
羊角芹属 yang jiao qin shu

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Herbs, perennial, essentially glabrous. Stem erect, branching above or simple. Basal and lower leaves petiolate, sheaths broad, membranous; blade broadly triangular to triangular in outline, ternate or ternate-2-3-pinnate; ultimate segments ovate or ovate-lanceolate, serrate, dentate-divided or lobed. Upper leaves reduced, usually ternate-pinnate. Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; peduncles longer than the leaves; bracts and bracteoles usually absent; rays ascending-spreading. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white or pinkish, obovate, apex with narrow inflexed lobule. Stylopodium conic; styles long, reflexed. Fruit oblong, oblong-ovoid or ovoid, slightly flattened laterally, glabrous; mericarp subrounded in cross section; ribs filiform, prominent to obscure; vittae inconspicuous. Seed face plane. Carpophore bifid at apex.

About seven species: Asia, Europe; five species (two endemic) in China.

Aegopodium anthriscoides (H. de Boissieu) H. de Boissieu (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 56: 350. 1909; Carum anthriscoides H. de Boissieu, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 53: 426. 1906) was described from Chongqing (“Tchen-Kéou” [Chengkou], P. G. Fargés s.n., holotype, P). However, it is not treated in this account as it is imperfectly known.

1a. Lower leaves ca. 23 cm, ternate-3–4-pinnate ................................................................................................................. 5. A. handelii
1b. Lower leaves 3–15 cm, ternate-2-pinnate, rarely 3-pinnate.

2a. Petals with several purple-red nerves .................................................................................................................... 2. A. latifolium
2b. Petals with single nerve.

3a. Ultimate leaf segments broad-ovate, doubly serrate .................................................................................. 3. A. tadshikorum
3b. Ultimate leaf segments lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, irregularly serrate.

4a. Ultimate leaf segments lanceolate, apex long-acuminate to caudate ............................................................ 4. A. henryi
4b. Ultimate leaf segments ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute to acuminate .................................................. 1. A. alpestre


东北羊角芹 dong bei yang jiao qin

Aegopodium alpestre var. daucifolium Gorovoj; A. alpestre f. scabrum Kitagawa; A. alpestre f. tenerum Hara; A. alpestre f. tenuiseptum Kitagawa; Carum alpestre (Ledebour) Koslo-Poljansky.

Plants (20–)30–100 cm. Roots fibrous from an elongate, slender rootstock. Stem hollow. Basal petioles 5–13 cm; blade broadly triangular in outline, 3–9 × 3.5–12 cm, ternate-2-pinnate; ultimate segments long-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1.5–3.5 × 0.7–2 cm, sessile, base cuneate, irregularly sharp-serrate, apex acute to acuminate. Umbels 3–8 cm across; peduncles 7–15 cm; rays 9–17, 2–4.5 cm; umbellules 10–15 mm across, many-flowered; pedicels 3–10 mm, unequal. Petals white. Styles 2–3 × stylopodium. Fruit oblong or oblong-ovoid, 3–3.5 × 1.8–2.5 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Aug.

Mixed forests or grassy places on mountain slopes; 900–2200 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Xinjiang [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, SE Russia].

Plants from E Kazakhstan, C Asia to Pakistan, and NW India are sometimes included within Aegopodium alpestre, but we agree with those authors who recognize these western plants as a separate species, A. kashmiricum (R. R. Stewart ex Dunn) Pimenov.


宽叶羊角芹 kuan ye yang jiao qin

Plants 40–90 cm. Stem few-branched above. Basal petioles 5–20 cm; blade broadly triangular or rounded, 8–10 cm, width equaling or longer than the length, ternate-2-pinnate; pinnae 3–5; ultimate segments broad-ovate or obovate-oblong, 4–8 × 3–7 cm, base cuneate, glabrous on both surfaces, coarsely mucronate-dentate. Cauline leaves few, ternate-2-pinnate or 3-lobed. Terminal umbels ca. 6 cm across, lateral umbels smaller; rays 11–15, 2–3.5 cm, apical parts roughened; umbellules ca.
15 mm across. Petals white, purple-red nerves several. Styles ca. 2 × stylopodium. Fruit oblong, 3–3.5 × 2–2.5 mm. Fl. May.

Lower mountain slopes, grassy places; ca. 1000 m. Xinjiang [Russia (E Siberia)].

This is a rather poorly known species in China and was previously thought to be endemic to the Lake Baikal region of E Siberia.


塔什克羊角芹 ta shi ke yang jiao qin

Plants 70–100 cm. Stem shallowly fluted, subglabrous, few-branched above. Basal petioles 10–20 cm; blade broad-triangular, 10–15 cm, ternate-2-pinnate; pinnae petiolulate; petioles 3–6 cm; ultimate segments subovate, 3–11 × 2–6 cm, undivided or 2–3-lobed, both surfaces slightly roughened, sharply serrate or doubly serrate. Upper leaves smaller, 3-lobed, lobes ovate or ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate. Terminal umbels 5–9 cm across; rays 13–20, 2–5 cm, somewhat unequal, apical parts roughened; umbellules 10–15 mm across, pedicels 2–9 mm, unequal. Petals white. Styles ca. 2 mm, 4–5 × stylopodium. Fruit subovoid, 4–6 × ca. 3 mm. Fl. and fr. May–Jul.

Forests or grassy places on mountain slopes; ca. 1100 m. W Xinjiang (Xinyuan) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan].

This is a rather poorly known species in China.


巴东羊角芹 ba dong yang jiao qin

Plants 45–100 cm. Stem terete, striped, subglabrous. Basal leaves long-petiolate, petioles 5–8 cm; blade broad-triangular, ca. 14 cm, ternate-2–3-pinnate; ultimate segments lanceolate, 1.5–4 × 0.8–1.5 cm, base subtruncate to cuneate, irregularly serrate, apex long-acuminate or caudate. Upper leaves smaller, pinnate, petioles wholly sheathing. Umbels 3.5–4 cm across; peduncles 6–20 cm; rays 8–18, 2.5–4.5 cm, roughened; umbellules ca. 1 cm across, many-flowered; pedicels ca. 4 mm, unequal. Petals white. Styles ca. 1 mm. Fruit oblong-ovoid or long-ovoid, 3–3.5 × 1.5–2 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Aug.

● Lower mountain slopes; 500–1700 m. Gansu, W Hubei (Ba-dong), Shaanxi, Sichuan.

This species is treated as endemic to China as literature reports from NE India and Myanmar are here considered dubious.


湘桂羊角芹 xiang gui yang jiao qin

Plants 50–100 cm. Stem stout, terete, shallowly fluted, hollow, branches spreading. Lower leaves petiolate, petioles 4–7 cm; blade broad-triangular, ca. 23 cm, ternate-3–4-pinnate; ultimate segments ovate or broad-ovate, 1.5–2.5 × 1–1.5 cm, base cuneate, margins and nerves roughened on both surfaces. Upper leaves reduced, ternate-pinnate. Umbels 3–5 cm across; peduncles 8–15 cm, apex roughened; rays 9–11, 3–4(–6) cm, slightly roughened; umbellules 0.8–1.4 cm across, many-flowered; pedicels 3–10 mm, unequal. Petals white. Styles 1–2 × stylopodium. Fruit oblong-ovoid to long-ovoid, ca. 3.5 × 2 mm. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

● Forests, among shrubs on valley sides; 800–1200 m. NE Guangxi (Longsheng), Guizhou, SW Hunan (Wugang), Zhejiang.