

## A New Species of *Onosma* from Iran

Nový druh rodu *Onosma* z Íránu

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PONERT J. (1973): A new species of *Onosma* from Iran. — *Preslia, Praha, 45: 140—141.*

On the basis of his own field studies and herbarium collections, the author describes a new species of *Onosma* (*Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT) from the southern slopes of the Elborz Mountains. Characters separating this species from *Onosma gaubae* BORNM. and *Onosma sharifii* H. RIEDL are indumentum, acute basal leaves, longer cauline leaves and bracts, shorter anthers and filaments.

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The genus *Onosma* includes many endemics. In Iran it is represented by a number of species of which many are confined to small areas. In the southern part of Elborz Mountains several *Onosma* species occur, including a new one described here by the author. The type locality is a slope covered by sparse vegetation containing scattered *Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT.

### *Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT, sp. nova

Planta basi lignosa, multicaulis caulibus inaequalibus (apud holotypum caulis altissimus florifer 23 cm longus, minor florifer 10 cm longus, caules alii steriles breviores) et multirosularis. Reliquiae foliorum basis caulis nonnullorum circiter 1 cm longae a partibus basalibus petiolorum formatae, non filamentosae. Folia basalia longe (1—4 cm) petiolata, laminis spathulate oblanceolatis acutis ad 4,5 cm longis et 0,5—1,2 cm latis, in distantia 1,2—1,7 cm ab apice latissimis, in petiolum longe attenuatis, margine nonnunquam revolutis; nervus medius subtus prominens supra impressus; petiolum alatum 0,15—0,25 cm latum. Folia caulina caule florifero partis sub inflorescentia saepe 7, inaequalia 1,5—6 cm longa et 0,3—0,7 cm lata (infima caulina foliis basalibus similia, superiora anguste oblanceolata sessilia semiamplexicaulia). Inflorescentia: borragoid; tempore florendi ad 8 cm longa et ad 6 cm lata. Bracteae lanceolatae ad 1,5 cm longae. Pedicelli floreri 0,15—0,3 cm longi, infra in longitudine circiter 0,1 cm coaliti; pedicelli coaliti inaequaliter longi, longissimi erecti, brevissimi saepe arcuate erecte patenti (praecipue apud flores deflorescentes). Calyx tempore florendi 1,0—1,4 cm longus. Corolla lutea calyce longior, 1,3—1,8 cm longa; parte inferiore angustior 0,2 cm lata (in sicco), parte superiore tubi 0,35 cm lata (in sicco); dentes semi erecto vel erecto patuli, 0,2 cm lati minus quam 0,1 cm longi, late triangulares, protinus longe acuminati sed obtusi. Antherae 0,5 cm longae, apicibus ostium corollae attingentes; connectivum supra bidentatum, dentes erecto-semipatentes late lanceolati, minus quam 0,01 cm (fere 0,007 cm) longi; pars libera filamentorum 0,10—0,15 cm longa et 0,04 cm lata, infra filamenta ad corollam adnata, in distantia 0,15—0,20 cm super basin antherarum inserta. Stigma bilobum 0,025 cm crassum,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times - 1\frac{3}{4} \times$  stylo crassius. Stylus tempore florendi corolla brevior vel usque ad 0,2 cm e corolla prominens.

Indumentum pro parte majore patulum (tantummodo parte superiore laminarum erecto-patulum, indumentum caulibus pedicellisque retroflexum patulumque) pro parte majore album (tantummodo parte superiore laminarum juvenalium citrino-aureum). Caulis pedicellique patule setulosi setulis 1,5—3,0 mm longis basi in tuberculum glabrum incrassatis et setulis etuberculatis 0,5—1,0 mm longis et retroflexe pilosi pilis 0,1—0,3 mm longis. Petiolum patule setulosum setulis 1—4 mm longis basi in tuberculum glabrum 0,1—0,15 mm latum incrassatis et setulis etuberculatis 0,5—1,0 mm longis et pilosum pilis 0,1 (—0,2) mm longis. Lamina foliorum setulosa setulis 1—3,5 mm longis basi in tuberculum glabrum 0,10—0,25 mm incrassatis et setulis tenuioribus 0,4—0,8 mm longis et pilosa pilis 0,1 (—0,2) mm longis. Calyx setulosus setulis 1,5—3 mm longis basi in tuberculum glabrum 0,1 mm latum incrassatis et setulis etuberculatis tenuioribus 0,2—1,0 mm longis et pilosus pilis 0,1—0,2 mm longis. Corolla, extra brevopilosa intra sub-

glabra, papillis et pilis (praecipue ad costas) 0,1 (-0,25) mm longis obsita (longioribus pilis formantibus praecipue ex termino dentium corollae). Antherae pubescentes pilis 0,05-0,2 mm longis; connectivum subglabrum (in sicco tenuissime granulatum).

Typus: Jiří Ponert, Iter Iranicum, Pakistanicum Afghanisticumque 1970: 38408/12. Iran, Montes Elborz, pars meridionalis, inter oppida Gachsar et Marzan-abad. Declive australe glareosum mobile lapide sectile, 2590 m super mare. 25. VII. 1970. J. PONERT legit. Typus in herbario Horti botanici Batumensis conservatur.

Etymologia: nomen *Onosmae* secundum inflorescentiam typicam speciei electum est.

Affinitas et differentia specifica: *Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT characteribus nonnullis *Onosmae gaubae* BORNM. similis, a qua praecipue indumento patulo et bracteis longioribus differt. *Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT characteribus nonnullis *Onosmae sharifii* H. RIEDL similis, a qua praecipue foliis radicalibus acutis, foliis caulinis majoribus et antheris brevioribus differt.

Souhrn

Na základě terénního studia a vlastních sběrů autor popisuje nový druh rodu *Onosma*, *Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT, rostoucí na jižních sklonech iránského pohoří Elborz na šterkovitých sutích, v nadmořské výšce kolem 2600 m. Od podobného druhu *Onosma gaubae* BORNM. se druh *Onosma borragoidinum* PONERT liší odstálým oděním a delšími listeny, od podobného druhu *Onosma sharifii* H. RIEDL špičatými přízemními listy, většími listy lodyžními a kratšími prašníky i nitkami.

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