
岩风属 yan feng shu

She Menglan (佘孟兰 Sheh Meng-lan); Michael G. Pimenov, Eugene V. Kljuykov, Mark F. Watson

Herbs rarely subshrubs, perennial, stout, sometimes small, rarely acaulescent. Taproot conic, unbranched, caudex simple, rarely branched, woody. Stem often strongly angled and fluted, base densely clothed with fibrous leaf remains. Basal leaves 1–4-pinnate or 1–4-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear, ovate or lanceolate, entire or lobed. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts few to numerous or absent; rays numerous to few; bracteoles several, linear or lanceolate. Calyx teeth conspicuous, linear, triangular or elliptic. Petals white, rarely pinkish, ovate or obcordate, apex narrow, inflexed. Stylopodium low-conic, margins often undulate at the base. Fruit ovoid or oblong, slightly to moderately dorsally compressed; dorsal ribs filiform, low or prominent, acute-ridged, lateral ribs sometimes slightly broader; vittae 1–2(–3) in each furrow, 2–4 (rarely 6–8) on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore entire or 2-parted.

About 30 species: Asia, Europe; 18 species (eight endemic) in China.

The taxonomic position of Libanotis and related genera continues to be controversial. Since its establishment authors have either accepted it as an independent genus or regarded it as a subgenus or a section of Seseli. The conspicuous calyx teeth, well-developed bracts and bracteoles, and almost always pubescent fruit seem to distinguish it from Seseli, but more material is needed for a taxonomic study to resolve this complex situation. Among the present co-authors, Pimenov and Kljuykov favor a classification where Eriocycla and Libanotis are included within an expanded, polymorphic Seseli, whereas She and Watson prefer to retain these as separate genera pending further research. As is usual in Flora of China, where there are differences of taxonomic opinion, the Chinese view is adopted for the Flora and a summary of the alternative classification is provided, in this case at the end of the Seseli account.

1a. Plants acaulescent, 2–10 cm; leaves in rosette; fruit densely papillose-scaly.

2a. Leaf sheaths broadly ovate; fruit vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 6–8 on commissure ........................................... 17. L. acaulis
2b. Leaf sheaths narrowly lanceolate; fruit vittae solitary in each furrow, 2 on commissure ................................. 18. L. depressa

1b. Plants caulescent, 10–130 cm; leaves not in rosette; fruit glabrous or variously hairy, not papillose-scaly.

3a. Petals abaxially glabrous or sparsely pubescent; caudex short; stem strongly angled and fluted; leaves papery, matt.
4a. Stem hollow; bracteoles longer than umbellules ................................................................. 12. L. condensata
4b. Stem rigid, solid; bracteoles shorter than umbellules.
5a. Fruit vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 6–8 on commissure ............................................................. 13. L. seseloides
5b. Fruit vittae solitary in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure.
6a. Leaf blade narrowly elliptic, 3-pinnatisect, ultimate segments linear, 1–2 × 0.4–0.6 mm .............. 14. L. incana
6b. Leaf blade oblong, 2-pinnatisect, ultimate segments ovate rhombic or linear, 8–15 × 1.2–7 mm.
7a. Stem solitary; rays 35–50 .................................................. 15. L. sibirica
7b. Stems usually several; rays 15–25 ................................................................ 16. L. schrenkiana

3b. Petals abaxially pubescent or villous; caudex stout, elongate and exposed; stem terete; leaves thick or coriaceous, shiny.
8a. Rays 30–50; fruit ribs acute, prominent ........................................................................... 1. L. buchtormensis
8b. Rays 2–25; fruit ribs obtuse or rounded.
9a. Stem suberect, branches very slender, diffusely spreading; rays 2–4 ............................................ 4. L. lanzhouensis
9b. Stem erect, branches stout and ascending-spreading; rays 4–25 (except L. laticalycina).
10a. Leaf pinnae long-petiolulate.
11a. Ultimate leaf segments narrow-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, entire ......................... 6. L. lancifolia
11b. Ultimate leaf segments obovate, usually dentate or 2–3-lobed.
12a. Rays 2–4, short, 1.5–4 mm ................................................................................... 7. L. laticalycina
12b. Rays 5–9, long, 15–30 mm ................................................................................ 8. L. jinanensis

