

**20. PTEROLOBIUM** R. Brown ex Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 283. 1834, nom. cons., not Andrzejowski ex C. A. Meyer (1831).

老虎刺属 lao hu ci shu

Chen Dezhaoh (陈德昭 Chen Te-chao), Zhang Dianxiang (张奠湘); Ding Hou

*Cantuffa* J. F. Gmelin; *Reichardia* Roth (1821), not Roth (1787), nor Roth (1800).

Shrubs, climbing, tall, or woody climbers. Branches with recurved prickles. Leaves abruptly bipinnate, alternate; pinnae and leaflets numerous; stipules and stipels caducous, small or obscure. Racemes or panicles axillary or terminal; bracts caducous, subulate to linear. Flowers whitish or yellowish, small; bracteoles absent. Receptacle discoid. Sepals 5, imbricate, lowermost navicular, larger, emarginate. Petals 5, spreading, oblong or obovate, slightly unequal, with imbricate sepals. Stamens 10, free, subequal, declined; filaments sometimes villous at bases; anthers uniform, cells opening by lateral slits. Ovary sessile, ovoid, inserted at base of receptacle, free, 1- or 2-ovuled; style short or elongated and clavate at apex; stigma terminal, truncate or concave. Legume sessile, compressed, samaroid, indehiscent, upper part produced into an oblique oblong or falcate, membranous wing. Seed pendulous at apex of locules, without endosperm; cotyledons flat; radicle short, straight.

About ten species: tropical and subtropical Africa, mostly in Asia to Indonesia and the Philippines; two species in China.

- 1a. Flowers scattered; petals unequal; wings of fruit  $4-4.5 \times 1.8-2$  cm, broadest at middle forming curved margin on one side; leaves with pinnae 4–6 pairs; leaflets  $1.5-2 \times 0.6-1$  cm, usually 6–9 pairs, veins conspicuous, abaxially without blackish dots ..... 1. *P. macropterum*
- 1b. Flowers densely fascicled; petals homomorphic; wings of fruit not as above,  $3-4 \times 1.3-1.5$  cm; leaves with pinnae 9–14 pairs; leaflets smaller and numerous, usually 19–30 pairs, veins obscure, abaxially with conspicuous or obscure blackish dots ..... 2. *P. punctatum*

**1. *Pterolobium macropterum*** Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 42: 71. 1873. *indicum* Hance; *P. rosthornii* Harms.

Climbers, woody, or climbing shrubs, 3–10 m tall. Branch-

大翅老虎刺 da chi lao hu ci

*Pterolobium indicum* A. Richard var. *macropterum* (Kurz) Baker; *P. sinense* J. E. Vidal.

Climbers, woody, tall. Young branchlets striate, sparsely hairy; old branches glabrous, with blackish prickles in pairs at bases of petioles. Leaf rachis 8–10 cm; pinnae 4–6 pairs, 8–10 cm; rachis of leaves and pinnae densely brownish hispidulous, articulate; leaflets 6–9 pairs, opposite, obliquely oblong,  $1.5-2 \times 0.6-1$  cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, base asymmetric, apex rounded, cuspidate, or emarginate. Racemes or panicles terminal or supra-axillary; rachis 10–15 cm, hairy; bracts subulate. Pedicels 5–10 mm. Sepals unequal, thickly leathery, smooth. Petals whitish, outer 4 equal, ca. 5 mm, obovate, innermost one abruptly contracted into a broad claw from middle downward, blade ciliate on margin, apex undulate, auriculate. Stamens equal in length, exerted; filaments ca. 8 mm, inflated and densely hairy from middle downward; anthers oblong, ca. 1 mm. Ovary slightly puberulent, 2-ovuled; style filiform, glabrous; stigma funnel-shaped, ciliate. Legume indehiscent, 6–6.5 cm; wings oblique,  $4-4.5 \times 1.8-2$  cm, part containing seed ovoid. Fr. May, Oct.

Dry thickets, forests, sunny slopes; 400–1600 m. Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

**2. *Pterolobium punctatum*** Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 23: 207. 1887.

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*Caesalpinia aestivalis* Chun & F. C. How; *Pterolobium*

lets angular, silvery white puberulent and light yellow hairy when young, glabrescent when old, with blackish, recurved, short prickles scattered or in pairs at bases of petioles. Leaf rachis 12–20 cm; petiole 3–5 cm, with paired blackish stipulaceous spines; pinnae 9–14 pairs, long and narrow; rachis of pinnae 5–8 cm, sulcate; petiolules short, articulate; leaflets 19–30 pairs, opposite, narrowly oblong, blades at middle  $9-10 \times 2-2.5$  mm, both surfaces yellowish hairy, abaxially denser, abaxially with conspicuous or obscure blackish dots, veins obscure, base slightly oblique, apex rounded-cuspidate or emarginate. Racemes  $8-13 \times 1.5-2.5$  cm, puberulent, supra-axillary or at apices of branches forming a panicle; bracts setiform, 3–5 mm. Pedicels 2–4 mm, slender, spaced at intervals of 1–2 mm. Flower buds obovoid, ca. 4.5 mm, tomentose. Sepals: lowest one longer, navicular, ca. 4 mm, ciliate; others oblong, ca. 3 mm. Petals equal, slightly longer than calyx, obovate, apex slightly praemorse. Stamens equal in length, exserted; filaments 5–6 mm, pubescent from middle downward; anthers broadly ovoid, ca. 1 mm. Ovary compressed, ciliate on one side, 2-ovuled; style glabrous; stigma funnel-shaped. Legume shiny, 4–6 cm, part containing seed rhomboid,  $1.6-2 \times 1-1.3$  cm, wings straight on one side and curved on other side,  $3-4 \times 1.3-1.5$  cm, with persistent style. Seed solitary, elliptic, ca. 8 mm. Fl. Jun–Aug, Oct, fr. Apr, Sep–Jan.

Sparse forests, sunny slopes, dry rocky hills, near roads, limestone mountains; 300–2000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Laos].

