TÜRKİYE'DE ANTERİCUM (LİLİACEAE) CİNSİ

THE GENUS ANTERICUM (LILIACEAE) IN TURKEY

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SUMMARY

The genus Anthericum (Liliaceae) is represented by 2 species in Turkey: A. liliago L. and A. ramosum L. The first species is distributed in Anatolia and the latter is known in European Turkey only from the record of Urumov.

ÖZET

Anthericum (Liliaceae) cinsini Türkiye'de 2 tür ile temsil edilir: A. liliago L. ve A. ramosum L. İlk tür Anadolu'da yayılış gösterir, sonraki tür ise yalnız Urumov'un Trakya'daki kayıtlarından bilinmektedir.

Keywords: Anthericum, Liliaceae, Turkey

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Anthericum* (Liliaceae) comprises about 100 species distributed in the continents of Africa, America, Europe and Asia (1). The four sections, following as Phlangium L., Trachyandra Baker, Hesperanthes Baker and Holopodium Baker are distinguished in the genus (2).

In Turkey *Anthericum* is represented by 2 species as also indicated in the previous literature concerning the flora of Turkey (3-5). *A. liliago* L. and *A. ramosum* L., both of which are found in the Sect. Phlangium.

This paper is a taxonomic part of “the revision of the genera Asphodeline, Asphodelus, Eremurus and Anthericum in Turkey” (6) which was realised during 1976-1982 as a thesis.

The specimens collected by me, are kept in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Istanbul University (ISTE).

**ANTHERICUM** L., Sp. Pl. 310 (1753).

Key to species:

1. Perianth (14-) 15-20 (-25) mm long; capsule ovoid, (7-) 8-12 mm long ........................................ 1. *A. liliago*
2. Perianth 10-14 mm long; capsule globose, 5-6 (-7) mm long

   2. *A. ramosum*

*Anthericum liliago* L., Sp. Pl. 3310 (1753). (Fig. 1).

Syn.: *Phlangium liliago* (L.) Schreber, Spicil. 36 (1771).

Perennial. Plant (20-) 30-60 (-90) cm tall. Rhizome usually long. Roots clustered, + fleshy, to 40 cm long, 2-4 mm thick. Scape erect to ascending, terete, glabrous. Leaves (12-) 24-40 (-45) cm x 2-4 (-7) mm, green, linear, tapering towards apex, dilated with scarious margins, almost free, not conuate to each other, glabrous rarely ± scabrous along the margins. Inflorescence 5-40 cm long, simple or 1-2 branched at base, laxly flowered. Bracts

Fig. 1. *Anthericum liliago* 
(x 3, D. Outer Stamen (x 5), I)
There are about 100 species in Europe and Asia. Trachyandra Baker are distinctive species as also in the flora of Turkey which are found in the Herbarium of ISTE.

...ule ovoid, (7-) 8-12
(1) 5-6 (-7) mm long

1. A. liliago

2. A. ramosum

I. Rhizome usually 2-4 mm thick. Scape (12-24) 40 (-45) wards apex, dilated ute to each other, 6. Inflorescence 5-40 uly flowered. Bracts

Fig. 1. Anthericum liliago L.: A. Habit (x 1/2), B. Flower (x 1), C. Inner tepal (x 3), D. Outer tepal (x 3), E. Fruit (x 3), F. Seed (x 3), G. Pistil (x 5), H. Stamen (x 5), I. Bract (x 3).
persistent, small, ± lanceolate, acuminate, sometimes lower ones ± leafy, greenish towards apex. Pedicels 10-15 mm long, fruiting pedicels 11-20 (~25) mm long, jointed below middle in 1/4 - 1/5 of its length. Flowers 6-15. Perianth white, (14-) 15-20 (~25) mm long; outer segments linear or linear-lanceolate, 3-5 mm broad, inner ones linear or linear-elliptic, 4-6 mm broad. Stamens ± equal, ± 1/2 × perianth length. Anthers orange, linear-oblong, 2.5-4 mm long. Filaments creamy, filiform, not dilated towards base, completely glabrous, 6-10 mm long. Ovary ovoid-oblong, 2.3 mm long, with 4-8 ovules in each cell. Style filiform, slightly deflexed in the upper part, somewhat shorter than perianth. Stigma small. Capsule ovoid, glabrous, (7-) 8-12 mm long, 6-8 mm broad, acute or acuminate at apex. Seeds 2-6 in each cell, shiny black, ± rounded or some surfaces flattened, 3-4 mm long, 2.5-3 mm broad.

