

79. ARCHANGELICA Wolf, Gen. Pl. 32. 1776.

古当归属 gu dang gui shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Herbs, perennial, stout. Stem hollow. Leaves large, 2-3-pinnatisect. Umbels compound, terminal or lateral; rays numerous; bracts and bracteoles several, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, elliptic to oblong, apex acuminate, inflexed. Stylopodium short conic, margin sinuolate. Fruit ellipsoid, flattened dorsally, glabrous; ribs all corky-winged, lateral wings slightly broader than dorsal, intervals broad; vittae many, moderate in size to small and almost encircling the seed. Seed face plane or slightly concave. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

About ten species: N temperate region; two species in China.

Archangelica is closely allied to Angelica; see the taxonomic comment under that genus.

- 1a. Leaves pubescent or hispidulous, terminal leaflets undivided; vittae 3-4 in each furrow, 6-7 on commissure 1. *A. brevicaulis*
- 1b. Leaves glabrous, terminal leaflets often 3-lobed; vittae many, small and encircling the seed 2. *A. decurrens*

1. **Archangelica brevicaulis** (Ruprecht) Reichenbach, J. Bot. 14: 45. 1876.

短茎古当归 duan jing gu dang gui

Angelocarpa brevicaulis Ruprecht in Osten-Sacken & Ruprecht, Sert. Tianschan. 48. 1869; *Angelica brevicaulis* (Ruprecht) B. Fedtschenko; *Coelopleurum brevicaule* (Ruprecht) Drude.

Plants 40-100 cm. Root brown, cylindric, stout, with annular rings, aromatic. Stem 2-3 cm thick, sometimes shortened, thinly ribbed. Basal and lower petioles 9-20 cm, sheaths oblong or saccate, 3-6 cm wide, hispidulous along nerves; blade broad-ovate, 13-17 x 10-17 cm, 2-3-pinnate; leaflets short-petiolulate, ovate to oblong, 3-7 x 1.5-3 cm, base attenuate, margin obtusely or acutely toothed, pubescent adaxially, densely hispidulous abaxially. Umbels 6-15 cm across; peduncles, rays and pedicels hispidulous; bracts 1-2, narrow-lanceolate, margin ciliate; rays 20-40, 4-7 cm; bracteoles many, linear-lanceolate, longer than pedicels, hispidulous; umbellules 24-25-flowered. Petals oblong. Fruit 6-8 x 3-5 mm; dorsal ribs thick-winged, lateral ribs broadly winged, but narrower than the body; vittae 3-4 in each furrow, 6-7 on commissure. Fl. Jul-Aug, fr. Aug-Sep. n = 11*.

Meadows, damp stream banks; 2500-3400 m. W Xinjiang [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan].

This species has reputed medicinal value and is cultivated in Xin-

jiang, where the roots are used as a regional substitute for the traditional Chinese medicine "du huo" (see *Angelica biserrata*).

2. **Archangelica decurrens** Ledebour, Fl. Altaic. 1: 316. 1829.

下延叶古当归 xia yan ye gu dang gui

Angelica officinalis Moench var. *decurrens* (Ledebour) Avé-Lallemant; *Angelica archangelica* var. *decurrens* (Ledebour) Weinert.

Plants 1-2 m. Root brown, cylindric, stout. Stem 2-6 cm thick, thinly ribbed. Basal leaves to 100 cm (including petiole). Cauline leaves petiolate, petioles 8-17 cm, sheaths saccate-inflated, to 6 cm wide, glabrous; blade broadly triangular-ovate, 11-15(-20) x 11-17 cm, 2-3-pinnate; leaflets subsessile, oblong to ovate-lanceolate, base cuneate, margin irregularly toothed, glabrous, terminal leaflets often 3-lobed, decurrent along petiolules. Umbels subglobose, 7-15 cm across; bracts 4-7, lanceolate, pubescent; rays 20-50, 2.5-5 cm, subequal, hispidulous; bracteoles 5-10, linear-lanceolate, margin ciliate, shorter than or equaling pedicels; umbellules 30-50-flowered. Petals broad-ovate. Fruit 5-10 x 3-5 mm; ribs all thick-winged, lateral ribs narrower than the body; vittae numerous, small, encircling the seed. Fl. Jul-Aug, fr. Aug-Sep.

Forests, shrubby thickets, ravines, river banks, damp areas; 500-1500 m. Nei Mongol, Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia (Siberia); C and E Asia].

This species has reputed medicinal value in Nei Mongol.

