
**前胡属 qian hu shu**

**She Menglan (佘孟兰 Sheh Meng-lan); Mark F. Watson**


Herbs perennial. Rootstock short, crown usually bearing remnant leaf sheaths. Stem finely striate, dichotomously branched above. Leaves petiolate; petioles sheathing. Umbels loosely compound, terminal and lateral; bracts numerous or absent; rays numerous or few; bracteoles numerous, rarely few or absent. Calyx teeth short or obsolete. Petals usually white, occasionally pinkish or purplish, rarely pale yellow, orbicular to obovate, with a narrow inflexed apex. Stylodium low-conic. Fruit ellipsoid, oblong to suborbicular, dorsally compressed; dorsal ribs filiform, slightly prominent, lateral ribs thickened and narrowly winged, wings closely appressed to one another; vittae 1 to several in each furrow, 2 to several on commissure. Seed face plane or slightly concave. Carpophore bipartite.

Between 100 and 200 species: Africa, Asia, Europe; 40 species (33 endemic) in China.

The taxonomy of this widespread, heterogeneous genus has long been problematic. The broad circumscription of *Peucedanum* adopted here includes some 100–120 species from many parts of the Old World that are weakly united by basic (especially external) fruit structure. These fruit characters are undoubtedly the result of several lines of convergent evolution, and some authors prefer to recognize several segregate genera and reduce *Peucedanum* to only 8–10 Eurasian species based around the nomenclatural type, *P. officinale* Linnaeus. As the taxonomy of this genus is still unresolved (it is currently the focus of an international, multi-disciplinary study), a traditional treatment is adopted for the following account. Several Chinese taxa are represented by only a few herbarium specimens, a few (particularly species nos. 32–40) are recorded only from the type gatherings, and specific boundaries are not always clear. The Chinese members of this genus would benefit from a detailed revision augmented with new collections. The following key excludes *P. lhasense* (species no. 40) because there are insufficient data.

1a. Calyx teeth obsolete or inconspicuous.
1b. Bracts several or numerous, persistent.

2a. Bracts several or numerous, persistent.
2b. Bracts usually absent or few bracts and falling early.

3a. Plants small, 5–20 cm, acaulescent; peduncles numerous; scapiform.
3b. Plants tall, more than 20 cm, acaulescent.

4a. Leaf blade 2–3-pinnate; bracteoles entire fruit hispid (Xizang) .............................................................. 2. *P. nanum*
4b. Leaf blade 3–4-pinnatisect; bracteoles pinnate; fruit glabrous (Yunnan) ................................................. 3. *P. acaule*

5a. Plants 50–100 cm; leaf blade 3-pinnately dissected, 3-lobed or 2-ternate.
5b. Plants 20–50 cm; leaf blade 1–2-pinnate.

6a. Ultimate segments of leaves linear, entire; fruit vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure (Heilongjiang, Jilin) ............................................................................................................. 1. *P. elegans*
6b. Ultimate segments of leaves ovate or ovate-rhombic; fruit vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure (Guangxi, Jiangxi) ................................................................. 11. *P. longshengense*

7a. Bracteoles pinnate; fruit vittae (1–)2–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on the commissure (Yunnan) ....................... 4. *P. delavayi*
7b. Bracteoles entire; fruit vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2 on the commissure (Sichuan).

8a. Bracts large, 3-lobed or pinnate; fruit glabrous (N Sichuan) ................................................................. 12. *P. songpanense*
8b. Bracts small, undivided; fruit pubescent (W Sichuan) .......................................................... 32. *P. tortilifolium*

2a. Bracts several or numerous, persistent.

3a. Plants small, 5–20 cm, acaulescent; peduncles numerous; scapiform.

4a. Leaf blade 2–3-pinnate; bracteoles entire fruit hispid (Xizang) .............................................................. 2. *P. nanum*
4b. Leaf blade 3–4-pinnatisect; bracteoles pinnate; fruit glabrous (Yunnan) ................................................. 3. *P. acaule*

5a. Plants 50–100 cm; leaf blade 3-pinnately dissected, 3-lobed or 2-ternate.
5b. Plants 20–50 cm; leaf blade 1–2-pinnate.

6a. Ultimate segments of leaves linear, entire; fruit vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure (Heilongjiang, Jilin) ............................................................................................................. 1. *P. elegans*
6b. Ultimate segments of leaves ovate or ovate-rhombic; fruit vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure (Guangxi, Jiangxi) ................................................................. 11. *P. longshengense*

7a. Bracteoles pinnate; fruit vittae (1–)2–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on the commissure (Yunnan) ....................... 4. *P. delavayi*
7b. Bracteoles entire; fruit vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2 on the commissure (Sichuan).

8a. Bracts large, 3-lobed or pinnate; fruit glabrous (N Sichuan) ................................................................. 12. *P. songpanense*
8b. Bracts small, undivided; fruit pubescent (W Sichuan) .......................................................... 32. *P. tortilifolium*

2b. Bracts usually absent or few bracts and falling early.

9a. Stem stout, hollow.
9b. Stem stout or slender, solid.

10a. Coastal plants, leaves glaucous; fruit to 6 × 4 mm, pubescent; vittae small, 3–5 in each furrow, 6–10 on commissure (E, S, and SE China) ................................................. 13. *P. japonicum*
10b. Coastal plants, leaves glaucous; fruit to 6 × 4 mm, pubescent; vittae small, 3–5 in each furrow, 6–10 on commissure (E, S, and SE China) ................................................. 13. *P. japonicum*

9a. Coastal plants, leaves glaucous; fruit to 6 × 4 mm, pubescent; vittae small, 3–5 in each furrow, 6–10 on commissure (E, S, and SE China) ................................................. 13. *P. japonicum*
1b. Calyx teeth conspicuous.

19a. Lateral wings of fruit very narrow, less than 1/3 width of the body, thick.

20a. Leaf blade 1- to several-pinnate or pinnately dissected.

21b. Leaf dissection compact; ultimate segments of basal leaves much shorter and broader; flowers white.

22b. Stems several or solitary, not diffuse-caespitose; fruit vittae (1–)2–4 in each furrow (2–)4–6 on commissure (SW China).

23a. Leaf sheath auriculate at apex; bracts 2–3, unequal, occasionally pinnate; rays 12–20; bracteoles 6–8, linear, undivided or 3-incised to pinnate (Sichuan, Yunnan).

