

90. SISYMBRIUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 657. 1753.

大蒜芥属 da suan jie shu

Herbs annual, biennial, or perennial, rarely shrubs. Trichomes absent or simple. Stems erect, rarely prostrate or decumbent, often branched apically. Basal leaves petiolate, rosulate or not, simple, entire or variously pinnately dissected. Cauline leaves petiolate or sessile, often similar to basal. Racemes ebracteate or rarely bracteate, often elongated considerably in fruit. Fruiting pedicels slender or thickened and nearly as wide as fruit. Sepals ovate or oblong, erect or spreading, base of lateral pair sometimes subsaccate. Petals yellow, white, pink, or purple, obovate, spatulate, oblong, or suborbicular, apex obtuse or emarginate; claw often subequaling or longer than sepals. Stamens 6, tetradynamous; filaments not dilated at base; anthers oblong, obtuse at apex. Nectar glands confluent and subtending bases of all stamens; median glands present. Ovules 6–160 per ovary. Fruit dehiscent siliques, linear or rarely lanceolate or subulate, terete or rarely slightly latiseptate; valves papery to subleathery, with a prominent midvein and 2 conspicuous marginal veins, smooth or torulose; replum rounded; septum complete, membranous or rarely thickened, translucent or opaque, veinless or with a midvein; style cylindrical, conical, or clavate, persistent, rarely obsolete; stigma capitate, 2-lobed, lobes not decurrent. Seeds uniseriate, wingless, oblong or ovate, plump; seed coat reticulate or papillate, not mucilaginous when wetted; cotyledons incumbent or obliquely so.

About 40 species: N Africa, Asia, Europe, a few species in S Africa and the New World; ten species (one endemic, one introduced) in China.

- 1a. Fruit subulate-linear, (0.7–)1–1.4(–1.8) cm, appressed to rachis 10. *S. officinale*
- 1b. Fruit narrowly linear, (2–)3–14 cm, not appressed to rachis.
 - 2a. Fruiting pedicels about as thick as mature fruit.
 - 3a. Uppermost leaves simple or hastate, not divided into linear segments; sepals not cucullate; fruiting pedicels (2–)3–6 mm 6. *S. orientale*
 - 3b. Uppermost leaves pinnatisect into linear lobes; sepals cucullate; fruiting pedicels (4–)6–10(–13) mm 5. *S. altissimum*
 - 2b. Fruiting pedicels narrower than fruit.
 - 4a. Perennials; sepals subapically cucullate; lowermost flowers bracteate.
 - 5a. Fruit terete, torulose; sepals 3.5–5.5(–7) mm; petals 6–8(–10) × 1–1.5 mm; filaments 3–5(–6) mm; anthers 1–1.5 mm; middle leaves often lobed or hastate basally 9. *S. yunnanense*
 - 5b. Fruit subquadrangular, not torulose; sepals 7–9 mm; petals 12–16 × 2.5–3.5 mm; filaments 6–10 mm; anthers 2–3 mm; middle leaves not lobed or hastate basally 8. *S. luteum*
 - 4b. Annuals, if perennial then uppermost leaves filiform to narrowly linear; sepals not cucullate; flowers ebracteate.
 - 6a. Perennials; uppermost leaves filiform to narrowly linear, to 5 mm wide 7. *S. polymorphum*
 - 6b. Annuals; uppermost leaves variously-shaped, sometimes lobed, never filiform or narrowly linear, wider.
 - 7a. Fruit recurved or divaricate, very rarely ascending, (5–)6–10(–12) cm.
 - 8a. Sepals 4–6 mm; petals 6–10(–12) mm; basal leaves often fleshy; fruiting pedicels stout 3. *S. brassiciforme*
 - 8b. Sepals 2.5–3.5 mm; petals 3–5 mm; basal leaves not fleshy; fruiting pedicels slender, nearly filiform 4. *S. heteromallum*
 - 7b. Fruit erect or ascending, 2–4(–5) cm.
 - 9a. Young fruit overtopping flowers; petals 2.5–3.5(–4) mm; plants glabrous or sparsely pubescent 1. *S. irio*
 - 9b. Young fruit not overtopping flowers; petals 6–8 mm; plants usually densely hispid at least below 2. *S. loeselii*

1. *Sisymbrium irio* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 659. 1753.

