
变豆菜属  bian dou cai shu

Herbs biennial or perennial. Stem erect, ascending or rarely decumbent, glabrous (Chinese species). Leaves petiolate, sheaths generally membranous, or subsessile; blade orbicular, round-cordate or cordate-pentagonal, palmately 3–5-parted and often lobed, margin serrate or doubly setose-serrate. Umbels simple or compound; peduncles racemous, cymous or corymbose-branched; bracts foliaceous, usually sbracteoles small, entire, rarely lobed; umbellules with both sessile or subsessile, bisexual flowers and pedicellate, stamineate flowers. Calyx teeth prominent, connate and persistent. Petals white, greenish white, pale yellow, purple or pale blue, spatulate or obovate with a narrowly inflexed apex. Stylodium absent or discoid-flat; styles shorter than or exceeding the calyx teeth, recurved. Fruit long-ellipsoid or subglobose, densely covered with uncinate or straight bristles, or tubercles; ribs inconspicuous or slightly prominent; vittae distinct or obscure, irregularly arranged on the dorsal and lateral surfaces, usually 3 on commissure. Seed-face concave or sulcate. Carpophore absent.

About 40 species: predominately in temperate regions, some species in subtropical regions; 17 species (11 endemic) in China.

1a. Stem and inflorescence unbranched; umbels terminal; stamineate flowers 9–20 per umbellule.

2a. Leaf blade usually shallowly 3–5-parted, rarely deeply divided; bracts shorter than the umbel; fruit covered with tubercles and scales, never with spines or bristles ................................................................. 3. S. hacquetoides

2b. Leaf blade palmately 3-parted; bracts longer than or equaling the umbel; fruit covered with bristles or tubercles.

3a. Leaf blade sharply serrate, teeth spinulose; central rays 5–15 cm; fruit with bristles ........................................ 1. S. rubriflora

3b. Leaf blade finely serrate, teeth not spinulose; central rays 0.5–3.5 cm; fruit with tubercles or spinules .... 2. S. tuberculata

1b. Stem and inflorescence branched; umbels terminal and lateral; stamineate flowers 2–8 per umbellule.

4a. Fertile flowers (1–)2–5 per umbellule; fruit densely covered with uncinate bristles or tubercles.

5a. Inflorescence short, branches few, 1–4, to 1.5 cm.

6a. Stamineate flowers 5–7 per umbellule; fertile flowers 1 or 2 ................................................................. 5. S. serrata

6b. Stamineate flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule; fertile flowers 2 or 3 ............................................................. 11. S. rugulosa

5b. Inflorescence elongate, branches numerous, more than 1.5 cm.

7a. Leaf blade deeply divided to 2/3–4/5, bases of central and lateral segments connected ............... 12. S. astrantifolia

7b. Leaf blade 3–5-parted, bases of central and lateral segments separate or nearly so.

8a. Rays very short, ca. 5 mm ................................................................................................................... 13. S. elata

8b. Rays rather long, 5–20 mm.

9a. Calyx teeth linear, ca. 1.2 × 0.5 mm; styles equaling (rarely exceeding) calyx teeth, slightly recurved .................................................................................................................. 14. S. chinensis

9b. Calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.5 × 0.3 mm; styles 2–3-times longer than the calyx teeth, recurved .... 15. S. giraldivi

4b. Fertile flowers 1 per umbellule (1–3 in S. caerulescens); fruit with straight bristles, spines or scales.

10a. Leaf blade 3-parted, segments entire.

11a. Plants 20–50 cm high; stem erect; leaves more than 5 cm wide; peduncles elongate, cymose-branched ............................................................................................................. 16. S. pengshuiensis

11b. Plants to 25 cm high; stem decumbent; leaves less than 5 cm wide; peduncles short, subracemose .......................................................................................................................... 17. S. oviformis

10b. Leaf blade palmately 3–5-parted, segments usually 2–3-lobed.

12a. Inflorescence subracemose; lateral umbels without peduncles, in fascicles ......................... 7. S. caerulescens

12b. Inflorescence panicleate or subcorymbose; lateral umbels with distinct peduncles.

