A revision of *Clematis* sect. *Clematis*\[ Ranunculaceae\]

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Abstract *Clematis* sect. *Clematis* is revised in this paper. Seventy-three species and 45 varieties are recognized. They are keyed and described and illustrated in some cases and are classified into five subsections. Brief taxonomic history and geographical distribution of the section are given and the relationships of its subsections and with its close allies of the *C. vitalba* evolutionary stock of the subgenus *Clematis* are discussed. Main taxonomic changes are made as follows: 1 C. lancifolia Bur. & Franch. 2 C. songarica Bunge 3 C. ispahanica Boiss. 4 C. delavayi Franch. and *C. phlebantha* Williams which have been previously regarded to be close to *C. fruticosa* Turcz. and its allies and placed in sect. Fruticella Tamura by Tamura and some other authors are here transferred to subsection. *Angustifoliae* Tamura according to the floral structure. The existence of intermediate forms between the *C. vitalba* group and the *C. flammula* group indicates that these two groups are closely related to each other and should not be treated as two sections or even two subgenera. They are treated as two subsections within sect. *Clematis*. Two series six species and one variety are described as new and five new ranks are made.

Key words *Clematis* sect. *Clematis* taxonomic revision.

1 Brief taxonomic history

In his revision of the genus *Clematis* L., de Candolle 1818 classified 84 species then known to him into four sections. The section *Flammula* DC. comprises not only species of the *C. vitalba* group and *C. flammula* group but also species of sections *Aspidanthera* Spach\[ Meleatis\] Spach\[ Naravelios Hand.-Mazz. Tubulosae Decc. Viorna Reichb. Prantl\] and *Pseudanemone* Prantl. So sect. *Flammula* founded by de Candolle is a jumbly heterogeneous group.

The genus *Clematis* defined by Spach 1839 consists of only three sections i.e. *Vitalba Flammula* and *Aspidanthera*. The *C. vitalba* group and the *C. flammula* group were discerned by him for the first time.

In the classification of the *Clematis* proposed by Prantl 1888 sect. *Flammula* consists of four subsections. Of them subsect. *Rectae* which mainly includes species of the *C. flammula* group is characterized by having anthers several times longer than broad and subsect. *Vitalbae* which includes species of the *C. vitalba* group and *C. dioica* group is characterized by having anthers at most two times longer than broad. Prantl’s treatment of the *C. vitalba* group and *C. flammula* group was later adopted by Schneider 1906 Rehder & Wilson 1913\[ Handel-Mazzetti 1939\] and Rehder 1940.

Since the 1950s Tamura has been engaged in the systematic study of the genus *Clematis* and published a series of important papers. In 1967 he made a comprehensive classification of

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Clematis but this classification is still within Prantl’s classification frame. In this classification sect. Clematis consists of seven subsections Pierotianae Vitalbae Aristatae Papuasiae Cras-fioliae Rectae and Angustifoliae with the bisexual subsections distinguished from each other mainly by anther morphology. Twenty years later Tamura 1987 revised his classification and made some significant changes. In his new classification mainly on the basis of the phyllotaxy of seedling leaves C. vitalba group and C. flammula group were treated as two subgenera. Subgen. Clematis with alternate seedling leaves consists of five sections Clematis Cheiropsis Lasiantha Aspidanthera and Naraveliopsis subgen. Flammula with opposite seedling leaves consists of four sections Flammula Pterocarpe Viticella and Fruticella. This new treatment was followed by Snoeije 1992 and Grey-Wilson 2000 with some modifications. Grey-Wilson extracted sect. Cheiropsis from subgen. Clematis and elevated it to subgeneric rank and placed subgen. Clematis and subgen. Cheiropsis before those subgenera with hairy stamens e.g. the C. connata group and C. viorna group instead after them as Tamura had done. Here I would like to point out that after realizing in 1998 that in the Clematis the groups with ascending or erect sepals and hairy stamens are advanced I had placed sect. Clematis and sect. Cheiropsis which possess spreading sepals and glabrous stamens at the beginning of the systematic sequence of the Chinese Clematis Wang 1998.


2 Relationships of subsections and some taxonomic problems

As in sect. Cheiropsis the primitive group of Clematis Wang 2000b the leaflets in subsect. Clematis C. vitalba group are also usually papery or herbaceous dentate at margin the stamen filaments are glabrous smooth linear or narrowly linear in outline and the anthers are oblong or narrowly oblong in outline. With these primitive features subsect. Clematis may be regarded as the primitive group of sect. Clematis from which the other four subsections with advanced characters appear to have evolved. However in C. mahanensis C. tenuipes C. cinnamomoides C. burmanica C. vaniotii C. tsaii C. gouriana C. subumbellata and C. tamurae the leaflets are entire in C. petersae C. vitalba and C. puberula the leaflets are either entire or dentate in C. apiculata and C. parciloba var. longianthera the anthers are linear in outline and the connectives are slightly projected at apex. In C. cinnamomoides the leaflets are coriaceous and entire and if its oblong anthers are removed from the flower this species will certainly be identified as a member of subsect. Rectae see below. In subsect. Clematis the achene are usually not flattened and are ovate elliptic or lanceolate in outline not margined rarely slightly rimmed and only in C. puberula they are strongly bilaterally compressed and flattened suborbicular in outline and around the seed peripherally broadly margined. In the genus
Clematis only two species C. puberula and C. brachyura Maxim. sect. Pterocarpa possess such peculiar achenes.

Like C. cinnamomoides C. crassifolia the only species of the monotypic subsection Crassifoliae also has coriaceous entire leaflets and broadly oblong or oblong anthers and in habit resembles the species of subsect. Rectae. C. crassifolia is characterized by having rugose stamen filaments by which it can be distinguished from C. cinnamomoides and other species of subsect. Clematis.

C. baominiana the only species of the monotypic subsection Baominianae which has papyry dentate leaflets and oblong anthers is closely related to species of subsect. Clematis but differs in its larger 6-sepal flowers and sepals covered with hairs 1.6 – 3 mm long. In subsect. Clematis the flowers are smaller and usually 4-sepal and the sepals are covered with shorter hairs less than or up to 1 mm long.

Subsect. Angustifoliae is characterized by the erect habit and the 4 – 5 – 6 – 8-sepal flowers and is closely related to subsect. Clematis. Five species C. lancifolia C. songarica C. ispahanica C. delawayi and C. phlebantha were previously placed in sect. Fruticella by Tamura 1967 1987 1995 and his treatment was followed by Chang 1980 Johnson 1997 and Wang 1998 and Grey-Wilson 2000. However their floral structure is similar to that of C. hexapatela. In their spreading white not dilated sepals and linear stamen filaments they obviously differ from C. fruticosa the nomenclatural type of sect. Fruticella and its allies in which the sepals are ascending yellow and after anthesis dilated at margin and the stamen filaments are broader linear-lanceolate in outline. According to these differences the five species are transferred from sect. Fruticella to sect. Clematis subsect. Angustifoliae in the present revision.

Subsect. Rectae C. flammula group is characterized mainly by having usually thicker subcoriaceous or coriaceous entire leaflets linear anthers and often slightly projected connectives although there are some exceptions. For example in C. thaina C. zemensis and C. sichotealianensis the leaflets are dentate in C. chinensis C. terniflora C. flammula and C. recta etc. the leaflets are papery in texture and in C. chekiangensis C. shensiensis C. quinquefoliata C. dilatata and C. kirilowii the anthers are often narrowly oblong in outline. Due to the existence of intermediate forms between subsect. Clematis see above and subsect. Rectae it is impossible to use any morphological characters to draw a clear-cut line of demarcation between the two groups. As to the phyllotaxy of seedling leaves it is indeed an important character for elucidation of relationships of taxa and for their classification but in sect. Clematis the seedling leaves are known only in a few species of three subsections. In subsect. Clematis they are known only in five species i.e. C. apiifolia C. paterae C. vitalba C. grata and C. brevicaudata in subsect. Angustifoliae only in C. hexapatela and in subsect. Rectae only in C. meyeniana C. chinensis C. terniflora C. kirilowii C. recta and C. flammula Essig 1991. Under the circumstances that the variation of the seedling leaves is unclear it seems not appropriate to use this character to establish new sections or even new subgenera. Therefore in the present revision I treat the C. vitalba group C. flammula group and the other three small groups as five subsections of sect. Clematis.

In ser. Rectae of subsect. Rectae the achenes are usually strongly bilaterally compressed flattened and timidly rimmed at margin. In sect. Viticella and sect. Viorna of the genus Clematis some species also have this peculiar advanced type of achene but have tail-like appressed-puberulous not plumose persistent styles. Also in this series there is one of the most variable and polytypic species in the genus Clematis i.e. C. flammula see below. Its advanced variety
var. *stenophylla* has curious advanced type of leaves in the sect. *Clematis* which is thrice pinately pinnatisect into linear or narrowly linear ultimate lobes 1 - 2 - 4 mm broad. Leaves similar to this advanced type occur independently in several evolutionary lines of the genus *Clematis* such as *C. brachiata* group [2] *C. dissecta* Baker [3] *C. connata* group [4] *C. aethusifolia* Turcz. [5] and *C. villosa* group [6] *C. anethifolia* Hook. [7].

### 3 Relationships of the groups in the *C. vitalba* evolutionary stock

In subgen. *Clematis* which is characterized by the valvate aestivation of sepals there are three evolutionary stocks. The first one is the *C. montana* stock represented by only one section sect. *Cheiopsis* which is characterized by having spreading rarely erect obovate or narrowed sepals outside on margin usually puberulous or glabrous and glabrous stamens with linear filaments and oblong or narrowly oblong anthers Wang [8] 2000b [9] 2002. The *C. vitalba* stock stands next to the *C. montana* stock and differs in its always narrowed never obovate sepals outside on margin covered with a narrow strip of velutinous indumentum. The third one is the *C. connata* stock which possesses erect or suberect narrowed sepals outside on margin also covered with a narrow strip of velutinous indumentum and more or less densely hairy stamens.


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**Fig. 1.** Diagram showing the putative evolutionary relationships of the groups of the *Clematis vitalba* stock of subgen. *Clematis*. 
4 Geographical distribution

The section *Clematis* here defined consists of 73 species and 45 varieties of which 65 species occur in eastern southern and southeastern Asia six species in Europe with two extending eastwards to southwestern Asia and three species in northern and eastern Africa Fig. 2.

![Map showing distribution of the five subsections of sect. *Clematis*.](image)

In subsect. *Clematis* 30 species and 14 varieties are recognized in the present revision. Of them 22 species including 14 endemic to China occur in the subtropical regions of China one to four species in Far East Region of Russia Korea Japan the Himalayas India and southeastern Asia respectively and one species *C. vitalba* disjunctively in Europe southwestern Asia and northern Africa Hansen 1992.

The monotypic subsection *Crassifoliae* is distributed in the subtropical and tropical regions of China and Japan.

The monotypic subsection *Baominianae* is endemic to the subtropical regions of northern Hunan Province and southern Anhui Province of China.

The subsection *Angustifoliae* here defined consists of seven species and six varieties widespread in Siberia northern Korea Northeast North Northwest and Southwest China the Himalayas and the arid regions of Central Asia.

In subsect. *Rectae* here defined 34 species and 25 varieties are recognized. Of them 23 species including 18 endemic to China occur in the eastern part of China one to two species in
Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, India, and the Himalayas respectively five species of ser. **Rectae** in Europe and northern Africa with one species extending eastwards to southwestern Asia and one species of ser. **Uncinatae** in eastern Africa.

From what mentioned above we may see that the distribution center of the sect. **Clematis** just as that of the genus **Clematis** Kapoor, 1987 is situated in the subtropical regions of China where 51 species belonging to all five subsections are concentrated about 70 per cent of the total number of the species of sect. **Clematis** including 35 endemic species.