水蒜芥 shui suan jie

Arabis charbonnelii H. Léveillé.

Herbs annual, (10–)20–60(–75) cm tall. Stems erect, branched below and above, glabrous or sparsely pubescent at least basally. Basal leaves not rosulate; petiole (0.5–)1–4.5(–6) cm; leaf blade oblanceolate or

oblong in outline, runcinate-pinnatisect, (1.5–)3–12(–15) × (0.5–)1–6(–9) cm; lateral lobes (1 or)2–6(–8) on each side of midvein, smaller than terminal, oblong or lanceolate, entire, dentate, or lobed. Uppermost cauline leaves smaller than basal, entire or 1–3-lobed. Fruiting pedicels divaricate or ascending, slender, much narrower than fruit, (5–)7–12(–20) mm. Sepals oblong, erect, 2–2.5 × 1–1.5 mm. Petals yellow, oblong-

oblanceolate, 2.5–3.5(–4) × 1–1.5 mm; claw subequaling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 2.5–4 mm; anthers oblong, 0.5–0.9 mm. Ovules 40–90 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, slender, terete, (2.5–)3–4(–5) cm × 0.9–1.1 mm, straight or slightly curved inward, younger ones overtopping flowers; valves glabrous, slightly torulose; style 0.2–0.5 mm; stigma prominently 2-lobed; septum membranous. Seeds oblong, 0.8–1 × 0.5–0.6 mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Jun–Sep. $2n = 14$.

Rocky slopes, orchards, roadsides, fields, pastures, waste grounds, prairies, disturbed sites; near sea level to 1700 m. Nei Mongol, Taiwan, Xinjiang [Afghanistan, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; W Asia, Europe].

The above first record from Nei Mongol is based on *Liu 12* (MO).

2. *Sisymbrium loeselii* Linnaeus, Cent. Pl. I, 18. 1755.

新疆大蒜芥 xin jiang da suan jie

Sisymbrium loeselii var. *brevicarpum* Z. X. An.

Herbs annual, (20–)35–120(–175) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, usually densely hispid below with retrorse trichomes, usually glabrous above. Basal leaves rosulate; petiole 1–4(–5) cm; leaf blade broadly oblanceolate in outline, runcinate- to lyrate-pinnatifid, (1.5–)2.5–8(–12) × (1–)2–5(–7) cm; lateral lobes 2–4 on each side of midvein, much smaller than terminal, entire or dentate; terminal lobe triangular, often hastate. Uppermost cauline leaves entire or toothed, much smaller than basal. Fruiting pedicels divaricate or ascending, slender, narrower than fruit, 0.5–1.2(–1.5) cm. Sepals oblong, ascending, 3–4 × 1–1.5 mm. Petals yellow, spatulate, 6–8 × 2–3 mm; claw subequaling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 3–4.5 mm; anthers oblong, ca. 1 mm. Ovules 40–60 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, stout, terete, 2–3.5(–5) cm × 0.9–1.1 mm, curved or straight; valves often glabrous, slightly torulose; style stout, 0.3–0.7 mm; stigma prominently 2-lobed; septum slightly membranous. Seeds oblong, 0.7–1 × 0.5–0.6 mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. May–Sep, fr. Jun–Oct. $2n = 14$.

Valleys, river banks, fields, roadsides, pastures, waste grounds, prairies, disturbed sites, railroad tracks; 300–2800 m. Gansu, Xinjiang [Afghanistan, India, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; W Asia, E Europe].

3. *Sisymbrium brassiciforme* C. A. Meyer in Ledebour, Fl. Altaic. 3: 129. 1831.

