

A NEW RECORD FOR THE FLORA OF TURKEY

G. TARIMCILAR & G. KAYNAK

Uludag University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology

16059 - Bursa- Turkey

(Recibido el 29 de Octubre de 1996)

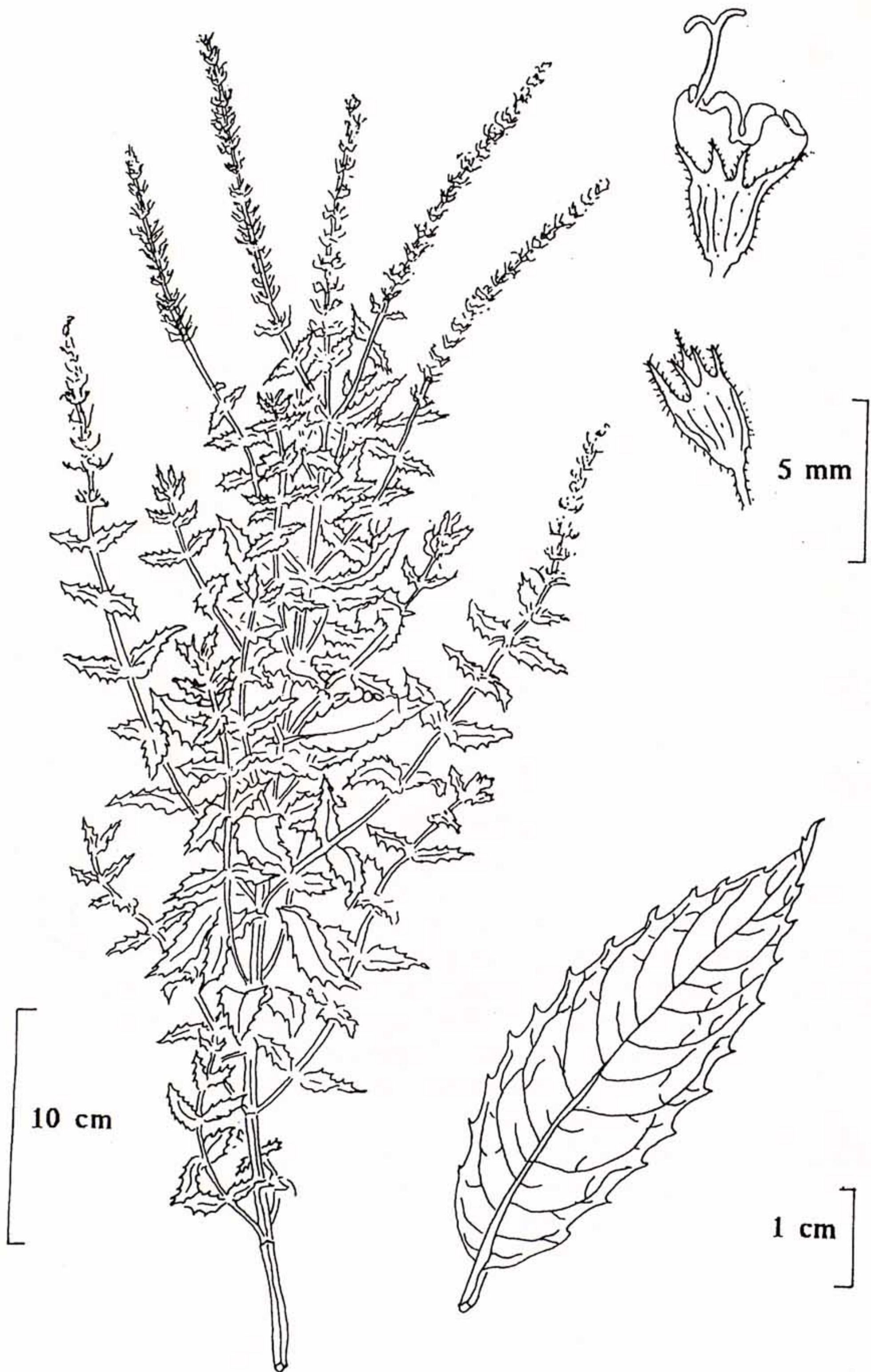
Resumen. Se cita *Mentha x villosa-nervata* Opiz por primera vez para la flora de Turquía, donde se ha recolectado en la región del mar Negro. Los testigos se conservan en el Herbario de la Universidad Uludag (BULU). Se incluye una corta descripción y un dibujo del material estudiado.

