**Grimmia ramondii** (Grimmiaceae, Bryopsida) for the Second Time Recorded in Turkey and Southwestern Asia

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**Abstract:** *Grimmia ramondii* (Lam. and DC.) Margad (Grimmiaceae) is recorded for the second time in Turkey. Additionally it is new to southwestern Asia with the exception of Turkey. The specimen was collected during a botanical field trip in the Hatila Valley National Park (Artvin-Turkey) in 2006. Illustrated descriptions of the species along with a short note on the species and its distribution in and outside Turkey are provided.

**Key words:** Bryophyta, musci, Hatila valley, Artvin

**INTRODUCTION**

Turkey has a great variety of moss flora. So far many studies have been performed on Turkish moss. These were compiled by Uyar and Çetin (2004) and Küçüker and Erdağ (2005). They also produced the second Checklist of Mosses of Turkey (Uyar and Çetin, 2004; Küçüker and Erdağ, 2005).

*Grimmia ramondii* was found for the first time in Ardışen (Rize) (Papp, 2004). This species has been reported from the Central and Western Europe, as well as North America, Central Asia (Altai) and Eastern Asia. Although it seems to be very common in the Northern Hemisphere and especially in Europe, it is an endemic species in Turkey and in Southwestern Asia. This study reports its presence second time in north eastern Turkey, in the Hatila National park.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Artvin province represents the eastern part of the Black Sea region’s rich floristic composition (Eminagaoglu and Ansini, 2003). The study area under review is in the colitics province of the Euro-Siberian floristic area in the holarctic region and is found in the A4 square according to grid system of Henderson. The altitudes of the area range from 170 to 3224 m. The study area includes a sharp valley water catchment area that has about 3000 m elevation differences. The area is situated between lat 41°03′-41°13′30″ N and long 41°31′-41°48′ E and is some 25,000 ha in area (Fig. 1). Rainfall average is 66.03 mm per year while the average temperature is 12.3°C. The rainfall regime of the study area is ‘winter-spring-autumn-summer (Central Mediterranean) of Mediterranean origin (Eminagaoglu and Ansini, 2003).

**RESULTS**

*Grimmia ramondii* (Lamarck and De Candolle) Margad

**Synonyms:** *Dryptodon patens* (Hedw.) Brid.
*Grimmia curvata* (Brid.) De Slooover
*Grimmia serrata* Kindberg
*Pterigynandrum ramondii* Lamarck and de Candolle
*Racomitrium patens* (Hedw.) Hueb.

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Fig. 2: Grimmia ramondii: (A) leaves, (B) mid-leaf cells, (C) basal and marginal cells and (D) cross-section of leaf

The species was growing on the moist rocks near the stream in woods by 1300 m altitude a high mountain. It was in brownish-green distally, blackish below, the stems prostrate below and erect above in habit. The leaves lanceolate, leaf apex slightly toothed, hair point absent, basal marginal laminal cells quadrate to short-rectangular, straight, slightly thick-walled, above cells quadrate to rectangular under microscope (Fig. 2). 06.04.2006, Özdemir and Koz: 201.

The specimen is kept at the Herbarium of the Science and Arts Faculty, Karadeniz Technical University.

Specimen examined: Grimmia ramondii was collected during an investigation of the Bryophyte National Park of the Hatila Valley of Artvin province (Turkey). Grimmia ramondii (Lam and DC.) Marg.ad. Turkey, Artvin province, the Hatila Valley National Park, 41°45' N, 41°10' E, 1300 m, on rock by stream in woods, 06.07.2006, Özdemir and Koz, it was found forming abundant or scattered cushions on with Grimmia hartmanii Schimp. and Racomitrium aciculare (Hedw.) Brid.

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REFERENCES


