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Research Note

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A new alien record for the flora of Turkey: Sigesbeckia pubescens (Compositae)

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Abstract: An Asian species, *Sigesbeckia pubescens* (Makino) Makino (Compositae), is recorded as an alien for the flora of Turkey. The specimens were collected from A8 Artvin and a distribution map for the species is provided.

Key words: Compositae, new record, Sigesbeckia, Turkey

Sigesbeckia pubescens (Makino) Makino, J. Jap. Bot. 1(7): 24 (1917).

Basionym: Sigesbeckia orientalis L. f. pubescens Makino, Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 18: 100 (1904).

= *Sigesbeckia orientalis* L. subsp. *pubescens* (Makino) H.Koyama, Fl. Jap. (Iwatsuki et al., eds.) 3b: 32 (1995).

This species was collected during an expedition in A8 Artvin Province as part of an ongoing project entitled Longterm Development Plan of Hatila Vadisi National Park. We came across Sigesbeckia L. individuals with regularly toothed leaves (Figure 1). The genus found occurring as an alien taxon in Anatolia has been identified as S. orientalis L.. which is widely distributed in the warmer countries of the world. At first glance it is quite normal to suppose that it is S. orientalis. We were not able to identify these specimens using the Flora of Turkey (Kupicha, 1975). These specimens seemed to be similar to S. pubescens according to the Flora of China (Shu, 2011). We considered that these specimens belong to S. pubescens (Makino) Makino (Figure 1), which is a new alien record for the flora of Turkey. Some taxa have already been newly recorded in areas close to this region in Turkey (Hamzaoğlu, 2012; Terzioğlu et al., 2012). The identification was confirmed by comparison with herbarium specimens of S. orientalis in KATO and OMUB. Furthermore, the study in KATO shows that some of the specimens from A7 and A8 Trabzon are this species. The number of Sigesbeckia species occurring in Turkey is 2 at the moment. The identification key of the 2 species for

While *S. pubescens* is closely related to *S. glabrescens* (Makino) Makino, it clearly differs from its counterparts by having stalked glands on the peduncle (Figure 1) and a ray tube length of ca. 1–1.5 mm compared to that of ca. 0.5–1 mm in *S. glabrescens* (Figure 1).

This new record belongs to the tribe *Heliantheae* and is distributed naturally in China, India, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (Shu, 2011). In Turkey, it is distributed in A8 Artvin and Trabzon and A7 Trabzon (Figure 2); it grows in forest clearings, forest margins, and fields, between 450 and 1200 m.

Specimens examined

— Sigesbeckia pubescens: A7 Trabzon: Maçka, 1000 m, 29.08.1974 (KATO 1548); A8 Trabzon: Çaykara, 420 m, 18.09.1995 (KATO 12718); A8 Trabzon: Of, 10 m, 16.08.1997 (KATO 12720); A8 Artvin: Hatila Vadisi National Park, around Taşlıca village, edge of forest, wet places, roadsides, 594 m, 22.10.2011, UTM: 0730231, 4561777 F.Karaer 22503, (KATO 18784); A7 Trabzon: Arsin, Çardaklı village, 561 m, 01.10.2011, UTM: 0575829, 4526794 (KATO 18912).

the *Flora of Turkey* and the description adopted from the *Flora of China* are given.

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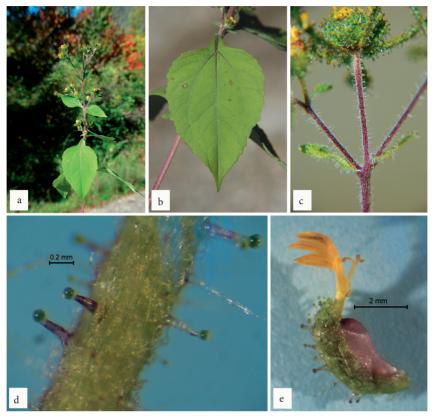


Figure 1. a- General view of *S. pubescens*, b- leaf , c- capitula and peduncle, d- glandular hairs on peduncle, e- ray flower.

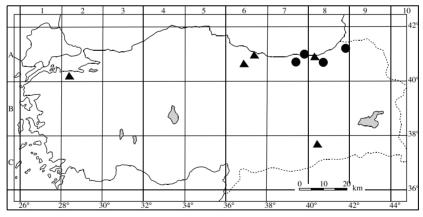


Figure 2. Distribution map of *Sigesbeckia pubescens* (●) and *S. orientalis* (▲) in Turkey.

— Sigesbeckia orientalis: A6 Tokat: Niksar, banks of Ilıcak stream, 350 m, 19.09.1992, F.Karaer 3053 (OMUB); A6 Ordu: Naneli village, 450 m, 04.08.1980 (KATO 5586); A8 Trabzon: Dernekpazarı, 80 m, 23.08.1995 (KATO 12717).

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