

NEW TAXA, COMBINATIONS & NOTES ON
TYPIFICATION & NOMENCLATURE IN SILENE SECT.
SIPHONOMORPHA & AURICULATAE

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ABSTRACT. Two new perennial species of *Silene* (Caryophyllaceae), *S. ispartensis* Ghazanfar (sect. *Siphonomorpha*) and *S. breviauriculata* Ghazanfar (sect. *Auriculatae*) are described from SW Turkey and N Afghanistan respectively. A new variety, *S. pamirensis* (H. Winkl.) Preobr. var. *glandulosa* Ghazanfar (sect. *Auriculatae*), is described from Afghanistan. *S. davisii* Chowdh. is reduced to a subspecies of *S. araratica* Schischk., *S. delectabilis* Turill to a variety of *S. meyeri* Fenzl, and *S. behboudiana* Rech. f. & Esf. to a subspecies of *S. goniocaula* Boiss. Most of Boissier's Iranian species of sect. *Auriculatae* are lectotypified and a new name, *S. gynodioica* Ghazanfar, is provided for *S. nodulosa* Boiss.

The following *novitates* arise from a study of the Asiatic material referable to *Silene* sections *Siphonomorpha* Oth and *Auriculatae* (Boiss.) Schischk. as part of my studies at the Botany School, University of Cambridge for the Ph.D degree. I am indebted to my supervisor, Dr S. M. Walters for his continual advice and help. I am grateful to the directors of many herbaria for the loan of specimens and allowing me to make visits and study their material, and to the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 for their scholarship which enabled me to pursue my research studies.

***Silene ispartensis* Ghazanfar, sp. nov.** (Sect. *Siphonomorpha*). Fig. 1.

Species habitu et foliorum forma (lineari-spatulata ad anguste oblanceolata) *S. phrygiae* Boiss. similis, sed calyce minore, limbo petali quadrifido, ungue petali ciliato differt.

Herba perennis, caudice parvo ligneo ramoso vel simplice. *Caules* 30-44cm alti, erecti, simplices, graciles, flavo-virentes, pilis brevibus densis retrorsis eglandulosis inferne vestiti, superne pilis sparsis glandulatis. *Folia basalia* rosulata, 21-30 × 1.5-2mm, linearia-spatulata usque anguste oblanceolata, apice acuto, basi attenuata sessili, 1-venia vel venatione obscura, margine hyalino ad basim, pilis brevibus eglandulosis in marginibus et superficiebus vestita. *Folia caulina* 15-20 × 1-1.5mm, linearia, paribus paucis distanter positae, apice aucto, fundo sessili et margine hyalino, pubescentia; superiora vero superficiebus glabris sed marginibus ciliatis. *Bractee* et *bracteolae* 3-8mm longae, lineares, pilis eglandulosis ubique vestitae. *Flores* hermaphroditi in panicula laxa, quorum 1-2 ramum lateralem unumquemque terminant. *Pedicellus* 3-4.5mm longus, pilis brevibus glandulosis munitus. *Calyx* 6-7mm longus obconicus, praeter marginem pilosam glaber; dentes 1-1.5mm longi, ovati, apice obtusi, pilis paucis eglandulosis; venae subvirides sine anastomosibus. Color *petalorum* ignotus; limbi 4-5mm longi in 4 lobos lineari-oblongos divisi; unguis 7-7.5mm longi, exauriculati, pilis brevissimis in marginibus inferioribus vestiti. *Squamae corollae* 2, 1mm longae, oblongae, apice denticulatae vel

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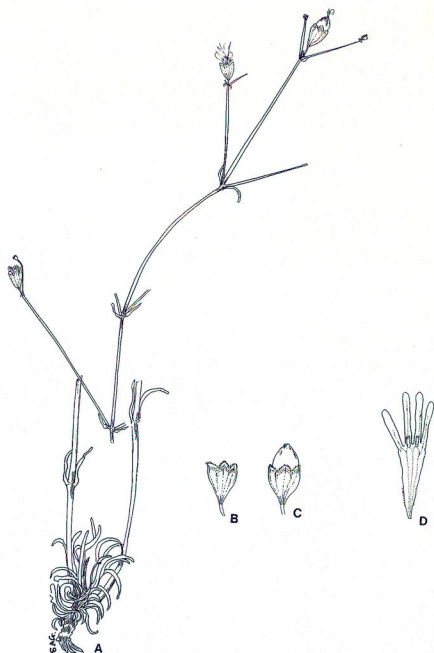


