

Preface

It is a pleasure for me to present the new completely revised edition of *The Bamboos of the World*. It is the first publication which combines and treats all currently known bamboos in a single inventory.

The plan of a preliminary inventory study on bamboos arose prior to 1981. The work was originally done by J. Goerrings and myself, sometimes with the help of botanists, and later continued by myself. From 1983 onwards, much of the work was published in separate parts. For a survey of all these parts of *The Bamboos of the World*, the reader is referred to the appendix of the current work. However, all the previous parts are replaced by the present, much enlarged and updated edition.

I am aware of the fact that the current edition may not be free of errors and needs corrections, especially more checking than it has received hitherto by specialists on bambusoid grasses. I would be grateful for any hints and suggestions that could improve *The Bamboos of the World*.

This work would not have been possible without the generous help of numerous people. I like to express my sincere thanks to all the unselfish people who contributed to the work up to the present.

Berlin and Langweid a. L., July 1998

Dieter Ohrnberger

INTRODUCTION

General Aims of *The Bamboos of the World*

In 1913, the French botanist and pharmacist, Édmond Gustave Camus (1852-1915) *Les Bambusées* published which covered almost completely the then known bamboos. Included were not only the woody bamboos, but also some herbaceous bamboos. *Les Bambusées* is hardly comparable with the scientifically more important previous monographs on bamboos by Munro (1868) and Gamble (1896), both of which are elaborated taxonomic revisions. Considering the huge number of species and genera of bamboos known at the beginning of the 20th century, Camus' monograph could not be, for most of its parts, a revision but merely a compilation of species and literature, albeit on a world-wide basis.

Camus treated a total of 33 genera and 490 species. More than 80 years have gone since the publication of *Les Bambusées*, and about one hundred generic names, and over 2,000 specific names (species and new combinations) have been published since then. Among these, about 1,000 represent new species not included by Camus, meaning the number of species generally accepted has been tripled since 1913. The numerical growth of generic names since that time is considerable too, especially during the last two decades.

The state of classification of bambusoid grasses is far behind that of all the other groups of grasses. Basically, the major reason rests in the peculiarity in the life of most of the bamboos themselves: The flowering of the majority of the woody bamboos is a rare event, and if flowers are available the vegetative parts of the plants often do not develop representative characteristics during flowering. This may prevent the collecting of enough of the flowering and vegetative material, necessary to understand a species and establish its relationships, allowing a stable classificatory system to be built. It is therefore understandable that the classification of bambusoid grasses has remained fluid, though in the recent past much research has led towards a more stable classification at suprageneric level. The present relationships of many genera, however, remain far from being sufficiently settled.

The information about bambusoid grasses available up to now is scattered through numerous monographs, Floras, and treatises in journals. A remarkable number of taxonomic, systematic and phytogeographic contributions must also be expected to appear in the near future. All this makes it difficult to produce a general, world-wide survey of the bamboos, or their classification, even of a single genus.

The dispersed and growing number of separate sources of information, the increasing difficulties over its availability of this information, and the still more complicated general survey of this group of grasses, make it necessary to sort the main data on the bamboos and to make it more easily accessible. The most important data are considered to be the botanical names of the genera and species and their geographical distribution, along with their references. With the help of this information it will be possible for anyone to obtain, from the different sources mentioned, a lot of additional facts: plant descriptions, diagnoses and keys for plant identification, botanical drawings, photographs of the plants, precise plant localities, vernacular names and many more.

With these considerations in mind, the following general aims in *The Bamboos of the World* have been laid down:

- to present a documentary review of the main data (names, distribution) of all the bamboo species,
- to facilitate access to further data by citation and a comprehensive bibliography.

It should be noted that *The Bamboos of the World* is basically intended to be a documentary or reference work, with results based essentially on literature. No claims have been made to present a revision of the bamboos.

The work is directed to people and institutions interested in the botany, horticulture, forestry and ecology of bamboos, especially their morphology, taxonomy, distribution and cultivation.

Mit der Publikation, *The Bamboos of the World*, wird die Absicht verfolgt, ein umfassendes und aktuelles Nachschlagewerk über die Gattungen und Arten der Bambusgräser und ihre Verbreitung zu bieten. *The Bamboos of the World* basiert auf einer umfangreichen Literaturschau. Schwerpunkt sind die derzeitige taxonomische Klassifizierung und Nomenklatur der gesamten Bambus-Unterfamilie (insbesondere deren Gattungen, Arten, Unterarten, Varietäten, Formen und Sorten), sowie die natürliche geographische Verbreitung der Bambus-Arten und deren Einführungen in den Westen. All diese Daten werden ausgewertet, kompiliert und in einer einheitlichen Form dem Leser präsentiert. Somit ist *The Bamboos of the World* vorwiegend von Interesse für Botaniker, Ökologen, Gärtner, Dendrologen und Pflanzensammler.

Principals and General Notes on the Contents

To fix the size and scope of *The Bamboos of the World*, the general aims were followed as quickly as possible, taking into consideration personal, financial and time restrictions. Apart from the main data presented, some additional information has been included. The mapping of species distribution, included in the first edition, has not been continued for the present edition because of time and cost.

The Bamboos of the World is aimed not only at botanists, but also at a wider range of readers. It is therefore intended to present the information in an easily understandable arrangement. In this section, explanations are given of some topics of general interest, and to some contents of the work.

Classification

The suprageneric classification of bamboos has been considerably improved recently by the research work by several botanists. A scheme of classification, based essentially on these recent works, is presented herein. For any further information on the current systematics and classification of bamboos, the references should be consulted.

The generic classification is still in rather fluctuating state. There are tendencies towards both a narrower and a wider definition of several bamboo genera by contemporary botanists, often leading to different classifications and to name changes. The definition of many genera thus remains provisional.

Infrageneric classification has been proposed by botanists for some bamboo genera. If the genera concerned were differently defined by various botanists and have not undergone revision recently, infrageneric classification often seems to be of little help. No attempt has been made in *The Bamboos of the World* to assign all the species of a certain genus to an infrageneric group, but in some cases established assignments have been adopted.

The classification of species in *The Bamboos of the World* generally follows classification proposed by contemporary botanists who have contributed to the revision of the whole group (genus).

For infraspecific classification, the same procedure as stated for species classification applies. Generally, variants of mere horticultural importance have been classified as cultivars, or ranked down from variety to form.

Genera and Species Accepted

Genera and species, and other taxonomic groups, accepted or provisionally accepted in *The Bamboos of*

the World appear with their names in headings of bold type, if not otherwise stated. Taxonomic groups not accepted are printed in normal type.

Codes of Nomenclature

Botanical names are ruled by the Botanical Code (ICBN); cultivar names by the Cultivated Plant Code (ICNCP):

- *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* [ICBN] (Tokyo Code), Adopted by the Fifteenth International Botanical Congress, Yokohama, August - September 1993 / W. Greuter & al. (editors), 1994, 389 pp., Königstein: Koeltz, (*Regnum Vegetabile*, vol. 131).
- *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - 1995* (ICNCP or Cultivated Code) / P. Trehane & al. (editors), 1995, 175 pp., Wimborne: Quarterjack, (*Regnum Vegetabile*, vol. 133).

The ICBN holds rules on the formation and application of scientific names (botanical names) for taxonomic groups (*taxa* pl., *taxon* sing.) of plants from the wild or in cultivation. This provides an internationally accepted system of reference. In botany, the names of the taxa are displayed in a phylogenetic scheme of classification. Each taxon therein has a particular circumscription, position, and rank in order to indicate the degree of relationship. The basic unit of taxa is called a species. Higher ranking taxa are, for instance, a genus (a group of related species), and a tribe (a group of related genera).

The ICNCP is a separate system of rules. It is connected with the ICBN by the rule defining the botanical name of a taxon in a certain rank (genus at least, species as usual) to become part of the name for cultivated plants (ICNCP 1995, Art. 1.1). This implies that a cultivar (cultivated variety, the basic unit of taxa of cultivated plants) is always lower in rank than the assigned botanical taxon (e.g. species, subspecies, variety, form). Cultivars are usually defined by characters important to horticulture, agriculture and forestry. Such characters (e.g. a differing colour of leaves and culms) appear as variations within a species, and are inappropriate characters for the delimitation of species.

There is one basic difference in the method of formation of names between the ICBN and ICNCP. The application of a name of a botanical taxon is determined by a nomenclatural type (a certain herbarium specimen), whereas the name of a taxon of a cultivar need not be determined by a type; a valid description alone is sufficient to establish a cultivar name.

Botanical and cultivar names adopted in *The Bamboos of the World* have been checked for adherence to the rules of the Codes wherever possible. Names not checked are those adopted from citation only, where the original publications of the names concerned have not been available. These names are especially those of forms and cultivars which have appeared in journals or books of limited circulation.

Ranks of Taxa

Every individual plant is treated as belonging to taxa of consecutively higher rank. The following table displays the ranks of the taxa (from family down). Basic unit is the species.

rank term (Latin)	rank term (English)	rank term (German)	example
familia (fam.)	family	Familie	<i>POACEAE</i>
subfamilia (subfam.)	subfamily	Unterfamilie	<i>BAMBUSOIDEAE</i>
supertribus	supertribe	Supertribus	<i>BAMBUSATAE</i>
tribus (trib.)	tribe	Tribus	<i>BAMBUSEAE</i>
subtribus (subtrib.)	subtribe	Untertribus	<i>ARUNDINARIINAE</i>
tribella	tribella	Tribella	<i>ARUNDINARIASTRAE</i>
genus (gen.)	genus	Gattung	<i>Arundinaria</i>
subgenus (subg.)	subgenus	Untergattung	<i>Pleiolblastus</i> subg. <i>Nipponocalamus</i>
sectio (sect.)	section	Sektion	<i>Fargesia</i> sect. <i>Sphaengemma</i>
subsectio (subsect.)	subsection	Untersektion	<i>Pleiolblastus</i> sect. <i>Nipponocalamus</i> subsect. <i>Nezasa</i>
series (ser.)	series	Serie	<i>Pleiolblastus</i> sect. <i>Medakea</i> ser. <i>Dolicholigulae</i>
species (sp.)	species	Art	<i>Indosasa triangulata</i>
subspecies (subsp.)	subspecies	Unterart	<i>Otatea acuminata</i> subsp. <i>aztecorum</i>
varietas (var.)	variety	Varietät	<i>Sinobambusa tootsik</i> var. <i>laeta</i>
forma (f.)	form	Form	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> f. <i>henonis</i>
('...')	cultivar	Kultivar (Sorte)	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> 'Golden Goddess'

Formation and Format of Names

Names at the rank of genus and higher consist of one word. The rank of a name higher than generic rank is discernible by its ending, e.g. "-aceae" for family, "-oideae" for subfamily, "-eae" for tribe. The typographic italic type and capitalising of letters serve to distinguish names more easily and are not compulsory.

Names at the rank of species consist of two parts (binominal), a generic name and an epithet. Botanical names from genus downwards are preferably printed italicised.

Botanical names at the rank lower than species consist of three (or more) parts, with a rank-denoting term. The rank-denoting term is usually not italicised.

Names at cultivar rank consist of a botanical name (usually species name but at least generic name) and the cultivar epithet, the latter often termed as cultivar name or cultivar. The cultivar epithet is to be enclosed by single quotation marks, and not printed italicised. The former usage of the rank term "cultivar", abbreviated "cv.", is no longer sanctioned by the current Code.

Validly Published Names

Names published in accordance with the rules of the Codes of nomenclature are called "valid" (for botanical names) and "established" (for cultivars). The Botanical Code divides validly published names into legitimate names (those in accordance with the rules), and illegitimate names (nom. illeg.). Illegitimate names are those which are superfluous when published, and often later homonyms. Homonyms are identical botanical names based on different nomenclatural types.

Out of the legitimate names there is only one name (for a taxon with a particular circumscription, position, and rank) that must be adopted under the rules of the Botanical Code. This name is termed the "correct"

name of a certain taxon governed by the Botanical Code, and the "accepted" name if governed by the Cultivated Plant Code. It appears typographically in bold type. The other validly published names applied to the same taxon are called synonyms.

In *The Bamboos of the World* the attempt has been made to include all the valid botanical names of the bamboos ever published, from subfamily down to forma. At species and higher level, the listings have achieved near-completeness, except for the latest publications of names if they have not yet come to the author's attention. The listings of names at infraspecific and cultivar level are comprehensive but remain incomplete.

Invalidly Published Names

Only validly published names in accordance with the Botanical Code are of nomenclatural relevancy. Invalidly published names are of no importance. Nevertheless, they have been included, and invalid publication is always indicated, usually by adding "invalid", "as syn.", "nom. nud." to the reference.

Cultivar names not established in accordance with the Cultivated Plant Code are also included and similarly indicated.

The major, and usually the only, reason for including invalid names is so that their nomenclatural status becomes evident.

Abbreviations in Bibliographic Citation

Bibliographic citation is usually given abbreviated: name of author(s), year of publication, and page number; e.g.

Nakai, 1933: 20;

or given together with the abbreviated title and volume numbering of publication, e.g.

Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 20.

An asterisk indicates illustration. For full and non-abbreviated references the reader is referred to the *Bibliography*.

Taxonomic References

Taxonomic references are those referring to a certain botanical name of a taxon, not necessarily referring to a certain taxon that might be differently defined by various authors. The nomenclatural type is the basic element that rules the application of names. For this reason, it is cited (in certain cases only, not throughout); e.g.

Fargesia declivis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 101, fig. 31; type: Yunnan, T.P. Yi 77315 (SCFS);

The above example for the nomenclatural type of *Fargesia declivis* means: The herbarium specimen no. 77315 was collected in Yunnan by T.P. Yi, and is deposited in the Herbarium of the Sichuan Forestry School.

Selected References

Apart from taxonomic and nomenclatural references, selected references are given in some cases. Such references usually provide a modern treatment of the taxon concerned, e.g. with plant descriptions, identification key, illustrations.

Non-Botanical Names

Common and vernacular names are occasionally given, and if so, rather selectively. If available, Chinese, Japanese, and English names are always adopted. Common, local and vernacular names often do not refer to a single bamboo species but may be applied to several species as well. Identification of bamboos should therefore never be based on such names.

Culm Size and Flowering Record

Data are given for culm size and flowering records if available. These data are presented in a standardised form as follows: Culm height in m / Culm diameter in cm / Inflorescence (fl) known (+) or not known (-), e.g.:

5 - 10 (12) m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(-)

Measurement enclosed in brackets indicate maximum or minimum size. The plant size refers to plants in natural environment, usually not under cultivated conditions. A question mark is given if either culm height or diameter is not recorded, e.g.:

0.3 - 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)

Distinctive Characters

Distinctive characters of subspecies, varieties, forms, and cultivars are usually stated. For characters of species and other taxa, and for descriptions and keys, the reader is referred to literature cited.

Geographical Distribution

The geographical distribution of species and genera is stated, generally by political units: country, and in most cases by the next lower unit, e.g. province. Usually the natural geographical distribution is stated, naturalised and cultivated distribution is given only if the natural distribution is unknown or obscurely known. Altitudinal distribution is stated if known, especially for montane bamboos. Data on habitat and ecology are often not available but if so, they will be summarised.

The geographical distribution should not be interpreted without considering the relevant classification. Especially for genera, it must be kept in mind whether a certain genus had been recently revised or still awaits revision. In the latter case, which applies quite often, the geographical distribution is merely provisional. It should also be taken into account whether a certain genus or species is narrowly defined or not. Genera and species may be differently circumscribed by various authors, thus the pattern of distribution may vary.

Horticulture in Europe and the USA

Numerous species of bamboo, mostly their horticultural varieties, have been introduced from their native countries to Europe and the USA, to Europe as early as the first half of the 19th century. If it is known that a certain bamboo is in cultivation in Europe and the USA, the information is given, along with the year or decade of its first introduction. The correct identification of bamboos in Western cultivation is often in doubt, and some records should therefore be considered uncertain.

The frost tolerance of hardy species is given, preferably when known from long-term observation of several established stands (without unusual environmental

factors, and without winter protection) in Germany. As bamboos in Western cultivation are planted almost exclusively for ornament, damage to leaves in winter caused by low temperatures and other meteorological factors impairs the plant's appearance and diminishes

its ornamental value. The range of temperature that causes damage to leaves is therefore the more appropriate indicator for hardiness than rates for rhizome survival when culms have died from frost.

SUBFAMILY
BAMBUSOIDEAE

Tribes, Subtribes and Genera in Systematic Order

The classification here is limited to grasses considered bambusoid by modern agrostologists. Recent phylogenetic research (L.G. Clark & al., 1995; L.G. Clark & E.J. Judziewicz, 1996) has shown that some groups hitherto considered bambusoid are not. These genera require a position outside the bambusoids: *Anomochloa*, *Streptochoeta*, *Pharus*, *Leptaspis*, *Scrotochloa* and *Suddia*.

Furthermore, the genus *Streptogyna* is now thought to be closer related to the oryzoid group (which is considered to represent a separate subfamily) than to the bambusoids, and is therefore excluded from the latter.

No recent phylogenetic research and re-evaluation is known for the African genera *Puelia* and *Guaduella*, and they are therefore kept within the bambusoids.

The scheme here includes 6 tribes, 10 subtribes and 111 genera accepted, or provisionally accepted, in *The Bamboos of the World*.

• Selected taxonomic references:

C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 1-27; W.D. Clayton in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 68 (1), 1981: 5-14; W.D. Clayton & Renvoize, Gen. Gram., 1986: 1-375; Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [1988]: 225-238; Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 1-75; Tsvelev in Bot. Rev. 55 (3), 1989: 141-204; L. Watson & Dallwitz, Grass Gen. World, 1992, 1038 pp.; L.G. Clark & al. in Syst. Bot. 20 (4), 1995: 436-460; L.G. Clark & E.J. Judziewicz in Taxon 45 (4), 1996: 641-645

Tentative Scheme of Related Groups Among the Bambusoid Grasses With Approximate Number of Species in Each

family POACEAE (GRAMINEAE), divided into 7 to 10 subfamilies, among them the subfamily BAMBUSOIDEAE (comprising both woody and herbaceous bamboos with altogether 1575 species), divided into 1 tribe of woody bamboos (BAMBUSEAE, this divided into 10 subtribes) and 5 tribes of herbaceous bamboos as follows:

Tribes, Subtribes	Genera
BAMBUSEAE (1447)	
ARUNDINARIINAE (249)	<i>Acidosasa</i> (22), <i>Arundinaria</i> (1), <i>Bashania</i> (6), <i>Ferocalamus</i> (2), <i>Gaoligongshania</i> (1), <i>Gelidocalamus</i> (12), <i>Indocalamus</i> (35), <i>Menstruocalamus</i> (1), <i>Metasasa</i> (2), <i>Oligostachyum</i> (18), <i>Pleioblastus</i> (42), <i>Polyanthus</i> (1), <i>Pseudosasa</i> (36), <i>Sasa</i> (58), <i>Sasaella</i> (11), <i>Vietnamocalamus</i> (1)
THAMNOCALAMINAE (226)	<i>Ampelocalamus</i> (11), <i>Borinda</i> (8), <i>Chimonocalamus</i> (16), <i>Drepanostachyum</i> (11), <i>Fargesia</i> (83), <i>Himalayacalamus</i> (9), <i>Thamnocalamus</i> (4), <i>Yushania</i> (84)
RACEMOBAMBOSINAE (27)	<i>Neomicrocalamus</i> (7), <i>Racemobambos</i> (17), <i>Vietnamosasa</i> (3)
SHIBATAEINAE (182)	<i>Brachystachyum</i> (1), <i>Chimonobambusa</i> (38), <i>Hibanobambusa</i> (1), <i>Indosasa</i> (27), <i>Phyllostachys</i> (76), <i>Semiarundinaria</i> (6), <i>Shibataea</i> (9), <i>Sinobambusa</i> (24)
BAMBUSINAE (297)	<i>Bambusa</i> (139), <i>Bonia</i> (5), <i>Dendrocalamus</i> (52), <i>Dinochloa</i> (27), <i>Gigantochloa</i> (37), <i>Holttumochloa</i> (3), <i>Kinabaluchloa</i> (2), <i>Klemachloa</i> (1), <i>Maclurochloa</i> (1), <i>Melocalamus</i> (9), <i>Oreobambos</i> (1), <i>Oxytenanthera</i> (1), <i>Pseudobambusa</i> (1), <i>Pseudoxytenanthera</i> (12), <i>Soejatmia</i> (1), <i>Sphaerobambos</i> (3), <i>Thyrsostachys</i> (2)
MELOCANNINAE (87)	<i>Cephalostachyum</i> (16), <i>Davidsea</i> (1), <i>Dendrochloa</i> (1), <i>Melocanna</i> (2), <i>Neohouzeaua</i> (7), <i>Ochlandra</i> (11), <i>Pseudostachyum</i> (2), <i>Schizostachyum</i> (45), <i>Teinostachyum</i> (2)
HICKELIINAE (37)	<i>Decaryochloa</i> (1), <i>Greslania</i> (4), <i>Hickelia</i> (4), <i>Hitchcockella</i> (1), <i>Nastus</i> (24), <i>Perrierbambus</i> (2), <i>Temburongia</i> (1)
GUADUINAE (40)	<i>Criciuma</i> (1), <i>Eremocaulon</i> (1), <i>Guadua</i> (34), <i>Olmeca</i> (2), <i>Oatea</i> (2)
CHUSQUEINAE (156)	<i>Chusquea</i> (135), <i>Neurolepis</i> (21)

BAMBUSEAE (continued)

ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE (146)	<i>Actinocladum</i> (1), <i>Alvimia</i> (3), <i>Apoclada</i> (3), <i>Arthrostylidium</i> (28), <i>Athrostachys</i> (1), <i>Atractantha</i> (5), <i>Aulonemia</i> (32), <i>Colantheia</i> (7), <i>Elytostachys</i> (2), <i>Glaziophyton</i> (1), <i>Merostachys</i> (34), <i>Myriocladus</i> (13), <i>Rhipidocladum</i> (16)
OLYREAE (76)	<i>Agnesia</i> (1), <i>Arberella</i> (7), <i>Cryptochloa</i> (9), <i>Diandrolyra</i> (2), <i>Ekmanochloa</i> (2), <i>Froesiochloa</i> (1), <i>Lithachne</i> (4), <i>Maclurolyra</i> (1), <i>Mniochloa</i> (1), <i>Olyra</i> (23), <i>Parodolyra</i> (3), <i>Piresia</i> (4), <i>Piresiella</i> (1), <i>Raddia</i> (5), <i>Raddiella</i> (7), <i>Rehia</i> (1), <i>Reitzia</i> (1), <i>Sucrea</i> (3)
PARIANEAE (40)	<i>Eremitis</i> (1), <i>Pariana</i> (39)
BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE (1)	<i>Buergersiochloa</i> (1)
PUELIEAE (5)	<i>Puelia</i> (5)
GUADUELLEAE (6)	<i>Guaduelia</i> (6)

Tribes, Subtribes and Genera in Alphabetical Order

The tribes, subtribes, and genera in the previous chapter are given here in alphabetical order. The most important taxonomic synonyms are added in brackets.

Tribes

BAMBUSEAE KUNTH EX NEES
 BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE S. T. BLAKE
 GUADUELLEAE SODERSTROM & ELLIS
 OLYREAE KUNTH EX SPENNER
 PARIANEAE C. E. HUBBARD
 PUELIEAE SODERSTROM & ELLIS (ATRAC-
 CARPEAE (CAMUS) JACQUES-FÉLIX EX TSVELEV)

Subtribes

ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE BEWS
 ARUNDINARIINAE BENTHAM (SASAINAE P. C.
 KENG)
 BAMBUSINAE J. S. PRESL (DENDROCALAMINAE
 BENTHAM)
 CHUSQUEINAE BEWS (NEUROLEPIDINAE SODER-
 STROM & ELLIS)
 GUADUINAE SODERSTROM & ELLIS
 HICKELIINAE A. CAMUS (NASTINAE SODERSTROM &
 ELLIS)
 MELOCANNINAE BENTHAM (SCHIZO-
 STACHYDINAE MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS)
 RACEMOBAMBOSINAE STAPLETON
 SHIBATAEINAE (NAKAI) SODERSTROM & ELLIS
 (PHYLLSTACHYDINAE P. C. KENG)
 THAMNOCALAMINAE P. C. KENG

Genera

Acidosasa C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG
Actinocladum MCCLURE EX SODERSTROM
Agnesia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ
Alvimia C. E. CALDERÓN EX SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
Ampelocalamus S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG
 (*Patellocalamus* W. T. LIN)
Apoclada MCCLURE
Arberella SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN
Arthrostylidium RUPRECHT
Arundinaria MICHAX
Athrostachys BENTHAM
Atractantha MCCLURE
Aulonemia GOUDOT (*Matudacalamus* F. MAEKAWA)
Bambusa SCHREBER (*Dendrocalamopsis* (CHIA &
 H. L. FUNG) P. C. KENG, *Ischurochloa* BUSE, *Leleba*
 RUMPHIUS EX NAKAI, *Lingnania* MCCLURE,
Neosinocalamus P. C. KENG, *Tetragonocalamus*
 NAKAI)
Bashania P. C. KENG & YI
Bonia BALANSA (*Monocladus* CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L.
 YANG)
Borinda STAPLETON
Brachystachyum KENG
Buergersiochloa PILGER
Cephalostachyum MUNRO
Chimonobambusa MAKINO (*Qiongzhueta* (Wen & Ohrn-
 berger) Hsueh & Yi, *Oreocalamus* KENG)
Chimonocalamus HSUEH & YI
Chusquea KUNTH (*Retbergia* RADDI, *Swallenochloa*
 MCCLURE)
Colantheia MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH

- Criciuma* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
Cryptochloa SWALLEN
Davidsea SODERSTROM & ELLIS
Decaryochloa A. CAMUS
Dendrocalamus NEES (*Sellulocalamus* W. T. LIN, *Sinocalamus* MCCLURE)
Dendrochloa C. E. PARKINSON
Diandrolyra STAPP
Dinochloa BUSE
Drepanostachyum P. C. KENG
Ekmanochloa HITCHCOCK
Elytostachys MCCLURE
Eremittis DOELL
Eremocaulon SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
Fargesia FRANCHET (*Sinarundinaria* NAKAI)
Ferrocalamus HSUEH & P. C. KENG
Froesiochloa G. A. BLACK
Gaoligongshania D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA
Gelidocalamus WEN
Gigantochloa KURZ EX MUNRO
Glaziophyton FRANCHET
Greslania BALANSA
Guadua KUNTH
Guaduella FRANCHET (*Microbambus* K. SCHUMANN)
Hibanobambusa MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA (x *Phyllosasa* DEMOLY)
Hickelia A. CAMUS (*Pseudocoix* A. CAMUS)
Himalayacalamus P. C. KENG
Hitchcockella A. CAMUS
Hottumochloa K. M. WONG
Indocalamus NAKAI
Indosasa MCCLURE
Kinabaluchloa K. M. WONG
Klemachloa R. N. PARKER
Lithachne PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS
Maclurochloa K. M. WONG
Maclurolyra C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
Melocalamus BENTHAM
Melocanna TRINIUS
Menstruocalamus YI
Merostachys SPRENGEL (*Brasilocalamus* NAKAI)
Metasasa W. T. LIN
Mniochloa A. CHASE
Myriocladus SWALLEN
Nastus JUSSIEU (*Chloothamnus* BUSE, *Oreiostrachys* GAMBLE)
Neohouzeaua A. CAMUS
Neomicrocalamus P. C. KENG
Neurolepis MEISNER
Ochlandra THWAITES
Oligostachyum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE (*Clavinodum* WEN)
Olmecca SODERSTROM
Olyra LINNAEUS
Oreobambos K. SCHUMANN
Oatea (MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
Oxytenanthera MUNRO (*Houzeaubambus* MATTEI)
Pariana FUSÉE-AUBLET
Parodiolyra SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
Perrierbambus A. CAMUS
Phyllostachys SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI
Piresia SWALLEN
Piresiella JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE
Pleioblastus NAKAI (*Nipponocalamus* NAKAI)
Polyanthus C. H. HU
Pseudobambusa NGUYEN
Pseudosasa MAKINO EX NAKAI
Pseudostachyum MUNRO
Pseudoxytenanthera SODERSTROM & ELLIS
Puelia FRANCHET (*Atractocarpa* FRANCHET)
Racemobambos HOLTUM
Raddia BERTOLONI (*Strephium* SCHRADER EX NEES)
Raddiella SWALLEN
Rehia FIJTEN
Reitzia SWALLEN
Rhipidocladum MCCLURE
Sasa MAKINO & SHIBATA (*Neosasamorpha* TATEWAKI, *Sasamorpha* NAKAI)
Sasaella MAKINO (*Nipponobambusa* MUROI, x *Sasinaria* DEMOLY)
Schizostachyum NEES (*Leptocanna* CHIA & H. L. FUNG)
Semiarundinaria MAKINO EX NAKAI
Shibataea MAKINO EX NAKAI
Sinobambusa MAKINO EX NAKAI
Soejatmia K. M. WONG
Sphaerobambos S. DRANSFIELD
Sucrea SODERSTROM
Teinostachyum MUNRO
Temburongia S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG
Thamnocalamus MUNRO
Thyrsostachys GAMBLE
Vietnamocalamus NGUYEN
Vietnamosasa NGUYEN
Yushania P. C. KENG (*Burmabambus* P. C. KENG, *Butania* P. C. KENG, *Monospatha* W. T. LIN)

Natural Distribution of the Subfamily

Number of Species

The total number of accepted or provisionally accepted species listed in *The Bamboos of the World* is 1575 plus several species still with incorrect names. Many regions of the earth have not been sufficiently explored for bamboos. Thus, records of new species

may well increase. On the other hand, taxonomic revisions seem needed in many genera, and could lead to a reduced number of species. The balance, however, might result in a slightly increased number.

It is impossible, of course, to indicate an exact number of species as this too often depends on how

the taxa are ranked and circumscribed by any one author.

Occurrence of Bamboos in the Continents

The following list mentions the occurrence of bamboos in various geographical subdivisions of the earth, with approximate number of species. The delimitation of the subdivisions of the earth follows the limits of floral regions, adjusted to meet practical requirements.

AMERICA

- NAm** (2) North America: continental USA only.
CAm (115) Central America: from Mexico to Panama, including Caribbean Islands.
SAm (372) South America: from Colombia and Venezuela, including Trinidad and Tobago, to Chile and Argentina.

AFRICA

- TAf** (16) Tropical Africa: tropical West, Central, and East Africa.
SAf (1) South Africa: Republic South Africa only.
Mad (37) Madagascar, Comoro and Mascarene Islands.

ASIA

- SAs** (311) South and South-East Asia (southern China and Tibet not included): from Pakistan and India to Philippines and Indonesia (excluding New Guinea).
EAs (748) East Asia: from Sakhalin and Kuriles to and including China with Tibet.

PACIFIC

- Pac** (39) New Guinea and Pacific Islands (Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia).

AUSTRALIA

- Aus** (3) Australia, northern part only.

The bambusoid grasses are naturally distributed in all continents except Europe and Antarctica. Within the range of the world's tropical and subtropical belt the occurrence of bamboo is greatest with concentrations in eastern and southern Asia, and South and Central America. The areas of woody bamboos extend far into the cool temperate zones of both hemispheres, in South America (in the Andes of Chile and Argentina) up to 47° South Latitude and in East Asia (on the island of Sakhalin) up to 46° North Latitude, whereas the herbaceous bamboos are confined to the tropics. The altitudinal range covered by the bambusoid grasses goes from slightly above sea-level to 4,200 m in northern Yunnan, and to 4,500 m (or even a few hundred metres higher) in the Andes. The herbaceous bamboos, however, are not reported from elevations above 1,700 m.

The main centres of diversity of the bambusoid grasses seem to be the monsoon-belt of South-East Asia with southern China, and coastal regions of the Atlantic side of South America.

It is a conspicuous characteristic of their distribution that Africa houses far fewer species than America and Asia. Moreover, it is remarkable that the continent of Africa is home to a relatively small number of species in comparison with the island of Madagascar. In North America, north from Mexico, only one single woody species is native, reaching in the United States up to 40° North Latitude. From tropical northern Australia there are records of only three species.

Distribution of Tribes, Subtribes and Genera in Floral Regions of the World With Approximate Number of Species in Each

Tribes, Subtribes

Genera

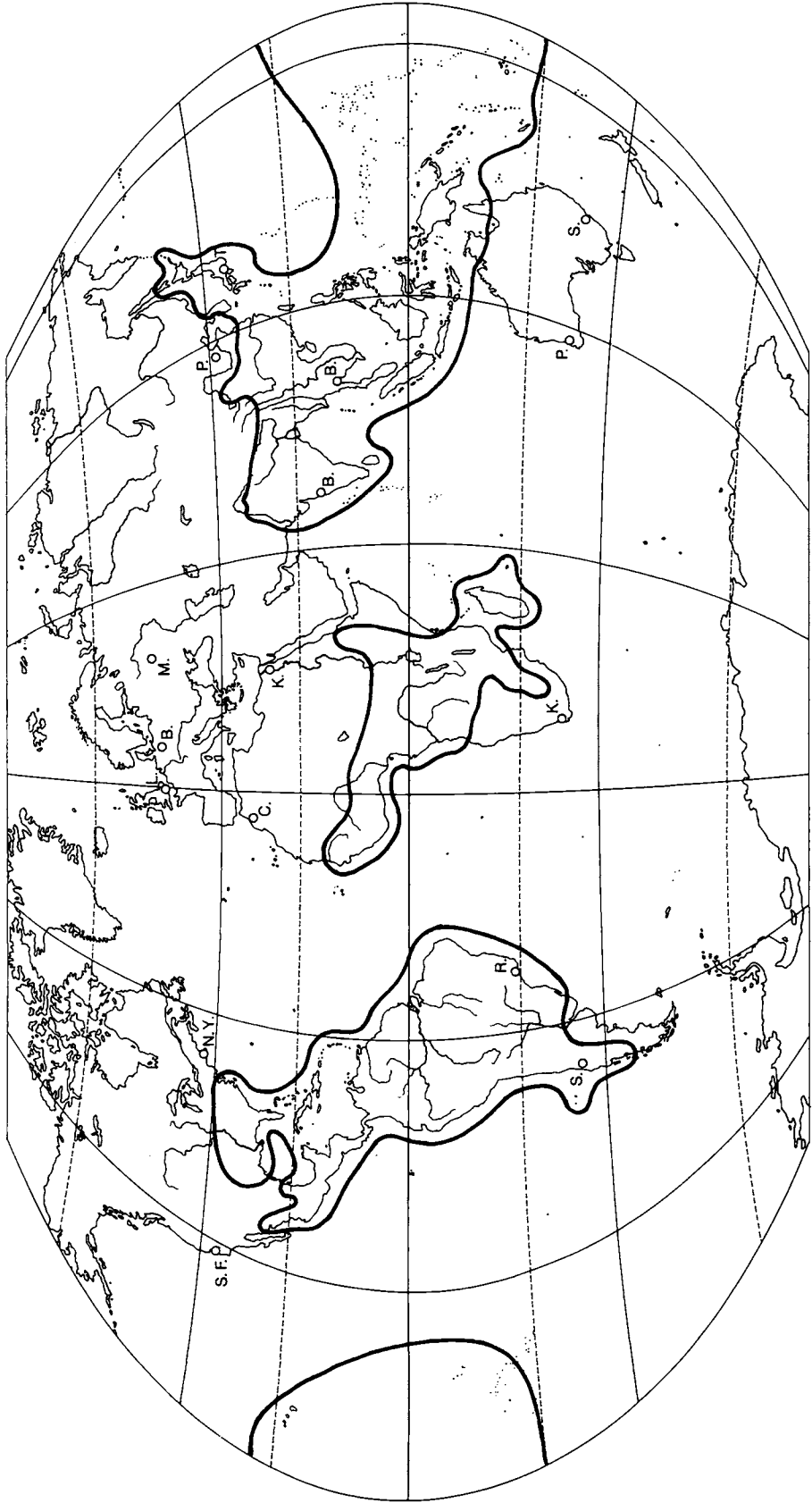
BAMBUSEAE (NAm 1, CAm 83, SAm 275, T Af 4, SAf 1, Mad 36, SAs 313, EAs 748, Pac 37, Aus 3)

ARUNDINARIINAE (NAm 1, SAs 5, EAs 243)

Acidosasa (SAs 1, EAs 21), *Arundinaria* (NAm 1), *Bashania* (EAs 6), *Ferocalamus* (EAs 2), *Gaoligongshania* (EAs 1), *Gelidocalamus* (EAs 12), *Indocalamus* (SAs 2, EAs 33), *Menstruocalamus* (EAs 1), *Metasasa* (EAs 2), *Oligostachyum* (EAs 18), *Pleioblastus* (SAs 1, EAs 41), *Polyanthus* (EAs 1), *Pseudosasa* (EAs 36), *Sasa* (EAs 58), *Sasaella* (EAs 11), *Vietnamocalamus* (SAs 1)

THAMNOCALAMINAE (T Af 1, SAf 1, Mad 6, SAs 43, EAs 183)

Ampelocalamus (SAs 1, EAs 11), *Borinda* (SAs 3, EAs 7), *Chimonocalamus* (SAs 6, EAs 11), *Drepanostachyum* (SAs 7, EAs 4), *Fargesia* (SAs 1, EAs 82), *Himalayacalamus* (SAs 7, EAs 2), *Thamnocalamus* (SAf 1, Mad 1, SAs 2, EAs 2), *Yushania* (T Af 1, Mad 5, SAs 16, EAs 64)



Map 1: Natural distribution of the subfamily BAMBUSOIDEAE

BAMBUSEAE (continued)**RACEMOBAMBOSINAE** (SAs 18, EAs 3, Pac 7)

Neomicrocalamus (SAs 5, EAs 3), *Racemobambos* (SAs 10, Pac 7), *Vietnamosasa* (SAs 3)

SHIBATAEINAE (SAs 13, EAs 174)

Brachystachyum (EAs 1), *Chimonobambusa* (SAs 3, EAs 37), *Hibanobambusa* (EAs 1), *Indosasa* (SAs 5, EAs 24), *Phyllostachys* (SAs 2, EAs 75), *Semiarundinaria* (EAs 6), *Shibataea* (EAs 9), *Sinobambusa* (SAs 3, EAs 21)

BAMBUSINAE (Taf 2, Mad 1, SAs 167, EAs 132, Pac 10, Aus 3)

Bambusa (Mad 1, SAs 49, EAs 88, Pac 9, Aus 3), *Bonia* (SAs 1, EAs 4), *Dendrocalamus* (SAs 27, EAs 31, Pac 1), *Dinochloa* (SAs 25, EAs 2), *Gigantochloa* (SAs 35, EAs 2), *Holttumochloa* (SAs 3), *Kinabaluchloa* (SAs 2), *Klemachloa* (SAs 1), *Maclurochloa* (SAs 1), *Melocalamus* (SAs 4, EAs 5), *Oreobambos* (Taf 1), *Oxytenanthera* (Taf 1), *Pseudobambusa* (SAs 1), *Pseudoxytenanthera* (SAs 12), *Soejatmia* (SAs 1), *Sphaerobambos* (SAs 3), *Thyrso-stachys* (SAs 2)

MELOCANNINAE (Mad 10, SAs 63, EAs 13, Pac 8)

Cephalostachyum (Mad 5, SAs 11, EAs 2), *Davidsea* (SAs 1), *Dendrochloa* (SAs 1), *Melocanna* (SAs 2), *Neohouzeaua* (SAs 6, EAs 1), *Ochlandra* (Mad 2, SAs 9), *Pseudostachyum* (SAs 2, EAs 1), *Schizostachyum* (Mad 3, SAs 29, EAs 9, Pac 8), *Teinostachyum* (SAs 2)

HICKELIINAE (Taf 1, Mad 19, SAs 4, Pac 12)

Decaryochloa (Mad 1), *Greslania* (Pac 4), *Hickelia* (Taf 1, Mad 3), *Hitchcockella* (Mad 1), *Nastus* (Mad 12, SAs 3, Pac 8), *Perrierbambus* (Mad 2), *Temburongia* (SAs 1)

GUADUINAE (CAm 10, SAm 33)

Criciuma (SAm 1), *Eremocaulon* (SAm 1), *Guadua* (CAm 6, SAm 31), *Olmea* (CAm 2), *Otatea* (CAm 2)

CHUSQUEINAE (CAm 36, SAm 124)

Chusquea (CAm 35, SAm 103), *Neurolepis* (CAm 1, SAm 21)

ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE (CAm 37, SAm 118)

Actinocladium (SAm 1), *Alvimia* (SAm 3), *Apoclada* (SAm 3), *Arthrostylidium* (CAm 19, SAm 13), *Athroostachys* (SAm 1), *Atractantha* (SAm 5), *Aulonemia* (CAm 5, SAm 28), *Colantheia* (SAm 7), *Elytrostachys* (CAm 1, SAm 2), *Glaziophyton* (SAm 1), *Merostachys* (CAm 2, SAm 32), *Myriocladus* (SAm 13), *Rhipidocladum* (CAm 10, SAm 9)

OLYREAE (NAm 1, CAm 28, SAm 60, Taf 1, Mad 1, Pac 1)

Agnesia (SAm 1), *Arberella* (CAm 4, SAm 3), *Cryptochloa* (CAm 7, SAm 4), *Diandroyra* (SAm 2), *Ekmanochloa* (CAm 2), *Froesiochloa* (SAm 1), *Lithachne* (CAm 3, SAm 2), *Maclurolyra* (CAm 1), *Mniochloa* (CAm 1), *Olyra* (NAm 1, CAm 7, SAm 23, Taf 1, Mad 1, Pac 1), *Parodolyra* (CAm 1, SAm 3), *Piresia* (SAm 4), *Piresiella* (CAm 1), *Raddia* (SAm 5), *Raddiella* (CAm 1, SAm 7), *Rehia* (SAm 1), *Reitzia* (SAm 1), *Sucrea* (SAm 3)

PARIANEAE (CAm 4, SAm 37)

Eremitis (SAm 1), *Pariana* (CAm 4, SAm 36)

BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE (Pac 1)

Buergersiochloa (Pac 1)

PUELIEAE (Taf 5)

Puelia (Taf 5)

GUADUELLEAE (Taf 6)

Guaduelia (Taf 6)

Names of All Taxonomic Ranks from Family Down to and Including Genus

The following is a listing for nomenclatural purposes of names at suprageneric and generic rank of all bambusoid taxa. The names have been re-examined whether they follow the rules of the present Code (ICBN 1994) or not. Names invalidly published are not established in the nomenclature and should be disregarded. However, it is not always apparent if a name is validly published or not, hence invalidly published names have been included in the list and their nomenclatural status is indicated. Ineffectively and invalidly published names, illegitimate and rejected names, are printed herein in typographic normal type, whereas legitimate names are printed in **bold** type.

- Selected nomenclatural references:
McClure in *Taxon* 6 (7), 1957: 199-210; Bullock in *Taxon* 7 (1), 1958: 1-35; McClure in *Taxon* 8 (6), 1959: 208-209; McClure in *Taxon* 9 (6), 1960: 194; Butzin in *Willdenowia* 7 (1), 1973: 113-479; C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 44, 1980: 9-11; W.D. Clayton in *Kew Bull.* 36 (3), 1981: 483-485; Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., *Grass Syst. Evol.*, 1987 [1988]: 238; International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Tokyo Code), W. Greuter & al. (editors), Königstein: Koeltz, 1994, (Regnum vegetabile 131) [ICBN 1994]

Names at Familial Rank

The name of a family is formed with the termination "-aceae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1). The correct botanical name for the grass family is *Poaceae* (based on the generic name *Poa* L.). *Gramineae* (from Latin *gramen*, grass, herb), a name of long traditional usage for the grass family, is sanctioned as an alternative name (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.5-6).

The woody bamboos and the herbaceous parianoid group (and two isolated groups, the anomochlooids and streptochaetoids, formerly placed in, or close to, the bambusoid group) were raised from tribal or subfamilial rank to familial rank, equal to the rest of the grasses. This ranking is not accepted by all modern agrostologists. Consequently, these familial names are nowadays included as synonyms in the *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*).

Bambusaceae NAKAI

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Classification: = *Poaceae* Barnhart (*Gramineae* Jussieu)
- References: Nakai, *Ord. Fam.*, 1943: App. 223

Gramineae A. L. DE JUSSIEU

- Type: *Poa* Linnaeus
- Order: *POALES* (*GRAMINALES*)
- References: ICBN 1994, Art. 18.5-18.6

Parianaceae NAKAI

- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Classification: = *Poaceae* Barnhart (*Gramineae* Jussieu)
- References: Nakai, *Ord. Fam.*, 1943: App. 222

Poaceae BARNHART

- Type: *Poa* Linnaeus
- Order: *POALES* (*GRAMINALES*)
- References: J.H. Barnhart in *Bull. Torrey Bot. Cl.* 22, 1895: 7

Names at Subfamilial Rank

The name of a subfamily is formed with the termination "-oideae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 19). The correct botanical name for the bamboo subfamily is *Bambusoideae* (based on the generic name *Bambusa* Schreber).

Two groups of herbaceous bamboos, the olyroids and parianoids, were formerly raised from tribal or subtribal rank to subfamilial rank, but are nowadays generally not accepted as separate subfamilies.

Bambusoideae KUNTH EX ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*)
- References: Kunth in *Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* 2, 1815: 75, "Gramina Bambusacea", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.*, 2, 1, 1902: 769

Bambusoideae NEES

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, *Agrost. Brasil.*, 1829: 520, "Gramineae Bambuseae", as "familia", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Nees von Esenbeck in *Linnaea* 9 (4), 1834: 468, "Bambusaceae", 465, as "Tribus" (validly publ. as tribe, not subfamily)

Bambusoideae RUPRECHT

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Ruprecht, *Bamb. Monogr.*, 1839: 2, invalid; Ruprecht in *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Peters-*

bourg sér. 6, 5 (2), 1840: 92, invalid; Reichenbach, Repert. Herb., 1841: 39, "Bambuseae", invalid (nom. nud.); cf. Butzin in Willdenowia 7 (1), 1973: 115

Bambusoideae MUNRO

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 10, "Bambusaceae", as division (p. 1), invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); cf. Butzin in Willdenowia 7 (1), 1973: 115

Bambusoideae REHDER

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 26, 1945: 78, nom. illeg.
- Notes: The earlier name by Ascherson & Graebner (1902) was validly published in spite of the termination of the familial name ("Gramina") which is to be corrected to "Gramineae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.4).

Bracteiflorae LINK

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berolin., 1, 1827: 249, "Sectio VIII. Bracteiflorae", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5), 272 "Bambusaceae"

Hexandrae LINK

- Type: not designated
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*, p.p.
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol., 2, 1833: 307, as "sectio", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5)

Olyroideae PILGER

- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- Family: POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 76 (3), 1954: 290, 352, in key in German, invalid (nom. nud., basionym not validly publ.; ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 2nd ed., 14d, 1956: 157, 168, with Latin descr.

Palaegenae KRAUSE

- Type: not designated
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*, p.p.
- References: Krause in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27, 1910: 424, as "Hauptsippe Palaegenae", invalid

Parianoideae (C. E. HUBBARD) BUTZIN

- Basionym: *Parianeae* C.E. Hubbard
- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Family: POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Butzin, Neue Untersuch. Blüte Gram., 1965: 148

Sasaoideae (TATEWAKI) KOIDZUMI

- Type: *Sasa* Makino & Shibata
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*

- Notes: The subfamilial name is based on the generic name *Sasa* ("sa-sa", a transliteration from Japanese, which is indeclinable). The correct formation of the subfamilial name is *Sasaoideae*, not *Sasaoideae* (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1, 19.1).
- References: Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57, invalid? (without descr., based on → *Sasaeae* Tatewaki)

Triglossoidae LINK

- Type: *Triglossum* F. Fischer
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol., 1, 1827: 248, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Tropogonae KRAUSE

- Type: not designated
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Krause in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27, 1910: 424, as "Hauptsippe", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b,c)

Names at Supertribal Rank

No technical term is established by the Code for the rank between subfamily and tribe (but "supertribe" is in use), and no termination is proposed. Following Butzin (1973: 113), the names at supertribal rank are recommended to be formed by using the termination "-formes". In this listing, however, the names are adopted unchanged from the original publications.

The woody bamboos were grouped by Y.L. Keng and P.C. Keng into two "series", *Arundinariatae* and *Bambusatae*, but validly published later by L. Liou (1980) with a different termination.

The "séries" by Jacques-Félix are considered as supertribes because the author recognised them higher in rank than tribe but lower than subfamily (Butzin, 1973: 114).

Arundinariatae KENG & P. C. KENG

- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- Family: POACEAE (GRAMINEAE); subfamily: BAMBUISOIDEAE
- References: Keng & P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. III. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 7, as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, 36.1); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, 15, invalid; Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 22, as supertribe, with Latin description
- Notes: The publication by L. Liou (1980), "Arundinarodae", takes precedence over those by Keng & P.C. Keng (1992).

Arundinariodae L. LIU

- Type: *Arundinaria* MICHAUX
- Family: POACEAE (GRAMINEAE); subfamily: BAMBUISOIDEAE

- References: L. Liou in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (3), 1980: 323, "Arundinarodae", as supertribe
- Notes: Although based on an invalid name (series *Arundinariatae* Keng & P.C. Keng, 1959), a Latin description was supplied by Liou that validates the supertribal name *Arundinariodae*.

Bambusanae L. WATSON, CLIFFORD & DALLWITZ

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: **POACEAE** (**GRAMINEAE**); subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: L. Watson & al. in Austral. J. Bot. 33, 1985: 461, as supertribe, nom. illeg. (isonym of *Bambusodae* L. Liou)

Bambusatae KENG & P. C. KENG EX P. C. KENG

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: **POACEAE** (**GRAMINEAE**); subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Keng & P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 39, as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, 36.1); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 8, 10, invalid; P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 22, as supertribe, Latin description, published as autonym
- Notes: The publication by L. Liou (1980), "*Bambusodae*", takes precedence over P.C. Keng's (1992) publication.

Bambusiformes ROZHEVICH

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Rozhevich, Zlaki, 1937: 173, as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, 36.1); Tateoka in J. Jap. Bot. 32 (9), 1957: 279, invalid (nom. nud.)

Bambusodae L. LIU

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: **POACEAE** (**GRAMINEAE**); subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: L. Liou in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (3), 1980: 323, as supertribe

Bambusoide JACQUES-FÉLIX

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Jacques-Félix in J. Agr. Trop. Bot. Appl. 2, 1955: 423, "série bambusoide", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 36.1); Jacques-Félix in Inst. Res. Agron. Trop. Paris Bull. Sci. no. 8, 1962: 85, 86, invalid

Olyrodae SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Olyra* LINNAEUS
- Family: **POACEAE** (**GRAMINEAE**); subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Olyroide JACQUES-FÉLIX

- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- References: Jacques-Félix in Inst. Res. Agron. Trop. Paris Bull. Sci. no. 8, 1962: 85, 86, "série olyroide", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 36.1)

Parianiformes TATEOKA

- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- References: Tateoka in J. Jap. Bot. 32 (9), 1957: 279, invalid (nom. nud.)

Trisepalae REICHENBACH

- Type: not designated
- References: Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 54, invalid (nom. nud.; ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Names at Tribal Rank

The name of a tribe is formed with the termination "-eae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.3).

Arthrostylidiaceae CAMUS

- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 16, "Tr. II Arthrostylidiaceae"

Arundinarieae NEES EX ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER

- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 466, 478, "Arundinarieae", as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 21, "Arundinarieae", invalid (nom. nud.); Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 111, "Arundinarieae", invalid (nom. nud.); Reichenbach, Repert. Herb., 1841: 39, "Arundinarieae", invalid (nom. nud.); Reichenbach, Deutschl. Fl., 6, 1846: 5, as "Gruppe", invalid (misplaced rank term); Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glum., 1, 1854: 334, "sectio II. Arundinarieae", invalid (misplaced rank term); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 4, 11, as section, invalid (misplaced rank term); Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 770, "Tribus Arundinarieae", with German descr.

Atractocarpeae JACQUES-FÉLIX

- Type: *Atractocarpa* Franchet
- Classification: = *Puelieae* Potztl
- References: Jacques-Félix in Proc. 9th Internat. Bot. Congr. Montréal, 1959: 179, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 32.1c); Jacques-Félix in Inst. Res. Agron. Trop. Paris Bull. Sci. no. 8, 1962: 86, 117, French description, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 3, in key in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr.)

Atractocarpeae (CAMUS) JACQUES-FÉLIX EX TSVELEV

- Basionym: *Atractocarpinae* Camus
- Classification: = *Puelieae* Potztl
- References: Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 22

Bacciferae MUNRO

- Type: not designated
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 12, 130, as "sectio", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5)

Bacciferae CAMUS

- Type: not designated
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 17, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b); A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 602, invalid

Bambuseae KUNTH EX NEES

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Subfamily: **BAMBUISOIDEAE**
- References: Kunth in Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 2, 1815: 75, "Gramina Bambusacea", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 252, "Bambusaceae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term); Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 54, "Bambusaceae", invalid (nom. nud.); Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 520, as family, invalid (misplaced rank term); Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol., 2, 1833: 308, "Bambusaceae", as "familia", invalid (misplaced rank term); Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 468, "Bambusaceae", 465, as "Tribus", with descr.

Bambuseae verae NEES

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 531, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 32.1b); Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 38, "Bambusae verae", invalid; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 128, "Bambusae verae", invalid; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 12, 73, invalid; Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 213, as section, invalid; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 16, invalid; A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 76, invalid

Bambuseae AGARDH

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Agardh, Aphor. Bot., 1823: 153, "Bambusinae", without clear indication of rank
- Notes: Agardh's names below family rank should be treated as tribes although their terminations are inconsistent (some ending in -eae, others in -inae). However, under the provision of ICBN 1994, Art. 35.2, *Bambusinae* AGARDH is considered to be validly published (at subtribal rank), but inoperative in questions of priority.

Buergersiochloae S. T. BLAKE

- Type: *Buergersiochloa* Pilger
- Subfamily: **BAMBUISOIDEAE**
- References: S. T. Blake in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 62

Chimonocalameae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Chimonocalamus* Hsueh & Yi
- Classification: = *Bambuseae*: *Thamnocalaminae* P.C. Keng
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, 15, in key in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr.)

Chusqueae CAMUS

- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- Subfamily: **BAMBUISOIDEAE**
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 16, "Chusqueae"

Dendrocalameae HACKEL

- Type: *Dendrocalamus* Nees von Esenbeck
- Subfamily: **BAMBUISOIDEAE**
- References: Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 2, 2, 1887: 92, in key

Dendrocalameae (BENTHAM) KENG EX TSVELEV

- Basionym: *Dendrocalaminae* Bentham
- References: Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 20, nom. illeg. (isonym of *Dendrocalameae* Hackel)

Eubambuseae PRAT

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Prat in Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris sér. 10, 18, 1936: 222, "Eubambusées", invalid

Frumenteae KRAUSE

- Type: not designated
- References: Krause in Verh. Naturhist. Ver. Preuss.-Rheinl. 59 (2), 1903: 172, invalid; Krause in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27, 1910: 423, p.p., invalid; cf. Butzin, 1973: 132

Glaziophytoneae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Glaziophyton* FRANCHET
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 3, 22, in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Guaduelleae SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Guaduelia* FRANCHET
- Subfamily: **BAMBUISOIDEAE**
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Hickelieae A CAMUS

- Type: *Hickelia* A. Camus
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 601, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Melocanneae HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE

- Type: *Melocanna* Trinicus
- References: Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 213, as section, invalid

(misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, nom. nud.); Beetle in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 82 (3), 1955: 197, "Melocanninae", invalid (nom. nud.); Keng, Fl. III. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 80, as tribe, invalid (with Chin. descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); Prat in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 107, 1960: 68, "Mélocannées", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, nom. nud.); Potztal in Melchior, Engler Syll. Pflanzenfam. 12th ed., 2, 1964: 577, invalid (with German descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); B. Hari Gopal & H.Y. Mohan Ram in Pl. Syst. Evol. 148, 1985: 245, invalid (nom. nud.)

Melocanneae BENTHAM EX P. C. KENG

- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- References: Bentham ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 8, invalid (nom. nud., ICBN 1994, Art. 33.2, 36.1)

Nasteae (SODERSTROM & ELLIS) P. C. KENG

- Type: *Nastus* Jussieu
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 22, invalid (basionym not cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.2)

Neurolepideae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Neurolepis* MEISNER
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 3, 22, in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Olyreae KUNTH EX SPENNER

- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Kunth in Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 2, 1815: 75, "Gramina Olyrea", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 249, "Olyraceae", as section, invalid; Spenner, Fl. Friburg., 1, 1825: 172, as "tribus"

Oxytenanthereae TSVELEV

- Type: *Oxytenanthera* Munro
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 22

Parianeae C. E. HUBBARD

- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: C.E. Hubbard in Hutchinson, Fam. Flower. Pl., 2, 1934: 202, 219

Phyllostachydeae KENG

- Type: *Phyllostachys* Siebold & Zuccarini
- Classification: = *Shibataeae* Nakai
- References: Keng, Fl. III. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 87, invalid (with Chin. descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1), incorrect (ICBN 1994, Art. 52.3)

Pseudostachyae B. HARI GOPAL & H. Y. MOHAN RAM

- Type: *Pseudostachyum* Munro
- References: B. Hari Gopal & H.Y. Mohan Ram in Pl. Syst. Evol. 148, 1985: 245, invalid (nom. nud.)

Puelieae BEETLE

- Type: *Puelia* Franchet
- References: Beetle in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 82 (3), 1955: 197, "Puellinae", as tribe, invalid (nom. nud.)

Puelieae POTZTAL

- Type: *Puelia* Franchet
- References: Potztal in Melchior, Engler Syll. Pflanzenfam. 12th ed., 2, 1964: 577, "Puellieae", invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Puelieae SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Puelia* FRANCHET
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Sasaeae TATEWAKI

- Type: *Sasa* Makino & Shibata
- Notes: The tribal name is based on the generic name *Sasa* ("sa-sa", a transliteration from Japanese, which is indeclinable). The correct formation of the tribal name is *Sasaeae*, not *Saseae* (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1, 19.3).
- References: Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 84, "Saseae"?, invalid?; cf. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57

Shibataeae NAKAI

- Type: *Shibataea* Makino ex Nakai
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 83

Syndrae A. CAMUS

- Type: not designated
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 602, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 36.1)

Triglosseae LINK

- Type: *Triglossum* F. Fischer
- Classification: = *Arundinarieae* Nees von Esenbeck
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berlin., 1, 1827: 248, "Sectio VII. Triglossae" (as section), 272, "Triglossinae" (without clear indication of rank), invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 11, 13, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)
- Notes: *Ludolfia* is the only genus listed to be included in Link's Triglossinae, with *Triglossum* as a synonym of *Ludolfia*. Both *Ludolfia* and *Triglossum* are considered synonymous with *Arundinaria*.

Yushanieae GUZMÁN, ANAYA & SANTANA

- Type: *Yushania* P.C. Keng
- Subfamily: **BAMBUSOIDEAE**
- References: Guzmán, Anaya & Santana in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10), 1984: 19

Names at Subtribal Rank

The name of a subtribe is formed with the termination "-inae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.3).

Alloeostachyae DOELL

- Type: not designated
- References: Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 35, 313, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Arthrostylidiinae MUNRO

- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13, "Arthrostylidiiae", as subsection, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Arthrostylidiinae BEWS

- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Bews, World's Grasses, 1929: 96, "Arthrostylidiinae", in key

Arthrostylidiinae MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238, validated by Latin diagnosis of subsect. *Arthrostylidiiae* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13
- Notes: Isonym of *Arthrostylidiinae* Bews.

Arundinariinae BENTHAM

- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 466, 478, "Arundinariae", as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Nees von Esenbeck in Lindley, Nat. Syst. Bot. 2nd ed., 1836: 378, 383, "Arundinariae", as subtribe, invalid (nom. nud.); Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 334, "Arundinarieae", as "sectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 11, 13, "Arundinariae", as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, "Subtribus I. Arundinarieae"

Arundinariinae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 24, published as autonym, with Latin description
- Notes: Isonym of *Arundinariinae* Bentham.

Atractocarpinae CAMUS

- Type: *Atractocarpa* Franchet
- Tribe: **PUELIEAE**
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 17, "Sous-tribu II, Atractocarpeae", in key in French

Bacciferae BEDDOME

- Type: not designated
- References: Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: cccxix, as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Arber, Gram., 1934: 410, invalid

Bambusaceae apiciflorae DOELL

- Type: *Streptochaeta* Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck
- Classification: Excluded from *Bambusoideae*.
- References: Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 217, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)
- Notes: The only genus included in this subtribe is *Streptochaeta* which is considered to belong to the oryzoids.

Bambusaceae legitimae DOELL

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 163, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Bambuseae verae NEES

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 521, 531, as sectio, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5); Nees von Esenbeck in Lindley, Nat. Syst. Bot. 2nd ed., 1836: 378, 383, as subtribe, invalid (nom. nud.)

Bambusinae AGARDH

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Agardh, Aphor. Bot., 1823: 153, without clear indication of rank
- Notes: Agardh's names below family rank should be treated as tribes although their terminations are inconsistent (some ending in -eae, others in -inae). However, under the provision of ICBN 1994, Art. 35.2, *Bambusinae* AGARDH is considered to be validly published, but inoperative in questions of priority.

Bambusinae J. S. PRESL

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, Reliqu. Haenk., 1, 1830: 256, "subtribus II. Bambusaceae"

Bambusoidea MUNRO

- Type: not designated, not *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 131, as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Chimonobambusinae C. H. HU

- Type: *Chimonobambusa* Makino
- References: C.H. Hu & J.S. Tang in Guihaia 11 (2), 1991: 145, "Chimonobambusinae", invalid (nom. nud.)

Chusqueinae MUNRO

- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13, "Chusqueae", as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Chusqueinae BEWS

- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Bews, World's Grasses, 1929: 96, in key

Chusqueinae MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238, validated by Latin diagnosis of subsect. *Chusqueae* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13
- Notes: Isonym of *Chusqueinae* Bews.

Dendrocalaminae BENTHAM

- Type: *Dendrocalamus* Nees von Esenbeck
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, "Subtribus 3. Dendrocalameae"

Eubambuseae BENTHAM

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Guaduiinae SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Guadua* Kunth
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Hexandrae Reichenbach

- Type: not designated
- References: Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 55 (not *Hexandrae* l.c., p. 53), invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, nom. nud.); cf. Butzin, 1973: 151
- Notes: Five bambusoid genera are included in *Hexandrae*.

Hickeliinae A. CAMUS

- Type: *Hickelia* A. Camus
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 480, as subtribe "Hickelieae", and in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 903, as subtribe "Hickelieae"

Indosasiniae C. H. HU

- Type: *Indosasa* McClure
- References: C.H. Hu & J.S. Tang in Guihaia 11 (2), 1991: 145, invalid (nom. nud.)

Melocanninae REICHENBACH

- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- References: Reichenbach, Deutschl. Fl., 6, 1846: 6, "Melocanneae", as "Gruppe", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Melocanninae BENTHAM

- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, "Subtribus 4. Melocanneae"

Nastinae SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Nastus* Jussieu
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Neurolepidinae SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Neurolepis* Meisner
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Olyrinae REICHENBACH

- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- References: Reichenbach, Deutschl. Fl., 6, 1846: 5, "Olyreae", as "Gruppe", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Parianinae HACKEL

- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Tribe: **PARIANAE**
- References: Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 2, 2, 1887: 88, "Subtribus F. Parianeae"

Perrierbambusinae A. CAMUS

- Type: *Perrierbambus* A. Camus
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 603, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Phyllostachydinae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Phyllostachys* Siebold & Zuccarini
- Tribe: **BAMBUSEAE**
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 24

Pleioblastinae KENG & P. C. KENG

- Type: *Pleioblastus* Nakai
- References: Keng & P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Prim. Sin. App. Nom. Syst., 1957: 12, 153, invalid?; Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 29, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 413, 415, as syn.

Pseudocoixinae A. CAMUS

- Type: *Pseudocoix* A. Camus
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 603, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Pueliinae STAPF

- Type: *Puelia* Franchet
- Tribe: PUELIEAE
- References: Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Afr., 9, 1917: 25, "Pueliinae"

Racemobambosinae STAPLETON

- Type: *Racemobambos* Holttum
- Tribe: BAMBUSEAE
- References: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 323

Sasainae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Sasa* Makino & Shibata
- Tribe: BAMBUSEAE
- Notes: The subtribal name is based on the generic name *Sasa* ("sa-sa", a transliteration from Japanese, which is indeclinable). The correct formation of the subtribal name is *Sasainae*, not *Sasinae* (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1, 19.3).
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, invalid (nom. nud.); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 25, with Latin description

Schizostachydinae MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Type: *Schizostachyum* Nees von Esenbeck
- Tribe: BAMBUSEAE
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 130, "Schizostachyoidea", as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238, validated by Latin diagnosis of subsect. *Schizostachyoidea* Munro

Shibataeinae (NAKAI) SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Basionym: tribe *Shibataeae* Nakai
- Type: *Shibataea* Makino ex Nakai
- Tribe: BAMBUSEAE
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Shibataeinae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Shibataea* Makino ex Nakai
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 23, published as autonym, with Latin description
- Notes: Isonym of *Shibataeinae* (Nakai) Soderstrom & Ellis.

Thamnocalaminae P. C. KENG

- Type: *Thamnocalamus* Munro
- Tribe: BAMBUSEAE
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, invalid (nom. nud.); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 25, with Latin description

Triandrae REICHENBACH

- Type: *Ludolfia* Willdenow
- References: Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 54, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, nom. nud.)
- Notes: The only genus included in *Triandrae* is *Ludolfia* which is a synonym of *Arundinaria*.

Triglossinae NEES

- Type: *Triglossum* F. Fischer
- Classification: = *Arundinariae* Benth
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 520, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: cccxix, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Names at Tribellal Rank

No technical term is established by the Code for the rank between subtribe and genus (but "tribella" is in use), and no termination is proposed. Following Butzin (1973: 113), the names at tribellal rank are recommended to be formed by using the termination "-astrae".

Arundinariastrae MIQUEL

- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- References: Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 361, "Cohors I. Arundinarieae"

Bambusastrae MIQUEL

- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 361, "Cohors II. Bambuseae"

Names at Generic Rank

The name of a genus is a substantive in the singular, or a word treated as such, and is written with a capital initial letter (ICBN 1994, Art. 20.1). The name of a genus is not formed with a certain termination as in suprageneric names.

Some data on the generic names (type, full references) are not included here but can be found in the succeeding chapters that deal with the genera and species of a certain tribe or subtribe.

Achroostachys BENTHAM, 1881

- Classification: ≡ *Athroostachys*

Acidosasa C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG, 1982

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARUNDINARIINAE

Actinocladum McCURE EX SODERSTROM, 1981

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE

Agnesia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ, 1993

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. OLYREAE

Aimeea RIFAT, 1985

- Classification: = *Vietnamosasa*

- Alvimia** C. E. CALDERÓN EX SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO, 1988
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Ampelocalamus** S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG, 1981
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Aphonina** NECKER, 1790
 • Classification: = *Pariana*
- Apoclada** MCCLURE, 1967
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Arberella** SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN, 1979
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Arthrostylidium** RUPRECHT, 1839
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Arundarbor** RUMPHIUS EX KUNTZE, 1891
 • Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber
- Arundinaria** MICHAUX, 1803
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Athroostachys** BENTHAM, 1883
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Atractantha** MCCLURE, 1973
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Atractocarpa** FRANCHET, 1887
 • Classification: = *Puelia*
- Aulonemia** GOUDOT, 1846
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Bambos** RETZIUS, 1788
 • Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber
- Bambus** J. F. GMELIN, 1791
 • Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber
- Bambus** BLANCO, 1837
 • Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber
- Bambusa** SCHREBER, 1789
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Bambusa** MUTIS EX CALDAS, 1809
 • Classification: =? *Bambusa* Schreber
- Bashania** P. C. KENG & YI, 1982
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Beesha** KUNTH, 1822
 • Classification: = *Melocanna*
- Beesha** MUNRO, 1868
 • Classification: = *Ochlandra*
- Bonia** BALANSA, 1890
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Borinda** STAPLETON, 1994
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Brachystachyum** KENG, 1940
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Brasilocalamus** NAKAI, 1933
 • Classification: = *Merostachys*
- Buergersiochloa** PILGER, 1914
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE*
- Bulbulus** SWALLEN, 1964
 • Classification: = *Rehia*
- Burmabambus** P. C. KENG, 1982
 • Classification: = *Yushania*
- Butania** P. C. KENG, 1982
 • Classification: = *Yushania*
- Cephalostachyum** MUNRO, 1868
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Chimonobambusa** MAKINO, 1914
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Chimonocalamus** HSUEH & YI, 1979
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Chloothamnus** BUSE, 1854
 • Classification: = *Nastus*
- Chusquea** KUNTH, 1822
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*
- Clavinodum** WEN, 1984
 • Classification: = *Oligostachyum*
- Colantheia** MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH, 1973
 • Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Coliquea STEUDEL EX BIBRA, 1853

- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Criciuma SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO, 1987

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Cryptochloa SWALLEN, 1942

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Davidsea SODERSTROM & ELLIS, 1988

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Decaryochloa A. CAMUS, 1947

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Dendragrostis NEES VON ESENBECK EX MUNRO, 1868

- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Dendrocalamopsis (CHIA & H. L. FUNG) P. C. KENG, 1983

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Dendrocalamus NEES VON ESENBECK, 1834

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Dendrochloa C. E. PARKINSON, 1933

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Diandrolyra STAPP, 1906

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Dinochloa BUSE, 1854

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Drepanostachyum P. C. KENG, 1983

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Ekmanochloa HITCHCOCK, 1936

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Elytrostachys MCCLURE, 1942

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Eremittis DOELL, 1877

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *PARIANEAE*

Eremocaulon SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO, 1987

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Fargesia FRANCHET, 1893

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Ferrocalamus HSUEH & P. C. KENG, 1982

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Froesiochloa G. A. BLACK, 1950

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Gaoligongshania D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA, 1995

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Gelidocalamus WEN, 1982

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Gigantochloa KURZ EX MUNRO, 1868

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Glaziophyton FRANCHET, 1889

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Greslania BALANSA, 1872

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Guadua KUNTH, 1822

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Guaduella FRANCHET, 1887

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *GUADUELLEAE*

Hellera SCHRADER EX DOELL, 1877

- Classification: = *Strephium*

Hibanobambusa MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA, 1979

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

x *Hibanobambusa* MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA, 1979

- Classification: = *Hibanobambusa*

Hickelia A. CAMUS, 1924

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Himalayacalamus P. C. KENG, 1983

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Hitchcockella A. CAMUS, 1925

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Hoittumochloa K. M. WONG, 1993

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Houzeaubambus MATTEI, 1910

- Classification: = *Oxytenanthera*

Indocalamus NAKAI, 1925

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Indosasa McCLURE, 1940

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Irulia BEDDOME, 1873

- Classification: = *Ochlandra*

Ischurochloa BUSE, 1854

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Kinabaluchloa K. M. WONG, 1993

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Klemachloa R. N. PARKER, 1932

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Leleba RUMPHIUS EX SCHULTES & J. H. SCHULTES, 1830

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Leleba RUMPHIUS EX NAKAI, 1933

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Leptocanna CHIA & H. L. FUNG, 1981

- Classification: = *Schizostachyum*

Lingnania McCLURE, 1940

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Lithachne PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, 1812

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Ludolfia WILLDENOW, 1808

- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Maclurochloa K. M. WONG, 1993

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Maclurolyra C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM, 1973

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Macronax RAFINESQUE SCHMALTZ, 1808

- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Mapira ADANSON, 1763

- Classification: = *Olyra*

Matudacalamus F. MAEKAWA, 1961

- Classification: = *Aulonemia*

Melocalamus BENTHAM, 1883

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Melocanna TRINIUS, 1821

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Menstruocalamus YI, 1992

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Merostachys SPRENGEL, 1824

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Metasasa W. T. LIN, 1988

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Microbambus K. SCHUMANN, 1897

- Classification: = *Guadua*

Microcalamus GAMBLE, 1890

- Classification: = *Neomicrocalamus*

Miegia PERSOON, 1805

- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Mniochloa A. CHASE, 1908

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Monocladus CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG, 1988

- Classification: = *Bonia*

Monospatha W. T. LIN, 1994

- Classification: = *Yushania*

Moosoobamboo MAKINO EX MUROI, 1963

- Classification: = *Phyllostachys*

Moya ACOSTA-SOLÍS, 1969

- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Mustelia CAVANILLES EX STEUDEL, 1841

- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Myriocladus SWALLEN, 1951

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Nastus JUSSIEU, 1789

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Neobambus KENG EX P. C. KENG, 1948

- Classification: = *Sinobambusa*

Neohouzeaua A. CAMUS, 1922

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Neomicrocalamus P. C. KENG, 1983

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*

Neosasamorpha TATEWAKI, 1940

- Classification: = *Sasa*

Neosinocalamus P. C. KENG, 1983

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Neurolepis MEISNER, 1843

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*

Nipponobambusa MUROI, 1940

- Classification: = *Sasaella*

Nipponocalamus NAKAI, 1942

- Classification: = *Pleioblastus*

Ochlandra THWAITES, 1864

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Oedogocalamus Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN, 1984

- Classification: ≡ *Oligostachyum*

Oedogonatus Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN, 1984

- Classification: = *Oligostachyum*

Oligostachyum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE, 1982

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Olmeca SODERSTROM, 1982

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Olyra LINNAEUS, 1759

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Omeiocalamus P. C. KENG, 1982

- Classification: = *Bashania*

Oreiostachys GAMBLE, 1908

- Classification: = *Nastus*

Oreobambos K. SCHUMANN, 1896

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Oreocalamus KENG, 1940

- Classification: = *Chimonobambusa*

Oatea (MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM, 1980

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Oxytenanthera MUNRO, 1868

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Pariana FUSÉE-AUBLET, 1775

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *PARIANEAE*

Parodiolyra SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA, 1989

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Patellocalamus W. T. LIN, 1989

- Classification: = *Ampelocalamus*

Perrierbambus A. CAMUS, 1924

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

x *Phyllosasa* DEMOLY, 1995

- Classification: ≡ *Hibanobambusa*

Phyllostachys SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI, 1843

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Piresia SWALLEN, 1964

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Piresiella JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE, 1993

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Planotia MUNRO, 1868

- Classification: ≡ *Neurolepis*

Platonia KUNTH, 1829

- Classification: ≡ *Neurolepis*

Pleioblastus NAKAI, 1925

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Polyanthus C. H. HU, 1991

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Pseudobambusa NGUYEN, 1991

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Pseudocoix A. CAMUS, 1924

- Classification: = *Hickelia*

Pseudosasa MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1925

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Pseudostachyum MUNRO, 1868

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Pseudotenanthera R. B. MAJUMDAR, 1989

- Classification: ≡ *Pseudoxytenanthera*

Pseudoxytenanthera SODERSTROM & ELLIS, 1988

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Puelia FRANCHET, 1887

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *PUELIEAE*

Qiongzhuea HSUEH & YI, 1980

- Classification: = *Chimonobambusa*

Qiongzhuea (WEN & OHRNBERGER) HSUEH & YI, 1996

- Classification: = *Chimonobambusa*

Racemobambos HOLTUM, 1956

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*

Raddia BERTOLONI, 1819

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Raddiella SWALLEN, 1948

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Rehia FIJTEN, 1975

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Reitzia SWALLEN, 1956

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Rettbergia RADDI, 1823

- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Rhipidocladum MCCLURE, 1973

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Sasa MAKINO & SHIBATA, 1901

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Sasaella MAKINO, 1929

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Sasamorpha NAKAI, 1931

- Classification: = *Sasa*

x Sasinaria DEMOLY, 1995

- Classification: = *Sasaella*

Schizostachium GRIFFITH, 1851

- Classification: = *Cephalostachyum*

Schizostachyum NEES VON ESENBECK, 1829

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Scirpobambos KUNTZE EX PILGER, 1906

- Classification: = *Oxytenanthera*

Sellulocalamus W. T. LIN, 1989

- Classification: = *Dendrocalamus*

Semiarundinaria MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1925

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Shibataea MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1933

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Sinarundinaria NAKAI, 1935

- Classification: = *Fargesia*

Sinoarundinaria OHWI, 1931

- Classification: = *Phyllostachys*

Sinobambusa MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1925

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Sinocalamus MCCLURE, 1940

- Classification: = *Dendrocalamus*

Soejatmia K. M. WONG, 1993

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Sphaerobambos S. DRANSFIELD, 1989

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Stemmatospermum PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, 1812

- Classification: = *Nastus*

Strephium SCHRADER EX NEES VON ESENBECK, 1829

- Classification: = *Raddia*

Sucrea SODERSTROM, 1981

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Swallenochloa MCCLURE, 1973

- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Teinostachyum MUNRO, 1868

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Temburongia S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG, 1996

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Tetragonocalamus NAKAI, 1933

- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Thamnocalamus MUNRO, 1868

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Thyrsostachys GAMBLE, 1894

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Triglossum F. FISCHER, 1812

- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Tschompskia ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER, 1902

- Classification: = *Pleiolobus*

Vietnamocalamus NGUYEN, 1991

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Vietnamosasa NGUYEN, 1990

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*

Yadakeya MAKINO, 1929

- Classification: = *Pseudosasa*

Yuezhuea YI, 1992

- Classification: = *Menstruocalamus*

Yushania P. C. KENG, 1957

- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Generic Names in Chronological Order

In the previous chapter, names at generic rank published from the time of Linnaeus to the present listed in alphabetical order, are here in chronological order for easier reference for botanical history.

Names for bamboos published before Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum* in 1753 are not included. The first two important genera for woody bamboos, *Bambusa* and *Arundinaria*, were established some three to five decades after that nomenclatural starting point. Before these two genera had been established, all known woody bamboos at that time were placed in the now non-bambusoid genus *Arundo* Linnaeus.

Only legitimate names are printed in typographic bold type in the following list, all others are printed in normal type.

————— 1 7 5 0 —————

1759 **Olyra** LINNAEUS

————— 1 7 6 0 —————

1763 **Mapira** ADANSON

————— 1 7 7 0 —————

1775 **Pariana** FUSÉE-AUBLET

————— 1 7 8 0 —————

1788 **Bambos** RETZIUS
1789 **Bambusa** SCHREBER
1789 **Nastus** JUSSIEU

————— 1 7 9 0 —————

1790 **Aphonina** NECKER
1791 **Bambus** J. F. GMELIN

————— 1 8 0 0 —————

1803 **Arundinaria** MICHALX
1805 **Miegia** PERSOON
1808 **Ludolfia** WILLDENOW
1808 **Macronax** RAFINESQUE SCHMALTZ
1809 **Bambusa** MUTIS EX CALDAS

————— 1 8 1 0 —————

1812 **Lithachne** PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS
1812 **Stemmatospermum** PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS
1812 **Triglossum** F. FISCHER
1819 **Raddia** BERTOLONI

————— 1 8 2 0 —————

1821 **Melocanna** TRINIUS
1822 **Beesha** KUNTH
1822 **Chusquea** KUNTH
1822 **Guadua** KUNTH

1823 **Rettbergia** RADDI
1824 **Merostachys** SPRENGEL
1829 **Platonia** KUNTH
1829 **Schizostachyum** NEES
1829 **Strepium** SCHRADER EX NEES

————— 1 8 3 0 —————

1830 **Leleba** RUMPHIUS EX SCHULTES & J. H. SCHULTES
1834 **Dendrocalamus** NEES
1837 **Bambus** BLANCO
1839 **Arthrostylidium** RUPRECHT

————— 1 8 4 0 —————

1841 **Mustelia** CAVANILLES EX STEUDEL
1843 **Neurolepis** MEISNER
1843 **Phyllostachys** SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI
1846 **Aulonemia** GOUDOT

————— 1 8 5 0 —————

1851 **Schizostachium** GRIFFITH
1853 **Coliquea** STEUDEL EX BIBRA
1854 **Chloothamnus** BUSE
1854 **Dinochloa** BUSE
1854 **Ischurochloa** BUSE

————— 1 8 6 0 —————

1864 **Ochlandra** THWAITES
1868 **Beesha** MUNRO
1868 **Cephalostachyum** MUNRO
1868 **Dendragrostis** NEES EX MUNRO
1868 **Gigantochloa** KURZ EX MUNRO
1868 **Oxytenanthera** MUNRO
1868 **Planotia** MUNRO
1868 **Pseudostachyum** MUNRO
1868 **Teinostachyum** MUNRO
1868 **Thamnocalamus** MUNRO

————— 1 8 7 0 —————

1872 **Greslania** BALANSA
1873 **Iruia** BEDDOME
1877 **Eremitis** DOELL
1877 **Hellera** SCHRADER EX DOELL

————— 1 8 8 0 —————

1881 **Achroostachys** BENTHAM
1883 **Athroostachys** BENTHAM
1883 **Melocalamus** BENTHAM
1887 **Atractocarpa** FRANCHET
1887 **Guaduella** FRANCHET
1887 **Puelia** FRANCHET
1889 **Glaziophyton** FRANCHET

1890

- 1890 *Bonia* BALANSA
 1890 *Microcalamus* GAMBLE
 1891 *Arundarbor* RUMPHIUS EX KUNTZE
 1893 *Fargesia* FRANCHET
 1894 *Thyrsostachys* GAMBLE
 1896 *Oreobambos* K. SCHUMANN
 1897 *Microbambus* K. SCHUMANN

1900

- 1901 *Sasa* MAKINO & SHIBATA
 1902 *Tschompskia* ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER
 1906 *Diandrolyra* STAPP
 1906 *Scirpobambos* KUNTZE EX PILGER
 1908 *Mniochloa* A. CHASE
 1908 *Oreostachys* GAMBLE

1910

- 1910 *Houzeaubambus* MATTEI
 1912 *Shibataea* MAKINO
 1914 *Buergersiochloa* PILGER
 1914 *Chimonobambusa* MAKINO

1920

- 1922 *Neohouzeaua* A. CAMUS
 1924 *Hickelia* A. CAMUS
 1924 *Perrierbambus* A. CAMUS
 1924 *Pseudocoix* A. CAMUS
 1925 *Hitchcockella* A. CAMUS
 1925 *Indocalamus* NAKAI
 1925 *Pleioblastus* NAKAI
 1925 *Pseudosasa* MAKINO EX NAKAI
 1925 *Semiarundinaria* MAKINO EX NAKAI
 1925 *Sinobambusa* MAKINO EX NAKAI
 1929 *Sasaella* MAKINO
 1929 *Yadakeya* MAKINO

1930

- 1931 *Sasamorpha* NAKAI
 1931 *Sinoarundinaria* OHWI
 1932 *Klemachloa* R. N. PARKER
 1933 *Brasilocalamus* NAKAI
 1933 *Dendrochloa* C. E. PARKINSON
 1933 *Leleba* RUMPHIUS EX NAKAI
 1933 *Shibataea* MAKINO EX NAKAI
 1933 *Tetragonocalamus* NAKAI
 1935 *Sinarundinaria* NAKAI
 1936 *Ekmanochloa* HITCHCOCK

1940

- 1940 *Brachystachyum* KENG
 1940 *Indosasa* MCCLURE
 1940 *Lingnania* MCCLURE
 1940 *Neosasamorpha* TATEWAKI
 1940 *Nipponobambusa* MUROI
 1940 *Oreocalamus* KENG
 1940 *Sinocalamus* MCCLURE
 1942 *Cryptochloa* SWALLEN
 1942 *Elytostachys* MCCLURE
 1942 *Nipponocalamus* NAKAI

- 1947 *Decaryochloa* A. CAMUS
 1948 *Neobambus* KENG EX P. C. KENG
 1948 *Raddiella* SWALLEN

1950

- 1950 *Froesiochloa* G. A. BLACK
 1951 *Myriocladus* SWALLEN
 1956 *Racemobambos* HOLTUM
 1956 *Reitzia* SWALLEN
 1957 *Yushania* P. C. KENG

1960

- 1961 *Matudacalamus* F. MAEKAWA
 1963 *Moosoobambo* MAKINO EX MUROI
 1964 *Bulbulus* SWALLEN
 1964 *Piresia* SWALLEN
 1967 *Apoclada* MCCLURE
 1969 *Moya* ACOSTA-SOLIS

1970

- 1973 *Atractantha* MCCLURE
 1973 *Colantheia* MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH
 1973 *Maclurolyra* C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
 1973 *Rhipidocladum* MCCLURE
 1973 *Swallenochloa* MCCLURE
 1975 *Rehia* FIJTEN
 1979 *Arberella* SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN
 1979 *Chimonocalamus* HSUEH & YI
 1979 *Hibanobambusa* MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA
 1979 x *Hibanobambusa* MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA

1980

- 1980 *Oatea* (MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
 1980 *Qiongzhu* HSUEH & YI
 1981 *Actinocladum* MCCLURE EX SODERSTROM
 1981 *Ampelocalamus* S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG
 1981 *Leptocanna* CHIA & H. L. FUNG
 1981 *Sucrea* SODERSTROM
 1982 *Acidosasa* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG
 1982 *Bashania* P. C. KENG & YI
 1982 *Burmabambus* P. C. KENG
 1982 *Butania* P. C. KENG
 1982 *Ferrocalamus* HSUEH & P. C. KENG
 1982 *Gelidocalamus* WEN
 1982 *Oligostachyum* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
 1982 *Olmea* SODERSTROM
 1982 *Omeiocalamus* P. C. KENG
 1983 *Dendrocalamopsis* (CHIA & H. L. FUNG) P. C. KENG
 1983 *Drepanostachyum* P. C. KENG
 1983 *Himalayacalamus* P. C. KENG
 1983 *Neomicrocalamus* P. C. KENG
 1983 *Neosinocalamus* P. C. KENG
 1984 *Clavinodum* WEN
 1984 *Oedogocalamus* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN

- 1984 *Oedogonatus* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX
WEN
- 1985 *Aimeea* RIFAT
- 1987 *Criciuma* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
- 1987 *Eremocaulon* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
- 1988 *Alvimia* C. E. CALDERÓN EX SODERSTROM &
LONDOÑO
- 1988 *Davidsea* SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- 1988 *Metasasa* W. T. LIN
- 1988 *Monocladus* CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG
- 1988 *Pseudoxytenanthera* SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- 1989 *Parodiolyra* SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- 1989 *Patellocalamus* W. T. LIN
- 1989 *Pseudotenanthera* R. B. MAJUMDAR
- 1989 *Sellulocalamus* W. T. LIN
- 1989 *Sphaerobambos* S. DRANSFIELD
- 1 9 9 0 —————
- 1990 *Vietnamosasa* NGUYEN
- 1991 *Polyanthus* C. H. HU
- 1991 *Pseudobambusa* NGUYEN
- 1991 *Vietnamocalamus* NGUYEN
- 1992 *Menstruocalamus* YI
- 1992 *Yuezhuea* YI
- 1993 *Agnesia* ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ
- 1993 *Holttumochloa* K. M. WONG
- 1993 *Kinabaluchloa* K. M. WONG
- 1993 *Maclurochloa* K. M. WONG
- 1993 *Piresiella* JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA &
MORRONE
- 1993 *Soejatmia* K. M. WONG
- 1994 *Borinda* STAPLETON
- 1994 *Monospatha* W. T. LIN
- 1995 *Gaoligongshania* D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H.
XIA
- 1995 x *Phyllosasa* DEMOLY
- 1995 x *Sasinaria* DEMOLY
- 1996 *Qiongzhuea* (WEN & OHRNBERGER) HSUEH
& YI
- 1996 *Temburongia* S. DRANSFIELD & K. M.
WONG

TRIBE
BAMBUSEAE

SUBTRIBE
ARUNDINARIINAE

comprising:

ACIDOSASA
 ARUNDINARIA
 BASHANIA
 FERROCALAMUS
 GAOLIGONGSHANIA
 GELIDOCALAMUS
 INDOCALAMUS
 MENSTRUOCALAMUS
 METASASA
 OLIGOSTACHYUM (CLAVINODUM)
 PLEIOBLASTUS (NIPPONOCALAMUS)
 POLYANTHUS
 PSEUDOSASA
 SASA (NEOSASAMORPHA, SASAMORPHA)
 SASAELLA (NIPPONOBAMBUSA, ×SASINARIA)
 VIETNAMOCALAMUS

from North America, concentrated in East Asia,
and sporadically from northern South-East Asia

***Acidosasa* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX
P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1979 (no. 1-2), 1979: 142, pl. I, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 37.2); type: *Acidosasa chinensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res. 1, 1981: 31, fig. 1, invalid
Acidosasa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1, 1982: 165; type: *Acidosasa chinensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex P.C. Keng; D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 105-107
Sinobambusa sect. *Giganteae* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 57; type: *Sinobambusa gigantea* Wen
- Selected references: C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29 (6), 1991: 517-524; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 197-198
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Suanzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning sour bamboo genus.
- Etymology: The generic name is composed of the Latin adjective "acidus" (sour) and the Japanese word "sasa", the latter was formerly used to name a genus. *Acidosasa* alludes to the sour taste of young shoots (which are usually preserved as vegetable by local people), and to the plants' similarity with the genus *Sasa*.
- Number of species known: 22.

- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

***Acidosasa bilamina* W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU**

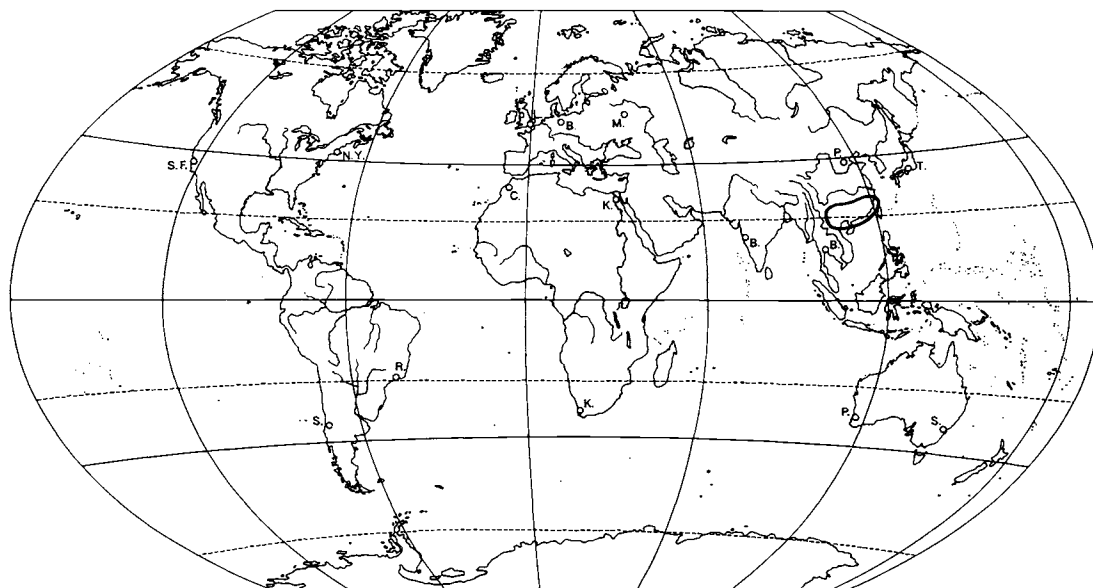
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa bilamina W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 113, fig. 5; type: Guangdong, 27 XI 1992, Wu Zhimin 86103 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Guangning.

***Acidosasa breviclavata* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa breviclavata W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. 27, 1986: 27, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, M.Y. Xiao 1905 (SCAC)
- Common names: Xiaoye Suanzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fengkai Xian (= Jiangkou).

***Acidosasa brilletii* (A. CAMUS) C. S. CHAO & RENOIZE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria brilletii A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 74, 1927 [1928]: 620; type: Tonkin, Yen-lap, Brillet 90 (P)
Acidosasa brilletii (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 351



Map 2: Distribution of *Acidosasa*

- Common names: Tre trung (Vietnamese, local name), meaning average male bamboo; Tre tiên (Vietnamese, local name), meaning small male bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 2.5 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part (Tonkin): Yên-lập. Frequently distributed in the south-eastern region from Quang-yen to the Chinese border.

Acidosasa chienouensis (WEN) C. S. CHAO & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa chienouensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 67, fig. 19; type: Chang P.S. & Hua S.C. FJ.81607 (ZJFI)
Acidosasa chienouensis (Wen) C.S. Chao & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 31, "chinouensis"
- Spelling variants: *Acidosasa chinouensis* (typographical error).
- Common names: Jian'ou Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Jian'ou sour bamboo.
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 520), *Acidosasa glauca* is considered conspecific with *A. chienouensis*.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "chienouensis", refers to the county, Jian'ou (Chien-ou, in Wade-Giles transcription), where the species was discovered.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Jian'ou Xian.

Acidosasa chinensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa chinensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1-2, 1979: 143, pl. I, invalid (two types cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1, 37.3); type: Guangdong, Liang Kui 69503, fl. (NJFU); Zhu Zhengde & Wang Zheng 7924, veg. (NJFU) (syntypes)
Acidosasa chinensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1, 1982: 165; type: Guangdong, Yangchun Xian, Liang Kui 69503, fl. (NJFU) [same designated as holotype by C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1991: 29]; D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 106
- Selected references: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res. 1, 1981: 31, fig. 1; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 70, 71.
- Common names: Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning sour bamboo.
- Features: 8 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yangchun Xian: Hwei Shan, at 700 m altitude.

Acidosasa dayongensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa dayongensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 6 (4), 1986: 25, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 85404 (SCFS)
- Common names: Dayong Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Dayong sour bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 11 m / (2) 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dayong Xian, 500 - 850 m altitude, in evergreen broad-leaved forest.

Acidosasa edulis (WEN) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa edulis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 30, fig. 6; type: Fujian, Hua S.C. & Xue G.S. F83610 (ZJFI)
Acidosasa edulis (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 31
- Common names: Huangtianzhu (Chinese), "huang", yellow, "tian", sweet.
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Fuzhou Shi; Minqing Xian; Huaxi Qi. Jiangxi: Wugong Shan.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

Acidosasa fujianensis C. S. CHAO & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa fujianensis C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou in J. Nanjing Inst. Forestry, 1984: 88, fig. 1; type: Zou Huiyu 0352 (NJFU)
- Common names: Fujian Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Fujian sour bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 524), *Acidosasa fujianensis* is considered conspecific with *A. longiligula*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Nanping Shi, at 900 m altitude; Lushi, at 830 m altitude.

Acidosasa gigantea (WEN) Q. Z. XIE & W. Y. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa gigantea Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 57, fig. 10; type: Zhejiang, Wen 80556 (ZJFI)
Indosasa gigantea (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 22
Acidosasa gigantea (Wen) Q.Z. Xie & W.Y. Zhang in Bull. Bot. Res. 13 (1), 1993: 74, "gegantea"
- Spelling variants: *Acidosasa gegantea* (typographical error); *Sinobambusa giganteus* (orthographical error).
- Features: 17 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingchuan; along streams in hilly areas. Fujian: Jian-ou Xian; Zhejiang: Longquan Xian.
- Uses: Culms straight, used as timber; planted also as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995. Frost resistance: tolerates light frost.

Acidosasa glauca B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa glauca B.M. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (1), 1984: 85, fig. 1; type: Yang Baomin 06431 (HUTC)
- Common names: Fensuanzhu (Chinese), meaning powdered sour bamboo; (fen: powder, white).
- Features: 7 - 13 m / 4 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 520), *Acidosasa glauca* is considered conspecific with *A. chienouensis*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jianghua Yaozu Zhizixian (= Shuikou); Xiaolugui at 600 m altitude.

Acidosasa gracilis W. T. LIN & X. B. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa gracilis W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (2), 1988: 149, fig. 4; type: Ye Xiangbin (SCAC)
- Common names: Xiaosuanzhu (Chinese), meaning small sour bamboo.
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui: Gudou Shan, at 300 m altitude.

Acidosasa guangxiensis Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG
EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa guangxiensis Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang ap. Q. H. Dai in *Bamb. Res.* 28, 1986: 64, fig. 1, with Latin descr., invalid (two types cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1, 37.3); **holotype** (selected here): Guangxi, Nanning, 18 May 1983, Dai Qihui & Huang Caifen 8303 (fl.) (Guangxi For. Inst., GXFI)
- Common names: Guangxi Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Guangxi sour bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Acidosasa heterolodicula (W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG)
W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oligostachyum heterolodiculum W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng ap. W.T. Lin in *Guihaia* 10 (1), 1990: 16, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36529 (SCAC)
- Acidosasa heterolodicula* (W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng) W.T. Lin in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 12 (4), 1992: 352
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Acidosasa lentiginosa W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa lentiginosa W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in *J. Bamb. Res.* 12 (2), 1993: 37, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36844 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Xinyi, Dawuling.

Acidosasa lingchuanensis (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) Q. Z. XIE & X. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa lingchuanensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21 (1), 1983: 69; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78001 (NJFU)
- Acidosasa lingchuanensis* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Q.Z. Xie & X.Y. Chen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 13 (1), 1993: 74, fig. 1-2
- Features: 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingchuan; along streams in hilly areas.
- Uses: Culms used for fencing; shoots edible.

Acidosasa longiligula (WEN) C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa longiligula Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 68, fig. 20, "longiligula"; type: Synthet. Investig. Team, Fujian, 2331 (SHNM)
- Acidosasa longiligula* (Wen) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 29 (6), 1991: 29, fig. 5; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in P.C. Keng & al., *Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin.*, 9 (1), 1996: 568, pl. 172 fig. 6-7
- Spelling variants: *Indosasa longiligula*
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 524), *Acidosasa fujianensis* is considered conspecific with *A. longiligula*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Anxi.

Acidosasa longiligula* var. *amara (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa longiligula var. *amara* Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 70; type: Wen T.H. & Cheng P.S. 81525 (ZJU)
- Acidosasa longiligula* var. *amara* (Wen) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Introd. ed.* 2, 1996: 10
- Distinctive characters: Shoots bitter; culm sheaths densely long-pilose below; foliage leaf blades smaller.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Anxi.

Acidosasa macula W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa macula W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *J. Bamb. Res.* 11 (1), 1992: 36, fig. 6; type: Guangdong, 27 June 1989, Wu Zhimin 55968 (holotype, SCAC)
- Features: 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Shixing, Chebaling.

Acidosasa notata (Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE) S. S. YOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria concava C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou in *J. Nanjing Inst. For.* 21, 1984 [= 1984 (3)]: 90, fig. 2; type: Zou Hui-yu 0432 (NJFU)
- Pseudosasa notata* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in *J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci.* 1981 (1), 1981: 97, fig. 4; type: Fujian, Wang Zhengping & Ye Guanghan 74121 (NJU)
- Arundinaria notata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Q.H. Dai, 198?; cf. Q.H. Dai, 1987: 37
- Arundinaria notata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) H.Y. Zou, Shaowu *Bamb.*, 1989: 98, invalid?; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in *J. Bamb. Res.* 13 (1), 1994: 11
- Acidosasa notata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) S.S. You in *J. Bamb. Res.* 12 (3), 1993: 11
- Features: 3.5 - 5 m / 1.6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to S.S. You, 1993: 11, *Acidosasa fujianensis* and *A. longiligula* are considered conspecific with *A. notata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Jiangxi.

***Acidosasa paucifolia* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa paucifolia W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 352, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Xiaomianyun 54488 (CANT)
- Features: 1.2 - 2 m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yingde, Lianjiangkou.

***Acidosasa purpurea* (HSUEH & YI) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa hirtiflora Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (no. 1), 1981: 98, fig. 5, invalid (genus not validly publ., ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Guangxi, Longlin Xian, Wei Zhanye 00027 (IBG)
- Acidosasa hirtiflora* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29, 1991: 524, nom. illeg. (ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: Guangxi, Longlin Xian, Wei Zhanye 00027 (IBG)
- Indosasa purpurea* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 94, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Maguang Xian, Yi Tongpei 77333 (SCFS)
- Acidosasa purpurea* (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 22 (3), 1986: 415; P.C. Keng in J. Wuhan Bot. Res. 4 (4), 1986: 335; D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 106
- Common names: Maguan Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Maguan sour bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 2 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 1,100 - 1,650 m altitude; Guangxi: Longlin Gezu Zizhixian, at 800 m altitude.

***Acidosasa venusta* (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU**

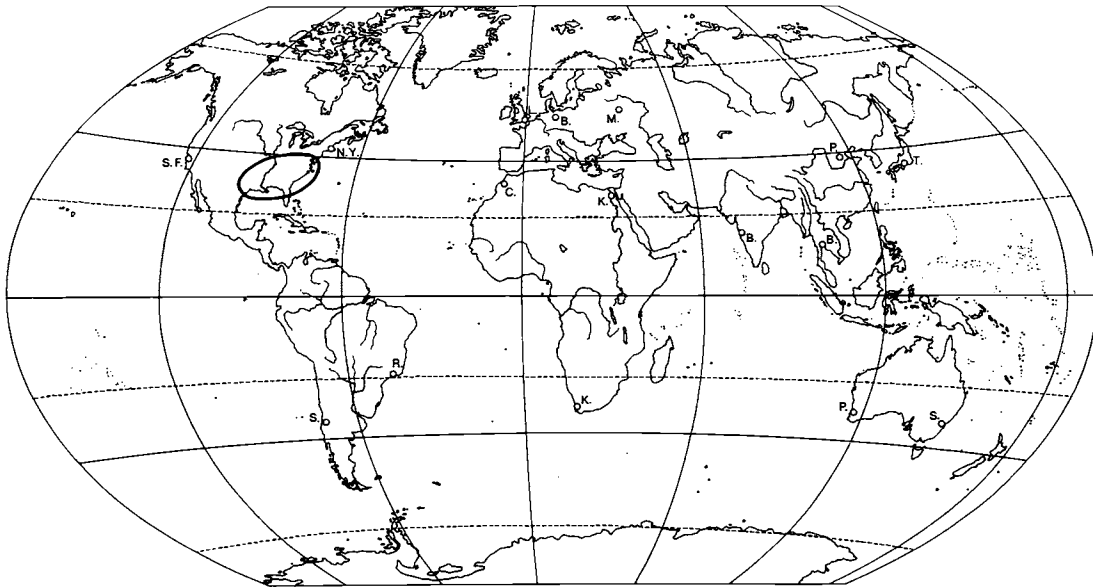
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria venusta McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 55; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou (introduced from Hua Xian), H. Fung 21002 (US)
- Acidosasa venusta* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 99, invalid (genus not validly publ., ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1)
- Acidosasa venusta* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29, 1991: 524
- Common names: Nizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.4 m / 0.85 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Hua Xian.

***Acidosasa xiushanensis* YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Acidosasa xiushanensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 49, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 91432 (SCFS)
- Common names: Ganzizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Xiushan Xian, at 270 m altitude.

***Arundinaria* MICHAUX**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1, 1803: 73; type: *Arundinaria macrosperma* Michaux, now *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenberg; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21
- Arundinaria* sect. *Euarundinaria* Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 770, "A. Euarundinaria", invalid
- Arundinaria* sect. *Euarundinariae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 217, invalid
- Ludolfia* Willdenow in Mag. Neuest. Entdeck. Naturk. 2, 1808: 320, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, type based on *Arundinaria* Michaux, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); not Adanson, 1763
- Macronax* Rafinesque Schmaltz in Med. Repos. 11, 1808: 353, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, type based on *Arundinaria* Michaux, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1)
- Miegia* Persoon, Syn. Pl., 1, 1805: 101, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: *Miegia macrosperma* (Michaux) Persoon; not *Miegia* Necker, 1790; not Schreber, 1791
- Triglossum* F. Fischer, Cat. Jard. Pl. Razoumoffsky, 1812: 6; type: *Triglossum bambusinum* F. Fischer
- Spelling variants: *Ludolphia*, *Ludolfia* (spelling variants for *Ludolfia*).
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21-40, fig. 7-18; P.C. Keng, 1987: 26, in key; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 1-6; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 1-23
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARUNDINARIINAE
- Notes: The genus *Arundinaria* has been treated here in its narrowest sense, as a monotypic genus (comprising the only species *Arundinaria gigantea* with three subspecies) confined to south-eastern North America. The author has chosen this concept, as a provisional one, to avoid nomenclatural changes. A treatment of *Arundinaria* in a broader sense, absorbing some of the many narrowly defined East Asian genera such as *Pleioblastus* and *Bashania*, seems to be more justifiable, as the delimitations between the genera concerned appear often insufficient. Currently, there exist, however, conflicting generic concepts even among East Asian botanists, and almost no revisions of the East Asian genera related to *Arundinaria* s.s. have been done. The taxonomy of their species, especially generic status, remains unsettled, and, consequently, their nomenclature is in a fluctuating state. Treating *Arundinaria* as a genus not extending to East Asia, its East Asian relatives require placing in one of the narrowly defined genera. Only a few species lack such a placing, for various reasons, and have therefore been listed in the following (incorrectly) under *Arundinaria*, with the binominal in usual alphabetical sequence. Names under *Arundinaria* printed in bold type are recognised, or provisionally recognised, to represent distinctive taxonomic entities (species) but

Map 3: Distribution of *Arundinaria* s.s.

all of them, with the only exception of *Arundinaria gigantea*, need to be transferred to other genera.

- Etymology: The generic name, *Arundinaria*, is derived from the Latin noun "arundo" (cane), which is the name of a non-bambusoid grass genus of similar habit, and the suffix "-aria" that signifies belonging to.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: continental USA: southern and south-eastern part.

Arundinaria debilis THWAITES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria debilis Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 375; type: Thwaites C.P.I. (PDA, lectotype, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988).
Indocalamus debilis (Thwaites) Alston in Trimen, Suppl. Fl. Ceylon, 1931: 342
Sinarundinaria debilis (Thwaites) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 355
- Selected references: Senaratna, 1956: 30; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithsonian. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 3, fig. 1-3
- Features: 4.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms vine-like, scandent.
- Notes: Generic assignment in doubt; to be excluded from *Arundinaria* and *Indocalamus*.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: Central Province, at 1,500 - 2,500 m altitude, locally very common.

Arundinaria decalvata DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria decalvata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 170, "Arundinaria? decalvata"; type: Brazil, Sellow 1158
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An insufficiently described species.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: without precise locality.

Arundinaria diversifolia KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria diversifolia Kurz, ined., ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy. Plant introduced from Japan and cultivated in Bogor, Indonesia. Supposed to belong to *Phyllostachys nigra* or *Pleioblastus variegatus* by some botanists of the 19th century.

Arundinaria flabellata (FOURNIER EX HEMSLEY) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua flabellata Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 588; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131, "Guadua? flabellata", descr.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 114; type: Liebmann 132 ["131"]
Arundinaria flabellata (Fournier ex Hemsley) McClure in Phytologia 10 (2) 1964: 162
- Features: fl(-)

- Notes: An insufficiently described species, known only by non-flowering specimens (Liebmann 132 ["131"]); generic assignment in doubt; to be excluded from *Arundinaria*.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz: Mt. Orizaba, at 2,700 m altitude.

***Arundinaria gigantea* (WALTER) MUHLENBERG, sensu lato**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria macrosperma var. *arborescens* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, "a. arborescens"
Bambusa arundinacea Rafinesque Schmalz, 1830; not *Bambusa arundinacea* Willdenow, 1799
Miegia arundinacea Torrey ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, as syn.
Triglossum bambusinum F. Fischer, Cat. Jard. Pl. Razoumoffsky, 1812: 8
Arundinaria bambusina (F. Fischer) Trinius, 1820: 97
Arundinaria tecta var. *colorata* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 22; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 112, "δ. ? colorata"
Arundinaria tecta var. *decidua* C.D. Beadle in L.H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort., 1914: 446; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 196
Arundinaria tecta var. *distachya* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 22; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 112, "γ. distachya"
Arundo gigantea Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Walter s.n. (BM)
Miegia gigantea Nuttall, 1818: 39
Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhlenberg, 1813: 14
Festuca grandiflora Lamarck, 1791: 191
Bambusa hermanni hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 530, as syn.
Arundinaria macrosperma Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1, 1803: 74; type: A. Michaux s.n. (P, lectotype, cf. McClure, 1973: 28)
Miegia macrosperma (Michaux) Persoon, Syn. Pl., 1, 1805: 102
Ludolfia macrosperma (Michaux) Willdenow in Mag. Neuest. Entdeck. Naturk. 2, 1808: 320
Nastus macrospermus Raspail, 1825: 442, 458,*
Bambusa neumanni hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 530, as syn.
Bambusa newmannii (spelling variant for *Bambusa neumanni* hort ex Mitford)
Miegia pumila Nuttall, 1837: 149, nom. illeg.
Arundinaria tecta var. *pumila* (Nuttall) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 22; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 112, "β. pumila"
Arundinaria macrosperma var. *suffruticosa* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, "β. suffruticosus"

Arundo tecta Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Maryland, McClure 22000 (US, neotype)
Ludolfia tecta (? Walter) A. Dietrich, 1808: 14; A. Dietrich, 1833: 24
Arundinaria tecta (Walter) Muhlenberg, 1813: 14
Arundinaria macrosperma var. *tecta* Wood, Amer. Bot. Flor., 1871: 404, "β tecta"
Arundinaria gigantea var. *tecta* (Walter) Lamson-Scribner in Kearney, 1893: 478, "gigantea tecta"

- Misapplied names:
Remirea maritima (not Fusée-Aublet, 1775): Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 683, p.p.
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21-40, fig. 7-18
- Common names: (for the species in a broad sense): Southern Cane, Canebreak, Cane Reed.
- Features: 0.5 - 7.6 (9) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: continental USA: southern and south-eastern part: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Habitat: Forming extensive colonies in moist woodlands and along streams and rivers, usually at low elevations (rarely up to 670 m altitude).
- Uses: Culms (large size) used for fishing rods, pipe-stems, baskets, mats, light scaffolding; shoots used as a potherb; plants for grazing by livestock.

Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *gigantea

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundo gigantea Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Walter s.n. (BM)
Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhlenberg, 1813: 14, sensu stricto
Arundinaria gigantea subsp. *gigantea* [autonym]; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 24-26, fig. 7-11
- Common names: Giant Cane.
- Features: 7.6 (9) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Rhizomes without air canals; culm sheaths shorter than the corresponding internode, deciduous; foliage leaf blades pubescent on the abaxial surface, almost glabrous on the adaxial.

***Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *tecta* (WALTER) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundo tecta Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Maryland, McClure 22000 (US, neotype)
Arundinaria gigantea subsp. *tecta* (Walter) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 25, 26, fig. 12-14
- Common names: Switchcane, Smallcane.
- Features: 0.5 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Rhizomes with continuous air canals; culms sheaths longer than the corresponding internode, not deciduous; foliage leaf blades densely pubescent on both surfaces.

Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *macrosperma
(MICHHAUX) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria macrosperma Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1, 1803: 74; type: A. Michaux s.n. (P, lectotype, cf. McClure, 1973: 28)
- Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *macrosperma* (Michaux) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 25, 28
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Characters of the other subspecies appear in diverse recombinations of either identical or intermediate expressions.

***Arundinaria hirtivaginata* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria hirtivaginata W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 354, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, Dongfang, Yu Baoping 103137 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Perhaps a species of *Pseudosasa* or *Indocalamus*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Dongfang Xian.

Arundinaria hispida* (W.) KUNTZE var. *glabrivaginata
KUNTZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria hispida (W.) Kuntze var. *glabrivaginata* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341, cum descr. Lat.; type: none cited (NY?)
- Notes: The binomial, *Arundinaria hispida* (W.) O. Kuntze, 1891, is an illegitimate name, as it is a later homonym of *Arundinaria hispida* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 335. Neither the place of publication of *Arundinaria hispida* O. Kuntze, nor of its basionym "W." [Willdenow?] were cited by Willdenow, and have not been detected so far.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso ("Mattogrosso").

***Arundinaria insignis* HORT. EX HILLIER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria insignis hort. ex Hillier, Man. Trees Shrubs, ed. 5, 1981: 533, invalid
- Features: "A tall species, with dark green 4.5 to 6 m canes wreathed in whorls of soft green leaves; a rather tender species." (ex Hillier).
- Distribution: In cultivation in southern England at Hillier's Nurseries. "A bamboo of puzzling origin, said to have been introduced from the Himalaya." (ex Hillier).

***Arundinaria japonica* var. *minor* TEIJSMANN & BINNENDIJK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria japonica var. *minor* Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy. Plant introduced from Japan and cultivated in Bogor, Indonesia.

***Arundinaria muricata* HORT. EX GENTIL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria muricata hort. ex Gentil, Pl. Cult. Serres Jard. Bot. Brux., 1907: 26, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy, citation adopted from Kew Index.

***Arundinaria nemorosa* N. ROJAS ACOSTA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria nemorosa N. Rojas Acosta, Cat. Hist. Nat. Corrientes, 1897: 188
- Notes: Publication not seen; citation adopted from Kew Index; no further references known. *Arundinaria nemorosa* is not mentioned in the inventory list on American species by McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973.
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Corrientes.

***Arundinaria nepalensis* HORT. EX BRENNECKE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria nepalensis hort. ex Brennecke in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 1, 1980: 3, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy, apparently referred to a plant introduced from Nepal and cultivated in the USA.

***Arundinaria paraguayensis* KUNTZE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria paraguayensis Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341; type: none cited (NY?)
Sieglingia paraguayensis Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341, as syn.
- Features: fl(+). Similar to *Aulonemia aristulata* (according to Kuntze).
- Notes: A species validly published in the genus *Arundinaria* but still of doubtful status, certainly to be excluded from *Arundinaria*. *Arundinaria paraguayensis* Kuntze is not mentioned in the inventory list on American species by McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973.
- Distribution: PARAGUAY (northern part): Puerto Esperanza.

***Arundinaria pseudohindsii* C. S. CHAO & Q. H. DAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pseudohindsii C.S. Chao & Q.H. Dai in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 27, invalid (nom. nud.); C.S. Chao & Q.H. Dai in Bamb. Res. 1, 1981: 30, invalid (without Latin description or type)
- Common names: Guangxi Hedge Bamboo (Chinese).
- Notes: Probably a species of *Pleioblastus* but a valid publication of this taxon is not known.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, in cultivation only.

***Arundinaria pubiannula* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pubiannula W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 560, fig. 2.5-2.8; type: Guangdong, 27 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhi-jian 37000 (CANT)

- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Perhaps a species of *Pleioblastus*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

***Arundinaria purpurea* H. & W. SIMON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria purpurea H. & W. Simon in *Bambusblätter* no. 1, 1984: 3, nom. nud.
- Common names: Roter Rundhalm (German).
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy, referred to a plant introduced from Japan and cultivated in Germany.

***Arundinaria quadrangula* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria quadrangula W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 30 (6), 1992: 559, fig. 2.1-2.4; type: Guangdong, 26 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhi-jian 37004 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Perhaps a species of *Pleioblastus*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

***Arundinaria rovellii* HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE**

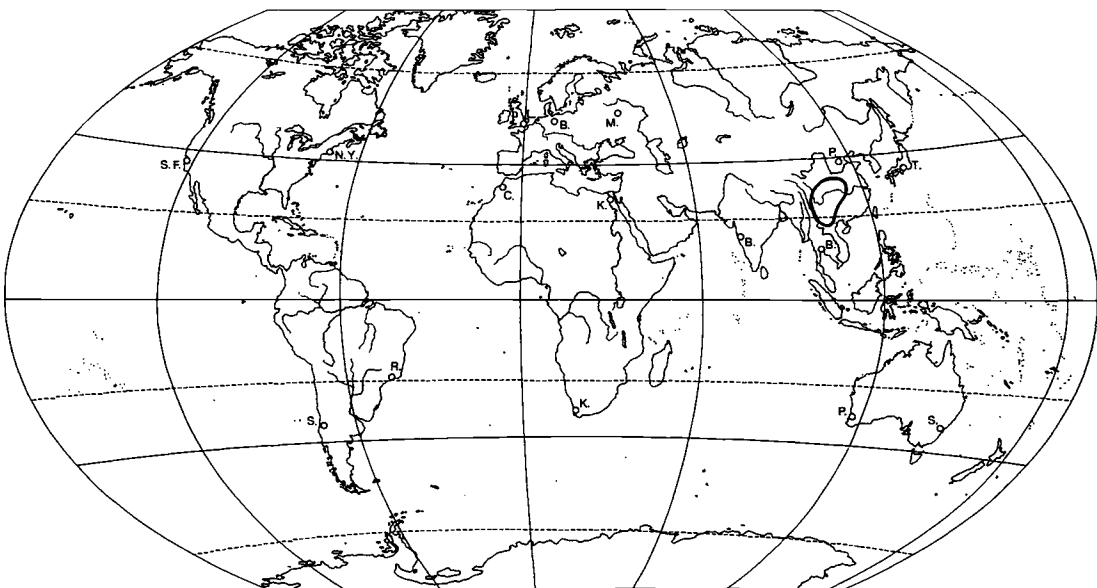
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria rovellii Houzeau de Lehaie in *Bamb.*, 1906: 113; Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 52, pl. 12 fig. C; P.H. Ho, *Câyco Vietnam* (Ill. Fl. Vietnam), 3, 2, 1993: 744, fig. 9199
- Notes: Original publication not seen; the name apparently refers to an insufficiently described species from Vietnam.

***Arundinaria scandens* SODERSTROM & ELLIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria scandens Soderstrom & Ellis in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 72, 1988: 20, fig. 13-14; type: Sri Lanka, Sep. 1881, Beddome s.n. (PDA)
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+), culms scandent.
- Notes: This species does not belong to *Arundinaria* s.l.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: only known from Mt. Pidurutalagala, from 2,100 m to the summit (2,524 m), in shrubby vegetation.

***Bashania* P. C. KENG & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bashania P.C. Keng & Yi in *J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci.* 1982 (3), 1982: 9, 17, 171; type: *Bashania fargesii* (Camus) P.C. Keng & Yi
Omeiocalamus P.C. Keng in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (1), 1982, nom. nud.; type: *Omeiocalamus fangianus* (A. Camus) P.C. Keng, ined.
- Selected references: Yi, 1985: 17; T.S. Ying & al., *Endemic Gen. Seed Pl. China*, 1993: 764-766, fig. 230, map 230.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Number of species known: 6.
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Ningxia Huizu.
- Habitat: In broad-leaved and conifer forests, sometimes in pure stands.



Map 4: Distribution of *Bashania*

Bashania auctiaurita YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bashania auctiaurita YI in Bull. Bot. Res. 6 (4), 1986: 27, fig. 2; type: Hunan, 15. Nov. 1985, T.P. Yi 85403 (SCFS)
- Spelling variants: *Bashania acutiaurita* (typographical error).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dayong Xian: Zhang-jiajie, at 580 m altitude.

