

"HUNTING TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD."

BOTANICAL CHECK LIST

RECORDS

FOR THE PLAINS OF CENTRAL IRAQ

based on

Information derived from the following sources:

The Z.A.D. Nahrwan, Adhaim, and Ishaqi Soil Survey Reports.

Field notes and herbaria from the Lower Diyala, Middle Diyala, and Middle Tigris right bank, Soil Surveys.

Checked against:

Post, G.E., 1932, Flora of Syria, Palestine, and Sinai, American Press, Beirut.

Guest, E., 1933, Notes on Plants and Plant Products with their colloquial names in Iraq.

Government Press, Baghdad.

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Key:

prob = probably  
poss = possibly  
LD = Lower Diyala  
MD = Middle Diyala  
MT = Middle Tigris, right bank  
N = Nahrwan  
A = Adhaim  
I = Ishagi

N.B.

When one of the geographical abbreviations is written after a plant name, it means that the name has been recorded in the place. The whole list is provisional and should not be relied on exclusively. To be corrected and added to where possible.

Colloquial Arabic names  
in capitals.

Hunting Technical Services Ltd.

Boreham Wood,

Herts.

November, 1958.

- ABAKHTHA (MT) Poisonous
- ABUDIVIALAT (MT) Hordeum (glaucum). Dry desert sites and  
in cultivation.
- ABU RED (MT) prob. Pulicaria
- Achillea conferta (MT.N.A.) QAISUM. Milfoil. (Compositae)  
Dry places.
- ACHRISH (LD.MD.MT.N.A.) Aeluropus spp Bad structured damp  
and salty sites.
- ADIS (LD.MD.MT.) Lens sp. Lentils.
- Adonis dentata (N.A.) (Ranunculaceae)
- Aegilops truncialis (LD) (Graminaceae). Lower dunes in L.D.  
area.
- Aeluropus lagopioides (LD.MD.MT.N.A.) ACHRISH (Graminaceae).  
Bad structured, damp, flooded, and  
salty sites.
- Aeluropus littoralis (LD) ACHRISH (Graminaceae). Bad  
structured, damp, flooded, and salty  
sites.
- Aeluropus repens (LD.MD.MT.N.A) ACHRISH (Graminaceae)  
Bad structured, damp, flooded, and  
salty sites.
- Agrostis sp. (A) (Graminaceae)
- Aizoon hispanicum (MT.N.A) DE'DAA (Crassulaceae) Saline  
desert sites.
- AKFAHA (MT) Astragalus sp. (Leguminosae)
- ALAICH AL GHAZAL (LD.MD.MT.N.A) Filago sp., or Oliveria decumbens,  
or Bassia sp., or Micropus sp. including  
autumn crocuses. (Compositae) Plants  
with greyish leaves and generally woolly  
appearance.
- Alhagi maurorum (LD.MD.MT.N.A) AQUL Camel thorn (Papilionaceae)
- ALLENTAFERA (MT) Plantago sp. (Plantaginaceae)
- Alpecurus myosuroides (LD.MT.N) DENEK BASSOON, QUNBU (Graminaceae)  
Common on canal banks and in cultivation.
- Amaranthus sp. (MT) URF-AD-DIK (Amarantaceae) Erect annual herb  
with spikes of flowers.
- Ammi majus (LD) GHURAIR (Umbelliferae) Common bishop's weed.  
Annual herb with divided leaves and umbels  
of small white flowers May - August.

- Ammi visnaga* (LD.MD.MT.) KHAIZARAN, GHURAIR (Umbelliferae)  
Tooth pick plant or bishop's weed.  
Annual herb with dense umbels having long,  
stiff rays. In fields May-June.
- Anabasis articulata* (I) gravel desert.
- Anagallis* sp. (LD.MT.A) ANIB-AL-THALIB (Primulaceae)
- Anagallis arvensis* (A) RUMAIMINA (Primulaceae)
- Anagallis coerulea* (LD.MT) JUWAIFAH blue pimpernel (primulaceae)  
Common on canal banks.
- ANAGNAG (MD.N.A) *Plantago* sp. (Plantaginaceae) Buck's horn  
and other spp. of Plantain
- ANAIJ or ANAIQ (MD.N.A) *Plantago* spp. (Plantaginaceae) Buck's  
horn and other spp. of Plantain.
- Anchusa strigosa* (MD) prob. INKHAL or LISANETHOR (Boraginaceae)
- Andrachne* sp. (LD.MD.MT.N.A) SHUWAIL, LAMA (Euphorbiaceae)
- Andrachne telephioides* (LD.N.A) LAMA (Euphorbiaceae) Rather  
uncommon, non-saline desert fringes.
- Andropogon annulatus* (MT) ZEMZOOM (Graminaceae)
- Androsace maxima* (LD.A) (Primulaceae) Hills and waste fields.
- ANIB AL THALIB (MT) prob. *Anagallis* sp. Like a potato top.  
(Primulaceae)
- ANISUN (A) *Pimpinella* sp. Aniseed (Umbelliferae)
- ANJASS (MT)
- Anthemis pseudocotula* (LD) MAIMUN (Compositae) Chamomile  
May also be included under BAIBUN & BABUNAJ  
Annual herbs with greyish dissected leaves  
having flowering heads with white rays and  
a yellow disk. Gilgai fringes
- Anthriscis* spp (LD) (Umbelliferae)
- AQUL (all areas) *Alhagi maurorum* Camel thorn (Papilionaceae)
- ARAFDIK see URF-AD-DIK
- ARAFATISH (MT) *Urtica*. Nettle. (Urticaceae)
- Arctium* (MT) perhaps MASSALAH (Compositae)
- ARDI (MT) Suaeda and other succulent plants grazed by camels
- ARID, ARRID, ARAD, ARRAD Suaeda and other succulent plants grazed  
by camels.
- Aristida plumosa* (LD.MT.A) NISSI (Graminaceae). Sandy and desert  
sites and in sandhills area of Lower Diyala.

- Arnebia decumbens* (MT) CHEHAL (Boraginaceae). Small hairy annual herb with elongated leaves and yellow flowers. Red taproots. Non saline sandy desert sites.
- Artemisia campestris* (LD.MD.A.I) SILMAS (Compositae). Dryish sites of light texture frequently with gypseous subsoil. Gravel desert in I.
- Artemisia Herba-alba* (LD.MD) SHIH. (Compositae). Warmwood. Use for flavouring arak.
- Arthrocnemum* sp. (MT) SHNAAN? (Chenopodiaceae). Desert shrub.
- ASABA GHAI (MT)
- Asteriscus aquaticus* (A) (Compositae). Ditches and wet places.
- Astragalus* sp. (all areas) AKFAHA, QURAINAH (Leguminosae). Common weeds, non-slightly salty desert sites.
- Astragalus corrugatus* (LD.MT.N.A) prob. QURAINAH (Leguminosae)
- Astragalus tribuloides* (MT.N.A) prob. QURAINAH (Leguminosae)
- Astragalus spinosus* (MT) (Leguminosae). Low spiny shrub with globular white or pink flowers. Site: coarse textured gypsum desert.
- Atriplex* (LD.MD.N.A) RUGHL (Chenopodiaceae)
- Atriplex tartaricum* (LD) RUGHL (Chenopodiaceae) Tartarian Orache. Annual woody herb with bushy stems and greyish spear-shaped leaves. Desert places. Grazed.
- Avena* (LD.MD.MT) DOSAR. wild oats. (Graminaceae)

