

92. **BECKMANNIA** Host, Icon. Descr. Gram. Austriac. 3: 5. 1805.

蔺草属 wang cao shu

Lu Shenglian (卢生莲); Sylvia M. Phillips

Annual or perennial. Leaf blades linear, flat; ligule membranous. Inflorescence composed of many unilateral racemes along a central axis; racemes dense, the lower often branched; spikelets sessile, closely imbricate, biserial. Spikelets orbicular, disarticulating below glumes, bisexual floret 1, with or without a second staminate floret above it; rachilla extension absent; glumes equal, gibbously inflated, enclosing all but apex of floret, not or weakly keeled, herbaceous with thinner white margins, 3-veined, apex obtuse or acute; floret callus short, glabrous; lemma lanceolate, cartilaginous, rounded on back, 5-veined, apex acute or tapering to a cusplike awn-point; palea somewhat shorter than lemma. Caryopsis terete.

Two species: temperate regions of the N hemisphere; one species in China.

The second species in the genus, *Beckmannia eruciformis* (Linnaeus) Host, occurs from Europe and the Mediterranean region to C Asia and E Russia. It is a perennial with short, creeping rhizomes, sometimes with tuberous basal internodes, spikelets usually with 2 florets, globose, inflated glumes, and longer anthers 1.2–1.8 mm.

1. *Beckmannia syzigachne* (Steudel) Fernald, Rhodora 30: 27. 1928.

蔺草 wang cao

Annual. Culms tufted, erect, soft, 15–90 cm tall, 2–4-noded. Leaf sheaths glabrous, usually longer than internodes; leaf blades 5–20 cm, 3–10 mm wide, grayish green, scabrid or abaxial surface smooth, apex acute; ligule 3–8 mm. Inflorescence 10–30 cm; racemes erect or narrowly ascending, 1–4 cm. Spikelets orbicular-cuneate in outline, flattened, 2.5–3 mm, gray-green, floret 1(–2); glumes glabrous or hispid, slightly inflated, laterally compressed, veins prominent, linked by oblique transverse veinlets; lemma scaberulous, apex cuspidate-aristate. Anthers 0.4–1 mm. Caryopsis oblong, ca. 1.5 mm, with a tuft of hairs at apex. Fl. and fr. Apr–Oct. $2n = 14$.

Riversides, swampy meadows, damp places; below 3700 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shandong, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia; Europe, North America].

- 1a. Glumes glabrous, or almost so; anthers usually 0.6–1 mm 1a. var. *syzigachne*
1b. Glumes densely hispid throughout; anthers usually 0.4–0.6 mm 1b. var. *hirsutiflora*

1a. *Beckmannia syzigachne* var. *syzigachne*

蔺草(原变种) wang cao (yuan bian zhong)

Panicum syzigachne Steudel, Flora 29: 19. 1846; *Beckmannia baicalensis* (I. V. Kusnezow) Hultén; *B. eruciformis* subsp. *baicalensis* (I. V. Kusnezow) Koyama & Kawano; *B. eruciformis* var. *baicalensis* I. V. Kusnezow.

Glumes glabrous or with a few short stiff hairs at base; anthers usually 0.6–1 mm.

Riversides, swampy meadows, damp places; below 3700 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia; Europe, North America].

1b. *Beckmannia syzigachne* var. *hirsutiflora* Roshevitz in Komarov, Fl. URSS 2: 291. 1934.

毛颖蔺草 mao ying wang cao

Beckmannia hirsutiflora (Roshevitz) Probatova; *B. syzigachne* subsp. *hirsutiflora* (Roshevitz) Tzvelev.

Glumes hispid; anthers usually 0.4–0.6 mm.

Streamsides, moist meadows; below 3000 m. NE China [E Russia].

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