long, rigid, erect, branched at base, long eglandular and sparsely short glandular villous. Radical leaves numerous, pale green, deeply pinnatisect, villous, 6-13 × 3-4 cm, segments linear-lanceolate, oblong-ovate; basal leaves long petiolate, petiole to 14 cm long. Cauline leaves in 2-5 whorls (per node usually 3-4 sometimes 2 leaves), pinnatisect, densely eglandular and sparsely glandular

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Figure 1. *Salvia aristata*: a: Habit b: Flower.

villous, petiolate, upper one entire or dentate. Inflorescence spectacular, obpyramidal, with numerous lateral branches; verticillasters distant or approximate, with 2-4 bracts and 2-4-flowered, upper parts of branches sterile. Bracts linear-lanceolate, attenuate at base and apex, pointed at apex, 5-30 × 2-5 mm, densely villous. Pedicels 5-20 mm long, erect or spreading. Calyx slightly inflated, campanulate to urceolate, 18-27 mm long, teeth unequal, 4-15 mm long, aristate, densely long glandular and short glandular villous, upper lip tridentate, median tooth reduced. Corolla pink to yellowish-brown, 26-36 mm long; tube straight and

gradually dilated toward throat. Upper corolla lip straight and shorter than lower lip; filaments longer than staminal connectives, the anterior arm of connective ± half as long as the posterior. Lower theca fertile and slightly shorter than upper theca. Nutlets 6-7 × 4-5 mm, trigonous-globose, brown. Fl. & Fr.: June-July. 1900-2200 m

Turkey, East Anatolia, B10, Van: Başkale district, Mor Mountain, Çaldıran village, south slopes of Mustepe Hill, steppe, 2000-2200 m, 16 vi 2007 *D. Avlamaz & L. Behçet* (DA 358); Başkale district, Mor Mountain, north of Tutuklu village, slopes area, steppe, 1900-1950 m, 14 vi 2007, *D. Avlamaz & L. Behçet* (DA 532)



Figure 2. ● Distribution area of *Salvia aristata*.

The herbarium specimens are deposited at VANF. The description above is based on the Turkish specimens and varies in some respects from that in *Flora Iranica* (q.v.). *S. aristata* is a very distinct and isolated species among all those in SW Asia.

## Discussion

*Salvia* has ca. 900 species throughout the world (Hedge 1992), with 86 in Turkey (Hedge, 1982a). Later, 4 new species (Davis et al., 1988; Vural & Adigüzel, 1996; Dönmez, 2001; Hamzaoğlu et al., 2005) were described; the total has now reached 91 with this record.

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The species is considered in the lower risk (LR) category according to the Red Data Book of Iran (Jalili & Jamzad, 1999). Healthy populations of species exist in the localities given above. The following taxa grow with it: *Acinos rotundifolius* Pers., *Aethionema carneum* (Banks & Sol.) Fedtsch., *Aethionema grandiflorum* Boiss. & Huet, *Alcea hohenackeri* (Boiss. & Huet) Boiss., *Alyssum minus* (L.) Rothm. var. *minus*, *Anchusa azurea* Mill. var. *azurea*, *Asperula laxiflora* Boiss., *Asyneuma pulchellum* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Bornm., *Bungea trifida* (Vahl) C.A.Mey., *Centaurea virgata* Lam., *Centaurea pyrrhoblephara* Boiss., *Crepis sancta* (L.) Babc., *Delphinium cyphoplectrum* Boiss. var. *vanense* (Rech. f.) P.H.Davis, *Dianthus libanotis* Lab., *Echinops pungens* Trautv. var. *pungens*, *Eryginum billardieri* Delar., *Erysimum crassipes* Fisch. & C.A.Mey., *Lathyrus rotundifolius* Willd. subsp. *miniatus* (M.Bieb. ex Stev.) P.H.Davis, *Lepidium latifolium* L., *Lotus corniculatus* L. var. *corniculatus*, *Nonea mucronata* (H.Riedl) A.Baytop, *Onosma sericeum* Willd., *Papaver bracteatum* Lindl., *Parietaria judaica* L., *Ranunculus arvensis* L., *Senecio doriiformis* DC. subsp. *orientalis* (Fenzl) Matthews, *Senecio vernalis* Waldst. & Kit., *Sanguisorba minor* Scop. subsp. *muricata* (Spach) Briq, *Tanacetum kotschyi* (Boiss.) Grierson, and *Verbascum nudicaule* (Wydler) Takht.

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