64. **Clinopodium** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 587. 1753.

**风轮菜属 feng lun cai shu**

Herbs perennial. Leaves dentate, reduced upward, bractlike. Verticillasters ± headlike, in panicles; peduncle sometimes present; bracts linear to needlelike, to as long as calyx. Calyx tubular, 13-veined, sometimes constricted at middle, swollen on 1 side at base, straight or slightly curved, throat sparsely hairy, limb 2-lipped; upper lip 3-toothed, teeth ciliate, apex mucronate; lower lip longer, 2-toothed. Corolla purple-red, reddish, or white, 2-lipped; tube exserted, gradually dilated upward to throat, with 2 rows of hairs, puberulent; upper lip straight, apex emarginate; lower lip 3-lobed, lateral lobes entire; middle lobe larger, emarginate or entire. Stamens 4, anterior 2 longer than posterior 2, reaching upper corolla lip, included or slightly exserted, posterior stamens sometimes rudimentary; anther cells 2, divaricate, ± obliquely inserted on dilated connectives. Style apex unequally 2-cleft, anterior lobe lanceolate, posterior lobe indistinct; ovary glabrous. Nutlets ovoid or subglobose, less than 1 mm in diam., glabrous, areolae small, basal.

About 20 species: Asia, Europe; 11 species in China.

Closely allied to *Calamintha*; many species are poorly defined.

1a. Peduncles of verticillasters much branched, second.
1b. Verticillasters sessile or on few-branched peduncles, not secund.

2a. Bracts needlelike, minute, indistinctly ribbed; calyx ca. 6 mm; corolla less than 1 cm
2b. Bracts linear, distinctly ribbed; calyx ca. 8 mm; corolla ca. 1.2 cm

1. **Clinopodium polycephalum** (Vaniot) C. Y. Wu & Hsuan

2. **Clinopodium repens** (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Bentham

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**灯笼草 deng long cao**

3a. Plants with 1 or 2 stems, mostly erect.
3b. Plants with numerous, diffuse or much-branched, mostly slender, ascending basal stems.

4a. Plants branched, branches gradually shorter toward stem apex; corolla 1.5–2.0 cm
4b. Plants unbranched or irregularly branched; corolla less than 1 cm

5a. Leaves glabrous to subglabrous except for densely puberulent veins adaxially; verticillasters in continuous panicles on stem and branch apices; calyx white ciliate on veins otherwise glandular outside
5b. Leaves strigose; verticillasters globose, in capitiate, ample panicles on stems and branches; calyx villose, glandular puberulent along veins outside

6b. Calyx more than 4 mm.
6a. Calyx less than 4 mm.

7a. Verticillasters with floral leaves; calyx tube cylindric, glabrous or veins sparsely hairy, teeth of upper lip not reflexed in fruit
7b. Verticillasters without floral leaves; calyx tube unequal in diam., puberulent, veins minutely hispid, teeth of upper lip reflexed in fruit

8a. Corolla 1.5–2 cm, tube elongated, ca. 2 or more as long as calyx
8b. Corolla less than 1 cm

9a. Verticillasters more than 9-flowered, globose; bracts numerous, almost as long as calyx
9b. Verticillasters 2–8-flowered, not globose; bracts few, shorter than calyx

10a. Bracts much shorter than pedicels; pedicel 3–5 mm; leaves spatulate, 10–25×7–10 mm
10b. Bracts longer than pedicels; pedicel ca. 2 mm; leaves ovate, 7–12×5–8 mm

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**风轮菜属 feng lun cai shu**

*Calamintha polycarpa* Vaniot, Bull. Acad. Int. Geogr. Bot. 14: 183. 1904; *Calamintha chinensis* var. nepalensis Dunn; *Calamintha chinensis* var. polycarpa (Vaniot) Dunn; *Calamintha chinensis* var. pratensis Dunn; *Calamintha tsaacpensis* H. Léveillé; *Clinopodium chinense* Kuntze subsp. grandiflorum H. Hará var. parviflorum (Kudô) H. Hará; *Satureia chinensis* Briquet var. parviflora Kudô.

Stems erect, 50–100 cm, base sometimes trailing, much branched, spreading glandular hairy. Petiole to 1 cm; leaf blade ovate, 2–5×1.5–3.2 cm, strigose, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin remotely crenate-dentate, apex obtuse to acute; upper leaves bractlike. Verticillasters many flowered, globose, to 2 cm in diam. in flower, in capitate, ample panicles; bracts needlelike, 3–5 mm. Pedicel 2–5 mm. Calyx ca. 6×1 mm, villous, veins glandular puberulent, throat sparsely hispid; fruiting calyx swollen on 1 side at base, to 2 mm wide; upper teeth triangular, caudate; lower teeth awned. Corolla purple-red, ca. 8 mm, tube puberulent; upper lip straight, emarginate. Stamens included, posterior 2 with small anthers; anterior 2 exserted, with normal anthers. Nutlets brown, ovoid, ca. 1 mm, smooth. Fl. Jul-Aug, fr. Sep.

