

67. LITHOSCIADIUM Turczaninow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalises Moscou 17: 730. 1844.

石蛇床属 shi she chuang shu

Pu Fading (溥发鼎 Pu Fa-ting); Michael G. Pimenov

Herbs glabrous, perennial, monocarpic. Rootstock vertical, branched. Stem solitary, branched from the base, hollow, ribbed, base clothed in fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves long-petiolate; blade 1–2-pinnatisect; terminal segments broadly ovate to obovate. Stem leaves reduced upwards. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts few; bracteoles numerous, linear, entire, connate at base. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals greenish, emarginate, apex inflexed. Stylopodium flat, deeply lobed; styles reflexed. Fruit oblong, slightly dorsally compressed, glabrous; ribs ridged, subequal; commissure narrow; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

Two species: C and N Asia; one species in China.

1. *Lithosciadium kamelinii* (V. M. Vinogradova) Pimenov ex Gubanov, Kosp. Fl. Vneshnei Mongolii, 79. 1996.

石蛇床 shi she chuang

Cnidium kamelinii V. M. Vinogradova, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 25: 122. 1988.

Plants (20–)30–45(–60) cm. Basal leaf blade broadly ovate,

1-pinnatisect, 5–11 × 1.5–5 cm; pinnae broadly ovate, petiolulate, rigid, margin serrate, apex obtuse. Primary umbels 8–15 cm across; rays 25–40, unequal, rigid. Fruit 4–5.5 × 1.8–2.2 mm. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

Stony schistose hillsides, river banks, streamsides; 2600–2900 m. N Xinjiang (Altay, Qinghe) [Mongolia].

