The genus *Vicia* L. (tribe Fabeeae Rchb. = Vicieae Bronn, family Fabaceae) encompasses about 150 (Willis 1973; Kupicha 1976) to 210 (Hanelt & Mettin 1989) species distributed mainly in Europe, Asia, North America, the temperate regions of South America, and tropical Africa (Maxted 1993a). The most striking species diversity is to be found in the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions. Minor centers are in southern Siberia and South America (Hanelt & Mettin 1989). In

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Vicia* L. (tribe Fabeeae Rchb. = Vicieae Bronn, family Fabaceae) encompasses about 150 (Willis 1973; Kupicha 1976) to 210 (Hanelt & Mettin 1989) species distributed mainly in Europe, Asia, North America, the temperate regions of South America, and tropical Africa (Maxted 1993a). The most striking species diversity is to be found in the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions. Minor centers are in southern Siberia and South America (Hanelt & Mettin 1989). In
the last monographic treatment of the genus by Kupicha (1976), the genus was divided into two subgenera, *Vicilla* (Schur) Rouy (divided into 17 sections with 100 species) and *Vicia* (divided into 5 sections with 32 species), instead of the three or four subgeneric groups used by earlier authors (Leht 2005). The distinction between the subgenera is based on the relative length of the inflorescence and the presence or absence of nectariferous spots on the stipules. The main differences between the treatment of Kupicha (1976) and those of later taxonomists lie in the number of sections and subgenera recognized (Leht 2005). Variability in other morphological characters among the species (Plitmann 1967; Jaaska & Leht 2007; Hosseinzadeh & al. 2008; Hosseinzadeh & Pakravan 2008; Leht 2009; Jalilian & Rahiminejad 2011) is considerable, reflected in the grouping of species into five (Kupicha 1976), six (Tzvelev 1980) or up to nine (Maxted 1993a) sections. In the genus *Vicia*, the shape of styles and the distribution pattern of indumentum on them have been regarded as important keys in constructing infrageneric systems (Radzhi 1970; Kupicha 1976, 1981; Endo & Ohashi 1997). Kupicha (1976) and Choi & al. (2006) recognized four stylar types: dorsiventrally compressed and evenly hairy all round (De-type), terete and evenly hairy all round (Te-type), laterally compressed and evenly hairy all round (Le-type), dorsiventrally compressed and abaxially tufted (Dabt-type).

The genus has been treated by several authors taxonomically in Iran. Boissier (1872), in his account of *Vicia*, recognized 24 Iranian species; a number that has been increased to 34 by Parsa (1948), 46 by Chrtkova-Zertova (1979) and 39 by Pakravan (2000). In later studies two new species of *Vicia* were described: *Vicia kurdica* Jalilian and *Vicia gariensis* Dehshiri (Jalilian & al. 2010 & Dehshiri & al. 2011). Furthermore in a molecular study nrDNA ITS & cpDNA *trnL* segments were sequenced (Jalilian 2011). Here we summarize the results of the recent findings on the genus and review the Iranian materials of *Vicia* taxonomically considering the nomenclatural issues.

**SPECIMENS STUDIED**

A total of 500 specimens of the genus *Vicia* collected from all around Iran and herbarium sheets from TARI (Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands Herbarium), IRAN (Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection Herbarium), and the other specimens from herbaria in Research centers of agriculture and natural resources centers in Iran were studied. All vouchers and type specimens are deposited in the herbarium of the University of Isfahan (HUI) and herbarium of Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center of Kermanshah (RANK) and Kurdistan (HKS).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Taxonomic treatment**

Based on the results of the present study the following characters are of taxonomic values: stipule margin and size; tendril; leaflets pairs per leaf; leaflet apex shape; leaflet size; length of flowers and peduncles; presence/absence of nectary of stipules; length and shape of upper calyx teeth; presence/absence of hairs on the legume and ovary; shape and size of the legume and ovary. We also concluded that the genus *Vicia* occurs in Iran with a total of 40 species, two subspecies and four varieties in 15 sections; a diagnostic key to these taxa is provided and presented bellow.

