Allium dumanii (A. sect. Codonoprasum, Amaryllidaceae), a new species from E Turkey

Authors: Koçyiğıt, Mine, Yeşıl, Yeter, and Koyuncu, Mehmet

Source: Willdenowia, 46(1) : 113-119

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.46.46109
MINE KOÇYİĞİT¹*, YETER YEŞİL¹ & MEHMET KOYUNCU²

Allium dumanii (A. sect. Codonoprasum, Amaryllidaceae), a new species from E Turkey

Abstract: Allium dumanii Koyuncu & Koçyiğit, a new species in A. sect. Codonoprasum (Rchb.) Endl. from Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, Anatolia, is described and illustrated. It is compared with the possibly related A. armenum Boiss. & Kotschyi. The karyomorphology of A. dumanii and A. armenum is also presented and discussed. The chromosome number of the new species is 2n = 16.

Key words: Allium, Allium sect. Codonoprasum, Amaryllidaceae, new species, taxonomy, chromosome number, Anatolia, Turkey

Article history: Received 5 August 2015; peer-review completed 11 September 2015; received in revised form 12 January 2016; accepted for publication 14 January 2016.

Citation: Koçyiğit M., Yeşil Y. & Koyuncu M. 2016: Allium dumanii (A. sect. Codonoprasum, Amaryllidaceae), a new species from E Turkey. – Willdenowia 46: 113–119. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.3372/wi.46.46109

Introduction

The genus Allium L. is the largest genus in Turkey, comprising about 220 taxa grouped into 14 sections; 86 taxa are endemic to the country (endemism rate 39.1%) (Kaya 2014; Özhatay & al. 2014). Allium has been treated in the family Liliaceae (s.l.) by Kollmann (1984). However, it is included in the family Amaryllidaceae according to The Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2009). Allium sect. Codonoprasum (Rchb.) Endl., the second largest and the most taxonomically complicated section in Turkey, includes 55 taxa, of which 25 are endemic to the country (Koyuncu 2012; Koçyiğit & al. 2014). Recent taxonomic research in the genus has been mainly focused in the Mediterranean area, SW Asia and parts of C Asia and has resulted in the description of several new species and subspecies, increasing the number of Allium taxa to more than 900 worldwide (Brullo & Tzanoudakis 1994; Brullo & al. 2001; Brullo & al. 2008; Friesen 2008; Khassanov & al. 2011; Koçyiğit & Özhatay 2012; Khassanov & al. 2013; Tojibaev & al. 2014; Galdo & al. 2015; Seregin 2015; Tzanoudakis & Trigas 2015). The above mentioned areas have been considered as the gene centre of the genus (Friesen 2008).

The new species was first collected in 1986 from Kahramanmaraş Province by Prof. H. Duman and was already mentioned by M. Koyuncu in an unpublished report of the project “Endemic Allium in Turkey” in 1994 (Koyuncu & Güvenç 1994). Later, in the Ph.D. thesis project by M. Koçyiğit “Taxonomic studies on the genus Allium (sect. Codonoprasum) in Turkey” performed in 2007–2010 under the supervision of Prof. N. Özhatay, some specimens were collected from Malatya Province and they were compared with the Kahramanmaraş specimens and other herbarium material. They were examined

1 Istanbul University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Botany, 34116, Beyazit, Istanbul, Turkey; *e-mail: minekocyigit@hotmail.com (author for correspondence); yeteryesil@yahoo.com
2 Cyprus International University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Haspolat, Lefkosa, Cyprus; e-mail: koyuncu@pharmacy.ankara.edu.tr
in detail morphologically and karyologically. Because of the simple filaments and absence of conspicuous nectar-ries on the ovary, they were determined as belonging to A. sect. Codonoprasum. The new species shows similarities with the Turkish endemic A. armenum Boiss. & Kotschy because it has persistent spathe valves shorter than or equalling the umbel, lax and globose inflorescence, campanulate perigon, and ovoid-globose ovary. A careful examination of herbarium specimens, however, revealed that the populations in fact differ from A. armenum in several morphological characters, particularly in the capsule and flower features. The material is described in the present paper as a species new to science, A. dumanii Koyuncu & Koçyiğit.

