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Notes on Potentilla (Rosaceae) of Altai. 1. New hybrid from East Kazakhstan

Заметки о лапчатках (*Potentilla*, Rosaceae) Алтая. 1. Новый гибрид из Восточного Казахстана

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Ключевые слова: *Potentilla* \times *jakovlevii*, nothosp. nova, Narym Mt. Range. *Key words*: *Potentilla* \times *jakovlevii*, новый нотовид, Нарымский хребет.

Summary. A new nothospesies of *Potentilla*, *P. × jakovlevii* from East Kazakhstan is described and illustrated. It is an intersectional hybrid purportedly between *P. chrysantha* (*P. sect. Chrysanthae*) and *P. longifolia* (*P. sect. Tanacetifoliae*).

Аннотация. Приводится описание и иллюстрация нового для науки нотовида из рода *Potentilla*. Собранная на территории восточной части Казахстана *Potentilla* \times *jakovlevii* представляет собой межсекционный гибрид *P. chrysantha* (*P.* sect. *Chrysanthae*) \times *P. longifolia* (*P.* sect. *Tanacetifoliae*).

Introduction

As a result of the field work in Kazakhstan in 2012, a new hybrid of *Potentilla* L. was revealed which appeared as a local endemic. The novelty described herein as *Potentilla* × *jakovlevii* apparently represents a result of hybridization between *P. chrysantha* Trev. and *P. longifolia* Willd. ex Schlecht.; it was collected only once in the Maymyr river valley (Narym Mt. Range, East Kazakhstan).

Description of the new nothospecies

Potentilla × **jakovlevii** Kechaykin et Shmakov, **nothosp. nova**; *Potentilla* sect. *Tanacetifoliae* (Th. Wolf) Juz. × *P.* sect. *Chrysanthae* (Th. Wolf) Juz. (Fig.).

Type: "Kazakhstan. East Kazakhstan province: Katon-Karagai district, Narym Mt. Range, upper reaches of the river Maymyr, 49°06'07" N, 85°03'58" E, 1330 m a.s.l., 12 June 2012, A.A. Kechaykin, P. Tyutyunnik" (ALTB!; isotypes – LE!, MW!).

Description: Rootstock 2–3-headed (rarely undivided), covered with tightly appressed darkbrown remains of decayed stipules and petioles. Stems 1–3, 30–50 cm high, erect, rarely ascending, sometimes slightly curved at base, dichotomously branched above. Basal leaves pinnate (often intermittently pinnate), 5-30 cm long, with (2)3 pairs of leaflets spaced (2)5-15 mm apart. Leaflets oblonglanceolate, sometimes with decurrent base, almost halfway divided, with 5–12 large teeth on each side, both surfaces greenish. Terminal leaflet (1)3-8 cm long, often connected with one or both lateral leaflets of the upper pair. Stem leaves 2-3, with 2 connivent pairs of lateral leaflets (rarely almost digitate) on short petiolules, uppermost sometimes ternate and sessile. Stipules of basal and lower stem leaves elongated, with linear-lanceolate acute auricles. Inflorescence lax, corymbose. Pedicels long, filiform; flowers 8-15, 10-16 mm in diameter. External sepals linear-lanceolate, obtuse, 2.5-3 mm long. Inter-



Fig. Potentilla ×jakovlevii nothosp. nov. (drawn by V.V. Zabelin from the type specimen).

nal sepals triangular, acute, 4–4.5 mm long. Petals rotund, 5–7 mm long, pale-yellow, without apical notch or sometimes shallowly notched, exceeding

sepals. Achenes 2 mm long, slightly keeled, smooth or slightly rugose. Style shorter than achenes, slightly thickened at base. The plant is pubescent

throughout like *P. chrysantha* except for the lower leaf surface covered with a mixture of long straight and short soft curved hairs.

Affinity: *Potentilla* ×*jakovlevii* is close to *P.* ×*nebulosa* Danihelka & Soják (Danihelka, Soják, 2012), recently described from the south-eastern Altai, and differs from the latter in its taller stems and larger mature basal leaves mostly with three (vs. two) pairs of leaflets, much larger teeth of leaflets, and more extensive occurrence of glandular hairs (not only on leaf petioles).

Etymology: This hybrid is named after Dr. Roman Viktorovich Yakovlev (Altai State University), renowned entomologist and organizer of numerous expeditions to the Altai Mts.

Distribution area: Hitherto known from a single locality in Narym Mt. Range (Altai Mts., East Kazakhstan).

Discussion: Presumably *Potentilla* × *nebulosa* is a result of hybridization between *P. chrysantha*

and P. pensylvanica L. (Danihelka, Soják, 2012). In the area where P. ×jakovlevii was found, plants of P. chrysantha (P. sect. Chrysanthae) and P. longifolia (P. sect. Tanacetifoliae) co-occured whereas P. pensylvanica was absent. Therefore, P. longifolia seems to be the second parent of the newly described hybrid. This assumption is further confirmed by the indumentum of the lower leaf surface and the shape of leaflets in P. ×jakovlevii which are similar to those of P. longifolia. Such characters as rather tall stem and large, distinctly pinnate leaves with predominantly 3 spaced (rarely connivent) pairs of leaflets make the novelty morphologically closer to P. sect. Tanacetifoliae whereas the members of P. sect. Chrysanthae are characterized by exclusively palmate leaves.

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