Barbula glauca (Ryan) Möll., a new record for the moss flora of Turkey

Barbaros ÇETIN
A.U., Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 06100 Beşevler, Ankara-TURKEY

Received: 13.08.1998
Accepted: 06.11.1988

Abstract: Barbula glauca (Ryan) Möll. is reported for the first time from Turkey. The locality is situated almost 35 km north of Gerze District (Sinop).

Key Words: New record, Barbula, Turkey.

Introduction

This new record is based on a floristic study on the Sinop and its environs in the Black Sea Region of Turkey (A3). Until recently, the genus Barbula Hedw. was represented in Turkey by 3 species and varieties (1). I found a fourth species of the genus.

The plants were growing on a rock near Elmadağ in forest dominated by Abies nordmanniana (Stev.) Sparch subsp. bornmülleriana (Mattf.) Coode & Cullen and Pinus sylvestris L.

Figure 1. a) general view of plant
b) leaves,
c) mid-leaf cells
d) base cells
e) leaf upper margin cells,
f) gemmae
Barbula glauca (Ryan) Möll., a new record for the moss flora of Turkey

Results

Pottiaceae

Barbula glauca (Ryan) Möll., Bot. Not., 1907 (Fig. 1) (2).

Syn: Didymodon glaucus Ryan, Rev. Bryol., 1901.

Plants very small, 1-5 mm. Leaves fragile, erect-spreading, flexuose, when dry curled and ± twisted, linear-lanceolate with long, sharp point terminating in one or a few smooth, pellucid cells; margin notched, recurved at middle of leaf; nerve strong, ending just below apex; cell thin-walled, in upper part of leaf 8-10 μ wide, rounded quadrate, papillose, widened, slightly elongate, and pellucid below. Occasional, irregular, several celled brown gemmae, 22-44 μ wide, round, sometimes present in axils of upper leaves. Fruit not known. Plants green, bluish green tufts on dry, shaped, calcareous ground.

World distribution: Britain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany, Austria.

Specimen examined: Sinop (A3); Gerze-Elmadağ, on rock, 41°30' N, 34°30' E, alt. 1150 m., Çetin 928, 18 September 1993 (ANK).

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council for its financial support (TBAG - 1201). I also thank G. Uyar for help in the drawing of the plant.

References