

*Teucrium takoumitense* Förther & Podlech, spec. nov. (Sect. *Chamaedrys*).

Holotype: Prov. Er-Rachidia: bei der Quelle „Takoumit“ NE Tazouguerte, ca. 28 km NW Boudnib nach der Straße 3466 nach Beni Tajjite [3°45' W, 32°06'N], Kalkfelsen, 10.4.1995 & cult. Botanischer Garten München, *Podlech 52842a* (MSB).

Differt ab *T. chamaedrys* L. subsp. *chamaedrys* indumento diverso, in caulibus e pilis brevissimis patentibus glanduligeris et pilis glanduligeris tenuibus patentibus 0,3–0,8 mm longis consistente (nec e pilis curvati-flexuosis eglandulosis 0,3–0,5 mm longis et insuper pilis rectis, patentibus, eglandulosis ad 1 mm longis consistente) verticillatris bifloris (nec saepissime 4–floris), ab *T. chamaedrys* subsp. *maroccanum* Rech.f. omnino pilis glanduligeris obtectum (nec pilis brevissimis curvatis eglandulosis obtectum).

Plants loosely caespitose, branched, with vegetative and flowering stems. Stems up to 20 cm long, terete, in lower part c. 1 mm in diameter, yellowish-green to red-brown, densely covered with very short glandular hairs 0.3–0.5 mm long and with fine, spreading glandular hairs with minute capitate end-cell 0.3–0.8 mm long. Stems evenly foliate with internodes 0.8–1.5 cm long. Leaves small, 10–15 mm long; blade widely ovate, nearly as wide as long, 6–10 mm wide, rather regularly crenate-dentate, with 3–5 ovate triangular teeth on both sides, teeth 1–2 mm long, often shortly and obliquely bidentate at the apex, apical tooth shortly 2–3-dentate, at the base with entire margins widely cuneately narrowed into the narrow petiole 2–3 mm long, adaxial green, with impressed nerves, abaxial grey-green with prominently thickened nerves; indument on upper side loose to rather dense, on underside rather dense, consisting of sessile glands and ± spreading, fine glandular hairs up to 0.8 mm long. Leaves in the inflorescence similar but slightly smaller. Inflorescence 3–6 cm long. Flowers solitary in the axils of leaflike bracts; pedicel slender, 3–4 mm long, hairy like the stem. Calyx obliquely inserted, obliquely gibbous at the base, campanulate, c. 8 mm long and 3.5 mm in diameter, regular, with 10 longitudinal nerves reticulately connected, pale yellowish-brownish, sometimes slightly flushed with red or with reddish main nerves, hairy like the upper side of the leaves, glabrous on inner side; teeth triangular, equal, 2–2.5 mm long, at the base 1–1.5 mm wide, ± flat. Corolla pink to pale violet, c. 17 mm long, tube cylindric, slightly curved, slightly enlarged in upper part, c. 5–6 mm long, lip ca. 10 mm long, the basal side-lobes narrowly triangular, obliquely spreading, c. 2 mm long an 1 mm wide at the base, distinctly ciliate at the margins, the upper side-lobes short, ovate, obtuse, c. 0.5 mm long, the median lobe transverse obovate, ca. 4 mm long and 5 mm wide, widest near the slightly rounded to nearly truncate apex, at the base c. 2 mm long, the whole corolla covered dorsally with sessile glands and ± spreading, mostly eglandular hairs 0.3–0.5 mm long. Anthers inserted in the middle of the corolla-tube, loosely ciliate in lower part, decurrent below the insertion and there densely covered with minute hairlets, exerted from the corolla-tube and reaching the middle of the lip.

This interesting plant was found densely growing in horizontal fissures of limestone-rocks and covering the whole crevices up to 50 cm in the length. It was not in flower during the collecting time (10.4.1995), but taken under cultivation in the Botanical Garden Munich because no other similar looking species was known from southeastern Morocco before. It clearly belongs to sect. *Chamaedrys* and resembles in habit *T. chamaedrys* L., especially the subsp. *maroccanum* Rech.f., but can easily be distinguished by its herbaceous and not suffruticose habit, the terete and not quadrangular stems, the very different indumentum of glandular hairs with minute end-cells and the poor inflorescences containing always of one single flower in the axil of the leaflike bracts. So it seems to be rather isolated within the *T. chamaedrys*-group. The new species is to be expected growing at more, similar localities in the dry mountain regions of southeastern Morocco.