

ФЛОРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ НАХОДКИ

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D. German

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***SMELOWSKIA ANNUA* (CRUCIFERAE), A NEW RECORD FROM SOUTH-WEST ASIA**

***SMELOWSKIA ANNUA* (CRUCIFERAE) – НОВИНКА ФЛОРЫ ЮГО-ЗАПАДНОЙ АЗИИ**

Smelowskia annua Rupr. is recorded for the first time from South-West Asia (Afghanistan).

During a short-time visit to the Botanische Staatssammlung München in July 2005, the author had an opportunity to study some herbarium specimens collected from SW Asia. Among those materials, the four specimens of *Smelowskia annua* Rupr. from Afghanistan (Badakhshan) misidentified as *Sophiopsis flavissima* (Kar. et Kir.) O.E. Schulz have been found, and it turned out that the former represents a novelty for the flora of Afghanistan and generally SW Asia.

Smelowskia annua Rupr. 1869, Mém. Acad. Sci. Pétersb., sér. 7, 14 : 39. – *Sophiopsis annua* (Rupr.) O.E. Schulz, 1924, in Engler, Pflanzenreich, IV. 105 (Hf. 86) : 347.

Type: [Kyrgyzstan, South-West Tian-Shan, vicin. of Chakyr-kul lake]: In regione subalpina jugi Thian-Schan, Tschakyr-kul, 26 Juli 1867, F. Osten-Sachen (holo – LE!).

Morphological description of *S. annua* can be found in any floras, e. g., Flora of Tadjik SSR (Yunussov, 1978), Flora of China (Zhou et al., 2001), etc. as well as its illustration (Yunussov, 1978 : 57). Until recently the species was more widely known as a member of the genus *Sophiopsis* O.E. Schulz. However, based on extensive molecular study (Warwick et al., 2004) combined with morphological revision, *Sophiopsis*, along with some other genera, was merged in *Smelowskia* C.A. Mey. (Al-Shehbaz & Warwick, 2006). Till now, the two species of *Smelowskia* s. l. have been reported for Afghanistan and neighboring West Pakistan: *S. calycina* (Steph.) C.A. Mey. s. l. (incl. *S. koeltzii* (Rech. f.) Rech. f.) and *S. flavissima* (Kar. et Kir.) Kar. et Kir. (as *Sophiop-*

sis flavissima) (Hedge, 1968; Jafri, 1973; Kitamura, 1960). Of these two, *S. annua* is closer to *S. flavissima* with which it shares biennial life form and yellow petals, and differs from the latter in having prostrate to ascending stems 10–40 cm high in a number of few to several from the base pubescent with exclusively dendritic trichomes; 2-pinnatisect leaves; at least partly bracteate racemes; densely pubescent, ascending to subappressed pedicels (1)3–7 mm long and elliptic to rarely linear-elliptic fruits not or nearly not forming an angle with pedicels. By contrast, *S. flavissima* is characterized by higher (up to 100 cm high) single erect stems pubescent with a mixture of simple and dendritic trichomes; 1-pinnatisect leaves; ebracteate racemes; glabrous to sparsely pubescent, almost horizontally reflexed pedicels 6–13 mm long and linear fruits forming a distinct angle with pedicels. From *S. calycina*, the newly recorded species is distinct in being biennial (occasionally short-leaving perennial) with a slender root; having bracteate inflorescences; yellow to pale yellow obovate petals 2.5–3.5 × 1–1.5 mm and terete fruits; contrary, *S. calycina* is a long-living perennial forming thick branched caudex and having ebracteate inflorescences; white to creamy white broadly obovate petals (3.5)5–7 × 2–4 mm and 4-angled fruits.

S. annua occurs in gravely, stony, talus and clayed slopes, moraines, *Juniperus* woods, *Krascheninnikovia* and *Acantholimon* cryophytic communities at the altitudes of 2500–5100 m (Al-Shehbaz & Warwick, 2006; Bondarenko, 1974; Yunussov, 1978; Zhou et al., 2001) in Tian Shan and Pamir-Alai mountain systems of China (Xinjiang), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, and rather recently was reported also from Tibet (Xizang) (Al-Shehbaz & Warwick, 2006; Zhou et al., 2001). The new findings in NW Afghanistan (Badakhshan) is not surprising taking into consideration that the species is known from Tajikistanian part of Badakhshan (Ikonnikov, 1979; Yunussov, 1978).

Specimens examined: Afghanistan, prov. Badakhshan: Östl. Wakhan, Westufer des Kol-e Chaqmaqin, 4000 m, 7408 – 3713, 14 July 1971. O. Anders 7426 (MSB 13762); Östl. Wakhan, Chelab Tal NW des Kol-e Chaqmaqin, 4200–4400 m, 7406 – 3715, 20 July 1971. O. Anders 7603 (MSB 13511); mittl. Wakhan, oberes Istmotsh Tal, 4000 m, 7258 – 3707, 4 August 1971. O. Anders 8045 (MSB 13761); Wakhan, Östlicher Oberlauf des Darya-e Istnoch (Toli Bay Tal) 4000 m, 7258 – 3707, 4 August 1971. O. Anders 8045 (M).

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Впервые для Юго-Западной Азии (Афганистан) приводится *Smelowskia annua* Rupr.

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