A NEW SPECIES OF SCORZONERA L. (ASTERACEAE) 
FROM ANATOLIA, TURKEY

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Abstract

Scorzonera adilii A. Duran sp. nov., is described from the Aydos Mountain (C5: Konya) in 
Turkey. It is related to S. rigida Aucor, from which it mainly differs in its lanceolate leaves and 
features of pappus.

Introduction

During an excursion some Scorzonera L., specimens were collected from Konya 
province, Turkey in the vegetation season of 2001. These specimens have been compared 
with many specimens of supposedly related species in the Herbaria of Ankara University 
(ANK) and Gazi University (GAZI) and with the description of plants given in the Flora 
of Turkey and East Aegean Islands (Chamberlain, 1975; Davis et al., 1988; Güner et al., 
2000) and Flora Europaea (1976). The results showed that these specimens represent a 
new species to science.

Since the genus Scorzonera was revised by Chamberlain (1975) for the Flora of 
Turkey, one other new species, such as Scorzonera pisidica Hub.-Mor., S. latifolia 
(Fisch. & Mey.) DC. var. angustifolia Prilipko apud Lipsch., S. sandrasica Hartvig & 
Strid, S. longiana Sümübul and S. ekimii A. Duran (Davis et al., 1988; Güner et al., 2000; 
Duran et al., 2002) have been added to the Flora of Turkey. In this paper, the new 
Scorzonera species is described and illustrated.

Scorzonera adilii A. Duran sp. nov. 
Figs. 1 & 2

Herbae perennes. Scapus 12-22 mm longus. Folia integra, lanata, lanceolata. 
Capitulum 1 in queque caule, 1.2 mm longo. Corolla lutea. Achenia 6-7 mm longa, 
glabra.

Plant subscapigerous perennial herb. Rootstock tock, cylindrical. Scape 12-22 cm 
long and 1-2 mm diam., striate, crowned by persistent old leaf bases, mostly at below c. 
1/2-1/3 with leaves and similar to base leaves, greenish densely lanate. Leaves entire, 
densely lanate, lanceolate, linear to lanceolate, gradually attenuating towards and 
semiamplexicaul at base, 2-7 x (0.2-)0.3-0.5 cm. Capitula 1 per stem, homogamous, 
ligulate, 1.2 mm long, 8-10 mm wide. Outer phyllaries 3-6 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide 
below, lanceolate, densely lanate, 1/2-1/3 x inner phyllaries; inner phyllaries 10-12 
mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide, lanceolate, acute, scarious margin, greenish, lanate. Corolla yellow, 
equaling or slightly longer than involucre, 8-10 mm long, ligules 5 toothed, lobes c. 0.125 
mm long; style brances filiform, 4-5 mm long per branch, papillose, obtuse, shorter than 
ligule or equal. Achenes 5-6 x 1 mm, cylindrical, slender, ridged, glabrous; pappus 5-7 
mm long, brownish, pappus hairs barbellate and plumose or rarely barbellate below, 
barbellate above. Fl. 6, Fr. 7, Crevices of marble rocks, 1750 m.
Fig. 1. *Scorzoner a adilii* A. Duran (a) Habit, (b) Corolla, (c) Outer phyllary, (d) inner phyllary.
Fig. 2. Distribution map of *Scorzonera aditii* (▲) and *S. rigida* (■).

Endemic: It is found in the Middle Toros Mountains (Konya province, Ereğli). Ir.-Tur. element.

This species is only known from the type locality and has to be classified as Critically Endangered (CR) category according to the new categories (IUCN 2002).

Ecology


Discussion

_Scorzonera adilii_ is related to _S. rigida_, which is especially widespread in East Anatolia. It differs from _S. rigida_ in the features given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th><em>Scorzonera adilii</em></th>
<th><em>Scorzonera rigida</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scape</td>
<td>Greenish densely lanate</td>
<td>Glabrous or sparsely pubescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>2-7x0.3-0.5 cm, densely lanate, lanceolate, linear to lanceolate, gradually attenuating towards the base</td>
<td>5-10 x 0.1-0.3 cm, glabrous or sparsely subescent, linear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capitula</td>
<td>c .12 mm long</td>
<td>12-20 mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer phyllary</td>
<td>Densely lanate</td>
<td>Greenish or purplish, sparsely white hairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner phyllary</td>
<td>Greenish, 10-12 mm long, lanate</td>
<td>Greenish or purplish, 10-15 mm long, sparsely white hairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corolla</td>
<td>Yellow, equalling or slightly longer than involucre, 8-10 mm long</td>
<td>Pale yellow, clearly longer than involucre, 12-15 mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligule lobes</td>
<td>c. 0.25 mm long</td>
<td>0.5-1 mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style branches</td>
<td>Shorter than ligule or equal</td>
<td>Shorter than ligule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achenes</td>
<td>6-7 mm long</td>
<td>7-9 mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pappus</td>
<td>5-7 mm long, brownish</td>
<td>9-10 mm long, yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pappus hairs</td>
<td>Barbellate and plumose or rarely barbellate below, barbellate above</td>
<td>Entirely barbellate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Etymology

The species is named in honour of the eminent Turkish botanist Prof. Dr. Adil Güner (Biology Department, Abant İzzet Baysal University) who is an expert on the Flora of Turkey.
Specimens examined


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References


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