**Flowering time**: may-july.

**Habitat**: dry stony places, limestone rocks, forest (Pino) clearings, scrub, mountain slopes.

**Altitude**: 450-1700 m.

**Type**: described from Switzerland, Germany and France (Hb. Linn. 432/7)

**Distribution in Turkey**:

A4 *Kastamonu*: 5 km N of Kastamonu, 900 m, 7.VI.1954, P.H. Davis 21646 (E!); Kastamonu, 900 m, 8.VI.1954, P.H. Davis 21653 (E,K)! near Araç, 6.VI.1967, T. Baytop, ISTE 11381! Daday, Devrent mevkii, 800 m, O. Ketenöğlu 776 (ANK)! 6 km from Araç to Boyali, 850 m, 24.VI.1981, E. Tuzlacı, ISTE 46796! 5 km from Araç to İhsangazi, Yüzbaşoğlu değirmeni mevkii, 700 m, 24.VI.1981, E. Tuzlacı, ISTE 46811! Zonguldak: Sapanboly, 450 m, 1.VI.1967, Tobey 1911 (E!)

B6 *Ada**: Antitaurus, Abluch (near Saimbeylı), 12.VI.1893, Manissadjian 755 (E!); Saimbeylı to Obruk yayla, near Saimbeylı, 1140 m, 24.V.1977, E. Tuzlacı, ISTE 37272!


C6 *Kahramanmaras*: Between Süleymanlı and Berit Dağı, East slope, 1500-1700 m, 20.VI.1978, B. Yıldız 1963 (HUB!)

**General distribution**

The distribution is in two different

In flowering ti which grow in Nor confused with A. ra flowered forms are simple. Such forms: A. litiago, since the observation). In addition to properties are also remnants of old le are prominent new after anthesis; peri apex; rarely some and two cells.

Plants are not

This species is and the eastern lin

2. *Anthericum ramo*

Ic.: Reichb., Fr... sliae Aust: Fl. Hung and the E

Perennial. Flar paniculate, (1-) 3- Fedicels 6-10 mm k the base. Perianth mm long.

**Type**: describe

**Distribution in**

A1 (E) *Kirkclare*: De
General distribution: Turkey, Europe, Northwest Africa.

The distribution of *A. liliago* which is widespread in Europe, is in two different and interrupted regions in Anatolia.

In flowering time, some plant forms (particularly the ones which grow in Northwest Anatolia) with small flowers are easily confused with *A. ramosum* plants. Habits of these extremely small-flowered forms are also small and their inflorescences are usually simple. Such forms should be considered as ecological forms of *A. liliago*, since they have characteristically ovoid capsules (field observation!).

In addition to the diagnostic characters, the following variable properties are also remarkable: some of the plants have fibrillose remnants of old leaves at the base of the flowering stem; there are prominent nerves on the bracts; pedicels approach to the axe after anthesis; perianth segments bear a small tuft of hairs at the apex; rarely some plants have abnormal fruits with two valves and two cells.

Plants are not plentiful in their distribution areas.

This species is represented in Asia by the Anatolian specimens and the eastern limit of its distribution is in Turkey.

2. *Anthericum ramosum* L., Sp. Pl. 310 (1753)


Perennial. Plant 40-50 (-85) cm tall. Inflorescence pyramidal, paniculate, (1-) 3-4 (-6)-branched, rarely raceme, laxly flowered. Pedicels 6-10 mm long, fruiting pedicels 8-15 mm long, jointed near the base. Perianth white, 10-14 mm long. Capsule globose, 5-6 (-7) mm long.

**Type**: described from South Europe (Hb. Linn. 431/3).

**Distribution in Turkey**:

A1 (E) *Kirkclareli* : Dereköy, Urumov.
General distribution: Europe

*A. ramosum* is very close to *A. liliago*. It is distinguished from the latter by its smaller and globose capsules, smaller flowers and more branched inflorescence.

The presence of this species in Turkey, is known only from the record of Urumov (7). It hasn’t been collected since then. I couldn’t find it in the same area either. The specimens collected from Kastamonu and Zonguldak and cited in Davis’ “Flora of Turkey” (5) under the name of *A. ramosum*, belong to *A. liliago*. Another record of *A. ramosum* from Northwest Anatolia (B2 Kütahya: İnegöl to Tavşanlı, 12 km south of Tahtakopru, Nydegger 16-117.) requires confirmation.

The short description above, is mainly based on the specimens collected from Europe and kept at E And K.

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REFERENCES


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