40. ANEMARRHENA Bunge, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg Divers Savans 2: 140. 1833.

知母属 zhi mu shu

Chen Xinqi (陈心启 Chen Sing-chi); Nicholas J. Turland

Herbs perennial, rhizomatous. Rhizome horizontal, creeping, stout, covered on upper side with fibers from old, disintegrated leaf bases. Roots emerging from lower side of rhizome, thickened, fleshy. Leaves several, all basal, tufted, grasslike, gradually narrowed into a filiform, distal part. Scape erect, simple, longer than leaves, bearing a few sterile bracts and a terminal raceme. Raceme many flowered; bracts small, membranous, apex acute to filiform acuminate. Flowers bisexual, solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, subsessile to shortly pedicellate. Perianth narrowly funnelform; segments 6, slightly connate at base, 3-veined. Stamens 3, inserted near middle of inner perianth segments, not exserted; filaments short, flattened; anthers nearly basifixed. Ovary 3-loculed; ovules 2 per locule. Style short; stigma small. Fruit a capsule, narrowly ovoid-ellipsoid, loculicidal. Seeds flattened, narrowly winged along angles.

One species: China, Korea, Mongolia.

1. Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg Divers Savans 2: 140. 1833.

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Rhizome to 10×0.5 –1.7 cm. Leaves 10– 60×0.15 –1 cm, glabrous, margin scabrid. Scape (20–)35–100 cm, glabrous. Raceme 10–50 cm; bracts ovate or ovate-orbicular, apex often long acuminate. Perianth segments pink, pale purple, or white, linear or narrowly oblong, 5–10 × 1–1.5 mm, persistent in fruit. Ovary ovoid, ca. 1.5×1 mm. Style ca. 1 mm. Capsule 0.8– 1.5×0.3 –0.6 cm including beaked apex, prominently 6-angled. Seeds black, narrowly oblong-elliptic, slightly curved, 7– 12×2.5 –3 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep. 2n = 22*.

Scrub, grassy slopes, steppes, sunny and sandy hillsides, also cultivated; near sea level to 1500 m. Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan; cultivated in Taiwan [Korea, Mongolia].

The rhizomes are used medicinally.

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