Bashania fabri (RENDELLE) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria fabri Rendle in J. Linn. Soc., Bot., 36, 1904: 435; type: Sichuan, Faber 1119 (K)
Sinarundinaria fabri (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
Bashania fabri (Rendle) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 52
Arundinaria fangiana A. Camus in J. Arnold Arbor. 11, 1930: 192; type: Sichuan, Mt. Omei, alt. 3,000 - 3,300 m, 15 Aug. 1920, W.P. Fang 3002 (P)
Arundinaria racemosa subsp. *fangiana* A. Camus, ined.; cf. A. Camus in J. Arnold Arbor. 11, 1930: 192
Sinarundinaria fangiana (A. Camus) Keng ex P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
Gelidocalamus fangianus (A. Camus) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 20
Omeiocalamus fangianus (A. Camus) P.C. Keng, ined.; cf. P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 20
Bashania fangiana (A. Camus) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 213, fig.
- Spelling variants: *Sinarundinaria fengiana* (typographical error).
- Features: 0.5 (0.3) m - 1 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.
- Habitat: In subalpine forests at 2,600 (2,100) - 3,400 (3,800) m altitude; plants reported to tolerate -20°C.
- Uses: Food source for the Giant Panda.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Plants under the name "fangiana" in cultivation, rare.

Bashania fansipanensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bashania fansipanensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 876; type: Thai Van Trung, 6 XI 1963 (HNF)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Hoang Lien Son: Shapa, Mt. Fansipan, in mountain forest at 2,600 m altitude.

Bashania fargesii (CAMUS) P. C. KENG & YI

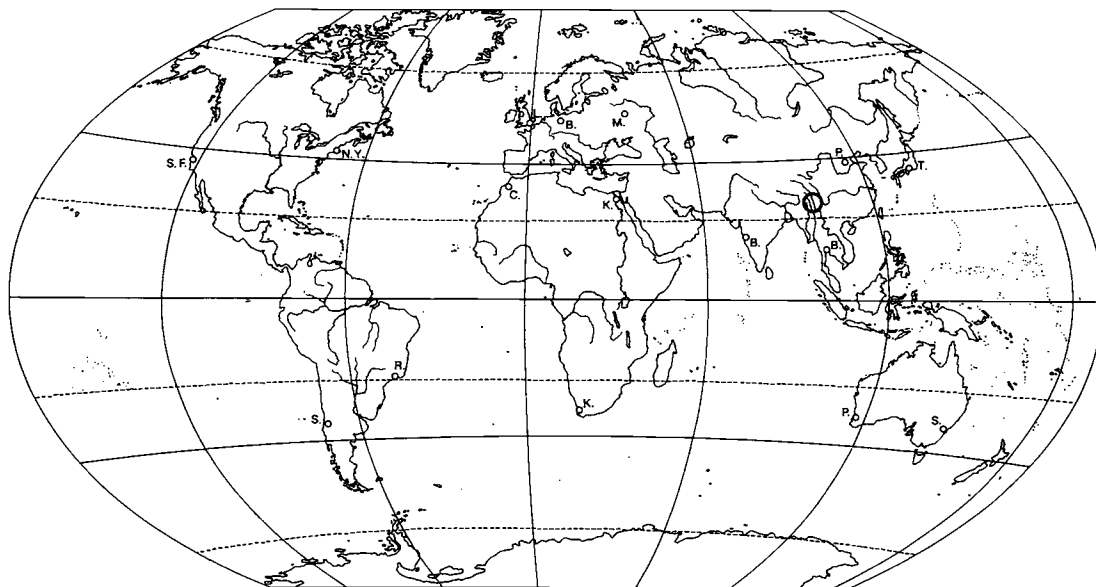
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria dumetosa Rendle in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2, 1914: 63; type: Hubei, Wilson 30
Indocalamus dumetosus (Rendle) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
Arundinaria fargesii Camus in Lecomte, Not. Syst. 2, 1912: 244; type: Sichuan, Farges s.n.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 47, pl. 4 fig. A
Indocalamus fargesii (Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
Bashania fargesii (Camus) P.C. Keng & Yi ap. P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 171; P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 725, fig. 1
Arundinaria fargesii var. *grandifolia* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 198; type: Sichuan, Farges s.n.
Indocalamus scarosus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 27; type: Shaanxi, 6 June 1933, H.W. Kung 2700 ex Inst. Bot. Nat. Acad. Peiping, LU 110129 (LU)
- Features: 5 - 8 (13) m / 2 - 4 (6.4) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: in mountain forests of the north-eastern border of the Sichuan Basin: Shaanxi (southern central part; Qingling Mountains); Hubei (western part) at 1,600 - 2,500 m altitude; Sichuan (north-eastern part); Gansu, at 800 - 1,600 m altitude; Henan (western part).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C (with minor damage to leaves).

Bashania qingchengshanensis P. C. KENG & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bashania qingchengshanensis P.C. Keng & Yi, 1982: 172, invalid (without Latin descr. or type)
Bashania qingchengshanensis P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 725, fig. 2; type: Yi Tong-pei 80037 (SCFS)
Arundinaria qingchengshanensis J.J.N. Campbell & Z.S. Qin, 1983 [1985]: 15, "qingchensh.", nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: *Bashania qingchenshanensis* (typographical error); *Bashania qingchengshanensis* (orthographical error).
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.3 - 0.7 (1.0) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qionglai Xian, at 800 - 1,100 m altitude; Guan Xian, in Qingcheng mountain, at 1,150 m altitude.

Bashania spanostachya YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bashania spanostachya Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 11 (1), 1989: 35, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 87249 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 3.5 m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huli Xian: Beimu Shan at 3,200 - 3,900 m altitude.


 Map 5: Distribution of *Ferrocalamus*
***Ferrocalamus* HSUEH & P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ferrocalamus Hsueh & P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 137; type: *Ferrocalamus strictus* Hsueh & P.C. Keng
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Tiezhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan.

D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 21, fig.; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 227

- Common names: Tiezhu (Chinese); Arrow Bamboo, Iron Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 (10) m / 2 - 3.5 (5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude. Frost resistance: tender.
- Uses: Leaves used as roofing material, culms as arrow-shaft.

***Ferrocalamus rimosivaginus* WEN**

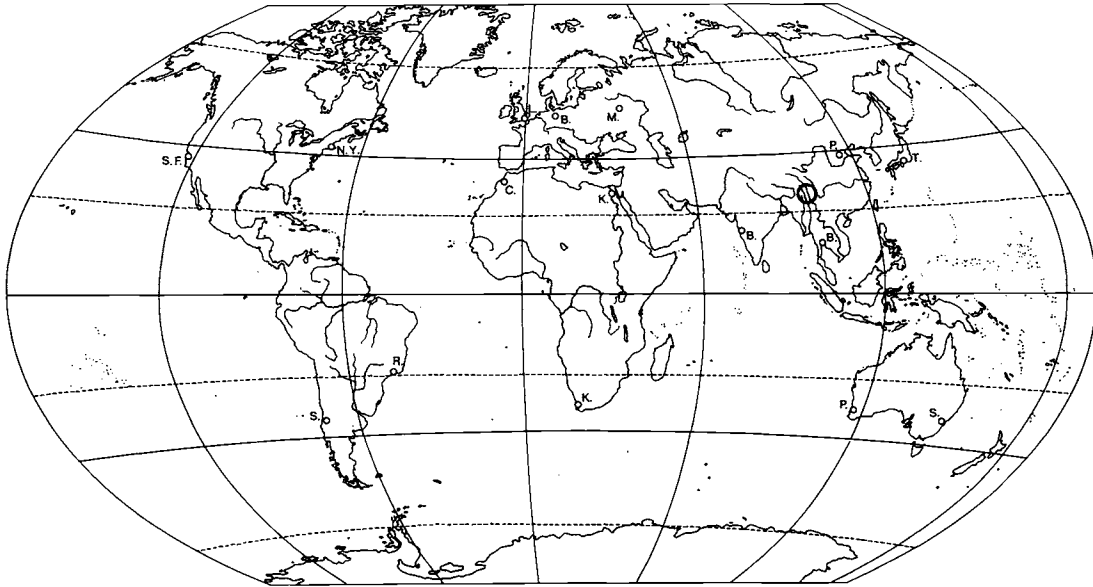
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ferrocalamus rimosivaginus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 26, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Jinping, Chen G. K 01 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Lietuo Tiezhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Ferrocalamus strictus* by D.Z. Li (in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 42).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian.

***Gaoligongshania* D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gaoligongshania D.Z. Li & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33 (6), 1995: 598; type: *Gaoligongshania megalothyrsa* (Handel-Mazzetti) D.Z. Li & al.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Gongshanzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning Gongshan [shan = mountain] bamboo genus, referring to the Gongshan region of north-western Yunnan (near to Burmese border) where the type species occurs.
- Etymology: The generic name refers to the Gaoligong Mountain Range along the border between China and Burma.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan.

***Ferrocalamus strictus* HSUEH & P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ferrocalamus strictus Hsueh & P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 137, 136, fig.; type: Yunnan, Jinping Xian, Hsueh 1088 (YF);



Map 6: Distribution of *Gaoligongshania*

***Gaoligongshania megalothyrsa* (HANDEL-MAZZETTI)**

D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Monocladus macrophyllus Hsueh & C.M. Hui, Fl. Dulongjiang Region, 1993: 366, nom. nud.; C.M. Hui in Bamb. Res. 1993 (2), 1993: 41, invalid
Arundinaria megalothyrsa Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1270; type: Handel-Mazzetti 9343
Yushania megalothyrsa (Handel-Mazzetti) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 34, "Yusharia"; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Yushania, 1989: 34
Indocalamus megalothyrsus (Handel-Mazzetti) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 44, "megalothyrsa"
Monocladus megalothyrsus (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 54, "Monocaladus"
Gaoligongshania megalothyrsa (Handel-Mazzetti) D.Z. Li & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33 (6), 1995: 600, fig. 1, "megathyrsa"
- Spelling variants: *Arundinaria megalochyrsa*; *Indocalamus megalochyrsus* (typographical error); *Indocalamus megalothyrsa* (orthographical error), *Gaoligongshania megathyrsa*.
- Common names: Gongshan zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-western part), at 1,300 - 2,600 m altitude.

***Gelidocalamus* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 21; type: *Gelidocalamus stellatus* Wen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Jingang Hanzhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 12.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Taiwan; in mountainous regions.

***Gelidocalamus albopubescens* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus albopubescens W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 561, fig. 3: 1-2; type: Feng Zhi-jian 37002 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

***Gelidocalamus annulatus* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus annulatus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 27, fig. 3; type: Guizhou, Chou W.W. Cs 82525 (ZJF)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Chishui.

Gelidocalamus kunishii (HAYATA) P. C. KENG & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria kunishii Hayata, 1916: 136,*
Pleioblastus kunishii (Hayata) Ohki, 1928: 581
Pseudosasa kunishii (Hayata) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1389
Sinobambusa kunishii (Hayata) Nakai, 1932: 77
Sinarundinaria kunishii (Hayata) Kanehira & Hatusima in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 29, 1939: 23
Gelidocalamus kunishii (Hayata) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1983: 20
Pseudosasa taiwanensis Masamune & Mori, 1940: 239; cf. H.L. Li, 1963: 912
- Common names: Taiwan-yadake (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: northern and central parts, at 300 - 1,200 m altitude.
- Uses: For making pipes and fences.

Gelidocalamus latifolius Q. H. DAI & T. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus latifolius Q.H. Dai & T. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 53, fig. 1, "latifolius"; type: Dai Qi-hui 8322 (GXFI)
- Features: 1 - 3 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongsui.

Gelidocalamus longiinternodus WEN & S. C. CHEN

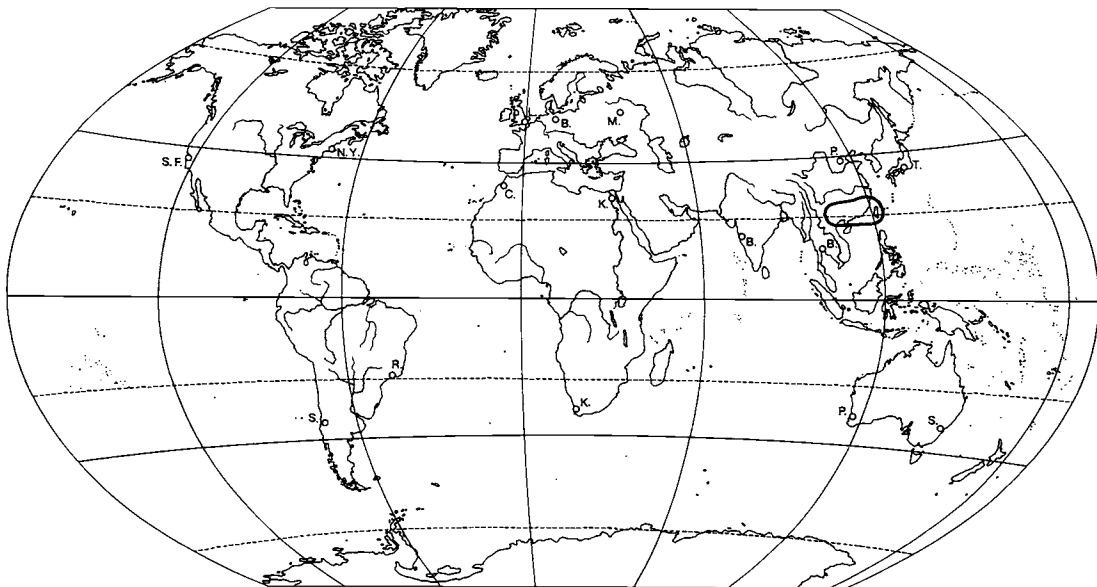
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus longiinternodus Wen & S.C. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 24, fig. 6; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx 84517 (ZJFI)
- Features: 5 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jingnan Xian.

Gelidocalamus monophyllus (YI & B. M. YANG) B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania monophylla Yi & B.M. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 50, fig. 18; type: Hunan, Yang Bao-min 06325 (SCFS)
Gelidocalamus monophyllus (Yi & B.M. Yang) B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 12 (4), 1989: 338
- Features: 0.5 - 2 m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Ningyuan Xian, at 1,250 m altitude.

Gelidocalamus multifolius B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus multifolius B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 9 (3), 1986: 4, fig. 3
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan.



Map 7: Distribution of *Gelidocalamus*

***Gelidocalamus rutilans* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus rutilans Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 66, fig. 18; type: Zhejiang, Chan Y.F. 80608 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Jianshan. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Gelidocalamus solidus* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus solidus C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 1984 (2), 1984: 75, fig. 2; type: Chu Cheng-de & Wang Zheng 7913 (NJFU)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui.

***Gelidocalamus stellatus* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus stellatus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 22, fig. 1; type: Jiangxi, Lu P.F., Wang H.L., & al. 81189 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Jinggan Shan, Xinwu. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

***Gelidocalamus subsolidus* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus subsolidus W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng ap. W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 18, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36531 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 0.8 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

***Gelidocalamus tessellatus* WEN & J. Q. ZHANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus tessellatus Wen & J.Q. Zhang ap. Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 24, fig. 2; type: Guizhou, Chang 78-24 (ZJFI); C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 1984 (2), 1984: 73-75, fig. 1, emend.
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

***Gelidocalamus velutinus* W. T. LIN & X. B. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gelidocalamus velutinus W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 233, fig. 14; type: Tan Shu-hui 42078 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 2.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yunan.

***Indocalamus* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Indocalamus* Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148; type: *Indocalamus sinicus* (Hance) Nakai, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 203; C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 24; C.S. Chao & al. in Bamb. Res. vol. 1, 1981: 7; Y.L. Yang, 1987: 453-462; Y.L. Yang & H.R. Zhao in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (2), 1990: 282-290

- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Ruozhu Shu (Chinese); Ohobayadake Zoku (Japanese).
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Latin words "indo", of India (in its ancient sense: extending from the East Indies to China), and "calamus" (Greek: kalamos) reed.
- Number of species known: 35.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guizhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Gansu; JAPAN: Kyushu; VIETNAM: Tonkin; SRI LANKA: central part.

Indocalamus* sect. *Indocalamus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus sect. *Indocalamus* [autonym]; H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 462
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades not at all flexuous-wrinkled in a dry state.
- Distribution: Species growing in humid regions lower than 1,000 m altitude.

***Indocalamus* sect. *Rugosi* H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus sect. *Rugosi* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 460; type: *Indocalamus nubigenus* (P.C. Keng) Yi
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades flexuous-wrinkled in a dry state.
- Distribution: Species growing in alpine regions above 1,000 m altitude.

***Indocalamus auriculatus* (H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG) Y. L. YANG & H. R. ZHAO**

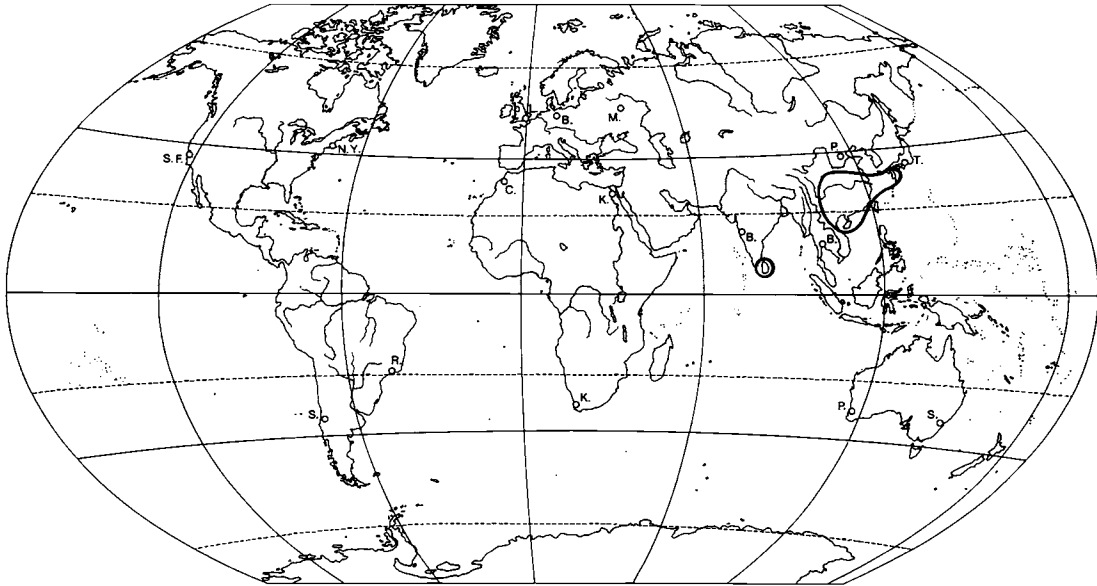
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hispidus var. *auriculatus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 461; type: Yi Tongpei 75470 (NJU)
- *Indocalamus auriculatus* (H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang) Y.L. Yang & H.R. Zhao in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (2), 1990: 282
- Features: 0.5 - 2.5 m
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wanyuan, Batai Shan, at 1,400 - 2,400 m altitude; Yunlian, at 950 m altitude.

***Indocalamus barbatus* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus barbatus McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 32; type: Guangxi, C.Y. Wang 5060 (IBSC)
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Dayaoshan.

***Indocalamus bashanensis* (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa bashanensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 30,



Map 8: Distribution of *Indocalamus*

fig. 3; type: Shaanxi, Zhenba, Qiao Shiyi 65 (NJFU)

Indocalamus bashanensis (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23 (6), 1985: 465

- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi: Tsingling-Bashan mountains; Gansu.
- Habitat: In mountainous regions on calcareous soil, at 600 - 1,200 m altitude, common. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Indocalamus chishuiensis Y. L. YANG & HSUEH

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus chishuiensis* Y.L. Yang & Hsueh in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 31 (1), 1993: 68, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Hsueh Chi-ju 8738 (NJU)

- Features: 1 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Chishui, Hushi, at 1,300 m altitude.

Indocalamus confertus C. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Indocalamus confertus* C.H. Hu in *J. Bamb. Res.* 15 (1), 1996: 1, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Wushan, Yang Guanghui 57895, 1958-05-02 (FDU)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wushan, Tieloping, at 1,950 m altitude.

Indocalamus cordatus WEN & Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus cordatus* Wen & Y. Zou in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 18, fig. 3; type: Wen T.H. 90661 (ZJFU)

- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.6 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Douchang.

Indocalamus dayongensis W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus dayongensis* W.T. Lin in *J. Bamb. Res.* 13 (4), 1994: 3, fig. 2; type: Hunan, Dayong, Zhang Jiajie, 8 Sep. 1993, Linjie 31885 (CANT)
- Features: 1 m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dayong, at 1,400 m altitude.

Indocalamus decorus Q. H. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus decorus* Q.H. Dai in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 20 (4), 1982: 494, fig. 1; type: Dai Qi-hui 81051 (GXFI)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.8 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of the Guangxi Institute of Forestry.

Indocalamus emeiensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus emeiensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (1), 1980: 25, fig. 1; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 7*, "omeiensis"
- Spelling variants: *Indocalamus omeiensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao (spelling variant for *Indocalamus emeiensis*).
- Features: 1 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mt. Emei at 1,200 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -8°C.

Indocalamus floribundus (THWAITES) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria floribunda Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 375; type: Thwaites s.n., in 1853, C.P. 2624 (PDA)
- Indocalamus floribundus* (Thwaites) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
- Sinarundinaria floribunda* (Thwaites) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 356
- Selected references: Senaratna, 1956: 30; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 14, fig. 9-11
- Features: 2.5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: To be excluded from *Indocalamus*.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: mountains of the south-central part, at 1,500 - 1,900 m altitude.

Indocalamus guangdongensis H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus guangdongensis H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 462, fig. 2.1-4; type: Wang Zhengping 780025 (NJU)
- Features: 1.5 - 3.5 m / 0.9 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianshan, Futong, on slopes and in valleys. Guizhou: Meitan, Guanyindong.

Indocalamus guangdongensis* var. *mollis H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus guangdongensis var. *mollis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 462; type: Wang Zhengping 77018 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades beneath near the midrib densely pubescent in one row, veination square-tessellate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yangming Shan, on slopes and near to paths; Guangxi: Gongcheng, Donghua; Hubei: Changyang, Duzhenwan.

Indocalamus herklotsii McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus herklotsii McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 22; type: Hong Kong, Oct. 5-13, 1938, McClure 20838 (LU)
- Selected references: But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 65, fig.
- Common names: Herklots Cane.
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named for G.A.C. Herklots, a naturalist at Hong Kong.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong, Guangdong.

Indocalamus hirsutissimus Z. P. WANG & P. X. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hirsutissimus Z.P. Wang & P.X. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 44, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Z.P. Wang & al. G8312 (NJU)
- Features: 3 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Wangmo Xian, at 600 m altitude.

Indocalamus hirsutissimus* var. *glabrifolius Z. P. WANG & N. X. MA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hirsutissimus var. *glabrifolius* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 45; type: Guizhou, Z.P. Wang & al. G8318 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades glabrous or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Ceheng Xian, at 500 m altitude.

Indocalamus hirtivaginatius H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hirtivaginatius H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 463, fig. 2.5-7; type: Ye Guanghan & Hu Chenghua 79005 (NJU)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Ruijin, Baying.

Indocalamus hispidus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hispidus H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 460, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 75409 (NJU)
- Features: 1 - 2 (3.5) m / 0.3 - 1.0 (1.2) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Fengdu, Qiyaoshan, at 1,600 - 1,900 m altitude; Wulong.

Indocalamus hispidus* f. *levis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hispidus f. *levis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 54; type: Yi Tongpei 91405 (SCFS)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: glabrous when young.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qianjiang Xian, at 1,450 - 1,800 m altitude.

Indocalamus hunanensis B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus hunanensis B.M. Yang, 1981: 259, fig. 1; type: Hunan, 22 May 1978, L.H. Liu 06941 (Dept. Biol., Hunan Teach. Coll.)
- Features: 1.8 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Sangzhi, at 1,450 m altitude. Can tolerate light frost.

Indocalamus inaequilaterus W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus inaequilaterus W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 147, fig. 2; type: Wu Zhimin 0115 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.6 - 0.9 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fengkai Xian (= Jiangkou); Heishiding.

Indocalamus lacunosus WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus lacunosus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1) 1983: 70, fig. 21; type: Fujian, Hua S.C. & Chang P.S. FJ 86127 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Indocalamus latifolius* by Y.L. Yang (1987: 459, 462).
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chong-an.

***Indocalamus latifolius* (KENG) McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasamorpha chinensis Nakai, ined., ex Nakai, 1939: 163
Arundinaria latifolia Keng in *Sinensia* 6 (2), 1935: 147, fig. 1
Sasamorpha latifolia (Keng) Nakai, 1939: 163
Indocalamus latifolius (Keng) McClure in *Sunyatsenia* 6 (1), 1941: 37
- Features: 0.6 - 1 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi: on Mt. Qinling, and in central and eastern China (Jiangsu, Anhui and other provinces), below 1,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

***Indocalamus longiauritus* HANDEL-MAZZETTI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus longiauritus Handel-Mazzetti, 1926: 254
Arundinaria longiaurita (Handel-Mazzetti) Handel-Mazzetti, 1936: 1271
- Selected references: But & al., 1985: 66,*
- Common names: Long-Ear Cane.
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou, Hunan; among woods and shrubberies.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *hengshanensis

H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus longiauritus var. *hengshanensis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23 (6), 1985: 465; type: Liu Aitang 77045 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves and foliage leaves: sheaths with semifalcate auricles. Foliage leaves: blades near the midrib beneath with soft hairs, on one side in a row.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Pingjiang, Shifengchang; Hengshan, Baiyangping.

***Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *semifalcatus* H. R.**

ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus longiauritus var. *semifalcatus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23 (6), 1985: 464; type: Zhao Huiru s.n. (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves and foliage leaves: sheaths with semifalcate auricles. Foliage leaves: blades glabrous beneath.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Guanxian, Erwangmiao, Beimen; Guangxi: Xingan; Fujian: Chongan.

***Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *yiyangensis* H. R.**

ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus longiauritus var. *yiyangensis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23 (6), 1985: 464; type: Wang Zhengping 77209 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades near the midrib beneath pubescent, on one or both sides.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yiyang, on slight slopes.

***Indocalamus migoj* (NAKAI) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasamorpha migoj Nakai, 1939: 163; type: H. Migo May 15, 1935 (TI)
Indocalamus migoj (Nakai) P.C. Keng in *Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin.*, 1957: 152
- Features: 2 m / 1 - 1.5 cm
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Indocalamus latifolius* by Y.L. Yang (1987: 458, 462).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu.
- Habitat: Under woods in hilly areas. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Indocalamus pedalis* (KENG) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pedalis Keng in *Keng & P.C. Keng*, 1946: 84,*
Indocalamus pedalis (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 12
- Features: 0.3 m / 0.1 - 0.15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.
- Habitat: Usually in crevices of rocks. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

***Indocalamus petelotii* (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria petelotii A. Camus in *Not. Syst.* 14, 1952 [1953]: 252; type: Tonkin, Mt. Phan-si-pan, Pételot 8356
Sinarundinaria petelotii (A. Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 225
Indocalamus petelotii (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Introd. ed.* 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 2 - 3 (5) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin: Mt. Fansipan ("Phan-si-pan"), at 1,600 m altitude.

***Indocalamus pseudosinicus* McCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus pseudosinicus McClure in *Sunyatsenia* 6 (1), 1941: 37, pl. 8; type: Hainan, F.C. How 73208 (SYS)
- Features: 2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

***Indocalamus pseudosinicus* var. *densinervillus* H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus pseudosinicus var. *densinervillus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23 (6), 1985: 464; type: no. 5706 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades: venation densely squaretesellate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xuwen.

Indocalamus pumilus Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus pumilus Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 394, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Dai Qihui & Huang Caifen 8317 (GXFI)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.3 m / 0.3 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of Guangxi Institute of Forestry. No record of wild occurrence known.

Indocalamus quadratus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus quadratus H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 216, fig. 1; type: Z.P. Wang & A.T. Liu 77031 (NJU)
- Features: 2.7 - 3.3 m / 0.8 - 1.1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dongan, Daa, at 600 - 700 m altitude.

Indocalamus sinicus (HANCE) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria longiramea Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 19
Arundinaria sinica Hance, 1862: 235
Indocalamus sinicus (Hance) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 67, fig.; Y.L. Yang, 1987: 454; Y.L. Yang & H.R. Zhao in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (2), 1990: 286
Arundinaria wightii Nees von Esenbeck ex Bentham, Fl. Hongkong, 1861: 434
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Chinese cane.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Hong Kong.

Indocalamus suichuanensis Yi & Y. H. GUO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus suichuanensis Yi & Y.H. Guo in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 14, fig. 1; type: Jiangxi, Suichuan Xian, 28 May 1992, Duan Xuetao & Guo Yuanhua 034 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Suichuan Xian.

Indocalamus tessellatus (MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa ragamowski Lambert ex Wheeler, 1876: 847, nom. nud.; Munro, 1877: 50, as syn.
Arundo ragamowskii Lambert ex Wheeler, 1876: 847, as syn.
Arundinaria ragamowskii Pfitzer, 1902: 96, based on *Bambusa tessellata* Munro
Sasa tessellata var. *ragamowskii* hort. ex Vilmorin, 1909: 85
Sasa ragamowskii A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 112, "ragamowski", as syn.

Arundinaria razumowskyi G.S. Thomas in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. London 82, 1957: 249, invalid (error for *Arundinaria ragamowskii*)

Bambusa reticulata var. *macrophylla* Ruprecht ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111, as syn.

Bambusa tessellata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 110

Arundinaria tessellata (Munro) Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368, nom. illeg.; not Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 31

Sasa tessellata (Munro) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27

Sasamorpha tessellata (Munro) Koidzumi, 1941b: 75

Indocalamus tessellatus (Munro) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 355

Pseudosasa tessellata (Munro) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632

- Spelling variants: "tesselata", "tesselatus".
- Features: 0.8 - 2 m / 0.4 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: in hilly areas of 1,000 m altitude in the provinces of the Yangtze Valley.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, attractive for its large leaves, usually not taller than 1.0 m, rhizome increase 0.1 - 0.6 m but not rampant. Frost resistance: tolerating -14°C.

Indocalamus tessellatus* f. *hamadae (HATUSIMA)

RIFAT EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa hamadae Hatusima in J. Geobot. 15, 1967: 86
Arundinaria hamadae (A. Camus) Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14
Indocalamus tessellatus f. *hamadae* (Hatusima) Rifat ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 134, 43*; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 282, 365,*
- Common names: Ooba-yadake (Ohoba-yadake) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms taller and thicker.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., and remote islands of Kyushu.
- Uses: The large foliage leaf blades are used to wrap "chimaki", a glutinous rice ball.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, suitable for large gardens, hardy.

Indocalamus tongchunensis K. F. HUANG & Z. L. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus tongchunensis K.F. Huang & Z.L. Dai in Wuyi Sci. J. 6, 1986: 293-295; type: Fujian, 15 Apr. 1986, Huang Kefu & Dai Zonglei 008 (FCF)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhangping Xian.

Indocalamus victorialis P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus victorialis P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull., Nation. For. Res. Bur. China 8, 1948: 12, nom. nud.
Indocalamus victorialis P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 1 (1), 1951: 121, fig. 7; type: Keng f. 3907
Bashania victorialis (P.C. Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 53
Pseudosasa victorialis (P.C. Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 6
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian; Sichuan; Gansu, at 1,400 - 1,650 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerates light frost.

Indocalamus vulgatus W. T. LIN & X. B. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus vulgatus W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 233, fig. 13; type: Ye Xiang-bin 35421 (CANT)
Arundinaria vulgata (W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye) W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 354
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Xinhui.

Indocalamus wilsonii (RENDLE) C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa nubigena P.C. Keng, 1948: 12, nom. nud.
Sasa nubigena P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6 (4), 1957: 357, pl. 56; type: Sichuan, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3882 (N)
Sasamorpha nubigena (P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng in Iconographia Cormophytorum Sinicorum, 1976: 27,*
Indocalamus nubigenus (P.C. Keng) Yi ex H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 465
Indocalamus shimenensis B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 12 (4), 1989: 334
Arundinaria wilsonii Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 437, "wilsonii"; type: E.H. Wilson 1887
Sinarundinaria wilsonii (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14, "wilsonii"
Indocalamus wilsonii (Rendle) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 43, "wilsonii"
Yushania wilsonii (Rendle) J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 50, ined.
- Features: 0.6 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei (western part): Fang Xian. Sichuan: Nanchuan Xian (for *Indocalamus nubigenus*).
- Habitat: Forms scrub on mountain tops, at 2,350 - 2,950 (3,100?) m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

Indocalamus wuxiensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus wuxiensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 129, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, Wuxi Xian, Yi Tongpei 84188 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.1 - 1.7 (2) m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wuxi Xian: Guan Shan at 2,200 - 2,400 m altitude.

Indocalamus youxiuensis Yi

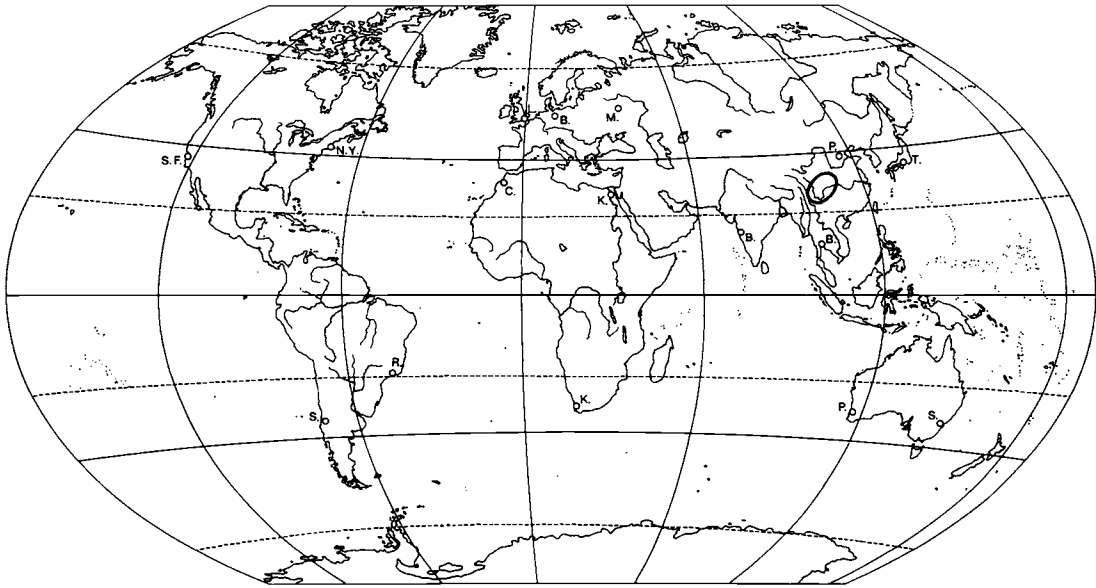
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus youxiuensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 53, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 91442
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Xiushan Xian, at 580 m altitude; Youyang Xian, at 570 m altitude.

Menstruocalamus Yi

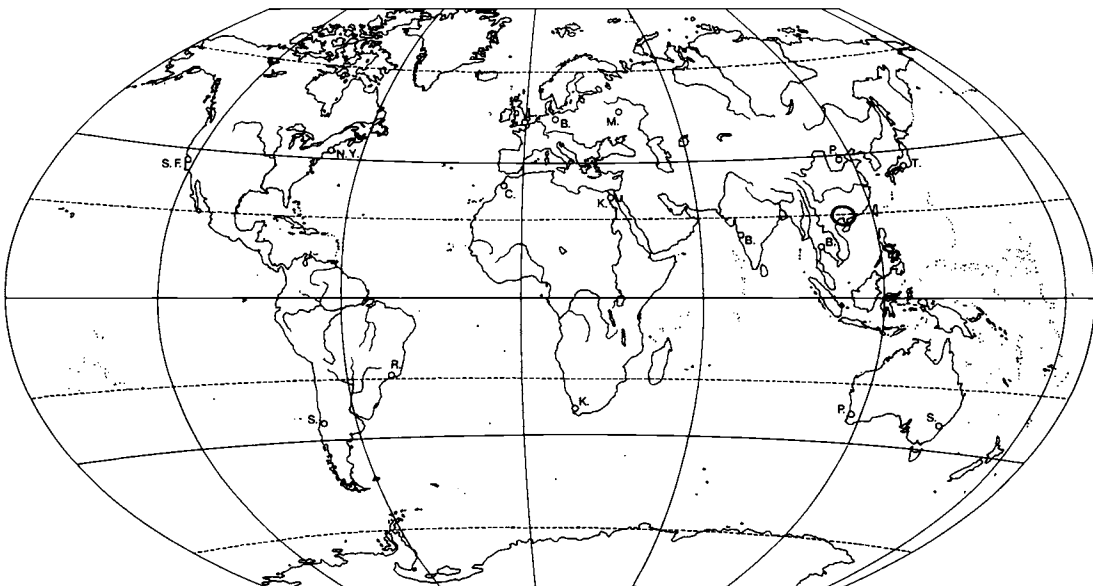
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Menstruocalamus Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 38; type: *Menstruocalamus sichuanensis* (Yi) Yi
Yuezhuea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 41, fig. 1, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Monstruocalamus* Yi; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 221 (typographical error).
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARUNDINARIINAE
- Common names: Yueyue-zhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.

Menstruocalamus sichuanensis (Yi) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa sichuanensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 105, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 68005 (SCFS)
Chimonobambusa sichuanensis (Yi) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 33
Menstruocalamus sichuanensis (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 40, fig. 1
Yuezhuea sichuanensis (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 41, fig. 1, invalid
- Selected references: W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 221, fig.
- Common names: Yueyue zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 4.5 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, at 400 - 1,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental (for hedges or as a solitary ornamental).



Map 9: Distribution of *Menstruocalamus*



Map 10: Distribution of *Metasasa*

Metasasa W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Metasasa W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 144; type: *Metasasa carinata* W.T. Lin
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARUNDINARIINAE
- Notes: Considered congeneric with *Acidosasa* by D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 106
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: CHINA: western Guangdong.

Metasasa albofarinosa W. T. LIN

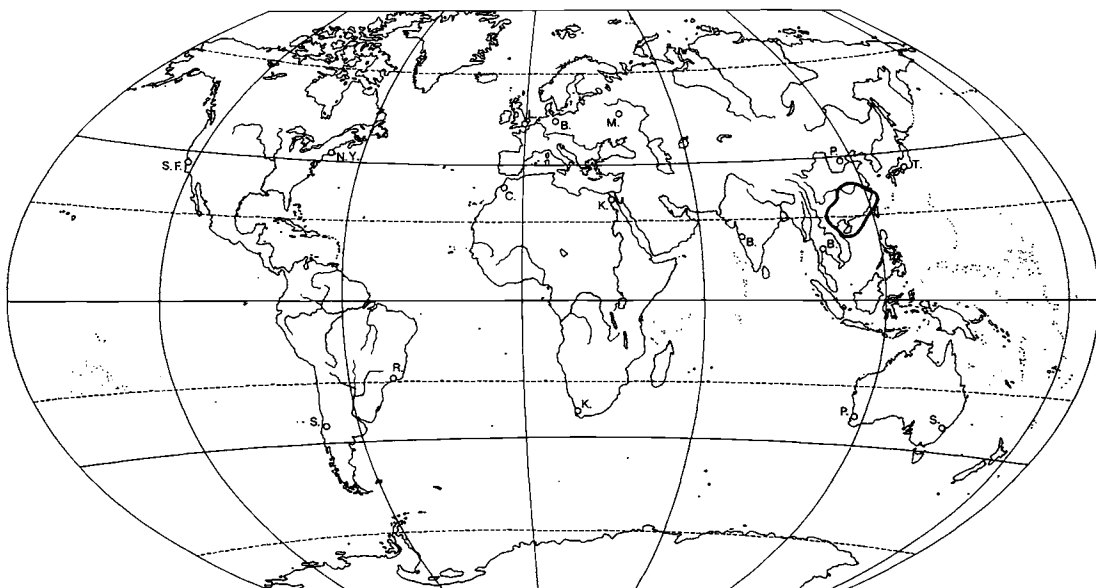
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Metasasa albofarinosa W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 19, fig. 4, "albo-farinosa"; type: Guangdong, Wu Zhimin 0233 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.2 - 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Metasasa carinata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Metasasa carinata W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 145, fig. 1; type: Yie [Ye] Xiang-bin 35630 (CANT)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui Xian: Gudou Shan.

Oligostachyum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Clavinodum Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 23; type: *Clavinodum oedogonatum* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Wen
Oedogocalamus Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex Wen, 1984: 24, invalid (error for *Oligostachyum*)
Oedogonatus Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex Wen, 1984: 25, invalid (presumably in error for *Oligostachyum*)
Oligostachyum Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1982: 95, "Oligostacyum"; type: *Oligostachyum sulcatum* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye
- Selected references: Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1982: 95-101; Ye & Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. vol. 24 (1), 1988 [no. 78, 1988]: 163-166.
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARUNDINARIINAE
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek prefix "olig-" (few-) compounded with the word "stachys" (spike), alluding to the inflorescence of this genus which consists of few spikelets on the rachis.
- Number of species known: 18.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi.



Map 11: Distribution of *Oligostachyum*

Oligostachyum bilobum W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oligostachyum bilobum W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 23, fig. 7; type: Feng Zhijian 36806 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi, Dawuling.

Oligostachyum fujianense Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oligostachyum fujianense Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 97, 101,*; type: Ye Guanghan 74114 (NJJU)
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2.6 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing Xian.

Oligostachyum glabrescens (WEN) P. C. KENG & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa glabrescens Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 144, 154, fig. 9; type: Chang P.S. & Hua S.C. FJ81639 (ZJFI)
- Oligostachyum glabrescens* (Wen) P.C. Keng & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 488, "glabresceus"; P.C. Keng & Z.P. Wang ex Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 260, fig. p. 261
- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa glabrecenus* (typographical error).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Pinnan, Zhejiang.

Oligostachyum gracilipes (MCCLURE) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria gracilipes McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 47; type: Hainan, 12 May 1932, H. Fung, 20159 (LU)
- Arundinaria gracilipes* (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1980: 26; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 9
- Oligostachyum gracilipes* (McClure) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 488
- Features: 2.0 m / 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Oligostachyum hupehense (J. L. LU) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus hupehensis J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 73, fig. 5; type: Hubei, Lu Jiongliu 78118 (HNAC)
- Oligostachyum hupehense* (J.L. Lu) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 4, 1988: 164
- Arundinaria hupehensis* (J.L. Lu) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 8
- Features: 5.5 m / 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei.

Oligostachyum lanceolatum G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oligostachyum lanceolatum G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., vol. 24 (1), 1988: 163, fig., "laneolatum"; type: Chen Shaoyun & al. 780017 (NJU)
- Features: 4.5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yunhe Xian.

Oligostachyum lubricum (WEN) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria lubrica Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 64, fig. 17; type: Zhejiang, Wen Taihui 80512 (ZJFI)
- Oligostachyum lubricum* (Wen) P.C. Keng, 1986: 415
- Arundinaria lubrica* (Wen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 14
- Features: 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany about 1990. Frost resistance: reported to tolerate to -5°C in China; in Germany tolerating -10°C.

Oligostachyum nuspiculum (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria lima McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 50; type: McClure Aug. 1929, 18307 (LU)
- Arundinaria lima* (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 29
- Semiarundinaria nuspicula* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 50; type: Hainan, McClure 20060 (LU)
- Arundinaria nuspicula* (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 29; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1980: 25
- Oligostachyum nuspiculum* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 98
- Spelling variants:
Sinarundinaria lima; cf. C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 13, 28 (typographical error for *Semiarundinaria lima*)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, nuspiculum, is derived from the Latin "nuto" (I nod) and "spicula" (spikelet), in allusion to the nodding spikelets.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan, in forests.

Oligostachyum oedogonatum (Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE) Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus oedogonatus Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 96, fig. 3; type: Fujian, Ye Guanghan 8055 (NJU)
- Oligostachyum oedogonatum* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang, 1982: 94
- Clavinodum oedogonatum* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 25, fig. 1

- Arundinaria oedogonata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) H.Y. Zou, Shaowu Bamb., 1989: 96, invalid?; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 11
- Common names: Zhongjiezhu (Chinese).
 - Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Jiangxi. In cultivation in Zhejiang.
- Oligostachyum paniculatum*** G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oligostachyum paniculatum* G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 485, fig.; type: Guangxi, Shangsi Xian, 18 May 1987, Chu Cheng-de & Chao Chi-son 78025 (NJFU)
 - Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Shangsi Xian: Shiwanda Shan.
- Oligostachyum puberulum*** (WEN) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa puberula* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 58, fig. 11; type: Guangxi, Chen L.C. 94362 (Herb. Sichuan Biol. Inst.)
 - *Oligostachyum puberulum* (Wen) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 486
 - Features: 7 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingui Xian.
- Oligostachyum pulchellum*** (WEN) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa pulchella* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 150, fig. 6; type: Liang H.B. 11133 (SCAC)
 - *Oligostachyum pulchellum* (Wen) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 486
 - Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaoyao Tinghushan.
- Oligostachyum scabriflorum*** (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria maculosa* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 26, nom. nud.; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res., 1, 1981: 30, invalid
 - *Arundinaria maculosa* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 34, fig. 2; Chin. name: Beiyuan Zhu; type: Guangxi, Chu Chengde & Chao Chison 78009 (NJFU)
 - *Semiarundinaria scabriflora* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 52; type: Guangxi, W.T. Tsang 22097 (LU)
 - *Arundinaria scabriflora* (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 29; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1980: 25; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 7
 - *Oligostachyum scabriflorum* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 98
 - Features: 10 m / 3.5 - 5.5 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian. In cultivation in Zhejiang.
- Oligostachyum scabriflorum* var. *breviligulatum*** Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oligostachyum scabriflorum* var. *breviligulatum* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., vol. 24 (1), 1988: 164; type: Wang Zhengping 780057 (NJU)
 - *Arundinaria maculosa* var. *breviligulata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 10
 - Distinctive characters: Culms sheaths: ligules at least 1 mm long, curved or truncate; foliage leaf sheaths: ligules less than 1 mm long, base densely pubescent.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Nanxiong.
- Oligostachyum scopulum*** (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria scopula* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 53; type: Hainan, McClure 18374 (LU)
 - *Arundinaria scopula* (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1980: 26
 - *Oligostachyum scopulum* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 98
 - Features: 5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
 - Etymology: The specific epithet, the Latin "scopula" (a little broom), alludes to the prominent, brush-like row of cilia along each keel of the exerted palea.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: between "Faan Lun" and "Naam Fung", on "open steep bank above stream".
- Oligostachyum shiuyingianum*** (CHIA & BUT) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria shiuyingiana* Chia & But ap. Chia & al. in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 591, fig. 1; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 27, fig.
 - *Oligostachyum shiuyingianum* (Chia & But) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 486
 - Common names: Shiu-ying zhu (Chinese).
 - Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong.
 - Uses: As an ornamental plant.
- Oligostachyum spongiosum*** (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus globinodus* C.H. Hu in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 734, fig. II; Chin. name: Qiujie Zhongjiezhu; type: Yang Yaling 198020 (NJU)
 - *Clavinodum globinodum* (C.H. Hu) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 26

- Arundinaria spongiosa* C.D. Chu & C.S. in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 26, nom. nud.
- Arundinaria spongiosa* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 33, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Hsiung W.Y. & Chao C.S. 77528 (NJFU)
- Pleioblastus altiligulatus* var. *spongiosus* B.M. Yang in J. Henan Sci. Techn. Univ. 1 (1), 1985: 113; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 8, as syn.
- Oligostachyum spongiosum* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 575
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
 - Notes: *Oligostachyum spongiosum* is considered conspecific with *Sinobambusa dushanensis* by Wen, 1987: 33.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, at 800 m altitude; Hainan: Baisha Xian (Yacha).
- Oligostachyum sulcatum* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oligostachyum sulcatum* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 96, 100*; type: Ye Guanghan 74109 (NJU)
 - Arundinaria sulcata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 10
 - Features: 6 - 8 (12) m / 6 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing Xian.
- Oligostachyum wuyishanicum* S. S. YOU & K. F. HUANG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oligostachyum wuyishanicum* S.S. You & K.F. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (4), 1992: 8, fig. 1; type: S.S. You 90115 (FJFC)
 - Arundinaria wuyishanica* (S.S. You & K.F. Huang) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 11
 - Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.7 - 1.1 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Wuyishan.
- Oligostachyum xiaohuangku* Y. ZHANG & X. L. DING
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oligostachyum xiaohuangku* Y. Zhang & X.L. Ding in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 18, 22, nom. nud.
 - Distribution: CHINA.
- Pleioblastus* NAKAI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nipponocalamus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 350; type: *Nipponocalamus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai
 - Pleioblastus* Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 145; type: *Pleioblastus communis* (Makino) Nakai (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 207)
 - Tschompskia* Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 772, nom. nud.; type: *Tschompskia triticoides* hort. ex Ascherson & Graebner
 - Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 65
 - Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
 - Common names: Medake Zoku (Japanese).
 - Notes: No type species was designated by Nakai when he published the genus *Pleioblastus* in 1925. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 207, selected *Pleioblastus communis* (Makino) Nakai as the type. Other typification: *Pleioblastus hindsii* (Munro) Nakai: cited as the type by Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145; *Pleioblastus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai: lectotypified by Tsvelev, 1975: 67.
 - Etymology: The generic name, *Pleioblastus*, derives from the Greek words "pleios", many, more, and "blastos", buds. Thus, the name refers to the associated buds at the nodes developing into a cluster of branches.
 - Number of species known: 42.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Ryukuy Islands, Tsu-shima; CHINA: Jiangsu, Anhui, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan; VIETNAM.
- Pleioblastus* sect. *Pleioblastus***
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus* sect. *Caespitosae* Koidzumi, 1940: 250
 - Pleioblastus* sect. *Pleioblastus* [autonym]; Tsvelev, 1976: 121; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 66
 - Pleioblastus* subg. *Pleioblastus* [autonym]; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145
- Pleioblastus* sect. *Medakea* KOIDZUMI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus* sect. *Medakea* ser. *Brachyiligulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 278, p.p.; type: none designated
 - Pleioblastus* sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Medakea* ser. *Brachyiligulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.; type: none designated
 - Pleioblastus* sect. *Medakea* ser. *Dolicholigulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 278, p.p.; type: none designated
 - Pleioblastus* sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Medakea* ser. *Dolicholigulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.; type: none designated
 - Pleioblastus* sect. *Medakea* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 278; type: none designated
 - Pleioblastus* sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Medakea* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.; type: none designated
 - Nipponocalamus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 350; type: *Nipponocalamus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai

Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.

Pleioblastus subg. *Nipponocalamus* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145

Pleioblastus subg. *Nipponocalamus* sect. *Nipponocalamus* Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145

***Pleioblastus* sect. *Nezasa* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus sect. *Nezasa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 279; type: *Pleioblastus chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Makino (lectotype, selected by Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145)

Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Nezasa* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119

Pleioblastus subg. *Nipponocalamus* sect. *Nezasa* Koidzumi; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145

Pleioblastus sect. *Pachyphyllae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228, invalid (Jap. descr.); type: *Pleioblastus boshiyuensis* Koidzumi

Pleioblastus sect. *Sasopsis* Tsvelev, 1976: 121/88; type: *Pleioblastus variegatus* (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino

- Notes: Delimiting species of this section has been a continuous problem, because many of their members are not known in flower and, moreover, are only known from cultivation. Their nomenclature is far from being stable.

***Pleioblastus* sect. *Amar* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus sect. *Amar* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 41; type: *Pleioblastus amarus* (Keng) P.C. Keng

***Pleioblastus acutiligulatus* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus acutiligulatus W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 4, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 18 May 1992, Feng Zhijian 84071 (CANT)

- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Pingyuan.

***Pleioblastus altiligulatus* S. L. CHEN & S. Y. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus altiligulatus S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 407, fig. 3; type: Zhejiang, S.Y. Chen & al. 78007 (HZBG)

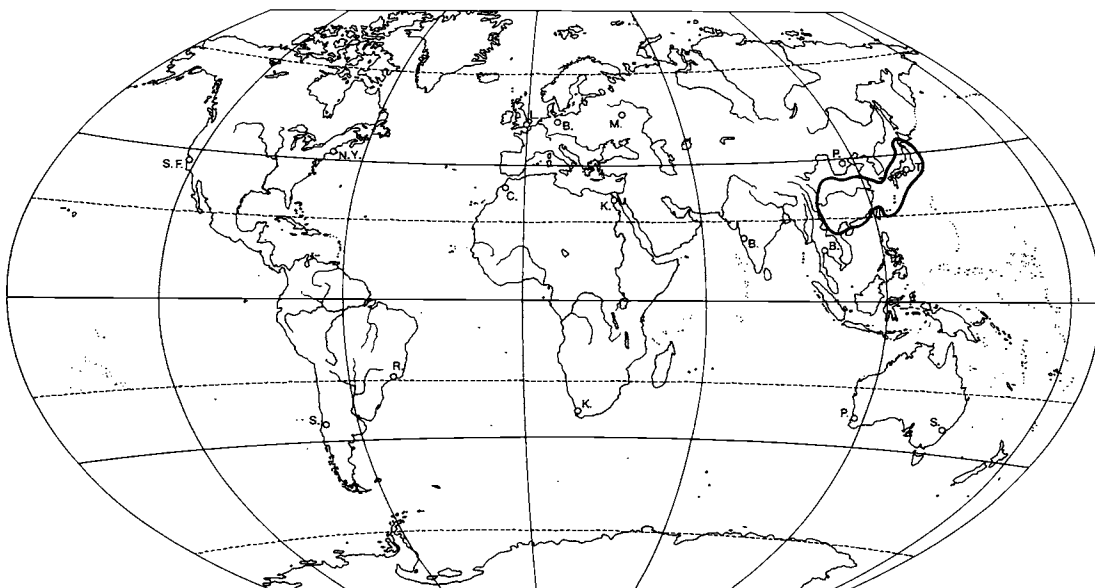
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qingyuan, on Hushan at 700 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

***Pleioblastus amarus* (KENG) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arundinaria amara Keng in Sinensia 6 (2), 1935: 148, fig. 2; type: China, Zhejiang, Hangzhou, 2 May 1935, Keng & Yang 2947

Pleioblastus amarus (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 14
Arundinaria varia Keng in Sinensia 6 (2), 1935: 150, fig. 3



Map 12: Distribution of *Pleioblastus*

Pleioblastus varius (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 14
Indocalamus varius (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng,
 Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 152

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amaris*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui; Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shaanxi.
- Habitat: Exposed or on sandy slopes; below 1,000 m altitude.

***Pleioblastus amarus* f. *huangshanensis* C. L. HUANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus amarus f. *huangshanensis* C.L. Huang ap. C.L. Huang & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 14, fig. 1; type: Anhui, 28 Feb. 1994, Huang Chenglin, Wang Jingru & Wang Zhaocheng 940137 (Anhui Agr. Univ.)
- Distinctive characters: Culm internodes with one to several stripes on the branch-bearing side.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui, on Huang Shan at 670 m altitude.

***Pleioblastus amarus* var. *hangzhouensis* S. L. CHEN & S. Y. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus amarus var. *hangzhouensis* S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 408, fig. 4; type: Zhejiang, 13 May 1978, S.Y. Chen & al. 78030 (HZBG)
- Distinctive characters: "Culms smooth, glabrous, not covered with farina. Culm sheaths green or purplish-green, lucid, not covered with farina, not maculate. Sheath auricles absent. Sheath blades linear-lanceolate." (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Pleioblastus amarus* var. *pendulifolius* S. Y. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus amarus var. *pendulifolius* S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 413; type: Zhejiang, Chen Shao-yun & al. 78031 (HZBG)
- Distinctive characters: "Leafy twigs drooping. Culm sheaths not farinose. Sheath ligules concave at apex." (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

***Pleioblastus amarus* var. *subglabratus* S. Y. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus amarus var. *subglabratus* S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 413; type: Zhejiang, Ju Xian, Chen Shao-yun 79064 (HZBG)
Arundinaria hsienchuensis var. *subglabrata* (S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 17
- Distinctive characters: "Culm sheaths glabrous, slightly covered with farina, but fugacious. Leaf

blades reaching 26 cm long, 4.9 cm wide." (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).

- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Ju Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Pleioblastus amarus* var. *tubatus* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus amarus var. *tubatus* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 93, fig. 2; type: Zhejiang, Wen 62527 (ZJFI); D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 42
- Features: 3 m / 1.2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Nodal ridges swollen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fuyang Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Pleioblastus angustatus* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus angustatus W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 18, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 29 July 1965, Liang Paohan 91194 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

***Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* (REGEL) NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa argenteostriata Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 363, pl. 490 fig. 5, "argenteo-striata"
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, "argenteo-striatus"; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 146, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Features: 0.3 - 3 (4) m / 0.1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Okinadake'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa argenteostriata Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 363, pl. 490 fig. 5, "argenteo-striata"
Arundarbor argenteostriata (Regel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
Arundinaria simonii var. *argenteostriata* (Regel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11, 1897: 159, "argenteo-striata"
Arundinaria simonii var. *argenteostriata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, "argenteo-striata", Jap. name: Shima-medake, nom. nud.
Arundinaria simonii var. *argenteostriata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 100, "argenteo-striata", with Engl. descr., Jap. name: Shima-medake; type: several types cited, not based on Regel, 1865
Arundinaria argenteostriata Vilmorin, 1909: 82, invalid
Arundinaria chino var. *argenteostriata* (Makino) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 14, "argenteo-striata", based on *Arundinaria simonii* var. *argenteostriata* Makino, 1900: 100, Jap. name: Shima-medake
Sasa argenteostriata (Regel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, "argenteo-striata"

- Pleioblastus maximowiczii* var. *argenteostriatus* (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147, "argenteo-striatus"
- Pleioblastus chino* var. *argenteostriatus* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "argenteo-striata", Jap. name: Shima-medake
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, "argenteo-striatus"; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (4), 1934: 204, pl. 36, Jap. name: Okina-dake; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 314, 370, pl. 123
- Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus* (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 350
- Arundinaria argenteostriata* (Regel) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Argenteostriatus'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 146; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 374
- Pleioblastus chino* 'Argenteostriatus'; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 61, "Argenteo-Striatus"
- Arundinaria argenteostriata* 'Okinadake'; Crouzet, 1981: 43
- Common names: Okina-dake, Shima-medake (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.3 - 0.5 (1.0) m / 0.1 - 0.2 (0.3) cm / fl(-)
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with white and yellow stripes.
 - Notes: In the middle of the 19th century, a plant of this variety was obtained in a flower shop in Japan by Karl Johann Maximowicz (1827-1891, botanist at St. Petersburg) and sent to Russia, where it was described and named as *Bambusa argenteostriata* by Regel in 1865. At species level, this is the oldest name; hence the epithet, "argenteostriata", has to be used to name the species.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Albostriatus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus pumilus* f. *albostriatus* Muroi, 1937: 123, "albo-striatus"
 - Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *albostriatus* (Muroi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
 - Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Albostriatus'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147, "Albo-striatus", Jap. name: Huiiri-iyosudare
 - Arundinaria argenteostriata* 'Albostriata'; Crouzet, 1981: 43, "f. 'Albostriata'"
 - Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis* f. *pumilus* 'Albostriatus'; Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger & Goerrings, Bamb. World Gen. Pleioblastus, 1983: 10, "Albo-striatus"
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 360, 210, fig. 21.1, 125, fig. p. 87
 - Common names: Shiroshima-iyosudare, Huiiri-iyosudare, Fuiiri-iyosudare, Fuiiri-gokidake (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades marked with few to numerous narrow and broad white stripes, the white colour occasionally mottled with minute green dots.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Kimmei-Goki'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 211, fig. 126
 - Common names: Kinmei-gokidake (Kimmei-gokidake) (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.3 - 1.0 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm; leaves variegated.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Akebono'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria variabilis* var. *akebono* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.
 - Arundinaria variegata* var. *akebono* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 17, Jap. name: Akebono-zasa
 - Sasa variegata* var. *akebono* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22
 - Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *akebono* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata"
 - Pleioblastus akebono* (Makino) Nakai, 1932: 69; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 316, 370, pl. 124
 - Nipponocalamus chino* var. *akebono* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
 - Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *akebono* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
 - Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Akebono'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 613, "argenteo-striatus"
 - Arundinaria akebono* (Makino) Stover, 1983: 27, *, invalid
- Common names: Akebono-zasa (Japanese); Sunrise Bamboo.
 - Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white on the top but green at the base; the whole blade changing to green with maturity, but the white colour of the lower leaves usually remains.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation; a mutant with stable characteristics. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *argenteostriatus***
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa argenteostriata* Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 363, pl. 490 fig. 5, "argenteo-striata"
 - Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, "argenteo-striatus"; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 146, p.p.
 - Pleioblastus arundinarioides* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 217, Jap. name: Shino-nezasa
 - Nipponocalamus arundinarioides* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352

- Arundinaria communis* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 293, Jap. name: Goki-dake
- Pleioblastus communis* (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 225, pl. 26-27
- Arundinaria argenteostriata* var. *communis* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80
- Pleioblastus elongatus* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 83, Jap. name: Kibune-shino
- Nipponocalamus elongatus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
- Pleioblastus flaccidifolius* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 163, Jap. name: Usube-goki-dake
- Nipponocalamus flaccidifolius* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 355
- Pleioblastus gilvohirsutus* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11 (1), 1942: 1, Jap. name: Yamato-nezasa
- Nipponocalamus gilvohirsutus* (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
- Pleioblastus ikarugaensis* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 62, Jap. name: Ikaruganezasa; type: Prov. Tamba, Y. Araki 15557
- Nipponocalamus ikarugaensis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
- Pleioblastus inversus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 5, Jap. name: Itoyo-nezasa
- Nipponocalamus inversus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
- Pleioblastus mayebarae* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 6, Jap. name: Aida-zasa
- Pleioblastus mayumianus* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 7, 1938: 114, Jap. name: Mayumi-nezasa
- Nipponocalamus mayumianus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
- Pleioblastus communis* var. *purpurascens* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 228, Jap. name: Mura-saki-gokidake
- Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus* var. *distichus* f. *purpurascens* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 351
- Arundinaria variabilis* var. *tanakae* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., Jap. name: Sudare-yoshi
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *tanakae* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 16, 27, Jap. name: Sudare-yoshi (Blind reed); type: Prov. Bungo, 1911, T. Makino s.n.
- Sasa variegata* var. *tanakae* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *tanakae* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata", Jap. name: Sudare-yoshi, etc.
- Sasa variegata* var. *viridis* f. *tanakae* Camus ex Nakai, 1933: 225, as syn.
- Pleioblastus communis* var. *tomentosus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 4, Jap. name: Kimmogokidake; type: Prov. Suwo, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)
- Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus* var. *tomentosus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *tomentosus* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
- Common names: Sudare-yoshi, Goki-dake (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 - 3 (4) m / 0.4 - 1.0 (1.2) cm / fl(-). Nodes pilose, leaves green.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *pumilus* (MITFORD) MUROI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus multifolius* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 223, pl. 24, Jap. name: Chodja-zasa; type: Prov. Sagami, Y. Momiyama s.n. (TI)
 - Nipponocalamus multifolius* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
 - Bambusa pumila* Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 530, nom. nud.?, type: none cited
 - Bambusa pumila* hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368; type: none cited
 - Arundinaria pumila* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 98; type: none cited
 - Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pumila* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 16, 1907: 226
 - Sasa pumila* (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22,*
 - Pleioblastus pumilus* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 223, pl. 24
 - Nipponocalamus pumilus* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
 - Pleioblastus distichus* f. *pumilus* (Mitford) A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 16, "pumilis"
 - Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *pumilus* (Mitford) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
 - Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis* f. *pumilus* (Mitford) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 66, "pumilis"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 369, "pumilis"
 - Pleioblastus humilis* var. *pumilus* (Mitford) D. McClintock, 1983: 485
 - Common names: Iyo-sudare (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.3 - 0.5 (1.0) m / 0.1 - 0.25 (0.4) cm / fl(-)
 - Distinctive characters: culms smaller in ultimate size.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan by Latour-Marliac in the 19th century, widely cultivated preferably in parks, may become feral in gardens. USA: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *glaber* (MAKINO) MURATA**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus akasiensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 68
 - Nipponocalamus akasiensis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
 - Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 16, "f. b. glabra", Jap. name: Nezasa
 - Sasa variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. β glabra"

- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *glaber* (Makino) Makino, 1926: 23, "variegata var. *viridis* f. b. *glabra*"
- Arundinaria variabilis* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino ex Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 79, as syn.
- Arundinaria pygmaea* var. *glabra* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 79
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *glaber* (Makino) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147
- Pleioblastus harimensis* Makino, 1932: 11, nom. nud.
- Pleioblastus harimensis* Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 164, Jap. name: Mimi-guro-medake
- Nipponocalamus harimensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 355
- Pleioblastus japonicus* Koidzumi, 1937: 68
- Nipponocalamus japonicus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
- Bambusa nesasa* Zollinger, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
- Pleioblastus nezasa* Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940
- Pleioblastus distichus* var. *nezasa* (Muroi) & H. Okamura in Sugimoto, 1961: 467
- Pleioblastus distichus* f. *nezasa* Muroi & H. Okamura ex H. Okamura et al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: fig. p. 91, invalid, Jap. name: Nezasa
- Arundinaria variabilis* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, invalid (nom. nud.), p.p. (for "forma foliis glabris", Jap. name: Nezasa); Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 62, p.p. (for "f. foliis glabris"), invalid
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, p.p. (excl. f. *pubescens*, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa)
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *viridis* [autonym, substitutes *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino, 1912, nom. illeg., Jap. name: Nezasa]
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata", Jap. name: Nezasa, p.p. (excl. f. *pubescens*, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa)
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *viridis* [autonym, substitutes *Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* (Makino) Makino, 1926, nom. illeg., Jap. name: Nezasa]
- Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 66, based on *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino, 1912: 16, Jap. name: Nezasa; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 308, 368, pl. 120
- Arundinaria chino* 'Viridis'; Stover, 1983: 30
- Pleioblastus yoshidake* Nakai, 1932: 70, based on *P. variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *glaber* Makino
- Nipponocalamus yoshidake* (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382
- Common names: Nezasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-); foliage leave blades green, glabrous on both surfaces.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Pleioblastus brevinodus* W. T. LIN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus brevinodus* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 19, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 27 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhijian 37011 (CANT)
 - Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.
- Pleioblastus chino* (FRANCHET & SAVATIER) MAKINO**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus boshyuensis* Koidzumi, 1940: 228
 - Nipponocalamus boshyuensis* (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
 - Arundinaria boshyuensis* Stover, 1983: 30, invalid
 - Bambusa chino* Franchet & Savatier, 1877: 183, and 1878: 607; type: Savatier 1493bis
 - Arundinaria simonii* var. *chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 98, p.p.
 - Arundinaria chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 14, p.p.
 - Pleioblastus chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 367, pl. 118; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 61 (10), 1986: 15
 - Nipponocalamus chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
 - Pleioblastus dimorphophyllus* Koidzumi, 1941: 62, "dimorphophylla"
 - Nipponocalamus dimorphophyllus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
 - Pleioblastus episetosus* Nakai, 1935: 809
 - Nipponocalamus episetosus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
 - Arundinaria hisauchii* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 40, pl. XXXVIII fig. 2, XLI fig. 2
 - Pleioblastus chino* var. *hisauchii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino, 1926: 44
 - Pleioblastus maximowiczii* var. *hisauchii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, 1931: 1379
 - Nipponocalamus hisauchii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
 - Pleioblastus latichino* Koidzumi, 1935: 84
 - Nipponocalamus latichino* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
 - Bambusa maximowiczii* A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 783, invalid; not Munro, 1878: 774
 - Arundinaria maximowiczii* hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 783, invalid
 - Pleioblastus maximowiczii* (A. & C. Rivière) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146
 - Pleioblastus purpurascens* Nakai, 1934: 282,*
 - Nipponocalamus virens* var. *purpurascens* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
 - Pleioblastus chino* var. *semihirtus* Nakai, 1933: 236, "hemihirtus", nom. nud.
 - Pleioblastus chino* var. *semihirtus* Nakai, 1934: 293
 - Nipponocalamus chino* var. *semihirtus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
 - Pleioblastus chino* f. *semihirtus* (Nakai) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
 - ? *Bambos sinotaka* Siebold, 1830: 5, nom. nud.

- Misapplied names:
Arundinaria japonica (not Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, 1854): Franchet & Savatier, 1877: 182, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Azuma-nezasa, Usen-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu, southern Hokkaido; on hills and mountains.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Gracilis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria chino var. *gracilis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 28, pl. 25, "grailis"
Pleioblastus maximowiczii var. *gracilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1379
Pleioblastus chino var. *gracilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 236
Pleioblastus gracilis (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 282, fig. 51
Nipponocalamus chino var. *gracilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
Arundinaria vaginata Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 717
Thamnocalamus vaginatus (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 53
Pleioblastus vaginatus (Hackel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 236; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 215, fig. 42, Jap. name: Hakone-dake
Nipponocalamus vaginatus (Hackel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
Pleioblastus chino f. *vaginatus* (Hackel) Muroi & H. Okamura in Sugimoto, 1961: 466
Pleioblastus chino var. *vaginatus* (Hackel) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 65; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 306, 368, pl. 119
Arundinaria chino f. *vaginata* Crouzet, 1981: 43, invalid; Stover, 1983: 30, invalid

- Misapplied names:
Arundinaria japonica (not Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, 1854): Matsumura, 1886: 237
Bambusa laydekeri (not Mitford, 1896): Satow, 1899: 47
- Common names: Hakone-dake, Nayo-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms and leaves: smaller in ultimate size.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Aureovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *aureovariegata* Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 358, 207, fig. 119, "aureo-variegata", fig. 23.2, "aureo-striatus"
- Common names: Fuiiri-azumanezasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with narrow and wide yellow stripes, and blades entire green turning to yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation, not a stable mutant.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Chrysanthus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria chrysantha Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 96; Nicholson, 1900-1901: 87
Bambusa chrysantha hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368, as syn.
Sasa chrysantha (Bean) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23
Pleioblastus chrysanthus (Mitford) D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 191
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with rather muddy yellowish variegation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Flavovariegatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *flavovariegatus* Muroi, 1937: 42, "flavo-variegatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6
Arundinaria chino 'Vaginata variegata'; Stover, 1983: 30, *, "chino vaginata variegata"
- Common names: Kisuji-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with bright yellow stripes.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Holo-chrysa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *holochrysa* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 206, "holochrysa"
- Common names: Ougon-azumanezasa (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Laydekeri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria laydekeri Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368
Bambusa laydekeri (Bean) Mitford, 1894: 547; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 92
Arundinaria simonii f. *laydekeri* (Mitford) Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 2, "laydeckeri"
Pleioblastus chino var. *laydekeri* (Bean) Makino, 1926: 23
Pleioblastus laydekeri (Bean) Koidzumi, 1940: 157
Nipponocalamus chino var. *laydekeri* (Bean) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
Arundinaria chino f. *laydekeri* (Bean) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 81
Arundinaria chino var. *laydekeri* (Bean) Ohwi in Bull. Nation. Sci. Mus. 33, 1953: 66
Pleioblastus chino f. *laydekeri* (Bean) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 368
Arundinaria chino 'Laydekeri'; Ohwi, 1965: 138

Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* 'Laydekeri'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611

Pleioblastus chino 'Laydekeri'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 376

- Common names: Kinjo-chiku (Kinjo-chiku, Kindjo-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with grey-yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation; EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Murakamianus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *murakamianus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* 'Murakamianus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
- Common names: Gintai-azuma-nezasa, Kinkazan (Japanese).
- Features: smaller in size.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with numerous stripes in white, and occasionally with entire green or white blades.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant; a mutant with stable characteristics.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Variegatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Pleioblastus chino* 'Albovariegatus'; W. & H. Simon, 1984: 4, "Albovariegata", invalid
Nipponocalamus vaginatus f. *variegatus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
Pleioblastus chino var. *vaginatus* f. *variegatus* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 65; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 306, 368
Pleioblastus chino var. *gracilis* 'Variegatus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 376, Jap. descr.
Arundinaria chino var. *vaginata* f. *variegata* Haubrich, 1981: 2, "variagata", invalid
- Common names: Yashiba-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades small and narrow, hairless on both surfaces, with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation; EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *kimmei* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 9
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 358, 206, fig. 117
- Common names: Kimmei-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several yellowish white stripes; culm internode yellow, with light green stripes on the bud canal, and narrow green stripes elsewhere on the internode.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* f. *elegantissimus* (MAKINO EX Tsuboi) Muroi & H. Okamura**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa angustifolia Mitford, 1894: 547, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa angustifolia* Nees von Esenbeck, 1834; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 85
Arundinaria angustifolia (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 2, 1908: 272
Pleioblastus angustifolius (Mitford) Nakai, 1934: 294,*
Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* (Mitford) Muroi & H. Okamura in Sugimoto, 1961: 466; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 368
Arundinaria chino 'Angustifolia'; Crouzet, 1981: 43
Arundinaria chino var. *argenteostriata* f. *elegantissima* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 29, pl. XXVII, LXXVII fig. 1
Pleioblastus maximowiczii var. *argenteostriatus* f. *elegantissimus* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1378, "argenteo-striatus f. elegantissima"
Pleioblastus chino f. *elegantissimus* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6
Pleioblastus chino 'Elegantissimus'; H. & W. Simon, 1984: 4, "Elegantissima", invalid
Bambusa vilmorinii hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 547, as syn.
- Common names: Hime-shima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades narrower and frequently with white stripes, the white colour mottled with minute green dots.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant.

***Pleioblastus chino* f. *villosus* S. Suzuki**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *villosus* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 65; type: Japan, Shimotsuke, 30 July 1963, S. Suzuki 8656 (TI); S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 368
- Common names: Fushige-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Prov. Shimotsuke and Prov. Hitachi.

***Pleioblastus chino* f. *nebulosus* (MAKINO) Muroi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus nebulosus Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9, "nebulosa"
Arundinaria nebulosa Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9, as syn.
Nipponocalamus virens f. *nebulosus* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367, "virens nebulosus"
Pleioblastus chino f. *nebulosus* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* 'Nebulosus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611, "Nebulosus"
Pleioblastus chino 'Nebulosus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 376

- Common names: Jiyoubouji-dake (Shohoji-dake, Shiyoubouji-dake) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: mottled with brown irregular spots.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* f. *miyakeanus* MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino var. *semihirtus* f. *miyakeanus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467
Pleioblastus chino f. *miyakeanus* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
- Common names: Gintai-katahada, Fuiiri-katahada (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus chino* MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57
Phyllites bambusoides Nath., 1883: 35,*; Nath., 1888: 36,*; Konno in Homma, 1931: 141,*
Sasa cf. *borealis* Kodaira ex Homma, 1928: 430
- Notes: This is a fossil record from Japan, identified as *Pleioblastus chino* by Koidzumi in 1942.

***Pleioblastus cucphuongensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus cucphuongensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 875; type: Vietnam, 25 Apr. 1974, Vu Van Dung (HNF)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Nam Ninh.

***Pleioblastus gozadakensis* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus gozadakensis Nakai, 1935: 4; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 286, 366, pl. 109
Arundinaria gozadakensis (Nakai) Masamune, 1956: 66
Nipponocalamus gozadakensis (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
Pleioblastus linearis var. *gozadakensis* H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 213, invalid
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Gozadake-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.2 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Pleioblastus gozadakensis* is supposed to be an ecologically induced form of *P. linearis* (Ohwi in E. Walker, 1976: 179; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 286).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Ryukyu Islands: Nishimote, Iriomote, and Ishigaki.

***Pleioblastus gramineus* (BEAN) NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria hindsii var. *graminea* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 239
Bambusa graminea hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 239, as syn.
Arundinaria hindsii f. *graminea* hort. ex Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 2, nom. nud.
Arundinaria graminea (Bean) Makino, 1912: 18

Thamnocalamus hindsii var. *gramineus* (Bean) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 53,* "graminea"
Pleioblastus gramineus (Bean) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 292, 366, pl. 112
Pleioblastus hindsii f. *gramineus* (Bean) A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 16, "graminea"

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Taimin-chiku, Tsushi-chiku (Japanese); Ta-min-zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.0 - 2.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Ryukyu Islands, wild.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: In cultivation from the Kanto District of Honshu westward.

***Pleioblastus gramineus* 'Rasetsu-chiku'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus hindsii f. *monstrispiralis* Y. Okada; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 360, "monstrispiralis", 214, "monitrspiralis"
Pleioblastus gramineus f. *monstrispiralis* (Y. Okada) Muroi & H. Hamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 129, 34*, "monstr. spiralis", invalid
Arundinaria simonii var. *monstrosa* Onume ex Schröter in Spörry & Schröter, 1903: 6,*
Pleioblastus gramineus 'Rasetsu-chiku', based on "Rasetsu-chiku" Satow, 1899: 45
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Rasetsuchiku'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 52 (erroneously assigned to *Phyllostachys*)
- Common names: Rasetsu-chiku (Japanese); Aoba-dake (Japanese, local name).
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 4 cm. Culms developing from the monopodial section of the amphipodial rhizome show normal characteristics, while many of the culms from the sympodial section show some or all of the abnormal characteristics.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: several growing spirally, geniculate, thus branches seem to appear from both sides of a node.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Discovered in Chiran Town and on remote islands of Kagoshima Prefecture (Kyushu); cultivated for the decorative appearance of their long spiral culms which are cut with a part of the rhizome and planted in pots.

***Pleioblastus gramineus* 'Ryoshitiku'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus gramineus f. *ryoshitiku* Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 130, 36*, "f. monstr. ryoshitiku", invalid
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus hattorianus* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus hattorianus Koidzumi, 1935: 22; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 332, 373, pl. 132
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Arage-nezasa, Hosoba-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu, rare.

***Pleioblastus higoensis* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus higoensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 44; type: Kyushu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 196
Arundinaria higoensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 44, as syn.
Nipponocalamus higoensis (Makino) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
Pleioblastus kodzumae f. *higoensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 65
Pleioblastus kiusianus Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43; type: Kyushu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.
Arundinaria kiusiana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, as syn.
Nipponocalamus kiusianus (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 257
Arundinaria kiusiana (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 79
- Spelling variants: *Pleioblastus kinsianus* (orthographical error for *Pleioblastus kiusianus*); *Arundinaria kinsiana* (orthographical error for *Arundinaria kiusiana*);
- Common names: Higo-medake (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.1 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu.

***Pleioblastus hindsii* (MUNRO) NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria cerata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 2; type: Guangdong, 31 Dec. 1931, McClure 19782 (LU)
Bambusa erecta hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 530, as syn.
Arundinaria flexuosa Hance in J. Bot., 14, 1876: 339
Bambusa gracilis hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 52, as syn.
Arundinaria hindsii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 31; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 26, fig.
Thamnocalamus hindsii (Munro) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 52.*
- *Pleioblastus hindsii* (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 288, 366, pl. 110
- *Pseudosasa hindsii* (Munro) S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ex T.G. Liang, Fujian Bamb., 1987: 131, 142, fig.
- *Pseudosasa hindsii* (Munro) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 653, pl. 199 fig. 11-12
- *Phyllostachys maudiae* Dunn in Bull. Misc. Inf. Add. Ser. (Kew), 10, 1912: 330, p.p.; type: Guangdong, Maud Dunn, 11 Apr. 1909 (K)
- *Arundinaria maudiae* (Dunn) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
- *Arundinaria panda* Keng, 1936: 416, fig. 5
- *Pleioblastus pandus* (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Kanzan-chiku (Japanese); Ramrod Bamboo, Hinds' Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+)

- Notes: The type specimen of *Phyllostachys maudiae* Dunn is a mixture of two genera (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 8th March 1988). Considered to be conspecific with *Arundinaria hindsii* Munro by G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 15
- Etymology: The species was named after Richard Brinsley Hinds, physician, naturalist and plant collector.
- Distribution: CHINA: native, occurs wild in southern China: Guangdong, Guangxi, southern Fujian, Hong Kong.
- Uses: Shoots edible; internodes of culms suitable for making flutes.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation as a garden plant; JAPAN: in cultivation in western Japan: from Kanto district of Honshu westward, planted as a garden plant, useful as a wind-break.

***Pleioblastus hindsii* 'Albostriatius'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus hindsii f. *albostriatius* Y. Fujimoto ex Muroi, 1972: 9, "albo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 130, 36*
Arundinaria hindsii 'Albostriatius'; Stover, 1983: 31, "hindsii albostriatius", invalid
- Common names: Shirosima-kanzan (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus hindsii* 'Heterocycla'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus hindsii f. *heterocycla* Muroi ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 66, fig. 80, 22.2; Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 360, 213, fig. 26.2, 130
Pleioblastus hindsii f. *kikko* Muroi & H. Hamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 131, 37*, "f. monstr. kikko", invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Kikkou-kanzan (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Several internodes with heterocyclic pattern at the lower part of the culm.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: discovered by Mr. Hajime Hamada in a stand of the species in Takarabe Town, Pref. Kagoshima; in cultivation as a garden plant, and as a pot plant indoors and outdoors.

***Pleioblastus hsienchuensis* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus hsienchuensis Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 92, fig. 1; type: Zhejiang, Xianju Xian, S.D. Yu 80519 (ZJFI)
Arundinaria hsienchuensis (Wen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 17
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 5 m / 2-3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Xianju Xian, Fuyang Xian, and Sanmen Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Pleioblastus humilis* (MITFORD) NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Pleioblastus asanoi* Nakai, 1935: 808
 - Nipponocalamus asanoi* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
 - Arundinaria gauntlettii* hort. ex A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 86, invalid
 - Sasa gauntlettii* hort. ex A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 86, as syn.
 - Arundinaria* 'Gauntlettii', Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Arsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 59, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa gracilis* hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 239, as syn.
 - Arundinaria gracilis* hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, as syn.
 - Arundinaria humilis* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 103
 - Sasa humilis* (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22,*
 - Pleioblastus humilis* (Mitford) Nakai, 1935: 2; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 322, 371, pl. 127
 - Nipponocalamus humilis* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
 - Yushania humilis* (Mitford) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 13, fig. 4
 - Pseudosasa humilis* (Mitford) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 880
 - Pleioblastus koshisimonii* Koidzumi, 1937: 279
 - Nipponocalamus koshisimonii* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358, "kosisimonii"
 - Pleioblastus lasiochlamys* Nakai, 1932: 69, nom. nud.
 - Pleioblastus lasiochlamys* Nakai, 1933: 164,* Jap. name: Nobitome-zasa; type: Prov. Musashi, F. Maekawa 4152 (TI)
 - Nipponocalamus lasiochlamys* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
 - Pleioblastus longifolius* Nakai, 1935: 7
 - Nipponocalamus longifolius* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
 - ? *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *major* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 37, pl. XXXVIII fig. 1
 - ? *Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *major* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata"; Jap. names: Mikuni-zasa, nezasa
 - Pleioblastus usuiensis* var. *pratensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 280
 - Nipponocalamus usuiensis* var. *pratensis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
 - Pleioblastus ryokeanus* Koidzumi, 1934: 69, "ryokeana", Jap. name: Ryoke-nezasa
 - Nipponocalamus ryokeanus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363, "ryokeana"
 - Pleioblastus virens* var. *tenuifolius* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, Jap. name: Ao-shino; type: Prov. Mutsu, 1927, T. Makino s.n., Prov. Rikuchu, 1928, T. Makino s.n. (syntypes)
 - Arundinaria virens* var. *tenuifolia* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, as syn.
 - Nipponocalamus virens* var. *tenuifolius* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
 - Pleioblastus toyokensis* Nakai, 1932: 70, nom. nud.

Pleioblastus toyokensis Nakai, 1934: 213,* Jap. name: Toyooka-zasa; type: Prov. Musashi, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)

Pleioblastus usuiensis Nakai, 1935: 7

Nipponocalamus usuiensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366

Pleioblastus virens Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9

Nipponocalamus virens (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367

Arundinaria virens (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80

Arundinaria fortunei var. *viridis* hort. ex Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 103, as syn.

Arundinaria fortunei f. *viridis* hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, as syn.

? *Pleioblastus fortunei* f. *viridis* Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 129, 34*

• Misapplied names:

Bambusa fortunei (not Van Houtte, 1863): Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 239

Arundinaria fortunei (not A. & C. Rivière, 1878):

Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 239

• Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*

• Common names: Toyooka-zasa (Japanese).

• Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)

• Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu, southern Hokkaido. In shady forest.

***Pleioblastus humilis* 'Nebulosus'**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus virens f. *nebulosus* Uchida ex Muroi, 1937: 79; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7

• Common names: Kappan-ao-nezasa (Japanese).

• Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus humilis* f. *ohmiensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus ohmiensis Koidzumi, 1939: 116

Nipponocalamus ohmiensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361

Pleioblastus humilis f. *ohmiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 322, 371

• Common names: Kanzaki-nezasa (Japanese).

• Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.

• Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus incarnatus* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus incarnatus S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 42; type: Fujian, 23 May 1980, Z.P. Wang & al. 8064 (NJU)

• Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*

• Features: 3.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)

• Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhenghe Xian.

***Pleioblastus intermedius* S. Y. CHEN**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Pleioblastus intermedius S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 408, fig. 5; type: Zhejiang, S.Y. Chen & al. 78035 (HZBG)

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Pleioblastus juxianensis* WEN, C. Y. YAO & S. Y. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Pleioblastus juxianensis* Wen & al. ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 409, fig. 6; type: Zhejiang, Ju Xian, 18 May 1977, S.Y. Chen & al. 79065 (HZBG)
 - Pleioblastus hsienchuensis* var. *juxianensis* (Wen & al.) S.L. Chen ex T.G. Liang, Fujian Bamb., 1987: 150, fig. 2
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 1.7 - 3 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Ju Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

***Pleioblastus kodzuma* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Pleioblastus hatsusimanus* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 83, "hatsusimana"; type: Kyushu, Jan. 1935, Sumihiko Hatsusima s.n.
 - Pleioblastus kodzuma* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, Jap. name: Kibo-shino; type: Kyushu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 296, 367, pl. 114; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 196
 - Arundinaria kodzuma* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, as syn.
 - Nipponocalamus kodzuma* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18, 1942: 357
 - Arundinaria kodzuma* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14
 - Pleioblastus pseudosimonii* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 85; type: Pref. Kochi, Aug. 1934, G. Koidzumi s.n. (KYO, lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 196)
 - Nipponocalamus pseudosimonii* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18, 1942: 363
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
- Common names: Kibo-shino (Kibou-shino) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 m / 0.9 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Pleioblastus kongosanensis* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Pleioblastus hodensis* Makino, 1932: 11, nom. nud.
 - Pleioblastus hodensis* Koidzumi, 1934: 68
 - Nipponocalamus hodensis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
 - Pleioblastus kongosanensis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 10; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 328, 372, pl. 130
 - Arundinaria kongosanensis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 10, as syn.
 - Nipponocalamus kongosanensis* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 357

- Pleioblastus viridistriatus* var. *kongosanensis* (Makino) D. McClintock, 1982: 191, 189, invalid
- Arundinaria viridistriata* var. *kongosanensis* (Makino) D. McClintock, 1982: 191, 189, invalid
- Pleioblastus kurokawai* Nakai, 1935: 810, Jap. name: Mukuge-nezasa
- Nipponocalamus kurokawai* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
- Pleioblastus lanatus* Nakai, 1932: 69, nom. nud.
- Pleioblastus lanatus* Nakai, 1933: 166, 168*, Jap. name: Kawamura-zasa; type: Prov. Higo, Kawamura, K. Mayebara 305 (TI)
- Nipponocalamus lanatus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
- Pleioblastus longaevus* Koidzumi, 1935: 164
- Pleioblastus tectus* var. *longaevus* Koidzumi, 1935: 164, as syn.
- Nipponocalamus longaevus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
- Pleioblastus mollissimus* Koidzumi, 1940: 78
- Nipponocalamus mollissimus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
- Pleioblastus muroianus* Koidzumi, 1936: 128
- Nipponocalamus muroianus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
- Pleioblastus naucinopilus* Koidzumi, 1940: 78
- Nipponocalamus naucinopilus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
- Pleioblastus kurokawai* var. *pilosissimus* Nakai, 1935: 811
- Nipponocalamus kurokawai* var. *pilosissimus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
- Pleioblastus protrusus* Koidzumi, 1935: 165, Jap. name: Oni-nezasa
- Pleioblastus tectus* var. *protrusus* Koidzumi, 1935: 165, as syn.
- Nipponocalamus protrusus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
- Pleioblastus kongosanensis* var. *protrusus* (Koidzumi) Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 374, p.p.
- Pleioblastus zygomeris* Koidzumi, 1935: 166, Jap. name: Kezayano-ke-nezasa; type: none cited
- Nipponocalamus zygomeris* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368, "zygmeris"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Kongou-dake (Kongo-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Pleioblastus kongosanensis* 'Aureostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Pleioblastus kongosanensis* f. *aureostriatus* Muroi & Y. Tanaka, 1972: 9, "aureo-striatus"
 - Arundinaria kongosanensis* f. *aureostriata* Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 4 (3), 1983: [2], "A. kongosanensis aureo-striata", invalid
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 208, fig. 21.2, 122
- Common names: Kisuji-kongou, Kisuji-kongou-dake (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow yellowish green stripes when young, turning to yellow stripes when mature.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: found in Moriyama Town, Nagoya City, by Yukio Tanaka in 1972; in cultivation.

Pleioblastus kongosanensis* f. *akibensis (MAKINO & NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus akibensis Makino & Nakai, 1933: 229,*
Pleioblastus kongosanensis f. *akibensis* (Makino & Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 68; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 328, 372
Pleioblastus igaensis Nakai, 1933: 229,*
Nipponocalamus igaensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
Pleioblastus koriyamensis Nakai, 1936: 223
Nipponocalamus koriyamensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
Pleioblastus molliculis Koidzumi, 1935: 85
Pleioblastus shiwotai Koidzumi, 1935: 85
- Common names: Akiba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous or puberulous with retrorse minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus kwangsiensis W. Y. HSIUNG & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus kwangsiensis W. Y. Hsiung & C. S. Chao ap. C. S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 32, fig. 5; type: Guangxi, Hsiung Wen-yue & Chao Chi-son 77521 (NJFU)
Arundinaria kwangsiensis (W. Y. Hsiung & C. S. Chao) C. S. Chao & G. Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 16
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 5 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nandan.

Pleioblastus linearis (HACKEL) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria linearis Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 721
Pleioblastus linearis (Hackel) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 290, 366, pl. 111
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Riyuukyuu-chiku (Ryukyu-chiku), Gyoko-chiku (Japanese); Linear-leaved Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.7 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Ryukyu Islands.
- Uses: Culms with leaves used as a roofing material in Okinawa.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation in western Japan from the Kanto District of Honshu westward; cultivated in gardens and parks.

***Pleioblastus linearis* 'Albostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus linearis f. *albostriatus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467, "albo-striatus"

***Arundinaria linearis* 'Albostriatus'** Stover, 1983: 31, "linearis albo-striatus", invalid

- Common names: Fuiriryukyu-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus longinternodius B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus longinternodius B. M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 1, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Yang Bao Min 769244 (HNNU)
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Liuyang Xian: Daweishan, at 900 m altitude.

Pleioblastus maculatus (MCCLURE) C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria chinensis C. S. Chao & G. Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 13, based on *Sinobambusa maculata* McClure
Pleioblastus maculatus var. *longitubus* S. C. Li & Z. M. Wu in J. Anhui Agr. Coll. 1987 (4), 1987: 10
Sinobambusa maculata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 64; type: Guangxi, McClure, 20573 (LU)
Pleioblastus maculatus (McClure) C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao ap. C. S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 31
Arundinaria maculata (McClure) H. Y. Zou, Shaowu Bamb., 1989: 89, nom. illeg.; not *Arundinaria maculata* (Ruprecht) Hackel, 1903
- Selected references: C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, 1981: 18; Wen & W. W. Chou, 1984: 5
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: "Ch'uan Dist.", "occurring wild in dense thickets on moist, loamy slope"; Anhui: Jinzhai Xian; Sichuan. In cultivation as far north as Shaanxi. Frost resistance: tolerates -15°C.

Pleioblastus maculosoides WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus maculosoides Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 33, fig. 9; type: Zhejiang, Chou Wenwei LS.82501 (ZJF)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amar*
- Features: 6.5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Lishui.

Pleioblastus matsunoi NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria matsunoi Makino, 1918: 8, nom. nud.
Pleioblastus matsunoi (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146, nom. nud.
Pleioblastus matsunoi Nakai, 1934: 276*, Jap. name: Yokohama-dake; type: Yokohama, K. Hisauchi s.n., Tokyo, T. Nakai s.n. (syntypes); S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 298, 367, pl. 115

- Nipponocalamus matsunoi* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
- Pleioblastus sadawoanus* Koidzumi, 1941: 63, "sadawoana"
- Nipponocalamus sadawoanus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
 - Common names: Yokohama-dake (Japanese).
 - Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: southern Kanto district.
- Pleioblastus nabeshimanus* KOIDZUMI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus nabeshimanus Koidzumi, 1934: 15, "nabeshimana"; Koidzumi, 1937: 278, "nabeshimai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 300, 367, pl. 116
Pseudosasa nabeshimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1934: 151
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
 - Common names: Shirashima-medake (Japanese).
 - Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu, rare.
- Pleioblastus nagashima* (MITFORD) NAKAI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria kinkiensis Koidzumi, 1935: 21
Pleioblastus kinkiensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 69
Nipponocalamus kinkiensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 257
Bambusa nagashima Marliac ex Mitford, 1894: 547, nom. nud.
Bambusa nagashima Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 87
Arundinaria nagashima (Mitford) Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 772
Pleioblastus nagashima (Mitford) Nakai, 1933: 215,*; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 324, 371, pl. 128
Nipponocalamus nagashima (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
Pleioblastus nakashimai Koidzumi, 1937: 69, Jap. name: Tsukushi-hoden-nezasa; type: Kyushu, Prov. Chikuzen, K. Nakashima 69, Kyushu, Prov. Chikugo, K. Nakashima 68 (syntypes)
Nipponocalamus nakashimai (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
Pleioblastus nakashimai var. *supraglaber* Koidzumi, 1937: 70, Jap. name: Tsukushi-hirao-nezasa; type: several types cited
Nipponocalamus nakashimai var. *supraglaber* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
Pleioblastus xestophyllus Koidzumi, 1935: 165
Nipponocalamus xestophyllus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
 - Common names: Hiro-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, and Kyushu.
- Pleioblastus nagashima* f. *yasuokensis* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus epitrichus Koidzumi, 1937: 279
Nipponocalamus epitrichus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
Pleioblastus lentiginosus Koidzumi, 1935: 84
Nipponocalamus lentiginosus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358, "lentiginosus"
Pleioblastus chino var. *viridis* f. *lentiginosus* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 66
Pleioblastus permirus Koidzumi, 1936: 127
Nipponocalamus permirus (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382
Pleioblastus praeteritus Koidzumi, 1940: 79
Nipponocalamus praeteritus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
Pleioblastus pseudolinearis Koidzumi, 1941: 255
Nipponocalamus pseudolinearis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
Pleioblastus yasuokensis Nakai, 1935: 9
Nipponocalamus yasuokensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
Pleioblastus nagashima f. *yasuokensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 324, 372
 - Common names: Yasuoka-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous or puberulous with minute hairs.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.
- Pleioblastus nagashima* var. *koidzumii* (MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasaella koidzumii Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 16; type: Prov. Yetizen, 12 June 1932, G. Koidzumi s.n.
Arundinaria koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 20
Pleioblastus koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1937: 69; Makino ex Tashiro, 1933: 31, nom. nud.; Koidzumi, 1934: 16, as syn.
Nipponobambusa koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940
Nipponocalamus koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 357
Pleioblastus nagashima var. *koidzumii* (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 372,*; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 373
 - Common names: Echizen-nezasa (Yetizen-nezasa) (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 m / 0.3 cm / fl(-)
 - Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous; foliage leaf-sheaths glabrous.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu.
- Pleioblastus nagashima* var. *koidzumii* f. *dokyoanus* (KOIDZUMI) SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus dokyoanus Koidzumi, 1937: 218

- Pleioblastus nagashima* var. *koidzumii* f. *dokyoanus* (Koidzumi) Suzuki in *Hikobia* 8 (1-2), 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 326, 372
- Common names: Yuge-nezasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.
- Pleioblastus oleosus* WEN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus oleosus* Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (1), 1982: 24, fig. 3; type: Fujian, Angxi, Wen & P.S. Chang 81523 (ZJFI)
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amaris*
 - Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Fujian; Jiangxi; Yunnan.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into Germany, probably in the 1980's, originally misidentified as *Brachystachyum densiflorum*. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerates -15°C without damage to leaves.
- Pleioblastus ovatoauritus* WEN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus ovatoauritus* Wen, ined., ex Wen & W.W. Chou in *J. Bamb. Res.* 3 (1), 1984: 5, nom. nud.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.
- Pleioblastus patellaris* W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus patellaris* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *J. S. China Agr. Univ.* 14 (3), 1993: 113, fig. 6; type: Guangdong, 24 Nov. 1992, Wu Zhimin 85910 (CANT)
 - Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Guangning.
- Pleioblastus pseudocommunis* MUROI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus pseudocommunis* Muroi, 1948: 2, "pseudo-communis"
 - Nipponocalamus pseudocommunis* (Muroi) Honda, *Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend.*, 1957: 382, "pseudo-communis"
 - Notes: A doubtful species.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.
- Pleioblastus pseudosasaoides* S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus pseudosasaoides* S. Suzuki, 1977: 64; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 302, 367, pl. 117
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
 - Common names: Echigo-medake (Japanese).
 - Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: restricted to Niigata, Echigo, and Fukushima.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* (MIQUEL) NAKAI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa mirrezuzume* hort. ex M. Hirsh, 1985: [3], nom. nud.
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *pygmaea* f. *pubescens* Makino, 1912: 17, "f. a. pubescens", based on *Bambusa pygmaea* Miquel, *Jap. name: Ke-oroshima-chiku*
- Sasa variegata* var. *pygmaea* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 22, "f. α pubescens"
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *pygmaeus* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, *Fl. Jap. ed. 2*, 1931: 1380, "variegata var. pygmaea f. pubescens", *Jap. name: Ke-oroshima-chiku*
- ? *Bambusa pygmaea* Miquel in *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat.* 2, 1866: 286; type: none cited; Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 116
- ? *Arundinaria pygmaea* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, *Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor.*, 1866: 19, nom. nud.
- ? *Arundarbor pygmaea* (Miquel) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761
- Arundinaria pygmaea* (Miquel) Makino in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 13 (152), 1899: 319
- Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pygmaea* Makino in *S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap.*, 1900: 38, nom. nud., p.p.
- ? *Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pygmaea* Houzeau de Lehaie in *Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges.* no. 16, 1907: 226
- Sasa pygmaea* (Makino) Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 22, as syn., and pl. 5 fig. B
- ? *Arundinaria pygmaea* Kurz ex Bean, *Trees Shrubs*, 1914: 218; cf. Nakai, 1933: 234
- Sasa pygmaea* (Miquel) Rehder, *Man. Cult. Trees Shrubs*, 1927: 71
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *pygmaeus* Makino in Makino & Nemoto, *Fl. Jap. ed. 2*, 1931: 1380, "variegata var. pygmaea", p.p.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* (Miquel) Nakai in *Rika Kyō-iku* 15 (6), 1932: 70, nom. nud.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* (Miquel) Nakai in *J. Jap. Bot.* 9 (4), 1933: 234, fig. 31; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 310, 369, pl. 121; S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 69 (1), 1994: 35
- Nipponocalamus pygmaeus* (Miquel) Nakai in *J. Jap. Bot.* 18 (7), 1942: 348, 362, p.p.
- Pleioblastus fortunei* 'Pygmaeus'; Murata in *Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap.*, 2, 1979: 372
- Arundinaria fortunei* 'Pygmaea'; Crouzet, 1981: 44, "Pygmaeus"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
 - Common names: Ke-oroshima-chiku (Japanese); Pygmy Bamboo.
 - Features: 0.2 - 0.4 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-). Culm internodes glabrous; nodes densely pilose with short hairs; culm sheaths glabrous; leaf sheaths thinly puberulous or sometimes glabrescent; foliage leaf blades thinly puberulous beneath.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa disticha* Mitford in *Garden* 46, 1894: 547; Mitford, *Bamb. Gard.*, 1896: 183

- Arundinaria variabilis* var. *disticha* (Mittford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 227, p.p.
- Arundinaria disticha* (Mittford) Pfitzer ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 227, as syn.
- Sasa disticha* (Mittford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, p.p.
- Pseudosasa disticha* (Mittford) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150
- Pleioblastus distichus* (Mittford) Nakai, 1932: 69
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* var. *distichus* (Mittford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (4), 1934: 207, fig. 37, Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 312, 369, pl. 122
- Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus* var. *distichus* (Mittford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 351, p.p.
- Arundinaria argenteostriata* var. *disticha* (Mittford) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80, "distichus"
- Arundinaria argenteostriata* var. *communis* 'Disticha'; Ohwi, 1965: 138
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Distichus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 374, Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *glaber* 'Distichus'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147, Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
- Arundinaria argenteostriata* f. *glabra* 'Disticha'; Crouzet, 1981: 43
- Arundinaria pygmaea* 'Disticha'; Stover, 1983: 27, "A. p. Disticha"
- Sasa pygmaea* var. *disticha* (Mittford) C.S. Chao & G.G. Tang in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 26, 1985: 15, fig. 1.3
- Arundinaria pygmaea* var. *disticha* (Mittford) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 368
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *pygmaea* f. *glabra* Makino, 1912: 17*, "f. b. glabra", p.p., Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
- Sasa variegata* var. *pygmaea* f. *glabra* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. β glabra"
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *pygmaeus* f. *glaber* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata var. pygmaea f. glabra", Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
- Bambusa nana* hort. ex Mittford in Garden 46, 1894: 547, as syn.
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *oroshima* Makino ex Tsu-boi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 35, pl. XXXIV
- ? *Arundinaria oroshimozasa* Stover, 1983: 41, invalid
- Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pygmaea* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., p.p., Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
- ? *Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pygmaea* Matsumura, 1905: 90
- Common names: Oroshima-chiku (Japanese); Dwarf Fernleaf Bamboo.
 - Features: 0.2 - 0.4 (0.5) m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+). Culm sheath and leaf sheath glabrous; foliage leaf blades glabrous on both surfaces.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation, widely cultivated. CHINA: Jianguo, in cultivation only? (C.S. Chao & G.G. Tang, 1985: 15-16).
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation as a garden plant for ground cover, and as a pot plant. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation; a vigorous grower, useful as ground cover.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Ramosissimus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus ramosissimus* Nakai, 1935: 8 *Nipponocalamus ramosissimus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363 *Pleioblastus pygmaeus* var. *distichus* f. *ramosissimus* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 66; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 312, 370 *Pleioblastus pygmaeus* f. *ramosissimus* (Nakai) S. Suzuki; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: fig. 22.1
 - Common names: Oo-oroshima-chiku (Oho-oroshima-chiku) (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Culms taller (about 2 m in height).
 - Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus-Akebono'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus distichus* f. *akebono* H. Okamura & Yamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 127, 32*, with Japanese descr., invalid *Pleioblastus pygmaeus* var. *distichus* f. *akebono* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Pleioblastus, 1983: 19, invalid (provisional combination)
 - Common names: Akebono-Oroshima (Japanese).
 - Horticulture: JAPAN.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus-Akebonosuji'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus distichus* f. *akebonosuji* Muroi & Kashiwagi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 208, fig. 22.4, invalid (in Japanese)
 - Common names: Akebonosuji-oroshima (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white with the base green, some blades entire green or white.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus-Kimmei'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus distichus* f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: fig. p. 87, nom. nud.
 - Common names: Kinmei-nezasa (Kimmei-nezasa) (Japanese).
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Huirinezasa'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus distichus* f. *albostratus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 147, "albostratus"

- Pleioblastus distichus* var. *nezasa* f. *albostriatus* (Muroi) Muroi ex Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611, "albo-striatus"
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* var. *distichus* f. *albostriatus* (Muroi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Pleioblastus, 1983: 18, "albo-striatus", invalid (provisional combination)
- Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *glaber* 'Huirinezasa'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147
- Common names: Hui-ri-nezasa (Japanese).
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Nochizae-kishima'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus distichus* f. *nochizae-kishima* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 209, "nochizae-kishima", fig. 5.1, "nochizaekishima", Jap. descr.
 - Common names: Nochizae-kishima-nezasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 - 1.5 m
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus rugatus* WEN & S. Y. CHEN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus rugatus* Wen & S.Y. Chen ap. Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 26, fig. 4; type: Zhejiang, S.D. Yu Y80607 (ZJFI)
 - Arundinaria rugata* (Wen & S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 18
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
 - Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Huangyan. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.
- Pleioblastus sanmingensis* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus sanmingensis* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 42; type: Fujian, 18 May 1976, C.Y. Yao & al. 46075 (JSBI)
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
 - Features: 5 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Sanming.
- Pleioblastus simonii* (CARRIÈRE) NAKAI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria brachyclada* Hackel, ined., ex Matsu-mura, 1905: 89
 - Pleioblastus diversus* Nakai, 1935: 370
 - Nipponocalamus diversus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
 - Pleioblastus kiyosumisimonii* Koidzumi, 1940: 152, "kiyosumisimoni"
 - Nipponocalamus kiyosumisimonii* (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
 - Pleioblastus simonii* f. *kiyosumisimonii* (Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467, "kiyosumi-simoni"
 - Bambos metake* Siebold, 1830: 4, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa metake* Zollinger, 1854: 57, "metaka", nom. nud.
 - Pleioblastus pseudogracilis* Koidzumi, 1941: 255
 - Nipponocalamus pseudogracilis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
 - Bambusa simonii* Carrière, 1866: 380
 - Arundinaria simonii* (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 774, fig. 43-47, "simoni"
 - Pleioblastus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147, "simoni", p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundinaria vaginata*); Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 33, pl. 6; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 67, 294, 366, pl. 113
 - Nipponocalamus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 364
 - Tschompskia triticoides* hort ex Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 772, as syn.
 - Misapplied names: *Arundinaria japonica* (not Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, 1854): A. Gray, 1859: 328, p.p.
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
 - Common names: Me-dake, Kawa-take (Japanese); Simon Bamboo.
 - Features: 3 - 4 (6) m / 1 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(+).
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Native, or possibly introduced early to Japan; the limits of distribution are not clear; it occurs wild in central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and on Tsu-shima. In central Honshu, especially on Izu Peninsula, associated with *Pleioblastus chino*; mostly grows on river banks and near the coast. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: Subansari District: Tale valley, at 3,000 m altitude, spontaneous (probably naturalised by introduction) (H.B. Naithani & S.S.R. Bennet, 1986: 85).
 - Uses: Used in handicraft.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: widely cultivated; robust, planted as a living fence in agriculture. KOREA: cultivated in southern Korea and Quelpart Island [Cheju-do]. CHINA: in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus simonii* 'Heterophyllus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria simonii* var. *heterophylla* Makino ex Makino & Shirasawa, 1912: tab. 8 fig. 18-24; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 34
 - Pleioblastus simonii* var. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147
 - Nipponocalamus simonii* var. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 365, p.p.
 - Pleioblastus simonii* f. *heterophyllus* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 90-91, fig., invalid
 - Pleioblastus simonii* f. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
 - Pleioblastus simonii* 'Heterophyllus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 377
 - Arundinaria simonii* 'Heterophylla'; Crouzet, 1981: 49
 - Common names: Hagawari-medake (Japanese).
 - Features: 3 - 4 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades dimorphous, wide or narrow, green or with stripes in white, yellow and pink.
- Distribution: JAPAN: first discovered among wild stands of *Pleioblastus simonii*.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus simonii 'Variegatus'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa albostrata* hort. ex Lavallée, Arbor. Se-grez., 1877: 306, "albo-striata", nom. nud. *Arundinaria simonii* var. *albostrata* Bean, 1894: 301, "albo-striata" *Arundinaria simonii* var. *albovariegata* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: pl. XCVI fig. 2, "Simoni", "albo-variegata" *Arundinaria simonii* var. *heterophylla* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, "heterophylla", nom. nud., Jap. name: Ochi-chiku *Bambusa plicata* hort. ex Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 68, as syn. *Arundinaria simonii* 'Silverstripe'; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 158, as syn. *Arundinaria simonii* var. *striata* Mitford, 1894: 531 *Arundinaria simonii* var. *variegata* J.D. Hooker, 1890: pl. 7146 *Pleioblastus simonii* var. *variegatus* (J.D. Hooker) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147 *Nipponocalamus simonii* var. *variegatus* (J.D. Hooker) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 364 *Arundinaria simonii* f. *variegata* hort. ex Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 2, nom. nud. *Arundinaria simonii* f. *variegata* (J.D. Hooker) Rehder, 1949: 638 *Arundinaria simonii* 'Variegata'; Krüssmann, 1960 [1959]: 190 *Pleioblastus simonii* f. *variegatus* (J.D. Hooker) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467 *Pleioblastus simonii* 'Variegatus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 377 *Bambusa simonii* var. *variegata* hort. ex D. McClintock, 1982: 47, as syn.
- Common names: Tsushi-chiku, Shiroshima-medake, Shima-medake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades, green or with stripes in white, a few wholly white, blades of normal size, 20 - 25 cm long, 1.5 - 2.5 cm wide, not dimorphous.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus simonii 'Aureostriatus'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus simonii* f. *aureostriatus* Muroi, 1942: 5, "aureo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
- Common names: Kisuji-medake (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus simonii 'Akame'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus simonii* f. *akame* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
- Common names: Akame-medake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with alternate stripes in reddish.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

Pleioblastus simonii 'Zigzag'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus simonii* f. *zigzag* N. Satomi in J. Phyto-geogr. Taxon. 28 (1), 1980: 32; type: Honshu, 1958, N. Satomi s.n. (KANA)
- Common names: Utatsu-medake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller, 1 to 2 m tall, basal part geniculate.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Kanazawa.

Pleioblastus simonii (CARRIÈRE) NAKAI × *Phyllostachys bambusoides* SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai × *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold & Zuccarini; Muramatsu, 1981: 65-69
- Features: A hybrid with generally intermediate morphology of the parents, e.g. oral setae, but with deciduous culm leaf sheaths, that is a characteristic of the genus *Phyllostachys* and not of *Pleioblastus*.
- Horticulture: natural/artificial hybrid, originates from Japan.

Pleioblastus simonii f. *heterophyllus* (MAKINO & SHIRASAWA) MUROI × *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (MAKINO & UCHIDA) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus simonii* f. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Muroi × *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 197, fig. 98
- Common names: Hagawari-medake × Kintai-zasa (Japanese).
- Notes: An artificial hybrid from Japan in 1986; considered to represent a species of *Sasaella*. Hybridisation was carried out by H. Kashiwagi (C. Rifat, in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 29th March 1986, with photographs, and in letter to J. Goerings, 19th April 1986).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation (supposedly at Fuji Bamboo Garden).

Pleioblastus solidus S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus solidus* S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 411, fig. 8; type: Zhejiang, 29 Apr. 1978, S.Y. Chen & al. 78015 (HZBG) *Arundinaria solida* (S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 18
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amani*

- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yunhe Xian. Frost resistance: tolerates light frost.

***Pleioblastus subrectangularis* Yi & H. LONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus subrectangularis Yi & H. Long in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 17, fig. 2; type: Jiangxi, Anfu Xian, 25 May 1992, Ye Bingyang & Duan Xuetao 042 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 2.5 m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Anfu Xian, at 270 m altitude.

***Pleioblastus takiyamensis* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus takiyamensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, nom. nud., and in l. c. 10 (4), 1934: 201, nom. nud.
- Notes: Listed (Nakai, 1933: 236) as a "sp. nov.", and mentioned (Nakai, 1934: 201) with text in Japanese, but has apparently never been validly published.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus tessellatus* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus tessellatus Nakai, 1933: 219, nom. nud., in annotation (in Jap.) to *P. kiusianus* Mak.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus truncatus* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus truncatus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 32, fig. 8; type: Zhejiang, Wang S.Y. W81505 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Shaoxing.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* (SIEBOLD EX MIQUEL) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa fortunei Van Houtte in Flore 15, 1863: 69, pl. 1535, "*Bambusa fortunei* foliis niveo-vittatis", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 34.1b)
Bambusa variegata Siebold ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285
Pleioblastus variegatus (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Features: 0.1 - 2.5 m / 0.1 - 0.6 cm
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Fortunei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa fortunei Van Houtte in Flore 15, 1863: 69, pl. 1535, "*Bambusa fortunei* foliis niveo-vittatis", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 34.1b)
Arundinaria fortunei (Van Houtte) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 314, "*Arundinaria fortunei* Fol. var."
Arundarbor fortunei (Van Houtte) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761

Arundinaria variabilis var. *fortunei* (Van Houtte) Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 226

Sasa fortunei (Van Houtte) Fiori, 1917: 42

Pleioblastus fortunei (Van Houtte) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 232, pl. 30, S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 320, 370, pl. 126

Nipponocalamus fortunei (Van Houtte) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 355

Pleioblastus fortunei 'Fortunei'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 372

Bambusa picta Siebold & Zuccarini, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111, as syn.; not Lindley, 1835

Bambusa variegata Siebold ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285

Arundinaria fortunei var. *variegata* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, based on *Bambusa fortunei* Van Houtte

Arundinaria variabilis var. *variegata* (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino, 1900: 63; Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38

Bambusa fortunei f. *variegata* hort. ex Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 4, "*Bambusa fortunei* variegata", nom. nud.

Bambusa fortunei var. *variegata* hort. ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 226, as syn.

Arundinaria variegata (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, Jap. name: Chigo-zasa, Shima-zasa

Sasa variegata (Siebold ex Miquel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 21

Pseudosasa variegata (Siebold ex Miquel) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150

Pleioblastus variegatus (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata", Jap. name: Chigo-zasa

Pleioblastus shibuyanensis 'Variegatus'; Martin & Demoly, 1979

Arundinaria fortunei 'Variegata'; Crouzet, 1981: 44,*

- Misapplied names:

? *Bambusa argenteostriata* (not Regel, 1865): Matsumura, 1895: 44; Satow, 1899: 111

? *Bambusa simonii* Fenzl, 1876: 773, "*simonii* fol. var."; cf. Munro, 1876: 774

- Common names: Chigo-zasa, Shima-zasa (Japanese); Dwarf Whitestripe Bamboo.
- Features: 0.1 - 0.3 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow and broad stripes in white or yellowish-white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: since long a time in cultivation as a garden and pot plant; suitable as ground cover, prefers shade.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Albostrigatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus fortunei f. *albostrigatus* Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6

- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 212, fig. 128, "albo-striatus"
- Common names: Shiroshima-ke-nezasa, Shima-ke-nezasa, Furi-ke-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with few narrow stripes in white or yellowish-white, the stripes small near the main veins.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation in the Fuji Bamboo Garden, Pref. Shizuoka, Honshu.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Shimofuri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus fortunei f. *shimofuri* Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 63, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 212, invalid
- Common names: Shimofuri-ke-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with short or long white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: collected as a seedling during flowering of the species in western Japan about 1970.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Tsuboi'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *tsuboi* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 37, pl. XXXVII; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 35
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *tsuboi* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1381, "variegata var. *viridis* f. *tsuboi*"; Jap. name: Ueda-zasa
Pleioblastus shibuyan f. *tsuboi* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi, 1942: 4, "tsuboiana"
Pleioblastus yoshidake var. *tsuboi* Nemoto ex Ueda, 1960: 7, "tsuboi", nom. nud.; Jap. name: Ueda-zasa
Pleioblastus distichus var. *glaber* f. *tsuboi* Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 128, fig. p. 32, "tsuboi", Jap. descr.
- Common names: Ueda-zasa, Furi-shibuya (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: with one or few longitudinal white stripes, often in the middle of the blade.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation as a garden and pot plant, rather rare.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Kiakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus fortunei f. *kiakebono* Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 63, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 212, invalid
- Common names: Kiakebono-ke-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white or yellowish, with the base in green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: collected as a seedling during flowering of the species in western Japan about 1970.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Tsumorii'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria variegata var. *tsumorii* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2 (4), 1920: 16; type: Prov. Nagato, 1918, Shigeo Tsumori s.n.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 237
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *tsumorii* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata"
- Common names: Toyora-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 m / 0.15 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: striped in white, distichous, palmately arranged towards the top of the culm, glabrous above, glabrous or slightly puberulent beneath (according to Makino, 1920).
- Notes: No recent references to this variety are known. It belongs to the Nezasa group, but the assignment to *Pleioblastus variegatus* seems to be doubtful.
- Distribution: JAPAN: only known in cultivation in Prov. Nagato, southern Honshu.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Nebulosus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus shibuyan f. *nebulosus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
Pleioblastus shibuyan 'Nebulosus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 613, "Nebulosus", Jap. descr.
- Common names: Kappan-shibuya (Japanese).

Pleioblastus variegatus* f. *variegatus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus shibuyan var. *basihirsutus* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1980: 348, Jap. name: Sayage-shibuya-zasa
Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 16, "f. a. pubescens", Jap. name: Ke-nezasa; type: none cited
Sasa variegata var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. a. pubescens", Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata var. *viridis* f. a. pubescens", apparently based on *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* Makino, 1912, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
Pleioblastus pubescens Nakai, 1932: 70, nom. nud.
Pleioblastus pubescens Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 219, 221, *, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa; type: Prov. Yamashiro, T. Makino s.n. (TI)
Pleioblastus fortunei f. *pubescens* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 102-103, fig., Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
Pleioblastus shibuyan f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 66, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
Pleioblastus shibuyan Makino ex Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 70, nom. nud.
Pleioblastus shibuyan Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (4), 1934: 197, fig. 33, Jap. name: Shibu-

- ya-zasa; type: Tokyo, Shibuya, K. Hisauchi s.n. (TI)
- Nipponocalamus shibuyanensis* (Makino ex Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363
- Arundinaria shibuyana* Stover, 1983: 31, "shibuyanensis", invalid
- Pleioblastus tectus* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 15, 81
- Pleioblastus tosaensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 86; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
- Nipponocalamus tosaensis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
- Pleioblastus tsukubensis* Nakai, 1934: 215,*
- Nipponocalamus tsukubensis* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
- Pleioblastus chino* f. *tsukubensis* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961
- Pleioblastus uyenoensis* Nakai, 1935: 811
- Nipponocalamus uyenoensis* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
- Arundinaria uyenoensis* (Nakai) Stover, 1983: 27, invalid
- Arundinaria variabilis* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., p.p. (for "forma foliis pubescentis")
- Bambusa variegata* Siebold ex Miquel, 1866: 285
- Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, p.p. (excl. f. *glabra*, Jap. name: Nezasa)
- Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata", p.p. (excl. f. *glabra*, Jap. name: Nezasa)
- Pleioblastus xystrophyllus* Koidzumi, 1935: 165, Jap. name: Awaga-nezasa; type: Prov. Tajima, Y. Araki 13716
- Pleioblastus kongosanensis* var. *xystrophyllus* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 68
- Pleioblastus yasuianus* Koidzumi, 1938: 114
- Nipponocalamus yasuianus* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
- Misapplied names:
 - Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *glaber* (not Makino, 1926): 23: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 368; D. McClintock, 1982: 191, 188; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 62
 - Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* (not Makino, 1912): 16: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 368; D. McClintock, 1982: 188
 - Common names: Ke-nezasa, Shibuya-zasa, Awaga-nezasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.7 - 2.5 m / 0.1 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades green (not variegated).
 - Distribution: JAPAN: occurs wild in central and southern Honshu, in Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Pleioblastus variegatus* f. *humilis*** (MAKINO EX TSUBOI) MAKINO & NEMOTO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *humilis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 36, pl. XXXVI
 - Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *humilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata", Jap. name: Ko-chiku
 - Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis* f. *humilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 308, 369, Jap. name: Ko-chiku
 - Pleioblastus chino* f. *humilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) S. Suzuki; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 61
 - Misapplied names:
 - Arundinaria hortensis* Nakai, 1934: 575, p.p. (excl. type)
 - Sasaella hortensis* S. Suzuki, 1976: 275, p.p. (excl. type)
 - Common names: Ko-chiku (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades green; culms and leaves smaller in ultimate size.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: only known in cultivation.
- Pleioblastus viridistriatus*** (REGEL) MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa fortunei* var. *aurea* hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort. 59, 1887: 83, "fortunei aurea"
 - Arundinaria fortunei* var. *aurea* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 239
 - Arundinaria auricoma* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 100
 - Sasa auricoma* (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, pl. 6 fig. A-B
 - Pseudosasa auricoma* (Mitford) Bergmans, 1939: 677
 - Arundinaria viridistriata* 'Auricoma'; Crouzet, 1981: 50,*
 - Pleioblastus kongosanensis* 'Auricoma'; Martin & Demoly ex D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 189
 - Arundinaria viridistriata* var. *hortensis* Makino, ined.; cf. Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striata α hortensis"
 - Pleioblastus viridistriatus* var. *hortensis* Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striatus α hortensis", nom. illeg., based on "Arundinaria viridi-striata Sieb. ex André" [*Bambusa viridi-striata* Siebold ex André, 1872: 319, tab. 108], Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa
 - ? *Bambusa maximowiczii* hort. ex Nicholson, 1884: 155, as syn.
 - ? *Arundinaria maximowiczii* Nicholson, 1884: 118, nom. nud.
 - Arundinaria maximowiczii* Marliac ex Mitford, 1894: 530, nom. nud.
 - ? *Arundinaria maximowiczii* Nicholson, 1900-1901: 87
 - Bambusa viridistriata* Regel, 1866: 77, "viridi-striata"; Siebold ex André in Ill. Hort. 19, 1872: 319, tab. 108, "viridi-striata"
 - Arundinaria variabilis* var. *viridistriata* Makino, 1900: 63, nom. nud., "viridi-striata"
 - Arundinaria variabilis* var. *viridistriata* Matsumura, 1905: 91, "viridi-striata"
 - Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridistriata* (Siebold ex André) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, "viridi-striata", Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa
 - Sasa viridistriata* (Regel) Fiori, 1917: 43, "viridistriata"

Pleioblastus viridistriatus (Regel) Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striatus", p.p. (for " α hortensis", Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa), based on *Bambusa viridi-striata* Sieb. ex André; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 330, 373, pl. 131

Sasaella viridistriata Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 76, "viridi-striata", nom. nud.?