### 5 Taxonomic treatment


**Sect. Flammula** DC. Syst. 11: 133. 1818 p. p.

Woody vines seldom small erect shrubs or perennial herbs. Seedling leaves alternate or opposite known from ca. 11 species. Leaves opposite once or twice ternate or pinnate seldom simple or thrice pinnatisect. Flowers bisexual small or medium-sized rarely large in 1–many-flowered bracteate cymes arising from leaf axils of homotinous branch rarely from axillary buds of old branch or solitary and terminal on short homotinous branches. Sepals 4–5–8 spreading white seldom pink valvate oblong oblanceolate or lanceolate puberulous or glabrous on margin velutinous seldom on both surfaces entire hairless. Stamens glabrous filaments linear or narrowly linear anthers oblong to linear at apex obtuse connective at apex not projected or minutely apiculate connective at apex with a small projection about 0.1 mm long. Achenes more or less bilaterally compressed seldom nearly terete persistent styles usually strongly elongated and plumose.

Ca. 73 species widely spread in Asia, Europe and N & E Africa.

### Key to subsections and series

1. Anthers oblong or narrowly oblong seldom linear **C. apiculata** C. parviliba var. longianthera C. ispananica at apex obtuse seldom minutely apiculate C. tenuipes C. apiculata etc. leaflets at margin dentate or serrate or sometimes entire.

2. Woody rarely herbaceous vines seedling leaves alternate known only in five species flowers in axillary and terminal inflorescences.

3. Sepals 4–5–10–20–26 mm long with hairs less than or up to 1 mm long.

4. Filaments not rugose leaflets dentate or entire at margin Subsect. 1. **Clematis** spp. 1–30

5. Achenes compressed but neither flattened nor marginate in **C. apiculata** strongly compressed and indistinctly marginate Subsect. 1. **Clematis** spp. 1–29

6. Achenes strongly compressed flattened broadly marginate Subsect. 2. **Puberulae** sp. 30

4. Filaments rugose leaflets entire Subsect. **Crassifoliae** sp. 31

3. Sepals 6 larger 30 mm long with hairs 1.6–3 mm long Subsect. 3. **Baominiana** sp. 32

2. Erect small shrubs half-shrubs or perennial herbs seedling leaves opposite known only in one species inflorescences or flowers terminal Subsect. 4. **Angustifoliae** sp. 33–39

6. Small shrubs or half-shrubs leaves simple pinnatisect or pinnate not reticulate sepals 4–7.
7. Flowers in terminal cymes lateral basal veins of sepals with a few veinlets externally

8. Sepals outside on margin velutinous elsewhere puberulous or glabrous.

9. Homotinous branches or cymes not together with leaves arising from axillary buds of old branch leaflets usually entire at margin.

10. Inflorescences arising from axils of homotinous branch.

11. Achenes more or less compressed ovate elliptic or lanceolate in outline.

12. Achenes not flattened and not tumidly rimmed at margin Ser. 1. Meyenianae spp. 40 – 54

13. Achenes strongly compressed flattened and tumidly rimmed at margin in C. laehyrispia narrowly rimmed Ser. 3. Rectae spp. 58 – 69

14. Achenes less compressed subulate-terete or narrowly lanceolate

15. Inflorescences alone arising from axillary buds of old branch Ser. 2. Armandianae spp. 55 – 57

16. Homotinous branch or sometimes inflorescence with leaves together arising from an axillary bud of old branch leaflets incised-dentate at margin Ser. 5. Zemuenses sp. 72

17. Sepals on both surfaces entirely hairless leaflets often dentate at margin


Woody vines. Seedling leaves alternate known from C. apiifolia C. petraea C. vitalba C. grata and C. brevicaudata. Leaves once to twice ternate or pinnate leaflets at margin dentate or serrate or sometimes entire. Flowers small or medium-sized in 1 – many-flowered cymes arising from leaf axils or apexes of homotinos branch. Sepals 4 – 5 with hairs less than or up to 1 mm long. Filaments not rugose anthers oblong or narrowly oblong seldom linear C. apiculata C. parvillo var. longinanthera C. ispahanica at apex obtuse seldom minutely apiculate C. tenuipes and C. apiculata etc.

Twenty-nine species wide-spread in Asia and Europe.

Key to species and varieties

1. Leaves ternate.

2. Sepals inside densely puberulous leaflets at margin dentate cymes several – many-flowered anthers at apex obtuse

3. Leaflets ovate or broadly ovate 2 – 8 x 1.6 – 6 cm abaxially sparsely puberulous

4. Leaflets larger broadly ovate 2.5 – 13 x 2.2 – 9.5 cm abaxially often densely puberulous or velutinous
sometimes sparsely puberulous ........................................ 2b. var. argentilucida
2. Sepals inside glabrous leaflets at margin entire only in C. tinghuensis often 1 – 2-denticulate.
5. Leaflets coriaceous bracts foliaceous ternate sepals 22 – 26 mm long anthers at apex obtuse or
minutely apiculate ............................................................ 3. C. mashanensis
5. Leaflets subcoriaceous bracts small simple linear 3 – 4 mm long sepals smaller 12 – 15 mm long
anthers at apex minutely apiculate ........................................ 4. C. tenipes
6. Leaflets papery seldom subcoriaceous not reticulate or abaxially slightly reticulate C. apiculata.
7. Persistent styles 6 mm long leaflets papery at margin 1 – 2-denticulate ........................................ 1. C. tinghuensis
7. Persistent styles longer 1.5 – 5 cm long.
8. Leaflets at margin entire anthers oblong or narrowly oblong at apex obtuse.
9. Perennial herbaceous vine leaflets lanceolate narrowly ovate or ovate 0.8 – 1.2 – 3.3
 – 3.4 cm broad cymes 3 – 5-flowered anthers oblong 0.8 – 1 mm long ............... 5. C. formosana
9. Woody vine leaflets ovate 3.4 – 6 cm broad cymes many-flowered anthers larger narrowly
oblong or oblong 1.2 – 1.8 mm long ...................................... 7. C. burmanica
8. Leaflets at margin serrate or dentate anthers narrowly oblong or linear at apex minutely apicu-
late ................................................................. 8. C. apiculata

1. Leaves pinnate bipinnate or binate.
10. Leaves pinnate.
11. Sepals inside glabrous.
12. Ovaries and achenes glabrous.
13. Leaflets at margin sparsely denticulate or entire axillary cymes usually many-flowered sepals 6 – 8
mm long ................................................................. 16a. C. pterae var. pterae
13. Leaflets at margin coarsely dentate axillary cymes 3 – 5-flowered sepals 10 – 20 mm long.
14. Axillary cymes ca. 5-flowered peduncles and pedicels densely puberulous sepals 8 – 13 x 3 – 5
mm ................................................................. 11b. C. grandidentata var. lkiangensis
14. Axillary cymes 3-flowered peduncles and pedicels sparsely puberulous sepals larger 10 – 20 x 5
 – 8 mm ................................................................. 12. C. trichotoma
12. Ovaries and achenes puberulous.
15. Sepals 2 – 2.4 cm long anthers linear 2.8 – 3 mm long cymes 1-flowered ...................... 26c. C. parviloba var. longianthera
15. Sepals 0.6 – 1.5 cm long anthers narrowly oblong 1 – 2 mm long cymes 3 – many-flowered.
16. Axillary cymes sparsely 3 – 6-flowered often raceme-like sepals 10 – 15 mm long ......... .............................. 11a. C. grandidentata var. grandidentata
16. Axillary cymes more or less many-flowered panicle-like sepals 6 – 10 mm long.
17. Leaflets abaxially densely velutinous ........................................ 13. C. pycnocoma
17. Leaflets abaxially sparsely or densely puberulous.
18. Bracteoles conspicuous ovate elliptic or lanceolate leaflets adaxially densely puber-
ulous at apex long acuminate or acuminate ................................ 10. C. gratopsis
18. Bracteoles smaller subulate or linear or absent.
19. Leaflets 3.5 – 7 cm broad adaxially strigose.
20. Leaflets at margin dentate ........................................ 14. C. chingii
20. Leaflets at margin entire ........................................ 15. C. tsaii
19. Leaflets narrower 0.9–4.6 cm broad adaxially puberulous.
   21. Leaflets adaxially sparsely puberulous at margin entire or sparsely dentate usually undivided ....................... 16b. C. peterae var. trichocarpa
   21. Leaflets adaxially densely puberulous at margin incised-dentate often 3-lobed .................................................. 19. C. grata

11. Sepals inside hairy.
   22. Sepals inside densely puberulous.
      23. Gyne: 1–3-flowered petals 10–16 × 4–5.5 mm anthers oblong or narrowly oblong 2–2.6 mm long ........................................ 9. C. vaniotii
      23. Gynes usually many-flowered petals smaller 8–10 × 1.8–3 mm anthers narrowly oblong 1.4–2 mm long ...................... 17. C. vitalba
      24. Leaflets ovate ............................................................ 17a. var. vitalba
      24. Leaflets lanceolate or lanceolate-linear ......................... 17b. var. angustisecta
   22. Sepals inside sparsely puberulous petals many-flowered.
      25. Achenes elliptic or ovate.
      26. Leaflets papery or herbaceous adaxially puberulous ................... 19. C. grata
      25. Achenes lanceolate or fusiform.
      27. Leaflets at margin entire seldom 1–2-denticulate undivided on both surfaces glabrous or subglabrous seldom abaxially densely puberulous petals 5–6 × 1.8–2 mm ...........
         ...................................................................................... 18. C. gouriana
      28. Leaflets on both surfaces glabrous or only on midrib sparsely puberulous ............................................................
         ...................................................................................... 18a. var. gouriana
      28. Leaflets abaxially densely appressed-puberulous .................... 18b. var. mollifolia
      27. Leaflets at margin dentate seldom entire undivided or 3-lobed adaxially puberulous petals abaxially densely or sparsely puberulous petals larger 7–11 × 2.4–5 mm ..
         ...................................................................................... 20. C. javana

10. Leaves bipinnate or biternate.
   29. Achenes neither flattened nor broadly marginate.
   30. Achenes lanceolate or fusiform.
      31. Achenes glabrous only on top pilose at margin slightly narrowly rimmed ............................................................... 2c. C. apiifolia var. biternata
      31. Achenes densely puberulous not rimmed at margin.
      32. Leaflets subglabrous at margin entire petals 5–6 mm long ...........
         ...................................................................................... 17a. C. gouriana var. gouriana
      32. Leaflets on both surfaces usually puberulous petals at margin usually dentate petals larger 7–15 mm long.
      33. Gyne 9–many-flowered panicle-like pedicels 7–18 mm long petals inside puberulous petals seldom glabrous .................. 20. C. javana
      33. Gyne 1–5-flowered pedicels 20–40 cm long petals inside glabrous .... 29. C. pierotii
   30. Achenes elliptic ovate or obovate.
   34. Sepals inside glabrous.
      35. Leaves at petiole’s base having ovate stipules ....................... 16c. C. pterea var. lishanensis
      35. Leaves having no stipules.
      36. Branches glabrescent ....................................................... 28. C. taeguensis
      36. Branches more or less puberulous.
37. Leaflets on both surfaces densely puberulous ............................. 24. C. wissmanniana
37. Leaflets adaxially sparsely puberulous\abaxially densely or sparsely appressed-puberulous ......... 26. C. parviloba
38. Anthers 1 – 1.8 mm long.
39. Leaflets at margin entire.
40. Sepals lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate\16 – 20 × 3.5 – 8 mm\ at apex attenuate\ anthers 1.2
 \1 – 1.8 mm long\ achenes ovate or narrowly elliptic\ ca. 5 × 2.2 – 2.8 mm indistinctly
 marginate ................................................................. 26a. var. parviloba
40. Sepals smaller\ obovate-oblong\ 10 – 11 × 4 – 5 mm\ at apex obtuse\ anthers smaller\ 1 –
 \1.2 mm long\ achenes rhombic-elliptic\ ca. 4 × 2.6 mm\ not marginate
 ................................................................. 26b. var. rhombico-elliptica
39. Leaflets at margin dentate\ seldom entire\ sepals elliptic-oblong or narrowly oblong\ at apex a-
cute\ anthers 1 – 1.6 mm long ........................................ 26c. var. bartlettii
38. Anthers 2.2 – 2.5 mm long\ leaflets entire\ sepals ovate-oblong\ at apex obtuse
 ................................................................. 26d. var. suboblonga
34. Sepals inside puberulous.
41. Leaflets at margin usually dentate.
42. Branches 10 – 12-sulcate\ leaves at petiole’s base having 2 ovate stipules\ leaflets thickly papery\ per-
sistent styles 2.7 – 3.2 cm long ........................................ 22. C. multistriata
42. Branches 4 – 5-sulcate\ leaves having no stipules\ leaflets papery\ persistent styles 1.2 – 2.6 cm long.
43. Branches and abaxial surface of leaflets densely puberulous ......................... 19. C. grata
43. Branches and abaxial surface of leaflets puberulous or subglabrous ............ 23. C. brevicaudata
41. Leaflets at margin entire.
44. Leaflets 1 – 4.2 cm broad\ abaxially densely puberulous\ axillary cymes usually many-flowered\ panicle-
like\ sepals 5 – 8 × 1.8 – 3 mm\ achenes narrowly lanceolate ............... 25. C. subumbellata
44. Leaflet\ 0.8 – 1.8 cm broad\ abaxially sparsely puberulous\ axillary cymes 3 – 9-flowered\ sepal
larger\ 10 – 15 × 4 – 6 mm\ achenes elliptic or ovate .................. 27. C. tamurae
29. Achenes strongly compressed\ flattened\ broadly marginate\ in var. subsericea achenes unknown
 ................................................................. 30. C. puberula
45. Ovaries and achenes puberulous.
46. Sepals outside densely puberulous ............................................. 30a. var. puberula
46. Sepals outside sparsely puberulous or subglabrous ................................ 30b. var. tenuisepala
45. Ovaries and achenes glabrous.
47. Leaflets abaxially densely sericeous .......................................... 30c. var. subsericea
47. Leaflets abaxially sparsely puberulous or subglabrous ........................ 30d. var. ganpiniana

