

11. TORILIS Adanson, Fam. Pl. 2: 99, 612. 1763.

窃衣属 qie yi shu

She Menglan (佘孟兰 Sheh Meng-lan); Mark F. Watson

Herbs annual or sometimes perennial, bristly, hispid or appressed pubescent throughout. Stem erect, much branched, ridged, leafy throughout. Leaf blade 1–2-pinnate or pinnately decomposed; ultimate segments lanceolate to oblong, densely toothed to deeply lobed, both surfaces strigose with appressed hairs. Umbels loosely compound or capitate, terminal and/or lateral; bracts few or absent; rays 2–12, spreading-ascending, or umbellules sessile; bracteoles 2–8, linear or subulate. Calyx teeth small, triangular to acute-lanceolate. Petals white or purplish red, obovate, with a narrow inflexed apex, appressed-strigose on abaxial surface. Stylopodium thick, conic; styles short. Fruit round-ovoid or oblong, flattened laterally; primary ribs filiform, setulose, lateral ribs displaced onto the commissural surface; secondary ribs hidden by dense, upwardly hooked spines (Chinese taxa) which occupy the entire interval; vittae 1 under the secondary ribs, 2 on commissure. Seed flattened dorsally in cross section, face concave. Carpophore bifid at apex, cleft for 1/3–1/2 of its length.

About 20 species: Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America, Pacific Islands (New Zealand); two species in China.

"*Torilis taihasenzanensis*" (Masamune, J. Soc. Trop. Agric. 6: 570. 1934) was described from Taiwan, but the apparent assignment to *Torilis* was a typographic error for *Trollius* (Ranunculaceae), as was indicated on an errata slip inserted between pages 4 and 5 of the volume. The correct name is *Trollius taihasenzanensis* Masamune (see Fl. China 6: 141. 2001).

- 1a. Bracts 3–6; rays 4–12; fruit round-ovoid, 1.5–4 × 1.5–2.5 mm 1. *T. japonica*
1b. Bracts usually absent, rarely 1; rays 2–4(–5); fruit oblong, 4–7 × 2–3 mm 2. *T. scabra*

1. *Torilis japonica* (Houttuyn) de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 219. 1830.

小窃衣 xiao qie yi

Caucalis japonica Houttuyn, Nat. Hist. 2(8): 42. 1777; *Anthriscus vulgaris* Bernhardt; *C. anthriscus* (Linnaeus) Hudson; *C. conifolia* Wallich ex de Candolle; *C. elata* D. Don; *C. praetermissa* (Hance) Franchet; *Tordylium anthriscus* Linnaeus; *Torilis anthriscus* (Linnaeus) C. C. Gmelin (1805), not (Linnaeus) Gaertner (1788); *T. anthriscus* var. *japonica* (Houttuyn) H. de Boissieu; *T. praetermissa* Hance.

Herbs 20–120 cm tall. Basal and lower cauline leaves petiole; petiole 2–7 cm; blade triangular-ovate to ovate-lanceolate in outline, up to 20 × 17 cm; pinnae ovate-lanceolate, 2–6 × 1–2.5 cm. Peduncles 3–25 cm, retrorse hispid; bracts few, linear; rays 4–12, 1–3 cm spreading, bristly; bracteoles 5–8, linear or subulate, 1.5–7 × 0.5–1.5 mm; umbellules 4–12-flowered. Pedicels 1–4 mm, shorter than bracteoles. Calyx teeth small, deltoid-lanceolate. Fruit often blackish purple when mature, globose-ovoid, 1.5–5 × 1–2.5 mm. Fl. and fr. Apr–Oct.

Mixed forests in valleys, grassy places, especially in disturbed areas; 100–3800 m. Throughout China, except Heilongjiang, Nei Mongol, and Xinjiang [widespread as a ruderal in Asia and Europe].

The roots and fruits are used medicinally in some provinces.

2. *Torilis scabra* (Thunberg) de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 219. 1830.

窃衣 qie yi

Chaerophyllum scabrum Thunberg in Murray, Syst. Veg., ed. 14, 289. 1784; *Anthriscus scabra* (Thunberg) Koso-Poljansky; *Caucalis scabra* (Thunberg) Makino; *Torilis henryi* C. Norman.

Herbs to 90 cm tall. Basal and lower cauline leaves petiole; petiole 2–6 cm; blade ovate in outline, up to 15 × 18 cm; pinnae lanceolate to narrowly ovate, 2–15 × 2–8 cm. Peduncles 3–10 cm; bracts usually absent; rays 2–4(–5), 1–5 cm, stout and ridged, densely appressed-strigose; bracteoles 2–6, subulate, equal to or shorter than the pedicels; umbellules 2–6-flowered. Pedicels 3–8 mm, hirsute. Fruit usually dark green, occasionally tinged dark purple, oblong, 4–7 × 2–3 mm. Fl. and fr. Apr–Nov.

Mixed forests on mountain slopes or in valleys, roadsides, especially in disturbed areas; 200–2400 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan [Japan, Korea; introduced in North America].

This species has reputed medicinal value.