Arundinaria viridistriata (Siebold ex André) Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 568, Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa; D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 188

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Kamuro-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.2 - 0.4 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+). Branches few, the whole plant densely pubescent, foliage velvety; foliage leaf blades with golden-yellow stripes, obscuring later.
- Notes: Plants of "viridistriatus" have flowered in Britain and Holland; "viridistriatus" is considered conspecific with *Pleioblastus kongosanensis* (D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 188; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 62).
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: widely cultivated as an indoor and a garden plant. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus viridistriatus 'Chrysophyllus'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus viridistriatus var. *hortensis* f. *chrysophyllus* Makino, 1926: 23, "viridi-striatus α hortensis f. chrysophylla", Jap. name: Ogon-kamuro-zasa
Arundinaria viridistriata f. *chrysophylla* (Makino) Nemoto, 1936: 862
Pleioblastus viridistriatus f. *chrysophyllus* Makino; Muroi, 1941: 350
- Common names: Ogon-kamuro-zasa (Ougon-kamuro) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades golden-yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.

Pleioblastus wuyishanensis Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus wuyishanensis Q. F. Zheng & K. F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2, 1982: 18, fig. 2; type: Fujian, Huang Ke-fu 006 (FJFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 5 m / 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chongan Xian: Wuyigong, at 200 m altitude.

Pleioblastus yamadorianus MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus yamadorianus Muroi in Hyogoken Chutokyoiku Hakubutsugaku Zasshi 7, 1941: 349
Nipponocalamus yamadorianus (Muroi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap., ed. emend., 1957: 382
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus yixingensis S. L. CHEN & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus yixingensis S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 411, fig. 9; type: Zhejiang, Chen Shao-yun & al. 78027 (HZBG)
Arundinaria yixingensis (S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 19
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.2 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou; Jiangsu: Yixing. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Polyanthus C. H. HU

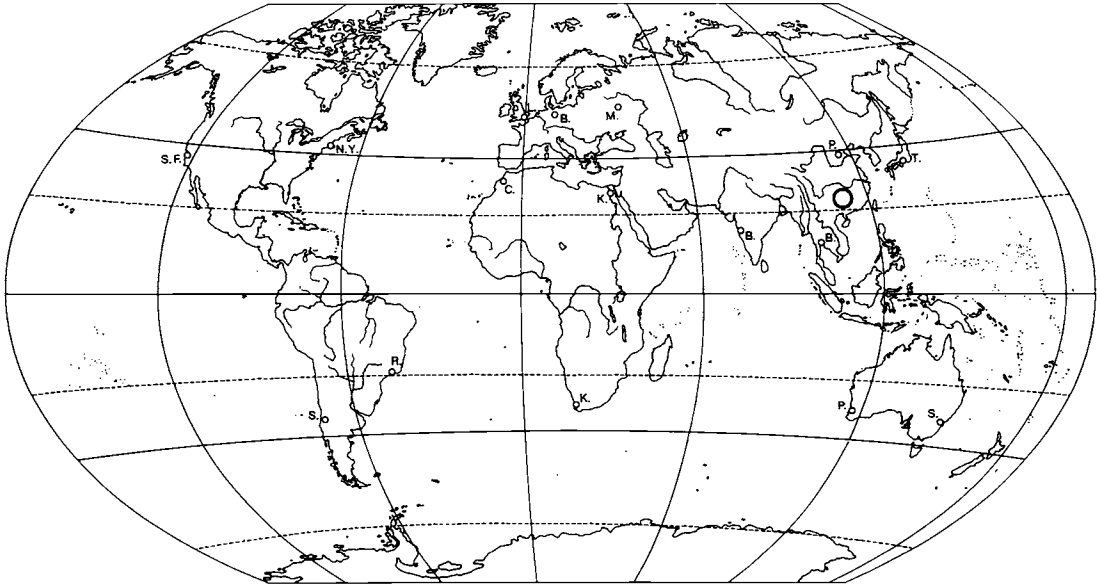
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Polyanthus C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 28; type: *Polyanthus longispiculatus* (B.M. Yang) C.H. Hu
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Changsha.

Polyanthus longispiculatus (B. M. YANG) C. H. HU

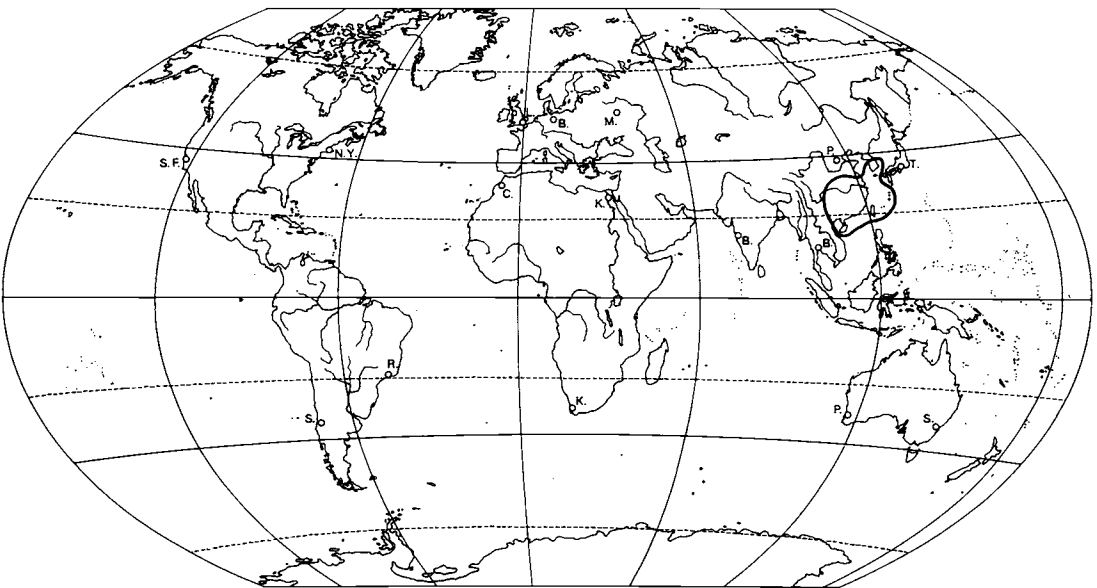
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus longispiculatus B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 9 (3), 1986; type: 8 Apr. 1982, Yang Baomin 06472 (Herb. Hunan Norm. Univ.)
Polyanthus longispiculatus (B.M. Yang) C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 29, without basionym page
- Features: 5 m / 1 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Changsha.

Pseudosasa MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1920: 15, sine descr.; Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 15, descr.
Pseudosasa Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150; type: *Pseudosasa japonica* (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino
Yadakeya Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 16, 33; type: *Yadakeya japonica* (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 210)
- Spelling variants: *Yadakea* (spelling variant for *Yadakeya*).
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Yadake Zoku (Japanese).
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek word "pseudos", false, and the Japanese word "sa-sa" for small bamboos.
- Number of species known: 36.
- Distribution: JAPAN: on remote islands in the south of Japan, wild; cultivated elsewhere; CHINA: Zhejiang, Henan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan; KOREA: Mainland and Quelpart Island [Cheju-do].



Map 13: Distribution of *Polyanthus*



Map 14: Distribution of *Pseudosasa*

Pseudosasa* subg. *Pseudosasa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa subg. *Pseudosasa* [autonym]; S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 43; type: *Pseudosasa japonica* (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino

***Pseudosasa* subg. *Sinicae* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 44; type: *Pseudosasa amabilis* (McClure) P.C. Keng
Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Sinicae* [autonym]; S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: *Pseudosasa amabilis* (McClure) P.C. Keng
Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Sinicae* ser. *Amabilis* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: *Pseudosasa amabilis* (McClure) P.C. Keng
Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Sinicae* ser. *Maculiferae* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: *Pseudosasa maculifera* J.L. Lu
Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Cantori* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 46; type: *Pseudosasa cantorii* (Munro) P.C. Keng

***Pseudosasa acutivagina* WEN & S. C. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa acutivagina Wen & S.C. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 31, fig. 7; type: Zhejiang, Chen S.C. QY83053 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qinyuan.

***Pseudosasa aerea* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa aerea Wen, 1983a: 94, fig. 3; type: Zhejiang, Feng C.H. 76003 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Pingyang.

***Pseudosasa atligulata* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa atligulata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 18, fig. 3; type: Hunan, Chen S.C. Cx84663 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yiyang.

***Pseudosasa amabilis* (McCLURE) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria amabilis McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 10 (1), 1931: 5-10, pl. 1-8, without Latin descr.; McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 13 (3), 1934: 503, with Latin descr.
Pseudosasa amabilis (McClure) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 154

Arundinaria amabilis var. *sativa* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 10 (1), 1931: 7, invalid; McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 13 (3), 1934: 503, as syn.

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Common names: Ch'a kon chuk (Chinese); Tea Stick Bamboo, Tonkin Cane.
- Features: 7 - 13 m / 5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong and Guangxi: found only in cultivation in a small region about 25 square miles (according to McClure), growing at low elevation. Also known from Hunan (probably in cultivation only).
- Uses: The species is famous because of its straight culms commonly known in trade as Tsingli or Tonkin Canes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *convexa* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa amabilis var. *convexa* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 98; type: Fujian, Wang Zhengping & Ye Guanghan 8059 (NJU)
Arundinaria amabilis var. *convexa* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 5
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths: on the top convex, ligula pilose and mealy.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhenghe Xian.

***Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *farinosa* C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa amabilis var. *farinosa* C.S. Chao ap. S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: Guangxi, Apr. 1977, W.Y. Hsiung & al. 7705 (NJFU)
Arundinaria amabilis var. *farinosa* (C.S. Chao) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 5
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths papery; foliage leaf blades narrower; glumes and lemmas densely mealy, almost glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lipu Xian.

***Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *tenuis* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa amabilis var. *tenuis* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ap. S.L. Chen & al., 1983b: 407
- Distinctive characters: Culm-sheaths: glabrescent, of thinner texture, sheath ligules shorter.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Sanming.

***Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *ferrea* HSU & XU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa amabilis var. *ferrea* Hsu & Xu, cf. Y.B. Xu & B.L. Xu, 1984: 49, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA.

***Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *peshuiensis* Hsu & Xu**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa amabilis var. *peshuiensis* Hsu & Xu; cf. Y.B. Xu & B.L. Xu, 1984: 49, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA.

***Pseudosasa aureovagina* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa aureovagina W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 4, fig. 5; type: Tan Shuhui 41958, 4 VI 1963
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

***Pseudosasa baiyunensis* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa baiyunensis W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 20, fig. 5; type: Tan Shuhui 41916 (CANT)
- Features: 0.2 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou, Baiyun Shan.

***Pseudosasa basiaurita* (W. T. LIN & X. B. YE) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria basiaurita W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 231, fig. 10; type: Guangdong, Ye Xiang-bin 35419 (CANT)
Pseudosasa basiaurita (W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 59
- Features: 1.2 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui: Gudoushan.

***Pseudosasa brevipalea* B. M. YANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa brevipalea B.M. Yang; cf. B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 3, under *P. membraniligulata*
- Distribution: CHINA.

***Pseudosasa cantorii* (MUNRO) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria basigibbosa McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 1; type: Guangdong, 2 June 1936, H. Fung 20970 (LU)
Bambusa cantorii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111, "cantorii"; type: China, Hong Kong, Lantau Island ("Lintao"), Cantor s.n. (K, leaves only, not flowers; cf. Chia, 1983: 591)
Arundarbor cantorii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "cantorii", invalid
Pseudosasa cantorii (Munro) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 154, "cantorii"
Arundinaria cantorii (Munro) Chia ap. Chia & al. in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 591
Arundinaria funghomii McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 3; type: Guangdong, 16 Apr. 1931, H.L. Lu 19053 (LU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Common names: Cantor Bamboo, Small Hedge Bamboo.

- Features: 1.3 - 2 m / 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Pleioloblastus hindsii* by some Chinese botanist (cf. C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 25, as syn. under *Arundinaria hindsii*; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1981: 28, as syn.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, southern Fujian.
- Habitat: Partially shaded in broad-leaved woods at altitudes below 500 m.

***Pseudosasa flexuosa* Yi & X. M. ZHOU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa flexuosa Yi & X.M. Zhou in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 1; type: Jiangxi, Taihe Xian, 10 June 1991, Hu Hongyuan & Zhou Xinmin 024 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2.5 (4) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Taihe Xian, at 500 m altitude.

***Pseudosasa gracilis* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa gracilis S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ap. S.L. Chen & al., 1983b: 405, fig. 1; type: Hunan, 6 May 1977, Z.P. Wang & al. 77004 (JSB)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 1.6 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yizhang.

***Pseudosasa guanxianensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa guanxianensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 103, fig. 3; type: Sichuan, Guan Xian, Yi Tongpei 80020 (SCFS); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 4, fig. 2
- Misapplied names:
Indocalamus longiauritus (not Handel-Mazzetti, 1926): C.S. Chao & al., 1993; cf. Yi, 1996: 4
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Guan Xian, on Lingyan Shan at 1,000 - 1,200 m altitude.

***Pseudosasa hainanensis* G. A. FU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa hainanensis G.A. Fu in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (3), 1994: 1, fig. 1; type: Hainan, Qiongzong Xian, 10 Aug. 1992, G.A. Fu 7720 (HF)
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Qiongzong Xian, Wanning Xian.

***Pseudosasa hirta* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa hirta S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 43, fig. 1.1-5; type: Jiangxi, 20 Nov. 1983, S.L. Chen & al. 1983016 (JSBI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 3.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Lu Shan, at 1,000 m altitude.

Pseudosasa japonica (SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI EX STEUDEL) MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa japonica f. *hakonensis* Makino ex Tsuboi, illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: pl. LXXX fig. 2, nom. nud.
Arundinaria japonica Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 334
Bambusa japonica Nicholson, 1884: 118, 155, as syn.
Sasa japonica (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino, 1912: 13,*
Pseudosasa japonica (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150
Yadakeya japonica (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 16, 33
Bambos jatake Siebold, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
Bambusa metake Vilmorin, 1863: 119
Arundinaria metake Nicholson, 1884: 118; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 69
Bambusa mete hort. ex A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1188, as syn.
- Misapplied names:
Phyllostachys bambusoides (not Siebold & Zuccarini, 1843): Matsumura, 1884: 139; cf. K. Koch, Dendrol., 2, 2, 1873: 355
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Common names: Me-take (Japanese), Ya-dake (Japanese, meaning arrow bamboo); Shinwityai, Sandju (Korean); Arrow Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: widely distributed but no areas known where it grows wild; KOREA: Quelpart Island [Cheju-do]; CHINA: only known in cultivation: "Cultivated from the south bank of Yangtze River to Guangdong Province for ornamental use. Tolerant to -8°C in sheltered places in Shanghai" (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Uses: In Japan, culms are used for utensils and festivals. 1,200 years ago, the plants were cultivated for the purpose of making arrows.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, widely distributed. USA: in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa japonica var. *variegata* Houzeau de Lehaie ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 19, nom. nud.
Pseudosasa japonica var. *variegata* Nakai, 1933: 95, nom. nud.
Pseudosasa japonica f. *variegata* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 470
Pseudosasa japonica 'Variegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632
- Common names: Furi-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Flavovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa japonica var. *flavovariegata* Makino, 1926: 44, "flavo-variegata"
Pseudosasa japonica f. *flavovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 71, "flavo-variegata"
Pseudosasa japonica 'Flavovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632, "Flavo-variegata"
- Common names: Kishima-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Japan, known in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Akebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebono* H. Okamura in Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 135, 44*
Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebono* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 357, 202, fig. 33.3, 109, fig. p. 85
- Common names: Akebono-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with yellowish white on the tip, the colour gradually varies into green towards the base.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Takarazuka City, Hyogo Prefecture, in 1975; in cultivation, preferably in shady places.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Akebonosuji'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebono-suji* H. Okamura in Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 135, 44*
Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebonosuji* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 357, 202, fig. 33.4, 108, fig. p. 85
- Common names: Akebonosuji-ya-dake.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with narrow and broad stripes in white or yellowish white, the blade shaded with yellowish white on the tip, the colour gradually varies into green towards the base.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Takarazuka City, Hyogo Prefecture, in 1975; in cultivation, preferably in shady places.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Purpurascens'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa japonica var. *purpurascens* Nakai, 1932: 71, nom. nud.
Pseudosasa japonica var. *purpurascens* Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 20
- Common names: Murasaki-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: ligule, petiole, and blade in reddish colour.
- Distribution: JAPAN; KOREA.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Tsutsumiana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa japonica var. *tsutsumiana* Yanagita, 1934: 598

- Pseudosasa japonica* 'Tsumumiana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632
- Arundinaria japonica* 'Tsumumiana'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 47
- Common names: Ratsukiyou-ya-dake (Rakkyo-ya-dake, Rakkyo-chiku) (Japanese); Green Onion Bamboo.
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes shorter and inflated above the node, with up to double the diameter of the node; rhizomes shortened and inflated in similar way.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: appeared spontaneously in the garden of Mr. Tsumumi in Mito City, Ibaragi Prefecture; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant. EUROPE: in cultivation; USA: in cultivation.
- Pseudosasa japonica* var. *pleioblastoides* MUROI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa japonica* var. *pleioblastoides* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 108-109, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
Pseudosasa japonica var. *pleioblastoides* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye, 1980: 287, invalid
Pseudosasa japonica f. *pleioblastoides* Kashiwagi?, 1984?
 - Common names: Menyadake (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Branching: 3 branches arise from the node (as in the genus *Pleioblastus*).
 - Distribution: CHINA, JAPAN.
- Pseudosasa japonica* MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa japonica* Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57
Bambusinum yadakeides Konno in Homma, 1931: 141,*
 - Notes: This is a fossil record, identified as the extant species *Pseudosasa japonica* by Koidzumi.
- Pseudosasa longiligula* WEN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa longiligula* Wen, 1982b: 27, fig. 5; type: Guangxi, Wen 77806 (ZJFI)
 - Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
 - Features: 8 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.
- Pseudosasa longivaginata* H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa longivaginata* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang, 1982: 217, fig. 2; type: Fujian, 26 June 1974, C.Y. Yao & Z.P. Wang 74131 (NJU)
 - Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
 - Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Fujian.
- Pseudosasa maculifera* J. L. LU**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa maculifera* J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 71, fig. 4; type: Henan, Lu Jiongliu 79006 (HNAC)
 - Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
 - Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Jigong Shan; Xin Xian.
- Pseudosasa maculifera* var. *hirsuta* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa maculifera* var. *hirsuta* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: Zhejiang, 5 May 1982, P.X. Zhang & al. CX1 (NJU)
 - Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths hirsute above, margins long ciliate, ligule taller, sheath blade narrow-lanceolate.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qingyuan.
- Pseudosasa magilaminaria* B. M. YANG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa magilaminaria* B.M. Yang in J. Hunan Sci. Techn. Univ. 1 (1), 1985: 111, fig. 1; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 15, as syn. under *Arundinaria hindsii* Munro
 - Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
 - Distribution: CHINA: Hunan?
- Pseudosasa membraniligulata* B. M. YANG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa membraniligulata* B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 3, fig. 3; type: Hunan, Yang Bao Min 06537 (HNNU)
Pseudosasa membranacea B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 6 [fig. 3], 7 (error for *Pseudosasa membraniligulata*)
 - Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Donan Xian: Shunhuangshan, at 1,040 m altitude.
- Pseudosasa multifloscula* (W. T. LIN) W. T. LIN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria multifloscula* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 231, fig. 11; type: Guangdong, Lin Wan-tao 31851 (CANT)
Pseudosasa multifloscula (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 18
Pseudosasa multifloscula (W.T. Lin) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
 - Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou: Longyandong.
- Pseudosasa nanunica* (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus nanunicus* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 25; type: Guangdong, McClure 20624 (LU)
Arundinaria nanunica (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 26; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 10
Pseudosasa nanunica (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 97;

C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 29; Y.L. Yang, 1987: 456, 462

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan; Jiangxi; Guangdong.

Pseudosasa nanunica* var. *angustifolia S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa nanunica var. *angustifolia* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: Hunan, Yibu Xian, 4 June 1977, Z.P. Wang & al. 77039 (JSBI)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades narrower and shorter, 6 - 20 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, petioles 2 - 4 (5) mm long.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yibu Xian, on Qingjie Shan at 500 m altitude; Yizhang Xian, on Man Shan at 500 - 1,300 m altitude.

Pseudosasa nigronodis G. A. FU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa nigronodis G.A. Fu in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (1), 1996: 4, fig. 1, "nigro-nodis"; type: Hainan, 11 Aug. 1992, G.A. Fu 7723 (HFB)
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Qiongzong Xian.

Pseudosasa orthotropa S. L. CHEN & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa orthotropa S.L. Chen & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 46, fig., "orthotropa"; type: Zhejiang, S.D. Yu 80506 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 1.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Wencheng Xian, Pingyang Xian, Taishun Xian; Fujian: Fuzhou Shi, Futing Xian, Nanjing Xian, Mingqing Xian.

Pseudosasa owatarii (MAKINO) MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria owatarii Makino, 1907: 16
Sasa owatarii (Makino) Makino, 1912: 14
Pseudosasa owatarii (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1920: 16; Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150
Yadakeya owatarii (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 16, 33
- Common names: Yakushima-ya-dake, Yakushima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 1.0 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kagoshima Prefecture: Yakushima [Yaku Island], wild.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa owatarii* 'Albostrata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa owatarii f. *albostrata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 136, 45*, invalid
- Common names: Shirosuji-yakushima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN: originates from Yaku-shima.

***Pseudosasa owatarii* 'Aureostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa owatarii f. *aureostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 136, 46*, invalid
- Common names: Kisuji-yakushima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: originates from Yaku-shima.

Pseudosasa owatarii* f. *pygmaea MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa owatarii f. *nana* Muroi, 19..?; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 136, 46*, invalid
Pseudosasa owatarii f. *pygmaea* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 357, 203, fig. 33.5, 111, fig. p. 96
- Common names: Chabo-yakushima (Chiyabo-yaku-shima) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Smaller in size, culms 0.2 - 0.5 m tall, foliage leaf blades 3 - 5 cm long.
- Distribution: JAPAN: originates from the top of Mount Miyanouradake on Yaku-shima.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: appreciated as a garden and pot plant, used for Bonsai and Ikebana.

Pseudosasa pallidiflora (MCCLURE) S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus pallidiflorus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 26; type: Guangdong, 12 Apr. 1932, W.T. Tsang 20216 (LU)
Arundinaria pallidiflora (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 19
Pseudosasa pallidiflora (McClure) S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 44
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 1 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Pseudosasa parilis YI & D. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa parilis Yi & D.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 20, "parilis", fig. 3, "pariils"; type: Jiangxi, Suichuan Xian, Hu Qing & Hu Denghe 032 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.6 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Suichuan Xian, at 1,400 m altitude.

Pseudosasa projecta (W. T. LIN) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria projecta W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 16, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhi-jian 80595 (SCAC)
Pseudosasa projecta (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 65
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

***Pseudosasa pubiflora* (KENG) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania lanshanensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 13, fig. 3; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx84680 (ZJFI)
Arundinaria lanshanensis (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 19
Arundinaria pubiflora Keng, 1936b: 414, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 30 May 1924, To & Ts'ang 12284
Indocalamus pubiflorus (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 12
Pseudosasa pubiflora (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 154
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Hunan: Lanshan, at 1,125 m altitude.

***Pseudosasa pubioicatrix* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa pubioicatrix W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 22, fig. 6; type: Huang Quan 0002 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Ledong, Jianfengling.

***Pseudosasa subsolida* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa subsolida S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ap. S.L. Chen & al., 1983b: 405, fig. 2; type: Hunan, 7 Apr. 1978, L.H. Liu 06909 (JSB)
Arundinaria subsolida (S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 16
Pseudosasa yuelushanensis B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 9 (3), 1986: 1, fig. 1
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan.

***Pseudosasa truncatula* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa truncatula S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 44, fig. 2.1-4; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, 7 May 1975, H.R. Zhao & al. 75028 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

***Pseudosasa usawae* (HAYATA) MAKINO & NEMOTO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria usawae Hayata, 1916: 138,*, "usawai"
Pleioblastus usawae (Hayata) Ohki, 1928: 520, "usawai"
Pseudosasa usawae (Hayata) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1390, "usawai"
Pseudosasa japonica var. *usawae* (Hayata) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 470, "usawai"
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Common names: Kawa-kamuri-dake, Kawa-kamuri-yadake (Japanese); Usawa Cane.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.

- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. USA: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Taiwan in the 1980s (Haubrich, 1987: 6).

***Pseudosasa viridula* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa viridula S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 46, fig. 2.5-6; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, 22 May 1979, S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng & al. 79459 (JSBI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

***Pseudosasa vittata* B. M. YANG**

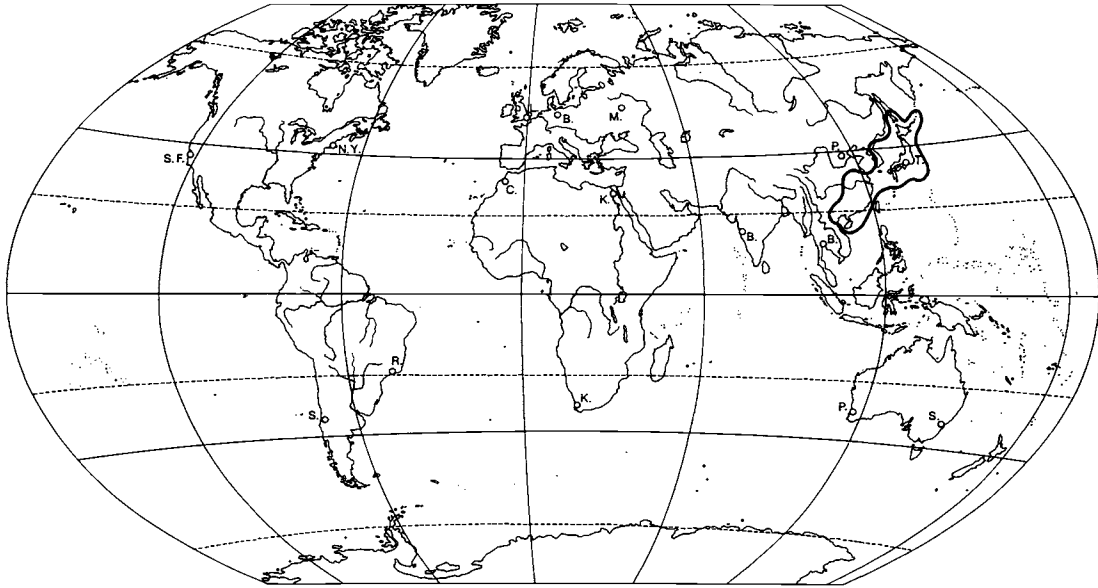
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa vittata B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 2, fig. 2; type: Hunan, S.H. Chen & L.H. Liu 06536 (HNNU)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Cili Xian: Suxiyu.

***Pseudosasa wuyiensis* S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudosasa wuyiensis S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 46, fig. 1.6-8; type: Fujian, 16 June 1974, Z.P. Wang & al. 74120 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Wuyi Shan.

***Sasa* MAKINO & SHIBATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria sect. *Bambusoides* Shibata & Makino ex Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 20
Sasa sect. *Erostratae* Ohki, 1928: 274, "sect. II *Erostratae*", invalid
Neosasamorpha Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihō 38 (2), 1940: 46; type: *Neosasamorpha asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 206); Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 159, 227; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 42
Sasa sect. *Rostratae* Ohki, 1928: 368, "sect. I *Rostratae*", invalid
Bambos sect. *Sasa* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, "sect. B. *Sasa*"
Sasa Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 18; type: *Sasa albomarginata* (Miquel) Makino & Shibata, now *Sasa veitchii* (Carrière) Rehder (lectotype, cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208, and l.c. 8 (6), 1959: 209)
Arundinaria sect. *Sasa* Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 775, "B. *Sasa*", p.p.
Sasamorpha Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 180; type: *Sasamorpha borealis* (Hackel) Nakai (lectotype, selected by Nakai, 1932; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208, and l.c. 8 (6), 1959: 209)



Map 15: Distribution of *Sasa*

- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 55
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Kuma-zasa Zoku (Japanese).
- Number of species known: 58.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and several smaller islands (but not recorded from the southern islands Tanega-shima, Yaku-shima, and the Ryukyu Islands); RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles; KOREA: southern, northern and eastern parts, Quelpart Island [Cheju-do]; CHINA: Hubei, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi.
- Habitat: Occurs in forests and open fields; often dominant, some mountains and plain areas completely covered by this bamboo.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: several species in cultivation.

Sasa* sect. *Sasa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sect. *Brachycladae* Nakai, 1932: 93, invalid
Sasa sect. *Brachycladae* Nakai, 1934: 549
Sasa sect. *Eusasa* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 189, invalid
Sasa sect. *Phyllaxis* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 188
Sasa sect. *Sasa* [autonym]; type: *Sasa veitchii* (Carrière) Rehder; S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 296
Sasa subg. *Sasa* [autonym]; C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 59
- Common names: Chimaki-zasa Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa* sect. *Crassinodi* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sect. *Crassinodi* Nakai, 1930: 24, nom. nud.
Sasa sect. *Crassinodi* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 183; type: *Sasa nipponica* (Makino) Makino & Shibata (lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki, 1967: 432)
- Common names: Miyako-zasa Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa* sect. *Macrochlamys* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sect. *Macrochlamys* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 181; type: *Sasa kurilensis* (Ruprecht) Makino & Shibata (lectotype, selected by S. Suzuki, 1964: 297)
- Common names: Nemagari-dake Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa* sect. *Monilicladae* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sect. *Monilicladae* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 93, "Monilicladae", with Jap. descr.; type: *Sasa tsuboiana* Makino (lectotype, selected by S. Suzuki, 1965: 99)
- Common names: Amagi-zasa Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa* sect. *Lasioderma* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sect. *Acrocladula* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 547
Sasa sect. *Lasioderma* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 187; type: *Sasa lasioclada* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, now *Sasa takizawana* Makino & Uchida
Sasa sect. *Nanopsseudosasamorpha* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 115

- Neosasamorpha* Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38 (2), 1940: 46; type: *Neosasamorpha asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 206); Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 159, 227; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 42
- Sasa* sect. *Pseudosasamorpha* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 58; type: *Sasa uinuizoana* Koidzumi, now *Sasa pubiculmis* Makino
- Common names: Nanbusuzu Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa* sect. *Sasamorpha* (NAKAI) MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria* sect. *Bambusoides* Shibata & Makino ex Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 20, p.p.
- Sasamorpha* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 180; type: *Sasamorpha borealis* (Hackel) Nakai (lectotype, selected by Nakai, 1932; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208, and l.c. 8 (6), 1959: 209)
- Sasa* sect. *Sasamorpha* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961; cf. S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 296
- Sasa* sect. *Sasamorpha* Nakai ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, nom. nud., Jap. name: Suzu-dake Setsu
- Sasa* subg. *Sasamorpha* (Nakai) C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 60
- Common names: Suzu-dake Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa* sect. *Hastatophylla* MUROI EX H. OKAMURA & AL.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa* sect. *Hastatophylla* Muroi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 186, nom. nud.; type: *Sasa hastatophylla* Muroi
- Common names: Yari-kumazasa Setsu (Japanese).

***Sasa akiuensis* (S. SUZUKI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa suzukii* var. *akiuensis* S. Suzuki, 1964: 306
- Sasa akiuensis* (S. Suzuki) S. Suzuki, 1975: 95; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 57, 128, 343, pl. 30
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Akiu-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu: Miyagi Pref.

***Sasa albosericea* W. T. LIN & J. Y. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa albosericea* W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 232, fig. 12, "albo-sericea"; type: Guangdong, 11 Dec. 1986, Lin Jia-yi 28006 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.3 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fogang, at 1,000 m altitude.

***Sasa borealis* (HACKEL) MAKINO & SHIBATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasamorpha amabilis* Nakai, 1932: 37; Nakai, 1932: 91
- Sasa amabilis* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 37, as syn.
- Sasa borealis* var. *purpurascens* f. *amabilis* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 137, 48*, invalid
- ? *Sasa spiculosa* var. *ambigua* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.; (Japanese name: Suzu-dake-damashi)
- Sasa spiculosa* f. *angustior* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9, Jap. name: Hosoba-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuzen, T. Makino s.n.
- Pseudosasa spiculosa* f. *angustior* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16
- Sasamorpha purpurascens* var. *angustior* (Makino) Nakai, 1932: 42; Nakai, 1932: 91
- Sasamorpha borealis* var. *angustior* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1975: 137; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 274, 365, pl. 103
- ? *Sasa borealis* var. *purpurascens* f. *basipilosa* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 162-163, fig., "purperascens", invalid, Jap. name: Hange-suzu
- Bambusa borealis* Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 720; type: 2 types cited
- Arundinaria borealis* (Hackel) Makino, 1900: 20
- Sasa borealis* (Hackel) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 24, pl. 1 fig. 7-17
- Sasamorpha borealis* (Hackel) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 181; S. Suzuki, 1975: 134; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 270, 364, pl. 101
- Sasamorpha purpurascens* var. *borealis* (Hackel) Nakai, 1932: 41; Nakai, 1932: 92
- Sasa purpurascens* var. *borealis* (Hackel) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 83
- Sasamorpha chiisanensis* Nakai, 1932: 37; Nakai, 1932: 91
- Sasamorpha gracilis* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 38, Jap. name: Kishū-suzu; type: several types cited
- Sasamorpha purpurascens* var. *hidakana* Tatewaki & Yoshimura, 1939: 138
- Sasa kesuzu* Hatusima; cf. Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 698
- Sasa kesuzu* Muroi & H. Okamura; cf. Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 164-165, fig., Jap. name: Kesuzu
- Sasa borealis* var. *kesuzu* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 698 "kesuzu", pl. 47, fig. 20 "kesusu"
- Sasamorpha purpurascens* f. *macrochaeta* Nakai, 1932: 41; Nakai, 1932: 92
- Sasamorpha purpurascens* var. *macrochaeta* (Nakai) Nakai, 1935: 75
- Sasamorpha mollis* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 39, Jap. name: Ke-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuzen, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)
- Sasa mollis* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 39, as syn.
- Sasa morotonensis* Koidzumi, 1948: 8

Sasa tobaeana var. *pilosa* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 83, Jap. name: Urage-inu-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuchu, 28 Jan. 1931, S. Uchida s.n.

Sasamorpha tobaeana var. *pilosa* (Uchida) Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1941: 317

Sasa borealis var. *pilosa* Muroi, 19..?

Sasamorpha borealis var. *pilosa* (Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1975: 138; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 270, 365

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *psilostachys* Nakai, 1932: 41; Nakai, 1932: 92

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *borealis* f. *psilostachys* (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 131

Arundinaria purpurascens Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 716; type: Faurie 13131

Bambusa purpurascens (Hackel) Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.; Makino, 1900: 62; Makino, 1900: 20, 30, as syn.

Sasa purpurascens (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 13,*

Sasamorpha purpurascens (Hackel) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 181

Pseudosasa purpurascens (Hackel) Makino, Ill. Fl. Jap., 1948: 876

Sasa borealis var. *purpurascens* (Hackel) Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961?

Sasamorpha sikokiana Koidzumi, 1937: 78

Sasa spiculosa var. *subpubescens* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 24

Pseudosasa spiculosa var. *subpubescens* (Makino & Uchida) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1390

Sasamorpha purpurascens f. *subpubescens* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai, 1932: 42; Nakai, 1932: 92

Sasa tobaeana Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.

Sasa tobaeana Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 83, Jap. name: Inu-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuchu, 16 Nov. 1930, S. Uchida s.n.

Neosasamorpha tobaeana (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki, 1940: 48

Sasamorpha tobaeana (Makino & Uchida) Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1941: 317

? *Sasa borealis* var. *pilosa* f. *tobaeana* (? Makino & Uchida) Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 156-157, fig., "Tobana", invalid, Jap. name: Inu-suzu

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *typica* Nakai, 1932: 43, and 1933: 29, nom. illeg., based on *S. purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *viridescens* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 42, Jap. name: Hachijyô-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Izu, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)

Sasamorpha borealis var. *viridescens* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1975: 139,*; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 272, 365, pl. 102

Sasa borealis subsp. *viridescens* (Nakai) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14

- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa senanensis* (not Franchet & Savatier, 1877-1878): Matsumura, 1884: 27, p.p.
 - Sasa spiculosa* Makino, 1912: 12, p.p. (excl. basionym *Arundinaria kunilensis* var. *spiculosa* Fr. Schmidt, 1868)
 - Pseudosasa spiculosa* Makino, 1920: 16, p.p. (excl. basionym *Arundinaria kunilensis* var. *spiculosa* Fr. Schmidt, 1868)
 - Bambusa tessellata* (not Munro, 1868): Matsumura, 1886: 237, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Common names: Suzu-dake, Kuma-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 2.0 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: JAPAN: on the Pacific side of Honshu and Hokkaido as far as 44°N, and on Shikoku and Kyushu; KOREA: mainly in southern and eastern parts.
- Habitat: Occurs in areas with a maximum average snowfall of 75 cm near the coast and does not grow any further inland.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, preferably planted in a large cluster under tall trees.

Sasa borealis 'Albostriata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa borealis* var. *purpurascens* f. *albostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 474, "albo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 195, fig. 28.5, 94, "albo-striata"
 - Sasamorpha purpurascens* f. *albostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8, as syn.
 - ? *Sasamorpha mollis* f. *albostriata* Muroi & Murakami, 1937: 129, "albo-striata", Jap. name: Gintai-kesuzu
 - ? *Sasa kesuzu* f. *albostriata* (Muroi & Murakami) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475, "albo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8
- Common names: Fuirî-suzu, Shirotsuji-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: culms somewhat smaller at mature height; withering of margins of foliage leaf blades conspicuously broad, between 20 and 25% of the overall width of the leaves.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades thinner, not smooth and chartaceous, marked with numerous narrow (1 - 2 mm wide) white stripes, the white colour mottled with minute green dots.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation; good for ground cover under deciduous trees.

Sasa borealis 'Aureostriata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa borealis* var. *purpurascens* f. *aureostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 474, "aureo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take

sasa, 1977: 138, 49*; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 195, fig. 28.6, 93, "aureo-striata"

Sasamorpha purpurascens f. *aureostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8, "aureo-striata", as syn.

Sasamorpha borealis f. *aureostriata* (Muroi) Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger & Goerrings, Bamb. World Gen. *Sasamorpha*, 1983: 4, invalid

- Common names: Kisuji-suzu, Kishima-suzu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with a few narrow, short or long stripes in yellowish green when young, turning to light yellow when mature.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation; when trimmed it is good for ground cover under deciduous trees.

Sasa borealis (HACKEL) MAKINO & SHIBATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasamorpha borealis* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 58
 - Sasa borealis* Makino & Shibata ex Koiwai, 1915: 44,*; Kryshtf. ex Yagi, 1921: 267; Kryshtf., 1928: 13, 18; Kodaira ex Homma, 1928: 47; Yabe & Yendo, 1939: 641; Inai, 1939: 361; Okutsu, 1940: 166; Okutsu, 1941: 624
- Notes: This is a fossil record from Lower Pleistocene and Upper Miocene, found in Japan, and identified as the extant species *Sasamorpha borealis* by Koidzumi in 1942.

Sasa cernua MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa cernua* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 12; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 122, 342, pl. 27; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 273
 - Sasa kurlensis* var. *cernua* (Makino) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 183
 - Sasa confusa* Nakai, 1935: 818
 - Sasa kurlensis* var. *gigantea* Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38, 1940: 249; type: Kuriles, 7 Aug. 1939, B. Yoshimura s.n. (SAPA, lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki, 1989: 271)
 - Sasa gigantea* Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38, 1940: 249, as syn.
 - Sasa kurlensis* var. *lasiochlamys* Koidzumi, 1935: 17
 - Sasa confusa* var. *lasiochlamys* (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 247
 - Sasa matsudae* Nakai, 1935: 376; Nakai, 1935: 534,*
 - Sasa momosei* Nakai, 1935: 85
 - Sasa nambuana* Koidzumi, 1936: 200
 - Sasa matsudae* var. *nikkoensis* Nakai, 1935: 536
 - Sasa cernua* var. *nikkoensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1964: 303
 - Sasa nishigoensis* Nakai, 1935: 81
 - Sasa nishiyamensis* Uchida in Koidzumi, 1941: 258
 - ? *Sasa nebulosa* var. *normalis* Koidzumi, 1942: 314
 - Sasa pseudocernua* Koidzumi, 1938: 257
 - Sasa pseudocernua* var. *psilonodosa* Koidzumi, 1940: 174

Sasa spiculosa var. *psilonodosa* (Koidzumi) Tsvetlev, 1970: 12

Sasa pseudocernua var. *setigera* Koidzumi, 1942: 314

Sasa sorstii Koidzumi, 1940: 189

? *Arundinaria kurlensis* var. *spiculosa* Fr. Schmidt, 1868: 198

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Okuyama-zasa, Konsei-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 2 (2.5) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Kuriles, Hokkaido, Honshu; KOREA: northern part; RUSSIA: Sakhalin; at elevations up to 2,700 m.

Sasa cernua 'Albostrata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa nishigoensis* f. *albostrata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, "albo-striata"
- Common names: Furi-nishigou-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa cernua f. *nebulosa* (MAKINO & SHIBATA)

TATEWAKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria paniculata* f. *nebulosa* Makino, 1900: 52, 61, nom. nud., p.p.
 - Sasa paniculata* f. *nebulosa* Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, p.p.
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *nebulosa* Makino ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 24, p.p.
 - Sasa senanensis* f. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p.
 - Sasa kurlensis* var. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 4, p.p.
 - Pseudosasa kurlensis* var. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 15
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *ontakensis* f. *nebulosa* Makino & Shibata; Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 195, p.p.
 - Sasa cernua* f. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Tatewaki, 1940: 244
 - Sasa cernua* var. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Koidzumi, 1941: 137
 - Sasa paniculata* subsp. *nebulosa* Muroi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, fig. 31.3, invalid, Jap. name: Shakotan-chiku
 - Common names: Shako-tan-chiku (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Culms with irregular black or dark brown marks (on culms older than one year).
 - Distribution: JAPAN: origin unknown.
 - Uses: Segments of three to four years old culms are used for making a Japanese tobacco pipe.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: cultivated in gardens in Hokkaido and northern Honshu since ancient times.
- Sasa chartacea* (MAKINO) MAKINO & SHIBATA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa amphitricha* Koidzumi, 1935: 18
 - Sasa apoiensis* Nakai, 1930: 24; Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 185

- Sasa sendaica* f. *apoiensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 444
- Arundinaria chartacea* Makino, 1900: 55
- Sasa chartacea* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 210, 355, pl. 71
- Sasa nikkoensis* var. *ionochoeta* Nakai, 1932: 50; Nakai, 1932: 95
- Sasa kaiensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 72
- Sasa chartacea* f. *kaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 441
- Sasa kawanoyuensis* Koidzumi, 1948: 9
- Sasa kesenensis* Koidzumi, 1936: 199
- Sasa kogensis* Nakai, 1935: 813
- Sasa chartacea* var. *kogensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 441, p.p. (excl. f. *trichodon*)
- Sasa kozasa* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 186
- Sasa kusirensis* Nakai, 1934: 553
- Sasa landabilis* Nakai, ined., ex S. Suzuki, 1967: 441, as syn.
- Sasa kawanoyuensis* var. *pilosa* Koidzumi, 1948: 10
- Sasa kawanoyuensis* var. *puberula* Koidzumi, 1948: 10
- Sasa sendaica* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 8
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
 - Common names: Ohkuma-zasa (Okuma-zasa), Senai-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.5 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Hokkaido and Honshu; up to the alpine zone to 2,500 m altitude.
- Sasa chartacea* f. *iwakiensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa iwakiensis* Koidzumi, 1936: 199
 - Sasa sendaica* f. *iwakiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 445
 - Sasa chartacea* f. *iwakiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 104
 - Sasa ohwii* Koidzumi, 1936: 201
 - Sasa pseudomollis* Nakai, ined., ex S. Suzuki, 1967: 445, as syn.
 - Sasa trichodon* Koidzumi, 1939: 58
 - Sasa chartacea* var. *kogensis* f. *trichodon* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 442
 - Sasa tsurumachiana* Koidzumi, 1938: 259
 - Common names: Yukimura-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern Honshu.
- Sasa chartacea* var. *nana* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa angustifolia* Koidzumi, 1936: 198
 - Sasa chiyomurensis* Nakai, 1935: 76
 - Sasa hashimotoi* Koidzumi, 1935: 17
 - Sasa kashidensis* var. *hashimotoi* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1935: 169
 - Sasa hizenensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 72
 - Sasa hozuensis* Nakai, 1935: 77
 - Sasa kiyozumiana* Nakai, 1932: 49; Nakai, 1932: 94
 - Sasa nana* var. *lasionodula* Nakai, 1935: 621
 - Sasa tenuissima* var. *latifolia* Nakai, 1935: 79
 - Sasa magohukuana* Koidzumi, 1936: 129
 - Sasa mucicata* Koidzumi, 1936: 200
 - Arundinaria nana* Hackel ex Matsumura, 1886, invalid?
 - Arundinaria paniculata* var. *nana* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 53
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *nana* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26
 - Sasa nana* (Makino) Makino, 1912: 11,*
 - Sasa nipponica* var. *nana* Makino ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 25, as syn.
 - Sasa chartacea* var. *nana* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1977: 60; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 212, 356, pl. 72
 - Sasa nankoensis* Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 19
 - Sasa sendaica* f. *nankoensis* (Makino & Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 444
 - Sasa nantaialpicola* Koidzumi, 1938: 256
 - Sasa neochartacea* Nakai, 1935: 815
 - Sasa nikkoensis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 23
 - Sasa pubescens* Koidzumi, 1935: 22
 - Sasa chartacea* var. *pubescens* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 442
 - Sasa tikusialpina* Koidzumi, 1939: 57
 - Sasa unoi* Makino, 1929: 19
 - Sasa nana* var. *unoi* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1967: 452
 - Sasa zigzag* Nakai, 1935: 80
 - Common names: Nikko-zasa, Miyama-suzu (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.5 - 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
 - Distinctive characters: Leaf-sheaths entirely glabrous.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Sasa chartacea* var. *nana* f. *hattoniana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa hattoniana* Koidzumi, 1935: 167
 - Sasa sendaica* var. *hattoniana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 445
 - Sasa nana* f. *hattoniana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 107
 - Sasa chartacea* var. *nana* f. *hattoniana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 60
 - Sasa hizaoniensis* Makino ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 184, nom. nud.
 - Sasa hizaoniensis* Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 79, Jap. name: Hizaori-sasa; type: Prov. Musashi, 14 Aug. 1939, G. Koidzumi s.n.
 - Sasa kammurensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 218
 - Sasa permadescens* Koidzumi, 1937: 220
 - Sasa nana* var. *unoi* f. *permadescens* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 453
 - Sasa yenaensis* Koidzumi, 1938: 259
 - Common names: Miharu-zasa, Ena-miyako-zasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Sasa chartacea* var. *mollis* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa mollis Nakai, 1932: 46; Nakai, 1932: 96
Sasa chartacea var. *mollis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1975: 104; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 214, 356, pl. 73
Sasa shiwotana Koidzumi, 1935: 89
- Common names: Birodo-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern and central Honshu.

***Sasa chartacea* var. *shimotsukensis* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa chartacea var. *shimotsukensis* S. Suzuki, 1975: 104; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 216, 357, pl. 74
- Common names: Azuma-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern and central Honshu, rare.

***Sasa duplicata* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa duplicata W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 561, fig. 3.3-3.6; type: Guangdong, 10 May 1990, Feng Bo 31865 (CANT)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.5 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning, Jinshan.

***Sasa elegantissima* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa admirabilis Koidzumi, 1939: 55
Sasa elegantissima Koidzumi, 1935: 86; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 222, 357, pl. 77
Sasa nana var. *elegantissima* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 453
Sasa iyomontana Koidzumi, 1942: 5
Sasa kamohgunensis Koidzumi, 1941: 211
Sasa kohyafoemina Koidzumi, 1943: 114
Sasa macra Nakai, 1935: 814
Sasa segawana Koidzumi, 1941: 212
Sasa settsuensis Koidzumi, 1938: 258
Sasa suzukaensis Koidzumi, 1939: 117
Sasa yeizanensis Koidzumi, 1942: 5
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Tanga-zasa, Maebara-zasa, Katu-ragi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Honshu, and Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa fugeshiensis* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa fugeshiensis Koidzumi, 1935: 167; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 180, 350, pl. 56

Sasa kurehaensis Koidzumi, 1935: 170, Jap. name: Kureha-zasa; type: Prov. Yettsiu, T. Otaya s.n.

Sasa parontakensis var. *kurehaensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 170, as syn.

Sasa fugeshiensis var. *kurehaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 120

Sasa ovalifolia Koidzumi, 1935: 173

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Fugeshi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of Honshu; generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,700 m.

***Sasa fugeshiensis* f. *asahimontana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa asahimontana Koidzumi, 1940: 151
Sasa fugeshiensis var. *asahimontana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 119
Sasa fugeshiensis f. *asahimontana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 100
- Common names: Asahi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of northern and central Honshu.

***Sasa futatabiensis* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa futatabiensis Koidzumi ex Ueda, 1960: 8, nom. nud.
- Common names: Futatabi-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa gracillima* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa adstricta Koidzumi, 1936: 198
Sasa gracillima Nakai, 1932: 47; Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 208, 355, pl. 70
Sasa hukubensis Koidzumi, 1936: 128
Sasa gracillima var. *kinugawensis* S. Suzuki, 1967: 438
Sasa ohmiana Koidzumi, 1934: 154
Sasa paraelegans Nakai, 1935: 816
Sasa plexipes Koidzumi, 1935: 22
Sasa surugensis Nakai, 1935: 78
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Unzen-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, and Kyushu, mainly on the Pacific side; generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,300 m.
- Horticulture: In Japan suitable for ground cover under deciduous trees.

***Sasa gracillima* f. *shirashima* MUROI & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa gracillima f. *shirashima* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, fig. 28.3, fig. p. 90

Sasa ohmiana f. *shirashima* Muroi & H. Okamura; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, as syn.

- Common names: Shirashima-ohmisasa, Shirashima-hosobazasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with numerous small and broad white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: discovered by Mr. F. Nakaminami in Kobe in 1982; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant, prefers shade.

Sasa guangdongensis W. T. LIN & X. B. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa guangdongensis* W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 148, fig. 3; type: Yie [Ye] Xiangbin 35118 (SCAC)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Taishan Xian: Gudou Shan, at 450 m altitude.

Sasa guangxiensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa guangxiensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 34, fig. 3; type: Guangxi, Chu Chengde & Wang Zheng 7906 (NJFU)
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Jiangxi; at 550 - 1,400 m altitude.

Sasa hainanensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa hainanensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 31, fig. 4; type: Hainan, Diaoluoshan Exp. 2997 (Inst. Bot. Aust.-Sin. Acad. Sin.)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Baoting Xian: on Diaolu Shan at 990 m altitude.

Sasa hastatophylla MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa hastatophylla* Muroi; Muroi ex Ueda, 1960: 8, nom. nud.; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 139, 50*, invalid
- Common names: Yari-kumazasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa hayatae MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa glaucissima* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 87; type: Honshu, Pref. Gifu, 21 Apr. 1934, G. Koidzumi s.n. (KYO, lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki, 1991: 195)
- Sasa nipponica* f. *glaucissima* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 434
- Sasa hayatae* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 16; type: Prov. Musashi, T. Makino s.n.; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (1), 1983: 19; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 195
- Sasa kariyosensis* Nakai, 1934: 565
- Sasa tanzawana* var. *kariyosensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1965: 101

Arundinaria mikurensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 3, Jap. name: Mikura-kozasa; type: Mikurajima, Y. Jotani s.n. (TI)

Sasaella mikurensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297

Sasa phymatonodosa Koidzumi, 1937: 220

Sasa omokoensis var. *pilosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 153; type: Takeya, G. Koidzumi s.n.

Sasa recticlada Nakai, 1934: 565

Sasa tanzawana Makino, 1927: 2

Sasaella tanzawana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1401

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Moniliclaadae*
- Common names: Miyama-kuma-zasa, Tanzawa-zasa, Kokuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the Japanese botanist Bunzō Hayata.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central and southern Honshu, on Mikura-jima, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa hayatae* f. *hispidula S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa hayatae* f. *hispidula* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (1), 1983: 20; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 23 Nov. 1980, M. Fujita 619 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-miyama-kumazasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku; at 980 - 1,950 m altitude.

Sasa hayatae* var. *hirtella (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa hirtella* Nakai in Rika Kyō-iku 15, 1932: 72, nom. nud.
- Sasa hirtella* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 567
- Sasa tanzawana* var. *hirtella* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 101
- Sasa hayatae* var. *hirtella* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 339
- Common names: Shikoku-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths velutinous or puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku, at 210 - 1,770 m altitude.

Sasa heterotricha KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa heterotricha* Koidzumi, 1935: 168; Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 198, 353, pl. 65
- Sasa kaihunourana* Koidzumi, 1941: 257
- Sasa tanahashiana* Koidzumi, 1936: 46
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Kutegawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of northern and central Honshu; generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude.

Sasa heterotricha* var. *nagatoensis S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa heterotricha var. *nagatoensis* S. Suzuki, 1977: 59; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 200, 353, pl. 66
- Common names: Inu-kutegawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Internodes and leaf sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of northern and southern Honshu.

Sasa hibaconuca KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa hibaconuca Koidzumi, 1939: 57; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 232, 357, pl. 82
Sasa tokatsensis Tatewaki & Yoshimura, 1939: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Onuka-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: on Hokkaido, central and southern Honshu, rare.

Sasa hirta (KOIDZUMI) TSVELEV

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa pseudocernua var. *hirta* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 174
Sasa kunlensis var. *hirta* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 301
Sasa spiculosa var. *hirta* (Koidzumi) Tsvelev, 1970: 12
Sasa hirta (Koidzumi) Tsvelev, 1975: 62
- Misapplied names:
Sasa naigoensis (not Nakai, 1935): Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 173; cf. Tsvelev, 1976: 113
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Sayage-zasa, Sayage-chishima-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu; RUSSIA: Sakhalin.

Sasa hubeiensis (C. H. HU) C. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasamorpha hubeiensis C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 51, fig. 1; type: Hubei, Tongshan Xian, 10 May 1980, Wang Siyun 704 (NJU)
Sasa hubeiensis (C.H. Hu) C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 60
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Tongshan Xian, on Jiugong Shan at 1,300 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Sasa kagamiana MAKINO & UCHIDA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa hukudaeana Koidzumi, 1937: 282
Neosasamorpha hukudaeana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
Sasa inukamiensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 4, 220, Jap. name: Ojihata-kosuzu
Sasa kagamiana var. *inukamiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64

Sasa kagamiana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42, Jap. name: Yonai-zasa; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 154, 345, pl. 43

Neosasamorpha kagamiana (Makino & Uchida) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 227; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 46

Sasa kagamiana f. *sugimurana* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84

Sasa kagamiana var. *sugimurana* (Uchida) Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1942: 106

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Kagami-nanbusuzu (Kagami-nambusuzu), Yonai-zasa (Japanese).
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to Yasunosuke Kagami at Morioka, Japan.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu and Shikoku, rare.

Sasa kagamiana* subsp. *yoshinoi (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa arimagunensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 3, 118, based on *Sasa kashidensis* var. *yoshinoi* Koidzumi
Sasa kashidensis var. *yoshinoi* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 203
Sasa kagamiana subsp. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 156, 346, pl. 44
Neosasamorpha kagamiana subsp. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 46
- Common names: Arima-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu and Shikoku, rare.

Sasa kiusiana HONDA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kiusiana Honda ex Ohki, 1928: 276, invalid
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa kogasensis NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa arikai Miyabe & Tatewaki, 1934: 110
Sasa debilis Nakai, 1934: 550
Sasa kogasensis Nakai, 1932: 46; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 218, 357, pl. 75
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Kogashi-zasa, Yukawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido and central Honshu, rare.

Sasa kogasensis* var. *nasuensis (KIMURA & S. SUZUKI EX KIMURA) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa arikai var. *nasuensis* Kimura & S. Suzuki ex Kimura in J. Jap. Bot. 40 (6), 1965: 186; type: Prov. Simotuke, 3 Sep. 1963, Hirohito s.n. (Tohoku Univ. Sendaiensis)

- Sasa kogasensis* var. *nasuensis* (Kimura & S. Suzuki ex Kimura) S. Suzuki, 1975: 108; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 220, 357, pl. 76
- Common names: Nasuno-yukawa-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.4 - 0.7 (0.8) m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths and internodes glabrous.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu, rare.

Sasa kumaensis KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa kumaensis* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 169; type: Kyushu, K. Mayebara 2229, 2316 (syntypes)
- Common names: Hiroha-kumaso-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.8 - 1.0 m / 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu.

Sasa kurilensis (RUPRECHT) MAKINO & SHIBATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa capillaris* Nakai, 1932: 71, nom. nud. *Sasa capillaris* Nakai, 1934: 555 *Sasa coreana* Nakai, 1917: 4 *Arundinaria kurilensis* var. *genuina* Fr. Schmidt, 1868: 198, based on *Arundinaria kurilensis* Ruprecht *Sasa kurilensis* var. *genuina* (Fr. Schmidt) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 182 *Sasa koidzumii* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 18 *Arundinaria kurilensis* Ruprecht in Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, sér. 2, 8, 1849: 121; type: Kuriles, Urup *Bambusa kurilensis* (Ruprecht) Miyabe, 1890: 271 *Arundarbor kurilensis* (Ruprecht) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, "kurilensis", invalid *Sasa kurilensis* (Ruprecht) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 118, 341, pl. 25 *Pseudosasa kurilensis* (Ruprecht) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 15 *Sasa kurilensis* var. *pilosa* Tatewaki, 1940: 250 *Sasa ramosissima* Koidzumi, 1938: 116 *Sasa yezo-alpina* Nakai, 1930: 58, nom. nud.? *Sasa kurilensis* f. *yezo-alpina* (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 249; Koidzumi, 1940: 173 ? *Sasa kurilensis* var. *yezoensis* Tatewaki ex Ueda, 1960: 8, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names: *Arundo donax* (not Linnaeus, 1753): Georgi, 1802: 705, p.p. (excl. type)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Chishima-zasa, Nemagari-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 4.0 m / 0.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, in plains; Honshu: Japan Sea side and Pacific side of northern and north-central Honshu, Japan Sea side of south-central and southern Honshu, on mountains, up to 2,400 m altitude; RUSSIA: Sakhalin: central and southern part, in plains, extending to a latitude of 50°

30' N; Kuriles: Etorofu, Urup, Ketoi, to 46° N, in plains; KOREA: north-eastern part, and Dagelet Island.

- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable by local people; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. USA: in cultivation, rare.

Sasa kurilensis 'Albostrata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa kurilensis* f. *albostrata* Muroi, 1937: 128, "albo-striata"?; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, "albo-striata"
- Common names: Gintai-chishima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

Sasa kurilensis 'Aureostriata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa kurilensis* f. *aureostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 472, "aureo-striata"
- Common names: Kintai-chishima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

Sasa kurilensis 'Chabokonshima'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa kurilensis* f. *chabokonshima* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, "chabokonshima", 193, fig. 29.3, "chyabokonshima"
- Common names: Chabo-konshima-chishima (Chiya-bo-konshima-chishima) (Japanese).
- Features: culms and leaves of small size.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades entirely marked with numerous narrow stripes in whitish green on dark green ground.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, of moderate hardiness.

Sasa kurilensis 'Chaboshimofuri'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa kurilensis* f. *chaboshimofuri* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, "chaboshimofuri", 193, "chyaboshimofuri"
- Common names: Chabo-shimofuri-chishima (Chiya-bo-shimofuri-chishima) (Japanese), "chabo" (chiya-bo), means dwarf hens.
- Features: 0.7 - 1.0 m / 0.5 cm; plants not sturdy
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with narrow and broad white stripes, the green colour gradually changing to dark green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Kiakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *ki-akebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi & H. Okamura, *Take sasa*, 1977: 140, 52*, invalid
Sasa kurilensis f. *kiakebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 30, 87
- Common names: Kiakebono-nemagari (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with yellow and with yellowish stripes when young, fading to greenish when mature, blades from the upper part of the culm often entirely green; culms yellow or light yellow when young, turning to green with maturity.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, attractive in early season only, of average hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Kikan-Shiroakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *kikan-shiroakebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 46, fig. 47; H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 354, "kikan-shiroakebono", 192, fig. 30.3, "kikanshiroakebono"
- Common names: Kikan-shiro-akebono-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 2 m / 1.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades milky white with short and long white stripes when young, soon changing to a grey appearance, the white stripes fading in the sun; culms and culm sheaths yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, attractive in early season only.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 194, invalid
- Common names: Kinmei-chishima (Kimmei-chishima) (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN, in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Konshima'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *konshima* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 193, invalid
- Common names: Konshima-nemagari (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN, in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Maculosa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *maculosa* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991:

355, 192, fig. 88, fig. p. 86, "maclosa", fig. 29.4, "maculosa"

- *Sasa kurilensis* f. *shimofuri* H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355
- *Sasa kurilensis* f. *simofuri* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi & H. Okamura, *Take sasa*, 1977: 140, 53*, invalid
- Common names: Shimofuri-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 2.5 - 3.0 m / 1.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades entirely marked with numerous narrow (0.5 - 2.0 mm wide) stripes in white or whitish green throughout the seasons, although (some?) new blades developing from older (2 years old) culms may be entirely green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, robust, highly appreciated. EUROPE: introduced as "Simofuri" or "Shimofuri" from Japan into Germany in the 1980's, in cultivation, rather rare. USA: introduced in the 1980's (Haubrich, 1987: 1), in cultivation, rather rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Makiba'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *makiba* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 193, invalid
- Common names: Makiba-chishima (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN, in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Notizae'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *notizae* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi & H. Okamura, *Take sasa*, 1977: 140, 53, fig. p. 53, invalid (Jap. descr.), Jap. name: Nochizae-kifu-nemagari
Sasa kurilensis f. *notizae-kifu* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 48, fig. 50, invalid (Engl. descr.); Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 29.1, 84
- Common names: Nochizae-kifu-nemagari, Nochizae-kifu-chishima (Japanese).
- Features: 2.5 m / 1.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades mottled with dots and marked with narrow and broad yellow stripes when young, the stripes changing to greenish yellow with maturity, some blades entirely yellow or green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, popular, though characters not stable; for keeping a variegated plant it needs removing the entire green leaves every year.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Shima-Shimofuri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *shima-shimofuri* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.,

1991: 354, "shima-shimofuri", 193, fig. 89, "shimashimofuri"

- Common names: Shima-shimofuri-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: culms 1.5 - 2.5 m / 1 - 1.3 cm.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades from the lower part of the culm marked with stripes and mottled with white dots when young but soon fading to green; nearly all blades from the upper part of the culm entire green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, but not highly valued, of fairly average hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Shirafu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *shirafu* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 85, "shirafu", fig. 29.2, "shirofu"
- Common names: Shirafu-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 1.6 m / 1.0 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades mottled with dots and marked with narrow and broad yellowish white stripes when young, the blades from the lower culm often entire white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Shiroakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *shiro-akebono* Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 53*, invalid
Sasa kurilensis f. *shiroakebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 47, fig. 47, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, fig. 86, invalid
- Common names: Shiro-akebono-nemagari, Shiro-akebono-chishima (Japanese).
- Features: 2 m / 1.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white, or white with green stripes, but many entirely white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, attractive in early season only.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Takara'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *takara* H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 45, fig. 45, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 354, 193, fig. 30.2, 90, fig. p. 86
- Common names: Takara-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 2.5 m / 1.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades yellowish green with several white stripes, the entire blade soon fading to white while yellowish green dots revealing.

- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Tricolor'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *tricolor* H. Okamura ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 141, 54*, invalid
Sasa kurilensis f. *tricolor* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 194
- Common names: Miuro-Chishima (Japanese).
- Features: plants of medium size.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades yellow-green when young, green stripes and white dots appearing, the yellow-green colour changing to green with maturity and the green stripes becoming obscure but the white dots remain.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyōno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, highly valued, of moderate hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Chabomakiba'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *chabomakiba* Muroi ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 49, fig. 25.5, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, "chabomakiba", 193, fig. 29.5, "chyabomakiba", invalid
- Common names: Chabo-makiba-chishima (Chiyabomakiba-chishima) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: smaller in mature size, culms 0.10 - 0.15 cm tall, leaf blades 15 - 20 cm long, twisted.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Collected around the top of Nyutou-zan, Akita Prefecture.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: In cultivation, rare, suitable for ground cover.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Marmorea'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis var. *marmorea* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12, 1943: 115, based on *Sasa kurilensis* var. *nebulosa* Koidzumi
Sasa kurilensis f. *marmorea* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275
Sasa kurilensis var. *nebulosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 314; not Makino, 1928
- Common names: Unmon-chishima-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes covered with cloud-like dark spots.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Pref. Okayama.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Koban'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kurilensis f. *elliptica* Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 71, fig. 51, invalid (Engl. diagn.)

- Common names: Koban-nemagari (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms elliptic in cross-section.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa kurilensis* f. *pseudokurilensis* (NAKAI) S.**

SUZUKI

Sasa hayachinocola Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.

Sasa hayachinocola Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 154
Sasa pseudokurilensis Nakai, 1934: 563

Sasa kurilensis f. *pseudokurilensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1964: 300; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 118, 341

- Common names: Echigo-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa kurilensis* var. *uchidai* (MAKINO) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa uchidai Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 4, "uchidai"

Pseudosasa uchidai (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16, "uchidai"

Sasa kurilensis var. *uchidai* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 41, "uchidai"; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 274

Sasa kurilensis f. *uchidai* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 300, "uchidai"

Arundinaria sasakiana var. *viridis* Nakai, 1935: 3

- Common names: Nagaba-nemagari-dake (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido and Honshu.

***Sasa kurilensis* var. *jotanii* K. INOUE & TANIMOTO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa kurilensis var. *jotanii* K. Inoue & Tanimoto in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (8), 1985: 250; type: Mikura-jima, 24 June 1984, K. Inoue 77869 (TUA)

Sasa mikurensis Nakai, ined., ex Y. Jotani in Kaga-ku-no Nogyo 16 (1), 1935: 39, nom. nud.

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades thicker; culms erect (not decumbent).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Izu Islands: Mikura-jima and Hachijo-jima.

***Sasa kurokawana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa ishizuchiana Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 26, 153, Jap. name: Ishizuchi-zasa; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 28 Aug. 1928, Z. Tashiro s.n. (KYO, lectotype; cf. S. Suzuki, 1986: 303)

Sasa kurokawai Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 40, fig. 28, invalid, Jap. name: Yane-fuki-zasa

Sasa kurokawana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 7 (9), 1931: 27, Jap. name: Iga-zasa; type: Honshu, Prov. Iga, June 1931, T. Kurokawa s.n. (TI)

Sasa palmata var. *nijimae* f. *kurokawana* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 109, "nijimai"

Sasa tectoria Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 20, "tectorius", Jap. name: Yane-fuki-zasa; type: Honshu, Prov. Tajiima, 8 Dec. 1929, Z. Tashiro s.n.

- Common names: Yane-fuki-zasa, Iga-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sasa tsuboiana* by S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 61 (10), 1986: 302-303.
- Etymology: The epithet "kurokawana" is in commemoration of the Japanese botanist T. Kurokawa. The epithet "tectoria" refers to the use of the plant as a roof cover.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku.
- Uses: Used as a roof cover.

***Sasa kurokawana* f. *aureostriata* MUROI & Y. TANAKA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa kurokawana f. *aureostriata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 353, 187, fig. 76, "aureo-striata"

- Common names: Kishima-yane-fuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow and broad greenish yellow stripes, these becoming yellow when mature.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Honshu, Fukui Pref., where it was collected as a seedling by Yukio Tanaka in 1982; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant, rare.

***Sasa longiligulata* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa longiligulata McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 536, pl. 38; type: Guangdong, Chi Ma Lung, 1 Nov. 1936, McClure 20512 (LU)

Pseudosasa longiligulata (McClure) Koidzumi, 1940: 226

- Common names: Chizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.5 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: "Poh-lo Dist., Loh Fau Mt."; Fujian.
- Habitat: In moist, shady ravines at 900 - 1,000 m altitude.

***Sasa maculata* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa maculata Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 814; type: Prov. Iga, Takao Kurokawa s.n. (TI)

Sasa nagasei S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58, 1983: 18
Sasa nagasei f. *pilosa* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58, 1983: 19

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Moniliclaadae*
- Common names: Makiyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.6 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa maculata* var. *abei* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa maculata var. *abei* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 34; type: Shikoku, Pref. Tokushima, 6 Aug. 1984, C. Abe 54359 (TI)
- Common names: Ke-makiyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms sheaths densely pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Tokushima and Pref. Ehime, at 1,200 - 1,350 m altitude.

***Sasa magnifica* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa hatsuroana Koidzumi, 1941: 211
Neosasamorpha hatsuroana Koidzumi, 1941: 211, as syn.
Sasamorpha igaensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 581, Jap. name: Ayama-suzu
Sasa igaensis (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 224; not Nakai, 1934
Sasa magnifica var. *igaensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62
Sasa igagoyeana Koidzumi, 1942: 312, based on *Sasa igaensis* (Nakai) Koidzumi
Arundinaria magnifica Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 577
Sasaella magnifica (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297
Sasa magnifica (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 140, 343, pl. 36
Neosasamorpha magnifica (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
Sasa neoyutakana Koidzumi, 1942: 110
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Isshochi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, rare.

***Sasa magnifica* subsp. *fujitae* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa magnifica subsp. *fujitae* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1980: 347
Neosasamorpha magnifica subsp. *fujitae* (S. Suzuki) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
- Common names: Setouchi-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, rare.

***Sasa magnonoda* WEN & G. L. LIAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa magnonoda Wen & G. L. Liao in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 14, fig. 2; type: Jiangxi, 26 May 1985, Liao & Xu 85017 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi, on Jingan Shan at 700 m altitude.

***Sasa megalogluma* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa megalogluma Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 72, nom. nud.

Sasa megalogluma Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 559; type: Prov. Shinano, Mt. Ontake, J. Matsumura (TI)

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Ôntake-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: Mt. Ontake.

***Sasa megalophylla* MAKINO & UCHIDA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa akagiensis Koidzumi, 1948: 10
Sasa akitsensis Nakai, 1935: 374
Sasa arakiyeitiana Koidzumi, 1940: 81
Sasa blepharodes Koidzumi, 1940: 182
Sasa buddhistica Koidzumi, 1937: 71
Sasa intercedens Koidzumi, 1940: 184
Sasa kariwaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 282
Sasa kashidensis Nakai, 1935: 601, "kasidensis", in Japanese; not Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934
Sasa kasimontana Nakai, 1935: 812, based on *S. kashidensis* Nakai
Sasa kassizanensis Koidzumi, 1935: 88
Sasa kitamiana Nakai, 1934: 550
Sasa laeivissima Koidzumi, 1940: 185
Sasa megalophylla Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 23; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 196, 352, pl. 64
Sasa michinokuana Koidzumi, 1937: 219
Sasa notoensis Nakai, 1934: 560
Sasa okuyezoensis Koidzumi, 1940: 187
Sasa pseudonana Nakai, 1936: 226
Sasa sacraiocola Koidzumi, 1937: 286
Sasa sugawarae Nakai, 1935: 601, 812,*
Sasa sylvatica Tatewaki, 1932: 129, nom. nud.?
Sasa vulcanica Koidzumi, 1937: 223
Sasaella yasaburoana Koidzumi in J. Jap. Bot. 22 (1-2), 1948: 7
Arundinaria yasaburoana Koidzumi in J. Jap. Bot. 22 (1-2), 1948: 7, as syn.
Sasa yasokichii Tatewaki & Tomooka, 1940: 190
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Ohba-zasa (Oba-zasa, Ooba-zasa).
- Features: 1.5 - 2.0 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,830 m; RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles.

***Sasa megalophylla* f. *aureovariegata* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa megalophylla f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 20*, 196, "aureo-variegata", invalid
? *Sasa megalophylla* var. *aureovariegata* Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 4 (3), 1983: [2], "megalophylla aureo-variegata", invalid
? *Sasa megalophylla* var. *aureovariegata* Feesey, 1983: 38, "aureo-variegata", as syn.
Sasa megalophylla f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275, Jap. name: Kintai-

ooba-zasa; type: Honshu, Pref. Iwate, 18 Dec. 1929, S. Uchida s.n. (TI)

? *Sasa kurilensis* var. *variegata* Feesey, *Ornam. Grass. Bamb.*, 1983: 38, fig. 6, "kurilensis variegata", invalid

- Features: Culm sheaths densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with bright yellow stripes.
- Notes: According to S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 64 (9), 1989: 275, *Sasa megalophylla* f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki and *Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki are not identical. They have often been confused in Japanese, European and American horticulture.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation?

***Sasa megalophylla* f. *pankensis* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa ohdana* Koidzumi, 1936: 201
Sasa megalophylla var. *ohdana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 427
Sasa pankensis Nakai, 1934: 553
Sasa septentrionalis var. *pankensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 431
Sasa megalophylla f. *pankensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1975: 102; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 196, 353
- Common names: Horoman-zasa, Himino-ohba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu.

***Sasa miakeana* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa miakeana* S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 67 (5), 1992: 287; type: Japan, Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi: Kanagokei, Atō-machi, Abu-gun, N. Miake 8041, 3 Aug. 1969 (TI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Miake-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 0.9 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to Mr. Nagato Miake, a botanist in Yamaguchi Prefecture.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Sanyō districts of Honshu and Shikoku, at 1,350 - 1,630 m altitude.

***Sasa minensis* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa minensis* S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 67 (5), 1992: 286; type: Japan, Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi: Hinaga, Ōmine, Mine-shi, N. Miake 56024, 28 July 1981 (TI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Mine-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.8 - 1.2 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Sanyō districts of Honshu and Shikoku, at 400 - 1,490 m altitude.

***Sasa minensis* var. *awaensis* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa minensis* var. *awaensis* S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 69 (1), 1994: 34; type: Shikoku, Pref. Tokushima, 20 Aug. 1985, C. Abe 56488 (TI)
- Common names: Awano-mine-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Tokushima, at 1,760 m altitude.

***Sasa nipponica* (MAKINO) MAKINO & SHIBATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa asoensis* Nakai, 1935: 371
Sasa nipponica var. *asoensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 436
Arundinaria bungoensis Nakai, 1934: 742
Sasaella bungoensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Sasa elegans Makino in Makino & Nemoto, 1925: 1495
Neosasamorpha elegans (Makino) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
Sasa hatenashiensis Koidzumi, 1939: 116
Sasa hikosanensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 3, 1934: 22
Sasa igaensis Nakai, 1934: 552
Sasa iyoensis Nakai ex Ohki, 1928: 293, 388, 393
Sasa kumasoana Koidzumi, 1935: 170
Bambusa nipponica Makino, 1895: 72
Arundinaria nipponica (Makino) Makino, 1900: 23
Sasa nipponica (Makino) Makino & Shibata in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 15, 1901: 24; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 206, 354, pl. 69
Sasa nunobikiensis Koidzumi, 1938: 116
Sasa ohminensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 3, 1934: 19
Sasa pycnotricha Koidzumi, 1934: 24
Sasa nipponica var. *pycnotricha* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 436, p.p. (excl. f. *nandaiensis*)
Sasa sacrosancta Koidzumi, 1936: 201
Sasa sambiensis Koidzumi, 1938: 258
Sasa scaberula Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 3, 1934: 23
Sasa nipponica f. *scaberula* (Makino & Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, *New Keys Jap. Tr.*, 1961: 473
Sasa tenuissima Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 46; Nakai, 1932: 94
Sasa tomოდensis Nakai, 1935: 374
Sasa ureneiana Koidzumi, 1937: 222
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
 - Common names: Miyako-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.9 m / 0.1 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, and on Shikoku and Kyushu.
 - Horticulture: In Japan planted for ground cover as the leaves do not wither (but roll) during dry cold weather.
- Sasa nipponica* 'Nippon-Kisuji'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa nipponica* f. *aureostriata* H. Okamura & Y. Yamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, *Take sasa*, 1977: 142, fig. p. 56, "aureo-striata", invalid

- Common names: Kisuji-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nipponica* f. *mikawana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa bicolor* Koidzumi, 1936: 128
 - Sasa nipponica* var. *bicolor* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 435
 - Sasa hiyeiana* Koidzumi, 1939: 193
 - Arundinaria koboi* Nakai, 1935: 806
 - Sasaella koboi* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
 - Sasa kuntaensis* Koidzumi, 1938: 255
 - Sasa lokkomontana* Koidzumi, 1938: 255
 - Sasa mikawana* Koidzumi, 1934: 70, Jap. name: Mikawa-miyako-zasa
 - Sasa nipponica* f. *mikawana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 435; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 206, 354
 - Sasa neotenuissima* Koidzumi, 1941: 212
 - Sasa yoigana* Koidzumi, 1938: 260
- Common names: Fushige-miyako-zasa, Mikawa-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nipponica* f. *nandaiensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa nandaiensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 76
 - Sasa nipponica* var. *pyncotricha* f. *nandaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 437
 - Sasa nipponica* var. *asoensis* f. *nandaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki
 - Sasa nipponica* f. *nandaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 206, 354
 - Sasa tashiroi* Koidzumi, 1937: 221
- Common names: Nandai-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Internodes densely puberulous with retrorse minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nipponica* f. *robustior MAKINO EX TSUBOI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa nipponica* f. *robustior* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 52, pl. LIII, with Jap. descr.
- Common names: Ke-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nishigorii MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa nishigorii* Makino, 1954, invalid; cf. Maruyama & al. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa oblongula C. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa oblongula* C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (4), 1987: 18, fig. 1-2; type: Yang Yaling & Hu Chenghua 198001 (NJU)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Zhongshan; in cultivation in the Botanic Garden of the University.

Sasa occidentalis S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa occidentalis* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (12), 1983: 358; type: Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi, 12 Oct. 1980, N. Miake 55150 (TI)
- Common names: Saigoku-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Pref. Yamaguchi, Pref. Gifu; Shikoku: Pref. Ehime; at 550 - 1,650 m altitude.

Sasa oshidensis MAKINO & UCHIDA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa moderabilis* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 7, 1938: 260
 - Neosasamorpha moderabilis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
 - Sasa naucinodosa* Koidzumi, 1938: 116; Koidzumi, 1942: 223
 - Neosasamorpha naucinodosa* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
 - Sasa oshidensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 21; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 146, 344, pl. 39
 - Sasamorpha oshidensis* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo, 1932: 39; Nakai, 1932: 91
 - Neosasamorpha oshidensis* (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 48; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
 - Sasa shigaensis* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 116, Jap. name: Shiga-zasa
 - Neosasamorpha shigaensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228
 - Sasa oshidensis* var. *shigaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62
 - Sasa uchidana* Koidzumi, 1937: 77
 - Neosasamorpha uchidana* (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 49
 - ? *Sasa virens* Makino & Uchida, 1932: 47, nom. nud.
 - Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
 - Common names: Ooshida-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Sasa oshidensis* 'Flavovariegata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - ? *Sasa oshidensis* f. *flavomarginata* Uchida ex Mu-roi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, nom. nud., Jap. name: Kisuji-oshida-zasa
 - Sasa oshidensis* f. *flavovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, "flavo-variegata"
 - Common names: Furi-oshida-zasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa oshidensis* subsp. *glabra* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa kashidensis* var. *glabra* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 169
 - Sasa oshidensis* subsp. *glabra* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 148, 344, pl. 40
 - Neosasamorpha oshidensis* subsp. *glabra* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
 - Sasa iwamiana* Koidzumi, 1937: 72
 - Neosasamorpha iwamiana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
 - Sasa kobemontana* Koidzumi in J. Jap. Bot. 22, 1948: 8, Jap. name: Kobe-kosuzu
 - Sasa oshidensis* subsp. *glabra* var. *kobemontana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 63
 - Sasa prodigiosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 221; Koidzumi, 1942: 221
 - Neosasamorpha prodigiosa* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
- Common names: Kenashi-kashida-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa palmata* (MITFORD) CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa amplissima* Koidzumi, 1935: 90
 - Sasa brachyphylla* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 195, nom. nud.
 - Sasa brachyphylla* Nakai, 1934: 554
 - Sasa chimakisasa* Koidzumi, 1937: 281, based on *Sasa paniculata* var. *ontakensis* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo, 1931; not Camus, 1913
 - Arundinaria paniculata* f. *chimaki-zasa* Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 561, as syn.
 - Sasa macrophylla* var. *glabristachys* Koidzumi, 1937: 76, as syn.
 - Sasa granditectoria* Koidzumi, 1942: 316, "granditectorius"
 - Sasa inequilateralis* Koidzumi, 1935: 169
 - Sasa koshinaiana* Koidzumi, 1940: 176
 - Sasa latitectoria* Koidzumi, 1938: 255, "latitectorius"
 - Sasa lingulata* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 185
 - Sasa macrophylla* Koidzumi, 1937: 74
 - ? *Bambusa metallica* Mitford ex Satow, 1899: 98
 - ? *Arundinaria metallica* Mitford ex Bean, 1914: 218, as syn.
 - Sasa nakasiretokoensis* Koidzumi, 1940: 150, "nakasiretokensis"
 - ? *Bambusa senanensis* var. *ontakensis* Franchet & Savatier, 1878: 606
 - ? *Bambusa ontakensis* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., Jap. name: Nemagari-dake
 - ? *Sasa paniculata* var. *ontakensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 24

- ? *Sasa senanensis* var. *ontakensis* Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150, as syn.
- ? *Sasa ontakensis* (Franchet & Savatier) Koidzumi, 1930: 38, based on *Bambusa senanensis* var. *ontakensis* Franchet & Savatier
- Sasa ontakensis* (not Koidzumi, 1930): Nakai, 1932: 73, nom. nud.
- Sasa paniculata* var. *ontakensis* (not Camus, 1913): Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 194, p.p.
- Bambusa palmata* hort. Marliac ex N.E. Brown, 1889: 521, as syn.
- Arundinaria palmata* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 40, 1894: 238, nom. nud., 368 with descr. under syn. *Bambusa palmata*, invalid
- Bambusa palmata* Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 546; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 79, fig.
- Sasa palmata* (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 25; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 170, 347, pl. 51
- Sasa paludosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 219
- Arundinaria paniculata* Makino, 1900: 50, p.p.
- Sasa paniculata* Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 25, p.p.
- Sasa pseudobrachyphylla* Nakai, 1935: 816
- Sasa shikotanensis* var. *pseudobrachyphylla* (Nakai) Koidzumi, 1940: 189
- Sasa sattsosasa* Koidzumi, 1940: 178
- Sasa shikotanensis* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 554
- Sasa soyensis* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 817
- Sasa suprapilosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 76
- Sasa tectoria* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 20, "tectorius"
- Sasa yoshikawana* Koidzumi, 1935: 172
- Sasa palmata* f. *yoshikawana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 107
- Misapplied names:
 - Sasa senanensis* (Franchet & Savatier) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p. (excl. type)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Chimaki-zasa, Sato-chimaki (Japanese).
- Features: (1.5) 2 - 4 m / 0.7 - 0.8 (1) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: along the Japan Sea side, spreading to the Pacific side in north-central and northern Honshu; on Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido; RUSSIA: Sakhalin: southern part; Kuriles.

***Sasa palmata* f. *australis* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa australis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42
 - Sasa palmata* f. *australis* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1965: 106
 - Sasa basihirsuta* Koidzumi, 1937: 70
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *basihirsuta* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 423
 - Sasa dewaensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 86
 - ? *Sasa effusa* Koidzumi, 1942: 320
 - Sasa koshinaiana* var. *lasionodosa* Koidzumi, 1940: 176
 - Sasa muratana* Koidzumi, 1937: 284
 - Sasa shimabarensis* Koidzumi, 1943: 165
 - Sasa smectica* Koidzumi, 1943: 166

- Sasa stereophylla* Koidzumi, 1937: 288
Sasa inequilateralis var. *villosa* Koidzumi, 1939: 193
Sasa yagiana Koidzumi, 1934: 154
- Common names: Fushige-sato-chimaki, Sato-chimaki-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa palmata* f. *nebulosa* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria paniculata f. *nebulosa* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 52, p.p.
Bambusa palmata f. *nebulosa* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.
Sasa paniculata f. *nebulosa* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, p.p.
Sasa paniculata var. *ontakensis* f. *nebulosa* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27
Bambusa paniculata f. *nebulosa* Makino ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 224, as syn.
Sasa paniculata var. *nebulosa* Vilmorin, 1909: 84
Arundinaria palmata f. *nebulosa* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, as syn. (in error for *Arundinaria paniculata* f. *nebulosa* Makino)
Sasa senanensis f. *nebulosa* (Makino) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p.
Sasa nebulosa (Makino) Ohki, 1928: 311
Sasa senanensis var. *nebulosa* (Makino) Rehder, 1940: 887
Arundinaria paniculata var. *nebulosa* Makino ex Rehder, 1940: 887, as syn.
Sasa palmata subsp. *nebulosa* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
Sasa palmata f. *nebulosa* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1965: 107; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 170, 348
Sasa palmata var. *nebulosa* D. McClintock, 1967: 525
Sasa palmata 'Nebulosa'; Hansen & Stahl, 1981: 257
- Common names: Shako-han-zasa (Shiyako-han-zasa), Shako-han-chiku (Shiyako-han-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms with irregular black or dark brown marks.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern Honshu.

***Sasa palmata* var. *nijijimae* (TATEWAKI EX NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa austrokuriensis Koidzumi, 1937: 280
Sasa chokaiensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 24
Sasa consentanea Koidzumi, 1939: 56
Sasa epitrichoides Koidzumi, 1941: 260
Sasa maruyamana Koidzumi, 1937: 74
Sasa nijijimae Tatewaki ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 188
Sasa palmata var. *nijijimae* (Tatewaki ex Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 108, "nijijimai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 172, 348, pl. 52

- Common names: Rubeshibe-zasa, Iga-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades smaller and narrower. Culms: internodes thinly puberulous, nodes glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; RUSSIA: Sakhalin (southern part), Kuriles.

***Sasa palmata* var. *nijijimae* f. *linearifolia* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa linearifolia Koidzumi, 1935: 88
Sasa palmata var. *nijijimae* f. *linearifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 110, "nijijimai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 172, 348
Sasa gracillima f. *linearifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 438
- Common names: Hosoba-fushige-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades linear-oblong. Culms: nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Kyoto: Mt. Kurama.

***Sasa palmata* var. *yosaensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa chimakisasa var. *yosaensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 281
Sasa yosaensis Koidzumi & Araki, 1937: 281, as syn.
Sasa palmata var. *yosaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 108; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 170, 348
- Common names: Yosa-chimaki (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf-sheaths densely puberulous with minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Pref. Kyoto: Inemachi.

***Sasa pseudokumaensis* MUROI & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa pseudokumaensis Muroi & H. Okamura, cf. Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 134-135, fig., invalid (with Jap. descr.), Jap. name: Yarikumaso-zasa
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa pubens* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa gombeiana Koidzumi, 1941: 256
Sasa pubens Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 83; type: Prov. Echigo, Y. Ikegami s.n. (TI); S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 178, 350, pl. 55
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Ke-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of central Honshu, rare; on mountains below 600 m altitude.

***Sasa pubiculmis* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa chitosensis* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 549, Jap. name: Iburai-zasa
 - Neosasamorpha chitosensis* (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
 - Sasa pubiculmis* var. *chitosensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62
 - Sasa ishiharae* Tatewaki, 1937: 45,*
 - Neosasamorpha ishiharai* (Tatewaki) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
 - Sasamorpha lasioclada* Tatewaki, 1937: 45
 - Neosasamorpha lasioclada* (Tatewaki) Tatewaki, 1940: 47; not *Neosasamorpha lasioclada* (Makino & Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 9
 - Neosasamorpha lasioderma* Tatewaki, 1940: 9, based on *Sasamorpha lasioclada* Tatewaki
 - Sasa murasabuwana* Koidzumi & Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1941: 258
 - Sasa pubiculmis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 25; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 142, 344, pl. 37
 - Neosasamorpha pubiculmis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 273
 - Sasa uinuizoana* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 90, Jap. name: Hosobano-nabusuzu
 - Sasamorpha uinuizoana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 78
 - Neosasamorpha uinuizoana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Omoe-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku.

***Sasa pubiculmis* subsp. *sugimotoi* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa kashidensis* var. *katoana* Koidzumi, 1938: 254
 - Sasa sugimotoi* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 86
 - Neosasamorpha sugimotoi* (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228
 - Sasa pubiculmis* subsp. *sugimotoi* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 144, 344, pl. 38
 - Neosasamorpha pubiculmis* subsp. *sugimotoi* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 273
- Common names: Mikawa-zasa, Tsubame-zasa, Tsubame-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.25 - 0.35 (0.5) m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size; leaves 2-3 in number.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central Honshu, rare.

***Sasa pulcherrima* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa alpestris* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 12, 1936: 225; not Nakai, 1932, invalid
 - Sasa kundjuana* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 73, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, based on *Sasa alpestris* Nakai, 1936)

Sasa pulcherrima Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 155; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 224, 357, pl. 78; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 194

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Utsukushi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku and northern Kyushu, rare.

***Sasa pulcherrima* f. *hispidula* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa pulcherrima* f. *hispidula* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (3-4), 1980: 348; type: Shikoku, Akaiishi, 31 July 1979, M. Fujita 72 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-utsukushi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku, Honshu, rare.

***Sasa qingyuanensis* (C. H. HU) C. H. HU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasamorpha qingyuanensis* C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 52, fig. 2; type: Zhejiang, Qingyuan, 26 May 1978, Zhuang Maochang 7801041 (Shanghai Bot. Gard.)
 - Sasa qingyuanensis* (C.H. Hu) C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 62
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qingyuan Xian, on mountains at 1,400 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -8°C.

***Sasa quelpaertensis* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa quelpaertensis* Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 40, pl. 7; S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 439, "quelpartensis"
- Misapplied names:
 - Sasa paniculata* (not Makino & Shibata, 1901): Mori, Enum. Korean Pl., 1922: 54
 - Sasa spiculosa* (not Makino, 1912): Nakai, Veg. Isl. Quelpaert, 1914: 261
- Common names: Tanna-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.8 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: KOREA: Quelpart Island [Cheju-do].
- Habitat: In forested mountains at 500 - 1,500 m altitude.

***Sasa rubrovaginata* C. H. HU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa rubrovaginata* C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 59, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Tianlin Xian, 26 Nov. 1957, Nan Zhidi 5102 (NJU)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(-); culms erect.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Tianlin Xian, at 2,000 m altitude.

***Sasa samaniana* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa diabolica* Koidzumi, 1935: 166
 - Sasa fallax* Koidzumi, 1941: 256
 - Sasa laetevirens* Koidzumi, 1934: 24

Sasa obtecta Koidzumi, 1934: 25
Sasa osuwasacrañicola Koidzumi, 1941: 259
Sasa samaniana f. *osuwasacrañicola* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 448
Sasa samaniana Nakai, 1930: 31; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 226, 357, pl. 79

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Apoi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu.

***Sasa samaniana* 'Flavostrata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa laetevirens f. *flavostrata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, "flavo-striata"
- Common names: Kisuji-kousuba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Iwate Morioka, Mt. Iwa-Yama.

***Sasa samaniana* f. *villosula* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa samaniana f. *villosula* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (3-4), 1980: 348; type: Shikoku, Okogi, 15 July 1979, M. Fujita 62 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-apoi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long or short patent hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku.

***Sasa samaniana* var. *villosa* (MAKINO & NAKAI EX NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa villosa Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 52; Nakai, 1932: 96
Sasa samaniana var. *villosa* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 105; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 228, 357, pl. 80
- Common names: Ke-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms extremely densely villose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu.

***Sasa samaniana* var. *yoshinoi* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa geniculata Koidzumi, 1935: 17
Sasa yoshinoi Koidzumi, 1934: 69
Sasa samaniana var. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 105; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 230, 357, pl. 81
- Common names: Bicchu-miyako-zasa (Bittiu-miyako-zasa), Nasuno-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes glabrous, leaf sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern, central and southern Honshu, on Shikoku and northern Kyushu.

***Sasa samaniana* var. *yoshinoi* f. *hidejiroana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa hidejiroana Koidzumi, 1939: 192
Sasa samaniana f. *hidejiroana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 449
Sasa samaniana var. *yoshinoi* f. *hidejiroana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 106; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 230, 357
- Common names: Shidami-ko-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes glabrous, leaf sheaths pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu.

***Sasa scytophylla* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa omokoensis var. *hirsuta* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 153; type: none cited
Sasa veitchii var. *hirsuta* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 421, for type only
Sasa scytophylla Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 26; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 339
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Moniliclaeae*
- Common names: Inu-tokugawa-zasa, Fushige-ibuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Pref. Shiga, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi; Shikoku: Pref. Ehime and Kochi; at 590 - 1,700 m altitude.

***Sasa scytophylla* f. *aureostriata* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa scytophylla f. *aureostriata* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 339; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 7 Aug. 1981, S. Suzuki 9682 (TI)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, at 1,700 m altitude.

***Sasa scytophylla* f. *lasionodosa* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa scytophylla f. *lasionodosa* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (12), 1983: 361; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 7 Aug. 1981, M. Fujita 810 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-inu-tokugawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, at 1,600 m altitude.

***Sasa senanensis* (FRANCHET & SAVATIER) REHDER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa bellatula Koidzumi, 1939: 56
Arundinaria brevifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 209
Sasaella brevifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 209, as syn.
Sasa dissitiflora Nakai, 1932: 71, nom. nud.
Sasa dissitiflora Nakai, 1934: 556
Sasa fortis Koidzumi, 1940: 183
Sasa ikegarii Nakai, 1935: 372
Sasa kassiana Koidzumi, 1935: 87
Sasa kuriyamensis Nakai, 1936: 227

- Sasa tesioensis* var. *latifolia* Nakai ex Sugawara, 1937: 321
- Sasa longifolia* Koidzumi, 1940: 79
- ? *Bambusa reticulata* f. *major* Ruprecht ex Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, as syn.
- Sasa nakaii* Makino, 1929: 13
- Sasa okudana* Makino, 1926: 12, 45
- Sasa osoreyamensis* Nakai, 1934: 551
- Arundinaria kuriensis* var. *paniculata* Fr. Schmidt, 1868: 198
- Bambusa paniculata* (Fr. Schmidt) Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., Jap. name: "Mekumagasa"
- Arundinaria paniculata* (Fr. Schmidt) Makino, 1900: 50, p.p.
- Sasa paniculata* (Fr. Schmidt) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 25, p.p.
- Sasa pilosa* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 189
- Sasa propinqua* Koidzumi, 1937: 221
- Sasa pseudonipponica* Tatewaki ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 184
- Sasa rivularis* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 191
- Sasa paniculata* f. *rivularis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 115
- Sasa robusta* Nakai, 1928: 41, nom. nud.
- Bambusa senanensis* Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Plant. Jap., 2, 1877: 182, and l.c., 1878: 606; type: Japan, Savatier 3773, 3641 (syntypes)
- Sasa senanensis* (Franchet & Savatier) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p.; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 174, 348, pl. 53
- ? *Arundinaria kuriensis* var. *speciosa* Bean, 1894: 309, invalid (error for "spiculosa"?)
- Arundinaria paniculata* var. *stenantha* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 52, Jap. name: Me-kumai-zasa; type: Prov. Iwashi-ro, 24 Aug. 1895, K. Nemoto s.n.
- Bambusa stenantha* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 62, nom. nud.
- Sasa paniculata* var. *stenantha* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26
- Sasa senanensis* var. *stenantha* (Makino) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 59
- Sasa stenantha* (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150, invalid (without descr., based on *Bambusa stenantha* Makino, 1900, nom. nud.)
- Sasa stripitans* Koidzumi, 1940: 179
- Sasa subverticillata* Nakai, 1935: 77
- Sasa tambaensis* Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 18
- Sasa tangoyosaensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 172
- Sasa tesioensis* Tatewaki, 1932: 202
- ? *Sasa stenantha* var. *viridiflora* Nakai, 1936: 169, 173, nom. nud.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
 - Common names: Kumai-zasa, Shinano-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin; Kuriles.
 - Habitat: Ascending to the lower part of the alpine zone with *Pinus pumila*, rarely up to 2,500 m altitude.
- Sasa senanensis* 'Flavovariegata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa makinoi* f. *flavovariegata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473, "flavo-variegata", Jap. name: Kisuji-yumoto
 - ? *Sasa argillacea* f. *flavovariegata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8, "argiracea f. flavo-variegata", Jap. name: Kisuji-fushige-usubazasa
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.
- Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis* (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa paniculata* var. *nobilis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42, Jap. name: Kintai-zasa; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuchu, 2 types cited (TI)
 - Sasa senanensis* var. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1397
 - Sasa nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 559
 - ? *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
 - Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7, 1975: 98; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 174, 350
 - Sasa senanensis* var. *harae* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 699
 - ? *Sasa senanensis* 'Nobilis'; Crouzet, 1981: 87
 - ? *Sasa megalophylla* 'Nobilis'; Stover, 1983: 31, invalid
 - Common names: Kintai-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with bright yellow stripes.
 - Notes: According to S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275, *Sasa megalophylla* f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki and *Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki are not identical. They have often been confused in Japanese, European and American horticulture.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.
 - Horticulture: First discovered at Gomyojin, Nishiyama village, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture, by Dr. Hantaro Uchida in 1928; widely distributed as a high valued garden plant but decreased in cultivation after flowering in 1970. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation?
- Sasa senanensis* f. *subnobilis* (UCHIDA) MUROI**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa paniculata* f. *subnobilis* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 85,*

- Sasa senanensis* f. *subnobilis* (Uchida) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9
- Common names: Gintai-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with whitish stripes.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa senanensis* f. *hispidula* (TATEWAKI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa rivularis* var. *hispidula* Tatewaki, 1934: 111
 - Sasa senanensis* f. *hispidula* (Tatewaki) S. Suzuki, 1967: 457
 - Sasa hosomiana* Koidzumi, 1938: 115
 - Neosasamorpha hosomiana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
 - Sasa makinoi* var. *humilis* Nakai, 1936: 228
 - Sasa bellatula* var. *lasionodosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 56
 - Sasa lasionodosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 177
 - Sasa uyetsuensis* var. *lasionodosa* Koidzumi ex T. Takagi, 1957: 56, "uyetsuensis", nom. nud.
 - Sasa makinoi* Nakai, 1934: 557
 - Sasa miyazawai* Nakai, 1935: 373
 - Sasa perexuquoseta* Koidzumi, 1937: 284, "perexuquoseta"
 - ? *Sasa praeclusa* Koidzumi, 1937: 285, 284
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *villosula* Koidzumi, 1938: 117
 - Sasa paniculata* f. *villosula* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 114
- Common names: Fushige-kumai-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu; RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles.

***Sasa senanensis* var. *harae* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa harae* Nakai, 1934: 557, "harai"
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *harae* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 115, "harai"
 - Sasa senanensis* var. *harae* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7, 1975: 99, "harai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 176, 350, pl. 54, "harai"
 - Sasa inexpectans* Koidzumi, 1943: 166
 - Sasa neopubiculmis* Koidzumi, 1943: 164, based on *Sasa pubiculmis* Koidzumi
 - Sasa ovatoelliptica* Koidzumi, 1941: 259
 - Sasa pseudonebulosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 286
 - Sasa pubiculmis* Koidzumi, 1943: 114; not Makino, 1929
 - Sasa uyetsuensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 91
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *harae* f. *uyetsuensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 116, "harai"
- Common names: Minakami-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader, ovate-oblong.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, northern Kyushu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin; Kuriles.

***Sasa senanensis* var. *harae* f. *argillacea* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa argillacea* Koidzumi, 1934: 26
 - Sasa megalophylla* var. *argillacea* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 426
 - Sasa senanensis* var. *harae* f. *argillacea* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 99, "harae"
 - Sasa basibarbigera* Koidzumi, 1937: 70
 - Sasa subcordatiphylla* Koidzumi, 1941: 213
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *subcordatiphylla* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 117
 - Sasa umbrosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 288
 - Sasa yahikoensis* var. *oseana* f. *umbrosa* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 124
- Common names: Fushige-minakami-zasa, Fushige-usuba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa septentrionalis* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa fukuchiyamensis* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 20
 - Sasa imatophylla* Koidzumi, 1936: 46
 - Sasa kakudensis* Koidzumi, 1941: 257
 - Arundinaria kotohsuzusiana* Koidzumi, 1941: 61
 - Sasaella kotohsuzusiana* Koidzumi, 1941: 61, as syn.
 - Sasa maokateiensis* Koidzumi, 1940: 178; Tselev, 1970: 17
 - Sasa septentrionalis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 6; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 202, 253, pl. 67
 - Sasa tonensis* Nakai, 1934: 563
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Miyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin.
- Habitat: Generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,350 m.

***Sasa septentrionalis* 'Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa septentrionalis* f. *albovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84,*, "albo-variegata"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 202, 353
- Common names: Shima-oku-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa septentrionalis* 'Kudoana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa septentrionalis* f. *kudoana* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
- Common names: Kisuji-oku-miyako (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa septentrionalis* f. *kuzakaiana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kuzakaiana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 73, "kuzakaina", Jap. name: Kuzakai-zasa

Sasa septentrionalis f. *kuzakaiana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 430, "kuzakaina"

- Common names: Kuzakai-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa septentrionalis* var. *membranacea* (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa geibiensis Koidzumi, 1939: 115
Sasa hosidaikitaniana Koidzumi, 1935: 168
Sasa kanayamensis Nakai, 1935: 81
Sasa membranacea Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 14
Sasa septentrionalis var. *membranacea* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1967: 430; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 204, 353, pl. 68
Sasa yukii Nakai, ined., ex S. Suzuki, 1967: 430, as syn.
- Common names: Usuba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader (ovate-oblong).
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu.

***Sasa shimidzuana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa asagishiana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 26, Jap. name: Asagishi-zasa
Sasa togashiana f. *asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 548
Sasamorpha asagishiana (Makino & Uchida) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 16
Neosasamorpha asagishiana (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38, 1940: 46
Sasa shimidzuana var. *asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 63
Sasa asahinae Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 548
Neosasamorpha asahinae (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
Sasa hiratsukaensis Hayata, 1926: 12, *, nom. nud.
Sasa hiugensis Nakai, 1936: 224
Neosasamorpha hiugensis (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 227
Sasa kongocacuminis Koidzumi, 1942: 319
Sasa makinoana Hayata ex Ohki, 1928: 271, "makinoana", invalid
Sasa makinoana Hayata ex Ohki, 1932: 44
Sasa pubivagina Makino, 1927: 2
Sasa sasakiana Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud., Jap. name: Taneichi-zasa
Sasa kagamiana var. *shibutamensis* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84
Sasa shibutamensis (Uchida) Koidzumi, 1942: 111

Sasa shimidzuana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1920: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 150, 344, pl. 41

Neosasamorpha shimidzuana (Makino) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45

Sasa togashiana var. *shinogiensis* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.

Sasa togashiana var. *shinogiensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84

Sasa tennokawensis Koidzumi, 1942: 319

Sasa togashiana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 5

Pseudosasa togashiana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16

Neosasamorpha togashiana (Makino) Tatewaki, 1940: 48

Sasa yamatensis Nakai, 1932: 50; Nakai, 1932: 95

Sasa yutakana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 203, Jap. name: Yutaka-zasa

Neosasamorpha yutakana (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 49

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Hakone-suzu, Hakone-nanbu-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa shimidzuana* 'Flavovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa togashiana f. *flavovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, "flavo-variegata"
Sasa shimidzuana f. *flavovariegata* (Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1977: 63, "flavo-variegata"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 150, 345
- Common names: Kishima-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa shimidzuana* subsp. *kashidensis* (MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa kashidensis var. *diabolica* Koidzumi, 1935: 169
Sasa kashidensis Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 23
Sasa shimidzuana subsp. *kashidensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 63; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 152, 345, pl. 42
Neosasamorpha shimidzuana subsp. *kashidensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 46
Sasa kirisimensis Koidzumi, 1938: 254
Neosasamorpha kirisimensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
Sasa tenryuriparia Koidzumi, 1942: 318
Sasa tsukubanantaicola Koidzumi, 1939: 193
Neosasamorpha tsukubanantaicola (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
- Common names: Kashida-zasa (Japanese).

- Features: 0.3 - 0.7 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation as a ground cover under deciduous trees.

***Sasa sinica* KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasamorpha sinica f. *glabra* C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 55, invalid (without type)
Sasa sinica Keng in Sinensia 7 (6), 1936: 748, fig. 1
Sasamorpha sinica (Keng) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Anhui; at 1,000 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

***Sasa sirakurensis* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sirakurensis Nakai in Bull. Nation. Sci. Mus. Tokyo no. 29, 1950: 97; type: Prov. Totomi, 26 Oct. 1949, Hayashi-Yasaka s.n.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Sirakura-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: Prov. Totomi, on Sirakura-yama at 1,800 m altitude.

***Sasa stenophylla* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa mukogunensis Koidzumi, 1942: 4, 119
Sasa stenophylla Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 48; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 132, 343, pl. 32
Neosasamorpha stenophylla (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 43
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Saiyo-zasa (Saiyoh-zasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.8 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa stenophylla* subsp. *tobagenzoana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa tobagenzoana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 202
Neosasamorpha tobagenzoana (Koidzumi) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38, 1940: 48
Sasa stenophylla subsp. *tobagenzoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 134, 343, pl. 33, invalid
Sasa stenophylla subsp. *tobagenzoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 56, 1981: 296
Neosasamorpha stenophylla subsp. *tobagenzoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
- Common names: Himekami-zasa, Himekami-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm

- Distinctive characters: Culms taller in height, thicker in diameter; leaves 4-8 in number on culm top and branch; leaf blades oblong-lanceolate or oblong.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku, rare.

***Sasa subglabra* McCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa subglabra McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 45; type: Hong Kong, 3 May, 1938, H. Fung 21251 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 77, fig.
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong.
- Habitat: On hill slopes on moist clay soil.

***Sasa subvillosa* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa subvillosa S. Suzuki, 1964: 307; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 130, 343, pl. 31
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Asaka-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and north-central Honshu.

***Sasa sulcata* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa sulcata W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 35, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Wang Yongjin 59604 (CANT)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Wuhua, at 400 - 800 m altitude.

***Sasa suzukii* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa gigantissima Koidzumi, 1937: 71
Sasa koieana Koidzumi, 1937: 283
Sasa kosakensis Nakai, 1936: 227, Jap. name: Kosaka-zasa
Sasa suzukii var. *kosakensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 306
Sasa naigoensis Nakai, 1935: 377,*
Sasa suzukii Nakai, 1935: 78; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 126, 342, pl. 29
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Kawauchi-zasa, Kochiyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Sasa takizawana* MAKINO & UCHIDA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa iwatekensis Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
Sasa iwatekensis Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, fig. 1, Jap. name: Higemochi-nambu-suzu; not *Sasa iwatekensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 15, invalid

***Neosasamorpha iwatekensis* (Makino & Uchida)**

Tatewaki, 1940: 47

Sasa komoriana Koidzumi, 1942: 112*Sasa kagamiana* var. *kumagaiana* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84, Jap. name: Osaki-zasa*Sasa takizawana* var. *kumagaiana* (Uchida) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 144*Sasa lancifolia* Koidzumi, 1935: 88*Sasa lasioclada* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 187, Jap. name: Chitose-zasa; Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 113*Neosasamorpha lasioclada* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38, 1940: 47*Sasa takizawana* var. *lasioclada* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64*Sasa mirabunda* Koidzumi, 1939: 59*Neosasamorpha mirabunda* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227*Sasa pachyphylla* Koidzumi, 1938: 256*Sasa setigera* Koidzumi, 1937: 223, based on *S. iwatekensis* Makino & Uchida, 1936: 81, Jap. name: Higemochi-nambu-suzu*Sasa takizawana* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 22; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 158, 346, pl. 45*Neosasamorpha takizawana* (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyō-kaihō 38, 1940: 48; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 14

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Takizawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku.

***Sasa takizawana* subsp. *nakashimana* (KOIDZUMI)**

S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasamorpha nakashimana* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 164
- Sasa nakashimana* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 164, as syn.
- Neosasamorpha nakashimana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228
- Sasa nakashimana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 222
- Sasa takizawana* subsp. *nakashimana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 160, 346, pl. 46
- Neosasamorpha takizawana* subsp. *nakashimana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 47
- Common names: Kirishima-zasa, Kirishima-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size; leaves fewer in number (2-3) on culm top and branch.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Honshu, and on Shikoku and Kyushu, rare.

***Sasa tatewakiana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa futadensis* Nakai, 1935: 375, 535,*
- Sasa tatewakiana* var. *glabrifolia* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42
- ? *Sasa spectabilis* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 192
- Sasa tatewakiana* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 41; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 124, 342, pl. 28
- Sasa uyemurana* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Ezo-miyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu; on mountains up to 1,300 m altitude.

***Sasa tatewakiana* var. *muroiana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa muroiana* Koidzumi, 1937: 75
- Sasa tatewakiana* var. *muroiana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1964: 305
- Sasa queribunda* Koidzumi, 1937: 286
- Sasa velutinoso* Koidzumi, 1940: 80
- Common names: Ohba-nemagari-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades densely pubescent with soft hairs on the lower surface.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.

***Sasa tenuifolia* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa tenuifolia* Nakai in Rika Kyō-iku 15 (6), 1932: 74, nom. nud.
- Sasa tenuifolia* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 552; type: Prov. Aki, Kanmuri-yama, Takashi Tsuyama (TI); Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (9), 1935: 607, pl. 73
- Common names: Kanmuri-yama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 m / 0.2 - 0.25 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Prov. Aki, on Kanmuri-yama.

***Sasa tokugawana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa mayebarae* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 373; type: Kyushu, Prov. Higo, 30 Sep. 1934, Kanjiro Mayebara 2320 (TI)
- Sasa tokugawana* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 1, 1916: 6, 34; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 67 (5), 1992: 288
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Moniliocladae*
- Common names: Tokugawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central and southern Honshu, and on Shikoku and Kyushu; at 650 - 1,400 m altitude.

***Sasa tokugawana* var. *ryoensis* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa tokugawana var. *ryoensis* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (12), 1983: 360; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 3 Oct. 1982, M. Fujita 1176 (TI)
- Common names: Iyo-tokugawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths densely pubescent or puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, at 1,200 - 1,350 m altitude.

***Sasa tomentosa* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa tomentosa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 35, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, Chen Shaoqing 15320 (NJFU)
- Features: 2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, at 1,400 m altitude.

***Sasa tsuboiana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa amagiensis Makino, 1931: 22, Jap. name: Amagi-zasa
Sasa encaustiomarginata Koidzumi, 1935: 166
Sasa hatchoensis Nakai, 1934: 564
Sasa tsuboiana f. *hatchoensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1965: 100
Sasa maxima Nakai, 1934: 558
Sasaella maxima Nakai, 1932: 75, nom. nud.
Sasa phyllophorrhachis Koidzumi, 1935: 15
Sasa omokoensis Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 26, 153; type: Shikoku, Prov. Iyo, Aug. 1931, S. Yagi s.n.
Sasa tsuboiana Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 23; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 162, 346, pl. 47; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 338; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 61 (10), 1986: 303
Sasaella tsuboiana Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 6, fig. 5, invalid (nom. nud., without basionym)
Sasa yokotai Nakai, 1934: 566
Sasa yoshiokai Nakai, 1936: 224, "yoshiokai"
Sasa stenophylla subsp. *yoshiokai* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 61
- Spelling variants: *Sasa tuboiana* (typographical error).
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Moniliclaadae*
- Common names: Ibuki-zasa, Tsuboi-zasa, Amagi-zasa, Nagato-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.7 - 1.5 (1.9) m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet "tsuboiana" is after Isuke Tsuboi, bamboo cultivator at Kusafuka near Ogaki, Japan.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; up to 1,250 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerating -15°C without damage to leaves.

***Sasa tsuboiana* f. *akebono* MUROI & Y. TANAKA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa tsuboiana f. *akebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989
- Common names: Akebono-ibuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades initially mottled with bright yellow dots, the centre of the blade mixed in green and yellow but with the margins green, the blades soon becoming entirely green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from a seedling collected on Mount Hira in 1977; rarely cultivated, most attractive only when new leaves develop; used as a ground cover.

***Sasa tsuboiana* f. *asagishima* MUROI & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa tsuboiana f. *asagishima* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989
Sasa kurilensis f. *asagishima* Muroi & H. Okamura ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 194, fig. 83, invalid
- Common names: Asagishima-hira-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow and broad yellowish stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: First discovered on Mount Hira by Hata Okamura in 1977; rarely cultivated.

***Sasa tsuboiana* f. *iyomontana* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa tsuboiana f. *iyomontana* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (1), 1983: 21; type: Pref. Ehime, Mt. Ishizuchi, 16 Aug. 1979, M. Fujita 77 (TI)
- Common names: Iyo-ibuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, on mountains at 1,380 - 1,620 m altitude.

***Sasa tsukubensis* NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa hitachiensis Koidzumi, 1942: 108
Sasa katsuragiana Koidzumi, 1942: 318
Sasa kohzegawana Koidzumi, 1942: 317
Sasamorpha mollis var. *latior* Nakai, 1935: 75
Sasa melinacra Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 58, Jap. name: Kinki-nambu-suzu
Neosasamorpha melinacra (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 227
Sasa tsukubensis var. *melinacra* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 61
Sasa tsukubensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 86; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 136, 343, pl. 34
Neosasamorpha tsukubensis (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
Sasa vagans Koidzumi, 1939: 60; Koidzumi, 1942: 220
Neosasamorpha vagans (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
Sasa yezolasioderma Koidzumi, 1948: 7
Sasa yonaiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 78
Neosasamorpha yonaiensis (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 49
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*

- Common names: Tsukuba-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

***Sasa tsukubensis* subsp. *pubifolia* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa tsukubensis* subsp. *pubifolia* var. *ashikagensis* S. Suzuki in *Hikobia* 8, 1977: 61, Jap. name: Ashikaga-kosuzu
 - Sasa hutatabiensis* Koidzumi, 1948: 9
 - Sasa mikamimonticola* Koidzumi, 1942: 117
 - Sasa motidsukiana* Koidzumi, 1942: 4, 116
 - Sasa kashidensis* var. *pubifolia* Koidzumi in *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 4, 1935: 169
 - Sasa tsukubensis* subsp. *pubifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in *Hikobia* 8, 1977: 61; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 138, 343, pl. 35
 - Neosamorpha tsukubensis* subsp. *pubifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 64 (2), 1989: 44
 - Sasa tenryuensis* Koidzumi, 1942: 317
- Common names: Kebano-kasida-zasa, Ina-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 0.7 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size; leaves fewer in number on culm top and branch.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa veitchii* (CARRIÈRE) REHDER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *albomarginata* Miquel in *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat.* 2, 1866: 284, "β albo-marginata", Jap. name: "Komo-Sasa"; type: Japan, Kyushu, Pierot s.n.
 - Bambusa senanensis* var. *albomarginata* (Miquel) Franchet & Savatier, *Enum. Plant. Jap.*, 2, 1877: 182, and l.c., 1878: 606, "β. albo marginata", invalid
 - Bambusa senanensis* var. *albomarginata* Faurie, *ined.*, ex Hackel in *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 7 (10), 1899: 720, "albo-marginata"; type: Japan, Faurie 1095 Shibosaki; not *Bambusa senanensis* var. *albomarginata* (Miquel) Franchet & Savatier, 1877-1878
 - Bambusa albomarginata* Makino in S. Honda, *Descr. Prod. For. Japon*, 1900: 37, "albo-marginata", nom. nud., Jap. name: "Kumagasa, Yakibazasa"
 - Arundinaria albomarginata* Makino in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 14, 1900: 30, "albo-marginata"; type: Japan, four types cited
 - Sasa albomarginata* (Miquel) Makino & Shibata in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 15, 1901: 25, pl. 1 fig. 1-6, "albo-marginata"
 - Sasa atagoensis* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 22
 - Sasa doiyoshiwoana* Koidzumi, 1935: 16
 - Bambos kumasasa* var. *fuirinokumsasa* Siebold in *Verh. Batav. Genoot.* 12, 1830: 6, "b. fuirinokumsasa", nom. nud.
 - Sasa higoensis* Nakai, 1935: 371

Bambos kumasasa var. *jakiwasasa* Siebold in *Verh. Batav. Genoot.* 12, 1830: 6, "b. jakiwasasa", nom. nud.

Sasa kinkiensis Koidzumi, 1934: 21

Bambos kumasasa Siebold in *Verh. Batav. Genoot.* 12, 1830: 6, nom. nud.