1888\ Schneid.\ III. Handb. Laubh. 1\ 290. 1906\ Tamura in Sci. Rep. Osaka Univ. 4\ 51.
Pl. Wils. 1\ 335. 1913\ p. p. Rehd. Man. Cult. Tr. & Shr. \ ed. 2\ 218. 1940. Type\ C. vitalba L.

sect. Pierotinae\ Tamura\ Tamura in Sci. Rep. Osaka Univ. 16\ 2\ 33. 1967\ et in Acta Phytot-
Type\ C. piroitii Miq.

Achenes compressed\ but not flattened\ nor indistinctly marginate. Leaves once to twice ter-
nate or pinnate\ seldom simple.
Twenty-eight species with the same distribution as subsect. *Clematis*.


Woody vine. Branches shallowly ca. 6-sulcate sparsely puberulous. Leaves ternate uppermost ones sometimes simple leaflets papery ovate or broadly ovate 2−8 × 1−5 cm at apex acuminate at base subcordate truncate or rounded at margin 1−2-denticulate or entire adaxially only on basal veins minutely puberulous abaxially sparsely appressed-puberulous basal veins nearly flat petioles 1.2−4 cm long sparsely puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal 3−7-flowered peduncles 3.5−6 cm long sparsely puberulous bracts petiolate ovate 0.7−2 cm long. Flower ca. 2 cm in diam. pedicel 0.6−1.8 cm long puberulous. Sepals 4 white obovate-oblong 10−12 × 3−4 mm at apex acute inside glabrous outside appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 6−7 mm long glabrous anthers oblong 1 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles ca. 6 mm long below the middle densely pubescent above glabrous. Achenes compressed narrowly ovate 8−9 × 3−8−4.2 mm appressed-puberulous persistent styles ca. 6 mm long near base pubescent on the middle part puberulous above glabrous. Fl. Jun. − Jul.

China S Guangdong Dinghushan. In forests or at forest margins 250−400 m.

Additional specimens examined. Guangdong FIG. 2F G H J. K. L. Shih 12964 1319 PE WUK 1359 WUK.


Fig. 3.  A- B. *Clematis mashanensis* W. T. Wang, A. flowering branch; B. stamen. from X. Z. Zheng 112.  C - E. C. *apiculata* Hook. f. & Thoms. C. flowering branch; D. stamen; E. achene. from J. D. Hooker & Thomson s. n.  F - H. C. *tinghuensis* C. T. Ting, F. flowering branch; G. stamen; H. achene. from G. L. Shi 12964; H. achene from G. L. Shi 13191.
C. apiifolia ssp. nipponensis Kuntze in 1. c. Type described from a cultivated plant introduced from Japan type specimen not seen.

C. apiifolia ssp. franchetii Kuntze in 1. c. Japan. Tasia 1878 Faurie 499 holotype P.

This consists of three varieties confined to eastern Asia.

2a. var. apiifolia Fig. 4 A-C

Woody vine. Branches shallowly ca. 6-sulcate densely appressed-puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets papery ovate broadly ovate or elliptic 2-8 x 1.5-6 cm at apex acuminate or acute at base rounded rounded-truncate or subcordate at margin usually above sparsely dentate seldom entire sometimes indistinctly 3-lobed adaxially puberulous axially sparsely puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent or nearly flat petioles 1.5-6.5 cm long. Gymnos axillary and terminal 3-7 many-flowered peduncles 1.8-9.5 cm long bracts elliptic or ovate undivided or 3-lobed. Flower 1-1.8 cm in diam. pedicel 4-10 mm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white ovate-oblong or oblongate 5-9 x 1.6-3 mm at apex obtuse inside densely puberulous outside appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 3-6 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1.5-1.8 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles 4-6 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed oblong-ovate or fusiform 3.5-4.5 x 1-2 mm puberulous not rimmed persistent styles 0.8-1.2 1.5 cm long plumose. Fl. Jul. - Sept.

China S Anhui N Fujian C Hubei S Jiangsu NE Jiangxi Zhejiang Japan Honshu Shikoku Kyushu S Korea. In thickets or at forest margins 150-1000 m.


Fig. 4. **Clematis apiifolia** DC. A – C var. *apiifolia*. A flowering branch; B stamen; C achene from S. Y. Zhang 1277; D achene from S. Y. Zhang 4368; D E var. *argentilucida* Lév. & Van W. T. Wang. D leaflet; E achene from Anshun Exped. 1686; F – H var. *bitemata* Makino. F flowering branch; G stamen; H achene from Mizushima 2123; I achene from Mizushima 2399.
\[ \text{C. apifolia DC. var. obtusidentata Rehd. \& Wils. in Sarg. Pl. Wils. 1} 336. 1913\] 


\[ \text{C. grata Wall. var. lobulata auct. non Rehd. \& Wils. Chun in Sunyatsenia 2} 50. 1934. \]

Leaves ternate leaflets larger usually broadly ovate 2.5 \( \times \) 2.2 \( \times \) 9.5 cm at margin coarsely and obtusely dentate abaxially usually densely puberulous or velutinous sometimes sparsely puberulous. Achenes densely puberulous not rimmed persistent styles 1.5 \( \times \) 2.7 cm long. Fl. May – Jul.


Additional specimens examined. China. Anhui 1 1 Huangshar 1 1 M. J. Wang 5935 PE Jiuhuashan 1 1 R. C. Ching 2774 GH K US Guich 1 1 Anhui Expd. 59-7229 PE Huoshan 1 1 E China Station Expd. 6694 PE SHM Jinzh 1 1 Anhui Expd. 59-60874 PE. Gansu 1 1 Wen Xian 1 1 Z. Y. Zhang 14355 PE Guangdong 1 1 Lechang 1 1 C. L. Tso 2085 PE Guizhi 1 1 C. Wang 43967 PE S. P. Ko 52784 GH Renhua 1 1 W. T. Tsang 26455 GH Yangshar 1 1 T. M. Tsui 584 K P PE. Guangxi 1 1 Leyi 1 1 R. C. Ching 6175 GH PE Rongshui 1 1 S. Q. Chen 14071 PE Yongfu 1 1 Z. Chen

Leaves in opposite. Achenes only near top pilose elsewhere glabrous at margin narrowly rimmed. 

Japan C Honshu. On slopes in bushes 350 1200 m. 


Fig. 3 A see p. 12. 

Woody vine turning black when drying. Branches shallowly 4 6 sulcate sparsely puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets coriaceous ovate or narrowly ovate at apex acuminate at base rounded at margin entire adaxially glabrous abaxially only on midrib sparsely puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles ca. 6 cm long puberulous. Cymes axillary 1-flowered peduncles 3.5 4.7 cm long puberulous bracts petiolate ternate 3 4 cm long with broadly lanceolate leaflets or simple lanceolate 1.6 3 cm long. Flower 4.5 5 cm in diam. pedicel 2.8 3.6 cm long puberulous. Sepals spreading lanceolate or oblong lanceolate 2.2 2.6 cm x 9 10 mm at apex slightly acute inside glabrous outside densely appressed-sericeous on margin velutinous. Stamens 7.5 13 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 2.5 3 mm long at apex obtuse or minutely apiculate. Ovaries pubescent styles ca. 10 mm long densely villous. Fl. Apr. 

China Guangxi M茫然. On top of limestone hills 410 m. 


Fig. 5 F G 

Woody vine turning black when drying. Branches shallowly 4 sulcate appressed-puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets subcoriaceous elliptic ovate or ovate 4.2 6.8 x 1.6 3 cm at apex acute acuminate or shortly caudate at base rounded or subcordate at margin entire on both surfaces only on basal veins strigose basal veins adaxially impressed abaxially slightly prominent petioles 2 4 cm long. Cymes axillary 1-flowered peduncles slender 1 2.5 cm long appressed-puberulous bracts linear 3 4 mm long densely puberulous. Flower 2.5 3 cm in diam. pedicel 1.8 2.2 cm long puberulous. Sepals white elliptic oblong 1.2 1.5 x 0.5 0.7 cm at apex obtuse inside glabrous outside densely sericeous-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 8 10 mm long glabrous anthers oblong ca. 1.5 mm long at apex minutely
apiculate. Ovaries pubescent styles ca. 6 mm long densely brownish-villous. Fl. May.

China SE Yunnan Funing. In forests 700 – 1000 m.


C. sasakii Shimizu in Taiwania 18 2 173. 1973. Type China. Taiwan 1 [] [] Daikwanzan 1933-10 Sasaki n. s. n. holotype TAI.

Perennial herbaceous vine. Branches shallowly 4 – 6-sulcate densely puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets papery lanceolate or narrowly ovate seldom ovate 3.2 – 6.3 – 7.4 x 0.8 – 1 – 2.3 – 3.4 cm at apex attenuate or acuminate mucronate at base broadly cuneate at margin entire undivided or 2 – 3-lobed adaxially glabrous or subglabrous abaxially sparsely puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 2.8 – 6.2 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 3 – 5-flowered peduncles 0.5 – 3 cm long densely puberulous bracts petiolar narrowly ovate or lanceolate. Flower 1.5 – 2.5 cm in diam. pedicel 0.5 – 3.4 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white narrowly oblong 8 – 13 x 3 – 4 mm at apex acute mucronate inside glabrous outside densely appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 2 – 9 mm long glabrous anthers oblong 0.8 – 1 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles 6 – 7 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed ovate or elliptic 3 – 5 x 2.5 mm pubescent persistent styles 1.5 – 4 cm long yellowish-plumose. Fl. Nov. to Jan. of the next year.

China S & E Taiwan. In sunny places or at forest margins.


