

**17. OREOMYRRHIS** Endlicher, Gen. Pl. 787. 1839.

山茉莉芹属 shan mo li qin shu

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*Caldasia* Lagasca y Segura, Amen. Nat. Españ. 1(2): 98. 1821, not Willdenow (1806).

Herbs perennial and caespitose. Stem inconspicuous or very short, branching from base. Leaves all basal; petiole with membranous sheath at base; blade oblong to ovate, 1–2-pinnate; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, minute. Umbels simple, 4–20-flowered; peduncles long, scapelike; bracts 4–10, leaflike, oblanceolate, entire, pinnatifid or pinnate, often longer than umbels. Flowers small, white, bisexual. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals oblong, apex acute and incurved. Stylopodium shortly conic or conic. Fruit oblong-ovoid or oblong-linear, gradually tapered to apex, slightly flattened laterally, commissure constricted; ribs 5, obtuse ridged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face slightly concave. Carpophore bifid at apex.

About 22 species: mainly in S Asia, Australasia, and Central and South America; one species (endemic) in China.

**1. Oreomyrrhis involucrata** Hayata, J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30(1): 128. 1911.

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*Oreomyrrhis gracilis* Masamune; *O. involucrata* var. *pubescens* Masamune; ?*O. nanhuensis* Chih H. Chen & J. C. Wang; *O. taiwaniana* Masamune.

Plants 6–20 cm high. Tap root short. Petioles 2–6 cm; leaf blade 1.5–3.5 × 1–2 cm; pinnae 2–3 pairs, the proximal short-petiolulate; ultimate segments linear, linear-lanceolate or oblanceolate, entire or 2–3-lobed, hirsute to glabrous. Peduncles

5–15 cm, hirsute; bracts 4–8, base slightly united, linear to oblanceolate, 1–2 × 2–10 mm, hirsute to glabrous; pedicels 10–20, much shorter than bracts, hirsute. Petals 1.2–1.5 × ca. 1 mm, glabrous to hirsute. Fruit purple-black, 3–4 × 2–5 mm, glabrous. Fr. Oct–Nov.

- Grassy slopes on mountain ridges; 2000–4000 m. C Taiwan.

A recent revision of *Oreomyrrhis* in Taiwan (Chen & Wang, Bot. Bull. Acad. Sin. 42: 303–312. 2001) reinstated *O. taiwaniana* as a distinct species and described a new species, *O. nanhuensis*. The morphological differences appear slight and further work is needed to confirm this treatment.

