

15. **ICHTYOSELMIS** Lidén & Fukuhara, Pl. Syst. Evol. 206: 415. 1997.

黄药属 *huang yao shu*

Zhang Mingli (张明理); Magnus Lidén

Dicentra sect. *Macranthos* K. R. Stern, Brittonia 13: 24. 1961.

Herbs, rhizomatous, with branched leafy stems. Leaflets discrete, serrate. Inflorescences cymose, pendent. Flowers with 2 planes of symmetry, oblong-subpandurate in profile. Outer petals not or only slightly saccate at base. Stamens mostly free, only shortly fused below anthers. Capsule with numerous small seeds. Seeds black, carunculate.

One species: China, N Myanmar.

1. *Ichtyoselmis macrantha* (Oliver) Lidén, Pl. Syst. Evol. 206: 415. 1997.

黄药 *huang yao*

Dicentra macrantha Oliver, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 20: t. 1937. 1890.

Herbs, perennial, erect, 0.6–1.5 m tall, glabrous. Rhizome horizontal, long, slender. Stems rather stiff, leafless at base, branched above, with 2–4 alternate leaves, swollen at nodes. Petioles of radical leaves 10–50 cm, of cauline leaves 5–15 cm; blade glaucous abaxially, green adaxially, broadly triangular, 10–20 cm, bi- to usually triternate to sub-tripinnate; primary petiolules 2–10 cm; leaflets discrete, ovate, 3–9 × 1.5–4 cm, regularly serrate. Inflorescences nutant, terminal and sometimes axillary, 3–14-flowered; bracts linear, 3–8 mm. Pedicel 1–2 cm. Sepals lanceolate, 10–22 × 2–5 mm, entire. Corolla ivory white or pale yellow, sometimes with a greenish tint, (4–)4.5–5 × 1–1.5 cm; outer petals slightly bent outward in apical 1/3, base not or very shallowly pouchlike, apex rather broad, acute. Stamens almost free, each triplet loosely cohering only just below an-

thers; nectar secreted at base of central stamens. Style persistent, 7–10 mm; stigma oblong-pandurate, slightly 2-lobed at apex. Fruit narrowly elliptic, 5–7 × 0.5–0.8 cm including stiff persistent style, dehiscent, but keeping together below and above. Seeds numerous (to 100), slightly flattened, ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm, smooth, with lobed elaiosome. Fl. and fr. Apr–Jul.

Woods, glades, also secondary and disturbed vegetation, humid but well-drained soils; 1500–2700 m. Guizhou, Hubei (Jianshi), S Sichuan, NE and NW Yunnan [N Myanmar].

This species is used medicinally and has several popular names: 黄药 *huang yao* (in Sichuan), 黄三七 *huang san qi* (in Yunnan), and 丁三七 *ding san qi* (in Zhaotong, Yunnan). The name 黄药 *huang yao* means “yellow medicine.”