24b. Basal leaves glabrous sparsely pubescent; rays 5–8 or 15–34, inner faces pubescent or glabrous, outer faces glabrous.

25a. Umbels small, 1–4 cm across; rays less than 2 cm (Anhui, Jiangsu, Shandong). 31. P. pubescens

25b. Umbels large, 8–15 cm across; rays more than 5 cm.

26a. Rays 15–34; bracteoles 10–16 (Shaanxi).

26b. Rays 5–6; bracteoles absent (Hubei).

30a. Rays roughened or pubescent on all sides, or glabrous.

30b. Inner faces of rays strigose or pubescent, outer faces glabrous.

31b. Plant puberulent, at least around nodes and rays; ultimate segments of leaves not elongate-linear.

32a. Plant solid, at least around nodes and rays; ultimate segments of leaves not elongate-linear.

33a. Fruit vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 8 on commissure (Xizang). 27. P. violaceum

33b. Fruit vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure (Yunnan).

34a. Leaf blade 2–3-pinnately dissected; ultimate segments small, ovate, rhombic, obovate or ovate-lanceolate.

35a. Fruit vittae 1 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure.

36a. Plants large, 30–120 cm; stem solid, with pith; leaf blade 2–3-pinnate/pinnatifid (N and NE China). 28. P. mahanense

36b. Plant small, 20–30 cm; stem hollow; leaf blade pinnate (Yunnan).

37a. Fruit vittae 1–4 in each furrow, 4–10 on commissure.

37b. Fruit smaller 4–5 × 3–4 mm, pubescent.

38a. Leaf blade broadly triangular-ovate, 3-pinnate/pinnatifid, pubescent (sometimes sparsely), papery (N, NE, and NW China). 25. P. dissolatum

14b. Leaf blade 1–2-ternate or 2–3-pinnate; petioles 3–15 cm.

17a. Leaf blade narrowly ovate; ultimate segments narrow, linear, oblanceolate or obovate, 1–2.5 × 0.5–1 cm (Gansu, Sichuan).

17b. Leaf blade triangular-ovate or broadly triangular; ultimate segments usually large, rhombic-ovobovate or long-ovate, 1.5–7 × 1.2–5 cm.

18a. Leaflets sharply serrate with setaceous teeth; bracteoles longer than flowers; fruit densely hispid (S and SE China). 10. P. formosanum

18b. Leaflets coarsely toothed or crenate-dentate; bracteoles shorter than flowers; fruit sparsely puberulent (widespread in China). 14. P. praeruptorum

14b. Leaf blade 1–2-ternate or 2–3-pinnate; petioles 3–15 cm.

20a. Leaf blade 1- to several-pinnate or pinnately dissected.

21a. Leaf dissection diffuse; ultimate segments of basal leaves linear elongate, usually 3–10 × 0.1–0.3 cm; flowers pale yellow (Xinjiang).

31. P. morisonii

21b. Leaf dissection compact; ultimate segments of basal leaves much shorter and broader; flowers white.

22a. Stems many, often diffuse-caespitose; fruit vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2 on commissure (N China).

17. P. caespitosum

22b. Stems several or solitary, not diffuse-caespitose; fruit vittae (1–)2–4 in each furrow (2–)4–6 on commissure (SW China).

23a. Leaf sheath auriculate at apex; bracts 2–3, unequal, occasionally pinnate; rays 12–20; bracteoles 6–8, linear, undivided or 3-incised to pinnate (Sichuan, Yunnan). 19. P. macilentum

23b. Leaf sheath not auriculate at apex; bracts 6–10, linear, equal; rays 24–40; bracteoles 10, linear or linear-lanceolate (Sichuan, Yunnan).

20. P. rubricaule

24a. Basal leaves densely pubescent on both surfaces; rays 10–15, densely tomentose or hispid all round (Sichuan, Yunnan).

18. P. pubescens

24b. Basal leaves glabrous sparsely pubescent; rays 5–8 or 15–34, inner faces pubescent or glabrous, outer faces glabrous.

25a. Umbels small, 1–4 cm across; rays less than 2 cm (Anhui, Jiangsu, Shandong).

16. P. wawrae

25b. Umbels large, 8–15 cm across; rays more than 5 cm.

26a. Rays 15–34; bracteoles 10–16 (Shaanxi).

15. P. ampliatum

26b. Rays 5–6; bracteoles absent (Hubei).

36. P. henryi

19b. Lateral wings of fruit rather broad, thin, ca. 1/3 as wide by body.


28a. Bracteoles pinnate (NE China).

37. P. piliferum

28b. Bracteoles linear, entire (Henan, Shaanxi).

38. P. ledebourielloides

27b. Bracts absent, occasionally few but falling early.

29a. Leaf blade 2–3-ternate, rarely 2-pinnate; primary umbels large, 7–15 cm across (C and S China). 30. P. medicum

29b. Leaf blade 1- to several-pinnate or pinnately dissected; primary umbels smaller, usually less than 7 cm across.

30a. Rays roughened or pubescent on all sides, or glabrous.

31a. Whole plant glabrous; ultimate segments of leaves elongate-linear (Xinjiang).

24. P. falcaria

31b. Plant puberulent, at least around nodes and rays; ultimate segments of leaves not elongate-linear.

32a. Stem solid, with pith (Guangxi).

28. P. mahanense

32b. Stem hollow.

33a. Fruit vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 8 on commissure (Xizang).

27. P. violaceum

33b. Fruit vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure (Yunnan).

39. P. yunnanense

30b. Inner faces of rays strigose or pubescent, outer faces glabrous.

34a. Leaf blade 2–3-pinnately dissected; ultimate segments small, linear and entire (N and NE China).

23. P. baicalense

34b. Leaf blade 1–4-pinnate or pinnately dissected; ultimate segments large, ovate, rhombic, obovate or ovate-lanceolate.

35a. Fruit vittae 1 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure.

36a. Plants large, 30–120 cm; stem solid, with pith; leaf blade 2–3-pinnate/pinnatifid (N and NE China).

21. P. terebinthaceum

36b. Plant small, 20–30 cm; stem hollow; leaf blade pinnate (Yunnan).

22. P. franchetii

35b. Fruit vittae 1–4 in each furrow, 4–10 on commissure.

