

14. SCANDIX Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 256. 1753.

针果芹属 zhen guo qin shu

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

Scandicium (K. Koch) Thellung.

Herbs annual. Stem slender, erect, branching above, shortly pubescent. Leaves petiolate; petioles narrowly sheathing for most of their length (especially in upper leaves) blade (1-)2-3-pinnate, ultimate segments narrowly linear (Chinese species). Umbels compound, terminal and lateral; bracts absent (or 1); rays few, sometimes reduced to one; bracteoles several, lobed or dissected. Calyx teeth obsolete. Petals white, oblong, with a narrow incurved apex, sometimes unequal (radiate) in the outer flowers. Stylopodium flattened; styles erect, small. Fruit sub-cylindrical, slightly compressed laterally, erect; beak up to four times as long as the seed-bearing part; ribs slender, prominent; vittae very small. Seed face involute with deeply incurved lateral margins. Carpophore deeply bifid at apex.

About 20 species: Asia, Mediterranean region; one species in China.

1. *Scandix stellata* Banks & Solander in Russell, Nat. Hist. Aleppo ed. 2. 2: 249. 1794.

Grassy slopes, waste places, roadsides; ca. 2000 m. Xinjiang (Tian Shan) [widespread in C and SW Asia and the Mediterranean region].

针果芹 zhen guo qin

Scandix pinnatifida Ventenat; *Scandicium stellatum* (Banks & Solander) Thellung.

Plants 10-30 cm high. Leaf blade ovate, to 6 × 3 cm; ultimate segments 2-11 × ca. 0.5 mm. Rays 1-3, short, 3-8 mm; bracteoles conspicuously pinnate, 4-10 mm. Flowers subsessile, 5-14 per umbellule. Fruit 16-28 mm; beak long, 1.5-3 times as long as the seed-bearing part; seed-bearing part covered with coarse white bristles.

