A Taxonomic Revision of Anemone L. Subgenus Anemonanthea (DC.) Juz. sensu lato (Ranunculaceae) II

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Rhizomes long horizontal or ascending, 2–3 mm in diameter, and short vertical nodulose, 4–6 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–3, scale-like, and solitary, with distinct blades; petioles 5–10(−20) cm long, glabrous; blades ternate to binate, pentagonal, 3–5(−10) × 3–6 cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely pilose along veins; petiolules 5–15 mm long; central leaflets deeply pinnate-lobate, broadly ovate; base truncate or cuneate; margin incised and serrate; apex acuminate or obtuse; lateral leaflets similar to central ones, but a little smaller. Scapes 15–30(−50) cm long, glabrous; cymes 1–2-flowered. Involucral leaf petioles 1–3(−5) cm × 3–5 mm, basally vaginate, hirsute or subglabrous; blades ternate, similar to those in basal leaves, but larger, 3–7 × 4–6 cm, glabrous or sparsely pilose along veins; petiolules 3–10 mm long (Fig. 1M). Pedicels 3–15 cm long, pilose. Tepals 5(−6), broadly elliptic to obovate, with narrow base and apex, white and tinged pink, 15–30 × 10–20 mm, sparsely pubescent basally; basal veins 5–9, anastomosing veins 5–9. Stamens 3–8 mm long; filaments filiform; anthers oblong-ellipsoid, connectives wide. Ovaries ovoid, 1–2 mm long, densely covered with hairs 0.1–0.2 mm long; style straight, ca. 1 mm long; stigma linear (Fig. 2N). Achenes ovoid, ca. 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm, densely puberulent (hairs ca. 0.2 mm long); styles hooked or slightly curved, 0.5–1 mm long, glabrous; stigmas linear.

Distribution: NE. Asia: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu); occurring in forests or open sites, alt. 100–900 m.

Specimens examined: JAPAN; Yamanashi Pref., Mt. Kushigata, Nakakoma-gun, no date, no collector’s name (K); Tokyo Pref., Shibuya, 27.4.1891, Makino (LE); Tokyo Pref., Takao-cho, Minamitama-gun, 29.4.1913, Makino (LE); Ōmi (Shiga Pref.), Ōkawamura, 1889, Tchonoski (LE); Kyoto Pref., Ashibi-dani, Kei hoku-cho, Kitakuwada-gun, 18.4.1977, Mimoro & Tsugaru 3081 (MHA); Kochi Pref., Mt. Torigata, Niyodo-mura, Takaoka-gun, 22.5.1889, Makino 33961 (LE).

This species was described at the basis of its binate basal leaves and solitary flowers with 5 white tepals. Later Ohwi (1984) noted its two types of rhizomes, distinct petiolules of basal leaf blades, and densely short-pilose carpels. According to Ohwi, 

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This species was described as a taxon close to *A. ranunculoides*, but having lateral bipartite leaf segments, glabrous stems and in particular 5 recurved tepals. Ulbrich (1906) separated *A. reflexa* in the monotypic series Reflexae because of its unique tepal shape (bent or reflexed), but Juzepchuk (1937) raised the taxonomic status of this taxon to subsect. Reflexa, and he noted its creeping rhizomes, 1–2-flowered stems, 5–6 small white pubescent tepals, and irregularly dilated filaments.

*Anemone reflexa* is distinctive, but it is closer to *A. raddeana* (not to *A. ranunculoides*), differing from the latter by fewer smaller and narrower bent pubescent tepals, having rhizomes of two types and the presense of few small bracteoles. Its distinctions correspond to a series level.


var. **quinquefolia**


*Anemone nemorosa* L. var. *quinquefolia* (L.) A. Gray, Man., ed. 5, 38 (1867).


