

## 7. FLOSCOPA Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 1: 189, 192. 1790.

聚花草属 ju hua cao shu

Herbs perennial. Rhizomes long. Leaves alternate. Inflorescences solitary or several, terminal or axillary in axils of apical leaves, each a broomlike panicle of numerous cincinni; bracts often small. Flowers actinomorphic. Sepals free, shallowly to strongly boat-shaped, leathery, persistent. Petals free, blue or purple, sometimes white, obovate, clawed. Fertile stamens 3 or 6, equal; filaments glabrous; anther locules connate, slightly divergent proximally, ellipsoid, longitudinally dehiscent. Ovary 2-loculed; ovules 1 per locule. Capsule 2-valved, slightly flattened, 1-grooved on each side. Seeds 1 per valve, hemispheric, reticulate or striate; hilum linear.

About 20 species: pantropical; two species (one endemic) in China.

- 1a. Panicles several, densely long glandular, peduncle nearly absent; fertile stamens 6; seeds gray-blue, semiellipsoid, shallowly radiate striate; leaves sessile ..... 1. *F. scandens*
- 1b. Panicle solitary, puberulent, peduncle 4–5 cm; fertile stamens 3; seeds gray-brown, hemispheric, reticulate; leaves with petiole 1–1.5 cm ..... 2. *F. yunnanensis*

**1. *Floscopa scandens*** Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 1: 193. 1790.

聚花草 ju hua cao

*Floscopa scandens* var. *vaginivillosa* R. H. Miao.

Stems 20–70 cm, simple, prostrate proximally. Plants glandular pubescent throughout with multicellular hairs, or hairy only on leaf sheaths and inflorescences, sometimes sheaths hairy only on 1 side. Leaves usually sessile or with short, winged petiole; leaf blade elliptic to lanceolate, 4–12 × 1–3 cm, adaxially with scaly processes. Inflorescences several, terminal and axillary, each a broomlike panicle to 8 × 4 cm, densely glandular with long hairs; peduncle nearly absent; pedicels very short. Sepals shallowly boat-shaped. Petals blue or purple. Fertile stamens 6; filaments glabrous. Capsule ovoid, compressed, ca. 2 × 2 mm. Seeds gray-blue, semiellipsoid, ca. 1.5 mm, shallowly radiate striate. Fl. and fr. Jul–Nov.

Grassy ravines, forests, by water; near sea level to 1700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, WC Hunan (Xuefeng Shan), Jiangxi, SC Sichuan (Yongchuan Xian), SE Xizang (Mêdog Xian), S and W Yunnan, SW Zhejiang (Longquan Xian) [Bhutan, India, Laos, Myanmar, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam; Oceania].

Used medicinally as a febrifuge and for relieving pyodermas, abscesses, and acute nephritis.

**2. *Floscopa yunnanensis*** D. Y. Hong, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 12: 464. 1974.

云南聚花草 yun nan ju hua cao

Stems to more than 40 cm, simple, glabrescent proximally, puberulent distally with hooked hairs. Leaves with petiole 1–1.5 cm; leaf blade narrowly elliptic, 11–18 × ca. 3.5 cm, adaxially scabrid with prickly hairs along veins. Panicle solitary, terminal, 10–12 × 2.5–3.6 cm, densely puberulent; peduncle 4–5 cm; pedicels ca. 7 mm in fruit. Median sepal strongly hooded at apex; lateral ones not or slightly hooded. Petals blue or purplish. Fertile stamens 3; filaments glabrous; antherodes 2-lobed. Capsule ovoid-globose, ca. 3 mm. Seeds gray-brown, hemispheric, ca. 2.5 mm, reticulate. Fr. Nov.

• Dense forests; ca. 800 m. S Yunnan (Xishuangbanna Dai Zu Zizhizhou).

*Floscopa yunnanensis* differs from other members of the genus as

follows: inflorescence with hooked (vs. glandular) hairs; bracts cupular; fertile stamens 3; staminodes 3, 2-lobed; seeds large. Based on these characters, Faden (Doctoral Dissertation, Washington University, St. Louis, 1975) observed that this species probably belongs to another genus. Wu Zhengyi (editor's note) believes that it may belong to *Rhopalephora*.

