

Karel Sutorý

Two new hybrids of *Verbascum* (*Scrophulariaceae*) from Turkey and Spain

Abstract

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Two new hybrids from Turkey and Spain are described: *Verbascum xedremiticum* (*Verbascum gnaphalodes* Bieb. × *V. parviflorum* Lam.) from Turkey, and *Verbascum xpobicum* (*Verbascum giganteum* Willk. × *V. haenseleri* Boiss.) from Spain. The differences between them and their parental species are tabulated.

Verbascum xedremiticum Sutorý, nothospecies nova

Verbascum gnaphalodes Bieb., Fl. Taur. Cauc. 3: 152, 1819 × *V. parviflorum* Lam., Encycl. 4: 222, 1797.

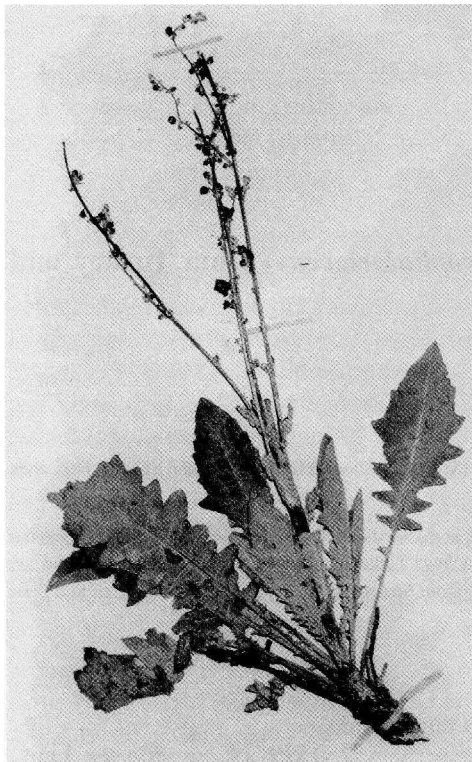
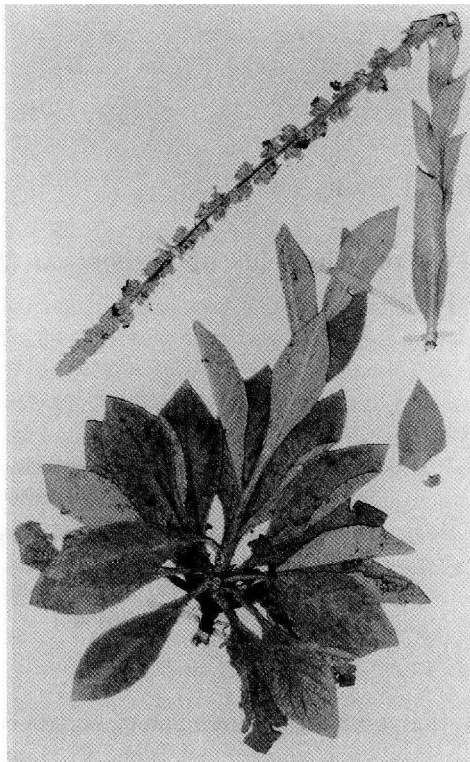
Typus: Turkey. Vilayet Balikesir, Edremit: Pinus forest on hillslopes, north of the saddle on road to Kalkim, (39° 41' 18" N, 27° 09' 37" E), 15.6.1997, leg. Karel Sutorý, (holo. BRNM).

Planta biennis, c. 70 cm alta. Caulis erectus, basi tomento arachnoideo vestitus, superne glabrescens, infra medium ramosissimus. Folia basalia petiolo c. 5 cm longo, lamina lanceolato-oblonga, basi in lobis cuspidati divisa; lobi ad basim gradatim maiores, ad apicem crenulati. Folia caulina ovata vel lanceolata conspicue breviora quam folia basalia. Inflorescentia fasciculata 2-4 floribus; bracteae minutae; pedicelli usque 8 mm longi, ebracteolati. Calyx in laciniis mucronulatas divisus. Corolla lutea non pellucido-punctulata, extus parce ciliata, intus maculis brunneis ornata, ad basin loborum superiorum ciliata. Filamenta 2, antice in parte superiore nuda, ceterum ut postica papillis albidis apice clavatis villosa-velutina. Antherae reniformes, mediofixae. Stylus basi laxe tomentellus. Capsula juvenilis stellato tomentella, matura non evoluta?

The distribution of parental species overlaps only in the North-Western Turkey (Huber-Morath 1978). Together with the fact that both parental species occur only scattered the hybrid can't be expected as common. It is easily distinguishable due to the conspicuous shape of leaves. Fig. 1.