- Hillsides, forests, thickets; 0–3400 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

Widespread and very variable. Some authors consider this and the following species as conspecific with the Eurasian *Clinopodium umbrosum* (M. Bieberstein) Koch.

Used medicinally.


**匍匐风轮菜 pu fu feng lun cai**

*Thymus repens* Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 113. 1825; *Calamintha clinopodium* Bentham var. repens (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Dunn; *Calamintha repens* (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Bentham; *Clinopodium kudoi* (Hosokawa) Mori; *Melissa repens* (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Bentham; *Satureia chinensis*
Briotet var. parviflora Kudô; S. chinensis Briquet var. repens (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Kudô; S. kudoi Hosokawa; S. umbrosa var. repens (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Briquet.

Stems trailing, ascending, ca. 35 cm, pilose, angles and upper part densely so. Petiole 5–14 mm; leaf blade ovate, 1–3.5 × 1–2.5 cm, sparsely minutely hispid, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin incurred-serrate, apex acute to obtuse. Verticillasters subglobose, 1.2–1.5 cm in diam., 1.5–1.8 cm in fruit, widely spaced; floral leaves longer than verticillasters; bracts needlike, 3–5 mm. Calyx ca. 6 mm, white ciliate, glandular puberulent; upper teeth triangular, ciliate; lower teeth awned. Corolla rose, ca. 7 mm, slightly longer than calyx, puberulent. Nutlets subglobose, ca. 0.8 mm in diam. Fl. Jun-Sep, fr. Oct-Dec.

Hillsides, grasslands, streamsides, forests; 0–3300 m. Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka].


Calamintha chinensis Bentham var. chinensis (Bentham) Briquet, Prodr. 12: 233. 1848; Calamintha chinensis Bentham var. grandiflora Maximowicz; Calamintha coreana H. Lévêillé; Calamintha urticifolia (Hance) Handel-Mazzetti.

Herbs perennial. Rhizomes woody. Stems erect, 25–80 cm, finely striate, rigid, base semiwoody, purple-red, sparsely retrorse minutely hispid. Petioles 1–1.2 cm in lower stem leaves, 2–5 mm in upper ones; leaf blade ovate to ovate-oblong, 3–5 × 1.2–3 cm, papery, adaxially sparsely minutely hispid, abaxially sparsely pilose, base subtruncate to rounded, margin serrate, apex obtuse to acute. Verticillasters many flowered, semiglobose, lower to 3 cm in diam., upper to 2 cm, widely spaced; peduncle 3–5 mm, much branched; lower floral leaves longer than verticillasters, upper leaves as long as verticillasters, bractlike; bracts linear, tinged purple-red, conspicuously ribbed, 2/3–3/4 as long as calyx, white ciliate. Pedicel 1.5–2.5 mm. Calyx narrowly tubular, ca. 8 mm, tinged purple-red, glandular puberulent, veins white ciliate, teeth sparsely pilose inside, base slightly swollen on 1 side in fruit; upper teeth reflexed, narrowly triangular, short awned; lower teeth straight, awned. Corolla purple-red, ca. 1.2 cm, puberulent, throat with 2 rows of hairs, tube ca. 1 mm wide at base, gradually dilated beyond basal 1/3 to ca. 3 mm wide at throat. Anterior stamens nearly included or slightly exserted. Nutlets obovoid, ca. 1 × 0.8 mm. Fl. Jun-Aug, fr. Aug-Oct.

Hilly grasslands, forests; 300–2200 m. Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan [Japan, Korea, Russia].

Doubtfully distinct and often reduced to synonymy of Clinopodium chinense var. chinense.


Plants rhizomatous. Stems numerous, 10–60 cm, base trailing, tinged purple-red, densely spreading white hispid or pubescent to subglabrous, internodes much longer than leaves. Petiole 1–3(–5) mm; leaf blade triangular-ovate to lanceolate, 1.2–3.8(–5) × 0.7–1.7(–4) cm, adaxially white ciliate or minutely hispid, abaxially distinctly impressed glandular, sometimes subglabrous, base rounded to shallowly subcordate, margin crenate-serrate, apex obtuse to acute. Verticillasters many flowered, semiglobose, to 3.5 cm in diam. in flower, crowded apically; lower floral leaves slightly longer than
calyx, upper ones reduced and braclike; bracts needlelike, to 9 mm. Calyx ca. 9 mm in flower, glandular, white hispid or puberulent mainly along veins, throat white pilose, base slightly swollen on 1 side in fruit; upper teeth narrowly triangular, ± reflexed, apex short aristate; lower teeth triangular, as long as upper teeth, apex long aristate. Corolla rose to purple, 1.5–2 cm, puberulent, throat with 2 rows of hairs; tube exserted, ca. 1.5 mm wide at base, throat to 5 mm. Nutlets ovoid, ca. 0.7×0.6 mm.

- Hillsides, grasslands, thickets; 1300–3200 m. Guizhou, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan.


