

Sideritis molinae a new Iberian endemic

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Resumen:

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Se describe una nueva especie del género *Sideritis* L. para la Flora Ibérica.

Abstract:

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A description is given of a new species of the genus *Sideritis* L. for the Spanish Flora.

INTRODUCTION

After the revision of the subsection *Gymnocarpae* Font Quer of the genus *Sideritis* L. in the western part of the Mediterranean region (PERIS & al. 1990), we are now working on the subsection *Carpostegiatae* Font Quer (FIGUEROLA & al. 1991). As a consequence of studying abundant herbarium material we have found a plant that in our opinion must be described as a new endemic species for the Spanish Flora. The plant has been included within *Sideritis endressi* described from the Pyrennees, despite the existence of significant morphological and chorological differences between both taxa.

DESCRIPTION AND TYPIFICATION

Sideritis molinae Stübing, Peris & Figuerola sp. nova

Sideritis endressii Willk. fma. *laxespicata* Degen & Debeaux in Hervier, *Bull. Acad. Int. Géogr. Bot. (Le Mans)* 17: 196 (1907).

Sideritis endressii Willk. subsp. *laxespicata* (Degen & Debeaux) Heywood, *Bot. Jour. Linn. Soc. (London)* 65: 355 (1972).

Description: Planta fruticosa, robusta, 40-60 cm longa, ramosa e sua base. Stipites juvenes castaneae-viridis coloris, quadranguli, cum fasciis colenquimae maxime apparentibus, hirsuti in basi, cum pilis articularibus pluricellularibus (3-5 cellulae) 1.5-2.5 mm, erecti vel leviter flexi. Juvenum stipitum pars superior est sub-hirsuta cum pilis pluricellularibus (3-4 cellulae) flexis ad inferiorem partem et longis 0.05-1 mm. Folia basalia ex parte infima 0.6-0.7 x 0.2 cm longa, oblonga-lanceolata, crenato-ciliata et subhirsuta. Folia media et superiora 3 x 1-2 cm longa, oblonga-lanceolata, cum dentibus formata, usque a foliis subacutis ad rotunda. Inflorescentia in spicae forma cum 5-9(-10) verticillastris, generatim distantes ac cum 8-10 floribus quisque. Folia floralia 2-3 x 2-3 cm, calices leviter aequantia vel prominentia, cordata-ovata, viridia-pallida, hirsuta cum pilis pluricellularibus (1-3 cellulae) cum principalibus nerviis et secundiis visilibus copiosisque in spicae forma (18-24) subaequalibus et ciliatis. Calix 1.4-1.6 cm, hirsutus cum pilis pluricellularibus longis atque raris pilis glandularibus brevitus, cum nerviis visibilibus, cum dentibus erectis marginis ciliati et apice obtuso cum acumine. Corolla lutea pallida, 1.6-2 cm.

Habitat in sub-baeticis montibus provinciae Jaen (in silivis Cazorlae, silivis Poti, silivis Securae atque finibus Albacete inter 600-1700 m supra solos calcareos).

Dedicata in memoriam Professoris Andreae Molina, amici et colegae, a vita nuper discessi.

Description: Perennial, 40-60 cm, branched from the base, young stems brown-greenish, 4-angled, with collenchyma ribs, hirsute at the base with articulate 3- to 5-celled trichomes, erect or slightly deflected and 1.5-2.5 mm long. Upper part of the young stems subhirsute, with deflected 3- to 4-celled hairs 0.05-1 mm long. Basal leaves 0.6-0.7 x 0.2 cm, oblong-lanceolate, crenate-ciliate and subhirsute. Middle and upper leaves 3 x 1-2 cm, oblong-lanceolate, subacute to rounded, mucronate, serrate, hirsute, with 2- to 3-celled trichomes. Inflorescence spikelike, with 5-9(-10) verticillasters, generally distant and with 8-10 flowers. Bracts 2-3 x 2-3 cm, equaling or slightly surpassing the calyx, cordate-ovate, green-yellowish, hirsute with 1- to 3-celled trichomes, with 8-10 main and secondary veins visible and 18-24 subequal ciliate spinescent teeth. Calyx 1.4-1.6 cm, hirsute, with long pluricellular hairs and a few short glandular hairs; veins



Fig. 1. Location of *Sideritis molinae*.



Fig. 2. *Sideritis molinae*.

