

21. HORNUNGIA Reichenbach, Deuschl. Fl. 1: 33. 1837.

薄果芥属 bao guo qi shu

Hutchinsia R. Brown; *Hutchinsiella* O. E. Schulz; *Hymenolobus* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray; *Pritzelago* Kuntze.

Herbs perennial with a branched caudex, or annual. Trichomes absent or minutely branched and sessile mixed with simple ones. Stems erect, ascending, decumbent, or procumbent. Basal leaves rosulate or not, pinnatisect, sometimes dentate or entire. Cauline leaves petiolate, base cuneate or attenuate, pinnatisect, pinnatifid, dentate, or entire, or absent. Racemes few to many flowered, ebracteate. Fruiting pedicels divaricate. Sepals ovate or oblong, spreading or reflexed, glabrous or puberulent, base of lateral pair not saccate. Petals white, spreading, longer or shorter than sepals; blade obovate, oblong, or oblanceolate, apex obtuse or rounded; claw absent. Stamens 6 and subtetradynamous, rarely 4, erect or slightly spreading; filaments often dilated at base; anthers ovate, obtuse at apex. Median glands present or absent; lateral glands 1 on each side of lateral stamen. Ovules 4–20 per ovary. Fruit dehiscent silicles, oblong, ovate, suborbicular, elliptic, or lanceolate, angustiseptate, sessile; valves with a prominent midvein, glabrous, keeled; replum rounded; septum complete; style obsolete or rarely to 0.5 mm; stigma capitate, entire. Seeds biseriate or aseriate when few, wingless, oblong, plump; seed coat obscurely reticulate, mucilaginous or not when wetted; cotyledons incumbent or rarely accumbent.

Three species: Europe, one species extending into Asia and North America and naturalized elsewhere.

1. *Hornungia procumbens* (Linnaeus) Hayek, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 30: 480. 1925.

1821). The latter is based on *Hutchinsia sinensis* Desvaux (J. Bot. Agric. 3: 168. 1815), a name proposed to replace *Lepidium petraeum* Loureiro (Fl. Cochinch. 2: 479. 1793), not Linnaeus (1753).

薄果芥 bao guo qi

Lepidium procumbens Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 643. 1753;
Capsella procumbens (Linnaeus) Fries; *Hutchinsia procumbens* (Linnaeus) Desvaux; *Hymenolobus procumbens* (Linnaeus) Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray.

Herbs annual, (2–)5–22(–30) cm tall, glabrous throughout or puberulent with minutely forked trichomes. Stems erect, ascending, or decumbent, branched at base or rarely simple. Basal leaves rosulate or not; petiole (2–)5–12(–20) mm; leaf blade obovate, oblanceolate, or oblong, (0.2–)1–2.5(–4) cm × (1–)5–11(–16) mm, base cuneate or attenuate, margin entire, dentate, or pinnatifid, apex acute or obtuse. Cauline leaves similar to basal ones, progressively smaller and sessile upward. Racemes few to several flowered; rachis straight or slightly flexuous in fruit. Fruiting pedicels slender, divaricate, 3–8(–12) mm. Sepals ovate, 0.6–1.1 × 0.4–0.6 mm. Petals white, spatulate, 0.6–1.2 × 0.3–0.6 mm. Filaments white, 0.5–1 mm; anthers ovate, ca. 0.1 mm. Ovules 10–24 per ovary. Fruit oblong, elliptic, or obovate, (2–)3–4(–4.5) × (1–)1.4–2.2 mm, apex subtruncate to slightly emarginate; valves glabrous, with prominent reticulate veins; style obsolete or to 0.1 mm. Seeds brown, oblong, plump, 0.5–0.6 × 0.3–0.4 mm. Fl. and fr. Apr–Jul. $2n = 12, 24$.

Deserts, disturbed habitats, slopes. Xinjiang [Afghanistan, India, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; N Africa, SW Asia, Europe, North America; introduced elsewhere].

Extremely variable in plant size, indumentum, number and shape of leaf divisions, fruit shape and size, and seed number per fruit. More than 40 synonyms exist. Other synonyms probably include *Lepidium chinense* Stokes (Bot. Mater. Med. 3: 429. 1812), not Franchet (1883) and *Nasturtium sinense* (Desvaux) de Candolle (Syst. Nat. 2: 699.

