

# SEDUM ELBURZENSE (CRASSULACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM IRAN

**Kh. Akhiani & M. Assadi**

Akhiani, Kh. & Assadi, M. 2000 08 01: *Sedum elburzense* (Crassulaceae), a new species from Iran. -*Iran. Journ. Bot.* 8 (2): 163-166, Tehran.

*Sedum elburzense* is described as a new species from Iran. The closest species to it seems to be *S. nanum* Boiss. a species was described from Kuh-e Dena in S. Iran. The differences of the two species are explained.

*Khadijeh Akhiani and Mostafa Assadi, Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands P. O. Box 13185-116, Tehran, Iran.*

*Key words.* *Sedum*, *Crassulaceae*, new species, Iran.

معرفی گونه *Sedum elburzense* از تیره *Crassulaceae* در ایران

خدیدجه اخیانی و مصطفی اسدی

گونه *Sedum elburzense* از ایران به عنوان گونه‌ای جدید نامگذاری و معرفی می‌گردد. این گونه نزدیک به گونه *S. nanum* است که قبلاً از کوه دنا معرفی گشته است. اختلاف ۲ گونه توضیح داده می‌شود.

## Introduction

One of the authors, Kh. Akhiani started to revise the plant family *Crassulaceae* for the Flora of Iran. Materials of the herbaria TARI and IRAN were studied. A species similar to *Sedum nanum* Boiss. was found among the herbarium specimens which further studies revealed significant differences between the two species and that they have enough diagnostic characters to deserve different specific ranks. However, comparison of the specimens with the other species showd that it is a new species which is dercribed here.

## ***Sedum elburzense* Akhiani & Assadi, sp. nov.**

Planta annua, pilis glandulosis. Caulis 3.5-9.5 cm longus, ramosus. Folia 6-20 mm longa, 2-4 mm lata, linearia vel oblonga, alternata, obtusa vel rotundata, sessilia,  $\pm$  glabra. Inflorescentia corymbosa, 10-30 flora. Flores 5-meri. Pedicelli 2-8 mm longi, pilis glandulosis. Sepala 1.5 mm longa, triangularia, acuta, basi connata. Petala 4-4.5 mm longa, linearo-lanceolata vel lanceolata, mucronata, flava, venis purpurascensibus. Stamina 10; anthera violacea. Folliculi 5, erecti, pilis

glandulosis, pupurascentes. Semina numerosa, ca. 0.9 mm longa, oblonga, brunnea.

*Typus.* Tehran: Lashkarak, toward Talou, 1780 m, 22.5.1974, Dini 852 (holoypus TARI); *paratyus.* Tehran: 12 km from Karaj to Chalous, 1560 m, 3.6.1973, Babakhanlou & Amin 2698. -Azarbayejan: Salavat Golidaragh village, Golidaragh mountain, 1500-1850 m, 24.6.1980, Mozaffarain & Nowroozi 35066.

Annual, glandular hairy. Stem simple, 3.5-9.5 cm long, branched above. Leaves 6-20 mm long, 2-4 mm broad, linear or oblong, alternate, obtuse or rounded at the apex, sessile,  $\pm$  glabrous. Inflorescence corymbose, 10-30 flowered. Flowers 5 merous. Pedicels 2-8 mm long, glandular hairy. Sepals 1.5 mm long, triangular, acute, connate at base. Petals 2-4.5 mm long, linear-lanceolate or lanceolate, mucronate, yellow with purplish midvein. Stamens 10, reaching to the middle of the petals. Anthers violet. Follicles 5, erect, glandular hairy, purplish. Seeds numerous, ca. 0.5 mm long, oblong, brown.

*Sedum elburzense*, is obviously a relative of *S. nanum* Boiss., which was described from Kuh-e Dena in S. Iran (Boissier 1846)

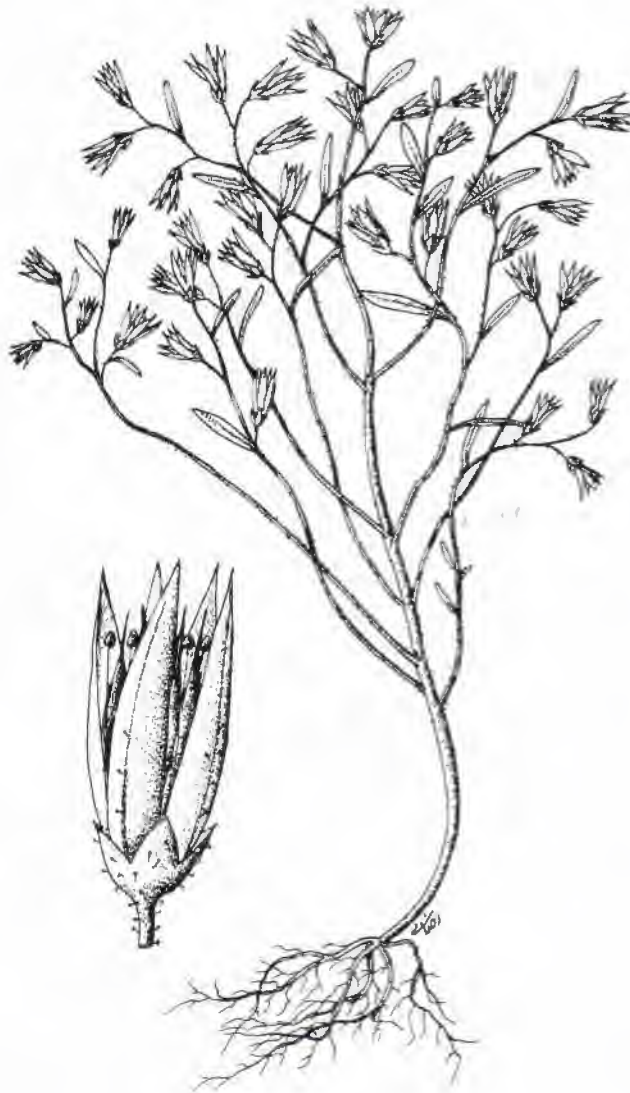


Fig. 1. *Sedum elburzense* (x2); flower (x14).

and later was recorded from Turkey (Chamberlain 1972). Turkish specimens were not seen but it could be an erroneous record. However, the new species differs from *S. nanum* by being glandular hairy above, having longer stems up to 20 cm high, and longer stamens as long as the petals or longer. In *S. nanum* total plant is glabrous and reaching up to 2.5 cm high, stamens half as long as the petals. *S. elburzense* differs from another relative *S. annum* in the following characters: stem simple (not usually branched from base); leaves linear (not obovate or oblong obovate), sepals triangular and 1 mm long,

thin (not obovate or oblong-spathulate, not foliaceous, up to 3.5 mm long).

### Acknowledgment

Mr. Y. Rezai prepared the illustration. We would like to thank him.

### References

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