

## Key to the Colorado Chenopods (*Chenopodium* and *Teloxys*)

1. Plants (at least some parts) glandular or with stalked, glandular hairs; herbage often aromatic [included in *Teloxys* by Weber & Wittmann (2001); in *Dysphania* by Clemants & Mosyakin (2003a)].
  2. Stalked glandular hairs absent or few among flowers; flowers in dense clusters arranged in spikes or panicles; bracts of inflorescence usually conspicuous, leaflike.....*T. ambrosioides*
  2. Stalked glandular hairs abundant among flowers; flowers in loose to dense clusters arranged in somewhat spheric, lax, cymelike inflorescences.
    3. Tepals each with a subterminal tubercle.....*T. graveolens*
    3. Tepals each without a tubercle.....*T. botrys*
1. Plants farinose or glabrous; herbage non-aromatic or, rarely, ill-scented (*Chenopodium*).
  4. Seeds vertical or both horizontal and vertical; leaf blades glabrous or, occasionally, farinose.
    5. Leaf blades densely farinose abaxially, mostly glabrous adaxially, lanceolate to oblong.....  
.....*C. glaucum*
    5. Leaf blades mostly glabrous abaxially and adaxially, triangular to rhombic.
      6. Flower clusters 3-10 mm diam., sessile on terminal or axillary spikes; tepals red at maturity, usually fleshy; seeds all vertical.
        7. Flower clusters not subtended by leaflike bracts in distal 1/2 of spikes; flowers maturing uniformly from apices to bases of plants.....*C. capitatum*
        7. Flower clusters subtended by leaflike bracts throughout spikes; flowers maturing from bases to apices of plants.....*C. foliosum*
      6. Flower clusters 2-5 mm diam., sessile on lateral, branched spikes; tepals green at maturity, membranous; seeds vertical and horizontal.
        8. Tepals connate nearly to apices.....*C. chenopodioides*
        8. Tepals connate proximally.....*C. rubrum*
  4. Seeds all horizontal; leaf blades usually farinose, rarely glabrous.
    9. Leaf blades glabrous or rarely obscurely farinose, 20-90 mm wide; flowers individually disposed in loose panicles.....*C. simplex*
    9. Leaf blades farinose or, if glabrous then 1-2(-4) mm wide; flowers in loose or dense clusters.
      10. Pericarps honeycombed.
        11. Leaf blade margins of proximal leaves entire or 1 or 2 teeth at bases; pericarps slightly to prominently whitened; fruits ovoid.....*C. watsonii*
        11. Leaf blade margins of proximal leaves serrate and usually lobed at bases; pericarps black or brown; fruits depressed-ovoid.....*C. berlandieri*
      10. Pericarps smooth, granular, grooved, tuberculate, or warty.
        12. Leaf blades ovate, rhombic, triangular, or lanceolate, margins usually with basal lobes, sometimes with additional teeth.
          13. Pericarps nonadherent; tepals covering fruits at maturity; leaf blades triangular to rhombic.
            14. Stems much-branched at bases; flower clusters of interrupted spikes.....  
.....*C. fremontii*
            14. Stems usually unbranched at bases; flower clusters +/-continuous spikes....  
.....*C. incanum*
          13. Pericarps adherent or nonadherent; tepals spreading or covering fruits at maturity; leaf blades ovate, rhombic, lanceolate or, rarely triangular.
            15. Margins of leaf blades entire or occasionally with basal lobes; tepals usually covering fruits at maturity.....*C. atrovirens* (in part)
            15. Margins of leaf blades sinuous-dentate to shallowly serrate or entire; tepals usually spreading at maturity, not covering fruits.....*C. album*  
[*C. missouriense*, which is listed by Weber & Wittmann (2001) as a rare

alien in Colorado, is a problematic species that was included in *C. album* by Clemants & Mosyakin (2003b), who suggested it may be a native form of *C. album*; material referable to *C. missouriense* may be distinguished from *C. album* by fruit size (0.9-1.1 mm vs. 1.1-1.5 mm) and proximal leaf shape (less than 1.5 times as long as wide vs. 1.5-7 times as long as wide), respectively].

