

1. CERATOPHYLLUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 992. 1753.金鱼藻属 *jin yu zao shu*

Morphological characters and geographical distribution are the same as those of the family.

Ceratophyllum foliage has been used as a treatment for biliousness, jaundice, scorpion stings, and minor irritations. Liniments made from leaves of *C. demersum* have been used to treat dermatitis, elephantiasis, fever, and sunburn.1a. Leaves 3 or 4 × dichotomously divided 3. *C. muricatum*

1b. Leaves 1 or 2 × dichotomously divided.

2a. Achene facial surfaces spineless 1. *C. demersum*2b. Achene facial surfaces each with a spine 2. *C. platyacanthum***1. *Ceratophyllum demersum*** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 992. 1753.金鱼藻 *jin yu zao*

Stems to 3 m. Leaves bright green, coarse textured, 1–2 × dichotomously divided; whorls 1.5–6 cm in diam.; segments linear to filiform, 1.5–2 cm × 1–5 μm, not inflated. Flowers 1–3 mm in diam. Achene dark green to reddish brown, body (excluding spines) 3.5–6 × 2–4 mm, smooth or slightly tuberculate, margins wingless and spineless, facial spines absent; basal spines or tubercles 2, 0.1–12 mm, straight or curved; terminal spine (persistent style) 0.5–14 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep. $2n = 24, 38, 40, 48$.

Streams, ponds, lakes. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jilin, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Cosmopolitan].

This species is widespread throughout China and expected to be reported from additional provinces.

2. *Ceratophyllum platyacanthum* Chamisso subsp. ***oryztorum*** (V. Komarov) Les, Syst. Bot. 13: 517. 1988.五刺金鱼藻 *wu ci jin yu zao*

Ceratophyllum oryztorum V. Komarov, Izv. Bot. Sada Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R. 30: 200. 1932; *C. demersum* Linnaeus var. *pentacorne* Kitagawa; *C. demersum* var. *quadriscopium* Makino; *C. pentacanthum* Hayata.

Stems to 1 m. Leaves deep green, 1–2 × dichotomously divided; whorls 2.5–4 cm in diam.; segments linear, 1–2 cm × 3–5 μm, not inflated. Flowers unknown. Achene brown or dark green, 4–5 × 2–3 mm, smooth or slightly

tuberculate, margins wingless and spineless, facial spines 2, 0.5–9.5 mm, not decurrent; basal spines 2,

1.5–12.5 mm, straight or curved; terminal spine

(persistent style) 2–12.5 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep.

Ponds, streams. Anhui, Guangxi, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Shandong, Taiwan, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea, Russia (Far East)].

3. *Ceratophyllum muricatum* Chamisso subsp. ***kossinskyi*** (Kuzeneva-Prochorova) Les, Syst. Bot. 13: 85. 1988.粗糙金鱼藻 *cu cao jin yu zao*

Ceratophyllum kossinskyi Kuzeneva-Prochorova, Fl. URSS 7: 721. 1937; *C. inflatum* C. C. Jao ex K. C.

Kuan; *C. manschuricum* (Miki) Kitagawa; *C.*

submersum Linnaeus var. *manschuricum* Miki; *C.*

submersum var. *squamosum* Wilmot-Dear.

Stems to 1 m. Leaves yellowish green, 2–4 × dichotomously divided, whorls 2.5–6 cm in diam.; segments linear to filiform, 1–1.2 cm × 0.2–2 mm, bases occasionally inflated. Flowers unknown. Achene brown or dark green, 3.5–4 × 2–2.5 mm, surfaces tuberculate to papillate, with plate-like ridges that occasionally become spiny, margins winged or wingless, entire or with 1–8 slender spines, 0.1–2.5 mm; basal spines 2, 1.5–6 mm; terminal spine (persistent style) 1–1.5 cm. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct.

Lakes, ponds, streams. Fujian, Hebei, Heilongjiang, S Hubei (Shashi Shi), Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Taiwan, Yunnan [Kazakhstan, Russia (Siberia); E Europe].