13a. Leaves small, less than 2 × 3 cm; fruit furrows smooth, ribs bearing spiny crests .............. 8. S. petagnoides

13b. Leaves large, more than 2 × 3.5 cm; fruit densely covered with spines, scales or tubercles.

14a. Inflorescence branches very slender, elongate; bracts ca. 0.5 mm; calyx teeth ca. 0.3 mm ....................................................................................................................................... 6. S. elongata

14b. Inflorescence branches stout, not elongate; bracts 1.5–3 mm; calyx teeth 0.6–1 mm.

15a. Calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.6 mm; fruit densely covered with scales and tubercles ................................................................................................................................. 4. S. tienmuensis

15b. Calyx teeth linear or narrowly linear, 0.5–1 mm; fruit densely covered with spines or erose lamellae.

16a. Lateral segments of leaves oblique-ovate, shallowly 2-lobed or srrate-lobed; styles ca. 1.5 mm .......................................................... 9. S. lamelligera

16b. Lateral segments of leaves oblique-obovate, deeply divided to base; styles 3.5–4 mm ............................................................................. 10. S. orthacantha

**红花变豆菜**  hong hua bian dou cai

Plants up to 1 m high. Taproot bearing fibrous or fleshy-fibrous roots. Stem erect, unbranched. Basal leaves numerous; petiole 13–55 cm; blade round-cordate or reniform-oblanceolate, 3.5–10 × 6.5–12 cm, palmately 3-parted, segments shallowly 2–3-lobed and setose-serrate; central segment obovate, base cuneate; lateral segments broadly obovate, usually parted to the middle or below. Bracts 2, foliaceous, 3-parted; rays 3; bracteoles 3–7, oblanceolate or linear, 7–35 × 3–6 mm, entire or 1–3-serrate; umbellules many-flowered. Staminate flowers 15–20 per umbellule, pedicellate; calyx teeth ovate-lanceolate, 1.2–1.8 × 0.6–1 mm, midrib conspicuous; petals pinkish to purple, base attenuate, apex notched. Fertile flowers 3–5 per umbellule, subsessile; calyx teeth and petals as in staminate flowers; styles about 2 times as long as the calyx teeth, recurved. Fruit ovoid or ovoid-globose, ca. 4.5 × 4 mm, densely covered with yellow, uncinate bristles; vittae 5. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep.

Shady wet places; 200–500 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (E Siberia)].

This species has reputed medicinal value.


**瘤果变豆菜**  liu guo bian dou cai

Plants 12–15 cm high. Taproot bearing numerous dark brown fibrous roots. Stem erect, unbranched. Basal leaves several; petiole 5–15 cm; blade cordate to reniform, 2–3.5 × 4–7 cm, 3-parted, segments distally irregularly serrulate; central segment obovate, base cuneate, midrib elongate to tip, apex acute to subtruncate, usually shallowly 3-lobed; lateral segments broadly obovate or oblique-rounded, parted to the middle or below. Bracts 2, opposite, foliaceous, 2–3-parted, lobes obovate, 2.5–3.5 × 1–2 cm, serrulate; rays 3, 0.5–3.5 cm; bracteoles 3–6, narrowly lanceolate or linear, 0.5–1.5 mm, entire or 1–2-serrate; umbellules many-flowered. Staminate flowers ca. 20 per umbellule, pedicellate ca. 2 mm; calyx teeth obovate or ovate-lanceolate; petals purplish red. Fertile flowers 3 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth narrowly deltoid ca. 2 mm; petals ca. 2 × 1 mm; styles about 2 times as long as calyx teeth, recurved. Fruit ovoid-globose, ca. 4.5 × 4 mm, covered with tubercles and straight or slightly curved spines; vittae 5. Fl. May.

Wet valleys, swamps, roadsides; 500–2300 m. W Sichuan, Zhejiang.


