

NOTES ON NÁBĚLEK'S LABIATAE FROM TURKEY, IRAN AND IRAQ

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Through the kind co-operation of the Slovenska Akademie Vied, Biologichy Ustav, Bratislava, I have been able to borrow most of the new taxa of the Labiatae which Fr. Nábělek collected during his 'Iter Turcico-Persicum' in 1909 and 1910. Examination of them revealed that several of his new species were identical with previously known species and others had been related by Nábělek to species that were not their nearest allies. All the taxa discussed were described by Nábělek in Publ. Sc. Univ. Masaryk, Brno No. 70, 1926—Labiatae pp. 40-73.

Dracocephalum aucheri Boiss. Diag. Ser. I, (5), 25 (1844).

Syn.: *Teucrium palmatum* Náb.

TURKEY. Kurdistan: distr. Hakâri, in fissuris rupium graniticarum montis Sopa Durik in montibus Ğelo-Dar (Cilo Dağ), dit. Ğulamerik ad tentoria aestiva Djezra, c. 3000 m., 3 Sept. 1910, Nábělek 1563, type of *Teucrium palmatum*!

Micromeria flacca Náb.

TURKEY. Prov. Hakâri: Cilo Dağ in Diz deresi, crevices of limestone rocks with *Primula davisii*, stems ascending, flowers lavender, 1800 m., 6 Aug. 1954, Davis & O. Polunin (D. 23883).

IRAQ. distr. Mosul: Sarsang, cracks in shady rock face in deep woody gorge, 1200 m., 10 July 1955, R. Wheeler Haines 459; Gara Mt. Sarsang—Mosul Liwa, summit cliffs, 1800 m., 14 July 1961, A. Agnew 694. Kopi Karadagh, cracks of shady vertical rocks near top of mountain, 1500 m., 22 June 1957, R. Wheeler Haines 1076.

The above specimens have been named on the basis of Nábělek's original description and the photograph of the type specimen which, like the *Davis* specimen, was collected on the Cilo Dağ.

Nepeta fissa C. A. Mey., Verz. Pfl. Cauc. 93 (1831).

Syn.: *Nepeta iordantha* Náb.

TURKEY. Kurdistan, distr. Ramoran, Halakur-Dar ad septentriones ab oppido Gexiret-ibn-Omar, ad rupes calcar. aridas, c. 2300 m., 25 July 1910, Nábělek 1468—type of *N. iordantha* Náb!

In a previous paper (Hedge in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb., 24, 51-71, 1962), the species complex of *N. fissa* was considered in some detail. At that time, I had not seen the type of *N. iordantha* but from its photograph and description it seemed only doubtfully distinct from *N. fissa*. Examination of the type showed that it was indeed one of the small leaved forms of *N. fissa* with a dense indumentum.

Nepeta lamiifolia Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 602 (1809).

Syn.: *Nepeta mussinii* Henk. var. *albiflora* Náb.

TURKEY. Kurdistan: distr. Hakâri, Ğelo-Dar (Cilo Dağ) dit. Ğulamerik, ad tentoria Djezrain fissuria rupium calcar. nigri alt. c. 2900 m., 3 Oct. 1910, Nábělek 1489 & 1489a—type of *N. mussinii* var. *albiflora*!

The distribution and characters of this species are also dealt with in the paper cited above (Hedge, loc. cit. p. 69).

Nepeta trachonitica Post in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 24, 439 (1888).

Syn.: *Nepeta purpurea* Náb.

TURKEY. Kurdistan: distr. Hakâri, mons Dwile supra pagum Hasitha dit. Ğulamerik in humosis c. 2100 m., 18 June 1910, Nábělek 1496—type of *N. purpurea*!

This unique looking purplish-red flowered *Nepeta*, described from the ruins of Shuhbah, is now known from several provinces in south-eastern Turkey—Mardin, Siirt, Hakâri. Some of these records have been published under *N. purpurea*. Although there is a considerable range of size and shape among the calyx teeth of these specimens, I consider that they all come within the natural range of variation of a species of *Nepeta*.

