

Klasea nana (Asteraceae), a new species from NE Iran

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Klasea nana Ranjbar & Negaresh *sp. nova* (Asteraceae) is described and illustrated. It is confined to the Khorasan Province in northeastern Iran and closely resembles *K. latifolia*, but differs from it by having a shorter habit, smaller basal leaves, and arachnoid phyllaries.

Klasea is an Old World genus of perennial herbs (Martins 2006). It is sometimes considered an independent genus, at other times a section in the genus *Serratula*. Based on chromosome numbers (Löve & Löve 1961, Cantó 1982, 1986, Garcia-Jacas & Susanna 1998), pollen morphology (Wagenitz 1955, Dittrich 1977, Cantó 1987), and ETS and ITS sequences (Susanna *et al.* 1995, Häffner & Hellwig 1999, Garcia-Jacas *et al.* 2001, Martins & Hellwig 2005, Martins 2006, Hidalgo *et al.* 2006), currently the most widely-accepted taxonomic notion recognizes two genera, and thus places most of the *Serratula* species to *Klasea* (Cantó 2009). A classification for the genus *Klasea* is presented by Martins (2006), accommodating 46 species in ten sections. In *Flora Iranica*, 12 species were reported for the genus in Iran (Rechinger 1980). Since then, three new species and one new record have been added to the Iranian flora (Mozaffarian 1992, 2006, Ranjbar *et al.* 2012). The species have involucre bracts mostly without differentiated apical appendages, with tubu-

lar florets, and glabrous achenes with a simple pappus composed of several series of free long bristles (Boissier 1875, Borisova 1963, Davis & Kupicha 1975, Rechinger 1980, Cantó 2011). *Klasea* species tend to have very strict geographic distributions and very specific niches or habitats (Cantó 2011).

During our field excursions in Iran, we collected some specimens of *Klasea* around Radkan in the Khorasan Province, NE Iran, and attempted to identify them according to *Flora Iranica* (Rechinger 1980). In addition, several sheets were examined from the following herbaria: BASU, FUMH, G, P, PR, W and WU. A preliminary list of the characters that were useful in delimiting *Klasea* taxa was developed. The utility of these characters to distinguish species was assessed by examining specimens across the range of the genus in NE Iran as well as the plants grown in the field.

Our specimens resembled *K. latifolia*, but there were several differences that justify describing a new species.

