

28. SINOLIMPRICHTIA H. Wolff, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 12: 448. 1922.

舟瓣芹属 zhou ban qin shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Herbs, perennial, all parts glabrous. Taproot thick, long-conic, branched. Stem stout, usually solitary, unbranched, hollow, ribbed, purplish, base densely clothed with fibrous remnant sheaths. Leaves mostly basal, petiolate, sheath broad and clasping at base, base often below ground level; blade (2–)3–4-ternate-pinnate, very finely divided, rather small; ultimate segments narrow. Umbels compound, mainly one large terminal and a few smaller lateral umbels; bracts absent; rays many, subequal, thick, congested; bracteoles many, 2–3-pinnate or entire, margin scarious; umbellules many-flowered, congested. Calyx teeth small, ovate to ovate-triangular. Petals ovate or obovate, yellowish or white, sometimes flushed purple, midvein darker, base clawed, apex inflexed. Stylopodium low-conic, dark purple; styles long, reflexed. Fruit ellipsoid, slightly laterally compressed; ribs 5, dorsal ribs filiform; lateral ribs very narrowly winged; vittae large, 2–3 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face concave. Carpophore very slender, 2-parted to base.

- One species.

1. Sinolimprichtia alpina H. Wolff, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 12: 449. 1922.

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Plants (8–)15–30 cm. Stem (0.5–)1–2.5(–3) cm thick. Petioles 2–10 cm, slender, sheaths narrow-oblong, 3–6 × 1–1.5 cm; blade ovate-oblong or oblong, 4–7 × 2.5–7 cm; pinnae 5–6 pairs, proximal pinnae short-petiolate; ultimate segments linear, 1–4 × 0.5–2 mm, apex rounded, entire or 2–3-toothed. Primary umbels (3–)6–16 cm across; bracts 1–4 cm, about half as long as rays; rays 15–35(–50), 2–9 cm, subequal, suberect-ascending, hollow and ribbed; pedicels 2–7 mm, membranous-winged. Calyx teeth 0.4–0.8 mm, persistent in fruit. Petals 2–2.5 × 1.2–1.5 mm. Anthers dark purple. Styles 1.5–2 mm. Fruit ca. 4 × 1.5 mm. Fl. May–Sep, fr. Jul–Oct.

- Alpine grassy slopes, alpine sandy areas, screes, rock crevices; 3300–5000 m. Qinghai, SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, NW Yunnan.

- 1a. Bracteoles entire, almost as long as umbellule 1a. var. *alpina*
- 1b. Bracteoles 2–3-pinnate, exceeding umbellule 1b. var. *dissecta*

1a. Sinolimprichtia alpina var. **alpina**

舟瓣芹(原变种) zhou ban qin (yuan bian zhong)

Bracteoles linear or linear-lanceolate, 8–17 × 0.4–0.7 mm, almost as long as umbellule, apex entire, obtuse.

- Alpine sandy areas, screes, rock crevices; 3300–5000 m. Qinghai, SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, NW Yunnan.

This variety has reputed medicinal value.

1b. Sinolimprichtia alpina var. **dissecta** R. H. Shan & S. L. Liou in R. H. Shan & M. L. Sheh, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 55(1): 299. 1979.

裂苞舟瓣芹 lie bao zhou ban qin

Bracteoles broadly obovate in outline, 10–20 × 6–15 mm, exceeding umbellule, 2–3-pinnate.

- Alpine grassy slopes, screes, rock crevices; 3500–4800 m. SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, NW Yunnan.

This high-altitude, short, stout plant, with characteristic, highly dissected bracteoles, is more commonly collected than the typical variety. This plant is superficially very similar to *Ligusticum capillaceum* and has often been confused with it. *Ligusticum capillaceum* is generally hirsute, especially along the leaf rachis, rays, pedicels, bracts, and bracteoles, has lacerate bracteoles with acute lobes, and greatly dorsally compressed fruit. *Sinolimprichtia alpina* var. *dissecta* is completely glabrous, has smooth-margined bracteoles with rounded lobes, and slightly laterally compressed fruit.

