**S. eminentis** H. Özçelik, **sp. nov.** (sect. *Sclerocalycinae* Boiss.). Fig. 1.

Species nova inter *S. sipylea* O. Swartz et *S. peduncularis* Boiss. aliquantum intermedia est. A *S. sipylea* caulis longibus, 45-80 cm (non usque ad 40 cm), foliis inferus anguste linearis et sessilis (non ob lanceolatis, petiolatis et acutis), inflorescentia dichasia vel steno paniculata (non recemosa vel a soliter floris), calyxibus 15-19 mm longus (non 25-35 mm), petala alba (non purplisha), anthophorus 5-9 mm longus et glaber differt. A *S. peduncularis* basi herbacea (non lignosa), foliis inferus anguste linearis (non linearis-lanceolatis, lanceolatis-ovatis), inflorescentia dichasia vel steno paniculata (non racemosa vel a soliter floris), petala alba (non purplisha, rosea vel virecentia) et auriculata, capsula 10-15 mm (non c. 10 mm.) et capsula 1 -1,5 x longa anthophoro differt.

A few or rarely one main stemmed, perennial herb, erect, 45-70 (-80) cm, a few branched above, glabrous, dark green, length of internode up to 15 cm. Basal leaves fasciated, narrowly linear, 1-veined, (5-) 8-13 (-16) cm x 1-3 (-4)mm, leaf margins near the base minutely and sparsely puberulent, the margins entire and marked with fine hyaline lines; cauline leaves glabrescent in general, similar to the basal leaves in shape but smaller and at a long distance (nodes). Inflorescence dichasia or narrowly paniculate, the main axis exceeding the laterals. Flowers hermaphrodite, 5-16 for each stem. Axillary flower 20-23 mm, other flowers 13-22 mm. Bracts linear-lanceolate, with broadening scarious lines toward base and minutely pubescent margins, up to 6 (-11) x 1,5 mm. Pedicels (4-) 10-20 (-38) mm glabrous.

Calyx obscurely 10-veined, 15-19 mm, glabrous, changing from purple to greenish-yellowish color in late time and slightly inflated in fruit, constricted below capsule; the teeth ovate-acutish, imbricate, with large scarious and slightly ciliate margins. Petals (16-) 19-23 mm, greenish or yellowish white (even when dried), glabrous, 4-5 (-7)mm exerted than calyx, the limb bipartite into linear-oblong lobes up to 7 mm, auriculated
at the base; petal claws hyaline, 3 parallel veined at base. Anthophore 5-9 mm, glabrous. Stamens as long as petals, glabrous, whitish. Capsula 10-15x4-6 mm, oblong-cylindrical, glabrous, apparently exerted, 1-1,5x longer than anthophore, many seeded. Seeds reniforme, compressed, brownish, tubercles parallel, obtuse-linear, ridge deeply grooved, c.1x1,5mm, margins thin, c.0,25 mm. Fl. July.

**Type:** Turkey. B8 Erzurum: Palandöken Mountains, 30 km to Tekman, alpinic steppe, 2200-2400m, 19 vii 1993, Özçelik 6114 (Holo. Hb. S. Demirel. University, Isparta; Iso. Hb. Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van).

Endemic and known only from the type gathering. It should occupy a position *S. sipylea* O. swartz *S. peduncularis* Boiss. But differing *S. sipylea* by longer stems up to 80 cm (not up to 40 cm in Turkey); up to (50-) 80-130 (-160)x 1-3 (-4) mm, grass-like, narrowly linear and congested basal leaves (not narrowly oblanceolate, petiolate, acute), inflorescence dichasia or narrowly paniculate (not simple racemose or reduced to a single flower), calx 15-19 mm (not 25-35mm) and petals white (not dark purplish even when dry9, shorter anthophore. It differs from *S. peduncularis* in having herbaceous basal parts (ligneous in *S. peduncularis*), basal leaves narrowly linear (not linear-lanceolate or lanceolate-ovate); inflorescence dichasia or narrowly paniculate (not racemosa or reduced a single flower), white (not purplish), auriculate petals; longer anthophore (not c. 5 mm in Turkey for *S. peduncularis*); capsules 10-15 mm (not c. 10mm) and about 1-1,5x longer than anthophores.