Fig. 5 C – E

Woody vine up to 12 m long. Branches shallowly 6 – 8-sulcate sparsely appressed-puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets coriaceous elliptic-ovate 8 – 11 x 3 – 5 cm at apex acuminate or long acuminate at base rounded or broadly cuneate at margin entire on both surfaces glabrescent adaxially slightly and abaxially conspicuously reticulate basal veins abaxially strongly prominent petioles ca. 6.5 cm long sparsely appressed-puberulous or glabrescent. Panicles axillary with lax flowers peduncles ca. 4.5 cm long appressed-puberulous bracts subulate ca. 7 mm long. Flower ca. 2 cm in diam. pedicel ca. 1.5 cm long densely appressed-tawny-puberulous. Sepals 4 white obovate-oblong ca. 12 x 5 mm at apex acute oblong inside glabrous outside densely appressed-tawny-puberulous on margin tawny-velutinous. Stamens ca. 7 mm long glabrous anthers oblong ca. 1.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Carpels densely pubescent except the glabrous stigmas.

Vietnam.

c

Fig. 6 F G

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 10-sulcate appressed-puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets subcoriaceous or papery ovate or triangular-ovate 6 – 11 x 3. 4 – 6 cm at apex attenuate or acute at base rounded or truncate-rounded at margin entire adaxially on basal veins sparsely puberulous abaxially on basal veins and veinlets sparsely pubescent basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 6 – 10 cm long. Cymes axillary many-flowered panicle-like peduncles 0.7 – 9.5 cm long sparsely puberulous bracts petiolate narrowly elliptic 0.7 – 2.5 cm long. Flowerer 1.3 – 2.4 cm in diam. pedicel 0.6 – 2.6 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white narrowly oblong 6.5 – 14 x 3 – 5 mm at apex acute or obtuse inside glabrous outside densely appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 5 – 9 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or oblong 1.2 – 1.8 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely puberulous styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed broadly elliptic ca. 5 x 4 mm densely appressed-puberulous persistent styles ca. 3.5 cm long yellow-plumose. Fl. Aug. – Dec.

China SW Yunnan Myanmar N Thailand. In forests or on lime-stones 900 – 1700 m.

Additional specimens examined. China. Yunnan [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Y. Y. Qian 3049 3188 PE. Thailand. Chiangmai Smitinand 7237 K [ ] Put 363 K [ ] Chiang Rai Geesink & Heipko 8243 K

Fig. 3 C [ ] [ ] see p. 12

Woody vine. Branches very shallowly 8 – 10-sulcate appressed-puberulous. Leaves ternate leaflets papery ovate or narrowly ovate 4 – 10 x 1.6 – 4.8 cm at apex long acuminate at base rounded or subcordate at margin above the middle pungently dentate or serrate on both surfaces sparsely pilose abaxially slightly reticulate basal veins abaxially prominent petioles 2.2 – 8 cm long densely puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal many-flowered panicle-like peduncles 4 – 13 cm long bracts petiolate foliaceous or small simple ovate or elliptic 0.5 – 3.5 cm long. Flower ca. 1.4 cm in diam. pedicel 0.6 – 2.2 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 narrowly oblong 5.5 – 7 x 1.2 – 2 mm at apex obtuse inside glabrous outside brownish-velutinous. Stamens 3.5 – 5 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or linear 2 – 3 mm long at apex minutely apiculate. Ovaries densely pubescent styles ca. 4 mm long densely villous. Achenes strongly compressed broadly elliptic or ovate ca. 4 x 3 mm appressed-pubescent slightly rimmed.
Fig. 6.  A B Clematis trichotoma Nakai. A flowering branch B stamen from March et al. 118 C E C. pierotii Miq. C flowering branch D stamen E achene from Maximowicz s. n. F G C. burmanica Lace. F flowering branch G stamen from Y. Y. Qian 3049
at margin persistent styles 4–5 cm long plumose. Fl. Aug.

India Meghalaya Manipur.


Fig. 5 A H see p. 18

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 8-sulcate sparsely puberulous or glabrous. Leaves pinnate 5-foliolate or ternate leaflets papery 3–10 × 2–5 cm ap axis acuminate at base rounded or rounded-truncate at margin entire or sometimes 1–3-dentate on both surfaces on veins very sparsely puberulous basal veins abaxially nearly flat petioles 3–7 cm long. Cymes axillary 1 3–flowered peduncles 1.8–5.5 cm long glabrous bracts lanceolate 3–7 mm long. Flower 2–3.4 cm in diam. Pedicel 2–5 cm long only near apex sparsely puberulous. Sepals 4 yellowish-white oblong or obovate-oblong 10–16 × 4–5.5 mm at apex obtuse inside densely puberulous outside above sparsely puberulous elsewhere glabrous on margin velutinous. Stamens 7–12 mm long glabrous anthers oblong or narrowly oblong 2–2.6 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles 7–9 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed narrowly elliptic ca. 3 × 1.8 mm pubescent persistent styles ca. 4.5 cm long yellowish-plumose. Fl. Apr.

China S Guizhou SE Yunnan. On slopes at forest margins or in forests 600–1500 m.

Additional specimens examined. Guizhou U 8 8 Zhenfeng U 8 8 D. Z. Fu et al. 215 PE Lib X 8 8 X M. Wang 158 447 HGAS Pinfa 8 8 8 8 8 8 Cavalerie 2798 K P.

Kai-tchêou Cavalerie 305 K P.


Woody vine turning black when drying. Branches shallowly 4—5-sulcate densely puberulent and mixed with longer hairs. Leaves pinnate 3—5-foliolate leaflets papery broadly to narrowly ovate or deltoid-ovate 1.8 — 7 x 1.7 — 7.8 cm at apex long acuminate or acuminate at base subcordate-cordate or rounded truncate at margin sparsely unequally dentate 3—lobed or 3—parted adaxially densely appressed—pubescent axially densely puberulent on veins with longer hairs basal veins abaxially nearly flat petioles 2—5.5 cm long densely pubescent. Cymes axillary and terminal 1—3 14—flowered peduncles 3—9 cm long bracts short petiolate elliptic or ovate 0.7—2 cm long. Flower 1.3—1.7 cm in diam. pedicel 0.8—2.4 cm long puberulent. Sepals 4 white obovate—oblong 7—9.5 x 2.8—5 mm at apex obtuse inside glabrous outside densely puberulent or velutinous on margin velutinous. Stamens 6—8.5 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1—1.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed ovate ca. 4 x 2 mm puberulent persistent styles 2.3—4.5 cm long plumose. Fl. Aug—Oct.

China: SE Gansu N Guizhou W Hubei NW Hunan S Shaanxi N & SE Sichuan. In bushes on slopes or by streams 200—1700 m.

Additional specimens examined. China. Gansu 01 02 Wen Xian 01 04 Y. Q. He 1096 Z. Y. Zhang 1390 PE Hui Xian 03 04 Z. P. Wei 2019 WUK. Hubei 01 02 Hefeng 01 03 H. Li 8164 PE Badong 01 04 Henry 2483 K M. Z. Qian 1690 PE Yichang 01 02 Henry 1062A 2619 K US 3092 LE P Xingshan 01 02 H. J. Li 1797 PE Shennongjia 01 02 Sino—Amer. Exped. 1435 GH Zhushan 01 02 Z. E. Zhao 5295 PE Zhuxi 01 04 P. Y. Li 9994 WUK Without precise locality Henry 4330 G. Hunan 01 02 Shimen 01 02 L. H. Liu 17908 HNNU Sangzh 01 02 M. Q. Xia 1086 HUTM. Shaanxi 01 02 Liuyang 01 02 C. L. Tang 686 WUK Mian Xian 01 02 K. T. Fu 5596 PE Zhenba 01 02 K. T. Fu 11610 WUK Langan 01 02 K. T. Fu 1213 WUK Sichuan 01 02 Pingwu 01 04 11180 PE Guangyuan 01 02 P. Y. Li 973 PE Wuxi 01 02 G. H. Yang 59496 65216 PE Wushan 01 02 G. H. Yang 59892 PE Chengkou 01 02 Farges s. n. LE P T. L. Dai 102289 104558 PE Liangping 01 02 C. W. Yuan s. n. PE Nanchuan 01 02 F. T. Wang 10431 G. F. Li 69458 PE.


This species consists of two varieties ranging from Southwest China to East China.

11a. var. *grandidentata*  Fig. 7 4 E 7 F

Woody vine. Branches shallowly ca. 6-sulcate densely appressed-puberulous. Leaves pinnate 3 5-foliolate leaflets papery ovate broadly ovate or elliptic 3.5 8 10 cm at apex acuminate long acuminate or ovate at base rounded broadly cuneate truncate or subcordate at margin coarsely few-dentate undivided or 3-lobed adaxially sparsely appressed-puberulous abaxially densely puberulous sometimes velutinous or sparsely puberulous basal veins abaxially nearly flat or slightly prominent petioles 2.5 7 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 3 20-flowered axillary ones usually 3 6-flowered peduncles 2 6 cm long bracts linear or narrowly lanceolate 0.5 1 cm long or sometimes foliaceous. Flower 1.6 3 cm in diam. pedicel 1.2 3 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 5 white obovate-oblong 15 2.5 mm at apex obtuse inside glabrous or sparsely puberulous outside densely appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 7 10 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1.2 2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles ca. 7 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed broadly ovate or elliptic 2.2 3.2 2.5 mm more or less pubescent persistent styles 2 3.4 cm long plumeose. Fl. May Aug.


Ovaries and achenes of this variety are glabrous.

China: S Anhui Gansu S Guizhou SW Hebei W Henan W Hubei S Shaanxi SE Shanxi SW Sichuan NW Yunnan NW Zhejiang. In bushes or sparse forests on slopes or by streams 800 – 3400 m.


Fig. 6 A B see p. 21

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 6-sulcate appressed-puberulous glabrescent. Leaves pinnate 5-foliolate upper ones sometimes ternate leaflets papery ovate rhombic or elliptic 3 – 7.8 × 2.2 – 2.5 cm at apex acute or acuminate at base rounded or broadly cuneate at margin coarsely few-dentate undivided or 3-lobed on both surfaces sparsely appressed-puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 4 – 7 cm long. Cymes axillary 2 – 3-flowered peduncles 4 – 5 cm long with pedicels puberulous bracts narrowly oblong or elliptic 0.9 – 1.9 cm long. Flower ca. 2.5 cm in diam. pedicel 3.3 – 4 cm long. Sepals 4 oblong 1.3 – 2 × 0.4 – 0.5 cm at apex slightly acute inside glabrous outside densely appressed-puberulous on margin
velutinous. Stamens 6–8 mm long, glabrous; anthers oblong 1.7–2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries glabrous; styles ca. 6 mm long, densely villous. Achenes compressed, elliptic, subrhombic or broadly ovate 3.5–4.2 × 2.5–3 mm glabrous, rugose, persistent styles 2.5–3 cm long, plumpose. Fl. May.

Korea.


Species nova C. chinii W. T. Wang arcte affinis sed foliis supra puberulis subtus velutinis indumento faciis abaxialibus totam tegentibus cymis densissimis subglobosis pedunculis pedicellisque brevioribus sepsibus angustis oblongis ciliatis acutiusculis distinguetur.

Liana lignosa. Rami teretes inconspicue 6-sulcati cum petioli pedunculis pedicellisque densissimae adpressae luteolo-puberuli. Folia pinnata 5-foliolata foliola papryacea rhombico-ovata elliptico-ovata vel anguste ovata 3.5–8 cm longa 1.8–3.8 cm lata apice acuta vel attenuata basi rotundata margine utrinque inaequaliter 1–2-dentata vel 2–3-lobulata vel indivisa raro integra supra dense adpressae puberula subtus luteolo-vulutina nervis basalibus supra leviter impressus subtus prominulis petioli 3–6 cm longi. Gyms axillares unicae vel binatae valde inaequinae in axillis foliorum sitae vulgo densissime 9–multi-florae subglobosi pedunculi 1–2 cm longi bracteae lanceolatae vel lineares 4–18 mm longae. Flos 1.2–1.7 cm diametro pedicellus 5–7 mm longus. Sepala 4 patetitia anguste oblonga 7–9 mm longa 2–2.5 mm lata apice acutiuscula intus glabra extus dense adpressae luteolo-puberula ad marginem velutina. Stamina ca. 24 3.5–5 mm longa glabra filamentis linearibus antheris anguste oblongis 1.8–2.2 mm longis apice obtusis. Carpella ca. 9 ca. 4.5 mm longa ovaris dense pubescentibus stylos ca. 3.5 mm longis brunneo-villosis.

