

49. CONVALLARIA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 314. 1753.

铃兰属 *ling lan shu*

Liang Songyun (梁松筠 Liang Song-jun); Minoru N. Tamura

Herbs perennial, rhizomatous. Rhizome short, with 1 or 2 creeping stolons. Roots rather slender. Leaves 2(or 3), basal, long petiolate; petiole erect, equitant, forming a pseudostem, proximally enveloped by several cylindric, membranous sheaths. Scape arising from a sheath axil, naked. Inflorescence a terminal raceme, laxly few to many flowered, 1-sided; bracts membranous, caducous. Flowers bisexual, nodding, long pedicellate. Perianth broadly campanulate; segments connate to form a tube; lobes very short. Stamens 6, inserted at base of perianth tube, included; filaments short; anthers basifixed. Ovary ovoid-globose, 3-loculed; ovules several per locule. Style long; stigma small. Fruit a berry. Seeds several, small.

One species: temperate regions of the N hemisphere.

1. *Convallaria majalis* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 314. 1753.

铃兰 *ling lan*

Convallaria keiskei Miquel; *C. keiskei* var. *trifolia* Y. C. Chu et al.; *C. majalis* var. *manshurica* Komarov.

Plants 18–30 cm tall, glabrous. Petiole 8–20 cm; leaf blade abaxially glaucescent, elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, 7–20 × 3–8.5 cm, base cuneate, apex subacute to acuminate. Scape slightly arching, 15–30 cm. Bracts lanceolate, 3–6 mm, much shorter than pedicel. Pedicel slightly curved, 0.6–1.5 cm, articulate apically. Perianth white, 5–7 × 5–7 mm; lobes ovate-deltoid, ca. 2 × 2 mm, 1-veined, apex obtuse. Stamens ca. 4 mm; filaments widened gradually toward base; anthers suboblong. Style columnar, 2.5–3 mm. Berry red at maturity, globose, 6–12 mm in diam. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Sep. $2n = 38^*$.

Moist places in forests, shady hillsides along ravines; 800–2500 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hunan, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Russia; Europe, North America].

