

55. CARLESIA Dunn, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 28: t. 2739. 1902.

山茴香属 shan hui xiang shu

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

Herbs, perennial. Taproot stout, long-conic, usually digitate-branched. Stem erect, glabrous, branching, base densely clothed with fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves numerous, petiolate; blade long-ovate to oblong, 3-pinnatisect; pinnae shortly petiolulate; ultimate segments linear, entire, margins narrowly reflexed, apex acute, both surfaces glabrous. Cauline leaves 2–3-pinnatisect. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts several, linear; rays numerous, spreading; bracteoles several, subulate to linear; pedicels short. Flowers white. Calyx teeth conspicuous, ovate-triangular. Petals obovate, apex narrowly inflexed, mid-rib conspicuous. Stylopodium conic; styles 2–3 × stylopodium, ca. equal to fruit. Fruit long-obovoid or ellipsoid-ovoid, slightly dorsally compressed, rough-puberulent; ribs obtuse; vittae 3 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore bifid at apex.

One species: China, Korea.

1. Carlesia sinensis Dunn, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 28: t. 2739. 1902.

山茴香 shan hui xiang

Cuminum sinense (Dunn) M. Hiroe

Plants 10–30 cm. Taproot 8–15 mm thick. Basal petioles 2.5–8.5 cm; blade 2.5–7 × 1–3.5 cm: ultimate segments linear, 4–10 × ca. 1 mm. Upper leaves reduced, 3-parted. Umbels 1.8–4 cm across; peduncles 1.5–8 cm; bracts 5–8 × ca. 1 mm; rays 7–12(–20), 1–3 cm; bracteoles 2–5 mm; umbellules many-flowered; pedicels 2–3 mm. Calyx teeth 0.6–1 × 0.2–0.5 mm, abaxially pubescent. Fruit ca. 1.3 × 0.8 mm. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Dry mountain slopes, rock crevices; 300–1000 m. S Liaoning (Zhuanghe), NE Shandong (Muping, Weihai, Yantai) [Korea].

Specimens of this species from Korea are very similar but setulose hairy throughout. Further research is needed to establish the correct taxonomic position of the Korean plants.

