

47. CHAMAESCIADIUM C. A. Meyer, Verzeichn. Pfl. Cauc. 122. 1831.

矮伞芹属 ai san qin shu

Pu Fading (溥发鼎 Pu Fa-ting); Mark F. Watson

Herbs, perennial, dwarf. Taproot stout, caudex thick. Stem much reduced, almost absent, base clothed in papery (rarely fibrous) remnant sheaths. Leaves in basal rosette, 1–2-pinnate; ultimate segments ovate to lanceolate, toothed or pinnatifid; petiole sheathing at base. Umbels compound, primary umbel terminal, lax, mostly sessile, lateral umbels smaller, pedunculate; bracts and bracteoles linear-lanceolate, entire; rays of terminal umbel long, stout, purplish, unequal, rays of lateral umbels short. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, oblong-obovate, base cuneate, apical lobule narrow, inflexed. Stylopodium low-conic, undulate at margin; styles longer than the stylopodium. Fruit ovoid-oblong, slightly compressed laterally, glabrous; ribs 5, filiform; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 8 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore thick, 2-fid.

One species: C and SW Asia.

1. *Chamaesciadium acaule* (Marschall von Bieberstein) Boissier var. **simplex** R. H. Shan & F. T. Pu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21: 81. 1983.

单羽矮伞芹 dan yu ai san qin

Plants 3–10 cm. Basal leaves 1-pinnate; pinnae 3 pairs, 4–5 × 3–4 mm, margins 5–6-toothed or entire, apex 3-lobed. Terminal umbels 3–20 cm across; bracts 4–6, 6–10 mm; rays 10–12, 4–15 cm; bracteoles 7–9, ca. 4 mm, equaling umbellules;

umbellules ca. 1 cm across, 10–15-flowered; pedicels 1.5–3 mm. Fruit 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Jul–Aug.

- Grasslands; 2500–2700 m. SW Xinjiang (Kashi).

See also the morphologically similar *Trachydium subnudum*, which differs in having more dissected leaves and many-flowered umbellules. *Chamaesciadium acaule* var. *acaule* occurs in Afghanistan and SW Asia (SW Caucasus, N Iran, and Turkey) and differs in having 3-lobed or pinnatifid bracteoles. It has been reported from China (Xizang) but no specimens have been seen.

