

A NEW TURKISH LILY

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Lilium ciliatum P. H. Davis, sp. nov. (Sect. *Martagon* (Reichenb.) Wilson, Subsect. *Sparsifoliae* Manden. in Trud. Tbiliss. Bot. Inst. 8: 178, 1941). Affinis *L. pontico* C. Koch sed ab ea et aliis affinibus Anatoliae et Caesariae foliis subtus glabris margine longe ciliatis, tepalis apice barbatis facile distinguenda.

Bulbus 5–10 cm latus, squamis numerosis anguste oblongo-lanceolatis subaequalibus laxis albidis. *Caulis* robustus, stricte erectus, 60–135 (–210) cm altus, glaber, inferne 8–13 mm latus, infra terram interdum radicans. *Folia* lanceolata vel lineari-lanceolata, dense et spiraliter disposita, mediana 70–180 mm × 13–21 mm utrinque glabra, nervis primariis 7–15 subtus paulo prominentibus, margine laminae pilis flexuosis 1–2 mm longis (demum deciduis) longe ciliata, axillis ± barbatis. *Inflorescentia* 2–10 (–15)-flora, racemosa vel interdum subumbellata et pauciflora. *Pedicelli* recurvo-patentes, 3–12 cm longi, bracteis (foliis similes) aequantes vel eis ad duplo longiores, in fructu curvato-erecti. *Flores* nutantes, in alabastro superne villosi, per anthesin ambitu depresso globosi, ut in *L. pyrenaico* Gouan graveolentes. *Tepala* 42–55 mm longa, 8–12 mm lata, lamina anguste oblonga vel anguste oblongo-elliptica, apice breviter cucullata obtusa vel rotundata, inferne in unguem anguste oblongum lamina triplo brevioris sensim attenuata, tepala exteriora interioribus interdum paulo angustiora, omnia in duabus partibus anterioribus spiraliter revoluta demum "tubum" virescentem vel basi purpurascentem fere occultantia, eburnea vel crenea vel pallide sulphurea, intus ad $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ supra basin atropurpurea, superne (sed haud ad apicem) subtiliter atropurpureo-maculata vel breviter lineata, extra ad apicem papillosa et breviter albo-villosa; sulci nectariferi 6–7 mm longi. *Filamenta* libera, viridia, glabra, exserta, 20–28 mm longa; antherae 6–8·2 mm longae, fulvescentes vel atropurpureae, polline aurantiaco. *Ovarium* subcylindricum, 7–15 mm longum, sulcatum, glabrum. *Stylus* crassus, cylindrico-clavatus, viridis, 15–20 mm longus, basi 0·8–1·2 mm latus, apice 2·5–4 (–5) mm latus, strictus vel curvatus. *Capsula* late obovato-oblonga, 30–34 mm longa (stipite incluso), 15–18 mm lata, basi in stipitem 2–4 mm longum abrupte angustata, apice depressa. *Floret Jun.–Jul.*

NE TURKEY. A7 Giresun: 23 miles N of Şebinkarahisar, on road to Giresun, 1500 m, N side of pass at upper limit of wooded zone, 18 vi 1962, *Apold, Cox & Hutchison*, 50, 50A, 50B (E); below Tamdere, 1600 m, in *Fagus* scrub, 2 viii 1952, *Davis, Dodds & Çetik*, D. 20621 (K, in fruit); 64 km from Şebinkarahisar to Giresun, 1800 m, grassy meadows in hazel scrub, 25 vi 1960, *Stainton & Henderson* 5844 (E). Trabzon: Zigana pass, E Yayla, 1520 m, clearing in spruce forest, 22 viii 1962, *Furse* 4115 (K); Zigana pass, 1520 m, humus and rocks, at edge of beech and fir forest, 5 vii 1960, *Furse & Synge* 905 (K); Zigana pass, above Hamsiköy, 1670 m, in acid soil and coarse rock among rank herbage by torrent side, very wet, 12 vii 1934, *Balls* 1661 (K). A8 Trabzon: N side of pass from Bayburt to Rize, 2130 m, rich humus-and-stones open slope, thickly covered with *Veratrum*, *Geranium*, *Anemone*,

etc., 4 vii 1960, *Furse & Synge* 831 (K); 45 miles S of Of on road to Bayburt, 2040 m, N side of pass, *Apold, Cox & Hutchison* 189A (holo—E), 189B (E); Bayburt to Of, 3 km N of pass, 2400 m, species-rich alpine pastures, *Stainton & Henderson* 6190 (E); Soğanlı pass, 2130–2290 m, hay yaylas, *Furse* 3979 (K, in fruit).

A description of the new species was originally prepared by Dr. W. B. Turrill, based on a cultivated plant introduced by E. K. Balls, but has remained unpublished in the Kew Herbarium. Since then, more material has been collected, and I am in no doubt about the plant's specific distinctness. *Lilium ciliatum* is now known from the vicinity of three passes in NE Anatolia. It is readily distinguished from all the Anatolian and Caucasian lilies in this subsection by its leaves being glabrous on both sides (even on the nerves below) but with long-ciliate margins, and in the outside of the perianth segments bearing a patch of woolly hairs towards the tip. From its closest ally *L. ponticum* (incl. *L. artvinense* Mischenko), which it resembles in floral morphology, it differs further in its larger bulb, taller stem, longer leaves, and paler flowers which are less variable in colouring and markings. On the Bayburt—Of pass the two species grow together, but no obvious signs of hybridisation could be observed. The description is based on herbarium and cultivated material, extensive field notes, and colour transparencies. Floral measurements are taken from dried material. In some cultivated specimens (*Apold, Cox & Hutchison* 50, at Edinburgh) the perianth is slightly larger: tepals 55–62 mm long, 14–17 mm broad. An illustration will be found in Woodcock & Stearn's *Lilies of the World*, fig. 94 (1950), under the name of *L. ponticum*. A more extensive, revisional account of the Turkish lilies will be published by the author and D. M. Henderson in *The Lily Year Book* for 1968.

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