

1. DICHONDRA J. R. & G. Forster, Char. Gen. Pl. 39, t. 20. 1776.

马蹄金属 ma ti jin shu

Herbs creeping or sprawling. Leaves petiolate; stipules minute; leaf blade reniform to circular, margin entire. Flowers solitary, axillary, pedicellate, hidden among leaves; bracts minute. Sepals joined basally, \pm equal, becoming enlarged in fruit. Corolla campanulate, \pm equal to calyx, lobed to middle or below. Stamens included; pollen not spiny. Ovary deeply 2-lobed, each lobe with 2 ovules. Styles 2, gynobasic, free, filiform; stigmas capitate. Capsule irregularly 2-valved or indehiscent, apically rounded, truncate, emarginate, or deeply 2-lobed. Seeds 1 or 2 per lobe, subglobose, smooth.

Fourteen species: most in North and South America, with two species in New Zealand, one in Australia, and one widespread; one species in China.

Tharp and Johnston (Brittonia 13: 346–360. 1961) have identified specimens from China that were previously called *Dichondra repens* as *D. micrantha* Urban. According to their taxonomic concepts, genuine *D. repens* J. R. & G. Forster is confined to Australia and New Zealand.

1. *Dichondra micrantha* Urban, Symb. Antill. 9: 243. 1924.

马蹄金 ma ti jin

Dichondra repens var. *micrantha* (Urban) Lu.

Herbs perennial. Stems prostrate, freely branching, sparsely pubescent, rooting at nodes. Petiole 2–3.5 cm; leaf blade reniform to nearly circular, 0.8–1.5(–2.5) cm in diam., abaxially sparsely appressed pilose, adaxially glabrous. Pedicel erect, shorter than petiole, sharply recurved apically. Calyx broadly campanulate; lobes obovate-oblong to spatulate, 1.5–2 mm, becoming enlarged to 2.5 mm, margin densely pubescent. Corolla yellow, ca. 2 mm, 5-lobed to middle, glabrous. Stamens equal. Ovary pilose. Styles free, slightly unequal. Capsule subglobose, 2–2.6 mm, membranous, sparsely pubescent. Seeds yellow to brown, glabrous. $2n = 24^*$, 30.

Grasslands on mountain slopes, roadsides; 1300–2000 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, ?Qinghai, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan including Ryukyu Islands, S Korea, Thailand; North America, Pacific Islands, South America].

The whole plant is used for treating diarrhea.