无毛大蒜芥 wu mao da suan jie

Sisymbrium ferganense Korshinsky; *S. iscandericum* Komarov.

Herbs annual, (25–)35–100(–125) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, glabrous or sparsely to densely soft pubescent at least near base, usually glabrous above. Basal leaves rosulate, often fleshy; petiole (1–)2–5(–8) cm; leaf blade broadly oblanceolate to oblong-oblanceolate in outline, lyrate-pinnatifid to lyrate,

(1.5–)3–15(–26) × (0.5–)1–6(–9) cm, dentate or rarely subentire; lateral lobes 1 or 2(or 3) on each side of midvein, much smaller than the oblong, dentate terminal lobe. Uppermost cauline leaves narrowly lanceolate or linear, often entire, rarely lobed. Fruiting pedicels horizontal to divaricate-ascending, stout and narrower than fruit, 5–10(–12) mm. Sepals oblong-linear, spreading, 4–6 × 1–1.5 mm. Petals yellow, spatulate, 6–10(–12) × 1.5–2.5 mm; claw subequaling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 3–6 mm; anthers oblong, 1.5–2 mm. Ovules 90–150 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, stout, terete, (5–)7–10(–12) cm × 1–1.5 mm, usually recurved; valves glabrous or pubescent, subtorulose; style stout, 0.7–2(–2.5) mm; stigma 2-lobed; septum slightly thickened. Seeds oblong, 0.9–1.3 × 0.5–0.7 mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep. $2n = 14$.

Roadsides, rocky places, fields; 900–4500 m. Xinjiang, Xizang [Afghanistan, India, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan].

4. *Sisymbrium heteromallum* C. A. Meyer in Ledebour, Fl. Altaic. 3: 132. 1831.

垂果大蒜芥 chui guo da suan jie

Sisymbrium dahuricum Turczaninow ex Fournier; *S. heteromallum* var. *dahuricum* (Turczaninow ex Fournier) Glehn ex Maximowicz; *S. heteromallum* var. *sinense* O. E. Schulz.

Herbs annual, (20–)35–100(–150) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, sparsely to densely pubescent at least near base, usually glabrous above. Basal leaves rosulate, not fleshy; petiole 1–3(–5) cm; leaf blade broadly oblanceolate to oblong-oblanceolate in outline, lyrate- or runcinate-pinnatifid, 3–7(–10) × (0.5–)1.5–4 cm; lateral lobes 2–5 on each side of midvein, much smaller than terminal one, oblong or lanceolate, dentate; terminal lobe lanceolate, dentate. Uppermost cauline leaves narrowly lanceolate or linear, often not lobed, entire or dentate. Fruiting pedicels reflexed or subdivaricate, slender and nearly filiform, much narrower than fruit, (0.5–)0.7–1.5 cm. Sepals narrowly oblong, ascending, 2.5–3.5(–4) × 0.7–1 mm. Petals pale yellow, narrowly spatulate, 3–5 × (0.5–)0.7–1.2(–1.5) mm; claw shorter than sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 2.5–3.5 mm; anthers oblong, 0.5–0.6 mm. Ovules (60–)90–160 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, slender, terete, (5–)6–9.5(–11) cm × 0.8–1.2 mm; valves glabrous, torulose; style cylindrical, 0.5–2 (–3.5) mm; stigma 2-lobed; septum not thickened. Seeds oblong, 0.8–1.1 × 0.4–0.5 mm. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Jun–Sep.

Rocky slopes, roadsides, forests, grassy areas, river banks, alpine meadows, rocky outcrops; 900–4500 m. Gansu, Hebei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan [India, Kazakstan, Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia].

5. *Sisymbrium altissimum* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 659. 1753.

