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A New Record for the Flora of Turkey: *Salvia viscosa* Jacq. (Labiatae)

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Abstract: *Salvia viscosa* Jacq. is reported for the first time from Turkey. This new record is confined to Yayladağ in Hatay province. The diagnostic morphological characters from *S. virgata* Jacq. are discussed. A distribution map of this new record is also given.

Key Words: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, New Record, Turkey

Türkiye Florası İçin Yeni Bir Tür: *Salvia viscosa* Jacq. (Labiatae)

Özet: *Salvia viscosa* Jacq. türü Türkiye'den ilk defa Hatay-Yayladağ'dan rapor edilmiştir. Türün tanımı, dağılım alanı ve *S. virgata* Jacq.'dan ayırdedici olan morfolojik karakterleri verilmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, Yeni Kayıt, Türkiye

Introduction

The first revision of *Salvia* L. in Turkey was made by Hedge (1982a), who recognized 86 species, 1 hybrid, and 1 doubtful species. Since then, 6 more new species, *S. nydeggeri* Hub.-Mor. (1982), *S. aytachii* Vural & Adıgüzel (1996), *S. hedgeana* Dönmez (2001), *S. anatolica* Hamzaoğlu & A.Duran (2005), *S. marashica* A. İlçim, F. Celep & Dogan (2009) and *S. ekimiana* F.Celep & Dogan (2009), and 2 new records, namely *S. macrosiphon* Boiss. (Kahraman et al., 2009) and *S. aristata* Aucher ex Benth. (Behçet & Avlamaz, 2009), have been described from Turkey. The total has now reached 95 with this record.

In 2001, during one of the field trips in the Mediterranean region of Turkey (C6 Hatay, C6 sensu Davis, 1965), an unusual specimen of *Salvia* was collected by Dr. A. Duran from Selçuk University, Konya, Turkey. At first glance, it looked very similar to *S. virgata* Jacq. After closer examination and consultation with *the Flora of Turkey* (Hedge, 1982a) and various relevant floras, such as *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai* (Post, 1933), *Flora Iranica* (Hedge, 1982b), and *Nouvelle Flore de Liban et de la Syrie* (Mouterde, 1979), it was identified as *S. viscosa*, which is known from Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, and Israel. Literature surveys indicated that it was previously reported in the *Nouvelle Flore de Liban et de la*

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Syrie (1979) with its external distribution being "Turquie vers Antioche". The specimens of this new record were compared with the material housed at various European (E, BM, and K) and Turkish herbaria (ANK, AEF, GAZI, ISTE, ISTF, KNYA, and HUB).

Results and Discussion

Salvia viscosa Jacq. Misc. 2: 328. 1781. Ic. Rar. tab. 5, (Figure 1).

The following description of the species was based on the specimens collected from Yayladağ (Hatay), Turkey.

Perennial herb. Stems erect, 50-80 cm, below densely eglandular villous with some short glandular pilose hairy. Basal leaves ovate to ovate-oblong cordate at base, membranous, 14-20 × 8-10 cm, more or less papillose-pubescent, margins irregular dentate-erose. Lower leaves long-petiolated, 11-17 cm, densely eglandular villous, middle and upper leaves short-petiolated or sessile. Inflorescence widely branched panicle, inflorescence axis densely glandular pilose (viscid) with some eglandular



Figure 1. Habit of *Salvia viscosa*.

villous hairy. Verticillasters 6-10 (-15), each verticillasters with 2-6 -flowered, internodes 2-4 cm. Bracts broadly ovate, 7-12 × 5-7 mm, acuminate, glandular pilose with some villous hairy. Calyx tubular to tubular campanulate, 7-11 mm, up to 14 mm in fruit, scarcely expanding in fruit, glandular pilose with some eglandular villous, teeth shortly mucronate 0.6-1.3 mm. Corolla pink to red, 15-20 mm, tube 9-11 mm, upper lip 7-10 mm, scarcely falcate, twice and a half as long as calyx. Stamens 2, staminal connectives clearly longer than filaments. Style glabrous 17-21 mm, long exerted from corolla lips and divided in 2 parts at apex.

C6 Hatay: Between Yayladağ and Antakya, 22nd km on the old road, 3.7.2001, 1000 m, *Laurus nobilis* L. alti, A.Duran 5735 (Figure 2).

Salvia viscosa is closely related to *S. virgata*. However, it seems to be quite different from it. *S. viscosa* differing from *S. virgata* on its densely eglandular villous hairy at lower part of its stem; membranous, irregular dentate-erose, acuminate and more or less papillose-pubescent basal leaves; densely eglandular villous petiole; glandular

pilose (viscid) inflorescence, a little bigger, pink to red and scarcely falcate corollas.

Key for the species of *S. viscosa* and *S. virgata*

1. Corolla pink to red, leaves membranous, eglandular papillose-pubescent and not rugose, inflorescence densely glandular viscid to the apex.....*S. viscosa*
2. Corolla violet blue to lilac (white), leaves thick, eglandular or glandular pilose to tomentose and rugose, indumentum variable at inflorescence.....*S. virgata*

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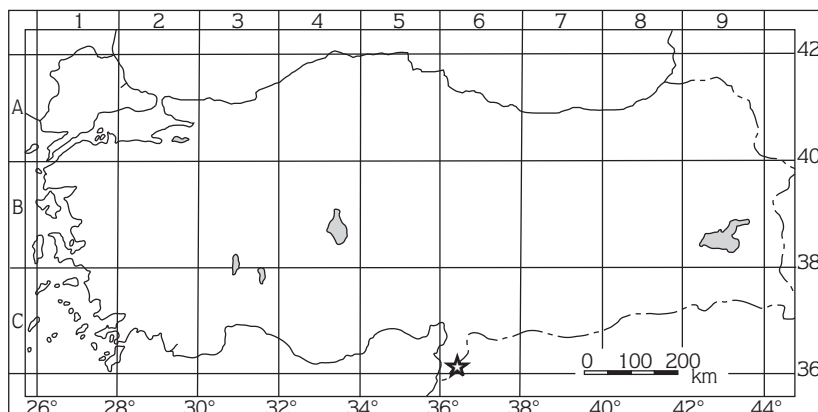


Figure 2. Distribution map of *Salvia viscosa* (★).

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