

2. **BRYOPHYLLUM** Salisbury, Parad. Lond. t. 3. 1805.

落地生根属 lao di sheng gen shu

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Herbs, rarely subshrubs or shrubs. Roots fibrous. Stems usually erect. Leaves opposite, rarely 3-verticillate, petiolate, pinnately compound, rarely simple or pinnately lobed (or simple and bearing bulbils along margin). Inflorescences terminal, cymose, many flowered. Flowers bisexual, usually pendulous, 4-merous, brightly colored, large. Calyx tubular or rarely campanulate; tube sometimes basally dilated. Corolla purple-red (in China), tubular to salverform, equaling or longer than calyx; lobes shorter than or scarcely longer than tube. Stamens $2 \times$ as many as petals, inserted below middle of corolla tube, usually near base; filaments equaling corolla tube. Nectar scales entire or emarginate. Carpels erect, free. Styles long. Follicles many seeded.

About 20 species: Africa (including Madagascar); one species (introduced) in China.

1. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Linnaeus f.) Oken, Allg. Naturgesch. 3(3): 1966. 1841.

落地生根 lao di sheng gen

Crassula pinnata Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 191. 1782;

Bryophyllum calycinum Salisbury; *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Linnaeus f.) Persoon.

Herbs 40–150 cm tall, glabrous. Stems usually branched. Leaf blade pinnately compound with 3–5 leaflets, 10–30 cm; petiolules 2–4 cm; leaflet blades oblong to elliptic, 6–8 × 3–5 cm, margin crenate, apex obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, paniculate, 10–40 cm, many flowered. Flowers pendulous. Calyx tubular, 2–4 cm. Corolla reddish to purple, to 5 cm, base sparsely ciliate; lobes ovate-lanceolate. Stamens inserted basally on corolla. Nectar scales oblong. Follicles included in calyx and corolla tube. Seeds striate. Fl. Jan–Mar.

Cultivated and naturalized. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan [native to Africa; naturalized elsewhere].

This species is cultivated as an ornamental and is used medicinally.

