

80. COELOPLEURUM Ledebour, Fl. Ross. 2: 361. 1844.

高山芹属 gao shan qin shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Homopteryx Kitagawa; *Physolophium* Turczaninow.

Herbs, perennial. Stem hollow. Leaves 2–3-pinnate or 2–3-ternate-pinnate, sheaths inflated. Umbels compound, terminal or lateral. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, long-elliptic, apex inflexed. Stylopodium short-conic, margin often sinuate. Fruit ellipsoid or ovoid-ellipsoid, slightly flattened dorsally, glabrous; ribs all broad, thickly winged, lateral ribs slightly broader than the dorsal or nearly equal; vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure. Seed face plane or concave. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

About four species: E Asia, North America; two species in China.

This genus differs from *Angelica* and other related genera in its nearly equally winged fruit and chromosome number $n = 14$; see also the taxonomic comment under *Angelica*.

- 1a. Leaves 2–3-ternate-pinnate, leaflets to 7×4 cm, glabrous; dorsal ribs broad, vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure 1. *C. saxatile*
1b. Leaves 2–3-pinnate, leaflets to 2×1.2 cm, pubescent; dorsal ribs narrow, vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 3–4 on commissure 2. *C. nakaianum*

1. *Coelopleurum saxatile* (Turczaninow ex Ledebour) Drude in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 213. 1898.

高山芹 gao shan qin

Angelica saxatilis Turczaninow ex Ledebour, Fl. Ross. 2: 296. 1844; *A. gmelinii* (de Candolle) Pimenov subsp. *saxatile* (Turczaninow ex Ledebour) Voroschilov; *Coelopleurum alpinum* Kitagawa; *Physolophium saxatile* (Turczaninow ex Ledebour) Turczaninow.

Plants 60–80 cm. Root brown, cylindric, ca. 2 cm thick. Stem purplish-green, sparsely pubescent, little-branched above, thin-ribbed. Basal and lower leaves long-petiolate, deciduous. Middle leaves short petiolate, sheaths broad-membranous; blade 2–3-ternate-pinnate; leaflets subsessile, rhombic-ovate or oblique-ovate, up to 7×4 cm, base cuneate or subrounded, margin coarse-serrate, apex acuminate, glabrous. Umbels 5–9 cm across; bracts absent; rays 20–27, 3–4.5 cm, densely pubescent; bracteoles 7–8, linear, ciliate, much longer than pedicels; pedicels 20–30, hispidulous. Fruit ellipsoid, $4-5 \times 2-3$ mm; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep. $n = 14^*$.

Damp forests, ravines, steep slopes, grasslands; above 1900 m. Jilin (Changbai Shan) [Korea, Russia].

This species differs from *Coelopleurum gmelinii* (de Candolle)

Ledebour, from Russia (Kamchatka and Siberia), in having fruit with broad intervals and few vittae.

2. *Coelopleurum nakaianum* (Kitagawa) Kitagawa, J. Jap. Bot. 43: 427. 1968.

长白高山芹 chang bai gao shan qin

Homopteryx nakaiana Kitagawa, Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 51: 809. 1937.

Plants 20–40 cm. Root brown, cylindric, ca. 1 cm thick. Stem green or purple-green branched, nodes hispidulous. Basal and lower petioles 4–6 cm, sheaths membranous-inflated; blade broad-ovate, $3-5 \times 3-7$ cm, 2–3-pinnate; leaflets sessile, oblong to broad-ovate, up to 2×1.2 cm, base cuneate, margin cuspidate-toothed, apex acuminate, white-pubescent adaxially, glabrous or sparse pubescent abaxially; proximal leaflets often 3-lobed. Umbels 3–7 cm across, enlarging to 10 cm in fruit; bracts absent or 1, linear-lanceolate, deciduous; rays 12–15, scabrous; bracteoles 6–10, linear, ca. 1 cm, much longer than pedicels, sparsely pubescent. Petals broad-obovate. Anthers dark purple. Fruit ovoid, $3.5-5 \times 2.5-4$ cm; vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 3–4 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep.

Alpine meadows; above 2000 m. Jilin (Changbai Shan) [N Korea].

