Plantago lagocephala (Plantaginaceae), a new record for the flora of Iran

Mohammad Sadegh Amiri\textsuperscript{1}, Shahryar Saeidi Mehrvarz\textsuperscript{1*}, Farshid Memariani\textsuperscript{2}

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\textsuperscript{1} Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran
\textsuperscript{2} Department of Botany, Research Center for Plant Sciences, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

\textsuperscript{*} Correspondent author: saeidimz@guilan.ac.ir

Abstract. Plantago lagocephala is recorded as a new species for the flora of Iran from Razavi Khorassan Province. It is compared with the closely related species including \textit{P. lachnantha}, \textit{P. ciliata} and \textit{P. psammophila}. Moreover, the diagnostic morphological characters and a distribution map are provided. The conservation status of the new record is evaluated based on the IUCN red list categories and criteria.

Keywords. conservation status, distribution map, Khorassan, morphology, related species

INTRODUCTION

\textit{Plantago} \textit{L.} (Plantaginaceae) comprises nearly 250 species in the world and its main centers of diversity are located in the temperate zone and also in high-elevations of the tropical regions, ranging from cosmopolitan weeds to extremely narrow endemics (Pilger, 1937; Rahn, 1996; Hassemer, 2016). The morphology and taxonomy of this genus are complex, and still present uncertainties regarding its phylogenetic relationships and species delimitations (Hassemer, 2016). It encompasses 28 species in the Flora Iranica area and 24 species in Iran, of which 5 species are endemics (Patzak & Rechinger, 1965; Mozaffarian, 2007; Mohsenzadeh \textit{et al.}, 2007, 2010; Hassemer, 2018). Although botanists have visited most parts of Iran, some areas are unexplored yet. During the field investigations in the mountains of Zarrin Kuh Protected Area (ZPA), Razavi Khorassan Province (NE Iran) we found some peculiar populations of a \textit{Plantago} species. A closer study of living material and herbarium specimens suggested that the specimens were similar to \textit{P. lachnantha} Bunge, \textit{P. ciliata} Desf. and \textit{P. psammophila} Agnew & Chal.-Kabi.
However, there were also several morphological differences. After examining the specimens carefully, they were identified to be a new record for the genus, namely *Plantago lagocephala* Bunge for the flora of Iran. Morphological features (i.e., leaf shape and the length of spike peduncle, bracts and corolla lobes) in this taxon are good characters for the separation of these closely related species (Table 1). In this paper, the diagnostic characters of this taxon, its distribution map and its conservation status, based on the IUCN Red list categories, are discussed.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The herbarium specimens were collected from Zarrin Kuh Protected Area in Razavi Khorassan Province, NE Iran during 2015-2017 in flowering and fruiting periods. The vegetative and reproductive characteristics of the specimens were studied by means of a stereomicroscope. Descriptions of the new record and its close relatives were compared using the relevant Flora, especially the Flora Iranica (Patzak & Rechinger, 1965). The plant specimens are deposited in the herbarium of the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (FUMH). The International Plant Names Index (http://ipni.org) was consulted for the standard scientific and author names of the plant species.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION


Annual herbs, small to 8-10 cm tall. Leaves rosettes, erect, papery, 2-5 cm long, 2-5 mm broad, narrow-lanceolate, obtuse. Spike peduncle 4-8 cm long, arcuate-ascendent, villose. Spikes dense, ovoid, 8 mm long in flower, later in fruits cylindrical, up to 20 mm long. The bracts broadly ovate, ciliate, up to 3 mm long, keeled. Sepals lanceolate-ovate, 3 mm long, keeled. Corolla tube glabrous; corolla lobes ovate, hairy, up to 1 mm long. Capsule ellipsoid; seeds 2, yellowish-brown, elliptic to narrow-ovate-elliptic.

**Specimen seen:** Iran: Razavi Khorassan province, NW Dargaz, ca. 5 km NE Nokhandan, northern foothills of Zarrin Kuh Protected Area, 490-550 m, 26 April 2016, Joharchi & Memariani 45716 (FUMH).

**General distribution:** An Aralo-Caspian species distributed mainly in Kara-Kum, Kyzyl-Kum, and Amu-Darya (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan) (Shishkin, 1958), and also in N-NE Afghanistan (Baghlan and Bamiyan) (Podlech, 2012), Pakistan (Balochistan) (Patzak & Rechinger, 1965), China (N Xinjiang) (eFloras, 2018), and NE Iran (the present work).

**Habitat and ecology**

*Plantago lagocephala* occurs in elevations ranging from 490 to 550 m, on the foothills of Zarrin Kuh. Biogeographically, the area belongs to the central part of Khorassan-Kopet Dagh floristic province. It grows on clay-gypsum and marl hills. The vegetation in such habitats is very sparse and usually species-poor. The carbonate-rich soil and gypsum, very dry substrate, and lack of organic material represent stressful conditions for many plant species. Therefore, highly specialized xerophilous species, known as gypsophilous or calciphilous species, grow on such soils (Memariani et al., 2016). The following taxa exist abundantly in its locality: *Galium tricornutum* Dandy, *Zygophyllum atriplicoides* Fisch. & C. A. Mey., *Cephalorhizum turcomanicum* Popov, *Heterocaryum szovitsianum* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) A.DC., *Valerianella dufresnia* Zygophyllaceae (M. Bieb.) Nyman, *Gypsophila heteropoda* Freyn & Sint. and *Alyssum desertorum* Stapf.

**Conservation status**

This species was very rare in the area and was found only in a few localities, where its habitat had recently been greatly affected by road construction and intensive grazing. Concerning the small extent of occurrence and the low number of *P. lagocephala* in this area, the recommended IUCN Red category of this species is evaluated as regionally Critically Endangered (CR).

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**Table 1.** Comparison of diagnostic morphological characters of *Plantago lagocephala* with its closely related species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon → Character ↓</th>
<th><em>Plantago lachnantha</em></th>
<th><em>Plantago lagocephala</em></th>
<th><em>Plantago ciliata</em></th>
<th><em>Plantago psammophila</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaves shape and size (cm)</td>
<td>narrowly linear, 3-5 cm</td>
<td>narrowly lanceolate, 2-5 cm</td>
<td>obovate or lanceolate-spathulate, 3-4 cm</td>
<td>linear-lanceolate or oblong, 3-6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike peduncle length (cm)</td>
<td>1.5-2 cm</td>
<td>4-8 cm</td>
<td>1-7 cm</td>
<td>3-8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracts length (mm)</td>
<td>4.5-5 mm</td>
<td>3 mm</td>
<td>3.5 mm</td>
<td>4-5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corolla lobes length (mm)</td>
<td>1.5-1.75 mm</td>
<td>up to 1 mm</td>
<td>1.5 mm</td>
<td>3 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES

Hassemer, G. 2016. Plantago hatschbachiana (Plantaginaceae), a critically-endangered new species from sandstone grasslands in Brazil, and an updated identification key to Plantago in Brazil and Paraguay. – Phytotaxa 278: 141-52.


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