FIG. 1. *Silene ispartensis*: A, habit; B, calyx; C, capsule; D, petal, inner surface. A $\times 0.75$, B & C $\times 1.5$, D $\times 3$.

rotundatae, 2 lobis interioribus limborum oppositae. *Carpophorum* 1–1.5mm, glabrum. *Capsula* 8–9mm longa, ovoidea, calyce semiexserta. Type: Turkey: C3 Isparta, NW Kura Tepe (Anemas Dag), c. 1500m alt., 14 vi 1966, F. Sorger 66-44-125 (holo. CGE; iso. Herb. F. Sorger, E). Geographical distribution: SW Turkey (Isparta). Probably endemic; known only from the type gathering.

The new species is placed in section *Siphonomorpha* primarily on the basis of its inflorescence, which is a lax panicle, but it is not typical of *Siphonomorpha* because of its small flowers and the calyx which is glabrous apart from a pilose margin. In the section, it comes closest to *S. phrygia*, also an endemic from SW Turkey, which it resembles in habit and leaf characters, but is distinct in its smaller calyx, quadrifid petal-limb, and ciliate petal-claw.

S. ispartensis and *S. phrygia* are of doubtful affinities, and seem to occupy an intermediate position between section *Siphonomorpha* and section *Lasiostemones*.

***Silene brevauriculata* Ghazanfar, sp. nov. (Sect. *Auriculatae*). Fig. 2.**

Species habitu, 1–2 floribus, calycis longitudine et pubescentia *S. nurensis* Boiss. & Hausskn. similis, sed foliis linearibus ad lineari-lanceolatis, ungue petali longiore, pilis eglandulosus in partibus vegetativis plantae differt. Differunt hae duae species in ratione carpophori/capsulae. Facie similis *S. karaczukuri* B. Fedtsch. sed pilis eglandulosus, pedicello brevior, auriculo unguis petalorum minore, carpophoro pubescenti differt.

Herba caespitosa, dense pulvinata, perennis, caudice ramosissimo ligneo, veterum foliorum fragmentis oblecto. *Caules* 8–11cm alti, ascendentes vel decumbentes, graciles, simplices, pilis densis retrorsis albis eglandulosus et brevibus et longis vestiti. *Folia* 7–15 × 1–2mm, linearia usque linearialanceolata, apice acuta, 1-venia, basi sessili margine hyalino, pilis densis eglandulosus in superficiebus ambabus et marginibus vestita. *Flores* hermaphroditi, 1 (raro 2). *Bracteae* 6–8 × 2–2.5mm, ovato-lanceolatae, pilis eglandulosus, glandulatis aliquando pauce interspersis. *Pedicellus* 3–5mm, pilis densis glandulosus munitus. *Calyx* 16–18mm longus, cylindricus, ubi fructifer clavatus, pilis densis glandulosus; dentes 1.5mm longi, lanceolati, apice acuti, margine hyalino pilis eglandulosus vestita; venae rutilae, apice anastomosantes. *Petalum* album; limbus 4–5mm longus, ad dimidium divisus; unguis 13–14mm longus, partim exsertus, auriculis parvis apice obtusis. *Squamae coronae* 0.5–0.7mm longae, ovatae, superne rotundatae. *Carpophorum* 6–7mm longum, vel basi vel ubique pubescens. *Capsula* 10–11mm longa, carpophoro longior, inclusa.

Type: N Afghanistan: Prov. Parvan, Panjshir valley, W side of Anjuman Pass, crevices of limestone rocks, 3700m, 25 vii 1962, *Hedge & Wendelbo* W 5492 (holo. E, iso. BG).

