

24. DODARTIA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 633. 1753.

野胡麻属 ye hu ma shu

Herbs, perennial, erect. Stems 1 or fascicled, much branched. Leaves few and small, opposite or alternate, sessile. Racemes terminal. Flowers few, solitary from bract axils. Calyx campanulate, persistent, 5-lobed. Corolla 2-lipped; tube tubular, longer than lips; lower lip longer and broader than upper lip, with 2 bulging plaits, 3-lobed, middle lobe smaller than others; upper lip short, erect, emarginate. Stamens 4, didynamous, inserted above middle of corolla tube, glabrous, included; anther locules distinct, divergent. Ovary 2-loculed. Style straight; stigma capitate, 2-lobed. Capsule subglobose. Seeds numerous.

One species: China, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

1. *Dodartia orientalis* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 633. 1753.

野胡麻 ye hu ma

Herbs, 15–50 cm tall, glabrous or sparsely villous when young. Roots stout, elongated to 20 cm. Stems with brown-yellow scales near base; branches, slender, angled. Leaves basally opposite, apically often alternate; leaf blade scalelike to broadly linear, 1–4 cm, margin entire or sparsely toothed. Racemes elongated, 3–7-flowered. Pedicel 0.5–1 mm. Calyx ca. 4 mm, subleathery; lobes broadly triangular, subequal. Corolla purple to dark purple-red, 1.5–2.5 cm; lower lip plaits densely glandular hairy, lateral lobes suborbicular, middle lobe ligulate; upper lip ovate, straight. Anthers purple. Ovary ovoid-globose, ca. 1.5 mm. Style linear, glabrous. Capsule brown to dark brown, ca. 5 mm in diam., apex apiculate. Seeds black, ovoid, 0.5–0.7 mm. Fl. and fr. May–Sep.

Ditch banks, cultivated fields, in waste fields, desert, dry river beds; below 1200 m. Gansu, Nei Mongol, Sichuan, Xinjiang [Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan].

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