Salvia albifrons Náb.

IRAN. In steppis ad fluvium Kercha inter ruinas Susorum et Deilerûn (Deh-i-Loran), ubi, specimen unicum, 22 March 1910, Nábělek 1454—type of *S. albifrons*!

In the original description, Nábělek related *S. albifrons* to *S. reuteriana*. However, much more closely related is *S. persepolitana* Boiss. and it is doubtful if *S. albifrons* is distinct from it. In Nábělek's plant the calyces are more tubular and the floral leaves longer and more acuminate than in *S. persepolitana*. Otherwise, *S. albifrons* and *S. persepolitana* are identical. As there is comparatively little material available for comparison, *S. albifrons* should be regarded in the meantime as a separate but doubtful species.

Salvia poculata Náb.

Syn.: *S. brevidens* Hedge and Huber-Morath in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb., 22, 183 (1957).

TURKEY. Prov. Erzincan: Keşiş Dağ above Cimin, rocky igneous slopes, perennial, 2500–2600 m., 27 July 1957, Davis & Hedge (D. 31670); Prov. Erzurum: Erzurum-Tortum, Steppe auf Eruptivgestein 34 km. nordöstlich Erzurum, 2030 m., 16 July 1958, A. Huber-Morath 15307 (H-M!); Prov. Bitlis (Turkish Kurdistan): Kambos Dağ, rocky N. slope, flowers white or very pale lilac, 2100 m., 31 June 1954, Davis & Polunin (D. 23395—type of *S. brevidens* Hedge & Huber-Morath); Karz Dağ above Kotum, rocky slope, flowers white with violet tinged hood, viscid, 1800 m., 28 June 1954, Davis & Polunin (D. 22246); Steppe am steilen Südufer des Vansees zwischen Avata and Garzet, auf Kalk, Blüten weiss, lila uberlaufen, 1640 m., 5 Juli 1951, A. Huber-Morath 10772 (H-M!); Prov. Van: district Şatak, Kavuşşahap Dağ, slopes near yaylâ, flowers white (or pale lilac)

small, 2900 m., 23 July 1954, *Davis & Polunin* (D. 23222). Armenia (without exact locality): *Calvert & Zohrab*.

IRAQ. Distr. Mosul (Kurdistan): ad confines Turciae prov. Hakâri, in ditione pagi Sharanish, in montibus calc. a Zakho septentr. versus, Jabal Khantur 1480 m., 4-9 July 1957, *K. H. Rechinger* 10865; ad confines Turciae prov. Hakâri, in ditione pagi Sharanish, in montibus calc. a Zakho septentr. versus, 4-9 July 1957, *K. H. Rechinger* 12014 (W!); ad confines Turciae prov. Hakâri, in ditione pagi Sharanish, in montibus calc. a Zakho septentrionem versus, in saxosis cacuminis Zawita, c. 2000 m., 4-9 July 1957, *K. H. Rechinger* 10942. Distr. Erbil (Kurdistan): Mons Helgurd ad confines Persiae, c. 36°40' N., 44°50' E., in valle supra pagum Nowanda, c. 2000-2600 m., 10-14 August 1957, *K. H. Rechinger* 11371. Distr. Sulaimaniya (Kurdistan): montes Avroman ad confines Persiae, in ditione pagi Tawilla, in saxosis calc., 2000 m., 18 June 1957, *K. H. Rechinger* 10366. Distr. Berwari (Kurdistan): ad pagum Aradên dit. Amadia in agris, c. 1000 m., 14 June 1910, *Nábělek* 1548. Distr. Šerizor (Kurdistan): Handrian-Dar supra Rewandûz dit. Erbil (Arbela), in humosis, c. 1700 m., 23 May 1910, *Nábělek* 1570—type of *S. poculata*!

