

32. PRANGOS Lindley, Quart. J. Sc. Lit. Arts. 19: 7. 1825.

栓翅芹属 shuan chi qin shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Herbs, perennial. Root long-conic, woody. Stem erect, branched, base clothed in stiff or fibrous remnant sheaths. Basal leaves caespitose, petiolate, sheathing at base; blade 3–4-pinnate; ultimate segments linear, entire. Leaves reduced upwards. Umbels compound, terminal or lateral; bracts several, linear or lanceolate; bracteoles similar to bracts. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white or yellow, ovate or elliptic, apex incurved. Stylopodium depressed, almost hidden in the apex of mature fruit; styles short, spreading. Fruit oblong to ellipsoid, somewhat dorsally compressed; ribs 5, dorsal ribs filiform, lateral ribs winged, or all ribs inconspicuous; mesocarp thick, corky; vittae numerous, small, encircling seed. Seed face inflexed into a deep T-shaped groove. Carphore 2-parted.

About 30 species: C and SW Asia, Mediterranean region; four species in China.

Several conflicting taxonomies exist for *Prangos* and the related genera *Cachrys* Linnaeus, *Cryptodiscus* Schrenk, *Hippomaranthum* Link, and *Neocryptodiscus* Hedge & Lamond. The genus is treated here in the broad sense.

1a. Petals white; fruit subspherical, 4–9 mm.

2a. Leaf blades oblong, 10–30 × 3–5 cm; rays hispid; ovary densely hispid 1. *P. cachroides*

2b. Leaf blades broad-ovate, 10–15 × 5–10 cm; rays glabrous; ovary glabrous 2. *P. didyma*

1b. Petals yellow; fruit oblong- or obovoid-ellipsoid, 9–18 mm.

3a. Ultimate leaf segments densely hairy; fruit oblong-ellipsoid; ribs inconspicuous 3. *P. herderi*

3b. Ultimate leaf segments glabrous; fruit obovoid-ellipsoid; primary and secondary ribs conspicuous 4. *P. ledebourii*

1. *Prangos cachroides* (Schrenk) Pimenov & V. N. Tikhomirov in Czerepanov, Sosud. Rast. SSSR, 28. 1981.

毛栓翅芹 mao shuan chi qin

Cryptodiscus cachroides Schrenk in Fischer & C. A. Meyer, Enum. Pl. Nov. 1: 65. 1841; *Neocryptodiscus cachroides* (Schrenk) V. M. Vinogradova.

Plants 30–60 cm. Taproot ca. 1 cm thick. Stem sparsely hispid, especially lower parts. Basal leaf blades oblong, 10–30 × 3–5 cm, 3–4-pinnate; pinnae 6–7 pairs, oblong-ovate; ultimate segments linear, 6–13 × 0.5–1 mm, hispid, entire. Umbels 3–6 cm across; peduncles 3–8 cm; bracts 5–7, linear, 3–10 mm, unequal, hispid; rays 4–6, 1.5–3 cm, subequal; bracteoles 5–7, linear, 2–6 mm, unequal, hispid; pedicels 10–20, 3–5 mm, elongating to 10 mm in fruit. Petals white, glabrous. Ovary densely white hispid. Fruit subspherical, 4–7 × 6–10 mm, hispid when young, becoming smooth; ribs all inconspicuous. Fl. May, fr. Jun.

Desert grasslands, semi-stable sands and gravels; 400–900 m. W Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan].

2. *Prangos didyma* (Regel) Pimenov & V. N. Tikhomirov in Czerepanov, Sosud. Rast. SSSR, 28. 1981.

双生栓翅芹 shuang sheng shuan chi qin

Cachrys didyma Regel, Trudy Imp. S.-Peterburgsk. Bot. Sada 5: 601. 1878; *Cryptodiscus didymus* (Regel) Korovin; *Neocryptodiscus didymus* (Regel) Hedge & Lamond.

Plants 40–60 cm. Root ca. 1 cm thick. Stem hispid, especially below, branches opposite or cyclic. Basal petioles 5–7 cm; blades broad-ovate, 10–15 × 5–10 cm, 3–4-pinnate; pinnae 6–7 pairs, triangular-ovate; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate, 3–8 × 0.5–1.2 mm, entire, hispid. Umbels 2–5 cm across; pe-

duncles 3–9 cm; bracts 1–3, linear-lanceolate, 3–9 mm, hispid, deciduous; rays 4–6, 1.5–5 cm, equal, glabrous; bracteoles 5, linear-lanceolate, 1.5–4 mm, hispid; pedicels 6–10, 3–7 mm, elongating to 15 mm in fruit. Petals white, ca. 1.5 mm, hispid abaxially. Ovary smooth. Fruit subspherical, 5–9 × 6–10 mm; ribs all inconspicuous. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun. *n* = 11.

Desert grasslands, dry slopes, gravels; 400–1300 m. W Xinjiang [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan].

3. *Prangos herderi* (Regel) Herrstadt & Heyn subsp. **xinjiangensis** X. Y. Chen & Q. X. Liu, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 9(3): 99. 1989.

新疆栓翅芹 xin jiang shuan chi qin

Plants 40–70 cm. Stem hispid, lower branches opposite, upper branches opposite or cyclic. Basal petioles hispid; blades triangular-ovate, ca. 21 × 23 cm, 3–4-pinnate; ultimate segments linear, 5–15 × 0.8–1 mm, margin densely hispid. Umbels ca. 5–6.5 cm across; peduncles short, ca. 2.4 cm, lateral peduncles long, 8.5–10 cm, hispid; bracts 2–5(–7), linear, 5–15 mm, hispid; rays 6–11, 2–6 cm, subequal; bracteoles 3–5, narrow-lanceolate, 0.6–1.2 cm; pedicels 6–10, 5–7 mm. Petals yellow, lanceolate, glabrous. Ovary smooth. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, 9–12 × ca. 6 mm; ribs inconspicuous. Fl. and fr. May–Jul.

• Grassy slopes; ca. 1100 m. W Xinjiang.

This incompletely known taxon is recorded only from a few collections. *Prangos herderi* subsp. *herderi* is distributed in Kazakhstan.

4. *Prangos ledebourii* Herrstadt & Heyn, Boissiera 26: 68. 1977.

大果栓翅芹 da guo shuan chi qin

Cachrys macrocarpa Ledebour, Fl. Altaic. 1: 364. 1829, not *Prangos macrocarpa* Boissier (1844).

Plants 50–60 cm. Stem shortly pubescent, upper branches opposite or cyclic, base without remnant sheaths. Basal petioles short, pubescent; blades broad-ovate, 25–30 × 25–35 cm, 3–4-ternate-pinnate; primary and secondary pinnae long-petiolate, petiolules 4–10 cm; ultimate segments linear, 5–20 × 0.5–1.5 mm, margin ciliate. Umbels 8–15 cm across, cymosely arranged; peduncles 4–7 cm; bracts 5, linear, 8–12 mm, unequal; rays 5–10(–18), 2–5 cm, glabrous or sparsely scabrous; bracteoles 5–6, ovate-lanceolate, 2–4 mm, unequal, shorter than flowers, scarious; pedicels 7–12, 2–5 mm, elongating to 9 mm in fruit. Petals yellow, oblong-acuminate, glabrous. Ovary glabrous. Fruit obovoid-ellipsoid, 10–18 × 5–10 mm; primary ribs prominent, winged, secondary ribs thinly filiform. Fl. May, fr. Jun. $n = 11$.

Grassy or gravelly slopes; 500–1100 m. W Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan].

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