Summary. *Mentha x villosa-nervata* Opiz has been recorded as a new hybrid for the Flora of Turkey and was collected from Black sea Region. A short description and figure of the plant is given. Vouchers are preserved at BULU (Herbarium of Uludag University).

Mentha x villosa-nervata Opiz, **Nomencl. Bot.** 60, 1831. (*M. longifolia* (L.) Hudson x *M. spicata* L.)

Perennial plant, 20-70 cm. Leaves (15-) 30- 60 (-72) x (6-) 10- 15 (-22) mm, sessile or rarely petiolate, oblong-ovate to lanceolate, usually widest below the middle, apex obtuse or acute, base rounded to cordate, margin serrate. Lamina smooth or rugose, glabrous to grey-villous. Hair when present simple or few branched, basal cell 7,5- 15 (-25) μ m diam. Verticillasters many, forming a terminal spike (20-) 40-50 (-60) x (5-) 8-10 mm. Calyx 1-3 mm. Corolla (2-) 2,5 (-3,5) mm, lilac-white. Style (3-) 4 (-6) mm. Stamens reduced or absent. If there are stamens, filaments (0,5-) 1,5 (-2) mm and anthers 0,4- 0,5 mm. It is highly sterile, and has triploid $2n=36$ chromosome number (KOKKINI & VOKOU, 1989).

M. x villosa-nervata is a hybrid between *M. longifolia* (L.) Hudson and *M. spicata* L. It is much confused with *M. x villosa*. It differs mainly in its narrower, usually patently toothed leaves with branched hairs few or sometimes absent HARLEY (1972). *M. x villosa-nervata* is common in the areas where its two parents are in contact. It exhibits a high morphological variability, as one might expect from such a hybrid. *M. x villosa-nervata* is almost a completely sterile hybrid which does not form seeds and therefore can only be propagated clonally (KOKKINI, 1987). Flowering stem and leaves of *M. x villosa-nervata*



are smaller than *M. longifolia* and *M. spicata*. Lamina smooth or rugose, glabrous to coarsely grey-villous. Basal cells of hairs are smaller than in *M. longifolia* and *M. spicata*. Spike of *M. x villosa-nervata* is smaller than in *M. longifolia* and *M. spicata*.

Material studied

Samsun: Kahyali, E. of Köprübasi, edge of fields, 24.8.1993, *G. Kaynak & G. Tarimcilar* (BULU 7719A). Trabzon: between Trabzon and Bayburt, edge of fields, dry soil, 600 m, 26.8.1993, *G. Kaynak & G. Tarimcilar* (BULU 7804). Kastamonu: between Daday and Azdavay, Abies forest, edge of fields, 1300 m, 22.8.1994, *G. Kaynak & G. Tarimcilar* (BULU 8913). Kastamonu: between Daday and Azdavay, Abies forest, edge of fields, 1400 m, 22.8.1994, *G. Kaynak & G. Tarimcilar* (BULU 8917). Kastamonu: between Daday and Azdavay, Sovucaova, 1370 m, 22.8.1994, *G. Kaynak & G. Tarimcilar* (BULU 8926).

REFERENCES

- HARLEY, R. M. (1972) *Mentha*. In T. G. TUTIN & al. (eds.) *Flora Europaea* 3. Cambridge.
- KOKKINI, S. (1987) Constituents of Essential Oils from *Mentha x villosa - nervata* Opiz. Growing wild in Greece. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*, 2: 119-121.
- & D. VOKOU (1989) *Mentha spicata* (Lamiaceae) Chemotypes Growing Wild in Greece. *Economic Botany*. 43(2): 192-202.