Rhizomes long horizontal or ascending, 2–3 mm in diameter, and short nodulose, 3–5 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–3, scale-like (2–4 mm long), and solitary, with distinct blades; petioles 5–20 (~25) cm long, glabrous; blades 3-sected, pentagonal-rhombic, 2–5 x 3–6 cm, sparsely puberulent to glabrous; petiolules 1–2 mm long; central segments oblanceolate to rhombic; base narrowly cuneate; margin crenate to serrate or incised; apex acuminate to obtuse; lateral segments bipartite (sometimes bilobed or unlobed), rhombic-ovate. Scapes 5–30 cm long, glabrous or sometimes sparsely puberulent; cymes 1-flowered. Involucral leaf petioles 1–2 cm x 1–2 mm; blades 3-sected, similar to
those in basal leaves, pentagonal-rhombic, 2–5 × 2–5 cm, glabrous to pilose; petiolules 1–2 mm long; central segments undivided, lateral segments 2-parted or bilobed (sometimes unlobed) (Fig. 10). Pedicels 2–6 cm long, pilose to subglabrous. Tepals 5 (–6), oblong-elliptic, with wide base and apex, white, pink or bluish, 10–20 (–25) × 4–8 mm, glabrous; basal veins 3–5, anastomosing veins absent (rarely solitary). Stamens 3–5 mm long; filaments basally dilated; anthers ellipsoid, connectives wide. Ovaries oblong-ovoid, 0.8–1.5 mm long, densely covered with hairs ca. 0.5 mm long; styles straight or slightly curved, 1–1.5 mm long; stigmas linear (Fig. 2P). Achene bodies ovoid-ellipsoid, slightly compressed, with narrow ribs, 2.5–4.5 × 1.5–2 mm, densely puberulent (hairs 0.5–1 mm long); styles straight to slightly curved, 1–2 mm long, basally slightly puberulent or glabrous; stigmas linear (Fig. 3I).

Chromosome number: n = 16 (Heimburger 1970).

Distribution: E. North America: Canada, U. S. A. (more than 20 States); occurring in forests, thickets, in moist soil, alt. 30–1900 m.

Specimens examined: U. S. A.; Virginia, Craig Co., Barbours Creek, 5.5 mi NE of Newcastle, 20.5.1972, Keener 2727 (PAC); Pine-oak woods 0.3 mi E of Barbours Creek, 22.5.1974, Rothpick (PAC); Pennsylvania, Cambria Co., 1 mi S of Dysart, 14.5.1972, Keener 2714 (PAC); Idaho, Nez Perces Co., Craig Mts., Lake Waha, 900 m, 20.5.1892, Sandberg 194 (K); Oceur D’Allene Mts., 11.7.1895, Leiberg 1259 (K); Massachusetts, Hampshire Co., Handling off Rt., Dept. Store, 5.7.1979, Ahles 86523 (MHA); Wisconsin, Vilas Co., Blueberry, Lake NF of Woodraff, 27.0.1978, Marysha 318 (MHA); Ashland Co., S of Mellen, 30.6.1978, Ilitis et al. 470 (MHA). CANADA; Ontario, Hearst, Cochrane Dist., 4 mi N of Casgrain Township, 2.6.1954, Baldwin 5629 (LE); Long Rapids, Mattagami River, Hudson Bay, 20.6.1956, Baldwin 6188 (LE); Quebec, St.-Romuald, Co. Levis, river Chaudiere, 29.5.1969, Gravel & Tessier 69-22 (MHA); Sillery, St.-Patrick, 17.5.1977, Roy NC-2-77 (K); Lennoxxville, Sherbrooke, Boise, 15.5.1979, Capano 20 (MHA); Fleurimont, d’Asco, Sherbrooke, 25.4.1982, Shaffer 36 (MHA).

According to Britton (1892), A. quinquefolia is characterized mainly by its long horizontal rhizomes, subglabrous stems, 3-foliolate basal leaves with bipartite lateral leaflets, and 4–9 tepals, and that A. quinquefolia differs from the European A. nemorosa by “its slender habit, less lobed divisions of the involucral leaves, and smaller flowers” (Britton 1892: 225).