37a. Fruit large, 6.8 × 3.5–4.2 mm, glabrous (Chongqing, Guizhou, Sichuan).

25. P. dissolatum

37b. Fruit smaller 4.5 × 3–4 mm, pubescent.

38a. Leaf blade broadly triangular-ovate, 3-pinnate/pinnatifid, pubescent (sometimes sparsely), papery (N, NE, and NW China).

26. P. harry-smithii

*刺尖前胡* ci jian qian hu

*Kitagawia komarovii* Pimenov.

Plants 70–80 cm. Stem solitary, glabrous. Basal leaf blade ovate-oblong, 8–10 × 6–8 cm, pinnatisect, both surfaces glabrous; ultimate segments linear, 4–20 × ca. 1 mm, entire, apex spinose-apolipulate; petiole sheath narrow. Cauline leaves reduced upwards, less divided, upper leaves 3-lobed or reduced to sheath, linear. Synflorescence subcorymbosely branched; umbels 5–7 cm across; bracts numerous, lanceolate, 8–12 × 1–1.2 mm, apex caudate; rays 20–25, 2–3 cm, rigid, inner faces striate; bracteoles 7–9, linear-lanceolate, slightly shorter than or equaling flowers; umbellules ca. 20-flowered. Calyx teeth inconspicuous or obsolete. Petals white or purplish-tinted, obovate-ornicular. Styles short. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, 3–4 × 2–2.5 mm, smooth; dorsal ribs filiform, slightly prominent, lateral ribs broadly winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on comissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.


*矮前胡* ai qian hu

Plants 15–20 cm, hispid throughout, acaulescent, scapiform. Basal leaves subsessile, with broad long-ovate sheaths; leaf blade ovate-oblong, 2–3-pinnate/pinnatisect, pinnae 3–6 pairs; ultimate segments linear, 3–5 × ca. 1 mm. Cauline leaves 1–2 or absent, reduced upwards. Umbels 4–9 cm across; peduncles stout, 5–12 cm; bracts 3–5, linear, 6–12 × 0.5–1 mm; rays 8–16, stout, unequal; bracteoles 5–10, linear; umbellules 10–20-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete or inconspicuous. Petals white or purplish-tinted, obovate-membranous. Styles short. Fruit ellipsoid, 3.5–4 × 2.5–3 mm, smooth; dorsal ribs filiform, slightly prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged; vittae 1 in each furrow; 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.


*会泽前胡* hui ze qian hu

Plants 5–10 cm, acaulescent, scapiform. Leaves numerous sessile or subsessile, with broad sheaths; leaf blade ovate-oblong, 3–4-pinnate/pinnatisect, pinnae 4–7 pairs; ultimate segments linear, 1–2.5 × 0.4–1 mm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially roughened and tomentose, margin narrowly reflexed. Umbels numerous; peduncles stout, 2–7 cm, scaly-tomentose, especially toward the apex; bracts 2–6, linear, entire or pinnate, about half as long as the rays; rays 5–12, unequal, 0.8–2.5 cm, inner faces white scaly-tomentose; bracteoles 6–8, longer than flowers, pinnate, ultimate segments 1–4 × ca. 0.3 mm, white puberulent; umbellules 12–18-flowered. Petals white or purplish, ovate-oblong. Anthers dark purple. Fruit oblong-ovoid, 3–4 × 2–2.5 mm, glabrous; lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings thickened; vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Sep.

- Alpine meadows; ca. 3500 m. NE Yunnan (Huize).


*滇西前胡* dian xi qian hu

*Sinodielsia delavayi* (Franchet) Pimenov & Kljuykov.

Plants 20–50 cm. Stems several, erect, grayish-purple, distally fluted, puberulent; caudex stout, densely clothed with fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves numerous; leaf blade ovate-oblong, 2-pinnate, pinnae 3–4 pairs; basal pinnae shortly petiolate, others sessile; ultimate segments ovate to linear, 6–10 × 3–6 mm, 1–3-toothed, apex mucronate, pubescent abaxially on Rachises and veins. Cauline leaves reduced upwards; petioles wholly sheathing. Umbels terminal, 6–10 cm across; peduncles densely hispid; bracts 3–4, linear, lanceolate or pinnate; rays 6–15 (–24), subequal, 2–5 cm, hisrule; bracteoles 4–7, longer than flowers, pinnate; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, hisrule. Calyx teeth absent. Petals white, obovate. Styles short. Fruit ellipsoid, ca. 4 × 2.5 mm; lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings slightly thickened; vittae (1–)2–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep.

- Mountain slopes, grasslands, rock crevices; 2600–3400 m. NW Yunnan (Eryuan, Lijiang).

This poorly known species is recorded only from a few collections. Its taxonomic placement is not fully resolved, and some authors consider it to be synonymous with *Sinodielsia yunnanensis* (Meeboldia yunnanensis in the present account).


*芷叶前胡* zhi ye qian hu

Plants 20–50 cm. Stems several, erect, grayish-purple, distally fluted, puberulent; caudex stout, densely clothed with fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves numerous; leaf blade ovate-oblong, 2-pinnate, pinnae 3–4 pairs; basal pinnae shortly petiolate, others sessile; ultimate segments ovate to linear, 6–10 × 3–6 mm, 1–3-toothed, apex mucronate, pubescent abaxially on Rachises and veins. Cauline leaves reduced upwards; petioles wholly sheathing. Umbels terminal, 6–10 cm across; peduncles densely hispid; bracts 3–4, linear, lanceolate or pinnate; rays 6–15 (–24), subequal, 2–5 cm, hisrule; bracteoles 4–7, longer than flowers, pinnate; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, hisrule. Calyx teeth absent. Petals white, obovate. Styles short. Fruit ellipsoid, ca. 4 × 2.5 mm; lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings slightly thickened; vittae (1–)2–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep.

- Forest margins, scrub; 2500–3000 m. SW Guizhou (Xingyi), NC and SW Sichuan (Lixian, Muli), NW Yunnan (Dêqên, Zhongdian).


Bor.-Orient. 6: 294. 1977.