10b. Leaf pinnae sessile or near so.
13a. Ultimate leaf segments linear, entire ........................................................................ 2. L. iliensis
13b. Ultimate leaf segments linear-lanceolate or ovate, toothed or shallowly lobed.
14a. Plants 40–90 cm, usually subshrubs.
15a. Plants grayish pubescent throughout ............................................................. 5. L. spodotrichoma
15b. Plants white pubescent throughout ....................................................................... 3. L. wannienchun
14b. Plants 10–40(–60) cm, entirely herbaceous.
16a. Rays 4–8; fruit densely lanate with gray hairs .................................................. 9. L. eriocarpa
16b. Rays 6–15; fruit densely hispid or shortly pubescent, not lanate.
17a. Ultimate leaf segments linear-lanceolate, 1–5 × 0.5–1.5 mm; marginal fruit ribs slightly larger than dorsal; vittae solitary in each furrow, 2 on
1. Libanotis buchtormensis (Fischer) de Candolle, Coll. Mém. 5: t. 3, f. 5. 1829.


Seseli iliensis Lipsky in B. Fedtschenko, Pl. Turkest. 616. 1915; S. altissimum Popov; S. fedtschenkoonum Regel & Schmalhausen var. iliensis Regel & Schmalhausen; S. vaillantii H. de Boissieu.

Plants 100–200 cm. Taproot to 2 cm thick, caudex simple. Stem branched from base, solid, grooved, densely minutely pubescent, base 1–2 cm thick. Petioles densely pubescent, sheaths scarious-margined; blade triangular-ovate, 40–50 × 6–10 cm, 2–3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear, 10–40 × 0.5–1 mm, margins reflexed. Synflorescence paniculate; umbels 2–4 cm across; bracts 5–10, white, ovate-lanceolate, 3–5 × 1–1.2 mm, pubescent; rays 10–15(–20), 1–2 cm, slightly unequal, pubescent; bracteoles 5–10, ovate-lanceolate, 1.5–4(–15) × 0.6–0.7 mm, scarious-margined, abaxially densely pubescent; umbellules 10–20-flowered, subcapitate, flowers almost sessile. Calyx teeth short-triangular or subulate, 0.2–0.5 mm, pubescent. Petals white, abaxially pubescent. Fruit oblong or ellipsoid, slightly dorsally compressed, 2.8–4 × 0.6–0.7 mm, densely pubescent; ribs filiform; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep.

Stony mountain slopes, valleys; 1000–2100 m. Xinjiang (Ili, Urumqi) [Kazakhstan, Mongolia].

This species is used in Xinjiang as a regional substitute for the traditional Chinese medicine “fang feng” (Saposhnikovia divaricata).


Seseli wannienchun (K. T. Fu) Pimenov.

Plants 60–80 cm, pubescent throughout. Caudex simple, stout, exposed. Stem solitary, erect, branched above, solid, finely grooved. Basal leaves numerous; petioles dilated, slightly flattened, 2–7 cm; blade narrowly oblong, 5–15 × 3–6.5 cm, 2-pinnate; leaflets 4–7 pairs, sessile or shortly petiolulate, 3-paired; lateral lobes oblong, 5–15 × 4–10 mm, 1–3 incised-toothed; terminal lobe obovate, base cuneate, 3–5-lobed or dentate, abaxially reticulate and densely pubescent. Synflorescence corymbose; umbels 2.5–4.5 cm across; peduncles stout, densely tomentose; bracts absent; rays 10–14, 0.5–2 cm, slightly unequal, densely villous; bracteoles 10–12, lanceolate, 2.5–3 mm, densely pubescent; umbellules 14–20-flowered; pedicels ca. 2.5 mm. Calyx teeth narrowly triangular or lanceolate-subulate, ca. 1.5 mm. Petals greenish-white, abaxially villous. Stylopodium low-conic; styles short. Young fruit densely pubescent (mature fruit unknown). Fl. Aug.

- Dry grassy slopes; 1200–1400 m. S Gansu (Chengxian, Huixian, Têwo).

This incompletely known taxon is recorded only from a few collections.


