

1. DEERINGIA R. Brown, Prodr. 413. 1810.

浆果苋属 *jiang guo xian shu*

Cladostachys D. Don.

Herbs erect or scandent, or clambering shrubs. Leaves alternate, petiolate. Inflorescences racemes or spikes, axillary or terminal. Flowers bisexual or unisexual; each flower with 1 bract and 2 bracteoles. Tepals 5, rarely 4, scarious, glabrous. Stamens 5, rarely 4; filaments basally connate into a cup; anthers 2-loculed. Ovary ovoid or subglobose, 1-loculed; ovules few to many; stigmas 2 or 3, rarely 4, linear or terete, united at base; pseudostaminodes absent. Berry globose, broadly ellipsoid, or obovoid, thinly walled, indehiscent. Seeds few to many, shiny black or brownish black, circular or reniform, very finely verruculose or smooth.

About seven species: Africa (Madagascar), Asia, Australia; two species in China.

- 1a. Inflorescence a raceme; berry red; a clambering shrub 1. *D. amaranthoides*
- 1b. Inflorescence a spike; berry white; an erect herb or subshrub 2. *D. polysperma*

1. *Deeringia amaranthoides* (Lamarck) Merrill, Interpr. Herb. Amb. 211. 1917.

浆果苋 *jiang guo xian*

Achyranthes amaranthoides Lamarck, Encycl. 1: 548. 1785; *Cladostachys amaranthoides* (Lamarck) K. C. Kuan; *C. frutescens* D. Don.

Shrubs climbing. Stem 2–6 m tall, often with pendulous branches, hairy when young. Petiole 1–4 cm, glabrous; leaf blade ovate or ovate-lanceolate, at first sparsely villous, glabrescent, base acute, obtuse, rounded, or ovate-subtruncate, apex acuminate or acute, often unequal. Racemes axillary and terminal, arranged into complex thyrsoid structures; rachis pubescent. Bracts narrowly triangular, ca. 1.5 mm; bracteoles ovate, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 2–3 mm. Flowers broadly spreading or reflexed at anthesis, glabrous, apex ?obtuse. Tepals light green or somewhat yellowish, tinged red in fruit, 1.5–2.5 mm. Filaments connate into a cup at base; stigmas 3, terete, reflexed in fruit. Berry red, globose, 4–7 mm in diam. Seeds 1–6, black, shiny, compressed-reniform. Fl. and fr. Oct–Mar. $2n = 16$.

Hillsides; 100–2200 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia].

2. *Deeringia polysperma* (Roxburgh) Moquin-Tandon in Candolle, Prodr. 13(2): 236. 1849.

白浆果苋 *bai jiang guo xian*

Celosia polysperma Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 511. 1824; *Cladostachys polysperma* (Roxburgh) K. C. Kuan; *Deeringia indica* Zollinger ex Moquin-Tandon var. *pubescens* Schinz; *D. polysperma* var. *pubescens* (Schinz) Merrill.

Herbs erect or subshrubs, 1–2 m tall. Petiole glabrous; leaf blade ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 8–15 × 4–7 cm, apex acuminate or acute. Spikes axillary, solitary or paired, 3–12 cm. Tepals adnate to fruit. Filaments connate into a cup at base. Ovules more than 10; stigmas 2 or 3. Berry white, 4–5 mm in diam. Seeds reniform, ca. 0.7 mm in diam., finely verruculose. Fl. and fr. Jun–Dec.

Hillsides; low to medium elevations. Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan [Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