Verbascum xpobicum Sutorý, nothospecies nova

Verbascum giganteum Willk., Linnaea 25: 51, 1852 × *V. haenseleri* Boiss, Voy. Bot. Esp. 442, 1839.

Fig. 1. *Verbascum xedremiticum*.Fig. 2. *Verbascum xpobicum*.

Typus: Spain. Prov. de Teruel. Sierra de El Pobo, open slopes in pine forest above the road SE of the village Escorihuela, c. 1350 m. (40°29'45" N, 0°54'56" E), 25.6.1996, leg. K. Sutorý, (holo. BRNM).

Planta biennis, c. 70 cm alta, habitu *Verbasci haenseleri* sed color plantis parentibus intermedius. Folia basalia distincte petiolata, *Verbasci haenseleri* simillima; folia caulina media et superiora breviuscule decurrentia, crenata. Floribus subsessilibus fasciculatis spicam elongatam sed minus compactam quam in *Verbasco giganteo* formantibus. Bractee in parte inferiore ex ovata basi cuspidato acuminatae, superiore lanceolato acuminatae. Corolla lutea, pellucido punctata, concava, cum tubo brevi, intus ad basin loborum superiorum papillis violaceis? ciliata, extus stellato tomentella. Filamenta pili violacei velutina, antica in parte superiore nuda. Antherae reniformes, duae anticae oblique insertae. Capsulae non evolutae?

The parental species are treated sometimes (Ferguson 1972) on the subspecies level (*V. thapsus* subsp. *giganteum* (Willk.) Nyman, *V. rotundifolium* subsp. *haenseleri* Boiss.) Murb.. The possible occurrence of hybrids will be limited to Central and South-Eastern Spain according to distribution of the first parent. The hybrid was found amongst numerous plants of the parental species. Detailed and careful examination to distinguish it from *V. haenseleri* is necessary. Since the parental species flower at different periods, the existence of hybrids can be very rare. Fig. 2.

Table 1. Comparison of hybrids and their parental species.

	V. gnaphalodes	V. ×edremiticum	V. parviflorum
habit	branched only in upper part	branched below middle	branched below middle
branches	simple	branches with short secondary branches	lower branches with secondary branches
basal leaves	broadly elliptic; crenulate	elliptic; basal part more deeply and irregularly divided than apical part	elliptic; deeply and regularly pinnatisect throughout
Length of petiole in basal leaves	c. 5 cm	c. 5 cm	1-2 cm
cauline leaves	gradually overcoming in bracts, ovate, entire	abruptly overcoming in bracts, broadly lanceolate, irregularly crenate	abruptly overcoming in bracts, lanceolate, dentate at base
flowers in axil	3-9	2-4	1-3
length of pedicels at anthesis	c. 8 mm	c. 8 mm	c. 5 mm
bracteoles	present	absent	absent
filaments of anterior stamens	villous	glabrous in upper part	glabrous in upper part
pellucid glands on corolla	absent	absent	present
length of calyx	3 mm	2.5 mm	2 mm
calyx lobes	lanceolate, acuminate	narrowly oblong, acute	narrowly oblong, obtuse
inner surface of corolla	glabrous	hairy	hairy
outer surface of corolla	numerous branched hairs	sparse branched hairs	glabrous
	V. giganteum	V. ×pobicum	V. haenseleri
leaves	decurrent	upper and middle leaves slightly decurrent	non decurrent
colour of leaves	pale yellow	greyish-yellow	greyish
inflorescence	dense	dense only in upper most part	± lax
bracts	broadly ovate	in lower part of inflorescence broadly ovate, narrowly lanceolate in upper	narrowly lanceolate
pedicels	short, not distinct	distinct at least in lower part	short, distinct
corolla	infundibular	infundibular	rotate
corolla division	to 1/2	to 1/2	to 2/3
corolla inside	hairy	hairy	glabrous
anthers	3 reniform + 2 obliquely inserted	3 reniform + 2 obliquely inserted	all reniform
filament hairs	white	violet	violet
period of flowering	early in the year	in-between	much later

References

- Ferguson, I. K. 1972: *Verbascum* L. — Pp. 205-216 in: Tutin, T. G., Heywood, V. H., Walters, S. M. & Webb, D. A. (ed.) *Flora Europaea*, 3 — Cambridge.
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Address of the author:

Dr. Karel Sutorý, Department of Botany, Moravian Museum, Hviezdoslavova 29a,
CZ- 627 00 Brno, Czech Republic.