

A NEW RECORD FOR THE FLORA OF TURKEY

Within a few months of the appearance of Vol. 7 of the *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* Professor A. Baytop of the İstanbul Üniversitesi Eczacılık Fakültesi Herbaryumu communicated a spurge specimen to me from the vicinity of Diyarbakir which she had collected in June 1971, and which keyed out to *Euphorbia fistulosa* M. S. Khan on account of the swollen stems, but which had rugose as opposed to smooth seeds such as are characteristic of *E. fistulosa*. She suggested that from Mouterde's *Nouvelle Flore du Liban et de la Syrie* it seemed to be *E. physocaulos* Mouterde, a species hitherto thought to be endemic to Syria, and such in fact it proves to be. Other ways in which the two species differ are to be found in the nature of the thickening of the stem, which in *E. fistulosa* gradually increases upwards, whereas in *E. physocaulos* there is a sudden marked thickening just below the pseudopleiochasium, or 'pseudoumbel' as it was formerly (and erroneously) called, and also in the size of the whorl of leaves which subtend the rays of the pseudopleiochasium: those of *E. physocaulos* are perceptibly smaller on average than those of *E. fistulosa*. Thus *E. physocaulos* becomes a new addition to the flora of Turkey, and the details of the collection are subjoined hereunder:—

Euphorbia physocaulos Mouterde, *La Flore du Djebel Druze* 146 (1953), & in *Nouvelle Flore du Liban et de la Syrie* 2:487 & *Atlas Pl.* 206, f. 4 (1970).

Types: Syria, Mourdouk, 13 v 1942; Ezraa, 3 & 10 v 1942, *Mouterde* ss. nn. (BEI, syntypes). TURKEY. C8 Diyarbakir: 16km from Diyarbakir to Siverek, in fallow fields, 7 vi 1971, A. Baytop ISTE 20088.

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