42. CRYPTOTAENIA de Candolle, Coll. Mém. 5: 42. 1829, nom. cons.

鸭儿芹属 ya er qin shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Deringa Adanson, nom. rej.

Herbs, perennial, essentially glabrous (minutely scabrous along leaf veins). Rootstock small, tuberous, branched. Stem terete, branched, purplish, base without remnant sheaths. Leaves petiolate, sheaths oblong, membranous, inflated; blade ternate; leaflets rhombic-ovate or subcordate, base broad-cuneate or cuneate, margin acute-biserrate. Umbels compound, grouped into a panicle, terminal; inflorescence branches and rays flexuose in flower, stiffening in fruit; bracts and bracteoles present or absent; rays several, very unequal; umbellules few-flowered; pedicels very unequal. Calyx teeth minute triangular. Petals white, obovate, apex incurved. Stylopodium long-conic, divided and tapering into the short, erect styles. Fruit elongate, oblong, slightly dorsally compressed, apex abruptly tapered, base rounded, glabrous; ribs 5, prominent, pale; vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

Five or six species: Africa, E Asia, Europe, North America; one species in China.

1. Cryptotaenia japonica Hasskarl, Retzia 1: 113. 1855.

鸭儿芹 ya er qin

Cryptotaenia canadensis (Linnaeus) de Candolle subsp. *japonica* (Hasskarl) Handel-Mazzetti; *C. canadensis* var. *japonica* (Hasskarl) Makino.

Plants 20–100 cm. Basal and lower petioles 5–20 cm, with oblong sheaths; blade triangular to broad-ovate, $2-14 \times 3-7$ cm; middle leaflets rhombic-obovate or cordate, $2-9 \times 1.5-10$ cm; lateral leaflets obliquely long-ovate to obovate, $1.5-8 \times 1-6$ cm. Bracts absent or 1, linear, $4-10 \times 0.5-1.5$ mm; rays 2–3, 0.5–3.5 cm, very unequal; bracteoles 1–3, subulate, 4–10 mm;

pedicels 2–4, 1–14 mm, very unequal. Calyx teeth 0.1–0.3 mm, unequal. Petals $1-1.2 \times \text{ca. } 0.6-1 \text{ mm}$. Fruit $4-6 \times 1-1.5 \text{ mm}$. Fl. and fr. Feb–Oct. $n = 11^*$.

Damp places in forests, ditches; 200–2400 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Japan, Korea].

This species is used in traditional Chinese medicine as a tonic for strengthening the body. It is a distinctive, widespread taxon exhibiting almost continuous variation in leaf and inflorescence form across the range. It is here treated as a species (with three forms: f. *japonica*, f. *dissecta* (Y. Yabe) Hara, and f. *pinnatisecta* S. L. Liou) closely resembling, but distinct from, the North American *Cryptotaenia canadensis* (Linnaeus) de Candolle.

Flora of China 14: 80. 2005.