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TWO NEW ANATOLIAN SPECIES OF CONSOLIDA

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ABSTRACT. Two new Anatolian species of *Consolida* (Ranunculaceae) are described and illustrated: *Consolida staminosa* P. H. Davis & F. Sorger, and *C. stapfiana* P. H. Davis & F. Sorger.

In *Flora of Turkey* vol. 1 (1965), 24 species of *Consolida* were accepted (including *C. persica* (Boiss.) Grossh. cited in a footnote on p. 132). To these must now be added *C. lineolata* Huber-Morath (in *Bauhinia* 6:285, 1978) and the two new species described below. This brings the present total to 27 *Consolida* species from the *Flora of Turkey* area, of which 13 appear to be endemic.

Consolida staminosa P. H. Davis & F. Sorger, **sp. nov.** Fig. 1, A–I.

A *C. hellespontica* (Boiss.) Chater pedicellis in fructu longioribus apice haud deflexis, staminibus et stylo manifeste exsertis, forma folliculi in parte basali glabra differt.

Planta annua, 17–30 cm alta; caules simplices vel superne ramosi, pilis brevibus recurvis eglandulosis crispatis et pilis strictis patentibus pubescentibus provisi. Folia caulina ambitu obovata, lamina 10–15 mm longa, inferiora brevipetiolata in statu florenti submarcescentia, superiora sessilia in lacinias lineares 2–3(–4) dissecta. Racemis laxi, 5–15 mm longi. Pedicelli 1.5–3 mm, pubescentes, ascendentes vel divaricati. Bracteolae 2–5 mm longae supra basin corollae paulo excedentes, subpersistentes. Flores caeruleo-violacei, 20–25 mm longi. Sepala ovato-elliptica, extus in partibus diversis adpresso-pubescentia, 11–12 × 5–6 mm, calcare sepali postici 12–15 mm longo distincte sursum curvato contorta apice sensim angustato. Corolla 10–12 mm, subtriloba, glabra, lobo mediano sensim angustato apice obtuse-truncato eroso, lobis lateralibus semicircularibus, omnibus subaequilongis. Stamina c. 13, exserta, declinata, filamentis ad 12 mm longis distincte complanatis minute puberulis versus basin dilatatis; antherae late oblongae, c. 1 mm, virescenti-lutescentes. Ovarium c. 3 × 1.5 mm, dense adpresso-strigulosum, stylo c. 5 mm. Folliculi immaturi oblongo-obovati, 7 × 3.5 mm, versus apicem et in sutura dorsali adpresse pilosi, ceterum glabri. Stylus 7–8 mm, breviter strigilosus. Fl. Jul.

Type. Turkey C5 Niğde: Çaykavak pass, thorn-cushion and rocky steppe on gravelly eroded basalt, 19 vii 1978, *Hübl, Meusel & Valant* 7-19-13 (holo. E; iso. Hb. F. Sorger, Hb. Meusel, WU).

A very well distinguished species, apparently nearest to *C. hellespontica* (Boiss.) Chater from Inner Anatolia, NE Greece and NW Syrian Desert. *C. staminosa* is readily distinguished from the latter by its longer fruiting pedicels which are not deflexed near the top, conspicuously exserted stamens and style, and the shape of its partly glabrous follicles.

Consolida stapfiana P. H. Davis & F. Sorger, **sp. nov.** Fig. 1, J–T.

Syn.: *Delphinium glandulosum* Boiss. & Huet var. *leiostemon* Boiss., Fl. Or. 1:80 (1867).

A *C. glandulosa* (Boiss. & Huet) Bornm. racemis densioribus, floribus

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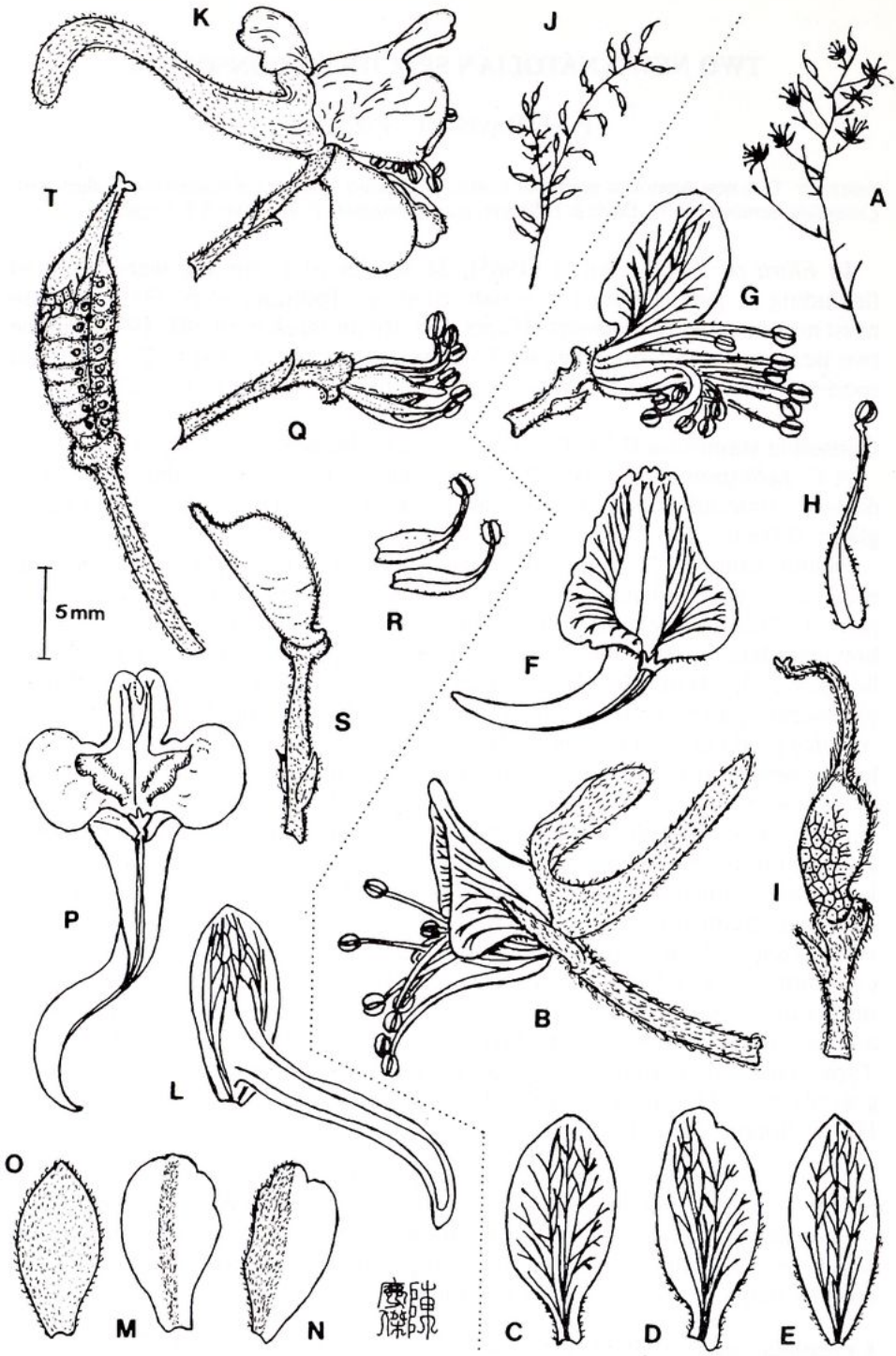