Plants 30–90 cm, herbaceous, densely pubescent throughout. Caudex simple. Stems several, suberect, branched from base, branches slender, spreading. Basal leaves numerous; blade oblong, 9–25 × 2–8 cm, 2–3-pinnately dissected; pinnae 4–7 pairs, pinnules 3 pairs; ultimate segments gray-green, linear or rhombic, 4–12 × 1.5–2 mm. Synflorescence paniculate; umbels 2–3 cm across; peduncles slender; bracts absent or occasionally 1 (like uppermost leaf); rays 2–4, 4–15 mm, slightly unequal; bracteoles 5–7, linear-lanceolate, 1.5–2 × ca. 1 mm; umbellules 5–10-flowered. Calyx teeth subulate, 0.6–1 mm. Petals white, abaxially puberulous. Stylopodium conic, base margin dilated, undulate. Fruit ellipsoid, flattened laterally, 2.8–3.2 × 1.4–1.5 mm, densely villous; ribs equal, filiform, slightly prominent; vittae 1(–2) in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl.

- Mountain slopes. Gansu (Lanzhou), Qinghai.


灰毛岩风 hui mao yan feng

_Seseli spodotrichona_ (K. T. Fu) Pimenov.

Plants (25–)40–80 cm, subshrubs, grayish pubescent throughout. Caudex simple. Stem branched above, solid, terete, woody at base. Basal leaves numerous; blade gray-green, elliptic-oblong, 10–25 × 4–8 cm, 2-pinnately dissected; pinnae 5–7 pairs, shortly petiolulate, pinnules 2–3 pairs, ovate; terminal pinnules obovate-cuneate, lateral pinnules ovate, 2.5–5 × 1.7–2.7 cm, 1–3-toothed or lobed, apex mucronate. Synflorescence paniculate; umbels 2–7 cm across; bracts absent; rays 5–12, 1–3.5 cm, slightly unequal, spreading, pubescent; bracteoles 7–10, lanceolate-linear, ca. 2 mm, entire; umbellules 15–30-flowered; pedicels ca. 3 mm, unequal. Calyx teeth narrowly triangular or lanceolate-cuneate, ca. 0.6 mm. Petals white, abaxially villous. Stylodium low-conic; styles suberect. Fruit obovate-oblong, lanceolate-subulate, ca. 0.6 mm. Petals white, abaxially densely puberulous. Young fruit elliptic, slightly dorsally compressed, 1.2–1.5 mm across (mature fruit unknown); ribs almost equal, shortly keeled; vitellae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

- Rocky slopes in valleys; 1100–1800 m. SW Shaanxi.

This species has reputed medicinal value.


条叶岩风 tiao ye yan feng

_Seseli lancifolium_ (K. T. Fu) Pimenov.

Plants (25–)40–90 cm, subshrubs. Caudex simple. Stem branched above, solid, terete, parts woody. Leaf blade triangular-ovate, 15–25 × 8–15 cm, ternate-2-pinnatisect; primary segments petiolulate; ultimate segments elliptic-lanceolate, 2–5 × 2.5–10(–13) mm, glaucous, entire. cauline leaves reduced upwards, 3-parted, petioles wholly segments elliptic-lanceolate, 2–4 × 1.2–2.5 cm, irregular dentate; lateral segments oblong or ovate, 12–24 × 8–16 mm, toothed or lobed. Synflorescence much-branched; umbels 2–6 cm across; peduncles densely tomentose; bracts absent, occasionally 1–2; rays 4–9, 1.5–3 cm, ca. equal, densely tomentose; bracteoles 10–12, narrowly triangular, ca. 0.3 mm; umbellules 12–30-flowered; pedicels 2–3 mm. Calyx teeth lanceolate-triangle, ca. 0.5 mm. Petals white or pinkish, densely puberulent abaxially. Fruit oblong-ovoid, slightly dorsally compressed, 3–4 × 1.5–1.8 mm, densely white pubescent; ribs equal, shortly keeled; vitellae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

- Mountain slopes; ca. 1600 m. Hebei, W Henan (Lingbao, Songxian), SW Shanxi (Ruicheng).

This species is used in Shanxi as a regional substitute, known as “shui fang feng,” for the traditional Chinese medicine “fang feng” (Saposhnikovia divaricata).


济南岩风 ji nan yan feng

_Seseli jinanense_ (L. C. Xu & M. D. Xu) Pimenov.

