

Monographic studies in genus *Camelina* Cr. 1. *Camelina anomala* Boiss. et Hausskn.

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Abstract

The paper gives detailed morphological description, geographical distribution and some other information on *Camelina anomala*. Boiss. et Hausskn. In the literature the species has not been characterized precisely.

Key words: *Camelina anomala* Boiss. et Hausskn., systematic position, description

INTRODUCTION

In spite of the fact that the papers on the *Camelina* genus are fairly numerous, the genus is still rather insufficiently known. This refers, above all, to species growing in Asia Minor, which is the centre of diversity of that genus (Mirek 1981). Most of the species which occur there have not been described in detail so far. Neither their distribution is well known. The present paper deals with *Camelina anomala*, a species which is the most probable ancestor of the whole *Camelina* genus.

SYSTEMATIC POSITION

Boissier (1867) divides the *Camelina* genus into two sections: *Camelina* and *Erysimastrum*. Schultz (1936) accepts the earlier Boissier's conception. The section *Erysimastrum* (Boiss., Fl. Orient. 1: 313, 1867) contains only one species *Camelina anomala* Boiss. et Hausskn. which is clearly different from the others of the genus. Its fruit is formed as a linear-cylindrical siliqua with seeds arranged in one row. Fruits of all species of the *Camelina* section are pyriform siliculas with two-rowed seeds.

DESCRIPTION

Camelina anomala Boiss. et Hausskn. in Boiss., Fl. Orient. 1: 313, 1867.

Holotypus: In agris argillosois prope Kharran (= Harran), 1865 C. Haussknecht (JE).

Icon.: Fig. 13, p. 257 in Hedge 1965 — Pl. L/4 in Mouterde 1970 Atlas.

Winter-annual, 30-60 cm, usually branched. Lower regions of stems with an indumentum of simple, usually stiff hairs; glabrous above. Cauline leaves oblong to oblong-lanceolate, entire or slightly sinuato-denticulate, 4-10 cm lg., amplexicaul with prominent auricles, covered with simple and forked hairs. Sepals subglabrous, 3-5 mm lg.; petals pale-yellow, 8-10 mm lg. Fruiting raceme ± elongate, fruiting pedicels 4-8 mm lg. and the 0.5-0.7 mm in diametre,

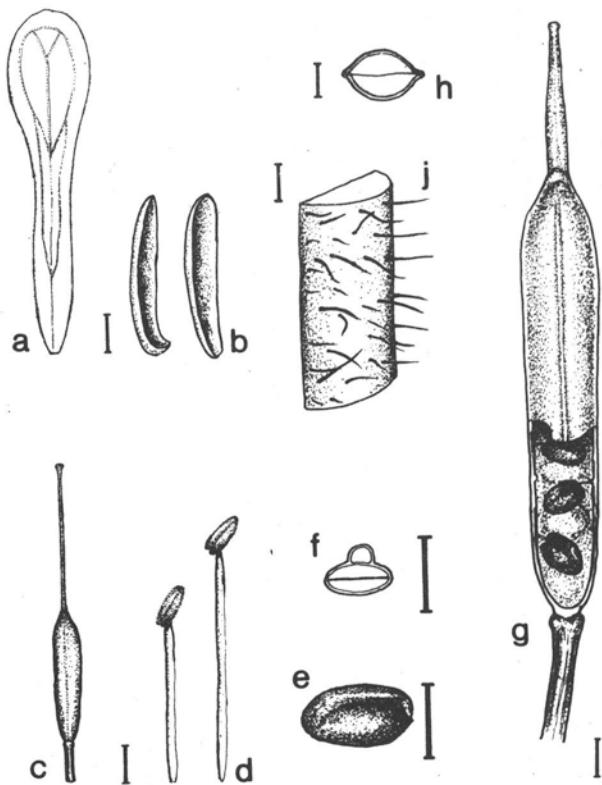


Fig. 1. Morphological details of *Camelina anomala* Boiss. et Hausskn. A — petal; B — sepals; C — pistil; D — stamens; E — seeds, side view; F — cross-section of seed; G — siliqua; H — cross-section of siliqua; I — indumentum on stem. All drawings made from herbarium material: Tschiflik (N Mesopotamia), P. Sintenis (JE). Scale lines in figure indicate 1 mm

ascending, glabrous. Siliqua (9)11-13(15) mm lg. and 1.7-2.5 mm thick, linear-cylindrical; style 3-5 mm lg.; valves rigid and woody, very difficult to dehisce. Seeds dark brown-reddish, 10-16 per siliqua, \pm 1.4 mm lg. Flowering (III) IV(V). $2n = ?$ (Fig. 1).

