

9. CONRINGIA Heister ex Fabricius, Enum. 160. 1759.

线果芥属 xian guo jie shu

Herbs annual or rarely biennial, mostly glabrous throughout, usually glaucous. Trichomes absent or rarely as minute papillae on pedicels. Stems erect, simple. Basal leaves subsessile, subfleshy, not rosulate, simple, entire. Cauline leaves sessile, cordate-amplexicaul or rarely auriculate at base, entire. Racemes ebracteate, elongated in fruit. Fruiting pedicels slender or thick and as wide as fruit, erect or divaricate. Sepals oblong or linear, erect or ascending, base of lateral pair not saccate or strongly saccate. Petals yellow or white, rarely with purple veins, longer than sepals; blade obovate, oblong, or oblanceolate, apex obtuse; claw somewhat differentiated from blade. Stamens 6, tetradynamous; filaments not dilated at base; anthers narrowly oblong, obtuse at apex. Nectar glands 2, lateral, semiannular, rarely 1 and confluent; median glands absent or rarely present. Ovules 10–50 per ovary. Fruit dehiscent siliques, linear, terete, 4- or 8-angled, or latiseptate; valves veinless or prominently veined, smooth or torulose; replum rounded; septum complete; style to 1.5 mm; stigma capitate, entire or decurrently 2-lobed. Seeds uniseriate, wingless, oblong or elliptic, plump; seed coat reticulate, mucilaginous or not when wetted; cotyledons incumbent or rarely subconduplicate.

Six species: primarily in C and SW Asia, the Caucasus, and Europe; one species in China.

1. *Conringia planisiliqua* Fischer & C. A. Meyer, Index Sem.

Hort. Petrop. 3: 32. no. 564. 1837.

线果芥 xian guo jie

Erysimum planisiliquum (Fischer & C. A. Meyer)

Steudel; *Sisymbrium planisiliquum* (Fischer & C. A.

Meyer) J. D. Hooker & Thomson.

Herbs (10–)15–50(–75) cm tall, mostly glabrous and glaucous. Stems erect, simple. Basal leaves withered by flowering. Middle cauline leaves broadly ovate or narrowly oblong, (1.2–)2–7(–10) × (0.5–)1–2.5(–3) cm, base deeply cordate-amplexicaul, margin entire, apex shortly mucronate; basal auricles ovate or lanceolate, to 1.5 cm. Fruiting pedicels slender, (4–)7–12(–15) mm, erect-ascending, subappressed to rachis, minutely papillate adaxially or rarely glabrous. Sepals linear, ascending, 3–4.5 × 0.5–1 mm, subequal, not saccate at base. Petals white or creamy white, with purplish veins extending to apex, oblong, 5–7 × 1.5–2 mm, apex obtuse; claw broad, 3–4 mm. Filaments slender, median pairs 3–4.5 mm, lateral pair 2–2.5 mm; anthers 1–1.2 mm. Ovules 24–44 per ovary. Fruit linear, latiseptate, (3–)3.5–8.5(–10) cm × 1.3–2 mm, erect or ascending, straight or rarely slightly curved, torulose, subsessile; valves obscurely veined; style 0.5–1.2(–2) mm; stigma entire. Seeds brown, oblong, 1.5–2 × 0.7–1 mm; cotyledons nearly incumbent. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jun–Aug. $2n = 14$.

Mountain slopes, sandy deserts, steppe; 300–3600 m. Xinjiang, Xizang [Afghanistan, India, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; SW Asia].

