

55. RHINANTHUS Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 603. 1753.

鼻花属 bi hua shu

Alectorolophus Zinn.

Herbs, hemiparasitic. Leaves opposite. Racemes terminal. Calyx 4-lobed, upper side parted to ca. 1/2 length, other lobes shallow. Corolla 2-lipped; lower lip 3-lobed; upper lip galeate, extending into a short 2-lobed beak. Stamens 4, enclosed by galea; anthers connivent, locules transversely divergent, spurless, barbate along slit after dehiscence. Capsule loculicidal. Seeds several per locule, broadly winged.

About 50 species: North America, N Asia, Europe; one species in China.

Depending on the author, the number of species varies greatly in this genus.

1. *Rhinanthus glaber* Lamarck, Fl. Franç. 2: 352. 1778.

鼻花 bi hua

Alectorolophus major (Ehrhart) Reichenbach; *A.*

songaricus Sterneck; *A. vernalis* N. W. Zinger;

Rhinanthus major Ehrhart (1791), not Linnaeus (1753);

Rhinanthus songaricus (Sterneck) Fedtschenko; *R.*

vernalis (N. W. Zinger) B. Schischkin & Sergievskaja.

Annuals, 15–60 cm tall. Stems erect, angular, pubescent along 4 lines, simple or branched; branches and leaves ascending almost vertically, close to main stems.

Leaves sessile, linear to linear-lanceolate, 2–6 cm, as long as internodes, hispidulous, abaxially with hairs on spotlike processes, margin regularly deltoid-dentate with ascending teeth, callous thickened, short ciliate.

Bracts wider than leaves, lower bracts with long and pointed teeth, upper ones short toothed. Pedicel ca. 2

mm. Calyx compressed, becoming inflated and subglobose in fruit, ca. 1 cm; lobes narrowly triangular.

Corolla yellow, ca. 1.7 cm; lower lip appressed to galea.

Capsule subglobose, strongly compressed, ca. 8 mm in diam., included in calyx. Seeds almost semiglobose, flattened, ca. 4.5 mm, wing ca. 1 mm broad. Fl. Jun–Aug.

Meadows; 1200–2400 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, N Nei Mongol, N Xinjiang [Kazakstan, Mongolia, Russia; Europe].

