A new species of the genus *Alyssum* section *Alyssum* (Brassicaceae) from Iran

Saeedeh Sadat Mirzadeh Vaghefi\(^1\)*, Mostafa Assadi\(^1\) & Masoud Sheidai\(^2\)

Received: 21.10.2015 / Accepted: 07.12.2015

\(^{1}\)Department of Botany, Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, Agricultural Research Education and Extension Organization (AREEEO), P. O. Box 13185-116, Tehran, Iran

\(^{2}\)Department of Biology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

*Correspondent author: mirzadeh@rifr.ac.ir

**Abstract.** Specimens collected from the forest areas of Mazandaran Province (Iran), Kojour, between Lashkenareh and Gandis-Kala village showed significant characteristics. At first glance, these specimens looked similar to *A. szovitsianum*, but with no indumentum on fruit. Further studies showed that those specimens belong to a new species, *Alyssum mazandaranicum* Mirzadeh & Assadi sp. nov., which was confined to the ecotone area between Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanian regions. More populations of this new species were also found in other localities with similar ecological circumstances. Here, the new species is described, illustrated and compared with the closest taxon.

**Keywords.** *Alyssum*, Cruciferae, Mazandaran province, N. Iran, new species

**INTRODUCTION**

The Brassicaceae family comprises 49 tribes, 321 genera, and 3660 species, of which 20 genera and 34 species remain to be assigned to tribes (Al-Shehbaz, 2012). Genus *Alyssum* consists of about 170-195 species worldwide, native to Europe, Asia and northern Africa (Al-Shehbaz, 1987; Appel & Al-Shehbaz, 2003; Warwick et al. 2006; Li et al., 2014). Most of its species grow on rocky slopes in arid regions. 28 species and 7 varieties were introduced in Iran (Rechinger, 1968). Later, *A. stipitatum* Kavousi & T.R.Dudley, *A. mozaffar-iiani* Kavousi and *A. hezarmasjedense* Kavousi & Nazary were described (Kavousi, 2001; Kavousi et al., 2014).

Comprehensive taxonomic studies of *Alyssum* in Iran are rare; therefore, the first author started a
taxonomic revision of the genus in Iran in the framework of a Ph.D. research project. Herbarium specimens from large herbaria in Iran (TARI, IRAN) and the Natural History Museum of Vienna (W) were also studied.

In addition, excursions to different parts of Iran to collect new specimens and field observations were made. This paper aims to describe the new species and compare it with the close affinities.
MATERIAL AND METHODS

The new species was first collected in 2012 by the first author from the higher areas of forests in Kojour, between Lashkenareh and Gandis-Kala villages, Mazandaran Province, Iran. Fifteen individuals were collected from this location. Flora Iranica (Rechinger, 1978), Flora of Turkey (Dudley, 1965), Flora of Iraq (Townsend & Guest, 1980), Flora of the USSR (Bush, 1939) and Flora Europaea (Dudley & Ball, 1964) were used to compare the new species with the taxa reported by them.

All specimens of TARI and IRAN were examined. Two other populations of the species were also found among unidentified materials. Characteristics of this species were compared with those of A. szowitsianum Fisch. & C.A.Mey. as its closest affinity.

The samples were examined with a binocular microscope and Planapo lens at 7.5 X to 64.5 X magnifications. Silicules and pedicels of dry samples were selected for scanning electron microscopy (SEM). They were mounted on the stubs using double-adhesive tapes and coated with gold-palladium. Coated specimens were viewed with a SU 3500 Electron microscope at 15kv.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Remarkable morphological characters of the new species include its glabrous silicule with inflated pedicels, 2 seeds in each silicule, petals clearly exceeding from the sepal, and monomeric sepal. These characters indicate that the new species belong to the Alyssum sect. Alyssum. Among the species of this section A. szowitsianum is the closest affinity.

Taxonomy

Alyssum mazandaranicum Mirzadeh & Assadi, sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 2)

Typus. Iran, Mazandaran province, Kojour, between Lashkenareh and Gandis-Kala villages, higher areas of forest with scattered trees, 1158 m, 12.06.2012, Mirzadeh 101593 (holotypus TARI; isotypi T!, W!).

