

**TWO NEW FLORISTIC RECORDS FOR THE FLORA OF
EUROPEAN TURKEY: *LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS* L. and
LATHYRUS SETIFOLIUS L. (LEGUMINOSAE)**

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S U M M A R Y

Two *Lathyrus* species, *L. tuberosus* L. and *L. setifolius* L., collected in the years 1997-98 are new records for the Flora of European Turkey (Thrace). Their short morphological descriptions, also including an illustration of habit and flower parts and distribution map are presented.

Ö Z E T

1997-98 yıllarında toplanan iki *Lathyrus* türü, *L.tuberosus* L. ve *L.setifolius* L.'un Trakya florası için yeni kayıt olduğu saptanmıştır. Türlerin kısa deskripsiyonlarının yanında, bitkilerin genel görünüşü ve çiçek kısımlarına ait şekiller ve Türkiye'deki yayılışlarını gösteren harita eklenmiştir.

Key Words: *Lathyrus*, new record, Flora of European Turkey.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The genus *Lathyrus* L. consists of 64 species in Turkey and it is represented by 25 taxa in European Turkey (Davis 1970-1988, Güner *et al.* 2000). We have discovered two *Lathyrus* species during the study on the morphology and caryology of *Lathyrus*

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species in the European Turkey. In this article, two *Lathyrus* species, *L.tuberosus* L. and *L.setifolius* L., recorded for the Flora of European Turkey for the first time, their short morphological descriptions, including an illustration of habit and flower parts (Fig. 2, 3), and also the known geographical distribution area compiled from Flora of Turkey (Davis 1970, 1988), and new localities in European Turkey are given below (Fig. 1).

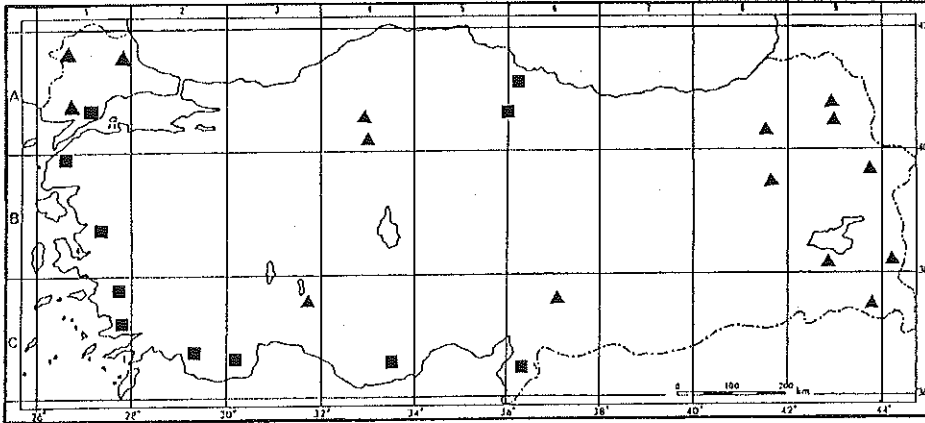


Figure 1. Distribution of *Lathyrus tuberosus* L. and *Lathyrus setifolius* L. in Turkey.
(▲ *Lathyrus tuberosus* L. ■ *Lathyrus setifolius* L.)

The specimens are kept in the Herbarium of Marmara University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, at the Department of Biology (MUFE).

***Lathyrus tuberosus* L.** Sp.Pl. 733 (1753). Ic: Hegi, III. Fl.Mittel-Eur. 4(3): t.171 (1924); Ross-Craig, Draw.Brit.Pl. 7: t.72 (1954).

Scrambling perennial plants. Stems not winged, 30-100 cm, arising from tuberous roots. Upper leaves tendrillous, triplet, 3-6 cm long; leaflets 1 paired, narrowly elliptic, flat; obscurely parallel venation; 11-48 x 4-16 mm; stipules lanceolate, semi-sagittate. Peduncles (2-)3-7(-9) flowered, much longer than the leaves. Calyx 5-7 mm; teeth unequal, the lowest tooth lanceolate and subequal to the tube. Corolla bright pink, 11-17 (-19) mm. Legume linear oblong, 20-40 x 4-7 mm, glabrous. Seeds 3-6; 3-5 mm diameter, obsoletely tuberculate. Fl. 5-7 (-8), Water meadows, grassy banks, fallow fields, 20-2150 m..

Type: Described from Belgium, Switzerland and Tartary (Hb.Cliff.).