After an examination of ample herbarium collections, Fernald (1928) noted the narrow rhizomes (1–4 mm in diameter) covered with tooth-like scales, solitary basal leaves with 3–5 divisions, 5 tepals and densely short-hirsute achenes with curved styles.

Anemone quinquefolia and other N American species of sect. Anemonanthea have many critical characters in common: narrow involucral leaf petioles, subsessile segments of basal and involucral leaves, solitary flowers having 5 (rarely 6) glabrous tepals without vein anastomoses, and achenes mainly with narrow ribs covered with hairs 0.2–1 mm long, and styles 1–2 mm long. Therefore, this group of taxa merits a separate series Quinquefoliae.

Anemone quinquefolia is widely distributed in the eastern part of the United States, and it is one of the most variable taxa of sect. Anemonanthea. Although several interspecific taxa of A. quinquefolia have been recognized (vars. interior Fernald and bifolia Farw., etc.), the authors of a recent monographic treatment of Anemone (Dutton et al. 1997) accepted two varieties (quinquefolia and minima). We agree with this taxonomic conclusion.

16a. var. quinquefolia

Plants are characterized by 1 (–2) sinuses on outer margins of basal and involucral lateral leaflets, and achene bodies 3–4.5 mm long, styles 1–2 mm long.

16b. var. minima (DC.) Frodin

Plants differ from those of var. quinquefolia by unlobed lateral leaflets,
achene bodies 2.5–3 mm long, and styles 0.5–1 mm long.


Rhizomes long horizontal, 2–3 mm in diameter, and short nodulose, 3–5 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–3, scale-like, and solitary, with distinct blades; petioles 5–15 (–25) cm long, glabrous; blades 3-sected, rhombic, 4–8 × 3–7 cm, strigose to subglabrous; leaflets subsessile; central segments undivided, oblanceolate to ovate; base narrowly cuneate; margin serrate; apex acute to acuminate; lateral segments similar to central ones. Scapes 10–30 cm long, glabrous; cymes 1-flowered. Involucral leaf petioles 1.5–2 cm × 1–2 mm; blades 3-sected, similar to those in basal leaves, rhombic-lanceolate, 3–9 × 3–7 cm, sparsely puberulent or subglabrous; segments subsessile (Fig. 1P). Pedicels 2–4 (–10) cm long, sparsely puberulent or subglabrous. Tepals 5 (–6), elliptic, with wide bases and apices, white, 10–20 × 5–10 mm, glabrous; basal veins 3–5, anastomosing veins absent. Stamens 4–6 mm long; filaments filiform; anthers ellipsoid, connectives wide. Ovaries oblong-ovoid, ca. 2 mm long, densely covered with hairs ca. 0.2 mm long; styles straight or slightly curved, ca. 1 mm long; stigmas linear. Achene bodies ovoid, slightly compressed, with narrow ribs, 4–5 × 1.5–2 mm, densely puberulent (hairs 0.1–0.2 mm long); styles straight or slightly curved, 1–1.5 mm long, basally puberulent, stigmas linear (Fig. 3J).

Chromosome number: unknown.

Distribution: E. North America. U. S. A. (N. Carolina, S. Carolina, W. Virginia); occurring in woods, alt. 800–1500 m.

Specimens examined: U. S. A.; Virginia, Rocky wood sites, 1000 m, 23.5.1933, Killip 30932 (US); Roanoke Co., N of Cat Hill, Salem, 21.4.1940, Wood (PENN); Augusta Co., along St.Marys River, 26.4.1965, Freer (VPI); W Virginia, Pocahontas Co., Allegheny Mt., W of N Carolina, Stanley Co., Falls of Yadkin River, 20.4.1896, Small (NY); Davidson Co., 2 mi W of Randolph Co. line, 21.4.1956, Radford 10176 (UNCC); N Carolina, Lee Co., 4 mi W of Moncure, 4.4.1967, Logne 951 (BM).