- BABUNAJ (N.A) *Matricaria aurea* and *praecox*. Also BAIBUN, HANGARASS (Compositae) - perhaps also *Anthemis*.
- BAIBUN (N.A) *Matricaria aurea* and *praecox*. Also BABUNAJ HANGARASS. (Compositae) perhaps also *Anthemis*.
- BAKHATRI (all areas) *Erodium cicutarium* or *gruinum*. (Geraniaceae). Stork's bill. Sometimes *Geranium* sp. (Crane's bill) but this much rarer.
- BARDI (all areas) *Typha* sp. (Typhaceae). Bulrush. Marsh or aquatic conditions.
- Basil (MD) *Ocimum* sp? (Labiatae). RUHAN. (Mint family)
- Bassia eriophora (LD) ALAICH ALGHAZAL, QUTAINAH (Chenopodiaceae). Annual herb with greyish felty leaves and woolly flowering branches.
- BATOOSH (MD) Like a cucumber.
- Bellevalia (LD) = *Hyacinthus* (Liliaceae) usually UNSALAN
- Beta maritima (MT.N) SILAIJA (Chenopodiaceae) Beetroot.
- Bienertia cycoptera (I) Green succulent herb of backed soils in I.
- BIOSA (MT)
- BISA (MT) May be CHIBCHAB
- Blue Pimpernel (MT.A) *Anagallis coerulea* (old name) (Primulaceae) JUWAIFAH.
- Brachypodium distachyum* (LD)
- Brassica sp. (MT) SHAILAM, SHALGHAM (Cruciferae). Canal bank sites.
- Bromus* spp. (LD) SNAISLAH, HANAITAH (Graminaceae)
- Bromus danthoniae* (A) SNAISLAH, HANAITAH. (Graminaceae)
- Bromus erectus* (MT) SHAIRA? (Graminaceae). Common in cultivation and survives in abandoned cultivation. Not in saline sites
- Brcmus tectorum* (A) SNAISLAH, HANAITAH (Graminaceae).
- Bupleurum Subovatum* (LD) (Umbelliferae).

- Calendula persica* (LD.MT) WARAIDA. Wild marigold (Compositae)  
Common annual. Feb-May.
- Calligonum comosum* (LD.MT.A) pcss. IRTA. (Polygonaceae) Occurs  
in sandhills area of L.D.
- Camel thorn. (all areas) *Alhagi maurorum*. AQUL (Papilionaceae)  
Very common, tolerates higher salinity  
than SHOK.
- Capparis spinosa* (all areas) KABAR. The wild caper shrub. (Capparidaceae)  
Found on sandy and desert stretches, waste  
land, old channels, in fields etc., and on  
cliffs in Kurdistan. April to September.
- Cardaria draba* (LD.MT) QUNAIBRAH (Cruciferae) Weed of cultivation  
especially along canal banks in the spring.
- Carex stenophylla* (LD.A.I) (Cyperaceae). Sedge family. Perennial.  
Moist sites on upper plains and lower  
mountain slopes. Forms a turf in sand  
hills area of L.D. March-April. Flatter  
areas of gravel desert in I.
- Carrichtera vellae* HASSAR (Cruciferae). Small annual herb having  
cream coloured flowers with violet veins  
and short stumpy cylindrical pods. Common  
on sandy deserts and hills.
- Carthamus* (MT) SUMMAINAH. Wild safflower. (Compositae).  
Annual. Common in fields, along old channels  
etc., May-July.
- Carum elegans* (LD) KARAUYA. Caraway (Umbelliferae).
- Caucalis stocksiana* (LD) LIZZAIJ. Sometimes JIZAR. Burr parsley.
- Celosia* (MT) URF-AD-DIK. Cook's comb. (Amarantaceae).  
Weedy herb.
- Centaurea* spp. (all areas) DARAI DARAH, KASSUB, KAKHORT (Compositae).  
Very common in cultivation and fallow land,  
and better structured soils.
- Centaurea behen* (MD) KAKHORT (Compositae). Giant perennial herb  
(1-2m high). Predominant over wide  
stretches of country in the upper plains.  
April - July.
- Centaurea Calcitrapa* (MT) MURRAIR (usually) Star thistle (Compositae).  
Erect branching herb with purple flower  
heads, distinguished by its conspicuous  
star-shaped spines. Fields, gardens and  
waste places. Feb-April.
- Centaurea iberica* (LD) KASSUB. (Compositae). Branched thistly  
herbs with long straw coloured spines round  
the base of each flowering head and  
brightly coloured flowers. Common on fields  
April-July.

- Gentaurea phyllocephala* (LD.MT.A) KASSUB, DARAI DARAH  
(Compositae). Much branched prostrate herb with small purplish flower-heads and long thin whitish spines. Common in the stubble of old cornfields after harvest. May-June.
- Gentaurea solstitialis* (LD) KASSUB. (Compositae).
- Cephalaria syriaca* (LD) ZIWAN (Dipsacaceae). Erect annual herb with numerous bristly heads of mauvish-blue flowers. May-July.
- Ceratocephalus falcatus* (LD) Ranunculoceae. low dunes in L.D. area.
- CHEHAL (MT) *Arnebia decumbeus*.
- CHELBA (MD)
- CHIBCHAB (MT.N) *Cornulaca aucheri* or *Salsola Kali*. Glasswort (Chenopodiaceae).
- CHITAN (All areas) *Linum usitatissimum*. Linseed (Linaceae). Cultivated flax.
- Chloris* sp. (MT) like tall Brome grass. Common on canal banks in patches.
- Cichorium glandulosum* (LD.MD.MT) MURRAIR. Chicory (Compositae) Annual in fields April-June. Useful grazing plant. Erect with milky juice, green almost leafless branches and bright blue flowers.
- Citrullus colocynthis* (LD.MD.A) HANDHA, HANDHAL (Cucurbitaceae). Trailing perennial with irregular yellow flowers and a mottled green and yellow fruit about the size of a large orange. Common in sandy desert regions, waste places etc. and occurs on sandhills area of L.D. May-October.
- Coarse desert thistle (LD.MT) *Oncopordon canum*.
- Colchicum Kotschyii* (LD.MT.A) UNSALAN (Liliaceae). Field and desert sites.
- Convolvulus pilosellifolius* (LD.MT.A) MUDDAID (Convolvulaceae) Bindweed. Common herb in fields. April-October. Grazed.
- Cornulaca aucheri* (MD.N) HATH, HATHA.
- Coronilla* (MD.MT) QURAINAH (Papilionaceae). Small annual herb with greyish-green leaves, yellow flowers, and pairs of narrow jointed pods resembling a scorpion's tail. Common in fields on upper plains. Mar-May. Grazed by stock.