**Key to the sections**

1. Stipules with nectariferous spot on abaxial surface; inflorescence much shorter than the subtending leaves (Subgen. *Vicia*).  
2. - Stipules without nectariferous spot; inflorescence usually equaling or exceeding the subtending leaves (Subgen. *Cracca*).  
3. Calyx mouth truncate  
4. - Calyx mouth oblique  
5. Lens positioned opposite to hilum  
6. - Lens positioned near hilum  
7. Perennial. Hilum more than half of the seed circumference  
8. - Annual. Hilum less than quarter of the seed circumference  
9. Leaf rachis ending in a tendril  
10. - Leaf rachis ending in a mucro  
11. Perennial, biennial or rarely annual  
12. - Annual  
13. Legumes subtorulose. Style pubescent adaxially  
14. - Legume not subtorulose. Style pubescent abaxially or all around  
15. Style dorsally compressed  
16. - Style terete  
17. Style pubescent all around  
18. - Style tufted on abaxial part  
19. Style dorsally compressed, evenly pubescent all round. Leaves imparipinnate  
20. - Section *Ervilia*  
21. - Section *Ervum*  
22. - Section *Panduratae*  
23. - Section *Subvillosae*
- Style dorsally or laterally compressed, leaves paripinnate
12. Perennial. Style dorsally compressed. Limb of standard broader than claw (Stenonychioid) 13
- Annual, biennial or perennial. Style laterally compressed. Limb of standard equal to claw (Platynychoid)  
  Sect. Cracca
13. Style pubescent all round
- Style pubescent on abaxial, glabrous adaxially  
  Sect. Variegatae
14. Style dorsally compressed. Stipules monomorphic  
  Sect. Vicilla
- Style terete. Stipules dimorphic and unequal  
  Sect. Crocea