The new species is a rather unexpected and interesting taxon from East Turkey. There can be no doubt as to its identify between *S. sipylea* that only known from vilayets Manisa and Balikesir of Turkey and *S. peduncularis* that has been cited as 'species doubtfully recorded' for East Turkey by Chowdhuri without any details. Floras white more or less differently description of *S. sipylea* and *S. peduncularis*. On the other hand, character values of taxa related the new species are importantly different or unknown, fortunately there very collections of the species at the herbariums of region. For this reason, insufficiently known
features of them were observed on the herbarium specimens. For example, anthophore measurements for *S.sipylea* have been given wrongly as 25-30 mm in the Flora of Turkey. According to the specimens in Herbarium S. Demirel Univ., it must be changed as 10-15 (-17)mm anthophore length and as well as seed bigness of *S. sipylea*.

*S. guerbuezii* H. Özçelik, sp.now [sect. Spergulifoliae Boiss.] Fig. 2.

A *S. supinia* Bieb.basi lignosa (non herbacea), caules plures, caulibus longioribus 50-80 cm et (non 10-50cm et rufescens), foliis inferus steno anguste linearis-filiformis (non linearis-oblanceolatis), 20-50x1-3 mm (non 20x2mm) et fugacis; inflorescentia diffusa paniculata, calycibus 10-15 mm longus (non 9-23mm), glaber, dentibus sparsus puberulus, petala alba (non cremea-flavida) et anthophoro 1-1,3x longo a capsula differt.

Many stemmed, strongly perennial herb with woody, branched. Stems usually reddish, (40-9 50-70 (-80) cm, erect, simple, diffusely branched with densely minute pubescent above parts. Leaves monomorphic, 1 main veined, sessile, usually dead in flowering period, narrowly linear-filiform in shape, lower leaves 20-50 x1-3 mm; upper ones similar to basal leaves but smaller. Bracts and bracteoles linear, easily visible, minutely pubescent. Inflorescence a widely branched panicle, viscid in general, Per lateral branch with many flowers; pedicel long from bracteoles 4-9 mm. Calyx nearly cylindrical, very constricted around the anthophore in fruit, (10-) 12-15 mm, glabrous except for teeth margins; deeply 10 purple veined, not anastomosed; teeth 1-1,5 mm, ovate-obtuse, teeth margins scarious and sometimes scarcely minutely pubescent. Petals pure white, conspicuous (observed in the area), purphish whwn dry, 9-15 mm, deeply bifid, 4-7 mm longer than calyx; the limb 2,2-3,5 mm, divided to linear-oblong lobes; the claws not auricled, 7-10 mm, with hyaline structure and sometimes very short hairs on lower margins. Anthophore 6-7 (-9) mm, 1-1,3xlonger than capsule, minutely pubescent. Capsule 5-7 (-8)mm, ovoid, glabrous, with 6 teeth, as long as calyx or sometimes slightly exerted from calyx, many, many seeded. Seeds reniforme, apparently compressed and with tubercles, grooved between, transformed to dark or bright brownish from when ripe, and c.1 mm grooved. Fl. Aug.-Oct.
**Type:** Turkey. C3 Isparta: Aksu, Dedegül Mountain, 8 km to town Yenişarbademli, around Pinargözü excursion spot, *Pinus nigra* forest opens, 1700 m, 2 ix 1996, Özçelik 7681 (Holotype: Hb. S. Demirel University, Isparta; Iso: herbarium GAZİ, Isparta).

A very distinct species, close to *S. supinia* Bieb. but differing from the species in general appearance; life time, size of leaves, indumentum, length of calyx, petal color, length of anthophore and pedicels. It is also distinguished by the habitat, flowering periods and growing altitudes from *S. supinia*.

Apparantly endemic to Turkey, abundantly grows in defined small area of Dedegül Mountains (Aksu, Sütçüler and Yenişarbademli towns of vilayet Isparta). While trying to identify the specimens by the Flora of Turkey, we discovered some confusion in the key. In the first view, if moving from group calyx glabrous, the specimens might be considered as a new species between *S. peduncularis* Boiss and *S. armena* Boiss. But no close allies to them. In order to be able solve the problem, we have tried to identify group of it by the sectional classification of Chowdhuri (1957).

Some specimens of the species were wrongly identified as *S. cf. skorpilii* Vel (ÖZtürk 313, 711 in Hb. GAZİ), by Ş. Öztürk who is working on flora of area by means of the Flora of Turkey, because, calyx teeth of some specimens have unimportant hairness (group C) and calyx length c. 11 mm (Group B). A comparison of *S. guerbuezi* with *S. supina* and *S. armena* (Coode and Cullen, 1967, Boisser 1843, 1863, 1867, Parsa 1951) is given in table 2.

The specimens are named in honor of the late Prof. Dr. Hasan Gürbüz from Isparta—our first rector was killed in a road accident in 1 March 1996.