

NOVITATES FLORAE AEGYPTIACAE I

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DOQQY, U.A.R. (Egypt))

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Convolvulus austro-aegyptiacus Abdallah & Sa'ad, nov. spec.
(Subser. *Diffusi* Boissier, Fl. Or. 4: 85. 1875).

Planta perennis, herbacea, procumbens, hirsuto-puberula; a basi ramosa, caudice lignoso; caules 30–90 (–120) cm longi, simplices vel dimidio inferiore ramosi; folia herbacea, hirsuta, radicalia anguste obovata, acuta, basi sensim attenuata, 3–5 cm longa, 3–6 mm lata, 8–10 × longiora quam lata, caulina oblonga vel anguste obovata, acuta vel subacuta, basi attenuata, 1.5–4 cm longa, 3–10 mm lata, 4–8 × longiora quam lata; flores axillares, usque ad 7 inflorescentiam dichasiali-monochasialem vel monochasialem efformantes raro abortu solitaria, pedunculo bractea multo longiore; bracteoli oblongi vel lineares; sepala hirsuta, exteriora 7–8 mm longa, oblonga vel anguste obovata, longe acuminata, medium marginibus inaequalibus, interiora 6–7 mm longa, late oblonga, longe acuminata, basi truncata; corolla 1.3–1.5 cm longa, calyce bis longiore, limbo pallide roseo, tubo albo; stamina inaequalia, filamentis glabris; pistillum glabrum, stylo filiformi, stigmatibus filiformibus, stylo 1.5 × longioribus; capsula non visa. Fl. Mart. – Apr. Fr. . .

Typus: Abdallah s.n., U.A.R. (Egypt), El-Allâqi (Nile Valley), 21.3. 1962, holotypus (U), isotypus (CAI, CAIM, K, WAG).

Additional characters: stems cylindrical, flowering in the upper half; leaves green with conspicuous costa, bracts like the leaves; bracteoles not exceeding the calyx, but if the number of the flowers in the inflorescence is more than three the bracteoles of the older flowers enlarged, exceeding the calyx; sepals slightly unequal, the upper part green, the lower colourless, the middle one with one side membranous, the colourless part of the inner ones convex, with the two sides glabrous, membranous; corolla turning white when withering, without distinct lobes, with hairy bands outside but the lower part of the limb and the tube quite glabrous; the longest stamen 7 mm, anthers oblong slightly

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notched above; ovary ovoid, with a glabrous fleshy cup-shaped disc at the base. (Fig. 1).

Vernacular name: Agwādeīt (Baššārī).

Distribution: Southern U.A.R. (Egypt). (Fig. 2).

On sandy cultivated ground, canal banks.

Specimens seen:

U.A.R.: Abdallah s.n., Dakhla Oasis (Western Desert), Budkhulu, 23.4.1961 (CAIM). Abdallah & Mahdy 1667, El-Allâqi (Nile Valley), (CAIM); ibid., Sa'ad & Abbas 1670 (CAIM).

Our species differs from *C. pilosellaefolius* Desr. by its narrowly obovate or oblong cauline leaves, bracts like the leaves, oblong or narrowly obovate, long-acuminate sepals; from *C. microphyllus* Sieb. ex Spreng. by its larger leaves, lax inflorescence on a very long peduncles much longer than the subtending bract.

