**5. Aster ageratoides** Turcz. 三脈紫菀


Perennial herbs; stem erect, 40–100 cm tall, ribbed, glabrous on lower portion, sparsely puberulent upward. Basal leaves ovate, 4–6 × 2.5–3.5 cm, attenuate to form 4–8 cm of petiole, usually withered at anthesis; middle leaves elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, 6–8.5 × 3–5 cm, base attenuate-cuneate to form broadly-winged petiole 3–9 cm, apex acuminate, margin with 4–7 pairs of serrate teeth; upper leaves smaller in size, subentire or shallowly toothed, subsessile or shortly petiolate. All leaves thin, triplinerved, scabrous adaxially, pubescent and sometimes glandular abaxially. Capitula corymbose or panicle-corymbose. Involucres obconic or hemispherical; phyllaries 3-seriate, imbricate, thickly scarious or leathery, oblong, pubescent, ciliate along margin, apex obtuse to rounded, apical region green or sometimes tinged purple, outer ones 2 mm, middle 3 mm, innermost 4 mm. Receptacle flat, alveolate, with edges of areoles shallowly chaffy. Ray florets 10–15, corolla tube 2 mm, ligules white or rarely purple, linear-oblong, 5–8 × 0.8–1.2 mm. Disk tubular florets yellow, 5 mm, lower half of corolla tube narrower, upper half broader, bearing 5 lobes, 1.5–2 mm. Cypselae brown, densely pubescent, obovate-oblong, 2–2.5 mm, slightly compressed, laterally ribbed, with midrib on one or both surfaces. Pappus reddish, about 4 mm.

Locality: Ng Tung Chai, Tai Mo Shan, Sunset Peak. P. S. Choi 527; Y. S. Lau 3028; S. Y. Hu & P. P. H. But 22966(CUHK).
Distribution: SE to NE China; E Asia, Siberia, Mongolia, S Korea, Japan.