Species description

The European Hepática nóbilis (var. nóbilis) was the first Hepática species to be included and described in Linné's systematics and nomenclature. It can be regarded as the leading species; from this point of view and of course for several other reasons the American and most of the Asian relatives represent their subspecies. With it thus begins the following description of the Hepática species; in the case of Hepática nóbilis (var. nóbilis) with particularly detailed remarks, as they are also most available for this species in the literature. For a better overview and uniformity, the individual species are listed according to the following general scheme:

Gattungsname und Epítheton*) (ERSTER AUTOR) GÜLTIGER AUTOR
Family *) Epítheton = epithet; "species name".
Place and date of valid description or designation of species, synonym,
AUTHORS, place and date of these descriptions, designations or combinations, respectively

W. **Growth (lg. = long, br. = broad, h. = high, gr. = large, = diameter, ± = more or less)**
Wz. **root (lat. rádix)**
bla. **leaf (lat. fólium; pl.: fólia)**
Mon. **month of flowering**
Blossom. **Flower (lat. flōs; pl.: flóres) - monoecious or dioecious (monoecious), = hermaphroditic or dioecious (diecious)**

- **R.** **Röhre (lat. túbus)**
- **Sep.** **Sépalen (lat. sépalum; pl.: sépala = äußere Hüll-, Kelchblätter)**
- **Pet.** **Pétalen (lat. pétalum; pl.: pétala = innere Hüll-, Kronblätter; auch: Blütenkron- oder Blumenkronblätter**

  Periánth
- **Tep.** **Tépalen (griech. tépala; pl.: tépalae = Perigónblätter = ± einheitliche Hüllblätter ohne Unterscheidung in Sep. u. Pet.)**

  Perigón (typisch f. Gattung *Hepática*)
- **Gr.** **Griffel (lat. stýlus)**
- **N.** **Narbe (griech. stígma)**
- **Stbf.** **Staubfaden (lat. filamént)**
- **Stbb.** **Staubbeutel (griech. anthére)**

  Staubblatt (lat. stámen, pl.: stámina)
- **Frkn.** **Fruchtknoten (lat. ovárium)** - ober-, mittel- oder unterständig (je nach der Stellung zu den anderen Blütenorganen)
- **Best.** **Pollination type**
  - foreign: allogamy, while wind: anemogamy, animals: zoogamy (insects: Entomogamy, birds: Ornithogamy, bats: chiropterogamy), water: hydrogamy;
  - self: Autogamy, thereby without flower opening: Kleistogamy.Fr. Frucht (lat. frúctus)
  - self: autogamy, thereby without flower opening: Kleistogamy.fr. fruit (lat. frúctus).
- **Seed** **(lat. sémen; also: diaspóren, but this is actually the generic term for the units of distribution in plants)**
- **Verbr.** **Frucht- bzw. Seed dispersal mode**
  by wind: anemochor,
  by consumption and excretion by animals: endozoochor
  (by birds: ornithochor),
  by attachment to animals/humans: epizoochor,
  by ants (only seed appendages are eaten): myrmecochor,
  by water: hydrochory;
  Self-propagation: autochory (e.g. by self-dispersal).

For explanation: Anthére = anther, consisting of 2 halves (thecae) joined by an intermediate piece (connective); Stámen = stamen, usually filiform and consisting of filament and anther Pistíll = pistil, consisting of ovárium (ovary), stýlus (pistil) and stígma (stigma) In double flower forms, these flower parts are partially or completely transformed into petals - s. H. n. var. japónica