草原前胡 cao yuan qian hu

Plants 30–60 cm. Basal leaves numerous; leaf blade broadly ovate in outline, 3-pinnatisect, glabrous; pinnate 4–6 pairs, sessile; ultimate segments linear, 7–28 × ca. 0.5 mm, entire, margins narrowly reflexed, apex apiculate. Stem leaves reduced upwards. Synflorescence corymbose branched; bracts 1–3, lanceolate, deciduous; rays 4–6(–12), unequal, 4-angled, inner faces hispidulous; bracteoles 5–8, linear-lanceolate, apex long-acuminate, scarious-margined, unequal, often longer than flowers. Calyx teeth inconspicuous. Petals white, obovate. Styles acuminate, scarious-margined, unequal, often longer than flowers. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, 3–4 × 2.5–3 mm, glabrous; lateral ribs winged, wings rather thick; vittae large, 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Oct.

● Grasslands; 100–1300 m. W Heilongjiang (Anda, Zhaodong), W Jilin (Shuangliao, Qian Gorlos), N Liaoning (Faku).


竹节前胡 zhu jie qian hu

Plants 60–90 cm, essentially glabrous. Rootstock elongate, woody, bearing annular leaf scars. Basal leaves several; petioles rigid; leaf blade broadly triangular, 3-pinnatisect, pinnate 5–7 pairs; ultimate segments ovate-lanceolate (sometimes oblong or linear), base cuneate or decurrent, 1–3-toothed or -lobed, 1(–4) × 0.4–1.5 cm, thinly coriaceous, abaxially glaucous. Umbels 1–8 cm across; bracts absent or occasionally 1–2, linear, membranous; rays 12–26, unequal, 1–4 cm, 4-angled, inner faces scaberulous; bracteoles 2–4, linear, subulate, shorter than flowers; umbellules 10–20-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white. Fruit long-ellipsoid, 3–3.5 × 2–3 mm, sparsely puberulous; lateral ribs narrowly winged; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 6–8(–10) on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct. n = 11*.

● Scrub, valley sides, open grasslands; 2000–3600 m. S Gansu (Jone, Têwo), N Sichuan.

This species has reputed medicinal value.


台湾前胡 tai wan qian hu

Peucedanum terebinthaceum (Fischer ex Treviranus) Ledebour subsp. formosanum (Hayata) Kitagawa.

Plant robust, 1–3 m. Stem tomentose in upper parts. Leaf blade broadly triangular, ternate or ternate-pinnate; ultimate segments ovate or long-ovate, irregularly parted or lobed, sharply serrate with setaceous teeth, base cuneate or truncate. Umbels 3–8 cm across; peduncles stout, tomentose; bracts few or absent, linear to lanceolate, 10–15 × 1–2 mm; rays 10–18, 2–4 cm, unequal, densely tomentose; bracteoles 10–12, ovate-lanceolate, caudate or 3-lobed, mostly longer than flowers, abaxially tomentose, margins white-ciliate; umbellules 15–25-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete or inconspicuous. Petals white. Style short. Fruit oblong-ovate or suborbicular, 3–4 × 2.5–2.8 mm, densely hispid; lateral ribs narrowly winged; vittae 3–5 in each furrow, 7–8 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct.

● Forest margins, grasslands; 600–2000 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, S Jiangxi, C Taiwan (Nantou).

This species has reputed medicinal value.


南岭前胡 nan ling qian hu

Plants 60–100 cm. Stem solitary. Basal leaves numerous; leaf blade broadly triangular in outline, ternate or ternate-pinnate, thickly chartaceous; terminal segments often 3-lobed, base winged, wings thick; vittae 2–3 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct.

● Riversides, stony slopes; ca. 600 m. Chongqing.
decurrent, lateral segments broadly rhombic-ovate, often 2–3-pinnately divided, base rounded or truncate, 2–6 × 1.5–3.5 cm, adaxially pubescent along veins, abaxially glabrous, margins irregular dentate, short ciliolate. Synflorescence many-branched, umbels 3–7 cm across; peduncles hispid; bracts 1–8, occasionally absent, linear-lanceolate, 0.8–1 cm, abaxially pubescent; rays 14–25, 1.5–4 cm, inner faces white hirsute; bracteoles 6–8, linear, as long as or slightly longer than flowers, abaxially puberulous; umbellules 14–18-flowered. Styles short, reflexed. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, ca. 6 × 3 mm, smooth; dorsal ribs filiform, acute prominent, lateral ribs winged; vitteae 1–2 in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure, rather large. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

- Forest margins, mountain slopes, grasslands; 800–2000 m. NE Guangxi, S Jiangxi (Shangyou, Xunwu).


松潘前胡 song pan qian hu

Plants 30–40 cm. Stem purplish, unbranched or 1–2-branched above. Leaf blade pinnate (sometimes with 3 leaflets); ultimate segments ovate to long-ovate, 1.5–4 × 0.5–2 cm. Cauline leaves reduced upwards, peltate sheathing throughout. Umbels terminal and lateral, loosely compound, terminal umbels often 1–2 branched; umbels 4–9 cm across; bracts 1–8, lanceolate, unequal, 5–50 × 1–5 mm, entire, apex 3-lobed or pinnate; rays 8–25, purplish-red, unequal, 2–6 cm; bracteoles linear or lanceolate, unequal, 3–10 × 0.5–1 mm; umbellules 8–20-flowered. Pedicels 3–12 mm, unequal. Calyx teeth absent. Petals white, obovate unequal. Styles short. Fruit oblong, 5.7 × 4–5 mm; vitteae in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Sep.–Oct.

- Sparse Betula forests, margins of cultivated areas; 2800–3000 m. N Sichuan (Songpan).


滨海前胡 bin hai qian hu

Anethum japonicum (Thunberg) Koso-Poljansky.

Plants stout, (30–)40–70(–100) cm, essentially glabrous. Stem often flexuous. Leaf blade broadly ovate-triangular, to 35 × 25 cm, thinly coriaceous, 1–2-ternate; leaflets ovate- orbicular, 3-parted, 7–9 cm broad, glaucous; central segments obovate- cuneate, lateral segments oblique-ovate. Umbels (4–)5–10 cm across; bracts 2–3 or absent, ovate-lanceolate, 5–10 × ca. 2 mm, pubescent; rays 15–30, 1–5 cm, unequal, puberulous; bracteoles 8–10, linear-lanceolate, equaling or longer than flowers; umbellules ca. 20-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white or purple, generally puberulous. Styles short. Fruit ovoid, 5.7 × 4–5 mm; vitteae 1 each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

- Sparse Betula forests, margins of cultivated areas; 2800–3000 m. N Sichuan (Songpan).


