
疆南星属  jiang nan xing shu

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Herbs, tuberous. Cataphylls several. Leaves 2, simple; petiole sheathing; leaf blade hastate-sagittate or sagittate. Inflorescences 1(2), pedunculate; peduncle long or short. Spathe ultimately marcescent, convolute, base (tube) separated from limb by a constriction; spathe tube oblong or ovate; limb initially erect, cymbiform, concave or arched, later flopping forward or actively reflexing, ovate-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate. Spadix sessile, shorter than to subequaling spathe; flowers unisexual, naked; female zone cylindrical; ovary oblong, 1-loculed; ovules few on 2 or 3 parietal placentae; stigma sessile; sterile flowers (staminodes) usually present between female and male zones and also above male zone; appendix dark purple or yellow, cylindric-conic, cylindric, or clavate; male zone shorter; stamens 3 or 4, nearly tetragonal, short; connective convex; anthers obovoid, shorter than filaments, opening by an apical pore or longitudinal slit; sterile flowers broadly conic, filiform, ± thickened, verrucose, these between female and male zones recurved, those at distal part of male zone reflexed upward. Berries obovoid, few seeded. Seeds with endosperm; embryo axile.

Twenty-eight species: N Africa, SW Asia extending to C Asia, Europe; one species in China.

1. Arum jacquemontii Blume, Rumphia 1: 118. 1836.

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*Arum griffithii* Schott.

Herbs, tuberous, sprouting in late autumn from a disciform, vertically oriented tuber 2–5 cm in diam., 2–2.5 cm thick. Petiole mid-green, stained dull purple, terete, 10.5–28 cm × 2.5–4.4 mm. Leaf blade dark to mid-green, sagittate to sagittate-hastate, 11–30 × 4–12 cm, apex acute. Inflorescence not scented; peduncle exceeding leaves, pale green proximally, deep green distally, terete, 11–32 cm × 5–7 mm. Spathe 12–22 cm; tube outside green, inside white, oblong-cylindric, 2.5–4 × 1.2–1.6 cm, slightly constricted apically; limb erect at first but soon flopping forward, outside mid-green with faint purple staining, inside dull purple, deeper purple along middle, paler proximally, brownish purple to purple distally, narrowly lanceolate, 9–18 × 1–3 cm, acuminate. Spadix 2/3–3/4 as long as spathe limb, 9–20 cm in total length; female flowers in an oblong-cylindric cluster 15–17 × 5–6 mm; ovary pale greenish yellow, oblong, 2–3 mm; stigma pale grayish mauve; pistillodes in 3 or 4 whorls forming a zone 3–4 mm; bristles glossy deep violet, subulate-filiform, 3–4.5 mm; bases dark purple, bulbiform, verrucate; staminodes in 2 or 3 whorls forming a zone 3–5 mm; bristles flexuose, glossy deep violet, filiform, 2–2.5 mm; bases dark purple, barely conic, verrucose; interstices: proximal 2.5–3 mm cream-colored, longitudinally ridged; distal 1.5–2 mm cream-colored, smooth; appendix dull yellow to orange-brown, purple, or brownish purple, base paler, cylindric, tapering basally, 6–17 cm × 3–7 mm; male flowers in an oblong zone 6–7 × 4.5 mm; anthers and connectives maroon. Infructescence cylindric, 4.45 × 1.8–2.2 cm. Berries oblong, 4.9 × 3–4 mm. Fl. Apr–May.

Among rocks in damp soil pockets and crevices, occasionally along damp field edges; 1600–3700 m. SW Xinjiang, W Xizang [N Afghanistan, N India, Kashmir, W Nepal, N Pakistan, Tajikistan, E Turkmenistan, SE Uzbekistan; SW Asia (NE Iran)].

*Arum jacquemontii* has a wide distribution, occurring from the NE corner of Iran to the W Himalayas (Boyce, Gen. Arum, 139, map 17. 1993). *Arum korolkowii* Regel as reported in FRPS (13(2): 100–101. 1979) is, in fact, *A. jacquemontii*. Although similar to *A. korolkowii*, *A. jacquemontii* is readily distinguished by its dull purple, not striped, petals, the purple spathe limb, longer spadix appendix, and purple, not green, staminode and pistillode bases. Further, the pollen exine of *A. jacquemontii* is spinulose and not scabrous as in *A. korolkowii*. An important geographic difference is that *A. jacquemontii* grows farther south and east and at higher elevations than *A. korolkowii*.