معرفی یک گونه جدید، Silene ghahremaninejadii (نیه تیره میخکیان)، از ایران

اشناس حسینی ۱* و مصطفی اسدی ۲

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گروه علوم گیاهی، دانشگاه علوم زیستی، دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران

لیست گیاهشناسی، موسسه تحقیقات جنگلی و منابع طبیعی، سازمان تحقیقات آموزش و ترویج کشاورزی، صندوق پستی ۲۰۱۶-۲۱۷۸، تهران، ایران

مصطلح مکاتبات: std_ehsan.hoseini@khu.ac.ir

چکیده

در این مقاله Silene ghahremaninejadii (Caryophyllaceae) به عنوان یک گونه جدید، بر اساس تفاوت‌های چشمگیر در صفات رویشی و زایشی به عنوان Silene ghahremaninejadii و Silene marschallii و Silene ruprechtii شرح داده شده است. گونه جدید دارای یک قاعده قوده است، بدون کرک و با شکافته‌ای به صورت عمیق و دارای فلزات نامی با میله پرچم بدون کرک است. در این مقاله همچنین فرضیه‌ای در مورد روند گونه‌زایی آن پیشنهاد شده است.

واژه‌های کلیدی: سیلن، سیلن روپرختی، سیلن هپرکلیلی، غرب آسیا، فلورای ایرانیکا، لازیوستمونه

**INTRODUCTION**

Silene L., a diverse and well-distributed genus of the family Caryophyllaceae, has approximately 700 species around the world, of which nearly 98-101 species are thrived in Iran by various estimations (Edalatiyan et al., 2010, 2011; Gholipour & Sheidai, 2009; Gholipour & Parsa Khanghah, 2015; Melzheimer, 1988).

Interestingly, at least 28 species out of them are considered as endemics (Edalatiyan et al., 2011); in other words, the distribution of 4 percent of Silene species is geographically confined to Iran.

Generally, Silene members were classified into 42 sections by Chowdhuri (1957), of which 21 sections are present in Iran (Melzheimer, 1988).

This could be considered to be a good indication of its marvelous diversity and strong appeal for this
speciation. After the publication of the number 163 of Flora Iranica (Melzheimer, 1988) which had been covered previously reported species, only two new species were introduced from Iran, i.e. *S. ferdowsii* Joharchi, Nejati & F.Ghahrem. (Edalatiyan et al., 2011) and *S. mishudaghensis* Gholi-pour & Parsa Khanghah (Gholipour & Parsa Khan-ghah, 2015).

Taxonomic studies on *Silene* in Iran have not resulted in a satisfactory conclusion yet. To fill in the gap, herbarium specimens from important herbaria i.e., W, TARI, FAR and T (Thiers, continuously updated) are studied, which led to the discovery of unidentified specimens in TARI herbarium with interesting characteristics. The authors assumed that those specimens do not belong to any previously described species; hence a new species to the science, *Silene ghahremaninejadii* sp. nov.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The aforementioned specimens were previously collected from Khamin protected area and deposited in TARI herbarium. These specimens were not matched to any previously described species and could not be identified by the identification keys of Flora Iranica (Melzheimer, 1988), Flora of Turkey (Coode & Cullen, 1967) and Flora of the US-SR (Schischkin, 1936). Then the specimens were compared with the type specimens and other related materials deposited in G, W, LE and TARI herbaria (Thiers, 2016) via virtual herbaria and personal attendance.

**RESULTS**

*Silene ghahremaninejadii* Hoseini & Assadi sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 2).

**Holotypus:** Iran, Kuhgiluye and Boyerahmad pr-ovince, Gachsaran, ToleTchegah, Khamin protected area, Khamin mountain, 2700 m, 09.08.2002, Mehregan 85776 (TARI).

Perennial; Caudex compact, Stems branching mainly in below part, ascending to erect, up to 58 cm long, puberulent with eglandular hairs in lower parts (vegetative parts of the stems, i.e. before the initiation of inflorescent branches), then glabrous and highly viscid above.

Basal leaves rosette, pedicellate to sessile, linear-lanceolate to broadly lanceolate, subacute, 5-32x2-4.5 mm, glabrous; cauleine leaves smaller in size and the same in shape. Inflorescence loose panicle, coinfloroesience dichasium. Pedicles more than half of the length of the calyx, glabrescent to glabrous. Bracteoles small, with scarious margins, 1-1.5 mm long, ciliate.

