
地笋属 di sun shu

Herbs perennial, usually with enlarged rhizomes. Leaves dentate or pinnatifid. Verticillasters sessile, many flowered, subtended by minute bracteoles; floral leaves similar to stem leaves, gradually reduced upward; outer bracteoles equal to longer than calyx. Flowers sessile. Calyx campanulate, ± regular, glabrous inside; teeth 4 or 5, equal or 1 larger. Corolla 2-lipped, throat intricately villous; upper lip entire or emarginate; lower lip 3-lobed, middle lobe larger than lateral lobes. Anterior stamens fertile, slightly exserted, straight, posterior 2 rudimentary or filiform, apex clavate or capitate; filaments glabrous; anther cells 2, parallel, becoming divergent. Style exerted, apex 2-cleft; lobes flattened, acute, equal or posterior smaller. Nutlets brown, dorsiventrally flattened, ± adaxially ribbed, glabrous or adaxially glandular, base cuneate, margin thickened, apex truncate.

About 10 species: E Hemisphere, North America; four species in China.

1a. Calyx teeth apex acute; nutlets longer than calyx ................................................................. 1. L. parviflorus
1b. Calyx teeth apex spinescent; nutlets shorter than calyx.

2a. Leaves shorter to slightly longer than internodes, remotely undulate-dentate above base ............................................. 4. L. cavaleriei
2b. Leaves much longer than internodes, not undulate-dentate.

3a. Stem leaves coarsely dentate-serrate or lower ones ± pinnatifid, middle leaves remotely serrate, upper leaves entire .................................................................................................................. 2. L. lucidus
3b. Lower and middle stem leaves pinnatifid on margin basally, coarsely dentate on margin apically, upper leaves mostly coarse dentate .................................................................................. 3. L. europaeus


小花地笋 xiao hua di sun

Lycopus virginicus Linnaeus var. parviflorus (Maximowicz) Makino.

Rhizomes fusiform, producing filiform stolons with scalelike leaves. Stems erect, 25–40 cm, usually unbranched, densely fine puberulent. Leaves short petiolate, oblong-elliptic, mid stem leaves largest, others 3–5.5×1.2–2.5 cm, subglabrous or veins sparsely fine puberulent, sparsely yellowish glandular, base cuneate-attenuate, margin ± 4–6-serrate or entire. Verticillasters 7–10-flowered, not distinctly globose, subtended by 2 or 3 bracteoles; bracteoles linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 mm, ciliate. Calyx ca. 2 mm, pubescent; teeth 5, ovate, ca. 0.8 mm, apex acute, ciliolate, 1 tooth slightly smaller. Corolla white, ca. 2 mm, pubescent, tube ca. 1 mm; limb obscurely 2-lipped, upper lip straight, lower lip spreading. Stamens slightly longer than corolla. Nutlets unknown. Fl. Jul.

- Wet grasslands; 600 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin.

2. Lycopus lucidus Turczaninow ex Bentham, Prodr. 12: 178. 1848.

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Herbs perennial. Rhizomes swollen at apex, sometimes with enlarged stolons bearing scalelike leaves. Stems erect, 20–70 cm, usually unbranched, nodes ± tinged purple-red. Leaves subsessile or short petiolate, linear to oblong-lanceolate, ± acuminate, 4–8×1.2–2.5 cm, glabrous to minutely hispid-hirsute, abaxially impressed glandular, base attenuate, margin ± pinnatifidpartite to ± entire, apex acuminate. Verticillasters globose, 1.2–1.5 cm in diam.; bracteoles ovate to lanceolate, ciliolate, spinescent, outermost to 5 mm and 3-veined, inner ones 2–3 mm and 1-veined. Calyx ca. 3 mm, glabrous, glandular; teeth 5, lanceolate-triangular, ca. 2 mm, apex spinescent, ciliolate. Corolla white, ca. 5 mm, glandular, throat white pubescent, tube ca. 3 mm; limb indistinctly 2-lipped, upper lip subcircumcircular; lower lip 3-lobed, middle lobe larger. Nutlets obovoid, 4-sided, ca. 1.6×1.2 mm, abaxially flattened, glandular, base subtenuate. Fl. Jun-Sep, fr. Aug-Nov.

Marshy areas, grasslands, streamsides; 300–2600 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Russia].

1a. Stems slender, 20–50 cm tall; lower leaves elliptic to lanceolate, ± pinnatifidpartite; middle leaves serrate; upper leaves linear-lanceolate, ± entire .................................................. 2a. var. maackianus
1b. Stems robust, 60–70 cm tall; leaves oblong-lanceolate, coarsely dentate-serrate.

2a. Stems glabrous or sparsely hirtellous on nodes; leaves glabrous ........................................ 2a. var. lucidus
2b. Stems hirtellous along angles, densely hirsute on nodes; leaves densely minutely hispid-hirsute adaxially and on veins abaxially, margin ciliolate ........................................ 2b. var. hirtus

2a. Lycopus lucidus var. lucidus

地笋 di sun

Stems robust, 60–70 cm tall, glabrous or sparsely hirtellous on nodes. Leaf blade oblong-lanceolate, glabrous, margin coarsely dentate-serrate.

Marshy areas, streamsides; 300–2600 m. Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan [Japan, Russia].

Rhizomes are prepared as a boiled vegetable and are also salted. Used medicinally.


硬毛变种 ying mao bian zhong

Lycopus formosanus (Hayata) Sasaki; L. lucidus var. formosanus Hayata.

Stems hirtellous along angles, densely hirsute on nodes. Leaf blade lanceolate, dark green, densely minutely hispid-


Leaves 1–3 cm wide. Calyx teeth longer than tube. Staminodes exerted, posterior 2 lacking or reduced to filiform staminodes. Nutlets obovoid, 4-angled, slightly exserted, 3–3.5 mm, limb glandular, intricately white ciliate inside; limb obscurely 2-lipped, lips ca. 1 mm, subequal; upper lip circular, emarginate, lower lobes subequal. Anterior stamens as long as calyx. Nutlets as long as calyx. Perhaps better treated as a distinct species.


Rhizomes transverse, producing long underground stolons enlarged at apex, with scalelike leaves. Stems erect, 15–60 cm, puberulent to glabrous, nodes ± pubescent. Leaves sessile, oblong-obovate to ovate, 1.5–3 cm, puberulent, obtuse to acute. Bracteoles linear-subulate, ribbed, 1.5–2.5 mm, spinous. Calyx 2.5–3 mm, puberulent, oblong-ovate to ovate, 1.5–3×0.6–1.5 cm, subglabrous, glabrous, base cuneate to truncate, margin undulate-dentate or irregularly crenate-dentate, apex acute. Verticillasters globose, 5–7 mm in diam.; bracteoles linear-subulate, ribbed, 1.5–2.5 mm, spinous. Corolla white, slightly exerted, 3–3.5 mm, limb glandular, intricately white ciliate inside; limb obscurely 2-lipped, lips ca. 1 mm, subequal; upper lip circular, emarginate, lower lobes subequal. Anterior stamens as long as corolla. Nutlets obovoid, 4-angled, adaxially slightly swollen, glandular; areolae basal, white. Fl. Jul-Aug, fr. Aug-Sep.

Hills, streamsides, field margins; 900–1700 m. Anhui, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Jilin, Sichuan, Xinjiang [Japan, Korea].

Lycopus exaltatus Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 87. 1781 (1782); L. pinnatifidus Pallas.

Leaves more than 4 cm wide. Calyx teeth usually as long as tube. Staminodes capitellate. Nutlets as long as calyx.

Wet grasslands. Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia; Europe].