64. CYAMOPSIS Candolle, Prodr. 2: 215. 1825.

瓜儿豆属 gua er dou shu

Sun Hang (孙航); Brian D. Schrire

Cordaea Sprengel.

Herbs, annual, with appressed medifixed (T-shaped) trichomes. Stipules subulate or linear. Leaves 3-foliolate [or simple or imparipinnate]; leaflet blades on both surfaces or only abaxially with appressed white medifixed trichomes, margin serrate [or entire or parted]. Inflorescence axillary, racemose; peduncle present or absent. Calyx 5-toothed, most abaxial one longest. Corolla yellowish, yellow, or pink; keel not curled, \pm bursiform, spur short or absent. Stamens 10, monadelphous; filaments connate into a tube, base not squamate; anthers with rigid point at apex. Ovary sessile. Legume nearly 4-angled, flattened, apex tapered to a beak. Seeds cubic or nearly so, surface slightly tubercular bulged.

Four species: tropical Africa and S Asia; one species (introduced) in China.

1. Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (Linnaeus) Taubert in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(3): 259. 1894 [*"tetragonolobus"*].

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Psoralea tetragonoloba Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 1: 104. 1767; *Cyamopsis psoraloides* Candolle, nom. illeg. superfl.

Herbs, 0.6–1.3 m tall. Stems erect, branched, almost glabrous, base woody; branches conspicuously 4-angled. Stipules linear, 5–8(–10) mm. Leaves 3-foliolate; petiole 0.8–4 cm; leaflet blades ovate to subrhombic, $3-7 \times 1.5-4$ cm, abaxially with appressed grayish medifixed trichomes, adaxially sparsely appressed hairy or almost glabrous, base cuneate to broadly

cuneate, margin dentate to crenate, apex obtuse to acute. Racemes 4–10 cm, 6–30-flowered; peduncle 3–5 mm. Calyx 3–4.5 mm, outside hairy; teeth triangular, 2–2.5 mm, but most abaxial one longer than calyx tube. Corolla pink, 4–5.5 mm; standard broadly ovate, claw short, apex obtuse; keel pocketed at side, spur absent. Stamens 2.5–4.5 mm. Ovary glabrous. Legume nearly linear, 4–7 cm \times 3–8 mm, erect, longitudinally ridged, with septa between seeds. Seeds 6–12 per legume, black to grayish, surface tuberculate. 2*n* = 14, 16.

Cultivated in W Yunnan [probably native to NW India].

This species is cultivated for the gum from its seeds (guar gum), which is used as a stabilizer in processed food.