Plants 25–50 cm, herbaceous, sparsely puberulent throughout. Caudex simple. Stem solitary, branched from base, sometimes simple, finely grooved. Basal leaves numerous; blade long-ovate, 6–32 × 2–16 cm, 2–3-pinnatisect; pinnae 4–7 pairs, petiolulate; pinnules 1–2 pairs, rhombic-ovoblate, 2–3-parted; terminal segments ovoblate-cuneate, 2–4 × 1.2–2.5 cm, irregular dentate; lateral segments oblong or ovate, 12–24 × 8–16 mm, toothed or lobed. Synflorescence much-branched; umbels 2–6 cm across; peduncles densely tomentose; bracts absent, occasionally 1–2; rays 4–9, 1.5–3 cm, ca. equal, densely tomentose; bracteoles 10–12, narrowly triangular, ca. 0.3 mm; umbellules 12–30-flowered; pedicels 2–3 mm. Calyx teeth lanceolate-triangle, ca. 0.5 mm. Petals white or pinkish, densely puberulent abaxially. Fruit oblong-ovoid, slightly dorsally compressed, 3–4 × 1.5–1.8 mm, densely white pubescent; ribs equal, shortly keeled; vitellae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Mar–Aug.

- Foresters, among shrubs; 400–1100 m. Hebei, Henan, SE Shaanxi (Shanyang, Huayin), Shandong, E Shanxi (Pingding, Wutai).

This species has reputed medicinal value.


宽萼岩风 kuan e yan feng


Plants 34–70 cm. Caudex simple. Stem solitary, dichotomously branched, solid, finely grooved, glabrous, scabrous under umbels. Petioles somewhat flattened, adaxially shallowly grooved; blade broadly ovate, 9–12 × 4–6 cm, 2–3-pinnate; pinnae 3–4 pairs, remote, petiolulate except for terminal or apical divisions; pinnae 3-parted, sessile; ultimate segments ovoblate, 10–15 × 5–10 mm, base cuneate, distally 3-lobed, apex truncate or incised, both surfaces glabrous. Synflorescence paniculate, branches short, densely puberulous; umbels 0.5–1.5 cm across; bracts 2–3, ovate-lanceolate, ca. 1.5 × 1 mm, scarious; rays 2–4, 1.5–4 mm, slightly unequal, puberulous; bracteoles 4–5, unequal, lanceolate, longer than flowers; umbellules 3–6–flowered; pedicels ca. 1 mm. Calyx teeth triangular-ovate, ca. 0.7 mm. Petals white, abaxially densely puberulous. Young fruit elliptic, slightly dorsally compressed, 1.2–1.5 mm across (mature fruit unknown); ribs almost equal, shortly keeled; vitellae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

- Mountain slopes; 500–600 m. W Shandong (Jinan).

This species has reputed medicinal value.

segments linear, 5–20 × 1–3 mm, margins narrowly revolute. Cauline leaves reduced, 3-lobe or undivided. Synflorescence paniculate; umbels 1–2–(3.5) cm across; bracts (2–)4–7, lanceolate or ovate, short, unequal, abaxially pubescent, margins scariosus, bases fused together; rays (2–)4–8, 5–10 mm, densely pubescent; bracteoles 5–8, lanceolate, 0.3–1.5 mm, connate at base; umbellules 10–20–flowered, subcapitate, flowers sessile. Calyx teeth lanceolate. Petals white or pale yellow, abaxially pubescent. Styles usually purplish, more than 3 × stylopodium, divergent. Fruit ovoid or oblong-ovate, dorsally compressed 5–6 (–10) × 3.5–4.5(–6) mm, densely lanate with gray hairs or gland. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

Mountain summits, dry stony and gravelly slopes, rock crevices; ca. 1600 m. Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Mongolia].