Key to the species
1. Stipules with nectariferous spot on abaxial surface; inflorescence much shorter than the subtending leaf
  - Stipules without nectariferous spot; inflorescence usually equaling or exceeding the subtending leaf
2. Annual
- Annual or perennial
3. Peduncle at least as long as pedicle with 2-4 flowers; flowers 18-21 mm, yellow or cream. Legume appressed sericeous hairy  
  V. pannonica
  - Peduncle short or absent with 1 (-2) flowers; flowers 15-35 mm, yellow. Legume hairy  
    4
4. Flowers 18-35 mm, standard yellow, limb broader than claw (Stenonychioid)  
  V. hybrida
- Flowers 15-18 mm, standard yellow-green with dark brown apex, limb width equal to claw (Platynychoid)  
  V. anatolica
5. Peduncle absent. Pedicle 2-7 mm  
  - Peduncle present up to 1 mm or absent, Pedicle 1-2 mm.  
    8
6. Standard cream. No teeth on stipule proximal edge  
  - Standard purple. No teeth or with 1-2 teeth on stipule proximal edge  
    7
7. Leaflets linear to filiform, 5-40 mm. Calyx teeth lanceolate. -Legume cross sectional shape oblong and flat with adpressed hairs. Seeds oblong  
  V. michauxii
  - Leaflets triangular to linear- cuneate, 5-15 mm. Calyx teeth triangular. Legume cross sectional shape rounded. Seeds spherical to cubic  
    V. aintabensis
8. Annual. Calyx mouth truncate, teeth subequal
- Annual or perennial. Calyx mouth oblique, Lower teeth longer than upper
9. Leaves with simple tendrils. Seeds sculptured  
  - Leaves with simple or branched tendrils. Seeds smooth
10. Leaves with 3-4 pair of leaflets. Flowers 8-15 mm. Legume oblong, 30-35mm long and 4-5mm wide, falcate (curved)  
    V. cuspidata
  - Leaves with (1-) 2 (-4) pair of leaflets. Flowers 5-9 mm. Legume linear, 15-22 mm long and 2-4 mm wide  
    V. lathyroides
11. Standard purple  
  - Standard pale yellow to cream  
    V. grandiflora
12. Leaves with 4-8 pair of leaflets. Flowers (10-) 14-27 mm. Stipules 2-8 mm and with 2-5 teeth in margin. Legume 40-60 (-70) mm long and 4-7 (-10) mm wide  
    V. sativa
  - Leaves mostly 3, or 2-4 pair of leaflets. Flowers 6-8 mm. Stipules up to 4 mm and with 1-3 teeth in margin. Legume 19-25 mm long and 5-6,5 mm wide  
    V. kurdica
13. Leaves with 1-3 pair of leaflets  
  - Leaves with 3-13 pair of leaflets
14. Leaf rachis ending in a macro. Flowers white. Legume hairs simple. Plants cultivated  
  V. faba
  - Leaf rachis ending in a branched tendril. Flowers purple. Legume hairs tuberculate  
    V. narbonensis
15. Legume and ovary hairy. Peduncle up to 1 mm  
  - Legume and ovary glabrous. Peduncle 2.5-6 mm  
    18
16. Pedicle up to 2 mm. Corolla whitish-yellow with violet nerves in fresh or cream-brown in dried. Legume with tubercular hairs  
  V. lutea
  - Pedicle 2-5 mm. Corolla yellow. Legume densely villous or sericeous
17. Plant villous. Tendrills simple, flowers 12-18 mm, 1-3. Wing apex with different colour. Legume densely villous. Calyx mouth subregular. Corolla 1.5 as long as calyx tube  
  V. mollis
  - Plant adpressed sericeous. Tendrills mostly branched. Flowers (15-)18-29 mm, mostly solitary. Wing apex concolour. Legume adpressed sericeous. Calyx mouth oblique. Corolla 2-3 times as long as tube calyx  
    V. sericocarpa
18. Leaf rachis without tendril, ending in a macro or rarely leaflet
  - Leaf rachis ending in a tendril
19. Perennial. Stem stout, 40-100 cm long. Leaflets 8-13 pairs  
  - Annual. Stem slender, 20-80 cm long. Leaflets 5-8 pairs  
    20
20. Leaflets 6-20 mm long and 2-6 mm wide. Calyx pilose and strongly gibbous. Limb of standard longer than claw. Legume 25-28 mm long and 7-8 mm wide, in lower sutures with sparse hairs  
    V. assyriaca
  - Leaflets 15-33 mm long and 6-8 mm wide. Calyx glabrous or scarcely hairy. Limb of standard shorter than claw. Legume glabrous, 26-38 mm long and 8-10 mm wide  
    V. hyrcanica
21. Leaf rachis ending in a mucro or leaflet
  - Leaf rachis ending in a tendril  
    V. truncatula
22. Leaf rachis ending in a leaflet
  - Leaf rachis ending in a mucro
23. Leaf rachis ending in a leaflet
  - Leaf rachis ending in a mucro
24. Leaf rachis ending in a leaflet
  - Leaf rachis ending in a mucro
23. Stipules with 2-5 deep teeth. Leaflets linear-lanceolate or linear-oblong. *V. subvillosa*

- Stipules with 5-7 shallow teeth. Leaflets elliptic or oblong-linear, *V. iranica*


- Perennial. Stipules dimorphic and unequal. Calyx teeth unequal. Flowers 18-22 mm. Legume 32-35 mm, not constricted between the seeds. *V. crocea*

25. Annual. Flowers small, 3-8 mm.

- Biennial or perennial or rarely annual. Flowers larger than above

26. Legume 7-11 mm, with 2-3 seeds. Leaflets 6-9 pairs.

- Legume 10-13 mm with 4 seeds. Leaflets 3-4 pairs. *V. tetrasperma*

27. Leaves without leaflets or with reduced leaflets up to 10 mm, 1-4 or rarely to 5 pair of leaflets. Flowers 4-10, (8-) 11-15 mm. Stipe of ovary 3 mm long. Legume pubescent. *V. ciceroides*

- Leaves with developed leaflets

28. Leaflets small (not more than 12 mm long), elliptic to globose.

- Leaflets oblong-lanceolate to elliptic (not less than 12 mm) with 7-13 paired nerves. Flowers white, 6-12 mm. Legume pubescent. *V. iranica*

29. Legume glabrous

- Stipules 1 toothed. Leaflets 4-8 pair of leaflets, entire in margin. *V. monantha*

30. Stem slender.

- Stipules long laciniate. Legume membranous, prominently veined *V. kotschyanica*

