

39. BERTEROA de Candolle, *Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat.* 7: 232. 1821.

团扇芥属 *tuan shan qi shu*

Herbs annual or perennial. Trichomes stellate, mixed with simple ones. Stems erect or ascending, simple or branched. Basal leaves petiolate, not rosulate, simple, entire, dentate, or sinuate. Cauline leaves sessile, not auriculate, often entire. Racemes several flowered, dense, ebracteate. Fruiting pedicels slender, erect or divaricate. Sepals oblong, deciduous, suberect or spreading, pubescent, base of lateral pair not saccate. Petals white or rarely yellow, much longer than sepals; blade obcordate, apex deeply 2-fid; claw short. Stamens 6, tetradynamous; filaments of median pairs flattened basally, unappendaged or laterally 1-toothed; lateral pair with a basal toothlike appendage; anthers oblong, obtuse at apex. Nectar glands 4; median glands absent; lateral glands 1 on each side of lateral stamen. Ovules 4–16 per ovary. Fruit dehiscent silicles, oblong, elliptic, ovate, obovate, or orbicular, latiseptate, sometimes slightly inflated, sessile; valves veinless or with an obscure midvein, stellate hairy or glabrous; replum rounded; septum complete, membranous; style to 4 mm, glabrous or sparsely pubescent; stigma capitate, obscurely 2-lobed. Seeds biseriate, winged, margined, or wingless, suborbicular or lenticular, plump or flattened; seed coat minutely reticulate, not mucilaginous when wetted; cotyledons accumbent.

Five species: Asia, Europe (especially Balkan Peninsula), naturalized in North America; one species in China.

1. *Berteroa incana* (Linnaeus) de Candolle, *Syst. Nat.* 2: 291. 1821.

团扇芥 *tuan shan qi*

Alyssum incanum Linnaeus, *Sp. Pl.* 2: 650. 1753;

Farsetia incana (Linnaeus) R. Brown.

Herbs annual or biennial, (20–)30–80(–110) cm tall, densely pubescent with appressed stellate trichomes mixed with some simple ones. Stems erect, simple or few basally, often branched above. Basal leaves petiolate, oblanceolate, (2.5–)3.5–8(–10) cm, withered by flowering time, base cuneate or attenuate, margin entire or repand, apex obtuse. Middle and upper cauline leaves sessile, margin entire, apex acute or obtuse. Fruiting pedicels slender, erect to erect-ascending, (4–)5–9(–12) mm. Sepals erect-ascending, 2–2.5 mm. Petals white, narrowly obcordate, (4–)5–6.5(–8) mm; lobes oblong, (1–)1.5–3 × 0.5–1.5 mm, apex obtuse. Filaments white; median pairs 2–3.3 mm, flattened base appendaged or unappendaged; lateral pair shorter, with an appendage 0.3–1 mm; anthers oblong, 0.5–1 mm. Fruit oblong or elliptic, slightly inflated, (4–)5–8.5(–10) × (2–) 2.5–4 mm; valves stellate, obtuse at both ends; style slender, 1–4 mm, basally sparsely pubescent. Seeds lenticular or ovate-orbicular, 1–2.3 mm in diam., slightly flattened, narrowly margined. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Jun–Sep. $2n = 16$.

Mountain slopes, foothills, fields, river banks, roadsides, disturbed sites, meadows, pastures; 700–1900 m. Gansu, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Xinjiang [Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; Europe; naturalized in North America].

