
绒果芹属 rong guo qin shu

Pu Fading (溥发鼎 Pu Fa-teng); Mark F. Watson, Michael G. Pimenov, Eugene V. Klijuykov

Herbs perennial, usually pubescent throughout. Taproot stout, long-cylindrical, woody. Stem sparingly branched from base, erect or caespitose, base often woody, densely clothed in fibrous or tough remnant sheaths. Leaves mostly basal, petiolate, petioles slender, base sheathing; blade 1–2-pinnate; ultimate segments entire or pinnatifid. Leaves rapidly reduced upwards, stem upper parts almost leafless. Inflorescence branching, umbels compound, lax, terminal; bracts few, linear, inconspicuous, or absent; rays few, (2–3)–6–(10), unequal, widely divergent; bracteoles 4–10, linear. Calyx teeth minute, triangular, often obscured by dense hairs. Petals white or yellowish-white, rarely purple, ovate or obovate, base cuneate, apex incurved, notched; usually abaxially pubescent. Ovary densely pubescent. Stylopodium low-conic, margin undulate; styles long, reflexed. Fruit oblong-ovoid, slightly laterally compressed, constricted at commissure, rounded at base, densely white-pubescent; ribs 5, filiform, often obscured by the hairs; vitellae large, 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane or slightly concave. Carpophore 2-parted.

Six to eight species: N Iran, W Himalayan region to N and W China; three species (two endemic) in China.

The generic boundaries between Eriocycla and Seseli (and the Mediterranean genera Deverra de Candolle and Pituranthos Viviani) are problematic and need further research. Recent work by Russian authors suggests that Eriocycla should be included within Seseli (see Seseli for comments and a synopsis of an alternative classification).

1a. Leaves basal and cauline, pinnate, ultimate segments coarsely dentate; bracts 1 or absent; petals white ............... 1. E. albescens

1b. Plants 20–70 cm, sparsely pubescent. Basal leaves caespitose, petiole 1.5–3 cm; leaf blade oblong in outline, 3–6 × 1–2.5 cm, 1–2-pinnate; primary pinnate 4–5 pairs; umbels 2–5 cm across; umbellules 10–20-flowered; petals light yellow or purple, slightly pubescent; seed face slightly concave (Xizang) .......................................................... 3. E. nuda


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Plants 20–70 cm, olive-green, pubescent. Basal leaves withered at flowering. Lower stem leaves petiolate, petioles 0.5–1.5 cm, purplish; blade narrowly oblong in outline, 5–12 × 1–5 cm, 1-pinnate; pinnae 4–7 pairs, oblanceolate, 6–15(–50) × 8–12(–30) mm, entire or 2–3(–5)-lobed. Leaves reduced upwards becoming 3-lobed or entire. Umbels 3–5 cm across; bracts 1, linear, inconspicuous or absent; rays (2–)3–4–6, 5–15(–20) mm; bracteoles 6–10, linear-lanceolate, shorter than flowers; umbellules 8–20-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, ovate, abaxially densely pubescent. Fruit 3–4 × 1.2–1.5 mm, densely white pubescent. Seed face plane. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct.

- Arid limestone slopes; 500–1100 m. Hebei, NW Liaoning.

1a. Pinnae usually small, 6–15 × 8–12 mm .... 1a. var. albescens

1b. Pinnae large, 25–50 × 15–30 mm ............ 1b. var. latifolia

1a. Eriocycla albescens var. albescens

绒果芹(原变种) rong guo qin (yuan bian zhong)

Pimpinella albescens Franchet, Pl. David. 1: 239. 1884; Seseli albescens (Franchet) Pimenov & Klijuykov; S. provostii H. de Boissieu.

Plants gray-green, pubescent. Pinnae 6–15 × 8–12 mm.

- Limestone talus slopes. Hebei, Nei Mongol.


绒果芹(原变种) rong guo qin (yuan bian zhong)

Plants gray-green, pubescent. Pinnae 6–15 × 8–12 mm.

- Limestone talus slopes. Hebei, Nei Mongol.


新疆绒果芹 xin jiang rong guo qin


Plants 20–40 cm, sparsely pubescent. Basal leaves caespitose, petiole 1.5–3 cm; leaf blade oblong in outline, 3–6 × 1–2.5 cm, 1–2-pinnate; primary pinnate 4–5 pairs; umbels 3–5 cm across; bracts 2–5, 3–9 mm, subulate; rays 3–5(–10), unequal, 2–4 cm; bracteoles 4–7, linear-lanceolate, 2–4 mm; umbellules 10–20-flowered. Calyx teeth minute, pubescent or obsolete. Petals pale yellow, abaxially densely pubescent. Fruit 2.5–4(–5) × 1.5–2 mm, densely pubescent. Seed face plane. Fl. Jul–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct.

- Limestone slopes, river banks; 2700–3000 m. SW Xinjiang (Akto, Artux, Wuqia).


裸茎绒果芹 luoy jing rong guo qin

Plants (15–)35–70(–100) cm. Stems caespitose. Basal leaves caespitose, petiole 1.5–4 cm; blade narrowly triangular-ovate or oblong-ovate, 3–7 × 1–3.5 cm, (1–)2-pinnate; pri-
mary pinnae 3–4 pairs; ultimate segments ovate, 5–10 × 3–6
mm, 3–4-lobed. Cauline leaves almost absent or few bladeless
sheaths. Umbels 3–5 cm across; bracts 3–5, linear-lanceolate,
1–5 × 1–1.5 mm, pubescent; rays 3–6(–10), 2–9 cm; bracteoles
5–10, 1–3 × 0.4–0.8 mm, similar to bracts; umbellules 8–10
(–12)-flowered; pedicels 1–4 mm, pilose. Calyx teeth minute,
triangular, inconspicuous. Petals pale yellow, tinged purple or
purple, oblengkapove, abaxially pubescent. Fruit oblengkapovoid,
3–4 × 1.5–2 mm, densely white pubescent. Seed face slightly

Stony slopes, scree; 2900–4800 m. S Xizang [NW India, Kash-
mir, W Nepal, Pakistan].

1a. Plants 35–70(–100) cm; petals pale yellow ..... 3a. var. nuda
1b. Plants ca. 15 cm; petals purple ....... 3b. var. purpureascens

3a. Eriocycla nuda var. nuda

裸茎绒果芹（原变种）luo jing rong guo qin (yuan bian zhong)

Pituranthos nudus (Lindley) Bentham ex C. B. Clarke; Se-
seli nudum (Lindley) Pimenov & Kljuykov.

Plants 35–70(–100) cm. Petals pale yellow.

Stony slopes, scree; 2900–4000 m. SW Xizang (Gyirong, Zanda)
[NW India, Kashmir, W Nepal, Pakistan].

3b. Eriocycla nuda var. purpureascens R. H. Shan & C. C. Yuan,

紫花裸茎绒果芹 zi hua luo jing rong guo qin

Plants ca. 15 cm. Petals purple.

● Arid stony slopes; 2900–4800 m. S Xizang.