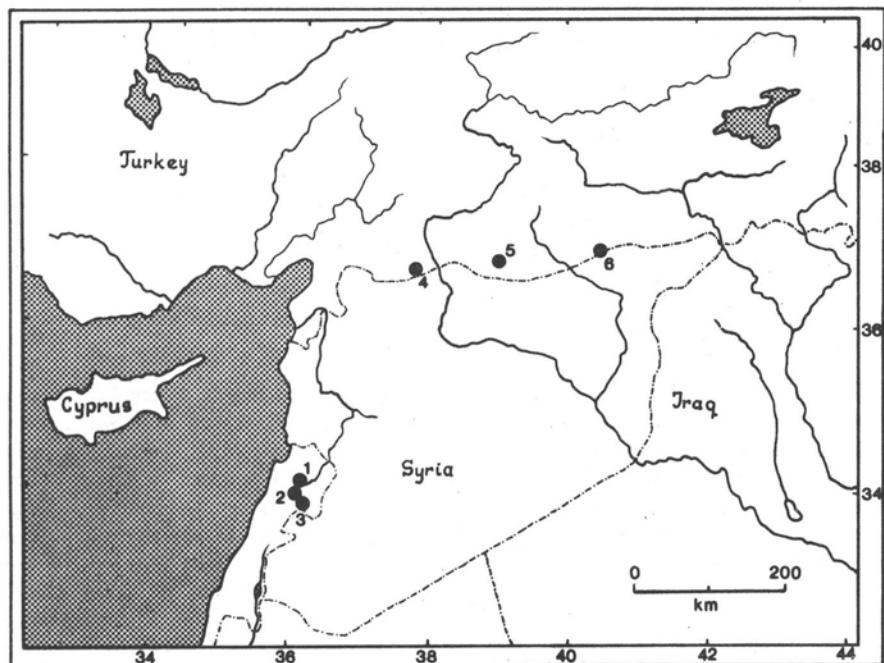


Fig. 2. Known localities of *Camelina anomala* Boiss. et Hausskn. in SW Asia. Numbering of localities corresponds with list of them in the text

DISTRIBUTION

The species is restricted to two regions: Beq'a province in Lebanon, and the northern Mesopotamia. Its distribution, shown on the map (Fig. 2), is based on localities listed below. The specimens seen by the author are marked with — “!”; herbaria abbreviations are taken after Stafleau (1974).

List of localities. 1. Chlifa, Beq'a prov. in Lebanon (Mouterde 1970, 2: 130); 2. Yaat, Beq'a prov. in Lebanon (Mouterde 1.c.); 3. Region Baalbeck, Beq'a prov. in Lebanon, 1963 W.S. Edgecombe (BEI — !); 4. Biredjik (= Birecik): Tschiflik, in campis, Mesopotamia, 1888 P. Sintenis (JE — !), (Hedge 1965, 1:493); 5. In agris argilloso prope Kharan (= Harran), Syria Borealis, 1865 C. Haussknecht (JE — !), (Boissier 1867, 1: 313); 6. In desert, inter Mardin Meschkok (= Meskok) e Ras el-Ain, 1867 C. Haussknecht (JE — !).

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Monograficzne studia nad rodzajem Camelina Cr. 1. Camelina anomala Boiss. et Hausskn.

Streszczenie

O ile europejskie gatunki rodzaju *Camelina* Cr. stanowią od dawna szczególny przedmiot zainteresowania, o tyle przedstawiciele tego rodzaju, występujący w Azji Mniejszej pozostają do dziś na uboczu tych zainteresowań. Brak jest dla tych ostatnich dokładnych opisów morfologicznych, map rozmieszczenia, danych o warunkach występowania itp. Praca niniejsza uzupełnia te braki w stosunku do *Camelina anomala* Boiss. et Hausskn. — gatunku najbardziej prymitywnego w rodzaju *Camelina* i zaliczanego w związku z tym do odrębnej monotypowej sekcji *Erysimastrum* Boiss. Owoc tego gatunku wykształcony jest w postaci łuszczyny, w której nasiona ułożone są jednorzędowo (ryc. 1). Pozostałe gatunki, zaliczone do sekcji *Camelina* Boiss. mają owoce w kształcie odwrotnie-gruszkowatych łuszczynek, w których nasiona ułożone są dwurzędowo. *Camelina anomala* jest ograniczona do prowincji Bequa w Libanie i północnej Mezopotamii. Znane dotychczas stanowiska tego gatunku zamieszczono na mapie (ryc. 2).