狼山岩风 lang shan yan feng


Plants 10–25(–60) cm, often grayish-blue throughout. Cauline simple, thick. Stems several, erect, branched above, solid, finely grooved, sometimes woody at base, glabrous or minutely hispid. Basal leaves numerous, petioles shorter than the blade, pubescent; blade narrowly oblong, 3–12 × 1–3.5 cm, 2–3-pinnate to pinnately dissected; pinnae 4–7 pairs, sessile; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, 1–5 × 0.5–1 mm, glabrous. Cauline leaves reduced, 1–2–pinnately dissected, petioles wholly sheathing. Synflorescence corymbose; umbels 2–4 cm across, terminal and lateral; bracts 5–10, lanceolate, hispid; rays 5–15, unequal, hispid; bracteoles 5–8(–13), lanceolate, equaling or exceeding the flowers, margins scarios, becoming reflexed; umbellules 13–17–flowered; pedicels 1.5–2.5 mm. Petals white or tinged purple, puberulent abaxially, sometimes glabrous. Calyx teeth ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, 0.2–0.3 mm, densely hispid. Stylodium low-conic; styles short, erect. Fruit obovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 5–40 × 3–7 mm, acute. Upper leaves entire, rarely pinnate. Synflorescence paniculate; umbels 3–4 cm across; bracts 8–10, linear-lanceolate, herbaceous, puberulent; rays 6–10(–14), equal, puberulent; bracteoles 8–10, similar to bracts; umbellules 10–15–flowered. Calyx teeth lanceolate-triangular. Petals white, abaxially pubescent. Stylodium low-conic; styles 2–3 × stylodium, reflexed. Fruit ovoid or ellipsoid, dorsally compressed, 4.8–5.5 × 2.7–4 mm, shortly hairy; ribs unequal, dorsal ribs keeled, acute, marginal ribs shortly winged; vittae (1–)2–3 in each furrow, (2–)4–6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

Schistose or limestone slopes, rock crevices; 1600–2400 m. Xinjiang [Mongolia].


密花岩风 mi hua yan feng

Athananta condensata Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1195. 1753; Libanotis laserpitiifolia (Palibin) K. T. Fu; L. vulgaris de Candolle var. condensata (Linnaeus) de Candolle; Pachypleurum condensatum (Linnaeus) Korovin; Peucedanum condensatum (Linnaeus) Kosso-Poljansky; Seseli condensatum (Linnaeus) H. G. Reichenbach; S. laserpitiifolium Palibin.

Plants 20–90 cm. Caudex branched. Stem solitary, branched above or simple, hollow, glabrous, angled and fluted. Leaf blade oblong, 6–30 × 2–10 cm, 2–3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear, 2–15 × 1–2 mm, hisrate on both surfaces along rachis and veins, margins hirsutulous, apex acuminate or acuate. Synflorescence corymbose; umbels terminal, 3–7 cm across; peduncle apex densely hisrate; bracts 6–10, linear, ca. 1.5 cm, scarios-marginated, pubescent; rays 15–25, ca. 2 cm, subequal, stout; bracteoles several, linear, exceeding flowers, villous; umbellules 15–20–flowered; pedicels ca. 4 mm. Calyx teeth subulate, 0.2–0.4 mm, pubescent. Petals white, glabrous or abaxially sparsely pubescent. Stylodium dark purple, conic. Fruit ellipsoid, moderately dorsally compressed, 3–4 × 2–3 mm, densely villous; vittae 2–4 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Forest margins, grassy places, streamsides; 1400–2400 m. Hebei, Nei Mongol, N Shanxi (Ningwu), N Xinjiang (Altay) [Kazakhstan, Mongolia, S and SE Russia].

This species has reputed medicinal value (in Shanxi).


香芹 xiang qin


Plants 30–130 cm. Caudex simple. Stem solitary, rigid, branching from the middle, solid, acute-ridgeted, deeply fluted, nodes puberulent or glabrous. Leaf blade broad-elliptic, 5–18 × 4–10 cm, 3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, 3–
15 × 1–4 mm, margins narrowly revolute, apex apiculate. Surfacerhiz; bracts absent, occasionally 1–5, subulate or linear, ca. 4 × 0.2 mm; rays 8–20, 1–2.5 cm, inner faces and bases hispid; bracteoles 8–14, linear, ca. 1.5 × 0.1 mm, margins pubescent; umbellules 15–30-flowered; pedicels 1–5.5 mm. Calyx teeth triangular-lanceolate, ca. 0.7 mm. Petals white or pinkish, abaxially glabrous. Fruit ovoid-ellipsoid, dorsally compressed, 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm, glabrous or puberulent; vittae 1 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul.–Aug.

Forest margins, among shrubs, open grassy places; 1000–1400 m. Gansu, Shaanxi, Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Russia].

This species is used in Gansu and Shaanxi as a regional substitute for the traditional Chinese medicine “fang feng” (Saposhnikovia divaricata).


