

8. ANTHRISCUS Persoon, Syn. Pl. 1: 320. 1805, nom. cons., not Bernhardi (1800).

峨参属 e shen shu

She Menglan (余孟兰 Sheh Meng-lan); John F. M. Cannon, Mark F. Watson

*Cerefolium* Fabricius, nom. rej.

Herbs, biennial or perennial. Taproot slender or thickened. Stem erect, branching and fistulose. Leaf blade 2–3-ternate-pinnate or pinnately decomposed; ultimate segments dentate or pinnatifid. Umbels loosely compound, terminal and lateral; bracts absent; rays few, spreading; bracteoles several, margin ciliate, reflexed; pedicels spreading. Flowers polygamous. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white or yellowish green, oblong or cuneate with a narrow inflexed apex; outer occasionally enlarged (radiant). Stylopodium conic; styles short. Fruit long-ovoid to linear, apex attenuate into a beak, flattened laterally and often constricted at the commissure, smooth or bristly; ribs obsolete; vittae obscure to obsolete. Seed subterete in cross section, face deeply sulcate.

About 15 species: temperate Asia, Europe; one European species introduced in North America; one species in China.

1. *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Linnaeus) Hoffmann, Gen. Pl. Umbell. 40. 1814.

峨参 e shen

Plants 0.6–1.5 m high. Stem stout, glabrous or lower parts finely pubescent. Basal leaves long-petiolate; petioles 10–30 cm, sheaths ca. 4 × 1 cm; blade ovate in outline, 10–30 cm; primary pinnae long-petiolulate, ovate to elliptic-ovate, 4–12 × 2–8 cm; ultimate segments ovate or elliptic-ovate, 1–3 × 0.5–1.5 cm, serrate or toothed, abaxially sparsely pubescent. Upper cauline leaves subsessile. Umbels 2.5–8 cm wide; rays 4–15, unequal; bracteoles 5–8, ovate to lanceolate, acuminate, shorter than pedicels, pedicel apex usually surrounded by white bristles in fruit. Styles ca. 2 × as long as stylopodium. Fruit 5–10 × 1–1.5 mm. Fl. and fr. Apr–May.

Forests, valley sides, grassy places on mountain slopes; near sea level to 4500 m. Anhui, Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan [N India, Japan, Kashmir, Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia; E Europe; introduced in North America].

The roots of both varieties have reputed medicinal value in some provinces.

- 1a. Fruit glabrous or rarely sparsely covered with fine granules ..... 1a. subsp. *sylvestris*
- 1b. Fruit densely covered with warty hairs or bristles ..... 1b. subsp. *nemorosa*

1a. *Anthriscus sylvestris* subsp. *sylvestris*

峨参(原亚种) e shen (yuan ya zhong)

*Chaerophyllum sylvestre* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 258. 1753; *Chaerophyllum sylvestre* (Linnaeus) Schinz & Thellung; *Anthriscus yunnanensis* W.W. Smith; *Myrrhis chaerophylloides* Hance; *Oreochorte yunnanensis* (W. W. Smith) Koso-Poljansky.

Fruit glabrous or rarely sparsely covered with fine granules.

Forests on mountain slopes, valley sides; near sea level to 4500 m. Anhui, Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Yunnan [Japan, Korea, Russia; E Europe; introduced in North America].

1b. *Anthriscus sylvestris* subsp. *nemorosa* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Koso-Poljansky, Trudy Glavn. Bot. Sada 36: 103. 1920.

刺果峨参 ci guo e shen

*Chaerophyllum nemorosum* Marschall von Bieberstein, Fl. Taur.-Caucas 1: 232. 1808; *Anthriscus nemorosa* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Sprengel; *A. sylvestris* var. *nemorosa* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Trautvetter; *Scandix nemorosa* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Hornemann.

Fruit densely covered with warty hairs or bristles.

Forests, grassy places on mountain slopes; 1600–3800 m. Gansu, Hebei, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang [N India, Japan, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia; E Europe].

