

43. LEPTORHABDOS Schrenk in Fischer & C. A. Meyer, Enum. Pl. Nov. 1: 23. 1841.

方茎草属 fang jing cao shu

Dargeria Decaisne.

Herbs, hemiparasitic. Stems quadrangular. Leaves opposite below, alternate above. Flowers in racemes. Bracteoles absent. Calyx tubular-campanulate, 5-lobed. Corolla tube tubular-funnelform; limb 5-lobed; lobes 2-parted almost to base. Stamens 4, slightly didynamous, inserted at corolla tube; anther locules free, parallel. Ovules 2 per locule. Stigma capitate. Capsule compressed, loculicidal. Seeds oblong or angular, truncate and at an oblique angle at adjoining faces; seed coat rugose.

One species: C and SW Asia, NW China.

1. *Leptorhabdos parviflora* (Benth) Benth in A. de Candolle, Prodr. 10: 510. 1846.

方茎草 fang jing cao

Gerardia parviflora Benth, Scroph. Ind. 48. 1835;

Leptorhabdos micrantha Schrenk.

Annuals, 20–100 cm tall, short glandular hairy. Stems erect, much branched and broomlike, basally purple-brown. Leaves opposite, sometimes alternate above, decreasing in size upward; lower leaf blade linear, 4–8 cm, pinnatisect; segments 1–5 pairs, narrowly linear, margin entire or toothed. Racemes long; bracts linear. Calyx 3–5 mm, 10-veined; lobes 5, subulate-triangular, shorter than tube. Corolla pink, ca. 6 mm; tube 2/3 of corolla length; lobes ovate-orbicular, 2-parted almost to base. Capsule oblong, 4–6 mm, margin apically short ciliate, apex obtuse and emarginate. Seeds ca. 2 mm. Fl. Jul–Aug.

Banks of rivers and lakes, depressions, steppes; 800–1500 m. Gansu (Anxi Xian), Xinjiang [Afghanistan, NW India, Kashmir, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; SW Asia].

Leptorhabdos parviflora is expected to occur in Xizang, for it reaches 30°N latitude and 80°E longitude in the Himalayas.