前胡 qian hu

Plants 10–100 cm. Stem solitary, branched above, branchlets puberulous. Basal leaf blade triangular-ovate, 2–3-ternate; pinnae long-petiolute, pinnae long-ovate, 3–5-lobed, 1.5–6 × 1.2–4 cm, both surfaces glabrous, occasionally puberulous, abaxially nerves prominent, base cuneate, margins irregular serrate, apex acuminate. Synflorescence much-branched; umbels 3.5–9 cm across; bracts absent or few, linear; rays 6–15, unequal, 0.5–4.5 cm, inner faces pubescent; bracteoles 8–12, ovate-lanceolate, shorter than flowers, rough-puberulous; umbellules 15–20-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white. Styles short. Fruit ovoid, ca. 4 × 3 mm, sparsely puberulous; lateral ribs winged, wings rather thick; vitteae 3–5 in each furrow, 6–10 on commissure. Fl. Aug–Sep. fr. Oct–Nov. n = 11.*


The root is used as the important traditional Chinese medicine “qian hu.”


天竺前胡 tian zhu shan qian hu

Plants 6–100 cm. Stem pubescent. Basal leaf blade ternate/1–2-pinnate broadly ovate, both surfaces glabrous; basal pinnae often 2–3-lobed or parted; middle pinnae 3-lobed or undivided, sessile, 6–7 × 3–4.5 cm, coarsely serrate; terminal pinnae broadly ovate, 6–7 × 6.5–8 cm, 3-parted, base broadly cuneate, decurrent. Upper stem leaves reduced above, 3-dissected, lobules 3-lobed or parted, sharply serrate. Umbels 8–15 cm across; peduncles stout, densely pubescent; bracts absent or few, linear-lanceolate, ca. 15 × 0.5–1 mm, puberulous; rays 15–34, unequal, 1–7 cm, densely pubescent; bracteoles 10–16, linear or lanceolate, unequal, abaxially puberulous; umbellules 14–26-flowered. Calyx teeth conspicuous, subulate. Petals white. Styles about twice as long as stylopodium. Fruit ellipsoid, ca. 5 × 3 mm, densely pubescent; vitteae 3 in each furrow, 6–8 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

- Grassy slopes; 1600–2000 m. SE Shaanxi (Shanyang).


泰山前胡 tai shan qian hu


Plants 30–100 cm. Stem glabrous, dichotomously branching above. Basal leaf blade triangular- orbicular in outline, 2–3- ternate; basal pinna long-petiolute; ultimate segments obovate-cuneate, 1.2–3.5 × 0.8–2.5 cm, 3-parted, lobed or undivided, abaxially glaucous, both surfaces glabrous, sharply serrate, apex mucronate. Upper leaves reduced, 3-lobed, petioles wholly sheathing, tomentose. Synflorescence branched; umbels 1–4 cm; peduncles tomentose; bracts 1–3 or absent, linear, 3–4 × 0.5–1 mm; rays 6–8, unequal, 0.5–2 cm; bracteoles 4–6,
linear, longer than flowers; umbellules ca. 10-flowered. Calyx teeth conspicuous subulate. Petals white. Fruit ovate-orbicular or oblong, ca. 3 × 1.2 mm, tomentose; vittae 2–3 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Nov. n = 11*.

- Forest margins, grassy slopes; below 500 m. Anhui (Chaohu, Chuxian, Xiaoxian), N and W Jiangsu, Shandong (Tai Shan, Zhaozi).

The root is used in Shandong as a regional substitute for the traditional Chinese medicine “qian hu” (see Peucedanum praeruptorum).


北京前胡 bei jing qian hu

Peucedanum trinioides H. Wolff.

Plants 20–60 cm. Stems several, central stem erect, others ascending-caespitose, much branched, glabrous and purplish. Basal leaves numerous; petioles fluted, with short, broadly ovate scarious-margined sheaths; leaf blade ovate-oblong, 2–3-pinnate/pinnatisect, pinnae 4–7 pairs; ultimate segments narrow, linear, 5–10 × ca. 1 mm, both surfaces glabrous, margins narrowly reflexed. Synflorescence much branched; umbels 2–4 cm across; bracts 3–7, ovate-lanceolate, 4–5 × 2–3 mm, broadly scarious-margined; rays 10–12, 1.1–1.5 cm, 4-angled, inner faces hispulate; bracteoles numerous, elliptic-lanceolate, longer than flowers; umbellules 15–20-flowered. Calyx teeth conspicuous. Petals white. Styles moderate, ca. 2 mm. Fruit ovate-ellipsoid, ca. 5 × 2.5 mm, smooth; dorsal ribs prominent; lateral ribs winged, wings thick, very narrow; vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

- Upland stony areas; 1300–2500 m. Hebei.


毛前胡 mao qian hu

Plants 30–70 cm, densely pubescent throughout. Stem solitary, hollow, branches few, short and stout. Basal leaves few; petioles with broadly scarious-margined sheaths; leaf blade triangular-ovate in outline, 8–10 × 8–10 cm, 2–3-ternate, pinnae sessile or subsessile; ultimate segments obovate, 1.4–5 × 0.8–2 cm, rather thick, both surfaces tomentose, more densely so on abaxial nerves, coarsely serrate or crenate, base cuneate or truncate. Leaves reduced upwards, uppermost very small, 3-lobed or toothed, petioles wholly sheathing. Synflorescence subcorymbose branched; umbels 2.5–4 cm across; peduncles angled; bracts 6–8, linear-lanceolate; rays 10–15, subequal, 1–2 cm; bracteoles 5–7, linear-lanceolate, longer than flowers; umbellules ca. 10-flowered. Calyx teeth subulate. Petals white. Styles long, ca. 2 mm. Fruit ovoid or obovate-ortubicular, ca. 4 × 3 mm, hispid; vittae large, 2–3 in each furrow, 6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct.

- Alpine meadows; 1900–3000 m. SW Sichuan (Miyi, Yanyuan), NW Yunnan.


