

1. NARDOSTACHYS Candolle, Prodr. 4: 624. 1830.

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Herbs, perennial. Rhizomes short, stout, branching. Caudices robust, densely covered with fibrous or lamellar old leaf sheaths, crowned with rosulate leaves. Flowering stems emerging below rosettes. Rosulate leaves narrowly spatulate or linear-oblongate, veins 3–5, parallel, base attenuate into petiole, margin entire, apex obtuse. Cauline leaves usually 2- or 3-paired, lanceolate, smaller apically. Cymes aggregated into a terminal capitulum; involucre bracts 2- or 3-paired; each flower subtended by a bract; bracteoles 2, small. Calyx 5-dentate, enlarged in fruit. Corolla campanulate; tube gibbous basally; limb 5-lobed. Stamens 4. Sterile locules of fruit not reduced.

Two species: the Himalaya; one species in China.

1. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (D. Don) Candolle, Prodr. 4: 624. 1830.

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Patrinia jatamansi D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 159. 1825;
Nardostachys chinensis Batalin; *N. grandiflora* Candolle.

Caudices erect or oblique. Flowering stems 5–50 cm tall. Rosulate leaves narrowly spatulate or linear-oblongate; petiole subequal to leaf blade in length; blade 3–25 × 0.5–2.5 cm, glabrous or sparsely puberulent, veins 3, base attenuate, margin entire, apex obtuse. Cauline leaves mostly 2- or 3-paired, lowermost elliptic to obovate, base attenuate into petiole; uppermost sessile, oblongate to lanceolate, sometimes sparsely serrate. Capitula 1.5–2 cm in diam.; primary peduncles sometimes elongated; involucre bracts 4–6, lanceolate; bracts narrowly ovate to ovate, subequal to flowers in length. Calyx 5-lobed; lobes semiobovate to triangular-lanceolate, enlarged in fruit, usually ciliate. Corolla purple-red, pink, or magenta, campanulate, 4.5–9 mm, 5-lobed; lobes broadly ovate to oblong, 2–3.8 mm, outside ± villous, occasionally glabrous. Stamens subequal to corolla in length; filaments villous. Style subequal to stamens in length; stigma capitate. Achenes obovoid, 3–4 mm, partially or uniformly white hispid or glabrate; calyx lobes deltoid to ovate, 1.5–2.5 mm, prominently and reticulately veined. Fl. late Jun–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep.

Alpine thickets or meadows; 2500–5000 m. SE Gansu, S Qinghai (Maqên, Yushu), W Sichuan, Xizang, N Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Nepal].

