Herbs, perennial, acaulescent or shortly caulescent, ascending, rosette but rarely closely appressed to soil surface. Taproot stout, vertical, elongate. Stem base densely clothed in fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves petiolate; blade 2–3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments linear. Umbels compound, solitary terminal umbel usually sessile, appearing as a cluster of simple umbels, lateral umbels few to several, pedunculate, obviously compound; bracts and bracteoles few to several, foliaceous, 1–2-pinnate, ultimate segments linear; rays numerous, very unequal. Calyx teeth conspicuous, linear or lanceolate, unequal. Petals white, purplish to deep purple, obovate, costa yellowish, apex inflexed, acute. Fruit dorsally compressed; dorsal ribs filiform, prominent, narrowly winged, lateral broadly winged, wings more than 2 × width of dorsal wings; vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure. Seed face slightly concave. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

Three or four species: Afghanistan, China, Bhutan, N India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sikkim; one species in China.

1. **Cortia depressa** (D. Don) C. Norman, J. Bot. 75: 96. 1937.

Plants 5–10(–20) cm. Petioles and rachis thick, adaxially shallowly fluted, pubescent; blade 1.5–10 × 0.75–3 cm, 2–3-pinnatisect, pinnae 5–7 pairs; ultimate segments linear, 3–5 × 0.5–1 mm, margins entire, narrowly revolute. Bracts few, 2-pinnate, segments linear; rays numerous, 3–6 cm, unequal. pubescent; bracteoles 10–15, 2-pinnatisect, narrow-linear, longer than flowers; umbellules 25–30-flowered. Styles 0.5–1.5 mm, little elongated in fruit. Fruit ovoid-oblong, 4–5 × 3–4 mm. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Alpine meadows; ca. 4400 m. SC Xizang (Namling) [Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Sikkim].