

**74. HAPLOSPHAERA** Handel-Mazzetti, Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., Anz. 57: 143. 1920.

单球芹属 dan qiu qin shu

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

Herbs, perennial. Stem terete, erect, fluted, glabrous, branched above, hollow. Basal and lower leaves long-petiolate, sheath membranous and clasping; blade broad-triangular or triangular-ovate, ternate-pinnate; ultimate segments irregularly dentate or serrate. Leaves reduced upwards. Flowers densely crowded into a compact, globose heads, inflorescence appearing simple, umbels terminal and lateral; bracts several, subulate to linear-lanceolate, entire. Calyx teeth minute, ovate-triangular. Petals dark brown or purplish brown, obovate apex narrowly inflexed, or spoon-shaped, apex acute. Stylopodium depressed; styles short. Fruit obovoid-oblong or long-ellipsoid, glabrous, slightly dorsally compressed; ribs conspicuous to narrow-winged; vittae (1–)3 in each furrow, 3–6 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore not seen.

Two species: Bhutan, China, NE India; two species (one endemic) in China.

- 1a. Basal leaves ternate-1–2-pinnate; petals obovate, apex narrowly inflexed ..... 1. *H. phaea*  
1b. Basal leaves 3-pinnate; petals broad-ovate, spoon-shaped apex acute ..... 2. *H. himalayensis*

**1. Haplosphaera phaea** Handel-Mazzetti, Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., Anz. 57: 143. 1920.

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Plants 50–90 cm. Root branched; rootstock stout, dark brown. Lower petioles 10–25 cm; blade broad-triangular or triangular-ovate, 8–15 × 7–15 cm, ternate-1–2-pinnate; lower petiolules 1.5–5.5 cm, lateral pinnae ovate to ovate-lanceolate, 2.5–5 × 1.5–2.5 cm, base oblique; median pinnae ovate or obovate, 3-parted, base cuneate; ultimate segments dentate. Umbels 1–2 cm across; peduncles 4–22 cm; bracts several, subulate, linear or linear-lanceolate, 5–10 × ca. 1 mm; pedicels ca. 3 mm. Petals usually purplish brown, obovate, apex narrowly inflexed, mid-rib conspicuous. Fruit obovoid-oblong or long-ellipsoid, ca. 4 × 2–2.5 mm; ribs narrow-winged; vittae 3 in each furrow. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

• Forested mountain slopes; 3000–4200 m. SW Sichuan (Daocheng), NW Yunnan (Deqin, Lijiang, Zhongdian).

**2. Haplosphaera himalayensis** Ludlow, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Bot. 5: 276. 1976.

西藏单球芹 xi zang dan qiu qin

Plants 80–120 cm. Root little-branched; rootstock 1–1.5 cm thick, clothed with remnant sheaths. Basal leaves numerous, petioles 10–15 cm; blade ovate-triangular, 12–15 × 13–15 cm, 3-pinnate, rigid when dry; pinnae 3–6 pairs, triangular or narrowly ovate-triangular; pinnules 3–4 pairs, lower pinnules short-petiolulate, pinnatisect; ultimate segments mucronate, acute-dentate. Umbels 2–6, 1.5–2.5 cm across, rays elongating in fruit becoming conspicuously compound umbel when mature; peduncles 5–10 cm; bracts absent; umbellules 6–18-flowered; pedicels stout, 2–3 mm; bracteoles 4–8, subulate, ca. 6 mm. Petals dark brown, broad-ovate, spoon-like, ca. 1.5 × 1–1.2 mm, apex acute. Filaments greenish white, ca. 1 mm; anthers dull green. Fruit broadly obovoid, ca. 3 × 1.5 mm; ribs conspicuous. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

Mountain slopes; ca. 3900 m. SE Qinghai, SE Xizang (Nyingchi) [Bhutan, NE India].

