3. TRIADENUM Rafinesque, Fl. Tellur. 3: 78. 1837 ["1836"].

三腺金丝桃属 san xian jin si tao shu

Li Xiwen (李锡文 Li Hsi-wen); Norman K. B. Robson

Herbs, perennial, rhizomatous, glabrous, with translucent ("pale") glands only. Leaves opposite, sessile or petiolate, entire; venation pinnate; glands punctiform only. Flowers bisexual, homostylous. Sepals 5, quincuncial, equal, free. Petals 5, imbricate, flesh-pink or white, \pm symmetric, deciduous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 fascicles united to form apparently 3 (i.e., 2 + 2 + 1) with compound fascicles antisepalous, persistent, each fascicle with 3 stamens; filaments rather slender, 0.35–0.5 united; anthers small, dorsifixed, dehiscing longitudinally, with gland on connective; sterile fascicles (fasciclodes) 3, yellow to orange, inserted between stamen fascicles, persistent. Ovary 3-loculed with axile placentae, each placenta with numerous ovules; styles 3, free, \pm slender; stigmas narrowly to scarcely capitate. Fruit a septicidal capsule, with valves longitudinally and prominently vittate. Seeds small, carinate; testa reticulate-foveolate, not arillate; embryo slender, straight, with distinct slender cotyledons.

Six species: one in NE India (Khasia Hills) and S China, one in NE China, Korea, Russia (Far East), and Japan, and four in E Canada and the E United States.

- **1. Triadenum japonicum** (Blume) Makino, Nippon Shokobutsu-Zukwan: 326. 1925.

红花金丝桃 hong hua jin si tao

Elodes japonica Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 15. 1856 ["Elodea"]; E. virginica (Linnaneus) Nuttall var. asiatica Maximowicz; E. virginica var. japonica (Blume) Makino; Hypericum asiaticum (Maximowicz) Nakai; H. fauriei R. Keller; H. virginicum Linnaneus var. asiaticum (Maximowicz) Yatabe; H. virginicum var. japonicum (Blume) Matsumura; Triadenum asiaticum (Maximowicz) Komarov; T. japonicum f. asiaticum (Maximowicz) Y. Kimura.

Herbs, 15-50(-90) cm tall, erect from creeping and rooting base, with few or no branches below inflorescence. Stems terete, eglandular. Leaves sessile; blade oblong-lanceolate to ovate-oblong or oblong, $(1-)2-5(-8) \times (0.5-)1-1.7$ cm; thickly papery, abaxially paler; laminar glands scattered dots; intramarginal glands ± dense to spaced; main lateral veins 4-paired, tertiary reticulation rather dense; base shallowly cordate-amplexicaul, margin revolute, apex obtuse to emarginate. Inflorescence 1-3-flowered, terminal, or sometimes with flowering branches from 1-3 nodes below, the whole narrowly cylindric to narrowly ellipsoid; peduncles 5-10 mm; bracts and bracteoles linear-lanceolate, persistent. Pedicels 1-3 mm. Flowers ca. 1 cm in diam., curved-funnel-shaped; buds cylindric, apex rounded. Sepals erect, ovate-lanceolate, 3-4 × ca. 2 mm; laminar glands 5, lines; marginal glands absent; margin entire, apex obtuse; veins 7. Petals flesh-pink, narrowly obovate to oblong, $6-7 \times 2-3$ mm, ca. $0.7 \times$ as long as sepals; laminar glands few, dots, near apex; marginal glands absent; margin entire. Stamen fascicles ca. 4 mm, ca. 0.8 × as long as petals; filaments to 0.5 united. Fasciclodes orange, scalelike, ovate to orbicular, ca. 2 mm, not lobed. Ovary ovoid; styles 1.5-1.75 mm, ca. 0.5 × as long as ovary, appressed, eventually distally spreading. Capsule narrowly ellipsoid to narrowly obconic, 7–10 × 5–6 mm, 1.7–2 × as long as sepals, apex acute. Seeds dark brown, ca. 1 mm; testa finely foveolate. Fl. Jul-Aug, fr. Aug-Sep. 2n = 36.

Wet meadows and hillsides, marshes; lowland. Heilongjiang, Jilin [Japan, Korea, Russia (Far East)].

Triadenum japonicum is very similar to the E North American *T. virginicum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, differing from it mainly in dimensions of floral parts.

2. Triadenum breviflorum (Wallich ex Dyer) Y. Kimura in Nakai & Honda, Nov. Fl. Jap. 10: 79. 1951.

三腺金丝桃 san xian jin si tao

Hypericum breviflorum Wallich ex Dyer in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 1: 257. 1874.

Herbs, (15-)30-55 cm tall, ascending from creeping and rooting base; stems solitary or few, unbranched or branched above middle, branches all fertile. Stems 4-lined and ancipitous when young, soon terete, eglandular. Leaves sessile or petiolate to 2 mm; blade narrowly elliptic to oblong, 2-5.5(-7) × 0.6-1.3(-1.5) cm; thickly papery, abaxially paler; laminar glands scattered dots; intramarginal glands ± dense; main lateral veins 5- or 6-paired, forming prominent intramarginal vein, tertiary reticulation lax; base angustate, margin recurved, apex obtuse to rounded. Inflorescence 3-flowered, terminal and with paired 1-3-flowered branches from up to 8 nodes, the whole narrowly cylindric to spiciform; bracts and bracteoles ovate to triangularovate; peduncles 0.5-6 mm. Pedicels 1-2 mm. Flowers 5-6 mm in diam., ?funnel-shaped; buds ovoid, apex acute. Sepals erect, ovate to oblong, $3.5-5 \times 1.5-2$ mm; laminar glands 5, lines; marginal glands absent; margin entire, apex obtuse to rounded, 7-veined. Petals white, obovate-oblong to oblong, $4-6 \times 2-3$ mm, ca. 1.1 × as long as sepals; laminar glands scattered dots; marginal glands absent; margin entire. Stamen fascicles 3, 2-4 mm, ca. $0.7 \times$ as long as petals; filaments 0.35 to 0.7 united. Fasciclodes ?orange, scalelike, subrectangular, 1–1.5 × ca. 0.8 mm, emarginate. Ovary ovoid to ellipsoid, 2.5-3 × 1.5-2 mm; styles ca. 1 mm, ca. 2/5 as long as ovary, appressed, distally spreading. Capsule ovoid, 6-8 × 3-4 mm, apex acute. Seeds dark red-brown, ca. 1 mm; testa finely foveolate. Fl. Jul-Aug, fr. Aug-Sep.

Wet grasslands, ditches, rice fields, roadsides; below 600 m. Anhui (Jiuhua Shan), Hubei (Qichun), Hunan (Wugang), Jiangsu (Lianyungang), Jiangxi, Taiwan (Nantou), Yunnan (Jinghong), Zhejiang [NE India (Khasia Hills)].

Flora of China 13: 35–36. 2007.