70. STENOCAELIUM Ledebour, Fl. Altaic. 1: 297. 1829.

狭腔芹属  xia qiang qin shu
Pu Fading (溥发鼎 Pu Fa-ting); Mark F. Watson

Herbs, perennial. Root rather thick. Stem inconspicuous or short-caulescent, base clothed with fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves numerous, rosulate, petiolate, sheathing; blade 2-pinnate. Umbels compound, primary umbel terminal; bracts and bracteoles numerous, linear or linear-lanceolate, with short hairs, margins broadly white-membranous; rays stout, angular; umbellules many-flowered; lateral umbels smaller. Calyx teeth conspicuous, acute-triangular. Petals white, midrib violet, obovate, base cuneate, apex notched with a narrow incurved lobule, pubescent abaxially. Stylopodium short-conical; styles ca. 2 × stylopodium, reflexed. Fruit ovoid, slightly compressed dorsally; ribs thick-obtuse, very prominent, irregularly denticulate especially along ribs, denticles stiff-membranous or with stiffly scarious-processes and hairs; furrows narrow; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane. Carpophore 2-cleft to base.

Three species: high-altitude C Asia and Siberia; two species in China.

1a. Pedicels subglabrous; fruit sparsely short hairy or glabrous, ribs irregularly denticulate, denticles stiff-membranous .....................................................................................................................................................................  1. Stenocoelium popovii

1b. Pedicels densely short hairy; fruit covered with stiffly scarious-processes and short hairs along ribs ................................  2. Stenocoelium trichocarpum


狭腔芹  xia qiang qin

Plants (8–)15(–20) cm. Stem well developed, usually violet, 3–5-branched, with short stiff hairs. Basal leaves oblong, 3–7 × 1–2.5 cm, 2-pinnate; ultimate segments lanceolate, 3–5 × 1–2 cm. Terminal umbel 8–20 across; bracts 5–7, linear, with short hairs, margins broadly white-membranous; rays 9–28, unequal, 3–10 cm; bracteoles numerous, similar to bracts. Pedicels unequal, subglabrous. Calyx teeth ca. 0.5 mm. Fruit ovoid, 4–5 × ca. 3 mm, sometimes tinged purplish-red, glabrous or with sparse short hairs, ribs irregularly denticulate, denticles stiff-membranous. Fl. and fr. Jul–Aug.

Pebbley slopes, screes, glacial moraines. N Xinjiang (Manas, Toli, Urumqi) [Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia (Siberia)].

The Chinese record in FRPS (55(2): 230. 1985) of Stenocoelium athamantoides (Marschall von Bieberestein) Ledebour is referable to this species.


毛果狭腔芹  mao guo xia qiang qin

Seseli trichocarpum (Schrenk) B. Fedtschenko.

Plants 5–10(–20) cm, entirely densely covered in short stiff white hairs. Stem usually inconspicuous, rarely to 7 cm, branched at base. Basal leaves oblong, 2–9 × 1–3 cm, 2-pinnate; ultimate segments oblong-lanceolate, 1–3 × 0.5–1 mm, often violet below. Terminal umbel ca. 10 cm across; peduncle 2–18 cm; bracts numerous, linear-lanceolate, margins broadly white membranous; rays numerous, unequal, 2–5 cm; bracteoles similar to bracts, smaller. Calyx teeth ca. 0.5 mm. Fruit ovoid, 3–5 × 2–3 mm, ribs with stiffly scarious-processes and hairs. Fl. and fr. Jun–Jul.

Pebbley slopes, screes, glacial moraines. Xinjiang (Urumqi) [Kazakhstan].