64. **CYAMOPSIS** Candolle, Prodr. 2: 215. 1825.

瓜儿豆属  gua er dou shu
Sun Hang (孙航); Brian D. Schrire

*Cordaea* Sprengel.

Herbs, annual, with appressed mediixed (T-shaped) trichomes. Stipules subulate or linear. Leaves 3-foliolate [or simple or imparipinnate]; leaflet blades on both surfaces or only abaxially with appressed white mediixed trichomes, margin serrate [or entire or parted]. Inflorescence axillary, racemose; peduncle present or absent. Calyx 5-toothed, most abaxial one longest. Corolla yellowish, yellow, or pink; keel not curled, ± bursiform, spur short or absent. Stamens 10, monadelphous; filaments connate into a tube, base not squamate; anthers with rigid point at apex. Ovary sessile. Legume nearly 4-angled, flattened, apex tapered to a beak. Seeds cubic or nearly so, surface slightly tubercular bulged.

Four species: tropical Africa and S Asia; one species (introduced) in China.

1. **Cyamopsis tetragonoloba** (Linnaeus) Taubert in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(3): 259. 1894 ["tetragonolobus"].

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*Psoralea tetragonoloba* Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 1: 104. 1767; *Cyamopsis psoraloides* Candolle, nom. illeg. superfl.

Herbs, 0.6–1.3 m tall. Stems erect, branched, almost glabrous, base woody; branches conspicuously 4-angled. Stipules linear, 5–8(–10) mm. Leaves 3-foliolate; petiole 0.8–4 cm; leaflet blades ovate to subrhombic, 3–7 × 1.5–4 cm, abaxially with appressed grayish mediixed trichomes, axially sparsely appressed hairy or almost glabrous, base cuneate to broadly cuneate, margin dentate to crenate, apex obtuse to acute. Racemes 4–10 cm, 6–30-flowered; peduncle 3–5 mm. Calyx 3–4.5 mm, outside hairy; teeth triangular, 2–2.5 mm, but most abaxial one longer than calyx tube. Corolla pink, 4–5.5 mm; standard broadly ovate, claw short, apex obtuse; keel pocketed at side, spur absent. Stamens 2.5–4.5 mm. Ovary glabrous. Legume nearly linear, 4–7 cm × 3–8 mm, erect, longitudinally ridged, with septa between seeds. Seeds 6–12 per legume, black to grayish, surface tuberculate. 2n = 14, 16.

Cultivated in W Yunnan [probably native to NW India].

This species is cultivated for the gum from its seeds (guar gum), which is used as a stabilizer in processed food.