- Crepis* (LD) (Compositae)
- Cressa cretica* (LD.MD.MT) SHUWAIL, MILAYA, TURBI (Convolvulaceae)  
perennial usually found on damp saline stretches. Indicates leached, poor structured, or salty surface.
- Crotophora verbascifolia* (LD.MD.MT.N.A) ZURRAIJ (Euphorbiaceae).
- Cynancum acutum* (MT) UM AL HALIB? (Asclepidiaceae)
- Cynodon dactylon* (LD.MD.MT.I) THAYL (Graminaceae). Bermuda or dogs tooth grass. Perennial grass - everywhere especially on sandy places.
- Cyperus rotundus* (LD.MD.MT.I) SIJIL, SIL?, SA'AD. Perennial with round bulbous black roots - wet places by canals. Obnoxious weed of cultivation.



- Echinochloa colonum (I) (Graminaceae)
- Echinops sp. (LD) (Compositae)
- ENOUEINWE (MD) See ALAICH-AL-GHAZAL
- Eragrostis (MT.MD) NA'EM (Graminaceae). Grass with a feathery inflorescence commonly found on mud flats left by the receding rivers in autumn.
- Eragrostis cynosuroides (MD.MT) HALFAH (Graminaceae). Coarse perennial grass about 1m high in channels, gardens, orchards, etc. April-August.
- ERGEIGA (MT.A.N) Spergularia diandra (Alsinoideae)
- Erianthus ravennae (MD.MT) QASAB (Graminaceae). Tall reed-like grass about 3m high in wet places among summer crops, by streams etc., Sept.-Oct.
- Erigeron canadense (MT) DHAIL-ES-SEBBA? Canadian fleabane. (Compositae).
- ERJET EL AQRAB (MT) (Chenopodiaceae). Desert sites.
- Erodium cicutarium (all areas) BAKHATRI, MANQAR LAQLAQ. Stork's bill (Geraniaceae).
- Erodium gruinum (LD) BAKHATRI (Geraniaceae). On lower dunes in L.D. area.
- Eromopyrum buonapartis (N)
- Erucaria myagroides (LD.MT) SITT-ER-RAI (Cruciferae). Annual with divided leaves, pinkish-mauve flowers and short jointed pods. Common on dry sandy hill sides, stony plains etc, in Jebel Hamrin region. Canal banks in MT area. Mar.-May.
- ESHEB (all areas) Hordeum spp. (Graminaceae).
- Eupatorium cannabinum (MD.MT) UM-EL-HALIB. Hemp Agrimony. (Compositae). Tall bushy perennial herb with numerous small crowded heads of dull lilac downy flowers.
- Euphorbia (LD.MD.MT) UM-EL-HALIB, ZURRAIJ. (Euphorbiaceae). Mostly herbs yielding a copious milky juice with characteristic greenish flowers.
- Euphorbia falcata (LD) (Euphorbiaceae).
- Euphorbia helioscopia (MD.MT) KHANNAQ-EL-DIJAJ, UM-EL-HALIB. (Euphorbiaceae). Damp shady situations along canals, orchards, or gardens, Feb.-April.

FEREISHI (MT)

Ficus Carica (all areas) TIN Cultivated fig (Moraceae).

FLJII (MT) Mathiola bicornis. (Cruciferae).

Filago (MD.MT) ALAICH-EL-GHAZAL, QUTAINAH. (Compositae).  
Small grey woolly annual herbs with numerous pale yellow bristling heads of flowers. Fields, sandy and waste places and desert sites including saline desert light topsoils. Grazed. March-May.

Filago spathulata (LD)

FLUFLUF (MT) Plant with small burrs. See LIZZAIJ.

Francoeuria crispa (LD.MT.N.A.I) JIFJAF (Compositae). Solonetzic Soils in I.

FUJAILAH (LD.MT) perhaps Mathiola bicornis, Diplotaxis harra or erucoides, Brassica, Raphanus, and other cruciferous plants. (Cruciferae). A yellow flowered moderately tall weed of cultivation.

- GALACTOS (MT) a tree.
- Galium (MT,LD) sometimes RUMAIMINA. Bedshaw. (Rubiaceae)
- Galium tricornis (LD). (Rubiaceae)
- Garhadiolus hedynois (LD) (Compositae)
- Geranium dissectum (LD) (Geraniaceae)
- Geropogon glabrum (LD) (Compositae)
- GERGEIGA (MT) Tares.
- GHERMUNA (MT) perhaps the same as GHURAIR and/or QUNAIBRAH.
- GHURAIR (LD.MT) prob. Ammi sp. Bishop's week. (Umbelliferae)  
perhaps the same as QUNAIBRAH or Diplotaxis  
erucoides (Cruciferae).
- Gladiolus segetum (LD) (Iridaceae). Found on gilgai fringes in  
L.D. area.
- Glycyrrhiza glabra (LD.MD.MT.A) SUS. Wild liquorice. (Papilionaceae).  
always found within about 1km of a river  
or large canal.
- Groundsel Senecio sp. (Compositae).
- GUL AGHAN (MT) Silybum marianum (Compositae).
- Gundelia sp. KA'OOB (Compositae) Edible thistle.
- Gypsophila capillaris et. al. (LD.MT) (Caryophyllaceae). Perennial  
herb with much branched slender stems,  
narrow leaves and numerous small pinkish  
flowers. Common on stony ground on the  
upper plains and in the foothills. May-June.

- HABA (MT)
- HAESAR (MT.N) Halocharis sulphurea (Chenopodiaceae) or  
leptaleum filifolium (Cruciferae).
- HALFAH (LD.MD.MT) Demostachia bipinnata, Imperata cylindrica  
or Eragrostis cynosuroides (Graminaceae)
- Halocharis sp. (MT) SAM'MA (Chenopodiaceae). Non saline and  
saline desert sites.
- Halocharis sulphurea (LD.N) HAESAR (Chenopodiaceae) Non salt  
desert among CHIBCHAB
- Haloxylon articulata (MT) perhaps RIMTH (Chenopodiaceae). Low  
woody shrub with curious jointed greenish  
and reddish twigs, apparently leafless  
and transparent papery white flowers.  
Desert regions Oct-Nov.
- Haloxylon salicornicum (I) (Chenopodiaceae). Gravel desert sites.
- HAMMAM (MT.A) Salvia palaestina (Labiatae). also HUMHUM,  
SMEISIN-TEL-BARI, SMAISMAH, & SIMSIM  
BARI. Sage.
- HANAITAH (LD.MT.N.A) Bromus sp., Schismus barbatus or arabicus or  
Koeleria phleoides (Graminaceae).
- HANDAQUQA (all areas) Melilotus or Medicago spp. Clovers.  
(Leguminosae).
- HANDHA or HANDHAL (MD.A) Citrullus colocynthis (Cucurbitaceae).
- HANGARASS (LD.MD.MT.N.A) Matricaria aurea (Compositae). Also  
BAIBUN or BABUNAJ. Daisy.
- Haplophyllum (MT). ZUBEIDA. (Rutaceae). Common in desert,  
small yellow flower.
- Haplophyllum propinquum. (all areas) JUWALFAH, ZIFRAH, THIFRAH,  
(Rutaceae). Erect perennial herbs rising from  
a woody base with glandular leaves, small  
yellow flowers and a strong, slightly  
unpleasant aromatic smell. Common on non  
saline desert sites near the fringes of  
cultivation, April-Oct.
- HARFASH (MT) Silybum marianum. (Compositae). Variegated  
thistle, common esp. along canal banks,  
also GUL AGHAN.
- HARMAL (MD.MT) Peganum harmala (Zygophyllaceae) strong  
unpleasant smell. Canal banks.
- HARTOMAN (MT) Lathyrus sp. (Papilionaceae)
- HASSAJ (MT) Generally Xanthium (Compositae). Bathurst Burr.  
Occasionally Tribulus (Zygophyllaceae).  
Caltrops, and possibly other plants with  
spiny fruits or a low willow-like tree

