

Aegilops comosa

Aegilops comosa Sm. in Sibth. et Sm. – *Triticum comosum* (Sm. in Sibth. et Sm.) K. Richt., *Comopyrum comosum* (Sm. in Sibth. et Sm.) Löve (Figs. 1.36 and 1.37).

Annual, slender plants, 15–40 cm tall (excluding spikes). Spikes cylindrical, 1.5–3 cm long (excluding

awns). 1–3 lateral spikelets, only top spikelet long-awned. Glumes of uppermost spikelet each with 3 awns, the middle one 3–10 cm long, the lateral ones shorter. Spikes narrowly cylindrical, glumes with slender, parallel veins (ssp. *comosa* var. *comosa* according to van Slageren 1994). Spikes stout, glumes with prominent veins, bowed outwards [ssp. *heldreichii* (Holzm. ex Boiss.) Eig, according to van Slageren (1994) var. *subventricosa* Boiss.]]. For both subspecies, 4 botanical varieties each are indicated by Hammer (1980b). Genome: **M**.

Occurring in coastal regions of the former Yugoslavia, Albania, and coastal and inland Greece. Rare throughout its range but more common in Greece.

On roadsides, grasslands, and hillsides, in garrigue, and sometimes in cultivated fields. Mainly on limestone with clayloam soil texture. Rarely on saline soils. From sea level up to 500 m, rarely to 800 m.

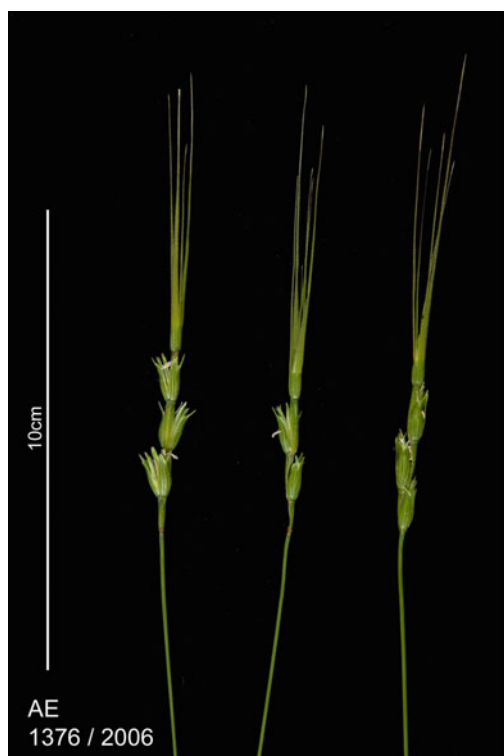


Fig. 1.36 Ear morphology of *Aegilops comosa* (AE 1376)

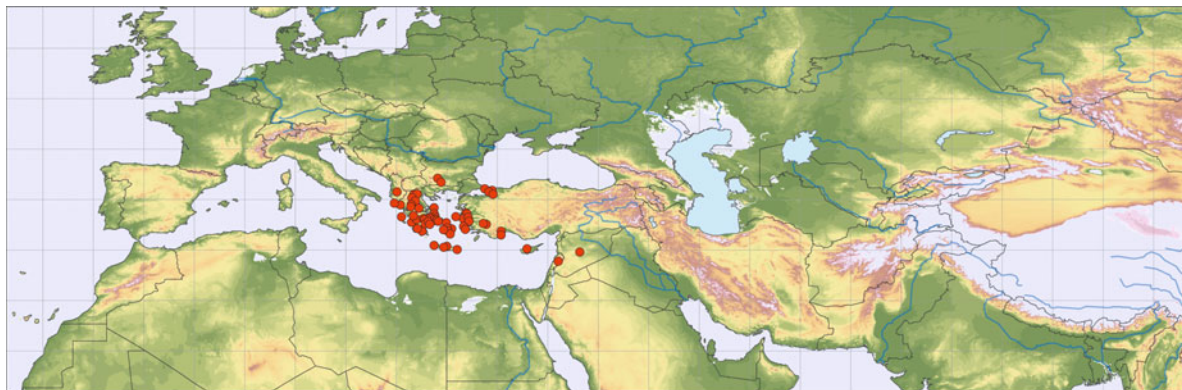


Fig. 1.37 Distribution of *Aegilops comosa*