



Erysimum hezarensense, a new species and *Rhammatophyllum gaudanense*, a new record of Brassicaceae from Iran

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Abstract

Two Brassicaceae novelties are reported from Iran. *Erysimum hezarensense* (Erysimeae) is described and illustrated as a newly discovered species. It resembles *E. subulatum*, *E. laxiflorum* and *E. iraqense* but can be readily distinguished by the indumentum of stem, leaves and pedicels; bicolor petals; and number of flowers on the main inflorescence. It is also separated geographically being restricted to Hezar mts. (prov. Kerman, South Iran) where none of the related species occurs. Because of the very limited distribution and high risk of its habit destruction, inclusion of *E. hezarensense* into IUCN Red List with a status vulnerable (VU) is proposed. Besides, *Rhammatophyllum gaudanense* (Euclidieae) is reported from NE Iran representing the first record of the genus for the country. Contrary, the previous record of *R. gaudanense* from Afghanistan is considered doubtful and not confirmed. Detailed morphological description, illustration and synonymy of *R. gaudanense* is provided along with the key differences from the closely related taxa. Distribution maps for both *E. hezarensense* and *R. gaudanense* are given.

Key words: Cruciferae, Erysimeae, Euclidieae, Iran, new species, new record.

Introduction

During a field trip to S Iran as well as the treatment of herbarium material of several herbaria in the context of the PhD project of the first author, some novelties have been detected, two of which are reported herein. The first is a new species of *Erysimum* Linnaeus (1753: 660), *E. hezarensense*, collected from the south of Iran, province of Kerman. The second novelty is the first record of both *Rhammatophyllum gaudanense* (Litvinov 1902: 33) Al-Shehbaz & O. Appel (2002: 3) and the genus *Rhammatophyllum* O.E. Schulz (1933b: 190) from Iran.

Taxonomic treatment

1. *Erysimum*

Erysimum is one of the largest genera of the Brassicaceae (Cruciferae). It is well known for its taxonomic complexity due to tremendously overlapping morphological characters, and its diversity estimations range from 150 (Zhou *et al.* 2001, Al-Shehbaz 2010) to 290–350 species (Polatschek & Snogerup 2002). The diversity of *Erysimum* is centered in SW Asia and Eastern Mediterranean where new species are still being described (e. g., Polatschek 2008, 2011; Moazzeni *et al.*, 2014).

According to the *Flora Iranica* account (Polatschek & Rechinger 1968) and subsequent additions (Polatschek 2008, 2010, 2011; German 2014), 31 *Erysimum* species occur in Iran. One more species described herein was discovered during the botanical investigation of Hezar (Hezar-Lalezar) mountains which formerly had been rarely studied by botanists. Taking this novelty into account, 32 *Erysimum* species are recorded at the moment from Iran, seven of which are endemics.

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