A new record for the flora of Turkey: Lathyrus atropatanus (Leguminosae)

FATMA GÜNEŞ

ALİ HİKMET ÇIRPICI

Follow this and additional works at: https://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/botany

Part of the Botany Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/botany/vol36/iss4/15

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by TÜBİTAK Academic Journals. It has been accepted for inclusion in Turkish Journal of Botany by an authorized editor of TÜBİTAK Academic Journals. For more information, please contact academic.publications@tubitak.gov.tr.
A new record for the flora of Turkey: *Lathyrus atropatanus* (Leguminosae)

Fatma GÜNEŞ1,*, Ali Hikmet ÇIRPICI2

1Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Kafkasa University, 36100, Kars - TURKEY
2Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Marmara University, 34722 Göztepe, İstanbul - TURKEY

Received: 11.05.2011 • Accepted: 09.12.2011


Endemic *L. atropatanus* (Flora Azerbaijan 5: t 50, 1954) and *L. nivalis* Hand.-Mazz. identified in Nakchichevan, Southern Transcaucasia, are very similar to each other; they are even thought to be synonyms (Davis, 1970). It was collected from Van Province in 2008. *L. atropatanus* is different from *L. nivalis* mainly in its dense adpressed indumentum. First attempts were made to identify the collected samples using *Flora of Turkey* (Davis, 1970; Davis et al., 1988; Güneş & Özhatay, 2000). According to the identification based on the *Flora of Russia* (Komarov, 1948), it was concluded that it is *L. atropatanus*, recorded for the flora of Turkey for the first time. New records and new taxa of articles have increased with revision studies recently (Aytaç & Duman, 2010; Kürşat et al., 2011, Özhatay et al., 2011).

*Lathyrus atropatanus* is closely related to *Lathyrus nivalis*. It differs from the latter in having the leaflets (5-)11-28 × 1-4 mm (not 15-63 × 1-5), stipules 5-15(-20) × (0.5-)1-3 mm (not 5-25(-27) × 0.5-5), peduncle length (15-)20-26(-27) mm (not 18-24), flower purple-dark blue (not violet or lilac), wings whitish or clear white (not whitish), calyx hairs, (6-)7-8 mm (not glabrous, 6-10), seeds prolate, P/E = 1.43 (not prolate, P/E = 1.52), pollen shape subprolate, P/E = 1.30 (not spheroidal, P/E = 1.12), pollen P × E = 42.07 × 32.34 μm (not P × E = 39.00 × 34.84), chromosome number and types 2n = 14, m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m (not 2n = 14, m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m,m).

**Specimens examined:** B9 Van: Mount Pirreşit, above Gündüzlü village, steppe, 2350 m, 26.06.1997, F.Güneş (VANF 3363); Mount Pirreşit, north slopes, steppe, 2000 m, 30.06.1998, M.Ünal (VANF 2265); Between Güzelsu and Başkale, Güldere pass, 2600 m, 10.06.2001, M. Armağan (VANF 1297); Gürpinar, above Sapakonak village, rocky slopes, steppe, 2400 m, 03.07.2001, M.Ünal (VANF 5161); Mount Pirreşit slopes, above Gündüzlü village, 2704 m, 38°90′941″N; 43°91′527″E, 12.06.2008, F.Güneş 1836; Van–Hakkari road, Güzdere pass, behind the military care building, 2370 m, 14.06.2008, 38°11′334″N; 43°54′387″E, F.Güneş 1848 & M. Armağan; Gürpinar–Kırkçeşit road, Sapakonak village, slopes above village, 2653 m, 38°20′715″E, 14.06.2008, F.Güneş 1849 & M. Armağan.

**Habitat and conservation status**

It grows on mountain slopes, steppes, usually on limestone, unproductive slopes, and highlands, 2000-2704 m. Its natural habitat is under threat due to over-grazing. Therefore, it is recommended to be classified as Critically Endangered (CR) (IUCN, 2001).

**Acknowledgement**

The authors express their thanks to TÜBİTAK for its financial support (Project number TBAG-107T127).

**References**


* E-mail: drgunes@gmail.com