**鳞果变豆菜**  lin guo bian dou cai

Plants 5–30 cm high. Roots fibrous, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. Stem slender, unbranched. Basal leaves several; petiole 3–22 cm; blade orbicular or cordate-rounded, (1–)1.5–3–(3.5) × 2–4(–7) cm, palmately deeply 3-parted, serrulate; central segment broadly obovate, base cuneate, apex subtruncate, shallowly 3-lobed; lateral segments rhombic-ovobovate, 2-lobed. Inflorescence terminal; bracts 2–3, opposite, foliaceous, sessile, 1–1.5 × 0.5–1 cm, 3-parted, segments obovate or lanceolate; rays 3–4, subequal, 0.5–2.5 cm; bracteoles ca. 10, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; umbellules 10–15-flowered. Staminate flowers 9–14 per umbellule; pedicels ca. 2 mm; petals white or pinkish, obovate, base tapering, apex deeply notched. Fertile flowers 1–3 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth broadly ovate or obovate, ca. 0.5 mm; styles about 1.5 times as long as petals, recurved. Fruit ovoid-globose, 2.25–2.5–3 mm, covered with scales and tubercles, but never spinulose; vittae obscure. Fl. and fr. May–Sep.

- Forests, mountain slopes, grassy places on stream banks; 2600–3800 m. Guizhou, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.

This species has reputed medicinal value.


**天目变豆菜**  tian mu bian dou cai

Plants 20–30 cm high. Rootstock short, dark brown, bearing numerous fleshy-fibrous roots. Stems 2–5, branched. Basal leaves several; petioles 7–22 cm; blade round-cordate to orbiculate, 3–5.5 × 5–9 cm, palmately 3-parted, primary segments shallowly 2–3-lobed, sharply serrate; central segment obovate, 3.5–5.5 × 1.5–3 cm; lateral segments broadly obovate, usually parted to middle or near base. Peduncles 1–3-trichotomously branched, central branch usually with a simple umbel, lateral branches longer, with compound umbels; bracts 2, opposite, linear or ovate, 2–3-lobed; rays 3–5, unequal, 3–15 mm; bracteoles 7, ovate, ca. 1 × 0.5 mm; umbellules 3–7-flowered. Staminate flowers 2–6 per umbellule; petals white. Fertile flowers 1 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.6 × 0.5 mm; styles 2–3 mm, recurved. Fruit subglobose, ca. 2.5 × 2 mm, densely covered with scales and tubercles; vittae obscure. Fl. and fr. Apr–May.

- Woods in valleys, forest margins, wet places on stream banks, roadsides; 500–2300 m. W Sichuan, Zhejiang.

This species has reputed medicinal value.

4a. **Sanicula tienmuensis** var. **tienmuensis**

**天目变豆菜(原变种)**  tian mu bian dou cai (yuan bian zhong)

Staminate flowers 5 or 6 per umbellule


**疏花变豆菜**  shu hua bian dou cai

Staminate flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule.

- Forests, mountain slopes, grassy places on stream banks, roadsides; 500–800 m. Zhejiang (W Tianmu Shan, Tiantai Shan).

4. **Sanicula serrata** H. Wolff in Engler, Pflanzenr. 61(IV. 228):
or purplish red; vittae obscure. Fl. and fr. Mar–Jun. petals white or pinkish, broadly obovate, apex notched. Fertile flowers 3–5 mm; bracteoles small, linear; umbellules 6–8-flowered. Staminate flowers 5–7 per umbellule; pedicels 1.5–2.5 mm; petals white or pinkish, broadly obovate, apex notched. Fertile flowers 1 or 2 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.5 × 0.5 mm; styles 2–2.5 mm, recurved. Fruit ovoid or ovoid-globose, ca. 1.2 × 1 mm, proximal part covered with scales, distal part covered with slightly uncinate bristles, bristles pale yellow or purplish red; vittae obscure. Fl. and fr. Mar–Jun.

- Mixed forests on mountain slopes; 1300–3200 m. W Hubei, E Qinghai, Sichuan, SE Xizang, NW Yunnan.


长序变豆菜 4.90 cm high. Fibrous roots brown and numerous. Stems 2 or 3, erect. Basal leaves several; petioles 4–15 cm; leaf blade subrounded, round-cordate or pentagonal, 4–22 cm, palmately 3–5-parted, margin sharply irregular-serrate; central segment cuneate-ovate or ovate, 1.5–7 × 1.2–4.5 cm; lateral segments parted nearly to base, base cuneate. Cauline leaves sessile or short-petiolate; blade palmately 3–5-parted. Peduncles 2–3-trichotomously branched, slender and elongate; bracts small, long-ovate, ca. 0.5 mm; rays 0.8–2 cm; umbellules 4–6-flowered. Staminate flowers 3–5 per umbellule; pedicels ca. 3 mm; petals white, broadly obovate. Fertile flowers 1 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth narrow-ovate, ca. 0.3 mm; styles 2–2.5 mm, recurved. Fruit ovoid, ca. 3 × 2.5 mm, densely covered with pale yellow scales; vittae obscure. Fl. May, fr. Jun–Jul.

