

***Parietaria rechingeri* Chrtek (Urticaceae); A New Record for Flora of Turkey**

Türkiye Florası için Yeni Bir Tür Kaydı; *Parietaria rechingeri* Chrtek (Urticaceae)

Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Parietaria rechingeri (Urticaceae) is described as a new record to the Flora of Turkey (C9, Şırnak). Detailed morphological description, photographs and distribution map of this new record has been given in this article.

Key Words

New record, *Parietaria rechingeri*, Urticaceae, Şırnak.

ÖZ

Parietaria rechingeri (Urticaceae) türü Türkiye Florası için ilk kez (C9, Şırnak) kaydedilmiştir. Bu makalede kaydın ayrıntılı morfolojik betimi, fotoğrafları ve yayılış haritası verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Yeni kayıt, *Parietaria rechingeri*, Urticaceae, Şırnak.

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INTRODUCTION

Urticaceae Jussieu, the nettle plant, is a family of flowering plants consisting of herbs, shrubs and trees. The family, which consists 54 genera with more than 2000 species, one of the larger genera in the *Urticales* and *Eudicot Rosids* [1-3]. Family members distributed throughout the tropics, subtropics and warm temperate regions. *Urticaceae* family also have economically important genera. Some of these genera are used to make cloth, fishing nets, ropes and some industrial materials [4-6]. Also because of allergenic source, some genus members are well studied.

There has been a debate on classification of *Urticaceae*. Gaudichaud [7] proposed a classification for members of *Urticaceae*, *Cecropiaceae*, *Moraceae* and *Cannabaceae*. He classified all these families members as a single family. Later, Weddell [8-10] proposed to separate *Moraceae* and *Cannabaceae* from *Urticaceae*. According to the fruit characters, Kravtsova [11] divided *Urticaceae* into the three subfamilies: *Urticoideae*, *Lecanθοideae*, and *Boehmerioideae*. Recent phylogenetic studies showed that *Urticaceae* has three evolutionary lineages *Boehmeriea-Cecropieae-Forsskaoleeae-Parietarieae*; *Urticeae* and *Elatostemeae* [12].

Parietaria L. is a genus consist of annual or perennial herbaceous. The genus is in *Boehmeriea-Cecropieae-Forsskaoleeae-Parietarieae* lineage. It is represented by 4 species in Turkey.

MATERIALS and METHODS

Parietaria rechingeri Chrtek, the material of this study, was collected in Cudi Mountains (Şırnak) (Figure 1), Şırnak in July 2013-2014. According to the description of Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands [13], Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands (Supplement) [14] it was concluded that collected materials were new record for Turkey flora. Detailed investigation of literatures [15,16] showed that collected materials have been described as *Parietaria rechingeri* from Iraq. Collected materials were deposited at the Herbarium of Yüzüncü Yıl University Science Faculty (VANF).

Description

Type: Iraq: Mosul, Jabal Khantur, nr. Sharanish, 1200 m, 4-9.07.1957, Rech.f. 12091 (Figure 2) Perennial herb, woody at the base with the old cortex whitish and cracking, 5-12 cm, caespitose with numerous ascending stems. Stems terete, striate, softly whitish-pilose. Leaves 4-16 mm, broadly ovate to elliptic, moderately softly

