

86. SHUTERIA Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 207. Oct 1834, nom. cons., not *Shutereia* Choisy (Aug 1834).

宿苞豆属 *su bao dou shu*

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Perennial twining or climbing herbs or subshrubs. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; stipules and stipels deciduous or persistent; leaflets sessile or shortly petiolulate. Raceme axillary; flowers small, paired, clustered, or sparsely arranged; bracts and bracteoles 2, small, acute, persistent. Calyx campanulate; lobes shorter than tube, unequal, upper 2 connate. Corolla usually purple, light purple, or red, longer than calyx, 7–8 mm in diam.; standard ovate or broadly ovate, almost erect, without auricles, longer than other petals; wings narrow, oblique, with auricles, longer than keels and connate with them; keels straight and with blunt auricles and stipe. Stamens diadelphous; anthers small, uniform. Ovary sessile or shortly stipitate; style inflexed, filiform, glabrous; stigma terminal, capitate. Legume linear, compressed, slightly curved, 4–5 cm, shortly stipitate or sessile, 4–11-ovuled, septate. Seeds suborbicular, oblong, or reniform; hilum short, without strophiole.

About six species: tropics and subtropics of Asia; four species (one endemic) in China.

Shuteria suffulta Wallich ex Benth, native to India, Myanmar, and Thailand, has been recorded from Yunnan (Index Fl. Yunnan. 1984), but we have not seen any material.

1a. Leaflet apex acuminate.

2a. Hairs on stems and leaves ± adpressed; corolla ca. 8 mm 1. *S. ferruginea*

2b. Hairs on stems and leaves spreading; corolla 14–16 mm 2. *S. lancangensis*

1b. Leaflet apex obtuse or slightly emarginate.

3a. Lower part of inflorescence axis with small, sessile, rounded or reniform leaflets 3. *S. involocrata*

3b. Lower part of inflorescence axis without sessile leaflets 4. *S. vestita*

1. *Shuteria ferruginea* (Kurz) Baker in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 2: 182. 1876.

硬毛宿苞豆 *ying mao su bao dou*

Pueraria ferruginea Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 42: 232. 1874; *P. anabaptis* Kurz; *Shuteria anabaptis* (Kurz) C. Y. Wu; *S. hirsuta* Baker.

Herbs, 1–3(–4) m. Stems twining, slender, many branched, brown hirsute. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; stipules lanceolate, persistent; petiole 2.5–9 cm; stipels small; petiolules ca. 4 mm, hairy; leaflets ovate, 6–9 × 3.5–6 cm, membranous, both surfaces adpressed villous, base rounded, apex acuminate. Raceme axillary, axis 5.5–16 cm; peduncle 2–3 cm, densely hairy. Bracts lanceolate, 6–8 mm, hirsute, persistent; bracteoles linear, hairy, persistent. Calyx tubular, ca. 4 mm, 5-lobed, hairy; upper 2 lobes nearly connate, triangular, ca. 1.5 mm, lower 3 lanceolate, shorter than tube. Corolla light purple to purple, ca. 8 mm; standard obovate, without auricle, with stipe; wings linear, with auricles and stipe; keels slightly shorter than wings, auriculate. Ovary hairy. Legume oblong, compressed, slightly curved, 4.5–6 × 0.3–0.7 cm, densely hairy, apex rostrate, 5–11-seeded. Seeds dark brown. Fl. Jul–Dec, fr. Sep–Dec.

Mountains, forests, roadsides; 200–2300 m. Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam].

Shuteria ferruginea is used for food. It is more widely known as *S. hirsuta*, but that name was published three years later than *Pueraria ferruginea*.

2. *Shuteria lancangensis* Y. Y. Qian, Guihaia 23: 307. 2003.

