

22. BASSIA Allioni, Mélanges Philos. Math. Soc. Roy. Turin 3: 177. 1766.

雾冰藜属 wu bing li shu

Echinopsilon Moquin-Tandon.

Herbs annual. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear to lanceolate, complanate, semiterete, or terete, membranous or fleshy, densely hairy. Flowers solitary or forming a spike, sessile, without bracts or bractlets, bisexual. Perianth discoid, 5-lobed, hairy; segments equal; abaxial appendages uncinata, subulate, or triangular in fruit. Stamens 5. Ovary broadly ovoid; style short; stigmas 2 or 3. Utricle depressed ovoid; pericarp membranous, free from seed. Seed horizontal, depressed globose; embryo annular.

Between ten and twelve species: warm-temperate and subtropical zones of the Old World; three species in China.

- 1a. Leaves oblanceolate or linear-lanceolate, complanate, herbaceous; inflorescence spicate; abaxial appendages of perianth segments uncinata in fruit 3. *B. hyssopifolia*
- 1b. Leaves semiterete or terete, fleshy; inflorescence not spicate; abaxial appendages of perianth segments subulate or triangular in fruit.
 - 2a. Branches spreading, branching angle usually more than 45°, densely villous; abaxial appendages of perianth segments subulate in fruit 1. *B. dasyphylla*
 - 2b. Branches obliquely spreading, branching angle usually less than 45°, densely lanate; abaxial appendages of perianth segments triangular in fruit 2. *B. sedoides*

1. *Bassia dasyphylla* (Fischer & C. A. Meyer) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 546. 1891.

雾冰藜 wu bing li

Kochia dasyphylla Fischer & C. A. Meyer, Enum. Pl. Nov. 1: 12. 1841; *Chenolea divaricata* (Karelin & Kirilov) J. D. Hooker; *Echinopsilon divaricatus* Karelin & Kirilov.

Plants extremely branched, appearing globose, 20–50 cm tall, densely villous. Leaves alternate, terete or semiterete, 0.3–1.5 cm × 1–1.5 mm, fleshy, base attenuate, apex obtuse. Flowers bisexual, solitary or paired, usually only 1 flower developing. Perianth 5-lobed, villous; abaxial appendages of segments subulate in fruit. Stamens 5; filaments exerted, filiform. Ovary ovoid; style short; stigmas 2 or 3. Seed depressed subglobose, smooth. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Gobi desert, saline-alkaline places, dunes, steppes, river banks, terraces, alluvial fans. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shandong, Shanxi, Xinjiang, Xizang [Mongolia, Russia (S Siberia); C and SW Asia].

2. *Bassia sedoides* (Schrader) Ascherson in Schweinfurth, Beitr. Fl. Aethiop. 187. 1867.

肉叶雾冰藜 rou ye wu bing li

Kochia sedoides Schrader, Neues J. Bot. 3: 86. 1809, based on *Salsola sedoides* Pallas, Reise Russ. Reich. 1: 492. 1771, not Linnaeus (1759); *Chenolea sedoides* (Schrader) J. D. Hooker; *Echinopsilon sedoides* (Schrader) Moquin-Tandon; *Willemetia sedoides* Moquin-Tandon.

Plants 10–60 cm tall. Stem erect, branched mostly from near middle, lanate-pilose. Leaves linear, terete, 0.3–1.7 cm × ca. 1 mm, fleshy, densely appressed pubescent and with a few villous hairs, base attenuate, apex obtuse. Flowers usually 2 or 3 per axillary glomerule. Perianth 5-lobed; abaxial appendages of segments triangular, subequaling perianth. Utricle broadly ovoid, smooth. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

Gobi desert, saline and alkaline meadows. N Xinjiang [Mongolia, Russia (S Siberia); C and SW Asia, C and SE Europe].

3. *Bassia hyssopifolia* (Pallas) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 547. 1891.

钩刺雾冰藜 gou ci wu bing li

Salsola hyssopifolia Pallas, Reise Russ. Reich. 1: 491. 1771; *Echinopsilon hyssopifolius* (Pallas) Moquin-Tandon; *Kochia hyssopifolia* (Pallas) Schrader.

Plants much branched, 20–70 cm tall, densely lanate-villous when young; branches obliquely spreading. Leaf blade oblanceolate to linear, 0.8–2.5 cm × 1–3 mm, densely villous on both surfaces, base attenuate, apex obtuse or acute. Flowers usually 2 or 3 per glomerule, these arranged in dense spikes on upper part of branches. Perianth 5-lobed; segments reflexed at apex; abaxial appendages uncinata, exceeding perianth. Seed horizontal, smooth. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Saline-alkaline places, meadows, valleys, garbage dumps. Gansu (Zhangye), Xinjiang [Mongolia, Russia (SE European part, SW Siberia); NE Africa, C and SW Asia, SE Europe; naturalized in North America].