Sasa rigescens Koidzumi, 1938: 257

Bambusa veitchii Carrière, 1888: 90, "veitchii"

Arundinaria veitchii (Carrière) N.E. Brown, 1889: 521, p.p.

Sasa veitchii (Carrière) Rehder in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 1, 1919: 58; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 190, 351, pl. 61

Sinobambusa veitchii G.S. Thomas in *J. Roy. Hort. Soc. London* 82, 1957: 249, invalid

- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa senanensis* (not Franchet & Savatier, 1876): Mitford, *Bamb. Gard.*, 1896: 78
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Kuma-zasa, Yakiba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu, wild; cultivated throughout Japan.
- Habitat: Generally on mountains below 1,000 (1,100) m altitude.

***Sasa veitchii* 'Fuiiri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa veitchii* f. *fuiiri* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 9; Muroi in *J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll.* no. 1, 1974: 10
 - Sasa veitchii* 'Fuiiri'; Stover, 1983: 32, "S. V. Fuiiri"
- Common names: Fuiiri-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa veitchii* 'Higuchiana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa veitchii* f. *higuchiana* Muroi in *Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr.*, 1961: 473; Muroi in *J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll.* no. 1, 1974: 9
 - Sasa veitchii* 'Higuchiana'; Stover, 1983: 32, "S. V. Higuchiana"
- Common names: Kisuji-chugoku-zasa, Kisuji-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *veitchii

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *veitchii* [autonym]; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 190, 351; H. Okamura & al., *Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1991: 353, 189, fig. 31.2, 73, 79, fig. p. 90
- Common names: Kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+); foliage leaf blades 20 - 25 cm long, 40 - 50 mm wide, margins withering and becoming whitish.

- Distinctive characters: Internodes and nodes glabrous.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: often cultivated as a garden plant for its peculiar effect by almost white margins of their leaves in winter.

***Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *minor* (MAKINO) REHDER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria albomarginata* f. *minor* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 32, "albo-marginata", Jap. name: Ko-kuma-zasa; type: Japan, Prov. Mino, Kusafuka, Aug. 1899, T. Makino s.n., Prov. Musashi, Tokyo, March 1900, T. Makino s.n. (syntypes)
 - Bambusa albomarginata* f. *minor* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 32, "albo-marginata", as syn.
 - Sasa albomarginata* f. *minor* (Makino) Makino, 1901: 25, "albo-marginata"
 - Sasa veitchii* f. *minor* (Makino) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58
 - Sasa veitchii* 'Minor'; H. Simon & W. Simon, 1986: 22, nom. nud.
 - Sasa albomarginata* var. *nana* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 21, *, "albo-marginata", based on *S. albomarginata* f. *minor* Makino
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *nana* A. H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 147, invalid
 - Sasa veitchii* f. *nana* D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 63, invalid
 - Sasa albomarginata* f. *nana* D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 63, "albo-marginata", as syn.
 - Sasa veitchii* 'Nana'; H. Simon & W. Simon, 1986: 22, nom. nud.
- Common names: Ko-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Rhizomes less rampant; culms up to 0.3 m in height; foliage leaf blades smaller, (3) 9 (14) cm long, (0.8) 2.0 (3.2) cm wide, withering of tips and margins more conspicuous.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation. EUROPE and USA: Plants have been introduced from Japan to Europe and America under the name "*Sasa veitchii* minor" but turned out not to belong to this species (cf. Amer. Bamb. Soc., Newsl., 3 (4), 1982).

***Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *persimilis* (KOIDZUMI & ARAKI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa persimilis* Koidzumi & Araki, 1937: 285
 - Sasa veitchii* f. *persimilis* (Koidzumi & Araki) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 420
- Common names: Fushige-kinki-zasa, Fushige-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Yamashiro.

***Sasa veitchii* var. *grandifolia* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa grandifolia* Koidzumi, 1935: 18
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *grandifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 422; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 194, 352, pl. 63
 - Sasa sadaoi* Nakai, 1935: 84

- Common names: Oh-zasa (O-sasa) (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader, 15 - 20 cm long, 50 - 80 mm wide, margins not withering.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin.

***Sasa veitchii* var. *grandifolia* f. *myojinensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa myojinensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 75
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *myojinensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 423
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *grandifolia* f. *myojinensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 101
- Common names: Fushige-o-zasa, Ke-chugoku-zasa, Sei-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.

***Sasa veitchii* var. *tyuhgokensis* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa aunculata* Koidzumi, 1941: 211
 - Sasa hornbilis* Koidzumi, 1935: 19
 - Sasa notopeninsulae* Koidzumi, 1935: 171
 - Sasa sachalinensis* Makino & Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 190
 - Sasa sandangorgiana* Koidzumi, 1940: 80
 - Sasa sasagaminensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 287
 - Sasa sayekiensis* Koidzumi, 1938: 258
 - Sasa tangoana* Nakai, 1935: 84, as syn.
 - Sasa tyuhgokensis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 4, 1927: 3
 - Sasa veitchii* f. *tyuhgokensis* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *tyuhgokensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 340, "tyugokensis"
 - Sasa uii* Nakai, 1935: 84
 - Sasa yettiuensis* Koidzumi, 1936: 202
- Misapplied names:
 - Sasa veitchii* var. *hirsuta* S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 421, p.p. (excl. basionym)
 - Sasa paniculata* (not Makino & Shibata, 1901): Koidzumi, 1910: 24, p.p.
- Common names: Chugoku-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: wild; Hokkaido, southern Honshu, on mountains at 400 - 700 m altitude, Shikoku; RUSSIA: Sakhalin.

***Sasa yahikoensis* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa epitricha* Koidzumi, 1938: 254
 - Sasa iwakiana* Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 18
 - Sasa otayana* Koidzumi, 1935: 172
 - Sasa tomookana* Koidzumi, 1937: 222
 - Sasa yahikoensis* Makino, 1929: 14; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 182, 350, pl. 57
 - Sasa yessoensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 288
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Yahiko-zasa (Japanese).

- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu, with Sado [island].
- Habitat: Generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,900 m.

***Sasa yahikoensis* var. *depauperata* (TAKEDA) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa nipponica* var. *depauperata* Takeda, 1914: 498
 - ? *Sasa paniculata* var. *depauperata* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 25
 - Sasa depauperata* (Takeda) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 185
 - Sasa yahikoensis* var. *depauperata* (Takeda) S. Suzuki, 1965: 121; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 184, 351, pl. 58
 - Sasa dilacerata* Koidzumi, 1935: 18
 - Sasa yahikoensis* var. *glabella* Nakai, 1935: 375
 - Sasa iwabuchiana* Koidzumi, 1937: 282
 - Sasa kutcharoensis* Koidzumi, 1940: 149, based on *Sasa miyabei* Koidzumi
 - Sasa meakensis* Nakai, 1934: 551
 - Sasa miyabei* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 188
 - Sasa tobishimensis* Nakai, 1935: 79
- Common names: Shikotan-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: less hairy.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu, with Tobi-shima [island]; RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles.

***Sasa yahikoensis* var. *oseana* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa koshiensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 73
 - Sasa laminata* Tatewaki & Tomooka, 1940: 189
 - Sasa macrospila* Koidzumi, 1937: 283
 - Neosasamorpha macrospila* (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 10
 - Sasa oseana* Makino, 1931: 32, nom. nud.
 - Sasa paniculata* var. *oseana* Makino, 1932: 43
 - Sasa oseana* Uchida, 1932: 176
 - Sasa yahikoensis* var. *oseana* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1965: 123; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 186, 351, pl. 59
 - Sasa parontakensis* Nakai, 1934: 561
 - Sasa tonamimontana* Koidzumi, 1937: 77
- Common names: Oze-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs; foliage leaf blades broader.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin.

***Sasa yahikoensis* var. *oseana* f. *mogamensis* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa aizuiensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 280
 - Sasa nobilis* var. *mogamensis* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 560, Jap. name: Mogami-zasa
 - Sasa mogamensis* Nakai, ined., ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 560, "nogamensis", as syn.

Sasa yahikoensis var. *mogamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1965: 124

Sasa yahikoensis var. *oseana* f. *mogamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 101

Sasa zephyrina Koidzumi, 1935: 173

- Common names: Mogami-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes puberulous with minute hairs (lacking long ones).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu.

***Sasa yahikoensis* var. *rotundissima* (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa iburiensis* Nakai, 1940: 2, 11
 - Sasa rotundissima* Makino & Uchida, 1929: 22
 - Sasa yahikoensis* var. *rotundissima* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1965: 125
- Common names: Iwate-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido and northern Honshu.

***Sasaella* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria* sect. *Bambusoides* Makino & Shibata in Makino, 1900: 20, p.p.
 - Nipponobambusa* Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 89; type: *Nipponobambusa sawadae* (Makino) Muroi
 - Sasaella* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; type: *Sasaella ramosa* (Makino) Makino (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208)
 - × *Sasinaria* Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15; *Sasa* Makino & Shibata × *Arundinaria* Michaux; type: × *Sasinaria sawadae* (Makino) Demoly
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 61
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Azuma-zasa Zoku (Japanese).
- Features: Branch complement with 1 - 3 branches per node; stamens (2) 3 - 5 (6).
- Notes: The genus *Sasaella* is presumed by Japanese botanists to be a natural intergeneric hybrid between *Sasa* and *Pleioblastus* (S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 18).
- Number of species known: 11.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanega-shima and Yaku-shima.

***Sasaella bitchuensis* (MAKINO) MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa bitchuensis* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 31, Jap. name: Jôbô-zasa; type: Prov. Bitchu, Aug. 1913, T. Makino s.n.
 - Arundinaria bitchuensis* (Makino) Koidzumi, 1938: 252
 - Sasaella bitchuensis* (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 250, 361, pl. 91

- Spelling variants: *Sasa bichuensis* (typographical error).
- Common names: Jobo-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.6 - 1.1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu.

Sasaella bichuensis* var. *tashirozentoana
(KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria fallax Nakai, 1936: 221
Sasaella fallax (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria tashirozentoana Koidzumi, 1935: 163
Sasaella tashirozentoana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Sasaella bichuensis var. *tashirozentoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 221; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 250, 361
- Common names: Guzyo-shino (Guji-shino) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu.

Sasaella bichuensis* var. *tashirozentoana* f. *praestantissima (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria horiyoshitakana Koidzumi, 1936: 165
Sasaella horiyoshitakana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria iyasakaensis Koidzumi, 1939: 114
Sasaella iyasakaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria praestantissima Koidzumi, 1937: 277

Sasaella praestantissima (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297

Sasaella bichuensis var. *tashirozentoana* f. *praestantissima* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 222; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 250, 362

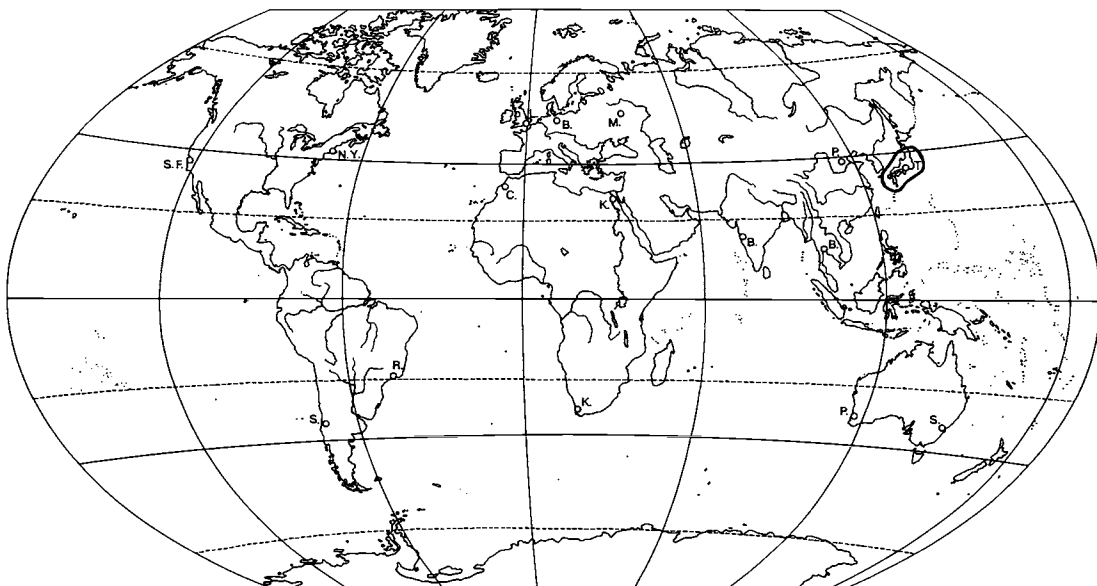
- Common names: Ohba-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes and base of culm sheaths pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella caudiceps (KOIDZUMI) KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria caudiceps Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 65
Sasaella caudiceps (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 296; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51 (7), 1976: 224; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 264, 364, pl. 98
Arundinaria tiutaroana Koidzumi, 1938: 252
Sasaella tiutaroana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Oni-guji-ushino (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu, rare.

Sasaella caudiceps* var. *psilovaginula S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasaella caudiceps var. *psilovaginula* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 278; type: Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi, 14 July 1969, N. Miake 8013 (TI)
- Common names: Meoni-guji-ushino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu.



Map 16: Distribution of *Sasaella*

***Sasaella hidaensis* (MAKINO) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa hidaensis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3 (12), 1926: 46, Jap. name: Hishu-zasa
 - Sasaella hidaensis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 252, 362, pl. 92
 - Arundinaria hidaensis* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 569
 - Sasaella iwatekensis* var. *hidaensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 271
 - × *Sasinaria hidaensis* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
 - Arundinaria imadatensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 66
 - Sasaella imadatensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
 - Sasa minoensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 75
 - Arundinaria yamadoriana* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 115, Jap. name: Kitigo-shino; type: Prov. Tajima, K. Yamadori s.n.
 - Sasaella yamadoriana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Hishu-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku.

***Sasaella hidaensis* f. *kishinoana* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria kishinoana* Koidzumi, 1935: 21
 - Sasaella kishinoana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
 - Sasaella iwatekensis* var. *hidaensis* f. *kishinoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 272
 - Sasaella hidaensis* f. *kishinoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 369
 - Arundinaria sikokiana* Koidzumi, 1941: 254
 - Sasaella sikokiana* Koidzumi, 1941: 254, as syn.
- Common names: Iwami-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasaella hidaensis* var. *murail* (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasa cochlearispatha* Koidzumi, 1934: 17
 - Semiarundinaria elegantissima* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 21
 - Arundinaria elegantissima* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 276
 - Sasaella elegantissima* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
 - Arundinaria hebeclamys* Nakai, 1934: 575
 - Sasaella hebeclamys* Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
 - Arundinaria hosidaikitiana* Koidzumi, 1935: 20
 - Sasaella iwatekensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15, Jap. name: Yabu-zasa; type: Prov. Rikuchū, 1928, T. Makino s.n.

- Sasa iwatekensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 15, as syn.
- Arundinaria iwatekensis* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai, 1934: 569, Jap. name: Yabu-zasa
- Sasaella hidaensis* var. *iwatekensis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 52, 1977: 369
- × *Sasinaria iwatekensis* (Makino & Uchida) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Arundinaria kimurai* Nakai, 1936: 221
- Sasaella kimurai* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria longipes* Nakai, 1934: 746
- Sasaella longipes* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Sasaella uchidae* var. *murail* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
- Sasaella uchidae* var. *murail* Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai"
- Arundinaria uchidae* var. *murail* Makino & Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. For. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai", as syn.
- Sasaella hidaensis* var. *murail* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 254, 362, pl. 93; S. Suzuki, 1981: 219; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 276
- Arundinaria hidaensis* var. *murail* (Makino & Uchida) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 143
- Arundinaria praeumbrans* Koidzumi, 1941: 61
- Sasaella praeumbrans* Koidzumi, 1941: 61, as syn.
- Arundinaria retropila* Nakai, 1934: 747
- Sasaella retropila* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Sasa siroyamensis* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 152
- Arundinaria siroyamensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 19
- Sasaella siroyamensis* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 19, as syn.
- Arundinaria hosidaikitiana* var. *spanolongitricha* Koidzumi, 1940: 76
- Sasaella hosidaikitiana* f. *spanolongitricha* (Koidzumi) Sasamura, 1960: 54
- Sasaella takinagawaensis* S. Hatakeyama in J. Phytogeogr. Tax. 32 (2), 1984: 106, fig. 1, Jap. name: Takinagawa-shino; type: Iwate Pref., 2 Sep. 1983, S. Hatakeyama 108794 (KANA)
- Arundinaria tejiroana* Koidzumi, 1935: 21
- Sasaella tejiroana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Miyagi-zasa, Yabu-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Sasaella hidaensis* var. *murail* f. *yenaensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasaella novoagrariae* Koidzumi, 1943: 115
 - Arundinaria novoagrariae* Koidzumi, 1943: 115, as syn.
 - Arundinaria tenuifolia* Koidzumi, 1938: 252
 - Sasaella tenuifolia* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298

Arundinaria tsutsuiana Koidzumi, 1938: 253
Sasaella tsutsuiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Arundinaria yenaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 216, Jap. name: Yena-shino
Sasaella yenaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Sasaella iwatekensis f. *yenaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 271
Sasaella hidaensis var. *iwatekensis* f. *yenaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 369
Sasaella hidaensis var. *muraii* f. *yenaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 369

- Common names: Yena-shino (Japanese).
- Features: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasaella hisauchii* (MAKINO) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria hakonensis Nakai, 1934: 749, based on *Pseudosasa hisauchii* Makino
Sasaella hakonensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Pseudosasa hisauchii Makino, 1925: 2
Sasa hisauchii (Makino) Makino, 1926: 22; Ohki, 1928: 275
Sasaella hisauchii (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 258, 363, pl. 95; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 277
Arundinaria hisauchii (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 569; not *Arundinaria hisauchii* Makino ex Tsuboi, 1916
Nipponobambusa hisauchii (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 453
Arundinaria ikegamii Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 576, Jap. name: Kariwa-zasa
Sasaella ikegamii Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 576, as syn.
Nipponobambusa ikegamii (Nakai) Sasamura, 1960: 56, invalid?
Sasaella ikegamii (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51, 1976: 223
Sasaella ikegamii f. *suprapilosa* Sasamura, 1960: 56
Arundinaria tajimana Koidzumi, 1935: 163, Jap. name: Tajima-shino
Sasaella tajimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Sasaella ikegamii f. *villosula* Sasamura, 1960: 56
Arundinaria yamakitensis Makino, 1926: 4
Pleioblastus yamakitensis (Makino) Makino, 1926: 11
Nipponobambusa yamakitensis (Makino) Muroi, 1942: 212
- Common names: Hime-suzu, Hime-suzu-dake, Kitayama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Kyushu.

***Sasaella kogasensis* (NAKAI) NAKAI EX KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria kariwaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 276
Sasaella kariwaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297

Arundinaria kogasensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 745
Sasaella kogasensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51, 1976: 274; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 266, 364, pl. 99; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 277
Sasaella midoensis S. Hatakeyama in J. Phyto-geogr. Tax. 32 (2), 1984: 106, fig. 2, Jap. name: Midoh-shino; type: Japan, Iwate Pref., 30 Aug. 1983, S. Hatakeyama 108795 (KANA)

- Common names: Kogashi-azuma-zasa (Kogashi-azuma-zasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu, rare.

***Sasaella kogasensis* f. *uchidaei* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasaella uchidaei Makino ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
Sasaella uchidaei Makino ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai"
Arundinaria uchidaei Makino ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai", as syn.
Sasaella kogasensis f. *uchidaei* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 275, "uchidai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 266, 364
- Common names: Kemuku-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.

***Sasaella kogasensis* var. *yoshinoi* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria kesenensis Koidzumi, 1936: 198, Jap. name: Kesen-shino
Sasaella kesenensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria yoshinoi Koidzumi, 1935: 174
Sasaella yoshinoi (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Sasaella kogasensis var. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 275; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 266, 364
Arundinaria hebechlamys var. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 144
- Common names: Arima-shino, Kesen-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu.

***Sasaella kogasensis* var. *gracillima* S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasaella kogasensis var. *gracillima* S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 268, 364, pl. 100, invalid, Jap. name: Hime-shino

Sasaella kogasensis var. *gracillima* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 55 (1), 1980: 28, Jap. name: Hime-shino; type: Honshu, Chiba, 28 June 1977, S. Suzuki 9578 (TI)

Arundinaria hortensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 575, p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *humilis*); type: Prov. Shimotsuke: Kuragasaki, T. Nakai s.n.

Sasaella hortensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 296

- Common names: Hime-shino, Ko-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.7 m / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: pubescent; culms and leaves: smaller in size.
- Distribution: JAPAN: only known in cultivation; of unknown origin.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Honshu, mainly cultivated in the Kanto District; useful as ground cover.

***Sasaella leucorhoda* (KOIDZUMI) KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria koyana* Nakai, 1935: 807
Sasaella koyana (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Pleioblastus leucorhodus Koidzumi, May 1934: 15
Arundinaria leucorhoda (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, Oct. 1934: 151
Sasaella leucorhoda (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 260, 363, pl. 96
Sasaella atamiana f. *leucorhoda* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 363, as syn.
Arundinaria shinanoana Koidzumi, 1937: 67
Sasaella shinanoana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Common names: Tango-shino, Tango-shinochiku (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, rare.

***Sasaella leucorhoda* f. *atamiana* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasaella atamiana* Makino ex Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
Arundinaria atamiana Nakai, Sept. 1934: 573
Sasaella atamiana (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 272, p.p.
Arundinaria leucorhoda f. *atamiana* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 142, p.p.
Sasaella leucorhoda f. *atamiana* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 260, 363, invalid
Sasaella leucorhoda f. *atamiana* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 56 (7), 1981: 218
- Common names: Atami-shino, Atami-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasaella leucorhoda* var. *kanayamensis* (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria hukudana* Koidzumi, 1936: 42
Sasaella hukudana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria kanayamensis Nakai, Dec. 1934: 743
Sasaella kanayamensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Sasaella atamiana var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 273
Sasaella leucorhoda var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 262, 363, pl. 97, invalid
Arundinaria leucorhoda var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 142
Sasaella leucorhoda var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 56 (7), 1981: 218
? *Sasa mollissima* Koidzumi, 1935: 171
? *Arundinaria mollissima* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 72
Arundinaria muroiana Koidzumi, 1937: 67
Sasaella muroiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
? *Sasaella muroiana* f. *suprahirta* Muroi ex Sasamura, 1964: 12, "supra-hirta", invalid
- Common names: Ke-sueko-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: pilose throughout.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Sasaella masamuneana* (MAKINO) HATUSIMA & MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa arakii* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 17
Arundinaria arakii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1935: 161
Sasaella arakii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria arvensis Koidzumi, 1937: 65
Sasaella arvensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Sasaella atropurpurea Makino & Nakai, 1932: 76, invalid
Arundinaria atropurpurea Nakai, 1934: 574
Sasaella auriculata Koidzumi, 1943: 165
Arundinaria auriculata Koidzumi, 1943: 165, as syn.
Arundinaria babataneyosiana Koidzumi, 1940: 75
Sasaella babataneyosiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296, "babataneyoshiana"
Sasaella epitricha Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
Arundinaria epitricha Nakai, 1934: 574
Arundinaria glabra Nakai, 1934: 743
Nipponobambusa glabra (Nakai) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 90
Sasaella glabra (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Sasaella inuii Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 68
Arundinaria inuii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1934: 151
Arundinaria kiboensis Nakai, 1934: 577

- Sasaella kiboensis* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria koshiensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 277
- Sasaella koshiensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria minomarsa* var. *lasioclada* Koidzumi, 1939: 114
- Arundinaria magohukuana* Koidzumi, 1938: 113
- Sasaella magohukuana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Pleioblastus masamuneanus* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (1), 1929: 5, Jap. name: Genkei-chiku; type: Japan, Yaku-shima, 1928, Genkei Masamune s.n. (TI)
- Arundinaria masamuneana* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (1), 1929: 5, as syn.
- Nipponocalamus masamuneanus* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
- Arundinaria masamuneana* (Makino) Masamune, 1956: 255, invalid?
- Sasaella masamuneana* (Makino) Hatusima & Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 358, pl. 83; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 275
- Arundinaria masamuneana* (Makino) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 138, p.p.
- Sasa masamuneana* (Makino) C. S. Chao & Ren-voise in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 368
- × *Sasinaria masamuneana* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Sasaella minaguchii* Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 16
- Arundinaria minaguchii* (Makino & Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 20
- Arundinaria hashimotoi* f. *minaguchii* (Makino & Koidzumi) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 139, p.p.
- Arundinaria minomarsa* Koidzumi, 1937: 217
- Sasaella minomarsa* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria ogamiensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 82
- Sasaella ogamiensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria glabra* var. *pilosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 276
- Arundinaria rhynchantha* Koidzumi, 1935: 91, 161, "rhyncantha"
- Sasaella rhynchantha* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297, "rhyncantha"
- Sasaella sasakiana* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15, Jap. name: Touge-dake (Tôge-dake); type: Prov. Rikuchu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.
- Arundinaria sasakiana* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai, 1934: 572
- Nipponobambusa sasakiana* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi, 1956: 331
- Sasa sasakiana* Crouzet, 1981: 87, invalid
- × *Sasinaria sasakiana* (Makino & Uchida) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- ? *Sasaella glabra* f. *suprahirta* Sasamura, 1964: 11
- Pleioblastus tanegasimensis* Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 15, Jap. name: Tanegashima-zasa
- Nipponocalamus tanegasimensis* (Makino & Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
- Arundinaria tanegasimensis* (Makino & Koidzumi) Masamune, 1956: 256
- Sasa tangoensis* Koidzumi, 1934: 21
- Sasaella tangoensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1934: 68
- Arundinaria tangoensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1935: 20
- ? *Nipponobambusa sasakiana* f. *viridis* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, Jap. name: Aoto-touge-zasa
- Arundinaria zifukuensis* Nakai, 1953: 27
- Nipponocalamus zifukuensis* (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382
- Common names: Kurio-zasa, Genkei-chiku (Japanese).
 - Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanega-shima and Yaku-shima.
 - Uses: Planted as a wind-break; culms used in handicrafts; shoots edible.
- Sasaella masamuneana* 'Albostrata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasaella glabra* f. *albostrata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475, "albo-striata"
 - ? *Sasaella arvensis* f. *albostrata* (Muroi) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10, "arvensis f. albo-striata"
 - Selected references: H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 199, fig. 32.1, 103
 - Common names: Furi-shiyya-zasa, Gintai-moriokashino, Shiroshima-shiyya (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several (3 - 7) narrow and broad stripes in white or cream.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, highly appreciated as a garden ornamental.
- Sasaella masamuneana* 'Aureostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sasaella glabra* f. *aureostriata* Muroi, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10
 - Selected references: H. Okamura & al., III. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 198, fig. 32.2, 102
 - Common names: Kishima-shiyya, Kishima-shiyya-zasa, Kisuji-shiyya-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 1.0 - 1.8 m / ? cm
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes of varying width in yellow, appearing late (from July onwards), disappearing on the leaves of the upper culm in autumn but remaining on those of the lower culm.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Pref. Ishikawa, wild, discovered in 1962.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, highly appreciated as a garden ornamental.

***Sasaella masamuneana* f. *hashimotoi* (Makino) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria akiensis Nakai, 1934: 742
Sasaella akiensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria cappattama Koidzumi, 1937: 216
Sasaella cappattama (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria elongatifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 260, based on *A. longifolia* Koidzumi
Sasaella elongatifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
Pleioblastus hashimotoi Makino, 1933: 45
Arundinaria hashimotoi (Makino) Koidzumi, 1935: 20
Sasaella hashimotoi (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296; Muroi, 1941: 138
Sasaella masamuneana f. *hashimotoi* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 101; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 358
Arundinaria kitanoensis Nakai, 1935: 370
Sasaella kitanoensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria longifolia Koidzumi, 1937: 216; not *Arundinaria longifolia* Fournier, 1886
Sasaella longifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
Sasaella nagaha Muroi, 1941: 355
Arundinaria phalerata Koidzumi, 1935: 16
Sasaella phalerata Koidzumi, 1935: 16, as syn.
Arundinaria sakaigunensis Koidzumi, 1941: 254
Sasaella sakaigunensis Koidzumi, 1941: 254, as syn.
Arundinaria santanensis Koidzumi, 1935: 162
Sasaella santanensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Pleioblastus yakusimensis Nakai, 1934: 199,*
Nipponocalamus yakusimensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
- Common names: Ohsaka-zasa (Osaka-zasa) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes and the base of culm sheaths pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasaella masamuneana* var. *amoena* (Nakai) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria amoena Nakai, 1934: 741
Sasaella amoena (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Sasaella masamuneana var. *amoena* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 103; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 359
Arundinaria macrostachya Koidzumi, 1936: 127; not *Arundinaria macrostachya* Nees von Esenbeck, 1834
Sasaella macrostachya Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
Arundinaria megastachys Koidzumi, 1941: 260, based on *A. macrostachya* Koidzumi, 1936

***Sasaella megastachys* Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.**

- Common names: Yomogida-kochiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

***Sasaella masamuneana* var. *amoena* f. *muramatsuana* (Koidzumi) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria muramatsuana Koidzumi, 1935: 82
Sasaella muramatsuana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Sasaella masamuneana var. *amoena* f. *muramatsuana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51 (4), 1976: 103; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 359
- Common names: Yuri-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes and the base of culm sheaths pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

***Sasaella okadana* MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria okadama Koidz., 1940: 157
Sasaella okadana Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 58
- Common names: Hiroha-adsuma-zasa, Hiroha-adsuma-shino (Japanese).
- Notes: This is a fossil record from Pleistocene Beds, found in Shiobara, Prov. Shimotsuke (Japan), and named as *Sasaella okadana* by Koidzumi in 1942.

***Sasaella ovarifolia* MUROI & KASHIWAGI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus distichus (Mitford) Nakai × *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi & H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 197, fig. 99
Sasaella ovarifolia Muroi & Kashiwagi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 197, invalid
- Common names: Otafuku-zasa, Oroshima-chiku × Kintai-zasa (Japanese).
- Notes: An artificial hybrid of *Pleioblastus* and *Sasa* from Japan in 1986; considered to represent a species of *Sasaella*, named *Sasaella ovarifolia* by Muroi & Kashiwagi. Hybridisation was carried out by H. Kashiwagi (C. Rifat, in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 29th March 1986, with photographs, and in letter to J. Goerrings, 19th April 1986).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation (supposedly at Fuji Bamboo Garden).

***Sasaella ramosa* (Makino) Makino**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus vindistriatus var. *agrestis* Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striatus β *agrestis*"
Arundinaria vindistriata var. *agrestis* Makino, 1926: 12, as syn.

- Sasa agrestis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 20
- Sasaella agrestis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
- Arundinaria agrestis* (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 567
- Sasa arundinoides* Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, as syn.
- Arundinaria chikatsuafumiana* Koidzumi, 1935: 161
- Sasaella chikatsuafumiana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
- Arundinaria confusa* Nakai, 1939: 523, 536
- Sasaella confusa* (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 386
- Arundinaria decipiens* Nakai, 1939: 523, 536
- Sasaella decipiens* (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 386
- Arundinaria dimorpha* Hackel ex Nakai, 1935: 805
- Sasaella dimorpha* (Hackel ex Nakai) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
- Arundinaria ramosa* var. *distichophylla* Koidzumi, 1940: 77
- Arundinaria distichophylla* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 209
- Sasaella distichophylla* Koidzumi, 1941: 209, as syn.
- Arundinaria exsaniosa* Koidzumi, 1935: 81
- Sasaella exsaniosa* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
- Sasa hanoensis* Makino, 1926: 16
- Sasaella hanoensis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
- ? *Nipponobambusa sawadae* var. *hirta* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, "sawadai", Jap. name: Sayage-hakone-medake
- Arundinaria incantans* Koidzumi, 1934: 152
- Sasaella incantans* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria kisoensis* Koidzumi, 1939: 192
- Sasaella kisoensis* Koidzumi, 1939: 192, as syn.
- ? *Pleioblastus kogumi* hort. ex H. Simon & W. Simon, 1986: 20, nom. nud.
- Sasa komiyamana* Makino & Hisauchi in Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 21
- Sasaella komiyamana* (Makino & Hisauchi) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
- Arundinaria komiyamana* (Makino & Hisauchi) Nakai, 1934: 569
- Nipponobambusa komiyamana* (Makino & Hisauchi) Muroi, 1957: 74, invalid
- Arundinaria kunimiana* Koidzumi, 1941: 210
- Sasaella kunimiana* Koidzumi, 1941: 210, as syn.
- Sasaella marunoi* Hatusima, 1972: 36,*
- Sasa matsushimensis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16
- Sasaella matsushimensis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
- Arundinaria matsushimensis* (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 295
- Arundinaria musashiensis* Nakai, 1934: 578
- Sasaella musashiensis* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
- Arundinaria nikkoensis* Nakai, 1934: 578
- Sasaella nikkoensis* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 76, invalid
- Nipponobambusa nikkoensis* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) Muroi, 1957?, invalid?
- Sasa okadana* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 6
- Sasaella okadana* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
- Arundinaria okadana* (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 570
- ? *Arundinaria pygmaea* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 49, 50, invalid
- ? *Bambusa pygmaea* Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547, nom. illeg., not *Bambusa pygmaea* Miquel, 1866; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 112-113; type: none cited
- Arundinaria ramosa* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 22
- Bambusa ramosa* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.
- Sasa ramosa* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 24
- Sasaella ramosa* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 240, 359, pl. 86; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 275
- × *Sasinaria ramosa* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Sasa saitoana* Koidzumi, 1935: 89
- Arundinaria sakaii* Nakai, 1936: 222
- Sasaella sakaii* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Sasa sasaelloides* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
- Sasa sasaelloides* Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, Jap. name: Maizawa-zasa; type: Honshu, 7 Sep. 1930, S. Uchida s.n.
- Arundinaria sasaelloides* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi, 1937
- Sasaella sasaelloides* (Makino & Uchida) Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 10, 1941: 297
- Pleioblastus sawadae* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 4, 1927: 3, "sawadai", Jap. name: Hakone-medake
- Arundinaria sawadae* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 4, 1927: 3, as syn., "sawadai"
- Arundinaria sawadae* (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 573, "sawadai"
- Nipponobambusa sawadae* (Makino) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 89, "sawadai"
- Sasaella sawadae* (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297, "sawadai"
- × *Sasinaria sawadae* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15, "sawadai"
- Arundinaria sugimotoi* Nakai, 1934: 747
- Sasaella sugimotoi* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Arundinaria toyomurensis* Nakai, 1934: 748

- Sasaella toyomurensis* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Arundinaria tsukubensis* Koidzumi, 1940: 77
- Sasaella tsukubensis* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Arundinaria vagans* Gamble, 1915: 350
- Sasaella viridistriata* var. *vagans* (Gamble) Nakai, 1932: 76
- Arundinaria viridistriata* var. *vagans* (Gamble) Nakai, 1934: 749
- Pleiolobastus viridistriatus* var. *vagans* (Gamble) Nakai ex Rehder, 1940: 889, "viridi-striatus"
- Pleiolobastus viridistriatus* f. *vagans* (Gamble) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 71
- Pleiolobastus kongosanensis* 'Vagans'; Martin & Demoly, 1979: 17
- Sasa vagans* D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 64, as syn.
- Arundinaria ramosa* var. *viridiflora* Nakai, 1934: 571
- Sasaella ramosa* var. *viridiflora* (Nakai) Sasamura, 1964: 12
- ? *Nipponobambusa sawadae* f. *viridis* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, "sawadai", Jap. name: Ao-hakone-medake
- Arundinaria yonoskei* Nakai, 1935: 808
- Sasaella yonoskei* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 298, "yohnosukei"
- Common names: Azuma-zasa (Adzuma-zasa) (Japanese).
 - Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku an Kyushu.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, culms usually grow less tall (lower than 1.5 m), suitable for ground cover in parks, rampant and dominant, adapted even to deep shade under trees; apt to becoming feral.
- Sasaella ramosa* 'Flavostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria ramosa* f. *flavostriata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, "flavo-striata"
 - Sasaella ramosa* f. *flavostriata* (Uchida) Muroi, 1941: 357
- Common names: Kisuji-azuma-zasa (Kisuzi-azuma-zasa) (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Leaves: with stripes in yellow.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Sasaella ramosa* 'Albostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasaella ramosa* f. *albostriata* Muroi, 1941: 357
- Common names: Furi-azuma-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Leaves: with stripes in white (or cream).
 - Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Sasaella ramosa* 'Kimmei'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasaella ramosa* f. *kimmei* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 9
- Common names: Kimmei-azuma-zasa (Japanese).
 - Features: 0.7 m / 0.3 cm
 - Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with a few white stripes; culms yellow but the bud canal green.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, used for ground cover.
- Sasaella ramosa* f. *tomikusensis*** (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria nakashimana* Koidzumi, 1937: 67
 - Sasaella nakashimana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
 - Arundinaria otayana* Koidzumi, 1935: 162
 - Sasaella otayana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
 - Arundinaria pubescens* Nakai, 1934: 746; not Hackel, 1903
 - Arundinaria tomikusensis* Nakai, 1934: 744
 - Sasaella tomikusensis* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 298
 - Sasaella ramosa* f. *tomikusensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 155; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 240, 360
 - Arundinaria ramosa* f. *tomikusensis* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 137
 - Arundinaria tsurumatiana* Koidzumi, 1939: 114
 - Sasaella tsurumatiana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Tomikusa-zasa, Asahi-shino, Handa-shino (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
 - Distribution: JAPAN.
- Sasaella ramosa* var. *latifolia*** (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasaella sawadae* var. *aobayamana* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 53 (2), 1978: 61, "sawadai", Jap. name: Aobayama-zasa; type: Honshu, Sendai, S. Suzuki 9531 (TI)
 - Sasaella benten* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
 - Arundinaria ramosa* var. *latifolia* Nakai, 1934: 571
 - Sasaella ramosa* var. *latifolia* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 156, p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundinaria nambuensis* and *A. yessaensis*); S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 276
 - Arundinaria velutina* Nakai, 1934: 580
 - Sasaella velutina* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1934: 580, as syn.
- Common names: Ohba-azuma-zasa (Oba-azuma-zasa), Bente-zasa (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths puberulous.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.
- Sasaella ramosa* var. *latifolia* f. *trichophila*** (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria trichophila* Koidzumi, 1935: 83
 - Sasaella trichophila* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
 - Sasaella ramosa* var. *latifolia* f. *trichophila* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 157; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 240, 361
- Common names: Oni-urajiro-shino (Japanese).
 - Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths densely puberulous and nodes pilose with long hairs.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

***Sasaella ramosa* var. *suwekoana* (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sasa suwekoana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 7
Sasaella suwekoana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
Arundinaria suwekoana (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 573
Sasaella ramosa var. *suwekoana* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 157; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 242, 361, pl. 87
Arundinaria ramosa var. *suwekoana* (Makino) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 138
× *Sasinaria suwekoana* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Common names: Sueko-zasa (Japanese); Suweko Sasa.
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: glabrous; leaf blades: longitudinally wrinkled.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu, rare.

***Sasaella reikoana* (MUROI) MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nipponobambusa reikoana Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 90, Jap. name: Reiko-shino
Sasaella reikoana (Muroi) Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 171-173, fig., invalid
Nipponobambusa reikoana f. *sasamurai* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, Jap. name: Uwage-reiko-shino
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu.

***Sasaella sadoensis* (MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus sadoensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 68
Arundinaria ramosa var. *sadoensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai, 1934: 572
Sasaella sadoensis Makino ex Nakai, 1934: 572, as syn.
Arundinaria sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 19
Nipponobambusa sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 89
Nipponocalamus sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363
Sasaella sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 151; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 238, 359, pl. 85
- Common names: Sado-zasa, Sado-nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Sasaella shiobarensis* (NAKAI) NAKAI EX KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria aikawensis Nakai, 1935: 369
Sasaella aikawensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296

- *Arundinaria sadoensis* var. *infrapilosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 77, Jap. name: Urage-sado-shino
- *Nipponobambusa sadoensis* var. *infrapilosa* (Koidzumi) Muroi, 1940
- *Arundinaria iwabuchii* Koidzumi, 1937: 66
- *Sasaella iwabuchii* Makino ex Koidzumi, 1937: 66, as syn.
- *Arundinaria nikkomontana* Koidzumi, 1940: 77
- *Sasaella nikkomontana* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- *Arundinaria sedenicola* Koidzumi, 1940: 229
- *Sasaella sedenicola* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- *Arundinaria shiobarensis* Nakai, 1934: 579
- *Sasaella shiobarensis* (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 248, 361, pl. 90
- Common names: Shiobara-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Sasaella shiobarensis* f. *mitinokuensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria mitinokuensis Koidzumi, 1940: 76
Sasaella mitinokuensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Sasaella shiobarensis f. *mitinokuensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 221; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 248, 361
Arundinaria sadoensis var. *infrapilosa* f. *mitinokuensis* (Koidzumi) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 141
- Common names: Juan-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasaella shiobarensis* var. *yessaensis* (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI**

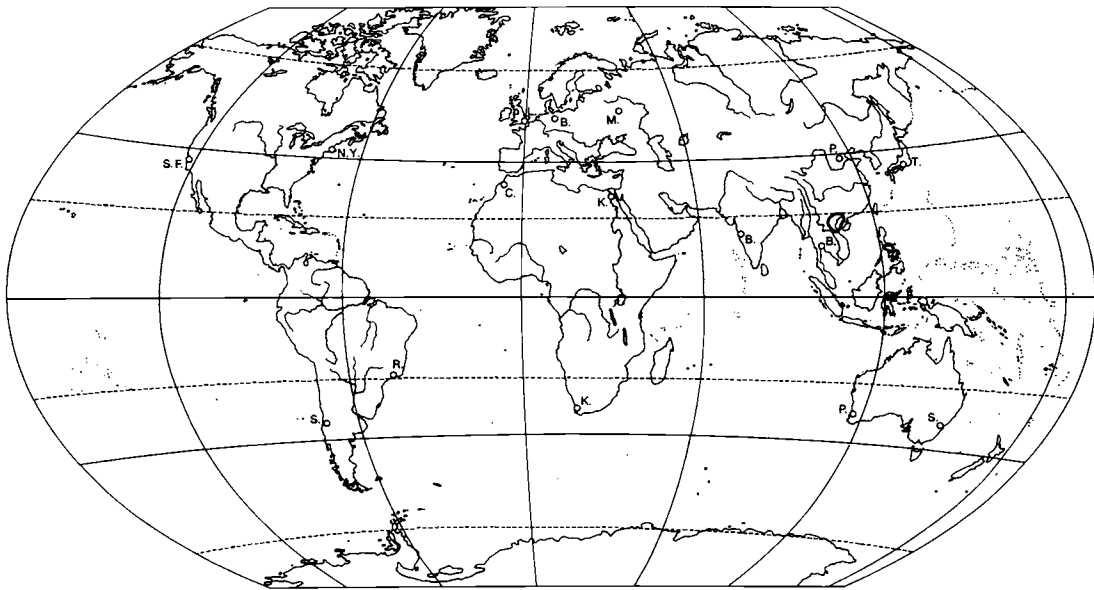
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria nambuensis Koidzumi, 1941: 210, Jap. name: Inase-shino
Sasaella nambuensis Koidzumi, 1941: 210, as syn.
? *Sasa nambuensis* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
Arundinaria yessaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 278, Jap. name: Yessa-shino
Sasaella yessaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Sasaella shiobarensis var. *yessaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 248, 361
- Common names: Yessa-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: puberulous with minute hairs as well as long ones.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

***Vietnamocalamus* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Vietnamocalamus Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 874; type: *Vietnamocalamus catbaensis* Nguyen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Dao Cat-ba [dao = island] in Gulf of Tonkin.

***Vietnamocalamus catbaensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Vietnamocalamus catbaensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 874; type: Vu Van Dung, 25 V 1983 (HNF)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Dao Cat-ba [dao = island] in Gulf of Tonkin, in mountainous regions on calcareous soil.

Map 17: Distribution of *Vietnamocalamus*

SUBTRIBE THAMNOCALAMINAE

comprising:

AMPELOCALAMUS (PATELLOCALAMUS)

BORINDA

CHIMONOCALAMUS

DREPANOSTACHYUM

FARGESIA (SINARUNDINARIA)

HIMALAYACALAMUS

THAMNOCALAMUS

YUSHANIA (BURMABAMBUS, BUTANIA, MONSPATHA)

from East Asia and the Himalayan region,
sporadically from northern South-East Asia, Africa and Madagascar

***Ampelocalamus* S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ampelocalamus S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 332; type: *Ampelocalamus actinotrichus* (Merrill & Chun) S.L. Chen & al.
Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Patellares* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 18, in key, invalid; type: *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble
Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Patellares* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 36; type: *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble
Patellocalamus W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 45; type: *Patellocalamus patellaris* (Gamble) W.T. Lin
- Selected references: P.C. Keng, 1982: 9, 15, 166; Hsueh & D.Z. Li, 1987: 22; P.C. Keng, 1987: 25, in key; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 101; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 321-323; D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 809
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Number of species known: 11.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hainan, Taiwan; BURMA (MYANMAR); INDIA: Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Naga Hills; NEPAL; VIETNAM: northern and central part.

***Ampelocalamus actinotrichus* (MERRILL & CHUN) S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria actinotricha Merrill & Chun, Sunyatsenia 2 (3-4), 1935: 206, pl. 36; type: Hainan, 21 Feb. 1933, F.C. How & N.K. Chun 70138
Indocalamus actinotrichus (Merrill & Chun) McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 32
Pleioblastus actinotrichus (Merrill & Chun) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gramin. Prim. Sinic., 1957: 154,*
Ampelocalamus actinotrichus (Merrill & Chun) S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 334, fig. 1
Sinarundinaria actinotricha (Merrill & Chun) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 19
- Selected references: P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 34,*; S.L. Chen & al., 1983: 414; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 101,*; cf. Y.L. Yang, 1987: 457, 462
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan, in forests under other bamboos, at about 500 m altitude.

***Ampelocalamus anhispidis* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ampelocalamus anhispidis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 11, fig. 2; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx84686 (ZJFI).

- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan, Lanshan, at 600 m altitude.

***Ampelocalamus calcareus* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ampelocalamus calcareus C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (2), 1983: 204, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Chu Cheng-de & al. 81018 (NJFU).
- Selected references: P.C. Keng, 1986: 40; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 101
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo, Gaowang, at 500 m altitude.

***Ampelocalamus luodianensis* Yi & R. S. WANG**

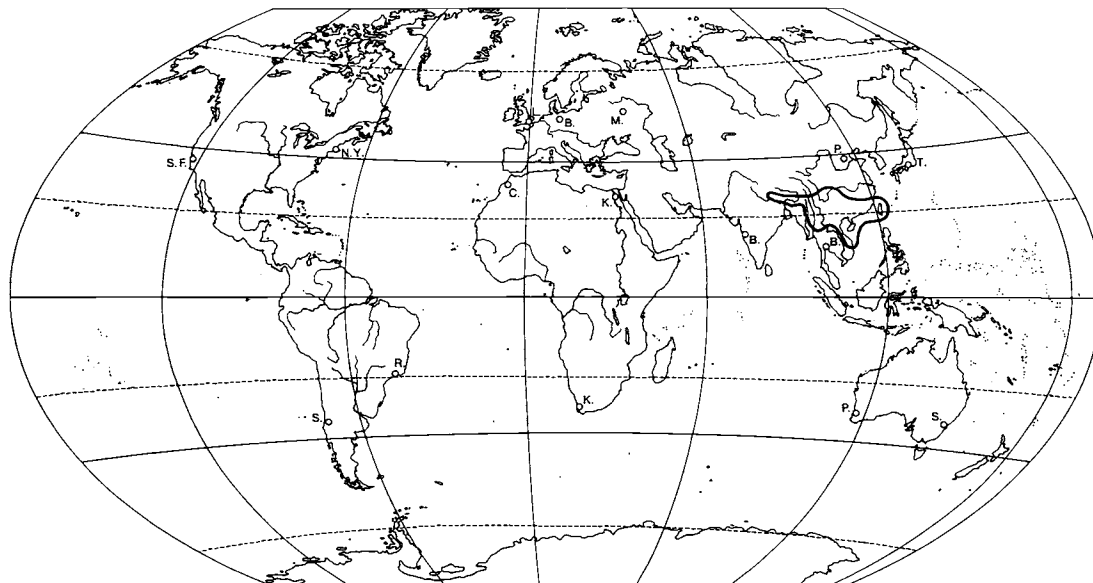
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ampelocalamus luodianensis Yi & R.S. Wang in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 3, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Wang Renshi 8401 (SWFC)
Drepanostachyum luodianense (Yi & R.S. Wang) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 35, "luodianense", fig. 5, "luodianensis"
- Spelling variants: *Ampelocalamus luodianensis* Yi & R.S. Wang ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 35 (orthographical or transcription error); *Drepanostachyum luodianense* (orthographical or transcription error); *Drepanostachyum luodianensis* (orthographical and transcription error).
- Features: 10 m / 0.4 - 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Luodian Xian.

***Ampelocalamus mianningensis* (Q. LI & X. JIANG) D. Z. LI & STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus mianningensis Q. Li & X. Jiang in J. S.W. For. Coll. no. 1, 1984: 134, fig.; type: Sichuan, Li Qian 1128 (Ya'an High School)
Patellocalamus mianningensis (Q. Li & X. Jiang) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 54
Ampelocalamus mianningensis (Q. Li & X. Jiang) D.Z. Li & Stapleton ap. D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 811
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (south-western part): Mianning Xian, at 1,600 - 1,700 m altitude; Yunnan (western part): Yangbi Xian, at 1,320 m altitude.

***Ampelocalamus microphyllus* (HSUEH & YI) HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus microphyllus Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. 1982 (no. 1), 1982: 71, fig. 2, "microphylla"; type: Sichuan, Wuxi Xian, Yi Tongpei 75447 (SCFS)
Neosinocalamus microphyllus (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng & Yi ap. P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 150
Ampelocalamus microphyllus (Hsueh & Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 7
Drepanostachyum microphyllum (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Selected references: Z.S. Qin, 1985: 4



Map 18: Distribution of *Ampelocalamus*

- Features: 2 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wuxi Xian, Fengdu Xian, Yunyang Xian; at 330 - 450 m altitude.
- Uses: Introduced as a panda's food source.

***Ampelocalamus naibunensis* (HAYATA) WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria naibunensis* Hayata in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30, 1911: 408; type: Taiwan: Naibun, Feb. 1907, G. Nakahara s.n. (K)
 - Pseudosasa naibunensis* (Hayata) Nemoto in Maki-no & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd ed., 1931: 1389
 - Bambusa naibunensis* (Hayata) Nakai in Rika Kyō-iku 15, 1932: 67; cf. Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 49
 - Pleioblastus naibunensis* (Hayata) Kanehira & Sasaki in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 4, 1932: 182
 - Leleba naibunensis* (Hayata) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 16
 - Chimonobambusa naibunensis* (Hayata) McClure & Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 49, fig. 22
 - Arthrostylidium naibunense* (Hayata) Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 744, pl. 1500, "naibunensis"
 - Drepanostachyum naibunense* (Hayata) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 32, fig. 4, "naibunensis"
 - Ampelocalamus naibunensis* (Hayata) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 34
- Common names: Naibun-medake (Japanese); Naibun Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: Pingtung County: Naibun village, at 1,050 m altitude; Hengchun Peninsula, in broad-leaved forest; probably introduced, cultivated.

***Ampelocalamus patellaris* (GAMBLE) STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Chimonobambusa jainiana* C.R. Das & D.C. Pal in J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 4 (3), 1983: 1023, fig. 1; type: India, West Bengal, Kalimpong, C.N. Hazra 12178 (CAL)
 - Drepanostachyum jainianum* (C.R. Das & D.C. Pal) R.B. Majumder in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [publ. 1985]: 235, fig. 1, "jainiana"
 - Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 86, pl. 75, p.p. (excl. fl.); type: Sikkim, Jungat, 1,220 m, Gamble 10045 (K, lectotype, selected by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 321)
 - Bambusa patellaris* Kurz, ined., ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 87, as syn. under *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble
 - Patellocalamus patellaris* (Gamble) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agric. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 46, p.p. (excl. fl.)
 - Sinocalamus patellaris* (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
 - Ampelocalamus patellaris* (Gamble) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 321, fig. 7; D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 811
 - Drepanostachyum patellaris* (Gamble) Hsueh & D.Z. Li, ined., ex D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 811, as syn.
- Common names: Nibha, Ghopi bans, Lewas bans.

- Features: 6 - 9 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); correct flowers from E. Nepal in 1981.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Naga Hills; NEPAL: Terhathum, Dhankuta, at 1,750 - 1,800 m altitude; BURMA; CHINA: Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet), at 1,400 - 1,800 m altitude; VIETNAM: northern and central part.

Ampelocalamus saxatilis (HSUEH & YI) HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus saxatilis Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 69, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 74227
Neosinocalamus saxatilis (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 150
Ampelocalamus saxatilis (Hsueh & Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 7
Drepanostachyum saxatile (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ebian Xian, Xuyong Xian, Hanyuan Xian; at 600 - 1,450 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus scandens HSUEH & W. D. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ampelocalamus scandens Hsueh & W.D. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 5, fig. 2; type: Guizhou, Xue Jiru & al. 7706 (Herb. S.W. For. Coll. & For. Inst. Guizhou Prov.); J.X. Zhang & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 97-99, fig.
Drepanostachyum scandens (Hsueh & W.D. Li) P.C. Keng ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Features: 10 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Chishui Xian, at 265 - 320 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus yongshanensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ampelocalamus yongshanensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 10, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, SWFC Bamb. Exped. J85063 (SWFC)
Drepanostachyum yongshanense (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: north-eastern part: Yongshan Xian, at 600 m altitude. Sichuan.

Borinda STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Borinda Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 284; type: *Borinda macclureana* (Bor) Stapleton
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 275-295
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278.

- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of Norman Loftus Bor, 1893-1972, an Irish born British agrostologist, taxonomist, and plant collector who worked in India (Dehra Dun) and at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- Number of species known: 8.
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, an additional 10 species are considered to belong to *Borinda* (which still are listed here under *Fargesia* and *Yushania*). This extends the distribution of *Borinda* to southern Vietnam.
- Distribution: NEPAL: BHUTAN: central and eastern part. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), Yunnan.

Borinda chigar STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Borinda chigar Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 286, fig. 2; type: Nepal, Stapleton 315 (E)
- Common names: Chigar (Nepali).
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and western part: Kaski district at 3,000 m altitude, and Dhading district; CHINA: Yunnan: north-eastern part: Yongshan, at 600 m altitude.

Borinda emeryi STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Borinda emeryi Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 286; type: Nepal, Emery 54 (K)
- Common names: Kalo nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEPAL: eastern part: Sankhuwasabha district and Chainpur district; at 3,700 m altitude.

Borinda extensa (YI) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria extensa Yi, 1980: 386, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 163
Fargesia extensa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 163, fig. 4; type: Xizang (Tibet), Yi Tongpei 77177 (SCFS)
Borinda extensa (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288
- Features: 4 - 6.5 m / 1 - 2.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Médog Xian, at 2,200 - 2,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -10°C.

Borinda farcta (YI) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia farcta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 165, fig. 5; type: Xizang (Tibet), A. Zha 01 (SCFS)
Borinda farcta (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 2,300 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

Borinda glabrifolia (YI) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria glabrifolia Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 168

Fargesia glabrifolia Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 168, fig. 6; type: Xizang (Tibet), C.G. Jiang 3 (SCFS)

Sinarundinaria glabrifolia Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 30, fig. 30 as "*Fargesia glabrifolia*", invalid

Borinda glabrifolia (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288

- Features: 4 - 6 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 3,100 - 3,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

***Borinda grossa* (Yi) STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Thamnocalamus bhotanica Munro, in sched.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 289

Fargesia bhutanensis Stapleton, ined.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 289

Sinarundinaria grossa Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 171

Fargesia grossa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 171, fig. 7; type: Xizang (Tibet), C.G. Jiang 2 (SCFS)

Borinda grossa (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288

- Common names: Rhui (Tongsa dialect); Baa (Dzongkha).
- Features: 8 (10) m / 2 - 3.5 (4.5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 2,600 m altitude. BHUTAN (central and eastern part): Bumthang, Tongsa district; at 2,700 - 3,150 m altitude, common across central Bhutan.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

- Uses: Important minor forest product in central Bhutan, widely harvested from the forest and also cultivated for production of roof mats and fences.

***Borinda macclureana* (BOR) STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arundinaria macclureana Bor in Kew Bull. 12 (3), 1957 [1958]: 420; type: Xizang (Tibet), Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor 4395 (lectotype, BM); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 290

Sinarundinaria macclureana (Bor) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1993: 20

Fargesia macclureana (Bor) Stapleton in Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 17, 1993: 17

Borinda macclureana (Bor) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 290

- Features: 5 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): south-eastern part: "former Kongpo Province ... ; and perhaps towards the Burmese border", in subalpine zone, (2,100?) 2,700 - 3,300 (3,800) m altitude, grows in "valleys and slopes in a relatively dry zone" (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).

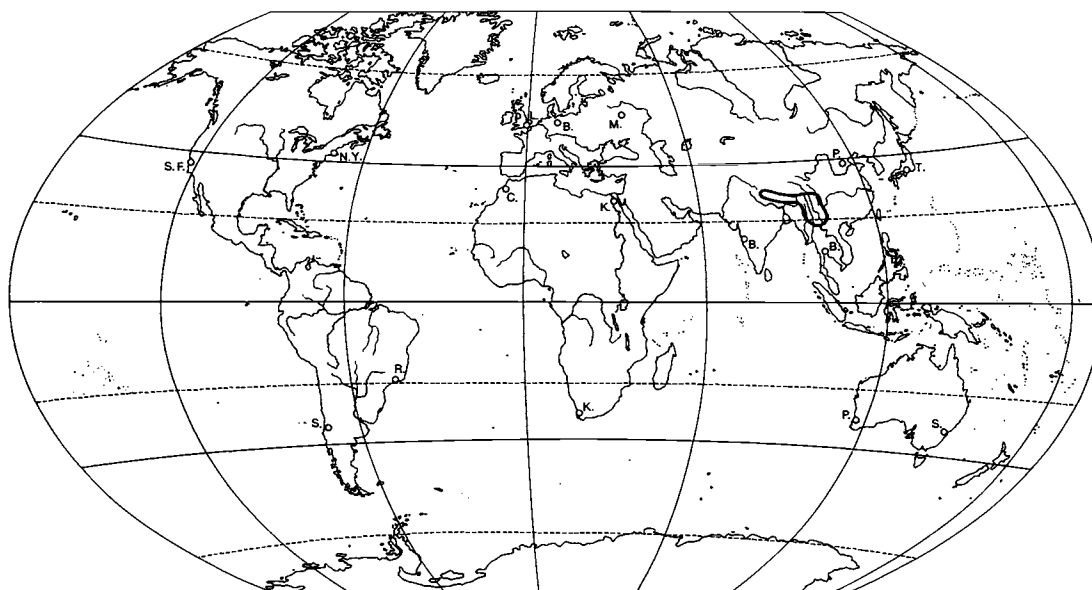
***Borinda setosa* (Yi) STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sinarundinaria setosa Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 179

Fargesia setosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 179, fig. 10; type: Xizang (Tibet), Yi Tongpei 77126 (SCFS)

Sinarundinaria setosa J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, as syn. under *Sinarundinaria macclureana*



Map 19: Distribution of *Borinda*

Borinda setosa (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 290

- Common names: Xizang Jian Zhu, Tibetan arrow bamboo (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 7 m / 0.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Bomi (Bowo) Xian (= Zhamo); Nyingchi ("Lyingchi") Xian; Médog Xian; Zayu Xian; at 2,100 - 3,800 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -10°C.

***Chimonocalamus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 76; type: *Chimonocalamus delicatus* Hsueh & Yi
Sinarundinaria sect. *Chimonocalamus* (Hsueh & Yi) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 353
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Number of species known: 16.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, south-eastern Xizang (Tibet); INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; BURMA (MYANMAR).
- Habitat: In subtropical, mountainous regions.

***Chimonocalamus bicorniculatus* S. F. LI & Z. P. WANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus bicorniculatus S.F. Li & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33 (6), 1995: 614, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, 1985-11-10, S.F. Li & al. 85064 (N)

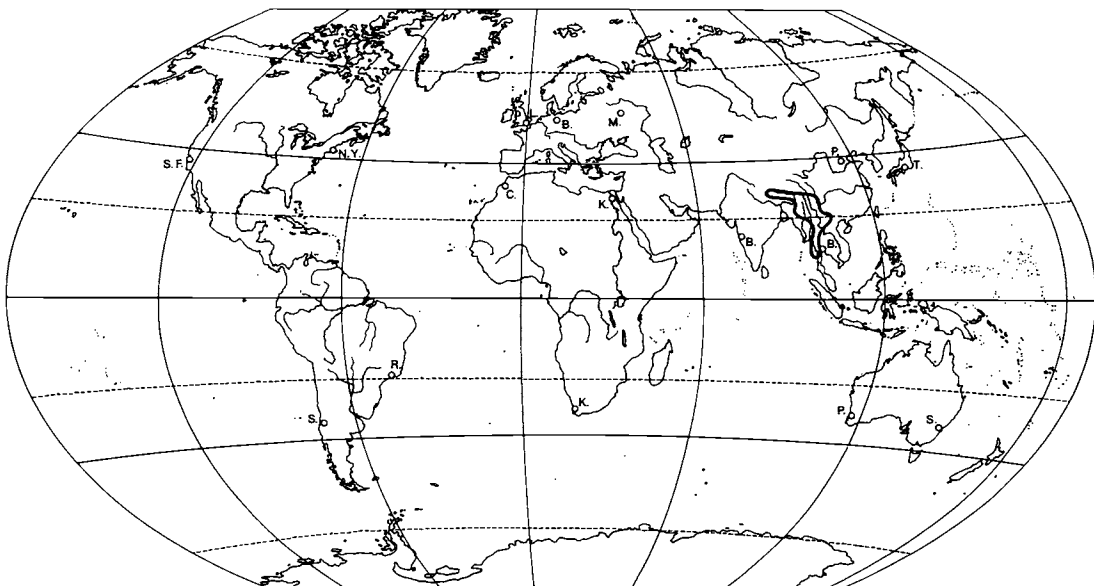
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, Yuanyang, at 1,650 m altitude, on slopes.

***Chimonocalamus burmaensis* (C. S. CHAO & RENV.) D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria burmaensis C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 409, fig. 1; type: Burma, Tavoy Distr., Rogers 335T (K)
Chimonocalamus burmaensis (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 40
Chimonocalamus burmaensis (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.7 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tavoy District, Moungpuk Nwalabo Ridge, at 1,000 m altitude.

***Chimonocalamus callosus* (MUNRO) HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria callosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 30; type: India, Meghalaya, Hooker f. & Thomson 1504 (lectotype, K); selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 327
Chimonobambusa callosa (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
Chimonocalamus callosus (Munro) Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 84
Sinobambusa callosa (Munro) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 35



Map 20: Distribution of *Chimonocalamus*

? *Arundinaria phar* Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 37; cf. Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 721, "Vern. Phar"; type: "Hmin-Fang range, Lushai hills"

- Common names: U (Dzongkha); Rawa (Kengka); Khare bans, Khare maling (Nepali).
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Chimonocalamus callosus* has sometimes been confused with *Chimonocalamus griffithianus*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh (eastern Himalayas); Meghalaya (Khasia hills, at 1,500 - 1,800 m altitude); Manipur; Mizoram (at 1,500 m altitude). BHUTAN (southern and northern part), at 2,200 m altitude.

***Chimonocalamus delicatus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus delicatus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 77, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yang Shao-zen & Wang Fu-bing 79-27 (YNFC)
- Common names: Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 4 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet, *delicatus*, and also the Chinese name, allude to the delicious taste and good smell of cooked shoots of this species.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, on mountains at 1,400 - 2,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms hard and resistant against borer; used for house construction and weaving. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

***Chimonocalamus dumosus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus dumosus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 81, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77344 (YNFC)
- Spelling variants: *Chimonocalamus dimosus* (typographical error).
- Common names: Xiao Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning small aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet, *dumosus*, refers to the bushy habit of the plant.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xichou Xian, at 1,500 m altitude.

***Chimonocalamus dumosus* var. *pygmaeus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus dumosus* var. *pygmaeus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 82; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju 1268 (YNFC)
- Common names: Genmaxiao Xiangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.3 - 0.7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms nodes: spine-like aerial roots blunt, denser, and usually fused with each other; sheath scar with a ring of the remnant of the sheath base. Culm sheaths: to almost truncate, sheath blade reflexed and deciduous.
- Etymology: The varietal epithet refers to the pygmy size of the plant.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian.

***Chimonocalamus fimbriatus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus fimbriatus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 78, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju 1269 (YNFC)
- Common names: Liusu Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning fimbriate aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The epithet, *fimbriatus*, and also the Chinese name, allude to the fimbriate culm sheath ligule.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian, Luxi Xian, Ruili Xian, Yingjiang Xian.

***Chimonocalamus gallatyi* (GAMBLE) HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria gallatyi* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 23, pl. 21; type: Burma, Gallatyi 276 (K); C.E. Parkinson in Bull. Misc. Inf., Kew, 1928: 47, fig., emend. *Chimonobambusa gallatyi* (Gamble) Rhind, Grass. Burma 2, 1945: 10 *Chimonocalamus gallatyi* (Gamble) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 38 *Sinarundinaria gallatyi* (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
- Features: 4.5 - 7.5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim, in hills at 1,800 m altitude. Karen, southern part: Mulayit Range.

***Chimonocalamus griffithianus* (MUNRO) HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria griffithiana* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 20; type: India, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1835, Griffith (K) *Chimonobambusa griffithiana* (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151 *Chimonocalamus griffithianus* (Munro) Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 83 *Sinarundinaria griffithiana* (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 353
- Common names: Geshi Xiangzhu (Chinese).
- Distribution: INDIA: West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr. at 3,000 m altitude; Arunachal Pradesh: Aka hills; Meghalaya and Assam: Khasi and Jaintia hills; Nagaland: Naga hills; in evergreen hill forest at 900 - 1,400 m altitude. BURMA: Thaton Distr., at 1,200 - 1,500 m altitude. CHINA: Yunnan (D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 40).

***Chimonocalamus longiligulatus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus longiligulatus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (3), 1985: 236, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83157 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 1 - 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Luchun, at 2,000 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus longispiculatus R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus longispiculatus R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 276; type: Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh, Bupu, Burkill 36550 (CAL)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: along Subansiri [river].

Chimonocalamus longiusculus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus longiusculus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 80, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, 31 V 1977, Xian Si-wen s.n. (YNFC)
- Common names: Changje Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning long internode aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xichou Xian, at 1,650 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus lushaiensis OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria longispiculata C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 411, fig. 2; type: India, Assam, Lushai Hills, Thaker Rup Chand 6889 (K)
Chimonocalamus longispiculatus (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 41, nom. illeg., not R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan, 1989
Chimonocalamus longispiculatus (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym, nom. illeg., not R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan, 1989
Chimonocalamus lushaiensis Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14, based on *Chimonocalamus longispiculatus* (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) D.Z. Li
- Selected references: C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 411, fig. 2
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Assam: Sangao, Lushai Hills, at 1,300 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus makuanensis HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus makuanensis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 80, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Zhu Wei-ming 8378 (YNFC)
- Common names: Maguan Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning Maguan aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The epithet, makuanensis, and also the Chinese name, refer to the region where this species was found.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 1,700 - 1,900 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus montanus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus montanus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 79, fig. 4; type: Hsueh Chi-ju 1196 (YNFC)
- Common names: Shan Xiangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 1,740 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus pallens HSUEH & YI

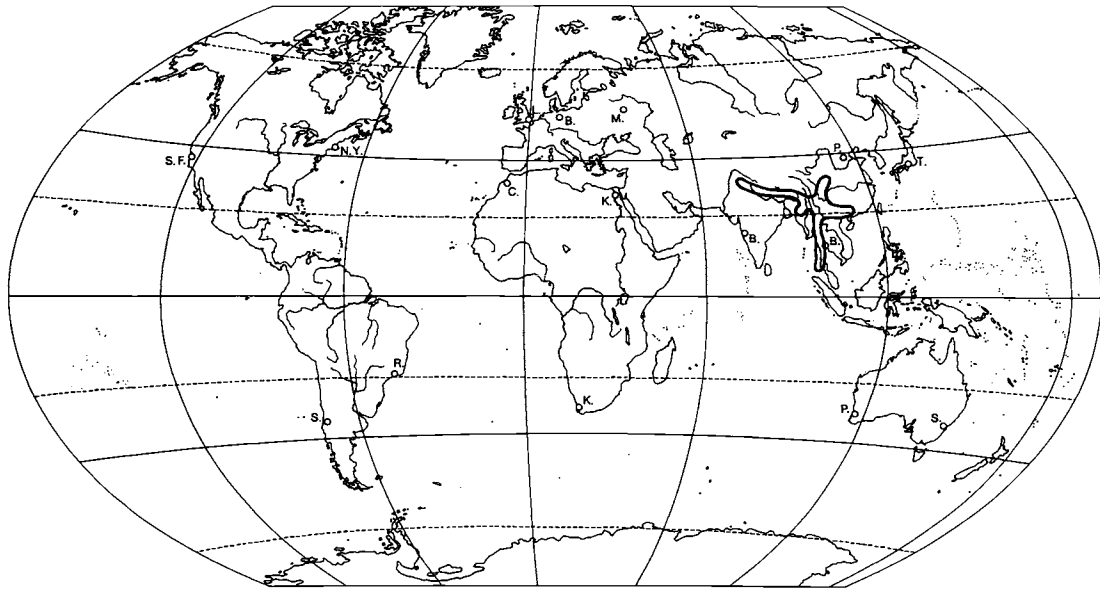
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus pallens Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 78, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju 851 (YNFC)
- Common names: Huizhu (Chinese), meaning grey bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1, 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The epithet, pallens (pale), and also the Chinese name, allude to the mealy, greyish green young culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 1,500 m altitude; only known in cultivation.

Chimonocalamus tortuosus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonocalamus tortuosus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 82, fig. 8; type: Xizang, Yi Tong-pei 77179 (SCFS)
- Common names: Xizang Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning Tibet aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 1 - 3.5 (5) cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Chimonocalamus griffithianus* by D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 40
- Etymology: The specific epithet, tortuosus, alludes to the blade of the culm sheath which is usually twisted when dry.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Motuo Xian.
- Habitat: In broad-leaved forest, at 1,700 - 2,200 m altitude.

Drepanostachyum P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Drepanostachyum P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 15; type: *Drepanostachyum falcatum* (Nees von Esenbeck) P.C. Keng
Arundinaria sect. II Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, 26
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 303-308
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek words "drepanon" (sickle) and "stachys" (spike), alluding to the flowering branchlets which are sickle-like curved.
- Number of species known: 11.



Map 21: Distribution of *Drepanostachyum*

- Distribution: PAKISTAN: north-eastern part; INDIA: north-eastern part, western and eastern Himalayas, mainly in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BURMA (MYANMAR); CHINA: Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, Sichuan, Gansu.
- Habitat: Frost-tender bamboos from subtropical to lower temperate zones; mainly in the forest understorey of warm broad-leaved subtropical forest types such as *Schima-Castanopsis*.

***Drepanostachyum annulatum* STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum annulatum* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 305, fig. 1; type: Bhutan, Chchukha, Stapleton 713 (THIM)
- Common names: Him (Dzongkha); Nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 3 m / 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BHUTAN: southern part: Chchukha district, at 1,950 m altitude.

***Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 42, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, 18 Dec. 1983, Yi Tongpei 83208 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1.5 (2.0) cm / fl(-); internodes with prominent longitudinal ridges; culm sheaths minutely setose.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiange Xian, Guangyuan Xian, Pingwu Xian; Gansu: Wenxian Xian; Guizhou: Tongzi Xian. Altitudinal range: 460 - 850 m.

***Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* f. *discrepans* YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* f. *discrepans* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 45; type: Sichuan, 29 Oct. 1986, Yi Tongpei 86579 (SCFS)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with slight longitudinal ridges or sometimes almost free from unevenness. Culm sheaths: glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Gulin Xian, at 300 m altitude.

***Drepanostachyum exauritum* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum exauritum* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 30, fig. 3; type: Guangxi, W.T. Lin 31819 (CANT)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Guilin.

***Drepanostachyum falcatum* (NEES) P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria falcata* Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 478; type: N.W. India, Royle (K, lecto-type, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 358)
- Ludolfia falcata* Nees von Esenbeck ex Royle, Illus. Bot. Himal., 1840: 417, nom. nud.
- Bambusa falcata* hort. ex Vilmorin, Fl. Pl. Terre ed. II, 1866: 98
- Chimonobambusa falcata* (Nees von Esenbeck) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151

Drepanostachyum falcatum (Nees von Esenbeck) P. C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 16, 17

Thamnocalamus falcatus (Nees von Esenbeck) Camus ex D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 62, as syn.

Fargesia falcata (Nees von Esenbeck) Yi in Z. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 33

Sinarundinaria falcata (Nees von Esenbeck) C. S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357

Pleioblastus falcatus (Nees von Esenbeck) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225

Arundinaria falcata var. *glomerata* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 13, pl. 12; type: N.W. India, Jaunsar, Bagshawe 6608 (K)

Arundinaria gracilis P. J. Lafosse, 1867: 681, invalid?

Bambusa gracilis A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 682

Arundinaria interrupta Trinius in Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. VI, Sci. Nat. 1, 1835: 620, 623; type: Nepal, 1819, Wallich Cat. 5035 (BM)

Thamnocalamus ringala Falconer ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 157, as syn.

Arundinaria falcata var. *typica* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 13

Arundinaria utilis Cleghorn, 1865: 388

- Common names: Diu nigalo, Sano nigalo (Nepali); Blue Bamboo.
- Features: 4.5 m / 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: "gracilis" is reported to have the leaf sheaths glabrous and is otherwise very similar to "falcatum".
- Distribution: PAKISTAN: Kotli Distr., at 1,500 m altitude. INDIA: Junjab (Kashmir); Himachal Pradesh, at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude; Uttar Pradesh, at 1,200 - 2,250 m altitude. NEPAL: western part, at 1,800 - 2,100 m altitude.
- Habitat: Common in the understorey of forests of White Oak (*Quercus incana*), in shady places like northern slopes, and in moist ravines.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation (southern Ireland, southern England, southern France, and some other countries of mild climate). First introduced into France in 1840.

Drepanostachyum falconeri 'Microphyllum'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum falconeri* 'Microphyllum'; J. P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 22, without descr. or basionym reference
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in France.

Drepanostachyum gambleyi MAJUMBDER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum gambleyi* Majumder, ined.; cf. J. J. N. Campbell, 1985: 30, ined. *Chimonobambusa sodestromii* C. R. Das & D. C. Pal, ined.
- Notes: A valid publication of either names, *Drepanostachyum gambleyi* and *Chimonobambusa sodestromii*, is not known. Both names are assumed to represent the same species.

Drepanostachyum hirsutissimum W. D. Li & Y. C. ZHONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum hirsutissimum* W. D. Li & Y. C. Zhong in J. Bamb. Res. 16 (1), 1997: 52, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Guiyang, Bamboo Garden of GZFI, 5 March 1992, Zhong Yuanchun & al. 9203 (GZFI)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.5 - 1.0 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Bamboo Garden of Guizhou Forestry Institute, Guiyang.

Drepanostachyum intermedium (MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria intermedia* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 28; type: Sikkim, 1848, Hooker f. s.n. (K)
- *Chimonobambusa intermedia* (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
- *Drepanostachyum intermedium* (Munro) P. C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 18
- *Sinarundinaria intermedia* (Munro) C. S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 307
- Common names: Tite nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, lower hills up to 2,100 m altitude, mainly on dry ridges; also reported from Arunachal Pradesh; BHUTAN: south-western part; NEPAL: eastern part: Dhankuta; wild, frequent in the warm broad-leaved forest.
- Uses: Widely cultivated in East Nepal.

Drepanostachyum khasianum (MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria khasiana* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 28; type: India, Khasia, Shillong, Griffith 1058 (K, lectotype); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308
- *Chimonobambusa khasiana* (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
- *Drepanostachyum khasianum* (Munro) P. C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 18
- *Drepanostachyum falcatum* subsp. *khasianum* (Munro) J. J. N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 27; cf. R. B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
- *Drepanostachyum khasianum* (Munro) R. B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Drepanostachyum falcatum* by C. S. Chao & Renvoize (in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357-358).
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Khasia Hills, and Sikkim, between 1,525 and 1,830 m altitude; BURMA: Sagaing: upper Chindwin River (Rhind, 1945: 10); BHUTAN: Gasa.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in England and some other countries, very rare.

Drepanostachyum kurzii (GAMBLE) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria kurzii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 25, pl. 25; type: Burma, southern coasts, 1878, Kurz (K)
Drepanostachyum kurzii (Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: Culms thin, less than 1.25 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: coastal region of southern Burma.

Drepanostachyum melicoideum P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Drepanostachyum melicoideum P. C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 35, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, G. F. Li 60336
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Nanchuan Xian.

Drepanostachyum naibunensoides LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Drepanostachyum naibunensoides Lin & Z. M. Wu; cf. W. T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 59
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Drepanostachyum polystachyum (KURZ EX GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria polystachya Kurz ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 7, pl. 5; type: Sikkim, 1868, Kurz & Anderson (K, lectotype, selected by C. S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 359)
Chimonobambusa polystachya (Kurz ex Gamble) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
Sinarundinaria polystachya (Kurz ex Gamble) C. S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 359
Drepanostachyum polystachyum (Kurz ex Gamble) R. B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
Drepanostachyum polystachyum (Kurz ex Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude. West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr., at 900 m altitude; Sikkim.

Drepanostachyum suberectum (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

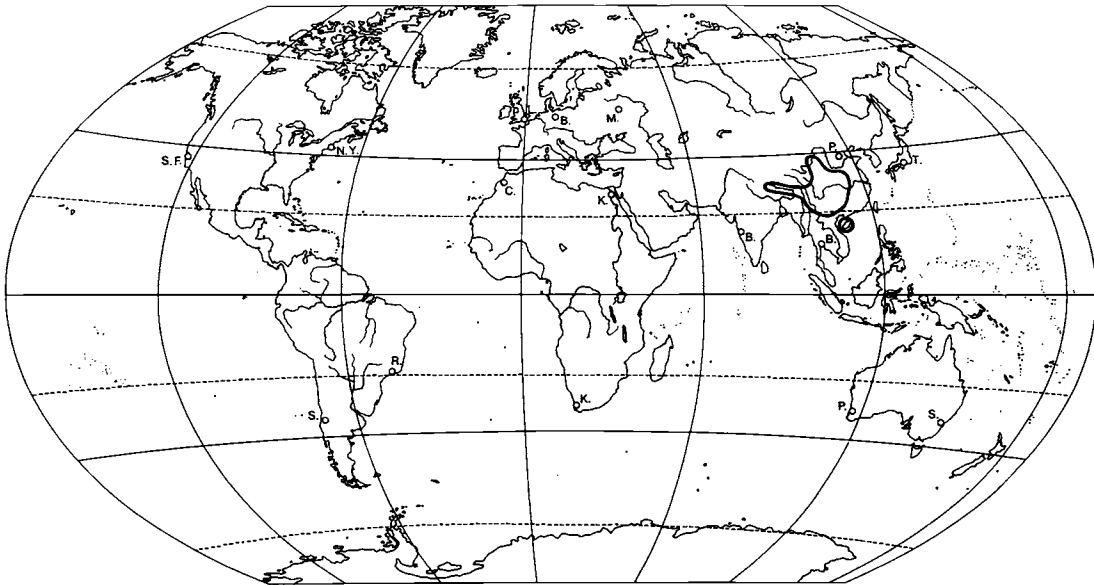
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria suberecta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32; type: India, Khasi Hills, Griffith 558 (K, lectotype); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308
Drepanostachyum suberectum (Munro) R. B. Majumdar in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [publ. 1985]: 236, "suberecta"
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Drepanostachyum intermedium* by C. S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 357, and with *Drepanostachyum khasianum* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim; Khasi; Jaintia; at 1,200 - 1,500 m altitude.

Fargesia FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 2, 1893: 1067; type: *Fargesia spathacea* Franchet
Sinarundinaria Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 1; not *Sinoarundinaria* Ohwi, 1931; type: *Sinarundinaria nitida* (Mitford) Nakai; cf. McClure, 1957: 209
- Misapplied names:
Sinoarundinaria (not Ohwi, 1931): Willis, Dict. Flower. Pl. 8th Ed., 1973: 1069; Hillier, Man. Trees Shrubs 5th Ed., 1981: 534; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 9 (misapplied name for *Sinarundinaria* Nakai)
- Selected references: P. C. Keng, 1983: 18-19; P. C. Keng, 1984: 34-35; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 18-19; P. C. Keng, 1987: 24, in key; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 1-16, 118-119
- Tribal assignment: trib. **BAMBUSEAE**, subtrib. **THAMNOCALAMINAE**
- Common names: Jian Zhu Shu (Chinese), meaning arrow bamboo genus.
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278. According to Stapleton, *Fargesia* is not known from the Himalayas.
- Notes: Type conservation for *Sinarundinaria* Nakai, proposed by D. Z. Li (in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 321-322), was rejected.
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French Abbé, Père Paul Guillaume Farges, 1814-1912, who worked as a Christian missionary and plant collector in China. The generic synonym, *Sinarundinaria*, is composed of the Latin word "Sina" (China), and the generic name, *Arundinaria*. Thus, the synonym alludes to both, the main distribution of the species and the related genus.
- Number of species known: 83.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), Yunnan and Sichuan (as the centre of distribution), Qinghai (in cultivation only), Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Guizhou, Hainan, Guangxi; VIETNAM; perhaps also in BURMA (MYANMAR).

Fargesia* sect. *Fargesia

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Angustissimae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 50; type: *Fargesia angustissima* Yi
Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* [autonym]; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 20; type: *Fargesia spathacea* Franchet
Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Murielae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 17, "Murielae"; type: *Fargesia murielae* (Gamble) Yi
Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Spathaceae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 31; type: *Fargesia spathacea* Franchet

Map 22: Distribution of *Fargesia*

Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Yunnanenses* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 84; type: *Fargesia yunnanensis* Hsueh & Yi

- Distinctive characters: Shrub or small tree; buds long-ovate, flattened, composed of a few indistinct buds, appressed; medulla interrupted, rarely spongy; nodes of the main culm flat or slightly prominent and often smaller than those of the sheaths; nodes of the branches flat; culm sheaths persistent or late-deciduous. Spathes numerous below the inflorescence, large or very small. (Translated from Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 20)

***Fargesia* sect. *Sphaerigemma* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia* sect. *Ampullares* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 19, nom. illeg. ?; type: *Fargesia ampullaris* Yi
- Fargesia* sect. *Sphaerigemma* ser. *Ampullares* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 16; type: *Fargesia ampullaris* Yi
- Fargesia* sect. *Sphaerigemma* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 16
- Distinctive characters: Shrub; culm buds semi-orbicular, ovate-orbicular or cone-shaped, very thick, composed of numerous small aggregated buds, not adnate or rarely appressed; medulla interrupted; nodes of the main culm strongly prominent or prominent and often taller than those of the sheaths; nodes of the branches prominent; culm sheaths caducous. (Translated from Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 19, "Sect. I. Ampullares")

***Fargesia acuticontracta* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia acuticontracta* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 98, fig. 30; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77249 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 2,500 - 3,200 m altitude; Gongshan Xian, at 2,000 - 2,600 m altitude.

***Fargesia adpressa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia adpressa* Yi, in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 26, fig. 8; type: Yi Tongpei 80075 (SCFS); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 30, fig. 2, emend.
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 4 - 6 m / (1.5) 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiulong Xian, at 2,600 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Sichuan into England in the 1980's. Frost resistance: less hardy than *F. dracocephala*.

***Fargesia albocerea* HSUEH & Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia albocerea* Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 45, fig. 11, "albo-cerea"; type: Yunnan, 2 May 1978, Yunnan For. Coll. 006 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lushui Xian, at 2,860 m altitude.

Fargesia altior Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia altior Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 65, fig. 18; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83146 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 10 (15) m / 1.3 - 3.5 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 2,300 - 2,500 m altitude.

Fargesia ampullaris Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia ampullaris Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 154, fig. 1; type: M.L. Zhou 04 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 5.4 m / 0.7 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Generic assignment of this species in doubt; it may be related to *Drepanostachyum intermedium* (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1985: 28, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Nyalam Xian: Zhangmu, Kou'an, at 2,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost tolerance in China: to -5°C.

Fargesia angustissima Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia angustissima Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 21, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 74450 (SCFS)
? *Sinarundinaria pabularis* McClure, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 63, ined.
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Common names: You Zhuzi (Chinese), meaning oily bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 63, ined.), *Fargesia angustissima* is closely related to *Sinarundinaria ferax* (*Fargesia ferax*) and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wenchuan Xian, Guan Xian, at 800 - 1,700 m altitude.
- Horticulture: USA: Introduced; collected near Wolong, Guan Xian, at approx. 1,200 m altitude, by J. Waddick in 1989.

Fargesia aurita Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia aurita Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 23, fig. 6; type: Yi Tongpei 75410 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Fargesia aurita* is closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Fengdu Xian, at 1,610 m altitude; Shaanxi: Lüeyang (Lueyang) Xian, at 1,320 m altitude. Gansu (southern part): at 1,220 - 2,200 m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 63). Also reported from Hunan.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia brevipes (McClure) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria brevipes McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 28, pl. 7; type: E.E. Maire 292/1913 (SYS)
Sinarundinaria brevipes (McClure) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13

Fargesia brevipes (McClure) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality. (South Yunnan and possibly also in adjacent regions, according to J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).

Fargesia brevissima Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia brevissima Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 128, fig. 5; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 75450 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wuxi Xian, at 2,000 - 2,400 m altitude.

Fargesia caduca Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia caduca Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 108, fig. 33; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83156 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinggu Xian, at 1,830 m altitude.

Fargesia canaliculata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia canaliculata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 19, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 80074 (SCFS)
- Common names: Yan Ban Zhu (Chinese), "yan" meaning rock, cliff, "ban", spot, stripe, and "zhu", bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiulong Xian, at 2,200 - 2,650 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia circinata HSUEH & Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia circinata Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 81, fig. 24; type: Yunnan, Xue Jiru 1197 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 (?) m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality.

Fargesia communis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia communis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 51, fig. 13; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77260 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 2,600 - 3,250 m altitude.

Fargesia concinna Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia concinna Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 437, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 87007 (SCFS)

- Features: 6 - 10 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jingdong Xian: Wu-liangshan, at 2,900 - 3,100 m altitude.

***Fargesia conferta* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia conferta Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 123, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, Hejiang Xian, Yi Tongpei 81010 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Hejiang Xian, at 1,100 - 1,600 m altitude; Xuyong Xian, at 1,600 m altitude. Guizhou: Luzhi (= Xiayingpan), at 1,600 m altitude; Shuicheng, at 1,760 m altitude.

***Fargesia contracta* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia contracta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 60, fig. 60; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83131 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-); culms: internodes solid or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Baoshan Xian, at 2,340 - 3,000 m altitude; Lushui Xian, at 2,000 - 2,300 m.

***Fargesia contracta* f. *evacuata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia contracta f. *evacuata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 63; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77298 (SCFS)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes hollow.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lushui Xian, at 2,200 m altitude.

***Fargesia cuspidata* (KENG) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria cuspidata Keng in Sinensia 7 (3), 1936: 410, fig. 3; type: R.C. Ching 7180 (N)
Thamnocalamus cuspidatus (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
Sinarundinaria cuspidata (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 153
Fargesia cuspidata (Keng) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 95
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Closely related are *Fargesia edulis* and *F. hsuehiana*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: in the north of Lingyun: Yaomashan (Yeo Mar Shan), in woods at 1,600 m altitude.

***Fargesia declivis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia declivis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 101, fig. 31; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77315 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.5 - 0.8 (1.0) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 2,450 m altitude.

***Fargesia decurvata* J. L. LU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia decurvata J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 74, fig. 6; type: Hubei, Lu Jioglin & al. 78120 (HNAC)
- Features: 3.5 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Changyang Xian.

***Fargesia demissa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia demissa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 93, fig. 28; type: Gansu, Yi Tongpei 79212 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 (0.8) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Gansu: Lanzhou Shi, at 2,050 m altitude. Qinghai: Xining Shi, at 2,300 m altitude, in cultivation. Ningxia Hui: Jingyuan Xian, at 1,900 - 2,300 m altitude.

***Fargesia denudata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia denudata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 20, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 75556 (SCFS)
Thamnocalamus denudatus (Yi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Misapplied names: *Fargesia spathacea* (not Franchet, 1893): Zhu & Li, 1980; Seidensticker & al., 1984
- Common names: Quebao jianzhu (Chinese), "que" meaning lacking, deficient, incomplete, "bao", bud, and "jian-zhu", arrow bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.6 - 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species is closely related to *Fargesia muriei*, *F. spathacea* and *F. obliqua*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qingchuan Xian, Pingwu Xian, Beichuan Xian, Min Shan; at 1,800 - 3,400 m altitude (cool temperate to subalpine zone). Gansu: southern part at 1,950 - 3,100 (3,200) m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 62).
- Habitat: Mountain slopes, mostly in forests of conifers and *Betula*.
- Uses: Major food supply for giant pandas in the Min Shan region.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced in the 1990's, in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C, possibly even slightly lower temperatures, without damage to leaves.

***Fargesia dracocephala* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia dracocephala Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 127, fig. 4; type: Sichuan, Nanjiang Xian, Yi Tongpei 75540 (SCFS); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 32, fig. 3, emend.
Thamnocalamus dracocephalus (Yi) J.P. Demoly; cf. J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.3 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Nanjiang Xian, at 1,545 - 1,880 m altitude; Gansu (southern part), at 1,100 - 2,230 m altitude; Shaanxi: Pingli Xian, at

1,800 m altitude; Hubei: Shennongjia, at 1,720 m altitude. Also known from Henan.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced under the name "Daba-Shan no. 2" from China (Shaanxi: Dabashan) into Germany in 1979. This plant flowered 1988-1990; numerous seedlings were raised and have been established in cultivation. USA: about 150 seedlings raised from seed obtained from Germany in the late 1980's; plants are now established in cultivation but still rather rare. Frost resistance: tolerates -16°C (without leaf damage), possibly even hardier.

***Fargesia dulcicula* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia dulcicula* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 9, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 91145 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 3,550 m altitude.

***Fargesia dura* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia dura* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 34, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77259 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 3,200 m altitude.

***Fargesia edulis* HSUEH & Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia edulis* Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 53, fig. 14; type: Yunnan, 20 June 1972, Xue Jiru s.n. (SCFS)
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, in cultivation, at 1,900 m altitude; Yunlong Xian (= Shimenzhen), at 2,300 - 2,750 m; Lushui Xian, at 2,150 - 2,800 m; Baoshan Xian, at 1,900 - 2,400 m.

***Fargesia elegans* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia elegans* Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992: 136, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 90170 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 2,740 m altitude.

***Fargesia emaculata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia emaculata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 29, fig. 11; type: Yi Tongpei 80072 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Fargesia emaculata* is closely related to *Sinarundinaria nitida* (*Fargesia nitida*) and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Kangding Xian, at 3,000 - 3,800 m altitude.

***Fargesia exposita* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia exposita* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 12, fig. 3; type: Yi Tongpei 91139 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 (5) m / 0.8 - 1.6 (2.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 2,550 - 2,800 m altitude

***Fargesia fansipanensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia fansipanensis* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 876; type: Vu Van Dung, 25 VI 1978 (HNF)
- Features: 1 m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Hoang Lien Son: Shapa, Mt. Fansipan, at 2,200 m altitude; in mountain forest.

***Fargesia ferax* (KENG) Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria ferax* Keng in Sinensia 7 (3), 1936: 408, fig. 1; type: W.C. Cheng 737 (N?)
Sinarundinaria ferax (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
Fargesia ferax (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39
- Common names: Feng Shi Jian Zhu (Chinese), may be translated as handsome solid arrow bamboo.
- Features: 5 m / 3.6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Closely related to this species are *Fargesia angustissima* and *Fargesia rufa* (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: western part ("Sikang"), at 2,400 - 2,600 m altitude ("Tachienlu" at 2,400 m altitude); Kangding Xian, at 2,510 m (for Yi Tongpei 77001); Shimian Xian.
- Habitat: In China tolerating to -15°C.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: May have been introduced into Britain (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 63, ined.).

***Fargesia fractiflexa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia fractiflexa* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 22, fig. 3; type: Yi Tongpei 79239 (SCFS)
Sinarundinaria fractiflexa J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid
- Common names: Saoba Zhu (Chinese), may be translated as Broom Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 (4.5) m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Closely related to this species is *Fargesia jiu-longensis* (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Miyi Xian, Xichang Xian, Ningnan Xian, Daocheng Xian, Huidong Xian, Yanbian Xian, Muli Xian, Puge Xian, Luding Xian; at 1,300 - 3,100 m altitude. Yunnan: Lijiang Xian, Er-yuan Xian, Binchuan Xian, Zhongdian Xian, Dayao Xian; at 1,400 - 2,450 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

***Fargesia frigida* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia frigida Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 17, fig. 1, "frigidis"; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84007 (SCFS)
- Features: (0.5) 1.5 - 3.5 (4) m / (0.5) 1.0 - 1.7 cm / fl(-); foliage leaves deciduous in winter.
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yangbi Xian, at 3,100 - 3,700 m altitude.

***Fargesia fungosa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia fungosa Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 121, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Dongchuan Shi, Y.L. Li s.n. (SCFS)
Yushania fungosa (Yi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: This species flowered in 1936 and 1992.
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi, at 1,800 - 2,600 m altitude; Huize Xian, at 2,700 m altitude; Yiliang Xian. Sichuan: Huidong Xian, at 2,660 m altitude.
- Horticulture: USA, EUROPE: A large quantity of seed was introduced into the USA in 1992, of which over 400 seedlings were raised and distributed to the USA and abroad in 1993 and 1994. Outside the USA, seedlings have been in cultivation in several European countries. Frost resistance: K. Bareis expected the seedlings to vary in hardiness, and being harder than *Fargesia dracocephala*. In Germany, the seedlings grown turned out to be apparently less hardy than *Fargesia dracocephala*.

***Fargesia funiushanensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia funiushanensis Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 13 (4), 1991: 375, fig. 1; type: Henan, Yi Tongpei 90100 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.2 - 2 (2.5) m / (0.3) 0.5 - 0.8 (1.2) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Luanchuan Xian, at 1,450 - 2,100 m altitude.

***Fargesia gongshanensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia gongshanensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 57, fig. 15; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77304 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,450 m altitude.

***Fargesia hackelii* OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria parvifolia Hackel ex Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26 (10): 1936: 396; type: Yunnan, E.E. Maire 7532 (US)
Indocalamus parvifolius (Hackel ex Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China 8, 1948: 12
Fargesia hackelii Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, based on *Arundinaria parvifolia* Hackel ex Keng
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 3,400 m altitude, "high peaks", without precise locality.

***Fargesia hainanensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia hainanensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (3), 1983: 151, fig.; type: Hainan, Yi Tongpei 82175 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 (7) m / (1) 2 - 3.5 (5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Qiongzong Xian, summit of Wuzhi Shan.
- Habitat: In the understorey of hardwood forest, at 1,560 - 1,800 m altitude.

***Fargesia hsuehiana* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia hsuehiana Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 104, fig. 32; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83183 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 2,000 m altitude.

***Fargesia hygrophila* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia hygrophila Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 74, fig. 21; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84013 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 (2.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dayao Xian, at 1,600 - 3,030 m altitude.

***Fargesia jinpingensis* WEN & X. L. HE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia jinpingensis Wen & X.L. He in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (5), 1989: 367, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping.

***Fargesia jiulongensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia jiulongensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 22, fig. 5; type: Yi Tongpei 80081 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Fargesia jiulongensis* is closely related to *Sinarundinaria fractiflexa* (*Fargesia fractiflexa*) and may be considered conspecific.

- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiulong Xian, at 2,800 - 3,400 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

***Fargesia lincangensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia lincangensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 96, fig. 29; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83149 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2 - 4 (5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lincang Xian, at 2,960 - 3,200 m altitude.

***Fargesia longiuscula* (HSUEH & Y. Y. DAI) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria longiuscula Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 19, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yongshan, Bamboo Exped. J85059 (SWFC)
Fargesia longiuscula (Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 4.5 - 6 m / 1.6 - 2.4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Yushania longiuscula* Yi.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-eastern part): Yongshan, at 1,480 m altitude.

***Fargesia lushuiensis* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia lushuiensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 111, fig. 34; type: Yunnan, Forestry College of Yunnan 002 (YNFC)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lushui Xian, at 1,780 m altitude.

***Fargesia mairei* (HACKEL EX HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria mairei Hackel, ined., ex Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 62, 1925 [1926]: 255, invalid
Arundinaria mairei Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1273; type: R.P. Maire 7524 Ser. B
Indocalamus mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 24, emend.
Sinarundinaria mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
Fargesia mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 50, without basionym
Yushania mairei J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Basionym is *Arundinaria mairei* Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1273. The earlier publication of 1926 is considered a nomen nudem. According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 52, ined.), this species is closely related to *Yushania andropogonoides*.

- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dayao Xian: Beicao Ling, at 2,950 - 3,600 m altitude (for Yi Tongpei 84014) (Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 50).
Yunnan: "Hauts plateaux, Pe-long-tsin, 3,600 m" (McClure, 1940).

***Fargesia mali* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia mali Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 11 (1), 1989: 37, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 87250 (SCFS)
- Common names: Mali jiangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huili Xian: Beimu Shan, at 3,000 - 3,200 m altitude.

***Fargesia maluo* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia maluo Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1993: 6, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 91146 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 3,600 m altitude.

***Fargesia melanostachys* (HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria acutissima Keng in Kew Bull., 1936: 106; type: Yunnan, Forrest 18074 (K)
Sinarundinaria acutissima (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
Arundinaria forrestii Keng in Kew Bull., 1936: 106; type: Yunnan, Forrest 14127 (K)
Sinarundinaria forrestii (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
Arundinaria melanostachys Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 61 (3), 1924 [1925]: 23; type: N.W. Yunnan, 10 July 1916, Handel-Mazzetti 9524 (lectotype, selected by Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1274)
Sinarundinaria melanostachys (Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
Fargesia melanostachys (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39, p.p. (excl. Yi T.P. 79111)
- Features: 2 (2.5) m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The generic assignment of this species to *Fargesia* is in doubt; it belongs probably to *Yushania*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: North-western part (borderland to Burma and Xizang (Tibet), at about 28° N): bamboo thickets, often in conifer forest up to its uppermost limits, on the divides of the rivers Mekong (Lancang Jiang), Salween (Nu Jiang), and Irrawaddy (Nmai Hka), from 2,700 to 4,200 m altitude, supposedly concentrated between 3,000 and 3,500 m altitude (Handel-Mazzetti, 1936). North-western part (borderland to Burma at about 26° 20' N): on Nmai-Salween divide at 3,000 m altitude, in thickets (Keng, 1936: 107).

***Fargesia membranacea* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia membranacea Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992: 135, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 90172 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.4 - 2 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 2,360 m altitude.

***Fargesia murieliae* (GAMBLE) Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria murieliae Gamble in Kew Bull., 1920: 344, "murielae"; type: Fangxian, 1907, E.H. Wilson 1462 (K)
Bambusa murieliae E.H. Wilson in Bull. Soc. Nation. Acclim. France 73 (10), 1926: 186, "murielae", invalid
Sinarundinaria murieliae (Gamble) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 1, "murielae"
Fargesia murieliae (Gamble) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39, "murielae"
Thamnocalamus murieliae (Gamble) J.P. Demoly in Bull. Ass. Parcs Bot. France 13, 1990: 10, "murielae"
- Misapplied names:
Thamnocalamus spathaceus Soderstrom, 1979: 495, p.p. (excl. type); Soderstrom, 1979: 27, *, p.p. (excl. type); Soderstrom & Ellis, 1982: 65, p.p. (excl. type)
Arundinaria spathacea D. McClintock, 1980: 298, "spathaceus", and 1980: 502, p.p. (excl. type); D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 60, p.p. (excl. type)
- Spelling variants: "*murielae*" (orthographical error).
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Common names: Shennong jianzhu (Chinese), meaning Shennong arrow bamboo, presumably alluding to the region in Hubei Province where this bamboo may grow; Schirmbambus, Gartenbambus (German); Umbrella Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 (4.5) m / 0.7 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms green when young, turning to yellowish and bright orange-yellow when mature; culm sheaths light straw-coloured; foliage leaf blades bright pea-green.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "*murielae*", is dedicated to Ernest Wilson's daughter, Muriel. The correct ending for this epithet is "-iae", not "-ae".
- Phenology: Flowering: In Europe, this species started flowering first at Thyme Nurseries, Køge (south of Copenhagen, Denmark) in 1971, leading to a flowering peak between 1976 and 1979. Interrupted by a rather long period without further flowering records, countless flowering records from many European countries, including Germany, are known since the early 1990's. Numerous seedlings have been raised, some of them were separated and given cultivar names.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei (western part): Fangxian, uplands at 2,000 - 3,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: USA: Living plants collected by E.H. Wilson in Fangxian in 1910, and sent to the Arnold Arboretum, and from there a single plant was sent to

Kew Gardens, England, in 1913, where it was propagated. The plants at Arnold Arboretum did not survive. Later, the species was re-introduced into the USA from Europe (first in 1960 from the Royal Moerheim Nursery, Dedemsvaart, Netherlands). EUROPE: in cultivation, widely distributed. It is by far the most frequently cultivated bamboo throughout Germany. Probably all plants cultivated in Europe and the USA stem from E.H. Wilson's original introduction. Frost resistance: tolerates about -21°C without serious leaf damage in Germany.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Danden'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia nitida 'Danden'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: A selection from old generation "*murielae*" by Griffioen, Netherlands.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Harewood'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia murieliae 'Harewood'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 2 m height.
- Notes: A cultivar of new generation "*murielae*" selected by Danielsen in Denmark from seedlings obtained from Thyme Nurseries, Denmark (in the 1980's?).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Humboldt'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia murieliae 'Humboldt'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 2.2 m tall, well spaced. Foliage leaves: blades somewhat brighter green than the old generation "*murielae*".
- Notes: A clone of new generation "*murielae*", received from Olsen, Denmark, in the 1980's, and selected by M. Riedelsheimer, Stockdorf near Munich, Germany.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Jumbo'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Thamnocalamus spathaceus 'Jumbo'; T. Knudsen in Haven, Januar 1996: 20, nom. nud.
'Jumbo', F. Vaupel in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1996: 17, "*murielae*", invalid? (in advertisement)
- Features: 3.5 - 5.0 m (according to F. Vaupel).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green (not changing to yellow when maturing and aging); branches and twigs: green (without any purplish colour, even when exposed to the sun).
- Notes: A clonal selection from new generation "*murielae*" by F. Vaupel at Ostermade, North Germany, in 1992.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

Fargesia murielae 'Kranich'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia murielae 'Kranich'; F. Vaupel in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1996: 17, "murielae", invalid (nom. nud., in advertisement)
- Notes: A clonal selection from new generation "murielae" by F. Vaupel at Ostermade, North Germany, in the 1990's.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare.

Fargesia murielae 'Leda'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria murielae 'Leda'; E. Pagels, ined.
Fargesia murielae 'Leda'; E. Pagels ex Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Fargesia*, 1988: 46, "murielae"
Sinarundinaria murielae 'Senlo'; W. Simon, ined.?
Fargesia murielae 'Senlo'; W. Simon in C. Recht & al., *Bambus*, 2nd Ed., 1994: 58, 105, "murielae"
Fargesia murielae 'Variiegata'; J.P. Demoly
Thamnocalamus murielae 'Variiegata'; J.P. Demoly in *Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8*, 1991: 27, "murielae"
- Common names: Leda-Schirmbambus (German); Leda Umbrella Bamboo.
- Features: 3.0 (3.8) m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with narrow and broad stripes in white, some blades entirely green or white.
- Notes: The cultivar name 'Senlo' is not established as its publication is against the expressed wish of its originator (ICNCP 1995, Art. 22.6) (E. Pagels in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 27th March 1986).
- Etymology: The cultivar name, Leda, derives from the river on which Leer is situated.
- Phenology: 'Leda' was derived from old generation "murielae", and is flowering as well.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare. It occurred at Pagels Nurseries in Leer (Ostfriesland), north-western Germany, in 1980. It is a beautiful but unstable bud mutant which tends to revert to green-leaved foliage. Grows well in shady places. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerates -18°C (without any leaf damage).

Fargesia murielae 'Mary'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. *Bamb. Mount. China Himal.*, 1992
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murielae") which looks like it might reach the proportions and appearance of the "old murielae". The clone was selected in the 1990's by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany, from seedlings obtained from Olsen in Denmark who in turn obtained seed from Thyme Nurseries in Køge, Denmark. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murielae*.

Fargesia murielae 'Picturatum'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. *Bamb. Mount. China Himal.*, 1992
- Notes: The cultivar name is not in accordance with ICNCP rules.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murielae"); culms well spaced, tallest culms measure 3.2 m so far. The clone was selected by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany.

Fargesia murielae 'Sabe'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
"SABE no. 939", Bartholomew & al. in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 64 (1), 1983: 1-103; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. *Bamb. Mount. China Himal.*, 1992
- Features: fl(-); "long petiole, acuminate leaf apex, broadly rounded sheath apex, culms green".
- Distinctive characters: "Culm sheaths have auricles and oral setae" (when young, perhaps caducous in mature state); "base of the culm sheaths have short retrorse hairs; ... short hairs are also present on the epidermal surface between the sheath veins (intercostal hairs) for some distance above the base of the culm sheath"; foliage leaves stronger and may have heavier wax coating; culms slightly inflated below the nodes; initiation of foliage leaves in spring later. (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 6th May 1996; W. Adams, 1992).
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei (western part): "in the vicinity of Xiaoshennongjia from an open NE-facing meadow", at 2,700 - 3,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from the USA into Germany; in cultivation, very rare. Frost resistance: expected to tolerate -20°C or even less temperatures. Flowering start was recently reported. USA: Living plant collected by T. Dudley during the 1980 Sino-American Botanical Expedition (10 Sep. 1980, Sino-American Botanical Expedition [SABE] no. 939; US National Arboretum no. 49490). In cultivation, very rare.

Fargesia murielae 'Simba'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Thamnocalamus spathaceus 'Simba'; in *Landbrugs-magasinet* Nr. 49, 8 Dec. 1988: 24, fig., "spathacens"; T. Knudsen in Haven, Januar 1996: 18
Sinarundinaria murielae 'Simba'; T. Knudsen in Haven, März 1989: 110-111, figs., "murielae"
Arundinaria murielae 'Simba'; H.J. v.d. Laar in *Dendroflora* 27, 1990: 75, "murielae"
Fargesia murielae 'Simba'; Eberts, *Bambus*, new Ed., 1996: 27, fig.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 1.75 (2.0) m in height, bending to the ground by the mass of foliage; rhizome short, forming tight clumps.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: widely distributed but not frequently cultivated. An early selection of one clone from new generation "murielae" by Thyme Nurseries, Denmark; named 'Simba' and propagated material distributed since 1988 (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 18th July 1989). It has been argued, however, that 'Simba' had not derived from a single clone but from an assemblage of clones raised from seed. Plants obtained as 'Simba' vary considerably in its characteristics which are not only due to different conditions of soil and site. A further recent report indicate that old generation "murielae"

have been muddled with 'Simba' and distributed (in Holland?) under that cultivar name (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 25th Aug. 1996). Plants of 'Simba' are known to grow less vigorous and are not drought-resistant, requiring moist soil and partial shade to grow up well. Frost resistance: possibly same as *Fargesia murielae*.

Fargesia murielae 'Temse'

- Spelling variants: 'Themse' (orthographical error).
- Etymology: The cultivar name, 'Temse', refers to a small river and village near Antwerp, Belgium.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A selection (from new generation "murielae") by a Belgian gardener about 1993; characters not recorded. Plants have been offered through German garden centres, and probably elsewhere, but were mixed by mistake with old generation (flowering) "murielae". (F. Vaupel, pers. comm. June 1996).

Fargesia murielae 'Thyme'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms closely packed but less densely than 'Simba'; average height 1.7 - 2.0 m, occasionally up to 2.8 m tall.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murielae") by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany. The clone was obtained from Simon, Marktheidenfeld, who originally obtained it from Thyme Nurseries, Denmark. It resembles 'Simba' but is easier to keep in cultivation.

Fargesia murielae 'Weihenstephan'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus spathaceus* 'Weihenstephan'; Q.B. Xiang in Bamb. Res. no. 24, 1985: 86, nom. nud. *Fargesia murielae* 'Weihenstephan'; W. Simon in C. Recht & M.F. Wetterwald, Bambus, 1988: 67, "murielae" *Thamnocalamus murielae* 'Weihenstephan'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, "murielae"
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany and other European countries. A selection of the old generation "murielae" by W. Simon, Marktheidenfeld, Germany. Named as a cultivar for its supposed taller growing habit.

Fargesia murielae 'Zampa'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades dark green, somewhat curly or wavy; culms from the second year onwards heavily spotted with minute dark spots, that may run together, producing a blackish effect.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murielae"); vigorous, has grown to 3.3 m height so far, but appearance of foliage is not satisfactory. The clone was selected by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany.

Fargesia nitida (MITF.) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria nitida* Mitford ap. Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 17, 1895: 762, based on *Arundinaria khasiana* Bean, 1894, validated by descr. under *A. khasiana* Bean; type: China, North Sichuan, Potanin s.n. (K) (neotype; cf. Stapleton in Bamb. Soc. Gr. Brit. Newsl. 22, 1995: 22; cf. D.Z. Li in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 321-322); Mitford in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 18, 1895: 186, fig. 33, based on *Arundinaria khasiana* Bean, 1894, "khasyana"; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 73, fig. *Sinarundinaria nitida* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 1 *Bambusa nitida* hort. ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 18, as syn. *Semiarundinaria nitida* Q.T. Shi in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 58 (error for *Sinarundinaria nitida*) *Sinoarundinaria nitida* Hillier, Man. Trees Shrubs 5th Ed., 1981: 534; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 9, fig. 10 (error for *Sinarundinaria nitida*) *Fargesia nitida* (Mitford) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 30 *Thamnocalamus nitidus* (Mitford) J.P. Demoly; cf. J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
- Misapplied names: *Arundinaria khasiana* (not Munro, 1868): Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238 (name), 301 (descr.)
- Selected references: C.S. Chao, C.D. Chu & W.Y. Hsiung, 1981: 2-3, 6; P.C. Keng, 1985: 30-31; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Common names: Huaxi jianzhu (Chinese); Fontänenbambus (German); Hardy Blue Bamboo, Fountain Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 4 (6) m / 1 - 2 (2.5) cm / fl(+). Culms "deep black purple", arching when mature; internodes glabrous; nodes slightly prominent; culm sheaths pubescent, purple [dark straw-coloured to brownish]. Branching: developing branches directed horizontally to slightly ascending. Foliage leaves blades [green to bluish-green], 5 - 8 cm long by 15 - 20 mm wide. (based on Mitford, 1896).
- Notes: This species has become a problem for taxonomy and nomenclature since it was first mentioned in a publication in 1894. Originally, the species was misidentified as *Arundinaria khasiana* Munro [*Drepanostachyum khasianum* (Munro) P.C. Keng] by Bean (1894: 238, 301), and adopted under this misapplied name by Mitford (1894: 530). An unnamed author, who is apparently neither Bean nor Mitford (although often cited as "Mitford in Gard. Chron. 18, 1895: 186"), proposed a substitute name, *Arundinaria nitida*, and refers to a photograph (fig. 33 on p. 179) of a sterile plant cultivated at Kew. This action is probably not in conformity with the IBCN rules, and the first publication that provides a validly published name is likely that of Mitford, The Bamboo Garden,

in 1896. The description of his *Arundinaria nitida* (Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 73-76) is brief and based on sterile plants cultivated at Kew. Specimens from these plants were not cited; however, he refers (on p. 74) to a herbarium specimen from Hubei Province of Henry, which is apparently A. Henry 6832. In the same year, Stapf presented a description based solely on herbarium specimens from the wild, A. Henry 6832 from Hubei and Potanin s.n. from Sichuan, by applying Mitford's name, *Arundinaria nitida*, to this species (Stapf, 1896). It became evident far later, that two different species are involved under the same name. In describing *Indocalamus confusus* [*Yushania confusa*] based on A. Henry 6832, McClure (1940: 20-22) separated them from each other.

Very probably all plants of "nitida" grown in Europe derive from seed. According to T.R. Soderstrom (in Garden, 1979: 27) and J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 65, ined.), seed was collected by M.M. Berezowski in a village near "Tan Chang" (= Danchang, 34° N, 104° 25' E) in southern Gansu in 1886. Berezowski's collection comprises also herbarium specimens with spikelet parts deposited in western herbaria (K, US). "The seed he collected was sent back to St. Petersburg Botanic Garden. In 1889, seed was sent to the Veitch Nursery in England where it was grown into plants. The variation found among these seedlings is probably the source of the many Nitida clones now being recognized." (W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992).

As the species is not well typified, the application of the name, *Fargesia nitida* (*Sinarundinaria nitida*, *Arundinaria nitida*) to collections made from China is burdened with doubts. Many records on occurrence or flowering might be based on erroneous identification and may refer to different species closely related to *F. nitida*. Several of such closely related species were recently described by Yi, e.g. *Fargesia emaculata*, *Fargesia scabrata*. Plants cultivated in Europe under the name *Sinarundinaria nitida* or *Arundinaria nitida* are probably rightly named, provided that the name is applicable under the ICBN rules to those plants that Mitford had in mind and were described from living plants by him.

- Etymology: The specific epithet, "nitida" (shining), was chosen by F.A. Mitford as to the plant's brilliancy and beauty.
- Phenology: Flowering was reported in 1886. The only other definite record is for 1982 in China from Yi (1985) (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.). No flowering records have been known from western cultivation until sporadic flowering started on a plant in Cornwall, U.K., in 1993 (Townsend s.n., K) (D. McClintock in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 283). It is assumed that the flowering cycle for this species is about 100 years, and initiation of gregarious flowering of plants in western cultivation is expected to occur soon.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (northern part): Minshan and other ranges; Gansu: from 1,700 to 3,200 m altitude in the southern, south-western and south-eastern part, and in the central part as far north as

Xinglong Shan 45 km south-east of Lanzhou (F.X. Yang & al., 1982, ap. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.; J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 62; Ningxia (southern part): Liupan Shan (H.P. Feng, 1979, ap. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.). Perhaps also in Shaanxi: alpine area of the southern part (specimen collected by Purdom, according to C.S. Chao, C.D. Chu & W.Y. Hsiung, 1981: 2-3). The species extends further north-west towards dry zones than any other bamboo in China (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.). Altitudinal range: subalpine zone from (2,400) 2,700 to 3,200 (4,100) m (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.).

- Habitat: "Moist mountain slopes and valleys within relatively dry zones. It is reported from forest of *Abies*, *Picea*, *Betula*, *Quercus* etc., and often with shrubby vegetation of *Sorbus*, *Rubus*, *Crataegus*, *Rosa*, *Cotoneaster*, *Philadelphus*, *Clematoclethra*, *Lonicera*, *Smilax*, etc. ... Locally dominant but restricted to widely separated moist areas." (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.).
- Uses: Used for domestic purposes; crop supports, walking sticks, smoking pipes, etc.; major food source for giant pandas (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: widely cultivated; originally grown from seed in England (1889?) where it is now commonly distributed; less common in France and Germany, occasionally found cultivated in several other European countries, including the Carpathians and Caucasus. USA: rarely cultivated; introduced from Europe. The species in western cultivation is polymorphous, probably due to its origin from seed, not from different introductions. Several clones have been distinguished by horticulturists, some cultivar names have been given. A few new individual plants under the name of "nitida" have been introduced from China probably not earlier than from the late 1980's onwards. Frost resistance: Germany: withstands about -18°C without serious leaf damage.

Fargesia nitida 'Anceps'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'Anceps'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, nom. nud.; R. Lester in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (5), 1992: 5, nom. nud.; Riedelsheimer in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (6), 1992: 8, nom. nud. *Fargesia nitida* 'Anceps'; Eberts, Bambus, new Ed., 1996: 29 "Fargesia nitida Dn"; Simon, Catalogue 1987-88
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 2 - 3.6 m / 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: erect or nearly erect, moderately arching above. Rhizomes: of prolific growth, clumps grow faster and looser than 'Nymphenburg'. Foliage leaves: blades conspicuously narrow and small, narrower than 'Nymphenburg', curl strongly in the sun.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Danielson at Denmark originally obtained it from the Gote-

borg Botanical Garden, Sweden. USA: In cultivation; introduced from Germany in the early 1970's. Can be grown much farther southward; has proved to tolerate summer heat better than any of the other cultivars. Frost resistance: little less resistant than other cultivars.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Chennevières'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'Chennevières'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32
Sinarundinaria nitida 'Chennevières'; hort.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 3 m / 3.1 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: tend to grow straight up from the base, thus forming an upright habit; purplish grey, shading to yellowish preferably when exposed to the sun; branch tips may remain in purplish colour; nodes slightly prominent. Foliage leaf blades slightly narrower. This clone differs from *Fargesia nitida* (as described by Mitford (1896) under the name *Arundinaria nitida*) mainly in the colour of the culms and branches, appearing at first sight like *F. muriei* with darker green foliage.
- Etymology: The cultivar name derives from the village Chennevières-sur-Marne near Paris, France, which is the place of Mr. Jacques Yovane's bamboo collection.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

***Fargesia nitida* 'De Belder'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'De Belder'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31, "De Belder", 32, "de Belder"
Fargesia nitida 'Kalmthout'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31, as syn.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: tend growing not erect from the base but bending upwards and arching above, thus clumps forming a vase-shaped habit; up to about 3 m tall. Rhizome: of prolific growth, clumps will cover twice as much space in the same time as other cultivars. Foliage leaves: blades smaller, do not curl in the sun.
- Etymology: The cultivar name is dedicated to the de Belder family, owner of the Kalmthout Arboretum, Belgium.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: originates from the Kalmthout Arboretum, Belgium; cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*. Uses: May be superior for screening purposes.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Eisenach'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinarundinaria nitida* 'Eisenach'; Hansen & Stahl, Staud. Lebensber. Gärt. Grünanl., 1981: 256

Sinarundinaria nitida 'Eisenach'; Olsen in Dansk

Dendrol. Arsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 60, nom. nud.

Thamnocalamus nitidus 'Eisenach'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27

Fargesia nitida 'Nagashima'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, as syn.

Sinarundinaria nitida 'Nagashimo'; Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Arsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 60, nom. nud.

- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: taller in ultimate height, up to over 4 m, exceptionally to 5.7 m high, tend growing not erect from the base but moderately bending upwards and arching above, thus clumps forming a vase-shaped habit, producing occasionally some bifurcated culms, from the basal culm slightly above ground; branches ascending; culm sheaths pubescent. Foliage leaves: blades smaller. This cultivar differs but very little in the characters as described by Mitford (1896) under *Arundinaria nitida*.
- Etymology: The cultivar name, Eisenach, may have first been published by Simon in his catalogue, but apparently first established by Hansen & Stahl in 1981. The cultivar is probably named after the Central German city Eisenach.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in many countries. USA: in cultivation at least since the 1980's, rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Ems River'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'Ems'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, nom. nud.; Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (4), 1991: 6, nom. nud.
Fargesia nitida 'Ems River'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 3.6 m / 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: tend to grow straight up from the base, thus forming an upright habit; culms and sheaths develop a strong purple colour if given adequate light, and tend to retain their colour well (not bleaching out soon). Foliage leaves: somewhat smaller in size.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: originates from Hesse Nurseries, Weener, Germany, in 1960; in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Jiuzhaigou'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'Jiuzhaigou'; hort.
- Features: fl(-); culm sheaths soon deciduous, thin and fragile, glabrous, with a pattern when fresh.
- Notes: A valid publication is not known. Three clones are in cultivation under the name 'Jiuzhaigou'. All of them are similar to *Fargesia nitida* in habit and foliage leaf blades but seem to represent a distinct species. (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 6th May 1996, and 7th Jan. 1997).

- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (northern part): "Jiu-zhaigou", at 3,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: threetimes independently collected from the same area in northern Sichuan and introduced; in cultivation in several countries (Germany, Switzerland, England, Belgium), still rare.

Fargesia nitida 'Kanzou'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'Kanzou'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, without descr.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in France; said to be named or distributed by Dupin.

Fargesia nitida 'McClure'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'McClure'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32
- Selected references: Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (4), 1991: 6; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 3.6 (5) m / 1.3 cm / fl(-). A tall-growing clone with heavy mass of foliage hanging over. Foliage leaves: long and narrow like 'Anceps' and 'Nymphenburg', but slightly wider, curl readily in the sun.
- Distinctive characters: from the descriptions available the author failed to reveal good, distinctive characters.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: originally grown at Myddelton House, Herts., England; now in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: grown at McClure's garden, introduced from Myddelton House, England, in 1960, P.I. #261213"; now rarely cultivated elsewhere. A cultivar adapted to deep shade.

Fargesia nitida 'Nymphenburg'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinarundinaria nitida* 'Dr. Engell'; Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Arsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 60, nom. nud. *Arundinaria nitida* 'Nymphenburg'; hort. *Sinarundinaria nitida* 'Nymphenburg'; Hansen & Stahl, Staud. Lebensber. Gärt. Grünanl., 1981: 256 *Thamnocalamus nitidus* 'Nymphenburg'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
- Features: 3.6 m / 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: erect or nearly erect, strongly arching above from the weight of the mature foliage; internodes purplish; culm sheaths glabrous, brownish. Rhizomes: short, forming dense clumps. Branching: young branches ascending. Foliage leaves: blades conspicuously narrow, 4 - 11 cm long by 6 - 11 mm wide, curl strongly in the sun.
- Notes: Plants under the name 'Dr. Engell' are grown in Denmark. It is said, that these are probably identical with 'Nymphenburg'. A valid publication of this name has not been detected.

- Etymology: The German name, Nymphenburg, is from the palace and garden of the former Bavarian kings. Nymphenburg derives from "Nymphen", nymphes, which are goddesses of the Greek myths, and from "Burg", castle.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in many countries. Nymphenburg Garden is adjacent to Munich Botanic Garden, where are stands of this cultivar. According to Mr. M. Riedelsheimer (pers. comm., Oct. 1986), plants reached Munich Botanic Garden in about 1960. The Munich municipal nursery had, or still has, very old stocks, where the plants in Munich Botanic Garden were possibly obtained from. The plants' origin could not be traced further. USA: in cultivation, introduced from Germany in the early 1970's. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

Fargesia nitida 'Stream Cottage'

- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, without descr.; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: "Small leaves like 'Eisenach' and 'De Belder'. Leaves do not readily curl in the sun. May be identical to 'De Belder'" (W. Adams, 1992).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; originates from Peter Addington at Stream Cottage, England. USA: introduced from England.

Fargesia nitida 'Variegata'; hort.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus nitidus* 'Variegatus'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, without descr.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in France.

Fargesia nitida 'Wakehurst'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus nitidus* 'Wakehurst'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27 *Fargesia nitida* 'Wakehurst'; hort.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, invalid; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: "Loose open clumps".
- Notes: Name given by Simon (Catalogue 1982); original valid publication, if any, not known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: collected in England by Simon in the 1980's and named as a cultivar. Now cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

Fargesia nitida 'Zwijenburg'

- Spelling variants: Also found published under the name 'Zwijneborg'.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades: conspicuously shorter.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Originates from Zwijenburg Nursery, Boskoop, Netherlands. Cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

***Fargesia obliqua* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia obliqua Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 8 (1), 1986: 48, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 85050 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 69, ined.), *Fargesia obliqua* is closely related to *Fargesia denudata* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Beichuan Xian, at 2,400 - 3,300 (3,700) m altitude. Gansu (south-western part), at 2,400 - 3,300 (3,700) m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 62).

***Fargesia orbiculata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia orbiculata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 22, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77230 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lijiang Xian (= Dayan), at 3,850 m altitude.

***Fargesia papyrifera* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia papyrifera Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 42, fig. 10; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77288 (SCFS)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 2 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yunlong Xian (= Shimenzhen), at 2,750 - 3,600 m altitude.

***Fargesia parvifolia* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia parvifolia Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (2), 1991: 15, fig.; type: Yi Tongpei 90173 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 5.5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 3,360 m altitude.

***Fargesia pauciflora* (KENG) Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pauciflora Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26 (10), 1936: 397; type: Handel-Mazzetti 1365 (US)
Sinarundinaria pauciflora (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
Fargesia pauciflora (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 25; Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 125
- Features: (2) 4 - 6 m / 1 - 3 (4) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: "pauciflora" may not belong to *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: "Ningyuen" region: "Shaoshan", 2,600 - 2,700 m altitude (Keng, 1936). Sichuan: Xichang Xian, at 2,610 m altitude; Puge Xian; Leibo Xian; Zhaojue Xian (Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 25-26).
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

***Fargesia perlonga* HSUEH & Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia perlonga Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 79, fig. 23; type: Yunnan, Xue Jiru, 5 II 1974 s.n. (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, in cultivation.

***Fargesia pleniculmis* (HANDEL-MAZZ.) Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pleniculmis Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1276; type: 3 July 1916, Handel-Mazzetti 9240, (W?)
Fargesia pleniculmis (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: north-western part: at the Salween River (Nu Jiang) near "Bahan", and opposite on the ridge "Alulaka" below "Tschamutong" (about 26° 15' N). Eastern slope of the pass "Tschiangschel", at 3,275 - 3,350 m altitude (for Handel-Mazzetti 9240). Gongshan Xian, at 2,500 - 3,000 m altitude (about 98° 30' E, 27° 40' N) (for Yi Tongpei 77310) (Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113). Above "Hsiangschuiho" between "Dali" and "Hodjing", 26° 15' N, at 3,400 m altitude (for Handel-Mazzetti 7856, 25 May 1915).

***Fargesia plurisetosa* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia plurisetosa Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 27, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, S.G. Hua H82402 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 59, ined.), *Fargesia plurisetosa* may be conspecific with *Yushania longiuscula* Yi.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menghai, up to 1,500 m altitude.

***Fargesia porphyrea* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia porphyrea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 84, fig. 25; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77329 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Wenshan Xian, at 1,250 m altitude; Maguan Xian, at 1,300 - 2,500 m; Pingbian Xian, at 1,920 m.

***Fargesia praecipua* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia praecipua Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 68, fig. 19; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77317 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,850 - 2,600 m altitude.

Fargesia qinlingensis Yi & SHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia qinlingensis Yi & Shao in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 42, fig.; type: Shaanxi, Chang Quan-lin 1 (SCFS)
Sinarundinaria qinlingensis J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, invalid
- Features: 1 - 3.3 m / 0.4 - 0.9 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be closely related to *Fargesia scabrada* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi: Foping Xian, at 1,100 m altitude. Altitudinal range of this species is from 1,000 to 2,500 m (J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).

Fargesia robusta Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia robusta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 28, fig. 10; type: Yi Tongpei 77065 (SCFS)
Thamnocalamus robustus (Yi) J.P. Demoly in Bull. Ass. Parcs Bot. France 13, 1990: 10
- Misapplied names:
Fargesia spathacea (not Franchet, 1893): Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 29, p.p. (for fig. 18), and 1965; J.J.N. Campbell & Z.S. Qin, 1983 [1985]: 15
- Common names: Guaigun Zhu (Chinese), meaning walking stick bamboo.
- Features: 2 (3) - 5 (7) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wenchuan Xian, Guan Xian, Chongqing Xian, at 1,600 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Uses: Locally for sticks and weaving. Shoots edible. A chief food source for giant pandas.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced into Britain (Kew Gardens) in 1982; initially thought to be *Arundinaria fangiana*. In cultivation in several other European countries, including Germany, rare.

Fargesia rufa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia rufa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 27, fig. 9; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 83215 (SCFS)
- Selected references: Z.S. Qin, 1985: 4
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.4 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 63, ined.), *Fargesia rufa* is closely related to *Fargesia ferax* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qingchuan Xian, at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude. Gansu (southern part): at 950 - 2,200 m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 63).
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia sagittatinea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia sagittatinea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 63, fig. 17; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77314 (SCFS)

- Features: 7 - 9 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 2,450 - 2,900 m altitude.

Fargesia scabrada Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria pandarum Soderstrom, ined., ex J.J.N. Campbell & Z.S. Qin, 1983 [1985]: 15, invalid; Soderstrom, ined., ex J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined., as syn.
Fargesia scabrada Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 24, fig. 7; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 83214 (SCFS)
Sinarundinaria scabrada J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, invalid
- Misapplied names: This species was confused with *Fargesia nitida* by some collectors in the 1970's and earlier.
- Common names: Cao Hua Jian Zhu (Chinese), meaning rough-flowered arrow bamboo; Huang Zhu (Chinese), meaning yellow bamboo; Kongxin Zhu (Chinese), meaning hollow bamboo.
- Features: 1.8 - 3.5 (6) m / 0.5 - 1.0 (1.5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, cool temperate to subalpine zone: Qingchuan Xian, at 1,500 - 2,500 m altitude; Min Shan, at 1,500 - 2,500 m altitude (flowering in 1975). Gansu (southern part), at 1,600 - 2,150 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia semicoriacea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia semicoriacea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 176, fig. 9; type: Yi Tongpei 78006 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi (= Xincun), at 2,000 - 3,000 m altitude.

Fargesia semiorbiculata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria semiorbiculata Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 176
Fargesia semiorbiculata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 176, fig. 9; type: Xizang, C.G. Jiang 1 (SCFS)
- Selected references: D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 85; Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 32, fig. 14
- Features: 4.2 m / 0.6 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 2,400 - 2,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: In China tolerating to -5°C.

Fargesia similaris HSUEH & Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia similaris Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 25, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Xue Jiru 1091 (SCFS)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality.

***Fargesia solida* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia solida Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 47, fig. 12; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83145 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 (2) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 2,300 - 2,500 m altitude.

***Fargesia sparsiflora* (RENDLE) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria sparsiflora Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. 36, 1904: 436; type: Hubei, "Hsingshan", A. Henry 6938 (K), collected in the mid-1880s
Thamnocalamus sparsiflorus (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
Sinarundinaria sparsiflora (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 153
Fargesia sparsiflora (Rendle) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: May be conspecific with *Fargesia murielae*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: western part: Xingshan ("Hsingshan") Xian, throughout conifer woods on mountains, at 2,400 - 2,900 m altitude (Rendle, 1904).

***Fargesia spathacea* FRANCHET**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia spathacea Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 2, 1893: 1067; type: R.P. Farges 567 (P), collected in 1892
Thamnocalamus spathaceus (Franchet) Soderstrom, 1979: 495, p.p. (for type only)
Thamnocalamus spathaceus (Franchet) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 23, p.p. (for type only)
Arundinaria spathacea (Franchet) D. McClintock, 1980: 502, p.p. (for type only)
- Misapplied names: "spathacea" has often been misapplied to different species of *Fargesia* by Chinese and Western botanists.
- Common names: Jianzhu (Chinese), meaning arrow bamboo.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: *Fargesia spathacea* may be conspecific with *Fargesia nitida* or *Fargesia murielae*. No record on re-collection of specimens or living plants from the type locality is known.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "spathacea", refers to the broad spathes that envelope the inflorescence.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: north-eastern part: Chengkou Xian: Dabashan.

***Fargesia stenoclada* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia stenoclada Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 30, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 88003 (SCFS)
- Common names: Xizhi jianzhu (Chinese), meaning slender branched arrow bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 5.5 m / 1 - 1.7 cm / fl(-)

- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Peng Xian, at 1,650 - 1,890 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for the giant panda.

***Fargesia striata* HSUEH & HUI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia striata Hsueh & Hui, ined., ex C.M. Hui in Bamb. Res. no. 49, 1993: 38
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 1,800 - 2,000 m altitude.

***Fargesia strigosa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia strigosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 90, fig. 27; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83151 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lincang Xian, at 2,900 m altitude.

***Fargesia subflexuosa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia subflexuosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 36, fig. 8; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84008 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yangbi Xian, at 2,920 - 3,250 m altitude.

***Fargesia sylvestris* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia sylvestris Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 31, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77240 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Deqen Xian, at 3,250 m altitude.

***Fargesia tenuilignea* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia tenuilignea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 39, fig. 9; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84001 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 7 (8) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Fengqing Xian, at 2,870 - 3,098 m altitude; Zhenkang Xian (= Fengweiba), at 2,400 - 3,100 m altitude.

***Fargesia unguolata* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia unguolata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 22, fig. 5; type: Hunan, Chen S.C. Cx84535 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Longshan Xian.

***Fargesia utilis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia utilis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 28, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 78007 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi (= Xincum), at 2,700 - 3,650 m altitude.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Introduced from China (received as "Tungchuan no. 3") into Germany and later identified (presumably by C.J. Hsueh) as *Fargesia utilis* (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrmberger, 15th June 1988). USA: introduced from Germany, probably in the 1980's, in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: Tolerates -18°C (south-eastern Germany) with considerable leaf damage and, occasionally, with minor damage to upper twigs. Lost leaves replaced by new leaves rather early in spring.

***Fargesia vicina* (KENG) YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria vicina Keng in *Sinensia* 7, 1936: 410, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, E.E. Maire 10037 (N)
Sinarundinaria vicina (Keng) P.C. Keng in *Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China* no. 8, 1948: 14
Fargesia vicina (Keng) Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (2), 1988: 113
Yushania vicina J.J.N. Campbell, *Sino-Himal. Bamb.*, 1988: 7, invalid
Pseudosasa vicina (Keng) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 225, "vicinia"
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: A species suggested to belong to *Yushania* by J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 51, ined.). The specimen no. 504 by Handel-Mazzetti is supposed to represent this species (*Arundinaria* sp. Handel-Mazzetti, *Symb. Sin.* 7, 1936: 1275; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 51, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality.

***Fargesia wuliangshanensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia wuliangshanensis Yi in *Acta Bot. Yunnan.* 10 (4), 1988: 438, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 87014 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jingdong Xian: Wuliangshan, at 3,000 - 3,100 m altitude.

***Fargesia yuanjiangensis* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia yuanjiangensis Hsueh & Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (2), 1988: 76, fig. 22; type: Xue Jiru 1302 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 (?) m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yuanjiang Xian.

***Fargesia yulongshanensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia yulongshanensis Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (2), 1988: 87, fig. 26; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77227 (SCFS)
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 1 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lijiang Xian (= Dayan): Yulongshan, 3,050 - 4,200 m altitude.

***Fargesia yunnanensis* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia yunnanensis Hsueh & Yi in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 5 (4), 1985: 125, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Lijiang Xian, Yi Tongpei 77223 (SCFS)
Sinarundinaria yunnanensis (Hsueh & Yi) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in *J. Bamb. Res.* 6 (2), 1987: 21
Yushania yunnanensis (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng & Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 6 (4), 1987: 16
- Features: 4 - 7 (10) m / 3 - 5 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, at 1,900 m altitude; Lijiang Xian, at 2,430 m; Binchuan Xian, at 1,850 m; Fumin Xian; Shuangjiang Xian, at 2,200 - 2,400 m; Fengqing Xian, at 1,700 - 2,200 m. Sichuan: Dechang Xian, at 1,800 - 2,300 m altitude; Mianning Xian.

***Fargesia zayuensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia zayuensis Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (2), 1988: 20, fig. 2; type: Xizang, Yi Tongpei 79111 (SCFS)
- Misapplied names: *Fargesia melanostachys* Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 39, p.p. (for Yi Tongpei 79111); P.C. Keng ex Yi in Z.Y. Wu, *Fl. Xizang.*, 5, 1987: 34, fig. 15; *Econ. Pl. Xizang*, 1990: 719, fig. 328
- Features: 6 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Zayü Xian (= Gyigang), at 2,500 - 3,000 m altitude.

***Himalayacalamus* P. C. KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Fargesia sect. *Sphaerigemma* ser. *Collares* Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (2), 1988: 16; type: *Fargesia collaris* Yi
Himalayacalamus P.C. Keng in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 23; type: *Himalayacalamus falconeri* (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) P.C. Keng
- Selected references: Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (3), 1994: 308
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. THAMNOCALAMINAE
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 278.
- Etymology: The generic name alludes to the mountain range, the Himalayas, where the species originate.
- Number of species known: 9.
- Distribution: INDIA: Himalayan region; NEPAL; BHUTAN; CHINA: Xizang (Tibet). Frost-tender or frost-hardy bamboos from middle to upper temperate zones.

Himalayacalamus asper STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Himalayacalamus asper Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 310, fig. 2; type: Nepal, Kaski district, Stapleton 314 (E)
- Common names: Malinge nigalo, Gorey nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and western Nepal: Kaski district, at 2,000 m altitude, and Rasuwa district.
- Uses: Splits used locally for weaving.

Himalayacalamus brevinodus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Himalayacalamus brevinodus Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 312, fig. 3; type: Nepal, Dhankuta district, Stapleton 908 (E)
- Common names: Malinge nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 9 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: eastern part. Dhankuta district, at 1,500 m altitude. INDIA: Sikkim.
- Uses: Cultivated for highly valued weaving material.

Himalayacalamus collaris (YI) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Thamnocalamus collaris Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.
Fargesia collaris Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 157, fig. 2; type: Xizang, M.L. Zhou 01 (SCFS)
Thamnocalamus collaris Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 41, fig. 19; type: Xizang, M.L. Zhou 01 (SCFS) (same type as for *Fargesia collaris* Yi)
Himalayacalamus collaris (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14

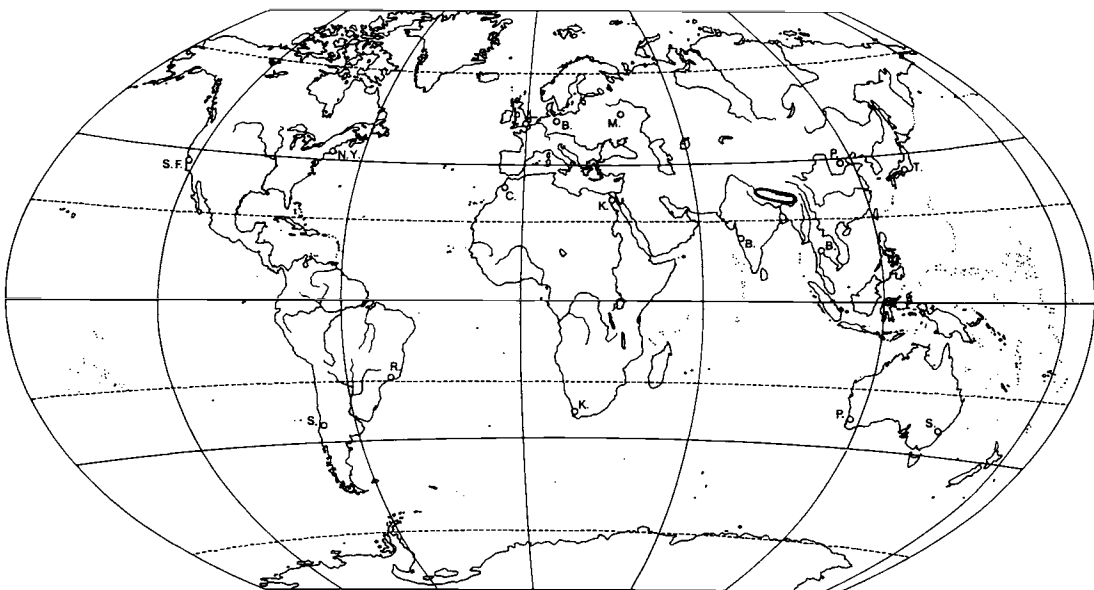
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Himalayacalamus falconeri* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 314.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Nyalam Xian: Zhangmu, Kou'an, at 2,200 - 3,000 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Himalayacalamus cupreus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Himalayacalamus cupreus Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 314, fig. 4; type: Nepal, Kaski district, Stapleton 306 (E)
- Common names: Malinge nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: known only from the southern flanks of the Annapurna Mt. in central Nepal: Kaski district, at 2,500 m altitude.
- Uses: Splits used for weaving.

Himalayacalamus falconeri (J. D. HOOKER EX MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Thamnocalamus falconeri J.D. Hooker ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34; type: Nepal, Wallich 5040 (K)
Arundinaria falconeri (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) Duthie, Grasses N.W. India, 1883: 46; Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3, 1883: 1208
Arundarbor falconeri (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
Himalayacalamus falconeri (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 24, 25
Drepanostachyum falconeri (J.D. Hooker ex Munro)

Map 23: Distribution of *Himalayacalamus*

J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 23; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278

Drepanostachyum falconeri J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid

Drepanostachyum falconeri (Munro) D. McClintock in Bamb. Soc. Newsl. no. 15, 1992: 12

Bambusa fistulosa Royle ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95, as syn. under *B. falconeri* Munro; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 198, as syn.

Bambusa floribunda Munro, ined.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34

Arundinaria nobilis Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 178; cf. Stapf in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 35, 1904: 305, as syn.

• Misapplied names:

Arundinaria falcata (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834): A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 791, fig. 60-62

Arundinaria pantlingii (not Gamble, 1896); cf. D. McClintock in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 92 (12), 1967: 523

- Selected references: Gamble, 1921: 303; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308-309, 314
- Common names: Thudi nigalo, Gorey nigalo, Malinge nigalo, Singhane (Nepali).
- Features: 4.5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+). "Culm internodes with average length of c. 20 - 25 cm, glabrous culm sheaths that attenuate asymmetrically, convexly or slightly concavely, new shoots covered with a thick mucous and marked with purple and yellow stripes, and leaf sheaths with no auricles or oral setae." (Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308-309).
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and eastern part, at 2,100 - 2,900 m altitude; INDIA: Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr.; Sikkim; Arunachal Pradesh; BHUTAN.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in the milder areas of some countries, mainly in western Europe, rare in central Europe. First introduced in 1847.

Himalayacalamus falconeri 'Damarapa'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Himalayacalamus falconeri* 'Damarapa'; J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 14: 31; cf. Stapleton in New Plantsman, 1994: 5
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation.

Himalayacalamus fimbriatus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Himalayacalamus fimbriatus* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 316, fig. 5; type: Nepal, Kathmandu, Stapleton 910 (E)
- Common names: Tite nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 7 m / 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: western and central Nepal; at 1,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Widely cultivated in western and central Nepal; intensively harvested from terrace risers and path-sides for weaving material and animal fodder.

Himalayacalamus gyirongensis (Yi) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia gyirongensis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 173, fig. 8; type: Xizang, Y.L. Li & T.Z. Da 02 (SCFS)

Himalayacalamus gyirongensis (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14

- Features: 3 - 3.5 m / 1 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Himalayacalamus falconeri* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 314.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Gyirong Xian (= Zongga), at 2,450 m altitude. Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

Himalayacalamus hookerianus (MUNRO)

STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria hookeriana* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 29; type: Sikkim, 1848, Hooker f. s.n. (K, lectotype); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 318

Chimonobambusa hookeriana (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151

Chimonobambusa hookeri Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 54, invalid

Drepanostachyum hookerianum (Munro) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 17

Sinarundinaria hookeriana (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 358

Himalayacalamus hookerianus (Munro) Stapleton in Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 17, 1993: 21

- Spelling variants: *Chimonobambusa hookerana* (orthographical variant).
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 318; Stapleton in New Plantsman, 1994: 5-9
- Features: 6 - 9 (12) m / 2 - 3 (5) cm / fl(+). Characterised by its blue culms; becoming yellow-green to purple-red after exposure to cold.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim; West Bengal: Darjeeling District. BHUTAN: western part: Samchi, Chirang and Daga Districts. NEPAL: eastern part: Koshi and Mechi Zones. Grows in the Eastern Himalayas between 1,200 and 2,450 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rather rare. First introduced to England in 1895. Often misidentified as "falcata" and "falconeri" in western horticulture. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tender, may tolerate around -10°C.

Himalayacalamus porcatus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Himalayacalamus porcatus* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 318, fig. 6; type: Nepal, Rasuwa district, Stapleton 332 (E)
- Common names: Seto nigalo (Nepali); Bra ma (Tamang).
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEPAL: central part: Rasuwa district, at 2,250 m altitude.
- Uses: Occasionally cultivated for weaving material.

Patellocalamus W. T. LIN

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Patellocalamus* W.T. Lin is considered a species of *Ampelocalamus* S.L. Chen & al., hence *Patellocalamus* is relegated to a synonym of → *Ampelocalamus*. A further species assigned to *Patellocalamus* is listed below. So far, this species has not been investigated for its generic affinity.

Patellocalamus gongshanensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Patellocalamus gongshanensis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 49, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Gongshan Xian, 17 Nov. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77302 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,420 m altitude.

Sinarundinaria NAKAI

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Sinarundinaria* Nakai is considered a species of *Fargesia* Franchet, hence *Sinarundinaria* is relegated to a synonym of → *Fargesia*. Two other species assigned to *Sinarundinaria* are listed below. So far, these species have not been investigated for their generic affinity.

Sinarundinaria nagalandiana H. B. NAITHANI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinarundinaria nagalandiana* H.B. Naithani in Indian For. 120 (12), 1994: 1120-1121
- Distribution: INDIA: Nagaland.

Sinarundinaria pariflora HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinarundinaria pariflora* Hsueh & Yi, 1974, ined. *Sinarundinaria pariflora* Q.B. Xiang in Bamb. Res. no. 24, 1985: 86, nom. nud.
- Features: fl(+); culms erect, rhizome amphipodial.
- Notes: A valid publication of this taxon is not known. It is considered by Hsueh to represent a new species. According to M. Riedelsheimer (in letter of 22 Jan. 1997 to D. Ohrnberger), "pariflora" is closely related to "fangiana", and in outer appearance except size similar to *Yushania anceps*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi (= Xincum).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation, rare. Introduced from China (received as "Tungchuan no. 2") into Germany about 1979, flowered soon after. In Germany often distributed under the name *Arundinaria fangiana*.

Thamnocalamus MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 33, 157; type: *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* (Trinius) Munro, selected by Bentham (in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, 1883: 1208) *Arundinaria* sect. *Thamnocalamus* (Munro) Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. II, 2, 1887: 93
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Thamnocalamus*, derives from the Greek "thamnos" (thicket, shrubbery), and "kalamos" (Latinised "calamus", reed, cane), referring to the habit of the species.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: INDIA (Himalayan region). NEPAL and BHUTAN. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet). SOUTH AFRICA and MADAGASCAR.

Thamnocalamus aristatus (GAMBLE) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria aristata* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 18, pl. 17; type: India, Sikkim, May 1890, Gammie s.n. (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 363) *Bambusa aristata* Loddiges ex Schelle in Beissner & al., Handb. Laubholz-Benen., 1903: 2, as syn. *Thamnocalamus aristatus* (Gamble) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 54, pl. 37 fig. E *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *aristatus* (Gamble) D. McClintock in Moorea 4, 1985: 20 *Arundinaria spathiflora* var. *aristata* Gamble, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 70, ined.
- Misapplied names: *Arundinaria racemosa* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 17, p.p.; cf. C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 363 *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868, p.p.; cf. Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 19
- Common names: Bhébbham (Bhulia of Sikkim and Bhutan); Babain (Lepcha of Sikkim); Rato-nigala (Nepali at Nepal-Sikkim border); Ghunre (East Nepal).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered synonymous with *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 282
- Etymology: The specific epithet, *aristatus*, refers to the awned glumes and lemmas of the spikelets.
- Distribution: INDIA, BHUTAN, NEPAL: eastern Himalayas: in Sikkim (especially on the Singalila Range); adjacent region of West Bengal; eastern Nepal; Bhutan. "Mostly in cool temperate to sub-

alpine zone: (2,400) 2,500 - 2,900 (3,300) m in East Nepal; (2,400) 2,800 - 3,300 (4,000) m in Sikkim and Bhutan" (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 70, ined.); prefers moist and wet places; abundant where vegetation has been burned or disturbed by grazing (H. Hara, 1966: 24). CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Yadong Xian (= Chomo), at 2,000 - 2,500 m altitude (Yi, 1983: 39-40; Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 39, fig. 18).

- Uses: Edibility is reported (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 70, ined.).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation: England, rare, cultivated under glass, except in very mild districts (Bean, 1951); in south-western Ireland in thickets (according to D. McClintock); rarely cultivated in other countries. First recorded by Mitford (1896: 176); introduced between 1885 and 1889.

Thamnocalamus aristatus 'Kew Beauty'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus aristatus* 'Kew Beauty'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 26, without descr.
- Notes: Provisionally assigned to this species by J.P. Demoly.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation at Kew, England, and in France.

Thamnocalamus aristatus 'Pitt White'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus aristatus* 'Pitt White'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 26, without descr. or basionym reference

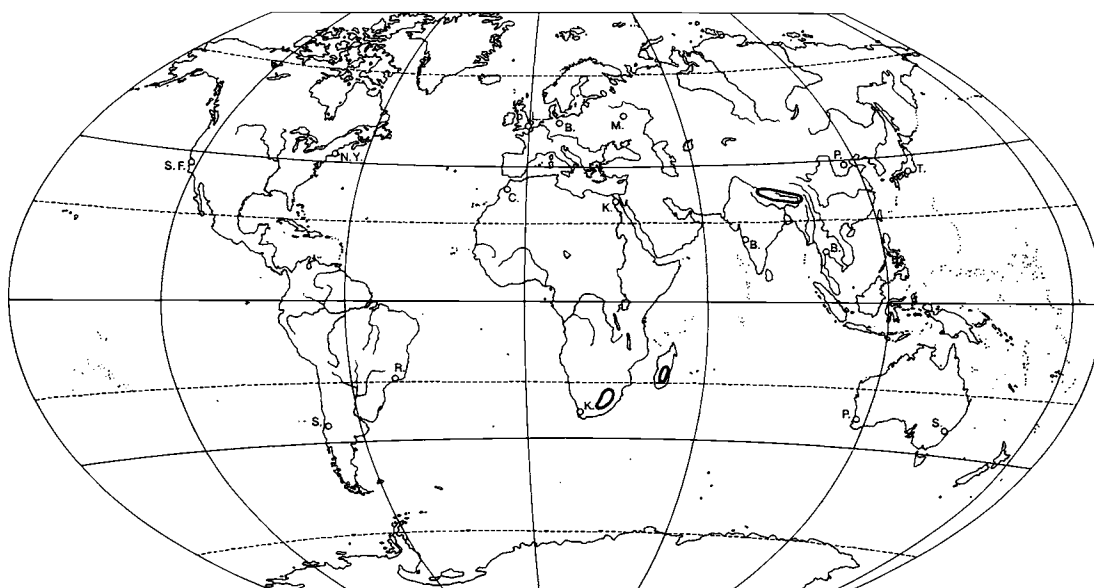
- Notes: Provisionally assigned to this species by J.P. Demoly.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation at Pitt White, England, and in France.

Thamnocalamus ibityensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria ibityensis* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 107, 1960: 211; type: Viguier & Humbert 1471; Perrier de la Bâthie 10761 (P, syntypes) *Thamnocalamus ibityensis* (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Thamnocalamus tessellatus* by C.S. Chao & Renvoize (1989: 364).
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Vakinankaratra Prov.: Antsirabe Dist.: Mt. Ibity [Ibinty], at 2,000 - 2,250 m altitude.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (TRIN.) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa macra* Wallich, ined.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34, "macro" *Arundinaria procera* Wallich, ined.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34 *Arundinaria spathiflora* Trinius in Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. VI, Sci. nat. 1, 1835: 617; type: Nepal, Wallich 5041 (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 363) *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* (Trinius) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34, p.p.



Map 24: Distribution of *Thamnocalamus*

- Selected references: Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 282
- Features: (3) 4 - 6 (10) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, *spathiflorus*, refers to the large spathe that envelopes the spikelets.
- Distribution: Western Himalayas of INDIA, NEPAL, BHUTAN, CHINA.
- Habitat: Frequent and gregariously growing in the understorey of evergreen forests (with *Abies*, *Picea*, *Quercus*, *Cedrus*, *Cupressus* species and others), less frequent in deciduous forest (with *Aesculus*, *Acer* species and others), generally in moist shady localities, above 2,100 m altitude (in India generally between 2,400 and 2,900 m, in Nepal between 2,700 and 3,500 m). Also forming pure stands with only few scattered trees. Sometimes associated with other bamboos.
- Uses: Culms used for pipe-stems (hookah tubes), fowl-houses, mats, basketry, pea-sticks, fishing rods and other purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation: southern England, where it is moderately hardy. First recorded by Mitford (1896: 172); introduced (as seed?) in 1886/1888 (Bean, 1951: 188; A.H. Lawson, *Bamb. Gard. Guide*, 1968: 110). Cultivated in France (Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 55), rare. Possibly found cultivated in other European countries. USA: In cultivation since 1913 (Rehder, 1940: 890), and introduced again by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the 1970's, but there is no record that those plants have survived. Re-introduced from Hillier's Nursery, England, into the USA by the American Bamboo Society in 1983. (Haubrich, 1982 [1983]: 65).

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria spathiflora* Trinius
Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *spathiflorus* [autonym]; Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 282
- Common names: Rato nigalo (Nepali).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths symmetrical or asymmetrical, with dorsal bristles or bristle bases.
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and eastern part. BHUTAN: western part. INDIA: Sikkim.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *bhutanensis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *bhutanensis* Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 283; type: Bhutan, Gasa district, Stapleton 804 (THIM, holotype).
- Common names: Hum (Dzongkha).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths asymmetrical, with dorsal bristles or bristle bases; internodes densely waxy when young.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: central part, and possibly also in the eastern part.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *crassinodus (Yi) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia crassinoda* Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (2), 1983: 160, fig. 3; type: Xizang (Tibet), Gyirong Xian, Y.L. Li & T.Z. Da 01 (SCFS)
- *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *crassinodus* (Yi) Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 284
- *Thamnocalamus crassinodus* (Yi) Demoly in *Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb.*, no. 21, 1995: 15
- Common names: Ghunre nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 3 - 4 (5.5) m / 1.0 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culm nodes swollen; branching very strong.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Gyirong Xian (= Zongga): Zheng Xing, at 2,900 m altitude. NEPAL: Rasuwa district, at 3,450 m altitude; Langtang Valley. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced recently (probably from Nepal), in cultivation, very rare.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *nepalensis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *nepalensis* Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 283; type: Nepal, Kaski district, Stapleton 308 (E)
- Common names: Jarbutto (Nepali).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths symmetrical, glabrous; leaf sheaths without oral setae.
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and western parts to Gosainkund. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): in valleys adjacent to western Nepal.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *occidentalis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *occidentalis* Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 283; type: India, Uttar Pradesh, Kedarkanda, Gamble 24341 (K)
- Common names: Ringal.
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths asymmetrical, glabrous; leaf sheaths with oral setae.
- Distribution: INDIA: western Himalayas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Thamnocalamus tessellatus (NEES) SODERSTROM & ELLIS

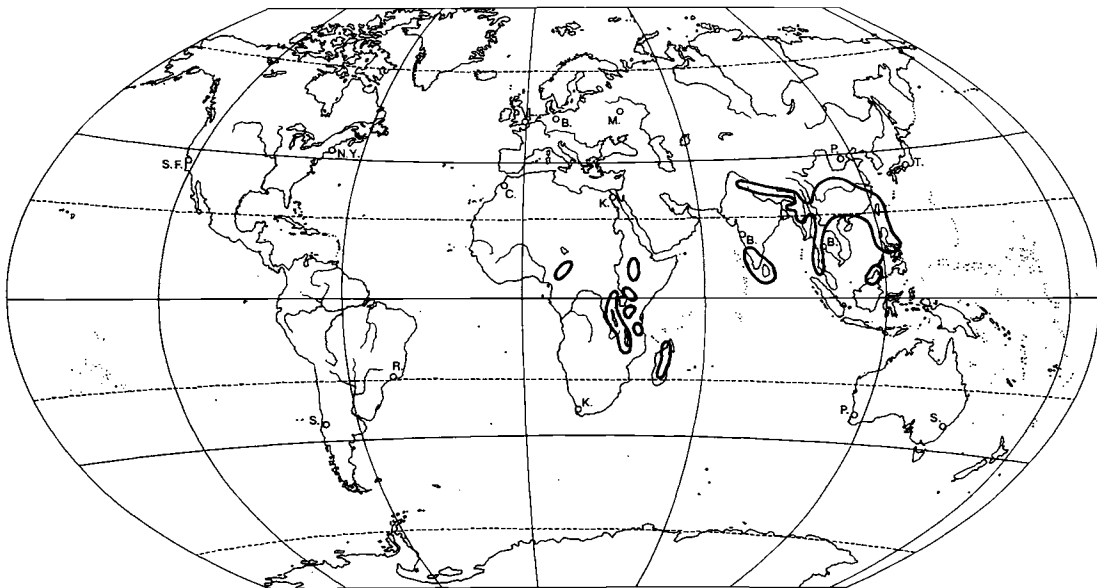
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus tessellatus* Nees von Esenbeck, *Fl. Afr. Austr.* 1, 1841: 463, "tessellata"; type: South Africa, Cape, Katberg, Drège s.n. (PRE, lectotype, chosen by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1982: 54)
- *Arundinaria tessellata* (Nees von Esenbeck) Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 31

Thamnocalamus tessellatus (Nees von Esenbeck) Soderstrom & Ellis in *Bothalia* 14 (1), 1982: 54, figs.

- Spelling variants: "tesselata", "tesselatus".
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in *Bothalia* 14 (1), 1982: 53-67, fig. 1-2; C.S. Chao & Renvoize in *Kew Bull.* 44 (2), 1989: 364; G.E. Gibbs Russell in *Mem. Bot. Surv. S.Africa* 58, 1990: 333-334, fig. 216
- Common names: Bergbamboes (Afrikaans); Süd-afrikanischer Bergbambus (German); South African Mountain Bamboo.
- Features: 1 -5 (7) m / 0.5 - 2 (2.5) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "tessellatus" (tessellated, of mosaic pattern), refers to the strongly marked cross-veination of the leaf-blades which also occurs in the glumes, lemmas and paleas.
- Distribution: SOUTH AFRICA: Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, and Lesotho: from the Bamboesberg and Winterberge in the south-west through the Drakensberg and other mountain ranges to the north-east at Van Reenen's Pass. Perhaps also in MAURITIUS (for Vaughan A.139; cf. C.E. Hubbard & Vaughan, 1940: 31).
- Habitat: On mountains from 1,200 to 2,400 (2,700) m altitude; preferring moist sites like stream edges, and sheltered ravines; locally common.
- Uses: "In South Africa the ripe canes were used at one time by the Zulu warriors to reinforce the framework of their hide-covered shields, and by the forest tribes as arrow shafts and spear handles" (A.H. Lawson, *Bamb. Gard. Guide*, 1968: 113).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: In cultivation, rare.

Yushania P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Burmabambus* P.C. Keng in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (2), 1982: 173; type: *Burmabambus elegans* (Kurz) P.C. Keng
Burmacalamus P.C. Keng in *J. Bamb. Res.* 11 (1), 1992: 25, nom. nud. (error for *Burmabambus* P.C. Keng)
Butania P.C. Keng in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (2), 1982: 175; type: *Butania pantlingii* (Gamble) P.C. Keng
Monospatha W.T. Lin in *J. Bamb. Res.* 13 (4), 1994: 1; type: *Monospatha triloba* W.T. Lin
Yushania P.C. Keng in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 6 (4), 1957: 355; type: *Yushania niitakayamensis* (Hayata) P.C. Keng
- Selected references: Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 5 (1), 1986: 8-66
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in *Edinb. J. Bot.* 51 (2), 1994: 278. *Butania* is considered congeneric by Stapleton in l. c., 290-291.
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. THAMNOCALAMINAE
- Common names: Yushanzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning Yushan bamboo genus.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Yushania*, derives from Yu-shan (Chinese, "yu" meaning jade, and "shan" mountain or mountain range). *Yushania* refers to the mountain (named Yu Shan or Hsinkao Shan, or, formerly, Mt. Morrison) of the central



Map 25: Distribution of *Yushania*

mountain range of Taiwan, not to locations also named Yu Shan of mainland China.

- Number of species known: 84.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, and Xizang (Tibet); BURMA (MYANMAR); VIETNAM; NEPAL; BHUTAN; INDIA: northern and north-eastern part (with western and eastern Himalayas), and southern part (Tamil Nadu); SRI LANKA; MALAYSIA: Borneo (Sabah) (for *Y. tessellata*); PHILIPPINES: Luzon and Mindoro. Africa (for *Y. alpina*): ETHIOPIA; SUDAN; ZAIRE; CONGO; ZAMBIA; KENYA; UGANDA; RWANDA; BURUNDI; TANZANIA; MALAWI (perhaps not *Y. alpina*!); CAMEROON; and MADAGASCAR.

Yushania sect. *Yushania*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania sect. *Confusae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8 (for type only); type: *Yushania confusa* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye
Yushania sect. *Yushania* [autonym]; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 45; type: *Yushania niitakayamensis* (Hayata) P.C. Keng
- Distinctive characters: Culms dwarf; branches 1 at each node, or 3 (5) in the upper part of the culm, erect or ascending, often almost equal to the diameter of the culm; panicles terminal. (Translated from Yi, 1986: 45, by J.P. Demoly & D. Ohrnberger).

Yushania sect. *Brevipaniculatae* Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania sect. *Brevipaniculatae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 14; type: *Yushania brevipaniculata* (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi
Yushania sect. *Confusae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8, p.p., excl. type *Yushania confusa* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye
- Distinctive characters: Culms often taller; branches many at each node, subequal in thickness, much thinner than the culm; panicles or racemes terminal. (Translated from Yi, 1986: 8, by J.P. Demoly & D. Ohrnberger).

Yushania ailuropodina Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania ailuropodina Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 6, fig. 3; type: Sichuan, Mabian Xian, 5 July 1995, Yi Tongpei 95005 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 (5) m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mabian Xian, in *Abies fabri* forest; at 2,600 - 3,000 m altitude.

Yushania alpina (K. SCHUMANN) LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria alpina K. Schumann in Engler, Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. 5, 1895: 116; type: Kenya, Kikuyu, Fischer 672 (B, destroyed)

Yushania alpina (K. Schumann) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 14, fig. 5

Sinarundinaria alpina (K. Schumann) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 361

Arundinaria fischeri K. Schumann in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 28 (3), 1900: 351, nom. nud.?, type: Kenya, Laikipia Plateau, Fischer s.n. (B, destroyed?)

Oxytenanthera ruwensorensis Chioevenda in Ann. Bot. (Roma) 6, 1907: 148; type: Duke of Abruzzi s.n. (TO)

Arundinaria tolangae K. Schumann in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 28 (3), 1900: 351; type: Tanganyika, Uluguru Mts., Goetze 254 (B, destroyed)

- Selected references: C.E. Hubbard, 1962: t. 3594,*; W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 9,*
- Common names: African Alpine Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 15 (21) m / 5 - 10 (13) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Yushania alpina* is anatomically similar to the South African *Arundinaria tessellata* (*Thamnocalamus tessellatus*) (Soderstrom & Ellis, 1982: 64, t. 1).
- Distribution: ETHIOPIA: Ethiopian Plateau (Wimbush, 1945; Cufodontis, 1970), from 2,400 to 3,400 m altitude; SUDAN: southern part: Imatong Mountains; Kippia; ZAIRE: Kivu: Volcan Karisimbi; Ruwenzori Mountains. Virunga Mountains; CONGO; ZAMBIA; KENYA: in North, West, Central and South Kenya, and Rift Valley; UGANDA: Mt. Elgon, Ruwenzori Mountains, Mt. Mgahinga in Kigezi District; RWANDA; BURUNDI; TANZANIA: Uluguru Mountains, mountains between Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Meru; Nguru Mountains; Mt. Oldeani; Rungwe Mountains; MALAWI: central and southern parts: Mt. Dedza, at 2,100 - 2,230 m altitude; Mt. Zomba, Mulanje Mountains, at 1,820 m altitude (perhaps not *Y. alpina*!); CAMEROON: confined to the mountains of West Cameroon and adjacent East Cameroon: Bamenda, Dschang.
- Habitat: Dominating dense thickets and forests on the slopes of many East African mountains from 2,400 - 3,000 (3,630) m altitude; with irregular patches or isolated plants in mixed forest down to 1,800 m.
- Uses: Stems used in fencing and other constructions.

Yushania ambositrensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria ambositrensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 78, 1931: 8; type: Madagascar, Humbert 4868 bis (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 11, 32
Yushania ambositrensis (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 4 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sinarundinaria humbertii* (*Yushania humbertii*) by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 362.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: near Ambositra: forest of Ranomena, at 1,300 - 1,400 m altitude.

***Yushania anceps* (MITF.) LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria anceps* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 181; type: "a specimen from a plant cultivated at Batsford Park; no longer in existence" (C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 359)
 - Yushania anceps* (Mitford) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 9, fig. 3
 - Sinarundinaria anceps* (Mitford) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 359
 - Arundinaria jaunsarensis* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 23, pl. 22; type: India, Uttar Pradesh, Jaunsar Hills, May 1892, Gamble 23752 (K, isotype)
 - Yushania jaunsarensis* (Gamble) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39
 - Chimonobambusa jaunsarensis* (Gamble) Bahadur & Naithani in Indian J. For. 1, 1978: 41, fig.
 - Fargesia elegans* subsp. *jaunsarensis* (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 38; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
 - Fargesia jaunsarensis* J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid
- Common names: Ningal, Ringal (India: Jaunsar); Jumra, Gyons, Sarvra (India: Garhwal).
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "anceps" (doubtful), alludes to the plant's uncertain origin when it was originally described; "jaunsarensis" refers to the region, Jaunsar, where the species was first found.
- Distribution: INDIA: Uttar Pradesh (north-western part): occurs sporadically in the western and central Himalayas, from Jaunsar (region around Chakrata) through Chamoli in Gharhwal to the source of Pindar River in Kumaon; NEPAL: western part in borderland to India.
- Habitat: Mostly in the cool temperate zone, some subalpine; from (1,800) 2,100 to 2,700 (2,900) m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from seed into England in the 1860's, now widespread in Europe but not often cultivated, more frequent in Britain, Ireland, and France, rare in Germany. USA: Introduced from England by the American Bamboo Society in 1981.

***Yushania anceps* 'Pitt White'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria anceps* 'Pitt White'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 42
 - Arundinaria jaunsarensis* 'Pitt White'; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 60
 - Yushania jaunsarensis* 'Pitt White'; Ohmberger, Bamb. World Gen. Yushania, 1989: 27
- Misapplied names:
 - Arundinaria nitakayamensis* (not Hayata, 1907): A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 98
- Features: 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: taller and stouter, more drooping habit.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in England, France, and some other countries, rather rare. USA: Introduced from England by the American Bamboo Society in 1981.

***Yushania anceps* 'Barton'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania anceps* 'Barton'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, without descr.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany.

***Yushania andropogonoides* (HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Indocalamus andropogonoides* Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-naturwiss. Kl. 62 (27), 1925 [1926]: 255; type: Yunnan, Handel-Mazzetti 10141
 - Arundinaria andropogonoides* (Handel-Mazzetti) Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin., 7, 1936: 1272
 - Sinarundinaria andropogonoides* (Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
 - Yushania andropogonoides* (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 66
- Features: 0.4 - 1.2 m / 0.1 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The species was rediscovered by T.P. Yi in 1978.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: eastern part: "Beling" Shan near Luoping (Lo'ping), in pine forest, at about 2,100 m altitude (ex Handel-Mazzetti, 1926).

***Yushania auctiaurita* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania auctiaurita* Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 13 (2), 1991: 145, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 87463 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 (1.0) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Leishan Xian.

***Yushania baishanzuensis* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania baishanzuensis* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 494, fig. 1.4-5; type: Zhejiang, Wang Zhengping & Fang Wei 82520 (NJU)
- Spelling variants: *Yushania baishazuensis* (typographical error).
- Selected references: G.Y. Yang & Z.R. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 63
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Baishanzu mountain, at 1,100 m altitude; Fujian; Jiangxi.

***Yushania basihirsuta* (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Indocalamus basihirsutus* McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 35; type: Guangdong, Y. Li 2071 (LU)

Sinarundinaria basihirsuta (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 22

Yushania basihirsuta (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 92

- Misapplied names:
 - Phyllostachys faberi* (not Rendle, 1904): Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1277, p.p. (for Handel-Mazzetti 11172); cf. McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 36
- Features: 2.5 - 3 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong and Hunan: high mountains of the Nanling Range, forming dense thickets in the mountain forests.

Yushania baviensis (BALANSA) J. J. N. CAMPBELL EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria baviensis* Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 27; type: Vietnam, Balansa 1586 (P?)
 - Chimonobambusa baviensis* (Balansa) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
 - Pleioblastus baviensis* (Balansa) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
 - Yushania baviensis* J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, invalid
 - Yushania baviensis* (Balansa) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 4 - 5.5 m / 1.2 ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species may belong to the genus *Ampelocalamus*.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part (Tonkin): Mt. "Bavi", at 1,300 m altitude (for Balansa 1586); Chapa, at 1,500 m altitude (for Pételot 4286).

Yushania bojieiana Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania bojieiana* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83178 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Yushania bojieiana* is closely related to *Yushania longiuscula* Yi and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 2,150 - 2,300 m altitude.

Yushania brevipaniculata (HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria brevipaniculata* Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 57, 1920: 237; type: Handel-Mazzetti 1476
 - Sinarundinaria brevipaniculata* (Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
 - Yushania brevipaniculata* (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 44
- Features: 2 (3) m / 0.7 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: Closely related to this species are *Yushania maculata* and *Y. collina*. It is likely that some reports of *Fargesia nitida* or other species in this region really refer to *Yushania brevipaniculata*. (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 54, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Prefecture: Huili Xian, Miya Xian, Muli Xian, and other counties, and in Daliang Shan; altitudinal range: 2,150 - 2,700 (3,800 ?) m. Perhaps also in adjacent Yunnan.

Yushania brevis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania brevis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 11, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83177 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 (2.5) m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lüchun ("Luchun") Xian, at 2,000 m altitude.

Yushania burmanica Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania burmanica* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 1, fig. 1; type: Burma, Beiva Xian, 30 Oct. 1993, Yi Tongpei 93022 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: Longtang Special District: Beiva Xian (= northern Va county, borderland to China, nearby Ximeng county of south-western Yunnan), at 2,100 m altitude.

Yushania canoviridis G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania canoviridis* G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (3), 1989: 228, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Zhangjiajie, Wang Zheng-ping 875001 (NJU); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 13
 - Monospatha canoviridis* (G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 16 (3), 1995: 49-50
 - Monospatha triloba* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 2, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Dayong, Zhang Jiajie, 1993-09-08, Linjie ("Linjieae") 31884 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan; at 1,000 - 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania cartilaginea WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania cartilaginea* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 28, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, W.W. Chou 82433 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: "Baishai" (= Bose, Pohse, Po-se).

***Yushania cava* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania cava Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 33, fig. 13; type: Sichuan, Q.J. Shao 02 (SCFS)
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 54, ined.), this species is closely related to *Yushania chungii*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Shimian Xian (= Nongchang), 2,000 - 2,600 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

***Yushania chingii* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania chingii Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 45, fig. 16; type: Guangxi, Yi Tong-pei 78131 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Y. chungii* (Keng) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Tianlin Xian, at 1,500 m altitude. Guizhou: Anshun Xian, at 1,420 m altitude.

***Yushania chungii* (KENG) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria chungii Keng in Fang, Icon. Pl. Omei., 1944: i, pl. 53
Sinarundinaria chungii (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
Yushania chungii (Keng) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 93
Fargesia chungii (Keng) Wen & Yi, ined., ex Wen & W.W. Chou, 1984: 4
- Features: 2 - 3 (3.5) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Yushania chingii* Yi. Considered conspecific with *Yushania brevipaniculata* by P.C. Keng & G.Q. Song, 1994: 59.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (western part): widespread, ranges from the Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Prefecture in the south to about the southern Min Shan region in the north, and extends into the west perhaps as far as Shimian Xian. The species is known from a relatively wide altitudinal range, (1,200 ?) 1,800 - 3,200 (3,800) m, from temperate to sub-alpine zone.
- Habitat: "It is reported from various forest types, with *Abies*, *Picea*, *Tsuga*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Rhododendron*, etc., but it may be densest in openings". T.P. Yi (1985: 33) noted that it occurs mostly in pine forest and along riverbanks. "In the Wolong Reserve, it occurs in thickets on the valley bottom, as well as on steep forested slopes... It may be associated with calcareous soils". Abundance: "Locally dominant but not prevalent in montane bamboo forests". (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 54, ined.). Frost resistance: tolerating -20°C.
- Uses: Major food source for giant pandas.

***Yushania collina* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania collina Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 13, fig. 3; type: Sichuan, Diao Yang-guang 01 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The species is closely related to *Yushania brevipaniculata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Dechang Xian, at 2,200 m altitude.

***Yushania complanata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania complanata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 15, fig. 4; type: Guizhou, Yi Tong-pei 82196 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 53, ined.), *Yushania complanata* is probably closely related to *Y. confusa*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Fanjing (Fan-ching) Shan, at 2,100 - 2,440 m altitude.

***Yushania confusa* (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus confusus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 20; type: Hubei, Fangxian, A. Henry 6832 (K)
Sinarundinaria confusa (McClure) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
Yushania confusa (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 92
- Misapplied names:
Arundinaria nitida (not Mitford, 1896) Stapf, 1896: 20, p.p. (for A. Henry 6832)
- Spelling variants: *Sinarundinaria confusus* (orthographical error).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / 0.25 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Fangxian, at 2,000 (1,800) - 2,500 (2,850) m altitude. Anhui: Jinzhai Xian (= Meishan) (C.Y. Guan, 1987: 75); Jixi Xian, at 1,350 - 1,750 m altitude (C.L. Huang & al., 1993: 26). Also reported from Jiangxi: Lu Shan (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 53, ined.).

***Yushania crassicolis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania crassicolis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 68, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 86235 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xiping Xian, at 2,450 - 2,600 m altitude.

***Yushania crispata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania crispata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 27, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 79224 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 5 (7) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Dechang Xian, at 2,150 - 3,400 m altitude; Miyi Xian, at 2,630 m altitude; Muli Xian, at 2,700 m altitude.

***Yushania dafengdingensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania dafengdingensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 9, fig. 4; type: Sichuan, Mabian Xian, 3 July 1995, Yi Tongpei 95004 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3 (4) m / 1.2 - 1.6 (2) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mabian Xian, in *Abies fabri* forest; at 2,200 - 2,600 m altitude.

***Yushania densifolia* (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria densifolia Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32; type: Watson 25 (K, lectotype, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 12)
Chimonobambusa densifolia (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 151
Sinarundinaria densifolia (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
Yushania densifolia (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
- Spelling variants:
Chimonobambusa densiflora Alston, Handb. Fl. Ceylon, Suppl., 6, 1931: 342 (error for *Chimonobambusa densifolia*)
- Selected references: Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 8, pl. 7; Senaratna in Peradeniya Man. 8, 1956: 31, pl. 2; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 8, fig. 5-8
- Features: 2 - 2.5 (3) m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The generic assignment of this species is still in doubt.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: southern central mountains (Nuwara Eliya District): only known from the Horton Plains (upmost montane zone, at 2,200 m altitude), in swamps, often forming dense thickets and growing in cold, standing water. Possibly also from INDIA: Tamil Nadu: Anamalai: Anemudi Hill, at 2,600 m altitude (Beddome Collection, 1873).

***Yushania elegans* (KURZ) R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria elegans Kurz in J. As. Soc. Beng. 42, 1873: 249; type: Burma, Nattoung Hills, Kurz 114 (K, isotype)
Sinobambusa elegans (Kurz) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152

Burmabambus elegans (Kurz) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 174

Sinarundinaria elegans (Kurz) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357

Fargesia elegans (Kurz) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 37; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282

Yushania elegans (Kurz) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282

Yushania elegans (Kurz) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym

- Features: 4 - 7 (12) m / 0.7 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 55, ined.), the description by Gamble is confused by reference to some early non-flowering collections which belong probably to *Phyllostachys*.
- Distribution: BURMA: occurs mainly in the hills of the eastern part; hills east of Toungoo, at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude; extending southwards to Tenasserim and northwards to the Naga hills of India. INDIA: Nagaland: Naga hills, at 1,100 - 1,700 m altitude.
- Uses: Walling of huts (in Nagaland).

***Yushania elevata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania elevata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 17, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83142 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 7m / 1.4 - 3 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 59, ined.), this species may be conspecific with *Sinarundinaria violascens* (*Yushania violascens*).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 2,000 - 2,300 m altitude.

***Yushania exilis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania exilis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 20, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, Muchuan Xian, Yi Tong-pei 83204 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 53, ined.), this species is similar to *Yushania brevipaniculata* but occurs at much lower altitude.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Muchuan Xian, at 1,280 - 1,350 m altitude; Mabian Xian, at 1,450 m altitude.

***Yushania falcataurita* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania falcataurita Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 22, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Chang Zhao-guo & al. 016 (SWFC)
- Features: 2 - 2.5 (3.5) m / 0.8 - 1.2 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 1,710 m altitude.

***Yushania farcticaulis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania farcticaulis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 24, fig. 8; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77311 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 59, ined.), *Yushania farcticaulis* may be closely related to *Sinarundinaria forrestii* (*Fargesia melanostachys*) or *Sinarundinaria violascens* (*Yushania violascens*).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,900 - 2,800 m altitude.

***Yushania farinosa* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania farinosa Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 93, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Z.P. Wang, A.T. Liu & X.Y. Zhu 77023 (NJU)
- Selected references: G.Y. Yang & Z.R. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 63
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan (southern part): Yangming Shan; Jiangxi; Fujian.

***Yushania flexa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania flexa Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 25 (6), 1987: 480, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83174 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lüchun: Fenshuiling, at 2,100 - 2,250 m altitude.

***Yushania glandulosa* HSUEH & Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania glandulosa Hsueh & Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 73, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, Xue Ji-ru 1184 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.4 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yingjiang Xian, at 1,800 m altitude.

***Yushania glauca* Yi & LONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania glauca Yi & Long in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 33, fig. 2; type: Long Tinglun 1987004 (SCFS)
- Common names: Baibei Yushan Zhu (Chinese), "bai", white; "bei", bear, carry.
- Features: 3 - 6 (7) m / 1.1 - 1.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, at 2,500 - 3,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for the giant panda.

***Yushania grammata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania grammata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 30, fig. 3, "grummata"; type: Yi Tongpei 88133 (SCFS)

- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.4 - 0.8 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixin Xian, at 1,270 m altitude.

***Yushania hirsuta* (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria hirsuta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 30; type: India, Khasi Hills, Griffith 6726 (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 355)
Fargesia hirsuta J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7
Sinarundinaria hirsuta (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 355
Yushania hirsuta (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
Yushania hirsuta (Munro) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Common names: U-stoh (Khasi).
- Features: 1.2 - 2.4 m / 0.5 - 0.75 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, at (1,400) 1,500 - 1,710 m altitude; Nagaland: Naga Hills (Japvo Mt.), at 2,700 - 3,000 m altitude; Manipur, at 2,670 - 3,000 m altitude; BHUTAN: Thimpu, at 2,600 m altitude. Perhaps also from BURMA: western part: Chin Hills.
- Habitat: Vigorous species, often forming dense, impenetrable thickets; can suppress tree regeneration if clear-felling removes the canopy completely; resilient with rhizomes that penetrate to considerable depth, occupy relatively dry sites.
- Uses: Few uses: walling of huts, pony fodder; can be categorised as pernicious weed.

***Yushania hirticaulis* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania hirticaulis Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 94, fig. 2; type: Jiangxi, Z.P. Wang 8069 (NJU)
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Huanggang Shan, at 1,300 - 2,000 m altitude.

***Yushania humbertii* (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria humbertii A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 73, 1926 [1927]: 624; type: Madagascar, Humbert 3750 (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 10, 32
Sinarundinaria humbertii (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 362
Yushania humbertii (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 6 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Massif de l'Andringitra (Iratsy), at 2,000 m altitude.

Yushania lacera Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania lacera Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (3), 1984: 218, fig. 1.2a-2g; type: Fujian, Huang Zhi-jiang & He Jian-yuan 124 (FJFC)
- Features: 2.1 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Jianyang, Wuyi Shan, Zhumugang, at 1,750 m altitude.

Yushania laetevirens Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania laetevirens Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 34, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 88155 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Suijiang Xian, at 1,300 - 1,500 m altitude.

Yushania levigata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania levigata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 27, fig. 9; type: Yunnan, Lincang Xian, Yi Tongpei 83150 (SCFS)
- Common names: Guangliang Yushan Zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 4.5 (6) m / 1 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lincang Xian, at 2,500 - 3000 m altitude; Jinggu Xian, at 2,300 - 2,600 m altitude; Fengqing Xian, at 2,300 - 2,900 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for paper-making and basketry; shoots not edible.

Yushania lineolata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania lineolata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 31, fig. 12; type: Sichuan, Q.J. Shao 01 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.9 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 54, ined.), *Yushania lineolata* is closely related to *Yushania chungii* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Shimian Xian (= Nongchang), 2,600 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Yushania longiaurita Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania longiaurita Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (3), 1984: 217, fig. 1:1a-1f; type: Fujian, Wu Dang-jian 001 (FJFC)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Dehua, Daiyun Shan, at 1,500 m altitude.

Yushania longipilosa WEN & S. C. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania longipilosa Wen & S.C. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 13, fig. 4; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx84683 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Lanshan, at 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania longissima K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania longissima K.F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2 (2), 1982: 20, fig. 3; type: Fujian, K.F. Huang 25 (FJFC)
- Features: 1.6 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Yushania longissima* Yi (= *Yushania yadongensis* Yi).
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chongan Xian, Huanggang Shan, at 2,135 m altitude.

Yushania longiuscula Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania longiuscula Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 30, fig. 10; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77326 (SCFS)
- *Sinarundinaria longiuscula* J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 21, invalid
- Common names: Mengzi Yushan Zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Yushania longiuscula* Yi is not to be confused with *Fargesia longiuscula* (Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai) Ohrb. (*Sinarundinaria longiuscula* Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Mengzi Xian, at 2,100 - 2,800 m altitude.

Yushania mabianensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania mabianensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 47, fig. 17; type: Sichuan, Mabian Xian, Yi Tongpei 84028 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mabian Xian, at 1,550 - 1,900 m altitude; and Leibo Xian, at 1,430 m altitude.

Yushania maculata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania maculata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 33, fig. 11; type: Sichuan, Puge Xian, Yi Tongpei 80136 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Yushania maculata* is closely related to *Yushania brevipaniculata* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Puge Xian, 2,700 - 3,500 m altitude. Yunnan: Dongchuan (Tung-chuan) Shi (= Xincum), 1,800 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in a few countries, very rare. Introduced from China (received as "Tungchuan no. 4") into Germany and preliminarily identified/named as *Yushania maculata* Yi by C.J. Hsueh (M. Riedelheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 24th Jan. 1987).

Yushania madagascariensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria madagascariensis* A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 30, 1924: 394; type: Madagascar, Perrier de la Bâthie 10778 (P) *Sinarundinaria madagascariensis* (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 362 *Yushania madagascariensis* (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 73, 1926 [1927]: 626; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 12, 32
- Features: 3 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Mt. Tsaratanana, at 2,000 - 2,800 m altitude.

Yushania maling (GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria maling* Gamble in Kew Bull. 1912: 139; type: India, Darjeeling, V 1904, B.B. Osmaston (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 356) *Fargesia maling* (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 40; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid *Sinarundinaria maling* (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 356 *Yushania maling* (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283 *Yushania maling* (Gamble) J.P. Demoly in Bull. Ass. Parcs Bot. France 13, 1990: 10
- Misapplied names: *Arundinaria racemosa* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 17, p.p.
- Common names: Maling, Malingo, Khosre malingo (Nepali); Pummooon (Lepcha); Phyoong (Bhutia).
- Features: 5 - 7 (10) m / 4 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The confusion of "racemosa" with "maling" was disentangled by Gamble in 1912.
- Distribution: NEPAL: eastern part, at (2,100) 2,400 - 2,800 (3,200) m altitude; BHUTAN: southern part:

- Chhukha district, at 2,100 m altitude; INDIA: Sikkim; West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr., at (1,600) 2,000 - 2,800 (3,600) m altitude. Perhaps also from other parts of INDIA: Manipur (K.C. Malick & B. Safui, in J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 10 (1), 1987: 15); Assam: Balipara frontier tract at 3,000 m altitude (Bor, 1940); Arunachal Pradesh: at 1,800 - 2,750 m altitude (Varma & Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, 1980).
- Habitat: Generally widespread and dominant; common component of the temperate forest understorey; grows on mountain slopes and ridges, particularly forming dense thickets; often associated with *Tsuga* and *Rhododendron*, and reported with scattered trees of *Acer*, *Taxus*, *Magnolia*, *Betula*, *Quercus*, *Castanopsis*, *Lithocarpus* and others; also occasionally found mixed with other bamboos (*Thamnocalamus aristatus*, *Drepanostachyum* species); grows mostly in the cool temperate zone.
- Uses: Locally as mats for roofing, temporary walls, fences; leaves for cattle and pony fodder; shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced into Britain before 1896, but still not widespread. Frost resistance: -10°C.

Yushania marojejensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria marojejensis* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 97, 1950: 84; type: Madagascar, Humbert 23734 (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 32 *Yushania marojejensis* (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Features: 2 m / 1.0 - 1.7 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sinarundinaria madagascariensis* (*Yushania madagascariensis*) by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 362
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR (north-eastern part): Massif de Marojejy, at 1,850 - 2,140 m altitude.

Yushania menghaiensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania menghaiensis* Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 441, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 87021 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 1 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menghai Xian, at 2,300 m altitude.

Yushania microphylla (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa microphylla* Griffith, Journ., 1847: 242, 259, nom. nud.; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32, as syn. *Arundinaria microphylla* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32; type: Bhutan, Tashigang Distr., Griffith 623 (K)

Sinarundinaria microphylla (Munro) C. S. Chao & Renvoise in *Kew Bull.* 44 (2), 1989: 354

Yushania microphylla (Munro) R. B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., *Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl.*, 1989: 283

Yushania microphylla (Munro) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Introd. ed.* 2, 1996: 10, isonym

- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BHUTAN: Tashi Gang Distr., at 1,800 - 3,050 m altitude; Tongsa Distr., at 2,350 - 3,300 m altitude; Paro, Thimpu; gregarious, forming large patches in wet sites; NEPAL: Dolakha District; INDIA: Sikkim, Meghalaya: Khasi Hills: Soyung, at 1,700 m altitude (C. B. Clarke 38980) (?).
- Habitat: A species with hollow rhizomes, which may allow it to succeed on flatter and wetter sites than other *Yushania* species. It forms large areas of pastureland in central Bhutan as well as occurring in the forest understorey. It is often dwarfed by grazing.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare. Frost resistance: may tolerate only light frost.

Yushania mitis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania mitis* Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 9 (3), 1990: 35, fig. 5; type: Yi Tongpei 88162 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 1,800 - 2,500 m altitude.

Yushania multiramea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania multiramea* Yi in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 8 (4), 1988: 69, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 86236 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xiping Xian, at 2,320 - 2,550 m altitude.

Yushania niitakayamensis (HAYATA) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria niitakayamensis* Hayata in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 21, 1907: 49; type: Taiwan, Mt. Morrison, S. Nagasawa 678
- Sasa niitakayamensis* (Hayata) Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 24
- Indocalamus niitakayamensis* (Hayata) Nakai in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 6 (3), 1925: 148
- Pleiolobatus niitakayamensis* (Hayata) Ohki, 1929: 202
- Sinarundinaria niitakayamensis* (Hayata) P. C. Keng in *Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China* no. 8, 1948: 14
- Yushania niitakayamensis* (Hayata) P. C. Keng in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 6, 1957: 357
- Arundinaria oiwakensis* Hayata, *Icon. Pl. Formosan.*, 6, 1916: 137, fig. 48; type: Taiwan, Musha to Oiwake, 23 Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n.
- Pleiolobatus oiwakensis* (Hayata) Ohki in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 43, 1929: 202

Pseudosasa oiwakensis (Hayata) Makino & Nemoto, *Fl. Jap.* 2nd ed., 1931: 1389

Indocalamus oiwakensis (Hayata) Nakai in *Rika Kyô-iku* 15, 1932: 67; cf. Nemoto, *Fl. Jap. Suppl.*, 1936: 863

Yushania oiwakensis J. J. N. Campbell, *Sino-Himal. Bamb.*, 1988: 7, invalid

- Selected references: Lin in *Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst.* no. 248, 1974: 17, fig. 6; Lin in H. L. Li & al., *Fl. Taiwan*, 5, 1978: 711,*
- Common names: Yushan Zhu (Chinese); Niitakayadake (Japanese); Yushan Cane.
- Features: 4 m / 0.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, niitakayamensis, derives from Niitakayama, the region of the central mountain range of Taiwan where this species was first found.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: in central mountain ranges throughout the island.
- Habitat: Occurs extensively in thickets, open fields and dense primary forests, at medium to high altitudes of (1,000) 1,800 to 3,300 (3,700) m.
- Uses: Useful for erosion control.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: A clone under the name "Patanfe Pongpatchamnanouète" was introduced from Taiwan into Switzerland, France, Portugal, Italy, and Japan by Rifat in the 1990. It was collected less than 20 km apart from the summit of Yushan where the species grows in the shade of *Cryptomeria* forest at 2,200 m altitude. (C. Rifat in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 4th March 1996).

Yushania niitakayamensis var. *microcarpa* (CAMUS) H. L. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa niitakayamensis* var. *microcarpa* Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 24; type: Benguet, Merrill, Gregor
- Yushania niitakayamensis* var. *microcarpa* (Camus) H. L. Li, *Woody Fl. Taiwan*, 1963: 915
- Arundinaria niitakayamensis* var. *microcarpa* A. H. Lawson, *Bamb. Gard. Guide*, 1968: 157, invalid
- Indocalamus niitakayamensis* var. *microcarpa* A. H. Lawson, *Bamb. Gard. Guide*, 1968: 157, as syn.
- Selected references: Santos, 1979: 101-107,*; J. V. Santos, 1986: 33,*
- Common names: Utod (Philippines: Igorot).
- Features: 0.06 - 1.6 (2.5) m / 0.3 - 0.5 (1.0) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Smaller in size (florets and vegetative parts).
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Cordillera Central: Mt. Pulog, Mt. Pauai, and Mt. Pangao; Mindoro: Mt. Halcon.
- Habitat: In mossy open grasslands, on grass-covered slopes, in sphagnum swamps, along the upper border of the mossy forest, and in dense mossy thickets; at 2,150 - 2,880 m altitude.
- Uses: Used for pipestems; economic importance as soil binder for erosion control.

***Yushania oblonga* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania oblonga Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 52, fig. 19; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77328 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Wenshan Xian, at 2,600 - 3,000 m altitude.

***Yushania pachyclada* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania pachyclada Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 54, fig. 20; type: Sichuan, Yi Tong-pei 76136 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / (0.3) 0.5 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Yunlian ("Junlian") Xian, at 1,700 - 1,800 m altitude.

***Yushania pantlingii* (GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pantlingii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 129, pl. 118; type: India, Darjeeling Distr., Sept. 1895, Pantling s.n. (K)
Semiarundinaria pantlingii (Gamble) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
Butania pantlingii (Gamble) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 176, "pantlingii"
Fargesia pantlingii (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 40; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid
Yushania pantlingii (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
Sinarundinaria pantlingii (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 359
- Spelling variants: "panclingii" (typographical error).
- Common names: Hima (Dzongkha).
- Distribution: INDIA: West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr., at 2,100 - 3,000 m altitude; Sikkim, at 3,000 - 3,600 m altitude; Arunachal Pradesh. BHUTAN, Tongsa distr.; at 2,400 - 3,800 m altitude.
- Habitat: Vigorous species, often forming dense, impenetrable thickets; can suppress tree regeneration if clear-felling removes the canopy completely; resilient with rhizomes that penetrate to considerable depth, occupy relatively dry sites.
- Uses: Few uses, can be categorised as pernicious weed.

***Yushania papillosa* (W. T. LIN) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinarundinaria papillosa W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111, fig. 3; type: Guangdong: Ruyuan, 24 Nov. 1992, Xiao Mianyun 87143 (CANT)
Yushania papillosa (W.T. Lin) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20

- Features: 0.8 - 1.0 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Ruyuan, Wuzhi Shan, at 1,800 m altitude.

***Yushania pauciramificans* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania pauciramificans Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 71, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 86237 (SCFS)
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xiping Xian, at 2,500 m altitude.

***Yushania perrieri* (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 30, 1924: 395; type: Madagascar, Perrier de la Bâthie 11269 (P)
Yushania perrieri (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 73, 1926 [1927]: 626; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 4, 1967: 12, 32, fig. 12
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 5 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sinarundinaria madagascariensis* (*Yushania madagascariensis*) by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 362
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Mt. Manongarivo, at 1,000 m altitude.

***Yushania polytricha* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania polytricha Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 58, fig. 21; type: Yunnan, Kunming Shi, Yi Tong-pei 78191 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to T.P. Yi, this species is closely related to *Yushania bashirsuta*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, at 1,950 m altitude; Baoshan Xian, at 2,360 m altitude; Teng-chong Xian, at 1,900 - 2,200 m altitude.

***Yushania punctulata* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania punctulata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 59, fig. 22; type: Sichuan, Yi Tong-pei 83203 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.6 (1.8) m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Muchuan Xian, at 1,220 - 1,500 m altitude.

***Yushania qiaojiaensis* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania qiaojiaensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 35, fig. 12; type: Yunnan, Southwest Forestry College 85020 (SCFS)
- Features: 0.5 - 0.6 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Qiaojia Xian, at 3,100 m altitude.

***Yushania qiaojiaensis* f. *nuda* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania qiaojiaensis f. *nuda* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 42; type: Yi Tongpei 88163 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 (3.1) m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: taller and thicker; culm sheaths: glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 2,050 m altitude.

***Yushania racemosa* (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria gammieana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 10, as syn.
Arundinaria racemosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 17, p.p. (excl. the Hooker specimen); type: N.E. Himalaya, Birch Hill, Aug. 1857, Thomson s.n. (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 352)
Fargesia racemosa (Munro) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39; Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 28
Yushania racemosa (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
- Common names: Pat-hioo; Miknu (Lepcha); Mheem (Bhutia).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & Renvoize (1989: 352), this is a species with monopodial rhizome (as shown from King's collector's specimens). It should be excluded from *Yushania* and transferred to *Arundinaria* or a related genus.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: Thimphu; Tongsa; Bumthang; at 3,700 m altitude; INDIA: West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr.; Sikkim; in cool temperate to sub-alpine zone, at 3,000 - 3,600 m altitude. Possibly also in adjacent CHINA: Tibet. Occurs in some areas with *Thamnocalamus aristatus* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 79, ined.). Perhaps also from INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, at 3,000 - 3,660 m altitude (Varmah & Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, 1980), and from NEPAL: eastern part.

***Yushania rigidula* (CAMUS) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria rigidula Camus in Lecomte, Not. Syst., 2, 1912: 243; type: "Su-tchuen: Tchen-kéou-tin", Farges 943
Indocalamus rigidulus (Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148
Yushania rigidula (Camus) Ohnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.

***Yushania rolloana* (GAMBLE) Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria rolloana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 24, pl. 23; type: India, Naga Hills, 1889, James Rollo (K)
Yushania rolloana (Gamble) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39
Sinarundinaria rolloana (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 355
- Common names: Jipvo (India: Naga).
- Features: 2.4 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Closely related to *Yushania hirsuta*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Nagaland: Naga Hills, Zullah Valley, at 1,500 - 2,300 m altitude.

***Yushania rugosa* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania rugosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 61, fig. 23; type: Guizhou, Yi Tong-pei 81118 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Wangmo Xian, at 1,500 - 1,560 m altitude.

***Yushania schmidiana* (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria schmidiana A. Camus in Not. Syst. 14, 1952 [1953]: 253; type: Vietnam, Lang-bian, Schmid 1249 (P)
Sinarundinaria schmidiana (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 360; Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
Yushania schmidiana (A. Camus) Ohnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Yushania*.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: summit of Lang-bian, at 2,000 m altitude; Chu Yang Sink, at 2,200 m altitude.

***Yushania straminea* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania straminea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 37, fig. 6; type: Yi Tongpei 88165 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.6 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 2,300 - 2,550 m altitude.

***Yushania suljiangensis* Yi**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania suljiangensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 40, fig. 7; type: Yi Tongpei 88153 (SCFS)

- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Suijiang Xian, at 1,300 - 1,440 m altitude.

Yushania tessellata (HOLTUM) S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos tessellata Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 26, 1973: 211; type: Mt. Kinabalu, Nov. 1972, Holttum 46 (SING)
Yushania tessellata (Holttum) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 678, fig. 2
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Gunong Kinabalu, Tambunan, Gunong Alab.
- Habitat: In mountain forest at 1,500 - 1,800 (2,000?) m altitude.

Yushania uniramosa HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania uniramosa Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 64, fig. 24; type: Guizhou, Yi Tong-pei 81096 (SCFS)
- Features: 0.6 - 1.6 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Zunyi Xian, at 1,300 - 1,600 m altitude.

Yushania varians YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania varians Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 38, fig. 13; type: Jiangxi, Yi Tong-pei 76358 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Lu Shan, at 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania vigens YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania vigens Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 40, fig. 14; type: Yunnan, Baoshan Xian, Yi Tong-pei 83133 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 5.5 (7) m / 1.2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Baoshan Xian, at 1,950 - 2,500 m altitude; Tengchong Xian, at 1,800 m altitude.

Yushania violascens (KENG) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria violascens Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26 (10), 1936: 396; type: J.F. Rock 4082 (US)
Sinarundinaria violascens (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
Yushania violascens (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 45
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell, this species is not true *Yushania* (pers. comm.).

- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lijiang (Likiang) Xian (= Dajan), 2,440 - 2,800 m altitude; Yangbi Xian, 2,500 - 2,670 m altitude. Sichuan: Xiangcheng Xian, 3,400 m altitude. (Yi, 1986: 45). Altitudinal range: 2,300 - 3,800 m (J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).

Yushania walkeriana (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria walkeriana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 21; type: Walker 96 (K, lecto-type selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988)
Indocalamus walkerianus (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
Sinarundinaria walkeriana (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
Yushania walkeriana (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
- Misapplied names:
Arundinaria wightiana (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834): Thwaites, 1864: 444
- Selected references: Senaratna, 1956: 29,*; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 24, fig. 16-17
- Features: 2? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: Central Province: upper montane zone at 1,500 - 2,480 m altitude.

Yushania wardii (BOR) J. J. N. CAMPBELL EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria wardii Bor in Kew Bull. 12 (3), 1957 [1958]: 418; type: Kingdon-Ward 12966 (K)
Yushania wardii (Bor) J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid, and 1988: 47, ined.
Yushania wardii (Bor) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Features: 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A species tentatively assigned to *Yushania* by J.J.N. Campbell (1988).
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin: northern part (about 27° 50' N, 97° 50' E): Nam Tamai, at 2,000 - 3,000 m altitude; Mungku Hyket, at 2,800 - 3,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: Abundant, gregarious, on ridges and slopes, grows either in shade in the forest or in the open; locally dominant. May also occur further south along the Yunnan border to about 26° N.

Yushania weixiensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania weixiensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 42, fig. 15; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77256 (SCFS)
- Spelling variants: *Yushania wixiensis* Yi ex Wen & W.W. Chou, 1984: 4, nom. nud.
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 2,200 - 3,200 m altitude.

Yushania wightiana (NEES) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria hispida* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glum. 1, 1854: 335; type: Hohenacker 1282 (K, isotype)
 - Arundinaria wightiana* var. *hispida* (Steudel) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 5
 - Indocalamus wightianus* var. *hispidus* (Steudel) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 149
 - Yushania wightiana* var. *hispida* (Steudel) R. B. Majumdar & S. Karthikeyan in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
 - Arundinaria moliniformis* Hochstetter, ined., ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 5, as syn.
 - Arundinaria wightiana* Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 482; type: Wight 1797 (K, isotype)
 - Indocalamus wightianus* (Nees von Esenbeck) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 149
 - Sinarundinaria wightiana* (Nees von Esenbeck) C. S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 356
 - Yushania wightiana* (Nees von Esenbeck) R. B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
- Spelling variants: *Arundinaria wrightiana* (error for *Arundinaria wightiana*)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: This species flowers often.
- Distribution: INDIA: Tamil Nadu: Nilgiri and Palni Hills, at 1,800 - 2,400 m altitude.

Yushania wuyishanensis Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania wuyishanensis* Q. F. Zheng & K. F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (3), 1984: 219, fig. 2;

type: Fujian, Huang Zhi-jiang & He Jian-yuan 123 (FJFC)

- Features: 4 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Jianyang, Wuyi Shan, Zhumugang, at 1,780 m altitude.

Yushania xizangensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Yushania xizangensis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 186, fig. 12; type: Xizang, Gu Luo 1 (SCFS)
- Features: 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona (Cuona) Xian, at 2,400 m altitude.
- Habitat: In China tolerating to -5°C.

Yushania yadongensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sinarundinaria longissima* Yi in Acta Enum. Vascul. Pl. Xizang, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 182
 - Yushania longissima* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 182, fig. 11, nom. illeg.; not K. F. Huang, 1982: 20; type: Xizang, Cidan Langjie 2 (SCFS)
 - Fargesia longissima* Yi in Z. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 34, fig. 16, nom. illeg.; Econ. Pl. Xizang, 1990: 718, fig. 327, nom. illeg.; type: Xizang, Cidan Langjie 2 (SCFS) (same type as for *Yushania longissima* Yi)
 - Yushania yadongensis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 33, based on *Yushania longissima* Yi
- Features: 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Yadong Xian, at 2,000 - 2,800 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating to -5°C.

**SUBTRIBE
RACEMOBAMBOSINAE**

comprising:

**NEOMICROCALAMUS (MICROCALAMUS)
RACEMOBAMBOS
VIETNAMOSASA**

from South-East Asia and southern East Asia

Neomicrocalamus P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Microcalamus Gamble in J. As. Soc. Bengal 59 (2), 1890: 207, nom. illeg.; not Franchet in J. Bot. Paris 3, 1889: 282; type: *Microcalamus prainii* Gamble
Neomicrocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), July 1983: 146, 143; type: *Neomicrocalamus prainii* (Gamble) P.C. Keng
- Selected references: Wen, 1986: 11, 26 (as syn. under *Racemobambos*); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 324
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; CHINA: Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet); VIETNAM: Ha Tyen Prov.
- Habitat: Slightly frost-resistant bamboos from lower to upper temperate zones.

Neomicrocalamus andropogonifolius (GRIFF.) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa andropogonifolia Griffith, Itin. Notes, 1848: 124; type: Bhutan, Tashigang district, 1,070 m, Griffith Itin. 417 (K)
Neomicrocalamus andropogonifolius (Griffith) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 325
Neomicrocalamus ringshu Stapleton, 1991, ined.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 326
- Misapplied names: *Microcalamus prainii* Gamble, p.p.; *Arundinaria prainii* (Gamble) Gamble, p.p.;

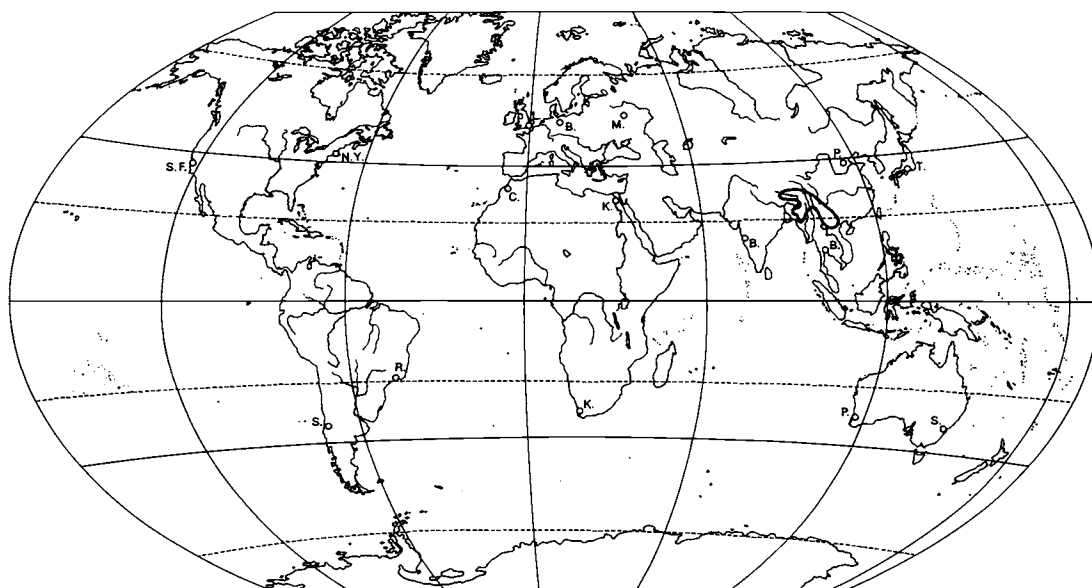
- *Racemobambos prainii* (Gamble) P.C. Keng & Wen, p.p.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 326
- Common names: Ringshu (E. Bhutan); Ula (Kengkha); Langma (Nepali); Kevva (Naga).
- Features: 12 (15) m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BHUTAN: Tashigang district, at 1,050 - 1,700 m altitude; INDIA: Nagaland, at 1,600 m altitude.
- Uses: Surface strips are stained and woven into food containers in Bhutan.

Neomicrocalamus clarkei (GAMBLE EX BRANDIS) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria clarkei Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 666; type: none cited.
Neomicrocalamus clarkei (Gamble ex Brandis) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 279
- Notes: An inadequately described species; its identity remains obscure (Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 325). May be synonymous with *Neomicrocalamus mannii*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Manipur.

Neomicrocalamus dongvanensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neomicrocalamus dongvanensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 877; type: Vietnam, 24 X 1972, Vu Van Can (HNF)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.6 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Ha Tyen Prov.: Ha giang, Dong van; in forest near rivers.

Map 26: Distribution of *Neomicrocalamus*

Neomicrocalamus mannii (GAMBLE) R. B.

MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria mannii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 26, pl. 26; type: India, Jaintia Hills, Apr. 1889, G. Mann (K)
Neomicrocalamus mannii (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 279
Neomicrocalamus mannii (Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: 9 m / 1.25 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, D.Z. Li & J.R. Xue in 1997, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Cephalostachyum*, not *Neomicrocalamus*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya/Assam: Jaintia Hills, at 750 - 950 m altitude. Also reported from Arunachal Pradesh.

Neomicrocalamus microphyllus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neomicrocalamus microphyllus Hsueh & Yi ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), Jan. 1983: 35, fig. 5, with Latin descr., invalid (genus not validly publ., two types cited)
Racemobambos microphylla Hsueh & Yi ex P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 13, invalid (basionym with two types cited)
Neomicrocalamus microphyllus Hsueh & Yi ap. Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 50, fig. 23; type: Xizang (Tibet), Medog Xian, Yi Tong-pei 77181 (vegetat., SCFS)
- Features: 6 - 20 m / 0.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+?)
- Notes: Perhaps conspecific with *Neomicrocalamus prainii*
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), south-eastern part: Médog Xian, at 1,220 - 2,200 m altitude.

Neomicrocalamus prainii (GAMBLE) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Microcalamus prainii Gamble in J. As. Soc. Bengal 59 (2), 1890: 207, pl. 7; type: India, Naga Hills, 1886, Prain (K)
Arundinaria prainii (Gamble) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 21
Thamnocalamus prainii (Gamble) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 54
Neomicrocalamus prainii (Gamble) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), Jan. 1983: 38, genus not validly publ.
Neomicrocalamus prainii (Gamble) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), July 1983: 146; P.C. Keng ap. Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 52, fig. 24
Racemobambos prainii (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 10; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 279
Racemobambos prainii (Gamble) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 13, 26
- Common names: Sampit (Khasia).

- Features: 20 m / 0.3 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Jaintia hills; Nagaland: Naga hills; at 1,000 - 2,240 m altitude. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), at 2,000 m altitude; Yunnan (south-western part).

Neomicrocalamus yunnanensis (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos yunnanensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 11, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Jinping, Zhou Wenwei ZP. 83311 (ZJFI)
Neomicrocalamus yunnanensis (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19
- Features: 15 m / 1 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: southern part near border to Vietnam: Jinping Xian ("Chinping").

Racemobambos HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 268; type: *Racemobambos gibbsiae* (Stapf) Holttum
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 661-679
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. RACEMOBAMBOSINAE
- Number of species known: 17.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula, Borneo (Sarawak and Sabah); BRUNEI; INDONESIA: Borneo (Kalimantan Timur), Celebes, Moluccas (Seram), Irian Jaya; PHILIPPINES: Palawan; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: central part; Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland); SOLOMON ISLANDS.
- Habitat: Species of *Racemobambos* generally inhabit the montane forest above 1,000 m altitude; two species are known from rather low elevations.

Racemobambos celebica S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos celebica S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 47 (4), 1992: 707, fig. 1; type: Sulawesi, M.J.S. Sands 575 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi: southern and central part, at 1,700 - 2,500 m altitude.

Racemobambos ceramica S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos ceramica S. Dransfield in Reinwardtia 9 (4), 1980: 386, fig. 1; type: Seram, Rutten 2234 (BO)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Seram, in mountain forests at 1,000 - 1,100 m altitude.

Racemobambos congesta (PILGER) HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria congesta Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 173; type: New Guinea, R. Schlechter 18836, L. Schultze 277 (B, syntypes, destroyed?)
Racemobambos congesta (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 282
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 668, fig. 1F, 3C
- Common names: Dim (Weng, Busilmin), Twengom (Wapi, Miwaute), Mal (Mendi).
- Features: 20 m or more long / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, at 1,800 - 2,000 m altitude. West Sepik District, at 2,000 - 2,400 m altitude. East New Britain, at 1,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: Forming dense thickets in mountain forest.

Racemobambos gibbsiae (STAPF) HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa gibbsiae Stapf ap. Gibbs in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 42, 1914: 189; type: Kinabalu, Gibbs 4091 (K)
Racemobambos gibbsiae (Stapf) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 272
- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 672, fig. 1A, 3A, 3L
- Features: ? m / 1.2 cm / fl(+); scandent and scrambling bamboo.
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of Lilian S. Gibbs.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sa-

bah: Mt. Kinabalu, Kamburangoh, Layang-Layang, Mesilau River.

- Habitat: Forming dense thickets in mountain forest; at 1,500 - 3,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos glabra HOLTUM

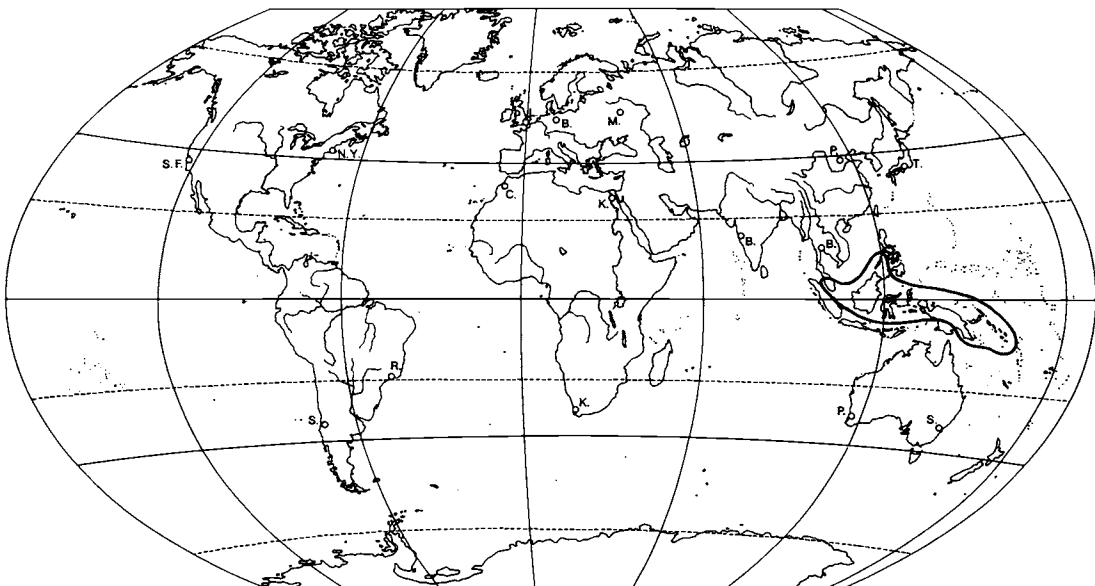
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos glabra Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 270; type: Sarawak, J.C. Moulton SFN 6797 (K)
- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 670, 668,*; Kulip in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 7, fig. 1
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 0.3 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sarawak: northern parts, at 1,200 - 2,200 m altitude; Sabah: south-western part, at 1,500 m altitude; BRUNEI: at 1,300 m altitude.

Racemobambos hepburnii S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos hepburnii S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 670, fig. 5; type: Sabah, Chew & Corner RSNB 4111 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of A. John Hepburn.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah, at 1,500 - 2,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos hirsuta HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Racemobambos hirsuta Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 272; type: Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan Ridge, 15 Jan. 1953, Clemens s.n. (SING)



Map 27: Distribution of *Racemobambos*

- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 677
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah, generally at 800 - 1,600 m altitude.

Racemobambos hirta HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos hirta* Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 283, fig. 3; type: New Guinea, Sirunki, Walker ANU 733 (CANB)
- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 676, 667, fig. 3E
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands: Sirunki, in secondary forest, at 2,700 m altitude. Perhaps also in Southern Highlands: Mt. Giluwe; in high mountain cloud forest at 2,900 m altitude.

Racemobambos holtumii S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos holtumii* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 670, fig. 4; type: Solomon Islands, Mauriasi & al., BSIP 12062 (K)
- Features: fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Goodenough Island: eastern slopes, very abundant, characteristic feature of the mountain forest, at 1,600 m altitude; SOLOMON ISLANDS: Guadalcanal: south-western area at 750 m altitude; Kolombangara.

Racemobambos kutaiensis S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos kutaiensis* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 674, fig. 6; type: Borneo, Kalimantan Timur, Ender 3997 (BO)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): West Kutai of Kalimantan Timur: Kong Kemul, at 1,800 m altitude; in forest, common above 1,700 m altitude.

Racemobambos multiramosa HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos multiramosa* Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 282; type: New Guinea, R.D. Hoogland & R. Pullen 5943 (LAE)
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands: Mt. Hagen, at 2,150 m altitude; Mt. Kuni at 2,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos novohibernica S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos novohibernica* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 676, fig. 7; type: New Ireland, Sands & al. 2358 (K)
- Features: 6 - 8 m or more / up to 1.1 cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: New Ireland: Namatanai Subprovince, ridge of Mt. Angil, in mountain forest above 2,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos pairinii K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos pairinii* K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 3, fig. 1; type: Wong & al., WKM 2106 (SAN)
- Features: 4 m / 0.5 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named after Sabah's Chief Minister, Datuk Sri Joseph Pairin Kitingan.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah, at 50 - 800 m altitude, in small-crown forests on ultramafic soil. PHILIPPINES: Palawan.

Racemobambos raynalii HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos raynalii* Holttum in Adansonia sér. 2, 15 (1), 1975: 95, pl. 1; type: Irian Jaya, Raynal 17642 (P)
- Features: ? m / 0.6 cm / fl(+); culms scandent or trailing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: West New Guinea (Irian Jaya): region of Mt. Carstensz (Puncak Jaya), at 2,600 m altitude.

Racemobambos rigidifolia HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos rigidifolia* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 273; type: Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan Ridge, C.E. Carr SFN 27438
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan Ridge, at 1,350 - 1,500 m altitude.

Racemobambos schultzei (PILGER) HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria schultzei* Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 172; type: New Guinea, Sep. 1910, L. Schultze 293
- *Racemobambos schultzei* (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 283
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: West New Guinea (Irian Jaya): Yapen (Japen) Island; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: north-eastern part.

Racemobambos setifera HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos setifera* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 271; type: Malay Peninsula, G.A. Best SFN 7707 (SING)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Johor: Gunong Pulai, Minyak Baku near Batu Pahat. Negeri Sembilan: Gunong Angsi, at about 250 m altitude.

Vietnamosasa NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aimeea Rifat, 1985, ined.; type: *Aimeea ciliata* (A. Camus) Rifat
Vietnamosasa Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221; type: *Vietnamosasa darlacensis* Nguyen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*
- Notes: A new genus, *Aimeea*, comprising two species was proposed by Rifat in 1985 but has not been validly published. Later, a new genus, *Vietnamosasa*, was established by Nguyen which comprises both these species, and a third new one.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: THAILAND: northern and north-eastern part; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM. Possibly also in LAOS.

Vietnamosasa ciliata (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria ciliata A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris 25, 1919: 672; type: Kampuchea, Compong-thom: Pierre, 6659 (P)
Oreostachys ciliata (A. Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152, "Oreostachys"
Aimeea ciliata (A. Camus) Rifat, 1985, ined.
Racemobambos ciliata (A. Camus) C. S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 365
Vietnamosasa ciliata (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221
Neomicrocalamus ciliatus (A. Camus) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14

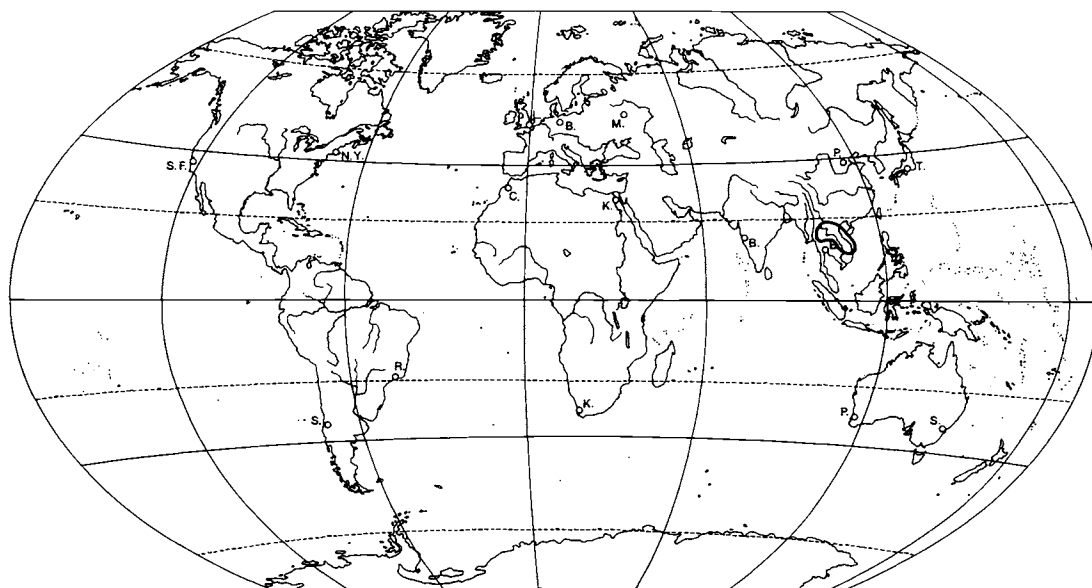
- Common names: Phai djo0d (Thai).
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: north-eastern part: along the border to Laos; KAMPUCHEA: Compong-thom; VIETNAM.
- Habitat: In dipterocarp forest.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Thailand into France by C. Rifat in 1985. In cultivation in Nice (France) in greenhouse, and Cremona (Italy).

Vietnamosasa darlacensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Vietnamosasa darlacensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221; type: Nguyen Vu Can, 4 VII 1973 (HNF)
- Features: 1.5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Darlac, in mountain forest at 600 - 1,500 m altitude.

Vietnamosasa pusilla (A. CHEV. & A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pusilla A. Chevalier & A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris 27, 1921: 450, fig.; type: Vietnam: Annam, Lang bian, Dran, A. Chevalier 40330, 40508, 40600 (P, syntypes)
Chimonobambusa pusilla (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151, "pumila"
Aimeea pusilla (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Rifat, 1985, ined.
Vietnamosasa pusilla (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221

Map 28: Distribution of *Vietnamosasa*

Neomicrocalamus pusillus (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14

- Common names: Phai phêk (Thai); Sat nho (Vietnamese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: northern part: around Chiangmai; VIETNAM: Tonkin: from Lang-bian to Dalat, at 600 - 1.500 m altitude.
- Habitat: In dry regions.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced (seeds and cuttings) from Thailand into Switzerland, France and Germany by C. Rifat in 1985 and later again.

**SUBTRIBE
SHIBATAEINAE**

comprising:

**BRACHYSTACHYUM
CHIMONOBAMBUSA (OREOCALAMUS, QIONGZHUEA)
HIBANOBAMBUSA (×PHYLLOSASA)
INDOSASA
PHYLLOSTACHYS
SEMIARUNDINARIA
SHIBATAEA
SINOBAMBUSA**

from East Asia, sporadically from northern South-East Asia

***Brachystachyum* KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Brachystachyum Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 151; type: *Brachystachyum densiflorum* (Rendle) Keng
- Selected references: Y.W. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 105
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Duan sui zhu Shu (Chinese).
- Notes: similar to *Semiarundinaria* but differs in the floral parts which are much shorter in *Brachystachyum*.
- Etymology: The generic name *Brachystachyum* derives from the Greek prefix "brachy-", signifying short, and the Greek "stachys", spike, referring to the short spike-like racemes.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: introduced from China.

***Brachystachyum densiflorum* (RENDLE) KENG**

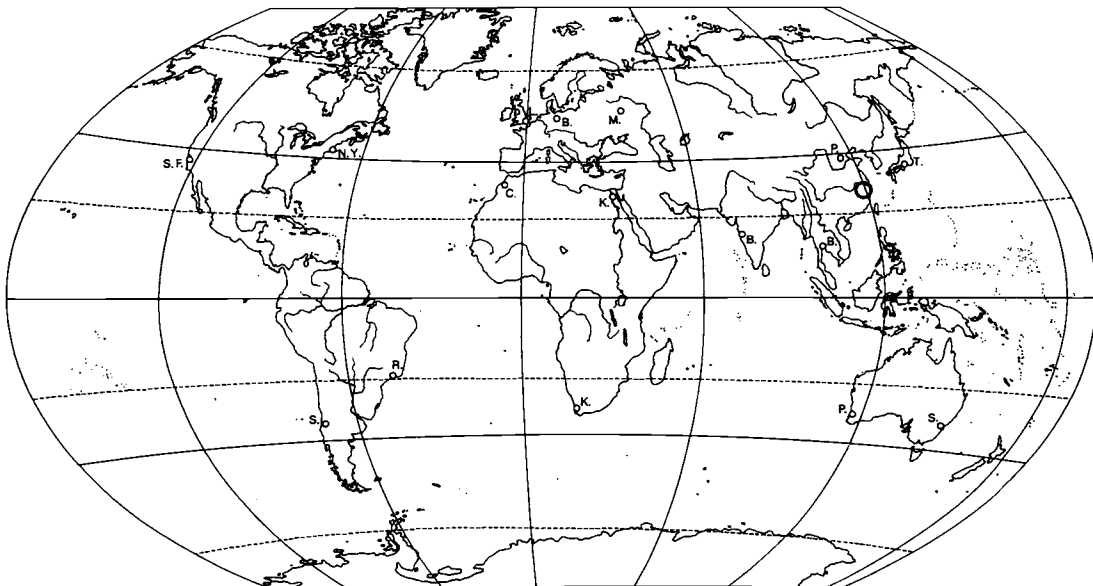
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria densiflora Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 434; type: Faber 19, Caries 227 (BM/K, syntypes)
Fargesia densiflora (Rendle) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152
Brachystachyum densiflorum (Rendle) Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 153

Semiarundinaria densiflora (Rendle) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24

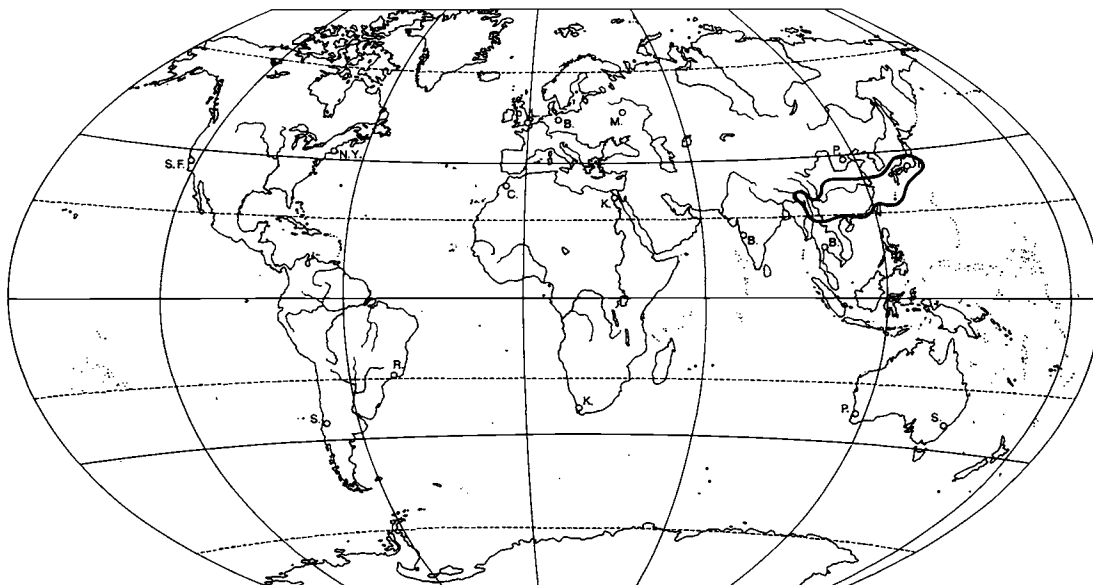
- Common names: Duan sui zhu (Chinese); Short Spike Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: southern Jiangsu and adjacent Zhejiang: around Tai Hu [hu = lake]. In cultivation in Jiangxi, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Shanghai.
- Habitat: In hilly areas, on open slopes, mountaintops, and along paths.
- Uses: Used for fishing poles and handicrafts.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from different sources in China. Some plants turned out not to belong to this species. USA: introduced from China, in cultivation since the 1980's. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.

***Brachystachyum densiflorum* var. *villosum* S. L. CHEN & C. Y. YAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Brachystachyum densiflorum var. *villosum* S.L. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 404; type: S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng 8104 (JSB)
Semiarundinaria densiflora f. *villosa* (S.L. Chen & C.Y. Yao) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24
- Common names: Maohuan duan sui zhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culm-sheaths: basal part densely pilose with yellowish-brown hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Qingyang Xian. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Hangzhou Botanic Garden).



Map 29: Distribution of *Brachystachyum*



Map 30: Distribution of *Chimonobambusa*

***Chimonobambusa* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28 (329), 1914: 153; type: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino (lectotype; cf. Rehder, Bibl. Cultiv. Trees Shrubs, 1949: 639)
Oreocalamus Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 146; type: *Oreocalamus szechuanensis* (Rendle) Keng
Qiongzhueta Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 92, with Latin descr., invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 37.2); type: *Qiongzhueta tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi
Qiongzhueta (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 218; type: *Qiongzhueta tumidissinoda* (Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi
Tetragonocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, 88, p.p. (excl. syn. *Bambusa angulata*); Japanese name: Shihō-chiku Zoku
- Spelling variants: *Qiongzhueta* (typographical error for *Qiongzhueta*).
- Selected references: C.J. Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 1-14; Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 217-221
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Kan-chiku Zoku (Japanese); Fang Zhu Shu (Chinese), meaning square bamboo genus.
- Number of species known: 38.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Xizang (Tibet); also grown in cultivation in other provinces; BURMA (MYANMAR):

northern part; VIETNAM: northern part; JAPAN: from central Honshu to the south.
 • Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: Several species have been introduced and are grown in cultivation.

Chimonobambusa* sect. *Chimonobambusa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa subg. *Chimonobambusa* [autonym]; Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 4; type: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino
Chimonobambusa sect. *Chimonobambusa* [autonym]; Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. *Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 11; type: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino

***Chimonobambusa* sect. *Oreocalamus* (KENG) WEN & OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oreocalamus Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 146; type: *Oreocalamus szechuanensis* (Rendle) Keng
Chimonobambusa subg. *Oreocalama* Wen & X.L. He in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (5), 1989: 373, 376, invalid
Chimonobambusa sect. *Oreocalamus* (Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. *Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 11; type: *Chimonobambusa szechuanensis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng
Chimonobambusa subg. *Quadrangulares* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 8; type: *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* (Fenzi) Makino

***Chimonobambusa* sect. *Qiongzhuea* WEN & OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Qiongzhuea* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 92, with Latin descr., invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 37.2); type: *Qiongzhuea tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi
- *Chimonobambusa* sect. *Qiongzhuea* Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. *Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 12; type: *Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda* Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger
- *Qiongzhuea* (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 218; type: *Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda* (Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi

***Chimonobambusa angustifolia* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa angustifolia* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 36, fig. 5; type: Guangxi, Chu Chengde & Wang Zheng 7904 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xiaye Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning narrow-leaved square bamboo.
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to Hsueh & W.P. Zhang (1988: 8), *Chimonobambusa linearifolia* (Chinese name: Xian-ye Fangzhu) is considered conspecific with *C. angustifolia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui Xian, at 1,100 m altitude, Lingyun Xian, at 1,200 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Chimonobambusa armata* (GAMBLE) HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria armata* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 130, pl. 119; type: N. Burma, Febr. 1894, J.W. Oliver s.n. (K)
- *Chimonobambusa armata* (Gamble) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 38; Hsueh & Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 58
- *Oreocalamus armatus* (Gamble) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 22, "armata"
- *Chimonocalamus armatus* (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 275
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Mai-tut (Burma: Shan). Miandian Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Burmese square bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 (14) m / 2.5 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: hills of Upper Burma: Bernardmyo, at 1,600 m altitude; Mandalay: Mogok; Kachin: Bhamo; CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Motuo Qu, Beibeng Qu, Liaoyu; Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, Fugong Xian, Lushui Xian, Tengchong Xian, Luxi Xian (= Mangshi), Maguan Xian; Guangxi: Leye Xian; Hunan: Longshan Xian; at 1,300 - 2,400 m altitude; in cultivation in Zhejiang.

***Chimonobambusa brevinoda* HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa brevinoda* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 14, fig. 1; type: Zhang Weiping 840332 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Duanjie Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning short node square bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Malipo Xian, Maguan Xian, Xichou Xian; at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude.

***Chimonobambusa communis* (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Qiongzhuea communis* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 96, fig. 3, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Fengdu Xian, 13 Aug. 1975, Yi Tongpei 75403 (SCFS)
- *Oreocalamus communis* P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhuea communis* Hsueh & Yi
- *Chimonobambusa communis* (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. *Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 16, referred to *Qiongzhuea communis* Hsueh & Yi
- *Qiongzhuea communis* (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Pingzhu (Chinese), "ping" meaning common, average; Lengzhu, Youzhu, Lengchingzhu, Qingzhu (local Chinese names).
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Fengdu Xian, Shizhu Xian, Nanchuan Xian, Pengshui Xian; Hubei: Lichuan Xian, Enshi Xian, Xuan'en Xian; Guizhou: Meitan Xian (Yiquan), Daozhen Xian (Yuxi).
- Habitat: Altitudinal range 860 - 2,000 m; widely distributed in Sichuan on the Qiyue Shan [mountain range] under pine forest, mostly at medium elevations from 1,600 to 2,000 m; grows on yellow soil. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Culms soft, strips suitable for mat weaving; young culms used for paper-making, and culms and fibres for sandals. Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable.

***Chimonobambusa convoluta* Q. H. DAI & X. L. TAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa convoluta* Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 221, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Dai Qihui & Tao Xiulin 8048 (GXFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xiaofangzhu (Chinese), "xiao" meaning small, little, minor.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Tianlin Xian (= Leli), Mubian.

Chimonobambusa damingshanensis HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa damingshanensis Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 5, fig. 1; type: Hsueh Chi-ju 8605 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Damingshan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Damingshan square bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2.0 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen, *Chimonobambusa damingshanensis* is considered conspecific with *C. setiformis*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Wuming Xian: Damingshan.

Chimonobambusa fansipanensis NGUYEN & VUCAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa fansipanensis Nguyen & Vucan in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 994; type: Vu Van Can, 30 June 1978 (HNF)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Province Hoang Lien Son (Sapa), in mountain forest.

Chimonobambusa grandifolia HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa grandifolia Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 17, fig. 2; type: Li Yin-ming & Dao Yong-ming 032, 1978 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Daye Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning large-leaved square bamboo.
- Features: 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Pingbian Xian: Dawei Shan.

Chimonobambusa hejiangensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa hejiangensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 36, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, Chu Chengde & Chao Chison 76004 (NJU)
Oreocalamus hejiangensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex X.L. He in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 35, "hejiangensis", invalid
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Hejiang Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Hejiang square bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Hejiang Xian, at 1,000 m altitude; Guizhou: Chishui Xian, Xifeng (Hsueh & W.P. Zhang, 1988: 12).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Sichuan into France in 1988. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Chimonobambusa hirtinoda C. S. CHAO & K. M. LAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa hirtinoda C.S. Chao & K.M. Lan in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 2, fig. 2; type: Guizhou, Chu Chengde & al. 81009 (NJFU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Maohuan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning hair-ring square bamboo.
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Duyun Xian: Doupeng Shan, at 1,100 m altitude. Frost resistance: can tolerate a few degrees of frost.

Chimonobambusa lactistriata W. D. LI & Q. X. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa lactistriata W.D. Li & Q.X. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 46, fig. 2; type: Z.P. Wang & al. G8317 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Ruwen Fangzhu (Chinese), "ru" meaning milk, and "wen", lines; hence it may be translated cream-striped square bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Ceheng Xian (= Zhelou), in forest at 500 m altitude; Libo Xian.

Chimonobambusa leishanensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa leishanensis Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 13 (2), 1991: 144, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 87461 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.6 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Leishan Xian, at 1,620 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa linearifolia W. D. LI & Q. X. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa linearifolia W.D. Li & Q.X. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 47, fig. 3; type: Wangmo Xian, Z.P. Wang & al. G8314 (NJU)
Chimonobambusa recurva Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 63, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 86539 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xianye Fangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to Hsueh & W.P. Zhang (1988: 8), *Chimonobambusa linearifolia* is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa angustifolia*. The inclusion of *C. angustifolia* is also supported by X.Y. Chen & al. (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (3), 1993: 228) basing on the micromorphology of leaf epidermis. According to T.H. Wen, *Chimonobambusa recurva* Yi is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa linearifolia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Wangmo Xian (= Fuxing), in thorn-bushes at 1,400 m altitude; Sichuan: Gulin Xian, at 1,040 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa luzhiensis (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta luzhiensis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 45, fig. 4, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Guizhou, Liuzhi Xian, 12 Aug. 1981, Yi Tongpei 81106 (SCFS)
- Oreocalamus luzhiensis* P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhueta luzhiensis* Hsueh & Yi
- Chimonobambusa luzhiensis* (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 20, referred to *Qiongzhueta luzhiensis* Hsueh & Yi
- Qiongzhueta luzhiensis* (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Guangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2.5 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Luzhi Tequ (Xiayingpan), at 1,700 - 1,900 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta macrophylla Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (5), 1985: 398, fig. 1, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 11 Apr. 1984, Yi Tongpei 84044 (SCFS)
- Chimonobambusa macrophylla* Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 21, referred to *Qiongzhueta macrophylla* Hsueh & Yi
- Qiongzhueta macrophylla* (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Spelling variants:
Chimonobambusa microphylla S. Lu, X.Y. Chen & Z.H. Xia in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 45, invalid (typographical error)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhueta*
- Common names: Daye Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning large-leaved Qiong bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 3 (5) m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, Mabian Xian; at 1,430 - 2,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Introduced as panda's food into Wanglang and Wolong Reserve of Sichuan Province. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. intermedia WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta intermedia Hsueh & D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 53, fig. 2, with Latin descr.

and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 10 Apr. 1985, SWFC Bamb. Exped. J85024 (SWFC)

Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. intermedia Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 21, referred to *Qiongzhueta intermedia* Hsueh & D.Z. Li

Qiongzhueta intermedia (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & D.Z. Li ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219

- Common names: Xigan Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning slender stalk Qiong bamboo).
- Features: 1.5 - 3.5 m / 0.4 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms thinner in diameter, slightly smaller in height, leaves 3 - 5 per branchlet.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, at 1,250 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced into England in 1981.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. leiboensis WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta macrophylla f. leiboensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 51, fig. 1, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 12 Apr. 1985, SWFC Bamb. Exped. J85030 (SWFC)
- Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. leiboensis* Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 21, referred to *Qiongzhueta macrophylla f. leiboensis* Hsueh & D.Z. Li
- Qiongzhueta macrophylla var. leiboensis* (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & D.Z. Li ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Common names: Leibo Daye Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning Leibo large-leaved Qiong bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms slightly pruinose when young, internodes longer, 31 - 36 cm; foliage leaf blades larger, 21 - 26 cm long, 40 - 50 mm wide.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, at 1,430 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa maculata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta maculata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 22, fig. 5, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Hunan, Longshan Xian, S.C. Chen Cx84540 (ZJFI)
- Chimonobambusa maculata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 31, referred to *Qiongzhueta maculata* Wen
- Qiongzhueta maculata* (Wen) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhueta*
- Common names: Hunan Leng Zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Longshan Xian.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* (MITFORD) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa nana* var. *gracillima* Kurz, ined., ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "B. nana β. gracillima", nom. nud.
 - Chimonobambusa gracillima* Makino, ined.; cf. Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28 (329), 1914: 154
 - Bambusa kan-chiku* Marliac, ined., ex Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547, as syn.
 - Bambos kantsik* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
 - Arundinaria kokantsik* Kurz, ined., ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa marmorea* Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 93, fig.
 - Arundinaria marmorea* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14 (157), 1900: 63, nom. nud., Jap. name: Kan-chiku
 - Phyllostachys marmorea* (Mitford) Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 778
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28 (329), 1914: 154
 - Arundinaria matsumurae* Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 716; type: Matsumura s.n.
 - Arundinaria nana* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11, 1897: 160, in Jap., p.p. (excl. syn.); not *Arundinaria nana* Hackel ex Matsumura, 1886
 - Chimonobambusa purpurea* Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 36; type: Sichuan, Guan Xian, Yi Tongpei 68003 (SCFS)
 - ? *Bambusa santsik* Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 334, 373; Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Kan-chiku (Japanese), "kan" meaning cold; Hanzhu (Chinese), "han" meaning cold, can be translated as winter bamboo; Marmorierter Bambus (German); Marbled Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 (4) m / 1.0 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to Hsueh & W.P. Zhang (in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 7), *Chimonobambusa marmorea* also comprises *Chimonobambusa setiformis*. *Chimonobambusa purpurea* Hsueh & Yi is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa marmorea*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Possibly native to the northern part of Guangxi; frequently and widely cultivated in Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang and other provinces. JAPAN: considered to be a native of Japan (S. Suzuki, 1978), but it has also been stated to originate from south-western China (H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986). A definite natural habitat in Japan is not known. The species is commonly cultivated and occasionally spontaneous; found from central Honshu and southward to Okinawa; frequently becomes feral.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry, whips, pencil-handles, furniture, and interior house decoration and

constructions (partitions, gratings to the windows). In Japan, plants are grown around houses to form a fence. Rhizome used for whips. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan into France by Latour-Marliac in 1889, and from there to England and Ireland shortly afterwards. The species was established in cultivation in several European countries at the end of the 19th century. Now it is widely but not very frequently distributed in Europe (mainly in France and England). In Germany planted as a garden ornamental only in the milder areas. USA: introduced, in cultivation. Frost resistance: temperatures below -10°C cause leaf damage.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Arundinaria marmorea* var. *variegata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 63, nom. nud., Jap. name: Chigo-kan-chiku
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* var. *variegata* (Makino) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 154, invalid (basionym not validly publ.)
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* f. *variegata* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 75, invalid (basionym not validly publ.)
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Variegata'; Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1965: 135
 - Arundinaria marmorea* 'Variegata'; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 157
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* f. *albovariegata* Rifat, Nouv. Tahiti, 24 Feb., 1986: 34, invalid
- Common names: Chigo-kan-chiku (Japanese), meaning small winter bamboo; Chiryō-kan-chiku; Beni-kan-chiku; Heisaku-kan-chiku.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with a few narrow white stripes. The culm colour of this cultivar is not described by Ohwi (1965). Muroi (in Var. Bamb. Stripe Jap., 1974: 2) emphasises that the culms are entirely bright yellow, not green. According to H. Okamura (in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 30), the culms have a few light green stripes on a yellow ground, turning to reddish when exposed to the sun.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation at least since the 1980's.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Gimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* f. *gimmei* Muroi & Kasahara in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349
 - Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World. Chimonobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 18
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349
- Common names: Gimmei-kan-chiku (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Culms: green to purplish-green, with yellow-green stripes on the bud canal.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced in the 1990's.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa marmorea f. *kimmei* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, invalid (without type)
Chimonobambusa marmorea 'Kimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 26
- Common names: Suisho-chiku, Somoku-kinyoshyu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: "Culmus alternis albus" (Muroi & H. Okamura 1974: 2)
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, apparently rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced in the 1990's.

