

20. HEDINIA Ostenfeld in Hedin, S. Tibet 6(3), Bot.: 76. 1922.

藏芥属 zang qi shu

Hediniopsis Botschantzev & Petrovsky.

Herbs annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial. Trichomes short-stalked, 1–3-forked, mixed with simple ones. Stems procumbent, decumbent, or ascending, rarely erect, few to numerous from base. Basal leaves petiolate, rosulate only early, later deciduous, 1- or 2-pinnatisect. Cauline leaves petiolate or uppermost subsessile, similar to basal ones. Racemes bracteate throughout or only basally, elongated in fruit. Fruiting pedicels suberect or divaricate. Sepals oblong, suberect, base of lateral pair not saccate. Petals white, longer than sepals; blade obovate, apex rounded; claw subequaling sepals. Stamens 6, slightly tetradynamous; filaments not dilated at base; anthers ovate, obtuse at apex. Nectar glands 4, lateral, 1 on each side of lateral stamen; median glands absent. Ovules 18–46 per ovary. Fruit dehiscent silicles or rarely siliques, broadly to narrowly oblong, obovate, or orbicular, strongly angustiseptate, sessile; valves papery, with a prominent midvein, glabrous or pubescent, strongly keeled, slightly torulose, flat or twisted; replum rounded; septum complete or rarely perforated; style distinct, often less than to 1 mm; stigma capitate, entire. Seeds uniseriate, wingless, oblong, plump; seed coat coarsely reticulate, not mucilaginous when wetted; cotyledons incumbent.

Four species: C Asia, Himalayas, Mongolia, Russia; one species in China.

1. *Hedinia tibetica* (Thomson) Ostenfeld in Hedin, S. Tibet 6(3), Bot.: 76. 1922.

藏芥 zang qi

Hutchinsia tibetica Thomson, Icon. Pl. 9: t. 900. 1852;
Capsella thomsonii J. D. Hooker; *Hedinia elata* C. L.
He & Z. X. An; *H. rotundata* Z. X. An; *H.*
taxkargannica G. L. Zhou & Z. X. An; *H.*
taxkargannica var. *hejigensis* G. L. Zhou & Z. X. An;
Smelowskia tibetica (Thomson) Lipsky.

Herbs (1–)5–30(–45) cm tall, densely to sparsely pubescent, canescent or green. Stems procumbent or ascending, densely hirsute basally with primarily simple trichomes to 1.3 mm. Basal leaves sparsely to densely pubescent; petiole (0.2–) 0.5–2(–3.5) cm, often ciliate basally; leaf blade ovate or narrowly oblong in outline, 1- or 2-pinnatisect, (0.3–)1–4(–7) × (0.2–)0.7–2(–2.5) cm; ultimate lobes ovate or oblong-linear, 1–12 × 0.5–3 mm. Cauline leaves similar to basal, reduced in size and divisions toward stem apex. Racemes bracteate throughout or rarely only basally; distal bracts subsessile, sometimes adnate to pedicel. Fruiting pedicel, straight, erect or ascending, 1.5–3.5(–5) mm, pubescent, subappressed to rachis. Sepals oblong, 1.3–2 × 0.7–0.9 mm, sparsely pubescent. Petals obovate, 2–3.2 × (0.6–)0.9–1.4 mm; claw ca. 1.5 mm. Filaments 1.5–2 mm; anthers 0.3–0.4 mm. Ovules 20–46 per ovary. Fruit broadly oblong, rarely oblong-linear or suborbicular, (4.5–)5–10(–14) × 3–5 mm, flat or slightly twisted, obtuse, slightly retuse, or rarely subacute at both ends, appressed to rachis; valves glabrous or pubescent; style 0.3–0.8 mm, glabrous or rarely pubescent. Seeds light to dark brown, oblong, 0.8–1.1 × 0.4–0.6 mm. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Jul–Sep.

Sandstone gravel, alpine meadows, steppe, scree, sandy slopes; 3900–5200 m. Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang [Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sikkim, Tajikistan].

Flora of China 8: 43–44. 2001.