12. Leaf blades linear, linear-lanceolate, or occasionally narrowly oblong-ovate, margins usually without basal lobes or teeth.
  16. Pericarps nonadherent.
    17. Stems and leaves glabrous or sparsely farinose.....*C. subglabrum*
    17. Stems and leaves moderately to densely farinose.
      18. Stems branched from bases; margins of leaf blades entire; tepals covering fruits at maturity.....*C. desiccatum*
      18. Stems unbranched or branched from bases; margins of leaf blades entire or with 1 or 2 basal lobes; tepals spreading or covering fruits at maturity.
        19. Margins of primary leaf blades entire, 1.5-3 times as long as wide.....*C. atrovirens* (in part)
        19. Margins of primary leaf blades entire or with 1 or 2 basal lobes, 3-5 times as long as wide.....*C. pratericola*
  16. Pericarps adherent.
    20. Primary leaves with 3-5 primary veins from bases, linear-lanceolate to triangular.
      21. Stems and branches erect or strongly ascending; flower clusters crowded; pericarps tuberculate; fruits flattened distally.....*C. hians* [not treated by Weber & Wittmann (2001) but listed in Weber & Wittmann (1992); recognized as a distinct species by Clemants & Mosyakin (2003b)]
      21. Stems and branches spreading to ascending; flower clusters widely spaced; pericarps smooth; fruits rounded distally...*C. atrovirens* (in part)
    20. Primary leaves with 1 primary vein from bases, linear.
      22. Fruits 0.9-1.1 mm; tepals not connate proximally, covering fruits at maturity; Rocky Mountains westward.....*C. leptophyllum*
      22. Fruits 1.3-1.6 mm; tepals connate proximally, not covering fruits at maturity (fruits exposed); east of Rocky Mountains.....*C. cycloides*

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Species	Pericarp Adherence	Pericarp Texture	Seed Size	Sepal Orientation
<b>Chenopodium</b>				
<i>C. album</i>	nonadherent, rarely adherent	smooth, granular, grooved, or ridged	0.9-1.6 mm	usually covering
<i>C. atrovirens</i>	adherent or non-adherent	smooth	0.9-1.3 mm	usually spreading
<i>C. berlandieri</i>	adherent or non-adherent	honeycombed	1-2 mm	covering or spreading
<i>C. capitatum</i>	adherent	smooth	0.7-1.2 mm	covering
<i>C. chenopodioides</i>	nonadherent	obscurely honeycombed	0.6-0.9 mm	covering
<i>C. cycloides</i>	adherent	tuberculate	1.2-1.5 mm	widely spreading
<i>C. desiccatum</i>	nonadherent	warty	0.8-1.1 mm	covering
<i>C. fremontii</i>	nonadherent	smooth	1-1.3 mm	covering
<i>C. glaucum</i>	nonadherent	smooth	0.6-1.1 mm	covering
<i>C. hians</i>	adherent	tuberculate to warty	1-1.4 mm	covering
<i>C. incanum</i>	nonadherent	smooth	0.9-1.3 mm	covering
<i>C. leptophyllum</i>	adherent	smooth	0.9-1.1 mm	covering
<i>C. pratericola</i>	nonadherent	smooth to warty	0.9-1.3 mm	usually spreading
<i>C. rubrum</i>	nonadherent	smooth to punctate	0.6-1.2 mm	covering
<i>C. simplex</i>	adherent	smooth to honeycombed	1.3-1.9 mm	loosely covering
<i>C. subglabrum</i>	nonadherent	smooth	1.2-1.6 mm	loosely covering
<i>C. watsonii</i>	adherent	honeycombed	0.9-1.3 mm	covering
<b>Teloxys</b>				
<i>T. ambrosioides</i>	nonadherent	smooth to rugose	0.6-1 mm	covering
<i>T. botrys</i>	adherent	smooth to rugose	0.5-0.8 mm	covering
<i>T. graveolens</i>	adherent	smooth to rugose	0.6-0.9 mm	covering