

The composition of many Chenopodiaceae genera in different parts of Himalaya and Tibet has been insufficiently known or contradictory. A revision of the family in Himalaya including Bhutan, Nepal, parts of India (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) and Tibet (Xizang, China) is presented for the first time. Altogether, 57 species from 20 genera are reported, including three species new to science (*Agriophyllum tibeticum*, *Salsola austrotibetica* and *Salsola hartmannii*). *Atriplex centralasiatica*, *Corispermum dutreuilii* and *Salsola monoptera* are identified as new records for India and *Chenopodium pamiricum* is recorded in China for the first time. *Dysphania ambrosioides* and *Sympegma regelii* are recorded for Xizang.

The generic and species keys, species distributions (including maps) and taxonomic notes are provided. We indicate for the first time that the presence of short yellow hairs is the remarkable morphological characteristic of the genus *Grubovia*. Evident heterocarpy and heterospermy is found in *Dysphania* for the first time (*Dysphania tibetica*). *Agriophyllum pungens*, *Atriplex crassifolia*, *Atriplex laciniata*, *Atriplex sagittata*, *Axyris amaranthoides*, *Axyris hybrida*, *Bassia indica*, *Corispermum korovinii*, *Dysphania schraderiana* (= *Chenopodium foetidum* auct.), *Halocharis violacea* and *Suaeda microsperma* are excluded from the species list. *Neobotrydium corniculatum* is synonymised with *Dysphania kitiae*, *Neobotrydium longii* with *Dysphania himalaica* and *Neobotrydium ornithopodum* seems to be conspecific with *Dysphania nepalensis*. *Corispermum ladakhianum* is a new synonym of *Corispermum tibeticum*. *Amaranthus diandrus* is added to the synonyms of *Acroglochin persicarioides*, and *Bassia fiedleri*, previously considered as conspecific with *Grubovia dasyphylla*, is added to the synonymy of *Bassia scoparia*. Lectotypes of *Anabasis glomerata* (≡ *Halogeton glomeratus*), *Halogeton tibeticus* (= *Halogeton glomeratus*), *Amaranthus diandrus* (= *Acroglochin persicarioides*), *Chenopodium tibeticum* (≡ *Dysphania tibetica*), *Corispermum dutreuilii*, *Corispermum falcatum*, *Corispermum lhasaense*, *Corispermum pamiricum* var. *pilocarpum* (= *Corispermum gelidum*, syn. nov.), *Corispermum tibeticum*, *Kochia indica* (≡ *Bassia indica*), *Kochia odontoptera* (≡ *Bassia odontoptera*) and *Salsola monoptera* are selected.

Out of 53 native elements, 42 are restricted in their distribution to Himalaya and Tibet at altitudes 2000–4500 m above sea level. The greatest taxonomic diversity of the Chenopodiaceae is represented in Jammu and Kashmir (India) and Xizang (China) with a continuous decrease in the number of species southwards.

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TAXONOMIC REVISION OF CHENOPODIACEAE IN HIMALAYA AND TIBET

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Halogeton glomeratus (M.Bieb.) C.A.Mey.

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