- HASSAR (MT) Various minute Cruciferae such as *Carrich tera vellae*, *Sisymbrium runcinatum* etc.
- HATEM (MD)
- HATHA or HATH (MD.N) *Cornulaca aucheri*
- Heleochloa (MT) DHANAIBAH, QUNBU (Graminaceae)
- Helianthemum salicifolium (LD.MT.A) JARAIDAH (Cistaceae)  
Lower dunes in L.D. area.
- Heliotropium (LD.MD.MT) ZURRAIJ (Boraginaceae)
- Herniaria hirsuta (N.A) (Paronychiaceae)
- Heterantherium (LD) (Graminaceae)
- Hippocrepis spp. (MD.MT) QURALNAH (Leguminosae). Small annual herbs with vetch-like leaves, yellow flowers, and curious curved pods with perforations shaped like a series of horse shoes. Common in fields and pastures on the upper plains and on dry sandy hills in the Jebel Hamrin region. March-April.
- Hordeum spp. (all areas) ESHEB, SHAIRA, SHA'UR, SHUWARIB.  
(Graminaceae)
- Hordeum glaucum (LD.MT) ABUDIVIALAT, ZERA ABLIS (Graminaceae)
- Hordeum murinum. (LD.MT.N.A) SHAIRA, SHAUR, SHUWARIB. Wall barley or barley grass. (Graminaceae). Small tufted annual grass with flattened inflorescence like miniature barley. Widely distributed in fields, on channels and ditches, waste places. March-April.
- HUBHUB (MT)
- HUMHUM (MD) *Salvia* spp. (Labiatae). Sage.
- HUMMAIDH (MT) *Savignya parviflora* (Cruciferae). When a dock leaf - *Rumex* spp. (Polygonaceae)
- HUWAIRAH (LD.MT) *Diploaxis eruroides* and other Cruciferae inc. *Sisymbrium*.
- HUWAIRLAH (MT) See HUWAIRAH
- Hypocoum pendulum (Papa veraceae). Annual herb with fine dissected leaves, yellow flowers and a curious beaked pod. Sandy places in Jebel Hamrin, fields on the upper plains, etc. March-April.

- Imperata cylindrica (LD) HALFAH. SHISMALLAH. (Graminaceae)  
Coarse erect perennial grass with creeping roots and a white silky inflorescence. Wetter places. May-June.
- INKHAL (MD) Anchusa strigosa - a juicy spiny plant with blue flowers. (Boraginaceae) perennial.
- IRGEIGA See ERGEIGA
- Iris sp. (LD) UNSALAN (Iridaceae) Gilgai fringes, in L.D.
- Iris sisyrinchium (LD.MT.N) UNSALAN. (Iridaceae). Small perennial herb with a bulbous rootstock, grass-like leaves, deep mauve flowers, with a faint yellowish or whitish spot. Common. March-April. Grazed.
- IRSHAD (MT.N.A) Lepidium aucheri. Also RISHAD (Cruciferae). Can also be Lepidium sativum or Cardaria draba. Cress. Erect annual herbs.
- IRTA (MT.A) poss. Calligonum comosum. (Polygonaceae)
- ISMA'I (MT.N.A) Stipa tortilis (Graminaceae) Spear grass.

- JA'AD (MT)                    Teucrium polium (Labiatae) Gemander. Perennial herb, grey felty leaves, aromatic, grazed.
- JARAI DA (MT.A)            Helianthemum salicifolium (Cistaceae). Rock rose.
- JET-ER-GHRAIB (MT)
- JIFJAF (LD.MT.N.A)        Pulicaria sp. or Francoeuria crispa (Compositae) Fleabane.
- JINAIBRAH                   See QUNAIBRAH
- JINJ (MT)
- JIZAR (LD)                    Caucalis stocksiana (Umbelliferae). Burr parsley.
- Juncus sp. (LD)              (Juncaceae) Rushes. Flooded areas.
- Juncus bufonius (LD)        (Juncaceae) Rushes. On gilgai shelves in LD.
- JUWAIFAH (LD.MT.N.A)      Can be Anagallis coerulea (Primulaceae) or (according to Guest) Haplophyllum propinquum or Francoeuria crispa, Pulicaria sp., Vicia divaricata and other aromatic plants.

- KABAR (all areas) Capparis spinosa (Capparidaceae). The wild caper shrub.
- KAKHORT (MD) Centaurea behen. (Compositae)
- KA'O BA'IR (MD)
- KA'OQB (MT) Silybum marianum - the variegated thistle, or also the edible thistle Gundelia (Compositae)
- KARAUYA (LD) Carum elegans (Umbelliferae). Caraway.
- KASSUB (all areas) Centaurea and Scolymus spp. (Compositae). Thistles and other thistly herbs.
- KFAIAH (MT) Astragalus ?
- KHABBAZ (LD.MD.MT.N) Malva parviflora (Malvaceae). Common Mallow. Also SLUG, TULAH
- KHAIZARAN (LD.MD.MT) Ammi visnaga. Toothpick plant. Bishop's weed. Can also more rarely be other Umbelliferae.
- KHANNAQ-ED-DIJAJ (MD) Name for one or two plants considered poisonous. Euphorbia helioscopia and Zyllophyllum fabago.
- KHARAJ BLNT-EL-FELLAH (MT) Saponaria vaccaria (Caryophyllaceae). Cowherb.
- KHASHM-EL-REINIB. (MT)
- KHASS (all areas) Lactuca sativa (Compositae). Common Cos lettuce.
- KHREISHA (MT) prob. the same as QURAIN-EL-GHAZAL.
- KHUZAIMA (MT.N.A) prob. Scorpiurus sulcatus or other plants with twisted pods resembling nose rings.
- KISICHELBA (MT) thistle.
- Koeleria phleoides (LD.MT.N.A) HANAITAH, QUNBU (Graminaceae) Desert sites. common steppe grass.
- Koelpinea linearis (MD) LIZZAIJ (Compositae)
- KULLAGHAN (all areas) Thistles inc. Onopordon canum and Silybum marianum.