- Mixed forests in valleys; 1200–1600 m. Gansu (Tianshui), Shaanxi (Meixian), Shandong.


天蓝变豆菜 10–15 cm high. Rootstock short, woody, bearing thinly fibrous roots, sometimes with rhizome or stolons. Stems 1–3, very slender. Basal leaves few; petioles 3–7 cm; blade reniform-orbicular or cordate-pentagonal, 1–2 × 2–3 cm, palmately 3–5-parted or foliolate; central segment broadly obovate or rhombic-ovobate, short-petiolate, apex shallowly 3-lobed, sharply serrate, teeth mucronate to spinulose; lateral segments parted to base, trilobulate or entire, base cuneate. Cauline leaves reduced, subsessile, often 3-lobed. Inflorescence terminal, dichotomously branched, umbels 4–8; bracts linear, ca. 1 × 0.5 mm; rays 3–5 mm; umbellules 5–6-flowered. Staminate flowers 4–5 per umbellule, pedicels 1–2 mm; petals white. Fertile flowers 1 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 × 0.3 mm; styles ca. 2 mm. Fruit subglobose, 1.5–2 × 1–1.5 mm; ribs bearing spiny crests, furrows smooth; vittae obscure. Fl. and fr. Mar–Oct.

- Forests on mountain slopes; 2500–2700 m. Taiwan.


薄片变豆菜 5–8, linear ca. 1 × 0.5 mm; umbellules 5–7-flowered. Staminate flowers 4–6 per umbellule, pedicels 2–3 mm; petals white, pale blue to bluish purple. Fertile flowers 1–3 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth linear-lanceolate, acute; styles 2.5–3 mm, recurved. Fruit globose or ellipsoid, ca. 2 mm, covered with short and straight spinous-bristles usually fused at the base forming a thin tier; vittae 5, under the ribs; mericarp flattened dorsally, orbicular in cross section. Fl. and fr. Apr–Nov.

Plants 10–15 cm high. Rootstock short, tuberlike, woody, bearing a fascicle of brown fibrous roots. Stems 2–7, slender, erect. Basal leaves several; petioles 4–18 cm; blade round-cordate, 2–6 × 3–9 cm, palmately 3-parted; central segment cuneate-ovobate or rhombic, 2–6 × 1–3 cm, distally 3-lobed, base cuneate; lateral segments oblique-ovate often shallowly 2-lobed; all segments abaxially pale green or purplish red. Upper leaves very small, 3-lobed or undivided, linear-lanceolate. Inflorescence 2–4-dichotomously or trichotomously branched, sometimes subcorymbose; bracts small, linear, 1.5–3 mm; rays 3–7, 2–10 mm; bracteoles 4–5, linear; umbellules 5–6-flowered. Staminate flowers 4–5 per umbellule; petals white, pinkish or pale bluish purple. Fertile flowers 1 per umbellule; calyx teeth linear, ca. 1 mm; styles ca. 1.5 mm, recurved. Fruit long-ovoid, ca. 2.5 × 2 mm, covered with erose lamellae, becoming short and straight spines when mature, never uncinate, fused at the base forming a thin tier; vittae 5. Fl. and fr. Apr–Nov.

