

Hepática máxima NAKAI

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

Hepática máxima NAKAI in: Mori, Enum. Pl. Cor. 158 (1922), nomen

Hepática máxima (NAKAI) in: Rep. Veg. Dagelet Isl. 19, 35 (1919), japan.; NAKAI in Journ. Jap. Bot. 1937, 13: 306, in clavi, latein. (Takenoshin NAKAI, 1882-1952; Japanese botanist, described among others the Korean and the Japanese flora) Synonyme: *Anemone máxima* NAKAI ?

Hepática nóbilis var. *máxima* ?

W. perennial, herbaceous perennial, 20-40 cm h.; largest of all hepática.

Wz. Rhizome elongated

Bla. Basal leaves almost succulent-leaved, 3-lobed, lobes entire and strongly rounded, 8-16 cm br. and ca. 6-9 cm lg., the largest leaves of the genus; shoots shiny light green on both sides and evenly and evenly covered with rather long white silk hairs, leaf margin surrounded by a short white ciliate. later upper side blunt with slightly raised leaf veins in contrast to the smooth lower side. veins in contrast to the smooth underside, feeling like soft leather; leaves of the previous year are shiny dark wine-red/bright purple on the underside, they are biennial and die only after the the previous year; petioles about 12 cm long, dark red.

New leaves appear together with the flowers. Mon. 03-04

Blü. Perigón; , radial, basal, unifoliolate; 3 conspicuously large bracts (involucral leaves), 10-25(-30) mm lg. and 6-20 mm br., also with short white ciliate hairs, do not turn yellow even after seed ripening not yellowing even after seed ripening; closely above them the uniform 6-8 bracts (tepals), these narrow, mostly white, but also varying between green-white with pink edge, pure-white and sometimes white and sometimes with very delicate pink tinge; pedicels shorter than leaves, dark red, hairy

Gr. green

N. green

Stbf. Color of stamens like petals.

Stbb. cream with pink connective

Frkn. ziemlich unbehaart

Best.

Fr. with 5-6 mm length larger than in the other *Hepática* species, at maturity conspicuously shiny black, with white coating at the lower end (elaiosóm), glabrous. - Ripening rather late in September.

S.

Verbr.

Occurrence: Korea: endemic to Ullung Island *), about 140 km east of the Korean Peninsula in the Sea of Japan. island in the Sea of Japan), and probably on neighboring smaller islands such as Dokdo; on northern slopes of the northern slopes of the island mountains; warm, very humid summers as well as relatively mild winters (rarely frost with minimum -5°C) with moderate snowfall; often grows under *Rhododendron*. Chromosomes¹): 2n = 14 (diploid species; number of chromosomes in cells).

The genetic variability of this species is higher than that of the other two 'Korean' species *Hepática nóbilis* var. *insuláris* and especially *Hepática nóbilis* var. *asiática* - usually an indication that a species is genetically sign that a species is genetically impoverished and nearing the end point of its evolution.

Bemerkungen: hépar (griech.) = Leber bzw. hepatikos (griech.) und hepatikus (lat.) = leberartig – s. Bemerkungen zu *Hepática nóbilis*; máximus (lat.) = sehr groß;

deutscher Name: Größtes Leberblümchen, Riesen-Leberblümchen, Insel-Leberblümchen;

engl. Name: Korean liverleaf; korean.: (= Das Insel-Reh-Ohr) – wegen der ziemlich langen weißen Seidenhaare auch an den Blatträndern bedeutet der koreanische Name „island deer's ear flower“ = also etwa „Reh-ohrige Blume von der Insel“.

Culture, use: According to the natural habitat occurrence, there is a high light requirement in winter, apparently little or no dormancy due to cold in winter. winter, apparently little or no dormancy due to cold in winter. - Culture in winter in cold house, in in summer shady outside; substrate sandy-humic and slightly acidic. - Due to the large Due to the large leaves already more of a "green or leafy plant".