澜沧宿苞豆 *lan cang su bao dou*

Herbs, 2–4 m. Stems twining, slender, striate, spreading villous. Leaves 3-foliolate; stipules lanceolate, 8–10 mm, persistent; petiole 4–7 cm; stipels small, subulate, ciliate; petiolules 3–5 mm, villous; leaflets broadly ovate-rhomboid, 4.5–8.5 × 3–7 cm, papery, both surfaces spreading villous, adaxial surface dark green, lateral veins 3–5 pairs, base cuneate, apex acuminate. Raceme axillary, 10–14 cm, 30–50-flowered; nodes 1–4-flowered; peduncle ca. 3 cm. Bracts linear or linear-lanceolate, 6–8 mm; pedicel ca. 3 mm; bracteoles linear, ca. 2 mm, ciliate, persistent. Calyx tubular; lobes 4, ovate, 1.5–2 mm, shorter than tube, uppermost longest. Corolla purple, 14–16 mm; standard obovate, with 2 auricles; wings oblong, auriculate; keel as long as wings, auriculate. Ovary villous. Legume oblong, 6–6.5 cm × 3–3.5 mm, compressed, apex beaked. Seeds ca. 11.

• Thickets; ca. 1900 m. Yunnan.

This species is known to us only from the protologue.

3. *Shuteria involocrata* (Wallich) Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 207. 1834.

宿苞豆 *su bao dou*

Glycine involocrata Wallich, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3: 22. 1832; *Shuteria sinensis* Hemsley; *S. vestita* Wight & Arnott var. *involocrata* (Wallich) Baker.

Herbs, 1–3 m. Stems twining, slender, densely pubescent or glabrous. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; stipules ovate-lanceolate, persistent; petiole 2.5–7.5 cm; stipels linear; leaflets broadly ovate, ovate, or suborbicular, 1.5–6.5 × 1.1–5.5 cm, membranous to thinly papery, base rounded, apex rounded, slightly concave, with small mucro. Raceme axillary, axis 9–15 cm, lower 2 or 3 nodes with reduced, sessile, circular or reniform leaflets; peduncle 1–2.5 cm. Flowers ca. 10 mm; bracts and bracteoles lanceolate, persistent. Calyx tubular, 4-lobed; lobes lanceolate, shorter than tube. Corolla red, purple, or light purple; standard elliptic-obovate, apex slightly obtuse, slightly emarginate; wings oblong, subequal to keels. Ovary sessile. Legume linear, compressed, 3–5 × 0.2–0.6 cm, apex beaked, dehiscent or indehiscent. Seeds 5 or 6, brown, lustrous. Fl. Sep–Mar, fr. Nov–Mar.

Mountains, roadsides, forest margins, under thickets; 900–2200(–2800) m. Guangxi, Yunnan [Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

Shuteria involucrata is used medicinally.

4. *Shuteria vestita* Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 207. 1834.

西南宿苞豆 xi nan su bao dou

Shuteria glabrata Wight & Arnott; *S. involucrata* (Wallich) Wight & Arnott var. *glabrata* (Wight & Arnott) H. Ohashi; *S. involucrata* var. *villosa* (Pampanini) H. Ohashi; *S. pampaniniana* Handel-Mazzetti; *S. vestita* var. *villosa* Pampanini.

Herbs, 1–3 m. Stems twining, slender, densely pubescent or glabrous. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; stipules lanceolate; petiole 2–4 cm; stipels small, linear; terminal leaflet elliptic to almost rhomboid, 1.5–6 cm, base rounded, apex slightly emarginate, with short mucro; lateral leaflets elliptic and slightly oblique, 2.5–5 × 1.5–4 cm, both surfaces pubescent, base rounded, apex emarginate, with small mucro. Raceme axillary, flowers clustered at base; peduncle 2.5–10 cm; bracts lanceolate; bracteoles lanceolate, persistent. Calyx tubular, lobes shorter than tube. Corolla purple to light purple, ca. 8 mm; standard obovate-elliptic, with stipe; wings and keels oblong, curved, all auriculate. Ovary hairy. Legume linear, 2–4.5 × 0.3–0.5 cm, compressed, slightly curved, 3–8-seeded. Fl. Nov–Jan, fr. Jan–Apr.

Mountains, forests, grasslands, roadsides; 500–2000 m. Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

This plant is used medicinally.