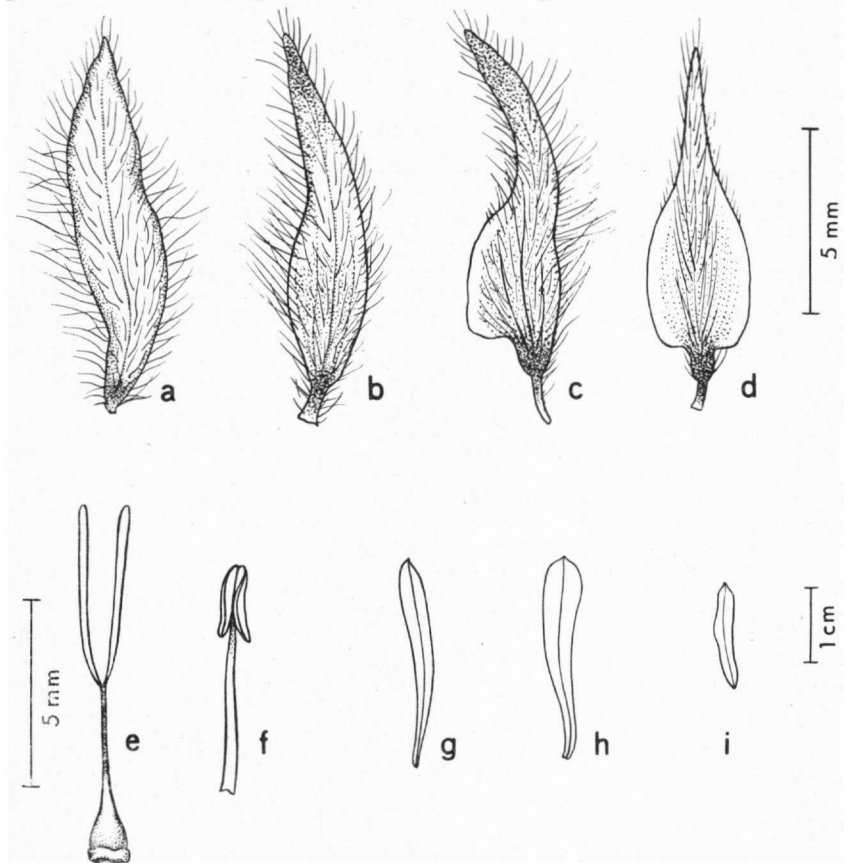


Fig. 1. *C. austro-aegyptiacus* Abdallah & Sa'ad: Abdallah s.n., 21. 3. 1962, holotype (U).

(a) bracteole; (b) outer sepal; (c) middle sepal; (d) inner sepal; (e) pistil; (f) stamen; (g) radical leaf; (h) cauline leaf; (i) bract.

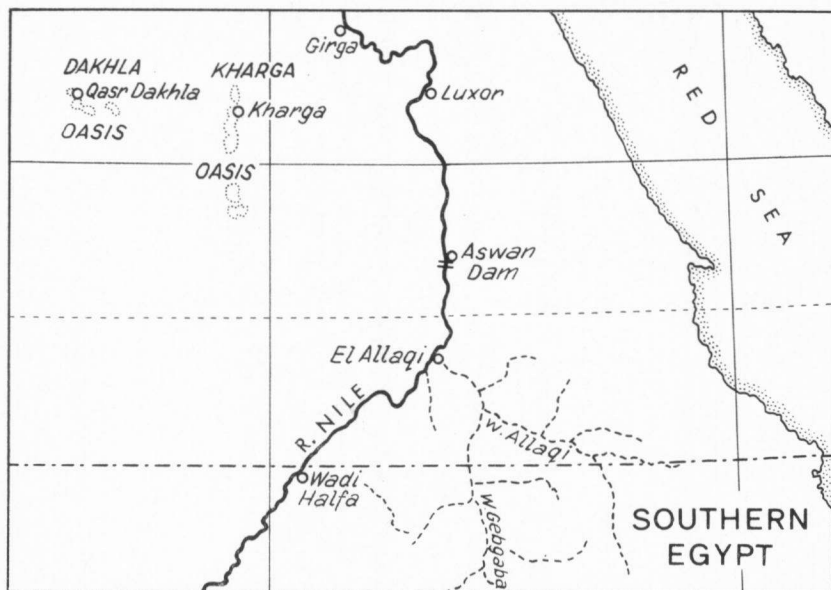


Fig. 2. Distribution of *C. austro-aegyptiacus* Abdallah & Sa'ad.

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