

19. STICTOCARDIA H. Hallier, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 18: 159. 1894.

腺叶藤属 xian ye teng shu

Twiners woody or herbaceous. Leaves petiolate, ovate to circular, abaxially spotted with minute glands, as black dots in dried specimens, base usually cordate, margin entire. Cymes axillary, 1- to many flowered, peduncled; bracts early deciduous, small. Sepals ovate to elliptic or circular, equal or slightly unequal, much enlarged in fruit, ± leathery, abaxially glandular punctate, margin membranous, apex obtuse to emarginate. Corolla funnelform, midpetaline bands ± pilose and with minute glands. Stamens and pistil included; filaments filiform, inserted near corolla base; pollen globular, pantoporate, finely spiny. Disc ring-like. Ovary glabrous, 4-loculed; ovules 1 per locule. Style 1; stigma 2-globular. Fruit enclosed by enlarged calyx, globose; pericarp thin, eroding irregularly between septa to produce a lanternlike effect. Seeds 4 or fewer, pubescent.

Approximately 12 species: Africa, Asia; one species in China.

1. *Stictocardia tiliifolia* (Desrousseau) H. Hallier, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 18: 159. 1894.

腺叶藤 xian ye teng

Convolvulus tiliifolius Desrousseau in Lamarck, Encycl. 3: 544. 1789 [1792]; *Argyreia tiliifolia* (Desrousseau) Wight; *Ipomoea tiliifolia* (Desrousseau) Roemer & Schultes; *Rivea tiliifolia* (Desrousseau) Choisy.

Twiners large, woody. Young branches pubescent, finally glabrescent. Petiole 3–14 cm; leaf blade broadly ovate or circular, 6–20 × 5–20 cm, herbaceous, ± pubescent or subglabrous, abaxially glandular punctate, base cordate, apex short acuminate or abruptly acuminate, mucronulate; lateral veins 7 or 8 pairs. Cymes 1–3-flowered; peduncle 1.5–7.5 cm; bracts deciduous, minute. Pedicel 2–3.5 cm. Sepals circular, subequal or inner ones shorter, 1–1.8 cm, pubescent or glabrous abaxially, minutely glandular punctate, enlarging to 4–5 cm in fruit, apex rounded or emarginate. Corolla reddish purple, with a dark center, funnelform, 8–10 cm; limb 8–10 cm in diam.; midpetaline bands glandular punctate outside, sometimes pilose. Stamens unequal; filaments pubescent basally; anthers lanceolate, ca. 5 mm. Style filiform; lobes of stigma papillose. Fruit globose, 2–3.5 cm in diam. Seeds dark brown, 8–9 mm, pubescent. Fl. Oct–Nov, fr. Jan.

Seashore thickets, forests; below 100 m. Hainan, Taiwan [?Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan (Ogasawara and Ryukyu Islands), Malaysia, ?Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; N Australia, North America (Central America, West Indies), Pacific Islands].

Stictocardia tiliifolia has been confused with *Ipomoea campanulata* Linnaeus (= *S. campanulata* (Linnaeus) Merrill), which is similar in general appearance and grows also along seacoasts. The glandular-dotted leaves, calyx, and corolla, and the non-capsular fruits enclosed in enlarged, leathery sepals are distinctive for *S. tiliifolia*.

The nomenclature for *Stictocardia tiliifolia* has been the subject of some disagreement, and of the two different interpretations recently proposed, Austin et al. (Brittonia 30: 195–198. 1978) and Gunn (Brittonia 24: 169–176. 1972), the former is here followed.

