

27. STROGANOWIA Karelin & Kirilov, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 14: 386. 1841.

革叶芥属 *ge ye qi shu*

Herbs perennial, with a woody, unbranched caudex covered with petiolar remains of previous years. Trichomes simple or absent. Stems erect or ascending, simple at base, many branched above. Basal leaves petiolate, rosulate, simple, entire or rarely toothed, leathery, with a single midvein or several, equally thick palmate veins. Cauline leaves petiolate or sessile, few, attenuate, auriculate, sagittate, or amplexicaul at base, entire. Racemes many flowered, ebracteate, corymbose grouped in panicles, elongated in fruit. Fruiting pedicels slender or slightly thickened, ascending or divaricate. Sepals ovate or suborbicular, deciduous, erect or ascending, base of lateral pair not saccate, margin broadly membranous. Petals white, pink, or rarely pale yellow; blade broadly obovate or orbicular, apex rounded or emarginate; claw shorter than sepals. Stamens 6, tetradynamous; filaments not dilated at base; anthers ovate or oblong, obtuse at apex. Nectar glands 6, ovoid or toothlike; median glands 2; lateral ones 4, 1 on each side of lateral stamen. Ovules 2 per ovary. Fruit dehiscent silicles, obovoid, ellipsoid, or rarely oblong, quadrangular-angustiseptate, somewhat inflated, sessile or shortly stipitate; valves often leathery, obscurely veined, glabrous, keeled; replum rounded; septum complete, translucent or opaque, veinless; style obsolete or distinct and to 3 mm; stigma capitate, entire. Seeds wingless, oblong or ellipsoid, plump; seed coat nearly smooth, mucilaginous when wetted; cotyledons incumbent.

About 20 species: primarily in C Asia and Iran; one species in China.

The principal differences used to distinguish *Stroganowia* from *Lepidium* are the presence of somewhat 4-angled fruit with thick valves and an unbranched caudex with petiolar remains from previous years. However, these differences can hardly justify the recognition of two genera.

1. *Stroganowia brachyota* Karelin & Kirilov, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 14: 387. 1841.

革叶芥 *ge ye qi*

Lepidium desertorum Schrenk; *Stroganowia desertorum* (Schrenk) Botschantzev.

Herbs (20–)30–50 cm tall, glabrous throughout. Stems erect, many branched above, rounded angular. Leaves leathery. Petiole of basal leaves to 1.5 cm, broadly winged, persisting in subsequent years into fibrous remains; leaf blade obovate-spatulate or spatulate-orbicular, 3–8 × 1.5–5 cm, thick leathery, with several palmate main veins more prominent abaxially, base attenuate, margin entire, apex obtuse to subacute. Middle and upper cauline leaves few, much smaller than basal, sessile, ovate-lanceolate or oblong, base subamplexical and with rounded auricles, margin entire, apex acute. Fruiting pedicels thickish, 6–11 mm, angled, ascending or subdivaricate. Sepals deciduous, broadly ovate or suborbicular, 1.7–2.5 × 1.2–1.7 mm, glabrous, with broad white margin and apex. Petals white, broadly obovate or suborbicular, 3.5–5.5 × 2–2.5 mm, apex rounded; claw 1–1.5 mm. Filaments white, 2–2.5 mm; anthers oblong, 0.4–0.5 mm. Fruit obovate, 5–7(–8) × 3–4.5(–5) mm, obscurely carinate, with distinct midvein and obscure lateral veins, base and apex obtuse; gynophore 0.2–0.6 mm, stout; style 0.4–0.8(–1) mm. Seeds brown, ovoid, 2.5–3.5 × 1.5–2 mm. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jun–Aug.

Stony slopes and steppe of desert mountains; 1300–1700 m. N Xinjiang (Toli Xian) [Kazakhstan].

The illustration of this species in Fl. Xinjiang. (2(2): 93. 1995) is inaccurate because it consists of a basal portion, which is correctly based on *Stroganowia brachyota*, and a distal portion based on a plant of *Platycraspedum tibeticum*. The latter species does not occur in

Xinjiang, and the illustration is modified from that in FRPS (p. 95), in which both species are correctly illustrated and identified.

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