

127. URARIA Desvaux, J. Bot. Agric. 1: 122. 1813.

狸尾豆属 li wei dou shu

Huang Puhua (黄普华 Huang Pu-hwa); Hiroyoshi Ohashi, Yu Iokawa

Subshrubs, shrubs, or perennial herbs. Leaves 1-foliolate or imparipinnately 3- or 5–9-foliolate, stipulate and stipellate. Racemes or panicles, terminal or axillary. Flowers numerous, dense, small. Bracts deciduous or persistent, imbricate, 2-flowered at each bract; bracteoles absent. Pedicel elongated after anthesis, apically hooked, rarely not curved. Calyx 5-lobed, lower 3 lobes usually longer, upper 2 lobes partly connate. Standard orbicular or broadly obovate, clawed, auriculate; wings adherent to keel, shortly clawed, auriculate; keel obtuse, slightly incurved, auriculate. Stamens diadelphous (9+1); anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, 2–10-ovuled; style incurved, linear; stigma capitate. Legume small, jointed; articles 2–8, plicate or peltate, folded laterally or longitudinally, not dehiscent, with 1 seed per article.

About 20 species: mostly in tropical Africa, Asia, and Australia; seven species in China.

- 1a. Leaves 5- or 7(or 9)-foliolate, sometimes mixed with (1–)3-foliolate leaves.
 - 2a. Leaflets linear to narrowly oblong, adaxially usually variegated on midvein, lateral veins looped with margin; pedicel 5–6 mm during anthesis, to 8 mm in fruit; lateral and lowest calyx lobes not elongate after anthesis, 2–3 mm; leaves (1–)3-foliolate on lower part of stem 1. *U. picta*
 - 2b. Leaflets narrowly ovate to ovate, elliptic, or oblong, without variegated area, lateral veins extending to margin; pedicel 6–12 mm during anthesis, to 15 mm in fruit; lateral and lowest calyx lobes elongating to 5–6 mm after anthesis; leaves sometimes (1–)3-foliolate on upper part of stem 2. *U. crinita*
- 1b. Leaves 3-foliolate, often 1-foliolate on upper part of stem.
 - 3a. Inflorescences usually terminal panicles, with dense glandular hairs 1–2 mm on inflorescence rachis, pedicels, and calyx; legume shortly pubescent 5. *U. lacei*
 - 3b. Inflorescences usually simple, sometimes with elongate branches but not paniculate, glandular hairs present or absent on inflorescence rachis, pedicels, and calyx; legume glabrous or pubescent.
 - 4a. Lateral and lowest calyx lobes more than 2 × as long as upper lobes; inflorescences usually 3–6 cm, densely flowered; bracts persistent, spreading at apex; leaflets usually orbicular to broadly ovate 3. *U. lagopodioides*
 - 4b. Lateral and lowest calyx lobes less than 2 × as long as upper lobes; inflorescences usually longer than 6 cm, densely or loosely flowered; bracts deciduous or persistent, erect along inflorescence when persistent; leaflets oblong to ovate, rarely (in *U. sinensis*) broadly obovate or obcordate, apices truncate or emarginate.
 - 5a. Inflorescence rachis, pedicels, and calyx with dense, spreading glandular hairs 1–2 mm; legume glabrous; inflorescences densely flowered; bracts 9–18 mm 4. *U. neglecta*
 - 5b. Inflorescence rachis, pedicels, and calyx without or with sparse glandular hairs 1–2 mm; legume shortly hairy; inflorescences ± loosely flowered; bracts usually shorter than 13 mm.
 - 6a. Apex of keel obtuse; pedicel 5–6 mm, recurved after anthesis; calyx lobes narrowly triangular, acuminate; legume minutely hairy; leaflets obtuse to acute or rarely rounded at apex 6. *U. rufescens*
 - 6b. Apex of keel apiculate; pedicel to 13 mm, not recurved after anthesis; calyx lobes triangular to broadly ovate, acute; legume subglabrous with long glandular hairs; leaflets obtuse to truncate or emarginate at apex 7. *U. sinensis*

1. *Uraría picta* (Jacquin) Desvaux ex Candolle, Prodr. 2: 324. 1825.

美花狸尾豆 mei hua li wei dou

Hedysarum pictum Jacquin, Collectanea 2: 262. 1788; *Doodia picta* (Jacquin) Roxburgh; *Uraría leucantha* Zippelius ex Spanoghe; *U. linearis* Hasskarl.

