

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS LATHYRUS (PAPILIONACEAE) FROM IRAN

V. Mozaffarian, M. Ahavazi & M. M. Charkhchian

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A new species of *Lathyrus* L. is described from Alamut, Kuhe Siahlan in Ghazvin province. The new species is named *Lathyrus alamutensis* which is a perennial plant with woody rootstock, many stems and pale red to purple flowers in living state and whitish in dried state. It belongs to *Lathyrus* sect. *Platystylis* (Sweet) Bassler. The new species is very characteristic with two flap-like appendages above the claw of standard.

Valiollah Mozaffarian (correspondence), Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands P. O. Box 13185-116, E. mail: mozaffar@rifr-ac.ir; Maryam Ahvazi, Department of Herbarium of Medicinal Plant (ACECR) Tehran, Iran and Mohammad Mehdi Charkhchian, Research Centre of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ghazvin.

Key words. *Lathyrus*, *Papilionaceae*, new species, Siahlan, Iran.

یک گونه جدید از جنس *Lathyrus* از بخش *Platystylis* برای ایران و جهان

ولی اله مظفریان،

مریم اهوازی،

محمد مهدی چرخچیان،

در طی مطالعات انجام شده و جمع آوری گیاهان از کوه سیاهلان در منطقه الموت قزوین قریب به ۳۵۰ گونه گیاهی جمع آوری و شناسایی گردید، از میان آنها یک گونه از جنس *Lathyrus* L. برای جهان گیاهشناسی و ایران جدید است که شرح داده می شود و تصویری از آن نیز ارائه می گردد. این گونه با داشتن دو زایده لبه مانند در بالای ناخنک درفش به خوبی تمییز داده می شود.

Introduction

During our study in Alamut district (Kuhe Siahlan), we found a new species of *Lathyrus* L. (*Papilionaceae*) which is described and illustrated here. The genus *Lathyrus* is \pm a wide spreading genus in Iran with about 22 species described from Iran in Flora of Iran (Neamati 2000). The species of the genus are mostly annuals or some perennials, growing in the forest or Rangeland areas, most of them are prostrate on the ground, some with \pm erect to ascending stem, but the new species have a woody rootstock with erect stems. Some species are important as forage and pasture plants, one of them rarely is cultivated in Iran,

Lathyrus alamutensis Mozaffarian, Ahvazi & Charkhchian, **sp. nov.**

(fig. 1)

Perennis, pluricaulis, glaber vel sparse pilosus. Caulis 40-50 cm altus, erectus vel ascendens, tenuis, e basi ramosus, superne parce ramosus, angulato-costatus,

parce foliatus. Stipulae usque ad 4-8 mm longae, semisagittatae, glabrae vel parce pilosae. Folia basalia mox decidua; folia caulina inferiora petiolata, paripinnata, unijuga, raro bijuga, rhachidibus in aristas breves excurrentibus; foliola in foliis basalibus linearibus, subparallele nervosis, usque ad 25-35 \times 1-2 mm, acutis; in foliis cauliniis medianis longioribus, usque ad 80 \times 2-3 mm, in foliis cauliniis superioribus brevioribus et angustioribus, filiformibus. Inflorescentia 1-2 flora, erecto-patentia, folio fulcrantia longiora. Pedicelli usque ad 3-4 mm longi. Calyx usque ad 4-6 mm longus, glaber; dentes calycini subaequales, inferiores tubum 3-4 plo breviores, lanceolati, superiores triangulares. Corolla in vivo pallide rosea vel purpurea, 2-15 mm longa, in sicco valde decolorans, alba, vel albo-caerulea; vexillum suborbiculare usque ad 15 mm altum et latum, antice emarginatum, prope unguem 2-bursiforme appendiculatum; alae circa. 16 mm longae, longe unguiculatae; carina ca. 14 mm longa, prominanter



Fig. 1. *Lathyrus alamutensis* (x0.75); flower parts (x3).

auriculata, quam alae brevior. Stylus lineari-spathulatus, ad apicem pilosus. Legumen juvenale usque ad 30 mm longum et 4 mm latum, linear-oblongum, sessile, glabrum.

Typus. Tehran; Ghazwin, Alamut, Haniz village, Kuhe Siahlan N. 36°, 29', 47'', E. 50 °, 40', 002''; Al=2950 m, 31 VII 2006, V. Mozaffarin 88388 (holotypus TARI).

Affinities. New species by having erect angular stems, pinnate leaves with one pair of leaflets, semisagitate stipules and linear-spathulate style belongs to the Sect. *Platystylis* (Sweet) Bassler, by having two flap-like (pocket) processes on the lower inner surface of standard above the claw is ± close to *Lathyrus boissieri* Sirj, but wholly different with all species mentioned by Rechinger (1979) and Neamati (2000) from Iran. The studies were mainly based on the new collected material and herbarium specimens of (TARI), for confident determination the specimens compared with *Lathyrus* species described in adjacent floras such as Flora of Iraq Townsend (1974), Flora of Turkey Davis (1970) and Flora of USSR Fedchenko (1948).

Perennial with woody rootstock, many stemmed, glabrous or sparsely hairy. Stems up to 40-50 cm high, erect or ascending, thin, brachend from the base, sparsely branched in upper part, angularly costate, loosely leafy. Stipules semisagitate, glabrous or sparingly hairy. Basal leaves petiolate, nearly with parallel nerves, paripinnate, with a single pair of

leaflets; leaflets up to 25-35 mm long and 1-2 mm wide, linear-lanceolate, acute; median stem leaves longer up to 80×2-3 mm; upper stem leaves shorter and narrower, filiform or linear. Inflorescence a few flowered raceme or with a single flower, erect-spreading, longer than the subtending leaf; pedicels up to 3-4 mm long. Calyx up to 4 mm long, glabrous; calyx teeth unequal, lower ones ± shorter than the calyx tube, lanceolate; upper ones much shorter. Corolla pale rose or purple, 10-12 mm long. Style linear, ca. 4 mm long. Young legumes up to 30 mm × 4 mm, linear-oblong, sessile, glabrous.

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