大蒜芥 da suan jie

Herbs annual, (20–)40–120(–160) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, sparsely to densely hirsute near base, glabrous or subglabrous above. Basal leaves rosulate; petiole 1–10(–15) cm; leaf blade broadly oblanceolate, oblong or lanceolate in outline, pinnatisect, pinnatifid, or runcinate, (2–)5–20(–35) × (1–)2–8(–10) cm; lateral lobes (3 or)4–6(–8) on each side of midvein, smaller than terminal one, oblong or lanceolate, entire, dentate, or lobed. Uppermost cauline leaves with narrowly linear to filiform lobes. Fruiting pedicels divaricate or rarely ascending, stout, nearly as thick as fruit, (4–)6–10(–13) mm. Sepals oblong, cucullate, ascending or spreading, 4–6 × 1–2 mm. Petals yellow, spatulate, (5–)6–8(–10) × 2.5–4 mm; claw subequaling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 2–6 mm; anthers oblong, 1.5–2.2 mm. Ovules 90–120 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, stout, terete, (4.5–)6–9(–12) cm × 1–2 mm, usually straight; valves glabrous, smooth; style subclavate, 0.5–2 mm; stigma prominently 2-lobed; septum slightly thickened. Seeds oblong, 0.8–1 × 0.5–0.6 mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. May–Aug. *2n* = 14.

Roadsides, fields, pastures, waste grounds, disturbed sites, grasslands; sea level to 2500 m. Liaoning, Xinjiang, Xizang [Afghanistan, India, Japan, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; native to Europe and W Asia; naturalized worldwide].

The above first record from Xizang is based on *Chaffanjon 406* (P). This species is a noxious weed and is usually a host to several viruses of crop plants.

6. *Sisymbrium orientale* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753.

东方大蒜芥 *dong fang da suan jie*

Sisymbrium fujianense L. K. Ling.

Herbs annual, (10–)20–70(–85) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, sparsely to densely soft pubescent at least near base, usually glabrous above. Basal leaves rosulate; petiole (1–)2–5(–9) cm; leaf blade broadly oblanceolate to oblong-oblanceolate in outline, runcinate-pinnatifid, 3–8(–10) × (1–)2–4(–6) cm; lateral lobes 2–5 on each side of midvein, much smaller than terminal one, oblong or lanceolate, subentire or dentate; terminal lobe lanceolate or deltoid, often hastate. Uppermost cauline leaves with narrowly lanceolate or linear, often hastate terminal lobe and 1 or 2 lateral lobes. Fruiting pedicels ascending to subdivaricate, stout and nearly as thick as fruit, (2–)3–6 mm. Sepals oblong, ascending, 3.5–5.5 × 1–2 mm. Petals pale yellow, spatulate, (6–)7–9(–10) × 2.5–4 mm; claw subequaling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, (4–)5–8 mm; anthers oblong, 1–1.8 mm. Ovules (60–)80–100(–140) per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, stout, terete, (5–)6–10(–13) cm × 1–1.5 mm, straight; valves glabrous or pubescent, smooth; style subclavate, 1–3(–4) mm; stigma prominently 2-lobed; septum slightly thickened. Seeds oblong, 1–1.5 × 0.7–0.9 mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. May–Aug. *2n* = 14.

Waste grounds, roadsides, disturbed sites. Fujian, Shanxi [India, Japan, Kashmir, Pakistan, Russia; SW Asia, Europe; introduced elsewhere].

The above first record of *Sisymbrium orientale* from China is based on *Li Huaxi 80* (MO) and the type of *S. fujianense*.

7. *Sisymbrium polymorphum* (Murray) Roth, Mant. Bot. 2: 946. 1830.

多型大蒜芥 *duo xing da suan jie*

Brassica polymorpha Murray, Novi Comment. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott. 7: 35. 1776; *Sisymbrium junceum* Marschall von Bieberstein; *S. junceum* var. *latifolium* Korshinsky; *S. junceum* var. *soongaricum* Regel & Herder; *S. polymorphum* var. *latifolium* (Korshinsky) O. E. Schulz; *S. polymorphum* var. *soongaricum* (Regel & Herder) O. E. Schulz.

