

Aegilops peregrina

Aegilops peregrina (Hackel) Maire et Weiller – *Aegilops variabilis* Eig, *Triticum peregrinum* Hackel, *Aegillemma peregrina* (Hackel) Löve (Figs. 1.42 and 1.43).

Annual with medium long spikes. Plants 15–40 cm tall (excl. spikes). Spikes 1.5–5 cm long (excluding awns), with (2–) 3–5 fertile and (2–) 3 rudimentary spikelets. Spikes breaking off as a unit, rudimentary spikelets remaining attached to the culm. Glumes 3–5 mm, with veins somewhat unequally spaced and 2–3 unequally wide and long awns. Lemma apex with 1–2 awns and 1–2 uneven teeth. A race with cylindrical spike (five and more spikelets per spike) and mostly without awns is var. *brachyathera* (Boiss.) Maire et Weiller, considered by Hammer (1980a) as a subspecies [ssp. *cylindrostachys* (Eig et Feinbrun) Maire et Weiller, nom. illeg. = var. *brachyathera*].

The typical ssp. *peregrina* has ovoid spikes and mostly awns. Ten races of the variety level are indicated by Hammer (1980b) for this very variable species. Genome: SU.

Occurring abundantly in Israel/Palestine, western Jordan, Lebanon, and western Syria. Uncommon to rare in Turkey, some Greek islands, Iraq, Azerbaijan, coastal Egypt, and Cyprus. Extending eastward into Iran.

A species from dry, ruderal sites in coastal areas and hill and mountain slopes. In garrigues, semi-steppe, open *Quercus* and *Pinus* forests, as well as plantations. The predominant bedrock is limestone. Rainfall data in the range of 150–350 mm only in annual rainfall varying from 300 to 800 mm. *Ae. peregrina* is also reported from mountainous locations in Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey that receive as much as 1,300 mm annually. From –380 up to 1,600 m.



Fig. 1.42 Ear morphology of *Aegilops peregrina* (AE 1610)

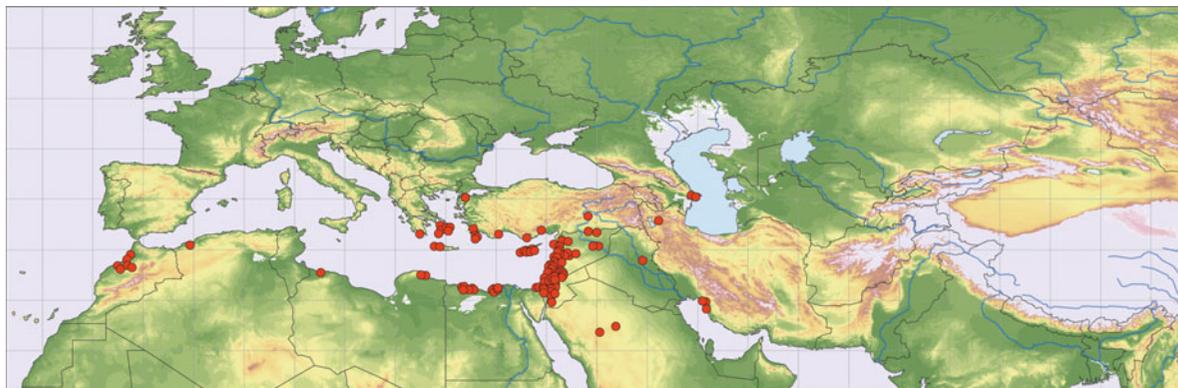


Fig. 1.43 Distribution of *Aegilops peregrina*