- Lactuca Sativa (all areas) KHASS. (Compositae) Common Cos lettuce.
- Lactuca scario loides (Compositae) Lettuce. Tall annual weedy herb with long white stem and numerous yellow flower heads. Common in gardens etc. April-July.
- LALA (MT.A) Tulipa stap fii (Liliaceae)
- LA'MAH (MT.N.A) Andrachne telephioides (Euphorbiaceae). Rather resembles Cressa cretica.
- Lathyrus sp. (MT) HARTOMAN. (Papilionaceae). Vetchling, pea. Common annual March-May.
- Lens (MT) ADIS (Papilionaceae). Lentil.
- Leontice leontopetalum (LD.MT.A.I). TAQAIQ. TAQTAQI. (berberidaceae). Lion's leaf. Perennial. Slender stem, large round deeply set corm, with large dense leafy inflorescence of yellow flowers and whitish or reddish bladder-like fruits. Fields on upper plains. March-April, elsewhere in irrigation.
- Leontodon laciniatum (MT) NOUAH (Compintae). Dandelions. Non saline desert sites.
- Lepidium aucheri (MT.N.A) SNAISLAH, RISHAD, IRSHAD). (Cruciferae)
- Lepidium draba (LD). Now called Cardaria draba q.v. (Cruciferae)
- Lepidium sativum (MT) RISHAD. (Cruciferae). Common cress. Erect annual herb sometimes found in fields and gardens. March-April.
- Leptaleum filifolium (MT.A) HAESAR (Cruciferae). Small annual herb with thread-like leaves and minute white or mauve flowers. Sandy stretches, waste land and slightly saline desert. March-April.
- Limonium sp. (LD) (Plumbaginaceae) Saline, high water table areas between dunes in LD.
- Limonium spicatum (MT) poss. DHIKH. (Plumbaginaceae)
- Linaria spp. (LD)
- LISAN-EL-THOR (MD). prob. Anchusa strigosa (Boraginaceae). "Ox-tongue".
- LIZZAIJ (all areas) Any plant with clinging burrs i.e. Galium sp., Xanthium sp., Koelpinea linearis, Caucalis stocksiana (Compositae).
- Lolium temulentum (LD.MD.MT.N.A) and other Lolium spp. RUWAITAH, ZIWAN. Rye grass and darnel.

- Lotus sp. (Leguminosae). Like clovers, with yellow flowers, but smaller leaves and long pods. Desert sites.
- Lycium barbarum (all areas) OSAJ, SARIM. (Solanaceae).  
Box thorn. Low thorny shrub with small dirty bluish-white flowers and yellowish red berries. Common and found on gravel desert in I. Salt tolerant. March-Dec.
- Lythrum hyssopifolium (LD.) (Lythraceae). Gilgai channels in LD.

- Malva parviflora (all areas) SLUG, KHABBAZ TULAH (Malvaceae).  
Common Mallow. Spreading annual herb with pale mauve flowers, button shaped fruits and large rounded leaves. Common everywhere except desert. Grows large on irrigated sites. Feb.-April.
- MANQAR LAQLAQ (Name used in LD. only?) Erodium cicutarium (Geraniaceae). Also BAKHATRI
- MASSALAH (MT) Arctium or Matricaria spp., or Polygonum sp. (Knot Grass). (Graminaceae).
- Mathiola bicornis (MT) FUJAILAH, FIJIL (Cruciferae). Sand dunes - not moving.
- Mathiola oxyceras (MT.N.A) SHIGARA (Cruciferae) Horned stock. Annual herb with mottled whitish or purplish red flowers and long horned pods. Common round Jebel Hamrin, March-April.
- Marigolds (wild) (LD.MT) Calendula persica. (Compositae). WARAIDA. Annual - common. Feb.-May.
- Matricaria aurea (LD.N) BAIBUN, BABUNAJ. HANGARASS (Compositae). Common small branched annual herb with finely dissected leaves and little conical heads of golden-yellow flowers. Desert sites or fallow land and Gilgai shelves in L.D. March-April.
- Matricaria praecox (A) BAIBUN, BABUNAJ (Compositae). Annual herb similar to above but with larger flower heads having conspicuous white rays. Fields and sandy places. March-April.
- Medicago sp. (LD.MT.N) QURT, HANUQOQ (Leguminosae). Medick. Herbs with clover-like leaves and spirally twisted, often burr-like pods which cling to sheep and other animals. Sometimes called LIZZAIJ. Desert habitat.
- Medicago hispida (LD.MT.N) QURT KHEL (Leguminosae). Sites: Canal banks and in LD. gilgai shelves.
- Melilotus indicus (LD.MD.MT.N) QURT, QURAINAH, HANUQOQ. (Leguminosae). Erect annual herb with clover-like leaves, numerous minute yellow flowers and minute rounded pods. Common in cultivated land and on desert fringe. March-May.
- Mentha (MT) NANA' (Labiatae) Mint.
- MESAIL (MT)
- Mignonette Reseda decursiva et al. (Resedaceae).

MILAYA	See <i>Cressa cretica</i> (Convolvulaceae)
Milk thistle (MT)	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (Compositae). KULLAGHAN.
MINA (MT)	<i>Verbena</i> sp. (Plantaginaceae)
MOSERE (MT)	<i>Scleropoa</i> sp. (Graminaceae)
MUDDAID (LD.MT.A)	<i>Convolvulus pilosellifolius</i> et al. (Convolvulaceae). Bind weed.
MURAN (MT)	Tall dandelion.
MURRAIR (LD.MT)	General name for plants with a bitter milky juice, chiefly Compositae e.g. <i>Sonchus</i> , <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> . <i>Cichorium</i> , <i>Seneci</i> , <i>Lactuca</i> spp. etc.

- NA'EM (MT) as ESHEB. Grasses with soft feathery inflorescences e.g. Eragrostis sp. Poa persica, Setaria sp. etc.
- NAIME (MD only) prob. Heliotropium (Boraginaceae)
- NANA' (MT) Mentha (Labiatae) Mint.
- Nerium oleander (MT) DIFLAH. (Apocynaceae). Oleander. Evergreen shrub with large leathery pointed leaves, handsome pink, white, or red flowers, and fringes shaped fruits containing numerous fluffy brown seeds which float about in the wind. Wadis and valleys in the foothills. May-June, near water.
- NIFEL (MT.N.A) Trigonella sp., Trifolium sp., or Nigella - Fennel flower (Leguminosae).
- Nigella arvensis NIFEL. (Leguminosae) Fennel flower. Annual herb with narrow simple leaves and bluish flowers. Stony plain near Mandali. May.
- NISSI (LD.MT) Atristida plumosa (Graminaceae).
- NOUAH (MT) Leontodon laciniatum (Compositae). Dandelion and other Compositae.