Subshrubs or shrubs. Stems erect, 1–2 m tall, gray strigose. Leaves imparipinnate, 5- or 7(or 9)-foliolate; petiole 4–7 cm; leaflet blades linear-oblong or narrowly lanceolate, terminal one 4.5–13 × 1–2 cm, abaxially densely hairy on veins, adaxially pubescent along midvein and basal margin, base rounded, apex narrowly acute. Racemes terminal, 10–30 cm. Pedicel 5–6 mm, elongated to 8 mm after anthesis, apically hooked. Calyx 5-parted, long hairy and ciliate; lower lobes slightly longer than upper. Corolla pink or pale blue, 5–6 mm; standard obovate, long clawed; wings auriculate, 4–7 mm, base

shortly auriculate; keel ca. as long as wings, upper parts curved. Ovary glabrous, 3–5-ovuled. Legume lead-colored, lucid, glabrous, 3–5-jointed; articles ca. 3 × 2 mm. Fl. and fr. Apr–Oct. 2n = 16, 22.

Grassy slopes; 400–1500 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, S Taiwan, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Japan (S Ryukyu Islands), Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; tropical Africa, Australia].

The roots are used medicinally for invigorating the liver and spleen and as a sedative.

2. *Uraría crinita* (Linnaeus) Desvaux ex Candolle, Prodr. 2: 324. 1825.

猫尾草 mao wei cao

Hedysarum crinitum Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 1: 102. 1767; *Doodia crinita* (Linnaeus) Roxburgh; *Hedysarum comosum*

Vahl; *Uraria comosa* (Vahl) Candolle; *U. cornosa* Spanoghe; *U. crinita* var. *macrostachya* Wallich; *U. macrostachya* (Wallich) Prain.

Subshrubs, 1–1.5 m tall. Stems erect, gray pubescent. Leaves imparipinnate; petiole 5.5–15 cm, gray-white pubescent; leaflets usually 3 on lower stem, 5 (or 7) above; leaflet blades oblong, ovate-lanceolate, or ovate, terminal one 6–15 × 3–8 cm, abaxially pubescent on veins, adaxially glabrous or slightly gray pubescent on midvein, base rounded to slightly cordate, apex slightly acute, obtuse, or rounded. Racemes terminal, 15–30 cm or longer, stout, densely gray-white hirsute. Pedicel 6–12 mm in flower, elongated to 1–1.5 cm after anthesis, hooked, with short uncinata and long white hairs. Calyx shallowly cup-shaped, long white hirsute; lower lobes ca. 3.5 mm, upper lobes ca. 3 mm. Corolla purple, 6–9 mm. Legume slightly pubescent; articles (2–)5 or 6, elliptic, reticulate veined. Fl. and fr. Apr–Sep.

Dry waste slopes, roadsides, thickets; below 900 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan (S Ryukyu Islands), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; N Australia].

The whole plant is used medicinally for stopping bleeding, reducing fever, and relieving coughs.

3. *Uraria lagopodioides* (Linnaeus) Candolle, Prodr. 2: 324. 1825 [“*lagopoides*”].

狸尾豆 li wei dou

Hedysarum lagopodioides Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1198. 1753; *Doodia lagopodioides* (Linnaeus) Roxburgh; *Lespedeza lagopodioides* (Linnaeus) Persoon.

Herbs, prostrate or spreading, to 60 cm tall. Leaves mostly 3-foliolate, rarely 1-foliolate; petiole 1–2 cm; terminal leaflet blade nearly orbicular or elliptic to ovate, 2–6 × 1.5–3 cm, abaxially gray-yellow pubescent, base rounded or cordate, apex rounded or emarginate. Racemes terminal, 3–6 cm, densely flowered. Pedicel ca. 4 mm, sparsely white villous. Calyx 5-parted; lower lobes ca. 2 × as long as upper ones, white villous. Corolla pale purple, ca. 6 mm; standard obovate, base attenuate. Ovary glabrous, 1- or 2-ovuled. Legume enclosed by calyx, black-brown at maturity, small; articles 1 or 2, elliptic, ca. 2.5 mm, swollen, glabrous, slightly lucid. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct. *2n* = 22.

Open waste slopes, thickets; below 1000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan [Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia, Pacific islands].

The whole plant is used medicinally for relieving swelling. It also is used as a pesticide.

“*Hedysarum lagopoides*” (N. L. Burman, Fl. Indica, 168. 1768) is here treated as an orthographical variant of *H. lagopodioides* Linnaeus.

4. *Uraria neglecta* Prain, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 66: 382. 1897.

福建狸尾豆 fu jian li wei dou

Uraria aequilobata Hosokawa; *U. fujianensis* Y. C. Yang & P. H. Huang; *U. hamosa* (Roxburgh) Wallich ex Wight & Arnott var. *formosana* Matsumura; *U. lagopus* Candolle var. *neglecta* (Prain) H. Ohashi; *U. longibracteata* Y. C. Yang & P. H. Huang.

