

**167. PISUM** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 727. 1753.

豌豆属 wan dou shu

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Herbs annual or perennial. Stem often climbing by means of tendrils, terete, glabrous. Leaves paripinnate with rachis terminating in a tendril; stipules leaflike, cordate, larger than leaflets (to 10 cm); leaflets 1–3-paired, ovate to elliptic, margin entire or dentate. Inflorescence a 1- to many flowered raceme. Calyx campanulate; teeth  $\pm$  leaflike, at least 2 teeth less than  $2 \times$  as long as tube. Corolla white or otherwise colored; standard obovate. Stamens diadelphous; staminal tube not oblique at apex; filaments distally slightly dilated. Ovary sessile; ovules many; style curved inward, distally dilated and margin recurved forming a laterally compressed body, longitudinally grooved, hairy on upper side. Legume long elliptic, inflated, apex acute. Seeds many, spheroid.

Two or three species: Mediterranean region to SW Asia, one species cultivated in temperate regions worldwide, including China.

**1. Pisum sativum** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 727. 1753.

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*Pisum arvense* Linnaeus; *P. sativum* subsp. *arvense* (Linnaeus) Ascherson & Graebner; *P. sativum* var. *arvense* (Linnaeus) Poiret.

Herbs annual, 0.5–2 m tall, glabrous. Stem climbing. Leaves: stipules to  $10 \times 6$  cm, margin toothed; leaflets ovate,  $2-7 \times 1-4$  cm. Raceme 1–3-flowered. Corolla variable in color,

usually white and/or purple, 15–35 mm. Ovary glabrous; style flat. Legume  $2.5-12 \times 1-2.5$  cm. Seeds 2–10. Fl. Feb–Sep, fr. Feb–Sep.  $2n = 14$ .

Cultivated, sometimes persisting as a relic or escape from cultivation; sea level to 3800 m. Throughout China [cultivated in temperate regions worldwide; of cultivated origin].

The seeds (peas) are edible, as are the young legumes of some cultivars (snow pea, mange-tout).

