

99. SAPOSHNIKOVIA Schischkin in Schischkin & Bobrov, Fl. URSS 17: 359. 1951.

防风属 fang feng shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Herbs perennial, glabrous. Rootstock thick and branched, annular, crown surrounded by fibrous remnant sheaths. Stem much-branched from base, thinly ribbed, branches almost equaling stem. Leaves 2–3-pinnate/pinnatisect. Umbels terminal and lateral; bracts absent; bracteoles several, linear-lanceolate. Calyx teeth short, triangular-ovate. Petals white, obovate with incurved tip, glabrous. Stylopodium conic; styles short, elongated and reflexed in fruit; ovary densely white tuberculate. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, strongly dorsally compressed; dorsal ribs slightly prominent, lateral ribs narrowly winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, one large vittae in each rib, 2 on commissure. Seed face plane.

One species: China, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (E Siberia).

1. *Saposhnikovia divaricata* (Turczaninow) Schischkin in Schischkin & Bobrov, Fl. URSS 17: 54. 1951.

防风 fang feng

Stenocoelium divaricatum Turczaninow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 17: 734. 1844; *Cachrys seseloides* (Hoffmann) Marschall von Bieberstein; *Johrenia seseloides* (Hoffmann) Koso-Poljansky; *Laser divaricatum* (Turczaninow) Thellung; *Ledebouriella divaricata* (Turczaninow) M. Hiroe; *L. seseloides* (Hoffmann) H. Wolff; *Rumia seseloides* Hoffmann; *Siler divaricatum* (Turczaninow) Bentham & J. D. Hooker; *Trinia dahurica* Turczaninow ex Besser; *T. seseloides* (Hoffmann) Ledebour.

Plants 30–80 cm high. Rootstock to 2 cm thick. Basal

leaves numerous; petioles flattened, with ovate sheaths; leaf blades oblong-ovate to broad-ovate, 14–35 × 6–8(–18) cm, 2-pinnate; pinnae 3–4 pairs, petiolulate; ultimate segments linear-lanceolate or cuneate-obovate, 3-lobed at apex, 2–5 × 0.5–2.5 cm. Leaves reduced upwards. Umbels numerous, ca. 6 cm across; peduncles 2–5 cm; rays 5–7, 3–5 cm; bracteoles 4–6, ca. 3 mm, acuminate; umbellules 4–5-flowered. Petals ca. 1.5 mm. Fruit 4–5 × 2–3 mm, tuberculate when young, becoming smooth when mature. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Sep–Oct. $n = 8^*$.

Scrub, hillsides, grasslands, stony slopes; 400–800 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi [Korea, Mongolia, Russia (E Siberia)].

The root is used as the important traditional Chinese medicine “fang feng.”

