LEPTALEUM HAMATUM (CRUCIFERAE), A NEW RECORD FOR THE FLORA OF IRAN AND DISTINCT FROM L. FILIFOLIUM

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Leptaleum hamatum Hemsley & Lace was collected from Isfahan province is reported as a new record for the flora of Iran. It is well characterized by the length and shape of the siliqua from Leptaleum filifolium (Willd.) DC.

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گزارش به عنوان گونه ای مستقل از L. filifolium گذشته شده است. همچنین L. hamatum (Cruciferae), یک گونه جدید برای ایران شناخته شد.

L. filifolium گونه در Florian Iranica (Rechinger 1968) شناسایی شد و به عنوان یک نام منطقه‌ای شناخته شد. در Florian West Pakistan (Jafri 1973) L. hamatum نیز شناسایی شد.

Introduction
In the course of my studies on Cruciferae family, tribe Hesperideae in Iran, Leptaleum hamatum Hemsley & Lace was 1968. The species was designated as a new record for the flora of Iran. It was previously known only from Pakistan in Flora Iranica (Rechinger 1968). The specimens was collected form Isfahan Province, 30 km from Isfahan to Shahreza, 32° 26' 08" N, 51° 46' 31" E, at an altitude 1734 m and deposited in LH (Lorestan herbarium) and TARI. The features of new record is explained here and compared with its nearest relative, Leptaleum filifolium (Willd.) DC.

Leptaleum hamatum Hemsly. & Lace
Isfahan: 30 km on the road to Shahreza, 32° 26' 08" N, 51° 46' 31" E, 1734 m, Mehrnia 5475.

Table 1. Comparison of Leptaleum hamatum and L. filifolium.

Plant annual, with slender stem, 5-20 cm high, simple or minutely branched, glabrous or somewhat with glandular hairs, mainly on the siliqua. Leaves sessile, linear, 20-60 mm long, simple or divided usually into 3 or 5 filiform slender segments; segments up to 2 cm long, 1-2 mm broad. Racemes 5-10 flowered, lax. Flowers axillary, solitary or in pairs. Pedicels 3-6 cm long in fruit, slightly thickened. Sepals linear, erect, not saccate, 3-5 mm. long. Petals linear, small, 3-7 mm. long, about 0.75-1 mm broad, withish or light pink. Siliqua linear-cylindrical, 3-7 cm long, hamate at the apex, indeniscent, with one prominent midrib and small netted lateral viens, with oval glands. Seeds apparently uniseriate in each cell. Septum membranous and thin. Cotyledons incipient.

Leptaleum hamatum was described from Pakistan (see Rechinger 1968). In Flora Iranica (Rechinger 1968) it was known from Pakistan only, in Flora of W. Pakistan (Jafri 1973) it was known as a synonym of L. filifolium.
The specimens collected in Iran are very well match with the description of the species. They were compared with the specimens of *L. filifolium* (Willd.) DC. There are some characters useful to separate the two species which are shown in table 1. Therefore in this paper *L. hamatum* is known as a distinct species from *L. filifolium*. As there is no record of *L. hamatum* from Iran, the record from Iran should be a new report.


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**References**
