

11. OXYRIA Hill, Veg. Syst. 10: 24. 1765.

山蓼属 shan liao shu

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Herbs perennial or weakly defined subshrubs, sometimes dioecious. Rhizomes large. Stems erect, sparsely to densely branched. Leaves simple, alternate, petiolate; leaf blade reniform, orbicular-reniform, or orbicular-cordate, margin entire or nearly so; ocrea tubular, membranous, margin entire, apex oblique or truncate. Inflorescence terminal, paniculate. Pedicel articulate. Flowers bisexual or unisexual. Perianth persistent, accrescent in fruit. Stamens 6. Ovary compressed; styles 2; stigmas penicillate. Achenes biconvex, ovoid, margin broadly winged.

About two species: Asia, Europe, North America; two species (one endemic) in China.

- 1a. Stems usually glabrous; leaves nearly all basal; leaf blade papery, margin subentire; flowers bisexual 1. *O. digyna*
- 1b. Stems densely hirtellous; leaves not all basal; leaf blade subfleshy, margin undulate; flowers unisexual and plant dioecious 2. *O. sinensis*

1. *Oxyria digyna* (Linnaeus) Hill, Hort. Kew. 158. 1768.

山蓼 shan liao

Rumex digynus Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 337. 1753; *Oxyria digyna* f. *elatiior* R. Brown; *O. elatiior* R. Brown ex Meisner; *O. reniformis* Hooker; *O. reniformis* var. *elatiior* Regel.

Herbs perennial. Rhizomes stout, 5–10 mm in diam. Stems solitary or several from rhizome, erect, 15–30 cm tall, usually glabrous. Leaves nearly all basal; petiole 3–12 cm; leaf blade reniform or orbicular-reniform, 1.5–3 × 2–4 cm, papery, abaxially sparsely hirtellous along veins, adaxially glabrous, base broadly cordate, margin subentire, apex obtuse; cauline ones usually rudimentary; ocrea shortly tubular, membranous, apex oblique. Inflorescence terminal, paniculate; bracts membranous, each 2–5-flowered. Pedicels slender, articulate below middle. Flowers bisexual. Perianth greenish or pinkish; outer tepals smaller, deflexed; inner ones accrescent in fruit, obovate, appressed. Filaments dilated at base. Achenes ovoid, broadly winged at margin, 4–6 mm in diam.; wings pink, membranous, denticulate. Fl. Jun–Oct, fr. Jul–Nov. $2n = 14, 42$.

Alpine slopes, grasslands, wet valleys; 1300–4900 m. Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan [Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Japan, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyz-

stan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Far East, Siberia), Sikkim, Tajikistan; SW Asia, Europe, North America].

2. *Oxyria sinensis* Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 29: 317. 1892.

中华山蓼 zhong hua shan liao

Oxyria mairei H. Léveillé.

Herbs perennial, somewhat shrubby, dioecious. Rhizomes stout, 0.7–2 cm in diam., ligneous. Stems erect, 30–50 cm tall, somewhat woody at base, branched, striate, densely hirtellous. Petiole 4–9 cm, densely hirtellous; leaf blade orbicular-cordate or reniform, 3–4 × 4–5 cm, subfleshy, abaxially sparsely hirtellous along veins, adaxially glabrous, base broadly cordate, margin undulate, apex obtuse; ocrea tubular, lax, membranous, apex truncate. Inflorescence paniculate, densely branched; bracts brown, membranous, each 5–8-flowered. Pedicel 4–6 mm, slender, articulate below middle. Flowers unisexual. Male flowers: filaments dilated at base. Female flowers: outer tepals deflexed; inner tepals accrescent in fruit, narrowly obovate, appressed. Achenes broadly ovoid, 6–8 mm in diam., margin broadly winged; wings pink, thinly membranous, irregularly denticulate. Fl. Apr–Oct, fr. May–Nov.

• Steep, often dry, mountain slopes, valleys, grasslands; 1600–3800 m. Guizhou, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.