In Pursh's (1813) description of this species, A. lancifolia was demarked by its lanceolate shape of the leaflets and their incise-dentate margins. Later Fernald (1928) noted the confusion with respect to A. lancifolia and stated that this species differed from A. quinquefolia mainly by its involucral leaf shape, and thus he proposed to include it in A. quinquefolia. However, according to Keener (1975) and Dutton et al. (1997), A. lancifolia differed from A. quinquefolia by its longer stems, basal mainly glabrous leaf blades, deeply parted central involucral leaflets, and larger tepals.

These two species differ from others also by having tepals with solitary vein anastomoses and shorter involucral leaf petioles (0.5–2 cm long). According to our data, A. lancifolia differs from other N American species of sect. Anemonanthea by its glabrous leaves and stems.


Anemonoides piperi (Britton ex Rydb.) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. Praha 8:
166 (1973).

Rhizomes long horizontal or ascending, 1–2 mm in diameter, and short vertical nodulose, 3–5 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–3, scale-like (3–4 mm long), and solitary, with distinct blades; petioles 10–20 cm long, glabrous; blades 3-sected, wide-rhombic or pentagonal, 2–6 × 3–7 cm; pilose to subglabrous; segments subsesile, undivided; central segments oblanceolate to narrow-rhombic; base narrowly cuneate; margin serrate to dentate; apex acuminate to acute; lateral segments similar to those in basal leaves, 3-sected, wide-rhombic, 2–7 × 3–6 cm, puberulent to subglabrous (Fig. 1Q). Pedicels 1.5–5 cm long, pilose. Tepals 5 (–7), elliptic, with wide base and apex, white or rarely pinkish, 10–20 × 6–8 mm, glabrous; basal veins 3–5, anastomosing veins absent. Stamens 4–6 mm long, filaments filiform, anthers ellipsoid, connectives wide. Ovaries ovoid, 2–3 mm long, densely covered with hairs 1–2 mm long; styles straight or slightly curved, 0.5–1 mm long; stigmas sublinear. Achene bodies ovoid to ellipsoid, 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm, densely puberulent (hairs 1–2 mm long); styles straight to slightly curved, 0.5–1 mm long, glabrous; stigmas sublinear (Fig. 3K).

Chromosome number: unknown.

Distribution: W. North America: Canada (British Columbia), U. S. A. (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington); occurring in shaded woods, alt. 400–3000 m.

Specimens examined: U. S. A.: Idaho, Ceur D’Alene Mts., 1610 m, 11.7.1895, Leiberg 1259 (GH); Clearwater Co., ca. 9 mi E of Bovillon, 7.6.1987, Dutton & Gladu 4546 (BBG).

According to Britton (1892), A. piperi differs from A. quinquefolia by its basal leaf shape, straight pedicels and short achene styles, but Britton also noted its larger stems, ternate basal leaves which are initially pubescent but later glabrous, similar involucral and basal leaves, and white glabrous tepals.

Meanwhile, Fernald (1928) noted its “oblique or ascending rhizomes, 1–6 stems from a rootstock, and basal leaves commonly present at flowering time” (1928: 187). According to Fernald, the flowers were characterized by white, elliptic-ovate to oblong tepals without anastomoses.

Based on these essential distinctions, Dutton et al. (1997) regarded A. piperi as the most distinct taxon within the A. quinquefolia complex, and although we agree with this judgment, we also note the necessity of future critical population studies. We also note its non-solitary pubescent stems, and white or red tepals.


Anemone nemorosa L. var. grayi (Behr & Kellogg) Greene, Fl. Francisc. 295 (1892).

Anemone quinquefolia L. var. grayi (Behr & Kellogg) Jeps., Fl. W Calif. 198 (1901).


Anemone quinquefolia L. subsp. grayi (Behr & Kellogg) E. Murray in Kalmia 12: 18 (1982).