Geographical distribution: N Afghanistan. Grows in crevices of rocks and on dry slopes of mountains from 3700–4100m.

AFGHANISTAN: Parvan: Panjshir valley, W side of Anjuman Pass, dry slopes, 4100m, 23 vii 1962, *Hedge & Wendelbo* W 5447 (E, BG); Panjshir valley, Darrah Rastagal, c.3840m, 17 vii 1962, *Hedge & Wendelbo* W 5202 (E, BG); slopes on S side of Salang ridge above tunnel, eve. flow., 17 vii



FIG. 2. *Silene breviauriculata*: A, habit; B, calyx; C, petal, inner surface; D, ovary with carpophore, other floral parts removed. A & B $\times$ approx. 0.75, C & D $\times$ approx. 1.5.

1971, R. B. & E. M. Gibbons 818 (E); Wakhan: Futur-Tal, 3800m, vii 1964, Roemer 72 (M); Takhar, Kosht-e-Fereng, 3700m, 17 vii 1962, D. Podlech 11852 (E); Minjan Pass, 13500ft, 27 vii 1937, W. Koelz 12753 (W); Minjan Pass, 13000ft, 27 vii 1937, W. Koelz 12728 (W).

This new species is placed in section *Auriculatae* on the basis of its solitary flowers, long calyx with glandular hairs, its pulvinate habit and auriculate petal-claw. In its relation to the other species in section *Auriculatae* it shows a great affinity to *S. nurensis*, though both species are isolated geographically; *S. breviauriculata* is found in N Afghanistan and *S. nurensis* in S Iran.

Silene pamirensis (H. Winkl.) Preobr. in Acta Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. URSS, ser. 1(11): 151 (1936). (Sect. *Auriculatae*).

Key to the varieties

1. Calyx 18–23mm, with dense short eglandular and few glandular hairs. var. **pamirensis**
- + Calyx 25–28mm, with dense long glandular hairs var. **glandulosa**

Var. **glandulosa** Ghazanfar, var. nov. Fig. 3.

Var. *glandulosa* var. *pamirensis* characteribus caulis et foliorum similis, sed differt calyce longiore pilis densis glandulosis munito.

Planta 7–25cm alta, stirpe lignea. *Caules* numerosi, frondosi, simplices vel ramosi, ascendentes et decumbentes, retrorsum pubescentes. *Folia* 10–30 × 1–3.5mm, lanceolata usque lineari-lanceolata, interdum anguste oblanceolata, ad basim angustam sessilem attenuata; apice acuto pilis densis brevibus eglandulosis et glandulosis munito. *Bracteae* 4–6mm longae, foliis caulinis similes, sessiles. *Flores* singuli vel 3 in dichasio. *Pedicellus* 10–20mm longus, pilis longis densis glandulosis. *Calyx* 25–28mm longus, cylindrico-clavatus, clavatus ubi fructificans, pilis densis glandulosis, dentibus c. 2mm longis pilis eglandulosis margine munitis. *Petalum* album vel rubellum, limbo 13–14mm longo diviso ad tertiam partem, ungue 11–12mm longo auriculis obtusis. *Squamae corollae* 0.7mm, rotundatae. *Carpophorum* 10–11mm, glabrum. *Capsula* 9–10mm, ovoidea, carpophoro aequilongo, inclusa, apice modo exserto.

Type: Afghanistan, Prov. Kabul, Sanglakht supra Jalrez, c. 2400m, 12 vii 1962, K. H. Rechinger 18028 (holo. W).

Geographical distribution: Afghanistan, Kabul Prov. Grows at an altitude of 1200–2800m.

AFGHANISTAN: Mayden, bei Qol-e-Mazer, 2500–2800m, 11 vi 1973, Ø. Anders 10250 (Herb. Univ. Kabul); Kabul, bei Kabul, 2500m, 2 vi 1950, A. Gilli 1291 (W); Takhar, Farkha, SW des Ortes, 1200–1500m, 26 v 1972, Ø. Anders 9207 (Herb. Univ. Kabul).