***Chimonobambusa metuoensis* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa metuoensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 34, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 77180 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Motuo Fangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 6, ined.), *Chimonobambusa metuoensis* is conspecific with *Chimonobambusa callosa* (*Chimonocalamus callosus*). Chinese botanists consider *Chimonobambusa metuoensis* conspecific with *Chimonobambusa armata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Mêdog Xian, Zayü Xian (= Gyigang), at 1,900 - 2,200 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Chimonobambusa microfloscula* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa microfloscula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 17; type: Tonkin, McClure, 21 Jan. 1932, 19878 (LU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xiaohua Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning small-flowered square bamboo; Tre Sat (Annamite local name), meaning fence bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part ("Tonkin"), near "Shapa"; CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian; Pingbian Xian in Dawei Shan; at 1,400 - 1,900 m altitude, in hardwood forests.

***Chimonobambusa monophylla* J. ZHU & Z. LONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa monophylla J. Zhu & Z. Long in Acta Zoolog. Sin. 29, 1983: 93-103, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Notes Sino-Himalay. Bamb. Sp., 1988: 28, ined., under *C. rigidula*; Z.S. Qin in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 4, nom. nud.
- Notes: A valid publication of *Chimonobambusa monophylla* is not known. It is considered con-

- specific with *Chimonobambusa hejiangensis* by T.H. Wen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, at 1,600 m altitude.
- Uses: Food for the giant panda.

***Chimonobambusa montigena* OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta montigena Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 28, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Yunnan, Zhaotong Xian, 8 Sep. 1988, Yi Tongpei 88168 (SCFS)
Chimonobambusa montigena Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief 1990 (no. 4), 1990: 11, referred to *Qiongzhueta montigena* Yi; Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
Qiongzhueta montigena (Ohrnberger) Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhueta*
- Features: 1.5 - 2.8 m / 0.7 - 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-eastern part): Zhaotong Xian, at 2,320 - 2,500 m altitude.

***Chimonobambusa neopurpurea* YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa neopurpurea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (3), 1989: 22, fig. 2, nom. nud.
Chimonobambusa neopurpurea Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992; type: Sichuan, An Xian, Yi Tongpei 74802 (lectotype, SCFS)
Chimonobambusa purpurea Yi, p.p.; cf. Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992: 137
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Features: 8 m / 5 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: An Xian, at 700 m altitude.

***Chimonobambusa ningnanica* HSUEH & L. Z. GAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa ningnanica Hsueh & L.Z. Gao in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 13, fig. 3; type: SWFC Bamboo Exped., J85045 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Ningnan Fang Zhu (Chinese), meaning Ningnan square bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be conspecific with *Chimonobambusa tuberculata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ningnan Xian, at 2,500 - 2,600 m altitude.

***Chimonobambusa opienensis* (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhueta opienensis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 98, fig. 4, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Ebian Xian, 31 Aug. 1974, Yi Tongpei 74217 (SCFS)
Oreocalamus opienensis P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhueta opienensis* Hsueh & Yi

Chimonobambusa opienensis (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen.* *Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 30, referred to *Qiongzhuea opienensis* Hsueh & Yi
Qiongzhuea opienensis (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in *Taxon* 45 (2), 1996: 220

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Sanyuezhu (Chinese), "san" meaning three, and "yue", month, and it may be translated March bamboo. The name may allude to the early growth initiation.
- Features: 2 - 7 m / 1 - 5.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ebian [O-pien] Xian.
- Habitat: In forest of broad-leaved trees or forming pine forest, at 1,600 - 1,900 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Introduced as panda's food into Wanglang and Wolong Reserve of Sichuan Province.

***Chimonobambusa pachystachys* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa pachystachys* Hsueh & Yi in *J. Yunnan For. Coll.* no. 1, 1982: 33, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Gulin Xian, Yi Tongpei 76282 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Cizhuzi; Cifangzhu (Chinese); Thorny Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 (7) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Gulin Xian (Emei Shan), Xuyong Xian, Junlian Xian, Changning Xian, Leshan Shi, Guang'an Xian; Yunnan: Yiliang Xian, Fuyuan Xian; at 950 - 2,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Plants introduced for panda's food into the Reserves of Wanglang and Wolong of Sichuan Province in 1986/1987.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Chimonobambusa paucispinosa* YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa paucispinosa* Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 9 (3), 1990: 24, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 88156 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-eastern part): Suijiang Xian, at 1,450 m altitude.

***Chimonobambusa puberula* (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Qiongzhuea puberula* Hsueh & Yi in *Acta Bot. Yunnan.* 5 (1), 1983: 42, fig. 3, "puberulla", with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Guizhou, Luizhi Xian, 11 Nov. 1981, Yi Tongpei 81132 (SCFS)
Oreocalamus puberulus P.C. Keng in *J. Nanjing Univ.* 22 (3), 1986: 416, "puberullus", referred to *Qiongzhuea puberula* Hsueh & Yi
Chimonobambusa puberula (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen.*

Chimonobambusa, 1990: 32, referred to *Qiongzhuea puberula* Hsueh & Yi
Qiongzhuea puberula (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in *Taxon* 45 (2), 1996: 220

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Roumao Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning soft hair Qiong bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Luzhi Tequ (Xiayingpan), at 1,600 m altitude, on yellow, calcareous soil. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for paper-making, stripes for weaving.

***Chimonobambusa pubescens* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa pubescens* Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 5 (2), 1986: 20, fig. 4; type: S.C. Chen Cx84514 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Shiyue Hanzhu (Chinese), "shiyue" meaning October, and "han", cold.
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jing Xian.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* (FENZII) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria angulata* Porterfield ex Brennecke in *J. Amer. Bamb. Soc.* 1 (1), 1980: 2, nom. nud.
Bambusa quadrangularis Fenzii in *Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ort.* 5, 1880: 401
Arundinaria quadrangularis (Fenzii) Makino in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo*, 9 (96), 1895: 71
Phyllostachys quadrangularis (Fenzii) Rendle in *J. Linn. Soc.* 36, 1904: 443
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis (Fenzii) Makino in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 28, 1914: 153
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis (Fenzii) Nakai in *J. Jap. Bot.* 9 (2), 1933: 90, invalid
Thamnocalamus quadrangularis Recht & Wettewald, *Bamb.*, 1988: 65, as syn., (error for *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis*)
Bambos sikak'take Siebold in *Verh. Batav. Genoot.* 12, 1830: 6, nom. nud.
Bambusa sikak'take Zollinger, *Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip.*, 1, 1854: 57, "sikaktaka", nom. nud.
- Misapplied names: *Bambusa angulata* (not Munro, 1868): *Camus, Bamb.*, 1913: 131, p.p., pl. 16 fig. D, pl. 37 fig. C
Chimonobambusa angulata Nakai in *Rika Kyô-iku* 15 (6), 1932: 67, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa angulata* Munro)
Tetragonocalamus angulatus Nakai in *J. Jap. Bot.* 9 (2), 1933: 86, fig. 10, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa angulata* Munro)
Chimonobambusa angulata Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (6), 1991: 880, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa angulata* Munro)
- Selected references: Lin in H.L. Li & al., *Fl. Taiwan*, 5, 1978: 741, pl. 1501 [not 1500]; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 17 [fig. 15], 98, 99 [pl. 15], 339;

Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 11

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Sifangzhu (Chinese), meaning four-sided bamboo; Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning square bamboo; Shihou-chiku (Shihō-chiku), Shika-ku-dake (Japanese); Bambou carré (French); Vierkantiger Bambus (German); Square Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 (8) m / 1 - 3 (4) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species has sometimes been confused with *Chimonobambusa utilis*.
- Phenology: First flowering records: H. Zhang & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 66-69; D. McClintock in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 283 (flowering in Cornwall, U.K., in 1993). Before this time, no records on flowering known.
- Distribution: CHINA: Native of southern mainland China. Widely distributed (wild, naturalised, cultivated) from north-eastern Guangxi through Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Zhejiang, to southern Jiangsu, and occurs also in Sichuan. Hong Kong: in cultivation. Taiwan: introduced since early times; now extensively planted in Taipei, Nantou, Taichung, Chiayi and Kaohsiung for ornamental purposes. VIETNAM: in cultivation. JAPAN: introduced from China in early times; now widely cultivated for ornamental purposes, in the Kanto District and westward; mainly planted in temple gardens and in tea gardens; frequently planted in Kyoto. Ryukyu Islands: reported to occur in this area.
- Uses: Widely planted as a garden ornamental. Culms used for handicrafts. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced; in cultivation in Italy since the 1870's, now widely but not frequently distributed in western and southern Europe. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1907. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In France: known to withstand -10°C. In Germany: insufficiently frost-resistant, cultivated under glass.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Albostrata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *albostratus* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 10, "albo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 11
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* f. *albostratus* Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 37, "quadrangularis albo-striatus", invalid
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Albostrata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 38
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* f. *albostrata* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17, "albo-striata"
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Variegata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 22, without descr.
- Common names: Fuiiri-hōchiku, Fuiiri-shikaku-dake (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Aureostriata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *aureostriatus* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 10, "aureo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 11
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Aureostriata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 38
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* f. *aureostriata* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17, "aureo-striata"
- Common names: Kishima-hōchiku, Kishima-shika-ku-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Cyrano de Bergerac'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Cyrano de Bergerac'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 25
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* f. *cyrano-bergeraca* (Rifat) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 18, invalid (without type)
- *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *striatus* Rifat, ined., ex M. Hirsh, Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 14, "striata", nom. nud.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green, with yellow stripes. Foliage leaves: some blades variegated.
- Distribution: JAPAN: appeared in southern Honshu (perhaps in the 1980's).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan, rarely cultivated.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Square Gimmei'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *gimmei* Kasa-hara & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 32, nom. nud.; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349, under *T. quadrangularis* f. *tatejima*, invalid
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 41
- *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Square Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Chimonobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 32
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 32; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349, under *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *tatejima*
- Common names: Gimmei-hōchiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with yellow-green stripes on the bud canal.

- Notes: The cultivar epithet, 'Gimmei', is not established because it was provisionally published by Ohrnberger in 1990 (ICNCP 1995, Art. 22.3) and, furthermore, used before within the denomination class (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.2).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; appeared in southern Japan (in the 1980's?).

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Joseph de Jussieu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *castillonis* Rifat, ined., ex M. Hirsh in *Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl.* 3, 1986: 14, nom. nud.
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Joseph de Jussieu'; Rifat in *J. Bamb. Res.* 6 (2), 1987: 25
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Nagamineus'; Muroi & H. Hamada; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 31
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *nagamineus* Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 31, fig. 30, and H. Okamura & M. Konishi in l. c., 1986: 89 [fig. 1.1-2], invalid; H. Okamura & al., *Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1991: 349
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Nagamine'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 40, based on *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *nagamineus* Muroi & Hamada ex H. Okamura
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *nagaminea* G. Bol in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 11 (3), 1990: 3, "nagamineus", invalid
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *nagaminea* (Muroi & H. Hamada) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 18, invalid (basionym without type)
- Common names: Kimmei-hôchiku, Kimmei-shikakudake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes in bright yellow, with the sulcus green, and a few light green stripes on other parts of the internodes. Foliage leaves: blades occasionally with white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. Appeared in southern Honshu (according to Rifat). A first appearance is recorded from Mr. Tetsuo Nagamine's garden at Ibusuki, Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Kyushu, in 1968 (according to H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986). CHINA: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan to France and Switzerland by C. Rifat in 1987, and from China into Germany in 1993. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1990.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Sotaroana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis var. *sotaroanus* Muroi in *Hyogo Biol.* 2, 1948: 7
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *sotaroanus* (Muroi) Muroi in *J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll.* no. 1, 1974: 11

- Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* 'Sotaroanus'; Hatusima, *Woody Pl. Jap.*, 1976; *Jap. descr. Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Sotaroana'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 38
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *sotaroana* (Muroi) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 17
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Napoleon-Bonaparte'; Rifat in *J. Bamb. Res.* 6 (2), 1987: 25
- Common names: Gomafu-hôchiku, Gomafu-shikakudake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: golden yellow, occasionally with a few green stripes. Foliage leaves: some blades variegated.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation; appeared in southern Honshu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced (as 'Napoleon-Bonaparte') from Japan to France and Switzerland by C. Rifat in 1987.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Suow'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *suow* Kasahara & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 31, fig. 31, invalid
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Suow'; Kasahara & H. Okamura; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 31, as syn.
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *suow* (Kasahara & H. Okamura) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 18, invalid (basionym not validly published)
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Suow'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa*, 1990: 40
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *suhow* G. Bol in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 9 (6), 1988: 2, invalid
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *suow* G. Bol in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 11 (3), 1990: 3, invalid
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Suou'; G. Cooper in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Tatejima'; Kasahara & H. Okamura; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 31, as syn.
Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *tatejima* Kasahara & H. Okamura ex H. Okamura & al., *Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1991: 349, invalid
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 32, fig. 31
- Common names: Tatejima-hôchiku, Suow-shikakudake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, some with one or a few narrow green stripes of varying width. Foliage leaves: blades may have some variegation.
- Distribution: JAPAN: appeared in southern Japan (in the 1980's).
- Horticulture: USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1988/1990.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Robert Rifat'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Robert Rifat'; Rifat, ined., ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Chimonobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 31, invalid
- Notes: 'Robert Rifat', a collective cultivar name, was proposed by C. Rifat as a substitute for several of the cultivars already published and established (C. Rifat in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 5th Aug. 1995). This collective cultivar name is considered superfluous, hence it is not acceptable.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *purpureiculma* WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *purpureiculma* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24; type: Chai R.G. & al. 87122 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Zigan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning purple culm square bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms purplish.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Shunchang Xian.

Chimonobambusa rigidula (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhuea rigidula Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 96, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Muchuan Xian, Li Youguang 1 (SCFS)
- Oreocalamus rigidulus* P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhuea rigidula* Hsueh & Yi
- Chimonobambusa rigidula* (Hsueh & Yi) J.J.N. Campbell, Notes Sino-Himalay. Bamb. Sp., 1988: 28, ined.
- Chimonobambusa rigidula* (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 42, referred to *Qiongzhuea rigidula* Hsueh & Yi
- Qiongzhuea rigidula* (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Spelling variants:
Qiongzhuea rigida Hsueh & Yi; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 54 (typographical error for *Qiongzhuea rigidula*)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Shizhuzi (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 4 (6) m / 1.5 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (southern part): Muchuan Xian, Pingshan Xian, Mabian Xian; at 1,300 - 1,700 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Culms used for paper-making, stripes for weaving.

Chimonobambusa rivularis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa rivularis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (3), 1989: 18, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 88004 (SCFS)

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xi'an Fangzhu (Chinese), "xi" meaning small stream, "an", bank, shore, coast; hence it may be translated riverside square bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 5 m / 1.2 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA. Sichuan: Qionglai Xian, at 1,100 - 1,450 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa setiformis WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa setiformis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 29, fig. 41; type: Fujian, Hua Xiji & Zhang Peixin FJ81616 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Wuyi Fangzhu (Chinese), refers to Wuyi Mountain range where this bamboo occurs.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen, *Chimonobambusa damingshanensis* is considered conspecific with *C. setiformis*. According to Hsueh & W. P. Zhang (in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 7), *Chimonobambusa setiformis* is considered conspecific with *C. marmorea*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chong'an Xian: Wuyi Shan.

Chimonobambusa szechuanensis (RENDELE) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria szechuanensis Rendle in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2, 1914: 64; type: Western Sichuan, June 1908, E.H. Wilson 3408 (K)
- Oreocalamus szechuanensis* (Rendle) Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 147
- Chimonobambusa szechuanensis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Spelling variants: *Oreocalamus szchuanensis* (typographical error).
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Sichuan Fangzhu, Chuanfangzhu (Chinese), both meaning Sichuan square bamboo; Bayuezhu (Chinese), "ba", eight, and "yue", month, meaning August bamboo; Washan Fangzhu (Chinese), refers to Mt. Washan of Sichuan; Sichuan Square Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Menstruocalamus sichuanensis* (*Chimonobambusa sichuanensis*).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ebian Xian, Ya'an Xian, Mabian Xian, Guan Xian, Nanchuan Xian, Tianquan, Ermei Xian, Hongya Xian; Guizhou: Suiyang Xian (= Yangchuan); altitudinal range 1,000 - 2,400 (3,000) m; occasionally in large areas of natural pure community.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms widely utilised for their erect and strong characters; plants used as a food source for giant pandas.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into France in 1990.

Chimonobambusa szechuanensis* f. *flexuosa

(HSUEH & C. LI) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa szechuanensis var. *flexuosa* Hsueh & C. Li in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 40, fig. 3; type: C. Li 943 (SCFS)
Chimonobambusa szechuanensis f. *flexuosa* (Hsueh & C. Li) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 44
- Common names: Longguaizhu (Chinese), "long" meaning dragon, and "guai", turn.
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: some nodes heterocyclic, the adjacent internodes shortened and strongly flexuous and swollen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ya'an Xian, at 1,280 - 1,320 m altitude.
- Uses: For making smoking pipes.

Chimonobambusa tuberculata HSUEH & L. Z. GAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa strigosa Hsueh & W.P. Zhang, Taxon. Study Chimonobambusa China, 55, 1987: 5; cf. Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 11, as syn.
Chimonobambusa tuberculata Hsueh & L.Z. Gao in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 11, fig. 2; type: SWFC Bamboo Exped., J85060 (SWFC)
Chimonobambusa armata f. *tuberculata* (Hsueh & L.Z. Gao) Wen in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 15
- Common names: Yongshan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Yongshan square bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Chimonobambusa tuberculata* is considered to be a form of *C. ningnanica* by Wen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 1,350 - 2,000 m altitude; Yanjin Xian; Weixin Xian (= Zhaxi).

Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda HSUEH & YI EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhuea tumidinoda Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 93, fig. 1-2, with Latin descr., invalid (two types cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1, 37.3); type: Wang Fangyu & al. 11563 (SCFI); Yi Tongpei 73001 (SCFS) (syntypes)
Chimonobambusa tumidinoda Z.Y. Wu, Veg. China, 1983: 417, 420, invalid (nom. nud.); J.J.N. Campbell, Notes Sino-Himalay. Bamb. Sp., 1988: 29, ined.; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 51, as syn.
Chimonobambusa tumidinoda Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17, nom. illeg. (ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1)
Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 45, referred to *Qiongzhuea tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi; type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 15

May 1965, F.Y. Wang & al. [Wang Fangyu, Xiong Zhiquan & Yang Kaitai] 11563, fl. & fr. (SCFI)

Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda; Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bamb., German Ed. [1996]: 79, as syn.
Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda (Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Qiongzhuea (Chinese); Lohanzhu, Bautazhu, Suanpanzhu, Banbien Lohanzhu (Chinese local names); Trompetenbambus, Pagodenbambus (German); Tumid Node Bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (south-western part) and Yunnan (north-eastern part).
- Habitat: In large areas under evergreen broad-leaved forest on upper mountain slopes to the ridge; occurs mostly between 1,500 and 2,100 m altitude; perhaps only cultivated at higher altitudes (to 2,600 m). Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for walking-sticks, tobacco pipes and other handicrafts; planted as a garden ornamental. Plants introduced as a food source for giant pandas into Wanglang and Wolong Reserve of Sichuan Province.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China (Yunnan) into England in 1987, rarely cultivated elsewhere in Europe. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Chimonobambusa unifolia WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhuea unifolia Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 27, fig. 1, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Changning Xian, 29 Nov. 1986, Guo Hong 8801 (SCFS)
Chimonobambusa unifolia Wen in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 46, referred to *Qiongzhuea unifolia* Yi
Qiongzhuea unifolia (Wen) Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Banbien luohanzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 1.6 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Changning Xian, at 600 - 650 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa utilis (KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oreocalamus utilis Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 148, pl. 37; type: Sichuan, 14 Apr. 1938, Y.C. Yang 3075
Chimonobambusa utilis (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Jinfoshan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Jinfoshan square bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 1.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Nanchuan Xian (Jinfo Shan, at 1,000 m altitude), Linshui Xian; Guizhou: Suiyang Xian (= Yangchuan), Daozhen Xian (= Yu-

xi), Zunyi Xian (= Nanbai), Xishui Xian (= Donghuang), Xifeng Xian? (= Yongjing), Chishui Xian; Yunnan: Yiliang Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable (in southern Sichuan); culms used as timber.

***Chimonobambusa verruculosa* WEN & OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Qiongzhuea verruculosa Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 65, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Gulin Xian, 27 Oct. 1986, Yi Tongpei 86531 (SCFS)
Chimonobambusa verruculosa Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 47, referred to *Qiongzhuea verruculosa* Yi
Qiongzhuea verruculosa (Wen & Ohrnberger) Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Liutuo Qiongzhue (Chinese), "liu" meaning tumour, and "tuo", sheath, hence it likely refers to the culm sheaths which are covered with small wart-like outgrowths.
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Gulin Xian, at 980 - 1,100 m altitude.

***Chimonobambusa yunnanensis* HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chimonobambusa yunnanensis Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 19, fig. 3; type: Hsueh Chi-ju s.n. (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Yunnan Fangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 (14) m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa ningnanica* by D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 41.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yuxi Xian, Lüchun Xian, Gejiu Shi, Changning Xian, Baoshan Xian, Fengqing Xian, Tengchong Xian, Luxi Xian (= Mangshi), Weixin Xian (= Zhaxi), Yingjiang Xian, Guangnan Xian, Xinping Xian.
- Habitat: In evergreen hardwood forests, at 1,600 - 2,000 (2,200) m altitude.

***Hibanobambusa* MARUYAMA, H. OKAMURA & MURATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hibanobambusa Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30; Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; type: *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura × *Hibanobambusa* Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30; Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30

(4-6), 1979: 148-152; type: × *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura × *Phyllosasa* Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ.

- Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14; type: × *Phyllosasa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Demoly
- Spelling variants: *Hibambambus* (typographical error); *Hibanobambus* (typographical error).
- Selected references: Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 27-28; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 348-349
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Inyô-chiku Zoku (Japanese).
- Features: In *Hibanobambusa*, the type of inflorescence is similar to *Phyllostachys*, but the flowers have usually six stamens as in *Sasa*, the culm sheaths are deciduous as in *Phyllostachys*, and one branch, or rarely two branches, develop from the node.
- Notes:

The nothogeneric name, × *Hibanobambusa*, is not in accordance with Art. H 6.2. of the ICBN 1994 and cannot be used for that intergeneric hybrid. Maruyama & al. (1979) did, however, provide a Latin description and designate a validly published type species; consequently, *Hibanobambusa* is a validly published generic name and is correct if its type is treated as belonging to a separate genus, not a nothogenus. If the type turns out to be truly a nothogenus between *Phyllostachys* and *Sasa*, then × *Phyllosasa* is the correct name for this taxon.

Hibanobambusa was published as a hybrid genus (nothogenus) which had occurred naturally in Honshu, Japan. It was supposed by I. Maruyama & H. Okamura (1979) to be between *Sasa* and *Semiarundinaria*. According to H. Kashiwagi, *Hibanobambusa* is a hybrid between *Sasa* and *Phyllostachys* (C. Rifat in letters to J. Goerrings, 29th March 1986, with photographs of hybrids by H. Kashiwagi, and 19th April 1986). It is supposed that *Hibanobambusa* "first appeared between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century when one species of *Phyllostachys* [probably *P. nigra* f. *henonis*] ... flowered simultaneously with *Sasa* [*S. veitchii* f. *tyugokensis*] (Chyugoku-zasa)" (H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 27). Flowering of *Hibanobambusa* occurred from 1970 to 1972. It is said that few seeds were obtained which were not fertile (Rifat, l. c.).

- Number of species known: 1, plus 1 undescribed.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (KOIDZUMI) MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinoarundinaria nipponica Muroi in Amator. Herb. 10, 1942: 19; Maruyama & al., 1979: 152, as syn. under *Hibanobambusa tranquillans*
Semiarundinaria tranquillans Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 317, and l. c. 11 (1),

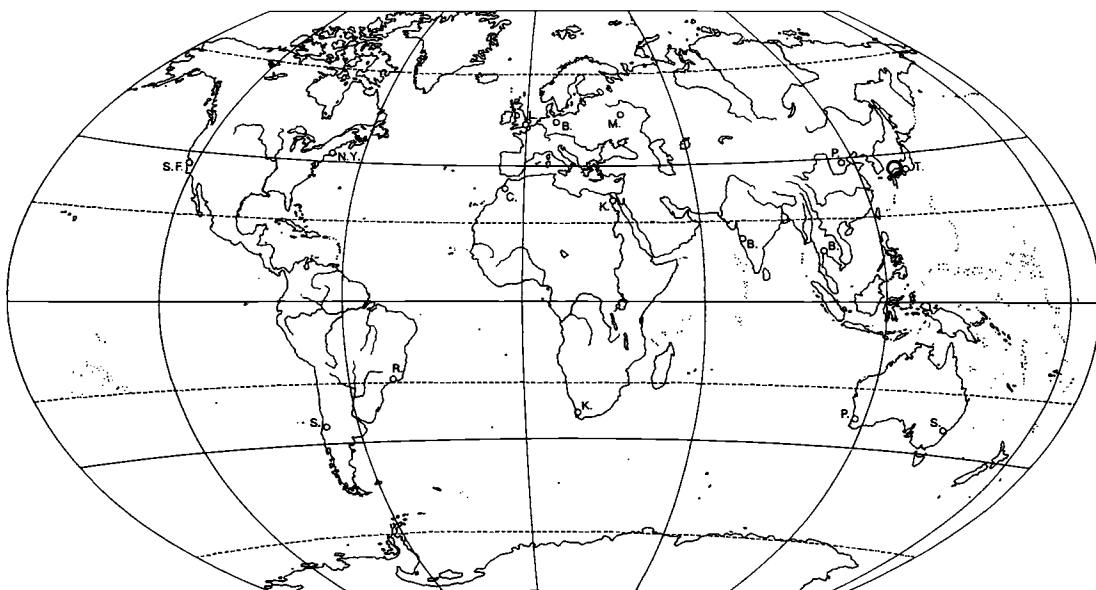
- 1942: 1, emend.; type: none cited; lectotype: G. Isa, Jul. 16, 1936 (Maruyama & al., 1979: 152)
- Sinoarundinaria tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Muroi in Hyogo Biol. 1, 1948: 7
- Phyllostachys tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Muroi, Jap. Bamb., 1956: 252, nom. nud.
- Phyllostachys tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 68
- Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30
- × *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30
 - × *Phyllosasa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 82, 83, 338; Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 27-28
 - Common names: Inyou-chiku (Inyô-chiku) (Japanese), "inyô" meaning a "mixture of male and female" (Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 30).
 - Features: 3 - 5 (6) m / 1 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Shimane Prefecture (Izumo Province): Nogi County: Mt. Hiba. The species was discovered by Hantaro Uchida in 1932.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.

***Hibanobambusa tranquillans* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys tranquillans* f. *kimmei* Muroi in J. Himmeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3, as syn.
- Hibanobambusa tranquillans* f. *kimmei* Muroi in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 28
- Hibanobambusa tranquillans* 'Kimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Hibanobambusa ed. 3, 1996: 6
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 28; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 348
- Common names: Kinmei-inyô (Kimmei-inyô) (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with few light green stripes, and green stripes on the bud canal. Foliage leaves: blades with a few white (or cream) stripes.
- Phenology: This variant appeared a few years before the flowering of the species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, first introduced into England.

***Hibanobambusa tranquillans* 'Shiroshima'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* f. *albostrata* H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 86, fig. 1.7, "albo-striata", invalid



Map 31: Distribution of *Hibanobambusa*

Hibanobambusa tranquillans f. *shiroshima* Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 111, 3; invalid; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 28; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 348

Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Shiroshima'; Muroi & H. Okamura; Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 8 (5), 1987: 5

- Misapplied names:
Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Kimmei'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 65; Eberts, Bamb., [1984]: 33, fig. Since its introduction into European horticulture, the name 'Kimmei' has often been misapplied to 'Shiroshima'.
- Selected references: W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bamb., 2nd Ed., 1994: 61, figs.; Eberts, Bamb., new Ed., 1996: 29, fig.
- Common names: Shiro-shima-inyō (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 (4.9) m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with numerous white and cream stripes of varying width, leaf blade tip purple. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Phenology: This variant appeared from 'Kimmei' three years after flowering in 1974.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, first introduced from Japan into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's. Frost resistance: tolerating -13°C.

Hibanobambusa sp. — *Sasa tokugawana* MAKINO × *Phyllostachys bambusoides* SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Notes: This intergeneric hybrid is an unnamed *Hibanobambusa* species (C. Rifat in letter to J. Goerings, 29th March 1986, with photograph of the species taken by H. Kashiwagi); publication not known.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation in the Fuji Bamboo Garden.

Indosasa McCURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 28; type: *Indosasa crassiflora* McClure
- Selected references: C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 60-75
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Number of species known: 27.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, southern Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Yunnan. VIETNAM; LAOS.

Indosasa acutiligulata Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa acutiligulata Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 100, fig. 7; type: Guangdong, Liu Aitang 780035 (NJU)
- Features: 3.5 m / 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianshan Xian.

Indosasa angustata McCURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa angustata McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 93; type: Vietnam, 18 VI 1940, W.T. Tsang, 30050.
- Features: 14 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin: Lung Waan, occasionally on dry clay soil in forest. CHINA: Guangxi (southern part): in a small area of Daqing Shan; in broad-leaved forest at 700 m altitude.

Indosasa angustifolia W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa angustifolia W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 225, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Han Wu 31859 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaoyao.

Indosasa bacquangensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa bacquangensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 878; type: Ha Tuyen, 20 III 1982, Vu Van Dung (HNF)
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Tuyen: Bac quang, in mountain forest.

Indosasa breviligulata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa breviligulata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 33, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 10 VII 1986, Wu Zhimin 0111 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianping, Dabu.

Indosasa crassiflora McCURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa crassiflora McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 29; type: Tonkin, 12 June 1939, W.T. Tsang 29205 (LU)
- Sinobambusa gibbosa* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 58; type: Tonkin, 29 May 1939, W.T. Tsang, 29125 (LU)
- Indosasa gibbosa* (McClure) McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 93
- Spelling variants:
Indosasa crassifolia McClure ex P.H. Hô, Cây cỏ Việt Nam (Illustr. Fl. Vietnam), 3, 2, 1993: 747, fig. 9208 (error for *Indosasa crassiflora*)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin. CHINA: Guangdong: Dongzong Xian; in open rolling land at low elevation.

Indosasa glabrata C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa glabrata C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 64; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78021 (NJU)
- Features: 3 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Shiwanda Shan.

Indosasa glabrata* var. *albohispidula (Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG) C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa albohispidula Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 47, fig. 1, "albo-hispidula"; type: Dai Qi-hui & Huang Cai-fen, 8305 (GXFI)

Indosasa glabrata var. *albohispidula* (Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 212, "albo-hispidula"

- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi (southern part), on low hills. In cultivation in Nanning.

Indosasa hispida MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa hispida McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 31; type: Guangdong, 28 Apr. 1932, W.T. Tsang 20361 (LU)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Yunnan: Jinhong; on hills at 1,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into England; in cultivation, rare.

Indosasa ingens HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa ingens Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 39, fig. 1; type: Yi Tong-pei 77331 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 900 - 1,600 m altitude.

Indosasa laotica (A. CAMUS) C. S. CHAO & RENVOIZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria laotica A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, 3, 1931: 760; type: Laos, Nape, Delacour 1928 (P)
Indosasa laotica (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 365
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS: Napè.

Indosasa levigata Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

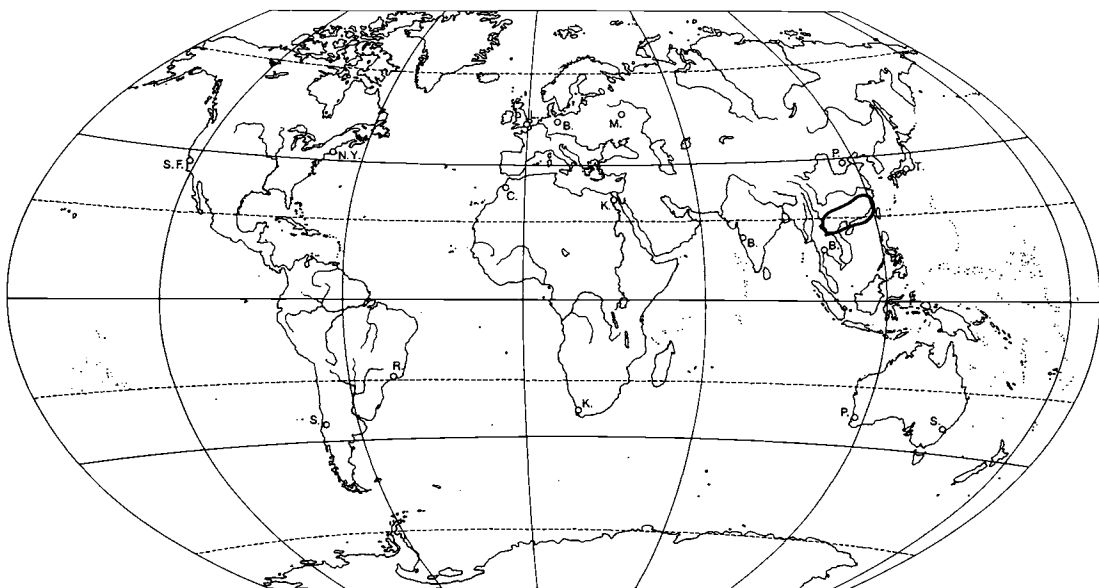
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa levigata Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 99, fig. 6; type: Hunan, Liu Aitang, 77201 (NJU)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yizhang Xian.

Indosasa lipoensis C. D. CHU & K. M. LAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa lipoensis C.D. Chu & K.M. Lan in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 3, fig. 3; type: Guizhou, Chu Cengde & al., 81014 (NJFU)
- Features: 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo Xian: Yaopai, at 580 m altitude.

Indosasa longispicata W. Y. HSIUNG & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa longispicata W.Y. Hsiung & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 71; type: Hsiung W.Y. 7649 (NJU)
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+)



Map 32: Distribution of *Indosasa*

- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui, Rongan, Jinxiu, Nanning.
- Habitat: In evergreen broad-leaved forest in mountainous areas. Tolerating partial shade.

***Indosasa lunata* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa lunata W.T. Lin in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (3), 1988: 226, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, Xiao Mian-yun 53489 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaoyao.

***Indosasa macula* W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa macula W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (3), 1988: 227, fig. 5; type: Guangdong, 19 Apr. 1987, Wu Zhi-min 0609 (SCAC)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi.

***Indosasa parvifolia* C. S. CHAO & Q. H. DAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa parvifolia C.S. Chao & Q.H. Dai in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21 (1), 1983: 67; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78008 (NJU)
- Features: 6 m / 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi (southern part): Ping Xian, Deqing Shan; on sunny slopes at 600 - 800 m altitude.

***Indosasa patens* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa patens C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21 (1), 1983: 73; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78002 (NJU)
- Features: 12 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi (northern part): Lingchuan, Xingan.
- Habitat: Most on lower mountains or hilly areas, often in evergreen broad-leaved forest. Tolerating partial shade.

***Indosasa pusilloaurita* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa pusilloaurita W.T. Lin in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 12 (4), 1992: 351, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36870 (CANT)
- Features: 3 m / 0.6 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi, Dawuling.

***Indosasa shibataeoides* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa shibataeoides McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 32, "shibataeoides"; type: Guangdong, Aug. 1934, Metcalf 17789 (LU)
- Spelling variants: *Indosasa shibataeoides*, *Indosasa shibateoides*
- Features: 0.5 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. In cultivation in Zhejiang.

***Indosasa singulispicula* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa singulispicula Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (1), 1988: 29, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Menghai, Hua S.C. 82320 (ZJFI)
- Features: 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menghai, at 550 m altitude.

***Indosasa sinica* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa sinica C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21 (1), 1983: 65; type: Hsiung W.Y. & Chao C.S. 77542 (NJU)
- Features: 10 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, Rongshui, Guizhou (southern part); Yunnan.
- Habitat: Mainly at low elevations, forming pure stands or growing at the edge of broad-leaved forest.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into England; in cultivation, rare.

***Indosasa sondongensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa sondongensis Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (6), 1991: 877; type: Ha Bac, 29 Sep. 1966, Nguen Van Quang (HNF)
- Features: 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Bac: Son-dong, in mountain forest.

***Indosasa spongiosa* C. S. CHAO & B. M. YANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa spongiosa C.S. Chao & B.M. Yang in *Bamb. Res.* no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 14, fig. 1; type: Hunan, 13 Sep. 1979, B.M. Yang 06314
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jianghua Xian, at 820 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

***Indosasa suavis* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa suavis W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 30 (6), 1992: 557, fig. 1.1-4; type: Guangdong, 26 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhi-jian 37003 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

***Indosasa tinctilimba* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa tinctilimba McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 33; type: Guangdong, 23 Apr. 1936, H. Fung 20882 (LU)
- Features: 1.6 m / 0.75 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Indosasa shibataeoides* by C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1983: 64
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: "Teh-K'ing Dist."

Indosasa triangulata HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa triangulata Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 41, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, 21 Dec. 1977, Yi Tong-pei 77339 (SCFS)
Arundinaria triangulata (Hsueh & Yi) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 16
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 1,200 m altitude.

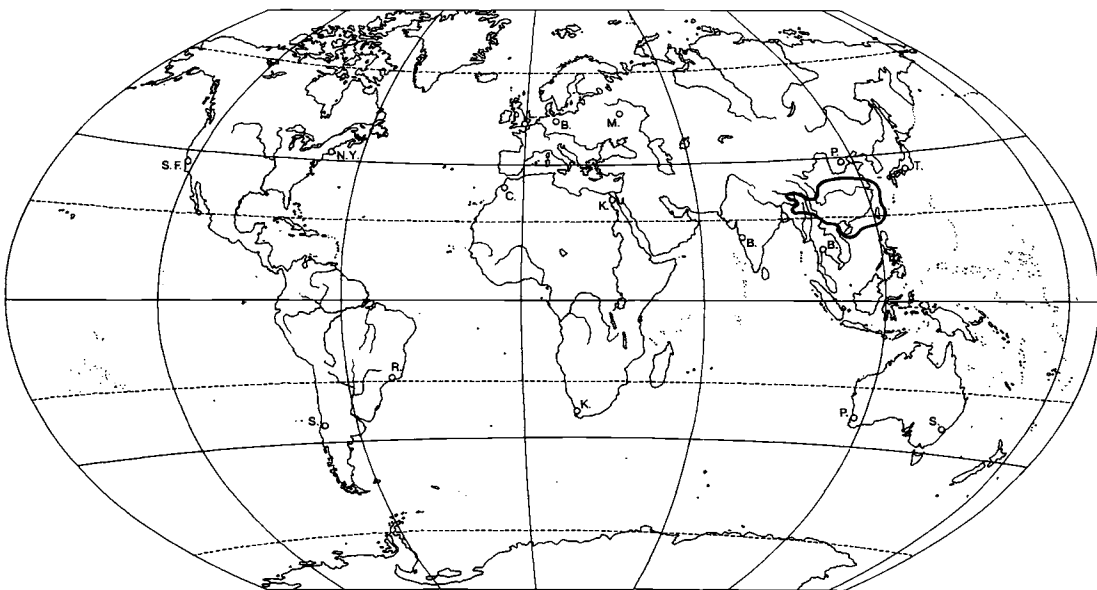
Indosasa wuningensis WEN & Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa wuningensis Wen & Y. Zou in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 20, fig. 4; type: Jiangxi, L.X. Chang 6 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Wuning Xian.

Phyllostachys SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Moosobamboo Makino, ined., ex Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 13, as syn.
Phyllostachys Siebold & Zuccarini in Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Akad. Wiss. München 3, 3, 1843: 745, nom. cons.; not Torrey, 1836, nom. rejic.; type:
Phyllostachys bambusoides Siebold & Zuccarini
Sinoarundinaria Ohwi in Mayebar, Florula Austro-goensis, 1931: 86

- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 180-196; McClure, Bamboos Gen. Phyllostachys Cult. U.S., 1957: 1-69; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 49-83, 336-338; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 722-723; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 15-19, and l. c. 18 (2), 1980: 168-193; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 50-66; S.L. Chen & Chia, Chin. Bamb., 1988: 62-85; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 106-153
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Gangzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo genus. Madake Zoku (Japanese).
- Number of species known: 76.
- Distribution: The natural distribution stretches from Hainan Island in the South to the Yellow River in the North, and from Xizang (Tibet) in the West to Taiwan in the East. Many species were distributed by human influence, extending to northern and north-eastern China, to Korea and Japan in the North, and to regions adjacent to China in the South. CHINA: native, also widely cultivated. Zhejiang (centre of distribution), Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Hebei, Beijing, Liaoning, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu, Sichuan, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet). JAPAN: introduced early, naturalised and cultivated; distributed from the southernmost islands to southern Hokkaido. KOREA: introduced and cultivated, probably locally naturalised; distributed in the southern parts. VIETNAM, LAOS: cultivated, probably introduced and locally naturalised.



Map 33: Distribution of *Phyllostachys*

BURMA (MYANMAR): native or introduced early and naturalised; cultivated; distributed generally in the upper parts. THAILAND: an unidentified species of *Phyllostachys* was reported from northern Thailand extending to adjacent Burma (E. F. Anderson in Pl. Peop. Gold. Triangle, 1993: 111). INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland: native or introduced early and naturalised, also cultivated. Himachal Pradesh: probably introduced, naturalised.

- Habitat: In warm-temperate, well-watered areas.
- Uses: *Phyllostachys* is one of the most economically significant bamboo genera. It already exceeded traditional fields of use (weaving articles, furniture, farm tools, house construction, food, and many others), extending to intensive industrial utilisation and high value-added production (bamboo panels for construction, packing, and house decoration, bamboo parquet, bamboo fibre for paper-making, agro-technical shoot production).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: A few species were first introduced in the 19th century; now species are in cultivation in nearly all countries, distributed from the African Mediterranean region to southern Sweden, and from Portugal to the Crime and Caucasus. USA: Species are in cultivation generally along the coastal regions of the Pacific and Atlantic side.

Phyllostachys* sect. *Phyllostachys

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys sect. *Euphyllostachys* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 220, invalid
Phyllostachys sect. *Phyllostachys* [autonym]; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 17, and l. c. 18 (2), 1980: 168; type: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold & Zuccarini
- Common names: Gangzhu Zu (Chinese).

***Phyllostachys* sect. *Heterocladae* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys sect. *Heterocladae* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 17, and l. c. 18 (2), 1980: 185; type: *Phyllostachys heteroclada* Oliver
- Common names: Shuizhu Zu (Chinese).

***Phyllostachys acuta* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys acuta C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 42, fig. 6, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhu Zhengde [Chu C.D.] & Zou Huiyu [Chou H.Y.] 75132; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 56, fig. 6, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
Phyllostachys acuta C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 172, fig. 2; type: C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou 75132 (NJFU)
Phyllostachys vivax 'Jantonging'; cf. J. v.d. Palen, Bamboekwek. Kimmei, [1993]: [5], as syn. under *Phyllostachys acuta*

- Common names: Jiantou-qingzhu (Chinese), meaning sharp-pointed shoot and green sheath bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 9 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The cultivar epithet, 'Jantonging', is apparently a corruption of the common Chinese name, Jiantou-qingzhu, for *Phyllostachys acuta*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Anhui; Jiangsu, Fujian.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; first introduced via the USA into France in 1989, and from China in the early 1990's. USA: In cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: withstands -10°C (-13°C) without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys affinis* KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys affinis Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, nom. nud.
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

***Phyllostachys atiligulata* G. G. TANG & Y. L. XU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys atiligulata G.G. Tang & Y.L. Xu [Hsu] in J. Nanjing Inst. For. no. 26 [= 1985 (4)], 1985: 18, fig. 2; type: Zhu Xiaoke 003 (NFI)
- Common names: Gaoshe-Bujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* by T.H. Wen (pers. comm.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Rugao Xian; perhaps introduced from Zhejiang.

***Phyllostachys angusta* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys angusta McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 278, fig. 1; type: McClure 21023 (US)
- Common names: Huangguzhu (Chinese, vernacular name of Zhejiang), meaning yellow old bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 8 (10) m / 3 - 4 (5) cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, *angusta* (narrow), alludes to the relatively narrow apex, ligule, and blade of the culm sheath.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui, Henan; growing in bamboo forest mixed with other species.
- Uses: Culms are mostly used for the manufacture of fine bamboo articles. Shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C or -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys angusta 'Aureovariegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys angusta 'Aureovariegata'; J. Vandooren in Belgian Bamb. Soc. Newsl. no. 11, 1995: 43, epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.9)
- Distinctive characters: foliage leaf blades with yellowish stripes.
- Horticulture: BELGIUM: In cultivation. Appeared as a mutation from green-leaved *Phyllostachys angusta*.

Phyllostachys arcana McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys arcana McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 280, fig. 1; type: McClure 20980 (US)
- Common names: Shilüzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning green stone bamboo; Laozhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Anhui), meaning old bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, *arcana* (hidden), alludes to the obscurity of reliable distinctive characters, and likewise to a peculiar condition of the dormant buds at the base of the culm.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan; at 700 - 1,800 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as tools and support of furniture.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation, first introduced from the USA into France in 1980, and later again. Plants from the early introduction turned out to represent true *Phyllostachys meyeri*, hence many plants in Europe may be mis-claimed. USA: In cultivation, rare; first introduced from Anhui in 1927. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -14°C or -16°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys arcana 'Yellowstone'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys arcana f. *luteosulcata* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 41, invalid (publ. not effected); C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 55, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
Phyllostachys arcana f. *luteosulcata* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 174, invalid (three types cited); type (syntypes): Zhu Zhengde 7401 (type of shoots), Nanling Shumuzhu 74195 (type of culms and leaves); Nanling 74812 (living type)
Phyllostachys arcana 'Luteosulcata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.
Phyllostachys arcana 'Luteosulcata'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10b
- Common names: Huangcao-Shilüzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove green stone bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 4 cm

- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Nanjing; Zutangshan; Zhejiang.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; introduced in the 1990's, into Germany in 1991. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, introduced from Europe, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aristata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aristata W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 230, fig. 9; type: Xiao Mian-yun 53550 (CANT)
- Common names: Cimang gangzhu (Chinese), meaning aristate firm bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huidong, Lianghua.

Phyllostachys atrovaginata C. S. CHAO & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys atrovaginata C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 45, fig. 9, invalid (publ. not effected); C.S. Chao & H.Y. Chou in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 59, fig. 9, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
Phyllostachys atrovaginata C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 191, fig. 13; type: C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou 74166 (NJFU)
- Misapplied names:
Phyllostachys congesta (not Rendle, 1904): R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag., 1946: 46; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 27, fig. 16-17
- Common names: Wuyazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning black bud bamboo; Maoyazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning hairy bud bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 (8) m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 192), plants in cultivation in America and described by McClure under the name *Phyllostachys congesta* Rendle are true *Phyllostachys atrovaginata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as timber and for splitting.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries; introduced from the USA under the name *Phyllostachys congesta* in the 1980's or earlier, also introduced from China under the name *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* in the early 1990's. USA: in cultivation under the name *Phyllostachys congesta*; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -12°C, or -15° without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aurea* CARRIÈRE EX A. & C. RIVIÈRE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa aurea* hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort. 45, 1873: 257, and l.c., 1873: 379-380, nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys aurea* Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 716, fig. 36-37
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 158
 - Phyllostachys reticulata* var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 22
 - Sinoarundinaria reticulata* var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Ohwi in Mayebar, Florula Austro-higoensis, 1931: 86?
 - Phyllostachys meyeri* var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Pilipenko in Trans. Komarov Bot. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR ser. 6, 6, 1958: 187
 - Sinoarundinaria aurea* Honda, 19..?
 - Phyllostachys formosana* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 140, Jap. name: Zinmen-chiku
 - Bambos hoteitsik* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa hoteitsik* Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
 - ? *Bambusa mitis* Koch, Dendrol. 2, 2, 1873: 360, p.p. (excl. basionym *Arundo mitis* Loureiro; excl. syn. *Bambusa aurea* Siebold)
- Spelling variants: *Sinarundinaria aurea* (typographical error for *Sinoarundinaria aurea*); *Phyllostachys aureus* (orthographical error).
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 72-73, 336; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 723-725; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 347

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3 (3), 1926: 12, "albo-variegata", Jap. name: Shima-hotei-chiku; type: T. Makino s.n.
 - Phyllostachys reticulata* var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376, "albo-variegata"
 - Phyllostachys aurea* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 20, "albo-variegata", based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3 (3), 1926: 12, "albo-variegata"; Jap. names: Shima-hotei, Fuiroi-hotei
 - Phyllostachys aurea* 'Albovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Albo-variegata"
 - Phyllostachys aurea* 'Variegata'; D. Crampton in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 266
- Common names: Shima-hotei, Fuiroi-hotei (Japanese).
- Features: 8 m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with numerous white stripes. Culms: internodes occa-

sionally with a few white stripes, otherwise as in f. *aurea*.

- Phenology: Flowering in Switzerland was recorded (T. Grieb, Collect. Bamb. Juin 1995: 1). Plants died after flowering. Seedlings without variegation.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; originally described from a plant cultivated in Osaka (Honsu). EUROPE: in cultivation at Pitt White, England, after 1968, rare; from there introduced into Germany in 1977/1978. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany (northern part): tolerating -12°C with minor leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavescens-inversa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* f. *alternatolutescens* Makino ex Tsuboi, illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 9, pl. VII
 - Phyllostachys reticulata* var. *aurea* f. *alternatolutescens* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
 - Phyllostachys aurea* f. *alternatolutescens* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 4
 - Phyllostachys puberula* var. *flavescens-inversa* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 222, "flavescens inversa"
 - Phyllostachys aurea* var. *flavescens-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 20
 - Phyllostachys aurea* f. *flavescens-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Gimmei-hachiku
 - Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavescens-inversa'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavens-inversa' (typographical error); *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavescens Inversa'
- Common names: Gimmei-hotei (Gimmei-hotei) (Japanese).
- Features: 5 - 9 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with light yellow sulcus. Foliage leaves: few blades striped with light yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation about 1900, rare, may have been disappeared; re-introduced into France in 1981, now established in cultivation in several countries but still rare. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany (northern part): tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Kansai'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys aurea* f. *holochrysa* Muroi & Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3, invalid (without type; ICBN 1994 Art. 37), Jap. name: Ôgon-hotei
 - Phyllostachys aurea* 'Holochrysa'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 68
 - Phyllostachys aurea* 'Kansai'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 15, based on

Phyllostachys aurea f. *holochrysa* Muroi & Kasahara

- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 25
- Common names: Ōgon-hotei (Japanese).
- Features: 5 - 9 m / 3 - 4.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: all gradually become yellow or orange-yellow, unaffected by exposure, internodes occasionally with a few green stripes, otherwise as in f. *aurea*. Foliage leaves: few blades with a narrow white stripe.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, mainly in the Kansai district, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Germany by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aurea 'Koi'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Koi'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 9; Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (4), 1993: 22
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with green sulcus. Foliage leaves: some blades with narrow cream or greenish yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA in the 1980's; in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare; arose spontaneously in La Jolla (near San Diego, California) from f. *aurea*. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aurea 'Formosana'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurea* f. 'Formosana'; W. & H. Simon, ined., ex M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 8, nom. nud.
- Notes: A valid publication is not known. Presumably, the cultivar represents a variant with characters described by Hayata as *Phyllostachys formosana*.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany and probably also in other European countries. Frost resistance: In Germany (northern part): tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aurea f. *aurea*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurea* f. *aurea* [autonym] *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Aurea'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 22, without descr.
- Common names: Luohan zhu (Chinese), meaning Buddha bamboo; Renmian zhu (Chinese), meaning human face bamboo; Hotei-chiku (Japanese), Kosan-chiku (Japanese, in Kagoshima Prefecture); Gelber Bambus (German); Golden Bamboo, Fish-pole Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 (12) m / 3 - 5 (7) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms stiffly erect, straight, green at first, changing soon afterwards to greenish yellow; each node mostly with a swollen band beneath, lowest internodes on many culms very short,

and variously bulging and asymmetric; foliage leaves in light green colour.

- Etymology: The specific epithet, *aurea* (golden yellow), was used by Carrière and adopted by A. & C. Rivière to name this species, referring to the colour of old culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: native of southern or south-eastern regions; wild plants still exist in Zhejiang and Fujian; often and widely cultivated. Taiwan: probably introduced since early times; often cultivated. JAPAN: introduced since early times, naturalised and commonly cultivated.
- Uses: Often planted as a garden ornamental in warm temperate and subtropical regions all over the world. Selected culms with unusual internode patterns are used for interior decoration, fishing rods, walking sticks, handle of umbrellas, and other handicrafts.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into France in 1875 by Hénon, or even earlier; widely cultivated in many countries, mainly in France, southern Europe and the Mediterranean region. USA: probably the most common and widely grown bamboo; introduced as early as 1883, and again introduced from different sources early in the 20th century. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C (or even -20°C?). In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage (-15°C: total damage to culms has been reported).

Phyllostachys aurea f. *takemurai* Muroi & H. Hamada

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys takemurai* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr. rev. ed., 1965: 68, invalid (Japanese descr.), Jap. name: Usan-chiku *Phyllostachys aurea* f. *takemurai* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 26-27, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.) *Phyllostachys aurea* f. *takemurai* Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 24, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 347, invalid (Engl. descr.) *Phyllostachys aurea* var. *takemurae* Muroi ex Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, invalid (Jap. descr.), Jap. name: Usan-chiku *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Takemurai'; Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 24, as syn. *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Takemurae'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 10 (5), 1989: 6 *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* 'Usanchiku'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 364, with Japanese description *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Usanchiku'
- Common names: Usan-chiku (Japanese), "U", meaning large.
- Features: 10 m / 7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellowish green, without shrank internodes and swollen parts, not bulging or asymmetric.
- Notes: The ending *-ai* of *takemurai* should be changed to *takemurae*. The f. *takemurai* is sup-

posed to represent the phylogenetic parent of the deformed variant, *f. aurea*. A colour photograph in Muroi & H. Okamura (Take Sasa, 1977: 5) is accompanied by the name "Usanchiku" (in Japanese characters) showing a plant with internodes of greyish colour, slightly mottled of darker colour. This picture is obviously in contrast to the description above.

- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu (southern part): A pure forest of *f. takemurai* is known from the north-western part of Kagoshima Prefecture, where it originated long ago from naturalised *f. aurea*, and was discovered a few years before 1963. In cultivation in Fuji Bamboo Garden in Shizuoka Prefecture, Honshu; apparently very rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; first introduced into France in 1987. USA: Introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aureosulcata* McClure**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aureosulcata McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 282, fig. 3; type: McClure 20971 (US)
Phyllostachys flavescens-inversa Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 42, as syn.
- Misapplied names:
Phyllostachys nevinii (not Hance, 1876); cf. McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 284
- Common names: Huangcaozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove bamboo; Rauher Gelbrinnen-Bambus (German); Yellow-groove Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 8 (10) m / 2 - 4 (6) cm / fl(+); culms nearly erect, often geniculate on the basal part, internodes scabrous, dark green foliage.
- Etymology: The specific epithet and the common English name allude to the yellowish colour of the sulcus of young culms and branches.
- Distribution: CHINA: mainly distributed in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui. Widely planted; in cultivation as far north as Beijing.
- Uses: Planted in Europe and N. America for ornamental purposes; highly esteemed as a very cold-resistant garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA in 1979/1980; found in cultivation in northern Italy before this time and introduced from there to Germany in 1961; now widely and often cultivated. USA: widely in cultivation; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C or -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -16°C without leaf damage, -18°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Harbin'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Harbin'; C. DeRosa in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (1), 1991: 2
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish, with random narrow green stripes that are depressed forming a longitudinally wrinkled surface.

Older culms change to reddish brown when exposed to the sun.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA; into Germany in 1991; now established in cultivation in several countries, rather rare. USA: discovered by Chris DeRosa in 1990, growing at the USDA Plant Quarantine Station in Glendale, Maryland, probably originating from China.

***Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Alata albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Alata albovariegata'; J. v.d. Palen, Bamboelijst, 1995, publication not effected (ICNCP 1995, Art. 21.1)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green; foliage leaf blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into the Netherlands in 1994.

***Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Nigra'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Nigra'; S. Lucas in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (1), 1993: 4, epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.2, 17.9)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: "distinguished by dark blotches evident on only one side of the culm".
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA into Germany in 1993. USA: known from a large grove thriving on Shelter Island, off Long Island, New York.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *aureosulcata

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *aureosulcata* [autonym]
Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Aureosulcata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with yellow sulcus when young, shading to yellowish green sulcus during maturity.
- Notes: Mature stands may partly revert to *f. pekinensis* (culms entirely green).

***Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *pekinensis* J. L. Lu**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *alata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 72; type: S.D. Yu 4 (ZJFI)
Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Alata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23
Phyllostachys pekinensis J.L. Lu, ined.?
Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *pekinensis* J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 71, fig. 2; type: Beijing, Lu Jionglin 76023 (HNAC)
- Common names: Jingzhu (Chinese), meaning Peking bamboo; Zhizhu (Chinese), meaning comb bamboo; Grüner Peking-Bambus (German).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green (with green sulcus); sheaths occasionally maculated.

- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yuyao, Fuyang; Jiangsu; Henan: Huaiyang Xian; in cultivation in Beijing.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *spectabilis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys spectabilis* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 30, fig. 4, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhu Zhengde [Chu C.D.] 7401; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 48, fig. 4, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *spectabilis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 180; type: C.D. Chu 7401 (NJFU)
- *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Spectabilis'; New Roy. Hort. Soc. Dict. Gard. 3, 1992: 564; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 10
- Common names: Jingxiang Yuzhu (Chinese). Spectabilis-Bambus (German).
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow (may turn to reddish when exposed to the sun), sulcus green.
- Phenology: Flowering start in the mid 1990's was reported.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Yuntai Shan, Lianyun Gang; Zhejiang. In cultivation in Beijing. This form was originally discovered in the Yuntai mountains in 1974.
- Uses: Highly esteemed as a garden ornamental suitable for cold climates.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, becoming popular especially in Germany; introduced from China into Germany in 1986; also introduced into several other European countries (into France in 1986). USA: introduced for the American Bamboo Society from Germany in 1986. Frost resistance: Germany: Same hardiness as f. *aureosulcata*.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *aureocaulis Z. P. WANG & N. X. MA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *aureocaulis* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 493; type: Ye Guang-han 8027 (NJU)
- *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Aureocaulis'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 10
- ? *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *sulphurea* S.Y. He, Fl. Beijing 2, 1987: 1162
- Common names: Huanggan-jingzhu (Chinese), meaning golden-culm Peking bamboo; Goldener Peking-Bambus (German).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes (with sulcus) yellow, turning to reddish when exposed to the sun, lower internodes occasionally with a narrow green stripe. Foliage leaf blades occasionally with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu; in cultivation in Beijing.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; introduced from China in 1988/90, or even earlier. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare. Frost resistance: Germany: Same hardiness as f. *aureosulcata*.

Phyllostachys aurita J. L. LU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurita* J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 70, fig. 1; type: Henan, Lu Jiong-lin 78101 (HNAC)
- Common names: Maohuan-Shuizhu (Chinese), meaning hair-ring water bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Zhengzhou; Guangxi: Guilin; also recorded from Hebei and Zhejiang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China in 1991; in Germany since 1992 or 1994.

Phyllostachys bambusoides SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold & Zuccarini in Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Akad. Wiss. München 3, 3, 1843: 746, tab. 5 fig. 3
- *Bambusa bifida* (typographical error for *Bambusa bifolia*)
- *Bambusa bifolia* Siebold, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 36, 123, as syn.
- *Bambusa duquilloi* hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1869: 293
- *Phyllostachys macrantha* Siebold & Zuccarini, ined., ex Zuccarini in Flora 29, 1846: 34, nom. nud.; type: Göring 6
- *Bambos matabake* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 4, nom. nud.
- *Phyllostachys mazeli* hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 697, "mazeli", as syn.
- *Bambusa mazeli* hort. ex W. Watson in Bull. Misc. Inf. 1889: 298
- *Phyllostachys quilloi* f. *mazeli* (A. & C. Rivière) Schelle in Beissner & al., Handb. Laubh.-Ben., 1903: 3, invalid
- *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Mazeli'
- *Phyllostachys megastachya* Steudel in Flora 29, 1846: 21; type: Göring 3
- *Bambusa quilloi* Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1873: 257, "quilloi", nom. nud.
- *Phyllostachys quilloi* A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 697, 623, fig. 25-27
- *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *quilloi* (A. & C. Rivière) Camus, Bamb., 1913: pl. 27, f. C
- *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Quilloi'
- *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *uniflora* Balansa in J. Bot. 4, 1890: 29, nom. nud.; type: Balansa 1579; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. gén. Indo-chine, 1923: 589
- Misapplied names: *Arundo bambos* (not Linnaeus, 1753): Thunberg, 1783: 36, p.p.
- *Phyllostachys puberula* Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Pl. Jap. 2, 1877: 184, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa puberula* Miquel)

Phyllostachys reticulata Koch, Dendrol., 2, 2, 1873: 356, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa reticulata* Ruprecht)

Sinoarundinaria reticulata Ohwi in Mayebar, Florula Austrohigoensis, 1931: 86, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa reticulata* Ruprecht)

- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 20-23; Ohwi in E. Walker, Fl. Okinawa, 1976: 169-171; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 725-726; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 74-75, 336; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 342
- Common names: Guizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Jiangsu), Gangzhu (Chinese, meaning firm bamboo, Wuyuejizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning May bamboo, Mazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Jiangxi); Madake (Japanese); Bambou vrai (French); Giant Timber Bamboo, Hardy Timber Bamboo, Madake.
- Features: 10 - 15 (24) m / 5 - 12 (16) cm / fl(+). Culms green, erect or nearly so; internodes glabrous. Culm leaves: sheaths greenish to ruddy buff, more or less densely spotted or blotched throughout with dark brown, glabrous or sparsely hirsute, auricles and oral setae small, sometimes lacking, ligule well developed, blade lance-shaped. Foliage leaves: blades large, (6) 12 - 16 (20) cm long, 11 - 25 (32) mm wide, green, glabrous above, soft-hairy toward base beneath; leaf sheaths with well developed auricles and long bristles, leaf ligule well developed. Shoot emerge late, towards the end of May.
- Etymology: The epithet "bambusoides" is compounded with "Bambusa", which is the name of a genus, and the Greek suffix "-oides", which indicates resemblance. The epithet "quilioi" is dedicated to Du Quilio, admiral of the French imperial marine, who introduced the plant. The epithet "mazelii" is dedicated to Eugène Mazel, French merchant and founder of the famous bamboo plantation "Prance" near Anduze in southern France.
- Distribution: of Chinese origin, often cultivated and naturalised in East Asia, extending westwards to Yunnan (or possibly to the Himalayan mountains) and eastwards to northern Japan. CHINA: native of the central and eastern parts; grows wild or often cultivated, up to 1,600 m altitude; distributed northward to Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, westward to Sichuan and Yunnan, southward to Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian, concentrated in the provinces along the Yangtze River valley. Taiwan: introduced since early times; naturalised and cultivated. KOREA: introduced and cultivated in the southern part since early times. JAPAN: introduced since early times; widely distributed, ranges from northern Honshu to the southernmost islands, concentrated in Kyushu, Shikoku, central and southern Honshu; extensively cultivated. BURMA: Likely to be found naturalised or cultivated in the northern hills (Rhind, Grasses Burma, 1945: 11). (May have been confused with *Phyllostachys mannii* or *P. assamica*). VIETNAM, LAOS: in cultivation. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, naturalised and cultivated; Sikkim: Gang-

tok, at 1,000 - 2,000 m altitude, naturalised; Himachal Pradesh: Upper Bashahar: Sarahan, at about 2,440 m altitude, naturalised, probably introduced early from Japan or China. (May have been confused with *Phyllostachys mannii* or *P. assamica*).

- Uses: A most important, commercially valuable timber bamboo in China and Japan, of very good wood quality, good for splitting; plants often used for afforestation. Shoots of bitter taste.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: First introduced from northern Japan into France in 1866 (later described and named *Phyllostachys quilioi*). From there distributed early to many European countries, e.g. England and Germany, and to Algeria in North Africa. More or less often cultivated before flowering during the 1960's, now not so frequently found in cultivation in southern and western Europe, and has always been rather rare in central Europe. USA: Widely cultivated along both the Pacific and Atlantic coastal regions until most plants flowered and died during the 1970's, now rare. In cultivation at least since 1889 or even much earlier; introduced repeatedly. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -18°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Albovariegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys reticulata* f. *albovariegata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 24, "albo-variegata" *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, "albo-variegata", nom. illeg. (ICBN 1994, Art. 52); not *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* Makino, 1926 *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Albovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Albo-variegata"
- Common names: Okina-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with a few white stripes. Culms: internodes occasionally with a white stripe.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare. EUROPE: may have been introduced to England.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Variegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Variegata' in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (4), 1991: 5, "bambusoides variegata", invalid
- Features: 10.5 m / 5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: "highly variegated with white and cream stripes".
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kawadana'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *kawadana* Makino ex Tsuboi, illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 5, pl. II fig. 2 *Phyllostachys reticulata* f. *kawadana* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376 *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kawadana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593

- Common names: Kishima-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaves with yellow stripes of varying widths; culms occasionally with yellow stripes of varying widths.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: cultivated, very rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; introduced about 1984, into Germany in 1992. USA: in cultivation, very rare; arose spontaneously.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Subvariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *subvariegata* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 4, pl. II fig. 1
Phyllostachys reticulata f. *subvariegata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 24
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Subvariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
- Common names: Konshima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 4 - 6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with narrow dark and light green stripes, the variegation obscuring later. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few green stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Germany in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonii'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa castillonii Marliac ex Carrière in Rev. Hort. 38, 1886: 513, fig.
Bambusa castillonis Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368
Phyllostachys castillonis Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 152
Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *castillonis* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13, 1899: 268
Phyllostachys quilloi var. *castillonis* Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 29, and l. c. 4, 1906: 118
Phyllostachys nigra var. *castillonis* (Mitford) Bean in Bull. Misc. Inf., 1907: 232
Phyllostachys reticulata var. *castillonis* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 21
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *castillonis* (Mitford) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 3, Jap. name: Kinmei-chiku (Kimmei-chiku)
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *castillonii* (Marliac ex Carrière) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 47
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis Variegata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.; T. Grieb, Collect. Bamb. Juin 1995: 1, without descr.
Bambos kinmeitsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa striata (not Loddiges ex Lindley, 1835): Matsumura, Shokubutsu mei-i, 1895: 44

- Selected references: Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 152
- Common names: Kinmei-chiku (Kimmei-chiku) (Japanese), meaning golden brilliant bamboo; Marliac's Castillon Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 12 m / 6 (8) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes bright yellow, with green sulcus, and a few green narrow stripes elsewhere. Foliage leaves: brilliantly variegated, blades with white, cream, yellow or orange stripes.
- Notes: Two different cultivars are recognised: the original Marliac's 'Castillonii' with brilliant variegated leaves, and 'McClure's Castillon' with almost no foliage variegation (occasional leaves with only one or a few narrow stripes).
- Etymology: The epithet is dedicated to the Comte de Castillon by Latour-Marliac.
- Uses: Highly esteemed as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; introduced early from China (ex Nakai), and also known as a mutant from the green-stemmed f. *bambusoides*. EUROPE: first introduced (apparently from Japan) into France between 1875 and 1886, and from there to Algeria; independently introduced from Japan to England (several years before 1894) and to Germany (about 1900), quite frequently cultivated at that time. Has decreased during the World Wars and disappeared after flowering in the 1960's/1970's. Plants have been re-introduced from Japan into Germany and, independently, into the Netherlands since the late 1970's; most plants turned out to represent the poorly variegated cultivar 'McClure's Castillon'. USA: plants first introduced from France to Florida (Lawson, 1968: 121), and later by D. Fairchild from Japan in 1902; has been more or less rarely cultivated. A poorly variegated variant was described by McClure as 'Castillon' in 1956; disappeared in the 1960's after flowering (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Pac. Hort. 37 (3), 1976: 13), plants were re-imported from Japan via Germany by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage; -15°C with damage to leaves and culms.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'McClure's Castillon'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillon'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192; type (living, disappeared): P.I. 42659 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis'; Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Pac. Hort. 37 (3), 1976: 13
Phyllostachys quilloi var. *castillonis* Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bambous. German Ed. [1996]: 68, as syn. under *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis'
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'McClure's Castillon'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 39, based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon' McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192

- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192-193; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 24
- Common names: McClure's Castillon Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 12 m / 6 (8) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes bright yellow, with green sulcus, and a few green narrow stripes elsewhere. Foliage leaves: occasional blades with only one or a few narrow white, cream or yellow stripes.
- Notes: Two different cultivars are recognised: the original Mariac's 'Castilloni' with brilliant variegated leaves, and 'McClure's Castillon' with almost no foliage variegation (occasional leaves with only one or a few narrow stripes).
- Uses: Highly esteemed as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation, rare. JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; re-introduced from Japan into Germany and, independently, into the Netherlands in 1979/1980. USA: in cultivation before it disappeared in the 1960's after flowering (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Pac. Hort. 37 (3), 1976: 13); re-imported from Japan via Germany by the American Bamboo Society in 1984, now established in cultivation. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage; -15°C with damage to leaves and culms.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *alternato-lutescens* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 7, pl. IV
 - Phyllostachys reticulata* var. *alternato-lutescens* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *castilloni-inversa* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 228, "castilloni inversa"
 - Phyllostachys reticulata* var. *castilloni-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *castilloni-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Ginmei-chiku (Gimmei-chiku)
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversa'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis Inversa'; D. Crampton in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 262 (fig. 14), 266
 - Phyllostachys castillonis* var. *inversus* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 160, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *alterno-lutescens* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *alternato-lutescens*); *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon-inversus' (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis-inversa'); *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon Inversa'; *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon-inversa'; *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis-inversa'.

- Common names: Ginmei-chiku (Gimmei-chiku) (Japanese); Biyu Jian-Huangjinzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 - 12 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with yellowish sulcus.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Zhejiang and Jiangsu, in cultivation (ex Keng, 1959). JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: first reported from Mitford (1895: 3, and 1896: 154) as a spontaneous mutant from his *Phyllostachys castillonis*. Since that time until flowering in the 1960's/1970's rare in cultivation, then disappeared. Introduced from Japan into France in 1980; into Germany in 1989; very rarely cultivated. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis-inversa-variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis-inversa-variegata'; hort. ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 32, invalid
- Distinctive characters: Culms as in 'Castillonis-inversa', and foliage leaves variegated.
- Notes: Original publication of this cultivar epithet not known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (England), very rare.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Holochrysa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Allgold'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 193; type (living, disappeared): P.I. 89701 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
 - Phyllostachys quilloi* var. *castillonis-holochrysa* Regel ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 4, 1906: 118, nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *castillonis-holochrysa* Pfitzer ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 228, "castillonis holochrysa"
 - Phyllostachys castillonis* var. *holochrysa* Pfitzer in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. [no. 11], 1902: 96; type: none cited.
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *holochrysa* Pfitzer ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 57
 - Phyllostachys reticulata* var. *holochrysa* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *holochrysa* S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 74, 337
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *holochrysa* (Pfitzer) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3; Jap. names: Kin-chiku, Ogon-chiku
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Holochrysa'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *sulphurea* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 7, pl. V; Tsvelev in Nov. Syst. Pl. Vasc. 12, 1975: 72; Tsvelev, Zlaki SSSR, 1976: 129

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Sulphurea'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 12, "Sulphureus"

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'All Gold'; *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Sulfurea'
- Common names: Ougon-chiku, Kin-chiku (Japanese); Allgold Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 6 (8) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, occasionally with a few green stripes. Foliage leaves: occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Notes: Sometimes confused with *Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *sulphurea*.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. CHINA: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation and disappeared, re-introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C; in the northern part tolerating -14°C with considerable damage to leaves and culms.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kashirodake'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kashirodake* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys reticulata f. *kashirodake* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 20
Phyllostachys bambusoides subvar. *kashirodake* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 57
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kashirodake* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 5, pl. LXVIII
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kashirodake* Makino ex Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Kashiro-dake
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kashirodake'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kashadake'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 52 (error for *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kashirodake')
- Common names: Kashiro-dake (Japanese), meaning white-sheathed bamboo; Shiro-dake; Shira-take (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheaths white, the spots light in colour, frequently entirely lacking. Culms: light green.
- Uses: Sheaths used in handicraft.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; northern Kyushu: Chikugo; Honshu: Prefecture Niigata and Aichi. KOREA: introduced from Japan in 1927.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Violascens'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Violascens'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Violascens'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 71
Phyllostachys aurea 'Violascens'; New Roy. Hort. Soc. Dict. Gard. 3, 1992: 564

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Violascens' G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, "bambusoides violascens", nom. nud.

- Selected references: Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bamb. German Ed. [1996]: 70, figs.
- Features: 12 - 15 (17) m / 6 - 7 (9) cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms dull green when young, some culms becoming polychrome by numerous narrow stripes of varying width with changing colours towards maturity: yellowish, light and dark green stripes first, later yellow with reddish brown.
- Notes: The assignment of 'Violascens' from France under *Phyllostachys bambusoides* (as originally described by Crouzet) is in doubt and should be examined. It is furthermore unclear if Crouzet's plant represents *Phyllostachys violascens* (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière. (See also notes under *Phyllostachys violascens*).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, described from a plant grown at France, Anduze, southern France, of formerly unrecorded origin, now claimed to originate from China. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Germany in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Katashibo'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *marliacea* f. *katashibo* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, "katasibo", Jap. name: Katashibo
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Katashibo'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Katasibo"
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *katashibo* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 21, 71
- Common names: Katashibo-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes longitudinally wrinkled on the sulcus only.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Marliacea'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa marliacea Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547
Phyllostachys marliacea (Mitford) Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 158
Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *marliacea* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13, 1899: 297
Phyllostachys reticulata var. *marliacea* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 21
Phyllostachys quilioi var. *marliacea* (Mitford) Bean, Trees Shrubs Brit. Isl., 1914: 152
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *marliacea* (Mitford) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 21, 71
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Marliacea'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
- Common names: Shibo-chiku, Shiwa-chiku (Japanese), meaning wrinkled bamboo; Zhouzhu (Chin-

ese), meaning wrinkled bamboo; Wrinkled Bamboo, Mariac's Bamboo.

- Features: 7 - 8 m / 5 - 7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes longitudinally wrinkled (on the whole culm), the basal internodes very short.
- Etymology: The epithet, "mariacea", is dedicated to Joseph dit Bory Latour-Mariac, 1830-1911.
- Phenology: Some clusters of 'Mariacea' in Europe have produced culms of the 'Katashibo' type (with internodes wrinkled on the sulcus only) (U. Willumeit and A. Weiss, pers. comm.).
- Uses: Culms used as flower vases, tea articles or plant pot.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. First discovered on Awaji Island, Hyogo Prefecture. CHINA: in cultivation, rare (ex Keng, 1959). KOREA: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; first introduced into France after 1875, and from Japan into England some years before 1896. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Tanakae'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *tanakae* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 4, pl. LXI fig. 1
Phyllostachys reticulata f. *tanakae* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Tanakae'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
Phyllostachys makinoi f. *tanakae* H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 21, invalid
- Common names: Hyuga-hanchiku (Hiuga-hanchiku) (Japanese), after Prov. Hyūga; Banzhu (Chinese), meaning spotted bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 12 m / 5 - 10 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: marked with numerous circular or elliptical purplish-brown spots.
- Phenology: The spotting is caused by the bacteria *Asterinella hiugensis* Hino & Hidaka; each spot shows concentric circles (Wen, 1982: 73-74).
- Distribution: CHINA: from the South of the Yellow River Valley to the South of the Yangtze River Valley (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987). Occurrence is recorded from Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Henan, Shanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, and Hunan. In cultivation as far north as Beijing.
- Uses: As in f. *bambusoides*, and planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Kyushu, in cultivation; rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced into Germany about 1990 and 1992.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Mix'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Mix'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 40, based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *mixta*

Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 494

Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *mixta* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 494, invalid (no herbarium type cited); type (living type): Anji Bamboo Garden 8236

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *mixma* (typographical error).
- Common names: Huangcao-banzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove spotted bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 1 - 5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, marked with brown spots, sulcus pale yellow.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Used for handicrafts.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Geniculata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys reticulata* f. *geniculata* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34, Jap. descr.; type: none cited; Nemoto, Fl. Jap. Suppl., 1936: 866
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *geniculata* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Geniculata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
Phyllostachys geniculata Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 52, "geniculata", as syn.
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Slender Crookstem'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 194; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 24-25; type (living): P.I. 146420 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *zigzag* Muroi; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 116, 10
- Common names: Mutsuore-dake (Japanese); Slender Crookstem.
- Features: 13 (14.6) m / 7.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: reciprocally curved (not abrupt) at the lower part; nodes generally less salient.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: In cultivation in several European countries, rare; introduced from the USA in the early 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Guangdong in 1925/1926, or in 1943.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'White Crookstem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'White Crookstem'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 25; type (living): P.I. 66785 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
- Common names: White Crookstem.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: slender, often alternately curved near the base, covered with a white powder that persists and, in the older culms, obscures the green colour more or less completely.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lung-tau (Dragon Head) Mountains.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from the USA into Germany in 1980. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Guangdong in 1926.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kronberg'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kronberg'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.
- Notes: This cultivar seem to stem from Simon Nurseries at Marktheidenfeld, Germany, and the name for this cultivar is listed by J.P. Demoly and the Bokrijk Arboretum (D. McClintock, pers. comm.).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *shouzhou* Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *shouzhou* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 102; type: T.P. Yi 75390 (SCFS)
- Common names: Shouzhou (Chinese), meaning long-life bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 7 - 13 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes rather long, 35 - 40 cm (occasionally up to 50 cm), slightly pruinose when young, nodes not prominent. Culm leaves: sheaths glabrous, often without auricles or oral setae.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (eastern part), at 300 - 1,000 m altitude; Hunan (southern part). In cultivation in Zhejiang. Growing on acid yellow soil.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for furniture and other bamboo articles; culm sheaths used for wrapping rice food.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China in the 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C.

Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *lacrima-deae* P. C. KENG & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *lacrima-deae* P.C. Keng & Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 73; type: Meng Xiangtang 65565 (ZJFI, NJU)
- Common names: Rubai-Banzhu (Chinese), meaning milk-white spotted bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: marked with brownish purplish spots.
- Phenology: The spots on the culms is not caused by a bacteria (in contrary to f. *tanakae*) (Wen, 1982: 73-74).
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: northern part: Bo'ai; Zhejiang: Hangzhou.
- Uses: Used for making handicrafts.

Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *nigrostriata* MUIROI & H. OKAMURA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *nigro-striata* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8, "nigro-striata"

- Common names: Kurosuji-madake (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *zitchiku* MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *zitchiku* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 63, nom. nud.; Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gramin., 1959: 100, invalid (Chinese descr.)
- Selected references: Satow in Trans. Asiat. Soc. Jap. 27 (3), 1899: 72; Uchida in Trans. Tottori Soc. Agr. Sci. 4 (3), 1933: 263-264; Uchida in Bull. Imp. Coll. Agr. For. 19, 1934: 1-89; F.C. Zhou in Bamb. Res. no. 49 [= 1993 (2)], 1993: 77-78
- Common names: Zit-chiku (Jit-chiku); Inamura-dake (Japanese); Shizhu (Chinese), meaning solid bamboo (ex Keng, 1959).
- Features: 5 - 15 m / 1 - 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: solid or nearly so at the lower part. "Zitchiku" is known to be a sport.
- Distribution: JAPAN: first recorded from Shikoku and some smaller islands. CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.

Phyllostachys bissetii McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bissetii McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 180, fig. 1; type: McClure 21801 (US)
Phyllostachys bissetii f. *nana* A. Turtle in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (3), 1995: 3, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bissetii* (typographical error).
- Common names: Rongchen-zhu (Chinese), meaning Chengdu bamboo (Rongchen is a beauty name for Chengdu City); Baijiazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Sichuan); Bisset-Bambus (German); David Bisset Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-). A different clone reaching over 12 m height by 5 cm in diameter was reported from the USA (A. Turtle in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (3), 1995: 3).
- Etymology: The specific epithet is dedicated to David Bisset, Superintendent of the U.S. Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden at Savannah, Georgia.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to West China. Sichuan: in cultivation in Chengdu; Zhejiang: in cultivation.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools and handicrafts; culm splits for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; first introduced from the USA into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation, rare; collected from cultivated plants at Chengdu in 1941 and introduced. Frost resistance: In China: frost tolerance to -5°C was reported. In Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage, -19°C with considerable leaf damage.

Phyllostachys breviligula W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys breviligula W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 229, fig. 8; type: Wu Zhi-min 0573 (CANT)
- Common names: Duanshe-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning short-ligulate firm bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi, Dawuling.

Phyllostachys cantoniensis W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys cantoniensis W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 112, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 9 V 1964, Tan Shuhui 42105 (CANT)
- Common names: Guangzhou gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Canton firm bamboo.
- Features: 1 (?) m / 0.3 - 0.5 (?) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Phyllostachys carnea G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys carnea G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (3), 1989: 228, fig. 5-7; type: Wang Zheng-ping 875002 (NJU)
- Common names: Hunan-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Hunan firm bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 m / 1.4 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Zhangjiajie, at 800 m altitude.

Phyllostachys chlorina WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys chlorina Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 61, fig. 1; type: Zhan Rongfu J80629 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huanganzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Kaihua.

Phyllostachys circumpilis C. Y. YAO & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys circumpilis C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 178, fig. 5; type: C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen 75015 (HZBG)
- Common names: Maoko-huabujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 3 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang (Hangzhou Botanic Garden; only known in cultivation?).
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms not suitable for splittings, of limited use.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

Phyllostachys compressa UYEKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys compressa Uyekei in J. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. 9, 1929: 20; H.P. Chong in J. Korean Pl. Tax. 4 (1-2), 1972: 8, fig. 1; T.B. Lee, Illustr. Fl. Korea, 1985: 79; J.M. Jo, List Pl. Kwangnung Arb., 1989: 16

- Common names: Kwan an chuk (Kwanum juk) (Korean).
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1.7 cm / fl(+) (flowers not described but figured in H.P. Chong, 1972). Culms: internodes green at first, changing to pale yellow.
- Notes: A briefly described species of doubtful status.
- Etymology: The specific epithet "compressa" refers to compressed first internodes of the branches.
- Distribution: KOREA: south-western part; "N. Zenia Dô: Sho Yô Men. cult."; Cholla Pukdo: Iri and Chunju.

Phyllostachys concava Z. H. YU & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys concava Z.H. Yu & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 192, fig. 14; type: H.R. Zhao & Z.H. Yu 75061 (NJU)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys concava* (typographical error).
- Common names: Anji-shuipangzhu (Chinese), meaning Anji thick water bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys rubicunda* by C.S. Chao & al. in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 26, 1985: 17-18.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangsu.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: plants under the name "concava" introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys decora McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys decora McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 182, fig. 2; type: Jiangsu, McClure 21757 (US)
- Common names: Meizhu (Chinese), meaning beautiful bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 9 m / 4 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys mannii* by C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize (1988: 417), and T.H. Wen.
- Distribution: CHINA: from the southern Yellow River Valley to the Yangtze River Valley. Occurrence is reported from: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Shaanxi.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms easy to be split; plants used for rapid afforestation as they grow fast and rampant.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from the USA into Germany in 1979, and from the USA into France in 1982. USA: rarely cultivated; first introduced from Jiangsu in 1938. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C or -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys densifolium hort.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys densifolium hort., in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (4), 1994: 30, nom. nud., and l. c. 15 (6), 1994: 25, nom. nud.

***Phyllostachys dulcis* McClure**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys dulcis McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 285, fig. 2; type: McClure 20974 (US)
- Common names: Baibujizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning white sheath bamboo; Sweet-shoot Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 (12) m / 4 - 5 (7) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet and the English name allude to the superior palatability of the young shoots.
- Phenology: Flowering in the USA: 1910-1911, in the 1950's and 1990's (F. Linton in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (4), 1993: 7).
- Distribution: CHINA: native to Zhejiang and northern Fujian; cultivated in rural areas of East China.
- Uses: Shoots delicious (lacking any bitter flavour), consumed as a vegetable; one of the most important species for shoot production. Culms of little industrial value, locally used as tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into England in 1987, into Germany about 1989. USA: in cultivation; introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Misclaimed as *Phyllostachys henryi* in the USA before it was described as *Phyllostachys dulcis* by McClure in 1945. Frost resistance: tolerating -11°C or -13°C without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys edulis* (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa edulis Carrière in Rev. Hort. 37, 1866: 380; type: none cited
Phyllostachys edulis (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 39
Phyllostachys macroculmis var. *edulis* Simonson ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 23, "P. macroculmis edulis", as syn.
Bambusa heterocyclus Carrière in Rev. Hort. 49, 1878: 354, fig. 80
Phyllostachys heterocyclus (Carrière) Matsumura, Shokubutsu mei-i, 1895: 213; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 160
Bambusa mitis hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1866: 380, as syn. under *B. edulis* Carrière; not *Bambos mitis* (Loureiro) Poir., 1808; not *Bambusa mitis* (Loureiro) Steudel, 1821
Phyllostachys mitis Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 369; not *Phyllostachys mitis* A. & C. Rivière, 1878
Bambos mosoo Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
Bambusa mosoo Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
Bambusa pubescens Carrière in Rev. Hort. 48, 1876: 22, invalid?
Phyllostachys pubescens Mazel ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 7-14, 55, 97; type: F.A. McClure 21800 (US, neotype, cf. McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 189)

***Sinoarundinaria pubescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Ohwi, 1931?**

- Selected references: Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 69, 1961: 88-92; Ohwi in E. Walker, Fl. Okinawa, 1976: 168-169; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 733-735; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 70, 336; C.S. Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420-422; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 343-345
- Notes: Different names have been applied to this species up to the present, of which the most often used are *Phyllostachys pubescens*, *P. heterocyclus*, and *P. edulis*. The main problem rests in typification of this species that was shortly described without citing a type or supplying an illustration. The oldest name at species level is *Bambusa edulis*, published validly by Carrière in 1866. According to McClure (1956: 189-190), this name is doubtfully attributed to the species concerned and should be rejected. However, C.S. Chao & Renvoize (in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 421) pointed out that Carrière's description does apply to this species. In consequence, this epithet, *edulis*, must be retained for the species' name. The transfer to the genus *Phyllostachys*, to which it truly belongs, was first made by Houzeau de Lehaie (in Bamb. 1, 1906: 39). Hence the combination, *Phyllostachys edulis* (Carr.) Houzeau Leh., is the correct name for this species.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "edulis", alludes to the edible young shoots. The specific epithet, "pubescens", alludes to the presence of soft hairs on the internodes when young.
- Distribution: This species originates from China and has been naturalised in Japan and some other countries. CHINA: distributed in the warm-temperate parts, mainly from the Hanshui River and Qinling Mountains in Shanxi to the South of Yangtze River, between 100 and 700 m altitude, occasionally up to 1,000 m altitude, generally in acid soil; perhaps originated in Henan. Naturalised or cultivated in all provinces south of Yangtze River; 80 % of occurrence is concentrated in Zhejiang, Hunan, Jiangxi, and the West of Fujian. Occurrence is also recorded from: Shanxi, Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu. Taiwan: commonly cultivated throughout the island, up to 1,600 m altitude. JAPAN: introduced early, probably first to Ryukyu in 1736 (ex Murol, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963), and from there soon afterwards to Honshu. Widely and frequently cultivated throughout Japan, chiefly in the middle region; the northernmost limit of cultivation is Sapporo (Hokkaido). KOREA: introduced through Pusan by Japanese in 1898 (H.P. Chong, 1972: 8), widely cultivated, common in the southern part. VIETNAM: introduced, in cultivation in the northern part (Tonkin). PHILIPPINES: introduced, in cultivation.
- Uses: Shoot production, house construction, bamboo parquet.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: first introduced by Hénon into France in 1875, and into England in 1890. Recently derived from seeds which were obtained from China. In cultivation but very rare. USA: first intro-

duced in 1893; not widely cultivated and rather rare; numerous plants raised from seed (obtained from China and Japan) and established in cultivation since the 1980's.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Aureovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys edulis* f. *aureostriata* Uchida ex Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 4, "aureostriata", nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *aureovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84, "aureo-variegata"; type: Japan, Honshu, Prov. Echigo, 6 Nov. 1931, S. Uchida s.n.; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 70, 336
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *aureovariegata* (Uchida) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, "aureo-variegata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4, Jap. name: Shima-môsdô
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Aureovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Aureo-variegata"; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 362
 - Phyllostachys edulis* f. *aureovariegata* (Uchida) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17
 - ? *Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens* 'Gold stripe'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Common names: Fuiiri-môsdô-chiku, Shima-môsdô (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: first recorded from Honshu: Echigo, cultivated only. EUROPE: may have been introduced from Japan. USA: in cultivation (for *Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens* 'Gold stripe'), probably derived from seed, rare.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Moonbeam'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys pubescens* 'Albovariegata' Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl., 4 (3), 1983: [2], "pubescens albo-variegata", invalid
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *albovariegata* Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 14, "albo-variegata", invalid
 - Phyllostachys edulis* 'Albovariegata'; Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17, epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.9)
 - Phyllostachys edulis* 'Moonbeam'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 66
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation; grown from seed obtained from China.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Okina'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *okina* Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 345, Jap. name: Okina-môsdô

Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *pubescens* 'Okina'; Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 20, 113, figs.

Phyllostachys edulis 'Okina'; Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17

- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 20, 113, figs.; Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 345
- Common names: Okina-môsdô (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow-green; nodes green. Foliage leaves: blades with numerous green stripes on white ground, occasionally with white stripes on green ground.
- Distribution: JAPAN: First found in Hyogo Prefecture in 1980; very rarely cultivated.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Bicolor'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Sinoarundinaria pubescens* var. *bicolor* Nakai in Tennen kinenbutsu chosahokoku 19, 1942: 36
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *bicolor* (Nakai) Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3; Jap. names: Hon-kimmei, Kimmei-môsdô
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* var. *pubescens* f. *bicolor* (Nakai) Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4
 - Phyllostachys pubescens* 'Bicolor'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
 - Phyllostachys bicolor* Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 39 [fig.], nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Bicolor'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 76
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *pubescens* 'Bicolor'; Muroi & K. Kasahara, 1985; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 18, as syn.
 - Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *bicolor* (Muroi & Kasahara) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 188, fig. p. 189
 - Phyllostachys edulis* f. *bicolor* (Nakai) C.S. Chao & Renvoize ex G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 7, invalid (basinym not validly publ.)
 - Phyllostachys edulis* 'Bicolor'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 59
- Common names: Kimmei-môsdô (ex H. Okamura) (Japanese). Lücao-maozhu (Chinese), meaning green-groove hairy bamboo.
- Features: 15 - 20 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow, internodes with green sulcus, and with additional narrow green stripes elsewhere on the internodes.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; originally found in Kusaka, Kochi Prefecture (Shikoku), in 1934 (H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 344). EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan into France by C. Rifat in 1979. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1988.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Viridisulcata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *viridisulcata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 76, "viridosulcata"; type: Wen Taihui, Jin Denghua & Zhang Liren 80555 (ZJFI)
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *viridisulcata* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17, "viridosulcata"
Phyllostachys edulis f. *viridisulcata* (Wen) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 421
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Viridisulcata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
- Spelling variants: "viridosulcata".
- Common names: Lücao maozhu, Jinbian-maozhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with green sulcus, and few green narrow stripes elsewhere. Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Longquan Xian; Jiangshan Xian.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Tao Kiang'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *huamaozhu* Wen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (4), 1978: 99, "huamozhu"; type: Wen Taihui 58701; Chin. name: Huamaozhu
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *huamaozhu* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17, "huamozhu"
Phyllostachys edulis f. *huamaozhu* (Wen) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420, "huamozhu"; C.L. Huang, G.L. Chen & H.Y. Wang in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 62, "huamozhu"
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Tao Kiang'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 98, 1964: 21, fig. 13-14; type: Lin 31887 (TAIF), collected by Z.Y. Kang; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 271, 1976: 27; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 735
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *huamaozhu* 'Tao Kiang'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 14, "huamozhu"
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *taokiang* (W.C. Lin) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46, "f. tao kiang"
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Taokiang'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125, fig.
Phyllostachys edulis 'Tao Kiang'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 71
- Spelling variants: "huamozhu" (typographical, orthographical, or transcription error).
- Common names: Huamaozhu (Chinese); Kiang's Moso Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow with green broad and narrow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Mogan Shan. Taiwan: cultivated in Chiayi and Kaohsiung counties; discovered in the Experimental Forest of National

Taiwan University, Chi-tou tract of Nantou county, at about 1,000 m altitude, in 1961.

- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: probably introduced. USA: probably introduced.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Venusta'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys edulis f. *venusta* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 8; type: Lai Guang-hui 91053 (AHFI)
- Features: 5 m / 2 - 3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate size, culms and branches yellow with green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Nabeshimana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinoarundinaria pubescens f. *nabeshimana* Muroi, Hyogo-ken Chuto-kyoiku Hakubutsugaku Zasshi 7, 1941: 362, "nabeshimai" ?
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Nabeshimana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 362
Phyllostachys pubescens var. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 59; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 70, 336, 13 [fig.]
Phyllostachys 'Nabaeshimae'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 57 [fig.]
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Nabeshimana'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 54
Phyllostachys edulis f. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23, "nabeshimai"; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 190
Phyllostachys edulis 'Nabeshimana'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 67
- Spelling variants: "nabeshimai".
- Common names: Tatejima-mōsō (ex H. Okamura) (Japanese). Lüpi-huamaozhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green with yellow broad and narrow stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; originally found in Yamegun, Fukuoka Prefecture, in 1934 (H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 344). CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan into France by C. Rifat in 1979. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Hsiung's Grammica'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *grammica* W.Y. Hsiung in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 44, invalid (Chin. descr.); W.Y. Hsiung ex S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 153, invalid (Chin. descr.), "granmica"

Phyllostachys edulis 'Hsiung's Grammica'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed.* 3, 1996: 63, based on *Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *grammica* W.Y. Hsiung, 1976

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *grammica* (typographical error).
- Common names: Huagan Maozhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow with green stripes; old culms green with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Lutea'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Aurea'; Stover, *Bamb. Book*, 1983: 54, "P. p. Aurea", invalid
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *holochrysa* Muroi & K. Kasahara in *J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll.* no. 1, 1974: 4, invalid (without type), Jap. name: Ôgon-môsô.
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *holochrysa* (Muroi & K. Kasahara) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 23; Wen, *Col. Ill. Bamb. China*, 1993: 188
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Holochrysa'; Muroi & K. Kasahara; cf. H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 19, as syn.
Phyllostachys edulis f. *holochrysa* (Muroi & K. Kasahara) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 18, invalid (basionym not validly published)
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *lutea* Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 76; type: Wen Taihui 64412 (ZJFI)
Phyllostachys edulis f. *lutea* (Wen) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 18
Phyllostachys edulis 'Lutea'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed.* 3, 1996: 66
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 19
- Common names: Ôgon-môsô (Japanese); Huangpi-maozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow skin hairy bamboo; Gelber Moso-Bambus (German); Golden Moso Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes (with sulcus) yellow; culm sheaths yellowish. Foliage leaves: blades occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation in Fukuoka (Prefecture?, on Kyushu) and Kyoto (Honshu). CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Aurea'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys edulis 'Aurea'; T. Grieb, *Collect. Bamb. Juin* 1995: 1, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Gimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *gimmei* Muroi & K. Kasahara in *Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard.* no. 17, 1972: 8; Muroi in *J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll.* no. 1, 1974: 4, Jap. name: Gimmei-môsô

Phyllostachys edulis f. *gimmei* (Muroi & K. Kasahara) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 18

- *Phyllostachys pubescens* 'Gimmei'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in *Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France* 1, 1979: 10
- *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed.* 3, 1996: 62
- *Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *luteosulcata* Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 76; type: 78124 (ZJFI)
- *Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *luteosulcata* (Wen) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 4 (2), 1985: 17; P.R. Rong in *J. Bamb. Res.* 4 (2), 1985: 89
- *Phyllostachys edulis* f. *luteosulcata* (Wen) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in *Kew Bull.* 43 (3), 1988: 420
- *Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Luteosulcata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 124, fig.

- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 117, 12 [fig.]; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 19
- Common names: Gimmei-môsô (Japanese); Huangcao Maozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green, with yellow or yellowish sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Mt. Qingliangfeng; in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in France, very rare.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Heterocyclus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens var. *biconvexa* Nakai in *J. Bot.* 9 (1), 1933: 29
Bambusa heterocyclus Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 49, 1878: 354, fig. 80
Phyllostachys heterocyclus (Carrière) Matsumura, *Shokubutsu mei-i*, 1895: 213; Mitford, *Bamb. Gard.*, 1896: 160
Phyllostachys mitis var. *heterocyclus* (Carrière) Makino in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 13, 1899: 267
Phyllostachys pubescens var. *heterocyclus* (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie in *Bamb.* 1, 1906: 39
Phyllostachys edulis var. *heterocyclus* Houzeau de Lehaie in *Bamb.* 1, 1906: 39, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys edulis var. *heterocyclus* Makino ex Tsuboi, *Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb.*, 1916: 20, pl. XVI
Phyllostachys edulis f. *heterocyclus* (Carrière) Makino ex A.V. Vasil'ev in *Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard.* 9, 1956: 23
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Heterocyclus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, *Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap.*, 2, 1979: 362
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Heterocyclus'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in *Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France* 1, 1979: 10, "Heterocyclus"
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Heterocyclus'; Brennecke in *J. Amer. Bamb. Soc.* 1 (1), 1980: 8
Phyllostachys edulis 'Heterocyclus'; J.P. Demoly in *Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr.* no. 8, 1991: 23
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Kiko'; Crouzet, *Bamb.*, 1981: 75-76

- Phyllostachys edulis* 'Kikko'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, as syn.
- Phyllostachys pubescens* 'Kikko'; Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bambous. German Ed. [1996]: 82, as syn.
- Phyllostachys edulis* 'Kikko-chiku'; hort.
- Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Kikko-chiku'; Mitford ex Ohwi, Fl. Jap. rev. ed., 1965: 136
- Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Kikko-chiku'; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 160
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 53; Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 162-165
 - Common names: Kitsukou-chiku (Kikkō-chiku); Guijiazhu (Chinese), meaning tortoise-shell bamboo; Fomianzhu (Chinese), meaning Buddha's face bamboo; Longlinzhu (Chinese), meaning dragon scale bamboo; Schildkrötenbambus (German); Tortoise-shell Bamboo, Buddha's Face Bamboo.
 - Features: 4 - 10 (12) m / 3 - 8 (10) cm
 - Distinctive characters: Culms green, lower part with the internodes relatively shortened and each of them alternately with one side more reduced in length (or even 0 cm long) than the other, strongly convex one, thus the internodes upward-curved with the nodes alternately oblique (the axis forming an acute, right, or obtuse angle).
 - Notes: Ueda (1960) pointed out, that a single individual plant may sometimes produce normal as well as aberrant culms. In China, this variety is known to occur occasionally in grooves and forests of *Phyllostachys edulis*.
 - Etymology: The epithet "heterocyclus" derives from the Greek "heteros" (other, different), and the Latin "cylus" (circle; Greek: kyklos), thus referring to the diversely or heterogeneously located oblique nodes of the culms.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, and probably occurs also in other eastern and southern provinces; cultivated in Hong Kong; also known from Taiwan.
 - Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; culms are highly esteemed in Japan and used for special purposes, e.g. as an outstanding element in interior decoration.
 - Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation; first records are from Musashi and Prefecture Ishikawa, both on Honshu. EUROPE: In cultivation, extremely rare. First introduced from Japan into France in 1878, from Japan into England in 1893, known in cultivation to about the First World War, then may have disappeared (or has survived at a few places). It was re-introduced in the late 1970's. USA: in cultivation, rather rare. Introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986.
- Phyllostachys edulis* 'Subconvexa'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys edulis* var. *heterocyclus* f. *subconvexa* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 21, pl. XVII
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *subconvexa* (Makino ex Tsuboi) K. Kasahara & H. Okamura, 1967?; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 118, 14, Jap. name: Butsumen-chiku; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 150, 344, figs.
- Phyllostachys edulis* 'Subconvexa'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr. or basionym reference
- Spelling variants: "subconvexa" (typographical error).
 - Common names: Butsumen-chiku (Japanese); Guiwenzhu (Chinese), meaning tortoise-shell bamboo, used for "subconvexa".
 - Features: 4 - 10 (12) m / 3 - 6 cm
 - Distinctive characters: Culms green, lower part with the internodes relatively shortened and each of them alternately with one side more reduced in length (or even 0 cm long) than the other, slightly convex one, thus the nodes alternately oblique (the axis forming an acute, right, or obtuse angle).
 - Uses: Same as 'Heterocyclus'.
 - Horticulture: CHINA, JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Phyllostachys edulis* 'Buddha's Belly'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Buddha's Belly'; Ohnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 59, "Buddha's Belli", based on *Phyllostachys heterocyclus* var. *pubescens* f. *ventricosa* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* var. *pubescens* f. *ventricosa* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 493, invalid (no herbarium type cited); type (living): Anji Bamboo Garden 8237
 - Phyllostachys edulis* f. *ventricosa* (Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma) Ohnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 19, invalid (basionym not validly published)
- Common names: Fudu-maozhu (Chinese), meaning Buddha's belly bamboo.
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part with inflated internodes; nodes not oblique.
 - Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Phyllostachys edulis* 'Dance Frock'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Dance Frock'; Ohnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 60
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* var. *pubescens* f. *obliquinoda* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 493, "obliquinoda", invalid (no herbarium type cited); type (living): Anji Bamboo Garden 75036
 - Phyllostachys edulis* f. *obliquinoda* (Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma) Ohnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 19, "obliquinoda", invalid (basionym not validly published)
 - Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Obliquinoda'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
 - Phyllostachys edulis* f. *obliquinoda* (Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma) G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 8, "obliquinoda", invalid (basionym not validly published)

published); type (?): Lai Guang-hui 91060, 15 May 1991 (not designated as the type)

- Common names: Qiangzhu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms grow less tall; culm nodes alternately oblique; internodes not inflated.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden), Jiangsu, and Anhui. Not known outside China.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Tubaeformis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *tubaeformis* S.Y. Wang in *Guihaia* 4 (4), 1984: 319, fig. 1.1; type: S.Y. Wang & G.X. Chen 0762 (WUBI)
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *tubaeformis* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys* ed. 2, 1987: 75, invalid
Phyllostachys edulis f. *tubaeformis* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 18
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Tubaeformis'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 125
- Common names: Shengyinzhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part towards the base trumpet-shaped, thus the internodes gradually shortened in length and enlarged in basal diameter.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yueyang Shi: Junshan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Obtusangula'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *obtusangula* S.Y. Wang in *Guihaia* 4 (4), 1984: 319, fig. 1.4-1.5; type: S.Y. Wang & G.X. Chen 0761 (WUBI)
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *obtusangula* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys* ed. 2, 1987: 74, invalid
Phyllostachys edulis f. *obtusangula* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 18
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Obtusangula'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 125
- Common names: Meihuazhu (Chinese), meaning plum blossom bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: in cross section not circular but with several (5 to 7) obtuse angles.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yueyang Shi: Junshan.
- Uses: Used for making handicrafts.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Quadrangulata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Phyllostachys heterocyclus* var. *pubescens* f. *quadrangularis* S.C. Li & S.C. Chen in *Bamb. Res.* no. 38 [= 1989 (1)], 1989: 57, invalid (Chin. descr.); type: China, Anhui Prov., Ningguo Xian, Collection no. 126 (AHAC)
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *quadrangulata* S.Y. Wang in *Guihaia* 4 (4), 1984: 319, fig. 1.2-1.3; type: S.Y. Wang & G.X. Chen 0760 (WUBI)

- *Phyllostachys heterocyclus* f. *quadrangulata* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys* ed. 2, 1987: 74, invalid
- *Phyllostachys edulis* f. *quadrangulata* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 18; G.H. Lai in *J. Bamb. Res.* 14 (2), 1995: 8
- *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Quadrangulata'; S.C. Li & al. in *J. Bamb. Res.* 9 (1), 1990: 37, "Quadrangulatus"
- *Phyllostachys heterocyclus* 'Quadrangulata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 125
- Common names: Fangmaozhu (Chinese), meaning square hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: in cross section obtusely quadrangular.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yueyang Shi: Junshan; Anhui.
- Uses: Used for making handicrafts.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Gracilis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *gracilis* W.Y. Hsiung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 178, invalid (without herb. type); type (living): 75710 (NJFU)
Phyllostachys heterocyclus var. *pubescens* f. *gracilis* W.Y. Hsiung ex N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang in *Anji Zhuzhongyuan*, 198?: 12, invalid
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *gracilis* W.Y. Hsiung ex Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys*, 1983: 13, invalid
Phyllostachys edulis f. *gracilis* (W.Y. Hsiung) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in *Kew Bull.* 43 (3), 1988: 420; type: 75710 (NJFU)
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Gracilis'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 124
- Common names: Jinsi maozhu (Chinese); Kleiner Moso-Bambus (German); Little Moso.
- Features: 7 - 8 (10) m / 3 - 4 (6) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: less tall and less stout, internodes thick-walled.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; Zhejiang; Anhui.
- Uses: Used for farm implements.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994, into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Rigid'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *rigida* W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu in *Zhulei Yanjiu* no. 10, 1977: 3, invalid (without type)
Phyllostachys edulis f. *rigida* (W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 19, invalid (basionym not validly published)
Phyllostachys edulis 'Rigid'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys* ed. 3, 1996: 70
- Common names: Chimaozhu (Chinese), meaning late hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms erect, only at uppermost part slightly curved, pruinose when young; culm nodes somewhat prominent; internodes thick-walled.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Early Purple'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys edulis 'Early Purple'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys* ed. 3, 1996: 60
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *purpurescens* W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu in *Zhulei Yanjiu* no. 10, 1977(?): 3, invalid (without type)
Phyllostachys edulis f. *purpurescens* (W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu) Ohrnberger in *Bambus-Brief* no. 2, 1990: 19, invalid (basionym not validly published)
- Common names: Zaomaozhu (Chinese), meaning early hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Shoot initiation earlier in spring; culm sheaths purplish-brown to blackish-brown, auricles and ligules with bristles 3 - 4 cm long; sheath blade purplish (not green), intensely crisped.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Oboro'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *oboro* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in *J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll.* no. 17, 1989; H. Okamura & al., *Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1991: 153, fig. 21, in Jap.
- Common names: Oboro-mousou (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Anderson'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Anderson'; in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 16 (4), 1995: 10c
Phyllostachys edulis 'Anderson'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys* ed. 3, 1996: 58
- Features: 22.5 m / 18 cm
- Distinctive characters: A very frost-resistant selection: tolerating -6°F in the USA.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys edulis* f. *edulis

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys edulis f. *edulis* [autonym]
Phyllostachys edulis f. *pubescens* hort.
Phyllostachys heterocyclus f. *pubescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in *Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr.*, 1961: 465
Phyllostachys pubescens f. *pubescens* [autonym]
Phyllostachys edulis 'Pubescens'; hort.
Phyllostachys heterocyclus var. *pubescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Ohwi, *Fl. Jap.*, 1953: 77
Phyllostachys heterocyclus 'Pubescens'; Crouzet, *Allg. Kat. Bambous. German Ed.* [1996]: 74, as syn. under *Phyllostachys pubescens*
- Common names: Maozhu (Chinese), meaning hairy bamboo; Mousou-chiku (Môsô-chiku) (Japanese); Maeng jon juk (Korean); Moso-Bambus (German); Moso Bamboo, Hairy Bamboo.
- Features: 15 - 18 (25) m / 7 - 18 (20) cm / fl(+). Culms: internodes densely pubescent and pruinose when young, green, becoming greyish-green, lower ones relatively short; culm leaf sheaths densely dark brown-mottled, pubescent, sheath blade wrinkled,

sheath auricles small, oral setae conspicuous; foliage leaf blades small, 4 - 10 cm long, 4 - 10 mm wide.

- Notes: The combination, *Phyllostachys edulis* f. *pubescens*, is occasionally found in horticultural publications but is not correct since the autonym, *edulis*, has priority over the former.
- Uses: One of the most valuable bamboos of China and Japan, whose culms are used for numerous purposes, such as furniture, building material, scaffolding, shoulder pole, implements, paper-making, plywood, chop sticks and woven bamboo articles. Commercial production of young edible shoots is also of great economic importance. Winter shoots are excellent and highly esteemed as a delicacy.
- Horticulture: Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -6°C to -8°C, or even lower temperatures (to -15°C). In Japan, the species is ranked to be rather frost-resistant, but in central and north-western Europe it has proved to thrive unsatisfactory for unprotected cultivation.

***Phyllostachys edulis* f. *epruinosa* G. H. LAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys edulis f. *epruinosa* G.H. Lai in *J. Bamb. Res.* 14 (2), 1995: 7; type: Lai Guang-hui 91059 (AHF1)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: glabrous (not pubescent) at first, not covered with farina.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

***Phyllostachys elegans* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys elegans McClure in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 37, 1956: 183; type: McClure 21802 (US)
- Selected references: McClure in *Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr.* 114, 1957: 32; Z.P. Wang & al. in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 181; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, *Bamb. China*, 1987: 60
- Common names: Tiansunzhu (Chinese), meaning sweet-shoot bamboo; Elegant Bamboo.
- Features: 8 (10) m / 5.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* by C.S. Chao, C.D. Chu & W.Y. Hsiung (1980: 33, 1981: 21).
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hainan, Fujian, Hunan, Zhejiang.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from the USA into Germany about 1982, and from the USA into France in 1983. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Hainan in 1935/1938. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys erecta* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys erecta Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 62, fig. 2; type: Wen Taihui 63505 (NJU)
- Common names: Wukemanzhu (Chinese), meaning black eel bamboo.

- Features: 4 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou.
- Uses: Culms splittable; shoots edible.

Phyllostachys fimbriata C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys fimbriata C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 29, fig. 3, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhao Qi-seng 74180; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 47, fig. 3, invalid (with Chinese descr.)
- Common names: Maoke-Huabujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 8 m / 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.

Phyllostachys fimbriigula WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys fimbriigula Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 71, fig. 22; type: T.H. Wen 82611 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Jiaozhu (Chinese), meaning horn bamboo.
- Features: 9 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Shangyu. In cultivation in Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, and Hunan.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; first introduced into France in 1988, and independently from China into Germany in 1993.

Phyllostachys flexuosa (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa flexuosa Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1870: 320, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa flexuosa* Munro, 1868
Phyllostachys flexuosa (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 758, fig. 38-41
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys flexuosus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys flezuosa* (typographical error).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 34; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 18
- Common names: Qiuganzhu (Chinese), meaning flexuous culm bamboo; Tianzhu (Chinese), meaning sweet bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 (7) m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the zigzag character of the culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: native of Henan (North of Huai River), Shaanxi (central part), Shanxi, Hebei (southern part); in cultivation in Beijing, Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangsu.
- Uses: Culms used for fishing rods, pipes, and woven bamboo articles. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in many countries; introduced from China into France in 1864, and distributed from there to other European coun-

tries (England, Germany) and to Algeria. Since this species was introduced into Germany, it has often been confused with *Phyllostachys viridiglaucens*. Diminished markedly in number after recent flowering, now rather rare. USA: widely cultivated; introduced from France in 1921. Frost resistance: In China: reported to tolerate -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage, -18°C with damage to leaves and culms.

Phyllostachys flexuosa 'Hanchiku'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys flexuosa 'Hanchiku'; J. v.d. Palen, Bamboekwek. Kimmei, [1993]: [4], publication not effected (ICNCP 1995, Art. 23.1)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: colour of older culms changing to mottled purple.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in the Netherlands and other countries, rare.

Phyllostachys flexuosa 'Kimmei'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys flexuosa 'Kimmei'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Features: Raised from seed; probably a variegated variety.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys foliosa KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys foliosa Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, nom. nud.
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

Phyllostachys fortunei A. & C. RIVIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys fortunei A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 301, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys glabrata S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys glabrata S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 174, fig. 3; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 75012 (HZBG)
- Common names: Huabujizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Hangzhou).
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for various purposes.

Phyllostachys glauca McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys glauca McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 185; type: McClure 21803 (US)
- Common names: Danzhu (Chinese), meaning light bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 (14) m / 6 (10) cm / fl(-)

- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the distinctive misty green colour of the young culms (at sheath fall), because they are evenly covered with white powder.
- Notes: Plants cultivated under the name *Phyllostachys glauca* in the USA and Europe may have been confused with another *Phyllostachys* species.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to northern China; occurring from the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River to the Yangtze River. Occurrence is recorded from Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang. In cultivation in Beijing.
- Habitat: In hilly areas, plains, flood lands; withstanding some dryness and poor soil; tolerating slightly alkaline soil; growing as far north as 40°N in north-eastern China.
- Uses: One of the most important and valuable species for commercial production in North China. Culms used for fishing rods, woven bamboo baskets, bamboo mats, pipes, and other articles. Shoots edible, of good taste.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from China (Henan) into Germany in 1982, and from the USA in 1986. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Nanjing (Jiangsu) in 1927. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -18°C. In Germany, there are differing reports on the hardiness rate (probably due to different clones of the species, and to mis-claimed plants). Tolerating -16°C without any leaf damage; -18°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys glauca 'Notso'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys glauca* 'Notso'; A. Turtle in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (3), 1995: 9, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys glauca f. *yunzhu* J. L. LU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys glauca* f. *yunzhu* [J.L. Lu of] Research Gr. Bamb. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 14 (2), 1976: 32, "yuozhu", 27, fig. 8, "yunzhu"; type: 73120 (HNAC)
- *Phyllostachys glauca* 'Youzhu'; M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 9
- *Phyllostachys glauca* 'Yunzhu'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr. or basionym reference
- *Phyllostachys glauca* 'Yunzhu'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys glauca* f. *youzhu* (typographical error); *Phyllostachys glauca* f. *yuo-zhu* (typographical error). The correct spelling of the epithet is "yunzhu", neither "yuozhu" nor "youzhu".
- Common names: Yunzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 6 (10) m / 1.5 - 2.5 (5) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes gradually marked with brownish purple spots in irregular shape and pattern.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Boai, Biyang; Shanxi at 700 m altitude. In cultivation in Beijing, Zhejiang, and Hong Kong.

- Uses: Shoots edible; culms of excellent quality, often used for making fine handicrafts, culm splits for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from China (Henan) into Germany in 1982/1983. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys glauca var. *variabilis* J. L. LU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys glauca* var. *variabilis* J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 71, fig. 3; type: Henan, Boai, Lu Jionglin 79001 (HNAC)
- Common names: Bianzhu (Chinese), meaning variable bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms tall and thick-walled; internodes not pruinose or slightly pruinose when young; with a pruinose ring below each node; occasionally with long brownish purple spots on several nodes near culm base; culm sheaths often with long brownish purple spots.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Boai, Qinyang, Zhengzhou.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms of excellent quality, often used for making fine handicrafts, culm splits used for weaving.

Phyllostachys guizhouensis C. S. CHAO & J. Q. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys guizhouensis* C.S. Chao & J.Q. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 3, fig. 4; type: Guizhou, Zhang Jiquan & al. 79002 (NJFU)
- Common names: Guizhou-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Guizhou firm bamboo.
- Features: 16 m / 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Bije Xian, on riversides at 1,440 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.
- Uses: Culms used as a building material and for furniture.

Phyllostachys helva WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys helva* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 64, fig. 3; type: Z.H. Fung 77023 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Hongjizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Pingyang; Guizhou; Yunnan.

