گزارش شاهی ویرجینیایی (نیره کلمیان) از فلور ایران

لیلا ممی زاده و علیرضا نقی نژاد

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گروه زیست شناسی، دانشکده علوم پایه، دانشگاه مازندران، بابلسر، ایران

a.naqinezhad@umz.ac.ir

چکیده
در طول مطالعات فلوریستیک و پوشش گیاهی در بخش‌های مختلف منطقه هیرکانی (خزری) شمال ایران، گونه Lepidium virginicum (نیره کلمیان) برای اولین بار از ایران گزارش می‌گردد. علاوه بر نقشه پراکنش گونه در ایران، کلید شناسایی برای یه گونه یکساله و دوساله از سرده Lepidium از ایران ارائه می‌گردد.

واژه‌های کلیدی. آسیا، چلیپائیان، گیاه بیگانه، مازندران، مناطق شهری

Lepidium virginicum L. (Brassicaceae), a new record for the flora of Iran

Leila Mamizadeh & Alireza Naqinezhad

Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran

*Corresponding author: a.naqinezhad@umz.ac.ir

Abstract. In the framework of floristic and vegetation studies of different parts of the Hyrcanian region of northern Iran, Lepidium virginicum L. (Brassicaceae) is reported here for the first time for the flora of Iran. Along with a distribution map for the species, an identification key is provided for the nine annual or biennial species of Lepidium, already reported from Iran.

Keywords. alien plant, Asia, Cruciferae, urban areas, Mazandaran

INTRODUCTION

Lepidium is one of the largest genera of the Brassicaceae consisting of about 260 species distributed worldwide, except Antarctica. It is regarded as one of the most natural genera in the family due to having angustiseptate fruits and simple trichomes when they are present (Al-Shehbaz, 2017). Therefore, total number of annual Lepidium species occurring in territory of Iran reaches eighth. Two populations of Lepidium virginicum were collected in the urban areas of Babolsar, Mazandaran Province during a floristic and phytosociological investigation in the lowland and submontane Hyrcanian region. The species is hereby reported for the first time for Iran.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fieldwork was carried out in May-August 2017. The morphological features of the species were noted from the plant material collected during the field studies. The specimens were identified using botanical literatures of Iran and other areas (Boissier, 1867; Bush, 1939; Hedge, 1965, 1968; Al-Shehbaz, 2004; Fakhr Ranjbari, 2017).
Jafari, 1973; Al-Shehbaz, 1986; De Carvalho e Vasconcellos et al., 1993; Zhou et al., 2001; Al-Shehbaz & Gaskin, 2010; Fakhr Ranjbari, 2017). All characters of the specimens were surveyed by means of a stereomicroscope (Zeiss Stemi 2000-C). Digital herbaria of Vienna (W), Edinburugh (E), Kew (K), Berlin (B) and Natural History Museum of Paris (P) were carefully assessed. The materials recorded here were deposited in HUMZ.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION


Type: Herbarium Linneaus No. 824.18 (lectotype designated by Marais).

Mazandaran Province, Babolsar, on the road of Babolsar to Babol, Imam Khomeini str., 36° 41’ 18.05” N; 52° 39’ 02.55” E, -22 m a.s.l., 29 June 2017, L. Mamizadeh 8050-HUMZ.