Silene meyeri Fenzl in Kotschy, Pl. Pers. Austr. ex Boiss. Fl. Or. 1:623 (1867).

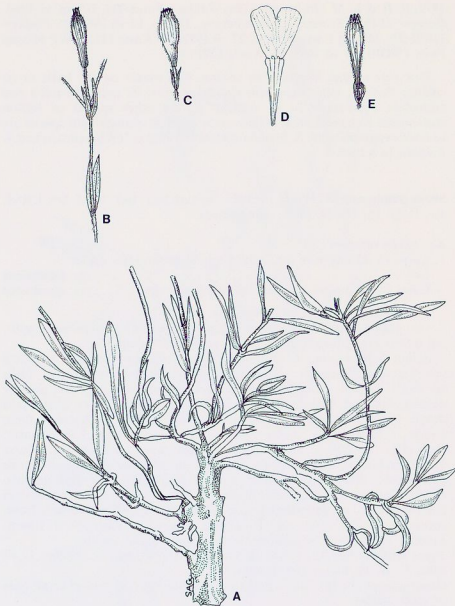


FIG. 3. A-C, *Silene pamirensis* var. *pamirensis*: A. & B, habit; C, calyx. D & E, var. *glandulosa*: D, petal, inner surface; E, calyx. A-C $\times 0.75$, D & E $\times 1.5$.

Key to the varieties

1. Plant 6-10cm, forming lax cushions. Leaves lanceolate-linear to oblanceolate, glabrous to pubescent. Calyx 25-27mm, pubescent with sparse glandular hairs. Carpophore 18-20mm, glabrous..... var. *meyeri*

- + Plant up to 6cm, forming dense cushions. Leaves linear to narrowly oblanceolate, pubescent. Calyx 27–30mm, with dense glandular hairs. Carpophore 24–25 mm, with short sparse eglandular hairs, or sometimes glabrous var. **delectabilis**

Var. **delectabilis** (Turrill) Ghazanfar, **comb. & stat. nov.**

Syn.: *S. delectabilis* Turrill in Kew Bull. 225 (1929). Type: Persia (Iran) near the top of Mishou dağ, cracks in the rocks, 19 vi 1928, *Gilliat-Smith* 2359 (holo. K).

S. argaea Fisch. & Mey. subsp. *delectabilis* (Turrill) Chowdhuri in Notes RBG Edinb. 22:271 (1957).

IRAN: Azerbaijan, Yam, Mishodagh, 28 vii 1971, *Terme* 14457-E (IRAN).

Silene araratica Schischk. in Izv. tomsk. otd. russ. bot. obshch. B. 77(3):292 (1927).

Key to the subspecies

1. Stems and leaves with short $\pm$ glandular hairs. Calyx 22–25mm, always with glandular hairs. Carpophore 16–19mm subsp. **araratica**
- + Stems and leaves with retrorse eglandular hairs. Calyx 26–30mm, with sparse, always glandular hairs. Carpophore 18–24mm. subsp. **davisii**

Subsp. **davisii** (Chowdh.) Ghazanfar, **comb. & stat. nov.**

Syn.: *S. davisii* Chowdhuri in Notes RBG Edinb. 22:272 (1957). Type: Turkey; Prov. Hakkâri, Cilo Dağ, between Diz deresi & Cilo yaylâ, 2400m, limestone cliff of gorge, 10 viii 1954, *Davis & O. Polunin* D. 24245 (holo. K, iso. E).

TURKEY: Prov. Hakkâri, Cilo Dağ, 1620m, crevices of conglomerate rocks, 6 viii 1954, *Davis & O. Polunin* D. 23918 (E, K); Prov. Van, distr. Başkale, Ispiriz dağ, 2700m, crevices of serpentine rocks, 31 vii 1954, *Davis & O. Polunin* D. 23720 (E).

Coode & Cullen (*Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*, vol. 2, 1967) have placed subsp. *davisii* as a synonym of subsp. *araratica*. I have considered them as distinct subspecies.

