## LEGUMINOSAE

flowered. Corolla $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$, pale yellow; wings and keel equal, shorter than standard. Legume $1 \cdot 5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$, subglobose, strongly reticulate-veined, glabrous, whitish-grey when young. Mediterranean region and S.W. Europe; naturalized in C. \& N.W. Europe. $\mathrm{Al}{ }^{*} \mathrm{Az} \mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{Co} \mathrm{Cr} \mathrm{Ga} \mathrm{Gr} \mathrm{Hs} \mathrm{It} \mathrm{Ju} \mathrm{Lu} \mathrm{Sa} \mathrm{Si} \mathrm{Tu} \mathrm{[Au} \mathrm{Be} \mathrm{Br} \mathrm{Cz} \mathrm{Ge}$ He Ho ].
11. M. elegans Salzm. ex Ser. in DC., Prodr. 2: 188 (1825). Erect annual $20-150 \mathrm{~cm}$; stem pubescent above. Lower leaflets obovate-orbicular, the upper oblong, all obtuse or truncate, serrate. Lower stipules triangular-lanceolate, the upper linearsetaceous, entire. Racemes $1 \cdot 5-2 \mathrm{~cm}$, lax, 15 - to 30 -flowered. Corolla 4-5 mm, yellow; standard and wings equal, shorter than keel; ovary glabrous. Legume $3 \cdot 5-4 \mathrm{~mm}$, obovoid, compressed, with transverse or sigmoid veins, brownish-yellow when ripe. Grassland, usually near the sea. W. \& C. Mediterranean region, Portugal. Al Bl Co Ga ?Gr Hs It Ju Lu Sa Si.
12. M. infesta Guss., Fl. Sic. Prodr. 2: 486 (1828). Erect or ascending, branched annual $30-50 \mathrm{~cm}$. Lower leaflets triangular or cuneate-obovate, the upper oblong-cuneate. Stipules semi-ovate or sagittate, dentate. Racemes $2-3 \mathrm{~cm}$, lax, 15- to 50 -flowered, elongating in fruit. Corolla $6-7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, yellow, standard and keel subequal, shorter than wings; ovary glabrous. Legume 4-5 mm, subglobose or obovoid, concentric-striate, blackish-brown when ripe. W. Mediterranean region. Bl Co It Si .
13. M. sulcata Desf., Fl. Atl. 2: 193 (1799). Erect, branched or simple annual $10-40 \mathrm{~cm}$. Leaflets oblong-cuneate, obtuse, serrate. Stipules dentate. Racemes $1-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}, 8$ - to 25 -flowered, elongating in fruit and then as long as or longer than the leaves. Corolla 3-4 mm, yellow. Legume 3-4 mm, globose, concentricstriate, pale yellow or yellowish-brown when ripe. Cultivated ground and other open habitats. Mediterranean region, S. Portugal. $\mathrm{Al} \mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{Co} \mathrm{Cr} \mathrm{Ga} \mathrm{Gr} \mathrm{Hs} \mathrm{It} \mathrm{Ju} \mathrm{Lu} \mathrm{Sa} \mathrm{Si} \mathrm{Tu}$.
14. M. segetalis (Brot.) Ser. in DC., Prodr. 2: 187 (1825). Erect annual $40-60 \mathrm{~cm}$. Leaflets obovate-cuneate, obtuse, serrate. Lowest stipules entire, the upper dentate. Racemes c. 3 cm , dense, 30 - to 50 -flowered, c. 3 times as long as their subtending leaf. Corolia $4-8 \mathrm{~mm}$, yellow. Legume $2 \cdot 5-5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~mm}$, oblong-globose, concentric-striate, yellow when ripe. Damp places. Mediterranean region, Portugal. Bl Co Cr Ga Gr Hs It $\mathrm{Ju} \mathrm{Lu} \mathrm{Sa} \mathrm{Si}$.