New locality: A1 (E) KIRKLARELİ: Babaeski-Karahalil-Yenimahalle road 2. km, marshy place, streamside, 100 m, 26.05.1997, F.Güneş, MUFE 5413; Babaeski-

Karahalil-Yenimahalle road 2. km, marshy place, streamside, 100 m, 21.06.1997, F.Güneş, MUFE 5488; Babaeski-Karahalil-Yenimahalle road 2. km, marshy place, streamside, 100 m, 18.07.1997, F.Güneş,

MARA 5565; **EDİRNE**: Karağaç, 20 m, 23.05.1997, F.Güneş, MUFE 5355; Keşan-Erikli road, Büyük Doğanca village, roadside, rushy places, 30 m, 31.05.1998, F.Güneş, MUFE 5743; Keşan-Erikli road, Büyük Doğanca village, roadside, rushy places, 30 m, 13.06.1998, A.Çırpıcı & F.Güneş, MUFE 5760; **TEKİRDAĞ**: Saray-Vize road, exit of Saray, roadside, shrubs, 180 m, 19.06.1998, F.Güneş, MUFE 5769; Saray-Vize road, exit of Saray, roadside, shrubs, 180 m, 26.07.1998, F.Güneş, MUFE 5775.

This species, which grows naturally in all over Europe (except the coasts of North and South), Caucasia, West Iran, Sibiria and Middle Asia, is known to be common in the Middle and East region of Turkey. After *Lathyrus tuberosus* being discovered in Thrace, its chain of expansion starting from Europe to Asia was completed.

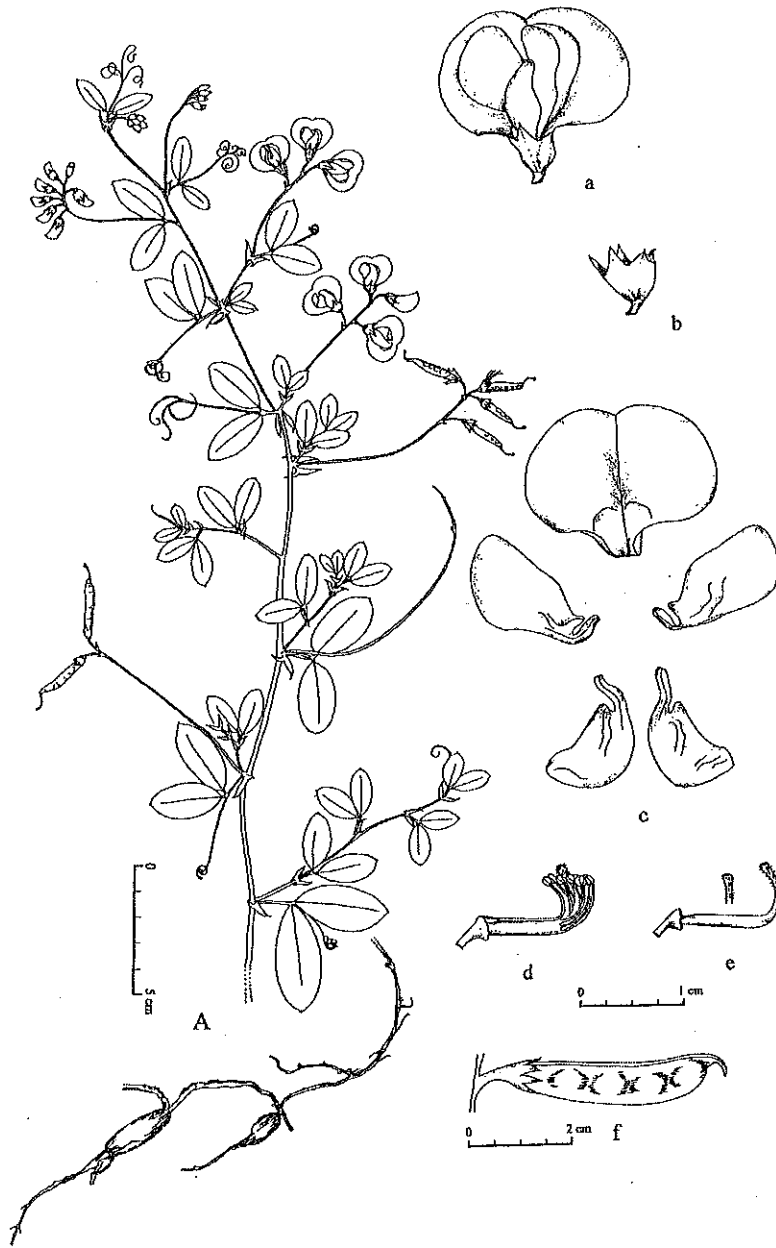


Figure 2. *Lathyrus tuberosus* L.: A. General habit; a. flower, b. calyx, c. corolla, d. androecium, e. gynoecium, f. fruit.

