

96. CLERODENDRANTHUS Kudô, Mem. Fac. Sci. Taihoku Imp. Univ. 2: 117. 1929.

肾茶属 shen cha shu

Herbs perennial, sometimes subshrubby, branched. Leaves petiolate, dentate. Verticillasters 6–10-flowered, in terminal thyrses; bracts circular-ovate, margin entire, apex cuspidate. Pedicel distinct. Calyx ovoid, hairy outside, glandular, glabrous inside, 2-lipped, enlarged after anthesis, 10-veined; upper lip circular, margin decurrent into tube; lower lip 4-toothed, anterior teeth longer. Corolla purplish or white, 2-lipped, hairy outside, not hairy annulate inside; tube narrowly cylindrical, much exerted, straight, not oblique at throat; upper lip reflexed, 3-lobed, middle lobe larger, apex emarginate; lower lip erect, narrow, slightly concave. Stamens 4, declined, much exerted, anterior 2 longer. Style slightly longer than stamens, apex clavate, 2-cleft. Nutlets ovoid to oblong, corrugate.

About five species: SE Asia, Australia; one species in China.

Differing from *Orthosiphon* only by the long anthers and included by many authors in that genus.

1. *Clerodendranthus spicatus* (Thunberg) C. Y. Wu ex H. W. Li, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 12: 233. 1974.

肾茶 shen cha

Clerodendron spicatum Thunberg, Fl. Jav. 22. 1825; *Clerodendranthus stamineus* (Benth) Kudô; *Ocimum aristatum* Blume; *Orthosiphon aristatus* (Blume) Miquel; *Orthosiphon spicatus* (Thunberg) Backer, Bakhuizen van der Brink, & Steenis 1950, non Benth, 1848; *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth.

Herbs perennial. Stems erect, 1–1.5 m tall, retrorse pubescent. Petiole (3–)5–15 mm; leaf blade rhombic- to oblong-ovate, (1.2–)2–5.5 × (0.8–)1.3–3.5 cm, papery pubescent, sparsely impressed glandular, base broadly cuneate to truncate-cuneate, margin coarsely mucronate, dentate to remotely mucronate-crenate, apex acute, lateral veins 4- or 5-paired. Verticillasters 6-flowered, in pedunculate thyrses 8–12 cm; rachis densely pubescent; bracts ca. 3.5 × 3 mm,

longitudinally parallel veined. Pedicel to 5 mm, densely pubescent. Calyx 5–6 × ca. 2.5 mm, rust colored glandular outside; upper lip ca. 2.5 × 2.5 mm; teeth of lower lip triangular, awned, margin ciliate, anterior teeth ca. 2 × as long as lateral teeth; fruiting calyx to 1.1 cm × 5 mm, upper lip conspicuously reflexed, lower lip projected. Corolla purplish or white, sparsely rust colored glandular on upper lip; tube 0.9–1.9 cm, × 1 mm, basally sparsely puberulent inside; lower lip oblong, ca. 5 mm; filaments edentate. Nutlets dark brown, ovoid, ca. 2 × 1.6 mm, corrugate. Fl. and fr. May–Nov.

• Wet forests and plains, mainly cultivated; 0–1500 m. Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines; Australia].

Used medicinally for nephritis, urolithiasis and rheumatic arthralgia.

The correct name in *Orthosiphon* is *O. aristatus* (Blume) Miquel.