Herbs perennial, (10–)25–90(–110) cm tall. Stems erect, branched below and above, glaucous, glabrous or sparsely pilose at least near base, glabrous above. Basal leaves fleshy, not rosulate; petiole 0.5–2 cm; leaf blade oblanceolate, oblong or lanceolate, pinnatisect or pinnatifid, 1–6(–9) cm × 1–8(–15) mm; lateral lobes 2–4 on each side of midvein, smaller than terminal one, oblong or lanceolate, entire or dentate. Uppermost cauline leaves filiform to narrowly linear, entire. Fruiting pedicels divaricate, slender, narrower than fruit, (3–)4–8(–10) mm. Sepals narrowly oblong, spreading, 3.5–5 × 1–1.5 mm, glabrous or pilose. Petals yellow, spatulate, (5–)6–8(–9) × 2–2.5 mm; claw subequaling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 3.5–6 mm; anthers oblong, 1–1.5 mm. Ovules 48–70 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, slender, terete, (2–)2.5–4(–4.5) cm × 0.5–1.2 mm; valves glabrous, torulose; style slender, 0.5–1 mm; stigma slightly 2-lobed; septum not thickened. Seeds oblong, 0.6–1 × 0.3–0.5 mm. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jun–Jul.

Steppe, deserts, saline flats, sandy areas, slopes, roadsides; 300–1900 m. Gansu, Heilongjiang, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Xinjiang [Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan].

8. *Sisymbrium luteum* (Maximowicz) O. E. Schulz, Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 37: 126. 1919.

全叶大蒜芥 *quan ye da suan jie*

Hesperis lutea Maximowicz, Mélanges Biol. Bull. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Petersbourg 9: 12. 1873.

Herbs perennial, (40–)60–100(–120) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, sparsely to densely hirsute at least near base, usually glabrous above. Basal leaves not seen; petiole of middle cauline leaves 1–2(–3) cm; leaf blade broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate, (5–)7–12(–15) × 2–5(–7) cm, sparsely pilose or subhirsute adaxially, densely so abaxially, base cuneate, truncate, or rarely cordate, margin dentate with apiculate callosities, apex acute or acuminate. Uppermost cauline leaves narrowly lanceolate, margin dentate, apex

acuminate. Racemes basally bracteate. Fruiting pedicels ascending to subdivaricate, stout, narrower than fruit, (0.7–)0.8–1.3(–1.6) cm. Sepals linear, ascending, 7–9 × ca. 1 mm, subapically cucullate. Petals yellow, spatulate, 1.2–1.6 cm × 2.5–3.5 mm; claw subequalling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 6–10 mm; anthers linear, 2–3 mm. Ovules 90–130 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, stout, subquadrangular, 8–14 cm × 1.5–2 mm; gynophore to 2 mm; valves glabrous, smooth, prominently veined; style stout, (0.5–)1–2(–3.5) mm; stigma slightly 2-lobed; septum slightly thickened or membranous. Seeds oblong, (1.3–)1.5–2(–2.3) × 0.7–0.9(–1.1) mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Jul–Aug. $2n = 28$.

Rocky slopes, coastal cliffs, valleys, forests, among shrubs; near sea level to 1600 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi [Japan, Korea, Russia (Far East)].

9. *Sisymbrium yunnanense* W. W. Smith, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11: 229. 1919.

云南大蒜芥 *yun nan da suan jie*

Arabis kandingensis Y. H. Zhang; *Sisymbrium luteum* (Maximowicz) O. E. Schulz var. *yunnanense* (W. W. Smith) O. E. Schulz.