**Sanicula orthacantha**

Plants 8–35 (–50) cm high. Rootstock short, tuberlike, woody, bearing a fascicle of thinly fibrous roots. Stems 1–6, erect. Basal leaves several; petioles 5–26 cm; blade round-cordate or cordate-pentagonal, 2–7 × 3.5–7 cm, palmately 3-parted or foliolate; central segment cuneate-ovobovate or rhombic-cuneate, 2–7 × 1–4 cm; lateral segments oblique-ovobovate, usually parted to base, base cuneate; all segments abaxially pale green and pale purplish red along veins, distally shallowly 2–3-lobed, serrate, teeth mucronate to spinulose. Cauline leaves small, petiolate, 3-lobed. Inflorescence 2–3-branched; umbels 3–8; bracts 3–5, 1–2.5 mm, unequal; rays 3–8 mm; bracteoles 5, linear to obovate, 3-parted, 0.5–1 mm; midrib distinct; umbellules ca. 10-flowered. Fertile flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, pedicels 2–3 mm; petals white, obovate, apex inflexed. Fertile flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, pedicels ca. 2 mm; petals white, obovate, apex inflexed. Fertile flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, pedicels ca. 2 mm; petals white, obovate, apex inflexed. Fertile flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, pedicels ca. 2 mm; petals white, obovate, apex inflexed.

**Sanicula orthacantha** var. *orthacantha*

Plants 20–70 cm high. Taproot short and stout, roots fascicled, fibrous, somewhat fleshy. Stem erect, branched above. Basal leaves several; petioles 6–18 cm, sheaths scarios; blade orbicular, reniform-rounded or broadly cordate, 2–3 × 5–5.5 cm, 3-parted; central segment broadly obovate, distally shallowly 3-lobed, base cuneate, apex obtuse-rounded; lateral segments rhombic-rounded or broadly obovate, 2–3-lobed; all segments abaxially pale purplish red, crenate, primary veins 5, prominent on both surfaces. Cauline leaves reniform-rounded, 3-parted, primary veins 3. Inflorescence 2–3-dichotomously branched; bracts 1–2, 3-parted, segments lanceolate, serrate; rays 0.7–2 cm; bracteoles linear; umbellules 5–7-flowered. Stamine flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, pedicels ca. 2 mm; petals white, obovate, apex inflexed. Fertile flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth narrowly linear, 0.5–1 mm; styles longer than the petals, recurved. Fruit ellipsoid, ca. 1.5 × 1 mm, densely covered with uncinate bristles when mature; vitiae obscure. Fl. and fr. Apr.–Sep.

**Sanicula orthacantha** var. *brevispina*

Plants 20–70 cm high. Taproot short and stout, roots fascicled, fibrous, somewhat fleshy. Stem erect, branched above. Basal leaves several; petioles 5–16 (–30) cm; blade round-reniform or broadly ovate-cordate, 2–8 × 2.5–14 cm, palmately deeply 3-parted, primary veins 3–5, prominent on both surfaces, abaxially pale green, serrate or irregularly doubly spinose-serrate; central segment obovate or rhombic, lateral segments oblique-reniform or ovate-lanceolate, often 2-lobed. Upper leaves small, 3-parted, segments ovate-lanceolate. Inflorescence cymose branched; bracts 2, linear-lanceolate, 3–15 mm, 3-parted or entire; rays 0.5–1 cm; bracteoles 7–10, 1–1.5 × 0.5–1 mm, midrib distinct; umbellules ca. 10-flowered. Stamine flowers 6–8 per umbellule, pedicels short; petals greenish white or pinkish. Fertile flowers 2 or 3 per umbellule, sessile; calyx teeth linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 × 0.5 mm; styles ca. 2 mm, recurved. Fruit obovate or subglobose, proximal end with short bristles, distal end with uncinate bristles, bristles yel-

- Stream banks in mixed forests, grassy places on mountain slopes; 1900–3000 m. SW Sichuan, S Xizang (Yadong), Yunnan.

This species is used medicinally in E Yunnan.


软雀花 ruan que hua

Sanicula europaea Linnaeus subsp. elata (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) H. de Boissieu; S. hermaphrodita Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don; S. montana Reinwardt ex Blume.

