

89. SORANTHUS Ledebour, Icon. Pl. 1: 20. 1829.

簇花芹属 cu hua qin shu

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Herbs, perennial, entirely glabrous. Taproot elongate. Stem solitary, erect, base densely clothed in fibrous remnant sheaths. Leave petiolate; blade broadly ovate, 3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear. Umbels compound, terminal on stem and branches; bracts absent; bracteoles several, ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers subsessile, forming numerous globular-capitate umbellules, central flowers in umbellules staminate, peripheral flowers pistillate, median flowers bisexual. Calyx teeth short, acute. Petals pale green, ovate, apex narrow inflexed, abaxially puberulous. Stylopodium low-conic, base slightly dilated, lobed; styles recurved. Fruit ellipsoid, strongly dorsally compressed; dorsal ribs filiform, prominent, lateral ribs broadly winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

One species: China, Kazakhstan, Russia (W Siberia).

1. Soranthus meyeri Ledebour, Icon. Pl. 1: 20. 1829.

簇花芹 cu hua qin

Ferula meyeri (Ledebour) Bunge; *Seseli meyeri* (Ledebour) D. Dietrich.

Plants 40–100 cm. Stem bluish green, lower branches alternate or opposite, upper branches verticillate, sparsely pubes-

cent, glabrescent with age. Ultimate leaf segments 15–50 × 1.5–3 mm, entire or rarely 3-lobed, apex apiculate. Umbels 5–15 cm across; rays 5–20(–36); bracteoles abaxially pubescent, margins ciliate. Petals greenish, broad-ovate, abaxially pubescent. Ovary and young fruit sparsely hirsute, becoming glabrescent. Fruit 15–16 × 7–8 mm. Fl. May, fr. Jun.

Sandy areas, hillsides, river margins; 400–800 m. Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Russia (W Siberia)].

