
鹰嘴豆属 ying zui dou shu

Morphological characters and geographic distribution are the same as those of the tribe.

1a. Leaves with a terminal leaflet, leaflets 3–8-paired, elliptic; corolla 8–10 mm; seeds 5–15 mm .......................... 1. C. arietinum

1b. Leaves with a terminal tendril, leaflets 6–15-paired, obovate-cuneate; corolla ca. 25 mm; seeds ca. 2.5 mm ... 2. C. microphyllum


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Cultivated as a crop; 2000–2700 m. Gansu, Hebei, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Taiwan, Xinjiang [widely cultivated elsewhere; of cultivated origin].

Cicer arietinum was possibly derived from C. reticulatum Ladizinsky in Neolithic SE Turkey (Mabberley, Plant-Book, ed. 3, 187. 2008).

The seeds are edible (chick peas, garbanzo beans).


小叶鹰嘴豆 xiao ye ying zui dou

Cicer jacquemontii Jaubert & Spach.

Herbs annual, 15–40 cm tall. Stem much branched, erect, glandular hairy. Leaves paripinnate with a terminal tendril; stipules leaflike, glandular hairy, margin 5–7-toothed; leaflets 6–15-paired, obovate-cuneate, 4–12 × 3–7 mm, both surface glandular hairy, margin dentate only in distal half, apex mucronate. Flower solitary; pedicel 5–25 mm, glandular hairy. Calyx ca. 12 mm, deeply toothed, densely glandular hairy. Corolla blue-purple or light blue, ca. 25 mm. Legume elliptic in outline, 2.5–3.5 cm, densely white pubescent. Seeds ca. 2.5 mm. 2n = 16.

Hill slopes, meadows on sunny slopes, riverbanks, gravels, sands; 1600–4600 m. Xinjiang, W Xizang [E Afghanistan, N India (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh), Kashmir, W Nepal, N Pakistan].

The name Cicer songaricum Stephan ex Candolle (Prodr. 2: 354. 1825) has been misapplied to this species by some authors (e.g., Baker in Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 2: 176. 1876). Chang Y. Yang (Claves Pl. Xinjiang, 3: 187. 1985) recorded both C. jacquemontii (i.e., C. microphyllum) and C. songaricum from Xinjiang. However, the present authors found no relevant specimens and therefore could not substantiate the occurrence in China of true C. songaricum, which is distributed in E Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia (Altai), Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan and is very similar morphologically to C. microphyllum.