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A New Genus Record for Turkey: *Asperuginoides* Rauschert

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Abstract: *Asperuginoides axillaris* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Rauschert (Cruciferae/ Brassicaceae) is recorded for the first time from Turkey. This is also a new genus record [*Asperuginoides* Rauschert] for Turkey.

Key words: *Asperuginoides*, *Buchingera*, new record, Van, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

In May 2004, the specimen was collected by the first author from Çatak valley in Van province (East Anatolia). After examining on these materials, it was found as a new record for Flora of Turkey checking in pertinent literature (Davis, 1965; Davis *et al.*, 1988; Güner *et al.*, 2000; Bush, 1939; Rechinger, 1968). We have redescribed it making use of previous descriptions (Bush, 1939; Rechinger, 1968).

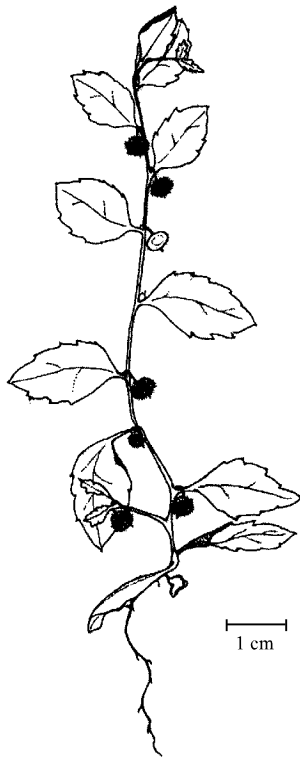


Fig. 1: *Asperuginoides axillaris* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Rauschert

Asperuginoides axillaris (Boiss. & Hohen.) Rauschert, in Taxon, 31 (3): 558 (1982). Fig. 1 and 2.

Basionym: *Buchingera axillaris* Boiss. & Hohen., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. Ser. 1, 8: 29 (1849).

Plant annual, stem simple or branched from base, subflaccid, minute stellate hairy. Leaves delicate, elliptic to oblong, shortly petiolate, remote dentate, 3-7×1-3 cm. Flowers solitary axillary. Sepals erect-spreading, obtuse, not saccate. Petals white, spathulate, rotundate. Fruiting pedicels 2-9 mm, recurved. Filaments free, untooted. Ovary biovulate, densely pilose; style cone-shaped, scarcely pilose, persistent; stigma subbilobed. Silicula broadly elliptic or suborbicular, dorsally compressed, 5-8×6-9 mm, dehiscent, covered with unequal anchor-shaped hairs; septum thin, shining. Seeds large, compressed, scarious margined, submucilaginous. *Fl.* April-May, *Fr.* June-July. *Shrubs and broad-leaved forest on stony soils, 1200-2600 m.*



Fig. 2: *Asperuginoides axillaris* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Rauschert, fruing specimen

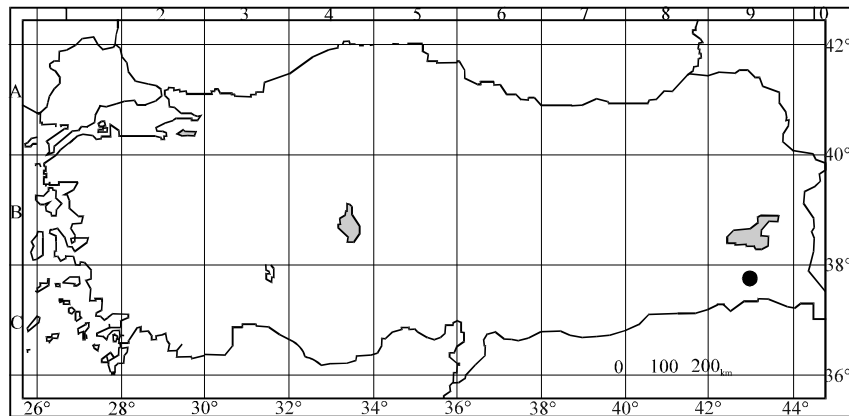


Fig. 3: Distribution of *Asperuginoides axillaris* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Rauschert (●) in Turkey

