

54. NOTHOSMYRNIUM Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 3: 58. 1867.

白苞芹属 bai bao qin shu

Pu Fading (溥发鼎 Pu Fa-ting); Mark F. Watson

Macrochlaena Handel-Mazzetti.

Herbs, perennial. Taproot stout. Basal leaves petiolate, petioles sheathing; blade 1–3-pinnate or ternate-1–2-pinnate. Cauline leaves gradually reduced upwards, 1-pinnate or 3-lobed, smaller, sessile on expanded sheaths. Inflorescence branching; umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts and bracteoles present, entire, membranous; rays unequal; umbellules many-flowered; pedicels unequal. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, oblong, broadly ovate or subcordate, base cuneate, apex scarcely incurved, outer petals slightly larger (radiant). Stylopodium conic; styles reflexed. Fruit ovoid, slightly dorsally compressed, constricted at the commissure; dorsal and intermediate ribs filiform, lateral ribs obscure, surface glabrous or pilose; vittae 1–2 or 3–6 in each furrow, 2 or 4–8 on commissure. Seed face plane or slightly concave. Carpophore 2-cleft to the base.

• Two species: China; one species cultivated and adventive in Japan.

- 1a. Petals glabrous; fruit glabrous, 2.5–3 × 1.5–2 mm; vittae 3–6 in each furrow 1. *N. japonicum*
- 1b. Petals ciliate or glabrous; fruit pilose, ca. 2 × 1 mm; vittae 1–2 in each furrow 2. *N. xizangense*

1. **Nothosmyrniium japonicum** Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 3: 58: 1867.

白苞芹 bai bao qin

Plants 50–100 cm. Taproot stout, bearing branched, fascicled-fibrous roots. Basal leaves petiolate; blade triangular-ovate or oblong-ovate, 10–20 × 8–15 cm, 1–2-pinnate or ternate-1–2-pinnate; primary pinnae 6 pairs; ultimate segments oblong-ovate, ovate or broadly ovate, 2–8 × 2–4 cm, abaxially pubescent, base cuneate, margins serrate or incised, apex acuminate. Umbels 6–12 cm across; peduncles 5–17 cm; bracts 3–4, conspicuous, yellowish, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 15–35 × 4–7 mm, often reflexed, apex cuspidate; rays 7–15, 2–5 cm, unequal, spreading-ascending; bracteoles 2–5, conspicuous, yellowish, ovate or broadly ovate, 7–10 × 3–5 mm, equal to or slightly longer than flowers, enclosing umbellules in flower, then reflexed, apex cuspidate; pedicels 5–10 mm, unequal. Petals glabrous. Fruit 2.5–3 × 1.5–2 mm, glabrous; vittae 3–6 in each furrow, 4–8 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct.

• Montane forests, forest margins, grasslands; 500–2900 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [cultivated and adventive in Japan].

- 1a. Ultimate leaf segments oblong-ovate, ovate or broadly ovate, margins serrate or incised 1a. var. *japonicum*
- 1b. Ultimate leaf segments lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, margins irregularly laciniate 1b. var. *sutchuenense*

1a. **Nothosmyrniium japonicum** var. **japonicum**

白苞芹(原变种) bai bao qin (yuan bian zhong)

Macrochlaena glaucocarpa Handel-Mazzetti.

Plants 50–120 cm. Ultimate leaf segments oblong-ovate, ovate or broadly ovate, margins serrate or incised.

• Forest margins, moist grasslands; 500–2900 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang [cultivated and adventive in Japan].

The taproot is used medically as a sedative and to relieve pain.

1b. **Nothosmyrniium japonicum** var. **sutchuenense** H. de Bois-sieu, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 16. 1909.

川白苞芹 chuan bai bao qin

Plants 80–150 cm, stout. Ultimate leaf segments lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, margins irregularly laciniate.

• Montane forests, grasslands; 900–2500 m. Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.

This variety has reputed medicinal value (in Sichuan).

2. **Nothosmyrniium xizangense** R. H. Shan & T. S. Wang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18: 375. 1980.

西藏白苞芹 xi zang bai bao qin

Plants 30–60 cm, slender. Taproot 6–7 × 2–3 cm. Basal leaves petiolate, petioles 5–6 cm; blade oblong, 8–15 × 2–2.5 cm, 2–3-pinnate; primary pinnae 5–7 pairs; ultimate segments ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, 1.5–2 × ca. 1 cm, margins irregularly laciniate. Umbels 3–5 cm across; peduncles 8–10 cm; bracts 5, oblong, 0.8–1 × ca. 0.3 cm, ciliate, apex cuspidate, usually reflexed; rays (8–)12–16, 1–3 cm, unequal; bracteoles 5, ovate, ca. 2.5 × 1 mm, ciliate or glabrous; pedicels 2.5–4 mm, pubescent. Petals ciliate. Fruit ca. 2 × 1 mm, pilose; vittae solitary or 2 in each furrow, 2 or 4 on commissure. Seed face plane. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct.

• Coniferous forests, grassland at forest margins, streamsides, riparian weed communities; 3100–3400 m. SW Sichuan, SE Xizang.

- 1a. Basal leaves 2–3-pinnate; petals ciliate; vittae solitary in each furrow, 2 on commissure 2a. var. *xizangense*
- 1b. Basal leaves 1–2-pinnate; petals glabrous; vittae 2 in each furrow, 4 on commissure 2b. var. *simpliciorum*

2a. **Nothosmyrniium xizangense** var. **xizangense**

西藏白苞芹(原变种) xi zang bai bao qin (yuan bian zhong)

Basal leaves 2–3-pinnate. Petals broadly ovate or subcor-

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date, ciliate, apex slightly reflexed or not. Vittae solitary in each furrow, 2 on commissure.

- Coniferous forests, streamsides; 3100–3200 m. SW Sichuan (Daocheng), SE Xizang (Mainling, Nangxian).

This variety has reputed medicinal value.

2b. *Nothosmyrnum xizangense* var. *simpliciorum* R. H. Shan & T. S. Wang, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18: 376. 1980.

少裂西藏白苞芹 shao lie xi zang bai bao qin

Basal leaves 1–2-pinnate. Petals broadly ovate, glabrous, apex acute. Vittae 2 in each furrow, 4 on commissure.

- Grassland at forest margins, riparian weed communities; 3100–3400 m. SE Xizang (Mainling).