细裂前胡 xi lie qian hu

Plants 30–70 cm. Stems solitary or several, not caespitose, branched above, branches hollow, puberulous, nodes densely tomentose. Basal leaves numerous; petioles 5–10 cm, sheaths large, purplish, apex broadly auriculate, often pubescent and scarious-margined; leaf blade triangular-ovate in outline, 3–4-pinnatisect, pinnae 5–6 pairs; ultimate segments linear or obovate-cuneate, 1.5–3 × 0.8–1.2 mm. Inflorescences terminal; umbels 4–7 cm across; bracts 2–3, linear, entire or occasionally 3-lobed; rays 12–20(–30), 2–3 cm, slender, inner faces sparsely pubescent; bracteoles 6–8, linear, 3-lobed or pinnate, pubescent; umbellules 12–16-flowered. Calyx teeth conspicuous, lanceolate. Petals white, obovate. Styles short. Fruit ovoid-ellipsoid, ca. 3 × 2 mm; dorsal ribs prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged; vittae 1–2 in each furrow, 4 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

- Grassy places on mountain slopes; 3000–4200 m. SW Sichuan (Miyi, Yanyuan), NW Yunnan (Heqing, Tengchong, Weixi).


红前胡 hong qian hu

Plants 30–80 cm. Taproot and rootstock stout, reddish-brown. Stem solitary, erect, purplish, hollow, pubescent. Basal petals with purplish, puberulous and scarious-margined sheaths, not auriculate at apex; leaf blade triangular-ovate, 3-pinnatisect; pinnae 3–5 pairs, pinnules 3–4 pairs; ultimate segments linear, 3–10 × 1–1.6 mm, both surfaces glabrous, apex mucronate. Umbels 5–10 cm across; bracts 6–10, linear, 10–15 × ca. 0.5 mm, puberulous; rays numerous, 24–40, subequal, 3–5 cm; bracteoles ca. 10, linear-lanceolate; umbellules ca. 20-flowered. Calyx teeth conspicuous, triangular, acute. Fruit ellipsoid, 4–6 × 3–4 mm, glabrous; dorsal ribs slightly prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings rather thick; vittae 1–2(–3) in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Oct.

- Scrub, grassy slopes, rock crevices; 2000–3000 m. S Sichuan, NW Yunnan.


石防风 shi fang feng

Plants 30–120 cm. Stem puberulous above. Basal leaf blade elliptic or triangular-ovate, 2-pinnate/pinnatisect; pinnae 3–5-paired; ultimate segments lanceolate, 0.8–3 × 0.5–1.2 cm, both surfaces glabrous, sometimes pubescent near basal veins, base cuneate, margins lobed or 2–3-toothed. Synflorescence much branched, apex of peduncles hispid; umbels 3–10(–15) cm across; bracts absent or 1–2, linear-lanceolate; rays 8–20( or more), unequal, 4-angled, inner faces hispid, outer faces glabrous; bracteoles 6–10, linear, shorter than flowers. Calyx teeth long-subulate. Petals white, midvein pale yellow. Styles longer than stigmas. Fruit ellipsoid or ovoid-ellipsoid, 3.5–4 × 2.5–3.5 mm, glabrous; dorsal ribs prominent, lateral ribs winged, wings ca. 1 mm, ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct.

Mixed forests, forest margins, scrub, grassy slopes; 200–1200 m. NE Hebei, Helongjiang, S Jilin, Liaoning, E Nei Mongol (Da Hinggan Mountains).
1a. Leaf blade elliptic to triangular-ovate; ultimate segments lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate ............................. 21a. var. terebinthaceum
1b. Leaf blade broadly triangular-ovate; ultimate segments ovate ..................... 21b. var. deltoideum

21a. Peucedanum terebinthaceum var. terebinthaceum


22. Peucedanum baicalense Kitagawia terebinthacea (Fischer ex Treviranus) Pimenov; Peucedanum paishanense Nakai; P. terebinthaceum var. paishanense (Nakai) Y. Huei Huang.

North China, NE Hebei, Heilongjiang (Lebei, Shangzhi), S Jilin (Antu), Liaoning (Anshan, Qian Shan), E Nei Mongol (Da Hinggan Ling) [Russia (Siberia)].


Plants 30–100 cm. Stem solitary, erect. Basal leaves numerous; blade oblong, 2–3-pinnatisect; pinniae 4–5 pairs, long-ovate, pinnatisect, pinnules 2–3 pairs; ultimate segments narrowly linear, 2–10 × 0.8–1 mm, both surfaces glabrous, glaucous, entire, apex apiculate, petiole sheathing, rhachis pubescent. Leaves reduced upwards, uppermost subulate. Synflorescence corymbosely branched; umbels 3–4(–10) cm across; bracts 1–3, lanceolate, glabrous and scarious; rays 10–15, 1–2(–4) cm, inner face puberulent, outer face glabrous; bracteoles 6–8, linear-lanceolate, white scarious, longer than or about equaling flowers; umbellules 8–10-flowered. Calyx teeth small, acute. Petals white. Styles longer than stylodium. Fruit ellipsoid, 3–4 × 2.5–3 mm, glabrous; dorsal ribs prominent, lateral ribs winged, wings ca. 1 mm, ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.


* Alpine meadows in limestone areas; ca. 3000 m. NW Yunnan (Eryuan, Heqing, Lijiang).


Plants 50–80 cm. Rootstock elongate, annular leaf scars...

Numerous and prominent, often deep purplish. Stem base purplish and shallowly fluted. Leaf blade triangular-ovate in outline, 2-pinnate; pinnacles 4–6 pairs, both surfaces glabrous or occasionally adaxially pubescent on veins, abaxially glaucous, nerves reticulation conspicuous, margins 1–3-lobed, irregularly serrate; pinnules 2–3 pairs; ultimate segments 3–4.5 × 1–1.3 cm, lateral segments ovate, 2–3-lobed, base round-obtuse, apical pinnules obovate, base cuneate. Synflorescence much branched; umbels 8–12 cm across; bracts absent or 1, linear or ovate; rays 10–23, 3–6 cm, pubescent on inner face; bracteoles 8–14, narrowly ovate or linear, unequal; umbellules ca. 20-flowered. Calyx teeth ovate, small. Petals white. Styles longer than stigmas. Fruit narrowly ovoid, 6.5–8 × 3.5–4.2 mm, glabrous; dorsal ribs filiform, prominent, lateral ribs winged, wings ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep.

