

7. **PLATYCODON** A. Candolle, Monogr. Campan. 125. 1830.

桔梗属 jie geng shu

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Herbs, perennial. Taproot thickened, carrotlike. Stems erect. Leaves cauline, 3- or 4-verticillate, opposite, or alternate, sessile or shortly petiolate. Flowers large, terminal, solitary, pedicellate. Calyx lobes 5, shorter than hypanthium. Corolla bowl-shaped; lobes 5, shorter than or equaling tube. Stamens 5, free; filaments dilated into a triangular base, dilated part ciliate; anthers longer than filaments. Disk absent. Ovary semi-inferior, 5-locular, locules opposite calyx lobes; stigma 5-fid. Capsule 5-loculicidal at apex, valves with septa, opposite to calyx lobes. Seeds numerous, black or dark brown, large, terete, ellipsoid or oblong, longitudinally keeled.

One species: E Asia; widely cultivated elsewhere.

1. **Platycodon grandiflorus** (Jacquin) A. Candolle, Monogr. Campan. 125. 1830 [*“grandiflorum”*].

桔梗 jie geng

Campanula grandiflora Jacquin, Hort. Bot. Vindob. 3: 4. 1776; *C. glauca* Thunberg; *Platycodon autumnalis* Decaisne; *P. chinensis* Lindley & Paxton; *P. glaucus* (Thunberg) Nakai; *P. sinensis* Lemaire.

Stems 20–120 cm tall, usually glabrous, rarely densely puberulent, simple, rarely branched above. Leaf blade adaxially green, ovate, elliptic, or lanceolate, 2–7 × 0.5–3.5 cm, abaxially glabrous (rarely puberulent along veins) and glaucous, adaxially glabrous, base broadly cuneate or rounded, margin serrate, apex acute or acuminate. Hypanthium hemispherical, obovoid, or obconic, rarely campanulate, glaucous. Calyx lobes triangular or narrowly triangular, sometimes toothlike. Corolla blue or purple (rarely pink or white), 1.5–4.5 cm. Capsule globose, obconic, or obovoid, 0.7–2.5 × 0.7–1.5 cm. Fl. Jul–Sep, fr. Aug–Oct. $2n = 18, 36$.

Sunny herb communities, thickets, rarely in forests; below 2000 m. Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Guangdong, N Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, E Sichuan (west to Pingwu and Liangshan), SE Yunnan (Mengzi, Wenshan, Yanshan), Zhejiang [Japan, Korea, Russia (Far East, SE Siberia); widely cultivated elsewhere].

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