



A new subspecies of *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Lamiaceae) from the eastern sector of the Iberian Peninsula

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Abstract

Rosmarinus officinalis subsp. *valentinus* (Lamiaceae) is described as a new subspecies in the flora of the Iberian Peninsula. The diagnostic characters for the subsp. *valentinus* include several morphological differences, mainly based on a distinctly prostrate habit, a reduced leaf size, smaller calyx and corolla, and white flower. A comparative table with diagnostic morphological features to distinguish among the three subspecies of the *R. officinalis* is provided. Habitat, ecology, greenhouse cultivation and phenolic profile are also considered.

Key words: Lamiaceae, Mediterranean area, phenolic compounds, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, taxonomy

Introduction

In the Iberian flora the genus *Rosmarinus* Linnaeus (1753: 23) is composed of three species and two hybrids (Rosúa 1981: 587; Morales 2010: 328): *R. officinalis* L., *R. eriocalix* Jord. & Fourr., *R. tomentosus* Hub.-Mor. & Maire, *R. × lavandulaceus* De Noé (*R. eriocalix* × *R. officinalis*) and *R. × mendizabalii* Sagredo ex Rosúa (*R. officinalis* × *R. tomentosus*).

Rosmarinus is frequently found in open formations and is one of the most common species in scrubland and the arboreal stratum. *Rosmarinus tomentosus* is endemic in the south of Spain (Granada and Málaga); *R. eriocalix* is distributed in North Africa (Morocco, Algeria and Libya) and Almería (south of Spain) and *R. officinalis* is widespread and mainly distributed in the western half of the Mediterranean area, between Europe and North Africa, although it is almost absent in the eastern Mediterranean basin.

The high genetic variability of *R. officinalis* and its ecological plasticity, as well as its coexistence with the other two species of the genus in the southeast, suggest that its focus of diversification is located in this territory (Mateu-Andrés *et al.* 2013). The studies of Zaouali & Boussard (2008) reported a correlation between the allozyme genetic variability and the structure and composition of the essential oils. The biochemical variability is well characterized by chemotypes (Rosúa & García Granados 1987; Garbarino *et al.* 2006; Boelens 1985). Analyses of nuclear microsatellites have also been used to confirm certain genetic variability in the species (Segarra-Moragués & Gleiser 2009). However, other authors have described a relatively low genetic variability (Rosselló *et al.* 2006). Morphologically, *R. officinalis* consists of a broad range of varieties, forms, races and ecotypes (Turril 1920: 105).

A large amount of phenolic compounds has been found in several species of the Lamiaceae (Ziaková & Brandsteterová 2003; Barros *et al.* 2013; Kontogianni *et al.* 2013). The characterization of these compounds in this family has been studied in depth, with reports of differences among species in their phenolic profiles (Valant-Vetschera *et al.* 2003; Hossain *et al.* 2010).

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