31. Stipules entire or semi sagittate (without marginal teeth)

- At least lower or middle stipules with marginal teeth, split or semi sagittate

32. Legume pubescent or at least in sutures. Rachis terminating in leaflet (lower leaves) or simple or branched tendril. *V. canescens*

- Legume more or less glabrous. Rachis terminating in simple or branched tendril

33. Leaves with 11-17 pair of leaflets. Legume 1-2 seeded. *V. cassubica*

- Leaves with 2-12 pair of leaflets. Legume 2-8 seeded

34. Lower calyx teeth longer than or as long as tube.

- Limb of standard shorter than claw. *V. villosa*

- Lower calyx teeth shorter than tube. Limb of standard more or less as long as claw

35. Flowers violet or lilac (rarely white), 15-17 mm; standard longer than wing; stipe of ovary 3-5 mm. Legume pyramidal, cuneate at the base. *V. variabilis*

- Flowers violet or lilac, 8-14 mm; standard subequal, longer or shorter than wing; stipe of ovary 1-2 (-3) mm. Legume oblong, attenuate at the base. *V. cracca*

36. Leaflets 4-10 mm wide, oblong, coriaceous, lucid

- Leaflets 1-5 mm wide, linear-lanceolate, opaque

37. Leaflets with 7-13 paired nerves. Flowers white, drying cream-brown *V. venulosa*

- Leaflets with 4-5 pairs of nerves. Flowers violet *V. kotschyanica*

38. Flowers yellow. Stipules long laciniate. Legume membranous, prominently veined *V. kotschyanica*

- Flowers violet to blue, reddish purple. Stipules bi-partite, incised -dentate or sparsely dentate. Legume neither membranous nor prominently veined

39. Stipules bi-partite or slightly dentate. Leaves with 4-8 pair of leaflets, entire in margin. *V. monantha*
V. sativa L. var. cordata (Wulf. ex Hoppe) Arcangeli, Comp. Fl. Ital. ed. 2: 524 (1894).

The rank of the taxa belonging to the Vicia sativa aggregate is a source of disagreement among taxonomists. Some authors consider the group of taxa belonging to the Vicia sativa aggregate to be distinct species, which are then further divided into subspecies or varieties (Fedchenko 1948; Mettin & Hanelt 1964; Potokina 1997 Zohary 1979). Others take a different view and argue that the overlap between the taxa is considerable and the aggregates should be considered as one species (Vicia sativa) divided into several subspecific taxa (Davis & Plitmann 1970; Zohary & Plitmann 1979; Maxted 1995).

Regarding some overlapping characters in their morphological characteristics, in this study four key characters were found which contributed most to the distinction of the taxa in the V. sativa aggregates, i.e. flower length, seed size, constriction between seeds and leaflets width.

Key to Vicia. sativa taxa
1. Plants forming underground stems with flowers and legumes. Calyx teeth shorter than tube
   V. sativa var. amphicarpa
   - Plants without underground stems
     - Flowers 10-18 mm long. Leaflets oblong-rhomboid, less than 4 mm wide. Mature legume black; seeds 1.5-2.5 mm in diam.
     V. sativa var. angustifolia
     - Flowers 14-27 mm long. Leaflets varied in shape, more than 4 mm wide. Legume yellow or brown
     3
     - Flowers 12-24 mm long. Legumes distinctly laterally flattened in cross section and distinct constriction between seeds. Legume yellow or brown. Seeds 4.5-6 mm in diam.
     V. sativa var. sativa
     - Flowers 15-20 mm long. Legumes rounded in cross section, constriction between seeds are absent. Seeds 3-5 mm in diam.
     V. sativa var. cordata

