

75. **CORTIELLA** C. Norman, J. Bot. 75: 94. 1937.

栓果芹属 shuan guo qin shu

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Herbs, perennial, low, acaulescent or shortly caulescent, usually forming compact rosettes closely appressed to soil surface. Tap root stout, vertical. Stem base densely clothed in fibrous remnant sheaths. Leaves petiolate; blade oblong, 2–3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear. Umbels compound, solitary terminal umbel usually sessile, appearing as a cluster of simple umbels, lateral umbels few, pedunculate, obviously compound; bracts many, foliaceous, 1–2-pinnate; rays 10–15; bracteoles numerous, linear or apex 3-lobed. Calyx teeth prominent, linear-lanceolate or triangular-acuminate, unequal. Petals ovate, entire or emarginate, apex narrowly inflexed. Fruit pale yellow or purplish tinged when mature, flat-globose, dorsally compressed, cordate at both ends; ribs broadly winged, wings corky-spongy, unequal, lateral wings usually broader than dorsal; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

Three species: Bhutan, China, NE India, Nepal, Sikkim; three species (one endemic) in China.

- 1a. Petioles and rachis glabrous, ultimate segments obovate, 3-lobed, apex rounded ..... 2. *C. caespitosa*
- 1b. Petioles and rachis densely puberulous, ultimate segments linear, apex acute.
  - 2a. Dorsal ribs wings broad, slightly narrower than lateral wings, often convoluted and crowded when mature; ultimate leaf segments less than 4 mm; styles (1.5–)2–3.5 mm after flowering ..... 1. *C. hookeri*
  - 2b. Dorsal ribs wings narrow, often poorly developed, much narrower than lateral wings, not convoluted and crowded; ultimate leaf segments usually more than 4 mm; styles 1.75–3 mm after flowering ..... 3. *C. cortioides*

**1. *Cortiella hookeri*** (C. B. Clarke) C. Norman, J. Bot. 75: 94. yellowish white, oblong-globose, ca. 6 × 5.5 mm, ribs all 1937.

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*Cortia hookeri* C. B. Clarke in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 2: 702. 1879; *Schulzia hookeri* (C. B. Clarke) M. Hiroe; *Cortiella cauwetmarciana* Farille & S. B. Malla; *Cortiella glacialis* Bonner; *Pleurospermum glaciale* (Bonner) M. Hiroe.

Leaf rachis and petioles fluted, densely fulvous puberulous; blade narrowly oblong, 2.5–7 × 0.8–2 cm, 2–3-pinnatisect; pinnae 4–5 pairs, sessile, puberulous; ultimate segments linear, 2–4 × 0.4–0.8 mm, margins narrowly revolute, apex acute. Umbellules 1–1.5 cm across; bracts several, foliaceous, 1–2-pinnatisect; rays 8–18, unequal, stout, pubescent; bracteoles ca. 10, linear or long-obovate, 8–12 × 0.5–1 mm, 3-lobed, lobules lanceolate. Petals white or pinkish white, occasionally purplish, ovate, apex acute, slightly incurved. Styles (1.5–)2–3.5 mm after flowering. Fruit oblong-globose, 3–6 × 3–5 mm, wings occasionally tinged dark purple; dorsal ribs wings broad, slightly narrower than lateral wings, often convoluted and crowded when mature. Fl. Aug, fr. Oct.

Grassy places in mountain valleys; ca. 4200 m. Xizang [Bhutan, Nepal, Sikkim].

**2. *Cortiella caespitosa*** R. H. Shan & M. L. Sheh, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18: 376. 1980.

宽叶栓果芹 kuan ye shuan guo qin

Leaf rachis and petioles short, flattened, glabrous; blade oblong, 2-pinnate-or-pinnatisect; ultimate segments obovate, 3–6 × 2–3 mm, 3-lobed, thick-papery, sessile, apex rounded. Bracts 2–4, foliaceous, pinnate; bracteoles 4–8, linear, 3–5 × ca. 0.3 mm, entire; rays and pedicels thick, pedicels dilated at tip. Petals white or purplish tinged, ovate or elliptic, apex acute, slightly incurved, costa purplish-brown, very conspicuous.; styles ca. 2 mm in fruit, divergent or slightly recurved. Fruit

*Flora of China* 14: 153–154. 2005.

broadly corky-winged, wings 1–1.2 mm wide. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct.

• Gravelly slopes in grasslands; 4900–5200 m. Xizang (Nyêmo, Tingri).

**3. *Cortiella cortioides*** (C. Norman) M. F. Watson, *Edinb. J. Bot.* 53: 130. 1996.

锡金栓果芹 xi jin shuan guo qin

*Selinum cortioides* C. Norman, *J. Bot.* 75: 95. 1937; *Cortia hookeri* C. B. Clarke, p.p.

Leaves petiolate, petioles 3–8 cm, pubescent; blade oblong or oblong-ovate, 3–10 × 1.5–4 cm, 2–3-pinnate; pinnæ 3–4 pairs; ultimate segments linear to linear-lanceolate, 4–7(–13) × 0.75–1 mm. Bracts absent; rays numerous, arising from caudex, 3–6 cm, hispid; bracteoles 4–6, linear, entire, or apex 2–3-lobed; umbellules 18–25-flowered; pedicels 2–3 mm. Petals white, occasionally tinged purple. Styles 1.75–3 mm after flowering. Fruit suborbicular, 4–5.5 × 4–5 mm; lateral ribs broadly winged, dorsal ribs narrowly winged, wings often poorly developed and often reduced to aborted structures at base. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct.

Mountain rock crevices, scree slopes and sandy areas; 4000–5400 m. S Xizang (Yadong) [Bhutan, NE India, Nepal, Sikkim].

