

Hepática hénryi (OLIV.) STEWARD

Place and date of valid description or designation of the species:

Hepática hénryi (OLIV.) STEWARD in Rhodora 29: 53. 1927 (Rhodora; BPH 799.17) (Albert Newton STEWARD, 1897-1959; nordamerikanischer Botaniker)

Synonyme: Anemóne hénryi D. OLIVER in Icones Plantarum 16: , pl.1570.1887 (Daniel OLIVER, 1830-1916; englischer Botaniker in Kew)

Anemóne yamatútae H. HARA (Hiroshi Hara, 1911-1986; japanischer Botaniker)

Hepática yamatútae NAKAI,

Hepática hénryi var. yamatútai ?

Hepática nóbilis var. hénryi ?

W. perennial, herbaceous perennial, up to 10 cm high.

Wz.

Bla. Basal leaves slightly lobed (not more than 1/3 of blade length), 3-(-5?)lobed, almost roundish, 3-5 cm, dark green, thinner in texture than *H. transsilvánica*; petioles tousled shaggy-hairy, 5-10 cm long

Mon. 03

Blü. Perigon; ♂, radiär, 1-2 cm Ø, basal, uniflorous; 3-(-5?) bracts (involucral bracts), hairy hairy, with pointed end; immediately above the usually 6 uniform bracts (tepals), small, 8-12 mm long, obovate to narrowly elliptic; predominantly white (to slightly yellow-white), also slightly pinkish-white), also light pink to delicate lavender; pedunculate, pedicel long, hairy.

Gr. greenish

N. white

Stbf. white, also pink, also with reddish connective

Stbb. wheat

Frkn. light green, hairy

Best.

Fr.

S.

Verbr.

. **Occurrence:** western China: Hubei, Hunan, Szechuan, Shaanxi; 1300-2500 m above sea level; Grasslands and thickets, shady, calcareous, non-drying sites.

Chromosomen¹⁾: 2n = 28 (tetraploide Species; number of chromosomes in the cells)

. **Comments:** hépar (griech.) = Liver bzw. hepatikos (griech.) and hepatikus (lat.) = liverlike – s.

Comments on *Hepática nóbilis*;

hénryi probably after Augustine HENRY (1857-1930; Irish botanist, dendrologist and collector of Chinese plants);

German name: Chinesisches Leberblümchen, Kleinstes Leberblümchen, Henry-Leberblümchen;

related species: *Hepática yamatútai*; probably close to *Hepática transsilvánica*.

. **Culture, use:** reintroduced from China to North America and Europe only since 1997.

In summer, semi-shaded outdoor, in winter in the cold house; substrate calcareous, slightly humus, moist and well drained.

Propagation by sowing immediately after seed maturity and by division after flowering or in the Herbst.

. **Literatur:**

Klaus Kaiser „Anemonen“ Verlag Eugen Ulmer GmbH & Co. Stuttgart, 1995, S. 99-100

Jürgen Peters „Leberblümchenkatalog“ Staudengärtnerei „Alpine Raritäten“ Jürgen Peters, Uetersen, 2001 bzw. 2002 (einschließl. M. D. Myers „A Review of the Genus *Hepatica*“ 1990 in deutscher Übersetzung)

¹⁾ Mikinori Ogisu, M. Rashid Awan, Tomoo Mabuchi & Yuki Mikanagi „Morphology, phenology and cytology of *Hepatica falconeri* in Pakistan“ Kew Bulletin Vol. 57 No. 4, 2002, S. 943-953, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew

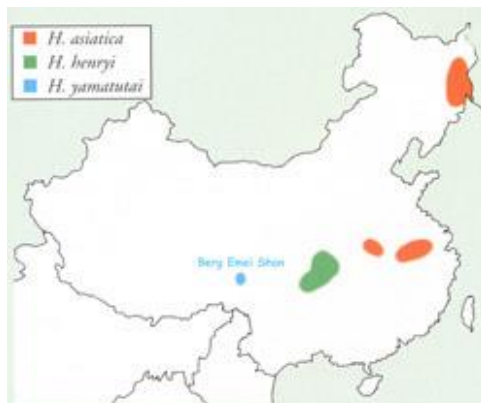
Hepatica henryi

Henry Liverwort

Just like its close relative *H. yamatutai*, this one also comes from China and grows mainly in the provinces of Chongqing (E. Sichuan) and Hubei. The deciduous forests 1400m to 1800m altitude are interspersed with bamboo, providing well aerated soil. *H. henryi* is the smallest species, with 5 - 10 cm height and almost roundish leaves of 3 - 5 cm. Like *H. yamatutai*, the leaves have a green upper side and a reddish lower side, their pubescence is not so strong, there are slightly to strongly marbled. The young leaf very often has a beautiful bronze color. These 5 lobed leaves can have 12 - 15 lobes, so they look almost closed round. The flowers are white, pink to delicate lavender, they have a diameter of 1.5 - 2 cm and usually 6 petals. In exceptional cases, double forms also occur. The rootstocks are very filigree, but hardy. Small vegetation eyes often form on the roots, these can be used for propagation. Otherwise, propagation is possible by sowing and division. The soil requirements are rather slightly acidic and should be well aerated humus. With me the *H. henryi* grow more willingly than their sister species *Hepatica yamatutai*. The chromosomes are $2n=28$ = tetraploid. *Hepatica henryi* is a small willing plant to be planted in troughs as well as in the shade garden. Winter hardiness to our European range seems assured. According to reports from hepatica lovers, there are plants also in central Sweden and Norway, as well as in Poland, Austria, Holland and England and in various areas of Germany..



Blooms



Shoots with flower



Leaf sprouting



Back of sheet



Leaf front