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- Oats (wild). (all areas) Arena spp. DOSAR. (Graminaceae)
- Ocimum basilicum (MD) RUHAN, RAIHAN. (Labiatae). Basil. A large bushy annual herb with purplish-green foliage.
- Oleander Nerium oleander. DIFLAH. (Apocynaceae).
- Oliveria decumbens (LD.A) ALAICH-EL-GHAZAL. (Compositae).
- Oliveria orientalis (Compositae). Much branched erect annual herb with bare slender white stems, bearing little foliage, and small compact woolly umbels of mauvish flowers. Dry stony plains nr Jebel Hamrin. May-June.
- Onopordon canum (LD) KULLAGHAN (Compositae). The coarse salt-tolerant desert thistle. Found only in the desert.
- Ornithogalum spp. (LD)
- OSAJ (all areas) Lycium barbarum SARIM (Solanaceae). Box thorn.

- Panicum sp. (MT) SALHU (Graminaceae). Creeping grass growing in wet places and much relished by stock.
- Panicum colonum et al. DANAAN (Graminaceae). Annual grass with awnless flowers. Generally in moist or marshy places. May - October.
- Peganum harmala (LD.MD.MT) HARMAL (Zygophyllaceae). Erect bushy herb having a strong smell, with dark green dissected leaves, white flowers, and small round fruits. Common on coarse textured soil and desert sites. April-June.
- Phalaris minor (LD.MT.N.A) QUNBU. (Graminaceae). Canary grass. Tufted annual with short, compact, spike-like inflorescence. March-June.
- Phragmites communis (LD.MD.MT) QASAB (Graminaceae). Reed. Giant perennial grass (2-3m high), with large white feathery inflorescences. In marshes and wet places. Oct.-Dec.
- Pimpinella sp. (A) ANISUN, YANSUN (Umbelliferae). Aniseed.
- Plantago (all areas) ANAIJ, ANAIQ, ANAGNAG, ALLENTAFERA, ZIBAD. (Plantaginaceae). Plantain. Small annual herbs with many ribbed or fleshy leaves spreading from the base and spikes of inconspicuous brownish, greenish, or yellowish flowers, with long protecting stamens. Widely distributed. March-May.
- Plantago albicans (LD.MT) ZIBAD (Plantaginaceae). Rather fluffy leaves. Found on low dunes in LD.
- Plantago ciliata (MT) ZIBAD (Plantaginaceae). S-(B) desert sites.
- Plantago coronopus (LD.MD.N.A) ANAIQ, ANAIJ, ANAGNAG. (Plantaginaceae) On gilgai shelves in L.D.
- Plantago cretica (MT) ZIBAD (Plantaginaceae). S-(B) Desert sites.
- Plantago lagopus (LD.MT) ZIBAD (Plantaginaceae). A larger plant - up to 1' high. Canal banks. Gilgai shelves in L.D.
- Plantago orata (MT.A,N.) RIBLA, ANAIJ, ANAIQ, ANAGNAG, ZIBAD. (Plantaginaceae). A small plant with five leaves. Desert sites.
- Plantago psyllium (MT) ZIBAD (Plantaginaceae). Many headed plant. Sandy non-saline canal beds and similar sites.

- Poa bulbosa* (LD.A.I) QUBA'. (Graminaceae). Small wiry perennial grass with a fibrous, tufted rootstock. March-April. Gravel desert in I.
- Poa bulbosa* f *vivipara* (MT) (Graminaceae). Gardens in MT and Kirkuk area?
- Poa exilis* (LD) (Graminaceae). Gilgai shelves in L.D.
- Polygonum* (MT) Sometimes RUWAITAH (Graminaceae). Knot grass.
- Polypogon* (MT) DHAIL ES SEBBA (Graminaceae).
- Polypogon monspeliensis* (LD) (Graminaceae)
- Populus euphratica* + *P. nigra* black P + *P alba* white P.
- Prosopis farcta* (all areas) SHOK (Mimosaceae). Exceedingly common.
- Pulicaria* (MT) prob. ABURED, also JIFJAF (Compositae).



- RAIHAN See RUHAN
- Ranunculus asiaticus (MT.A) WARD NISAN, SHAQAIQ-EL-NUMAN.  
(Ranunculaceae). Perennial herb with  
tuberous roots and large brilliant  
scarlet (rarely orange) flowers. Common  
March-May. The yellow form has been  
collected.
- Ranunculus cornutus (LD) (Ranunculaceae). Gilgai shelves in L.D.
- Ranunculus heterophylla (LD) (Ranunculaceae). White flowered  
crowfoot. Flooded areas in L.D.
- Reseda decursiva (A) (Resedaceae). Mignonette. Erect bushy herbs  
with long spikes of small whitish or  
yellowish flowers. Upper plains.  
March-April.
- Rhagadiolus stellatus (LD) (Compositae). On lower dunes in L.D.
- RIBLAH (MT.A.N) Plantago ovata (Plantaginaceae).
- RIMTH (MT) perhaps Haloxylon articulata (Chenopodiaceae).  
Succulent chenopods grazed by camels in desert.
- RISHAD (MT.N.A) Lepidium aucheri or sativum. (Cruciferae) Cress.
- Roemeria hybrida (N) (Papaveraceae). The violet horned poppy.  
Annual herb with dissected leaves and deep  
violet flowers. March-April.
- RUGHL (LD.MD.MT.N.A) Atriplex sp. (2 kinds). (Chenopodiaceae).  
Desert sits.
- RUGHL EN HAMAR (MT)
- RUHAN (MD) perhaps Ocimum (Labiatae). Basil. Rather  
a wispy weed from which a tobacco can be made.
- RUKAIJA or RUKAIKA (MT.N.A) Spergularia diandra (Alsinoideae).  
Sand spurrey. Indicates a haur.
- RUMAIMLINA (MT.A) Anagallis arvensis. (Primulaceae).  
Pimpernel. Perhaps also Galium (Rubiaceae).  
Bedstraw.
- Rumex sp. HUMMAIDH (Polygonaceae). Dock.
- RUTHA (MD) Desert plant not yet identified (1933) grazed  
in summer and autumn by camels.
- RUWAITAH (all areas) Lolium temulentum and spp. (Graminaceae).  
Rye grass, darnel. Also sometimes applied  
to Polygonum (Knot grass).