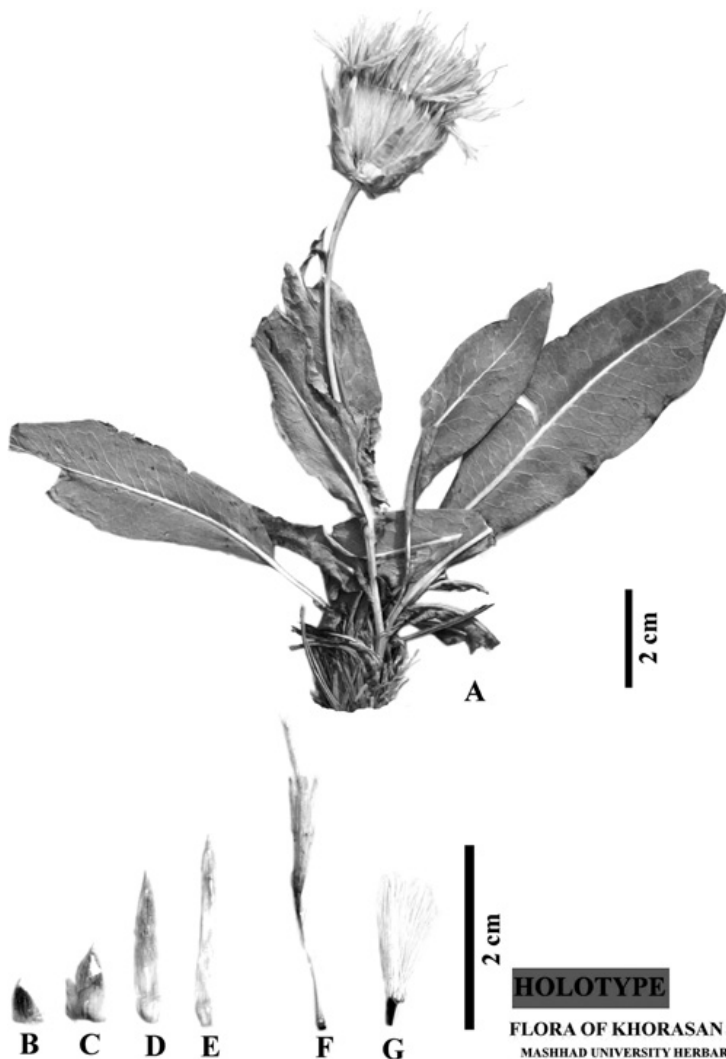


Fig. 1. *Klasea nana* (from the holotype). — **A:** Habit. — **B:** Outer phyllary with a short spine. — **C:** Spiny median phyllary. — **D** and **E:** Inner phyllaries. — **F:** Flower. — **G:** Immature achene with pappus.

HOLOTYPE

FLORA OF KHORASAN (IRAN)
MASHHAD UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM

Locality. Radkan, Montinous Marichgan

Date. 12.2.1985 No. 12796

Alt. 1550 m

Collector. Ayatollahi and Zangui

Klasea nana* Ranjbar & Negaresh, *sp. nova
(Figs. 1 and 2)

HOLOTYPE: NE Iran. Khorasan: Radkan, Marichgan mountains, 1550 m, 12 May 1985 *Ayatollahi & Zangui* 12796 (holotype FUMH!; isotype BASU!; photo W!). — **PARATYPES:** Iran. Khorasan, SW Gonabad, Kalat, 1734 m, 3 June 2008 *M. Ranjbar & Z. Toluei* 28513 (BASU!); 20 km to Gonabad, between Disfan and Khanik, 13 May 1984, *M. Ranjbar* 28499 (BASU!); *M. R. Joharchi & H. Zangui* 12806 (FUMH).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet *nana* (Latin) means tiny or dwarf.

Perennial plants, usually pale green, root robust, woody, glabrous, internodes very short, 0.5–1.5(–5) mm long, remains of stems and leaf bases of previous year present, usually 2/3 of long stem leafless, up to 13 cm tall. Stem simple, cylindrical, thinly white striate, erect, ca. 1.5 mm in diam. at base. Leaves rigid coriaceous, glabrous, with a whitish midrib and reticulate venation, divided. Basal leaves simple, 8–10 × 2–2.5 cm, lanceolate-oblong, narrowed at base