Material and methods

The comparison of Allium dumanii with A. armenum was based on living material, herbarium specimens kept at AEF, E, G, ISTE and K (herbarium codes according to Thiers [continuously updated]) and on data derived from the available literature. Ten different bulbs of each species were investigated karyologically and 10–15 metaphase plates were studied. Chromosome counts were obtained from somatic metaphases using a standard squash technique (Koçyiğit & Bona 2013; Demirci & al. 2013). The karyomorphology of the new species was described and compared with that of A. armenum. The classification of chromosomes follows Levan & al. (1964).

Results and Discussion

Allium dumanii Koyuncu & Koçyiğit, sp. nov. – Fig. 1 & 2.
Holotype: Turkey, C6 Kahramanmaraş, Engizek Mountain, Küçükyeşil area, 2300 m, 19 Jul 1986, H. Duman 1987 (AEF; isotypes: GAZI, ISTE).

Description — Bulb ovoid, 1–1.5 × 0.4–0.8 cm; outer tunics greyish brown, papyraceous, without collar; inner tunics yellowish to dirty white, membranous; bulblets absent. Leaves 1 or 2(or 3), semicylindric, fistulose, calanicate, 5–8 cm × 1–1.5 mm, longer than scape, glabrous. Leaf sheaths yellow, glabrous. Scape cylindrical, curved in upper part, 3–5(–10) cm × 0.8–1 mm, glabrous, not pruinose, covered for ½–⅔ its length by leaf sheaths. Spathe valves 2, persistent, acuminate from a broader and connected base, slightly unequal, shorter than or equalling umbel, longer valve 6–10 mm long, shorter valve 5–8 mm long, both valves 3- or 4-nerved, margin entire. Inflorescence lax, globose, 1–1.5 cm in diam., 14–20-flowered; pedicels slender, filiform, almost equal, 3–6 mm long in flower, 8–10 mm long in fruit, pruinose. Perigon shortly campanulate; tepals

Fig. 1. Allium dumanii – A: habit; B: inflorescence. – Turkey, B6 Malatya, Akçadağ, Kürecik, Harunuşağı Köyü, Kavurma Yaylası altı, 2200 m, 2 Aug 2008, photographed by Y. Yeşil (ISTE 87025).
Fig. 2. Flower details of *Allium dumanii* (A) and *A. armenum* (B) – a: tepals and filaments; b: ovary; c: capsule; d: capsule valve; e: seed; f: spathe valves; g: anther. – Drawn by M. Koçyiğit: A from **Yeşil** (ISTE 87025); B from *M. Koçyiğit* 108 (ISTE 87033).

Fig. 3. Distribution of *Allium dumanii* (*) and *A. armenum* (■) in Turkey.
purple-mauve, elliptic, equal, 2.5–3 × 0.8–1 mm, apex obtuse. Stamens exserted; filaments white, subulate, 3–3.5 mm long, c. 1.25 × perigon, conenate with tepals at base in an annulus 0.4–0.5 mm high; anthers purple, ovate, 0.7–0.8 × 0.3–0.4 mm, apex rounded. Ovary ovoid-globose, shortly stipitate, 0.9–1 × 0.5–0.6 mm; style white, 3–3.2 mm long, c. 1.25 × perigon, c. 2 × perigon; stigma globose. Capsule globose-oblong, 2–2.5 × 1.5–2 mm. Seeds black, narrowly obovate, 1.9–2.4 × 0.4–0.6 mm, wrinkled.

Phenology — Flowering in August and September.

Distribution and ecology — Allium dumanii is endemic to Turkey and distributed in the Irano-Turanian phytogeographical region. It grows on rocky slopes at altitudes of 1545–2300 m and is known from Kahramanmaras (the type locality) and Malatya (Fig. 3).

