

## 6. CHAEROPHYLLUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 258. 1753.

细叶芹属 xi ye qin shu

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Herbs annual to perennial. Root fusiform or tuberous. Stem erect, branched, retrorsely hispid with white or grayish hairs (Chinese species). Leaves petiolate; petioles sheathing; blade 2-pinnate to pinnately compound. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts usually absent (Chinese species); bracteoles 2–6. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, pale yellow or pale blue-purple, obovate-orbicular, with incurved apex. Styles shorter than stylopodium. Fruit linear-oblong, flattened laterally, commissural surface narrow, glabrous; ribs 5, obtuse, sometimes inconspicuous; mericarps subterete in cross section; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face concave or with a broad, shallow sulcus. Carpophore entire or bifid at the apex.

About 40 species: Europe, North America; two species in China.

- 1a. Plants annual; root fusiform; ultimate segments of leaves ovate; rays less than 5 ..... 1. *C. villosum*  
1b. Plants perennial; root tuberous; ultimate segments of leaves linear; rays more than 7 ..... 2. *C. prescottii*

### 1. *Chaerophyllum villosum* de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 225. 1830.

细叶芹 xi ye qin

*Anthriscus boissieui* H. Léveillé; *Chaerophyllum reflexum* Aitchison.

Plants annual, 70–120 cm high. Root fusiform. Lower leaves long-petiolate; petiole 2.5–7 cm, sheath pubescent; blade broadly ovate in outline, 10–20 × 5–10 cm, 3-ternate-pinnate; primary pinnae 5–6 pairs, broadly deltoid-lanceolate, 2.5–7 × 1.5–4 cm; ultimate segments ovate, small; both surfaces hispid or adaxial surface glabrous, finely serrate. Umbels to 6 cm wide; rays 2–5, 1.5–4 cm; bracteoles 2–6, linear, 1.5–4 × 1–1.5 mm, midrib conspicuous, margins ciliate. Umbellules 9–13-flowered, to 2 cm wide; staminate flowers 4–8 per umbellule, bisexual flowers 3–7 in each umbellule. Pedicels 1–2 mm, extending to 3–6 mm in fruit. Petals white, pale yellow or pale bluish purple, obovate. Style shorter than stylopodium. Fruit 7–9 × 1.5–2.5 mm, apex acuminate and beaked; ribs broad. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

Forests, open grassy places, roadsides; 2100–2800 m. SW Sichuan, S Xizang, NW Yunnan [Afghanistan, Bhutan, N India, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan].

### 2. *Chaerophyllum prescottii* de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 225. 1830.

新疆细叶芹 xin jiang xi ye qin

*Anthriscus prescottii* (de Candolle) Veesenmeyer; *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* Linnaeus subsp. *prescottii* (de Candolle) Nyman.

Plants perennial, 40–100 cm high. Root tuberous, usually solitary, sometimes 2 or more, oblong, 1–3 × 0.5–1 cm. Basal and lower leaves long-petiolate; petiole to 5 cm; blade deltoid in outline, 2–3-ternate-pinnate; ultimate segments linear or narrowly lanceolate, 5–10(–15) × 0.5–2 mm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially sparsely hispid along veins. Upper leaves reduced; petioles wholly sheathing; ultimate segments of blade often glabrous. Umbels 5–9 cm wide; rays 8–12(–18), to 3.5 cm, unequal; umbellules many-flowered, 1–2 cm wide; flowers bisexual. Pedicels equaling the fruit; bracteoles 8–12, ovate, glabrous. Fruit 5–8 × 1–1.5 mm; ribs inconspicuous. Fl. and fr. May–Jul.

Forests, scrub, mountain slopes, valleys, meadows; ca. 2000 m. W Xinjiang (Altay) [Russia (Siberia); C Asia, SW Asia (Caucasus)].