Calyx cylindric, subcoriaceous, glabrous in inn-er surface and outer surface, 7-9 mm long, with 10 interconnecting nerves, sometimes with violet to purple shade; teeth obtuse, with ciliate and scario- us margins. Petals white; claw without coronal sc-ales, glabrous, with broad lateral margins, more or less included in the calyx; limb 2-3 mm long, gla- brous, bifid to its base; Stamens more or less incl-uded in the calyx; filaments glabrous, more or less equal in length; Styles 3, glabrous; Capsule oblong, 6.5-7x2.5-3 mm; Anthophore (carpophore) gla- brous to minutely puberulent, 2.5-4 mm long.

**Distribution.** The specimens of *S. ghahremaninejadii* were collected from an isolated high mounta-in in South-west of Iran. Therefore, the new speci-es is a good candidate to be regarded as an endem-ic taxon with a very restricted distribution.

**Etymology.** The new species was named after Pr-of. Dr. Farrokh Ghahremaninejad (Tehran, Iran), a prominent Iranian botanist.

**DISCUSSION**

The most closely related taxa to *S. ghahremaninejadii* were *S. marschallii* C. A. Mey. and *S. ruprechtii* Schischk. Major differences between these species are listed in Table 1, but some additional notes must also be taken into consideration.

The distribution of neither of the related taxa st-retched southward near the location of the discovered specimens of *S. ghahremaninejadii*, so there is no co-occurrence of *S. ghahremaninejadii* with *S. marschallii* or *S. ruprechtii* based on our prese-nt knowledge.

*S. marschallii* is more expansively distributed than the other related taxon, especially in Turkey, Iraq, Caucasus and North-western to the center of Iran. The southernmost known locality of the speci-}
Fig. 1. The type specimen of *Silene ghahremaminejadii*. 
Table 1. Comparison of Silene ghahremaninejadii with S. marschallii and S. ruprechtii.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character / Taxa</th>
<th>S. ghahremaninejadii</th>
<th>S. marschallii (s.s)</th>
<th>S. ruprechtii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caudex</td>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>Caespitose</td>
<td>Compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant height (cm)</td>
<td>Up to 58cm</td>
<td>Up to 53cm</td>
<td>17-26cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves indumentum</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Puberulent</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension of basal leaf</td>
<td>5-32x2-4.5mm</td>
<td>27-47x1-3mm</td>
<td>10-25(40) x0.5-3mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedicel</td>
<td>Glabrous to Glabrescent</td>
<td>Puberulent</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calyx shape</td>
<td>Cylindric</td>
<td>Campanulate</td>
<td>Campanulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner calyx indumentum</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Pubescent</td>
<td>Pubescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patell Limbs</td>
<td>Bifid down to the base</td>
<td>Bifid up to 1/3 (-1/2)</td>
<td>Bifid down to the base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronal Scale length</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>1.5-2 mm</td>
<td>1-1.5mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal Claw</td>
<td>Not auriculate, broad</td>
<td>Auriculate, narrow</td>
<td>Auriculate, narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal claw indumentum</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Pilose</td>
<td>Pilose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaments indumentum</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Pilose</td>
<td>Pilose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Pilose</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antophore</td>
<td>Glabrescent</td>
<td>Pubescent</td>
<td>Pubescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsule Shape</td>
<td>Ovoid-oblong</td>
<td>Ovoid</td>
<td>Ovoid-oblong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2. A: Integrated floral parts (left) and Calyx (Right), B: Middle part of a petal; note the lack of auricles and coronal scales C: Integrated floral part.
The separation of *S. ghahremaninejadii* from *S. marschallii* subsp. *sahendica* (Boiss. & Buhse) Melz. is justified based on the plant height and the diameter of the basal leaves. Moreover, it is also noteworthy that the new species resembles to *S. ruprechtii* more than the *S. marschallii* by having compact caudex, glabrous pedicles and leaves, oblong-ovoid capsule and glabrous styles. However, it could be assumed that both *S. ghahremaninejadii* and *S. ruprechtii* were diverged separately from adjacent populations of *S. marschallii*.

Thus, the shared features of *S. ghahremaninejadii* and *S. ruprechtii* should be regarded as the examples of parallelism.

The importance of petal appendages of flowers, e.g. auricles and corona scales in *Silene*, in attracting pollinators was emphasized by Endress & Matthews (2006). Therefore, the differences in the shape, size and development of those visual signs among related taxa could alter the pollinators visiting the species, and therefore, place an additional obstacle against the gene flow among them, and promote the speciation process.

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REFERENCES