FIG. 1. A–I, *Consolida staminosa*: A, inflorescence; B, flower; C, posterio-lateral sepal; D, anterio-lateral sepal; E, anterior sepal; F, corolla; G, androecium; H, stamen; I, immature fruit. J–T, *C. stapfiana*: J, inflorescence; K, flower; L, posterior sepal; M, posterio-lateral sepal; N, anterio-lateral sepal; O, anterior sepal; P, corolla; Q, androecium; R, stamens; S, immature fruit; T, fruit. C–E in adaxial and M–O in abaxial view. All drawn to scale shown except A & J which are × ⅕.

atrocoloratis, corolla sinu inter lobo mediano et lobis lateralibus profundo, folliculis oblongis longioribus brevius pedicellatis recedit.

Planta annua, robusta, 25–50 cm alta, caules plerumque divaricato-ramosi, pilis brevibus recurvis eglandulosis crispati. Folia late ovata vel orbicularia, ad 3 cm longa, inferiora petiolata, in lacinias lineares 3-plo dissecta, ad anthesin saepe emarcida; folia superiora subsessilia, in lacinias lineares adpresse-pubescentes divisa. Inflorescentia laxe ramosa, racemis ± densis (5–)8–15-floris, in fructu 10–15 cm longis, pilis brevibus recurvis et pilis longioribus glandulosis munitis. Pedicelli in statu florenti 8–10 mm longi, in fructu 10–28 mm longi, divaricato-patentes et paralleli. Bracteae 2–3 mm, integrae; bracteolae medianae, subopppositae, 1.5–2 mm, ad basin corollae haud attingentes. Flores caeruleo-atroviolacei, 20–25 mm longi. Sepala elliptica vel obovata, extus in partibus diversis adpresso-pubescentia, 8–10 mm longa, posteriora calcare 15–20 mm longo subsigmoideo-flexuoso versus apicem recurvato. Corolla trilobata, c. 11 × 14 mm, lobis lateralibus sursum curvatis sinum 1.6 × 1.4 mm inter lobum medianum formantibus; lobus medianus c. 4–4.5 × 2 mm, ad ⅓–½ bifidus, infra sinubus barbatus. Stamina c. 20, inclusa, filamenta in dimidio inferiore complanata, dilatata, subglabra; antherae late oblongae, c. 0.7 mm, brunneo-lutescentes. Folliculi 8–13 × 3(–4) mm, oblongi, pilis brevibus sparse crispatis, sutura ventrali pilis patentibus glandulosis provisa. Stylus 3–4.5 mm, versus basin subglaber. Fl. Jun.–Jul.

Type. C3 Antalya: 20 km SW of Korkuteli, 1200 m, field margins, 12 vii 1968, *F. Sorger* 68-27-11 (holo. E, iso. Hb. F. Sorger).

SW ANATOLIA. C2 Burdur: 3 km W of Tefenni, field margins, 9 vii 1968, *F. Sorger* 68-22-8. C3 Antalya: 29 km SW of Korkuteli, towards Elmali, cornfields, 4 vii 1973, *F. Holtz* (00.513), *P. Hanel & T. Kesercioğlu* (as *C. glandulosa*); Lycia prope Elmali, *Bourgeau* (as *Delphinium glandulosum* var. *leiostemon*).

Related to *C. glandulosa* (Boiss. & Huet) Bornm. from Inner Anatolia, from which it differs in its denser racemes with darker flowers, corolla with a deep sinus between the middle and lateral lobes, and more shortly pedicellate, longer, oblong follicles. The species is here named in honour of Otto Stapf who was the first to suggest (in *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. Kl.* 51(2):358, 1885) that Bourgeau's Lycian plant (referred by *Boissier* (loc. cit.) to *Delphinium glandulosum* Boiss. & Huet var. *leiostemon* Boiss.) was probably specifically distinct from *C. glandulosa* — which indeed it is.

We are indebted to Dr Kit Tan for so elegantly illustrating the two new species described in this paper.