

3. **BOSCHNIAKIA** C. A. Meyer in Bongard, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, Sér. 6, Sci. Math. 2: 159. 1833.

草丛蓉属 cao cong rong shu

Xylanche Beck.

Herbs fleshy, glabrescent. Rootstock globose, subglobose, or long cylindric. Stems usually 1–3, erect, unbranched, cylindric, fleshy. Leaves spirally arranged, triangular or ovate-triangular. Inflorescences racemose or spicate; bract 1; bractlets 2 or absent. Flowers subsessile or short pedicelled. Calyx cupular or short cupular, apex irregularly 2–5-toothed; lobes triangular or lanceolate, partly or all deciduous and calyx-tube margin truncate. Corolla bilabiate; tube erect, enlarged; upper lip entire or apex emarginate; lower lip 3-lobed, lobes subequal. Stamens 4, exserted, inserted near base of corolla tube; filaments pubescent at base, glabrescent upward; anthers 2-celled, free or slightly connate. Ovary 1-locular; parietal placentas 2 or 3. Style slightly curved, persistent; stigma 2- or 3-lobed. Capsule ovoid-oblong or subglobose, dehiscent by 2 or 3 valves. Seeds ellipsoid-oblong or irregularly globose.

Two species: China, N India, Japan, Korea, Russia, North America; both species in China.

- 1a. Rootstock long cylindric; stems usually 2 or 3; inflorescences spicate; pedicel to 2 mm, 5–8 mm in fruit; corolla 1–1.2 cm; seeds ellipsoid-globose 1. *B. rossica*
- 1b. Rootstock globose or subglobose; stems usually 1; inflorescences racemose; pedicel 6–10 mm, 8–17 mm in fruit; corolla 1.5–2.5 cm; seeds irregularly globose 2. *B. himalaica*

1. **Boschniakia rossica** (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) B. Fedtschenko in B. Fedtschenko & Flerov, Fl. Europ. Ross. 896. 1910.

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Orobanche rossica Chamisso & Schlechtendal, Linnaea 3: 132. 1828; *Boschniakia glabra* C. A. Meyer; *O. glabra* (C. A. Meyer) Hooker.

Plants 15–35 cm tall. Rootstock horizontal, cylindric. Stems usually 2 or 3, erect. Leaves 6–8(–10) × 6–8(–10) mm. Inflorescences spicate, 7–22 cm, 1.5–2.5 cm in diam.; bract glabrous abaxially, pubescent adaxially; bractlets absent. Pedicel to 2 mm, 5–8 mm in fruit. Calyx cupular, 5–7 mm, apex irregularly 3–5-toothed. Corolla dark purple-red, broadly campanulate; tube enlarged; upper lip 5–7 mm, margin pubescent; lower lip very short, 3-lobed. Filaments 5.5–6.5 mm; anthers ovoid, ca. 1.2 mm, glabrous. Ovary subglobose, 3–4 mm in diam.; placentas 2. Style 5–7 mm, glabrous; stigma 2-lobed. Capsule subglobose, 8–10 × 6–8 mm, dehiscent by 2 valves. Seeds ellipsoid-globose, 0.4–0.5 × ca. 0.2 mm; testa reticulate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Sep.

Slopes, forests, riversides; 1500–1800 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol [Japan, Korea, Russia; North America (Alaska)].

Parasitic on species of *Alnus* Miller.

The whole plant is used medicinally for invigorating the kidneys and relaxing the bowels.

2. **Boschniakia himalaica** J. D. Hooker & Thomson in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 4: 327. 1884.

丁座草 ding zuo cao

Boschniakia handelii Beck; *B. handelii* f. *minor* Beck; *B. kawakamii* Hayata; *Xylanche himalaica* (J. D.

Hooker & Thomson) Beck; *X. kawakamii* (Hayata) Beck.

Plants 15–45 cm tall. Rootstock globose or subglobose, 2–5 cm in diam. Stems usually 1, erect, unbranched. Leaves 1–2 cm × 6–12 mm. Inflorescences racemose, 8–20 cm; bract 1–1.5 cm × 5–8 mm; bractlets 2 or absent. Pedicel 6–10 mm, 0.8–1.7 cm in fruit. Calyx short cupular, 4–5 × 5–8 mm, apex 5-lobed; lobes unequal, linear-lanceolate or narrowly triangular, 2–5 mm, usually partly or all deciduous after anthesis and calyx margin entire. Corolla yellow-brown or pale purple, 1.5–2.5 cm; tube slightly enlarged; upper lip emarginate or entire, 7–9 mm; lower lip 2–3 mm, 3-lobed; lobes pubescent at margin. Filaments 1.2–1.4 cm, pubescent basally, glabrescent upward; anthers ovoid-oblong, usually glabrous. Ovary oblong; placentas (2 or)3. Style ca. 1 cm, glabrous; stigma usually 3-lobed. Capsule subglobose or ovoid-oblong, 1.5–2.2 × 1–1.5 cm, usually dehiscent by (2 or)3 valves. Seeds irregularly globose, 0.8–2.2 mm in diam. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Jun–Sep.

Slopes, forests, thickets; 2500–4400 m. Gansu, Hubei, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, N India, Nepal, Sikkim].

Parasitic on species of *Rhododendron* Linnaeus.

The whole plant is used medicinally for regulating vital energy, alleviating pain, relieving cough, and reducing sputum.