Woody vine. Branches teretes indistinctly 6-sulcate with petioles peduncles and pedicels very densely yellowish-appressed-puberulous. Leaves pinnate 5-foliolate leaflets papery rhombic-ovate elliptico-ovate or narrowly ovate 3.5–8 × 1.8–3.8 cm at apex acute or attenuate at base rounded at margin on each side unequally 1–2-dentate or 2–3-lobulate or undivided seldom entire adaxially densely appressed-puberulous abaxially yellowish-vellutinous basal veins adaxially slightly impressed abaxially slightly prominent petioles 3–6 cm long. Gyms axillary singly or in pair arising from one leaf axil when in pair then strongly unequal in size usually very densely 9–many-flowered subglobose peduncles 1–2 cm long bracts lanceolate or linear 4–18 mm long. Flower 1.2–1.7 cm in diam. pedicel 5–7 mm long. Sepals 4 narrowly oblong 7–9 × 2–2.5 mm at apex slightly acute inside glabrous outside densely yellowish-appressed-puberulous on margin velutinus. Stamens 3.5–5 mm long, glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1.8–2.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely pubescent styles ca. 3.5 mm long densely brownish-villosis. Fl. Nov.

China NE Yunnan. In bushes 2800 m.


Fig. 7 A H see p. 25.

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 7 - 8-sulcate densely puberulous. Leaves pinnate[] 3 - 5-foliolate[] leaflets papery[] ovate[] broadly ovate[] or elliptic[] 4 - 8 × 1.5 - 6.5 cm at apex acuminate or acute[] at base rounded or subcordate[] at margin few-dentate[] seldom entire[] undivided[] seldom 3-lobed[] adaxially strigose[] abaxially densely puberulous[] basal veins abaxially prominent[] petioles 2.5 - 6 cm long[] densely puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal[] 3 - 10 - many-flowered[] often panicle-like[] peduncles 2.2 - 8.5 cm long[] bracts short petiolate[] ovate or elliptic[] 0.5 - 6 cm long. Flower 1.3 - 1.8 cm in diam.[] pedicel 0.5 - 1.7 cm long[] densely puberulous. Sepals 4[] white[] elliptic-oblong[] oblong or obovate-oblong[] 7 - 9.5 × 2 - 4.5 mm[] at apex obtuse[] inside glabrous[] outside densely velutinous. Stamens 3 - 6 mm long[] glabrous[] anthers narrowly oblong[] 1.2 - 2 mm long[] at apex obtuse. Ovaries puberulous[] styles ca. 4 mm long[] densely villous. Fl. Jul. - Sept.

China N Guangdong W Guangxi SW Guizhou W & S Hunan SE Yunnan[]. In bushes on slopes 200 - 1700 m.


Woody vine. Branches shallowly 5 - 6-sulcate densely puberulous. Leaves pinnate[] leaflets papery[] elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong[] seldom obliquely rhombic[] 7 - 13 × 3 - 6 cm[] at apex acuminate or acute[] at base broadly cuneate or rounded[] at margin entire[] adaxially sparsely strigose[] abaxially densely puberulous[] basal veins abaxially prominent[] petioles 3 - 8 cm long[] densely puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal[] 9 - many-flowered[] often panicle-like[] peduncles 4 - 12 cm long[] bracts linear[] 6 - 9 mm long. Flower ca. 1.7 cm in diam.[] pedicel 0.9 - 2 cm long[] densely puberulous. Sepals 4[] white[] obovate-oblong or ob lanceolate[] 7 - 9 × 2 - 4 mm[] at apex obtuse[] inside glabrous[] outside velutinous. Stamens 6 - 8 mm long[] glabrous[] anthers
narrowly oblong 1.3—1.5 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries puberulous styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed elliptic-ovate 2—3 × 2 mm pubescent persistent styles 4.5—6.5 cm long plumose. Fl. Sept. — Oct.

China: SE Xizang—Yunnan. On slopes or in forests 1500—2000 m.

Additional specimens examined. China. Xizang: 邛崃 Mêdog, 资中 B. S. Li & S. Z. Cheng 12900 3336 3349 PE, Nyingch 13 13 B. S. Li & S. Z. Cheng 1890 PE, Yunnan: 道孚 Jingdong 118 M. K. Li 998 B. Y. Qiu 5265 PE Simaô 1894 HE, Henry 12444 LE.


C. vitalba L. var. microcarpa Franch. Pl. Delav. 4. 1889. Type China. Yunnan: 1 13 Tapintze 1885-09-29 Delavay 2984 holotype P.


This species consists of three varieties ranging from Southwest China to Taiwan Province.

16a. var. petersae Fig. 8 A—C

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 5-sulcate puberulous or glabrescent. Leaves pinnate leaflets papery elliptic-ovate or ovate 2—9.5 × 0.9—4 cm at apex acuminate or acute at base truncate-rounded or rounded at margin entire or on each side 1—3-dentate undivided on both surfaces sparsely puberulous or nearly glabrous rarely densely puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 1.5—5.4 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal few to many-flowered peduncles 1.3—3 cm long bracts ovate or obovate up to 1 cm long or smaller subulate ca. 4 mm long. Flower 1—1.5 cm in diam. pedicel 0.7—1.5 cm long puberulous. Sepals 4 white obovate-oblong or narrowly obovate 6—8 × 2—4 mm at apex obtuse inside glabrous outside puberulous or glabrous on margin velutinous. Stamens 5.5—7 mm long
glabrous anthers narrowly oblong ca. 1.5 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries glabrous styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed olate or elliptic 2 - 3.5 x 2 mm glabrous persistent style 1 - 2 cm long plumose. Fl. May - Aug.

China: S Gansu Guizhou SW Hebei SW & S Henan W Hubei W Hunan S Shanxi S Xichuan C & N Yunnan. In mixed forests or bushes or by streams 600 - 3400 m.


Leaves pinnate. Ovaries and achenes puberulous.


Leaves bipinnate 白 / 9 – 15-foliate 白 / leaflets narrowly ovate 白 / or ovate 白 / at margin 白 / abaxially sparsely puberulous 白. Sepals 7 白 / 10 × 4 – 5 mm 白 / inside glabrous 白 / or nearly so 白 / outside densely puberulous 白. Ovaries and achenes pubescent 白. Fl. Sept. – Nov. 白

China 柳白 / C Taiwan 柳白. On slopes or at forest margins 柳白 / 1200 – 2600 m.

No. 1 Wang-Tsai A revision of *Clematis* sect. *Clematis* Ranunculaceae 35


C. *vitalba* var. cordata Schur Enum. Pl. Transsylv. 1. 1866. Type unknown.

C. *pilosa* Dulac Fl. Haut.-Pyren. 211. 1867. Type unknown.


C. *vitalba* γ *prostrata* Lièvre in l. c. Type unknown.

C. *odontophylla* Gand. Fl. Lyonn. 38. 1875. Type France. Lyon 1872-08-22 Gandoger 39 holotypes G P UPS.

C. *dumosa* Gand. l. c. 39. Type France. Haies a Armas not seen.

C. *bellojocensis* Gand. l. c. 39. Type France. Rhone Montmelas 1879-07-04 Gandoger 40 holotypes G UPS.

C. *transiens* Gand. l. c. 39. Type France. Rhone Armas not seen.


*C. vitalba* γ *dentata* Greig¢ Consp. F. Rom. 22. 1898. Type unknown.


This species is most variable in leaf margin and indumentum consisting of two varieties widespread in southwestern Asia central to southern Europe and northern Africa Hansen 1992.

17a. var. *vitalba* Fig. 8 D Fig. 11 see p. 31

Woody vine. Branches shallowly sulcate to appressed-puberulous. Leaves pinnate 5-foliolate leaflets papery narrowly to broadly ovate 2.5-9 x 1.4-6 cm at apex acuminate or attenuate at base rounded truncate or subcordate at margin entire or 1-2-dentate undivided rarely 1-2-lobulate on both surfaces usually on veins sparsely puberulous sometimes somewhat densely puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 3-8.5 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 3-many-flowered peduncles 3-9 cm long bracts short petiolate ovate or elliptic 1.2-3.5 cm long. Flower 1.6-2.2 cm in diam. pedicel 1.1-1.5 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white narrowly oblong or obovate-oblong 8-12 x 1.8-8-4 mm at apex slightly obtuse inside densely appressed-puberulous outside usually velutinous. Stamens 7-8.5 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or oblong occasionally sublinear 1.4-2 mm long at apex obtuse sometimes minutely apiculate. Ovaries densely puberulous styles 5-7 mm long densely villos. Achenes compressed elliptic or narrowly ovate 4-4.5 x 1.6-2.2 mm longitudinally rugose pubescent persistent styles 2-4.5 mm long plomeose. Fl. Jun. Aug.

SW Asia Azerbaijan Cyprus Georgia Iran Israel Lebanon Palestine Syria Turkey C S Europe Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Czech France Germany Greece Hungary Italy Macedonia Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Russia Slovakia Slovenia Spain Switzerland United Kingdom Ukraine Yugoslavia N Africa. In bushes or thickets at forest margins by streams or rivers on walls and buildings.


17b. var. angustiloba Schur Enum. Pl. Transilv. 1. 1866. Type described from Transylvania Romania no type specimen designated.


C. vitalba var. timballi Drabble in J. Bot. 70 84. 1932. Type U.K. Thorley Isle of Wight 1931-08 Drabble s. n. holotype Herb. Drabble.

Leaflets lanceolate or lanceolate-linear 5-12 x 1-4.2 cm at margin few-dentate or subentire.

France Romania Switzerland U.K.

Additional specimens examined. France. Toulouse Timbal-Layrave s. n. P. Switzerland. Rosiaz Mts. Lavacae 583 m Tondu 43 C.

France 50°532. 1903 et in Fl. Gén. Indo-Chin. 1°5. 1907 Gagnep. Suppl. Fl. Gén. Indo-
Chin. 1°4. 1938 Ho III. Fl. Vietnam 1°319 fig. 1284. 1999. Type E India Roxburg s.
holotype BM not seen isotype K).

_C. cana_ Wall. Cat. n. 4672. 1828 nom. nud.


_A. japonica_ Wight ex Steud. 1° c. nom. nud.

_Clematis vitalba_ ssp. _gouriana_ var. _acuminatissima_ Kunze in 1° c. Type S Sri Lanka Walker s.
n. syntype K).

_C. subg." K.

This species consists of two varieties widespread in subtropical and tropical regions of southern Asia northwards extending to the central reaches of the Yangtze River of China.

18a. var. _gouriana_ Fig. 8° F–H see p. 31°

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 5-sulcate puberulous or glabrous. Leaves pinnate 5-foli-
olate seldom bipinnate or biennate leaflets papery or thinly coriaceous narrowly ovate lanceo-
late or ovate 2.4–10.5 × 1.2–5.5 cm at apex attenuate or acuminate at base rounded or
subcordate at margin entire rarely 1-denticulate on both surfaces glabrous or only on midrib
sparingly puberulous basal veins abaxially prominent petioles 1–7 cm long. Cymes axillary and
terminal 9–many-flowered often panicle-like peduncles 1.2–7 cm long bracts triangular or
ovate 0.4–1 cm long or foliaceous. Flower 0.7–1 cm in diam. pedicel 6–12 mm long puberu-
ulous. Sepals 4 white narrowly obovate or obovate-oblong 5–6 × 1.8–2 mm at apex obtuse or
truncate inside sparsely puberulous outside usually densely puberulous on margin velutinous.
Stamens 3–4.5 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1.1–1.5 mm long at apex obtuse.
Ovaries pubescent styles 3–3.8 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed lanceolate or fusiform 3–3.5 × 1–1.5 mm appressed-puberulous persistent styles ca. 2 cm long plumose.
Fl. Sept. – Oct.