Description

Annual herb, 15-40 cm long. Stems usually simple from base, erect, branched above, puberulent with antrorse/retrorse, sub-appressed indumentums, 0.07-0.2 mm long, deciduous in elder materials. Basal leaves not-rosetted, early-deciduous, obovate or spatulate. Cauline leaves shortly petiolate; leaf blade oblanceolate or linear, 1-3 cm ×2-5 mm, attenuate or subcuneate toward base, leaf margin entire to serrate, not lobed, antrorse puberulent along margins and midrib and rarely elsewhere. Inflorescence much elongated, with rather dense erect to ascending flowers; rachis and pedicels are puberulent with tiny curved, antrorse/retrorse, cylindric sub-appressed indumentums. Fruiting pedicels slender, spreading, 2.7-4.2 mm × 0.3 mm, glabrous abaxially. Sepals oblong to ovate, ca. 0.8 × 0.5 mm. Petals white, spatulate to oblanceolate, attenuate at base, 1 × 0.3-0.4 mm, rounded at apex. Stamens 2; filaments 0.8-1 mm long; anthers ca. 0.2 mm long. Fruit orbicular, glabrous, 2.5-3 mm in diam., narrowly winged apically, apex emarginate; apical notch ca. 0.3-0.5 mm long; width of the lower part of apical notch 0.2-0.3 mm long; style ca. 0.15-0.2 mm long, included in apical notch. Seeds reddish brown, ovate-oblong, narrowly winged, 1.5 × 0.9-1 mm, seed wing in the basal part 0.3-0.4 mm width.

**Taxonomic remarks**

*Lepidium virginicum* is closely related and frequently misidentified with *L. ruderale*, but differs from the latter by having petals, orbicular fruit and lyrate basal leaves (Table 1; Figs. 3). It also differs from *L. pinnatifidum* by having smaller style and glabrous fruits. Seeds are reddish brown and winged in *L. virginicum* vs. dullish yellow and wingless in *L. pinnatifidum* and *L. ruderale*. *L. virginicum* is classified in sect. *Dileptium* DC. This section is characterized by mostly winged fruit, free style, not amplexicaule leaves, 2-4 stamens. Based on a morphometric analysis of some species of this section, quantitative characters of density of the pedicels, length of stem hair, width of the silicle, width of the lower part of the apical notch, length of the beak and width of the wing in the basal part of the seed are regarded as diagnostic characters to distinguish *L. virginicum* from the most closely related species (Wąsowicz & Rostański, 2009).

Table 1. Comparison between *Lepidium virginicum* and its most similar species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th><em>L. virginicum</em></th>
<th><em>L. ruderale</em></th>
<th><em>L. pinnatifidum</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>lower leaves lyrate</td>
<td>lower leaves bipinnate</td>
<td>basal leaves pinnatifid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petals</td>
<td>present, white, obovate-spapulate</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>rudimentary (sometimes absent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>orbicular, winged at apex, apical notch 0.2-0.5 mm</td>
<td>orbicular-elliptic, winged at apex, apical notch 0.1-0.2 mm</td>
<td>elliptic-oval to sub-elliptic, wingless, hardly emarginated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>0.1-0.2 mm, included in apical notch</td>
<td>obsolete (or 0.1 mm, included in apical notch)</td>
<td>as long as notch or longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>reddish brown, winged</td>
<td>dark yellow, wingless</td>
<td>dark yellow or dark rufous, wingless</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution and habitat

Lepidium virginicum is native to N America and has been introduced and widely naturalized elsewhere (De Carvalho e Vasconcellos et al., 1993; Zhou et al., 2001). In Europe, this is one of the most widespread alien plants occurring in more than 80% of all European countries (Pyšek et al., 2009). The distribution of the species is still expanding (e.g. Protopopova et al., 1994; Ilyinska, 2014; Stoyanov & Vladimirov, 2015). The nearest recorded localities of the plant to Iran are NE Turkey (Davis et al., 1988) and Pakistan (Jafri, 1973).

Phenology. Flowering and fruiting from May to July.

Fig. 2. Distribution map of Lepidium virginicum in Iran (●).

Fig. 3. Inflorescence (left) and seeds (right) of Lepidium virginicum.
Determination key for annual/biennial *Lepidium* species of Iran

1-Fruits distinctly costate........................................2
2-Fruits without distinct veins..................................3
3-Fertile stamens 6.............................................L. squamatum
4-Fertile stamens 2.............................................L. didymum
5-Fruits with prominent turbinate swellings at nodes.........L. vesicarium
   5-Stems not as above........................................
6-Cauline leaves amplexicaule................................7
7-Cauline leaves ovate–orbicular, flowers yellow..............L. perfoliatum
8- Fruits ovate, petals absent..................................L. ruderae
8- Fruits orbicular, petals present............................L. virginicum

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