

2. CRINUM Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 291. 1753.

文殊兰属 *wen shu lan shu*

Herbs perennial, bulbiferous. Leaves basal, ligulate or ensiform, often large, with extensible fibers visible when torn. Flowering stem solid. Inflorescences umbellate, rarely flower solitary; involucre large and broad. Flowers pedicellate or sessile. Perianth actinomorphic or slightly zygomorphic, salverform or subsalverform; lobes oblong, lanceolate, or linear, straight or curved upward. Stamens inserted at throat of perianth tube; filament suberect to declinate, filiform; anther versatile, linear. Ovary 3-loculed; ovules 2 to many per locule. Style slightly decumbent, slender; stigma capitate, small. Fruit a capsule, subglobose, dehiscent irregularly. Seeds orbicular or angular, large.

Between 65 and over 100 species: tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres, mainly in Africa; two species in China.

According to the literature, *Crinum asiaticum* Linnaeus var. *anomalum* Herbert, *C. asiaticum* var. *declinatum* Herbert, and *C. loureiroi* M. Roemer also occur in China, but no specimens of these taxa have been seen by the present authors.

1a. Perianth lobes linear, usually less than 1 cm wide, apex acuminate; perianth tube straight 1. *C. asiaticum*

1b. Perianth lobes lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, more than 1 cm wide, apex usually abruptly contracted to shortly acuminate; perianth tube often slightly curved 2. *C. latifolium*

1. **Crinum asiaticum** Linnaeus var. **sinicum** (Roxburgh ex Herbert) Baker, Handb. Amaryll. 75. 1888.

文殊兰 *wen shu lan*

Crinum sinicum Roxburgh ex Herbert, Bot. Mag. 47: 7 sub t. 2121. 1820.

Herbs perennial, stout. Bulbs narrowly cylindrical. Leaves 20–30, dark green, linear-lanceolate, ca. 100 × 7–12 cm, margin undulate, apex acuminate, sharply pointed. Flowering stem erect, nearly as long as leaves. Umbel 10–24-flowered; bracts linear, 3–7 mm; involucre 2, lanceolate, 6–10 cm, membranous. Flowers fragrant; pedicel 0.5–2.5 cm. Perianth salverform; tube greenish white, straight, 7–10 cm × ca. 2 mm; lobes white, linear, 4.5–9 × 0.6–0.9 cm, apex acuminate. Stamens reddish; filament 4–5 cm; anther linear, more than 1.5 cm, apex acuminate. Ovary fusiform, less than 2 cm. Capsule subglobose, 3–5 cm in diam. Seed often 1. Fl. summer.

• Seashores, sandy places near river banks. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Taiwan.

Crinum asiaticum var. *asiaticum* occurs in tropical Asia but not in China.

The Chinese plant is widely cultivated as an ornamental and is used medicinally.

2. **Crinum latifolium** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 291. 1753.

西南文殊兰 *xi nan wen shu lan*

Crinum esquirolii H. Léveillé; *C. ornatum* Herbert var. *latifolium* (Linnaeus) Herbert.

Herbs perennial, fairly stout. Leaves ligulate, usually ca. 70 × 3.5–6 cm or more. Umbel several flowered; bracts linear; involucre 2, lanceolate, ca. 9 cm. Pedicel very short. Perianth subsalverform; tube slightly curved, ca. 9 cm; lobes white, often tinged with red, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, ca. 7.5 × 1.5 cm, apex shortly acuminate. Filaments shorter than perianth; anther linear, 1.2–1.8 cm. Fl. Jun–Aug.

Dry riverbeds, sandy soil. Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan [India, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

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