

84. ANISOCHILUS Wallich ex Bentham, Edward's Bot. Reg. 15: t. 1300. 1830.

排草香属 pai cao xiang shu

Herbs or subshrubs. Leaves succulent, petiolate or sessile, margin dentate. Verticillasters dense, overlapping, in ovoid-oblong or cylindrical terminal spikes. Calyx ovoid, nearly straight, lower half dilated in fruit, mouth oblique; teeth small or obscure, posterior tooth large, margin entire, reflexed or incurved and closing mouth in fruit. Corolla 2-lipped; tube slender, exerted, recurved at middle, dilated at throat; upper lip obtuse, 3- or 4-lobed; lower lip entire, elongated, incurved. Stamens 4, anterior 2 longer, declinate; filaments free, edentate; anthers ovoid, cells 2. Style longer than stamens, apex subequally 2-cleft, lobes subulate. Nutlets flattened, ovoid, smooth, glandular.

About 20 species: Africa, Asia; one native and another cultivated in China.

- 1a. Posterior calyx tooth ovate 1. *A. carnosus*
- 1b. Posterior calyx tooth subulate, clawlike, recurved 2. *A. pallidus*

1. Anisochilus carnosus (Linnaeus f.) Bentham, Edward's Bot. Reg. 15: t. 1300. 1830.

排草香 pai cao xiang

Lavandula carnosus Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 273. 1781.

Herbs annual. Stems erect, 30–60 cm tall, robust, branched, villous, subglabrous at apex. Petiole 1.3–5 cm, densely white tomentose; leaf blade ovate-oblong to circular, 5–7×5–7 cm, corrugate, white tomentose, sparsely red glandular, base cordate to rounded, margin crenulate, apex obtuse to rounded. Spikes 2.5–7.5×0.9–1.9 cm, long pedunculate, 4-angled in fruit. Calyx ca. 4.5 mm, puberulent, rarely lanate; tube constricted at mouth, dilated in fruit; upper lip ovate, margin entire, reflexed, membranous, ciliate, covering mouth; lower lip truncate, margin indistinctly dentate. Corolla purplish, ca. 9 mm, densely pubescent outside; tube slender, exerted, recurved at middle, dilated at throat; upper lip 4-lobed; lower lip concave. Anterior stamens slightly exerted. Nutlets unknown. Fl. Mar.

Guangzhou Shi, Nanning Shi, and other cities [India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka].

Cultivated in China. An aromatic herb used medicinally.

2. Anisochilus pallidus Wallich ex Bentham, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 18. 1830.

异唇花 yi chun hua

Herbs annual. Stems erect, to 1 m, striate, branched, appressed pubescent, densely so at apex. Petiole 1–3 cm; leaf blade ovate- to lanceolate-oblong, 5.5–15×2.5–8 cm, ± membranous when dry, adaxially sparsely puberulent to finely hirtellous, abaxially puberulent, rust colored glandular, densely pubescent on veins, base rounded to decurrent, margin serrate to crenate-serrate, apex acuminate. Spikes ovoid-oblong to cylindrical, 1–4×ca. 1 cm, pedunculate, apically grouped into panicles. Calyx ovoid, ca. 4×2 mm in fruit, base dilated, pubescent, rust colored glandular outside; teeth minute, posterior tooth subulate, clawlike, recurved. Corolla bluish; tube slender, exerted, recurved at middle, dilated at throat; upper lip 3-lobed, middle lobe emarginate; lower lip entire, concave. Nutlets ca. 1 mm in diam., brownish and golden glandular. Fl. Oct, fr. Nov-Dec.

Grassy hills, forest margins; 1200–1700 m. Yunnan [India (Sikkim), Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam].

