

A new species of *Cephalaria* (Dipsacaceae) from South Anatolia, Turkey

R. Süleyman Göktürk & Hüseyin Sümbül

Göktürk, R. S. & Sümbül, H., Akdeniz University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, 07058 Antalya, Turkey

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A new species is described from South Anatolia: *Cephalaria ekimiana* R. S. Göktürk & H. Sümbül (Dipsacaceae). The closest species to this one is *Cephalaria lycica* Matthews. The main features that differentiate *Cephalaria ekimiana* from *C. lycica* are that all bracts are dark brown margined, the involucre bracts are orbicular and the involucre has eight equal or subequal teeth (not 4 long and 4 short teeth) and the stem is much taller.

Key words: *Cephalaria*, *Dipsacaceae*, new species, South Anatolia, taxonomy

DESCRIPTION

Cephalaria ekimiana R. S. Göktürk & H. Sümbül, *species nova* (Figs. 1 and 2)

Caulis florifer ascendenti-erectus, altissimus 70–130 cm (non 10–30 cm) altus, parte inferiore pilosus et pubescens. Segmentum apicale foliorum inferiorum ellipticum late ellipticum aut oblanceolatum, plerumque integrum raro subcrenatum (non serratum vel crenatum). Bracteae omnes ad margines atrobrunneae (non stramineae vel purpureae); bracteae involucrales orbiculatae (non ovatae), glabellae; bracteae receptaculares oblongae, obtusae vel subacutae. Involucella cum 8 dentibus aequalibus aut subaequalibus.

Holotype: Turkey. S Anatolia, C4 Karaman, Ermenek, Tepebaşı village, roadside, on disturbed ground, 1 100 m, 2.VIII.1995, R. S. Göktürk 3479 (Akdeniz University Herbarium; isotypes HUB, ANK, GAZI). — Paratype: Turkey. S Anatolia. C4 Karaman: Ermenek, Tepebaşı village,

roadside, on disturbed ground, 1 100 m, 6.VIII.1996, R. S. Göktürk 3892 (Akdeniz University Herbarium).

Sturdy, ascending–erect perennial, 70–130 cm tall, branched from base, with short woody caudices. Stem pubescent to 2/3; densely pilose and puberulent in lower part, sparsely pilose and densely puberulent in middle, glabrous above. Leaves coriaceous, reticulate-rugose, sparsely pilose especially on the mid-vein and margin or completely glabrous. Lower leaves 8–11 × 0.2–2 cm, lyrate, with (1–)2–4 pairs, of entire oblong-lanceolate or ovate lateral segments; terminal segment 3–4 × 0.5–2 cm elliptic, broadly elliptic or oblanceolate, usually entire, rarely subcrenate. Cauline leaves 2–5 × 0.1–0.4 cm, simple or with one or two pairs of lateral segments; lateral and terminal segments linear, rarely linear-lanceolate. Upper cauline leaves 0.5–1.5 × 0.05–0.1 cm, always simple narrowly linear. Peduncle usually 10–35 cm, very rarely 3–5 mm. Capitula 6–12 × 4–8 mm, ovoid or ovoid-orbicular; flowers 6–9 mm, mauve

