

92. ERIOSEMA (Candolle) Desvaux, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 9: 421. 1826
[“*Euriosma*”], nom. cons.

鸡头薯属 *ji tou shu shu*

Sa Ren (萨仁); Michael G. Gilbert

Rhynchosia sect. *Eriosema* Candolle, Prodr. 2: 388. 1825.

Herbs or subshrubs, erect or almost erect, usually with root tubers. Leaves 1-foliolate; stipules linear or linear-lanceolate; leaflets usually with sessile glands abaxially. Inflorescence axillary, 1- or 2-flowered to racemose. Calyx campanulate, 5-lobed. Corolla usually longer than calyx; standard obovate, abaxially silky hairy, base clawed, with auricles; wings and keels usually much shorter than standard. Stamens diadelphous; vexillary stamen free; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile; ovules 2; style filiform, glabrous; stigma small, capitate. Legume rhombic-elliptic or oblong, dehiscent, inflated, not septate. Seeds 1 or 2, oblique; hilum linear, funicle at one end.

About 130 species: worldwide; one species in China.

1. *Eriosema chinense* Vogel, Nov. Actorum Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 19(Suppl. 1): 31. 1843.

鸡头薯 *ji tou shu*

Crotalaria tuberosa Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don;
Eriosema himalaicum H. Ohashi.

Herbs, perennial, erect, 12–50 cm tall. Root tuber fusiform to globose, succulent. Stems densely villous. Leaves 1-foliolate; stipules linear to linear-lanceolate, 4–8 mm, hairy, persistent; petiolule ± absent; blade lanceolate, 1.5–7 × 0.4–1.5 cm, abaxial surface shortly villous, adaxial surface and margins sparsely villous, base rounded or nearly cordate, apex obtuse or acute. Raceme axillary, extremely short, 1- or 2-flowered; bracts line-

ar. Calyx campanulate, 3–5 mm, 5-lobed, brown villous. Corolla pale yellow; standard obovate, base with 2 pendulous oblong auricles; wings obovate-oblong, auriculate on one side; keel shorter than wings, obovate-oblong. Ovary densely long hirsute; style inflexed, glabrous. Legume rhomboid-elliptic or oblong, 8–10 × 5–6 mm, black when mature, hirsute. Seeds 2, black, small, reniform; hilum linear, almost up to seed length; funicle at one end of hilum. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Oct.

Mountains; 300–2000 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Australasia].

The roots of *Eriosema chinense* are edible and are used medicinally.

