

64. ANETHUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 263. 1753.

蒴萝属 shi luo shu

She Menglan (佘孟兰 Sheh Meng-lan); Mark F. Watson

Herbs, annual or biennial. Stem erect, terete. Basal leaves petiolate, sheaths scarious-margined; blade 2–3-pinnately dissected; ultimate segments narrowly linear. Inflorescence of loose compound umbels; peduncles much-branched; bracts and bracteoles absent; rays numerous, unequal. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals yellow, costa brown, apex very incurved. Stylopodium conic, styles short, erect when young, spreading or recurved after flowering. Fruit ellipsoid or ovoid-ellipsoid, conspicuously flattened dorsally; dorsal ribs filiform, slightly prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged, tapering at both ends; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

One species: Mediterranean region; cultivated and adventive worldwide, including in China.

1. *Anethum graveolens* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 263. 1753.

蒴萝 shi luo

Anethum graveolens subsp. *sowa* (Roxburgh) N. F. Koren;
A. sowa Roxburgh; *Ferula marathrophylla* W. G. Walpers;
Peucedanum anethum Baillon; *P. graveolens* (Linnaeus) Hiern;
P. sowa (Roxburgh) Kurz.

Plants 30–75(–100) cm, glabrous, strongly aromatic. Basal leaf blade broadly ovate, 3–4-pinnately dissected; ultimate seg

ments narrow linear, 4–20 × ca. 0.5 mm. Upper leaves smaller and less divided, petioles sheathing throughout. Umbels 5–15 cm across; rays 10–25, 3–5 cm; umbellules 15–25-flowered; pedicels 6–10 mm. Fruit brown, 3–5 × 2–2.5 mm; lateral ribs gray-white, narrowly winged. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Jul–Sep.

Cultivated and adventive; 200–1500 m. Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan [native to the Mediterranean region; cultivated and adventive worldwide].

The fruits are used in the traditional Chinese medicine “shi luo” and as a spice (dill).