V. balansae Boiss. Fl. Or. 2: 569 (1872).


V. atanolica Turill, Kew Bull. 1: 8 (1927).
V. hybrida L., Sp. Pl. 737 (1753).
V. sericocarpa Fenzl, Pugillus Plant. Nov. Syriae et Tauri Occ. 4 (1842).
V. lutea L. var. hirta (Balbis) Loisel, Fl. Gall. 462 (1807).
Chrtkova-Zertova (1979) and Pakravan (2000) accepted two species including V. hirta Balb. ex Pers. (with cream-white to red corolla and pressed hairy legumes) and V. lutea L. (with yellow corolla and in many direction hairy legumes) for the flora of Iran. But our results showed flowers color in fresh and herbarium specimens are different (in fresh material flowers are whitish-yellow with violet nerves and in herbarium specimens flowers are cream-brown). So based on molecular analysis (Potokina & al. 1999; Jalilian 2011) and compare of our materials with gene bank of New Zealand, we found Iranian taxon is V. lutea L. var. hirta (Balbis) Loisel, Fl. Gall. 462 (1807) and V. lutea var. lutea does not occur in the flora of Iran. Our result is in agreement with Boissier (1872), Parsa (1948) and Davis & Plitmann (1970) classification.

Type: V. peregrina L. Sp. Pl. 737 (1753).
V. aintabensis Boiss. & Hausskn. ex Boiss. Fl. Or. 2: 577 (1872).
V. peregrina L., Sp. Pl. 737 (1753).
V. michauxii Spreng., Fl. Halens. Mant. 48 (1807).
Boissier (1872), Davis & Plitmann (1970), Chrtkova-Zertova (1979), Pakravan (2000) accepted V. michauxii including two varieties (V. michauxii var. michauxii, V. michauxii var. stenophylla) for the flora of Iran. There are overlapping characters (legume length, number of seeds, leaflets apex, corolla color and leaflets shape and size) used by previous authors. Our
The specimens that were collected from the type localities of the two varieties were in accordance with the description of *V. michauxii* which are in accordance with the Maxted (1993b, 1995) classification.


Type: *V. narbonensis* L., Sp. Pl. 737 (1753).

**V. faba** L., Sp. Pl. 2: 737 (1753). - var. *narbonensis*

Syn.: *V. latifolia* Moench, Melh. 149 (1794).

**Subgenus Cracca** Peterm., Deutschland Flora:152 (1847).


Type: *V. cracca* L. Sp. Pl. 735 (1753).


Type: *V. cracca* L. Sp. Pl. 735 (1753).


Syn.: *V. ciceroidae* Boiss. var. *multijuga* Boiss., Fl. Or. 2: 585 (1872).


**V. villosa** Roth., Tent. Fl. Germ. 2 (2): 182 (1793).

- *V. villosa* subsp. *villosa*

- *V. villosa* subsp. *dasyarpa* (Ten.) Cav.


Chrtkova-Zertova (1979) and Pakravan (2000) accepted *V. ciceroidae* and *V. sojakii* for the flora of Iran. Considering the more or less overlapping characters (inflorescence and flower length, flower and ovule number) used by Chrtkova-Zertova (1979) and Pakravan (2000), there is no clear cut feature between them. We found overlapping characters in herbarium sheets (TARI 51707 Assadi & Massoumi, TARI 9043 Riazi, TARI 15328 Dini & Azarm, RANK 7630 Naderi, TARI 49168 Mozaferian & Mohammadi). Our results based on morphological character and molecular study showed that *V. sojakii* is within the range of *V. ciceroidae*.

In this section, *V. villosa* Roth. subsp. *dasyarpa* (Ten.) Cav. is reported for the flora of Iran for the first time.

*Vicia villosa* Roth. subsp. *dasyarpa* (Ten.) Cav. was previously reported from Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iraq, Palaestina. In the course of this study it was identified from Gilan province of Iran (fig. 1).

**Specimen studied**: Gilan: Rasht, Maroofi 8495 (HKS).

The morphological characteristics of *V. villosa* subsp. *dasyarpa* is compared with the *V. villosa* subsp. *villosa* in table 1.


Syn.: *Orobus croceus* Desf., Choix Pl. Coroll. Tournef. 85, tab. 63 (1808); *O. auranticus* Stev. in M. B. Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 3: 462 (1819); *V. aurantiaca* (Stev.) Boiss., Fl. Or. 2: 578 (1872).

