

2. NANOCNIDE Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 154. 1856.

花点草属 hua dian cao shu

Chen Jiarui (陈家瑞 Chen Chia-jui); Ib Friis, C. Melanie Wilmot-Dear

Herbs, perennial, with creeping rhizomes, armed with stinging hairs. Stems often caespitose. Leaves alternate, petiolate; stipules persistent, lateral, free, membranous; leaf blade broad, membranous, irregularly 2–5-veined, secondary veins dichotomously branched, margin coarsely dentate or subincised; cystoliths often botuliform. Inflorescences axillary, pedunculate cymes (male) or sessile glomerules (female), unisexual (plants monoecious); male dichotomous cymes solitary, with filiform peduncles; female clusters sessile in the same or different axils; bracts present. Male flowers: perianth lobes (4 or)5, slightly imbricate, transversely crested below apex; stamens (4 or)5; rudimentary ovary ovoid or urceolate, transparent. Female flowers: perianth lobes 4, unequal, outer (dorsal-ventral) 2 larger, keeled, corniculate below apex, inner 2 smaller, flat, all usually with stinging hairs below apex. Stigma subsessile, penicillate-capitate. ovule orthotropous. Achene straight, ovoid, compressed, invested by the persistent but not enlarged perianth. Seeds erect, with thin endosperm; cotyledons ovate, fleshy.

Two species: temperate regions of E Asia; two species in China.

Plants of this genus are representative components of the Sino-Japanese flora; they occur from the Hengduan mountains of China eastward to Japan.

- 1a. Stems often erect, antrosely hirsute; male inflorescences longer than leaves 1. *N. japonica*
1b. Stems diffuse, retrorsely hirsute; male inflorescences never longer than leaves 2. *N. lobata*

1. Nanocnide japonica Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 155. 1856.

花点草 hua dian cao

Nanocnide dichotoma S. S. Chien.

Herbs perennial. Stems yellow-green, but purplish near base, erect, often basally branched, 10–45 cm tall, somewhat succulent; stems and petioles antrosely hirsute. Stipules broadly ovate, 1–1.5 mm, ciliate; petiole 1–5 cm; leaf blade triangular-ovate or rhombic-ovate, 1.5–4 × 1.3–4 cm, proximal leaves subflabellate, small, 3–5-veined, secondary and final veins dichotomously branched, adaxial surface greenish, sparsely covered with short, appressed stinging hairs, abaxial surface light green, sometimes purplish, sparsely puberulent, base broadly cuneate, rounded, or truncate, margin deeply 4–7-crenate-dentate, apex obtuse; cystoliths botuliform, conspicuous on both surfaces. Male inflorescences in distal axils, cymose, many times dichotomously branched, longer than leaves, long pedunculate, antrosely hirsute on axes. Female inflorescences in clusters, shortly pedunculate, 3–6 mm in diam. Male flowers purplish, pedicellate, in bud 2–3 mm; perianth lobes 5, ovate, ca. 1.5 mm, setulose below apex; stamens 5; rudimentary ovary broadly ovoid, ca. 0.5 mm. Female flowers greenish, ca. 1 mm; perianth lobes 4, unequal, outer 2 larger, boat-shaped, keeled, 1.2 mm, apex with 1 or 2 stinging hairs, inner 2 narrowly obovate, ca. 1 mm, apex with 1 or 2 stinging hairs. Achene broadly ovoid, ca. 1 mm, verrucose. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun–Jul.

Shady, moist places in forests, rock crevices, along streams; 100–1600 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, S Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, E Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea].

2. Nanocnide lobata Weddell in Candolle, Prodr. 16(1): 69. 1869.

毛花点草 mao hua dian cao

Nanocnide pilosa Migo.

Herbs perennial. Stems purplish basally, diffuse, often branched basally, 17–45 cm tall, somewhat succulent, retrorsely

hirsute. Stipules ovate, ca. 1 mm, ciliate; petiole 0.8–1.8 cm, retrorsely hirsute; leaf blade broadly ovate, triangular-ovate, or subflabellate, 1.5–2 × 1.3–1.8 cm, proximal leaves small, sub-

flabellate, 3–5-veined, secondary and final veins dichotomously branched, adaxial surface greenish, sparsely covered with short, stinging and puberulent hairs, abaxial surface light green, sometimes lustrous, densely puberulent on veins, base truncate or shallowly cordate, uppermost subtruncate or broadly cuneate, margin unequally 4–5(–7)-crenate or incised-dentate, teeth triangular-ovate, with obtuse or acute tip, 2–5 mm, apex obtuse or acute; cystoliths botuliform, conspicuous on both surfaces. Male cymes in distal axils, many times dichotomously branched, 5–12 mm, never longer than leaves, shortly pedunculate, retrorsely hirsute on axes, sometimes clusters of several flowers below female ones. Female inflorescences in clusters, borne in distal axils or in proximal leafless nodes, or sometimes distal part of main twigs, 3–7 mm in diam. Male flowers light greenish, pedicellate, in bud 2–3 mm; perianth lobes (4 or)5, ovate, ca. 1.5 mm, setulose below apex; stamens (4 or)5; rudimentary ovary broadly ovoid, ca. 0.5 mm. Female flowers greenish, ca. 1.5 mm; perianth lobes 4, unequal, outer 2 larger, boat-shaped, keeled, ca. 1 mm, densely covered with short stinging hairs along keel and margin, inner 2 narrowly ovate, ca. 1 mm. Achene ovoid, compressed, ca. 1 mm, verrucose. Fl. Apr-Jun, fr. Jun–Aug.

Shady, moist places in forests, grasslands, rock crevices, along streams; near sea level–1400 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, E Yunnan, Zhejiang [Vietnam].

The plants are used as febrifugal medicines.