- SA'AD (LD.MD.MT) *Cyperus rotundius* (Cyperaceae). Sedge. A noxious weed of damper sites with round black roots eaten by humans as a stomach medicine.
- SAFSAF (MT) *Salix* (Salicaceae). Willow S.
- SALHU (MT) *Panicum* (Graminaceae). Creeping grass growing in wet places and much relished by stock.
- Salicornia* (LD) (Chenopodiaceae). Jointed Glasswort. Marsh Sapphire. Found near high water tables in L.D. in salty areas between dunes.
- Salix* (MT) SAFSAF (Salicaceae). Willow.
- Salsola crassa* (I) (Chenopodiaceae). On solonchalic soils in I.
- Salsola incanescens* (I) (Chenopodiaceae). On solonchalic soils in I.
- Salsola Kali* (MT) CHIBCHAB. (Chenopodiaceae). Glasswort or prickly saltwort. Spiny annual herb with stout stems and straggling branches small fleshy thorn-like leaves, and minute flowers and fruits. In sandy, often saline places. Grows everywhere in MT desert, does not tolerate irrigation or cultivation. Grazed. May-Oct.
- Salsola* (LD.MD.MT.I) CHIBCHAB. (Chenopodiaceae). Saltwort.
- Salvia* spp. (LD) (Labiatae). Mint.
- Salvia palaestina* (LD.MT.A) SMAISMAH, HAMMAM, SIMSIM BARI, SMEISIN TEL BARI, HUMHUM. (Labiatae). Mint. Erect bushy perennial herb with irregular leaves and delicate pale bluish-mauve flowers. Common in Jebel Hamrin region, and on stony hillsides. March-May.
- Salvia spinosa* (LD) (Labiatae). Mint.
- SAMA'A (MT.N.A) or ISMA'I. *Stipa fortilis* (Graminaceae). Feather or spear grass.
- SAM'MA (MT) *Halocharis* (Chenopodiaceae).
- Saponaria vaccaria* (LD.MT) KHARAJ-BINT-EL-FELLAH and prob. also ZIWAN (Caryophyllaceae). Soapwort. Cowherb. Erect much-branched annual herb with bright pink flowers. Common esp. on upper plains and irrigated land. April-June.
- SARIM (all areas) OSAJ. *Lycium barbarum*. (Solanaceae). Box thorn.

- Savignya parviflora (MT) HUMMAIDH. (Brassicaceae - Cruciferae). Mustard family. Everywhere on sand dunes and blown material.
- SAWAD (MT) Suaeda and other succulent salty plants grazed by camels (Chenopodiaceae).
- Scandix pectens-veneris (LD) (Umbelliferae). Chervil. Shepherd's needle.
- Schimpera arabica (LD) (Brassicaceae-Cruciferae). On low dunes in L.D.
- Schismus arabicus (MT) HANAITAH (Graminaceae). Desert Sites. It tolerates slightly saline conditions.
- Schismus barbatus (MT.N) HANAITAH (Graminaceae). Desert sites. It tolerates slightly saline conditions.
- Scirpus maritimus (LD) (Cyperaceae). Sedge. Gilgai shelves and channels and flooded areas in L.D.
- Scleropoa (MT) MOSERE (Graminaceae). Desert sites.
- Scorpiurus (LD.MT.N.A) QURAINAH, also KHUZAIMAH (Leguminosae). Annual herbs with longish leaves, yellow or sometimes reddish flowers and curious prickly twisted pods. Fields and sandy places. March-June.
- Scorpiurus sulcatus (LD.MT.N.A) KHUZAIMAH, possible also QURAINAH (Leguminosae).
- Scotch-type thistle (MT) prob. Silybum marianum. (Compositae). The common milky thistle with white spotted leaves - along canal banks.
- SEFELA (MT)
- SEIDA (MD.MT) See SA'AD
- Senecio (MD.MT) MURRAIR, HODHAN, WARD HODHAN. (Compositae). Groundsel. Erect annual herbs. Feb-April.
- Setaria (MT) DUKHN, NA'EM, ESHEB (Graminaceae). Erect annual grasses with bristly inflorescence. July, - November.
- SHAQAIQ EL NUMAN (MT.A) Ranunculus asiaticus (Ranunculaceae). The red Asian buttercup. Also can be Anemone, red poppy (Papaver) and red-horned poppy (Glaucium). Both of the poppy family (Papaveraceae).
- SHA'GEZIRA (MT) Edible like cress.
- SHAILAM (MT) Lolium (Graminaceae). Darnel or rye grass.
- SHAIRA (all areas) Hordeum glaucum or murium (Graminaceae). Barley grass or Bromus erectus?
- SHALGHAM (MT) Brassica sp. (Cruciferae). (Turnip = B. rapa, but there are also B. campestris and B. sinapis.

SHA UR (LD)	See SHAIRA
SHIGARA (MT.N.A)	<i>Mathiola oxyceras</i> (Cruciferae). Horned stock.
SHIH (LD.MD)	<i>Artemisia Herba-alba</i> (Compositae). Wormwood.
SHISMALLAH	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> . (Graminaceae).
SHNAAN (MT)	<i>Suaeda</i> sp. i.e. <i>fruticosa</i> or <i>Arthrocnemum</i> sp. (Chenopodiaceae).
SHOK (all areas)	<i>Prosopis farcta</i> (Mimosaceae).
SHUWAIL (LD.MD.MT)	<i>Cressa cretica</i> - or a very similar plant with somewhat rounder leaves. <i>Andrachne</i> . The former is Convolvulaceae, the latter Euphorbiaceae.
SHUWAIR	See SHAIRA
SHUWARIB	See SHAIRA
Sinapis (LD)	(Cruciferae-Brassicaceae). Mustard.
SIJIL or SIL? (LD.MT)	Used for several Cyperaceae grasses such as <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Scirpus</i> . Sedge.
SILAIJAH (MT.N)	<i>Beta maritima</i> . (Chenopodiaceae). Wild beet.
S'LMAS (MD.A.I)	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> (Compositae). Wormwood.
<i>Silybum marianum</i> (MT)	KULLAGHAN. (Compositae). The large juicy variegated thistle like a Scotch thistle, with milky juice and white spotted leaves. Found mainly along canal banks.
SIMRAH (LD.MT.N)	<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i> . (Scrophulariaceae). Figwort. Mullein.
SIMSIM BARI	<i>Salvia palaestina</i> (Labiatae). Mint. Can also be HAMMAM, HUMHUM, SMAISMAH, SMEISIN TEL BARI.
<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i> (MT)	HASSAR (Cruciferae). Small annual herb with minute white flowers. Desert and waste places. March-April.
SITT-ER-RAI (LD.MT)	<i>Erucaria</i> (Cruciferae). White flowered weed seen in growing irrigated cereals.
SLUG. (all areas)	<i>Malva parviflora</i> (Malvaceae). also KHABBAZ, TULAH.
SMAISMAH	<i>Salvia palaestina</i> (Labiatae). SIMSIM BARI, SMEISIN-TEL-BARI, HAMMAM, HUMHUM.