Fig. 1. *Vicia villosa* subsp. *dasycarpa*. a, stipule; b, leaflet; c, stem; d, calyx; e ovary; f, claw; h, vexillum; p, plant; q, legume bearing branch.
Table 1. morphological comparison of *Vicia villosa* subsp. *villosa* and *V. villosa* subsp. *dasyacarpa*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th><em>V. villosa</em> subsp. <em>dasyacarpa</em></th>
<th><em>V. villosa</em> subsp. <em>villosa</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stem indumentum</td>
<td>Adpressed sparse pilose</td>
<td>Villous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of flowers</td>
<td>5-15</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of tooth to tube in calyx</td>
<td>Lower calyx tooth shorter than tube</td>
<td>Lower calyx tooth as long as tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calyx length (mm)</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calyx indumentum</td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td>Pilose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume size (mm)</td>
<td>20-30 × 6-7</td>
<td>20-30 × 7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of limb of standard to claw</td>
<td>Limb of standard 1/2-2/3 claw</td>
<td>Limb of standard at least as long as claw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Characters standard and terete style (Te-type), has etendrillous leaves with very large, broad papery coriaceous and reticulate veined leaflets. The inflorescence is paniculate, that is different from the members of sect. *Cracca* (platonychioid standard and laterally style (Le-type) and sect. *Vicilla* (oblong standard and dorsally compressed style) (De-type). Therefore in this study we revived sect. *Crocea* Radzhi and transferred *V. crocea* (Desf.) B. Fedtsch from sect. *Vicilla* (Schur) Aschers. & Graebner to sect. *Crocea* Radzhi in Radzh’s sense (1970).

**Sect. Vicilla** (Schur) Aschers. & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 6, 2: 916 (1909)


*V. cassubica* L., Sp. Pl. 735 (1753).

Schur (1866) included *V. cassubica, V. orobus, V. sylvatica* and *V. pisiformis* in *Vicilla* due to the style characters. Then, Aschers and Graebner (1909) used *Vicilla* as a section. Based on similarities of floral characters of sections *Cassubicae* and *Vicilla* (number of flowers and seeds, the shape of vexillum and style). Therefore in this study we transferred *V. cassubica* from sect. *Cassubicae* to sect. *Vicilla*  


*V. canescens* Labill. Icon. Pl. Syl. 1: 17, t. 7 (1791).


Chrtkova-Zertova (1979) considered eight species belonging to the sect. *Variegata* Radzhi: *V. persica* Boiss., *V. armena* Boiss., *V. variegata* Willd., *V. akhmanaganica* Kaz., *V. gregaria* Boiss. et Heldr., *V. aucheri* Jaub. et Spach, *V. rechingeri* Chrtkova-Zertova and *V. afghanica* Chrtkova-Zertova while Davis & Plitmann (1970). Townsend (1974) and pakravan (2000) accepted *V. variegata* species group as *V. canescens* Labill. treated as a polytypic species including 2 subspecies in Iranian materials. We studied many herbarium sheets and fresh specimens. Taking into account the more or less overlapping characters (upper and lower leaflets, leaflets apex, tendril, stipule length, indumentum of legumes) used by Davis & Plitmann (1970) and Pakravan (2000), we recognized *V. canescens* as its sensu lato with no infra-specific taxa in.


Type: *V. subvillosa* (Lede) Trautv., Acta Horti Petrop. 3: 42 (1875).

*V. subvillosa* (Lede) Boiss., Fl. Or. 2: 580 (1872).


*V. iranica* Boiss., Fl. Or. 2: 581 (1872).


L. Komarova 745 (1939).


Type: *V. ervilia* (L.) Willd., Sp. Pl. ed. 413; 1103 (1802).


**V. lenticula** Aschers. et Graebn., Synops. 2: 905 (1906).


**Sect. Ervum** S. F. Gray, Nat. arr. Pl. 2: 614 (1821).


**V. hirsuta** (L.) S. F. Gray, Sp. F. Lips. 26 (1771).

Syn.: Ervum tetrasperma L. Sp. 738 (1753).

**Sect. Lenticula** Aschers. et Graebn., Synops. 2: 905 (1906).


**Sect. Ervum** S. F. Gray, Nat. arr. Pl. 2: 614 (1821).


**V. hirsuta** (L.) S. F. Gray, Sp. F. Lips. 26 (1771).

Syn.: Ervum tetrasperma L. Sp. 738 (1753).

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