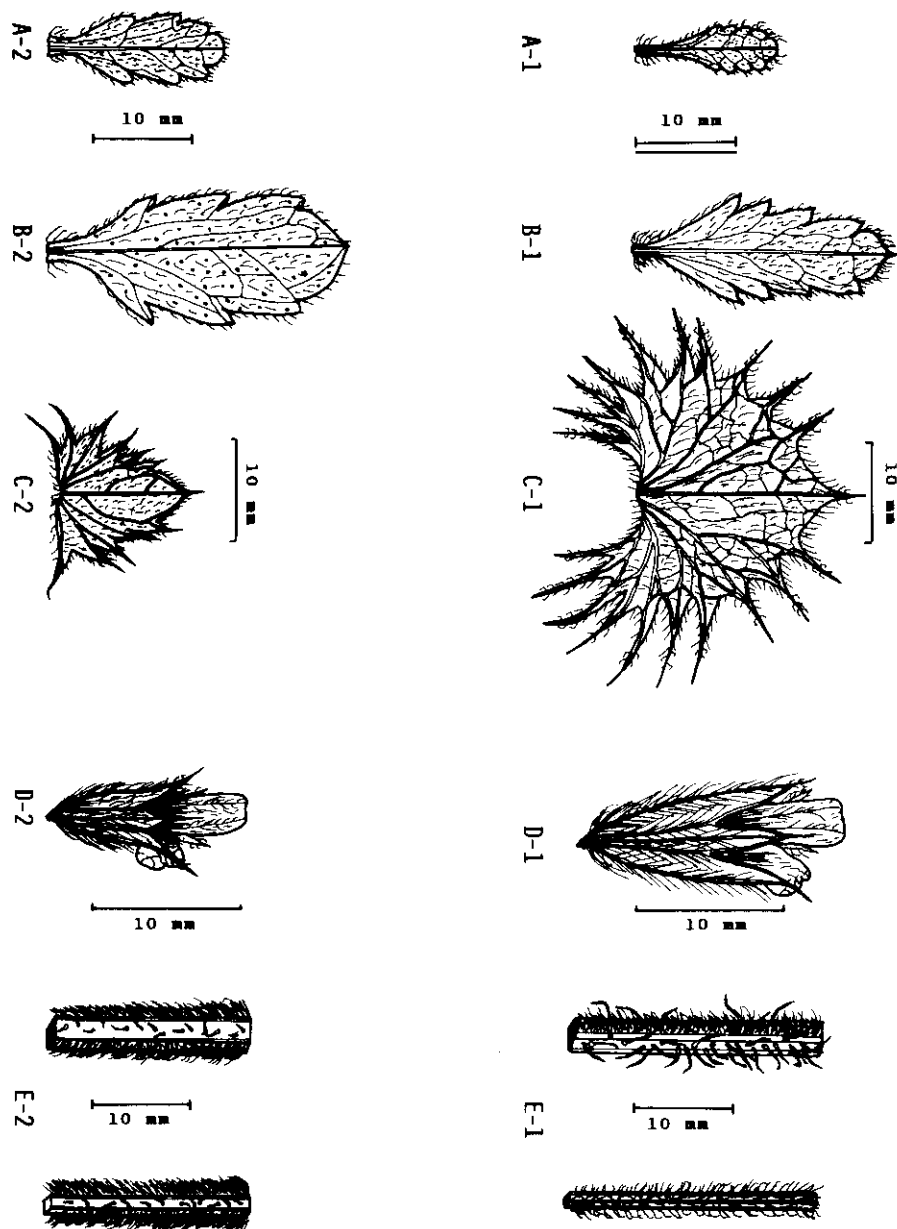


Fig. 3. Basal leaf: A-1 *S. molinae*, A-2 *S. endressii*. Stem leaf: B-1 *S. molinae* B-2 *S. endressii*. Bract: C-1 *S. molinae*, C-2 *S. endressii*. Calyx with corolla: D-1 *S. molinae*, D-2 *S. endressii*. Stem: E-1 *S. molinae*, E-2 *S. endressii*. (Material used for drawings : *S. molinae*: MA 480301, *S. endressii*: BCF 35040).

