

**59. MONARDA** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 22. 1753.

美国薄荷属 *mei guo bo he shu*

Herbs erect, annual or perennial. Leaves petiolate, dentate. Verticillasters many flowered, crowded, into a terminal or widely spaced capitula along branches; floral leaves similar, smaller, brightly colored; bracteoles minute. Calyx tubular, elongated, straight to slightly curved, 15-veined, throat villous or hirsute; teeth 5, subequal. Corolla red, purple, white, gray, or yellow, spotted, 2-lipped, tube slightly dilated at throat; upper lip narrow, erect to arcuate, apex entire to emarginate; lower lip spreading, 3-lobed, middle lobe largest, emarginate. Anterior stamens fertile, inserted on apical part of corolla tube, exerted; posterior stamens rudimentary, minute, or absent; filaments edentate; anthers linear, versatile, cells 2, divaricate, apex confluent. Style apex 2-cleft, lobes subulate, subequal. Nutlets smooth.

About 6–12 species: North America, two species cultivated as ornamentals in China.

- 1a. Calyx throat densely white bearded; upper corolla lip slightly recurved inward; stem obtusely 4-angled ..... 1. *M. fistulosa*  
1b. Calyx throat sparsely hirsute; upper corolla lip slightly recurved outward; stem acutely 4-angled ..... 2. *M. didyma*

**1. *Monarda fistulosa*** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 22. 1753.

拟美国薄荷 *ni mei guo bo he*

Plants annual. Stems reddish or ± purple-red spotted, branched apically, densely retrorse white pubescent, nodes glabrous or villous. Petiole 2–15 mm; leaf blade lanceolate-ovate to ovate, ca. 8 cm×3 mm, base rounded to subtruncate, margin unequally serrate, apex acuminate. Verticillasters in terminal capitula to 5 cm in diam.; floral leaves leaflike, reduced, densely pubescent, glandular, short petiolate or sessile, margin entire; bracteoles linear, ca. 1 cm, curved upward, pilose, glandular. Pedicel ca. 1 mm, puberulent. Calyx tubular, narrow, 7–9 mm, pubescent, brown glandular outside, white bearded at throat inside; teeth subulate, equal, ca. 1 mm, apex spinescent. Corolla purple-red, 3–4× as long as calyx, densely pubescent, glandular; upper lip slightly recurved inward, entire; lower lip ± patent. Nutlets obovoid, truncate. Fl. Jun-Jul.

Cultivated in China [North America].

**2. *Monarda didyma*** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 22. 1753.

美国薄荷 *mei guo bo he*

Plants annual. Stems subglabrous, villous on nodes and at apex along angles, glabrescent. Petiole to 2.5 cm, nearly lacking apically, base slightly dilated; leaf blade ovate-lanceolate, to 10×4.5 cm, papery, adaxially villous or glabrescent, abaxially sparsely, impressed glandular, villous on veins, base rounded, margin unequally serrate, apex acuminate. Verticillasters in terminal capitula to 6 cm in diam.; bracts short petiolate, leaflike, margin entire, red, shorter than capitula; bracteoles linear-subulate, ca. 10×1.5 mm, long caudate, puberulent, red. Pedicel ca. 1 mm, puberulent. Calyx slightly curved, ca. 10×2.5 mm, purple-red when dry, veins pubescent, throat sparsely hirsute; teeth equal, subulate-triangular, ca. 1 mm, apex spinescent. Corolla purple-red, ca. 2.5 cm, puberulent; upper lip straight, slightly recurved outward, margin entire; lower lip spreading, with middle lobe narrower, emarginate. Fl. Jul.

Cultivated in China [North America].

