

1. PEGANUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 444. 1753.

骆驼蓬属 *luo tuo peng shu*

Herbs, perennial. Leaves simple; leaf blade divided into irregular linear lobes. Flowers solitary, axillary or terminal. Sepals 5, divided into irregular linear lobes, persistent. Petals 5. Stamens 15; filaments broader near base. Styles apically 3-angulate. Capsule 3-locular. Seeds numerous.

Six species: N Africa, C and W Asia, S Europe, North America; three species (one endemic) in China.

Plants are bad tasting and often become invasive weeds in overgrazed areas. The seeds contain oils.

- 1a. Plants hispid; whole plant 10–25 cm tall, erect or spreading 3. *P. nigellastrum*
1b. Plants glabrous or pubescent when young; plant or branches 30–80 cm tall or long, prostrate, spreading, or erect.
2a. Plants erect or spreading, glabrous; leaf blade divided into 3–5 lobes, lobes 1.5–3 mm wide 1. *P. harmala*
2b. Plants prostrate, pubescent when young; leaf blade divided into more than 5 lobes, lobes 1–1.5 mm wide .. 2. *P. multisectum*

1. *Peganum harmala* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 444. 1753.

骆驼蒿 *luo tuo hao*

骆驼蓬 *luo tuo peng*

Herbs, perennial, 10–25 cm tall, erect or spreading, hispid. Leaf blade 2–3 × divided into lobes; lobes linear, 0.7–10 × ca. 1 mm, apex acuminate. Flowers terminal or axillary. Pedicel hispid. Sepals 5, oblanceolate, persistent, ca. 1.5 cm, 5–7 × linear divided, lobes ca. 10 × 1 mm. Petals pale yellow, oblanceolate, 1.2–1.5 cm. Stamens 15, broader at base. Capsule yellowish

Herbs, perennial, 30–70 cm tall, erect to spreading, much branched from base, glabrous. Roots to 2 cm in diam. Leaves alternate; leaf blade ovate, divided into 3–5 linear to lanceolate-linear lobes; lobes 1–3.5 × 1.5–3 mm. Flowers opposite to leaves on apical parts of branches. Sepals 5, divided into linear lobes, 1.5–2 cm, sometimes only divided at apex. Petals 5, yellowish white, obovate-oblong, 15–20 × 6–9 mm. Stamens 15; filament base enlarged. Ovary 3-locular. Capsule globular. Seeds dark brown, slightly curved, 3-angulate, surface muriculate. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Nov. $2n = 22, 24$.

Slightly saline sands near oases, dry grasslands in desert areas; 400–3600 m. Gansu, W Hebei, W Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Qinghai, N Shanxi, Xinjiang, Xizang [Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; N Africa, W Asia, S Europe].

This species is a noxious weed that has escaped often in desert areas around the world.

2. *Peganum multisectum* (Maximowicz) Bobrov, Fl. URSS 14: 149. 1949.

多裂骆驼蓬 *duo lie luo tuo peng*

Peganum harmala Linnaeus var. *multisectum* Maximowicz, Fl. Tangut. 1: 103. 1889.

Herbs, perennial, prostrate, pubescent when young. Branches 30–80 cm. Leaf blade 2–3 × divided into numerous lobes, basal ones nearly perpendicular to rachis; lobes 6–12 × 1–1.5 mm. Sepals 3–5. Petals bright yellow, obovate-oblong, 10–15 × 5–6 mm. Stamens shorter than petals, broader at base. Capsule globular, slightly compressed at both ends. Seeds dark brown, 2–3 mm, slightly incurved, 3-angulate, surface muriculate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jun–Sep.

• Sandy areas, wastelands in semidesert areas; 1700–3900 m. Gansu, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Qinghai, N Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Xizang.

3. *Peganum nigellastrum* Bunge, Enum. Pl. China Bor. 13. 1833.

brown, globular, 3-locular. Seeds numerous, dark brown, fusiform, surface muriculate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Nov. $2n = 24$.

Dry grasslands, hilly slopes, sandy and gravelly areas, semidesert

and steppe areas. Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, N Shaanxi, Shanxi, N Xinjiang [Mongolia, Russia].