Rhizomes long horizontal or ascending, 1.5–2 mm in diameter, and short nodulose, 4–6 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–3, scale-like (3–5 mm long), and solitary, with distinct blades; petioles 5–25 cm long, glabrous; blades 3-sected, rhombic to pentagonal, 2–6 × 3–8 cm, pilose or puberulent; petiolules ca. 1 mm long; central segments ovate to rhombic; base cuneate; margin crenate to serrate; apex acute; lateral segments similar to central ones, but sometimes bilobed. Scapes 5–30 (–40) cm long, glabrous or sparsely pilose; cymes 1-flowered. Involucral leaf petioles 1–3 cm × 1–2 mm; blades 3-sected, similar to those in basal leaves, but smaller, 2–5 × 3–5 cm, rhombic to pentagonal, sparsely puberulent; petiolules 1–2 mm long (Fig. 1R). Pedicels 1–5 (–10) cm long, glabrous or pilose. Tepals 5 (–6), elliptic to obovate, with wide base and apex, white, blue or reddish, 7–10 (–15) × 4–6 (–8) mm, glabrous; basal veins 3–5, anastomosing veins absent. Stamens 3–5 mm long; filaments filiform; anthers oblong-ellipsoidal, connectives wide. Ovaries oblong-ovoid, ca. 2 mm long, densely covered with hairs ca. 0.2 mm long; styles curved, ca. 0.5 mm long; stigmas linear. Achene bodies basally narrowed, ovoid to ellipsoidal, slightly compressed, with narrow ribs, 3–5 × 1.5–2 mm, sparsely puberulent (hairs 0.1–0.2 mm long); styles straight to curved, 0.5–1.5 mm long, glabrous; stigmas linear (Fig. 3L).

Chromosome number: n = 8 (Lamprecht 1962, Dutton 1996).

Distribution: W. North America: Canada (British Columbia), U. S. A. (Oregon, California, Washington); occurring in shady woods or sometimes on grassy slopes, alt. 100–1900 m.

Specimens examined: U. S. A.; California. San Mateo Co., King’s Mts., 18.3.1902, Greene 323 (K, LE); Del Norte Co., Low Divide, Gasquet Trail, 17.4.1938, Van Deventer 35 (JEPS); Trinity Co., Scott Mt., road from Carville to Callahan, 20.5.1980, Howell & al. 53537 (CAS); Washington, Clallam Co., Mt. Angeles, 5500 ft., 17.6.1931, Thompson 7431 (K); Oregon, Crook Co., Tumalo Ranger Station, Deschutes National Forest, 25.6.1919, Ferris & Duthie 473 (DS); Benton Co., Mary’s Park, W of Corvallis, 11.6.1951, Detling 6920 (ORE); MacDonald Forest, 26.4.1960, Braswell (GH); Grant Co., head of Dugout Cr., E of the S Fork John Day and Big Baldy, 21.5.1980, Wright 1292 (OSC). CANADA; Vancouver, 30.4.1908, Macoun (NY); British Columbia, Near Sproat River Falls N of Alberni, 1.5.1961, Calder & Mackay 28592 (DAO).

Anemone grayi was described as a species allied to both A. nemorosa and A. quinquefolia, and therefore, it was included into the above species variously in these taxa chiefly as variety. In examining this group, Fernald (1928) treated A. grayi as differing from A. quinquefolia by its nodulose rhizomes with pronounced constrictions, and scarcely cleft leaflets. Fernald accepted A. grayi as close to A. lyallii but differing by its short slender rhizomes and more numerous stamens.

We also note that the tepals of A. grayi are 7–15 mm long, and the involucral leaf petioles 2–4 cm long. Thus we agree with Dutton (1986) in dividing this species into two subspecies, viz., subspp. grayi and lyallii. The latter one differs from the former mainly by its smaller tepals and achenes.


Anemone quinquefolia L. var. oregana (A.