In the original description and diagnosis, *S. brevidens* was related to *S. poculata* but distinguished from it primarily on the calyx shape which in *S. poculata* was stated to be clearly bilabiate whereas in *S. brevidens* it was clearly truncate. The calyx character of *S. poculata* was assumed from the original description and the drawing of the calyx. Examination of the actual specimen, however, showed very clearly that the calyx was clearly truncate and that the illustration was very misleading.

As Fig. 1 shows, *S. poculata* is quite widely distributed in Iraqi Kurdistan, Turkish Kurdistan and Armenia. Although not yet collected in Iran, it is improbable that it is not there.

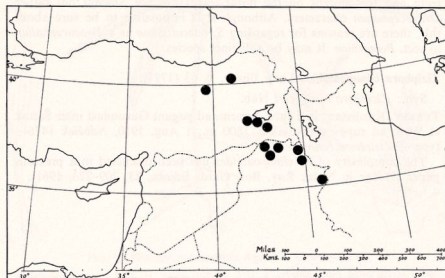


FIG. 1. The distribution of *Salvia poculata* Náb.

***Stachys glechomifolia* Náb.**

TURKEY. Prov. Hakâri: mons Choarra-Sia prope pagum Hašitha dit. Ğulamerik, in fissuris rupium calcar. c. 1500 m., 16 June 1910, *Nábělek* 1551—type of *Stachys glechomifolia*!

IRAQ. Distr. Mosul, road between Durband and Haji Omran, Erbil Liwa, stream sides of limestone and rocky soil, 7 June 1960, *Z. Chalabi* 3429.

***Stachys graveolens* Náb.**

IRAQ. Ad pagum Mar Jakub supra pagum Simel ad sept ab oppido Mosul, in fissuris rupium calc. c. 900 m., 27 June 1910, *Nábělek* 1507!; distr. Mosul: Dohuk gorge, Mosul Liwa, grassy ledges on cliffs with *Plumbago europaea*, suffruticose at base, 23 July 1961, *A. & S. Agnew* 730.

TURKEY. Ad urbem S'ert (Siirt), in rupibus calc. in fauce fluv. Bochtan, c. 800 m., 12 July 1910, *Nábělek* 1581; ad pagum Chauduk inter Hassan Kef et S'ert, in fissuris calc. c. 500 m., 12 July 1910, *Nábělek* 1580.

This and the previous species are certainly closely related but, on the material at present available, appear to be distinct. As far as I can trace, the two recent collections of them from Iraq are the first since *Nábělek's* time.

***Stachys odoratissima* Náb.**

TURKEY. Kurdistan: distr. Hakâri, Ğelo Dar (Cilo Dağ) dit. Ğulamerik, in fissuris rupium graniticarum montis Sapa Dûrik ad tentoria aestiva Djezra, c. 3300 m., 3 Sept. 1910, *Nábělek* 1564, non vidi.

The Bratislava Museum was unfortunately unable to trace this specimen in their collections. However, from the original description, the calyx drawing and the photograph, I doubt if it is a *Stachys*. It was collected in the non-flowering state and the only floral feature to go on was the calyx. The bilabiate nature of the calyx, the long mucros on the calyx teeth and the mucros on the floral leaves are not *Stachys* but rather *Dracocephalum* characters. Although it is impossible to be sure about this, there are reasons for regarding *S. odoratissima* as a *Dracocephalum* in sect. *Peregrinae*. It may be a distinct species.

***Ziziphora clinopodioides* Lam. Illustr. 1, 63 (1791).**

Syn.: *Ziziphora ronningeri* Náb.

TURKEY. Kurdistan: in Tauro Armeno ad pagum Gurundašt inter Šattak et Wan, ad rupes schistosas c. 1800 m., 1 Aug. 1910, *Nábělek* 1476—type of *Ziziphora ronningeri*!

The complexity of *Z. clinopodioides* has been discussed in a previous paper (Hedge in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb., 23, 209–223, 1961).