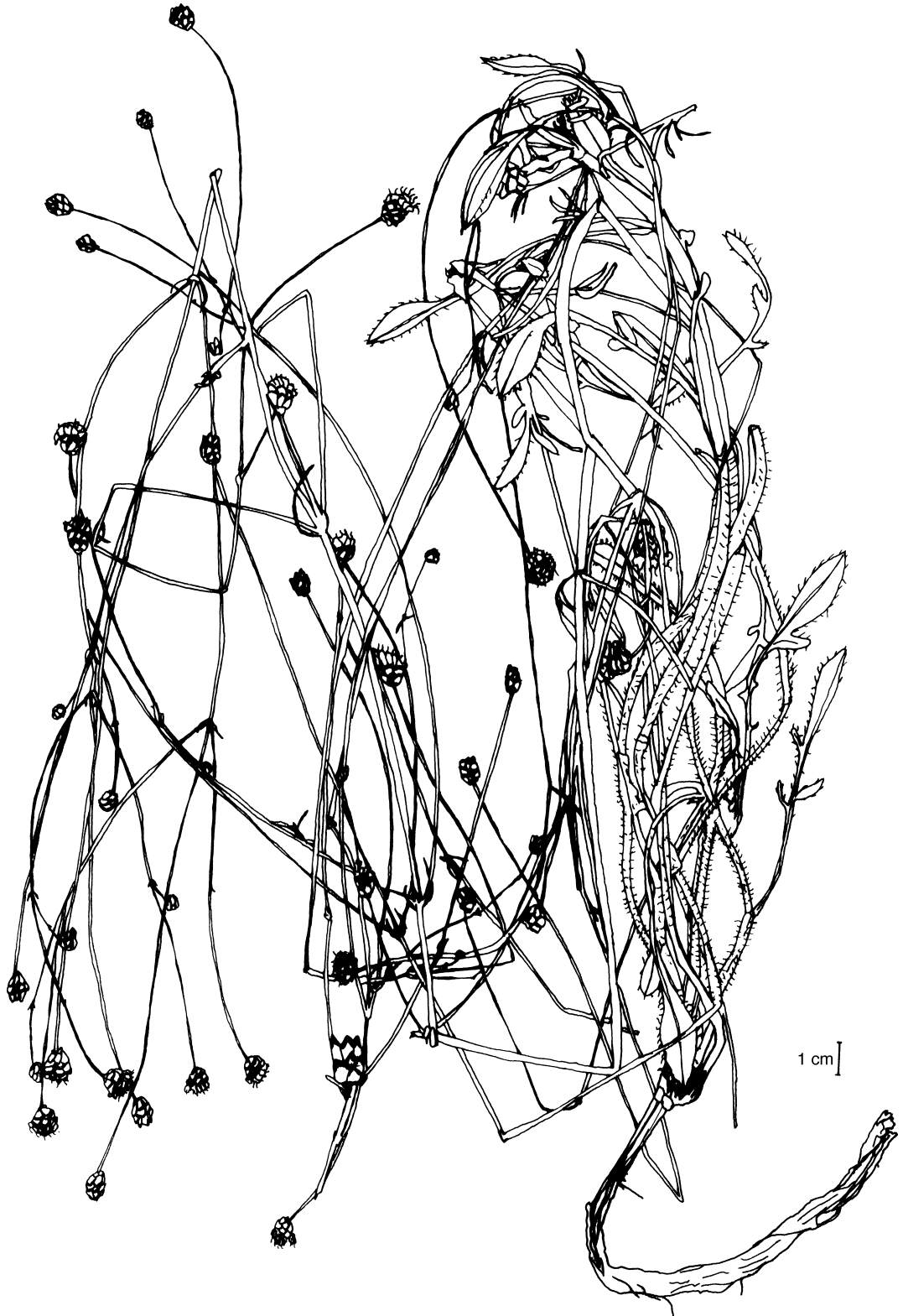


Fig. 1. Habit sketch of *Cephalaria ekimiana* R. S. Göktürk & H. Sümbül (from the holotype).

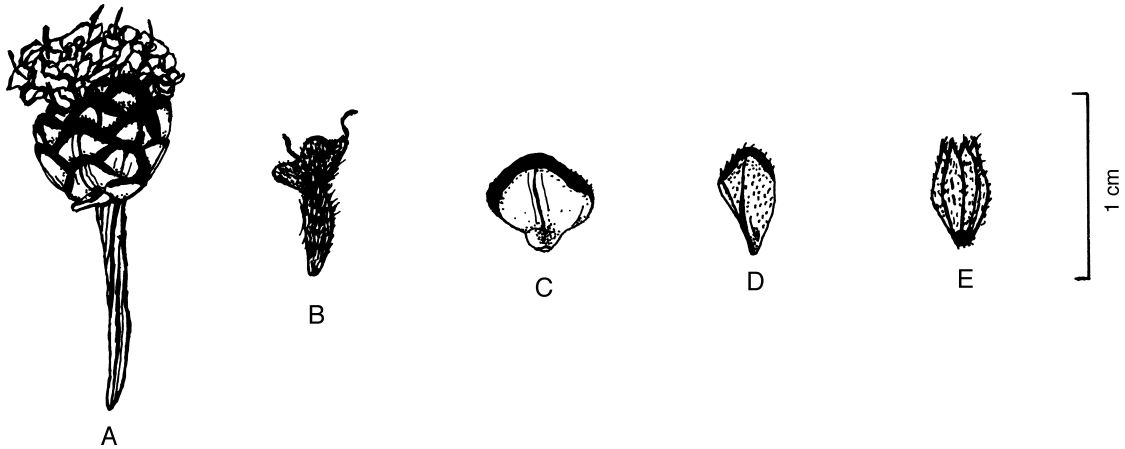


Fig. 2. *Cephalaria ekimiana* R. S. Göktürk & H. Sümbül (from the holotype). — A: Capitulum. — B: Corolla. — C: Involucral bract. — D: Receptacular bract. — E: Involucel.

(yellowish or bright blue when dry), densely adpressed pilose outside. All of the bracts dark brown margined. Involucral bracts orbicular, obtuse, 3–5 × 4–6 mm, completely glabrous or rarely ciliate margined; receptacular bracts 6–7 × 2–4 mm oblong, obtuse or subacute, puberulent outside, and ciliate margined. Involucel ovoid, 4 angled, 8-ridged, sparsely pilose, with 8 equal or subequal teeth. Flowering from mid July to end of August. Endemic, east Mediterranean (mt) element.

DISCUSSION

This new species is relatively close to *Cephalaria lycica* Matthews but differs in having an ascending-erect, 70–130 cm tall flowering stem (stem procumbent, 10–30 cm in *C. lycica*); stem pilose and puberulent lower part but glabrous in upper part (not glabrous or minutely puberulent throughout as in *C. lycica*), terminal segments of lower leaves elliptic, broadly-elliptic or oblanceolate, usually entire, rarely subcrenate (not broadly elliptic to obovate, serrate or crenate as in *C. lycica*). All of the bracts are dark brown margined (not straw-coloured or purplish as in *C. lycica*); the involucral bracts are orbicular (not ovate) glabrous (not puberulent); the receptacular bracts are oblong (not oblong-spathulate as in *C. lycica*), obtuse or subacute (not acute). The involucel has 8 equal or subequal teeth (not with 4 long and 4 short teeth as in *C. lycica*).

Cephalaria lycica was published in 1972 by Matthews (Davis 1972). The type specimen was collected at 1 700–2 200 m, on rocks in open places among sparsely growing stands of *Pinus nigra* and *Cedrus libani* on Girdev Mountain of the Western Taurus Mountain range located within Muğla province (Davis 1972). *Cephalaria ekimiana*, on the other hand, grows at ca. 1 100 meters, at Tepebaşı village near Ermenek on the central Taurus Mountains range, mainly along roadsides on disturbed ground.

The genus *Cephalaria* was represented in Turkey by 29 species until 1991. With the recent publication of three new species by Sümbül (1991a) and the description here of *C. ekimiana* the number is now 33 species.

It is a pleasure to name this *Cephalaria* after Tuna Ekim, who contributed a great deal to education in plant taxonomy in Turkey.

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