- Forest margins, wet shady rocky slopes; 1100–2200 m. Chongqing, NE Guizhou (Yanhe), SE Sichuan (Hejiang).


华北前胡 hua bei qian hu

Plants (30–)60–100 cm. Stem white tomentose, especially above, with fibrous collar. Leaf blade triangular-ovate, ternate-2-pinnate; ultimate segments rhombic-ovobate or ovate, 1–4 × 1.2–3 cm, adaxially sparsely pubescent, abaxially roughened, densely pubescent, gray-green. Synflorescence much branched; umbels 2.5–8(–10) cm across; bracts absent or few, linear, ca. 5 mm, deciduous; rays 8–15(–22), 1–3(–10) cm, unequal, inner faces hispid, outer faces glabrous; bracteoles 6–10, lanceolate, unequal, shorter than flowers, densely pubescent; umbellules 12–20-flowered. Calyx teeth small, triangular. Petals white, adaxially finely papilllose, abaxially white pubescent. Styles longer than stigmas. Fruit ovoid-ellipsoid, 4–5 × 3–4 mm, densely hispid; dorsal ribs somewhat prominent, lateral ribs winged, wings ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 6–8 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct.

- Forest margins, valleys, river banks, gaps among rocks in dry valleys, waste places; ca. 1000 m. S and W Henan, S Shaanxi (Hu Xian, Shang Xian).


广序北前胡 guang xu bei qian hu


Plant sparsely pubescent. Primary umbel 10–16 cm across; rays 8–22, 0.5–10 cm, very unequal.

- Gaps among rocks in dry valleys; 300–2000 m. W Hebei (Xiaowutai Shan), S Shaanxi, NE Shanxi (Wutai).


紫茎前胡 zi jing qian hu

Plants 50–90 cm. Stem solitary, hollow, purplish-tinged, rough-puberulous. Basal leaves numerous, sheaths pubescent; leaf blade ovate, 3–4-pinnatisect; pinnacles 4–5-paired; ultimate segments obovate-cuneate, 1.5–5 × 1–2 mm, usually 3-lobed, hispid on both surfaces. Synflorescence much branched, terminal umbel 6–9 cm across, lateral umbels 2–5 cm; bracts absent or 1–2, subulate, deciduous; rays 10–20, unequal, 1–5 cm, sparsely pubescent; bracteoles 8–12, linear-lanceolate, puberulous. Calyx teeth subulate. Petals white. Styles slender, longer than stigmas. Fruit ellipsoid, 3–4 × 2.5–3 mm; dorsal ribs filiform, prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 8 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

- Sparse forests, grassy places on river banks; 2100–3500 m. SE Xizang (Mainling, Nyingchi).

This species has reputed medicinal value.


马山前胡 ma shan qian hu

Plants 40–70 cm. Stem rigid, solid, tomentose near apex.
Basal leaves numerous; leaf blade broadly triangular-ovate, 2–3-pinnatisect/pinnate; pinnae 2–4 pairs, pinnules 1–2 pairs; ultimate divisions long-ovate or long-rhombic, 1–3.5 × 0.3–3 cm, coriaceous, both surfaces glabrous, occasionally tawny tomentose along veins, base cuneate, margins irregularly incised. Upper leaves reduced, 2-pinnatisect; petioles sheathing throughout. Umbels 2–5 cm across; peduncles stout, apex densely tawny tomentose or hispid; bract absent; rays 9–18, spreading widely, 0.8–2 cm, tawny tomentose; bracteoles 4–5, linear-lanceolate, shorter than flowers; umbellules 10–15-flowered. Calyx teeth triangular-subulate. Petals white. Styles ceolate, shorter than flowers; umbellules 10–30-flowered. Calyx teeth subulate. Petals white, midvein yellowish, irregularly apiculate-serrate. Synflorescence branched; peduncles brown-tomentose; umbels 3–7 cm across; bracts absent or 1 deciduous, linear, membranous; rays 7–13, 4-angled, brown-tomentose on inner faces, glabrous on outside; bracteoles 3–5, linear-lanceolate, unequal, shorter than flowers. Calyx teeth subulate. Petals white, midvein yellowish, abaxially pubescent. Fruit narrowly ellipsoid, 4–5 × 2–2.5 mm, tomentose when young, becoming glabrescent; dorsal ribs somewhat prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 6–10 on commissure. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Oct–Nov.  

- Scrub, mountain slopes, rock crevices; ca. 300 m. WC Guangxi (Mashan).


广西前胡 guang xi qian hu

Plants 30–80 cm. Rootstock elongate, woody, digitately branched, gray-brown. Stems numerous, rigid, glabrous, without fibrous collar. Basal leaves numerous; blade ovate-oblong, ternate-2-pinnate; pinnae 2–3 pairs; ultimate segments ovate or ovate-orbicular, 2–3-lobed, 1–4 × 0.6–3 cm, both surfaces glabrous, adaxially shiny, irregularly apiculate-serrate. Synflorescence branched; peduncles brown-tomentose; umbels 3–7 cm across; bracts absent or 1 deciduous, linear, membranous; rays 7–13, 4-angled, brown-tomentose on inner faces, glabrous on outside; bracteoles 3–5, linear-lanceolate, unequal, shorter than flowers. Calyx teeth subulate. Petals white, midvein yellowish, abaxially pubescent. Fruit narrowly ellipsoid, 4–5 × 2–2.5 mm, tomentose when young, becoming glabrescent; dorsal ribs somewhat prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings ca. 1/3 width of body, thin; vittae 3–4 in each furrow, 6–10 on commissure. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Oct–Dec.  

- Sparse scrub, limestone areas on mountain slopes, rock crevices; ca. 300 m. W Guangxi (Jingxi, Wuming).


华中前胡 hua zhong qian hu

Plants 50–200 cm. Taproot roughened; rootstock stout, gray-brown, often purplish-tinted, annular leaf scars numerous and conspicuous. Leaf blade triangular-ovate in outline, 2–3-ternate, rarely 2-pinnate; pinnae 3 pairs, ternate or pinnate; terminal pinnules ovate-rhombic, 3-lobed, base cuneate, apex long acuminate, lateral pinnules oblique-ovate, 3-lobed or undivided, 2–5 × 1.5–5 cm, abaxially glaucous, margins coarsely toothed. Umbels 7–15(–20) cm across; bracts absent or 1, deciduous; rays 15–25(–30), unequal, spreading in flower, becoming rigidly contracted; bracteoles 5–13, linear to subulate, unequal, shorter than flowers; umbellules 25–30-flowered. Calyx teeth conspicuous, triangular. Petals pale yellow, elliptic, with a narrowly inflexed apex. Stylodium styles short. Fruit ellipsoid, 8–9 × 4–5 mm; dorsal ribs filiform, slightly prominent, lateral narrow-winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep.  

