137. ELEUSINE Gaertner, Fruct. Sem. Pl. 1: 7. 1788.

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Annuals or tussocky perennials. Culms compressed. Leaf sheaths strongly keeled; leaf blades linear, usually folded; ligule membranous, usually with a ciliate fringe. Inflorescence of digitate or subdigitate spikelike racemes clustered at the top of the culm; racemes with closely imbricate, biseriate spikelets, terminating in a fertile spikelet. Spikelets laterally compressed, florets several, disarticulating between the florets (except the cultivated species $E.\ coracana$); glumes shorter than lemmas, persistent, 1-3(-7)-veined, keeled, awnless; lemmas membranous, 3-veined, glabrous, strongly keeled, keel thickened with 1-3 closely spaced additional veins, obtuse or acute. Grain ellipsoid to subglobose, trigonous in section, ornamented, pericarp free. x=9. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Nine species: mostly in E and NE tropical Africa, one species a pantropical weed and one cultivated as a cereal; two species (one introduced) in China.

Eleusine, *Acrachne*, and *Dactyloctenium* form a group of closely related genera, remarkable for their unusual, ornamented grains enclosed within a free pericarp, which is easily removed when soaked in a drop of water.

- **1. Eleusine indica** (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Fruct. Sem. Pl. 1: 8. 1788.

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Cynosurus indicus Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 72. 1753.

Annual. Culms tufted, erect or geniculate at base, 10-90 cm tall. Leaf sheaths glabrous or tuberculate-pilose; leaf blades flat or folded, $10-15 \times 0.3-0.5$ cm, glabrous or adaxial surface tuberculate-pilose; ligule ca. 1 mm, membranous, at most sparsely ciliolate. Inflorescence digitate, racemes (1-)2-7, linear, ascending, $3-10 \times 0.3-0.5$ cm, one raceme often set below the rest. Spikelets elliptic, 4-7 mm, florets 3-9; glumes lanceolate, scabrid along keel; lower glume 1-veined, 1.5-2 mm; upper glume with small additional veins in the thickened keel, 2-3 mm; lemmas ovate, 2-4 mm, keel with small additional veins, acute; palea keels winged. Grain blackish, oblong or ovate, obliquely striate with fine close lines running vertically between the striae. Fl. and fr. Jun-Oct. 2n = 18.

Disturbed places, roadsides. Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shanaxi, Shandong, Shanghai, Sichuan, Taiwan, Tianjin, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [tropics and subtropics].

This pantropical, annual weed is a forage grass and is used for Chinese medicine.

2. Eleusine coracana (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Fruct. Sem. Pl. 1: 8. 1788.

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Cynosurus coracanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 2: 875. 1759 ["coracan"].

Annual. Culms tufted, robust, erect or ascending, usually branched, 50–120 cm tall. Leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blades flat, 30– 60×0.6 –1.2 cm, pilose or glabrous; ligule 1–2 mm. Inflorescence subdigitate, racemes 5–20, stout, often incurved at maturity, 5– 10×0.8 –1.5 cm, hairy at base. Spikelets very closely imbricate, ovate, 5–9 mm, florets 6–9, not disarticulating at maturity; glumes lanceolate-oblong, scabrid along the winged keel; lower glume 3-veined, 1.5–3 mm; upper glume with additional veins in keel, 1.8–5 mm; lemmas triangular-ovate, 2.2–4.7 mm, keel 3-veined, scabrid and narrowly winged, subacute; palea narrowly ovate, keels scabrid, winged. Grain yellowish brown, globose, finely striate-punctate. Fl. and fr. May–Sep. 2n = 36.

Cultivated cereal crop. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Ningxia, Shandong, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World].

This species is used for cereal, forage, papermaking, and soil-retention.

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