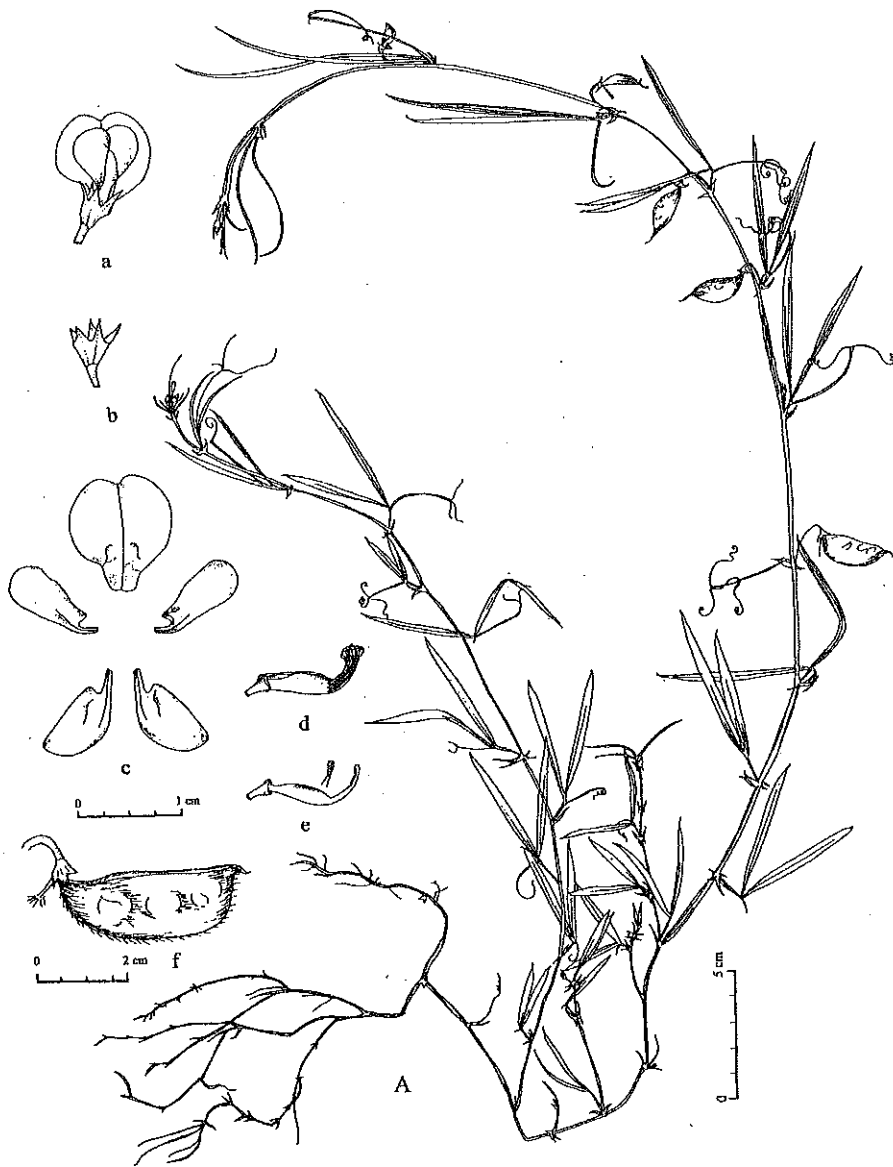


Figure 3. *Lathyrus setifolius* L.: A. General habit; a. flower, b. calyx, c. corolla, d. androecium, e. gynoeceum, f. fruit.

Lathyrus setifolius L. Sp.Pl. 731 (1753). Ic: Bonnier, Fl. Comp. Fr., Suisse et Belg. 3: t.159 (1914); Jáv. & Csap., Ic. Fl. Hung. t. 299 (1932).

Very slender, scrambling annual, 30-100 cm, glabrous. Stem very narrowly (1-2 mm) winged. Upper leaves tendrillous, triplet, 1.5-4 cm long; leaflets 1-paired, narrowly linear, 10-105 x (0.5-)1-3(-4) mm; stipules lanceolate acuminate, semi-sagittate. Flowers solitary on filiform non-aristate peduncles scarcely ½ as long as leaflets. Calyx (3-)4-5 mm; teeth subequal, 1-1½ x as long as tube. Corolla brick-red (drying purplish) 8-10 mm. Legume oblong, 20-30x c. (8-)9-10 mm, borne on an exerted stipe, usually puberulent when young, but glabrescent when mature except on the sutures. Seeds 2-3, rarely 4, papillose. *Fl.* 3-5. *Rocky slopes, deciduous Quercus forests, macchie, phrygana, sl-800 m.*

Type: Described from Montpellier, France (Hb. Linn. 905/9).

New locality: A1(E) TEKİRDAĞ: Şarköy: Mürefte: Uçmakdere, rocky slopes, sl.-50 m, 03.05.1998, F.Güneş, MUFE 5684; Şarköy: Mürefte: Uçmakdere, rocky slopes, sl.-50 m, 13.06.1998, A.Çırpıcı & F.Güneş, MUFE 5763.

Lathyrus setifolius which expands over South Europe, Crimia, North Africa, West Syria and Transcaucasia, is common in the coasts of North, West and South Anatolia. After being discovered in European Turkey, its connection between Europe and Asia was completed.

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