This species is composed of two taxa which may merit specific rank. Typical M. segetalis, from the W. Mediterranean region and C. \& S. Portugal, has the legume $4 \cdot 5-5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ with 12-15 concentric striations. The second taxon, from the Mediterranean region and Portugal, has the legume $2 \cdot 5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ with up to 8 concentric striations. The correct name for the latter is uncertain.
15. M. messanensis (L.) All., Fl. Pedem. 1: 309 (1785) (M. sicula (Turra) B. D. Jackson). Erect or ascending, branched annual $20-40 \mathrm{~cm}$. Leaflets obovate-orbicular or lanceolate-cuneate, serrate. Lower stipules triangular-lanceolate, denticulate, the upper lanceolate, entire but denticulate at base. Racemes $0 \cdot 7-1 \mathrm{~cm}, 3$ - to 10 -flowered, shorter than their subtending leaves. Corolla 4-5 mm, yellow; standard and keel subequal, longer than wings. Legume $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$, oblique-ovoid, acute, concentricstriate, yellowish-brown when ripe. Cultivated ground and damp places, especially near the coast. Mediterranean region, Portugal. Bl Co Ga Hs It Ju Lu Sa Si Tu.
16. M. physocarpa Stefanov, Bull. Soc. Bot. Bulg. 3: 79 (1929). Erect annual $10-15 \mathrm{~cm}$, diffusely branched from base; branches crispate-pubescent. Leaflets cuneate-obovate, denticulate, slightly fleshy. Stipules lanceolate, entire. Racemes short, few-flowered,
longer than subtending leaf. Corolla $c .5 \mathrm{~mm}$, white, tinged with blue or violet. Legume 4.4 .5 mm , ovoid-globose, abruptly mucronate, pendent, with few obscure longitudinal veins, sparsely crispate-pubescent. Dry, rocky places. Turkey-inEurope (Kumbag, near Tekirdag). Tu.
This species is apparently known only from the original collection, the location of which is uncertain. It is very similar to and may not be distinct from M. bicolor Boiss. \& Balansa in Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. 3(6): 46 (1859), from W. Anatolia.

## 55. Trigonella L. ${ }^{1}$

Annual. Leaves pinnately 3 -foliolate; leaflets usually toothed. Flowers solitary or in sessile or pedunculate axillary heads or short racemes. Calyx-teeth equal or unequal; corolla yellow, blue or purplish, free from the staminal tube, deciduous; stamens diadelphous or monadelphous; filaments not dilated. Legume usually linear or oblong, straight or curved, indehiscent or dehiscing along one suture. Seeds 1-many.

Literature: G. Širjaev, Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk 102: 1-57 (1928); 110: 1-37 (1929); 128: 1-31 (1930); 136: 1-33 (1931); 148: 1-43 (1932); 170: 1-37 (1933). I. T. Vassilczenko, Acta Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. URSS 10: 124-269 (1953).
1 Calyx $5-12 \mathrm{~mm}$, tubular
2 Legume $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, not beaked; seeds smooth; pedicels c. 2 mm
7. grandiflora

2 Legume 2.5-7 mm wide, beaked; seeds tuberculate; pedicels not more than 0.5 mm
3 Flowers (3-)10-15 in pedunculate heads; beak of legume $3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ 20. coerulescens
3 Flowers solitary or paired and not pedunculate; beak of legume $10-40 \mathrm{~mm}$
4 Leaflets $20-50 \times 10-15 \mathrm{~mm}$; legume (excluding beak) $60-$ 110 mm ; seeds quadrangular 23. foenum-graecum
4 Leaflets $5-12 \times 3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$; legume (excluding beak) 1540 mm ; seeds ovoid
5 Corolla 8-10 mm; legume straight; beak $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$
21. gladiata

5 Corolla c. 18 mm ; legume curved; beak $30-40 \mathrm{~mm}$
22. cariensis

1 Calyx $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$, usually campanulate
6 Legume flat, membranous, with a broad membranous wing on the suture
7 Calyx c. 3 mm ; corolla $7-10 \mathrm{~mm}$; legume $12-20 \times 10-15 \mathrm{~mm}$

1. graeca

7 Calyx c. 2 mm ; corolla c. 5 mm ; legume $11-14 \times 8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$
2. cretica

6 Legume not membranous and not winged
8 Corolla blue, rarely white; legume $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$
9 Racemes globose, scarcely elongating after anthesis; legume abruptly contracted into a beak 18. caerulea
9 Racemes subglobose, elongating after anthesis; legume gradually attenuate into a beak 19. procumbens
8 Corolla yellow, sometimes tinged with purple; legume 5 mm or more
10 Racemes sessile or subsessile with peduncles less than 0.5 cm

11 Legume glabrous
12 Legurne erect or patent 13. arcuata
12 Legume pendent
13 Stems sparsely hairy; calyx-teeth shorter than tube
10. spinosa

13 Stems densely appressed-pubescent; calyx-teeth longer
11 Legume pubescent at least when young
14 Legume $7-17 \mathrm{~mm}$, pendent
17. monspeliaca

14 Legume (10-)20-50 mm, erect or patent 15 Legume $1 \cdot 5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, with reticulate veins
17. monspeliaca
15. polyceratia

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ By R. B. Ivimey-Cook.