Additional specimens examined. Bangladesh Griffith & K S. Bhutan. Samchi Grierson & Long 299° GH K. China. Guangxi 1° 1 Baise 1° 1 Baise Exped. 55–1079° PE Guilin 1° 1° 1° S. C. Chen et al. 7° LE. Guizhou 1° 1° Huang-tsaoy-pa Caravelle 4604° K. Ceheng 1° 1° 1° Z. Y. Cao 4500° PE Gan-chou Caravelle 38° K. 426° K. P. Gan-pin Martin & Bodinier 1884° PE Langla 1° 1° Tsiang 9520° PE S° Qinghen 1° 1° Chuanqian Exped. 1933° PE Guangy 1° 1° Chuanqian Exped. 56–2313° PE Maota 1° 1° P. C. Tsoong 65° PE Weng’ er 1° 1° Libo Exped. 9–194° PE Meitan 1° 1° N Guizhou Exped. 59–2540° PE Zunyi 1° 1° Chuanqian Exped. 56–1602° PE Dejiang 1° 1° Z. C. Zhao 88–264° PE. Hubei 1° 1° Enshi 1° 1° H. C. Chow 1903° PE Xuan’ er 1° 1° Y. M. Wang 5198° PE Badong 1° 1° Q. L. Chen et al. 1865° PE Yichang 1° 1° Henry 2946° 3128° 3132° KP 3090° GH K 4329° G GH K. US Xingshan 1° 1° H. J. Li 1899° PE WUK without precise locality E. H. Wilson 1706° GH LE PE US 2397° GH. Human 1° 1° Dao Xian 1° 1° S. F. Wu 9031° SHTU Baojing 1° 1° L. H. Liu 9950° PE Fenghuang 1° 1° Wulingshan Exped. 88-

A var. gouriana differt foliolis subtus tota facie dense adpresseque puberulis.

Leaflets on entire abaxial surface densely appressed-puberulous.

S India. On thickets 900 – 2300 m.

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 4 - 5-sulcate densely puberulous. Leaves pinnate 5-foliate rarely ternate or bipinnate leaflets papery triangular-ovate ovate or narrowly ovate 2 - 5.8 x 1.5 - 4.6 cm at apex acuminate or long acuminate at base subcordate or rounded at margin sparsely dentate 3-lobed or undivided adaxially appressed-puberulous abaxially usually densely sericeous-puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 2.2 - 6.5 cm long puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal usually many-flowered panicle-like peduncles 2.8 - 6.5 cm long densely puberulous bracts foliaceous or simple ovate. Flower 1.1 - 2 cm in diam. pedicel 0.6 - 1.5 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white obovate-oblong oblanceolate or narrowly oblong 6 - 10 x 2 - 4 mm at apex obtuse or truncate inside glabrous or sparsely puberulous outside densely appressed-sericeous-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 4 - 7.8 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1.2 - 1.8 mm long at apex obtuse or minutely apiculate. Ovaries pubescent styles 4 - 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed elliptic-ovate or broadly ovate 2 - 3 x 1.3 - 1.8 mm appressed-puberulous persistent styles 1.2 - 2.6 cm long plumose. Fl. Jul. - Aug.

Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, S Xizang, N India, Kashmir, Nepal, N Pakistan. At forest margins or in bushes on slopes 200 - 2400 m.


This Himalayan species is exceedingly similar to C. javana, C. mollissima and C. multis-triata of southeastern tropical Asia and to C. grandidentata, C. gratopsis, C. chingii, C. petereae and C. apiifolia of the Chinese subtropical regions. These species form an important complex within the series Clematis and further study of their relationships is needed.


Fig. 9 A – C

Woddy vine. Branches shallowly 6-sulcate densely appressed-puberulous often glabrescent. Leaves twice or once ternate or pinnate leaflets papery ovate narrowly ovate or elliptic 2 – 8 – 11 cm at apex acuminate or long acuminate] at base rounded] cordate] or subtruncate] at margin sparsely dentate or entire undivided or 3-lobed] adaxially appressed-puberulous] abaxially densely or sparsely puberulous] rarely subglabrous] basal veins abaxially slightly prominent] petioles 4 – 11 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 9 – many-flowered] peduncles
2.5 – 9 cm long with pedicels densely puberulous bracts petiolate narrowly ovate elliptic or lanceolate up to 4 cm long undivided or 3-lobed or small subsessile narrowly lanceolate ca. 8 mm long. Flower 1.5 – 2 cm – 2.5 cm in diam. pedicel 7 – 18 mm long. Sepals 4 white oblong narrowly oblong or ob lanceolate-oblong 7 – 11 – 15 × 2 – 4. 5 – 5 mm at apex obtuse or acute inside appressed-puberulous rarely glabrous outside densely appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamina 4 – 6 – 8 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or oblong 1.2 – 1.5 5 – 2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely puberulous styles 4 – 7 mm densely villous. Achenes compressed lanceolate or fusiform 2.5 – 4 × 1.2 – 1.8 mm densely puberulous persistent styles 1.6 – 3 – 3. 5 cm long pubescent. Fl. Feb. – Sept.

China – Taiwan – Indonesia – Japan – Ryukyu Isls. – Papua New Guinea – Philippines – Timor. In open places at forest margins by streams 0 – 2500 m.


Woody vine. Branches shallowly 6-sulcate velutinous or densely pubescent. Leaves pinnate 5-foliolate or ternate leaflets thickly papery narrowly ovate or ovate 3 – 7 – 10 × 1.8 – 4. 5 – 8 cm at apex long acuminate acuminate or acute at base subcordate or rounded at margin coarsely few-dentate undivided or 3-lobed adaxially more or less densely appressed-pubescent axially velutinous or densely pubescent basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 3 – 5 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 10 – many-flowered terminal ones panicle-like peduncles ca. 2.5 cm long with pedicels velutinous bracts narrowly lanceolate ca. 8 mm long. Flower 1.2 – 1.6 cm in diam. pedicel 4 – 14 mm long. Sepals 4 oblong 7 – 13 × 3 – 5 mm at apex obtuse inside sparsely puberulous outside velutinous. Stamina 4 – 8 mm long glabrous anthers oblong or narrowly oblong 1 – 1.5 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely pubescent styles ca. 6 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed ovate or elliptic 3 – 4 × 1.6 – 2 mm appressed-puberulous persistent styles ca. 3 cm long pubescent. Fl. Oct.

Indonesia – S Celebes. On slopes 900 – 1000 m.

Specimens examined. Celebes – Sarasin 1305 K – Büninemeyer 11561 – 11726 K.


Woody vine. Branches shallowly 10–12-sulcate appressed-puberulous with 20 – 24 vascular bundles in leaf axils often with 2 small ovate leaves ca. 1. 6 cm long. Leaves bipinnate 15–21-foliolate leaflets tightly papery oblong-ovate or ovate 2. 2–5. 8 – 6. 5 x 1. 4 – 2. 8 – 3. 2 cm at apex acuminate at base subcordate or rounded at margin few-dentate seldom entire usually undivided adaxially sparsely and abaxially slightly densely appressed-puberulous basal veins abaxially prominent petioles up to 7 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal many-flowered panicelike peduncles 3 – 5 cm long with pedicels densely puberulous bracts short petiolate leafletlike ca. 1. 4 cm long. Flower 1. 4 – 2 cm in diam. pedicel 0. 9 – 1. 8 cm long. Sepals 4 ob lanceolate-oblong 7 – 10 x 3 – 5 mm at apex slightly obtuse inside sparsely puberulous outside very densely appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 6 – 9 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or oblong 1. 2 – 1. 8 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely puberulous styles ca. 6 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed elliptic 3. 5 – 4 x 1. 2 – 2 mm pubescent persistent styles 2. 7 – 3. 2 cm long plumose. Fl. May – Jul.

Indonesia [[ Java [[ Bali [[ Lombok. In forests or bushes 1400 – 2800 m.

Additional specimen examined. Java [[ Mt. Merbabu Backer 30274 K]].

Staunton s. n. holotype G isotype BM.


Fig. 10 D – G

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 5-sulcate puberulous or subglabrous. Leaves biteramate or twice or once pinnate rarely ternate leaflets thinly papery ovate to lanceolate 1 – 1.5 – 6 x 0.7 – 3.5 cm at apex long acuminates or acuminate rarely acute at base rounded broadly cuneate or subcordate at margin on each side 1 – 6-dentate undivided or 3-lobed on both surfaces appressed-puberulous or nearly glabrous sometimes abaxially slightly densely puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 1.7 – 8 cm long puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal 4 – many-flowered often panicule-like peduncles 2 – 5 cm long bracts ovate or linear 0.4 – 1.2 cm long undivided or 3-parted. Flowers 1 – 0.5 – 2 cm in diam. pedicel 5 – 9 – 13 mm long puberulous. Sepals 4 white obovate-oblong or oblong 6 – 9 – 11 x 2 – 3 – 4 mm at apex obtuse inside sparsely puberulous outside puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamen 6 – 10 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong 1 – 2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries puberulous styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed elliptic-ovate ca. 3 x 2 mm densely appressed-puberulous persistent styles 1.2 – 2 cm long plumose. Fl. Jul. – Sept.

China C & S Gansu W & N Hebei Heilongjiang H H W Hamen E Jilin Liaoning Nei Mongol Ningxia E Qinghai Shaanxi Shandong Shanxi W Sichuan E Xizang NW Yunnan N Korea Mongolia Russia Far East Region. In bushes or sparse forests 460 – 2800 m.


W. Y. Hsia 3063 PE]| Liangcheng 10 | LOE.-Plat. 4160 WUK[Duolun

Y. C. Ma 265 HIMC[Wengniuteq 10 | LOE.--Plat. 997 HIMC[Keshiketeng]

Xinge 298 HIMC[Ningxia]. Qinghai 10 | LOE.-Plat. 3998 WUK[Helanshan

K. T. Fu 7902 PE] Zhidan 10 | LOE.-Plat. 10822 PE] Jinghian 10

Huanghe Exp. 56-7737 PE] Hengshan 10 | LOE.-Plat. 56-7737 PE].

Shandong 10 | PE] Boshan 10 | LOE.-Plat. 3145 GH]. Shaanxi 10 | PE].

H. Smith 6283 GH] UPS[Yicheng 10 | LOE.-Plat. 20495 PE] Huoshan 10 | LOE.

Licent 12318 GH] Xi Xian 10 | LOE.-Plat. 3724 PE] Fenyang 10 | LOE.-Plat.


Huanghe Exp. 55-2757 WUK[Fanshi 10 | LOE.-Plat. 3593 WUK[Henjuan

Shaanxi 10 | LOE.-Plat. 1883 WUK]. Sichuan 10 | LOE.-Plat. 4343 PE[Daocheng 10 | LOE.-Plat.


X. Li 78267 PE] Xiaojing 10 | LOE.-Plat. 73852 PE] Mao Xian 10 | LOE.-Plat.


H. Smith 4577 GH] UPS[Naping 10 | LOE.-Plat. 8565 PE]. Xizang 10 | LOE.-Plat.

Zayi 10 | LOE.-Plat. 10952 PE] Markan 10 | LOE.-Plat.

Xizang Exp. 76-534 PE] Drieday] Ludlow] Sherriff & Elliot 14338 UPS]. Yunna 10 | LOE.


Henry 13346] paratypes K] MO].


