

var. *cariense* (C5 Niğde: Ala Da., 3000 m, Markgraf 11227; Narpiz gorge, Wood & Gibson 198) have densely sericeous-villous leaves and subentire nutlet wing; they approach *P. reuteri* Boiss. & Hausskn. (Amanus) but are never tomentose or lanate as in that species. The two subspecies are connected by subsp. *cariense* var. *erectum*, which is also closely similar to *P. cappadocicum* Boiss. & Bal. in habit.

Paracaryum polycarpum (Rech. fil.) R. Mill, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Mattiastrum polycarpum* Rech. fil. in Ann. Naturh. Mus. Wien 58:52 (1951).

Rochelia

J. R. EDMONDSON

Rochelia disperma (L. fil.) C. Koch var. **microcalycina** (Bornm.) Edmondson, **comb. et stat. nov.**

Syn.: *R. microcalycina* Bornm. in Mitt. Thür. Bot. Ver., N.F. 21:79 (1906).
R. karsensis M. Popov in Spis. Rast. Gerb. Fl. SSSR 13:66 (1953).

The variety is endemic to Anatolia. It differs from typical *R. disperma* by having pedicels deflexed to recurved in fruit, and a smaller fruiting calyx. A closely related species, *R. bungei* Trautv., differs from *R. disperma* by the same characters, but unlike var. *microcalycina* the hairs on its calyx are hooked, as in var. *disperma*. It is doubtful whether the type of hairs on the calyx is an adequate basis for the delimitation of species in this group, which has suffered from over-splitting.

Solenanthus

R. R. MILL

Solenanthus formosus R. Mill, **sp. nov.**

Species nobilis *S. circinnato* Ledeb. affinis sed statura elatiore, indumento caulium longiore rigidiore, corolla paulo longiore, filamentis subaequilongis, nuculis maioribus glochidiis omnibus subaequalibus tuberculis albidis numerosis multicellularibus differt.

Herba perennis, hirta, 100–150 cm alta vel ultra. *Caulis* erectus, crassus, leviter striatus, pilis lutescentibus ad 2 mm longis, inferne subretorse patentibus, molliter hispidus. *Folia* dense strigillosa, pilis c. 0.3–1.5 mm longis, e basibus calcaratis insidentibus; basalia (ut videtur) lamina late ovata, apice obtusa; cauline sessilia, inferiora late ovata vel oblanceolata, mediana ± elliptica, 13.5–19 × 2–3.5 cm, basi attenuata, margine integro, superiora multo breviora, late ovata, 2–3 × 1.2–1.5 cm, apice obtusa, basi truncata. *Cincinni* pernumerosi, in thyrsum ramosissimum dispositi; rami ± verticillati, hispidi, pilis adpressis antrorsis flavo-virentibus vividis vestiti. *Calyx* lobis etiam pilis densis flavo-virentibus ornatis, 4–5 mm longis, ovatis, in statu fructifero non vel vix accrescentia. *Corolla* pallide azurea (in sicco), 7.5–8.5 mm, lobis acutis, 1.5–1.8 × 0.7–0.8 mm; filamenta subaequilongia, 8–9 mm, infra fornices c. 1 mm inserta, corollam superantia; antherae subglobosae,

0.9 × 0.7 mm; fornices angustae, 0.8 mm longae, basi sagittatae. *Stylum* 9–10 mm, calycem duplo longior. *Nuculae* aureo-virides, patelliformes, 9–10 mm diam., facie dorsali glochidiis densis papillatis c. 1 mm longis et tuberculis paulo elevatis refertis, laterali et ventrali dense glochidiata; glochidia marginalia eis faciei dorsalis subaequalia. *Fl.* Jun.

Turkey. C10 Hakkari: Sat Da. between Vargöz and Sat G., 2300 m, yayla pasture, flowers bluish white, 27 vi 1966, Davis 45597 (holo. E; iso. K); 40 km from Yüksekova to Şemdinli, 1600 m, rocky igneous slopes of wooded gorge, 15 vi 1966, Davis 45140.

This new *Solenanthus* appears to be most closely related to *S. circinnatus* Ledeb., a widespread species which also occurs on Sat Da. It is distinguished from *S. circinnatus* by the subequal filaments and the nutlets having all glochids subequal (in *S. circinnatus* the marginal glochids are much longer than those of the dorsal surface). The broadly ovate, not oblong, upper cauline leaves, together with the narrower faucal scales with sagittate bases, easily differentiate it from *S. stamineus* (Desf.) Wettst., the only other species of the genus recorded from Turkey. The specimens of *S. formosus* exhibit a conspicuous yellowish green stem indumentum of long setiform hairs which distinguishes it further from the allied species, both of which have a shorter, softer, grey to whitish indumentum.

A colour transparency of a fruiting plant in the same population as the type, taken in the field by Davis, is preserved at Edinburgh. This slide clearly shows the strongly branched, subverticillate inflorescence, and basal leaves (lacking in the pressed material) can also be seen. The other cited specimen is in fruit.

Trachelanthus

R. R. MILL

Trachelanthus cerinthoides (Boiss.) Kunze in Bot. Zeitung 8:665 (1850).

Syn.: *Solenanthus cerinthoides* Boiss., Diagn. ser. I, 11:127 (1849).

Trachelanthus kurdicus Boiss., Fl. Or. 4:271 (1875).

T. foliosus Tristram, Surv. W. Pal. 367 (1884).

Solenanthus cerinthoides var. *kurdicus* (Boiss.) Post, Fl. Syria 537 (1896) [excl. fig. 519].

S. kurdicus (Boiss.) Gürke in Engler & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. 4, 3a:104 (1893).

Lindelofia cerinthoides (Boiss.) Brand in Engler, Pflanzenreich 78 (IV.252):80 (1921).

L. kurdica (Boiss.) Brand, l.c. 82.

Turkey. B8 Muş: Teng valley nr Muş, schistose alpine slopes, 1980 m, Kotschy 463 [sphalm. 493 in descr.] (type of *T. kurdicus*). C9 Hakkari: Cilo Da. in gorge between Cilo Y. and Diz De., rocky slope, 10 viii 1954, Davis & O. Polunin, D. 24249. C10 Hakkari: Cilo Da., Serpil De., 24 viii 1956, Deutschmann s.n.

Boissier (1875) stated that *T. kurdicus* seemed to differ from *T. cerinthoides* by its much broader, more obtuse leaves which are broadly auriculate, and by nutlets with longer glochids. Brand (1921) separated *T. kurdicus* from