Species nova differt a A. szowitsianum siliculis glabris (non pilis stellatis), sepalis linearis (non ovatis), stylis glabris (non ad basem pilosis). Annual, 5-9 cm high, branched from the base, ascending, stellate hairy. Leaves oblanceolate, linear or spathulate, 1-1.3 ×0.2-0.3 cm, stellate-hairy.

Racemes elongating in fruit, 2.5 to 4 cm long. Pediciles in fruiting stage 3-4 mm long, stellate-hairy with unequal rays, inflated, slightly spreading.

Sepals linear, 1.5-1.7×0.5 mm, membranous at margin, deciduous, stellate-hairy. Petals long coro-date, sometimes narrowed at the middle, yellow, sparsely hairy on the upper surface, glabrous below. Long filaments 1 mm long, entire or unilaterally toothed above the middle; short filaments 0.7 mm long, toothed above the middle.

Ovary with 2 ovules in each loculus. Silicule 4×3-3.5 mm, elliptic-ovate, inflated on one side, flat on the other side, truncate or emarginated at the apex, often 2 seeded, glabrous. Nectar gland long. Style 0.5-0.7 mm. long, broad at base. Seeds 1.5-1.7×1.2-1.5 mm, wingless or with narrowly winged.

Etymology. Specific epithet refers to the province Mazandaran (Iran), where type specimens were collected.

Other specimens studied. Iran. Gilan province, Asalem to Khalkhal, Kerman village, Moradi 102832 (TARI); Arasbaran protected area, Mahmoudkaghi, above Ebrich Jadid, Hamzeh ee & Asri 81416 (TARI).

Distribution. The new species is endemic to transitional areas between Euro-Siberian and Irano-Turanin regions in Iran (Fig. 3).

Ecology. The new species grows in an open forest with scattered trees of mainly Fagus orientalis Lipsky and Ulmus glabra Hudson.

Chromosome number. The chromosome number of this species is determined to be 2n=4x=32 (x=8) (Fig. 4).

A. mazandaranicum is closely related to A. szowitsianum, but with spreading pedicels, elliptical silicules, shape and size of petals, style size, seed size, 2 ovulate loculus and apical placentation.

The two species may be readily distinguished on sepal morphology, leaf size, silicule size and indumentums, nectar glands, pedicel trichomes, chromosome number and geographical distribution, as summarized in Table 1.
Fig. 3. Distribution of *Alyssum szowitsianum* (●) and *A. mazandaranicum* (▲) in Iran.

Fig. 4. Chromosome number of *A. mazandaranicum* (2n=32).
Table 1. Comparison of morphological characteristics between A. mazandaranicum and A. szowitsianum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>A. mazandaranicum</th>
<th>A. szowitsianum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Linear, spatulate and oblong</td>
<td>Obovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf size (mm)</td>
<td>10-11x2-3</td>
<td>13-40x2.5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal size (mm)</td>
<td>1.2-2x0.2-0.7, long</td>
<td>1.5-1.7x0.5, long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>Cordate</td>
<td>Cordate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepal form</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>Ovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style size (mm)</td>
<td>0.5-0.7</td>
<td>0.5-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicule</td>
<td>Glabrous, elliptic-ovate</td>
<td>Hairy, elliptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicule size (mm)</td>
<td>4x 3-3.5</td>
<td>3.5-5x3-4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovulate loculus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectar glands</td>
<td>Apical</td>
<td>Apical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Hairy at base or glabrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomes of pedicel</td>
<td>With unequal rays</td>
<td>With equal rays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed size (mm)</td>
<td>1.5-1.7 x 1.2-1.5</td>
<td>1.2-2 x 1-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical distributions</td>
<td>North of Iran (Mazandaran &amp; Azarbayejan provinces.)</td>
<td>Mostly in center and south of Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromosome number</td>
<td>2n=32 (Fig. 4)</td>
<td>n=8, 2n=16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floristic region</td>
<td>Transitional area of Irano-Turanian and Euro-Siberian Regions</td>
<td>Irano-Turanian region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank the curators of the herbaria TARI, IRAN and W for making facilities to study the herbarium specimens. We are also grateful to Dr. A. Falatoury and Miss. A. Shamekhi for preparation of the illustrations.

REFERENCES


