

## ***Telaranea europaea* (Lepidoziaceae, Hepaticae), new for Turkey**

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**Résumé** – *Telaranea europaea* (Lepidoziaceae, Hepaticae) est signalée pour la première fois en Turquie, à partir de spécimens récoltés dans le village de Kızıyık (Rize, Turquie). Cette récolte est la première du genre *Telaranea* en Turquie et Asie occidentale.

**Hepaticae / Lepidoziaceae / Province de Rize / *Telaranea europaea* / Turkey**

**Abstract** – *Telaranea europaea* (Lepidoziaceae, Hepaticae) is reported for the first time in Turkey, based on specimens collected in Kızıyık Village (Rize, Turkey). This is also the first record of the genus *Telaranea* in Turkey and Western Asia.

**Hepaticae / Lepidoziaceae / Rize Province / *Telaranea europaea* / Turkey**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Hitherto, three species of the genus *Telaranea* have been recorded in Europe and Macaronesia. Only male plants of *T. murphyae* are known from a few localities (endemic to Isles of Scilly, Tresco and Dorset) in Southern England, while only female plants of *T. tetradactyla* (Hook. f. Tayl.) Hodgs. [*Telaranea longii* Paton] are known (as *T. longii*) from single localities in Scotland and Southern England (Grolle & Long, 2000). Recently, a new species, *Telaranea europaea* Engel & Merr., has been described by Engel and Merrill (2004) for the European plants formerly treated as *T. nematodes*, from Ireland, England, Spain, Portugal, France and Azores. Until now, the genus *Telaranea* was unknown from Turkey (Çetin, 1988) and Southwest Asia (Bischler & Jovet-Ast, 1986; Frey, 1986; Long, 1987; Kürschner, 2001). This study reports on the recent find of *Telaranea europaea* in north eastern Turkey.

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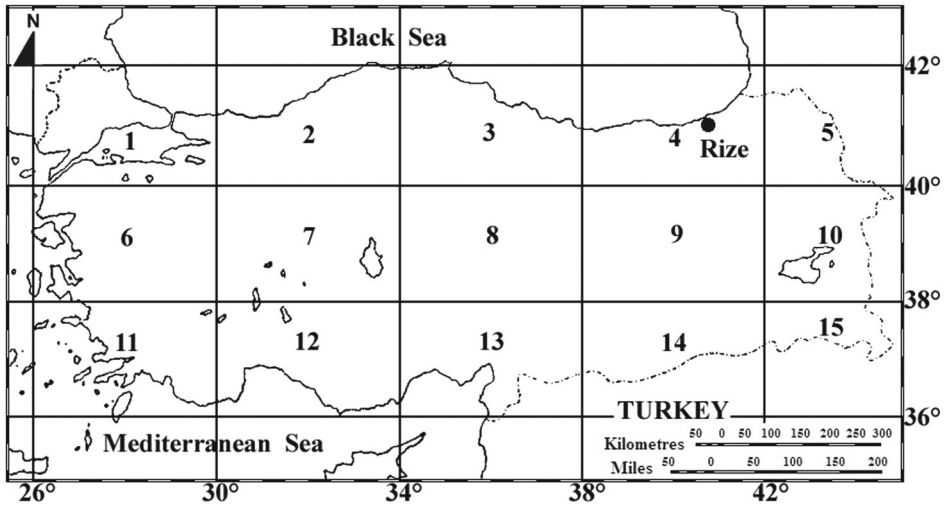


Fig. 1. (●)The locality of *T. europaea* in Turkey.

### THE SPECIMEN EXAMINED

**Turkey: Rize province**, Fındıklı county, Kıyıcık village; 27 m a.s.l.; 41°19.119' N, 41°14.948' E; Tamer Keçeli (specimen no: TK-2701), 22 April 2004. The locality here reported belongs to the grid square A4 (Fig. 1) according to the system adopted by Henderson (1961). Only sterile plants were found in Turkey. The specimens are kept at the Herbarium of Ankara University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology (ANK).

### ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION

The study area has a typical oceanic climate. There is no drought season in this climate type and annual precipitation is 2313 mm in Rize (Akman, 1999). The basic mother rocks of the study area are flysch, andesite, ophiolite, basalt, sedimentary rocks, alluvium and trachyte. According to Dierßen (2001), the habitat of *T. europaea* is considerably-moderately acidic (pH 4.1-5.6); moderately hygrophytic and sciophytic. Substrate is epibryophytic, humicolous (on soil rich in humus) and saprolignic (advanced stages of decay); human impact is ahemerobous (absent)-oligoahemerobous (weak). Habitat features of *T. europaea* are same in the study area.

The specimens were collected on soil in the stream bank, associated with *Leucobryum glaucum* (Hedw.) Ångstr., *Calypogeia fissa* (L.) Raddi, *Diplophyllum albicans* (L.) Dumort., *Jubula javanica* Steph., *Pellia epiphylla* (L.) Corda and *Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Dumort. Colchic broadleaf forests constitute the main vegetation type in the study area. They are basically

dominated by *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., *Carpinus orientalis* Mill., *Fagus orientalis* Lipsky, *Tilia caucasica* Rupr., *Rhododendron ponticum* L. *Corylus avellana* L. Elsewhere, *T. europaea* has been reported from mossy and moist peaty banks on rocks, amongst *Molinia* tussocks in fens, in turf on coastal slopes, on decaying wood and soil in deeply shaded forest, usually associated with other bryophytes (such as *Sphagnum* sp., *Pallavicinia* sp., *Calypogeia fissa*, etc.), especially under *Rhododendron ponticum* L.

The worldwide distribution of *Telaranea europaea* includes France (Pyrenees), W. Ireland, North Spain (rare), Britain (vulnerable), Portugal (extinct), Azores, (Söderström *et al.*, 2002; Engel & Merrill, 2004). Threat category of this species on the European level is rare. We think *T. europaea* could be assigned to VU (vulnerable) category of IUCN in Turkey.

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