

31. LAMIOPHLOMIS Kudô, Mem. Fac. Sci. Taihoku Imp. Univ. 2: 210. 1929.

独一味属 du yi wei shu

Herbs stemless, perennial, rhizomatous. Leaves in a rosette, prostrate; petiole broadly complanate, ± clasping; leaf blade corrugate, herbaceous, margin dentate, with ± flabellate veins. Verticillasters in compact, short pedunculate, capitate, spicate, or sometimes short paniculate inflorescences; bracteoles needlelike, spinescent. Calyx cylindric, 10-veined; teeth 5, broadly triangular, spinescent, tufted hairy inside. Corolla tube ± cylindric, densely puberulent, without distinct hairy annulus inside; limb 2-lipped; upper lip denticulate, densely villous inside; lower lip 3-lobed. Stamens 4, anterior 2 longer, slightly exerted; filaments complanate, puberulent on upper half, without appendages at base; anther cells 2, divaricate, apex confluent. Ovary glabrous. Style apex equally 2-cleft. Nutlets brownish, obovoid, triquetrous, glabrous.

Monotypic: Bhutan, China, India (Sikkim), Nepal.

Perhaps best regarded as a specialized species of *Phlomis*, especially as the differences noted between the genera seem to be quantitative only.

1. *Lamiophlomis rotata* (Bentham ex J. D. Hooker) Kudô, Mem. Fac. Sci. Taihoku Imp. Univ. 2: 211. 1929.

独一味 du yi wei

Phlomis rotata Bentham ex J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 4: 694. 1885.

Herbs 2.5–10 cm tall. Rhizome elongate, to 1 cm in diam. Leaves 4(–6), decussate; petiole of basal leaves to 8 cm, upper ones shorter to obsolete; leaf blade rhombic-orbicular to rhombic, flabellate, or reniform, (4–)6–13 cm×(4.4–)7–12 mm, adaxially bullate, densely white pilose, abaxially sparsely pubescent on veins, base shallowly cordate to broadly cuneate-decurrent, margin crenate, apex obtuse to acute; lateral veins 3 pairs, subbasal, flabellate due to secondary branching on 1 side. Inflorescences 3.5–7 cm; rachis densely pubescent; bracts lanceolate, oblanceolate, or linear, 1–4 cm×1.5–6 mm, reduced upward, base decurrent, margin entire, apex acuminate, ciliate; bracteoles ca. 8×0.5 mm. Calyx ca. 10×2.5 mm, purplish brown when dry, veins pilose; teeth broadly triangular, spine ca. 2 mm. Corolla purplish, red-purple, or reddish brown, ca. 1.2 cm; tube ca. 1.3 mm wide at base, to 2 mm wide at throat; upper lip subcircular, ca. 5 mm wide; lower lip puberulent except for entire margin outside, glabrous; middle lobe bearded inside, elliptic, ca. 4×3 mm; lateral lobes ca. 2.5×2 mm. Fl. Jun-Jul, fr. Aug-Sep.

Weathered alpine alluvial fans, stony alpine meadows, floodplains; 2700–4900 m. Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, India (Sikkim), Nepal].

Used medicinally for traumatic injury.