1957. Type China. Yunnan 10 | LOE.-Plat. Meng 10 | LOE.-Plat. 1939-10-02 C. W. Wang 83299 holotype PE].

Woody vine. Branches shallowly 6-sulcate densely puberulous. Leaves bipinnate or pinnate

leaflets papery ovate or long ovato 2 - 8 x 1 - 3 cm at apex acute or acuminate at base round-
ed at margin usually entire sometimes 1 - 2 - dentate undivided or unequally 2 - 3 - lobed on both

surfaces densely appressed-puberulous basal veins abaxially nearly flat petioles 4 - 8 cm long.
densely puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal 3 – 20-flowered peduncles 5 – 10 cm long densely appressed-puberulous or velutinous bracts narrowly ovate ovate or long elliptic undivided or 3-lobed. Flower 2 – 3.2 cm in diam. pedicel 1.2 – 6 cm long densely appressed-puberulous or velutinous. Sepals 4 white oblong or elliptic-oblong 10 – 20 x 4 – 10 mm at apex slightly obtuse inside glabrous outside densely puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 7 – 14 mm long glabrous anthers oblong 1.5 – 2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries puberulous styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed rhombic-ovobovate ca. 4 x 2.8 mm pubescent persistent styles ca. 3.5 cm long plumose. Fl. Sept. – Oct.

China S Yunnan. In bushes of sparse woods 1200 – 1800 m.


Woody vine. Branches 5 – 6-sulcate densely puberulous. Leaves twice or once pinnate leaflets papery or subcoriaceous narrowly ovate elliptic ovate or oblong 1.8 – 8.5 x 1 – 4.2 cm at apex acuminate at base rounded or obtuse at margin entire undivided rarely 1-dentate or unequally 2-lobed adaxially sparsely puberulous abaxially densely appressed-puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 2 – 6.5 cm long densely puberulous. Cymes axillary and terminal 8 – many-flowered often panicle-like peduncles 2.5 – 6.5 cm long with pedicels
densely puberulous bracts short petiolar or sessile ovate or linear 0.3 – 1.4 cm long. Flower 1 – 1.2 cm in diam. pedicel 0.8 – 1.8 cm long. Sepals 4 white oblong or obovate-oblong 5 – 8 x 1.8 – 3 mm at apex obtuse inside densely appressed-puberulous outside velutinous. Stamens 3.8 – 6 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or oblong 1.5 – 2.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries puberulous styles ca. 5 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed lanceolate or fusiform 4 – 4.5 x 1 – 1.2 mm puberulous persistent styles 2.5 – 4 cm long plumose. Fl. Dec. – Jan of the next year.

China S Yunnan Laos N Myanmar N Thailand Vietnam. On slopes in bushes or at forest margins 200 – 1900 m.

Additional specimens examined. China. Yunnan [Fig. 103] Fengqing [Fig. 104] T. T. Yu 1825 [Fig. 105] Luxi [Fig. 106] H. T. Tsai 56997 [Fig. 107] Jinhong [Fig. 108] Rock 2512 [Fig. 109] Simao [Fig. 110] Henry 10919 [Fig. 111] GH [Fig. 112] Liu [Fig. 113] C. W. Wang 80360 [Fig. 114] Xiao Mengyang [Fig. 115] C. W. Wang 80924 [Fig. 116] Yuanjiang [Fig. 117] Henry 10919A [Fig. 118] GH MO. Laos. Attopeu Harmand 1194 [Fig. 119] Khua Spire 57 [Fig. 120] Luang Prabang Spire 870 [Fig. 121] Chiang Mai Rock 1699 [Fig. 122] US MAX 90-627 [Fig. 123] GH Nooteboom 874 [Fig. 124] Smitinand 8793 [Fig. 125] Lampang Maxwell 91-131 [Fig. 126] GH Ta Kanun Kerr 10265 [Fig. 127] Hyey Na Hasen et al. 10952 [Fig. 128] Vietnam. Tokin Suhut Poilane 2719S [Fig. 129] Sou La Ross. Viet. Exped. 61-363 [Fig. 130].

26. Clematis pariviloba Gardn. & Champ. in J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 1 [Fig. 131] 1849 [Fig. 132] Benth. [Fig. 133] Fl. Hongk. 6 1861 [Fig. 134] Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. 2 [Fig. 135] 1876 [Fig. 136] Kuntze in Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. 26 [Fig. 137] 1885 Forb. & Hems. in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 23 [Fig. 138] 1886 [Fig. 139] Finet & Gagnep. in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 50 [Fig. 140] 1903 [Fig. 141] Pei in Contr. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China 10 [Fig. 142] 108. 1936 [Fig. 143] Sinensia 7 [Fig. 144] 476. 1936 [Fig. 145] p. [Fig. 146] p. et in Suyatsenia 4 [Fig. 147] 164. 1940 [Fig. 148] Hand.-Mazz. in Acta Hort. Gotob. 13 [Fig. 149] 213. 1939 [Fig. 150] Ting in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 28 [Fig. 151] 180. 1980 [Fig. 152] p. [Fig. 153] C. Y. Wu Ind. Fl. Yunnan. 1 [Fig. 154] 112. 1984 [Fig. 155] Lin & Zhao in Fl. Fujian. 2 [Fig. 156] 28 [Fig. 157] fig. 22. 1985 [Fig. 158] Y. K. Li in Fl. Guizhou. 3 [Fig. 159] 59. pl. 25 fig. 1 – 5. 1986 [Fig. 160] W. T. Wang in Fl. Guangxi 1 [Fig. 161] 288. 1991 [Fig. 162] Z. H. Lin in Fl. Zhejiang 2 [Fig. 163] 288 fig. 2-382. 1992 [Fig. 164] M. Johnson Klematis 446. 1997 [Fig. 165] K. M. Liu in Fl. Hunan 2 [Fig. 166] 690. 2000 [Fig. 167] Grey-Wills. Clematis 44. 2000 [Fig. 168] W. T. Wang in Fl. Yunnan. 11 [Fig. 169] 220. 2000 [Fig. 170] p. [Fig. 171] et in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 34 [Fig. 172] 5 [Fig. 173] 403. 2000 [Fig. 174] W. T. Wang & Barth. in Fl. China 6 [Fig. 175] 351. 2001. Type China. Hongkong [Fig. 176] 1 towards West-Point [Fig. 177] Champion s. n. holotype K [Fig. 178].

This species consists of five varieties widespread in subtropical regions of China.

26a. var. pariviloba Fig. 11 A – C

Woody vine more or less turning black when drying. Branches shallowly 6-sulcate densely to sparsely appressed-puberulous. Leaves bipinnate or pinnate leaflets papery narrowly ovate ovate or lanceolate 2.2 – 7 x 1 – 3.4 cm at apex attenuate acuminate or acute at base broadly cuneate or rounded at margin usually entire undivided sometimes 2 – 3-lobed adaxially appressed-puberulous abaxially usually densely rarely sparsely appressed-sericeous basal veins abaxially nearly flat petioles 2.5 – 8 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 1 – 3 – 5 – 9-flowered peduncles 3 – 8 cm long puberulous bracts lanceolate or elliptic 1 – 3 cm long.
sometimes ternate. Flower 3 – 4 cm in diam. [ pedicel 1.5 – 4.5 cm long] densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white lanceolate or oblanceolate 16 – 20 x 3.5 – 8 mm at apex acute or attenuate inside glabrous outside densely puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 7 – 10 mm long glabrous anthers oblong or narrowly oblong 1.2 – 1.8 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely pubescent styles 8 – 10 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed narrowly ovate or rhombic ca. 5 x 2.2 – 2.8 mm pubescent persistent styles ca. 3 cm long brownish-plumose. Fl. Jun. – Sept.

China: Fujian Guangdong Guangxi Guizhou Hongkong W Hunan S Jiangxi S Yunnan S Zhejiang. In bushes or in forests often by streams 800 – 1500 m.

Additional specimens examined. China. Guangdong [ ] Huaiji [ ] R. J. Wang 1355 [ ] PE. Guangxi [ ] [ ] Longai [ ] R. H. Luo 11947 [ ] PE. Jinxing [ ] C. G. Chang 1458 [ ] PE. Lingyun [ ] [ ] Z. T. Li 60354 [ ] PE. Quanzhou [ ] [ ] J. X. Zhong 83368 [ ] PE. Guizhou [ ] [ ] Xingren [ ] [ ] C. Z. Dang 16 [ ] PE. Anlong [ ] [ ] Guizhou Exped. 59-5465 [ ] PE. Hongkong [ ] [ ] Wilford 376 [ ] C. Wright s. n. [ ] K[ ] Faber s. n. [ ] LE. Jiangxi [ ] [ ] Xunwu [ ] [ ] Z. B. Yang & G. Yao 2469 [ ] PE. Longnan [ ] [ ] Jiangxi Exped. 70-1283 [ ] PE. Dayu [ ] [ ] J. S. Yu 1347 [ ] PE. Yunnan [ ] [ ] Shuangjiang [ ] J. S. Xin 1203 [ ] PE. Zhejiang [ ] [ ] Taishun [ ] [ ] R. C. Ching 2110 [ ] US. S. Chen 3477 [ ] PE. Pingyang [ ] [ ] Y. Zhang 5954 [ ] PE.

26b. var. rhombico-elliptica W. T. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 38 [ ] 405. 2000 [ ] W. T. Wang & Barth. in Fl. China 6 [ ] 352. 2001. Type: China. Yunnan [ ] [ ] Mengzi [ ] [ ] 1800 m at forest margin [ ] 1932-12-08 [ ] H. T. Tsai 5239 [ ] holotype PE. same locality [ ] C. W. Wang 83349 [ ] paratype PE Wenshan [ ] [ ] H. T. Tsai 51598 [ ] paratype PE. Yanshan [ ] [ ] C. W. Wang 83717 [ ] 84207 [ ] paratypes PE. Xichou [ ] [ ] K. M. Feng 11704 [ ] 12512 [ ] paratypes PE. Funing [ ] [ ] Wenshan Exped. 65-76 [ ] paratype PE Malipd [ ] [ ] K. M. Feng 13184 [ ] 13422 [ ] paratypes PE.


This variety differs from var. pariviloba in its smaller flowers obutse sepals and rhombic-elliptic achenes. Leaves bipinnate leaflets at margin entire. Axillary cymes 5 – 9-flowered. Sepals obovate-oblong 10 – 11 x 4 – 5 mm at apex obtuse. Anthers narrowly oblong 1 – 1.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Fl. Oct.

China SE Yunnan. In forests or bushes on slopes or at forest margins 1100 – 1800 m.


This variety differs from var. pariviloba in its usually dentate leaflets and its many-flowered
axillary cymes. Leaves bitermately or bipinnate leaflets at margin dentate rarely entire. Sepals elliptic-oblong or narrowly oblong 13 – 16 – 25×5 – 6.5 – 12 mm at apex acute. Anthers oblong or narrowly oblong 1.3 – 1.6 mm long at apex obtuse or minutely apiculate. Fl. Aug. – Oct.

China Taiwani. On slopes or at forest margins 1100 – 2500 m.


This variety differs from var. parviloba in its obtuse sepals and longer anthers. Leaves bitermately leaflets at margin entire. Axillary cymes 3-flowered. Sepals ovate-oblong ca. 18×7 mm at apex obtuse. Anthers narrowly oblong 2.2 – 2.5 mm long at apex obtuse.

China SE Sichuan. In forests 960 m.


This variety differs from var. parviloba in its once pinnate leaves obtuse sepals and longer linear anthers. Leaves pinnate 5-foliolate leaflets at margin entire. Axillary cymes 1-flowered. Sepals narrowly lanceolate-oblong 20 – 24×5 – 7 mm at apex obtuse. Anthers linear 2.8 – 3 mm long at apex obtuse or minutely apiculate. Fl. Apr.

China Sichuan Emeishan. Scrambling upon woods 800 m.


Perennial herbaceous vine turning black when drying. Branches shallowly sulcate pressed-puberulous. Leaves bipinnate 15-foliolate leaflets papery lanceolate or narrowly ovate 3.7 – 4.6 – 5.9 – 6.2×0.8 – 1.2 – 1.8 cm at apex attenuate or acuminate at base broadly cuneate or cuneate at margin entire undivided rarely 2 – 3 lobed on both surfaces sparsely pressed-puberulous or sometimes adaxially nearly glabrous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 4.4 – 5.8 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal 3 – 9-flowered peduncles 2.5 – 5 cm long bracts temate or simple narrowly ovate 3-parted. Flower 1.3 – 2.5 cm in diam.
pedicel 0.7 – 1.3 cm long; puberulous. Sepals 4 white oblong 10 – 15 × 4 – 6 mm at apex acute or obtuse inside puberulous outside densely appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 4 – 8 mm long glabrous anthers oblong ca. 2.4 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent styles ca. 7 mm long densely villous. Achenes compressed elliptic or ovate 2.8 – 4.2 × 2 mm pubescent persistent styles 2.5 – 4 cm long brown- or fulvous-plumose. Fl. Aug. – Oct.

