

47. AMMOPIPTANTHUS S. H. Cheng, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad)
44: 1381. 1959.

沙冬青属 sha dong qing shu

Evergreen shrubs. Leaves digitately 1- or 3-foliolate; stipules subulate, mostly adnate to petiole; leaflets entire, silvery tomentose. Flowers in short racemes terminating branchlets; bracts small, deciduous. Calyx campanulate, 5-toothed, subglabrous. Corolla yellow; petals subequal, clawed. Stamens 10; filaments free; anthers uniform. Ovary stipitate, with several ovules; style glabrous. Legume linear to oblong, flat, dehiscent. Seeds reniform, compressed, strophiolate.

One species: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia.

1. *Ammopiptanthus mongolicus* (Maximowicz ex Komarov)
S. H. Cheng, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 44: 1381.
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沙冬青 sha dong qing

Piptanthus mongolicus Maximowicz ex Komarov, Trudy
Glavn. Bot. Sada 34: 33. 1920; *Ammopiptanthus nanus* (Popov)
S. H. Cheng; *P. nanus* Popov.

Evergreen shrubs, 1.5–2 m tall; bark yellowish brown. Stems terete, weakly ridged, gray puberulent at first, glabrescent. Leaves 1- or 3-foliolate; stipules small, triangular, adnate to petiole, silvery tomentose; petiole 4–15 mm; leaflets rhombic-elliptic or broadly elliptic to broadly ovate, 1.5–4 × 0.6–2.4 cm, densely silvery tomentose on both surfaces, lateral veins inconspicuous, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex obtuse,

often mucronate. Flowers 4–15, in short dense terminal racemes; bracts ovate, 5–6 mm, deciduous; pedicels ca. 1 cm, subglabrous, with 2 bracteoles at midpoint. Calyx 5–7 mm. Corolla yellow, ca. 2 cm, petals long clawed. Ovary stipitate, glabrous. Legume linear-oblong, 3–8 × 1–2 cm, flat, apex acute to obtuse; stipe 8–10 mm. Seeds 2–5, orbicular-reniform, ca. 6 mm in diam. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. May–Aug.

Sand dunes, gravel slopes, terraces beside ravines. Gansu, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, W Xinjiang (Kashi) [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, S Mongolia].

Two species have been recognized, but the differences between them are of degree only and do not appear to merit recognition of more than one rather variable species. Many species of arid areas vary considerably in their morphology according to water availability, grazing, and season, and this species appears to be no exception.