Herbs, erect or subshrubs. Stems densely gray-yellow tomentose and spreading pubescent. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate, sometimes 1-foliolate; petiole (1–)3–7 mm, densely hairy as stem; leaflet blades ovate, orbicular, or oblong, terminal one 1.8–6 × 1.9–4.5 cm, abaxially pubescent, adaxially pilose, lateral veins 11–14 on each side of midvein, base broadly cuneate, rounded, or slightly cordate, apex rounded or emarginate, mucronate. Racemes terminal, or sometimes terminal and axillary, sometimes with a few branches at base, 6–40 cm, densely hairy with gray-yellow spreading glandular hairs; internode 2–4 mm; bracts 9–18 mm. Pedicel 7–12 mm, densely villous, apically hooked. Calyx ca. 5 mm; lobes 5, narrowly triangular, subequal. Corolla purple, ca. 5 mm; standard obovate, ca. 5 × 3 mm, base cuneate, apex rounded; wings and keel auricular-oblong, ca. 4 × 1.5 mm. Ovary ca. 2.5 mm, glabrous; style ca. 4 mm, curved. Legume 5–7-jointed, slightly compressed, glabrous. Fl. and fr. Sep–Nov.

Mountain slopes, roadsides, field margins; below 500 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Zhejiang [Bangladesh, India, Nepal].

5. *Uraria lacei* Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1910: 276. 1910.

滇南狸尾豆 dian nan li wei dou

Uraria clarkei Gagnepain; *U. guangxiensis* W. L. Sha.

Shrubs or herbs, erect, to 2 m tall. Stems stout, with brown spreading long hairs. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; petiole 3.5–6 cm, densely yellow-brown spreading hirsute; leaflet blades elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, terminal one (4.5–)5.5–10(–15) × 2–5.5(–6.5) cm, abaxially densely pilose, adaxially pilose, lateral veins 11–13 on each side of midvein, both ends rounded or obtuse, apex mucronate. Panicles terminal, 13–40 cm, densely brown spreading hairy. Pedicel 3–4 mm, elongated to 1 cm at fruiting, yellow-brown pubescent. Calyx 4–5 mm, densely hairy as pedicel; lower lobes ca. 2 × as long as upper ones or more. Corolla purple or purple-brown, 8–9 mm. Ovary hairy, 6–8-ovuled. Legume brown, shortly hairy, 6–8-jointed; articles ca. 2 × 1.8 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Oct.

Open grassy slopes, secondary seasonal rain forests; ca. 700 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

6. *Uraria rufescens* (Candolle) Schindler, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 21: 14. 1925.

钩柄狸尾豆 gou bing li wei dou

Desmodium rufescens Candolle, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 4: 101. 1825; *Doodia hamosa* Roxburgh; *Uraria hamosa* (Roxburgh) Wallich ex Wight & Arnott.

Subshrubs. Stems erect, 40–100 cm tall, gray-white pilose and brown hooked hairy. Leaves 3-foliolate; petiole 1–2.5 cm, hairy; leaflet blades elliptic or ovate-elliptic, 3–8 × 2–4 cm,

abaxially pilose, adaxially glabrous, lateral veins 11–13 on each side of midvein, base rounded or slightly cordate, apex rounded or sometimes emarginate. Inflorescences terminal, 10–20 cm, densely hooked hairy and pubescent. Flowers sparse. Pedicel short, initially ca. 3 mm, hairy, elongated to 5–6 mm at fruiting, apically hooked. Calyx ca. 3 mm, pubescent, 5-parted; lower lobes longer than tube, upper lobes slightly shorter. Corolla purple, 2–3 × as long as calyx. Legume 4–7-jointed; articles gray-brown, compressed, slightly reticulate veined. Fl. and fr. Oct–Nov. $2n = 22$.

Roadsides, mountain slopes; below 900 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Xizang, S Yunnan [Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

7. *Uraria sinensis* (Hemsley) Franchet, Pl. Delavay. 172. 1890.

中华狸尾豆 zhong hua li wei dou

Uraria hamosa (Roxburgh) Wallich ex Wight & Arnott

var. *sinensis* Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 23: 177. 1887; *Desmodium bonatianum* Pampanini.

Subshrubs, ca. 1 m tall. Stems erect, gray-yellow hispidulous. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; petiole 2–4 cm, gray-yellow pubescent; leaflet blades oblong, obovate-oblong, or broadly ovate, terminal one 3–7 × 2–4 cm, abaxially gray-yellow villos, adaxially pilose on veins, lateral veins 6–8 on each side of midvein. Panicles terminal, 20–40 cm, gray-yellow hairy, sparsely flowered, 1- or 2-flowered at each node. Pedicel filiform, 8–10 mm, elongated to 1.3 cm at fruiting. Calyx ca. 3 mm; lower lobes ca. as long as tube or shorter. Corolla purple, ca. 4 × as long as calyx. Ovary pilose. Legume ca. as long as pedicel, 4- or 5-jointed, subglabrous, reticulate veined. Fl. and fr. Sep–Oct.

Dry river valleys, mountain slopes, sparse forests, thickets, alpine grasslands; 500–2300 m. Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, India].