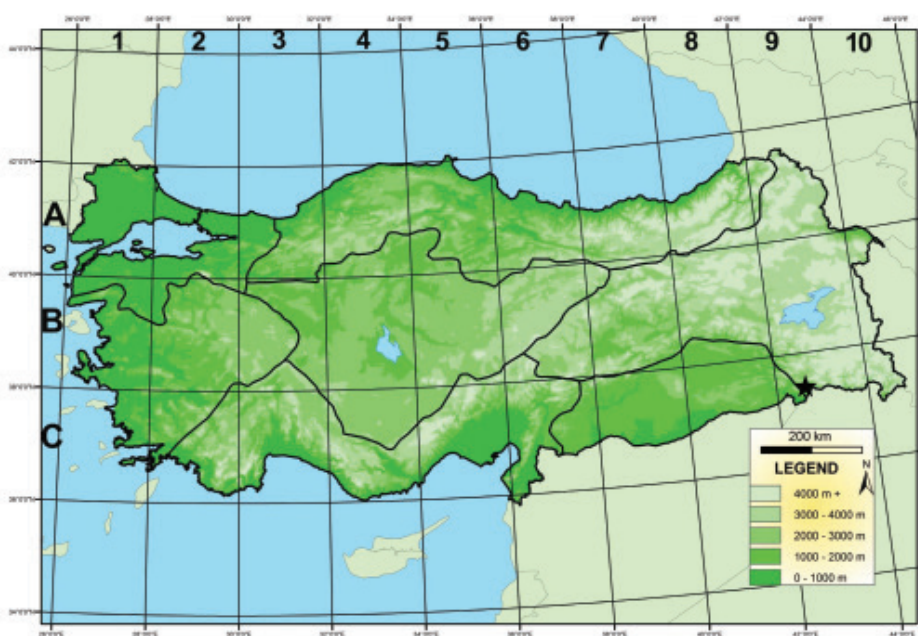


Figure 1. Geographical distribution of *Parietaria rechingeri* (★) in Turkey.

pilose and pale on the lower surface, darker and subglabrous above, margins ciliate; primary veins 4, the 2 lowest \pm opposite and sub-basal, the upper two alternate; leaf base truncate in some of the smaller leaves, mostly shortly cuneate, apex rather blunt to subacute; petioles slender, 2-3 mm, densely softly hairy. Inflorescence of two lateral clusters in the upper leaf-axils, each c. 5 mm long, flowers sessile. Bracts broadly ovate, 3-4 mm, \pm white-pilose, rather blunt to subacute, equalling and just concealing the flower-clusters, almost free. Male (hermaphrodite) flowers pale-stramineous, ellipsoid, the narrowly elliptical perianth segments c. 3 mm, fused in the basal one-third with a slender midrib, darkly appressed-pilose dorsally; ovary pale. Female flowers similarly ellipsoid, browner, the perianth segments almost free, with dark brown borders fusing with the thick midrib at the subacute apex; ovary pale, c. 2 mm, ellipsoid. No mature achenes seen.

Examined material: Turkey. C9 Şırnak: Cudi Mountains, Bilgan region, rocky slopes, 969m, 37°25'11" N, 42°38'57" E, 15.07.2014 M. Firat 31054, VANF

Habitat: Rock crevices on mountain, on calcareous rock

Phenology: Flowering times July, Fruiting time October

Distribution in Turkey: Şırnak

General distribution: North part of Iraq

Associated with: *Campanula radula* Fisch. ex Tchich., *Campanula mardinensis* Bornm. & Sint., *Teucrium chasmophyticum* Rech.f., *Pimpinella sintenisii* H.Wolff, *Erygeron* sp.

Vernacular name: In Şırnak province, indigenous people use the name "Padûsek" for *Parietaria*.



Figure 2. *Parietaria rechingeri*; A-B-C Habit and Habitat, D. Flower, E. Fruit.

Key to closely related *Parietaria* species in Turkey

1. Bracts becoming indurate in fruit and \pm saccate at base, forming an involucre round the 3-flowered inflorescence**5. *P. cretica***
1. Bracts not indurate or saccate at base in fruit
2. Annual; female flowers to 1.75 mm.....**4. *P. lusitanica***
2. Perennial; female flowers 2 mm or more
3. Flower clusters congested, concealed within the broad bracts.....**3. *P. rechingeri***
3. Flower clusters not concealed within the bracts
4. Perianth of hermaphrodite flowers accrescent, tubular in fruit; female flowers inconspicuous, not or scarcely exceeding bracts**1. *P. judaica***
4. Perianth of hermaphrodite flowers scarcely accrescent, remaining campanulate in fruit; female flowers conspicuous, distinctly exceeding bracts**2. *P. officinalis***

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

In our country, the genus *Parietaria* is represented by 4 species. The number of taxa in our country has risen to 5 with this new record. Thus, this has contributed to both the region of Şırnak where limited information is known about its flora in private and the Flora of Turkey.

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