坚挺岩风 jian ting yan feng


Plants 40–110(–130) cm. Caudex branched. Stems usually several, or solitary, erect, branched above, solid, finely ribbed, scattered puberulent. Basal leaves with long petioles, rachis shallowly grooved; blade oblong-ovate, 10–40 × 6–12 cm, 2-pinnatisect; pinnae 5–7 pairs, sessile; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, 3–10 × 1–3 mm, sometimes ovate-rhombic, ca. 15 × 7 mm, 1–3-serrate, margins narrowly revolute, both surfaces glaucous and sparsely puberulent. Umbels (3–)5–10 cm across; peduncles stout, elongate, apex pubescent; bracts absent or 3–9, subulate to linear, 1–5.5 mm; rays 15–25(–40), 1–4 cm, almost equal; bracteoles 10–12, linear, 2–6 × ca. 1 mm, shorter than flowers, puberulent; umbellules many-flowered; pedicels 1.5–6(–9) mm. Calyx teeth triangular-lanceolate, ca. 0.5 mm. Petals white, glabrous. Fruit ellipsoid, slightly dorsally compressed, 2–3.5 × 0.7–2 mm, densely pubescent when young, becoming sparsely puberulous; ribs subequal, shortly keeled; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug.–Sep.

Among shrubs, grassy slopes, gravelly soils, roadsides; 1700–2600 m. NW Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan].


阔鞘岩风 kuo qiao yan feng

Plants 4–8 cm, acaulescent, dwarf, rosette, often diffuse. Taproot undivided. Leaf sheath broadly ovate, margin scarious and pubescent; leaf rachis broad, shallowly grooved; blade oblong, 1–3 × 0.7–1.2 cm, 2-pinnatisect; pinnae 4 pairs; ultimate segments linear-elliptic, 2–3 × 0.8–1 mm, apex apiculate, 2-furcate, glabrous. Upper leaves sessile, sheaths broadly lanceolate, clasping, blade small, 3-lobed. Terminal umbel to 7.5 cm across, sessile, appearing as a group of simple umbels; lateral umbels 0.7–2 cm across, peduncles 0.5–1 cm; rays 7–10, 0.8–1 cm; bracts 1–2; bracteoles 10–20, lanceolate, 3–6 × 0.5–1 mm, unequal; umbellules 15–20-flowered; pedicels 2.5–3 mm. Calyx teeth triangular-lanceolate, ca. 0.8 × 0.5 mm. Petals white,
glabrous. Fruit oblong, slightly dorsally compressed, 2–2.5 × 1.5–1.8 mm, gray-brown, densely scaly-tomentose; vittae 2–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

- Dry grassy places; 2300–2600 m. C Xinjiang (Heijing).

This rather poorly known species is recorded only from a few localities.


**Seseli depressum** (R. H. Shan & M. L. Sheh) V. M. Vinogradova.

地岩风 di yan feng

Plants 2–5 cm, dwarf, acaulescent, rosette. Taproot 2–6 × 0.8–1.2 cm, undivided. Petioles 0.5–3.5 cm, sheaths narrowly lanceolate; blade oblong, 2–5 × 0.5–1.8 cm, 2-pinnatisect; pinnae 2–4 pairs; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, 0.3–1 × 0.5–1 mm, base and margins pilose, apex apiculate, glabrous or minutely puberulent. Terminal umbel 4–9 cm across, sessile, appearing as a group of simple umbels, lateral umbels few, smaller, on long peduncles, stout, puberulent; bracts 1–2, usually obscured by leaf rosette; rays 6–10, 1–6 cm, densely puberulent; bracteoles 7–11, acicular, 3–9 mm, very unequal, the largest longer than flowers; umbellules 10–20-flowered; pedicels 1–4 mm, pubescent. Calyx teeth lanceolate, very conspicuous, ca. 1 × 0.4 mm, sometimes ca. 0.5 × fruit. Petals white, costa yellowish, glabrous. Styles 2–3 × stylodium, reflexed. Fruit oblong or suborbicular, slightly dorsally compressed, 2–2.5 × 1.3–1.5 mm, densely scaly-hispid; ribs filiform, prominent; vittae large, 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

- Grassy places, river banks; 3400–4100 m. S Qinghai (Yushu), NW Sichuan (Dégiê), E Xizang (Gonjo).

This and the previous species have an unusual fruit ornamentation similar to that seen in *Stenocoelium*. These two species are part of a group of dwarf, high-altitude Himalayan rosette-forming umbellifers that are not easy to identify; see also *Cortia, Cortiella, Pleurospermum hedini*, etc.