

**80. STERIGMOSTEMUM** Marschall von Bieberstein, Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 3: 444. 1819–1820.

棒果芥属 bang guo jie shu

*Sterigma* de Candolle.

Herbs annual, biennial, or perennial, or subshrubs. Trichomes dendritic, sometimes mixed with fewer simple and stalked forked ones; glandular trichomes multicellular, multiseriate. Stems erect, simple or branched. Basal leaves petiolate, rosulate, simple, pinnatifid, pinnatisect, or runcinate, rarely sinuate or subentire. Cauline leaves petiolate, similar to basal, often less divided upward. Racemes ebracteate, elongated in fruit. Fruiting pedicels slender, rarely thickened, divaricate or erect-ascending. Sepals oblong, ascending, equal, base of lateral pair not saccate. Petals yellow or orange, rarely white or purplish; blade broadly obovate, apex rounded; claw not differentiated from blade. Stamens 6, strongly tetradynamous; filaments of median pairs connate or rarely free, dilated at base; anthers oblong, obtuse at apex. Nectar glands 2, lateral, annular; median glands absent. Ovules 10–40 per ovary. Fruit indehiscent or tardily dehiscent, often lomentaceous siliques, breaking transversely into 1 (or 2)-seeded units, linear or oblong, terete, sessile; valves thickened, obscurely veined, glabrous or with glandular and/or dendritic trichomes, torulose or rarely moniliform; replum rounded; septum complete, thickened, opaque, veinless; style prominent or short or obsolete; stigma capitate, strongly 2-lobed, lobes spreading, free, not decurrent. Seeds uniseriate, wingless, oblong, slightly flattened; seed coat not mucilaginous when wetted; cotyledons incumbent.

Seven species: C and SW Asia; one species in China.

**1. *Sterigmostemum caspicum*** (Lamarck) Ruprecht, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg, Sér. 7, 15: 95. 1869.

Saisang-Nor.” It represents the easternmost known range of the species.

棒果芥 bang guo jie

*Cheiranthus caspicus* Lamarck in Pallas, Voy. [Reise Russ. Reich., French Transl. 2] 8: 348. 1794; *C.*

*tomentosus* Willdenow; *Sterigmostemum tomentosum* (Willdenow) Marschall von Bieberstein.

Plants perennial, (6–)10–25(–30) cm tall, tomentose, with woody caudex. Trichomes dendritic; glandular trichomes absent. Stems several from base. Basal leaves green or canescent; petiole 0.5–2 cm; leaf blade linear, lanceolate, or obovate, (3–)4–8(–13) cm × 5–10 mm, base attenuate, margin entire, obtusely sinuate-dentate, pinnatifid, or pinnatisect and with entire, dentate, or lobed lateral segments, apex subacute. Uppermost cauline leaves sessile, smaller, often undivided. Fruiting pedicels thickened, divaricate, (2–)5–12(–17) mm. Sepals oblong, (2.5–)3–4(–5) × 0.5–1 mm, lateral pair broader. Petals yellow, (5–)6–8(–9) × 2.5–3.5 mm, base attenuate into a claw. Median filament 5–6 mm, united to middle or slightly above; lateral filaments 3.5–4 mm; anthers 2–2.5 mm. Ovules 20–40 per ovary. Fruit linear, (2–)3.5–5.5(–6.5) cm × 1.5–2.2 mm, divaricate to divaricate-ascending, straight or curved; valves thickened, tomentose; style 1–3 mm, thickened; stigma lobes erect to subconnivent. Seeds brown, oblong, 2–2.5 × 0.6–0.8 mm. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. May–Jul.

Steppe, deserts, arid areas; 500–1200 m. Xinjiang [Kazakstan, Russia].

The record in FRPS of *Sterigmostemum incanum* Marschall von Bieberstein is based on misidentified plants of *Oreoloma violaceum*. The former species is restricted to SW Asia and adjacent Caucasus. The records of *S. tomentosum* in FRPS and Fl. Xinjiang. (2(2): 184. 1995) from Xinjiang are likely based on misidentified plants of *O. glandulosum* or perhaps refer to *S. caspicum*. The last species is common in Kazakstan but is very rare in China. The only Chinese collection of *S. caspicum* examined by the present authors is *Anonymous 1840* (K, LE), collected from “Songaria Chin. ad lacum

Flora of China 8: 159–160. 2001.