Acad. Sci. se rate; apex acuminate to acute; lateral segments often deeply bilobed or subglabrous; stigmas linear (Fig. 3M).

Chromosome number: n = 8 (Dutton 1986).

Distribution: W. North America. U. S. A. (California, Oregon, Washington); occurring in woods and open slopes, alt. 100–1800 m.

Specimens examined: U. S. A.; Oregon, Mt.Hood, Elk meadows, 5000 ft., 31.7.1927, Thompson 3289 (K); Douglas Co., 15 mi N of Wolf Crater, 8.4.1938, Meyer 1415 (MO); Tillamook Co., Hebo Mt., Coast Range, 21.5.1940, Constance & Beetle 2659 (K, PAC); Hood River Co., Gordon Cr. Trail, Mt. Hood National Forest, 22.5.1952, Ireland 3145a (ORE); Washington, Grays Harbor Co., Col. Bob, 2000 ft., 3.5.1931, Thompson 6247 (K); Kittitas Co., N side of Lake Keechelus, 27.5.1939, Hitchcock & Martin 4674 (GH).

This species was regarded as close to A. quinquefolia. According to Fernald (1928), it differed from the former by its nearly entire involucral leaflets, and blue tepals, longer stamens, and straight styles of mature achenes.

Dutton et al. (1997) included A. oregana in A. grayi as a subspecies because of the presence of many essential common characters. After a comparative examination of ample herbarium material, we are treating A. oregana as a species distinct from A. quinquefolia on the basis of its larger tepals (10–20 × 5–10 mm), red to blue, and longer achene styles.


Ser. 6. Rosulanthes


Rhizomes long stolon-like horizontal, 1–2 mm in diameter, and short ascending, 3–5 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–5(–8), developing before flowering; petioles basally vaginate (6–9 mm wide), surrounded by fibrous remnants, 8–20(–25) cm long, puberulent above; blades distinct, ternate, reniform-pentagonal, 2–5 × 4–8 cm, sparingly to densely puberulent; petiolules 2–6 mm long; lobes and lobules ovate; lateral leaflets unequally 2-parted. Scapes 1–3 cm long; petioles 0.5–2 cm × 1–2 mm; blades distinct, ternate, reniform-pentagonal, 2–5 × 4–8 cm, sparingly to densely puberulent; petiolules 2–6 mm long; lobes and lobules ovate; and presence of staminodes.

Specimens examined: JAPAN; Honshu: Tochigi Pref., Nikko, Senjo Plane, 1916, Makino 33366 (E); Tochigi Pref., Mt. Shiretoko, 1922, Makino 33629 (E); Tochigi Pref., 1925, Makino 33969 (E); Tochigi Pref., Kirifuri, 27.5.1962, Kanai (LE); Tochigi Pref., Nikko, Yumoto, Karikomiko Lake, 17.6.1979, Ohashi & al. (MHA); Nagano Pref., Kamiina-gun, Miwamura, Oguro, 19.6.1965, Kanai & al. (LE).

Anemone stolonifera differs from the all above taxa of sect. Anemonanthea by having several basal leaves (rosulate shoots) which develop before flowering, vaginant petiole bases, fibrous remnants surrounded stems, and presence of staminodes.

Chromosome number: n = 8 (Kurita 1955).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), China (E. Heilongjiang, Taowan), Korea; occurring in broad-leaved and coniferous forests, sometimes in open slopes, alt. 700–2600 m in mountain regions.


Anemone stolonifera Maxim. var. davidii (Franch.) Finet & Gagnep. in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 53: 125 (1906).


