

69. SELINUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl., ed. 2, 1: 350. 1762, nom. cons., not Linnaeus (1753).

亮蛇床属 liang she chuang shu

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

Herbs perennial. Roots stout, taproot elongate or cylindrical. Stems erect, base clothed with fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves 2–3-pinnate or ternate-2-pinnate. Stem leaves gradually reduced upwards, becoming sessile on expanded sheaths. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts entire, 2–3-lobed at apex, or 1–2-pinnate, or absent; rays numerous; bracteoles usually similar to bracts. Calyx teeth evident, linear-lanceolate, equaling or exceeding the stylopodium, unequal. Petals white or pinkish, obovate, base cuneate, apex notched with small incurved lobule (except *L. weberbauerianum*). Stylopodium conic; styles ca. 2 × stylopodium, reflexed after flowering. Fruit oblong-ovoid, ovoid or suborbicular, compressed dorsally, glabrous; dorsal ribs thickened or narrowly winged; lateral ribs broad-winged (2 × dorsal wings); vittae 1(–4) in dorsal furrows, 1–4 in lateral furrows, 2–8 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

About eight species: Asia, Europe; three species (two endemic) in China.

See the taxonomic comment under *Ligusticum*.

- 1a. Bracts absent; bracteoles 2-pinnate; vittae 3–4 in each furrow; leaves 2-pinnate ..... 1. *S. longicalycium*
- 1b. Bracts several; bracteoles entire, rarely 2–3(–4)-lobed at the apex; vittae 1 in dorsal furrows, 1–4 in lateral; leaves 2–3-pinnate or ternate-2–3-pinnate.
  - 2a. Bracteoles lanceolate, longer than umbellules, ascending, margins white membranous; fruit oblong-ovoid; dorsal ribs thickened ..... 2. *S. wallichianum*
  - 2b. Bracteoles linear, shorter than umbellules, reflexed, margins scabrid; fruit ovoid; dorsal ribs narrowly winged ..... 3. *S. cryptotaenium*

1. *Selinum longicalycium* M. L. Sheh, J. Pl. Resources & Environm. 1(3): 1. 1992.

长萼亮蛇床 chang e liang she chuang

*Ligusticopsis longicalycia* (M. L. Sheh) Pimenov & Kljuykov.

Plants 40–60 cm. Taproot cylindrical, ca. 5 mm thick. Stem erect, grooved, angled, pubescent. Basal leaves petiolate; petioles 10–15 cm, pubescent; blade oblong-ovate, 7–9 × 5–7 cm, 2-pinnate; pinnae 5–6 pairs; ultimate segments lanceolate-ovate, 5–15 × 3–6 mm, veins hispid, margins serrate. Umbels 2.5–5 cm across; peduncles hirsute; bracts absent; rays 11–15, stout, subequal, 1.5–3 cm, hispid; bracteoles numerous, 2-pinnate, hispidulous, equal to or longer than pedicels; umbellules ca. 20-flowered. Calyx teeth linear, 1–2 mm. Petals white. Fruit ovoid, base rounded, apex constricted; dorsal ribs thickened, lateral ribs winged; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 8 on commissure. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Oct.

• *Abies* forests; ca. 3600 m. NW Yunnan (Weixi).

2. *Selinum wallichianum* (de Candolle) Raizada & H. O. Saxena, Indian Forester 92: 323. 1966.

细叶亮蛇床 xi ye liang she chuang

*Peucedanum wallichianum* de Candolle, Prodr. 4: 181. 1830; *Cortia wallichiana* (de Candolle) Leute; *Ligusticum conifolium* de Candolle; *L. tenuifolium* Franchet; *Pleurospermum cicutarium* Lindley; *Selinum candollei* Edgeworth (1846), not de Candolle (1830); *S. tenuifolium* Wallich ex C. B. Clarke (1879), not Salisbury (1796).

Plants 0.5–1(–1.5) m, stout. Taproot cylindrical, ca. 1 cm thick or more. Stem erect, ribbed, scarcely angled, branched above. Basal petioles 20–30 cm, wholly sheathing; sheaths

inflated, 5–10 cm broad, purplish; blade broadly ovate, 20–25 × 15–20 cm, 3-pinnate; pinnae 4–5 pairs; ultimate segments linear, 2–5 × ca. 1 mm. Umbels 6–10 cm across (to 20 cm in fruit); bracts 4–8, linear, caducous; rays (10–)20–35, subequal, 2–5 cm, elongating in fruit; bracteoles 5–12, lanceolate, unequal, longer than umbellules, ascendant, entire or apex 2–3-lobed, margins white membranous; umbellules 20–25-flowered. Calyx teeth linear-lanceolate, 0.5–1 mm, longer than stylopodium. Petals white or pinkish, purplish-red when in bud. Fruit oblong-ovoid; dorsal ribs slightly thickened, lateral ribs winged; vittae 1 in dorsal furrows, 1–3 in lateral furrows, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep. *2n* = 22.

Forests, montane scrub, grassy slopes; 2600–4200 m. SW Sichuan, S Xizang, NW Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, Sikkim].

This is a mid- to high-elevation Himalayan species distributed from Pakistan to China. Variation in leaf dissection in both this species and the closely related *Selinum candollei* de Candolle is complex and complicates identification, particularly in the C Himalayas. These species are in need of taxonomic revision across their whole geographic range. *Selinum candollei* has not been found in China, but it has been reported to have medicinal properties.

3. *Selinum cryptotaenium* H. de Boissieu, Bull. Herb. Boissier, sér. 2, 3: 847. 1903.

亮蛇床 liang she chuang

*Pleurospermum glaucescens* H. Wolff.

Plants 0.4–2 m, stout. Taproot 2–3 cm thick, branched. Stem erect, striate, branched above. Basal petioles 10–20 cm; sheaths somewhat inflated, 2–7 cm broad, purplish; blade triangular-ovate, 8–10 × ca. 8 cm, ternate-2–3-pinnate, glabrous or scabrid; pinnae 4–8 pairs; ultimate segments oblong-ovate or lanceolate, 10–20 × 5–8 mm. Umbels 8–10 cm across (to 20 cm across in fruit); bracts 12–15, linear, densely hispid, recurved,

caducous; rays 12–28(–50), subequal, 5–7 cm, elongating in fruit, hispid; bracteoles 5–10, linear, entire or apex 2–4-lobed, ca. equaling pedicels, recurved. Calyx teeth linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 mm. Petals white or faintly pinkish, pinkish in bud. Styles short when young, ca.  $2 \times$  stylopodium in fruit. Fruit ovoid, ca.  $4 \times 3.5$ –4 mm; dorsal ribs subequal, narrowly winged, lateral ribs broad-winged; vittae 1 in dorsal furrows, 2–3 in lateral furrows, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Oct.

• Montane forests; 2500–4100 m. SW Sichuan, C and NW Yunnan.

The type of *Pleurospermum glaucescens* (Yunnan: Lijiang, *J. F. Rock 4481*, E) and Wolff's original description show no membranous margin on the bracteoles, well-developed, linear calyx teeth, and dorsally compressed fruit. These features are uncharacteristic of *Pleurospermum*, and so this species is treated here as a synonym of *Selinum cryptotaenium*.

