

of them 10–15 mm long, 1.5–8 mm wide, oblong or oblong-ovate, mostly with adpressed hairs, occasionally almost glabrous. Stipules narrow cuneate, acute and hairy. Flowers 1.5–3 cm in diameter, yellow, three to seven at the apex of the branches.

Distribution: Khovs., Khent., Khang., Mong-Dag., Khyang., Khovd (Kharkhiraa), Mong. Alt., Gobi-Alt.(Ikh Bogd), Dor. Mong., Dund. Khalkh, Olon n.

Habitat: Big and small rivers and spring banks in forest-steppe and alpine belts [2–4].

Parts used: Herb and flowers

Traditional Uses: The taste is sweet and the potency is soft. It is used for the following: treating fever, healing rhinitis, and erupted papula, and for lung disorders and vomiting. It is an ingredient in the following traditional prescriptions: Santal-6 and Zakhjug-ninbo-17 [4–7].

Chemical constituents: Carotene [8], phenol carboxylic acids, their derivatives: caffeic, sinapic, ferulic, and *p*-coumaric acids, catechins: (\pm)-catechin, (–)-epicatechin, (–)-epigallocatechin, epigallocatechingallate [9,10], flavonoids: kaempferol, quercetin, and quercimetrin [10].

Bioactivities: Antibacterial [10].

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