Rhizomes long horizontal, stolon-like, 1–2 mm in diameter, and short vertical, branched, 6–15 mm in diameter. Basal leaves 2–5(–9), with distinct blades developing before flowering; petioles basally vaginate (5–10 mm wide), surrounded by fibrous remnants, 10–20(–35) cm long, subglabrous or puberulent above; blades ternate, cordate-pentagonal, 5–10(–12) × 5–15 cm, sparsely puberulent; petiolules 3–7 mm long; central leaflets 3-lobed, rhombic; base
cuneate; margin lobulate or coarsely dentate; apex acuminate; lateral leaflets smaller, unequally 2-parted; ultimate lobules obtuse. Scapes 1–3, 20–40(–60) cm long, subglabrous; cymes 1–3-flowered. Involucral leaves 3–5; petioles 1.5–3 cm × 1–2 mm, puberulent; blades ternate, similar to those in basal leaves, 5–8 × 6–9 cm, sparsely puberulent; petiolules 2–5 mm long; central leaflets 3-lobed; lateral leaflets 2-parted. Bracteoles 1–2, 2–3 cm long, wide-lanceolate, 3-lobed or 3-dentate. Pedicels 5–15 cm long, puberulent. Tepals 5 (–6), elliptic or obovate, with narrow base and rounded apex, white, 15–20(–30) × 10–20 mm, sparsely puberulent along central vein or subglabrous; basal veins 5–7, anastomosing veins 5–15. Stamens 4–8 mm long; filaments filiform; anthers narrow-ellipsoid; connectives narrow. Staminodes present between stamens and carpels, 2–3 mm × 2 mm. Ovaries ovoid, slightly compressed, 2–3 mm long, with lateral ribs 0.2–0.3 mm wide, subglabrous; styles straight, 0.5–0.7 mm long, stigmas subcapitate (Fig. 2R). Achene bodies ovoid, slightly compressed, with narrow ribs, 3–5 × 2–3 mm, glabrous or sparsely puberulent (hairs ca. 0.1 mm long); styles curved, ca. 1 mm long, glabrous; stigmas slightly dilated (Fig. 3N).

Chromosome number: unknown.

Distribution: China (Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan, etc.); occurring in mixed forests and shady places by streams, alt. 1500–3500 m.

Specimens examined: CHINA: Sichuan: Tehen-keou-tin, 11.5.1882, Farges (LE); 1889, Henry 5581 (P, LE); Nanchuan-hsien, 8000–9000 ft., 18.5.1928, W. P. Fang (P); 31.5.1928, W. T. Wang (K); Tiencuan-hsien, 2450 m, 24.4.1936 K. L. Chu (K); Ma-pien Hsien, 2700 m, 27.5.1931, W. T. Wang; 24.5.1930, W. P. Fang 451 (BM); Yunnan, Mi Li-uing, Mekong-Yangtzi divide, 6.1921, Forrest 19951 (K); 7.1935, C. W. Wang (PE); W of Huadinba Farm, N end of Cangshan forest, 2900 m, 19.5.1981, Sino-Brit. Exp. 0810 (K); Kweichow, Lao Shan, 1.10.1931, Steward & al. 490 (LE); Qianxi Co., Jin-bo, 1350 m, 7.6.1988, Chen Qianhai & al. 946 (PE); W Hupeh, 5.1.1903, Wilson 1853 (P, LE); 5.4.1903, Wilson 3041 (P).

Anemone davidii was initially described as a variety of A. stolonifera. Both taxa have in common certain features of their shoot structure and seasonal development (i.e., rosulate basal leaves developing before flowering and fibrous remnants of basal parts of their petioles). In view of the results of our examination of herbaria of the both taxa (including their types), we have found the distinctions between them in the size of leaves, scapes and flowers (these much larger in A. davidii), sepal venation (vein anastomoses are lacking in A. stolonifera, but numerous in A. davidii), origin of staminodes (in A. stolonifera from stamens; A. davidii from carpels), and in the carpels and achenes (narrow ribs and subcapitate stigmas occur only in A. davidii). However, the basic characters of A. petiolulata (described from China, Sichuan as close to both A. stolonifera and A. davidii) are within limits of A. davidii as describe herein, and thus this species is not recognized in our treatment.

References


