

84. LEVISTICUM Hill, Brit. Herb. 423 (not 410). 1756, nom. cons.

欧当归属 ou dang gui shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Hipposelinum Britton & Rose.

Herbs perennial, stout. Leaves 2–3-pinnate. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts and bracteoles several. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals yellowish green to yellow, elliptic, apex incurved. Fruit ellipsoid, slightly flattened dorsally; dorsal ribs obtusely prominent, lateral ribs narrowly thick-winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

Three species: Afghanistan, SW Asia, Europe, North America; one species (introduced) in China.

1. Levisticum officinale W. D. J. Koch, Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 12(1): 101. 1824.

欧当归 ou dang gui

Ligusticum levisticum Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 250. 1753;
Hipposelinum levisticum (Linnaeus) Britton & Rose; *Selinum levisticum* (Linnaeus) E. H. L. Krause.

Plants 1–2.5 m, aromatic. Rhizome stout, 4–5 cm thick. Stem purplish green, lower branches alternate, upper branches opposite or whorled. Basal and lower leaves long-petiolate, sheaths purple-red; blade broadly-triangular-ovate, 2–3-pinnate, pinnae all petiolulate; ultimate segments obovate or rhombic-ovate, 4–11 × 2–7 cm, 2–3-lobed, with a few coarse teeth. Umbels ca. 12 cm across; bracts 7–11, lanceolate, reflexed, scabrous, white-scarious-margined; rays 12–20, subequal; bracteoles 8–11, similar to bracts. Fruit brown, 5–7 × 3–4 mm. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep. *n* = 11.

Widely cultivated; 100–600 m. Hebei, Henan, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi [native to SW Asia and Europe].

This species was introduced to China in 1957. It is used as a substitute for the traditional Chinese medicine “dang gui” (see *Angelica sinensis*) and for flavoring. The young shoots and leaves can be eaten as a vegetable.