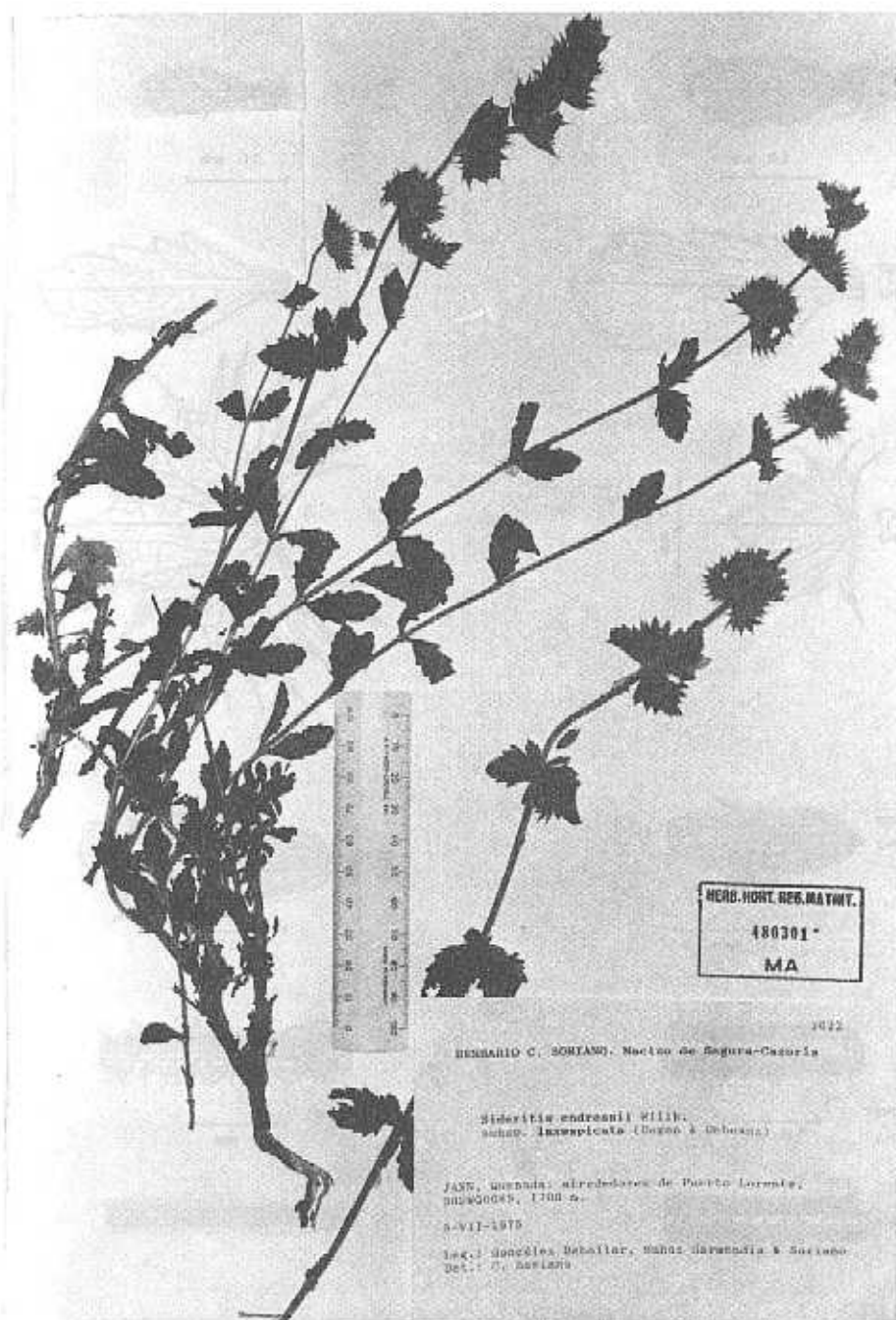


Fig. 4. Holotypus of *Sideritis molinae*.

visible; teeth erect and ciliate and apex blunt but with a mucro. Corolla 1.6-2 cm long, yellowish.

Typification: We follow the same indications as in PERIS & al. (1990).

Type material (Holotype). Fig. 4.

A.MA 480301. (Specimen in the middle.)

a □ 3622/Herbario C. Soriano. Macizo de Segura-Cazorla//*Sideritis endressii* Willk./subsp. *laxespicata* (Degen & Debeaux)//Jaén, Quesada: alrededores de Puerto Lorente, 30SWG0089, 1700 m.//5-VII-1975//Leg.: González Rebollar, Muñoz Garmendia & Soriano/Det.: C. Soriano

Table 1. Comparison between *Sideritis molinae* and *Sideritis endressii*.

	<i>S. molinae</i>	<i>S. endressii</i>
Plant	erect-ascendent	erect
Young stems	1-2 mm diameter subhirsute	2-3 mm diameter hirsute
Inflorescence	7-10 verticillasters distant with 4-10 flowers	5-7 verticillasters crowded with 10-12 flowers
Bracts	2-3 x 2-3 cm 18-24 teeth	0.8-1 x 1-1.5 cm 12-14 teeth
Calyx	hirsute 1.4-1.6 cm teeth erect	hirsute 0.9-1 cm teeth patent
Corolla	yellowish 1.6-2 cm	yellowish 1.2-1.4 cm
Distribution	Subbetic mountains	Pyrenees

RELATION TO OTHER TAXA

Sideritis molinae has been subordinated to *Sideritis endressii* Willk., first as a form and later a subspecies, on the basis of the crenate leaves. The attached table and figures show clearly the differences between both taxa, which are reinforced by the different distribution.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Sideritis molinae: Jaén: quesada, alrededores de Puerto Lorente, 30SWG0089, 1700, 5-7-1975, González Rebollar & al. (MA 480301); La

Fig. 5. *Sideritis endressii*.

Iruela, Valle del Guadalquivir junto a la pista del Cortijo del Cantalar, 30SWH0701, 800 m, 19-6-75, González Rebollar & al. (MA 480302); La Iruela, junto a la pista del Zarzaral, 30SWH0501, 1220 m, 22-6-1975, González Rebollar & al. (MA 480304); Pontones, Barranco del Arroyo Montero, 30SWH2121, 650 m, 24-7-75, González Rebollar & al. (MA 480303); Cazorla, Barranco del Arroyo de la Mesa, margen izquierda, 30SWG0595, 1000 m, lapiaz de calizas microcristalinas, 28-5-1976, González Rebollar & al. (MA 480305).

Sideritis endressii: Rosellón: Declives pedregosos esquistosos junto a la ermita de la Consolació, sobre Cotlliure. Lugar clásico, ?-5-36, Font Quer (BCF 3540).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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