异色风轮菜 yi se feng lun cai


Rhizomes slender, trailing. Stems 20–40 cm, finely striate, densely retrorse grey puberulent. Petiole 0.5–2 cm; leaf blade narrowly ovate, (1.5–)2–5×(0.8–)1–5 cm; ± membranous, sparsely fine pilose, base cuneate-attenuate to rounded, margin 3–8-serrate or crenate-serrate, apex obtuse to acute. Verticillasters 6–12-flowered, to 4 cm in diam.; peduncle 4–8 mm; floral leaves longer than verticillasters; acute. Verticillasters 6–12-flowered, to 4 cm in diam.; peduncle 4–8 mm; floral leaves longer than verticillasters; acute.


细风轮菜 xi feng lun cai

Calamintha gracilels Bentham, Prodr. 12: 232. 1848; Calamintha radicans Vaniot; Satureia gracilis (Bentham) Briquet; Satureia assimilis Kudô.

. Herbs slender, stoloniferous. Stems numerous, ascending, 8–30 cm, retrorse pubescent. Petiole 0.3–1.8 cm; blade of basal leaves circular-ovate, ca. 10×8–9 mm, base rounded, margin remotely crenate, apex obtuse; blade of lower and mid stem leaves ovate, 1.2–3.4×1–2.4 cm, papery, subglabrous, abaxially sparsely minutely hispid on veins, base rounded to cuneate, margin remotely dentate or crenate-serrate, apex obtuse; blade of upper stem leaves ovate-lanceolate, margin serrate, apex acute. Verticillasters few flowered, lax or crowded in short terminal raceme; floral leaves ovate-lanceolate, margin serrate, apex acute; bracts needlelike, much shorter than pedicels. Pedicel 1–3 mm. Calyx tubular, base rounded, ca. 3 mm in flower, ca. 5 mm and decline in fruit, puberulent or subglabrous, minutely hispid on veins, throat sparsely fine pilose; teeth ciliate, lower 2 subulate, upper 3 triangular, reflexed in fruit. Corolla white to purple-red, ca. 4.5 mm, puberulent. Nutlets ovoid, smooth. Fl. Jun-Aug, fr. Aug-Oct.

Streamsides, open grasslands, forest margins, thickets; 0–2400 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

Used medicinally.

Close to Clinopodium maculata (Maximowicz) Kunze from Japan, but the latter has calyx glabrous inside, as long as bracts, 1/2 as long as corolla, and 3× as long as pedicel.


邻近风轮菜 lin jin feng lun cai

Calamintha confinis Hance, J. Bot. 6: 331. 1868; Calamintha argyi H. Léveillé; Clinopodium confine (Hance) Kuntze var. globosum C. Y. W. & Hsuan ex H. W. Li; Satureia confine (Bentham) Kudô.

Herbs diffuse. Stems glabrous or sparsely puberulent. Leaves ovate to subcircular, 0.8–2.2×(3)×0.5–1.7(–2.5) cm, papery, glabrous, base rounded to broadly cuneate, margin 5–7-crenate-serrate, apex obtuse. Verticillasters many flowered, globose or subglobose, 1–1.5×(–1.8) cm in diam., widely spaced; floral leaves reduced; bracts minute. Pedicel 1–2 mm, puberulent. Calyx subcylindric, narrower at base, ca. 4 mm in flower, slightly dilated in fruit, glabrous or sparsely hairy along veins, throat finely pilose; teeth ciliate, upper 3 triangular, lower 2 narrowly triangular. Corolla rose to purple-red, slightly exerted, ca. 5 mm, puberulent, throat slightly hairy or subglabrous, tube ca. 1.2 mm wide at throat; lips ca. 0.6 mm, middle lobe of lower lip emarginate. Nutlets trilobed, ca. 0.8 mm, smooth. Fl. Apr-Jun, fr. Jul-Aug.

峨嵋风轮菜 e mei feng lun cai

Plants rhizomatous, perennial. Stems erect, 16–50 cm, tinged purple-red, base sparsely glandular pubescent, apex densely glandular pubescent. Petiole 6–13 mm; leaf blade ovate, 2.3–4×2.2–2.5 cm, papery, glabrous or subglabrous, densely puberulent along veins adaxially, base rounded, margin deeply projected dentate, apex acute. Verticillasters 10–14-flowered, in continuous terminal panicles; peduncle 1–5 mm; floral leaves conspicuously reduced except for lowest, to as long as calyx, bractlike; bracts needlelike, few, 2–3 mm, ciliate. Pedicel 0.5–3 mm. Calyx narrowly tubular, 5–6 mm, glandular, veins white ciliate; upper 3 teeth narrowly triangular, reflexed in fruit; lower 2 triangular-subulate, spreading, ca. 2/3 as long as calyx. Corolla white or purplish, 8–9 mm, puberulent, throat ca. 2 mm wide, upper lip ca. 1 mm. Nutlets yellow-brown, obovoid, ca. 0.8×0.6 mm.

- Forests; 1700 m. Sichuan (Emei Shan).