Etymology — The new species is named after Hayri Duman, collector of the new species and Professor of Botany in the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Gazi University.

Karyology — The members of Allium sect. Codonoprasum are generally characterized by a uniform haploid chromosome complement consisting of eight ± median and submedian chromosomes (Özhatay 1984; Tzanoudakis 1986; Koçyiğit & Özhatay 2012). The results of the present study are more or less in agreement with the above statement: the diploid chromosome number was found to be the same (2n = 16) and only small morphological differences were observed on the karyotypes (Table 2). Allium dumanii resulted diploid with 2n = 16 chromosomes, showing a karyotype similar to that of A. armenum, as follows:

Allium dumanii: karyotype formula 2n = 2x = 16 = 14m+2sm. Metaphase chromosome length 40.151–27.904 μm; total haploid chromosome length 134.856 μm ±0.92 (Fig. 4).

Allium armenum: karyotype formula 2n = 2x = 16 = 14m+2sM. Metaphase chromosome length 35.972–26.272 μm; total haploid chromosome length 118.836 μm ±0.90 (Fig. 4).

Taxonomic remarks — Allium dumanii clearly belongs to A. sect. Codonoprasum because it has simple filaments, absence of conspicuous nectaries on the ovary, and two
opposite spathe valves, which are unequal with at least one shorter than the umbel or at most as long as the umbel. In some morphological features and in karyotype the new species is well differentiated from other similar taxa of this section. On the basis of the morphology of the spathe valves, perigon and ovary A. dumanii shows similarities with A. armenum, but differs in having yellowish to dirty-white inner bulb tunics, glabrous leaves, yellow and glabrous leaf sheaths, shorter scape, and purple-mauve and equal tepals. Also the flowering time of A. dumanii (August-September) is later than that of A. armenum (July-August). Despite both examined species sharing the same diploid chromosome number, A. dumanii differs from A. armenum in having 16 metacentric (m), one of which has a SAT chromosome. The morphological and karyological differences between the new species and A. armenum are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1. Comparison of the morphological characteristics of Allium dumanii and A. armenum.**

|                | Allium dumanii                              | Allium armenum                            |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Bulb           | 1–1.5 × 0.4–0.8 cm                           | 1–1.2 × 0.8–1 cm                          |
| Tunics         | outer tunics greyish-brown, without collar; inner tunics yellowish to dirty white | outer tunics greyish black, prolonged into a collar 1.5–2 cm long; inner tunics white |
| Leaves         | 1 or 2(or 3), 5–8 cm × 1–1.5 mm, longer than scape, glabrous | 2 or 3(or 4), 6–10 cm × 0.8–1 mm, longer than or sometimes equaling scape, scabrid |
| Leaf sheaths   | yellow, glabrous                             | greenish purple, pruinose                 |
| Scape          | curved in upper part, 3–5(–10) cm × 0.8–1 mm, not pruinose, covered for ½–⅔ its length by leaf sheaths | curved, (6)–8–25 cm × 0.8–1(–1.5) mm, pruinose, covered for c. ⅔ its length by leaf sheaths |
| Spathes valves | longer valve 6–10 mm long; shorter valve 5–8 mm long | longer valve 10–20 mm long; shorter valve 5–15 mm long |
| Inflorescence  | globose, 1–1.5 cm in diam., 14–20-flowered | almost globose, 2–3 cm in diam., 5–20-flowered |
| Pedicles       | almost equal, 3–6 mm long in flower          | equal, 10–20 mm long in flower            |
| Perigon        | shortly campanulate; tepals purple-mauve, equal, 2.5–3 × 0.8–1 mm | campanulate; tepals pinkish purple, unequal; inner ones 4–4.5 × 0.8–1 mm, outer ones 4–4.5 × 1.7–2 mm |
| Stamens        | filaments 3–3.5 mm long, conrate with tepals at base in an annulus 0.4–0.5 mm high; anthers purple, 0.7–0.8 × 0.3–0.4 mm, apex rounded | filaments 4–4.5 mm long, conrate with tepals at base in an annulus 0.8–1 mm high; anthers yellow when young, purple when mature, 0.9–1 × 0.4–0.6 mm, apex obtuse |
| Ovary and style | ovary ovoid-globose, 0.9–1 × 0.5–0.6 mm; style 3–3.2 mm long | ovary almost globose, 2.4–2.6 × 2–2.5 mm; style 4–4.5 mm long |
| Capsule        | globose-oblong, 2–2.5 × 1–2 mm               | almost globose, 3.8–4.5 × 3.5–4 mm        |
| Seeds          | narrowly obovate, 1.9–2.4 × 0.4–0.6 mm       | oblong, 1.7–2 × 0.7–0.9 mm                |

