

Dentella repens and Hedyotis corymbosa,
new to the United States

Clyde F. Reed*

Dentella repens (L.) Forst. and Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam. (Rubiaceae) are reported below as new to the Flora of the United States. I wish to thank Dr. E.E. Terrell for verifying their identification.

In 1964 the author published an account ** of about 536 species of plants found on the various ore piles in the Ports of Baltimore and Newport News. Since that time many more species have been found on these and other piles in these ports. One of the species found on chrome ore piles at Canton in Baltimore is Dentella repens (L.) Forst. This species is native to India, Malaysia, Polynesia and Australia; it is probably adventive in southern Mexico (Tepic and Guerrero), according to North American Flora, 32(1): 17. 1918.

Dentella repens (L.) Forst., Char. Gen., 25, pl. 3. 1776.
(Genotype of Dentella Forst., 1776).

Syn.: Oldenlandia repens L., Mant., 40. 1767. (Type loc.: India).
Hedyotis repens (L.) Lam., Tab. Encycl., 1: 271. 1791.

Annual, herbaceous, procumbent, rosette arranged, much-branched, the branches slender, obtusely quadrangular, 0.5-0.6 dm long, puberulent, the internodes usually longer than the leaves; stipules broadly deltoid or semiorbicular, about 0.5 mm long, entire and whitish; petioles 1-2 mm long; leaf-blades elliptic or obovate-oblong, 4-10 mm long, 1.5-4 mm wide, obtuse or acute at the apex, obtuse or acute at the base, somewhat succulent, hispidulous or glabrate, white-ciliate, 1-veined; calyx-lobes lance-subulate, attenuate, about 1 mm long; corolla 3-4 mm long; capsule 2.5 mm in diameter, densely white-hispid or sometimes glabrate; seed brownish-black, 0.3-0.5 mm in diameter.

Maryland: Chrome ore piles, Canton, Baltimore. July 9, 1959. Reed 43642; same loc., July 30, 1959. Reed 43832.

Additional specimens were studied in the United States National Herbarium from Mexico, Indochina (Annam), India, China (Hunan), Hainan, Cambodia, New Caledonia, Australia and Philippine Islands.

On a trip to Florida in 1954 the author found another rubiaceous species which seems to be new to the Flora of the United States. It is Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam., which is a cosmopolitan tropical weed. It is reported in the North American Flora (32(1): 19. 1918) from Mexico and the West Indies, but not from continental United States.

Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam., Tab. Encycl., 1: 272. 1791.
(Genotype of *Oldenlandia* L., 1753).

Syn.: *Oldenlandia corymbosa* L., Sp. Pl., 119. 1753. (Type
loc.: Tropical America).

Gerontogea corymbosa Cham. et Schlecht., Linnaea, 4:
154. 1829.

Annual, herbaceous, erect or decumbent, glabrous or nearly so, usually much-branched, the branches slender or stout, 1-5 dm long, obtusely quadrangular; stipules 1-1.5 mm long, whitish, truncate, bearing one or more bristles; leaves sessile or subsessile, the blades linear to linear-lanceolate, 0.8-3.5 cm long, 0.5-5 mm wide, acute to attenuate at the base, deep-green above and usually scaberulous, pale and glabrous beneath, 1-nerved, the margins scaberulous, often subrevolute; flowers in axillary cymes, or rarely solitary, the cymes usually 3-flowered, the peduncles filiform, 5-16 mm long, often recurved, the pedicels longer or shorter than the peduncles; hypanthium less than 1 mm long, the calyx-lobes usually longer, triangular, acuminate; corolla white, short-salverform, equaling or slightly exceeding the calyx-lobes; capsule subglobose, 1.5-2 mm broad and almost as long, bisulcate; seed brown, 0.2-0.3 mm long.

Florida: Glades Co.: open wastes, 8 mi N of La Belle. Dec. 30, 1954. Reed 35559 and 35564; Pinellas Co., weed in lawn, Gulfport. Dec. 31, 1953. R.F.Thorne 13874 (US).

Additional specimens studied in the United States National Herbarium: Central America (Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica); West Indies (Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Jamaica, Haiti, St. Kitts, St. Croix, Dominica, St. Vincent, Trinidad); South America (Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Curacao, Paraguay, Ecuador, French Guiana, British Guiana, Surinam); Pacific Islands (Guam, Sumatra, Amboina, Philippine Isls.); Asia (Taiwan, China, Indochina (Annam), N. Vietnam (Hanoi), India, Burma); Africa (Uganda, Mozambique, Belgium Congo).

* Reed Herbarium, 10105 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, 21234;
Collaborator in Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

** Phytologia, 10(5): 321-406. 1964.



Reed, Clyde F. 1970. "Dentella repens and Hidyolis corymbosa." *Phytologia* 19(5), 311–312.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/46981>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/219154>

Holding Institution

New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library

Sponsored by

The LuEsther T Mertz Library, the New York Botanical Garden

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Phytologia

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.