
**Leontopetaloides** Boehmer, nom. rej.

Rhizomes cylindric to subcylindric or tubers globose to broadly ellipsoid-globose. Leaf blade entire or pinnately or palmately lobed, base not elongate, stomatal apparatus mostly axillocytic. Inflorescences terminal; involucral bracts 2–6(–12). Perianth campanulate, 6-lobed, persistent or soon deciduous. Ovary 1-loculed or imperfectly 4-loculed; placentas 3, parietal. Fruit a berry. Seeds reniform, ovoid, or ellipsoid, striate.

About 11 species: mainly in tropical Asia and Oceania; four species (one endemic, one introduced) in China.

Used medicinally and as a source of starch.

1a. Leaf blade lobed; rootstock a globose to broadly ellipsoid-globose tuber .......................................................  4. **T. leontopetaloides**

1b. Leaf blade entire; rootstock a cylindric or subcylindric rhizome.

2a. Inner 2 involucral bracts long petiolate ...............................................................................................................  3. **T. integrifolia**

2b. Inner 2 involucral bracts sessile.

3a. Inner involucral bracts broadly ovate .................................................................  1. **T. chantrieri**

3b. Inner involucral bracts suborbicular-fan-shaped .................................................................  2. **T. subflabellata**

1. **Tacca chantrieri** André, Rev. Hort. 73: 541. 1901.

**jian gen shu**

*Clerodendrum esquirolii* H. Léveillé; *Schizocapsa itagaki* Yamamoto; *Tacca esquirolii* (H. Léveillé) Rehder; *T. minor* Ridley; *T. paxiana* H. Limpricht.


Forrests, valleys, along rivers; 200–1300 m. SE Yunnan (Hekou Yao Zu Zizhixian). A vulnerable species in China.


**shan bao ju ruo shu**

Petiole 10–30 cm; leaf blade oblong to oblong-elliptic, 35–40 × 13–20 cm, glabrescent, base rounded-cuneate to cuneate, apex acuminate. Scape 25–30 cm; involucral bracts 4, outer 2 ovate-lanceolate to elliptic, inner 2 incurved, suborbicular-fan-shaped. Perianth tube ca. 5 mm; lobes in 2 whors, ovate to narrowly so. Filaments spatulate at apex. Style short, 3-winged, wings alternate with stigma lobes; stigma deeply 3-lobed. Fruit and seeds unknown. Fl. Apr–Jun.

- **Mountains**: 100–200 m. SE Yunnan (Hekou Yao Zu Zixhixian).


**si xu ju ruo shu**

*Ataccia integrifolia* (Ker Gawler) Presl; *Tacca cristata* Jack; *T. laevis* Roxburgh.

Rhizomes subcylindric, thick. Leaf blade oblong-lanceolate to oblong-elliptic, 50–55 × 18.5–21 cm, base cuneate, apex acuminate, sometimes caudate. Scape ca. 55 cm; involucral bracts 4, outer 2 sessile, narrowly deltoid-ovate, inner 2 long petiolate, spatulate, thin. Perianth purplish black; tube 1–2 cm; lobes 6, in 2 whors, outer ones narrowly oblong, inner ones broadly obovate. Filaments spatulate at apex. Style extremely short; stigma deeply 3-lobed. Berry narrowly ellipsoid, 4–5 × ca. 2 cm, fleshy, 6-ridged, with persistent perianth lobes. Seeds irregularly ellipsoid-ovoid. Fl. Jul–Aug.

Forests, mountain slopes; 800–900 m. SE Xizang (Mêdog Xian) [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, E India, Indonesia, Laos, W Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].


**ju ruo shu**


Tubers globose to broadly ellipsoid-globose; cork dark gray to brown; transverse section white. Leaf blade broadly obovate, ovate, or oblong-ovate, palmately 3-lobed; lobes pinnately lobed. Involucral bracts 4–12; umbel 20–40 flowered. Bracteoles to 25 cm. Perianth pale yellow, pale yellowish green, or dark purplish green; outer lobes elliptic to ovoid, inner ones broadly to narrowly ovate. Berry drooping, globose, ellipsoid-globose, or ovoid-globose. Seeds many, flattened globose; testa spongy.

Cultivated. Taiwan [native to Africa, S and SE Asia, N Australia, and S Pacific Islands].

A source of starch.