Phyllostachys heteroclada OLIVER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys cerata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 41; type: Hunan, 1 July 1937, McClure 20540 (LU)
- *Phyllostachys congesta* Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 438; type: Hubei, A. Henry 4828, A. Henry 6238, A. Henry 1698, Wilson 230 A (syn-types, K).

Phyllostachys dubia Keng in Sinensia 11, 1940: 407; type: Anhui, 25 V 1923, W.A. Macklin, 7423 (NJU)

Phyllostachys heteroclada Oliver in Hook. Icon. Pl. ser. 3, 8, 1894: pl. 2288

- Selected references: Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 187
- Common names: Shuizhu (Chinese), meaning water bamboo; Wasserbambus (German); Fishscale Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys purpurata* is considered conspecific with *P. heteroclada* by Z.P. Wang & al. (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 187), but here kept separate on account of some anatomical findings (S.L. Chen, Y.X. Jin & al., 1986: 67-76).
- Distribution: CHINA: Native to provinces south of the Yangtze River. *Phyllostachys heteroclada* was described from material collected in Sichuan, *P. cerata* from Henan, *P. congesta* from Hubei, and *P. dubia* from Gansu and Anhui. In cultivation in Henan, Shaanxi and Shandong.
- Habitat: According to C.S. Chao (1989: 12), this species is most often found along the banks of streams in the mountains.
- Uses: Culms used for various bamboo articles, including weaving; shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984; established in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C. In Germany: tolerating -11°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys heteroclada f. *denigrata* (Yi & H. R. Qi) Yi & H. R. Qi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bissetii* f. *denigrata* Yi & H.R. Qi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 32; type: Yi Tong-pei 89025 (SCFS)
- *Phyllostachys heteroclada* f. *denigrata* (Yi & H.R. Qi) Yi & H.R. Qi ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 47
- Distinctive characters: Culms green when young, developing to blackish with maturity.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangping Xian, at 700 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens 'Lau Cheung'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens* 'Lau Cheung'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens 'Thread stripe'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens* 'Thread stripe'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens 'White stripe'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys heterocyclus pubescens* 'White stripe'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys hirsutissima KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys hirsutissima* Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

Phyllostachys hispida S. C. Li, S. H. Wu & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys hispida* S.C. Li, S.H. Wu & S.Y. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 492, fig. 1; type: Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye 8041 (NJU)
- Common names: Maokezhu (Chinese), meaning hairy shell bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 1.1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys varioauriculata* by G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 12
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Shucheng, Kuang-gi; Zhejiang; Jiangsu.

Phyllostachys humilis MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys humilis* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
- *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Humilis'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24
- Common names: Hime-hachiku (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 (5) m / 1.5 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Original publication (Muroi, 1961) not seen. *Phyllostachys humilis* Muroi is considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys nigra* by J.P. Demoly who placed it into the Henonis group.
- Distribution: JAPAN: wideley cultivated in central Honshu; all come from a forest at Kobe (Honshu). The origin of *P. humilis* is not known but it is said to originate from China (ex Okamura & al., 1991: 345).
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental and for bonsai culture.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries; first introduced from Japan into Belgium in the 1970's, and into France in 1980. Introduced from Germany into China by the Anji Bamboo Botanical Garden in the 1980's. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare; may have been introduced from Japan. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage, -16°C with minor leaf damage.

Phyllostachys incarnata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys incarnata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 65, fig. 4; type: Wen Taihui, Jiang Guoqing & Zhang Liren 80524 (ZJFI)

- Common names: Hongke-leizhu (Chinese), meaning red shell thunder bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Suichang; Fujian.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -11°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys iridescens C. Y. YAO & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys iridescens* C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 170, fig. 1, "iridescens"; type: C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen 75013 (HZBG)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys indescens* (typographical error).
- Common names: Hongbujizhu (Chinese); Cock bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (12) m / 6 - 7 (10) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui. Introduced into many provinces.
- Uses: Cut culms do not suffer when exposed to the sun, hence they will be used to dry cloths outdoor, as sunning pole, as handle of farm implement and similar purposes. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries; introduced from China into the Netherlands in 1984, and independently into Germany in 1986. USA: introduced from Germany in the late 1980's, rare. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage, -15°C with minor leaf damage.

Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *luteosulcata C. H. ZHAO & K. J. MAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *luteosulcata* C.H. Zhao & K.J. Mao in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 23, "iridescens"; type: Mao 92013, 29 May 1992 (AHAC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 220 m altitude.

Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *striata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *striata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 74, "iridescens"; type: Linkenbu Huadong Senlin Diaochadui 40491, collected in 1950.
- Common names: Kanling-Hongzhu (Chinese), meaning Kanling red bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms green with many reddish and purple stripes, especially on the lower part

of the culm; culm leaf sheaths with small regularly spread spots.

- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Anji: Chiwukan Ling (mountain range).

Phyllostachys juxianensis WEN EX F. C. ZHOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys juxianensis* Wen ex F.C. Zhou, Farm For. Train. Courses, Bamboo Prod. Utiliz., 1987: 15.25, nom. nud.
- Common names: Juxian Kuzhu (Chinese).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Phyllostachys kwangsiensis W. Y. HSIUNG, Q. H. DAI & J. K. LIU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys kwangsiensis* W.Y. Hsiung & al. in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 10, 1977: 1, fig. 1-6; type: Guangxi, Rongan, W.Y. Hsiung 7647 (NJFU); W.Y. Hsiung & al. ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 34, fig. 7
- Selected references: Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 178
- Common names: Jiamaozhu (Chinese), meaning false hairy bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (16) m / 4 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: southern part; Guangxi: northern part. Occurs commonly with *Pinus massoniana* and *Cunninghamia lanceolata* and other evergreen hardwoods. Also grown in cultivation; introduced into Zhejiang.
- Uses: Culms hard and tough, with internodes of even length, used as building material and for making furniture, strips used for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China into Germany in the late 1980's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -11°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys lithophila HAYATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys lithophila* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 141; type: Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n.
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys lithophylla* in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 7 (5), 1986: 4, invalid (error for *Phyllostachys lithophila*)
- *Phyllostachys lithophyllum* M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 9, invalid (error for *Phyllostachys lithophila*)
- Selected references: Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 727, pl. 1491
- Common names: Taiwan-Shizhu (Chinese), meaning Taiwan stone bamboo; Cho-chiku (Japanese); Thill Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 12 m / 4 - 12 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; commonly planted at 150 to 1,500 m altitude.

- Uses: Culms hard, with good elasticity, used as construction material.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from the USA (American Bamboo Society) into Germany in 1984. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Taiwan by the American Bamboo Society in 1981, rare.

Phyllostachys lofushanensis Z. P. WANG, C. H. HU & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys lofushanensis* Z.P. Wang, C.H. Hu & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (no. 2), 1981: 258, fig. II; type: Guangdong, C.H. Hu & G.D. Zhang 1980, no. 29 (NJU)
- Common names: Dajie-Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning big node firm bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Luofu Shan, in mountain forest at 400 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys maculosa C. S. CHAO & H. Y. CHOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys maculosa* C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 42, fig. 7, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhao Qiseng & Zou Huiyu 74121; C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 56, fig. 7, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type); F.C. Zhou in Bamb. Res. no. 49 [=1993 (2)], 1993: 78, invalid
- Common names: Huake-Bujizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang).
- Features: 10 m / 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui; cultivated in rural areas. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.

Phyllostachys makinoi HAYATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys makinoi* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 5, 1915: 250
- Misapplied names: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* (not Siebold & Zuccarini, 1843): Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 4 (4), 1904: 529
- Common names: Taiwan Guizhu, Guizhu, Mianzhu, Louzhu (Chinese); Kei-chiku, Taiwan-madake (Japanese); Makino Bamboo.
- Features: 12 - 18 (20) m / 7 - 9 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet is dedicated to the Japanese botanist Tomitaro Makino, 1862-1957.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan (wild and cultivated). Widely cultivated throughout the island, most abundantly in the central and northern parts from 10 m up to 1,550 m altitude. Mainland China: Fujian (wild); also reported from Anhui. JAPAN: in cultivation, rare, sometimes becoming feral; introduced from Taiwan in 1913.

- Uses: Culms hard and tough, used for house construction, papermaking, making of furniture and handicrafts, splits used for weaving. Shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; often mis-claimed as *Phyllostachys bambusoides*; introduced from the USA into Germany in the 1980's. USA: very rarely cultivated; introduced from Taiwan in 1951.

Phyllostachys makinoi f. *wuyishanensis* S. S. YOU & H. L. YU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys makinoi* f. *wuyishanensis* S.S. You & H.L. Yu in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (1), 1993: 33, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Wuyishan.

Phyllostachys mannii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys assamica* Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 667; type: Griffith 6728 (K, isotype) *Phyllostachys bawa* Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 66; type: F.B. Manson, Apr. 1905 (K, isotype) *Phyllostachys mannii* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 28, pl. 28; type: Shillong, Khasia Hills, G. Mann, in June 1889 (K, isotype)
- Misapplied names: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* (not Siebold & Zuccarini, 1843): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 36, p.p.; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 27, p.p. *Phyllostachys decora* (not? McClure, 1956): Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 38; Yi in Fl. Xizangica 5, 1987: 59, fig. 28
- Selected references: K.N. Bahadur & S.S. Jain in Assessm. Threat. Pl. India, 1983: 269; C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 417; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 13
- Common names: Deo, Bih (India: Assamese); Mai-pang-pük (Burma: Shan), meaning imported bamboo; Sedan (Burma: Shan); Bawa (Burmese); Mèp-wè (Karen); Xinan-Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning South-West China firm bamboo.
- Features: 9 (12) m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys decora* is considered conspecific with *P. mannii* by some botanists.
- Etymology: Named after Gustav Mann, 1836-1916, who collected this species in 1889.
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: Mishmi Hills, in patches at about 2,400 m altitude, rare. Nagaland: Naga Hills (wild). Namdang, Lakhimpur District; and Sandiya: in cultivation? Meghalaya: cultivated in the Khasia Hills at 1,500 m altitude. In cultivation in Assam at Sibsagar. BURMA: Bernardmyo (near Mogok, Sagaing), cultivated, introduced from China in early times. Karen, hills north of Papun, generally near streams. CHINA: Yunnan; in cultivation in southern Xizang (Tibet), at 950 to 2,000 m altitude (ex Yi, 1983).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Phyllostachys meyeri* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys meyeri McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 286, fig. 1; type: McClure 20984 (US)
- Common names: Maohuanzhu (Chinese), meaning hair-ring bamboo; Zhejiang danzhu (Chinese), meaning Zhejiang lightly sweet bamboo; Danzhu (Chinese), meaning light bamboo; Meyer Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 11 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet is dedicated to Frank N. Meyer who introduced this species among many others into the USA.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei. Introduced into other provinces.
- Uses: Culms used for fishing rods, furniture and handle of farm implement; splits used for weaving. Shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced into France in 1981, and from the USA into Germany about 1983. USA: in cultivation, first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: tolerating -11°C.

***Phyllostachys meyeri* f. *sphaeroidea* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys meyeri f. *sphaeroidea* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 74; type: Wen Taihui & Yang Chaozhong 76159 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Meigu-bianzhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: "A typo recedit internodiis culmorum sphaeroideis"; shoot initiation in late autumn.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing.

***Phyllostachys mirabilis* C. D. CHU & H. Y. CHOU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys mirabilis C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 26, fig. 1, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhu Zhengde & Zou Huiyu 75140; C.D. Chu & H.Y. Chou in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 45, invalid (without Latin descr. or type, with Chinese descr.).
- Common names: Huishuizhu (Chinese, in Zhejiang), meaning grey water bamboo.
- Features: 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Anji.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nidularia Munro in Gard. Chron. n. s. 6, 1876: 773, 774
- Misapplied names:
Phyllostachys nigra (not Munro, 1868): Pilger, 1900: 227; cf. Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 442
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nidularius* (orthographical error).
- Common names: Houzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang and Jiangsu); Huazhu (Chinese,

vernacular name in Guizhou), meaning flower bamboo; Qiangdao zhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning spear and sword bamboo; Bिसunzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guangdong), meaning writing-brush bamboo; Broom Bamboo.

- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: from south of Qinling Mountains to areas south of the Yangtze River (wild and in cultivation). Occurrence is recorded from: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Sichuan (central lowland, and supposedly up to 1,600 m altitude), Hubei, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Guangdong (also in Hong Kong and Macau).
- Uses: Culms used for fences and sheds. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Planted in Hong Kong to stabilise soil slopes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. First introduced into Italy by the Italian corvette Magenta in 1868, supposedly from the China coast (McClure in Swallen, 1955). USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from various parts of China. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C or -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* 'June Barbara'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nidularia 'June Barbara'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (4), 1993: 22
- Features: 10 m / 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes very prominent. Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *farcta* H. R. ZHAO & A. T. LIU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nidularia f. *farcta* H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 186; type: Z.P. Wang, H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu 780030 (NJU)
- *Phyllostachys nidularia* 'Farcta'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c
- Common names: Shiduzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guangdong), meaning solid bamboo; Solid Broom Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 15 m / 1 - 5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: solid or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lian Shan.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. In China: tolerating -10°C.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nidularia f. *glabrovagina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 36, "glabro-vagina", invalid (without Latin description or type)
- *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17, "glabro-vagina"; type: T.H. Wen 40275 (ZJFI)

Phyllostachys nidularia 'Smoothsheath'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 44

Phyllostachys nidularia f. *smoothsheath* N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang in Anji Zhuzhongyuan, 198.?: 12, invalid

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrivagina* (orthographical variant for *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina*).
- Common names: Guangtuo-houzhu (Chinese); Smooth-sheathed Broom Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: relatively erect, sheath scars and internodes glabrous, culm-sheaths generally glabrous, culm-sheath blades deciduous, branchlets generally with only 1 leaf.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Xitianmu Shan; Shaanxi; Henan; Sichuan; Hunan; Anhui; Guizhou; Guangxi: Teng District, wild.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in England, very rare. Introduced from the USA into Germany about 1982; very rare. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Guangxi in 1924 or 1938.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *vexillaris* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *vexillaris* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 74, fig. 11; type: Yu Songde Y80621
- Common names: Diezhu (Chinese), meaning butterfly bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf sheath glabrous, cross-nerved, sheath auricles exceedingly developed, vexillary, 22 mm long and 20 mm wide; branchlets very frequently with only one leaf.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yuyao.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *mirabilis* Yi & C. Q. SHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *mirabilis* Yi & C.Q. Shen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 33; type: Yi Tongpei 90018 (SCFS)
- Common names: Lúgan Huangcao Baijiazhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches green, sulcus yellow; culm sheaths yellowish green, not striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huayun City, at 1,050 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots edible.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *speciosa* Yi & C. G. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *speciosa* Yi & C.G. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 33; type: Yi Tongpei 90017 (SCFS)
- Common names: Huanggan Lúcao Baijiazhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches yellow, sulcus green, culm sheaths yellow-striate.

- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huayun City, at 1,050 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots edible.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *sulfurea* Yi & C. G. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *sulfurea* Yi & C.G. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 32; type: Yi Tongpei 90019 (SCFS)
- Common names: Jinghuang-baijiazhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms pale yellow when young, occasionally with one or two green stripes on the lower culms and branches; culm sheaths yellow-striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huayun City, at 1,050 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

***Phyllostachys nigella* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigella* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 66, fig. 5; type: Wen Taihui 62510 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Fuyang Wubujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fuyang.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms tough and durable, used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Phyllostachys nigra* (LODDIGES EX LINDLEY) MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa dichotoma* Donn, Hort. Cantabr. Ed. 4, 1807: 78, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys filifera McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 42; type: Fujian, H.N. Fan 9285
? *Arundarbor nigra* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 17, invalid
Bambusa nigra Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cyclop., 3, 1835: 357
Phyllostachys nigra (Loddiges ex Lindley) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 38
Sinarundinaria nigra A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 128, as syn. (typographical error for *Sinoarundinaria nigra*).
Phyllostachys nigripes Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 142; type: Hayata, Apr. 5, 1916, Jap. name: Taiwan-kuro-chiku
Arundinaria stolonifera Kurz, ined., ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.?. Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
Arundinaria stolonifera Kurz, ined., ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285, as syn.
Phyllostachys stolonifera Kurz, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 38, as syn.

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys niger* (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra*).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 45-46; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 730-731; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 78-79, 337; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 345-347
- Notes: *Phyllostachys filifera* McClure is considered synonymous with *Phyllostachys nigra* by Chinese botanists.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "nigra" (black), refers to the culm colour.
- Distribution: This species originates from China, and is widely and frequently distributed (chiefly the varieties f. *henonis* and f. *nigra*, the latter may be in many cases true f. *punctata*), in cultivation or sometimes wild.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Henonis Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys puberula* f. *albovariegata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, "albo-variegata", nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 64, nom. nud., Jap. name: Shima-hachiku
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *albovariegata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 26, "albo-variegata", with Engl. descr., Jap. name: Shima-hachiku
 - Phyllostachys nigra* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4, invalid (without descr., based on Makino, 1900, nom. nud.)
 - Phyllostachys nigra* f. *albovariegata* Makino ex Beetle in Phytologia 38 (3), 1978: 175, "albo-variegata"
 - Phyllostachys nigra* 'Henonis Albovariegata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 123, based on *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *albovariegata* Makino, 1912
- Common names: Shima-hachiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green. Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, apparently rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: not known in cultivation. USA: not known in cultivation. Recorded from Mexico (Beetle in Phytologia 38 (3), 1978: 175); however, it remains unclear, whether Beetle's plant has black or green culms.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Basinigra'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *basinigra* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 14, pl. XI
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *nigra* f. *basinigra* Makino ex Tsuboi; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 21
 - Phyllostachys nigra* 'Basinigra'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Common names: Kabukuro-chiku (Kabuguro-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green, the underground culm base in purplish-black.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Boryana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Phyllostachys boryana* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa boryana* hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431, as syn.
 - Phyllostachys boryana* Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 147
 - Phyllostachys puberula* var. *boryana* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 39, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 64, nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *boryana* (Mitford) Nicholson, Cent. Suppl. Dict. Gard., 1901: 599, "nigra boryana"
 - Phyllostachys puberula* var. *boryana* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192, 222
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *boryana* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 26, nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *boryana* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 14, pl. XII, XCIV fig. 2; Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1375
 - Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *boryana* (Mitford) Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34
 - Phyllostachys puberula* f. *boryana* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 26
 - Phyllostachys nigra* 'Bory'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 195; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 46; type (living): P.I. 77258 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
 - Phyllostachys nigra* f. *boryana* Makino ex Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, invalid?
 - Phyllostachys nigra* 'Boryana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
 - Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *boryana* Makino ex S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 338, in error, as syn.
 - Phyllostachys nigra* f. *boryana* (Mitford) C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 10
 - Phyllostachys nigra* 'Madaradake'; Brennecke in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 1 (1), 1980: 8, nom. nud.; S.M. Young in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 98, nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys boryanus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Boryanus' (orthographical error).
- Common names: Ummon-chiku, Tanba-hanchiku (Japanese).
- Features: 15 (20) m / 7.5 (11) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, irregularly marked with large purplish-black, cloud-like blotches.
- Etymology: The derivation of the epithet, "boryana", was not given by Mitford (1895, 1896). It may be dedicated to the French geographer, naturalist and explorer, J. B. G. M. Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1778-1846.
- Distribution: JAPAN: often cultivated; first recorded from central Honshu. CHINA: no early records

known; introduced from Germany into China by the Anji Bamboo Botanical Garden in the 1980's.

- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; culms are used for furniture.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in many countries but not frequent; different clones are grown. First introduced into France by Latour-Marliac after 1875, soon after established in cultivation in several countries. USA: in cultivation, not widely distributed; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902 under the name 'Madaradake', later introduced from France in 1928. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Tosaensis'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra var. *tosaensis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 17, pl. LXI
Phyllostachys nigra f. *tosaensis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466, Jap. name: Tosatorafu-dake
Phyllostachys nigra 'Tosaensis'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
- Common names: Tosatorafu-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, longitudinally marked with long brown spots.
- Distribution: JAPAN: rarely cultivated.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan probably in the late 1980's. Introduced into Germany in 1992.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Flavescens'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys puberula var. *flavescens* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 222
Phyllostachys nigra var. *flavescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 24; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
Phyllostachys nigra f. *flavescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Kinmei-hachiku
Phyllostachys nigra 'Flavescens'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Misapplied names:
Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *albovariegata* (not Makino, 1912: 26); Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 13, pl. X, "albo-variegata"
- Common names: Kinmei-hachiku (Kinmei-hachiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with green sulcus. Foliage leaves: blades striped in white or yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: cultivated, probably rare; no record of precise location known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: had probably been introduced, later disappeared. USA: may have been introduced.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys fulva Mitford in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 24, 1898: 246
Phyllostachys nigra var. *fulva* (Mitford) Bean in Bull. Misc. Inf., 1907: 232
Phyllostachys puberula var. *fulva* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192, 223
Phyllostachys nigra var. *fulva* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 26, basionym: *Phyllostachys fulva* Mitford; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
Phyllostachys nigra f. *fulva* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466, basionym: *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *fulva* Nakai, Jap. name: Katsuban-chiku, Kappan-chiku; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
Phyllostachys nigra f. *lutea* A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1188, "niger f. luteus"
Bambusa nigra f. *lutea* hort. ex A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1188, as syn.
 - Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys fulvus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Fulvus' (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Fulva'); *Phyllostachys niger* f. *luteus* (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *lutea*).
 - Common names: Kappan-chiku (Japanese, ex Muroi); Kashi-hanchiku (Japanese, ex S. Suzuki); Tiger Bamboo.
 - Features: 10 - 16 m (in Japan, ex Nakai).
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes dull yellow or yellowish green at first, maturing to tawny yellow and spotted with brown.
 - Etymology: The epithet, "fulva" (tawny yellow), alludes to the culm colour.
 - Distribution: JAPAN: recorded to be in cultivation and very rare, but no record of precise location available.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan into France, and from there to England in 1898. A plant under this name was grown at Pitt White and disappeared. A herbarium specimen exists (with D. McClintock). It is supposed that 'Fulva' has also been grown in Germany (maybe introduced from France), before the First World War. Living plants under the name 'Fulva' are said to be grown at Simon Nurseries at Marktheidenfeld, Germany.
- #### *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Fulva'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'; W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bambus, 2nd Ed., 1994: 74
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: brownish with dark spots. Foliage leaves: green with the margins brownish.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany, very rare.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 44
- Notes: According to Stover (1983: 44), three pots with 'Fulva' were introduced from England by the American Bamboo Society in 1981. However, the plants under this name were not *Phyllostachys nigra* (according to R. Haubrich).

Phyllostachys nigra 'Hanchiku'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys puberula var. *han-chiku* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 223
Phyllostachys nigra var. *hanchiku* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 26; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
Phyllostachys nigra f. *hanchiku* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466, Jap. name: Hanchiku
Phyllostachys nigra 'Hanchiku'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Common names: Hanchiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes light greenish-yellow, later shading to brown.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced into Belgium by Houzeau de Lehaie in 1906. USA: imported plants from Europe under this name do not belong to *Phyllostachys nigra* (according to R. Haubrich).

Phyllostachys nigra 'Megurochiku'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *megurochiku* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 13, pl. LXII fig. 3
Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigra* f. *megurochiku* Maki-no ex Tsuboi; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 22; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 78, 338
Phyllostachys nigra 'Megurochiku'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
Phyllostachys nigra 'Henon Meguro Chiku'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 53
- Misapplied names:
Phyllostachys nigra 'Mejiro'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 44 (culms green, with brown or purplish black sulcus). As described by Stover (1983), this variant is apparently not *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *mejiro* Muroi & H. Okamura
- Common names: Meguro-chiku, Megoma-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 16.5 m / 9 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green or yellowish-green, with dark brown or purplish-black sulcus.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. Often seen in stands of 'Shimadake'.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from southern France into Germany about 1981/1982. USA: in cultivation

since the 1980's or even earlier, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany and the Netherlands: tolerating -13°C or -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Okina'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra f. *albostrata* Muroi & T. Tashiro ap. Muroi, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 157, "albo-striata", as syn. under *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *okina*
Phyllostachys nigra f. *albovariegata* Muroi & T. Tashiro ap. Muroi, 1989; not Makino, 1912; not Tsuboi, 1916; not Muroi, 1974; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346, "albo-variegata", Jap. name: Furi-Kurochiku
Phyllostachys nigra f. *okina* Muroi & T. Tashiro, 1986, ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 157, 346, fig. 28, invalid, Jap. name: Okina-Kurochiku, based on: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *albovariegata* Muroi & T. Tashiro in Muroi, 1989
Phyllostachys nigra 'Okina'; Ohnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 130
- Common names: Okina-Kurochiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes and dots. Culms: as in f. *nigra*.
- Notes: This unstable mutant produces also white leaves, and culms with common green leaves which should be removed otherwise the variegated character disappears. Although the culm colour is not described by H. Okamura (1991), one can assume from the Japanese name that this variant has black culms.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare; discovered by Mr. Kazuichi Tashiro in Fukuoka Prefecture in 1980.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Othello'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra 'Othello'; R. Grounds, Ornament. Grasses, 1989: 176
- Distinctive characters: Culms "very black", very tightly packed together in caespitose clumps, new culms turning earlier from green to black (during the first or second season).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (England, Germany, and other countries), rare. USA: in cultivation; introduced into the USA by the National Arboretum, Washington.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Shimadake'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra f. *shimadake* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9, Jap. name: Shima-dake; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5, "simadake"; Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 156, 346, figs.
Phyllostachys nigra 'Shimadake'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 44, based on *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *shimadake* Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi, 1989
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *simadake* (transcription variant).

- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9, "simadake"; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 22-23, 114-115; H. Okamura in Bamb. J. 5, 1987: 26-42 (Japanese); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346.
- Common names: Shima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 18 m / 10 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with longitudinal stripes of varying width across the whole culm surface in spotted brown or blackish (as in f. *punctata*), in green (as in f. *henonis*), and in black (as in f. *nigra*).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare; only known from Shimane Prefecture and Hiroshima Prefecture (southern Honshu).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rather rare; first introduced from Japan into France in 1985 or 1988. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Bicolor'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *bicolor* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 15, pl. LXIII
Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigra* f. *bicolor* Makino ex Tsuboi; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 21; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 78, 338
Phyllostachys nigra 'Bicolor'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1971: 23; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 23; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346
- Common names: Somewake-dake, Somewake-hachiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: one side is purplish-black, the other green.
- Notes: An unstable mutation, occurring occasionally in patches of 'Shimadake'.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea coast.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: France: was growing at Prafrance, Anduze, in 1984 (according to R. Haubrich).

Phyllostachys nigra 'Sujidake'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra 'Sujidake'; Kawamura ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 134, based on "Suji-dake" of Kawamura in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 23 (2), 1907: 2
- Common names: Suji-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with a broad brown longitudinal stripe straight along the whole culm.
- Notes: According to S. Kawamura (1907: 2), this is a bud mutation from an individual plant, "*Phyllostachys puberula* Munro". As no further record has been found, one may assume this variety to be merely a sport which has disappeared. Similar in characters is Somewake-dake (*Phyllostachys nigra* 'Bicolor').
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Mejiro'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra f. *mejiro* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
Phyllostachys nigra 'Mejiro'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 125
- Selected references: H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 23; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346, under f. *megurochiku*
- Common names: Mejiro-dake, Mejiro-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: black, with pale yellow or yellowish green sulcus.
- Notes: Often seen in stands of 'Shimadake'.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Pendula'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys puberula var. *pendula* Miyoshi in Tennen kinenbutsu chosahokoku 3, 1922: 22
Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *pendula* (Miyoshi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1375, Jap. name: Sakasa-dake
Phyllostachys nigra f. *pendula* Takenouchi ex Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr. rev. ed., 1965: 68, Jap. name: Sakasa-dake
Phyllostachys nigra 'Pendula'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Common names: Sakasa-dake (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Hale'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nigra 'Hale'; type: 6 March 1970, Savannah USDA Station Plant Introduction no. S2702 (living type); cf. F. Linton in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (6): 1, 1994
- Features: 9 m / 5 cm
- Notes: Place of original publication unknown. The cultivar 'Hale' is said to be a more frost-resistant selection.
- Distribution: CHINA: origin of this cultivar.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (England), very rare. USA: brought from China, now established in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Kimmei'

- Notes: Listed by Dupin and J.P. Demoly (D. McClin-tock, pers. comm.), no description available.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare.

Phyllostachys nigra f. *nigra*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambos kurotake Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
Bambusa nigra Loddiges, Cat., 1823: 4, nom. nud.; Loudon, Hort. Brit., 1830: 124, nom. nud.
Bambusa nigra Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cyclop., 3, 1835: 357
Bambusa puberula var. *nigra* Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Pl. Jap. 2, 1877: 184, invalid

- Phyllostachys puberula* var. *nigra* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 39, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 64, nom. nud.
- Phyllostachys puberula* var. *nigra* (Munro) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192
- Phyllostachys nigra* f. *nigra* [autonym]
- Phyllostachys nigra* var. *nigra* [autonym]
- Phyllostachys nigra* 'Nigra'; W. & H. Simon ex M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 7, nom. nud.
- Bambusa nigricans* hort. ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. Ed. 2, 1840: 183, as syn.
- Phyllostachys nigra* 'Willow'; cf. R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 286
- Misapplied names: This form is apt to be confused with f. *punctata*.
 - Common names: Zizhu (Chinese), meaning purple bamboo; Heizhu (Chinese), meaning black bamboo; Kuro-chiku, Kuro-dake, Murasaki-dake, Hon-guro (Japanese); Schwarzer Bambus (German); Bambou noir (French); Black Bamboo.
 - Features: 4 - 8 (12) m / 2 - 4 (5) cm / fl(+)
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green during the first season, gradually developing purplish or purple-black spots and becoming entirely purple-black or black during the second season.
 - Notes: This form is mutated from green-stemmed f. *henonis*.
 - Distribution: CHINA: native to China, commonly and widely cultivated in provinces south of the Yellow River and Beijing to South China; occurs wild in Hunan, rare. Taiwan: probably introduced; planted since early times. JAPAN: extensively and widely cultivated; introduced from China since early times; it is also considered to have appeared frequently as a result of bud mutation. KOREA: cultivated in the southern part; introduced from China.
 - Uses: It is a favourite and excellent garden ornamental. Culms are hard and tough, used for handicrafts, furniture, fishing rods, walking sticks, flutes and other musical instruments.
 - Horticulture: EUROPE: This variant is very likely the first *Phyllostachys* plant introduced to Europe. It came from East Asia to Britain in 1827 (Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 188), but more likely about 1823 or earlier (Loddiges, 1823: 4). Commonly cultivated in western and southern Europe, and in the Mediterranean; rare in central Europe. USA: widely, but very sparsely, cultivated, mainly in the gulf region, along the Atlantic and Pacific coastal regions. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C (-20°C?). In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage.
- Phyllostachys nigra* f. *punctata*** SCHELLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa nigropunctata* hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 431, "nigro-punctata", as syn.
 - *Phyllostachys nigropunctata* Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 146, "nigropunctata"
 - *Phyllostachys puberula* var. *nigra* f. *nigropunctata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 39, "nigro-punctata", nom. nud.; Makino, 1900: 64, "nigropunctata", nom. nud.; Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. 2, 1, 1905: 95; Kawamura in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 23 (2), 1907: 2, with German descr.; Kawamura, 1907: 288, with Jap. descr.
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *nigropunctata* (Mitford) Nicholson, Cent. Suppl. Dict. Gard., 1901: 599, "nigra nigro-punctata"
 - *Phyllostachys puberula* var. *nigropunctata* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192, 223, "nigra-punctata"; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 59, "nigro-punctata"
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *nigropunctata* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 25, "nigropunctata"
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *punctata* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *punctata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 9, 1895: 73, nom. nud.
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *punctata* Schelle in Beissner & al., Handb. Laubh.-Ben., 1903: 3, "P. nigra punctata", based on [*Phyllostachys nigropunctata*] Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896
 - *Phyllostachys puberula* var. *punctata* (Makino) Makino ex Nakai in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 31, 1911: 378, invalid (without description, basionym not validly published), Jap. name: Goma-dake; basionym: *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *punctata* Makino, 1895
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *punctata* (Bean) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 21, isoname (published earlier by Schelle in 1903)
 - *Phyllostachys punctata* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 133, invalid
 - *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Punctata'; C.E. Hubbard in Suppl. Dict. Gard. 2nd Ed., 1969: 450; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 58
 - Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *panctata* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *punctata*); *Phyllostachys punctatus* (orthographical error).
 - Selected references: Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Koreana, 1933: 50-51; F.C. Zhou in Bamb. Res., 1993 (2), 1993: 79
 - Common names: Goma-dake, meaning freckled bamboo, loma-dake, Nitaguro-chiku (Japanese); Blackspot Bamboo.
 - Features: 5 - 10 (12) m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(+)
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green during the first season, gradually developing purplish or purple-black spots during the second season which remain as irregular black spotting or blotches for the seasons following.
 - Notes: Often confused with f. *nigra*.
 - Distribution: CHINA: south of Yangtse River. JAPAN: in cultivation, less common than f. *nigra*. KOREA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from China.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan (into France?) about 1890, more or less often in cultivation, rare in central Europe. USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *muchisasa (HOUSSEAU DE LEHAIE) R. A. YOUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys puberula var. *muchisasa* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 223, "puberula muchisasa"
Phyllostachys nigra var. *muchisasa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 26
Phyllostachys nigra f. *muchisasa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 286
Phyllostachys nigripes Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 142; type: Hayata, Apr. 5, 1916, Jap. name: Taiwan-kuro-chiku; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 26, as syn. under *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *muchisasa*
- Common names: Muchi-sasa (Muki-sasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 12.5 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes brownish-black, not dense purplish-black.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: introduced?; grown in the northern and central parts at about 800 m altitude; rare. JAPAN: cultivated; of unknown origin (ex Nakai, 1933); no recent record known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: The origin of French or English plants seems to be obscure, introduction or derivation from seed has been supposed. In France very rarely cultivated, at least at Prafrance (Anduze, southern France) till 1913 (Camus, 1913); may have disappeared later. According to Lawson (1968), this "variant is quite common in many areas of Europe". However, under the name "muchisasa", no later records from Europe or elsewhere have been detected. USA: plants under the name "muchisasa" were grown at the U.S. Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden, Savannah, Ga., reaching about 13 m height (R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 283, 286, fig.); may have disappeared later. Again in cultivation at least since the early 1990's.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis (MITFORD) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys diversifolia Munro in Gard. Chron. n. s. 6, 1876: 774, as syn. under *Bambusa puberula* Miquel
Phyllostachys fauriei Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7, 1899: 718; type: Zhejiang, Faurie 1586 (K, isotype)
Arundinaria fauriei (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 32
Bambos hatsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys henonis Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, nom. nud.
Bambusa henonis hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368, as syn.

Phyllostachys henonis Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 149; type: uncertain

Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* (Mitford) Stapf ex Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 443

Phyllostachys nigra 'Henon'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37 (2), 1956: 194

Phyllostachys nigra f. *henonis* (Mitford) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466

Sinarundinaria nigra var. *henonis* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 124, as syn. (typographical error for *Sinoarundinaria nigra* var. *henonis*)

Phyllostachys nigra 'Henonis'; D. McClintock in Plantsman 1 (1), 1979: 48

Phyllostachys henryi Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 440; type: Hubei, A. Henry 6338 (K, isotype); McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 286, as syn. under *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis*

? *Phyllostachys nevinii* var. *hupehensis* Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 442; type: Hubei, A. Henry 3318 (K, isotype)

Phyllostachys montana Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 441; type: Sichuan, Faber 1116 excl. leafy branch (K)

Phyllostachys nana Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 441; type: Hubei, A. Henry 3278 (K)

Phyllostachys puberula var. *nana* (Rendle) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192

Phyllostachys nevinii Hance in J. Bot. Brit. For. 14, 1876: 295; type: J.C. Nevin 19337 (BM, K); McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 284, as syn.

Bambusa puberula Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285, p.p.; type: Japan, Pierot; Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Pl. Jap. 2, 1877: 184, p.p., cf. Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Koreana, 1933: 51

Phyllostachys puberula (Miquel) Munro in Gard. Chron. n. s. 6, 1876: 773

Phyllostachys nigra var. *puberula* (Miquel) Fiori in Bull. Soc. Toscana Ort. 42, 1917: 97

Phyllostachys stauntoni Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 37; type: G. Staunton s.n. (K)

Bambusa tsintsik Siebold in Jaarb. Kon. Nederl. Maatsch., 1844: 24, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys puberula var. *typica* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 222, based on *Bambusa puberula* Miquel, 1866

? *Phyllostachys veitchiana* Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 443; type: Hubei, Wilson 10 A (K)

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys henoni* (for *Phyllostachys henonis*); *Phyllostachys newinii* (for *Phyllostachys nevinii*); *Phyllostachys nervinii* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys nevinii*); *Phyllostachys nivinii* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys nevinii*).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 47-48; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80-81, 338
- Common names: Maojingzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning golden hair bamboo; Jingzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Henan, Yun-

nan and Jiangxi), meaning golden bamboo; Baijiazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Sichuan); Danzhu (Chinese), meaning light bamboo; Hachiku (Japanese); So-on-tai (Korean); Henonis-Bambus (German); Henon Bamboo.

- Features: 12 - 18 (20) m / 5 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green (dull greyish green when mature), unblotched, downy and rough when young; culm sheaths not spotted.
- Notes: This taxon represents the original, green-stemmed wild form of the species.
- Etymology: The derivation of the epithet, "henonis", is not explained by Mitford (1895, 1896). It is obviously dedicated to Dr. Hénon who introduced this bamboo to France.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Sichuan. Commonly distributed in mountainous areas up to 1,200 m altitude; widely and often cultivated, tolerating poor soil. JAPAN: widely cultivated, extending from Okinawa Island to southern Hokkaido; introduced from China at early times. KOREA: in cultivation in the southern part. VIETNAM: in cultivation.
- Uses: Acclaimed as one of the best tall-growing and frost-resistant garden ornamentals. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Culms used as handle of farm implement, sunning pole, punt-pole and as building material; large culms used for scaffolding; splits pliable and tough, used for handicrafts; parts of the plants used for medical purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: more or less often cultivated; introduced by Hénon from Japan into France in 1875; introduced (from France?) to England in 1890. Germany: several clones of rather different characters are in cultivation but none of these seem to be tall-growing or very frost-resistant ones; some plants have been misidentified as *Phyllostachys propinqua*. USA: in cultivation, frequent; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902. Frost resistance: In China: reported to tolerate -20°C. In Japan: known to be more frost-resistant than *P. bambusoides* and *P. edulis*. In Germany: tolerating only -13°C.

***Phyllostachys nigra* f. *asagi* MUROI & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *asagi* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
- Common names: Asagi-hachiku (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Phyllostachys nigra* f. *usuguro* MUROI & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *usuguro* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
- Common names: Usuguro-hachiku (Japanese).
- Notes: No description or figure available. A culm segment of a bamboo, pictured in Muroi & H. Okamura (1971: 143) under the name Usuguro-shima-

dake (printed in Japanese characters), may be f. *usuguro*.

- Distribution: JAPAN.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: may have been introduced.

***Phyllostachys nigra* f. *monstrosa* MUROI & H. OKAMURA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *monstrosa* Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 120, 18 [fig.], "P. nigra form. monstr.?", invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Phyllostachys nigrivagina* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigrivagina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 15, fig. 2; type: Chen S.C. Cx 84687 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Hekezhu (Chinese), meaning black shell bamboo.
- Features: 12 m / 11 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan (southern part): Lanshan, Mayang.

***Phyllostachys nuda* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nuda* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 288, fig. 2; type: McClure 20992 (US)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nudus* (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nuda*).
- Common names: Huizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Jiangsu), meaning gray bamboo; Shizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning stone bamboo, alluding to the heavy thick-walled culms; Jingzhu (Chinese), meaning clean or naked bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10.5 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the complete lack of auricles and oral setae in both the culm sheaths and leaf sheaths.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to East China: Jiangsu (southern part), Zhejiang, Anhui (southern and south-eastern part), also in Hunan; Fujian and Shaanxi; often grown, especially in mountainous regions of Zhejiang, forming extensive forests at lower elevations in the mountains. Taiwan: in cultivation, rare; introduced from the USA.
- Uses: Culms hard, tough and elastic; used as handle of farm implement, tools, fences and building material for sheds and small houses, and often for bamboo furniture. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1979. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -12°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage, but not exceeding the hardiness of *P. aureosulcata* and *P. bissetii*. In the USA, the species is reported to be the most frost-

resistant among all introduced species of *Phyllostachys* (more frost-resistant than *P. aureosulcata* and *P. bissetii*).

Phyllostachys nuda 'Ink-finger'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nuda 'Ink-finger'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Phyllostachys* ed. 3, 1996: 138, based on *Phyllostachys nuda* f. *purpurascens* C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou, 1976
Phyllostachys nuda f. *purpurascens* C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in *Zhulei Yanjiu* no. 3, 1976: 54, invalid (without Latin description or type, with Chinese description)
- Common names: Ziputou-Shizhu (Chinese, in Zhejiang: Anji).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part somewhat purplish.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: As in f. *nuda*.

Phyllostachys nuda f. *localis* Z. P. WANG & Z. H. YU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nuda f. *localis* Z.P. Wang & Z.H. Yu in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 173; type: Wang Zhengping & Yu Zehua 75057 (NJU)
Phyllostachys nuda 'Localis'; J.P. Demoly in *Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr.* no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
Phyllostachys nuda 'Localis'; C. Younge, *Bamboepark Schellinkh.*, 1992: 13
Phyllostachys nuda 'Ziputoushizhu'; J. v.d. Palen, *Bamboekwek. Kimmei*, [1993]: [4], as syn. under *Phyllostachys nuda* 'Localis'
- Common names: Ziputou-Huizhu (Chinese); Ziputou-Shizhu (Chinese, in Zhejiang)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: basal part spotted or densely blotched with brownish purple.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 200 m altitude. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys nuda f. *lucida* WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nuda f. *lucida* Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 75; type: Lei Genfa 8 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Guanggan Shizhu (Chinese), meaning brilliant stone bamboo; Guanggan Hong-sunzhu (Chinese, local name), meaning brilliant red shoot bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow or yellowish green, shining, without whitish bloom; culm leaf blades generally reflexed.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Linan: Qiankeng.

Phyllostachys nuda 'Kimmei'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys nuda 'Kimmei'; J.P. Demoly in *Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr.* no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced into France by J. Dupin in 1989.

Phyllostachys parvifolia C. D. CHU & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys parvifolia C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in *Nanlin Keji*, 1975: 46, fig. 10, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] 75123; C.D. Chu & H.Y. Chou in *Zhulei Yanjiu* no. 3, 1976: 59, fig. 10, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
Phyllostachys parvifolia C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 190, fig. 12; type: C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou 75123 (NJFU)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys parviflora* (error for *Phyllostachys parvifolia*).
- Common names: Anji-Jinzhū (Chinese), meaning Anji golden bamboo; Jinzhū (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning golden bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 5 - 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 200 m altitude; Zhejiang; often cultivated.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced into Germany in the early 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage, reported to withstand -13°C in northern Germany.

Phyllostachys parvifolia f. *lignosa* WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys parvifolia f. *lignosa* Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 75, "parvitolia"; type: Zhu Ding-wang G80516 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Shibizhu (Chinese), meaning solid bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms solid or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Jinhua; Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 650 m altitude.

Phyllostachys pierreana CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pierreana Camus in *Not. Syst.* 2 (8), 1912: 246; type: Vietnam, Pierre s.n. (P)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys pierreana* Camus has to be excluded from *Phyllostachys*, even from *Bambusoideae*. The specimens do not represent a species of bamboo but an unidentified species of the andropogonoid group, probably of the genus *Cymbopogon*. (H. Heine, Paris, in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 1st Feb. 1988).

***Phyllostachys pingyangensis* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys pingyangensis Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 67, fig. 6, "pinyanensis"; type: Feng Zhihai 77025 (ZJFI)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys pinyanensis* Wen. The original spelling of the epithet, "pinyanensis", is a typographical or orthographical (transcription) error and is to be corrected to "pingyangensis" (ICBN 1994, Art. 60.1.).
- Common names: Shuiguizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 16 m / 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Pingyang.
- Uses: Culms used for splitting; shoots edible.

***Phyllostachys platyglossa* Z. P. WANG & Z. H. YU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys platyglossa Z.P. Wang & Z.H. Yu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 184, fig. 8; type: Z.H. Yu & H.R. Zhao 75052 (NJU)
- Common names: Huishuizhu (Chinese), meaning grey water bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; Anhui; in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: Culms thin-walled and fragile, used for fences and sheds; shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; probably first introduced in the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

***Phyllostachys platyglossa* f. *leucodermis* G. H. LAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys platyglossa f. *leucodermis* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 10; type: Lai Guanghui 91044 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths: yellowish with red or green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

***Phyllostachys praecox* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys praecox C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 44, fig. 8, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhao Qiseng [Chao C.S.] & Zou Huiyu 74013; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 57, fig. 8, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
Phyllostachys praecox C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 18, 176, fig. 4; type: C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou 74013 (NJFU)
- Common names: Zaozhu (Chinese), meaning early bamboo, alluding to the early shoot initiation in March.
- Features: 5 - 9 (11) m / 2 - 6 (8) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Jiangsu; Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 550 m altitude. Cultivated in Hangzhou, Shanghai, Hunan, Jiangxi.

- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production; culms used for many purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in 1986. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C; In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys praecox* f. *notata* S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys praecox f. *notata* S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 177; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 75041 (HZBG)
- Common names: Huangtiao-zaozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove early bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Deqing Xian; Jiangsu; Anhui: Guangde Xian.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for many purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

***Phyllostachys praecox* f. *viridisulcata* P. X. ZHANG & W. X. HUANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys praecox f. *viridisulcata* P.X. Zhang & W.X. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (4), 1990: 39; type: P.X. Zhang 9001 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huagan-zaozhu (Chinese), meaning coloured early bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches golden yellow with a few green stripes, sulcus green; foliage leaf blades occasionally yellow-striate; shoots yellowish when emerging.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Anji; Anhui.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

***Phyllostachys praecox* f. *prevernalis* S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys praecox f. *prevernalis* S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 177; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 74068 (HZBG)
- Common names: Leizhu (Chinese), meaning thunder bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes narrowed towards the middle.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden); Anhui.

***Phyllostachys praecox* 'Yong Jiao'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys praecox 'Yong Jiao'; C. Jin & Y.Y. Wang in Bamb. Res. no. 49 [= 1993 (2)], 1993: 60, nom. nud.

***Phyllostachys primotina* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys primotina Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 34, fig. 10; type: Zhejiang, Wen 80507 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Suichang-leizhu (Chinese), meaning Suichang thunder bamboo.
- Features: 9 m / 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Suichang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Phyllostachys prominens* W. Y. HSIUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys prominens W.Y. Hsiung [Xiong] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 28, fig. 2, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhao Qiseng [Chao C.S.] 74181; W.Y. Hsiung in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 47, fig. 2, invalid (with Chinese descr.)
Phyllostachys prominens W.Y. Hsiung [Xiong] in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 182, fig. 6; type: C.S. Chao 74181 (NJFU)
- Common names: Gaojiezhu (Chinese), meaning swollen node bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 10 (11) m / 4 - 7 (8) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Anhui; introduced into many provinces.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable; culms used as handles.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China in the 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

***Phyllostachys propinqua* McCURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys propinqua McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 289, fig. 1; type: McClure 20976 (US)
- Common names: Zhaoyuanzhu (Chinese); Shazhu (Chinese), meaning sand bamboo; Jiaokudanzhu (Chinese), meaning withered sheath bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 9 (10) m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The species is most apt to be confused with *P. meyeri*.
- Distribution: CHINA: native, widely distributed: Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Henan, Hubei, Guizhou. Reported to be cultivated in Beijing (Peking) gardens.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable; culms hard and tough, easy to split, used for weaving, as handles of tools, and for shed construction.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. Plants under the name *P. propinqua* introduced from Peking into Germany about 1977 do not match with McClure's description of the species. USA: first introduced from Guangxi 1926, was very rarely cultivated and has later disappeared; re-introduced from China via Germany in 1987, but there is some doubt if these plants are true *P. propinqua*. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -18°C.

***Phyllostachys propinqua* 'Li Yü Gan'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys propinqua 'Li Yü Gan'; W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bambus, 2nd Ed., 1994: 74, without distinguishing description
- Notes: This cultivar epithet is attributed to plants derived from the first introduction from China (Beijing?) into Germany by Mrs. M. Beuchert. There is some doubt if these plants are true *P. propinqua*.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany and distributed to other European countries. USA: introduced from Germany.

***Phyllostachys propinqua* f. *lanuginosa* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys propinqua f. *lanuginosa* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 75, "propinque"; type: Wen Taihui 78401 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Wujiang-bujizhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf sheaths greyish-green on the lower part, yellowish-brown with brown stripes on the upper part; sheath blades curled.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou.
- Uses: Shoots delicious (of sweet taste), consumed as a vegetable.

***Phyllostachys propinqua* f. *nabeshimana* hort.**

- Distinctive characters: Culms: green with yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in France (Bamboueraie de Prafrance).

***Phyllostachys proterantha* KENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys proterantha Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

***Phyllostachys purpurata* McCURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys purpurata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 43; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20889 (LU)
Phyllostachys heteroclada f. *purpurata* (McClure) Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 78
Phyllostachys heteroclada 'Purpurata'; Ohmberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 12, invalid
- Common names: Lizizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5.5 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys heteroclada* by Chinese botanists.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "purpurata", alludes to the distinctive deep purple colour of the fresh sheath blade.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, and other provinces.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1982. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from China in 1938. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Straightstem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Straightstem'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 56 *Phyllostachys heteroclada* 'Straightstem'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. *Phyllostachys*, 1983: 12 *Phyllostachys purpurata* f. *striata* S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 159, fig. 254, invalid (without Latin description or type, with Chinese description, based on 'Straightstem')
- Common names: Zhili-Lizizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3.5 - 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: erect below, slightly bending above; internodes up to 65 cm long; nodes moderately prominent. Culm leaves: blades more green and less purple. (following Haubrich, 1980: 85).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Anhui.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation; first introduced from Anhui in 1927. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C or -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Solidstem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys purpurata* f. *solida* S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 159, fig. 253, invalid (without Latin description or type); S.L. Chen, Y.X. Jin & al., 1986: 68, fig., invalid *Phyllostachys heteroclada* f. *solida* (S.L. Chen) Z.P. Wang & Z.H. Yu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 188, invalid (basonym invalidly publ.) *Phyllostachys heteroclada* 'Solida'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basonym reference *Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Solidstem'; McClure in Agr. Handbook US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 56 *Phyllostachys heteroclada* 'Solidstem'; N. Jaquith in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (2), 1994: 1
- Common names: Muzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning wood bamboo; Shixingzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Hunan), meaning solid bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part with internodes solid or nearly so.
- Features: 4 - 5.5 m / 2 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Hunan, Anhui.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as a support for climbing plants.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1982. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from China in 1927. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage. In USA: -21°C (D.C. Andrews in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (3), 1994: 20).

***Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Decurtata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys purpurata* f. *decurtata* S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 159, 467, fig. 252,

invalid; type: Jin Yuexing, Lan Yongzhen & Chen Rongdao 3 (JSBI)

Phyllostachys heteroclada f. *decurtata* (S.L. Chen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 36

Phyllostachys purpurata 'Decurtata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World *Phyllostachys* ed. 3, 1996: 155, based on *Phyllostachys purpurata* f. *decurtata* S.L. Chen, 1977

- Common names: Panzhuzhu (Chinese), meaning abacus bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower internodes shortened; culm leaf blades green.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Jiangpu.

***Phyllostachys purpureomaculata* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys purpureomaculata* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 30 (6), 1992: 558, fig. 1.5 - 1.9, "purpureomaculata", type: Feng Zhijian 37001 (CANT)
- Common names: Xiaobangangzhu (Chinese), meaning small spot firm bamboo.
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

***Phyllostachys retusa* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys retusa* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 69, fig. 7; type: Wen Taihui 80657 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huadongshuizhu (Chinese), meaning East Chinese water bamboo; Shuizhu (Chinese), meaning water bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 3.5 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Dongyang, Zhuji, Fuyang; Fujian: Futing.

***Phyllostachys rigida* X. JIANG & Q. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys rigida* X. Jiang & Q. Li in J. Sichuan Agr. Coll. 2 (2), 1984: 127, fig.; type: Sichuan, Jiang Xin & Li Qian 820515 (CANT)
- Common names: Yingtou-Qingzhu (Chinese), meaning hardy head green bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys veitchiana* Rendle (→ *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis*) may be conspecific with *Phyllostachys rigida*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ming Shan, at 800 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for making furniture, the removed outer skin used for weaving. Plants used as a food source for the Giant Panda.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Phyllostachys rivalis* H. R. ZHAO & A. T. LIU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys rivalis* H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 189, fig. 11; type: Z.P. Wang, H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu 780050 (NJU)
- Common names: Hezhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guangdong), meaning river bamboo.

- Features: 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-) (?)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Nanxiong Xian; Fujian; Zhejiang (southern part); Anhui; along mountain streams and gullies.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for fences.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: This species was introduced into Britain, possibly as a single plant from China, which soon afterwards flowered, seeded and died; a single seedling derived from this plant and is grown in Germany. Plants have also been independently introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

***Phyllostachys robustiramea* S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys robustiramea S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 188, fig. 10; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 75022 (HZBG)
- Phyllostachys setosa* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in *Nanlin Keji*, 1975: 49, fig. 11, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhu Zhengde & Zou Huiyu 75122; Chin. name: Anji-Yazhu
- Phyllostachys setosa* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in *Zhulei Yanjiu* no. 3, 1976: 61, fig. 11, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- Common names: Yazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning bud bamboo; Yanzizhu (Chinese), meaning swallow bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 (10) m / 3 - 4 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools, strips for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in the 1980's or 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C or -14°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys rubella* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys rubella C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in *Nanlin Keji*, 1975: 41, fig. 5, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhao Qiseng 74150; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in *Zhulei Yanjiu* no. 3, 1976: 55, fig. 5, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- Common names: Hongkezhu (Chinese), meaning red shell bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 6 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu; in plains and hills.
- Uses: Shoots edible.

***Phyllostachys rubicunda* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys rubicunda Wen in *Acta Phytotax. Sinica* 16 (4), 1978: 98, fig. 1; type: T.H. Wen 61528
- Common names: Honghouzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2.7 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: *Phyllostachys concava* is considered conspecific with *P. rubicunda*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang (western part); Jiangsu; Anhui.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

***Phyllostachys rubromarginata* McCURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys rubromarginata McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 44; type: Guangxi, H. Fung 20545 (LU)
- Common names: Hongbian zhu (Chinese), meaning red-margined sheath bamboo; Nuer zhu (Chinese), meaning girl's bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7.5 (16.5) m / 2 - 3 (7) cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the reddish margin of the culm sheaths.
- Distribution: CHINA: southern part, mainly in Guangxi, of limited local distribution; Guangdong; Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 650 m altitude. In cultivation in Zhejiang and Jiangsu. (Plants from Zhejiang show some difference from those from Guangxi, according to Z.P. Wang & al., 1980: 184-185).
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms tough, easy to split, used for weaving or as pipes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from the USA into Germany about 1979. USA: in cultivation, not widely distributed; plants collected from three different localities in Guangxi and Guangdong, and introduced in 1925. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys rubromarginata* f. *castigata* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys rubromarginata f. *castigata* Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 76; type: Wen Taihui 61511 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Nuerzhu (Chinese), meaning daughter bamboo.
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf sheaths glabrous, leaf auricles and oral setae none, leaf blades small; culm leaf sheaths towards its base very frequently glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 250 m altitude; in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).

***Phyllostachys rutila* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys rutila Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 70, fig. 8; type: Wen Taihui 64531 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Quxian-Hongkezhu (Chinese), meaning Quxian red shell bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (11) m / 3 - 5 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Quxian; Jiangsu.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.

Phyllostachys sanmingensis K. F. HUANG & Q. F. ZHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys sanmingensis K.F. Huang & Q.F. Zheng, *Fujian Bamboo*, 19.?, invalid?
Phyllostachys sanmingensis M.F. Hu in *Bamb. Res.* no. 49, 1993: 21, nom. nud.
- Common names: Sanming Gangzhu (Chinese).
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Sanmin.

Phyllostachys sapida Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys sapida Yi in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (4), 1991: 21, fig.; type: Yi Tong-pei 88048 (SCFS)
- Common names: Pengxian-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Pengxian firm bamboo; Tianzhu (Chinese), meaning sweet bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1.2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Peng Xian, Yingchanggou, Lújia Shan, at 1500 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools, not usable for splitting.

Phyllostachys sedan BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys sedan Brandis ex Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 66; Rhind, *Grasses Burma*, 1945: 11
- Common names: Sedan(?) (Burmese).
- Notes: A small bamboo, insufficiently described by E.G. Camus; considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys mannii* by D. Brandis (1906: 667).
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin: hills east of Bhamo, at 2,000 m altitude.

Phyllostachys shuchengensis S. C. LI & S. H. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys shuchengensis S.C. Li & S.H. Wu in *J. Anhui Agr. Coll.* no. 2, 1981: 50, fig. 2 [p. 52]; type: S.C. Li & S.H. Wu 632 (AHAC)
- Common names: Shuzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys rubromarginata* by G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in *J. Bamb. Res.* 14 (2), 1995: 11.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Shucheng.

Phyllostachys simonsonii (KRASNOV) PILIPENKO EX TSVELEV

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *simonsonii* Krasnov
Phyllostachys reticulata var. *simonsonii* (Krasnov) Hinkul, based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *simonsonii* Krasnov
Phyllostachys simonsonii Pilipenko ex A.V. Vasil'ev in *Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard.* 9, 1956: 26, "simonsonii"
Phyllostachys simonsonii (Krasnov) Pilipenko ex Tsvelev in *Nov. Syst. Pl. Vasc.* 12, 1975: 71;

Tsvelev, *Zlaki SSSR*, 1976: 127; S.Z. Yang in *Bamb. Res.* no. 23 [1985 (1)], 1985: 110

- Features: 10 - 12 m / ? cm
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation on the Black Sea coast of Caucasus (former USSR), rare. Originates from China.

Phyllostachys stimulosa H. R. ZHAO & A. T. LIU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys stimulosa H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 186, fig. 9; type: H.R. Zhao & Z.H. Yu 75054 (NJU)
- Common names: Manzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 8 m / 3.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Anhui.
- Uses: Shoots not of good taste; culms used as a whole piece, not splittable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; first introduced into France in 1988. USA: introduced from Germany, in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys stimulosa f. *unifoliata* WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys stimulosa f. *unifoliata* Wen in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (1), 1982: 77; type: Wen Taihui 80514 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Shuihouzhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms pubescent when young; foliage leaf sheaths deciduous; branchlets with only one leaf.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fuyang and Dongyang.

Phyllostachys subulata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys subulata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *J. Bamb. Res.* 13 (2), 1994: 16, fig. 2; type: Wu Zhimin 004 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.6 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianping, Xihi

Phyllostachys sulphurea (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa sulphurea Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 45, 1873: 379, "sulfurea"; type uncertain
Phyllostachys sulphurea (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in *Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér.* 3, 5, 1878: 773, 623
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys sulphureus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys sulfurea*.
- Selected references: McClure in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 37, 1956: 193-194; McClure in *Agr. Handb. US Deptm. Agr.* 114, 1957: 23-24; C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize in *Kew Bull.* 43 (3), 1988: 418-420; C.S. Chao, *Guide Bamb. Grown Brit.*, 1989: 14
- Distribution: CHINA: native to East China, distributed mainly in provinces south of the Yangtze River.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Mitis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridis 'Mitis'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Mitis'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 172, based on *Phyllostachys viridis* 'Mitis'; Martin & J.P. Demoly
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades striped with yellow. Culms: internodes green or yellowish green.
- Distribution: EUROPE: in cultivation.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Robert Young'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridis 'Robert Young'; McClure in J. Arnold Arb 37, 1956: 195; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 64
Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Robert Young'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 172
Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *viridis* f. *robertii* C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 419; type: McClure 21046 (US)
Phyllostachys viridis f. *youngii* (McClure) C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 34, invalid (publication not effected); C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 50, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- Common names: Robert Young Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes greenish-yellow at sheath fall.
- Etymology: The forma epithet and the cultivar and common names are dedicated to the American horticulturist Robert A. Young, 1876-1963.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Houzeau'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridis 'Houzeau'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 65
Phyllostachys viridis f. *houzeauana* (McClure) C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 33, invalid (publication not effected); C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 50, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
Phyllostachys viridis f. *houzeauana* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 169; type: C.D. Chu 76052 (NFI)
Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *houzeauana* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 419
? *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Houzeau'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 14 (probably in error for *Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Houzeau')
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys viridis* f. *houzeauana* (typographical error); "Houzeau", "Hauzeau" (typographical error for "Houzeau").

- Common names: Lüpi-Huangjinzhu (Chinese), meaning green skin and yellow groove bamboo; Gimmei-kô-chiku, Uzo-gimmei-chiku (Japanese); Houzeau-Bambus (German); Houzeau Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 14 m / 5 - 7.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with greenish-yellow sulcus.
- Notes: This form has often been confused with *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversa'.
- Etymology: The forma epithet, the cultivar and common names are dedicated to the Belgian horticulturist Jean Houzeau de Lehaie.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Jiangxi; in cultivation. Hong Kong: in cultivation; reported to have been introduced from Zhejiang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Appeared as a bud mutation from f. *viridis* at Prafrance (Anduze, southern France). USA: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced in 1956. Frost resistance: In China: reported to tolerate -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Viridisulcata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridis f. *viridisulcata* P.X. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (4), 1989: 40; type: P.X. Zhang 89002 (ZJFI)
Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *viridisulcata* (P.X. Zhang) P.X. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (4), 1990: 39
Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Viridisulcata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 174
- Common names: Lücao-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning green-groove firm bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches: internodes green when young, changing to deep yellow with maturity, sulcus green.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden); Anhui.

Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *sulphurea

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridis f. *aurata* Wren in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 35, "surata"; type: T.H. Wen 80627 (ZJFI); Chin. name: Huangpi-gangzhu (meaning yellow skin firm bamboo); Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 206
Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *holochrysa* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 136, as syn.
Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *sulphurea* [autonym]
Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *sulphurea* [autonym]
Bambusa sulphurea Carrière in Rev. Hort. 45, 1873: 379, "sulfurea"; type uncertain
Phyllostachys sulphurea (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 773, 623
Phyllostachys mitis var. *sulphurea* (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 7-8, 1907: 214, 218, pl. 8 (for type only?)
Phyllostachys reticulata var. *sulphurea* (A. & C. Rivière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 24
Phyllostachys viridis 'Sulphurea'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 83

Phyllostachys viridis f. *youngii* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 169; type: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao 76123 (NFI)

- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 193-194; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 23-24; C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 418-420; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 14
- Common names: Jinzhu (Chinese), meaning golden bamboo; Huangpi-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow skin firm bamboo; Sulphur Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 (10) m / 3 - 4 (5) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes (with sulcus) yellowish-green when young, changing to golden yellow with maturity, occasionally with a few narrow green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Occurs sporadically in forest of *Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *viridis*; cultivated in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan and Jiangxi; JAPAN: rarely cultivated.
- Uses: Culms hard, used as handles of farm implement and shed construction; strips used for weaving. Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; probably first introduced, from Japan (ex Bean), into France in 1865, and from there to Algeria in 1871, and to England in 1892. Probably re-introduced at later dates from Japan or China. Sometimes confused in western cultivation with *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Holo-chrysa'. USA: first introduced from England in 1930, disappeared and later re-introduced from Japan or China, rarely cultivated. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C or -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *tricolor* G. H. LAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *tricolor* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 11; type: Lai Guang-hui 91218 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish with yellow sulcus, outside the sulcus with stripes in green and yellow.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *viridis* (R. A. YOUNG) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys fabri* Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 439; type: Faber 2 (K)
Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *viridis* R.A. Young in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 27, 1937: 345
Phyllostachys viridis (R.A. Young) McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192
Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *viridis* (R.A. Young) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1993: 10
Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Viridis'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 148
- Misapplied names: *Phyllostachys mitis* A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 689, 623, fig. 22-23, p.p.

(excl. basionym *Bambusa mitis* Poirét, excl. syn. *Bambusa edulis*); cf. R.A. Young, 1937: 343; cf. McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192

- Common names: Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo; Kô-chiku (Japanese); Grüner Sulfurbambus (German); Green Sulphur Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 12 (15) m / 4 - 7 (10) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green.
- Notes: This taxon represents the original wild form.
- Distribution: CHINA: central part, mainly in the area of the mid and lower part of the Yangtze River valley, extending up to the Yellow River; commonly distributed. JAPAN: in cultivation in central and southern parts, rare, grown in gardens of Chinese temples, introduced from China.
- Uses: One of the most important bamboos for commercial production in China; culms with excellent technical properties, chiefly used for the handles of farm tools. Shoots edible, of satisfactory taste.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced from China into France first 1840 and then in 1855 or 1856. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from France in 1928. Frost resistance: In China: Reported to tolerate -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without leaf damage, -15°C with minor leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *laqueata* (WEN) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys viridis* f. *laqueata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 77; type: Yuan Jiaao & Wen Taihui 63402 (ZJFI)
Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *laqueata* (Wen) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1993: 10; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 206
- Common names: Huangkezhu (Chinese), meaning yellow shell bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes prominent; culm leaf sheaths irregularly coloured, not maculate, sheath ligules truncate or almost so, long-ciliate; foliage leaf blades very frequently small.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fenghua.
- Uses: Shoots edible, of good taste, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for tools and as a building material.

***Phyllostachys tianmuensis* Z. P. WANG & N. X. MA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys tianmuensis* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 491, fig. 1; type: Zhang Pei-xin 82402 (NJU)
- Common names: Tianmu-zaozhu (Chinese), meaning Tianmu early bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: south-eastern Anhui, north-western Zhejiang.
- Habitat: In humid and shady areas on mountains at low and medium altitudes from 850 (500) to 1,050 m; extreme minimum temperature -18 °C, frost-free period 180 - 240 days, annual precipitation 1,300 - 1,900 mm, relative air humidity > 80%; grows well on soil developed from slate, shale etc., but bad on

those from granite and limestone. (Y. Hong & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (4), 1996: 26)

- Uses: Shoots edible.

***Phyllostachys tianmuensis* f. *flexicaulis* G. H. LAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys tianmuensis f. *flexicaulis* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 12; type: Lai Guanghui 94122 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms flexuous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Jixi Xian.

***Phyllostachys varioauriculata* S. C. LI & S. H. WU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys varioauriculata S.C. Li & S.H. Wu in J. Anhui Agr. Coll. no. 2, 1981: 49, fig. [p. 51]; type: T.M. Wu & X.M. Liu 651 (AHAC)
- Common names: Wuzhu (Chinese), meaning black bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Shucheng.

***Phyllostachys varioauriculata* var. *glabrata* G. H. LAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys varioauriculata var. *glabrata* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 12; type: Lai Guanghui 93082 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths glabrous, on the base almost so or hairy.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Ninguo Xian.

***Phyllostachys verrucosa* G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys verrucosa G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 492, fig. 2-3; type: Ye Guang-han 75154 (NJU)
- Common names: Changsha-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Changsha firm bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Changsha.

***Phyllostachys villosa* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys villosa Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 71, fig. 9; type: Wen Taihui, Liao Biyou & Zhang Liren 80588 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huanglazhu (Chinese), meaning yellow wintersweet bamboo.
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qinyuan.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1990; in cultivation, very rare.

***Phyllostachys violascens* (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa violascens Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1869: 292

Phyllostachys violascens (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 770, fig. 42, "violascens", 623 "violescens"

Phyllostachys violascens Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 139, "violescens"

Phyllostachys violascens McClure ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 161, fig. 18.1-2, 33, "violescens", invalid (in Japanese), Jap. name: Murasaki-shima-dake

- Spelling variants: *Bambusa violescens*, *Phyllostachys violescens*.
- Features: fl(-). A vigorous bamboo, culms over 5 m high, blackish-violet at first, changing in the second season to yellowish colour. Under the name *Phyllostachys violascens*, the following descriptions were presented by different authors: Culms striped with violet on a greenish yellow ground (ex W. Watson, 1889: 300). Culms with purplish shade (or deep bronzy green), ephemeral, changing to pale green (ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431). Culms: deep violet, almost black, when young, changing to a dull, dingy yellow or brown; culm sheaths deep purple when young (ex Lawson).
- Notes: There is some doubt whether the plant described by Crouzet as *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Violascens' is conspecific with *Phyllostachys violascens* (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière.
- Etymology: The epithet, "violascens" (becoming violet), alludes to the colour of the young culms and culm sheaths.
- Distribution: CHINA: northern part (precise location unknown).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from China into France in 1864. Established in cultivation in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, 1870; introduced to Kew, England, (from France?), about 1889 (W. Watson); introduced to Heidelberg in Germany (from France) and established in cultivation in 1905; introduced to Belgium (from France) and established in cultivation in 1906. No recent record on the occurrence of *Phyllostachys violascens* is known. It is supposed that it has disappeared in Europe. Some plants cultivated in Germany under the name *Phyllostachys violascens* were mis-claimed and turned out to be true *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens*.

***Phyllostachys violascens* 'Source Bleue'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys violascens 'Source Bleue'; C. Rifat ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 179
- Distinctive characters: Branches yellow with green stripes; some leaves variegated.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare.

***Phyllostachys virella* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys virella Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 72, fig. 10; type: Hu Zhongwei 12 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Dongyang-qingpizhu (Chinese), meaning Dongyang green skin bamboo.

- Features: 6 - 9 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys rubromarginata* by G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 11.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Dongyang.

***Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens f. *hinkuli* Pilipenko ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 27, "viridi-glaucescens"
Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens var. *hinkuli* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 161, "viridiglaucescens var. *hinkuli*" (transcription? error for "hinkuli"), nom. nud.
Bambusa viridiglaucescens Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1861: 146, "viridi-glaucescens"
Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 700, "viridi-glaucescens", fig. 28-32
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys viridi-glaucescens* (orthographical variant).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 60; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 181; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 11
- Common names: Lüfenzhu (Chinese), meaning green powder bamboo; Bambou vert glauque (French).
- Features: 6 - 10 (14) m / 2 - 5 (8) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* in the circumscription by C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1980, 1981) includes → *Phyllostachys elegans* McClure.
- Etymology: The specific epithet and the French common name refer to the colour of the leaves.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; Zhejiang; Fujian; Anhui; wild and cultivated.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation; it is the most commonly planted *Phyllostachys* species in western central Europe. First introduced from China to France in 1846, from there it reached England and other European countries. Since this species was introduced into Germany (from France), it has often been confused with *P. bambusoides*. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from England in 1936. Frost resistance: in China: tolerating -12°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* 'Richelieu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens 'Richelieu'; C. Rifat ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 181
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves smaller and less numerous on first year culms. Culms green, not becoming yellowish green when exposed to the sun. Growth not vigorous.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Switzerland: Genève.

***Phyllostachys vivax* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys vivax McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. Res. 14 (2), 1945: 292, fig. 3; type: McClure 21044 (US)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys virax* (typographical error).
- Common names: Wubujizhu (Chinese); Vigorous Bamboo, Elegant Bamboo, Smooth-sheath Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 15 (21) m / 4 - 8 (13) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species is likely to be confused with *Phyllostachys bambusoides*.
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the vigorous vegetative growth.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to East China: Jiangsu; Zhejiang; also in Henan, Anhui and Shandong. Commonly cultivated in the lowlands around villages. Hong Kong: in cultivation; introduced from Zhejiang.
- Uses: A fast-growing species but culms are thin-walled and of limited industrial value. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; planted for commercial shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1981, and from the USA into Germany in the early 1980's. USA: in cultivation; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C (-20°C?); In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys vivax* 'Huangwenzhu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys vivax 'Huangwenzhu'; [J.L. Lu of] Research Group of Bamboo in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 14 (2), 1976: 32, "Huangwenzhu", 25, fig., "Huanwenzhu"; type: J.L. Lu 76013 (Herb. Xuzhang Coll. Agr.)
Phyllostachys vivax f. *huangwenzhu* J.L. Lu ex Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 175, "huanwenzhu", invalid (without Latin description or type)
- Spelling variants: "huanwenzhu", "huanwenghu", "huanwenzhu" (typographical error for "huangwenzhu").
- Common names: Huangwenzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Henan), meaning yellow groove bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Yongcheng Xian.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China in 1992, into Germany in 1994 or earlier. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -23°C.

***Phyllostachys vivax* f. *aureocaulis* N. X. MA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Phyllostachys vivax f. *aureocaulis* N.X. Ma in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 56; type: N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang 84001
Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference

Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c

- Common names: Huanggan-Wubujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: entirely yellow (may turn to reddish when exposed to the sun), occasionally with a few green stripes on lower internodes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Yongchen Xian. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: Shoots edible; planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; probably first introduced from China into Belgium in 1989. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Phyllostachys vivax* f. *vittata* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys vivax* f. *vittata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 72; type: W.S. Chu 81415 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Hetiao-Wubujizhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes not pruinose; culm leaf sheaths dark red with glandular brown stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Xinchang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

***Phyllostachys yunhoensis* S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys yunhoensis* S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 183, fig. 7; type: S.Y. Chen, Y.X. Jin & C.Y. Yao 78618 (HZBG)
- Common names: Yunhe-Bujizhu (Chinese), meaning Yunhe sheath bamboo; Wuguisunzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Yunhe Xian), meaning black tortoise bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 6 (7) m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yunhe Xian. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms brittle (not good for splitting), used as poles.

***Semiarundinaria* MAKINO EX NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria* sect. *Fastuosae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. Ill Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 217; type: *Arundinaria fastuosa*
Semiarundinaria Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150; type: *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* (Mittford) Makino ex Nakai (lectotype)
- Selected references: Ohwi, Fl. Jap. rev. ed., 1965: 135; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 49-51, 84-95, 338-339; H. Muroi, [1969]: 51-73; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 34-36
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Narihira-dake Zoku (Japanese).
- Number of species known: 6 (7).

- Distribution: JAPAN: from northern Honshu to Shikoku and Kyushu in the South; not in Hokkaido, and not recorded from the Ryukyu Islands. CHINA: in cultivation in mainland China and Taiwan.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: some species introduced; in cultivation.

***Semiarundinaria fastuosa* (MARLIAC EX MITFORD) MAKINO EX NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys alquieri* E. André ex Houzeau de Lehaie ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 35, as syn.
Bambusa fastuosa Marliac ex Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547
Phyllostachys fastuosa (Marliac ex Mitford) Nicholson ex Pfitzer in Mitt. Deutsche Dendrol. Ges. no. 14, 1905: 56, 57
Arundinaria fastuosa (Marliac ex Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 2, 1907: 215, and in Bamb. 2, 1908: 273
Semiarundinaria fastuosa (Marliac ex Mitford) Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
Arundinaria narihira Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 159
Bambusa narihira Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 159, as syn.
Bambos narihiratake Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names: *Arundinaria simonii* (not A. & C. Rivière, 1878): Sadow in Trans. Asiat. Soc. Jap. 27 (3), 1899: 82, fig.
- Common names: Narihira-dake (Japanese); Narihira Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 (10) m / 2 - 3 (4) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu (central and western part), Shikoku, Kyushu; spontaneous but often cultivated; of unknown origin. CHINA: introduced from Japan into Taiwan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into France by Latour-Marliac in 1892; widely and frequently in cultivation. USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.

***Semiarundinaria fastuosa* f. *viridis* (MAKINO) MURATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* var. *viridis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2 (2), 1918: 8; type: T. Makino s.n.
Semiarundinaria viridis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 3
Semiarundinaria fastuosa f. *viridis* (Makino) Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 365
- Common names: Ao-narihira, Aihara-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 10 - 12 (14) m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms green, branches short, foliage leaf blades narrower.
- Notes: Suggested to be a hybrid between a species of *Phyllostachys* and *Pleioblastus chino* (H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 35).

- Distribution: JAPAN: native, but definite natural habitat unknown; cultivated mostly in the Kanto district of Honshu, where it is also found spontaneously growing.
- Uses: Culms used to make flutes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Semiarundinaria fortis* KOIDZUMI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria fortis* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 63; type: K. Mayebaru 4054, 4055 (syntypes)
- Common names: Kuma-narihira, Kuma-narihira-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 9 - 10 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: native of Kyushu (central and northern part), rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1989. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Japan in the 1980's.

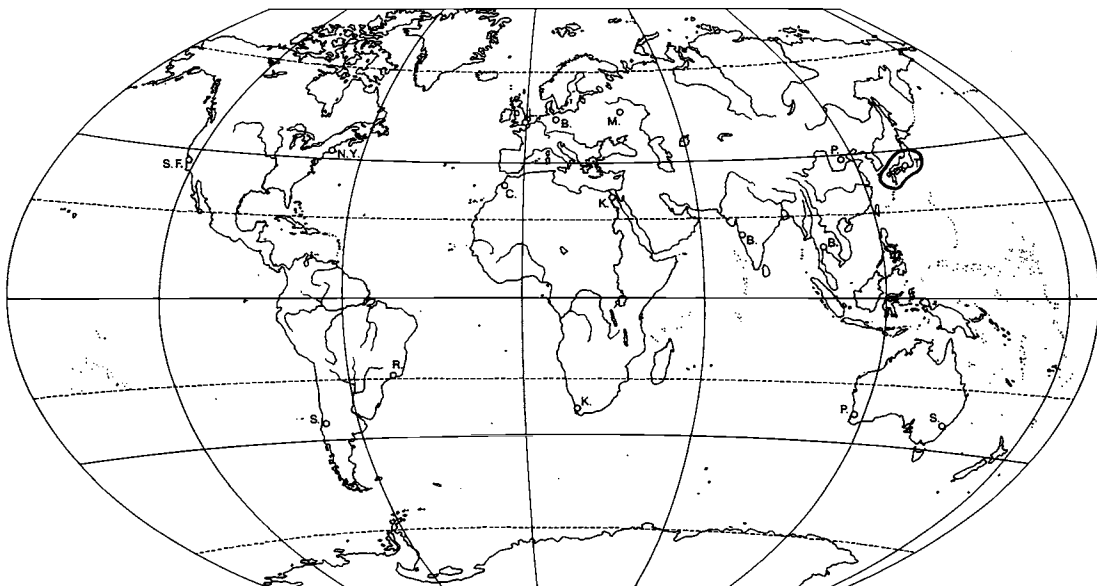
***Semiarundinaria fortis* 'Madaranarihira'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria fortis* 'Madaranarihira'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. III. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366, based on *Semiarundinaria fortis* f. *nebulosa*
Semiarundinaria fortis f. *nebulosa* (Makino & Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475 (basionym not known); Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 58-59, fig.

- Common names: Madara-narihira, Asakogi-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 9 - 10 m / 3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smooth, covered with blackish brown dots, culm wall thin.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, apparently rare.

***Semiarundinaria kagamiana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria kagamiana* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 2; type: Yonai, Nov. 1927, T. Makino s.n.; Morioka, Nov. 1927, T. Makino s.n. (syntypes)
Semiarundinaria fastuosa var. *kagamiana* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. rev. ed., 1965: 135
Arundinaria fastuosa 'Kagamiana'; D. McClintock in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 92 (12), 1967: 523, nom. nud.
Arundinaria fastuosa var. *kagamiana* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 155, invalid
- Common names: Rikuchiyuu-dake (Rikuchû-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms green at first, changing to purplish.
- Notes: Treated as a variant of *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* by some Japanese and western botanists.
- Distribution: JAPAN: native, but the definite natural habitat is unknown; spontaneous in Pref. Iwate, Akita, and Miyagi of northern Honshu, where it is also cultivated.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced into France in 1986. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.



Map 34: Distribution of *Semiarundinaria*

***Semiarundinaria makinoi* HISAUTI & MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria makinoi Hisauti & Muroi; cf. Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 122, 21 (fig.), Japan. description
- Common names: Hotei-narihira (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN (origin).
- Horticulture: EUROPE, in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1984. Often distributed under the name *S. kagamiana*. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Semiarundinaria maruyamana* MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria maruyamana Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 46, invalid (Engl. descr.); Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 60-61, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Hime-yashiya-dake (Hime-yashadake) (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Shimane Prefecture.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1990's.

***Semiarundinaria nishigoriiana* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria nishigoriiana Makino, 1952, invalid; cf. Maruyama & al. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Semiarundinaria okuboii* MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria okuboii Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 8, 1933: 45; type: Prov. Bizen, I. Okubo s.n.
Semiarundinaria pubens S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 59; type: Prov. Musashi, S. Suzuki, 9170 (TI)
- Common names: Bizen-narihira, Ke-narihira-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Bizen Prov. (Okayama Pref.), cultivated mostly in the Kanto district and westward.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

***Semiarundinaria shapoensis* McCURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria shapoensis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 54; type: Hainan, McClure 20636 (LU)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A species of doubtful generic assignment.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

***Semiarundinaria sinica* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria sinica Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 13, fig. 1; type: Zhejiang, Wen T.H. 88501 (ZJF1)

- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou; Jiangsu: Nanjing. Only known in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Semiarundinaria tatebeana* MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria tatebeana Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 64-65, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.); Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 5, nom. nud.
- Common names: Kenashi-narihira, Kenashi-yashadake (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Relegated to a synonym of *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. III. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 365
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Semiarundinaria villosa* MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria villosa Muroi; cf. Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 5, nom. nud.
- Common names: Birōdo-narihira (Japanese).
- Notes: Relegated to a synonym of *Semiarundinaria okuboii* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. III. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366
- Distribution: JAPAN.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Semiarundinaria yamadorii* MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria yamadorii Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 48, invalid; Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 66-67, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Spelling variants: *Semiarundinaria yamadoriana*, *Semiarundinaria yamadora* (probably in error for *Semiarundinaria yamadorii*); *Semiarundinaria vama-dori* (typographical error).
- Common names: Harima-daimiyō (Harima-daimyō) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Semiarundinaria yashadake* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. III. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366.
- Distribution: JAPAN.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's.

***Semiarundinaria yashadake* (MAKINO) MAKINO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria narihira f. *yashadake* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino, 1900: 63, nom. nud.
Arundinaria fastuosa var. *yashadake* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 26, 19; type: several types cited
Arundinaria fastuosa f. *yashadake*
Semiarundinaria fastuosa var. *yashadake* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2 (2), 1918: 8
Semiarundinaria yashadake (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 3

Semiarundinaria narihira var. *yashadake* Makino ex Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 76, as syn.

Arundinaria fastuosa 'Yashadake'; D. McClintock in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 92 (12), 1967: 523, nom. nud.

- Spelling variants: *Semiarundinaria yahadake* (typographical error).
- Common names: Yashiya-dake (Yasha-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3 - 4 (4.5) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered to be a variant of *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* by some Japanese and western botanists.
- Distribution: JAPAN: wild and widely cultivated, but the definite natural habitat is unknown; cultivated in Honshu (central, western and northern parts), Shikoku, and Kyushu; not in Hokkaido.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Gimmei'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria yashadake* 'Gimmei'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced into France in 1987.

Semiarundinaria yashadake f. *kimmei* MUROI & KASHIWAGI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria yashadake* f. *kimmei* Muroi & Kashiwagi, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 351
- *Semiarundinaria yashadake* 'Kimmei'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference; G. Shor in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (4), 1992: 6, "Kimmei", without descr. or basionym reference
- *Semiarundinaria yashadake* 'Kimmei'; Eberts, *Bambus*, new Ed., 1996: 27
- Common names: Kimmei-yashiya (Kimmei-yasha) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.15 - 2.0 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with few light green stripes, and green stripes on the bud canal, changing to red with maturity when exposed to the sun.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from Japan into France in 1987. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's.

Semiarundinaria yoshi-matsumurae MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria yoshi-matsumurae* Muroi, *Take sasa no hanashi*, 1969: 70-71, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Spelling variants: *Semiarundinaria yoshi-matsumurae* (typographical error).
- Common names: Nitsukou-narihira (Nikkō-narihira) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 2 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Semiarundinaria fortis* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Shibataea MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Shibataea* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 236, without descr.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 77; type: *Shibataea kumasaca* (Steudel) Makino ex Nakai
- *Phyllostachys* sect. *Ruscifoliae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 220
- Selected references: Tsvelev, *Zlaki SSSR*, 1976: 130-131; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 52; Lin in H.L. Li & al., *Fl. Taiwan*, 5, 1978: 737; C.H. Hu & al. in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (2), 1988: 130-138; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 154-157
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Okume-zasa Zoku (Japanese); Wozhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 9 (10).
- Distribution: CHINA: East China: wild in Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, and Anhui, concentrated in Fujian and Zhejiang; introduced to Taiwan, Guangdong and other provinces. JAPAN: wild in the southwestern part; widely cultivated throughout Japan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: some species introduced; found more or less often in cultivation.

Shibataea chiangshanensis WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Shibataea chiangshanensis* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 95; type: Y.F. Chan 80607 (ZJFI)
- Features: 0.5 m / 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced in 1994.

Shibataea chinensis NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Shibataea chinensis* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 81, 85; type: H. Migo s.n. (TI)
- Common names: Wozhu (Chinese), "Wo" is an old name for Japan; Emaozhu (Chinese, local name in Zhejiang). To-okame-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.0 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Native to East China, distributed in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Anhui. JAPAN: introduced from China, likely to occur in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental for low hedges.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries; first introduced into France in 1989. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984.

***Shibataea chinensis* 'Bianxing'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea chinensis 'Aureostriata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 155, "Aureo-striata"
Shibataea chinensis 'Bianxing'; Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Shibataea* ed. 3, 1996: 5, based on *Shibataea chinensis* f. *aureostriata* C.H. Hu, 1988
- Misapplied names:
Shibataea chinensis f. *aureostriata* C.H. Hu in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (2), 1988: 136, "aureo-striata", p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa aureostriata* Regel, 1865)
- Common names: Wozhu bianxing (Chinese), "bianxing": becoming pattern.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with yellow stripes.
- Notes: Judged from the description and illustration provided by Regel (in *Gartenflora* 14, 1865: 362, pl. 490 fig. 3-4) for his *Bambusa aureostriata*, there is no evidence that Regel's plant belongs to *Shibataea chinensis* Nakai.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, in cultivation, rare. JAPAN: no record of occurrence known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: no record of occurrence known.

***Shibataea chinensis* var. *gracilis* C. H. HU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea chinensis var. *gracilis* C.H. Hu in *J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci.* no. 3, 1982: 733, fig. 1; type: C.H. Hu 79041 (NJU)

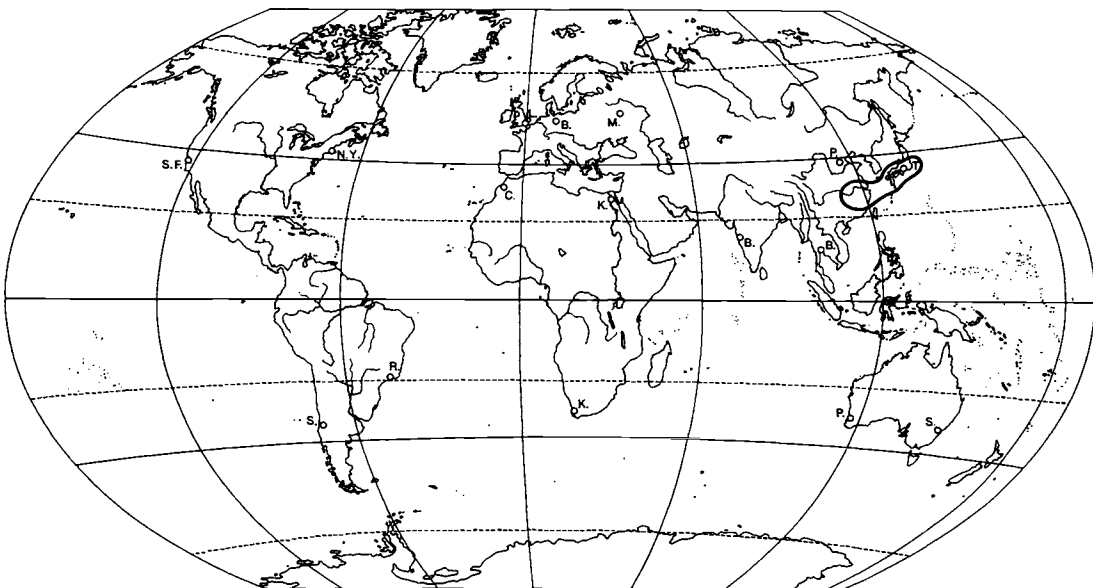
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate height.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui.

***Shibataea fujianica* Z. D. ZHU & H. Y. ZOU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea fujianica Z.D. Zhu & H.Y. Zou in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (2), 1988: 134, fig. 1.1-5; type: Zhen You 81518 (FJFC)
Shibataea nanpingensis var. *fujianica* (Z.D. Zhu & H.Y. Zou) C.H. Hu ex W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., *Compend. Chin. Bamb.*, 1994: 155, invalid
Shibataea nanpingensis var. *fujianica* (Z.D. Zhu & H.Y. Zou) C.H. Hu in P.C. Keng & al., *Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin.*, 9 (1), 1996: 321
Shibataea lancifolia var. *fujianica* C.H. Hu, ined.
Shibataea fujianennica C.H. Hu & al. in *J. Wuhan Bot. Res.* 7 (2), 1989: 158, 160, invalid (typographical error for *Shibataea fujianica*)
- Features: 0.3 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Nanping, Chong'an, at 200 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Shibataea hispida* McCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea hispida McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 57, and in *Sunyatsenia* 6 (1), 1941: 46, emend.; type: Anhui, 15 Aug. 1925, R.C. Ching 3211 (LU)
- Common names: Luhuzhu (Chinese).

Map 35: Distribution of *Shibataea*

- Features: 0.9 - 1.3 (1.5) m / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: southern Anhui, on hills and low mountains between Huangshan and Tianmushan below 500 m altitude.
- Uses: The species is resistant against water-rot and useful for water and soil conservation, and as a ground layer.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: France: in cultivation.

***Shibataea kumasaca* (STEUDEL) MAKINO EX NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa kumasasa* Zollinger, Syst. Verz., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud., type: Japan, Zollinger 29; not *Bambos kumasasa* Siebold, 1830, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa kumasaca* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1855 [publ. 1854]: 331, "kumasaca"; type: Zollinger 29
 - Arundinaria kumasasa* Kurz ex Teijsman & Binnendijk, Catal. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
 - Phyllostachys kumasaca* (Steudel) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 39
 - Shibataea kumasaca* (Steudel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 22, "kumasasa", genus not validly publ.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 78, fig. 8
 - Bambusa ruscifolia* Siebold, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 123, 157, as syn.
 - Phyllostachys ruscifolia* Satow, Cultiv. Bamb. Jap., 1899: 70, p.p.
 - Shibataea ruscifolia* (Siebold ex Munro) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 236
 - Sasa ruscifolia* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 151, as syn.
 - Bambusa viminalis* hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 369, as syn.
 - Phyllostachys viminalis* Marliac ex Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3, as syn.
- Spelling variants: *Shibataea kumasasa* (Steudel) Makino
- Selected references: Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 78, 83; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 100, 339; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 737
- Common names: Okame-zasa, Gomai-zasa, Bungo-zasa (Japanese); Wu-ye-sa (Chinese); Ruscus-blättriger Bambus (German); Ruscus-leaved Bamboo.
- Features: 1 - 1.5 (2) m / 0.2 - 0.5 (0.7) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui, Fujian, Zhejiang; grown in shady places. Taiwan: introduced from Japan since early times, cultivated. JAPAN: widely distributed; wild and cultivated.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental and for ground cover; culms locally used as a weaving material.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, frequent. Introduced early (first into England in 1861?). USA: in cultivation; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902.

***Shibataea kumasaca* 'Aureostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa aureostriata* Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 362, pl. 490 fig. 3-4, "aureo-striata"
 - Arundarbor aureostriata* (Regel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
 - Phyllostachys kumasaca* var. *aureostriata* (Regel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 160, "kumasasa", "aureo-striata"
 - Sasa aureostriata* (Regel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, "aureo-striata"
 - Arundinaria aureostriata* hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, "aureo-striata", as syn.
 - Shibataea kumasaca* var. *aureostriata* (Regel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 27, 1914: 155, "kumasasa", "aureo-striata", genus not validly publ.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 80, 85, Jap. name: Shima-okamezasa
 - Shibataea kumasaca* f. *aureostriata* (Regel) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10, "aureo-striata"; Jap. names: Shima-okame-zasa, Shima-okame
 - Shibataea kumasaca* 'Aureostriata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 711, "kumasasa", "Aureostriata"
 - Shibataea kumasaca* 'Aureovariegata' in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10d, "kumasaca aureovariegata", invalid
 - Phyllostachys ruscifolia* Satow, Cultiv. Bamb. Jap., 1899: 70, p.p.
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 100, 339.
- Common names: Shima-okame-zasa, Kishima-okame (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rare. Living plants were introduced from Japan into Germany by Mr. C. Maximowicz (Regel, 1865: 362), may have disappeared during the First World War and have been re-introduced from Japan later. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1990; in cultivation, rare.

***Shibataea kumasaca* 'Albostrinata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Shibataea kumasaca* f. *albostrinata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 10, "albo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10; Japanese name: Shiro-suji-okame
 - Shibataea kumasaca* 'Albostrinata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Shibataea ed. 3, 1996: 8, "kumasasa", based on *Shibataea kumasaca* f. *albostrinata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka
 - Shibataea kumasaca* f. *albovariegata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 350, "albo-variegata", invalid; Japanese name: Shirofu-okame-zasa
- Common names: Shirotsuji-okame, Shirotsuji-okame-zasa, Shirofu-okame-zasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. Plants now in cultivation originated from those found in the forest in Sakashitacho, Kasugai City, Aichi Prefecture, in 1967.
- Distribution: EUROPE, in cultivation since the late 1980's, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Shibataea kumasaca* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea kumasaca 'Variegata' in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 9 (5), 1988: 4, "kumasaca variegata", invalid
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: striped.
- Notes: Probably representing → *Shibataea kumasaca* 'Albostrata'
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Shibataea lancifolia* C. H. HU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea lancifolia C.H. Hu in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (no. 2), 1981: 257, fig. 1; type: Fujian, Chungan Xian, Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye 1974, no. 126 (NJU); C.H. Hu, Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 132, fig. 1.6-7, emend.
- Spelling variants: *Shibataea lanceifolia* C.H. Hu (orthographical variant).
- Features: 0.4 - 1.0 m / 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chungan Xian; Zhejiang.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced about 1990. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Shibataea lancifolia* 'Smaragdina'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea lancifolia f. *smaragdina* C.H. Hu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 134; type: Zhejiang, in 1984 (NJU)
Shibataea lancifolia 'Smaragdina'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 155
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with narrow yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu; in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Shibataea nanpingensis* Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea nanpingensis Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2, 1982: 17, fig. 1, "nanpinensis"; type: Zheng-You 285 (FJFC)
Shibataea nanpingensis Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin., 26 (2), 1988: 135, fig. 2; type: Huang Ke-fu 801276 (FJFC)
- Common names: Nanping Wozhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.0 - 1.7 m / 0.4 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The original spelling of the epithet, "nanpinensis", is a typographical or orthographical (transcription) error and is to be corrected to "nanpingensis" (ICBN 1994, Art. 60.1). *Shibataea nanpingensis* Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang (1988) was published as a new species although it was already validly published in 1982 with a different type.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Nanping Shi: Houping, at 700 m altitude; Wuyi Shan, at 200 m altitude. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Shibataea pygmaea* F. MAEKAWA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea pygmaea F. Maekawa in J. Jap. Bot. 19 (5), 1943: 150; type: F. Maekawa, 11M539 (TI)
- Features: 0.07 - 0.16 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species, according to C.H. Hu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 137.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi.

***Shibataea strigosa* WEN**

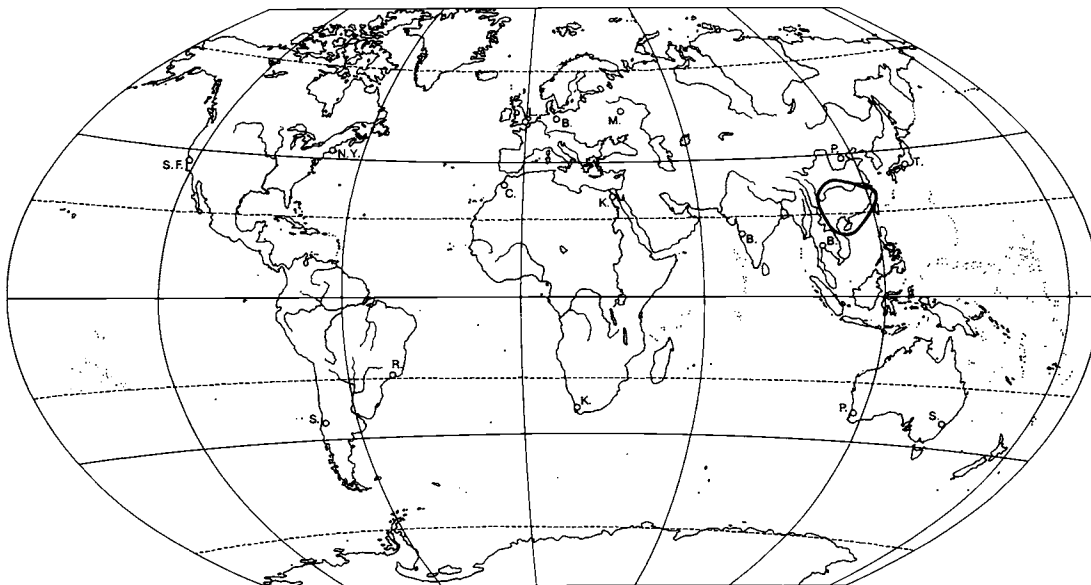
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea strigosa Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 96; type: Wen 80557 (ZJFI)
Shibataea striata Wen ex C.H. Hu, Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26, 1988: 132, (error for *Shibataea strigosa*)
- Features: 0.5 m / 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species: type specimen consists of only one sheet and is imperfect (according to C.H. Hu; Z.P. Wang in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 8th March 1988).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Longquan.

***Shibataea tumidinoda* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Shibataea tumidinoda Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 23, fig. 1; type: Wen 80662 (ZJFI)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Shibataea chinensis* by C.H. Hu.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhouning, at 800 m altitude.

***Sinobambusa* MAKINO EX NAKAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neobambus Keng ex P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, invalid
Sinobambusa Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152; type: *Sinobambusa tootsik* (Siebold ex Makino) Makino
Sinobambusa sect. *Sinobambusa* [autonym]; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 143, 145; type: *Sinobambusa tootsik* (Siebold ex Makino) Makino
- Spelling variants: *Neobambos* (spelling variant for *Neobambus*)
- Selected references: Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 140-164, and l. c., 2 (1), 1983: 57-86.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Tō-chiku Zoku (Japanese).



Map 36: Distribution of *Sinobambusa*

- Number of species known: 24.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong (with islands), Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Taiwan (introduced); VIETNAM: northern part; JAPAN: introduced early, widely in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare. Germany: in cultivation (under glass only) since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Sinobambusa acutiligulata* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa acutiligulata* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 39, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, Tan Shuhui 42058 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning, Yunnan, Yingde.

***Sinobambusa anaurita* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa anaurita* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 62, fig. 15; type: Jiangxi, Wen & Fang W. 81530 (ZJFI)
- Features: 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Mt. Jinggang Shan; Fujian: Shanghang Xian.

***Sinobambusa baccanensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa baccanensis* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 879; type: Bac thai, 20 III 1973, Vu Van Can (HNF)

- Features: 5 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Bac thai (Bac can), in mountain forest.

***Sinobambusa dushanensis* (C. D. CHU & J. Q. ZHANG) WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria dushanensis* C.D. Chu & J.Q. Zhang in Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 1, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Du-shan, Chu Cheng-de & al. 81021 (NJFU)
- *Sinobambusa dushanensis* (C.D. Chu & J.Q. Zhang) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 33
- Common names: Douzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou (south-eastern part): Dushan Xian; Guangxi (northern part).

***Sinobambusa exaurita* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa exaurita* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 228, fig. 7; type: Guangdong, 12 May 1987, Xiao Mian-yun 53497 (SCAC)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Conghua, Huidong.

***Sinobambusa farinosa* (McCLURE) WEN EX WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria farinosa* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 45; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20939 (LU)
- *Sinobambusa farinosa* (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 35, without basionym page; Wen, l. c., 1 (2), 1982: 153

- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa farinose* (typographical error).
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Jiangxi; Fujian; Zhejiang. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Sinobambusa fimbriata* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa fimbriata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 25, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Nandan, Chou W.W. Nd 82452 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nandan.

***Sinobambusa henryi* (McCLURE) C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Semiarundinaria henryi McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 48; type: Guangdong, H. Fung, 20596 (LU)
- Sinobambusa henryi* (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 32
- Features: 7 - 13 m / 3 - 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yiyang Xian; Guangxi.

***Sinobambusa humilis* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa humilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 59, "humila"; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20907 (LU)
- Indocalamus humilis* (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 35, invalid (without basionym page)
- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa humila* (orthographical error for *Sinobambusa humilis*).
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A species excluded from *Indocalamus* by Y.L. Yang, 1987: 459, 462.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Ts'ingyuen District.
- Horticulture: USA: first introduced in 1938.

***Sinobambusa incana* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa incana Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 143, 147, fig. 4; type: Li S.Y. 29862 (SCBI)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

***Sinobambusa intermedia* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa intermedia McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 61; type: Guangdong, H. Fung, 20595 (LU); Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 149, fig. 5, emend.
- Pleioblastus longifimbriatus* S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 411, fig. 7; type: Zhejiang, S.Y. Chen & al. 78045 (HZBG)
- Arundinaria longifimbriata* (S.Y. Chen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 34, "longifimbriatus"

Arundinaria nanningensis Q.H. Dai, 1987: 35,*; type: Guangxi, Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang 8311 (GXFI)

- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Zhejiang; Jiangxi; Fujian; Yunnan (eastern part); Sichuan; Guangxi.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced about 1991; into Germany in 1993. USA: in cultivation; first introduced in 1941. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

***Sinobambusa nandanensis* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa nandanensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 29, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, W.W. Chou 82441 (ZJFI)
- Features: 7 - 14 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guanxi: Nanda.

***Sinobambusa nephroaurita* C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa nephroaurita C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 32; type: Guangxi, Rongshui, Hsiung Wen-yue & Chao Chi-son 77530 (NJFU)
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan.

***Sinobambusa orthotropa* CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa orthotropa S.L.(?) Chen; N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang, Anji Zhuzhongyuan, 198.?: 15, nom. nud.
- Notes: A valid publication of this species not known; it is possibly a synonym of → *Pseudosasa orthotropa* S.L. Chen & Wen.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Plants under the name *Sinobambusa orthotropa* introduced in 1994.

***Sinobambusa parvifolia* WEN & S. Y. CHEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa parvifolia Wen & S.Y. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 31, fig. 2, "parvifolia"; type: Zhejiang, Wen 81602 (ZJFI); Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24, "parvifolia", emend.
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing; Zhejiang: Hangzhou.

***Sinobambusa rubroligula* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa rubroligula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 65; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20946 (LU)
- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa rubroligulata* (error for *Sinobambusa rubroligula*).
- Selected references: Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 154, fig. 8
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Honan Island.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into Germany in 1991/1992, very rarely cultivated. USA: first introduced in 1941.

Sinobambusa sat (BALANSA) C. S. CHAO & RENVOIZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria sat var. *laxa* Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 46
Arundinaria sat Balansa in *J. Bot. Paris* 4, 1890: 28;
type: Vietnam, Balansa 1576
Semiarundinaria sat (Balansa) Nakai in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 6, 1925: 151
Sinobambusa sat (Balansa) C.S. Chao & Renvoize
in *Kew Bull.* 44 (2), 1989: 366
Indosasa sat (Balansa) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 225
- Features: 5 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin; Ounbi, Mt. Bavi; common in the mountainous region. May also occur in adjacent China.

Sinobambusa scabrída WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa scabrída Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 61, fig. 13; type: Chang S.C. 10521 (SCBI)
- Features: 5 m / 1.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingdong Xian, Qin Xian.

Sinobambusa seminuda WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa seminuda Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (2), 1982: 144, 152, fig. 7; type: Wen 80602 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Songxi and Zhouning; Yunnan: Luoping.

Sinobambusa solearis (MCCLURE) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indosasa solearis McClure in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 23 (1), 1942: 94; type: Vietnam, Dec. 1930, Petelot 4287 (US)
Sinobambusa solearis (McClure) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (6), 1991: 879
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part (Tonkin): Vam Dao massif.

Sinobambusa striata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa striata Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 63, fig. 16; type: Wen & Fang W. 81536 (ZJFI)
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Jinggang Shan. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Sinobambusa sulcata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa sulcata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *J. Bamb. Res.* 11 (1), 1992: 33, fig. 5; type: Guangdong, 15 June 1988, Wu Zhimin 88003 (SCAC)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Taishan, Gudoushan.

Sinobambusa tootsik (SIEBOLD EX MAKINO) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria dolichantha Keng in *Sinensia* 7, 1936: 418, "dolichantha"
Neobambus dolichanthus (Keng) Keng ex P.C. Keng in *Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China* no. 8, 1948: 15, "dolichanthus", invalid
Pleiblastus dolichanthus (Keng) P.C. Keng in *Keng, Claves Gen. Spec. Gramin. Sinic.*, 1957: 154
Bambos tootsik Siebold in *Verh. Batav. Genoot.* 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
Bambusa tootsik Zollinger, *Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip.*, 1, 1854, nom. nud.
Arundinaria tootsik Siebold ex Makino in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 19, 1905: 63
Sinobambusa tootsik (Siebold ex Makino) Makino in *J. Jap. Bot.* 2, 1918: 8
Semiarundinaria tootsik (Siebold ex Makino) Muroi in *Amator. Herb.* 10, 1942: 210
- Selected references: Nakai in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 6, 1925: 152; Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (2), 1982: 145, fig. 3
- Common names: Tou-chiku (Tô-chiku) (Japanese); Chinese Temple Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 2.5 - 4.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian; Guangdong; Guangxi; Sichuan; in cultivation in Zhejiang. JAPAN: introduced from China; cultivated in the central and southern parts. KOREA: introduced; in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental for warm-temperate and subtropical regions.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced by Mitford into England after 1899. In Germany cultivated under glass since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation; first introduced in 1938.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Suzukonarihira'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinobambusa tootsik f. *albostrata* Muroi in *Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr.*, 1961: 475, "albo-striata", nom. nud.
Sinobambusa tootsik 'Albostrata'; Hatusima, *Woody Pl. Jap.*, 1976: 712, "Albo-striata", cultivar epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.9)
Sinobambusa tootsik f. *albostrata* Muroi ex S. Suzuki in *J. Jap. Bot.* 70 (4), 1995: 238, "albo-striata"; type: Honshu, Chiba Pref., 28 Aug. 1994, S. Suzuki 9742 (TI), Jap. name: Shima-tochiku
Sinobambusa tootsik var. *albovariegata* Takagi, 1957; cf. H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, *Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.*, 1986: 38, "albo-variegata"
Sinobambusa tootsik f. *albovariegata* in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 8 (1), 1987: 4, nom. nud.
Sinobambusa tootsik 'Suzukonarihira'; Murata in *Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap.*, 2, 1979: 367, Jap. descr.
Sinobambusa tootsik 'Variegata'; in *Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl.* 13 (5), 1992: 15, "tootsik variegata", invalid
- Common names: Suzuko-narihira, Shima-daimyo, Shima-tochiku (Japanese).

- Features: 9 m / 4.2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with numerous white or cream stripes. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN; widely cultivated in Honshu (Kanto District and to the southward), Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1980. In cultivation under glass in Germany since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Japan in the 1980's.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Eric Lataud'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Eric Lataud'; C. Rifat in Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Sinobambusa* ed. 2, 1996: 12
- Distinctive characters: Culms with broad white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan about 1985.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Juliette Bourdat'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Juliette Bourdat'; C. Rifat in Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Sinobambusa* ed. 2, 1996: 12
- Distinctive characters: Culms: producing six initial lateral branches (instead of three).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; from Ogikubo, Tokyo, Japan; introduced about 1985.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *dentata* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *dentata* Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (2), 1982: 143, 147; type: Wen 79136 (ZJFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: the top of the sheath ligules serrate or double serrate, not entire. Foliage leaves: blades glabrous beneath.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Futing.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *laeta* (McCLURE) WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa laeta* McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 63; type: Guangdong, McClure, 13960 (LU)
- *Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *laeta* (McClure) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (2), 1982: 143, 147
- Features: 5.1 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheath blades purplish. Foliage leaves: leaf auricles and oral setae prominent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.
- Horticulture: USA: first introduced in 1941.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *maeshimana* MUROI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *maeshimana* Muroi in Sugimoto, *New Keys Jap. Tr.*, 1961: 475
- *Sinobambusa tootsik* f. *maeshimana* (Muroi) Hatusima, *Woody Pl. Jap.*, 1976: 712
- *Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *maesimae* Muroi, *Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard.*, 1963: 53, invalid
- *Semiarundinaria tenuifolia* Koidzumi in *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 11, 1942: 314
- *Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *tenuifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 96, 339
- Common names: Hosobo-narihira-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades glabrous on both surfaces.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Wuzhou.

***Sinobambusa urens* WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa urens* Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 2 (1), 1983: 59, fig. 12; type: Fujian, Wen 80649 (ZJFI)
- Features: 7 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Fuling Xian; Zhejiang. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

***Sinobambusa yixingensis* C. S. CHAO & K. S. XIAO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa yixingensis* C.S. Chao & K.S. Xiao in *J. Nanjing Inst. For.* no. 26 [= 1985 (4)], 1985: 20, fig. 3; type: Jiangsu, Zhou S.L. 84520 (NFI)
- Features: 3 m / 1.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; in cultivation in Zhejiang.

SUBTRIBE BAMBUSINAE

comprising:

**BAMBUSA (DENDROCALAMOPSIS, ISCHUROCHLOA,
LELEBA, LINGNANIA, NEOSINOCALAMUS)**
BONIA (MONOCLADUS)
DENDROCALAMUS (SELLULOCALAMUS, SINOCALAMUS)
DINOCHLOA
GIGANTOCHLOA
HOLTUMOCHLOA
KINABALUCHLOA
KLEMACHLOA
MACLUROCHLOA
MELOCALAMUS
OREOBAMBOS
OXYTENANTHERA
PSEUDOBAMBUSA
PSEUDOXYTENANTHERA
SOEJATMIA
SPHAEROBAMBOS
THYRSOSTACHYS

from the tropics and subtropics of Asia and Africa,
also from Pacific islands

Bambusa SCHREBER

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

- Arundarbor* C. Bauhin, 1671, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
- Arundarbor* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 2-18, t. 2-4, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
- Arundarbor* Rumphius ex Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid (without descr.); type: *Arundarbor arundinacea* (Retzius) Kuntze (lectotype; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 199)
- Bambos* Retzius, Obs. Bot. 5, 1788: 24, nom. rejic.
- Bambus* J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 579, nom. illeg.; type: *Bambus arundo* (Linnaeus) Gmelin
- Bambus* Blanco, Fl. Filipinas, 1837: 268, nom. illeg.; type: *Bambus monogyna* Blanco (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 200); not *Bambus* J.F. Gmelin, 1791
- Bambusa* Schreber, Gen. 1, 1789: 236, nom. cons.; type: *Bambos arundinacea* Retzius, now *Bambusa bambos* (Linnaeus) A. Voss
- ? *Bambusa* Mutis ex Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 131, in adnot., nom. illeg.; Mutis ex Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 255, in adnot., nom. illeg.
- Dendrocalamopsis* (Chia & H.L. Fung) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 11; type: *Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii* (Munro) P.C. Keng
- Ischurochloa* Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 389; type: *Ischurochloa spinosa* (Roxburgh) Buse, based on *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832 (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 203).
- Bambusa* subg. *Ischurochloa* (Buse) P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 41
- Leleba* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, pl. 1, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
- Leleba* Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1345, invalid (cf. Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 269)
- Leleba* Rumphius ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
- Bambusa* sect. *Leleba* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 87; type: *Bambusa rumphiana* Kurz (now *Bambusa atra* Lindley)
- Leleba* Rumphius ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 9, with Japanese descr.; Rumphius ex Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 13, with Latin diagn. in key; type: *Leleba floribunda* (Buse) Nakai (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 204); cf. McClure in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 106
- Bambusa* subg. *Leleba* (Nakai) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 156; type: *Bambusa floribunda* (Buse) Zollinger & Moretti ex Steudel, now *Bambusa multiplex* (Loureiro) Raeuschel ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes
- Bambusa* subg. *Leleba* (Rumphius) P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 53, invalid (based on an invalid name); type: *Bambusa floribunda* (Buse) Zollinger & Moretti ex Steudel,

now *Bambusa multiplex* (Loureiro) Raeuschel ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes

Lingnania McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 34; type: *Lingnania chungii* (McClure) McClure

Neosinocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 148; type: *Neosinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng

Tetragonocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, 88, p.p. (for type only, excl. syn. *Bambusa quadrangularis* Fenzl); type: *Tetragonocalamus angulatus* (Munro) Nakai

Bambusa subg. *Verae* Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1337, "Bambusa a. Verae", invalid

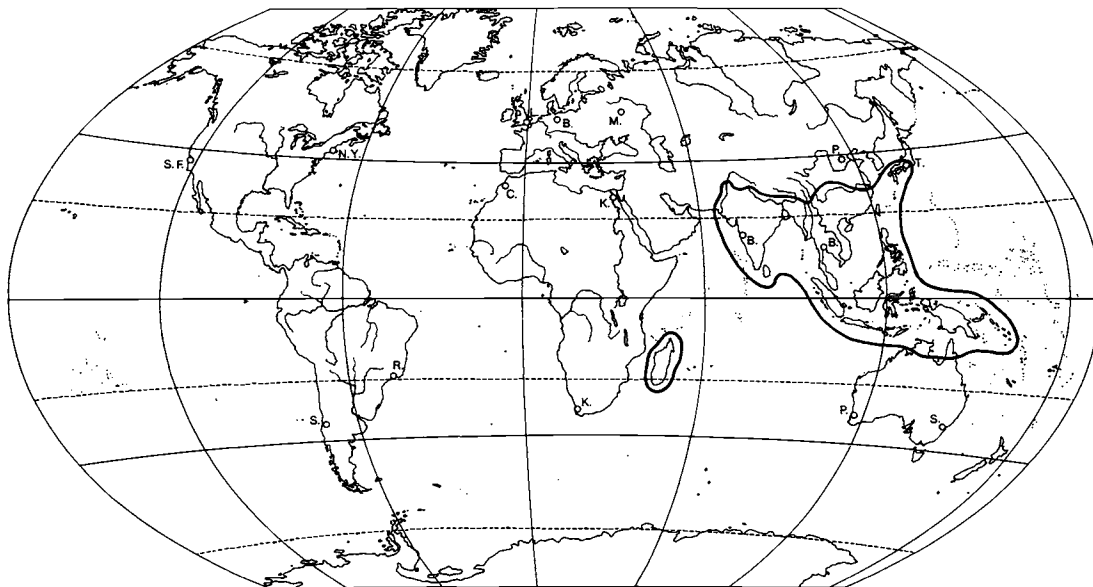
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name, *Bambusa*, is freely Latinised from *Bambu* or *Bamboe*, a word of supposed Indo-malayan origin and recorded from Dutch colonial sources in the 17th century, but is more likely a corruption of the (Hindostanic?) word *mambu* used in earlier publications (Piso, Mantiss. Aromat., 1658: 185; Clusius, Exoticor., 1605: 165, 259). *Mambu* (also called *Tabashir* or *Tabaxir*) was originally applied to the plant's stony substance (collected in the hollow joints) used in Asian medicine, but came to be the name by which the plant itself was known in Europe.
- Number of species known: 139.
- Distribution: Native in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World, mainly in South-East Asia. PAKISTAN; INDIA (with Andaman Islands); SRI LANKA; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM; CHINA (central, eastern and southern parts including Taiwan and Hainan); JAPAN (southern part); MALAYSIA; SINGAPORE; INDONESIA; PHILIPPINES; PAPUA NEW GUINEA (with Solomon Islands); AUSTRALIA (northern part); MADAGASCAR. Introduced in cultivation in Australia, Africa and Madagascar, North, Central and South America, and Europe.

Bambusa subg. *Bambusa*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa* subg. *Bambusa* [autonym] Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 213; type: *Bambos arundinacea* Retzius, now *Bambusa bambos* (Linnaeus) A. Voss

Bambusa subg. *Dendrocalamopsis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa* subg. *Dendrocalamopsis* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214; type: *Bambusa oldhamii* Munro
- Dendrocalamopsis* (Chia & H.L. Fung) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 8, 14, in key in Chinese, invalid



Map 37: Distribution of *Bambusa*

Dendrocalamopsis (Chia & H.L. Fung) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 11; type: *Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii* (Munro) P.C. Keng

Sinocalamus sect. *Dendrocalamopsis* (Chia & H.L. Fung) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 3; type: *Sinocalamus oldhamii* (Munro) McClure

Neosinocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 6, 8, 14, in Chinese, invalid

Neosinocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 148; type: *Neosinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng

***Bambusa* subg. *Lingnania* (McClure) Chia & H. L. Fung**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania sect. *Bambusoides* Q.H. Dai ex W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 3, fig. 1, nom. nud.; type: none cited

Lingnania McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 34; type: *Lingnania chungii* (McClure) McClure

Bambusa subg. *Lingnania* (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 211; type: *Bambusa chungii* McClure

Lingnania sect. *Lingnania* [autonym]; W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 3, fig. 1; type: *Lingnania chungii* (McClure) McClure

***Bambusa affinis* MUNRO**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa affinis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 93; type: Burma, Brandis 18
Arundarbor affinis (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

- Common names: Thishe (Burmese), Wabue (Karen).
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent or scrambling.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tavoy, Pegu, Sittang and Yunzalin valleys.

***Bambusa alamii* STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa alamii Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 10, fig. 3; type: Nepal, 9 Jan. 1991, Stapleton 907 (E)
Bambusa sp. M.K. Alam in Bull. For. Res. Inst. Bangladesh, Pl. Taxon. Ser. no. 2, 1982: 15, fig. 8
- Common names: Mugi bans (Nepali); Tentua, Tengra, Konkoi (Sylhet); Tengar (Dacca).
- Features: 12 m / 3.5 cm / fl(-); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: southern part; NEPAL: eastern part; INDIA: Assam; BANGLADESH.

***Bambusa albofolia* WEN & X. J. HUA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa albofolia Wen & X.J. Hua in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 20, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, Hua Xiji H82704 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Quanzhou.

***Bambusa albostriata* (McClure) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa albo-lineata Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 121, "albo-lineata", based on *Bambusa textilis* var. *albostriata* McClure, nom. illeg.

