

A NEW RECORD FOR TURKEY: VIBURNUM TINUS L.

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Although the flora of Turkey has certainly been better explored since the Second World War, special attention having been paid to the vascular plants in the production of P. H. Davis's monumental *Flora of Turkey*, the following example shows that new records of woody taxa can still be discovered even in well known areas of the country.

Previously *Viburnum tinus* L. was unknown as a native species in Turkey and was not mentioned by D. F. Chamberlain in his revision of *Viburnum* in vol. 4 of the *Flora of Turkey*. However, this handsome evergreen shrub, which occurs in the Mediterranean region of Europe, Lebanon, Palestine and N Africa, was recently collected from several different places in W and NW Anatolia.

The first gathering was from the province of Balıkesir: A1(A) Balıkesir: between Gönen and Biga, near Dikyoğ De., vii 1976, Y. Dönmez (ISTO 20611); it has also been collected in the same province from Kapıdağ peninsula: Erdek, E of Kale Tepe, 300-400 m, N. Razgıratlı (ISTO 20610).

The second recorded area was in Çanakkale province: A1(A) Çanakkale: Karabiga, S of Aksaz, 14 iv 1977, M. Aydın (ISTO 19200). According to Aydın's field observations it reaches a height of 2-2.5 m and often occurs with macchie elements such as *Arbutus unedo*, *Erica arborea*, *E. verticillata*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, and *Cistus creticus*.

The third group of records came from Aydın province: C1 Aydın: Söke, Güzelçamlı, near Kurudere, 60 m, 7 iv 1977, T. Uslu 5560; *ibid.*, 14 iv 1977, T. Uslu 5557; between Çamlık and Ortaklar, 13 xi 1977, K. Browicz & J. Zieliński. The last collection was found in association with the following trees and shrubs: *Laurus nobilis*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Quercus infectoria*, *Spartium junceum*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Syrax officinalis*, *Myrtus communis*, *Crataegus monogyna* and *Arbutus unedo*. It occurred in a community of similar floristic composition in the Kapıdağ peninsula.

The dichotomous key for the species of *Viburnum* in *Flora of Turkey* vol. 4 relies on flower and bud characters and therefore can only be used with specimens in flower. The most characteristic feature of *Viburnum opulus*, the disc-like glands on the petiole near the leaf blade, is omitted in the diagnosis. The following key is presented to allow identification of the four Turkish species purely on vegetative characters.

1. Leaves not lobed
 2. Buds naked; leaves serrulate, densely stellate-tomentose beneath *lantana*
 2. Buds scaly; leaves entire and usually revolute at margins, pubescent only on the veins beneath *tinus*
1. Leaves lobed
 3. Buds scaly; petiole having a few disc-like glands near leaf-blade *opulus*
 3. Buds naked; petiole lacking glands *orientale*

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