

19. MEEBOLDIA H. Wolff, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 19: 313. 1924.

滇芹属 dian qin shu

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

Sinodielsia H. Wolff.

Herbs perennial, essentially glabrous (scabrescent around nodes and at ends of peduncles and rays). Stem erect, branched above, striate. Leaves petiolate, sheathing; blade broadly deltoid, 3-pinnate/pinnatifid; pinnae 4–9 pairs, leaflets deeply pinnate-lobed, serrate. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral, large; terminal peduncle long and thick; bracts 1–3 or 0; rays many, unequal, quadrangular, scabrid at the angles; bracteoles many, narrow; umbellules many-flowered. Flowers polygamous. Calyx teeth large, conspicuous, lanceolate-subulate. Petals obovate, white, medial rib yellow, apex narrow inflexed, base clawed. Stylopodium conic, about equaling the calyx teeth; styles recurved. Fruit narrowly ovoid, tapering toward the apex, slightly flattened laterally, glabrous; ribs filiform; vittae 2–3 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Seed face concave. Carpophore 2-parted.

Three species: Sino-Himalayan region; two species (one endemic) in China.

The classification of *Meeboldia*, *Tongoloa*, and *Vicatia* is problematic; see *Tongoloa* for a discussion of the issues.

- 1a. Ultimate segments of leaves 4–15 × 3–12 mm, widely spaced; rays 5–8; calyx teeth 0.3–0.6 mm 1. *M. yunnanensis*
1b. Ultimate segments of leaves 2–5 × 1–3 mm, closely spaced; rays 8–15; calyx teeth 0.7–1.2 mm; 2. *M. achilleifolia*

1. *Meeboldia yunnanensis* (H. Wolff) Constance & F. T. Pu, Novon 8: 70. 1998.

滇芹 dian qin

Sinodielsia yunnanensis H. Wolff, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 9: 278. 1925; *Physospermopsis cruciata* H. Wolff; *P. forrestii* Fedde ex H. Wolff (1929), not (Diels) C. Norman (1938); *Pleurospermum cruciatum* (H. Wolff) M. Hiroe; *Sinodielsia microloba* Kljuykov.

Plants 40–70 cm. Taproot fusiform, annular scars several, prominent. Basal petioles 2–13 cm, sheaths short, broad, membranous; blade 2–3-pinnate, 8–14 × 5–10 cm; pinnae 4–6 pairs, lower pinnae long-petiolate; ultimate segments obovate-linear, 5–15 × 3–12 mm, widely spaced, deeply lobed or irregularly serrate. Leaves reduced upwards, uppermost small, short petiolate or sessile. Umbels 4–7 cm across; peduncles 8–15 cm; bracts 1–3, linear, 3–5 mm; rays 5–8, 2–6 cm, spreading; bracteoles 7–9, linear, ca. 5 mm; pedicels unequal. Calyx teeth lanceolate-acute, 0.3–0.6 mm. Petals ca. 1.2 × 1 mm. Fruit ca. 3 × 2 mm. Fl. Jul–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct.

• Sparse forests on mountain slopes, grassy places, rock crevices; 2000–3500 m. SE Xizang, Yunnan.

The plants are used in Yunnan as a regional substitute for the medicine “gao ben” (*Ligusticum sinense* and *L. jeholense*).

2. *Meeboldia achilleifolia* (de Candolle) P. K. Mukherjee & Constance, Edinburgh J. Bot. 48: 44. 1991.

薯叶滇芹 shi ye dian qin

Ptychotis achilleifolia de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 109. 1830; *Pimpinella achilleifolia* (de Candolle) C. B. Clarke; *Tongoloa achilleifolia* (de Candolle) Pimenov & Kljuykov; *Vicatia achilleifolia* (de Candolle) P. K. Mukherjee.

Plants 30–100(–150) cm. Basal petioles ca. 20 cm, sheaths oblong; blade triangular-ovate, 8–15 × 4–8 cm, 3–4-ternate/pinnate, held in one plane; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, 2–5 × 1–3 mm, closely spaced, acute. Terminal umbels 5–8 cm across; bracts 1 to several, linear, 5–15 mm; rays 8–15, 3–5 cm, somewhat unequal; bracteoles 4–6, linear, 2–5 mm; umbellules 10–15-flowered; pedicels 2–12 mm, unequal. Calyx teeth lanceolate, 0.7–1.2 mm. Petals ca. 1.5 × 1 mm. Fruit ca. 2 × 1.5 mm. Fl. Jul–Sep, Fr. Aug–Oct.

Forests, grassy slopes; ca. 3500 m. NW Yunnan [?Bhutan, Nepal, ?Sikkim].

Flora of China 14: 33–34. 2005.