Silene goniocaula Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1): 31 (1843).

Key to the subspecies

1. Calyx with dense glandular hairs. Leaves arcuate, basal leaves usually glabrous on surfaces, pilose-setose on margins. Petal-limb divided for one-third of its length. Carpophore puberulent subsp. **goniocaula**
- + Calyx with dense (long and short, sometimes branched) eglandular hairs. Leaves straight and arcuate, with dense eglandular and few glandular hairs on surfaces and margins. Petal-limb divided for one-half or more of its length. Carpophore glabrous or sometimes puberulous. subsp. **behboudiana**

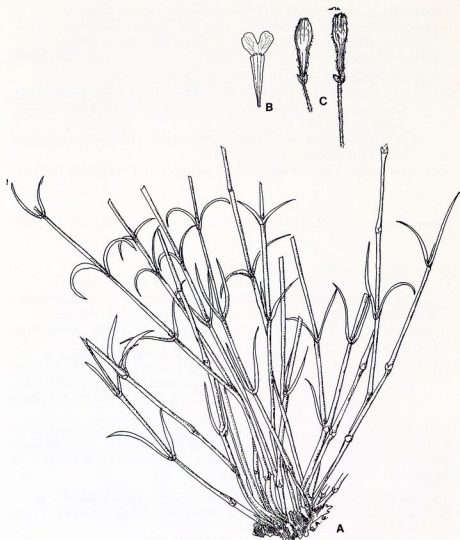


FIG. 4. *Silene goniocaula* subsp. *behboudiana*: A, habit; B, petal, inner surface; C, calyxes. A & B $\times$ approx. 0.75, C $\times$ approx. 1.5.

Subsp. *behboudiana* (Rech. f. & Esf.) Ghazanfar, **comb. & stat. nov.** Fig. 4.

Syn.: *S. behboudiana* Rech. f. & Esf. in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 75:351 (1951).

Type: Persia (Iran), Prov. Fars, inter Shiraz et Tal-e-Khosrow, Kakan, 23 vii 1949, *Behboudi* No. 1016E (holo. W).

Both subspecies are gynodioecious. Female flowers are smaller in size.

IRAN: Azerbaijan: **hermaphrodite**: Khamseh, c. 50km from Zanjan, on road to Bijar, 1700m, 30 vi 1971, *J. Lamond* 4284 (E); Asadabad, road off Zanjan, 1950m, 11 vii 1972, *F. Hariri* 2010 (Res. Inst. For. & Rangeland, Iran); Khamseh, 32km SW of Zanjan, versus Bijar, 1700m, 30 vi 1971, *K. H. Reehinger* 42382 (W); c. 13km below Mianeh, on road to Zanjan, c. 1050m, 22 vi 1971, *J. Lamond* 4848 (E); Zanjan-Hamadan road, rocky

hillside between the villages of Arghin & Dashbi, at the foot of Qeydar mount., c. 35km from Sultanieh, 1980–2200m, 2 vii 1974, *R. Alava* 14275 (TUR). **Female:** 12km from Zanjan on the road to Bijar, 1890m, 16 vii 1974, *M. Assadi & Amini* 13542 (TARI, E); Zanjan to K. Gheyder, 35km from Sultanieh, 2200–2650m, 3 vii 1974, *Terme & Moussari* 16383 (EVIN); Mianeh, Ghaflankuh–Zanjan road, 1150m, 21 vi 1974, *Foroughi & Assadi* 13712 (TARI); Zanjan–Bijar 70km from Zanjan, 30 vi 1971, *Terme* 14456 (E); Kachan: Ghamssar, 16 viii 1960, *Manuchri* 5216 (EVIN, E); in saxosis faucium fluvii Quzel Owzam (Kizil Uzum), 13–19km SE Mianeh, 1200m, 22 vi 1971, *K. H. Rechinger* 42278 (W).