**Table 2. Measurements of somatic chromosomes of Allium dumanii and A. armenum.**

|                | A1 | A2 | CVCI | CVCL | AI | Range of SC–LC [μm] | Ratio of SC/CL | Short arm length [μm] | Long arm length [μm] | CI |
|----------------|----|----|------|------|----|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----|
| Allium dumanii | 0.186 | 0.123 | 5.393 | 12.272 | 0.662 | 13.95–20.08 | 1.439 | 7.51 (± 0.83) | 9.35 (± 1.37) | 0.45 (± 0.02) |
| Allium armenum | 0.308 | 0.108 | 8.725 | 10.849 | 0.947 | 12.66–17.99 | 1.421 | 6.02 (± 0.95) | 8.84 (± 0.90) | 0.40 (± 0.04) |

A1 = intrachromosomal asymmetry index; A2 = interchromosomal asymmetry index; CVCI = coefficient of variation of centromeric index; CVCL = coefficient of variation of chromosome lengths; AI = karyotype asymmetry index; SC = shortest chromosome length; LC = longest chromosome length; CI = mean centromeric index; ± = standard deviation (for definitions see Paszko 2006).
58027); Erzurum’dan Tortum’a 25 km, 1950 m, 14 Jul 1982, N. & E. Özhatay (ISTE 49501); Yeşıldere köyü yol ayardınca 500 m sonra, 1940 m, 5 Jul 2007, M. Koçyiğit 225 (ISTE 87587); Erzurum-Tortum arası, 1500 m, 17 Jul 1990, M. Koyuncu (AEIF 15404); İkizdere-Ispir arası, Erzurum’a 120 km kala, 2200 m, 7 Aug 1983, N. & E. Özhatay & G. Sarıyar (ISTE 52093); İspir-Erzurum yolu, Gökyurt geçidi, 2285 m, 27 Jul 1987, M. Koyuncu & al. (AEIF 17882); İspir, Çapa köyü 1850 m, 25 Jul 1991, M. Koyuncu & al. (AEIF 17881); Erzurum-Pasinler yolu, 5–10 km’ler arası, 2200 m, 18 Jul 1990, M. Koyuncu (AEIF 15636); Erzurum-İltiş arası, Ağaören köyünün batısı, 1800 m, 4 Jul 2007, M. Koçyiğit 227 (ISTE 87589); Tortum’un 7 kmlingeri, 2034 m, Ehrendorfer & Fischer 787-119-3 (K). — BAYBURT: Çoruh vadisi, Çakabğa-Darca arası, 1550 m, 26 Jul 1991, M. Koyuncu & al. (AEIF 17866); Darca köyü, 1750–1850 m, 27 Jul 1991, M. Koyuncu & al. (AEIF 17880). — A9 KARS: Susuz- Arnahma yolu, Susuz’u geçince, 1600 m, 15 Jul 1986, M. Koyuncu (AEIF 18559); Kuyucuk, 1800 