

35. APHANOPLEURA Boissier, Fl. Orient. 2: 855. 1872.

隐棱芹属 yin leng qin shu

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

Herbs annual, small, slender. Root thin. Stem erect, base without remnant sheaths. Leaves 2–3-pinnate or entire, petiole sheath very narrow, margin scarious. Leaves reduced upwards, becoming 3-lobed. Umbels compound, terminal on stem and branches; bracts and bracteoles usually present. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white or pinkish, obovate, midvein yellow-brown, prominent, apex narrow, inflexed, abaxially pubescent along midvein. Stylopodium low-conic; styles divergent, ca. twice as long as the stylopodium. Fruit ovoid or subglobose, slightly flattened laterally, mericarp pentagonal in cross section, densely pubescent with clavate-tipped bristles; ribs 5, all rounded or obscure; vittae large, 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore shortly bifid at apex.

Three or four species: C Asia; two species in China.

- 1a. Plant glabrous; bracts absent or inconspicuous; basal leaves 2-pinnate or 2-ternate 1. *A. capillifolia*
1b. Plant pubescent; bracts conspicuous; basal leaves simple, entire, 3-lobed or 3-toothed, 2. *A. leptoclada*

1. *Aphanopleura capillifolia* (Regel & Schmalhaus.) Lipsky, Izv. Imp. Akad. Nauk 4: 379. 1896.

细枝隐棱芹 xi zhi yin leng qin

细叶隐棱芹 xi ye yin leng qin

Carum leptocladum Aitchison & Hemsley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 2: 66. 1888–1889.

Pimpinella capillifolia Regel & Schmalhaus., Izv. Imp. Obshch. Lyubit. Estestv. Moskovsk. Univ. 34: 29. 1881.

Plant 7–12(–30) cm, glabrous. Stem sometimes purplish-red in lower parts. Lower leaves shortly petiolate, petioles 3–12 mm; blade 2–3 × 1–2 cm, 2-pinnate or 2-ternate; ultimate segments filiform, linear or narrow-lanceolate, 5–10(–25) × 0.5–1(–2) mm, apex acute. Umbels 1.5–2.5 cm across; bracts absent or rarely 1, lanceolate, ca. 1.2 mm, membranous; rays 3–8, 9–16 mm, slender, divergent; bracteoles 4–6(–7), lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, 1–1.5 mm, shorter than flowers, margins broadly scarious, sometimes ciliate; umbellules 4–8 mm across; pedicels 7–12, 1.5–5 mm, longer in fruit. Petals ca. 1 × 0.7 mm. Fruit broadly ovoid, 1.2–1.5 × 0.8–1.1 mm; bristles 0.2–0.3 mm. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. May–Jun.

Plants 10–40 cm, sparsely pubescent throughout, sometimes glabrescent. Lower leaves petiolate, petiole 1–2 cm; blade lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or obtusely lanceolate in outline, 2–5 × 0.5–2 cm, 3-lobed, 3-toothed, or entire; ultimate segments almost linear, 0.6–4.0 × 0.6–2.8 mm, base tapering into the long petiole, apex acute. Leaves reduced upwards, ultimate segments becoming narrower. Umbels numerous, usually opposite leaves, 2.5–6 cm across, open; peduncles long, 1.8–5 cm; bracts 2–5, lanceolate-acute, 2–3.5 mm, white membranous, central stripe yellow, abaxially puberulous, margins ciliate; rays 5–10, 1.5–5 cm, very slender, divergent; bracteoles 5–6, ovate-lanceolate, 1–2.5 mm, much shorter than flowers, similar to bracts; umbellules ca. 10-flowered, 6–10 mm across, pedicels 2.5–12 mm, longer in fruit. Petals ca. 1 × 0.5 mm. Fruit ovoid, 2–3 × 1.2–1.8 mm; bristles 0.2–0.4 mm. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun.

Mountain slopes, sandy deserts; 1400–2500 m. W Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan].

2. *Aphanopleura leptoclada* (Aitchison & Hemsley) Lipsky, Izv. Imp. Akad. Nauk 4: 377. 1896.

Grasslands, stable sandy places, cultivated land; ca. 1500 m. W Xinjiang [Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan].