Subsp. *behboudiana* has been placed in sect. *Lasiostemones* (Boiss.) Schischkin by Rechinger, but the holotype does not have the glabrous calyx nor hairy filaments characteristic of that section. It might be included in section *Spergulfoliae* (Boiss.) Chowdh. which contains many gynodioecious species, but the inflorescence in subsp. *behboudiana* consists of only 1–2 flowers and is not a raceme or a congested panicle as characteristic of that section. It is, therefore, best placed in sect. *Auriculatae* because of its 1–2 large flowers, pubescent calyx, and auriculate petal-claw. I have reduced it to a subspecific rank because of its marked similarity in habit and vegetative characters to *S. goniocaula*, differing mainly in its indumentum. Subsp. *behboudiana* appears to lie between *S. gynodioica* and *S. goniocaula* subsp. *goniocaula* in some of its characters, e.g. the presence of recurved and straight leaves, the presence of glabrous and puberulous carpophores, and an intermediate calyx size.

Subsp. *behboudiana* is quite variable in its pubescence, which ranges from having eglandular hairs throughout the plant to having a sparse indumentum of glandular hairs. The plant is grey-green, frequently with purplish stems and distinct red calyx nerves.

Lectotypification and nomenclature of some Boissier species

Boissier described many of the species of *Silene* belonging to the section *Auriculatae* in his *Diagnosis Plantarum Orientalium Novarum* ser. 1 (1843) and *Flora Orientalis* Vol. 1 (1867). Most of these species were collected by Aucher-Eloy in Iran. The isotypes on which Boissier's descriptions are based were distributed to some larger herbaria, and are, for example, present in Geneva (G), Vienna (W), Kew (K) and British Museum, National History (BM). A complete set of Boissier's species are present at the Jardin et Conservatoire at Geneva (G- Boiss.). During the present study I have chosen lectotypes for most of Boissier's Iranian species and these together with some nomenclatural and other notes are given below.

Section ***Auriculatae*** (Boiss.) Schischk. in Kom., Fl. URSS 6:656 (1936).

Syn.: Series B *Auriculatae* Boiss., Fl. Or. 1:572 (1867).

Section *Dichasio-silene* series *Auriculatae* Rohrb., Monogr. der Gatt. *Silene* 69 (1868).

Lectotype: *Silene brevicaulis*

Silene microphylla Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):33 (1843).

Lectotype: In monte Persiae Dalmkou, *Aucher* 4213 (G-Boiss., isolecto. BM, G, K).

S. palinotricha Fenzl & Boiss., Fl. Or. 1:621 (1867).

Lectotype: In regione alpina Persiae borealis, mons Demavend in jugo Nasseron, 21 vi 1843, *Kotschy* 344 (BM, isolecto. G).

I chose the specimen at BM as the lectotype as it is better preserved than the one at G. The species is known only from the lectotype and isolectotype.

S. gynodioica Ghazanfar, **nom. nov.**

Lectotype: Persia, hab. in rupestribus aridis montis Elamont, *Aucher* 4217 (G-Boiss., isolecto. G, K, W).

Syn.: *S. nodulosa* Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):31 (1843). (Type: *Aucher* 4217) nom. illegit.—non Viv., Fl. Cors. 616 (1824).

S. peduncularis Fenzl in Kotschy, Pl. Pers. (1843)—non Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):30 (1843). Syntypes: Persia, hab. in rupestribus alpinis montis Kuh-Daena, Persiae Australis, *Kotschy* 653; in apricis prope Schiraz, *Kotschy* 303 (G, K).

S. nodulosa var. *peduncularis* (Fenzl) Boiss., Fl. Or. 1:616 (1867).

The species is gynodioecious; the functionally female flowers having a smaller calyx and a shorter carpophore. The stamens of these flowers are usually five in number, short and never exerted. The anthers are pale yellow and translucent, producing only inviable pollen grains. *Kotschy* 653, described as var. *peduncularis* (Fenzl.) Boiss. and distinguished by a shorter calyx and carpophore, is actually the female plant of *S. gynodioica*.

The lectotype is the type of Boissier's *S. nodulosa* and is hermaphrodite.

