

26. ENTADA Adanson, Fam. Pl. 2: 318, 554. 1763, nom. cons.

槭藤属 ke teng shu

Climbers, woody, or scandent shrubs, large, usually unarmed. Leaves bipinnate; stipules small, setaceous; petiolar gland absent; terminal pair of pinnae sometimes transformed into a tendril; leaflets opposite, 1 to many pairs. Spikes axillary or supra-axillary, slender, solitary or arranged in a racemelike panicle. Flowers bisexual or polygamous, 5-merous, sessile. Calyx campanulate, shortly dentate. Petals free or slightly united at base. Stamens 10, shortly connate at base and adnate to petals, much exerted; anthers with a deciduous gland at apex; filaments filiform. Ovary subsessile; ovules numerous; style filiform; stigma minute. Legume straight or curved to spirally twisted, plano-compressed, large and long, leathery or woody; valves splitting transversely at maturity into 1-seeded segments; segments falling away from suture, which persists as an empty frame. Seeds globose to orbicular, large; testa brown, thick, without pleurogram (in Asia).

About 30 species: mainly in tropical Africa and the Americas; three species in China.

- 1a. Shrubs, trailing or scandent, with large fleshy tuber underground; leaflets 8–11 pairs per pinna, 1.1–1.9 × 0.4–0.8 cm 1. *E. parvifolia*
- 1b. Climbers, very large, without fleshy tuber; leaflets 1–5 pairs per pinna, 2.3–9 × 1.3–4.5 cm.
 - 2a. Leaflets 1 or 2 pairs per pinna; legume with a parchmentlike endocarp 2. *E. phaseoloides*
 - 2b. Leaflets 3 or 4(or 5) pairs per pinna; legume with a woody endocarp 3. *E. rheedii*

1. *Entada parvifolia* Merrill, Philipp. J. Sci., C, 3: 229. 1908.

小叶槭藤 xiao ye ke teng

Entada philippinensis Gagnepain.

Shrubs, scandent, with large, fleshy tuber underground. Stems terete, glabrous. Pinnae 2 pairs, 4.5–7.5 cm; leaflets 8–11 pairs per pinna, obliquely oblong, 1.1–1.9 cm × 4–8 mm, base half cuneate, half rounded, apex rounded to mucronulate or slightly emarginate. Spikes supra-axillary, ca. 15 cm. Flowers bisexual or male. Calyx cup-shaped, to 1 mm. Petals oblong-linear, ca. 3 mm, apex mucronate. Stamens 5.5–7 mm. Ovary ca. 1.5 mm, glabrous. Legume dark brown, oblong, ca. 30 × 5 cm; segments 2.3–3 cm, epicarp rigidly papery, endocarp thinly parchmentlike. Seeds dark brown, irregularly ovoid, ca. 1.8 × 1.6 cm. Fl. and fr. Aug–Nov.

Forests; 100–600 m. Taiwan (Hengchun Peninsula) [Japan (Ryukyu Islands), Philippines].

2. *Entada phaseoloides* (Linnaeus) Merrill, Philipp. J. Sci., C, 9: 86. 1914.

槭藤 ke teng

Lens phaseoloides Linnaeus, Herb. Amboin. 18. 1754; *Entada koshumensis* Hayata & Kanehira; *E. scandens* (Linnaeus) Benthams; *Mimosa scandens* Linnaeus.

Climbers, evergreen, large, woody. Stems often spirally twisted. Branches glabrous. Leaves 10–25 cm; petiole short; pinnae usually 2 pairs; leaflets 1 or 2 pairs, apical pair of pinnae transformed into a tendril, elliptic or narrowly obovate, 3–9 × 1.5–4.5 cm, leathery, base slightly oblique, apex obtuse, emarginate. Spikes 15–25 cm, solitary or arranged in a panicle, villos; bracts pubescent. Flowers slightly fragrant. Calyx campanulate, ca. 2 mm, 5-toothed. Petals 5, green with reddish base, oblong, ca. 4 mm, glabrous, slightly united at base, apex acute.

Stamens white, slightly longer than corolla. Ovary glabrous; style filiform. Legume curved, flat, to 1 m × 8–12 cm, with a parchmentlike endocarp. Seeds dark brown, orbicular, flat, 4–6 cm in diam.; testa brown, brilliant, woody. Fl. Mar–Jun, fr. Aug–Nov. $2n = 28$.

Forests; 200–1300 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [tropical and subtropical Asia; tropical Australia].

This plant is poisonous; it is used medicinally.

3. *Entada rheedii* Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 2: 325. 1825.

眼镜豆 yan jing dou

Mimosa entada Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 518. 1753; *Entada formosana* Kanehira; *E. laotica* Gagnepain; *E. monostachya* Candolle; *E. pursaetha* Candolle; *E. pursaetha* subsp. *sino-himalensis* Grierson & D. G. Long; *E. pursaetha* var. *sino-himalensis* (Grierson & D. G. Long) C. Chen & H. Sun.

Climbers, woody. Pinnae 2 pairs, 5–15 cm; leaflets 3 or 4(or 5) pairs per pinna, opposite, obovate to elliptic-lanceolate, unequally sided, 2.3–7 × 1.3–3.5 cm, papery, abaxially glaucous, base rounded to broadly cuneate, apex acuminate to obtuse, or emarginate. Spikes solitary or fasciculate, axillary, 12–25 cm. Flowers male or bisexual. Calyx green, cup-shaped, 0.8–1 mm. Petals white, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, 2.8–3 mm. Stamens white, turning yellow, 5–6.5 mm. Ovary glabrous. Legume straight to slightly curved, to 2 m × 7–15 cm; segments 6.5–7.5 cm, epicarp and endocarp woody. Seeds brown, brilliant, suborbicular, flat, 3.5–4 × ca. 1 cm. Fl. Mar–Apr, fr. Aug–Oct.

Forests; 100–900 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [tropical Asia; E Africa, Australia, Indian Ocean islands (Mascarene Islands)].

The bark and seeds contain saponin, which is used as a substitute for soap.

