

48. PSAMMOCHLOA Hitchcock, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 17: 140. 1927.

沙鞭属 sha bian shu

Perennial, rhizomatous. Leaf blades linear; ligule lanceolate. Inflorescence a long contracted panicle; pedicels short. Spikelets with 1 floret, bisexual; glumes lanceolate-oblong, upper glume slightly longer than lower, membranous, 3–5-veined with transverse veinlets; callus very short, obtuse, glabrous; lemma terete, equaling upper glume, papery with membranous upper margins and apex, 5–7-veined, villous, apex shortly toothed, awned from between teeth; awn caducous, fine, scabrid; palea subequal to and resembling lemma, 5–7-veined, without keels, villous, not enclosed by lemma at maturity. Lodicules 3. Stamens 3, anthers glabrous or tips penicillate.

One species: N China, Mongolia.

1. *Psammochloa villosa* (Trinius) Bor, Kew Bull. [6] 1951: 191. 1951.

沙鞭 sha bian

Arundo villosa Trinius, Sp. Gram. 3: t. 352. 1836; *Amophila villosa* (Trinius) Handel-Mazzetti; *Psammochloa mongolica* Hitchcock; *Timouria mongolica* (Hitchcock) Roshevitz; *T. villosa* (Trinius) Handel-Mazzetti.

Perennial; rhizomes widely spreading; old basal sheaths yellowish brown, finally fibrous. Culms robust, erect, 1–2 m tall, 0.8–1 cm in diam. Leaf sheaths smooth, glabrous, papery, longer than internodes, loosely overlapping and clothing much of culm; leaf blades flat, stiff, up to 50 cm, 5–10 mm wide, abaxial surface smooth, glabrous, adaxial surface closely ribbed, apex usually convolute; ligule 5–8 mm. Panicle dense, spikelike, narrowly lanceolate in outline, up to 50 × 3–4.5 cm; branches erect, slender, scabrid. Spikelets 1–1.6 cm, pale yellowish; glumes puberulous, apex obtuse-erose; lemma 1–1.2 cm, densely villous with spreading ca. 4 mm hairs, apical teeth membranous, 0.4–0.6 mm, obtuse; awn 0.7–1 cm, bent just above base, slightly flexuous. Anthers ca. 7 mm. Fl. and fr. May–Sep.

Sand dunes; 900–2900 m. Gansu, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Qinghai, N Shaanxi, Xinjiang [Mongolia].

This is a good sand-binding grass. The awns fall very early, so the spikelets usually appear to be awnless.

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