m, 29 Aug 2007, N. Özhatay 206 (ISTE 87706); — İDÎR: Tuzluca, E. Altundağ (ISTE 85600). — B6 KAHRAMANMARAS: Göksun, Berit dağ etekleri, Karadut-Ericak köyleri arası, 1430 m, 20 Jun 1979, E. Tuzlacı & M. Saraçoğlu (ISTE 42362). — SIVAS: Şarkışla-Kale Köyü, Ebruz Kalesi, 1750 m, 15 Jul 1988, T. Ekim 4408 (ISTF). — B7 ERZİNCAN: Ovacık, Munzur Suyu Barajı, 1200 m, 18 Jun 1979, Ş. Yıldırım 2034 (herb. Yıldırımlı); Egin (Kemaliye), 1890, Sintenis 2978 [as a. stamineum Boiss. f. brachyantha (K)]. — B8 ERZURUM: Ömertepe köyü, İlca yarkını, 1750 m, 15 Jul 1988, T. Baytop 59414; Erzurum’un dağı’ta giderken 22 km, 2000 m, 13 Jul 1982, N. & E. Özhatay (ISTE 49454); 19 Jul 1990, M. Koyuncu (AEIF 15667); Palsandok Den., 2350 m, 1 Aug 1983, N. & E. Özhatay & G. Sarıyar (ISTE 51960); Erzurum-Aşkale arası, 20 km, 1800 m, 18 Jul 1990, M. Koyuncu (AEIF 16226); Pasinler, Oltukkapi Köyü, 1750–1870 m, 19 Aug 1988, Y. Kaya 9187 (ATA); Palsandöken Dağ, Çat’tan Erzurum’a giderken 20–23 km, 2300–2530 m, Davis 47334 (E). — BINGÖL: Bingöl Dağı’nın güney etekleri, 1700–1800 m, Engin 936 (K). — B9 VAN: Pirreşit Dağı, Adakö Köyü-Sultan Görül arasında, 2500 m, 20 Jul 1983, M. Ünal 4229 (ISTF). — B10 İDMİR: Aralık, Kılıç Ağrı eteği, 1200 m, 5 Jul 1984, M. Koyuncu (AEIF 15511). — VAN: Özel, Yukarı Turla Köyü, 2170 m, 10 Jun 1997, F. Özgökçe 5866 (VPH). — C8 MARDİN: Gercüş-Midyat arası, Gercüş’ten 1 km, 1120 m, 8 Jun 1979, E. Tuzlacı & M. Saraçoğlu (ISTE 42096); Diyarbakır-Mardin Yolu, Sultankoy, 950 m, 22 May 2008, M. Koçyiğit 108 (ISTE 87033). — C9 SIİRT: Herakol Dağı, Mila Mergi Yalıçası, 1900 m, Frödin 1936 (K).

Acknowledgements

This project is financially supported by the Scientific Investigation Project Coordinator of Istanbul University (project no: 39135 and 56163). Panayiotis Trigas (ACA) and an anonymous reviewer are thanked for their comments on an earlier version of this paper. Also we thank the curators and staff members of the following herbaria: AEF, ATA, E, ISTE, ISTF, K and VPH.