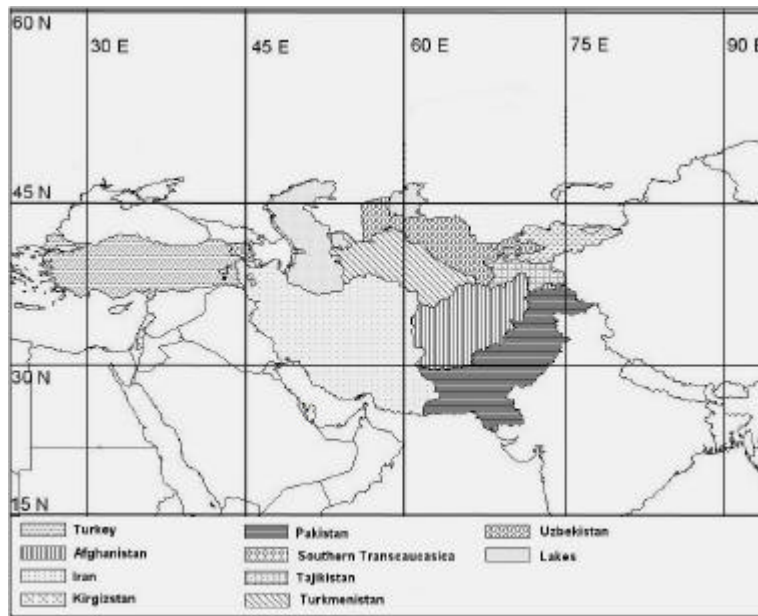


Fig. 4: Distribution of *Asperuginoides axillaris* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Rauschert in the world

Turkey. East Anatolia. C9 Van: Çatak, Dalbastı village, around of Şeytanderesi, 1320 m, 16 v 2004, *B. bani* 2644

Distribution of *A. axillaris* in Turkey is given Fig. 3 and distribution of it in the world is given in Fig. 4. The herbarium specimens are deposited at GAZI and VANF.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The monotypic genus *Asperuginoides* is one of the endemic genera of the Cruciferae in the Irano-Turanian region. It is common in this region. It is distributed in Iran, Kyzylkum, Turcomania, Southern

Transcaucasia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tien Shan, Pamir Alai (Takhtajan, 1986) (Fig. 4). This taxon was described by Boissier and Hohenacker as *Buchingera* in 1849 from Esfahan (Iran) and it dedicated to Prof. Buchinger of Strasbourg, friend of Boissier (Bush, 1939). But this genus name is given by Schultz (1847) as illegitimate substitute name for *Engelmannia* L. Pfeiffer (1845) and for *Pfeifferia* J.D. Buchinger (1846) (*Buchingera suaveolens* F.W. Schultz-Convulvulaceae). The genus name *Asperuginoides* is published by Rauschert (1982) as nomen nova substitute *Buchingera* Boiss. & Hohen.

Asperuginoides is close to the genera *Clypeola* L. and *Alyssum* L. taxonomically. These genera belong to the

tribe *Alysseae*. It differs from *Clypeola* in its dehiscent fruits, biovulate ovaries, edentate filaments and axillary inflorescens. It differs from *Alyssum* in its pendulous fruits and axillary inflorescens.

Asperuginoides is distinguished with solitary, axillary flowers and recurved pedicels (Fig. 2).

The following key for *Asperuginoides* is adapted from part of the key in Davis (1965).

- 26. Petals yellow or purple
 - 27. Fruits pendulous, indehiscent.....**52. Clypeola**
 - 27. Fruits erect-spreading, dehiscent.....**51. Alyssum**
- 26. Petals white
 - 34. At least some hairs bifid.....**48. Lobularia**
 - 34. Bifid hairs absent; all hairs furcate, stellate or simple
 - 37. Annuals; filaments untooted
 - 38. Scapose herbs; petals deeply bifid... **57. Erophila**
 - 38. Non-scapose herbs; petals entire
 - 38a. Flowers raceme**56. Draba**
 - 38b. Flowers solitary, axillary.....**51a. Asperuginoides**
 - 37. Perennials; filaments tooted

A. axillaris is not common in the area (Van province), purely known only one locality. Its natural habitat is under high grazing pressure. The recommended IUCN Red Data Category is EN (IUCN, 2001).

In its locality, the following taxa were dominant: *Asperugo procumbens* L., *Galium aparine* L., *Arabidopsis pumila* (Steph.) Busch, *Linum mucronatum* Bertol. subsp. *armenum* (Bordz.) P.H. Davis, *Cicer pinnatifidum* Jaub. and Spach, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoff., *Achillea biebersteinii* Afan., *Crepis sancta* (L.) Babc., *Sameraria stylophora* (Jaub. and Spach) Boiss., *Tulipa julia* C. Koch.

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