Plants 20–80 cm high. Stem erect, branched above, upper parts purplish brown-tinged. Basal leaves several; petioles 5–25 cm; blade broadly ovate-cordate or subpentagonal, 3–7 × 4–10 cm, palmately 3(–5)-parted, irregularly serrate, teeth mucronate; central segment ovate or rhombic, shallowly 2–3-parted, base cuneate, apex acuminate; lateral segments oblique-ovate, often 2-parted. Cauline leaves short-petiolate; blade 3(–5)-parted, upper leaves greatly reduced. Inflorescence cymose branched, terminal branch often very short, lateral branches elongate; bracts 2, lanceolate; rays ca. 5 mm, unequal; bracteoles 7–10, linear; umbellules 4–8-flowered. Staminate flowers 1–4 per umbellule; pedicels 1.5 mm; petals white, broadly obovate. Fertile flowers 1–3 per umbellule; calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.5 × 0.3 mm; style nearly equaling calyx teeth. Fruit broadly ovoid, 2.5–3 × 2.5–3 mm.

15a. Sanicula giraldii

Plants 30–60 cm high. Stems 1–4, erect, branched above. Basal leaves numerous; petioles 5–25 cm; blade reniform-orbicular or round-cordate, 2–6 × 3–10 cm, palmately 3–5-parted, irregularly doubly serrate, teeth acute or mucronate; central segment ovate or ovate-lanceolate, base cuneate, apex shallowly 3-lobed; lateral segments 2-parted. Cauline leaves palmately 3-parted, reduced above. Inflorescence 2–4-trichotomously branched, all branches elongate; bracts foliaceous, entire or 2–3-lobe; rays 2–4, 0.5–2 cm; bracteoles small, 1–1.2 × 0.5–0.7 mm; umbellules 6–7-flowered. Staminate flowers 3–5 per umbellule, petals white, broadly obovate. Fertile flowers 1–3 per umbellule; calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.5 × 0.3 mm; style 2–3-times longer than calyx teeth, recurved. Fruit ovoid to broad-ovoid, 2–2.5 × 2.5–3 mm, densely covered with yellow or purplish red uncinate bristles; vittae obscure. Fl. and fr. May–Sep.

- Shady woods, forests and grassy places on mountain slopes, stream banks, roadsides; 1300–3400 m. Chongqing, Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, N and W Sichuan, S Xizang.

1a. Fertile flowers usually 3 per umbellule; calyx teeth small, ca. 0.5 × 0.3 mm ......... 15a. var. giraldii

1b. Fertile flowers usually few, 1–3 per umbellule; calyx teeth larger, ca. 1 × 0.7 mm ........................................ 15b. var. ovicalycina

15b. Sanicula giraldii var. ovicalycina

卵萼变豆菜 lian e bian dou cai

Fertile flowers usually 3 per umbellule. Calyx teeth ovate, ca. 0.5 × 0.3 mm. Fruit broadly ovoid, 2–2.5 × 2.5–3 mm.

- Forests on mountain slopes, stream banks, roadsides; 1500–3400 m. Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, N and W Sichuan, S Xizang.


彭水变豆菜 peng shui bian dou cai

Plant 20–50 cm high. Rootstock short and thin, roots...

卵叶变豆菜 luan ye bian dou cai

Plants 12–25 cm high. Rootstock stout, short; roots numerous, thin-fibrous, usually bearing many tubercles. Stems 1–3, slender and decumbent, 20–40 cm. Basal leaves numerous; petioles 6–22 cm, sheaths scarious; blade broadly deltoid ovate, palmately 3-parted, 2.4 × 2.5–5 cm, abaxially deeply purplish red, reticulation conspicuous, margins narrowly rolled inward, 2–3-shallowly-crenate, teeth apiculate; central segment obovate or obovate-rounded, 1.2–2.5 × 1–2 cm, thin-leathery, base cuneate, apex obtuse; lateral segments oblique-ovate, base truncate. Inflorescence racemose branched or terminal, unbranched; bracts 3–5, subulate, unequal, rays 3, 7 mm; bracteoles 5, subulate; umbellules ca. 6-flowered. Stamine flowers 5 per umbellule, pedicels ca. 2.5 mm. Fertile flower 1 per umbellule; calyx teeth linear-lanceolate, ca. 0.5 mm; styles ca. 2.5 mm. Fruit ovoid, ca. 2 × 1 mm, densely short and straight-spinulose; ribs prominent; vitiae 1 under each rib, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Apr–Sep.

- Stream banks, fields; ca. 500 m. Chongqing (Pengshui).

- Moist grassy places; 600–700 m. Chongqing (Nanchuan).