

MATERIALS FOR A FLORA OF TURKEY: XI
A NEW SPECIES OF SAPONARIA

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Saponaria pinetorum Hedge, species nova. Affinis *S. suffruticosae* Náb. cui habitu perenni et petalis non coronatis congruit sed calycibus minoribus obovatis, petalis minoribus linearibus, capsulis ovoideis facile distinguenda.

Perennis, suffruticosa. *Radix* lignosa, apice caulibus pluribus ascendentibus ad 15 cm longis. *Caules* floriferi et steriles similes; ad basim glabri superne pilis longis capitatis glandulosis dense praediti, internodiis mediis c. 18 mm longis. *Folia basalia* et folia caulina inferiora sessilia; lamina elliptica, ad 2 x 1 cm, margine integra, apice acuta, glabra. *Folia superiora* minora, pilis glandulis longis numerosis praedita in folia floralia sensim transeuntia. *Inflorescentia* multiflora, laxa. *Bractee* parvae, lineares, glanduloso-pubescenti. *Pedicelli* 1-2 mm longi, erecti. *Calyx* 5-6 mm longus, obscure multinervius, obovatus, ad basim angustatus, pilis longis glandulosis dense munitus, dentibus 1.5-2 mm anguste triangularibus. *Petala* c. 7 mm, linearia, apice rotundata vel truncata, non coronata; lamina in unguem sensim attenuata. *Filamenta* c. 6 mm, vix exserta. *Ovarium* c. 8- ovulatum, obovoideum, stylis duobus longis divergentibus; carpophorus c. 1 mm. *Capsula* ovoidea polysperma, carpophoro brevi suffulta, calycem nonnihil superans. *Semina* tuberculata.

TURKEY: Prov. Muğla, d. Kemer, Teke Da. near Ovacik in *Pinetum brutiae*, 1200 m: 12 vii 1949, Davis 15343! (holo. E); 10 vii 1949, Davis 15217!

The combination of the perennial habit, small obovate calyx and non-coronate petals is diagnostic for the new species. It is related to *S. suffruticosa* Náb. but clearly differs in the larger calyces and petals, calyx shape and the ovoid capsule. *S. suffruticosa* Náb. (Publ. Fac. Sc. Univ. Masaryk 35: 41, 1923) was described from Choarra-Sia, d. Berwari in N Iraq, and a new subsection *Suffruticosae* Náb. of sect. *Silenoides* (Boiss.) Simmler was created to accommodate it. Only known from the original gathering, *S. suffruticosa* is the only species to which *S. pinetorum* can be considered related. The other *Saponaria* species known from Anatolia are so different that it would be quite misleading to imply a relationship by citing the many differences between them and *S. pinetorum*.

S. pinetorum is somewhat anomalous in the genus on account of the calyx shape which in most *Saponaria* species is clearly oblong-cylindrical. In the new species, the calyx is obovate and narrowed at the base; in addition, the calyx teeth are relatively much longer than is usual in the genus. In this respect there is a similarity to the otherwise unrelated dwarf *E. Anatolian* annual, *S. picta* Boiss. which has a campanulate calyx and teeth $\frac{1}{3}$ the calyx length.

More adequate material of both the Iraqi *S. suffruticosa* and the Lycian *S. pinetorum* would enable their taxonomic affinities to be more fully investigated. In the meantime, they must be regarded as two distinct species much more closely related to each other than to any other known *Saponaria*.