References

Brullo S., Galdo G. G. & Terrasi M. C. 2008: Allium aegeense Brullo, Giusso & Terrasi (Liliaceae), a new species from Greece. – Candollea 63: 197–203.
Brullo S., Pavone P. & Salmeri C. 2001: Allium brachyspathum (Alliaceae), a new species from the island of Karpathos (S Aegean area, Greece). – Bocconea 13: 413–417.
Brullo S. & Tzanoudakis D. 1994: Allium ionicum (Liliaceae), a new species from the Ionian Islands (west Greece). – Willdenowia 24: 53–57.
Demirci Ş., Özhatay N. & Koçyiğit M. 2013: Muscari erdali (Asparagaceae, Scilloideae), a new species from southern Turkey. – Phyto taxa 154: 38–46.
Friesen N. 2008: Die Gattung Allium – Taxonomischen Überblick und Wissenschaftliche Sammlung im Botanischen Garten der Universität Osaka. – Osaka-brück Naturwissenschaft. Mitteil. Band 33/34: 95–110.
Galdo G. G., Brullo C., Brullo S. & Salmeri C. 2015: Allium kyrinum (Amaryllidaceae), a new species from northern Cyprus. – Phyto taxa 213: 282–290.
Kaya E. 2014: Allium L. – pp. 49–532 in: Kaya E., Geophytes of Turkey 1. – Yalova: Ataturk Central Horticultural Research Institute [edition no. 96].
Khasanov F. O., Karimov F. & Tirkasheva M. 2013: Taxonomic revision and lectotypification of Allium L. sect. Coerulea (Omelcz.) F. O. Khas. – Stafia 99: 208–234.
Khasanov F. O., Shomuradov H. F. & Kadyrov G. U. 2011: Taxonomic revision of Allium L. sect. Allium s. l. in central Asia. – Stafia 95: 171–174.
Koçyiğıt M. & Bona M. 2013: Chromosome numbers of five Turkish Centaura L. (Asteraceae) species. – Plant Biosystems 147: 970–978.
Koçyiğıt M. & Özhatay N. 2012: Allium maraschicum sp. nov. (Alliaceae) from Turkey. – Nordic J. Bot. 30: 553–555.
Koçyiğıt M., Özhatay N. & Kaya E. 2014: New species and new records for Allium (sect. Codonoprasum) from Turkey. – pp. 514–524 in: Kaya E., Geophytes of Turkey 3. – Yalova: Ataturk Central Horticultural Research Institute [edition no. 96].
Kollmann F. 1984: Allium L. – pp. 98–211 in: Davis P. H., Mill R. R. & Tan K. (ed)., Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands 7. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
Koyuncu M. 2012: – pp. 30–44 in: Guner A., Aslan S., Ekim T., Vural M. & Babaç M. T. (ed.), Türkiye Bitkileri Listesi (Damarlı Bitkiler). – Istanbul University Press.
tanbul: Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanik Bahçesi ve Flora Araştırma Derneği Yayını.

Koyuncu M. & Güvenç A. 1994: Endemic Allium L. species in Turkey. Project No: TBAG-1089. – Ankara: Ankara University, Faculty of Pharmacy.

Levan A., Fredga K. & Sandberg A. A. 1964: Nomenclature for centromeric position on chromosomes. – Hereditas 52: 201–220.

Özhatay N. 1984: Cytotaxonomic studies on the genus Allium in European Turkey and around Istanbul II. sect. Codonoprasum. – J. Fac. Pharm. Istanbul 20: 29–41.

Özhatay N., Koyuncu M., Koçiğer M. & Kaya E. 2014: Allium aksekiense & Allium kayae (sect. Allium), two new species from south Anatolia (Turkey). – Pp. 507–513 in: Kaya E., Geophytes of Turkey 3. – Yalova: Ataturk Central Horticultural Research Institute [edition no. 96].

Paszko B. 2006: A critical review and a new proposal of karyotype asymmetry indices. – Pl. Syst. Evol. 258: 39–48.

Seregin A. P. 2015: Allium marmoratum (Amaryllidaeae), a new species of section Falcatifolia from Chim-gan Massif, eastern Uzbekistan. – Phytotaxa 205: 211–214.

The Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2009: An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG III. – Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 161: 105–121.

Thiers B. [continuously updated]. Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. New York Botanical Garden’s Virtual Herbarium. – http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih [last accessed 1 Oct 2015].

Tojibaev K. S., Turginov O. & Karimov F. I. 2014: A new species and new records of Allium (Amaryllidaceae) for Uzbekistan (central Asia). – Phytotaxa 177: 291–297.

Tzanoudakis D. 1986: Chromosome studies in the Greek flora. II. Karyotypes of four Aegean endemics of Allium sect. Codonoprasum (Liliaceae). – Willdenowia 16: 203–211.

Tzanoudakis D. & Trigas P. 2015: Allium occultum, a new species of A. sect. Codonoprasum (Amaryllidaceae) from Skiros Island (W Aegean, Greece). – Phytotaxa 202: 135–142.