China Taiwan. In open places or at forest margins 10 – 1500 m.


Wooly vine. Stem 1.5 m long 3 mm in diam. glabrescent. Leaves bipinnate leaflets lanceolate or narrowly ovate up to 5 × 1.4 cm at apex attenuate or acuminate at base rounded at margin entire adaxially on veins puberulous abaxially glabrescent basal veins 3 abaxially prominent petioles 2 – 3 cm long. Inflorescences paniculate. Sepals 4 whitish oblong ca. 16 × 4.5 mm at apex obtuse. Stamens 8 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong ca. 2 mm long at apex obtuse. Achenes compressed ovate ca. 5 × 3.2 mm persistent styles ca. 3 cm long fulvous-plumose. Fl. Sept.

Korea Taegu City. On rock side by streams.

I have not seen any specimen of this species. Upon the original Latin description and accompanying plate the above description is based.


Fig. 6 C – H see p. 21

Wooly vine. Branches slender shallowly 4 – 6-sulcate usually sparsely puberulous. Leaves binate or bipinnate upper ones sometimes pinnate leaflets papery ovate narrowly ovate or lanceolate 1.5 – 5.5 × 0.7 – 3.5 cm at apex long acuminate or attenuate or acuminate at base cuneate broadly cuneate subtruncate or subcordate at margin 1-dentate on each side or entire 2 – 3-lobed to 2 – 3-parted or undivided on both surfaces sparsely appressed-puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 3.5 – 8.4 cm long. Cymes axillary 1 – 5-flowered peduncles 3.5 – 7.8 cm long bracts ternate or simple leaflet-like. Flower 2.3 – 3 cm in diam. pedicel 2 – 4 cm long puberulous. Sepals 4 white narrowly lanceolate or oblong 11 – 15 × 3 – 4.5 mm at apex acuminate or apiculate inside glabrous outside appressed-puberulous on margin velutinous. Stamens 7 – 9 mm long glabrous anthers narrowly oblong or oblong 1 – 1.5 mm long at apex obtuse or minutely apiculate. Ovaries densely puberulous styles 6 – 7 mm long densely
brownish-villous. Achenes compressed narrowly ovate or lanceolate ca. 5 x 2 mm densely puberulous persistent styles 1.8 - 2.5 cm long brownish-plumose. Fl. Sept.

Japanese Kyushu Shikoku Ryukyu Isls.


Achenes strongly compressed flattened broadly ovate or suborbicular broadly marginate. Plants more or less turning black when drying. Leaves bipinnate or biteminate.

One species with four varieties wide-spread in China N Myanmar Bhutan N India and Nepal.


30a. var. puberula Fig. 12 A - C

Woody vine more or less turning black when drying. Branches shallowly 4 - 6-sulcate densely or sparsely puberulous. Leaves bipinnate with 2 - 3 pairs of pinnae sometimes pinnate leaflets papyraceously narrowly oovale ovate or lanceolate 1.7 - 6 x 0.8 - 4 cm at apex long acuminate attenuate or acuminate at base broadly cordate rounded or subcordate at margin entire or sparsely dentate or denticulate adaxially usually sparsely puberulous abaxially sparsely or densely appressed-puberulous basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 3 - 7 cm long. Cymes axillary sometimes terminal 3 - 7 many-flowered peduncles 2.5 - 8.5 cm long bracts leaflet-like or small narrowly elliptic ca. 5 mm long bracteoles leaflet-like or small elliptic 3 - 10 mm long. Flower 1.4 - 2.8 - 3.5 cm in diam. pedicel 1.8 - 3.5 cm long densely puberulous. Sepals 4 white obovate-oblong or ob lanceolate-oblong sometimes narrowly obovate 8 - 16 - 16 x 3 - 6 mm at apex obtuse or subtruncated inside glabrous outside densely puberulous on margin velutinuous. Stamens 6 - 8 - 11 mm long glabrous anthers oblong or narrowly oblong 0.8 - 1.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries densely puberulous styles 5 - 6 - 7 mm long densely villous. Achenes strongly compressed flattened suborbicular or broadly elliptic 3 - 4 x 2 - 3 mm puberulous with distinct usually glabrous margins persistent styles 2 - 3 cm long plumose. Fl. Aug. - Oct.
Bhutan Ç China W Sichuan SE Xizang N Yunnan India Garhwal Assam N Myanmar Nepal. On grassy slopes in bushes or woods 1000 – 3000 m.

Additional specimens examined. **China. Sichuan** 1 1 Luding 1 1 T. P. Wang 9720 9886 PE. **Xizang** 1 1 Dirang Dzong F. Kingdon Ward 1242 USM Médoc 1 1 B. S. Li & S. Z. Cheng 1721 PE. **Yunnan** 1 1 Gongshan 1 1 C. W. Wang 66932 T. T. Yu 23089 K. M. Feng 7067 8149 PE Bijiang 1 1 H. T. Tsai 58536 PE Fugong 1 1 H. T. Tsai 58969 PE Lanping 1 1 H. T. Tsai 56168 PE Zhongdian 1 1 T. T. Yu 14934 PE Lijiang 1 1 Zhongdian Exped. 62-2185 PE Yangbi 1 1 T. N. Liou 22927 PE Binchuan 1 1 N. Liou 21625 PE Chuxiong 1 1 M. Li 304 PE Jinglong 1 1 Y. Tsiang 12116 12279 M. K. Li 408 535 2253 PE Dongchuan 1 1 S. B. Lan 304 PE. **India.** Garhwal Strachey & Winterbottom 14 K. Mussareool Jameson 777 K. **Myanmar** without precise locality 1892 Abdul Hut s. n. C. **Nepal.** From Tete to Charsal Grey-Wilson & Philips 858 K between Dana and Ghasa Tabata et al. 6124 GH Rara Gun Polunin Sykes & Williams 305 GH UPS South of Tukucha Stainton Sykes & Williams 770 UPS.


Fig. 12 D

This variety differs from var. *puberula* in the leaflets and sepals being abaxially sparsely puberulous or subglabrous.

China S Gansu N Guangxi S Henan Hubei NE Jiangsu S Shaanxi Shanxi S Shanxi SE Sichuan NE Yunnan Zhejiang. On grassy slopes in woods or by streams 250 – 1000 m.

Additional specimens examined. **China. Gansu** 1 1 Tao River basin 1 Rock 1313 K Tienshu 1 1 Z W. Zhang 253 WUK. **Guangxi** 1 1 Guilin 1 1 Guangxi Exped. 53-3793 PE. **Henan** 1 1 Jigongshan 1 1 A. J. Li et al. 95 PE Song Xian 1 1 Henan Exped. 59-35189 PE Yiyang 1 1 Xinxiang Norm. Coll. Exped. 23104 PE Luoning 1 1 C. C. Li 21 PE Lingba 1 1 Henan Exped. 59-14278 PE Lin Xian 1 1 K. T. Fu 19069 WUK. **Hubei** 1 1 Yichang 1 1 Henry 2347 K Pl 2764 G 4338 C LE 4340 4361 GH K Xingshan 1 1 T. P. Wang 11988 PE Laifeng 1 1 H. J. Li 7087 PE Fang Xian 1 1 K. M. Liu 8977 PE. **Jiangsu** 1 1 Yuntaishan 1 1 F. X. Liu 10874 PE. **Shaanxi** 1 1 Pingli 1 1 P. Y. Li 7595 WUK Ziyang 1 1 K. P. Y. Li 7181 WUK Hanzhong 1 1 J. W. Wang 81 PE Mian Xian 1 1 K. T. Fu 5530 5617 PE Shanyang 1 1 T. P. Wang 16518 PE Huashan 1 1 Z. Y. Zhang 1844 WUK.


This variety differs from var. puberula in its glabrous ovaries and leaflets abaxially more or less densely sericeous-puberulous.

China W Sichuan. On grassy slopes or in bushes 300 – 2550 m.


This variety differs from var. puberula in its glabrous ovaries and achenes and leaflets abaxially sparsely puberulous or subglabrous.


Woody vines. Seedling leaves unknown. Leaves ternate leaflets subcoriaceous at margin entire. Flowers medium-sized in many-flowered cymes arising from axils of homotomous branch. Sepals 4 covered with hairs up to 1 mm long. Filaments rugose anthers broadly oblong at apex obtuse. Achenes compressed but neither flattened and not marginate.

One species occurring in S China and S Japan.


Woody vine. Branches shallowly 10-12-sulcate glabrous. Leaves ternate glabrous leaflets subcoriaceous elliptic oblong ovate or broadly ovate 5-12 x 2.5-6.5 cm at apex acuminate or obtuse at base broadly cuneate or rounded at margin entire basal veins flat or abaxially slightly prominent petioles 5-10 cm long. Cymes axillary and terminal many-flowered paniculate peduncles 3-5 cm long glabrous bracts linear or subulate 5-6 mm long glabrous or puberulous. Flower 2.4-4 cm in diam. pedicel 1-2.8 cm long glabrous. Sepals 4 white or tinged with pinkish linear-lanceolate or narrowly oblanceolate 1.2-2.2 x 2-4 mm at apex attenuate inside sparsely puberulous outside subglabrous or puberulous on margin...
velutinous. Stamens 5–12 mm long, glabrous, filaments rugose, anthers broadly oblong, broadly elliptic or oblong, 1.2–2.2 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries glabrescent styles 8–11 mm long, densely villous. Achenes compressed ovate or elliptic, 4–6 × ca. 3 mm, pubescent, persistent styles 2.4–4 cm long, plumose. Fl. Dec. to Jan. of the next year.

China: S Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hongkong, S Hunan, Taiwan, S Japan. On slopes by streams or in forests 300–2300 m.


Woody vines. Seedling leaves unknown. Leaves ternate, leaflets at margin dentate. Flowers large in axillary 1-flowered cymes arising from leaf axils of homotinous branch. Sepals 6 covered with hairs 1.6–3 mm long. Filaments not rugose, anthers oblong at apex obtuse. Achenes compressed, but neither flattened nor marginate.

One species endemic to C & E China.


[] [] [] Fig. 13 D–F.

Woody vine. Stem up to 10 m long, pubescent. Leaves ternate, leaflets papery, rhombic or obovate-elliptic 3–7 × 1–4 cm at apex acute at base broadly cuneate at margin 1–2-dentate undivided or indistinctly 2–3-lobulate on both surfaces pubescent basal veins abaxially slightly prominent petioles 4–6 cm long, pubescent. Cymes axillary, 1-flowered peduncles 3–4 cm long, pubescent, bracts linear ca. 7 mm long, pubescent. Flower ca. 6 cm in diam. pedicel 1–1.5 cm long densely pubescent. Sepals 6 white linear-lanceolate ca. 3 × 0.3 cm at apex attenuate inside glabrous outside densely villous hairs 1.6–3 mm long on margin villosus. Stamens ca. 14 mm long, glabrous, anthers oblong ca. 3 mm long at apex obtuse. Ovaries pubescent, styles ca. 13 mm long, densely villous in the lower part densely pubescent in the upper
part. Achenes compressed ovate ca. 5 × 3.5 mm pubescent persistent styles 2.5 – 3 cm long plumose. Fl. May.

China S Anhui N Hunan. On slopes or in grassy places by stream 300 m.

Additional specimens examined. China. Anhui [ ] [ ] Qimen [ ] [ ] S. X. Qian 17534 PE. Hunan [ ] [ ] Taojiang [ ] [ ] X. J. Wang & D. S. Jiang 144 PE.

[] to be continued