

30. GEOPHILA D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 136. 1825, nom. cons., not Bergeret (1803).

爱地草属 ai di cao shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Geocardia Standley.

Herbs, perennial, unarmed; stems creeping and rooting at nodes. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, usually broadly ovate to cordate and long petiolate, without domatia; stipules persistent, interpetiolar, generally triangular, entire [or 2-lobed]. Inflorescences terminal or pseudoaxillary, cymose to capitate, few to several flowered, pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers sessile or subsessile, bisexual, apparently monomorphic. Calyx limb 4–7-lobed. Corolla white, funnellform, inside pubescent in throat; lobes 4–7, valvate in bud. Stamens 4–7, inserted in corolla tube, included or partly exerted; filaments developed; anthers dorsifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 1 in each cell, erect, basal; stigma 2-lobed, included or exerted. Fruit orange or red [or sometimes blue or black], drupaceous, globose to ellipsoid, fleshy, with calyx limb persistent; pyrenes 2, 1-celled, each with 1 seed, hard, plano-convex and sometimes longitudinally twisted, dorsally (i.e., abaxially) smooth to ridged, ventrally (i.e., adaxially) with a median ridge and 2 submarginal longitudinal grooves; seeds medium-sized; testa membranous; endosperm corneous.

About 30 species: widespread in tropical Africa, Asia, Central, North, and South America, and Madagascar; one species in China.

1. *Geophila repens* (Linnaeus) I. M. Johnston, Sargentia 8: 281. 1949.

爱地草 ai di cao

Rondeletia repens Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 2: 928. 1759; *Geophila herbacea* (Jacquin) K. Schumann; *G. reniformis* D. Don; *Psychotria herbacea* Jacquin .

Herbs, perennial, creeping; stems quadrate to subterete, puberulent or hirtellous to glabrescent, vegetative creeping, 40 cm or longer, reproductive ascending, to 15 cm tall. Petiole 1–5 cm, densely puberulent to pilose or hirtellous often in lines; leaf blade drying membranous to papery and sometimes yellowish green, ovate to suborbicular, 1–3 × 1–3 cm, glabrescent on both surfaces, base cordulate to cordate, margins often undulate, apex obtuse to rounded; secondary veins 2 or 3 pairs, usually grouped in basal half of blade; stipules broadly ovate, 1–2 mm. Inflorescence with flowers 1–3 in umbelliform cymules, puberulent to hirtellous or glabrescent; peduncle 1–4 cm; bracts linear to narrowly triangular, 1.5–3 mm. Calyx glabrous to puberulent; ovary portion ellipsoid, 1.5–2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes 4, linear-lanceolate, 2–3 mm, ciliate. Corolla pilosulous to glabrescent outside; tube ca. 8 mm; lobes 4, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, ca. 3 mm, acute. Drupes red, subglobose to ovoid, 4–6 mm in diam., pilosulous to glabrescent; pyrenes dorsally weakly rugulose. Fl. Jul–Sep, fr. Sep–Dec.

Forest and trail margins, ravines, damp places; 100–600 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [widespread in tropical Africa, Antilles, Asia, Central America, Madagascar, North America (Mexico), and South America].

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