- Scrub, grassy places; 1200–1700 m. N Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Russia (Siberia)].

The following nine species are incompletely known and their treatment here is tentative. In many cases these species are recorded only from a few rather poor collections, often the type gathering only.


窃衣叶前胡 qie yi ye qian hu


1a. Plants stout; leaf blade broadly triangular-ovate, subcoriaceous, adaxially shiny … 30a. var. medicum  
1b. Plants slender; leaf blade triangular-ovate, narrower and thinner, adaxially not shiny … 30b. var. gracile
Plants to 50 cm. Stem terete, lower parts densely retorse-villous. Basal leaves numerous, villose; petiole elongate; leaf blade lanceolate-linear, 2-pinnate, ultimate segments lanceolate, base cuneate, slightly crispite, entire or rarely parted. Peduncle elongate, glabrous; bracts numerous, small; rays 5–12, crispatelobed; bracteoles linear, longer than pedicels. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, elongate. Fruit ovoid, pubescent; bracteoles 8–10. Pedicels ca. 1 cm. Calyx teeth conspicuous, small. Ovary unknown. Developing fruit ellipsoid, smooth; dorsal ribs filiform, with 6 pairs of pinnules; pinnules with divisions in 3–4 pairs, subdecussate, ultimate segments lanceolate-linear, 3–4-parted or -lobed, 3–4 × ca. 1 cm, thin, papery, acute, mucronate; distal pinnules smaller and less divided. Leaves reducing upwards to a bladeless leaf, petioles wholly sheathing. Umbels few; peduncles elongate and erect; bracts absent; rays 5–7, unequal, ca. 3 cm, roughened; bracteoles few, linear, short and acute; umbellules 5–10-flowered. Calyx teeth obsolete. Styles short. Fruit ellipsoid; lateral ribs narrow-winged; vittae 1–3 in each furrow, 4–6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. unknown.


华西前胡 hua xi qian hu


蒙古前胡 meng gu qian hu

Plants ca. 50 cm, glabrous. Rootstock stout. Stem solitary, shallowly fluted above. Basal leaves 6–12 cm; petioles ca. 3 cm, sheaths dilated; blade 2-pinnate, pinnae 3-paired, 2–3-pinnatifid; ultimate segments narrowly lanceolate or linear, acute, 10–15 × 2–1 mm. Stem leaves few, reduced above. Bracts 1(–2), linear, ca. 4 mm; rays 10–15, fluted, unequal, up to 3.2 cm; bracteoles numerous, linear, ca. 4.5 mm, unequal, scarious-margined; umbellules numerous-flowered. Pedicels ca. 1 cm. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, broadly spoon-shaped, with a reflexed apex. Fruit obcordate, ca. 5.5 × 4 mm, lateral wings white, ca. 1 mm broad; vittae 2–3 in each furrow, 6 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

35. Peucedanum chinense M. Hiroe, Umbell. World, 1572. 1979 ["chinensis"].

林地前胡 lin di qian hu
This species is recorded only from the holotype (Fenzl 352, unlocalized).


华山前胡  hua shan qian hu

Plants 40–90 cm, essentially glabrous. Basal leaves numerous, oblong-ovate, 2-pinnate or pinnatisect, 10–20 cm; pinnae petiolulate, 5–6 pairs, pinnules 1–2 pairs, ovate, 3-lobed or parted, lobules acute, apiculate. Stem leaves reduced upwards. Synflorescence copiously dichotomously branched; umbels 1–2.5 cm across; peduncles 4–10 cm, granular-roughened or hispidulous; bracts 3–4, linear-lanceolate, 1–3 mm; rays 3–5, 2–4 cm; bracteoles 2–5, linear, 1–2 mm; umbellules 3–8-flowered, pedicels 1–2 mm. Calyx teeth triangular, minute. Petals white, obovate. Ovary pulverous-hispid. Fruit obovate-oblong, 4–5 mm, granular-hispidulous; dorsal ribs filiform, prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged, wings thin; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Oct.

● Rock crevices or sandy places in mountain valleys; 400–1000 m. W Henan (Lingbao), SE Shaanxi (Hua Shan).

The root is used in Shaanxi as a regional substitute for the traditional Chinese medicine “fang feng” (see Saposhnikovia divaricata).


云南前胡  yun nan qian hu

Herbs stout. Stem hollow, slightly roughened, little-branched, hispidulous. Basal leaves numerous, very remote. Cauline leaves 2–3-pinnatisect; ultimate segments lanceolate, entire or finely serrate, apex acute, sessile, petioles wholly sheathing, sheaths very broad. Umbels with long peduncles, hispidulous; bracts absent; terminal umbel with rays ca. 25, ca. 4 cm, subequal, pulverous-roughened; bracteoles numerous, narrow-linear, longer than flowers; umbellules ca. 30-flowered, pedicels unequal, ca. 10 mm, roughened. Calyx teeth conspicuous. Developing fruit ellipsoid (mature fruit unknown); dorsal ribs slightly prominent, lateral ribs slightly winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

● Mountain slopes; ca. 2000 m. Yunnan (Kunming).

This species is recorded only from the holotype (Cavalerie s.n., P).


拉萨前胡  la sa qian hu

Stem slender, branched above. Basal leaves shortly petiolate; blade ternate-2-pinnate, pinnae 5–6, pinnately lobed; ultimate segments narrowly lanceolate, to 25 × 4 mm, shortly acuminate, margin scabrous. Upper leaves reduced upwards. Bracts absent; rays ca. 10, to 7 cm, slender, divaricate; bracteoles absent. Styles shorter than stylopodium. Mature fruit unknown. Fl. Aug.

● Hillsides, Xizang (Lhasa).

This species is recorded only from the holotype (Xixang: hills above Lhasa, Aug 1904, Walton s.n., K) and has not been included in the key because data are deficient.