- SMEISIN TEL BARI (MT) *Salvia* (Labiatae). Sage.
- SNAISLAH (LD.MD.MT) *Lepidium aucheri* (Cruciferae) or *Bromus* sp,  
also *Arena*. (Graminaceae).
- Sonchus oleraceus* (LD.MT) MURRAIR. UM-EL-HALIB. (Compositae).  
Sow thistle. Annual with white milky juice,  
having sharply toothed leaves and small yellow  
flowering heads which become white and fluffy  
in fruit. Common in gardens etc. March- May.
- Sorghum halepense* (I) (Graminaceae).
- Spergularia diandra* (MT.N.A) RUKAIJAH, RUKAIKAH (Alsinoideae).  
Sand spurrey. Small erect or prostrate much  
branched annual herbs with grass-like  
leaves and numerous minute pinkish  
flowers. Common on saline stretches but  
also on non-saline desert sites. Not in  
irrigation.
- Statice spicata* (MT) THIECK (Plumbaginaceae). Small annual herb  
with a basal tuft of toothed leaves and  
erect spikes of minute densely crowd  
white (or pinkish) flowers. Common on  
saline stretches, at edge of salt marshes  
etc., March-May.
- Stipa tortilis* (MT.N.A.I) SAMA'A OR ISMA'I (Graminaceae). Gravel  
desert in Ishaqi area. Wide spread in  
Adhaim steppe.
- Suaeda baccata* (LD.MD.MT.A.I) SHNAAN, TAHAMAH, ARDI, TARTA'. and  
when young green shoots in early summer -  
GOGALIAH. (Chenopodiaceae). Other  
*Suaeda* spp may also be included with these  
names. Saline places May-August.
- Suaeda fruticosa* (MT) SHNAAN (Chenopodiaceae). Succulent bush up  
to 50cm high. Saline desert sites.
- Suaeda vermiculata*. SHNAAN, TAHAMAH, ARDI, TARTA'. (Chenopodiaceae).  
Low shrubby perennial herb with small succulent  
globular leaves and clusters of minute  
greenish flowers. Saline sites. May-August.
- SUBAHBA (MT) a tree *Ziziphus*?
- SUMMAINAH (MT) *Carthamus* sp. (Compositae). Wild safflower.
- SUS (LD.MD.MT) *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Papilionaceae). Wild  
liquorice.
- SUWEID See SAWAD



- Trifolium echinatum (LD.N) NIFEL (Leguminosae). Trefoil. Clover }  
 " lappaceum (LD.N) NIFEL (Leguminosae). " " }  
 Common annual herbs on sl. saline  
 non saline land March - June, mainly.
- Trifolium resupinatum (LD.N) NIFEL (Leguminosae) Trefoil. Clover  
 Annual herb. Sl. saline- non saline land,  
 and in gilgai shelves and fringes in L.D.  
 March-June mainly.
- Trifolium tomentosum (A) NIFEL (Leguminosae). Trefoil. Clover.  
 Annual herb, sl. saline - non saline land.  
 March-June mainly.
- Trigonella anguina (N). QURT, NIFEL, QURTNAIM (Leguminosae).  
 " monantha " " "  
 " uncata (N) " " "  
 These are small annual clover-like plants  
 with long narrow straight or curved pods  
 and a strong characteristic odour of  
 "commarine". Common i.e. on a Bedouin camp  
 site in the desert. Common. Grazed.  
 March-May.
- TUKHEINA (MT)
- TULAH Malva parviflora also KHABBAZ, SLUG. (Malvaceae).
- Tulipa stapfii (MT.A.) LALA. (Liliaceae).
- TURBI Cressa cretica (Convolvulaceae).
- TUSSAR (MT)
- TUT, TUTH (all areas) Morus (Moraceae). Mulberry.
- Typha (LD.MD.MT) BARDI. (Typhaceae). Bulrush. Ponds,  
 marshes and flooded sites generally.

- UM-EL-HALIB (all areas) Plants with milky juice including Euphorbia, Eupatorium, Sonchus, Lactuca, and Cynanchum acutum.
  
- UMTAHAN (MD)
  
- UNSAHAN (MLD.MT.N) In MT usually Iris sisyrinchium, but can be almost any bulbed flower. inc. Iris, Hyacinthus, Gladiolus, or Bellevalia spp.
  
- Urescermum picroides (LD)
  
- URF-AD-DIK (MT) Amaranthus spp. particularly candatus (Amarantaceae). or Celosia sp., Cock's comb. (Amarantaceae).
  
- Urospermum sp. (LD)
  
- URRAIF-AD-DICH (MT) Urtica sp. (Urticaceae). Nettle.
  
- Urtica (MT) URRAIF-AD-DICK (Urticaceae). Nettle.

- Verbascum sinuatum*. (LD.MT.N) SIMRAH. (Scrophulariaceae). Mullein.  
 Tall erect biennial herb having long spikes  
 of large yellow flowers with a red centre  
 and felty grey leaves. Common esp. on  
 sandy and stony soils. April-October.
- Verbena* (MT.N) MINA. (Plantaginaceae). Pretty little bright  
 red, purple or white flowers.
- Verbena supina* (N) MINA? (Plantaginaceae). Found in irrigated  
 wheat near Baghdad.
- Veronica didyma* (LD). (Scrophulariaceae).
- Vicia* sp. (LD) (Papilionaceae).
- Vicia angustifolia* (LD) (Papilionaceae).
- Vicoa divaricata* JUWAIFAH, perhaps QUTAINAH (Compositae).
- Vicoa pantanema* (LD.MT.N.A) QUTAINAH (Compositae). Can also  
 be JUWAIFAH.
- Vitex agnus-castus* (A) (Verbenaceae). Chaste-tree. Erect shrub  
 with an aromatic smell, grey foliage  
 and small lilac flowers. Common in  
 upper plains. June-October.

WAIL-ES-SEBBA (MT)

WAREIDA (MT)                      Calendula persica. (Compositae). Wild marigold

WARD-EL-GHAZAL (MD)              See ALAICH-EL-GHAZAL

WARD NISAN (MT.N)                Ranunculus asiaticus (Ranunculaceae).

WATAILAH (MT)

WATAITHA (MD)

Water buffalo horns (MT)

Xanthium (MT)                      HASSAIJ? (Bathurst Burr).

YANSUN                                Pimpinella sp. (Umbelliferae). Aniseed.  
Used in flavouring arak.

- ZAIL (MD)
- ZAIL-ES-SEBBA (MT) See DHAIL-ES-SEBBA.
- ZEMZOOM (MT) *Andropogon annulatus* (Graminaceae).
- ZERA ABLIS (MT) *Hordeum glaucum*. (Graminaceae.) Dry desert habitat.
- ZIBAD (all areas) *Plantago* sp. *albicans* has fluffy leaves, *lagopus* is larger in size, *ovata* is small with fine leaves and *psyllium* is many headed. (Plantaginaceae). Plantain.
- ZIFRAH See THIFRAH
- ZIMAITRAH (LD) Dandelions.
- ZIWAN (MT) prob. *Saponaria vaccaria* (Caryophyllaceae).  
or *Cephalaria syriaca* (Dipsaceae).
- Ziziphus SUBAHBA?
- Ziziphus nummularia (I) (Rhamnaceae). Buckthorn. Tall shrub of Ishaqi gravel desert.
- ZUBEIDA (MT) *Haplophyllum*? Yellow flowers.
- ZURI (MD)
- ZURRAIJ (all areas) Commonly *Crotophora verbasci folia*. When fluffy can be *Euphorbia* sp. Otherwise *Heliotropium* sp. (the first two are Euphorbiaceae, the latter Boraginaceae.)
- ZUWEITA (MT)
- Zylophyllum fabago (MD) KHANNAQ-EL-DIJAJ.