

80. GALACTIA P. Browne, Civ. Nat. Hist. Jamaica, 298. 1756.

乳豆属 ru dou shu

Chen Dezhaio (陈德昭 Chen Te-chao), Zhang Dianxiang (张奠湘); Mats Thulin

Herbs or subshrubs, prostrate or twining. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate, rarely 1–7-foliolate; stipules small, deciduous or persistent; stipels persistent. Racemes axillary; rachis with remote and slightly swollen nodes; bracts small, setaceous; bracteoles minute. Flowers solitary, paired, or several clustered at nodes of rachis. Calyx lobes linear or lanceolate, upper 2 entirely connate into 1, lateral slightly smaller, lowest often longest. Corolla slightly exserted; petals subequal in length; standard orbicular, ovate, or obovate-orbicular, margin slightly inflexed or appendaged; wings narrow or obovate, adherent to keel; keel obtuse and almost straight, subequal to or longer than wings. Stamens diadelphous; vexillary stamen free or connate from middle downward; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile; ovules numerous; style filiform, glabrous; stigma small, capitate, terminal. Legumes linear, compressed, straight or slightly incurved, ± septate between seeds. Seeds small, compressed, estrophiolate.

About 60 species: tropical and subtropical Asia, Africa, and America; two species in China.

- 1a. Leaflets thicker, subleathery, broadly elliptic or broadly obovate to suborbicular, midrib and lateral veins impressed adaxially, veinlets obscure 1. *G. tashiroi*
- 1b. Leaflets thinner, papery, elliptic or lanceolate, midrib and lateral veins slightly raised adaxially, veinlets conspicuous 2. *G. tenuiflora*

1. *Galactia tashiroi* Maximowicz, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Petersbourg 31: 34. 1886.

琉球乳豆 liu qiu ru dou

Herbs, perennial, trailing or climbing. Stems densely whitish villous. Petiolules 1.5–2 mm, hairy; stipels minute and obscure; leaflets broadly elliptic or broadly obovate to suborbicular, 1.3–2.7 × 1–1.8 cm, thick, subleathery, adpressed whitish villous abaxially, glabrous adaxially, lateral veins 3–5 pairs, together with midrib raised abaxially, impressed adaxially, veinlets reticulate, obscure, base rounded, apex rounded or emarginate. Racemes axillary, 1–4 cm, nodes slightly swollen. Calyx 4–5 mm, densely villous. Corolla red; standard ca. 10 mm. Legumes linear, compressed, ca. 3 × 0.6–0.7 cm. Fr. Aug–Sep.

Open forests. Taiwan [Japan (Ryukyu Islands)].

This species is used for herbage and also grown for erosion control.

2. *Galactia tenuiflora* (Klein ex Willdenow) Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 206. 1834.

乳豆 ru dou

Glycine tenuiflora Klein ex Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 3: 1059. 1802; *Galactia elliptifoliola* Merrill; *G. formosana* Matsumura; *G. lanceolata* Hayata.

Herbs, perennial, climbing. Stems puberulent to densely villous with grayish white or grayish yellow hairs. Petiolules ca. 2 mm; stipels subulate, 1–1.5 mm; leaflets elliptic, oblong, or lanceolate, 2–7 × 1.3–4 cm, papery, sparsely puberulent to densely villous abaxially, sparsely puberulent to subglabrous adaxially, lateral veins 4–8 pairs, slender, slightly raised on both surfaces, veinlets reticulate, conspicuous on both surfaces, base and apex rounded, apex sometimes emarginate, mucronate. Racemes axillary; rachis slender, 2–20 cm. Flowers solitary or often 2–4 clustered at nodes of rachis. Calyx ca. 7 mm, subglabrous to pubescent, tube ca. 3 mm, lobes narrowly lanceo-

late, apex acuminate. Corolla light blue or pink; standard obovate, ca. 10.5 × 7 mm, base attenuate, with 2 small auricles, apex rounded; wings oblong, ca. 9 × 2 mm, base with a pointed auricle; keel as long as or longer than wings, slightly curved on back, base with a small auricle. Legumes linear-oblong, 2–6.5 × 0.6–0.7 cm, puberulent to villous at first, glabrescent. Seeds brown, reniform, slightly compressed, 2–3.5 × 3–5 mm, smooth. Fl. and fr. Jul–Dec.

Forests, scrub, hillsides. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan [India, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Africa].

