ABSTRACT: The essential aim of this work is to protect generation of the endemic plants of Turkey by means of their seeds or underground parts like bulbs, rhizomes, corms or tubers. About 30 underground organs of geophytes, more or less 12,000 seeds for other plants have been collected from various localities of Western Anatolia region in the year 1994-1997. About 80 taxa of geophytes have been planted in the collection garden (Ankara) established for this purpose and the seeds of about 500 plant taxa deposited in the seed banks (Menemen-Izmir, Ankara) affiliated to with Ministry of Agriculture. On the whole, it has given 482 taxa composed of endemic and rare plants collected for this purpose. In the paper, they are listed alphabetically in the sequence of families, genera and species. The families with highest representation are Fabaceae 113 (23.4 %), Caryophyllaceae 93 (19.2 %), Asteraceae 63 (13.0 %), Lamiaceae 55 (11.4 %), Brassicaceae 46 (9.5 %), Scrophulariaceae 33 (6.8 %), Ranunculaceae 23 (4.7 %), Liliaceae 23 (4.7 %), Apiaceae 19 (3.9 %), Crassulaceae 16 (3.3 %) and Campanulaceae 15 (3.1 %). 34 new taxa are determined for various squares (B3, C3 and C4). A list of endemic and rare plants based on field observation studies and distributions in light of our present knowledge has been prepared, the biotic potentialities and threatened categories of endemics and the reasons for insufficient collection of underground parts of some endemics have been explained. About 1250 plant specimens are totally collected from the investigation areas. All plants collected from 40 localities of Lakes Region by the author are listed into 6 groups.

Key words: Turkish flora, endemic and rare plants, Lakes Region, Systematics.