Herbs perennial, (0.6–)0.8–1.5(–2.2) m tall. Stems erect, branched above, sparsely to densely pilose at least near base, usually glabrous above. Basal leaves not seen; petiole of middle cauline leaves 1–3.5 cm; leaf blade ovate-lanceolate, lobed near base, 8–16 × 2–7 cm, pilose abaxially, often glabrous adaxially, base often hastate or truncate, or rarely cuneate, margin dentate with apiculate callosities, apex acuminate. Uppermost cauline leaves linear-lanceolate, margin entire or sparsely denticulate, apex acuminate. Racemes basally bracteate. Fruiting pedicels ascending or subdivaricate, stout, narrower than fruit, (0.7–) 0.9–1.3 cm. Sepals linear, ascending, 3.5–5.5(–7) × 1–1.3 mm, subapically cucullate. Petals yellow, narrowly spatulate, 6–8 (–10) × 1–1.5 mm; claw subequalling sepals. Filaments yellowish, erect, 3–5(–6) mm; anthers oblong, 1–1.5 mm. Ovules 70–100 per ovary. Fruit narrowly linear, terete, (6–)8–13 cm × 0.9–1.5 mm; gynophore to 2 mm; valves glabrous, torulose, somewhat prominently veined; style stout, 0.5–1 mm; stigma slightly 2-lobed; septum slightly thickened or membranous. Seeds oblong, 1.4–2 × 0.6–0.8 mm, inserted in depressions of septum. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Jul–Aug. $2n = 28^*$.

• Thickets, ravines, mountain slopes, by streams; 2000–3000 m. Sichuan, Yunnan.

Although the present authors have not examined the type of *Arabis kandingensis*, the excellent description and illustration (Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 14: 144–146. 1994; *ibid.* 18: 156–157. 1998; Fl. Sichuan. 14: 117. 1999) leave no doubt that it is a synonym of *Sisymbrium yunnanense*. It was described as having yellow flowers, exclusively simple trichomes, and chromosome number based on $x = 7$. No species of *Arabis* has any of these characters. *Arabis kandingensis*

perfectly matches the above description of *S. yunnanense* in all characters.

Sisymbrium yunnanense was recognized in FRPS as a variety of *S. luteum*, but the differences between the two taxa (see the above key) are significant enough to support their recognition as distinct species.

10. *Sisymbrium officinale* (Linnaeus) Scopoli, Fl. Carniol., ed. 2, 2: 26. 1772.

钻果大蒜芥 *zuan guo da suan jie*

Erysimum officinale Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 660. 1753;

Sisymbrium officinale var. *leiocarpum* de Candolle.

Herbs annual, 25–75(–110) cm tall. Stems erect, branched above, sparsely to densely hirsute with retrorse trichomes, rarely subglabrous above. Basal leaves usually rosulate; petiole (1–) 2–7(–10) cm; leaf blade broadly oblanceolate or oblong-obovate in outline, lyrate-pinnatifid, pinnatisect, or runcinate, (2–)3–10(–15) × (1–)2–5(–8) cm; lateral lobes (2 or)3 or 4(or 5) on each side of midvein, smaller than terminal one, oblong or lanceolate, entire or dentate or lobed; terminal lobe suborbicular or deltoid, dentate. Uppermost cauline leaves lobed, dentate, or subentire. Fruiting pedicels erect, appressed to rachis, stout, narrower than fruit, 1.5–3(–4) mm. Sepals oblong-ovate, erect, 2–2.5 × ca. 1 mm. Petals yellow, spatulate, 2.5–4 × 1–2 mm. Filaments yellowish, erect, 2–3 mm; anthers ovate, 0.3–0.5 mm. Ovules 10–20 per ovary. Fruit subulate-linear, stout, terete, erect, appressed to rachis, (0.7–)1–1.4(–1.8) cm × 1–1.5 mm, straight; valves glabrous or pubescent, 3-veined, slightly torulose; style (0.8–)1–1.5(–2) mm; stigma slightly 2-lobed; septum submembranous. Seeds oblong, 1–1.3 × 0.5–0.6 mm. Fl. Mar–Jul, fr. Apr–Sep. $2n = 14$.

Roadsides, fields, pastures, waste grounds, deserts; near sea level to 1500 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Xizang [Japan, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Pakistan, Russia; Africa, SW Asia, Europe; naturalized elsewhere].

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