S. goniocaula Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):31 (1843).

Lectotype: Persia, hab. in monte Elvend, Persia occid., *Aucher* 438 (G-Boiss., isolecto. K, W, WU).

The species is gynodioecious. The lectotype and isolectotypes have only hermaphrodite flowers, but *Pichler* s.n. (Persia, in monte Elvend (Media), 1882), a collection of two plants, is represented by a female plant at WU and a hermaphrodite at G.

S. pungens Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):32 (1843).

Lectotype: Hab. in monte Olympe Armeniae, *Aucher* 450 (G-Boiss., isolecto. G, K).

The species is gynodioecious. The lectotype chosen is hermaphrodite.

S. brevicaulis Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):34 (1843).

Lectotype: Hab. in monte Akdagh, *Aucher* 440 (G-Boiss., isolecto. K).

Syn.: *S. brevicaulis* var. *latifolia* Boiss., Fl. Or. 1:621 (1867). Type: Turkey, in fissuris rupium verticalium montis Bey Dagh, Cataoniae, *Hausknecht* (K, G, W).

S. antitaurica Chowdh. in Notes RBG Edinb. 22:273 (1957). Type: Turkey, Prov. Maraş, Goksun, Hobek Dağ, 1800–2000m, 21 vii 1954, *Davis, Dodds & Çetik* D. 20179 (holo. K, iso. E).

S. brevicaulis is variable in leaf size and shape and the density of glandular and eglandular hairs on the stem and leaves. The specimen collected from Turkey by *Davis, Dodds & Çetik* D. 20179 (holotype of *S. antitaurica*) has a longer puberulent carpophore which differentiates it from typical *S. brevicaulis*, but it is similar in the size and shape of leaves, in its calyx shape and in its inflorescence. I have treated it as a synonym of *S. brevicaulis* Boiss.; since it is known only from the type gathering, more material is required before its specific rank can be confirmed.

S. nurensis Boiss. & Hausskn. in Boiss., Fl. Or. Suppl. 99 (1888).

Lectotype: Persia, austro-occidentalis, Kuh Nur*, 1868, *Haussknecht* (G, isolecto. JE).

Syn.: [*S. hasarensis* Bornm. nom. nud. (in sched.). Type: Persiae austr. inter prov. Kerman, in Monte Kuh-i-Hasar (inter Kerman et Bandar Abbas), 4400m, 11 viii 1892, *J. Bornmüller* 2278 (W, WU).]

S. nurensis var. *hasarensis* Bornm., Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 28(2): 143 (1911).

S. nurensis var. *lalesarensis* Bornm., loc. cit. Holotype: Südöstl. Persien, Prov. Kerman, in glareosis ad nives in excelsis montis Lalesar, 4400m, 11 viii 1892, *J. Bornmüller* 2279 (W).

S. persica Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):27 (1843).

Lectotype: Hab. in montibus Persiae prope Isfahan, *Aucher* 431 (G-Boiss.).

Syn.: *S. persica* var. *angiotoma* (Fenzl) Boiss., Fl. Or. 1:622 (1867).

S. angiotoma Fenzl in Kotschy, Pl. Pers. austr. 1845. Type: Hab. in monte Kuhdaena, Pers. australis, *Kotschy* 732 (G-Boiss., BM).

S. caryophylloides (Poiret) Otth subsp. *subulata* (Boiss.) Coode & Cullen in Notes RBG Edinb. 28:6 (1967).

Lectotype: Turkey in montibus ad Euphratem, *Aucher* 453 (K).

Syn.: *S. subulata* Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. ser. 1(1):33 (1843).

S. nardifolia Boiss. & Huet., nom. nud. (in sched.). Type: Armenia, Baibout ad rupis Castelli, v 1853, *Huet* (K).

S. caryophylloides var. *nardifolia* [Boiss. ex] Rohrb., Monogr. der Gatt. Silene 127 (1868).

* According to the US Board on Geographical names Gazetteer No. 19, Iran, Kuh-e-Nur is the same as Kuh-e-Nil, a mountain at 30°52' N, 50°49' E, c. 200km NW of Shiraz in SW Iran.