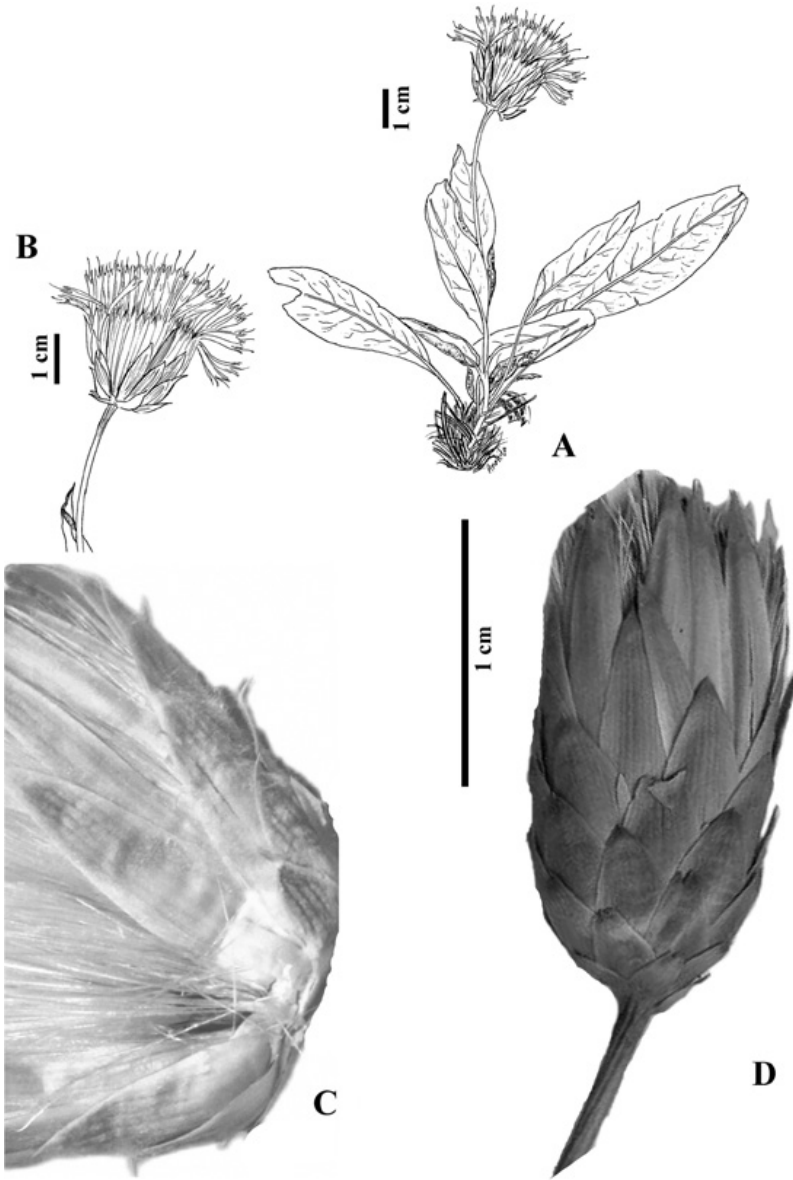


Fig. 2. A–C: *Klasea nana* (from the holotype). — **A:** Habit. — **B:** Capitulum with peduncle. — **C:** Close-up of capitula in *K. nana*. — **D:** *K. latifolia*, close up of capitula (from the holotype).

and suboblique, rounded at apex, entire or rarely entire and serrate, petioles grooved, up to 2.2 cm long. Lower stem leaves simple, 6–7.5 × ca. 2 cm, lanceolate-oblong, narrowed at base, entire, acuminate at apex, margin sometimes subscabrous, petioles grooved, up to 2.3 cm long. Median stem leaves sessile, 4.4–4.8 × ca. 1.3 cm, oblong, narrow decurrent, suboblique at base, entire. Upper stem leaves strongly reduced, sessile, ca. 1.2 × 0.3 cm, narrowly lanceolate, not decurrent, mucronate at apex, entire. Capitula solitary at tip of stem, peduncle short, up to 2 cm

long; involucre oblong, up to 24 mm long, up to 16 mm wide. Phyllaries yellow-greenish, coriaceous, moderately imbricate, almost constricted at apex, margin subscabrous in upper part. Outer phyllaries deltoid, 3.2–7 × 2.1–3.5 mm, subglabrous, or sparsely covered with arachnoid hairs, mucronate or cuspidate at apex, with distinctive veins, spine small, ca. 0.8 mm long. Median phyllaries ovate-oblong, 8.8–11 × ca. 4 mm, median to upper parts loosely covered with long arachnoid appressed hairs, cuspidate or acuminate at apex, spine small, ca. 1.2 mm long. Inner

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Appendix. Diagnostic morphological characters of *Klasea nana* and *K. latifolia*.

Species	<i>K. nana</i>	<i>K. latifolia</i>
Plant height	up to 13 cm	25–90 cm
Internode length	0.5–1.5(–5) cm	2.5–7 cm
Basal leaf size	8–10 × 2–2.5 cm	12–20 × 4–8 cm
Median stem leaf base	oblique	cordate
Upper stem leaf	mucronate, not decurrent	acute or acuminate, narrowly decurrent
Peduncle length	up to 2 cm	6–12 cm
Phyllaries indumentums	± loosely arachnoid	glabrescent
Outer phyllaries	deltoid	ovate
Outer phyllaries veins	distinctive	none
Spine length	0.8–1.2 mm	spineless