- Bambusa textilis* var. *albostrata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 15, "albo-striata"; type: Guangdong, 18 Jan. 1931, H. Fung 18977 (LU)
- Bambusa albostrata* (McClure) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa dolichomerithalla* Hayata, 1916, p.p., cf. Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 121
 - Leleba dolichomerithalla* (Hayata) Nakai, 1933, p.p., cf. Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 121
 - Notes: This taxon, published at varietal rank by McClure, was raised to the rank of species by Chia, and a substitute name was chosen, apparently in order to avoid homonymy with the earlier published name: *Bambusa albo-striata* hort. ex Lavallée, Arbor. Segrez., 1877: 306. This name, however, is a nomen nudum, hence invalidly published. A substitute name is therefore superfluous, and the original epithet must be retained.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong.
- Bambusa amahussana* LINDLEY**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Leleba amahussana* Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid (cf. Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 269)
 - Bambusa amahussana* Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 120; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 273
 - Leleba rumphiana* var. *amahussana* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20; "ε amahussana", based on Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743
 - Arundarbor amahussana* (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
 - Bambusa atra* var. *amahussana* (Lindley) Merrill, Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amb., 1917: 99
 - Bambusa rumphiana* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 86, p.p.
 - Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Seram (= Ceram): Ambon (= Amboina), near the sea.
- Bambusa amplexicaulis* W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa amplexicaulis* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 349, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Lianping, Wu Zhimin 88009 (CANT)
 - Features: 3 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Conghua, Lianping.
- Bambusa andamanica* KURZ**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa andamanica* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 88; type: none cited
 - Gigantochloa andamanica* (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A p. cxxvii, App. B p. 93, in key; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 556
 - Features: fl(+)
 - Notes: According to Widjaja (1987: 330), *Bambusa andamanica* (*Gigantochloa andamanica*) is not conspecific with *Gigantochloa nigroclliata*.
 - Distribution: INDIA: Andaman Islands. BURMA (southern part): Pegu.
 - Habitat: Common in the mixed forests of the Andamans, and forming often jungles.
- Bambusa angustaurita* W. T. LIN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa angustaurita* W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 2, 1983: 52, fig. 2.1; type: Guangdong, 19 Dec. 1982, W.T. Lin 31854 (CANT)
 - Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huaiji.
- Bambusa angustissima* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa angustissima* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 367; type: Guangdong, 23 Aug. 1956, Nan-Zhu 664 (HC)
 - Features: 9 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaozhou.
- Bambusa annulata* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa annulata* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 33, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Pingyan, Feng Zhijian 83528 (CANT)
 - Bambusa glaucescens* var. *annulata* (W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 8
 - Features: 2 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Pingyan.
- Bambusa anistata* LODDIGES EX LINDLEY**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa anistata* Loudon, Hort. Brit., 1830: 124, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa anistata* Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
 - Arundarbor anistata* (Loddiges) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
 - Notes: An insufficiently described species.
 - Distribution: Origin roughly recorded ("East Indies").
- Bambusa arnhemica* F. MUELLER**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa arnhemica* F. Mueller in Australas. J. Pharm. 2, 1886: 447; R. Spencer in Bamb. Netw. Austral. Newsl. no. 2, 1986: 9
 - Features: fl(-)
 - Etymology: The specific epithet, *arnhemica*, refers to the occurrence of this bamboo in Arnhemland.
 - Distribution: AUSTRALIA: Northern Territory (wet tropical part): in the Darwin and Gulf region, along watercourses (such as the Adelaide and Daly Rivers) and in flats.

Bambusa atra LINDLEY

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Leleba alba Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 1, t. 1, invalid

Leleba alba Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1345, invalid (cf. Holttum, 1967: 269)

Bambusa atra Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 120; Merrill, Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amboin., 1917: 98, p.p. (excl. *Bambusa atra* var. *amahussana* (Lindley) Merrill); K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 293, p.p. (excl. *Bambusa atra* var. *amahussana* (Lindley) Merrill); Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 268-271; E.A. Widjaja in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 53

Arundarbor atra (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

Dendrocalamus latifolius Lauterbach & K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 188

Leleba lineata Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, pl. 1, invalid

Leleba lineata Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid

Bambusa lineata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 118; not *Bambusa lineata* Caldas, 1809 et 1849; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 46, p.p. (excl. specimens of Andaman Islands)

Arundarbor lineata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

Leleba nigra Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid

Arundinaria papuana Lauterbach & K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 186; type: Papua New Guinea, Finschhafen area, Sattelberg, 22-26 July 1890, Lauterbach 587

Bambusa papuana (Lauterbach & K. Schumann) K. Schumann in K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Nachtr. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1905: 58

Dendrocalamus papuanus (Lauterbach & K. Schumann) Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 175

Leleba picta Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid

Bambusa picta Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 121

Arundarbor picta (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

Leleba prava Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid

Bambusa prava Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 121

Arundarbor prava (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

Leleba rumphiana Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.

Bambusa rumphiana Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 86, nom. illeg., p.p. (excl. syn. *Bambusa amahussana*); Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 341, p.p.

Leleba temporum K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 294, as syn.

Arundarbor tenuis Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, as syn.

Bambusa tenuis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 119, based on *Leleba alba* Rumphius, 1743: t. 1

Arundarbor tenuis (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

Bambusa verticillata Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357, nom. illeg., based on *Leleba alba* Rumphius, 1743; not *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799

Leleba virgata K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 294, as syn.

• Selected references: Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 268-271

• Common names: Loleba (Moluccas); Nene (Sangihe).

• Features: 5 - 8 (12?) m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)

• Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Seram (= Ceram): Ambon (= Amboina); Irian Jaya (= West New Guinea); PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Sepik Districts. Possibly also in the PHILIPPINES: southern Mindanao. Occasionally cultivated elsewhere in South and South-East Asia (e.g. Java, India).

• Habitat: Along river banks, on lower hill slopes; at low elevations; prefers wet soil.

• Uses: Culms used in basketry and other handicrafts; strips of culms used as binding material in roofings, fish traps and screens.

• Horticulture: In the Moluccas, two varieties are distinguished: plants with green culms ("Loleba putih"), and plants with purplish-green culms ("Loleba hitam").

Bambusa atrovirens WEN

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Bambusa atrovirens Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 15, fig. 3; type: Zhejiang, Pingyang Xian, Y.Z. Lu s.n. (ZJFI)

Dendrocalamopsis atrovirens (Wen) P.C. Keng ap. W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15

• Misapplied names:

Bambusa oldhamii (not Munro, 1868); cf. Wen, 1986: 26

• Features: 8 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)

• Notes: According to T.H. Wen (1986: 15), *Bambusa atrovirens* is closely related to *Bambusa oldhamii* (*Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii*) and has been confused with it for long a time.

• Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Bambusa aurea SIEBOLD EX MIQUEL

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Bambusa aurea Siebold ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285

Arundarbor aurea (Siebold ex Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

- Notes: Described from a non-flowering specimen of Siebold; occasionally cited as a synonym of *Phyllostachys aurea*, but likely to represent a species of another genus (Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26 (1), 1868: 316).

***Bambusa aurinuda* McClure**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa aurinuda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 3; type: Tonkin, 15 Aug. 1939, W.T. Tsang 29447 (LU); McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 95, emend.
- Features: 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin.

***Bambusa australis* Chia & H. L. Fung**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania atra McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 98; type: Tonkin, Kau Nga Shan, 29 Sep. 1940, W.T. Tsang 30546 (Arnold Arbor.)
Bambusa australis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214, based on *Lingnania atra* McClure
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 11 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.

***Bambusa balcooa* Roxburgh**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa balcooa Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
Bambusa balcooa Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832: 196; type: Roxb. Icones 1402 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 12); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 100; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 12; M.K. Alam in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 54
Dendrocalamus balcooa Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calcutt., 1845: 718
Arundarbor balcooa (Roxburgh) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa capensis Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 54,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 144,*
Bambusa vasaria Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 117, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa vulgaris (not Schrader ex Wendland, 1808); Nees von Esenbeck, 1841: 462, p.p. (excl. syn.)
Bambusa balcooa is most apt to be confused with *Dendrocalamus calostachyus*.
- Spelling variants: *Bambusa balcoa*
- Common names: Balku bans, Borak bans, Boro bans (Bangladesh); Boro bans (India); Baluka (India: Assam).
- Features: 12 - 22 (30) m / 6 - 8 (12) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation; supposedly originates from north-eastern INDIA (including eastern Himalayas), NEPAL and BANGLADESH where it is frequently cultivated. Also cultivated in many other countries of South-East and East Asia,

and in tropical Africa and Australia. Naturalised in South Africa.

- Habitat: The species grows at elevations up to 600 m in a tropical monsoon climate with an annual rainfall of 2,500 - 3,000 mm, and a dry season as long as 6 months. It grows on any type of soil but prefers heavy textured soils with good drainage and low pH of about 5.5.
- Uses: Culms used as building material for houses, bridges, fishing floats, scaffolding, frames of rickshaw hoods, and for agricultural and fishing implements, baskets, woven mats; also serve as raw material for paper; shoots consumed as a vegetable; leaves used as emergency fodder.

***Bambusa bambos* (L.) A. Voss**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundo agrestis Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 57; Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. ed. Willd., 1, 1793: 72
Bambos agrestis (Loureiro) Poirét, Enc. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 704
Bambusa agrestis (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
Arundarbor agrestis (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
Arundo arbor Bauh., Pin., 1623: 18
Arundo arbor Linnaeus, Fl. Zeyl., 1747
Arundo arborea Miller, 1768: n. 5; Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 1, 1840: 143, 182, as syn.
Bambos arundinacea Retzius, Obs. Bot. 5, 1788: 24; Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Corom., 1, 1795 [1796-1798]: 56,*; Poirét, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 701
Bambusa arundinacea (Retzius) Willdenow, Sp. Pl., 2, 1, 1799: 245, p.p.; type: India, Herb. Retzii s.n., right-hand side only (No. 2) (lectotype, LD, selected by Stapleton in Kew Bull. 52 (3), 1997: 693-698)
Nastus arundinaceus (Retzius) Smith in Rees, Cycl., 24, 1819: n. 1
Bambusa arundinacea Wight, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 1, 1840: 183, as syn.
Arundarbor arundinacea (Retzius) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambus arundo J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 579, based on *Arundo bambos* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 1767: 100
Bambusa arundo Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 471; not *Bambus arundo* J.F. Gmelin, 1791
Bambusa arundo Wight, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 1, 1840: 183, as syn.
Arundo bambos Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. [ed. 1], 1, 1753: 81, without descr., based on pre-Linnean *Arundo arbor*; type: Sri Lanka, Hermann fol. 15 (lectotype, L, selected by Stapleton in Kew Bull. 52 (3), 1997: 693-698)
? *Arundo bambos* Burman, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1, 1840: 143, as syn.
Bambusa bambos (Linnaeus) A. Voss in A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1189; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 30, fig. 19-22; S. Duriya-

- prapan & P.C.M. Jansen in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, *Pl. Resources S.E. Asia*, 7, 1995: 56
- Bambusa bambos* Backer ex K. Heyne, *Nutt. Pl. Ned. Ind.*, 1927: 294
- ? *Arundo bambu* Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch.*, 1790: 56
- Bambusa bambusa* Huth, *Helios*, 11, 1893: 133, based on *Arundo bambos* Linnaeus
- Arundo excelsa* Salisburg, 1796: 24
- ? *Bambusa arundinacea* var. *gigantea* Bahadur in Bahadur & S. Jain, *Ind. J. For.*, 4 (4), 1981: 283, nom. nud.
- Arundo maxima* Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch.*, 1790: 58, p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundarbor maxima* Rumphius, 1743); Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch. ed. Willd.*, 1793: 74; not *Arundo maxima* Forsk., 1775
- Bambos maxima* (Loureiro) Poiret, *Encycl. Méth. Bot.*, 8, 1808: 704
- Bambusa maxima* (Loureiro) Steudel, *Nom. Bot.*, 1, 1821: 100
- Arundarbor maxima* (Loureiro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Bambusa neesiana* Arnott, *ined.*, ex Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 103, as syn.
- Bambusa orientalis* Nees von Esenbeck in *Linnaea* 9 (4), 1834: 465, 472
- ? *Ischurochloa arundinacea* var. *orientalis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Buse in de Vriese, *Pl. Ind. Batav. Or.*, 2, 1857: 115; Miquel, *Fl. Nederl. Ind.*, 1859: 751
- Arundarbor orientalis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Bambusa arundinacea* var. *orientalis* Gamble in *Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta* 7, 1896: 53, pl. 48 fig. 16
- Bambusa quinqueflora* Stokes, 1812: 286
- Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh ex Buchanan-Hamilton, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 13 (2), 1822: 480, p.p.; not?
- Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh, *Hort. Beng.*, 1814: 25
- Bambusa arundinacea* var. *spinosa* (Roxburgh) Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 129, pl. 74 fig. A
- Bambusa stricta* Reinwardt, *ined.*, ex Miquel, *Fl. Nederl. Ind.*, 3, 1859: 751, as syn.
- Misapplied names: This species may have been confused with *Bambusa blumeana* and *Bambusa flexuosa*.
 - Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 72, 1988: 30, fig. 19-22
 - Common names: Katu-una (Singhalese); Mungil (Tamil); Kotoha, Kata, Koto (Assamese); Ketua, Ketuasi (Bengali); Phai-pah, Phai-nam (Thai); Raisai (Khmer); Cha-kat-wa (Burmese); Bambu duri (Indonesian); Giant Thorny Bamboo, Indian Thorny Bamboo, Spiny Bamboo.
 - Features: (7) 25 - 30 (35) m / 10 - 15 (17.5) cm / fl(+); tallest recorded culm up to 40 m, culms thorny or thornless, slightly arching.
 - Distribution: Apparently a native of several countries of South and South-East Asia: INDIA (common in the Ganges valley); PAKISTAN (Indus valley); SRI LANKA; BANGLADESH; BURMA; THAILAND; LAOS;

- KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM; CHINA (southern borderland).
- Possibly not native but introduced in other countries of South-East Asia and adjacent regions: MALAYSIA (introduced, cultivated, rare); SINGAPORE (cultivated); INDONESIA (introduced early to Java, Sumatra and other islands); PHILIPPINES; CHINA (southern provinces and Taiwan).
- Introduced to many other tropical countries and regions of Asia including New Guinea and Pacific islands, northern Australia and New Zealand, tropical Africa and Madagascar, northern South America, Central America including Caribbean islands, and Mexico and southern USA (Florida).
- Habitat: Prefers humid tropical climate, grows best along river banks, in river valleys, and in other moist sites. Occurs most frequently in mixed moist deciduous forest in plains and hills at low and moderate elevations usually less than 1,000 m, in the Himalayas ascending to 1,250 m.
 - Uses: One of the most useful bamboos for construction purposes (house building, scaffolding); culms used for handicrafts and art objects; serves as raw material for paperpulp production; shoots and seed edible.

***Bambusa basihirsuta* McCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa basihirsuta* McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 6; type: Guangdong, Lung Keng 19037 (LU); But & al., *Hong Kong Bamb.*, 1985: 28, fig.
- Sinocalamus basihirsutus* (McClure) W.T. Lin in *Bamb. Res.* no. 42, 1990: 4
- Bambusa prasina* Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 1 (1), 1982: 29, fig. 7; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, Wen 76019 (ZJFI)
- Dendrocalamopsis prasina* (Wen) P.C. Keng, 1983: 13
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Common names: Pin Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 12 m / 6 - 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

***Bambusa beecheyana* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa beecheyana* Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 108; But & al., *Hong Kong Bamb.*, 1985: 29, fig.
- Arundarbor beecheyana* (Munro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Sinocalamus beecheyanus* (Munro) McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 67, "beecheyana"
- Dendrocalamopsis beecheyana* (Munro) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12
- Neosinocalamus beecheyanus* (Munro) Wen, 1984: 3, *ined.*
- Neosinocalamus beecheyanus* (Munro) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1985: 18

- Misapplied names:
Bambusa verticillata (not Willdenow, 1799; not Lindley, 1835): Hooker & Arnott, 1838: 254
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Common names: Beechey Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 15 m / 6 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for Captain F.W. Beechey whose ship anchored at Macau in 1827.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong and Hong Kong, cultivated.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

Bambusa beecheyana* var. *pubescens (P. F. Li) LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus beecheyanus var. *pubescens* P.F. Li in Sunyatsenia 6 (3-4), 1946: 205, pl. 38, "beecheyana"; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lingnan Univ. Bamb. Gard., 18 March 1937, Fung Hom 21010 (LU)
Sinocalamus pubescens (P.F. Li) P.C. Keng, 1962: 37
Bambusa beecheyana var. *pubescens* (P.F. Li) Lin, 1964: 1, fig. 1
Dendrocalamopsis beecheyana var. *pubescens* (P.F. Li) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12
Neosinocalamus beecheyanus var. *pubescens* (P.F. Li) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1985: 18
- Common names: Ta Tao Tin Chu (Chinese: Taiwan).
- Features: 15 m / 14 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: native in southern China: Guangdong, Guangxi; introduced to Taiwan in early times.

Bambusa bicatricata (W. T. LIN) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus bicatricatus W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (1), 1978: 68, fig. 2
Bambusa bicatricata (W.T. Lin) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214
Dendrocalamopsis bicatricata (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 12
Neosinocalamus bicatricatus (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 146
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 10 (12) m / 5.5 - 6.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa binghamii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa binghamii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 45, pl. 41, "binghamii"; type: Burma, 1891, Bingham s.n.
- Common names: Nga-chat-wa (Burmese).
- Features: +fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: lower part: Tenasserim.

Bambusa blumeana J. H. SCHULTES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambus arundo Blanco, Fl. Filip. ed. 2, 1845: 188; not *Bambus arundo* J.F. Gmelin, 1791; not *Bambusa arundo* Klein ex Nees von Esenbeck, 1834; Blanco, Fl. Filip. ed. 3, 1, 1877: 335, t. 100
Bambusa blumeana J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1343; type: based on *Bambusa spinosa* Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck, 1825, not Roxburgh; Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 60; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 57, fig. 15; C.A. Roxas in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 60, fig.
Arundarbor blumeana (J.H. Schultes) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambos blumeana Safford, 1905: 194
Schizostachyum durie Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 46; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 136, based on *Bambusa blumeana* J.H. Schultes
Bambus pungens Blanco, Fl. Filip., 1837: 270
Arundarbor pungens (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Arundarbor spinosa Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 14, t. 3, invalid
Bambusa spinosa Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, based on *Arundarbor spinosa* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: t. 3 (cf. Robinson, 1912: 414, 418); not *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh ex Buchanan-Hamilton, 1822; not Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed., 2, 1832: 198
Bambusa spinosa Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck in Flora 8 (2), 1825: 580; type: Java, Blume s.n.; not *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh
Arundo spinosa (Roxburgh) Oken, 1841: 423
Ischurochloa spinosa Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 390, p.p. (excl. basionym)
Bambusa stenostachya Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 725; type: none cited; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 761, pl. 1509; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 114, 340, pl. 23
Ischurochloa stenostachya (Hackel) Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (5-6), 1932: 68
Bambusa teba Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418, p.p.
Arundarbor teba (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa arundinacea (not Willdenow, 1799): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 323
- Common names: Bambu duri (Indonesian); Haur cucuk (Sundanese); Pring gesing (Javanese); Buloh duri, Buloh sikai (Malay); Phai-si-suk, Mai-si-suk (Thai); Kauayan-tinik (Philippines: Tagalog); Batakan (Philippines: Bisaya); Kawayan-sitian (Philippines: Ilokano); Rüssèi rolièk (Cambodian); Phaix ba:nz (Lao); Tre gai (Vietnamese); Yuzhu (Chinese); Shi-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 15 - 20 (25) m / 8 - 15 (20) cm / fl(+); culms thorny, slightly arching.

- **Distribution:**
Origin is unknown, but the species is believed to be a native of INDONESIA (Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, and Borneo) and eastern MALAYSIA (Borneo).
Possibly introduced in early times to adjacent regions of South-East and East Asia: INDONESIA (Ceram and Celebes); PHILIPPINES (throughout the settled areas from northern Luzon to Palawan and Mindanao); MALAYSIA (Malay Peninsula); THAILAND; VIETNAM (Annam, Tonkin); CHINA (southern part: Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Taiwan), and JAPAN (from Ryukyu Islands to Kyushu).
Also introduced in cultivation to several other tropical regions; recorded from Pacific Islands (Guam) and Madagascar.
- **Habitat:** In the wild, the species occurs along river banks, hill slopes, and freshwater creeks, at low and moderate altitudes, usually up to 300 m (in Taiwan up to 1,000 m), often on heavy soils and marginal land; tolerates flooding; optimum pH is low (5 - 6.5); saline soils are not tolerated.
- **Uses:** Culms used for building construction, parquets, basketry, furniture, concrete reinforcements, kitchen utensils, chopsticks, hats and toys; culms used as fuel if wood is scarce, as raw material for paperpulp; shoots consumed as a vegetable; often planted along water courses to prevent soil erosion, around farmhouses as a wind-break, in fields as living fences or to mark boundaries.
- **Horticulture:** USA: in cultivation, very rare; introduced in the 1980's.

***Bambusa blumeana* 'Wei-fang Lin'**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa stenostachya 'Wei-fang Lin'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 12, fig. 7-8
Bambusa blumeana 'Wei-fang Lin'; Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 123
- **Common names:** Rinshi-chiku (Japanese); Wei-fang Lin Bamboo.
- **Distinctive characters:** Culms: internodes bright golden yellow gradually turning to orange yellow with deep green stripes; sheaths: palish green with a few cream yellow stripes.
- **Distribution:** CHINA: Taiwan.

***Bambusa boniopsis* MCCLURE**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa boniopsis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 7; type: Hainan, 19 May 1932, H. Fung 20237 (LU)
- **Features:** 2 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- **Distribution:** CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa brevicephala* S. DRANSFIELD**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa brevicephala S. Dransfield in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 125, nom. nud.
- **Distribution:** NEW GUINEA.

***Bambusa breviflora* MUNRO**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa angulata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 94; type: R. Oldham 650 (K)
Arundarbor angulata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Chimonobambusa angulata (Munro) Nakai in Rika Kyō-iku 15 (6), 1932: 67, p.p. (for type only)
Tetragonocalamus angulatus (Munro) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, 10, p.p. (for type only)
Bambusa breviflora Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 96; type: R. Oldham 651
Leleba breviflora (Munro) Nakai, 1933: 16
Arundarbor breviflora (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "brevifolia", invalid
- **Features:** 12 m / 5 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- **Notes:** The epithet "angulata" alludes to the branches of the inflorescence which are angular in cross section. *Bambusa angulata* is a species quite different from Square Bamboo, generally known under the name *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis*. *Bambusa angulata* has recently been considered conspecific with *B. breviflora* Munro by T.H. Wen (1986). However, the latter might be conspecific with *Bambusa oldhamii*.
- **Distribution:** CHINA: Taiwan; Guangdong; Guangxi.

***Bambusa breviflora* var. *hainanensis* G. A. FU**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa breviflora var. *hainanensis* G.A. Fu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 491, fig. 2; type: Hainan, 18 Aug. 1979, G.A. Fu 1571 (HF)
- **Features:** fl(+)
- **Distinctive characters:** Culms: internodes longer.
- **Distribution:** CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa brevispicula* HOLTUM**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa brevispicula Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 277; type: W. New Guinea, Idenburg River, Brass 12825 (BM)
- **Features:** 20 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- **Distribution:** INDONESIA: Irian Jaya.
- **Habitat:** In open rain-forest, at 1,200 m altitude, frequent.

***Bambusa brunneoaciculia* G. A. FU**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa brunneoaciculia G.A. Fu in Guihaia 13 (2), 1993: 108, "brunneo-aciculia"; type: Hainan, Dunchang, G.A. Fu 6313 (HF)
- **Features:** 3.5 - 6.5 m / 0.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-); culms erect, pendulous above.
- **Distribution:** CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa burmanica* GAMBLE**

- **Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:**
Bambusa burmanica Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 35, pl. 33; type: Burma, Katha, 16 March 1890, Oliver s.n. (K)

- Common names: Thaik-wa, Thaik-wa-gyi (Burmese); Wa-ther, Wa-keur (Karen); Phai-bong-nam, Mai-bong-nam (Thai).
- Features: 15 - 19 m / 8 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: from Mergui District (Tenasserim) to Katha District (Sagaing); THAILAND: northern part.
- Habitat: On dry hill slopes, in evergreen forest, dry deciduous forest, open grassy pine forest, up to 1,300 m altitude.

Bambusa cacharensis R. B. MAJUMDER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa cacharensis R.B. Majumder in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [1985]: 237, pl. III; type: Cachar, Lakhimpur, Majumder 74265A (CAL)
- Features: 18 (21) m / 5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Assam, common in the Brahmaputra valley and in Cachar.

Bambusa cerosissima MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa cerosissima McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 15 (4), 1936: 637, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, McClure 13313 (LU)
Lingnania cerosissima (McClure) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 35
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 15 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tops drooping.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, possibly also in other provinces; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa chungii MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa chungii McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 15 (4), 1936: 639, fig. 1, pl. 28; type: several types cited
Lingnania chungii (McClure) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 35
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Common names: White Powdery Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 4.5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of W.K. Chung, former President of the Lingnan University in Guangzhou, China.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi.

Bambusa chungii* var. *barbellata (Q. H. DAI) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania chungii var. *barbellata* Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 395; type: Guangxi, Q.H. Dai 8313 (GXFI)
Bambusa chungii var. *barbellata* (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes sparsely covered with rigid hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nan-dan.

Bambusa chungii* var. *petilla (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania chungii var. *petilla* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 34; type: Fujian, Xiamen, Wen Taihui 78182 (or, 76182?) (ZJFI)
Bambusa chungii var. *petilla* (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size, not mealy; foliage leaf blades velvety on both sides.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Xiamen. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Bambusa chunii CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa chunii Chia & H.L. Fung ap. Chia & al. in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 593, fig. 2; type: Hong Kong, Nan-Zhu 2802 (IBSC); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 31, fig.
- Common names: Woon-young Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 4.5 - 6.5 cm / fl(-); culms thorny.
- Etymology: The species is named for Woon-Young Chun, founder and late director of South China Institute of Botany in Guangzhou, China.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong.

Bambusa clavata STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa clavata Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 12, fig. 4; type: Bhutan, 17 Feb. 1989, Stapleton 814 (THIMPHU)
- Common names: Pag shi (Dzongkha); Chile bans (Nepali).
- Features: 20 m / 9 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: central-southern part, on hills, commonly cultivated.

Bambusa contracta CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa contracta Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 376; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 15 Aug. 1978, Nan-Zhu 2601 (HC)
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Dongxing; cultivated in Guangdong (Guangzhou).

Bambusa copelandii GAMBLE EX BRANDIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa copelandii Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 671, "copelandii"
Thyrsoctachys copelandii Gamble, ined.; ex Rhind, 1945: 13, as syn.
Sinocalamus copelandii (Gamble ex Brandis) Raziada, 1948: 7-10,*, "copelandii"
Dendrocalamopsis copelandii (Gamble ex Brandis) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12, "copelandii"
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*

- Common names: Wa-gya (Burmese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Shan (northern part): frequently cultivated.

Bambusa corniculata CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa corniculata Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 19 (3), 1981: 368; type: Guangdong, 15 Aug. 1978, Nan-Zhu 2599 (HC)
- Features: 8 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Dongxing; cultivated in Guangdong.

Bambusa cornuta MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa corniculata Kurz in *Indian For.* 1 (4), 1876: 341, invalid?
Bambusa cornuta Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 113; type: Java, Horsfield 193; Gamble in *Philipp. J. Sci. C*, 1910: 269
Arundarbor cornuta (Munro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java; PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya, Benguet.
- Habitat: In ravines along small streams, at 1,000 - 1,600 m altitude.

Bambusa cornigera McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa cornigera McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 7; type: Guangxi, H. Fung 20712 (LU); But & al., *Hong Kong Bamb.*, 1985: 32, fig.
- Common names: Ox-horn Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

Bambusa diaoluoshanensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa diaoluoshanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 19 (3), 1981: 369; type: Guangdong, 15 June 1976, Nan-Zhu 2303 (HC)
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan; cultivated in Guangdong.

Bambusa dissimulator McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dissimulator McClure in *Lingnan Sci. J.* 19 (3), 1940: 413, pl. 20, "dissemulator"; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 19079 (LU)
- Spelling variants: *Bambusa dissemulator* McClure
- Features: 15 m / 7.5 cm / fl(+); culms thorny, erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi; cultivated around villages.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced, in cultivation.

Bambusa dissimulator* var. *albinodia McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dissimulator var. *albinodia* McClure in *Lingnan Sci. J.* 19 (3), 1940: 415, "dissemulator"; type: Guangdong, Honam Island, McClure 20719 (LU); But & al., *Hong Kong Bamb.*, 1985: 33, fig.
- Common names: White Joint Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culm base nodes: white-circular-striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. In cultivation in Hong Kong.

Bambusa dissimulator* var. *hispidia McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dissimulator var. *hispidia* McClure in *Lingnan Sci. J.* 19 (3), 1940: 415, "dissemulator"; type: Guangdong, Honam Island, McClure 20861 (LU)
- Distinctive characters: Nodes, internodes, and culm sheaths setulose.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Bambusa distegia (KENG & P. C. KENG) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus distegius Keng & P.C. Keng in *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 36 (3), 1946: 76, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, 2 Sep. 1943, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3865
Bambusa distegia (Keng & P.C. Keng) Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 213; Chia & H.L. Fung, 1982: 512
Lingnania distegia (Keng & P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng, 1981: 142, "déstegia"
Neosinocalamus distegius (Keng & P.C. Keng) Wen, 1984: 3, ined.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 10 m / 4.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, slightly arching at top.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Emei [Omei] Shan. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Bambusa dolichoclada HAYATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dolichoclada Hayata, 1916: 144,*; Lin in H.L. Li & al., *Fl. Taiwan*, 5, 1978: 749, pl. 1503; S. Suzuki, *Index Jap. Bamb.*, 1978: 110, 340, pl. 21
Leleba dolichoclada (Hayata) Odashima, 1936: 58,*; Kanehira, 1936: 66; Lin, 1961: 25,*; H.L. Li, 1963: 907
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 8 - 13 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Choshi-chiku (Japanese); Long-Branch Bamboo, Long-Shoot Bamboo.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; FUJIAN; JAPAN: in cultivation from Ryukyu Islands to Kyushu.
- Uses: Planted as a wind-break around farmhouses and between fields.

***Bambusa dolichoclada* 'Stripe'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dolichoclada 'Stripe'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 15, fig. 9; type: July 1959, W.C. Lin 31889 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish green gradually turning to palish yellow with darker green stripes; sheaths palish green with a few slender yellowish cream stripes, ligules truncate, convex, and with long brown bristles on the margin.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, commonly cultivated; JAPAN: cultivated from Kyushu southward.

***Bambusa dolichomerithalla* HAYATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dolichomerithalla Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 146, fig. 55; type: Taiwan, Yŏsuikŏ, Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n., Rŏshinkŏshŏ, Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n. (syntypes) (lectotype: Yŏsuikŏ; cf. Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 124); Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 751, pl. 1504
- *Leleba dolichomerithalla* (Hayata) Nakai, 1933: 16
- Common names: Hifuki-dake (Japanese); Blow-Pipe Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Bambusa multiplex* (*Bambusa glaucescens*) by Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 124.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan (southern and central parts); JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Habitat: Commonly growing along streams, at low altitudes.

***Bambusa dolichomerithalla* 'Green Stripestem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Green Stripestem'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 18, fig. 11-12; type: Taipei, July 1960, W.C. Lin 31884 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish green gradually turning to orange yellow with deep green stripes; sheaths greenish yellow with a few slight yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, commonly cultivated. USA: introduced, in cultivation, rare.

***Bambusa dolichomerithalla* 'Silverstripe'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Silverstripe'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 271, 1976: 40, with Chinese description
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan: in cultivation.

***Bambusa duriuscula* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa duriuscula W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 87, fig. 2; type: Hainan, Tunchang, Y.Y. Yang 31715 (CANT)
- *Bambusa breviguilata* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 375; type: Hainan, Tongza, 22 Nov. 1976, Nan-Zhu 2361 (HC)

- Common names: Shizhu (Hainan: Chinese), shi, meaning stone, rock.
- Features: 12 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa dussemutore* P. H. YU & AL.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dussemutore P.H. Yu & al., 1985: 180, nom. nud.

***Bambusa emeiensis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus affinis Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 447; type: Sichuan, Mt. Omei, Faber 1118 (K)
- *Sinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67
- *Lingnania affinis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (1), 1981: 141
- *Neosinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 148, 149; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 64, fig.
- *Bambusa emeiensis* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214, based on *Dendrocalamus affinis* Rendle
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi, Guangxi, Yunnan.
- Uses: Culms used for weaving, building construction, papermaking.

***Bambusa emeiensis* f. *chrysotricha* (HSUEH & YI) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus affinis f. *chrysotrichus* Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 68, "chrysotricha"; type: Sichuan, Yi Tong-pei 70001 (SCFS)
- *Neosinocalamus affinis* f. *chrysotrichus* (Hsueh & Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 13
- *Neosinocalamus affinis* 'Chrysotrichus'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 64, fig.
- *Bambusa emeiensis* f. *chrysotricha* (Hsueh & Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes covered with dense rust-coloured hairs and with farina when young.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Chengdu, in cultivation.
- Uses: Culms serve as raw material for making oil-extracting rings.

***Bambusa emeiensis* f. *viridiflava* (YI) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neosinocalamus affinis 'Striatus'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 65
- *Sinocalamus affinis* var. *viridiflavus* Yi, Sichuan Sheng Guan Xian Linyexuexiao, Jiaoxue Cankao-zhiliao (Guan Xian For. School Sichuan Prov., Teach. Ref. Man.), 1, 1963: 72, fig. 1

- Sinocalamus affinis* f. *viridiflavus* (Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 68, "viridiflava"
- Neosinocalamus affinis* f. *viridiflavus* (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 13
- Neosinocalamus affinis* 'Viridiflavus'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 65, fig.
- Bambusa emeiensis* f. *viridiflava* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Distinctive characters: culm and branch internodes green, occasionally with a narrow light yellow stripe.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangping.
- Bambusa emeiensis* f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) OHRNB.**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinocalamus affinis* var. *flavidorivens* Yi, 1963: 72, fig. 1
 - Sinocalamus affinis* f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 68
 - Neosinocalamus affinis* f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 14
 - Neosinocalamus affinis* 'Flavidorivens'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 65, fig.
 - Bambusa emeiensis* f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
 - Lingnania distegia* f. *flavidostriata* X. Jiang & Q. Li in J. Sichuan Agr. Coll. 2 (2), 1984: 129; type: Sichuan, Leshan, Jiang Xin 810408 (CANT)
 - Distinctive characters: Culm and branch internodes light yellow, with a narrow dark green stripe.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leshan.
- Bambusa eutuldoides* MCCLURE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa eutuldoides* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 8; type: Guangdong, 14 March 1925, H. Fung 19544 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 35, fig.
 - Common names: Dai Ngan Bamboo.
 - Features: 6 - 12 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
 - Uses: Culms used in building farm appliances and farm houses.
- Bambusa eutuldoides* var. *basistriata* MCCLURE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa eutuldoides* var. *basistriata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 9; type: Guangdong, 10 Feb. 1925, McClure 13966 (LU)
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes and culm sheaths with white stripes.
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.
- Bambusa eutuldoides* var. *viridivittata* (W. T. LIN) CHIA**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa viridivittata* W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 2, 1983: 54, fig. 2.2, "viridi-vittata"; type: Guangdong, 19 XII 1982, W.T. Lin 31855 (CANT)
- Bambusa eutuldoides* var. *viridivittata* (W.T. Lin) Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 123, "viridi-vittata"
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huiyang.
- Bambusa fax* (LOUREIRO) STEUDEL**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: ? *Arundarbor cratium* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, invalid
 - Arundo fax* Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 58, nom. dub.?
 - Bambos fax* (Loureiro) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 704
 - Bambusa fax* (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
 - Beesha fax* (Loureiro) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1336
 - Notes: A doubtful species, perhaps belongs to *Bambusa* or *Schizostachyum*.
- Bambusa farinacea* K. M. WONG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa farinacea* K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 3, 1993: 23, fig. 1; type: Malay Peninsula, Kelantan, Wong & Saw FRI 34407 (KEP)
 - Misapplied names: *Bambusa burmanica* (auct. non Gamble, 1896): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 62
 - Common names: Buloh aoh bukit (Malay).
 - Features: 8 - 10 m / 3.5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula (Kelantan, Kedah, Selangor). Probably also in southern Thailand.
 - Habitat: Open sites and forest fringes.
- Bambusa fecunda* MCCLURE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa fecunda* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 9; type: Hainan, July 1929, H. Fung 18386 (LU)
 - Common names: Ngaang Tan Wang Chu (Chinese).
 - Features: 3 - 5 (6.6) m / 1 - 1.5 (2.9) cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.
- Bambusa fimbriiligulata* MCCLURE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa fimbriiligulata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 10; type: Guangxi, 8 July 1937, McClure 20547 (LU)
 - Features: 6 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.
- Bambusa flavonoda* W. T. LIN**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa flavonoda* W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 27, 1986: 23, fig. 2, "flavo-noda"; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 28 VI 1975, W.T. Lin 31788 (CANT)
 - Features: 7 - 9 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

***Bambusa flexuosa* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa flexuosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 101; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 608; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 36, fig.
Arundarbor flexuosa (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid
- Misapplied names:
Arundo bambos (not Linnaeus, Sp. Pl., 1753):
Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1762: 121, p.p. (excl. syn.); cf. McClure in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 95-97, 108
- Features: 6 - 7 (10) m / 3.5 - 6 (7.5) cm / fl(+); branches thorny.
- Common names: Lesser Thorny Bamboo.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern and southern part; LAOS; CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Planted as a protective hedge.

***Bambusa forbesii* (RIDLEY) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Arundinaria cobonii* F.M. Bailey, 1908: 71, "coboni"
Dendrocalamus forbesii Ridley in J. Bot. Brit. Foreign 24, 1886: 360; type: Papua, Sogere, 22 Oct. 1885, Forbes 153 (BM)
Bambusa forbesii (Ridley) Holtum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 271, fig. 1
Gigantochloa novoguineensis Rendle in Gibbs, 1917: 199, "novo-guineensis"
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: throughout New Guinea, from sea-level to 1,250 m altitude, also in northern Australia. INDO-NESEA: Irian Jaya (West New Guinea): Manokwari and Merauke area; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Moroba, Madang and Sepik Districts, Papua region, and New Britain; AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Cape York Peninsula.

***Bambusa fruticosa* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa fruticosa Holtum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 275; type: Papua, Dilava River, Brass 5576 (K)
- Features: 3 - 4 (?) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Papua region, at 15 - 330 m altitude.

***Bambusa funghomii* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa funghomii McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 535, pl. 37; type: Guangdong, Honan Island, 13 Dec. 1937, McClure 20717 (LU)
- Features: 15 m / 6.5 cm / fl(-); culms thorny, erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Guangxi.

***Bambusa gibba* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa gibba McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 10; type: Jiangxi, H. Fung 20709 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 37, fig.

- Common names: Nai Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3.5 - 6 cm / fl(+); branches thorny.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi, Guangdong; cultivated in Hong Kong; VIETNAM: Tonkin.
- Uses: Culms used in scaffolding and in making farm and fishing appliances.

***Bambusa gibboides* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa gibboides W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (1), 1978: 70, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, W.T. Lin 31764; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 38, fig.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Tender Shoot Bamboo.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou. In cultivation in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

***Bambusa glabrovagina* G. A. FU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glabrovagina G.A. Fu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 489, fig. 1, "glabro-vagina"; type: Hainan, 19 Nov. 1978, G.A. Fu 1357A (HF)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1.5 - 4.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa grandis* (Q. H. DAI & X. L. TAO EX P. C. KENG) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamopsis daii P.C. Keng in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 149, referred to *Dendrocalamopsis grandis* Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao
Dendrocalamopsis grandis Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 210, fig. 1, invalid (genus not validly published); type: Guangxi, Nanning, 5 Apr. 1980, Dai Qi-hui & Tao Xiu-lin 8046 (GXFI)
Dendrocalamopsis grandis Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 13
Neosinocalamus grandis (Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 18
Sinocalamus grandis (Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 5
Bambusa grandis (Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao ex P.C. Keng) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

***Bambusa griffithiana* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa griffithiana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 99; type: Burma, Mogaung, Griffith s.n.
Dendrocalamus griffithianus (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94
Arundarbor griffithiana (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

- Common names: Wa-myin (Burmese); Wa-ra (Kachin).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Manipur; BURMA: upper part: Kachin: Mogaung and Myitkyina area.

Bambusa guangxiensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania funghomii McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 36; type: Guangxi, 27 July 1937, H. Fung 21073 (LU)
Bambusa guangxiensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214, based on *Lingnania funghomii* McClure
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: "Hsing-an Dist.", on moist slopes near streams.
- Uses: Culms used for weaving.

Bambusa hainanensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa hainanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 213, based on *Lingnania scandens* McClure
Lingnania scandens McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 38; type: Hainan, May 1936, S.K. Lau 6289 (LU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 10 (13) m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa heterostachya (MUNRO) HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa diversistachya Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126, as syn.
Gigantochloa heterostachya Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 125; type: Malay Peninsula, Melaka, Griffith 6731 (K); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 66, pl. 57; S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 64
Bambusa heterostachya Munro, ined., ex Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 400, "heterostachya", as syn.
Bambusa heterostachya (Munro) Holttum in J. Arnold Arb. 27, 1946: 341; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 65
Gigantochloa latispiculata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 67, pl. 59; type: Malay Peninsula, Melaka, 16 Jan. 1886, Alwis s.n. (SING)
Bambusa latispiculata (Gamble) Holttum in J. Arnold Arb. 27, 1946: 341
- Common names: Buloh pering, Buloh telang (titan), Buloh galah, Buloh pengahit (Malay).
- Features: 6 - 12 (16) m / 3 - 4 (6) cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips outcurved.

- Distribution: Only known in cultivation, origin unknown. MALAYSIA: Negeri Sembilan, Johor, Melaka, Perak, Selangor; SINGAPORE. Introduced to Sabah and to Indonesia: Batam Island.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry, farm tools, and as tying material.
- Horticulture: The species seems well adapted to a humid tropical lowland climate without a strict dry season. A small-sized variety is known in Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), planted as a roadside ornamental.

Bambusa hirsuta HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa hirsuta Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 271; type: Papua New Guinea, Lae, Millar & Holttum NGF 15795 (LAE)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Lae.

Bambusa horsfieldii MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa horsfieldii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 115; type: Java, Horsfield s.n.
Arundarbor horsfieldii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing?
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Bambusa indigena CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dissimilis W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 2, 1983: 50, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 16 May 1973, W.T. Lin 31726 (CANT)
Bambusa indigena Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 370; type: Guangdong, 15 June 1976, Nan-Zhu 2304 (HC)
- Features: 10 - 14 m / 4.5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hainan.

Bambusa insularis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa insulans Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 370; type: Hainan, June-Nov. 1955, S.H. Chun 9152 (HC)
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa duriuscula W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 87, p.p. (for W.T. Lin 31826 only)
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 4-5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan; in cultivation in Guangdong and Hong Kong.

Bambusa intermedia HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa intermedia Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 43, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Chengjiang Xian, 11 June 1977, Xue Jiru 1123
- Features: 7 - 10 (15) m / 3 - 7 (11) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (central part), Guizhou, Sichuan; at 600 - 2,000 m altitude.

Bambusa jaintiana R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa jaintiana R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 274; type: Shillong, G.K. Deka 31765 (CAL)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part. BURMA: Chen Hills.

Bambusa jubbulporensis HORT. EX BRENNECKE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa jubbulporensis hort. ex Brennecke, 1980: 4, nom. nud.

Bambusa khasiana MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa khasiana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 97
Arundarbor khasiana (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 10 - 13 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Manipur, Meghalaya, and perhaps Assam.

Bambusa kingiana GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa kingiana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 46, pl. 42; type: Burma, J.W. Oliver s.n.
- Common names: Thaik-wabo (Burmese).
- Features: 18 - 22 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Sagaing: Katha area.

Bambusa kyathaungtu BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa kyathaungtu Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 116; type: Burma, Pegu, Troup s.n.
- Common names: Kyathaungtu-thaiktu (Burmese)
- Features: 15 - 19 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Pegu.

Bambusa lapidea MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa lapidea McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 531, pl. 35; type: China, Guangdong, 1 Oct. 1931, H. Fung 19555 (LU)
Bambusa miyiensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 99, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 79222 (SCFS)
- Common names: Horse-hoof Bamboo.
- Features: 17 m / 6.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Sichuan.

Bambusa latideltata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa latideltata W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 15, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, 25 Apr. 1993, Lin Wantao 31880 (CANT)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Foshan.

Bambusa laxa K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa laxa K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 3, 1993: 29, fig. 2; type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Wong FRI 32382 (KEP)
- Common names: Buloh tilan payong (Malay).
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula (Kedah, Perak), cultivated only.
- Uses: Culms used as poles and fishing rods.

Bambusa lenta CHIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa lenta Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 125, fig.; type: Fujian, Nanjing, 31 Aug. 1974, Nan-Zhu 2106 (IBSC)
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 4 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian.

Bambusa lineata CALDAS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa lineata Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 132, in adnot., invalid?; Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 256, in adnot., invalid?
- Notes: Publication not seen, citation adopted from Index kewensis, Suppl. 13. No further references known.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA.

Bambusa lingnanioides W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa lingnanioides W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 146, based on *Lingnania parviflora* McClure
Lingnania parviflora McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 27; type: Hainan, 13 Apr. 1932, McClure 20026 (LU)
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa longipalea W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa longipalea W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 224, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, W.T. Lin 31857 (CANT)
- Features: 8 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Bambusa longispiculata GAMBLE EX BRANDIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Bambusa himalayensis* hort. ex Vilmorin, 1909: 86; hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 136*, nom. nud.
Bambusa longispiculata Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 668
Bambusa thouarsii hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 116*, as syn.
- Common names: Mitenga (Chittagong); Thaik-wa, Tabindaing-wa (Burmese).

- Features: 15 m / 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya; cultivated at Calcutta and Dehra Dun; BANGLADESH: Chittagong Hill Tracts; BURMA: Tenasserim, at 1,000 m altitude. Introduced and cultivated in Central America.

***Bambusa lugdunensis* SAP.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa lugdunensis* Sap.; cf. Hackel in Engler & Prantl, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam.*, 2, 2, 1887: 96
- Notes: This is a fossil species of the Middle Pliocene from southern France.

***Bambusa macrolemma* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa macrolemma* Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 274; type: New Britain, Nov. 1938, G.H. Murray s.n. (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Bismarck Archipelago: possibly native in New Britain, only known in cultivation in Rabaul Botanic Garden (northern New Britain).

***Bambusa macrotis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa macrotis* Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 19 (3), 1981: 371; type: Guangdong, 1 Nov. 1955, S.H. Chun 9310 (HC)
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Qingyuan.

***Bambusa malingensis* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa malingensis* McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 11; type: Hainan, H. Fung 20986 (LU)
- Common names: Maling Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (10.5) m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

***Bambusa marginata* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa marginata* Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 114; type: Burma, Brandis 17
- Arundarbor marginata* (Munro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Dinochloa marginata* (Munro) Brandis ex Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 133, as syn.
- Common names: Wa-thabut (Burmese); Wame (Karen).
- Features: fl(-); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BURMA: Karen: Dawna Range, at 1,500 m altitude.

***Bambusa medeola* CARRIÈRE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa medeola* Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 48, 1876: 22, nom. nud.

- Notes: Carrière (1876) referred this name to a catalogue of the "jardins de Montsauve". He apparently cited brief descriptive notes from this catalogue.

***Bambusa merrillii* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa merrillii* Gamble in *Philipp. J. Sci. C*, 1910: 269; type: Luzon, 28 May 1902, Merrill 229
- Features: 18 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya: Caraballo Mountains, in forests at 600 m altitude.

***Bambusa microcephala* (PILGER) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa brassii* Camus in *J. Arnold Arb.* 9, 1928: 145; type: New Guinea, 30 Nov. 1925, L.J. Brass 715
- Dendrocalamus microcephalus* Pilger ap. Lauterbach in *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 52 (1-2), 1914: 175
- Bambusa microcephala* (Pilger) Holttum in *Kew Bull.* 21, 1967: 276, fig. 2.4-5
- Features: 14 (30) m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: NEW GUINEA: north-eastern part.

***Bambusa minutiligulata* W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa minutiligulata* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *J. Bamb. Res.* 11 (1), 1992: 27, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, 14 X 1990, Wu Zhimin 58906 (CANT)
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Shixing.

***Bambusa mitis* (LOUREIRO) STEUDEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundo mitis* Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch.*, 1790: 57, p.p. (excl. syn.); Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch. ed. Willd.*, 1, 1793: 73; cf. *Dendrocalamus* sp. Merrill, 1935: 85
- Bambusa mitis* Raeuschel, 1797: 103, nom. nud.
- Bambos mitis* (Loureiro) Poirlet, *Encycl. Méth. Bot.*, 8, 1808: 704
- Bambusa mitis* (Loureiro) Steudel, *Nom. Bot.*, 1, 1821: 100
- Arundarbor mitis* (Loureiro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Phyllostachys mitis* (Poirlet) A. & C. Rivière in *Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér.* 3, 5, 1878: 689, 623, p.p. (for type only)
- Notes: An insufficiently described species by Loureiro, referred to *Dendrocalamus* by E.D. Merrill (1935). *Phyllostachys mitis* as described by A. & C. Rivière is a true *Phyllostachys* species which was erroneously based on *Bambos mitis* Poirlet.

***Bambusa mollis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa mollis* Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 19 (3), 1981: 377; type: Guangxi, Beiliu, 19-20 Dec. 1957, Nan-Zhu 1252 (HC)
- Features: 5- 8 m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Beiliu and Rong Xian; at 150 - 330 m altitude.

Bambusa moreheadiana F. M. BAILEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa moreheadiana F.M. Bailey, Bot. Bellenden Ker Exped., 1889: 26, 71; type: Queensland, Cook District, Russell River, Harvey's Creek, July/Aug. 1888, F.M. Bailey s.n. (BRI); H.T. Clifford in *Austrobaileya* 4 (1), 1993: 131, fig. 1
- Features: 60 (?) m / 3 (5?) cm / fl(+); fruit unknown; culms viny, scandent, climbing to the tops of tall trees, branches may cascade downwards for many metres.
- Distribution: AUSTRALIA: Queensland (north-eastern part: Cook District): seaward of the Main Range (Great Dividing Range) between Innisfail and Cape Tribulation.
- Habitat: Principally on the margins of closed-forest in poorly drained areas below 200 m altitude.

Bambusa multiplex (LOUREIRO) RAEUSCHEL EX SCHULTES & J. H. SCHULTES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nana var. *argentea* hort. ex R.A. Young in *Nation. Hort. Mag.* 25, 1946: 260, as syn.
Bambusa argentea hort. ex A. & C. Rivière ex McClure, 1966: 340, nom. nud.
Triglossum arundinaceum F. Fischer ex Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 22, 90, as syn.
Bambusa caesia Siebold & Zuccarini ex Miquel, 1866: 285, as syn.
Bambusa glauca Loddiges, 1823: 4, nom. nud.
Bambusa glauca Loddiges ex Lindley in *Penny Cycl.*, 3, 1835: 357
Panicum glaucescens Lamarck, 1798: 749, as syn.
Ludolfia glaucescens Willdenow in *Mag. Neuest. Entdeck. Naturk.* 2, 1808: 320; type: none cited (B, destroyed)
Arundinaria glaucescens (Willdenow) Palisot de Beauvois, *Essai Agrost.*, 1812: 144, 152
Bambusa glaucescens Siebold ex Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 89, as syn.
Bambusa glaucescens (Willdenow) K. Koch, *Dendrol.*, 2, 2, 1873: 359
Bambusa glaucescens (Willdenow) Munro ex Merrill, 1912: 230
Bambusa liukuensis Hayata, 1916: 148
Leleba liukuensis (Hayata) Nakai in *J. Jap. Bot.* 9, 1933: 16
Arundo multiplex Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch.*, 1790: 58, 150; type: not known
Bambusa multiplex Raeuschel, *Nom. Bot. ed.* 3, 1797: 103, invalid (nom. nud., without basionym)
Bambusa multiplex (Loureiro) Raeuschel ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, *Syst. Veg.*, 7, 2, 1830: 1350; Soderstrom & Ellis in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 72, 1988: 36, fig. 23-24; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, *Pl. Resources S.E. Asia*, 7, 1995: 65, fig.
Arundarbor multiplex (Loureiro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Leleba multiplex (Loureiro) Nakai in *J. Jap. Bot.* 9 (1), 1933: 14, pl. 2

- Bambusa nana* Roxburgh, *Hort. Beng.*, 1814: 25, nom. nud.
- Bambusa nana* Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 89
- Arundarbor nana* (Roxburgh) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 760, invalid
- Bambusa nana* var. *normalis* Makino in *S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap.*, 1900: 37, nom. nud.
- Bambusa sterilis* Kurz ex Miquel, 1866: 285, as syn.
- Bambusa nana* var. *typica* Makino ex Tsuboi, *Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb.*, 1916: 43, pl. XLIV, "α. typica"
- Misapplied names:
Panicum arborescens (not Linnaeus, 1753): *Lamarck*, 1798: 749
Bambusa aurea (not Siebold ex Miquel, 1866): *Franchet & Savatier*, 1876: 183
- Common names: Hourai-chiku, Houou-chiku (Japanese); Buloh Cina, Buloh pagar (Malay); Mai-liang, Mai-phai-lieng (Thai); Bambu china (Indonesian); Kawayan tsina (Philippines: Tagalog); Kawayan sa sonsong (Philippines: Bikol); Cay hop (Vietnamese); Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching above; culms green, foliage leaf blades green (not variegated), 5 - 16 cm long and 0.7 - 1.6 cm wide.
- Distribution: Only known from cultivation. Probably originated from southern CHINA and distributed there from the Yangtze River provinces to southern China including Taiwan. Widely cultivated throughout tropical and subtropical Asia, also Pacific islands, Australia, Africa and Madagascar, North, Central and South America.
- Uses: Commonly planted as a hedge (for ornament or wind-break) or as a single ornamental in tropical and subtropical regions, also frequently cultivated under glass or as a pot plant in cooler climates. Culms used for handicrafts, often for fishing poles and as umbrella handles.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced, in cultivation in regions of milder climate, mainly in the Mediterranean area; in Germany in cultivation under glass only. USA: introduced, in cultivation. Frost resistance: can tolerate several degrees of frost (tolerance to -15°C in sheltered places in China was recorded). Cultivated in South-East Asia up to 1,500 m altitude on various soil types; thrives well on sandy loams.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *albomarginata* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi & H. Okamura, *Take sasa*, 1977: 147, 64*, with Japanese descr., *Jap. name: Fuiiri-houou*
Bambusa nana f. *albovariegata* Makino, 1917: 28, "albo-variegata"
Bambusa floribunda f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Nakai, 1932: 66, "albo-variegata"
Leleba floribunda f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Nakai, 1933: 12, "albo-variegata"
Bambusa multiplex var. *elegans* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, *New Keys Jap. Tr.*,

1961: 457; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 104, 340

Bambusa glaucescens f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 9, "albo-variegata"

Bambusa multiplex f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, "albo-variegata", as syn.

Bambusa glaucescens 'Albovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316, "Albo-variegata"

Bambusa multiplex 'Silverstripe Fernleaf'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, 269, "Variety Silverstripe Fernleaf"

Bambusa glaucescens 'Silverstripe Fernleaf'; R.A. Young ex Haubrich, 1981: 10

- Common names: Furi-houou (Japanese); Silverstripe Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in cream or white; culms: usually up to 5 m height, with a few white stripes on culms and branches.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: not widely cultivated.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Shyokomachi'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa glaucescens* f. *shyokomachi* Muroi & Maruyama ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 149, 69*, invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Shiyou-komachi (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades bluish-green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Alphonso-Karrii'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa alphonso-karrii* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 55, 216, "alphonse-karri", nom. nud. *Bambusa alphonso-karrii* Mitford ex Satow, 1899: 91*, "Alphonse Karri"
- Bambusa nana* var. *normalis* f. *alphonso-karrii* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., "Alphonse Karri"
- Bambusa nana* var. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Makino ex Kawamura, 1907: 287, "alphonso-karrii"
- Bambusa nana* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Makino ex Kawamura, 1907: 2, "alphonso karrii"
- Bambusa nana* var. *normalis* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Makino ex Shirokawa, 1912: 56,*
- Bambusa multiplex* var. *normalis* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Sasaki, 1930: 68
- Bambusa multiplex* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Nakai, 1932: 67
- Leleba multiplex* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Nakai, 1933: 14, "alphonso karrii"
- Bambusa multiplex* 'Alphonse Karr'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, 264, "Variety Alphonse Karr"
- Bambusa glaucescens* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Hatusima, 1971: 854, "alphonso karrii"
- Bambusa glaucescens* 'Alphonso-Karrii'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316, "Alphonso-karrii"
- Bambusa glaucescens* 'Alphonse Karr'; Crouzet, 1981: 51,*

? *Phyllostachys vitata* Eberts, Bambus, [1984]: 38, fig., invalid

- Misapplied names: *Bambusa verticillata* (not Willdenow, 1799): cf. R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260
- Common names: Suhou-chiku (Japanese); Alphonse Karr Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 11 (15) m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: orange-yellow with green stripes; culm leaves: sheaths yellowish, with green stripes when fresh, straw colour when dry. Foliage leaves: occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Horticulture: CHINA; JAPAN: in cultivation, common. Introduced and cultivated in nearly all tropical countries of South, South-East and East Asia. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: expected to tolerate to -10°C.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Midori'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa glaucescens* f. *midori* Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10 *Bambusa multiplex* f. *midori* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn. *Bambusa glaucescens* 'Midori'; Stover, 1983: 34 *Bambusa glaucescens* f. *alphonso-karrii* 'Midori'; Muroi & Sugimoto ex H. Okamura & M. Konishi in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 95*, nom. nud.
- Common names: Midori-hou-shiyou (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with stripes in green. Foliage leaves: blades with broad and narrow stripes in cream or yellowish-green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Yellowstripe'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa glaucescens* 'Yellowstripe'; Chia & C.Y. Sia in Guihaia 8 (1), 1988: 57, fig.; type: Sichuan, Chengdu, C.Y. Sia 132 (IBSC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, the bud-bearing or branch-bearing side with yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Sichuan, in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Golden Goddess'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa glaucescens* 'Golden Goddess'; Haubrich, 1981: 2 *Bambusa multiplex* 'Golden Goddess'; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 66 *Bambusa multiplex* var. *lutea* Wen, 1982: 31 *Bambusa glaucescens* var. *lutea* (Wen) Wen, 1985: 16
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size; internodes yellow.
- Horticulture: EUROPE; USA; CHINA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Kimmei-Suhou'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *kimmei-suhou* Muroi & Kasahara, 1972: 7
Bambusa multiplex f. *kimmei-suhou* Muroi & Kasahara ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, as syn.?
- Common names: Kimmei-suhou (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: yellow (with few narrow stripes in green?).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Viridistriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa multiplex 'Stripestem'; R.A. Young ex Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 271, 1976: 44
Bambusa multiplex 'Stripestem Fernleaf'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, 268, "Variety Stripestem Fernleaf"
Bambusa glaucescens 'Stripestem Fernleaf'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
Bambusa nana var. *typica* f. *viridistriata* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 44, pl. XLV, "α. typica", "viridi-striata"
Bambusa floribunda f. *viridistriata* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in Rika Kyō-iku 15 (6), 1932: 66
Leleba floribunda f. *viridistriata* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 12, "viridi-striata"
Bambusa multiplex var. *elegans* f. *viridistriata* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 457; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 104, 340
Bambusa glaucescens f. *viridistriata* (? Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
Bambusa multiplex f. *viridistriata* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
Bambusa glaucescens 'Viridistriata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316, "Viridi-striata"
Bambusa multiplex f. *viridistriata* (Makino) Beetle, 1978: 174, "viridi-striata", p.p.
- Common names: Beni-houou-chiku (Japanese); Stripestem Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate height, internodes yellow-reddish with green longitudinal stripes; otherwise similar to Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo. Characters not stable, tend to revert to green-coloured and normal-sized *B. multiplex*.
- Horticulture: JAPAN, as a garden ornamental, or bonsai. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Albostrata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *albostrata* Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 9, as *B. glaucescens* f. "albo-striata" (Muroi) Muroi & Sugimoto"
Bambusa multiplex f. *albostrata* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, "albo-striata", as syn.
- Common names: Mikisuiji-houou (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with many green stripes on a yellowish ground, looking at a glance as if it had white stripes on green.

- Horticulture: JAPAN: cultivated intensively in the middle part of Japan.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nana var. *argenteostriata* hort. ex R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, "argentea-striata", as syn.
Bambusa scriptoris hort. ex W. Watson, 1889: 299, as syn.
Bambusa multiplex 'Silverstripe'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, 264, "Variety Silverstripe"
Bambusa glaucescens 'Silverstripe'; Haubrich, 1981: 9
Bambusa nana var. *variegata* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 121
Leleba multiplex f. *variegata* (Camus) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 16
Bambusa multiplex f. *variegata* (Camus) R.A. Young ex A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 29
Bambusa glaucescens f. *variegata* (Camus) Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
Bambusa glaucescens 'Variegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
Bambusa vittato-argentea hort. ex Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 55, 216, "vittata argentea", nom. nud.
Bambusa nana var. *normalis* f. *vittato-argentea* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., "vittata-argentea"
Bambusa nana var. *normalis* f. *vittatoargentea* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 45, pl. XLVII, "vittato-argentea"
Bambusa multiplex f. *vittato-argentea* Nakai in Rika Kyō-iku 15 (6), 1932: 67
Bambusa argentea var. *vittata* Beadle?; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, as syn.
- Common names: Hou-shiyō-chiku, Taihō-chiku (Japanese); Silverstripe Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 12 (15) m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with narrow cream or white longitudinal stripes; culm leaves: sheaths with yellowish stripes when fresh, brownish when dry. Foliage leaves: blades with cream or white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN; INDONESIA; AUSTRALIA: in cultivation, common. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Shirosuji'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *shirosuji* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 7
Bambusa multiplex f. *shirosuji* Muroi & H. Okamura ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
Bambusa glaucescens 'Shirosuji'; Stover, 1983: 34
- Common names: Shirosuji-kama, Shirosuji-bakama (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with longitudinal stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Floribunda'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa nana* var. *disticha* hort. ex R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, "Bambusa nana disticha", as syn.
 - Leleba elegans* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 27, type: based on *Ischurochloa floribunda* Buse
 - Bambusa multiplex* var. *elegans* (Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 457
 - Bambusa glaucescens* f. *elegans* (Koidzumi) Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 147, 66*
 - Bambusa elegans* Koidzumi ex Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 369, as syn.
 - Bambusa multiplex* 'Fernleaf'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, 266, "Variety Fernleaf"
 - Bambusa glaucescens* 'Fernleaf'; Haubrich, 1981: 9
 - Ischurochloa floribunda* Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 390
 - Bambusa floribunda* (Buse) Zollinger & Moretti ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 330
 - Leleba floribunda* (Buse) Nakai, 1933: 10,*
 - Bambusa nana* var. *gracillima* Vilmorin, 1909: 86, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa nana* var. *gracillima* Makino ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 121
 - Bambusa multiplex* f. *gracillima* (Makino ex Camus) R.A. Young ex A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 28
 - Bambusa glaucescens* 'Gracillima'; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 59, as syn.
 - Bambusa multiplex* var. *gracillima* (Makino ex Camus) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 34
 - Bambusa multiplex* var. *nana* (Roxburgh) P.C. Keng, 1948: 17 [not Roxb., 1832; cf. Chia, H.L. Fung & But, 1982: 258]
 - Bambusa* 'Wang Tsai'; Eberts, [1984]: 15, 33, nom. nud., "Bambusa 'Wong Tsai'"
 - Bambusa multiplex* 'Wang Tsai'; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 66, as syn. under 'Fernleaf'
- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa disticha* (not Mitford, 1894): Satow, 1899: 74, p.p.
- Common names: Houou-chiku (Japanese); Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate height. Foliage leaves: blades smaller, more numerous, crowded toward the apex of the branchlets.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Cultivated in the Yangtze River provinces. JAPAN: Cultivated from central Honshu to the southward. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Riviereorum'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa multiplex* 'Chinese Goddess'; McClure ap. Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 56, "Horticultural Form, Chinese Goddess"
 - Bambusa multiplex* var. *riviereorum* Maire, Fl. Afr. Nord, 1, 1952: 355; type: based on *Bambusa scriptoria* A. & C. Rivière, 1878

Bambusa glaucescens var. *riviereorum* (Maire) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316

Bambusa multiplex 'Riviereorum'; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 66

- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa scriptoria* (not Dennstedt, 1818): A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 685
- Common names: Koon yam chuk (Chinese); Rivière Hedge Bamboo, Chinese Goddess Bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size, internodes solid, glabrous. Foliage leaves: leaves per branchlet more numerous (13 - 23 ?), crowded toward the apex of the branchlets, blades very small, 1.5 - 3.5 cm long, 0.3 - 0.7 cm wide, rarely up to 5 cm long by 1 cm width.
- Horticulture: INDONESIA; THAILAND: often cultivated as a pot plant, common. EUROPE: in cultivation. AFRICA: in cultivation in mediterranean areas. Tolerates temperatures as low as -8°C.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Tiny Fern'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa glaucescens* 'Tiny Fern'; Haubrich, 1981: 10, "Horticultural Form Tiny Fern"
- Common names: Tiny Fern Bamboo.
- Features: 0.6 - 0.9 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: very dwarf. Foliage leaves: blades very small, often less than 2.5 cm long; otherwise as 'Riviereorum'.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Solida'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa multiplex* f. *solida* Muroi & I. Maruyama in Sugimoto, 1961
 - Bambusa glaucescens* f. *solida* (Muroi & I. Maruyama) Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 149, 69*
- Common names: Komachi-dake, Houbi-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size; internodes solid or nearly so. Foliage leaves: blades 1 - 9 mm long, curled and bent on the tip, with few to many leaves per branchlet.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation from central Honshu to southern islands, mainly in the western part of the Japanese Sea Coast, northern Kyushu, and southern Shikoku. CHINA: in cultivation in central China.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Willow'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa multiplex* 'Willow'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, 266, "Variety Willowy"
- Common names: Willow Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms erect below, arching over at the top.
- Horticulture: EUROPE; USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Fu-Komachi'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *fu-komachi* Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
Bambusa multiplex f. *fu-komachi* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, as syn.
- Common names: Furi-komachi (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Gimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *gimmei* Muroi & Kasahara, 1972: 7
Bambusa multiplex f. *gimmei* Muroi & Kasahara ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, as syn.
- Common names: Gimmei-hourai (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Gimmei-Shiroshima'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *gimmei-shiroshima* Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 175, fig. 5.2, invalid (in Jap.)
- Common names: Ginmei-shiroshima-hourai, Ginmei-shiroshima-suhou (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Midori-Beni'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *midori-beni* Muroi & H. Hamada, 1972: 7
Bambusa multiplex f. *midori-beni* Muroi & H. Hamada ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
- Common names: Midori-beni-houou (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Ohkomachi'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *ohkomachi* Muroi & Maruyama ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 149, 68*, invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Oo-komachi, Ooba-komachi (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Tukusi-Komachi'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaucescens f. *tukusi-komachi* Muroi & Y. Tanaka, 1972: 7
Bambusa multiplex f. *tukusi-komachi* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
- Common names: Tukusi-komachi (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* var. *shimadae* (HAYATA) SASAKI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Leleba amakusensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 547; type: Kyushu: Amakusa Island, H. Hara s.n. (TI), Jap. name: Amakusa-dake
Bambusa shimadae Hayata, 1916: 151, fig. 59, "shimadai"; type: Sekkaku, 21 March 1915, S. Shimada 3288 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
Bambusa multiplex var. *shimadae* (Hayata) Sasaki, 1931: 118, "shimadai"
Leleba shimadae (Hayata) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 17, "shimadai"
Bambusa glaucescens var. *shimadae* (Hayata) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
- Common names: Sekkaku-chiku (Japanese); Shimada Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 7 m height, with brown hairs below the nodes. Foliage leaves: sheaths glabrous on both sides.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: cultivated in the northern part of the island; JAPAN: Kyushu.

***Bambusa multiplex* var. *pubivagina* W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa multiplex var. *pubivagina* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 35; type: Guangdong, Pingyan, Feng Zhijian 83302 (CANT)
Bambusa glaucescens var. *pubivagina* (W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 9
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with white stripes; culm sheaths white, densely covered with short dark hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Pingyan.

***Bambusa multiplex* var. *incana* B. M. YANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa multiplex var. *incana* B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 1983 (1), 1983: 77, fig. 1
Bambusa strigosa Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 31, fig. 8; type: Jiangxi, Chin J.Y. & Fang W. JW81501 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Xunwu Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

***Bambusa muniaki* HORT. EX BRENNECKE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa muniaki hort. ex Brennecke, 1980: 4, nom. nud.

***Bambusa mutabilis* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa mutabilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 12; type: Hainan, 27 May 1932, H. Fung 20248 (LU)
- Common names: Lesser Yellow Bamboo.

- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced, in cultivation, rare.

***Bambusa myrtifolia* PETER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa myrtifolia Peter in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. Beih. 40, 1936: 351, nom. nud.

***Bambusa nepalensis* STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nepalensis Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 15, fig. 5; type: Nepal, 20 Dec. 1987, Stapleton 719 (E)
Dendrocalamus sp. Type D13, Stapleton in Jackson, Man. Affor. Nepal, 1987: 209
- Misapplied names: This species was confused with *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*.
- Common names: Tama bans, Phusre bans, Khosre bans (Nepal).
- Features: 20 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: NEPAL: widely planted throughout western, central and eastern Nepal.

***Bambusa nguyenii* OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa vulgaris var. *latiflora* Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 30; type: Balansa 1580
Bambusa latiflora (Balansa) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 829, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa latiflora* (Munro) Kurz, 1873
Bambusa nguyenii Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, based on *Bambusa vulgaris* var. *latiflora* Balansa
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction.

***Bambusa nutans* WALLICH EX MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Bambusa cinnita* Thomson, ined., cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 157
Bambusa nutans Wallich, Cat., 1831-1832: n. 5031, nom. nud.
Bambusa nutans Wallich ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 92; type: Nepal, Kathmandu, Wallich, Cat. 5031 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 17); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 17
Arundarbor nutans (Wallich ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa falconeri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95, p.p.; cf. Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 32; cf. Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 677

Bambusa nutans* subsp. *nutans

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nutans subsp. *nutans* [autonym]; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 17

- Common names: Tharu bans (Nepali); Sate bans (Pokhara).
- Distribution: NEPAL: middle hills of central and western Nepal, possibly extending through to the western Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh of India.

***Bambusa nutans* subsp. *cupulata* STAPLETON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nutans subsp. *cupulata* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 17, fig. 6; type: Nepal, Kandbari, Stapleton 141 (E)
Bambusa macala Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 117, nom. nud.
Bambusa nutans subsp. *malbans* Stapleton, 1991, unpubl., cf. Stapleton, 1994: 17
- Common names: Mal bans (Nepali); Makla bans (Bengali); Jhu shi (Dzongkha).
- Features: 25 m / 9 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths with jet-black hairs; culm sheath blades more cupped and quickly deciduous; foliage leaf blades glabrous.
- Distribution: BHUTAN; NEPAL; INDIA: Assam, West Bengal; BANGLADESH; on hills and plains; also often cultivated.

***Bambusa odashimae* HATUSIMA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Leleba edulis Odashima in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 8 (1), 1936: 59, fig. 4A-C
Bambusa edulis (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1948: 17, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa edulis* Carrière, 1866
Sinocalamus edulis (Odashima) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 157
Dendrocalamopsis edulis (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1983: 13
Bambusa odashimae Hatusima in Hatusima & Amano, 1967: 128, "odashima", based on *Leleba edulis* Odashima
Bambusa taiwanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215, nom. illeg., based on *Leleba edulis* Odashima
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 7.5 - 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.

***Bambusa oldhamii* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa fauriei Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 4, 1904: 529; type: Taiwan, Faurie 767, 762 (syntypes)
Leleba fauriei (Hackel) Nakai, 1933: 16
Bambusa oldhamii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 109, "oldhamii"; type: Taiwan, Oldham 648
Arundarbor oldhamii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Leleba oldhamii (Munro) Nakai, 1933: 16, "oldhamii"
Sinocalamus oldhamii (Munro) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67, "oldhamii"
Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii (Munro) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12, 13, "oldhamii"

- Misapplied names:
Dendrocalamus latiflorus (not Munro, 1868)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Common names: Ryoku-chiku (Japanese); Oldham Bamboo, Giant Timber Bamboo.
- Features: 17 (20) m / 5 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen (1986: 26), this species has been confused with *Bambusa atro-virens* for long a time.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan (native).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (in Germany cultivated under glass). USA: introduced early, and commonly cultivated in California, Florida, and Puerto Rico, sometimes under the misapplied name *Dendrocalamus latiflorus*. Also occasionally cultivated in other tropical parts of America, e.g. Peru.

***Bambusa oldhamii* f. *revoluta* W. T. LIN & J. Y. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa oldhamii f. *revoluta* W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 224-225, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Jia-yi Lin 25653 (CANT)
Dendrocalamospis oldhamii f. *revoluta* (W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin) W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15
Neosinocalamus revolutus (W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23
Sinocalamus oldhamii f. *revolutus* (W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with yellow stripes; culm sheaths glabrous, ligule denticulate.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fogang.

***Bambusa oliveriana* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa oliveriana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 130, pl. 116; type: Burma, J.W. Oliver s.n.; Rhind, Grass. Burma, 1945: 13, emend.
- Common names: Wa-pyu-san (Burmese).
- Features: 13 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part, at 300 - 700 m altitude. Introduced from Burma to India, cultivated.

***Bambusa pachinensis* HAYATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Leleba beisitiku Odashima in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 8 (1), 1936: 56, fig. 3A-D
Bambusa beisitiku (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1948: 17
Bambusa pachinensis Hayata, 1916: 150,*; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 759, pl. 1508
Leleba pachinensis (Hayata) Nakai, 1933: 17; Kanehira, 1936: 67; Lin, 1961: 56,*; H.L. Li, 1963: 907
- Common names: Pachina-dake (Japanese); Pachi Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 2.5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan. Commonly and widely planted throughout the island, at low altitudes.
- Uses: Planted as a wind-break around farmhouses.

Bambusa pachinensis* var. *hirsutissima

(ODASHIMA) LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa textilis var. *fusca* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangdong, 30 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20722 (LU)
Leleba beisitiku var. *hirsutissima* Odashima in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 8 (1), 1936: 58, fig. 3E-F; type: Taiwan, 29 Sep. 1935, Odashima & Tin 17728, 17729, 17730 (syntypes, TI)
Bambusa beisitiku var. *hirsutissima* (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1948: 6
Leleba pachinensis var. *hirsutissima* (Odashima) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 69, 1961: 61, fig. 28-29
Bambusa pachinensis var. *hirsutissima* (Odashima) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 21
- Common names: Hairy Pachi Bamboo, Luk Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: culm leaf sheath ligule with longer bristles at the apex; foliage leaf sheath silvery pubescent; tip of leaf blade sparsely spinulose to scabrous; leaf auricles very conspicuous, with tufts of bristles.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: widely cultivated in the northern part; Fujian, Guangdong.

***Bambusa pallida* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa critica Kurz in J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250
Dendrocalamus criticus (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 559
Bambusa pallida Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 97
Arundarbor pallida (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Common names: Makai (Assamese); Burwal (Cachar); Gya-wa (Burmese); Madaukran (Kachin); Phai-song-kham, Mai-phiu (Thai).
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 5 - 7.5 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: northern West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya (Khasi hills); up to 1,250 m altitude; BURMA: from Bhamo district (Kachin) to the Pegu Yomas (Pegu/Mandalay/Magwe), generally in moist valleys, apparently wild in the hills up to 1,500 - 1,850 m altitude, and cultivated in the plains; THAILAND: northern and north-eastern parts; LAOS.
- Uses: Culms used as a building material, for floats, matting, slat traps, handicrafts, and paper making.

***Bambusa papillata* (Q. H. DAI) Q. H. DAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania papillata Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 213, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, Nanning, 8 Nov. 1977, Dai Qi-hui & Wang Cai-fen 77-7 (GXFI)

Bambusa papillata (Q.H. Dai) Q.H. Dai in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 129, pl. 31 fig. 6-7

Bambusa papillata (Q.H. Dai) Ohrmberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Bambusa parvifolia W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa parvifolia* W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 27, 1986: 22, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Lianping, 30 July 1984, Z.M. Wu 0001 (CANT)
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianping.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 13; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 19542 (LU)
- Common names: Punting Pole Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 4 - 5.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi; Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

Bambusa pervariabilis var. *viridistriata* Q. H. DAI & X. C. LIU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* var. *viridistriata* Q.H. Dai & X.C. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 395, "viridi-striata"; type: Q.H. Dai 8401 (GXFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow with green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of the Guangxi Institute of Forestry.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE × *Bambusa textilis* MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* McClure × *Bambusa textilis* McClure; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 9, fig. 1; type: Zhejiang, Pinyang, W.W. Chou C84114 (ZJFI)
- Features: 9 m / 7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: This is an artificial hybrid, bred by the Forestry Institute of Guangdong, Guangzhou, China. A plant was introduced to Zhejiang where it thrives well.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE ×

Dendrocalamopsis grandis Q. H. DAI & X. L. TAO EX P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* McClure × *Dendrocalamopsis grandis* Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao ex P.C. Keng; Q.H. Dai & D.Y. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 84, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Rongshui, Beijiangkou, Liuzhou Dist., Institute of Forestry, 1 July 1990, Dai Qi-hui 9071 (GXFI)

- Features: 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An artificial hybrid.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui, in cultivation.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE × (*Sinocalamus latiflorus* × *Bambusa textilis*)

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* × (*Sinocalamus latiflorus* × *Bambusa textilis*); Wen?; cf. Shi in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 59-60
- Features: Hybridization was carried out by the Guangdong Provincial Research Institute of Forestry, China, in 1972 (?). The 6-year new hybrid species "has reached 14 m in height, 8 cm in diameter ... and has proved better mechanical properties ..., straight in culm, beautiful in form, useful in architecture, agriculture, and paper making."

Bambusa pierreana CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pierreana* Camus in Not. Syst. 2, 1912: 245; type: Mekong, Pierre s.n.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, pl. 100, "pierrei"
- Common names: Lam-ma-lo (Lao).
- Features: 12 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: THAILAND: Mekong River area, possibly also in LAOS.

Bambusa piscatorum MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa piscatorum* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 14, "piscaporum"; type: Hainan, H. Fung 20439 (LU)
- Features: 5 - 7 (10.5) m / 2.5 - 3.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa polymorpha MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa cyanostachya* Kurz, ined., ex Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 389, as syn. *Bambusa polymorpha* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 98; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 553; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 36, pl. 34; P.C.M. Jansen & S. Duriyaprapan in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 67, fig. *Arundarbor polymorpha* (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Common names: Kythaung-wa (Burmese); Mai-salawn (Shan), Mai-hop, Phai-hom (N.Thailand).
- Features: 10 - 20 (25) m / 7 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part (border to Burma); BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA: Pegu Yoma and Shan hills, common, Martaban, rare; also in other parts; THAILAND: northern part: Chiangrai Prov. Occasionally cultivated outside its natural range: Indonesia, India.

- Habitat: In mixed deciduous forests, often associated with teak, prefers humid but well-drained sites with deep fertile loamy soils.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, matting, handicrafts, paper and board making.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced to Puerto Rico.

Bambusa procera A. CHEVALIER & A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa procera A. Chevalier & A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 5, 1922: 379
- Common names: Loo (Vietnamese?).
- Features: 8 - 12 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: southern part.

Bambusa prominens H. L. FUNG & C. Y. SIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa prominens H.L. Fung & C.Y. Sia ap. Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 372; type: Sichuan, Chengdu, 15 Apr. 1975, S.Y. Sia s.n. (HC)
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiangan; cultivated in Chengdu.

Bambusa pseudopallida R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa pseudopallida R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 275; type: Umtaph on Dawki-Jarain Road, N.P. Balakrishnan 42700 (CAL).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA.

Bambusa pubivaginata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa pubivaginata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 29, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, 14 X 1990, Wu Zhimin 58902 (CANT)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Shixing.

Bambusa ramispinosa CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa ramispinosa Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 373; type: Guangxi, Bobai, 13 Dec. 1957, Nan-Zhu 1197 (HC)
- Features: 8 m / 3.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

Bambusa remotiflora (KUNTZE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa austrosinensis N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 8, "austro-sinensis", invalid (type not indicated, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1)
Lingnania fimbriiligulata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 35; type: Hainan, 8 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20729 (LU)
- ? *Lingnania longianthera* G.A. Fu in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 41, fig. 1; type: Hainan, G.A. Fu 1689 (HF)

Arundarbor remotiflora Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid (genus not validly publ.); type: none cited

Bambusa remotiflora Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, as syn.

Lingnania remotiflora (Kuntze) McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 101

Bambusa remotiflora (Kuntze) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Xia published a substitute name. His circumscription of the species includes the types of three names (*Arundarbor remotiflora*, *Lingnania parviflora*, and *Lingnania fimbriiligulata*). There is not indicated which name the type of the substitute name is based on.
- Distribution: CHINA: southern part and Hainan; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa reticulata RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa reticulata Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 58; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 148; type: Langsdorf s.n.; cf. McClure, 1956: 187-189
Phyllostachys reticulata (Ruprecht) Koch, 1873, p.p. (for type only)
- Notes: An insufficiently described species, based on a leafy specimen only. The name *Phyllostachys reticulata* was applied by Koch and succeeding authors to a species now known as *Phyllostachys bambusoides*.

Bambusa rigida KENG & P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa rigida Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 81, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, 17 Aug. 1942, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3742
- Features: 5 - 12 m / 2 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong, Sichuan.

Bambusa riparia HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum brassii A. Camus in J. Arnold Arb. 9, 1928: 144; type: New Guinea, 4 March 1926, L.J. Brass 1105
Bambusa riparia Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 275, based on *Schizostachyum brassii* A. Camus
- Features: 3 - 3.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Gulf District: Ihu: Vailala River; Western District: Daru Island.
- Habitat: In thickets along edge of creek fringing rain-forest, gregarious.

Bambusa rugata (W. T. LIN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania rugata W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 2, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, 14 Aug. 1992, Xiao Mianyun 84937 (CANT)

Bambusa rugata (W.T. Lin) Ohrnberger, *Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4*, 1997: 19

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.3 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhuhai Shi: Sanzao Dao.

***Bambusa rutila* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa rutila McClure in *Lingnan Sci. J.* 19 (4), 1940: 533, pl. 36; type: Guangdong, 10 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20706 (LU)
Bambusa shuangliuensis Yi in *Bull. Bot. Res.* 2 (4), 1982: 100, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, 9 Sep. 1973, Yi Tongpei 73021(SCFS)
- Common names: Muk Bamboo.
- Features: 12 m / 6 cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Hong Kong, Sichuan.

***Bambusa sanzaoensis* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa sanzaoensis W.T. Lin in *J. Bamb. Res.* 12 (3), 1993: 1, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, 14 Aug. 1992, Xiao Mianyun 84939 (CANT)
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1.5 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhuhai Shi: Sanzao Dao.

***Bambusa semitecta* W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa semitecta W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in *J. S. China Agr. Univ.* 14 (3), 1993: 111, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, 27 XI 1992, Wu Zhimin 86105 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

***Bambusa sesquiflora* (MCCLURE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania sesquiflora McClure in *J. Arnold Arbor.* 23, 1942: 99; type: Tonkin, Lung Waan, 30 June 1940, W.T. Tsang 30102 (Arnold Arbor.)
Bambusa sesquiflora (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (2), 1980: 214
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 6 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.

***Bambusa sinospinosa* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa sinospinosa McClure in *Lingnan Sci. J.* 19 (3), 1940: 411, pl. 19; type: Guangdong, 11 Apr. 1934, H. Fung 20773 (LU)
- Common names: Chinese Thorny Bamboo, Spiny Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 24 m / 5 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms thorny, erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, Guangxi, south-eastern Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan.

***Bambusa sinthana* BRANDIS EX CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa sinthana Brandis ex Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 135, "B.? sinthana"; type: Burma, June 1902, Troup s.n.
- Common names: Sinthana (Burmese).
- Features: 15 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: Mandalay: Meiktila District: Pyinyaung forests, along banks of streams and on low moist ground.

***Bambusa solomonensis* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa solomonensis Holtum in *Kew Bull.* 21, 1967: 274; type: Solomon Islands, Bougainville, Waterhouse 756 (K)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent or climbing
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Solomon Islands: Bougainville.
- Habitat: In tall secondary forest, at 30 m altitude.

***Bambusa stenoaurita* (W. T. LIN) WEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus stenoauritus W.T. Lin in *Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6*, 1980: 89, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lin Wantao 31700 (CANT)
Neosinocalamus stenoauritus (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (2), 1988: 146
Dendrocalamopsis stenoaurita (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng ap. W.T. Lin in *Guihaia* 10 (1), 1990: 15
Bambusa stenoaurita (W.T. Lin) Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 22
Dendrocalamus stenoauritus (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng, ined., ex Wen in *J. Bamb. Res.* 10 (1), 1991: 23, "stenoaurita"
- Features: 10 m / 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huaiji, Guangzhou.

***Bambusa subaequalis* H. L. FUNG & C. Y. SIA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa subaequalis H.L. Fung & C.Y. Sia ap. Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 19 (3), 1981: 374; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 8 Aug. 1976, Nan-Zhu 2313 (HC)
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qionglai; cultivated in Sichuan (Chengdu) and Guangdong (Guangzhou).

***Bambusa subtruncata* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa subtruncata Chia & H.L. Fung in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 19 (3), 1981: 378; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 5 Aug. 1976, Nan-Zhu 2312 (HC)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xingyi: Qingshui Shan; cultivated in Guangzhou.

Bambusaurrecta (Q. H. Dai) Q. H. Dai

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnaniaurrecta Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 213, fig. 3; type: Guangxi, Nanning, 29 Aug. 1975, Dai Qi-hui 75-12 (GXFI)
- *Bambusaurrecta* (Q.H. Dai) Q.H. Dai in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 119, pl. 27 fig. 6-8
- *Bambusaurrecta* (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Bambusatabacaria (LOUREIRO) STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundo tabacaria Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 58
- *Bambos tabacaria* (Loureiro) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 705
- *Bambusatabacaria* (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 611
- *Arundarbor tabacaria* (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Notes: An insufficiently described species; application of the name remains uncertain.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam.

Bambusateres BUCHANAN-HAMILTON EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusateres Buchanan-Hamilton in Wallich, 1831-1832: n. 5026B, nom. nud.
- *Bambusateres* Buchanan-Hamilton ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95; type: Wallich 5026B (K)
- *Arundarbor teres* (Buchanan-Hamilton ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 20 m / 7.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Bengal and Assam regions, and Meghalaya, rare. Perhaps also in Madhya Pradesh.

Bambusateres* × *Bambusaspinosa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusateres × *Bambusaspinosa*; Shi in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 59, "ters"
- Distribution: Hybridization was carried out by the "Huonan" Botanical Garden, China, in 1962.

Bambusatextilis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusatextilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 14; type: Guangxi, 18 Dec. 1928, Tang & Fung 19162 (LU)
- Common names: Wong chuk (Chinese); Weaver's Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, southern Yunnan. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced, in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -3°C.

***Bambusatextilis* 'Maculata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusatextilis var. *maculata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangxi, May 1925, H. Fung 20983 (LU)
- *Bambusatextilis* 'Maculata'; Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 127
- Distinctive characters: Internodes maculate, and sometimes purplish-lineate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong; in cultivation.

***Bambusatextilis* 'Purpurascens'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusatextilis var. *purpurascens* N.H. Xia in Bamb. Res. no. 23, 1985: 38, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Xia B0032 (IBSC)
- *Bambusatextilis* 'Purpurascens'; Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 127
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with purplish stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Bambusatextilis* var. *glabra MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusatextilis var. *glabra* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangdong, 30 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20722 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 51, fig.
- Common names: Smooth Weaver's Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish, glabrous or almost so; sheaths glabrous or almost so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Culms used for weaving various kinds of handicrafts and for making bamboo utensils.

Bambusatextilis* var. *gracilis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusatextilis var. *gracilis* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangdong, 25 July 1939, H. Fung 21356 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 52, fig.
- Common names: Slender Weaver's Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: slender, less than 3 cm in diameter; internodes glabrous to sparsely covered with bristly hairs; culm leaves: relative length of blades to corresponding sheaths is shorter.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Bambusathalaw-wa BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusathalaw-wa Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, "B. ? thalaw-wa"; type: Burma, June 1902, Troup s.n.
- Common names: Thalaw-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 12 - 16 m / 7.5 - 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: northern Shan, at 600 - 1,250 m altitude.

***Bambusa thorelii* CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa thorelii Camus in Not. Syst. 2, 1912: 245; type: "Mé-Klong", Thorel s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS: Mekong area; perhaps also in Thailand.

***Bambusa tsangii* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa tsangii McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 97; type: Tonkin, Taai Wong Mo Shan, 7 May 1939, W.T. Tsang 28988 (Arnold Arbor.)
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa aurinuda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 3, p.p. (excl. type)
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.

***Bambusa tulda* ROXBURGH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa lixin Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 30, fig. 2; type: Xizang Medog Xian, 18 Aug. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77188 (SCFS)
Bambusa trigyna Roxburgh, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 91, as syn.
Bambusa tulda Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
Bambusa tulda Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832: 193; type: Roxb. Icones 1403 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 19); P.C.M. Jansen & S. Duriyaprapan in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 67, fig.
Dendrocalamus tulda (Roxburgh) Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calcutt., 1845: 718
- Common names: Phai-bong, Mai-bong (Thai); Wa-khu, Wa-su (Karen); Thaik-wa (Burmese); Bong (Shan); Peka Bans (Hindi); Tulda bans (Bengali); Rawthing (India: Mizo); Kada bans, Koraincho bans, Chab bans, Singhane bans (Nepali); Bengal Bamboo, Spineless Indian Bamboo.
- Features: (7) 16 - 23 (28) m / (5) 10 (19) cm / fl(+)
In Bangladesh several forms are distinguished: Tulda bans (normal form), Jowa bans (large form with longer and thicker culms), Basini bans (form with a larger cavity in the culms).
- Distribution: BHUTAN: southern part; NEPAL; INDIA: West Bengal, Assam, Bihar; BANGLADESH; BURMA: Pegu; THAILAND: northern part (Chiangmai Prov.); CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), at 900 - 1,100 m altitude; occurs wild and cultivated in the natural range. Introduced and cultivated in Indonesia (Java) and the Philippines.
- Habitat: In mixed deciduous forest in plains, valleys and along streams; up to 1,500 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for construction, scaffolding, furniture, boxes, basketry, mats, household utensils, handicrafts, bamboo lacquer ware, and as a raw material for paperpulp. Shoots edible, used as a

pickled vegetable. Planted as a wind-break around farms and fields.

- Horticulture: USA: introduced to Miami and Florida in 1924, then disappeared and perhaps reintroduced later.

***Bambusa tuldooides* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa longiflora W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 85, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lin Wantao 31765 (CANT)
Guadua pallescens Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 186, pl. 50; type: Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 2832
Bambusa pallescens (Doell) Hackel, 1908: 160
Bambusa tuldooides Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 93; type: China, Canton, Millett s.n. (K); But & L.C. Chia in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 72, fig.
Arundarbor tuldooides (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "tuldooides", invalid
Leleba tuldooides (Munro) Nakai, 1933: 17
Bambusa ventricosa McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 17 (1), 1938: 57, pl. 5; type: Guangdong, McClure 20667 (LU)
Leleba ventricosa (McClure) Lin, 1963: 1305,*
- Misapplied names:
? *Bambusa blumeana* (not J.H. Schultes, 1830): Hooker & Arnott, 1838: 254
Bambusa thouarsii (not Kunth, 1822): hort.; cf. R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 276
Bambusa tulda (not Roxburgh, 1832): Bentham, Fl. Hongk., 1861: 434
- Common names: Buloh balai (Malay); Bambu blenduk (Indonesian); Verdant Bamboo, Punting Pole Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: A native of southern CHINA (Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Fujian, Taiwan) and VIETNAM; at low elevations. Widely cultivated in East and South-East Asia. Introduced and cultivated in Central and South America.
- Uses: Planted as an ornamental garden and hedge plant in tropical and subtropical climate; culms used for farm equipment, punting poles, for scaffolding, weaving utensils and handicrafts. Shoots used as a vegetable; shavings of the culm cortex used in Chinese medicine.
- Horticulture: EUROPE; USA: introduced, in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerates -7°C.

***Bambusa tuldooides* 'Ventricosa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa tuldooides 'Swolleninternode'; N.H. Xia in Bamb. Res. no. 23, 1985: 38, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Zhaoqing, Xia B0064 (IBSC)
Bambusa ventricosa McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 17 (1), 1938: 57, pl. 5
- Common names: Tu-tu-chu (Chinese: Mandarin); Fat-t'o chuk (Chinese: Cantonese); Daifuku-chiku, Butto-chiku (Japanese); Buddha's Belly Bamboo, Buddha Bamboo.

- Features: When *Bambusa tuldooides* will be cultivated in pots or under unfavourable circumstances, small culms with swollen internodes develop. This character may not be stable.
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size, internodes swollen (shortened and inflated).
- Horticulture: in CHINA and other countries of East and South-East Asia often planted as a pot plant (as penjing and bonsai). USA; EUROPE: in cultivation.

***Bambusa tuldooides* 'Ventricosa Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa ventricosa f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 7, *, 101*, invalid (Engl. descr.)
Bambusa ventricosa 'Kimmei'; Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Tanaka, 1986: 7, as syn.
- Common names: Kimmei-daifuku-chiku, Kimmei-butto-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes shortened and inflated, yellow, with a few green stripes, bud canal light green; foliage leaf blades with a few white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa tuldooides* 'Nana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa ventricosa 'Nana'; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 18; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, Wen 85501 (ZJFI)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa utilis* LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa utilis Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 1, fig. 1-2; type: Taiwan, 15 Aug. 1959, W.C. Lin 31881 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Features: 3 - 14 m / 2 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.

***Bambusa valida* (Q. H. Dai) W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamopsis validus Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 393, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Q.H. Dai 8316 (GXFI)
- Bambusa valida* (Q.H. Dai) W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15
- Bambusa valida* (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 12 - 16 m / 8 - 12 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of the Guangxi Institute of Forestry.

***Bambusa variostrata* (W. T. LIN) CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus variostratus W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (1), 1978: 66, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, W.T. Lin 31337

Bambusa variostrata (W.T. Lin) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215, "variostrata"

Dendrocalamopsis variostrata (W.T. Lin) P.C.

Keng, 1983: 13, "vario-striata"

Neosinocalamus variostratus (W.T. Lin) J.F. Zuo in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 25, "vario-striatus"

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 5 - 12 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

***Bambusa vasaria* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundarbor vasaria Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 8, p.p., invalid
Bambusa vasaria Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 122
Arundarbor vasaria (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: "Malaya".

***Bambusa villosula* KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa tabindaing Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 133, as syn.
Bambusa villosula Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 553, "B. (?) villosula"; type: Yunzalin Valley, Brandis 384; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 56
- Common names: Tabindaing-wa (Burmese); Wami (Karen).
- Features: ? m / 7.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: hills of Martaban and upper Tenasserim.

***Bambusa vinhphuensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa vinhphuensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 828; type: Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Phu, 24 July 1972, Nguen boi Quynh s.n. (HNF)
- Features: 15 m / 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Vinh-Phu, in mountain forest.

***Bambusa virginialis* USTERI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa virginialis Usteri, Guia Bot. Praça Rep. e Jard. Luz, 1919: 12

***Bambusa vulgaris* SCHRADER EX WENDLAND**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa auriculata Kurz ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.
Arundo bamboa Miller, 1768: n. 4
Arundarbor bambos Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid
Bambusa blancoi Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331, based on *Bambus mitis* Blanco
Arundarbor blancoi (Steudel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

- Arundarbor fera* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 16, invalid
- Arundo fera* Oken, 1841: 423; cf. Merrill, 1950: 271
- Bambusa fera* Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418
- Arundarbor fera* (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Bambusa vulgaris* var. *genuina* Maire & Weiller ex Maire, 1952: 356
- Bambusa humilis* Reichenbach ex Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 50, as syn.
- Bambusa madagascariensis* hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 631, as syn.
- Bambus mitis* Blanco, 1837: 271; not *Bambos mitis* Poirét, 1808
- Bambus monogyna* Blanco, 1837: 268
- Arundarbor monogyna* (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Bambusa arundinacea* var. *picta* Moon, 1824: 26
- Bambusa sieberi* Grisebach, 1864: 528
- Bambusa surinamensis* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 49,*
- Bambusa thouarsii* Kunth, 1822: 149, 150, based on *Nastus* P. Beauv., 1812: pl. 25, f. 3
- Nastus thouarsii* (Kunth) Raspail, 1825: 442; Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 113
- Nastus viviparus* Raspail, 1825: 458,*
- Bambusa vulgaris* Schrader ex Wendland, Coll. Pl., 2, 1810 [1808]: 26, pl. 47; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 43, pl. 40; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 764, pl. 1512; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 39, fig. 25-28; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 74, fig.
- Bambos vulgaris* (Schrader ex Wendland) Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 401
- Leleba vulgaris* (Schrader ex Wendland) Nakai, 1933: 17
- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa arundinacea* (not Retzius, 1788): Aiton, 1789: 316
 - Bambusa arundinacea* (not Retzius, 1788; not Willdenow, 1799): Moon, 1824: 26
 - Dendrocalamus sericeus* (not Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324
 - Dendrocalamus strictus* (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324; cf. Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 389
 - Common names: Bambu ampel (Indonesian); Buloh aur, Buloh pau, Buloh minyak, Aur beting (Malay); Mai-luang, Phai-luang (Thai); Daisan-chiku (Japanese); Gemeiner Bambus (German); Common Bamboo.
 - Features: 10 - 20 m / 4 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching above; seed unknown.
 - Distribution: Origin are the Old World tropics, possibly either southern CHINA or MADAGASCAR. It is frequently and widely cultivated in East, South-East and South Asia and in Madagascar, and sometimes occurs spontaneously or naturalised. It is also frequently and widely cultivated, and sometimes naturalised, in the tropics and subtropics outside Asia: Pacific islands, Australia, Africa, Central and South America.
 - Habitat: Occurs spontaneously or naturalised mostly on river banks, road sides, wastelands and open ground; generally at low altitudes. In cultivation it thrives best under humid conditions up to 1,000 m altitude, but tolerates unfavourable conditions as well: dry season (plants may become completely defoliated); low temperature (grows up to 1,200 m altitude, survives -3°C); also tolerates a wide range of soil types.
 - Uses: Culms used for building boats (masts, rudders, outriggers, boating poles), as carrying poles, for fencing, props, furniture, small temporary buildings and other temporary constructions; as a raw material for paperpulp. In New Guinea culms used to make traditional combs and penis gourds ('kote-ka') in the phallocrypt tradition. Shoots edible, rarely used as a vegetable. Planted as hedges to border land. Leaves sometimes used as forage.
 - Horticulture: USA: Puerto Rico: became naturalised over much of the island; apparently introduced sometime before 1840 by the Spaniards. EUROPE: introduced early into botanic gardens.
- Bambusa vulgaris* 'Striata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa vulgaris* var. *aureovariegata* Beadle in L.H. Bailey, 1914: 448, "aureo-variegata"
 - ? *Bambusa vulgaris* var. *lutea* A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 641, "vulgaris lutea", nom. nud.
 - Bambusa striata* Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
 - Arundarbor striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
 - Bambusa vulgaris* var. *striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 44, pl. 40 fig. 4-5
 - Leleba vulgaris* var. *striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Nakai, 1933: 17
 - Bambusa vulgaris* f. *striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 457
 - Bambusa vulgaris* 'Striata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 315, "Stricta"
 - Bambusa variegata* hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 640, as syn.
 - Bambusa vulgaris* var. *vittata* A. Rivière ap. A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 640, "Bambusa vulgaris vittata"
 - Bambusa vulgaris* 'Vittata'; McClure ap. Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 60
 - Bambusa vulgaris* f. *vittata* A. Rivière ex Pohl, 1982: 467
 - Common names: Buloh gading, Aur gading, Buloh kuning (Malay); Bambu kuning (Indonesian); Kinshichiku (Japanese); Golden Common Bamboo.
 - Features: 15 m / 5 - 6 cm
 - Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size, internodes bright yellow, randomly marked with narrow and broad longitudinal stripes in green.

- Notes: The type of striping of culms is known to vary in different plants, or even within an individual plant. For example, there exist plants of yellow internodes with a few narrow green stripes, or without any green stripes, as well as plants of green internodes with a few yellow stripes. These variants have not been formally recognised at the rank of *varietas* or *forma*. Even at cultivar level, no names are known to have been published to accommodate these variants, but they are sometimes reflected by vernacular names.
- Uses: Commonly and widely planted as an ornamental solitary, or as hedges to border land. Water from boiled shoots used as a medicine.
- Horticulture: Widely and frequently cultivated in East, South-East, South Asia and Madagascar, and also in numerous other tropical and subtropical regions all over the world.

***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa vulgaris f. *kimmei* Muroi in J. Himeji Gaikuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 179, in Jap.
- Common names: Kinmei-daisan-chiku (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Wamin'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa wamin Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, "B.? wamin"
Bambusa vulgaris 'Wamin'; Brandis ex McClure, 1966: 162,*
Bambusa vulgaris f. *waminii* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 36, invalid (without Latin descr., without clear indication of type)
Bambusa vulgaris f. *waminii* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 16; type: Zhejiang, Wen Taihui 81904 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Wa-min (Burmese); Bambu blenduk (Indonesian); Wamin Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 5 (12?) m / 2 - 5 (7) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size, lower internodes shortened and inflated.
- Horticulture: Probably originates from South China; in cultivation in several countries of tropical and subtropical East, South-East and South Asia, and likely introduced elsewhere. USA; EUROPE: introduced, in cultivation.

***Bambusa vulgaris* var. *constrictinoda* PROUDLOCH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa vulgaris var. *constrictinoda* Proudloch ap. Houzeau de Lehaie, Bamb., 1906: 115; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 123

***Bambusa wenchouensis* (WEN) Q. H. DAI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania wenchouensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 32, fig. 9; type: Zhejiang, Wenchou, Wen 40817 (ZJFI)

Bambusa wenchouensis (Wen) Q.H. Dai in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 117, pl. 27 fig. 5

Bambusa wenchouensis (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym

- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 16 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

***Bambusa wieseneri* CARRIÈRE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa wieseneri Carrière in Rev. Hort. 59, 1887: 83, nom. nud.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 199, nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: "*Bambusa wiesneri*", "*Bambusa weiseneri*" (ex Index kewensis)

***Bambusa xiashanensis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa xiashanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 374; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 15 Aug. 1978, Nan-Zhu 2600 (HC)
- Features: 10 - 13 m / 4.5 - 5.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhanjiang: Xia Shan; cultivated in Guangzhou.

***Bambusa xueana* OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa xueana Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, based on *Neosinocalamus yunnanensis* Hsueh & J.R. Hsueh
Neosinocalamus yunnanensis Hsueh & J.R. Hsueh in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29 (3), 1991: 274, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Tengchong, Xue Jia-rong 9013 (SWFC)
Bambusa yunnanensis (Hsueh & J.R. Hsueh) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunn. 16 (1), 1994: 41, nom. illeg., not *Bambusa yunnanensis* N.H. Xia, 1993
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong, at 1,720 m altitude.

***Bambusa yunnanensis* N. H. XIA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum annulatum Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 77, fig.; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju & Zhang Wei-ping 840266.
Bambusa annulata (Hsueh & W.P. Zhang) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunn. 16 (1), 1994: 41, nom. illeg.; not W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng, 1993
Bambusa yunnanensis N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 8, based on *Schizostachyum annulatum* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang
- Features: 12 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (eastern part): Luoping Xian, at 1,000 m altitude.

Bonia BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bonia Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 29; type:
Bonia tonkinensis Balansa
Bambusa subg. *Bonia* (Balansa) Camus, Bamb.,
1913: 136
Monocladus Chia & al., ined., ex P.C. Keng, 1987:
25, in key, invalid
Monocladus Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3),
1988: 212; type: *Monocladus saxatilis* Chia & al.
- Selected references: N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3),
1996: 565-569
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib.
BAMBUSINAE
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the French
missionary Père Bon.
- Number of species known: 5.
- Distribution: CHINA (southern part): Guangxi,
Guangdong, Hainan; VIETNAM: northern and
central part.

- Features: 2 - 5 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Longzhou Xian, Ping-
xiang Shi, Longgang, Longjing, Luocheng.
- Habitat: On calcareous, stony hills and mountains,
at 300 - 500 m altitude.

Bonia levigata (CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG) N. H. XIA

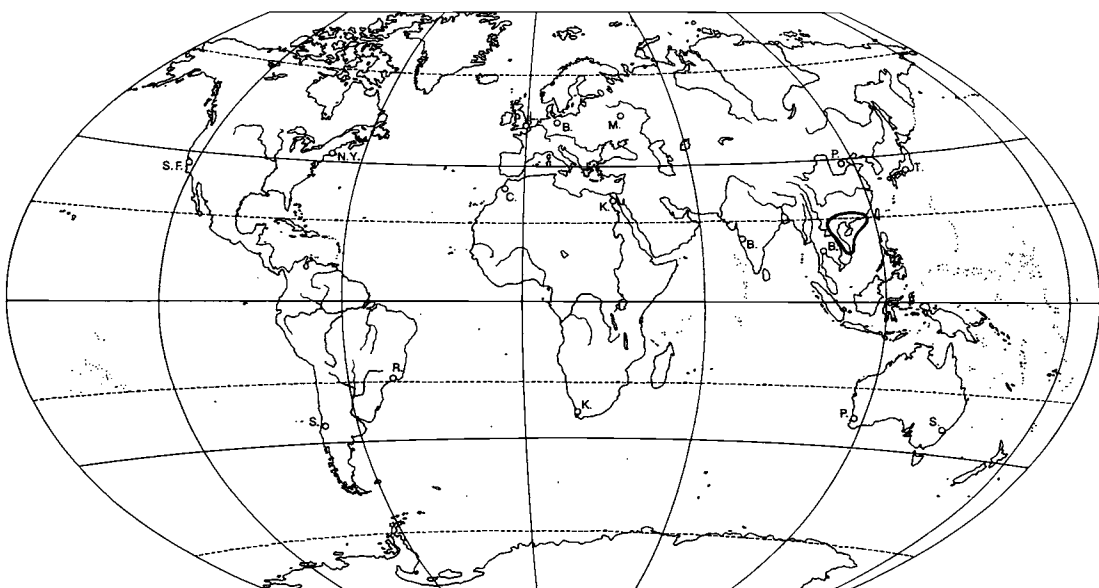
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Monocladus levigatus Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax.
Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 216, fig. 2.4-5; type: Nanzhu
1670 (SCIB)
Bonia levigata (Chia & al.) N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51
(3), 1996: 568
- Common names: Xiang zhi zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 5 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 250 - 700 m altitude;
not adapted to alkaline (calcareous) conditions.

Bonia amplexicaulis (CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Monocladus amplexicaulis Chia & al. in Acta Phyto-
tax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 215, fig. 2:1-3; type: Nan-
zhu 2256 (SCBI)
Bonia amplexicaulis (Chia & al.) N.H. Xia in Kew
Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 568
- Common names: Yuang xiang zhu (Chinese); Mei-
gom (Zhuang).

Bonia saxatilis (CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Monocladus saxatilis Y.L. Yang, 1987: 462,
"saxatilis", nom. nud.
Monocladus saxatilis Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax.
Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 213, fig. 1; type: Exped. Geob.
SCBI5533 (SCBI)
Bonia saxatilis (Chia & al.) N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51
(3), 1996: 567
- Common names: Dan zhi zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 4 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)



Map 38: Distribution of *Bonia*

- Etymology: The specific epithet, "saxatilis" (found among rocks), refers to the habitat of the species.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Donglan Xian, Liuzhou; Guangdong: Yangshan Xian.
- Habitat: On calcareous, stony mountains, at 400 - 750 m altitude.

Bonia solida (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Indocalamus solidus C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 18 (1), 1980: 26, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Hsiung Wen-yue & Chao Chi-son 77558 (NJFU)
Monocladus saxatilis var. *solidus* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Chia; cf. Y.L. Yang, 1987: 462, invalid
Monocladus solidus (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Chia in *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 26 (3), 1988: 215
Monocladus saxatilis var. *solidus* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Chia in P.C. Keng & al., *Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin.*, 9 (1), 1996: 40
Bonia solida (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) N.H. Xia in *Kew Bull.* 51 (3), 1996: 568
- Selected references: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in *Bamb. Res.* 1981 (1), 1981: 9*; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, *Bamb. China*, 1987: 24; cf. Y.L. Yang, 1987: 458, 462
- Common names: Jian gang zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Yangshuo Xian, on calcareous hills; Pinguo.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in England, rare.

Bonia tonkinensis BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bonia tonkinensis Balansa in *J. Bot. Paris* 4, 1890: 29; type: Vietnam, Lan-mât, 17 Apr. 1883, Père Bon 2064 (P)
Bambusa tonkinensis (Balansa) Baillon, *Hist. Pl.*, 12, 1894 [1893]: 147
- Common names: Cây le (Vietnamese).
- Features: 20 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern and central part (Tonkin and Annam): at the base of the Lan-mât mountains near Ké-só, Vê-xá, and Lat-son.

Dendrocalamus NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus Nees von Esenbeck in *Linnaea* 9 (4), 1834: 476, 466; type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxburgh) Nees von Esenbeck
Sellulocalamus W.T. Lin in *J. S. China Agr. Univ.* 10 (2), 1989: 43
Sinocalamus McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 66, p.p. (for type); type: *Sinocalamus latiflorus* (Munro) McClure
- Selected references: D.Z. Li & Hsueh in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (3), 1988: 1-19, and *l.c.* 7 (4), 1988: 1-19, fig. 1-5, and *l.c.* 8 (1), 1989: 25-43, fig. 6-10; W.T. Lin in *J. Bamb. Res.* 8 (4), 1989: 30-36

- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 52.
- Distribution: CHINA southern part, extending to western, central and eastern parts; INDIA: almost throughout India including the Himalayas and Andaman Islands; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; SRI LANKA; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM; PHILIPPINES; INDONESIA; PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
- Habitat: Although *Dendrocalamus strictus* is found in many lowland and dry regions of India, most other species are restricted to higher rainfall or montane areas.

Dendrocalamus sect. *Dendrocalamus*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus subg. *Dendrocalamus* [autonym]; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (4), 1988: 1; type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxburgh) Nees
Dendrocalamus subg. *Dendrocalamus* sect. *Dendrocalamus* [autonym]; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (4), 1988: 1; type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxburgh) Nees

Dendrocalamus sect. *Bambusoidetes* HSUEH & D. Z. LI

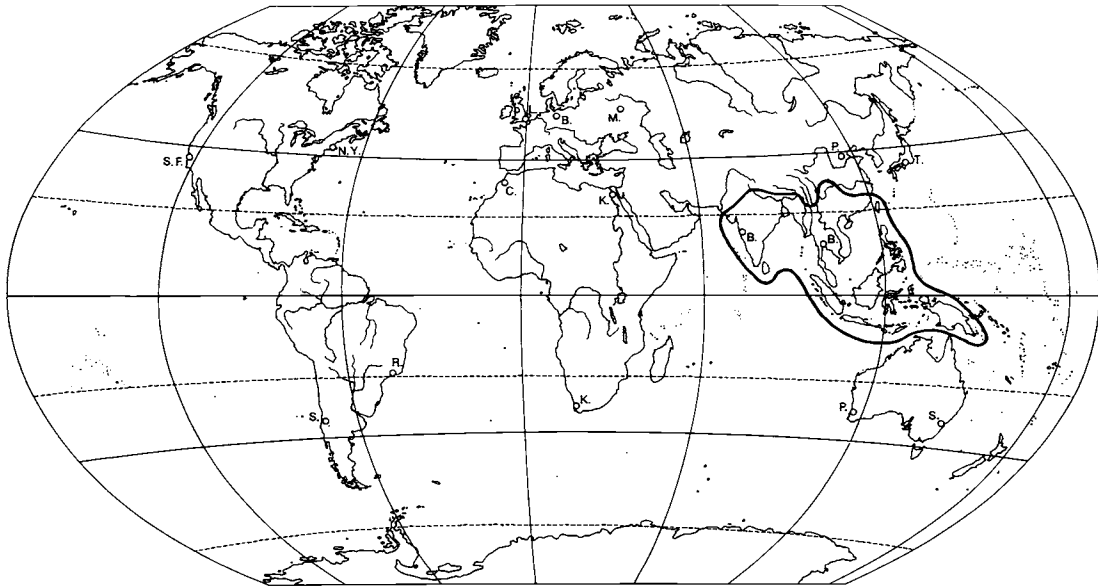
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus subg. *Dendrocalamus* sect. *Bambusoidetes* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (4), 1988: 7; type: *Dendrocalamus bambusoides* Hsueh & D.Z. Li
Sellulocalamus W.T. Lin in *J. S. China Agr. Univ.* 10 (2), 1989: 43

Dendrocalamus sect. *Sinocalamus* (McCLURE) HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus McClure in *Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull.* no. 9, 1940: 66, p.p. (for type); type: *Sinocalamus latiflorus* (Munro) McClure
Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* (McClure) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (4), 1988: 9; type: *Dendrocalamus latiflorus* Munro
Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Sinocalamus* (McClure) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (4), 1988: 13; type: *Dendrocalamus latiflorus* Munro
Sinocalamus sect. *Sinocalamus* [autonym]; W.T. Lin in *Bamb. Res.* no. 42, 1990: 6; type: *Sinocalamus latiflorus* (Munro) McClure

Dendrocalamus sect. *Draconicalamus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Draconicalamus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in *J. Bamb. Res.* 7 (4), 1988: 9; type: *Dendrocalamus giganteus* Munro
Sinocalamus sect. *Draconicalamus* (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in *Bamb. Res.* no. 42, 1990: 5; type: *Sinocalamus giganteus* (Munro) A. Camus



Map 39: Distribution of *Dendrocalamus*

Dendrocalamus asper (J. H. SCHULTES) BACKER EX K. HEYNE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundarbor aspera Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 11, invalid
Bambusa aspera J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1352
Arundo aspera (J.H. Schultes) Oken, 1841: 422
Gigantochloa aspera Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
Gigantochloa aspera (J.H. Schultes) Kurz, 1876: 221
Dendrocalamus asper (J.H. Schultes) Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 301; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 100, fig. 25; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 80, fig.
Bambusa bitung J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1354
Schizostachyum bitung (J.H. Schultes) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332
Arundarbor bitung (J.H. Schultes) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Dendrocalamus flagellifer Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150 "flagellifer", 112 "flagelliferus"; type: Melaka, Griffith s.n.
Bambusa flagellifera Griffith ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150, as syn.
Sinocalamus flagellifer (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
Schizostachyum loriforme Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150, as syn.

Bambusa macroculmis A. Rivière ap. A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 624, fig. 14, p.p. (excl. syn.)

Dendrocalamus macroculmis (A. Rivière) Houzeau de Lehaie, Bamb. 2, 1908: 263

Sinocalamus macroculmis (A. Rivière) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 994

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Common names: Buloh betong (Malay); Rebong China (Singapore); Bambu betung (Indonesian); Awi bitung (Sundanese); Buluh batung (Batak); Bukawe (Philippines: Tagalog); Botong (Philippines: Bikol); Butong (Philippines: Visaya); Hok (Lao); Phai-tong (Thai); Manh tong (Vietnamese); Rough Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 20 - 30 m / 8 - 20 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: The origin is not certain, but is supposed to originate somewhere in South-East Asia, probably northern Malaysia (an apparently wild plant was found near Cameron Highlands). Cultivated throughout tropical Asia, mainly in MALAYSIA (throughout the Malay Peninsula, and Sabah and Sarawak of Borneo) and INDONESIA (probably since ancient times in Sumatra, East Java, South Sulawesi, Seram, western Irian Jaya), and has become naturalised. Also introduced and cultivated in many other Asian countries: THAILAND: probably not native, introduced from China in the 1910's, or from Malaysia; widely cultivated throughout Thailand, mainly in the southern and south-eastern parts; BURMA: Tenasserim; VIETNAM: southern part; PHILIPPINES; CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Yunnan, apparently introduced; Taiwan: introduced from the Philippines;

SRI LANKA: introduced. Also introduced to Australia, Madagascar, America, even to warm temperate areas.

- Habitat: Planted or naturalised from low elevations up to 1,500 m, thrives best at 400 - 500 m altitude in areas with average annual rainfall of about 2,400 mm; grows well on various soil types, even on sandy and rather acidic soils, but prefers well-drained heavy soils.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable. Culms used as building material for houses and bridges; culm internodes used as containers for water and other fluids, and as cooking pots.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

***Dendrocalamus asper* f. *niger* HILDEBRAND**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus asper* f. *niger* Hildebrand in Rapp. Bosbouwproefst. no. 66, 1954: 43, "nigra", nom. nud.
- Selected references: L. Muller in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 17 (3), 1996: 8-10
- Common names: Betung hitam (Indonesian).
- Distinctive characters: culm internodes blackish.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: has almost become extinct.

***Dendrocalamus bambusoides* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus bambusoides* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 16, fig. 4; type: Kunming Exped. 062 (SWFC)
- *Sellulocalamus bambusoides* (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 44
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Bambusoidetes*
- Features: 7 - 15 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming, western hills; Yuxi; Jiangshui, native; Yan Yang. Grown from 250 to 1,900 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus barbatus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus barbatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 4, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Mengla, June 1975. C.J. Hsueh 925 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Dendrocalamus*
- Features: 15 - 18 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian, Mengla Xian, Jinping Xian; at 360 - 1,100 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus barbatus* var. *internodiiradicatus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus barbatus* var. *internodiiradicatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 6; type: Yunnan, Mengla, 27 Feb. 1981, Y.L. Huang 11151 (YNTBI)
- Features: fl(+)

- Distinctive characters: Basal internodes densely covered with roots; culm sheaths without long hairs; foliage leaf blades larger in size, lateral nerves in 7 - 9 pairs; spikelets with 2 - 3 florets.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tropical Botanical Garden, Menglun, 580 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus birmanicus* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus birmanicus* A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 2, 4, 1932: 1044; type: Burma, no. 2066 (P); D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 7, fig. 2
- *Sinocalamus birmanicus* (A. Camus) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Dendrocalamus*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: south-eastern Shan; CHINA: Yunnan, at 800 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus brandisii* (MUNRO) KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa brandisii* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 109; type: Burma, Brandis no. 2
- *Dendrocalamus brandisii* (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94; M.K. Alam in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 83, fig.
- *Arundarbor brandisii* (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- *Sinocalamus brandisii* (Munro) P.C. Keng, 1962: 35
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Common names: Wabo, Wa-pyu, Kya-lo-wa (Burmese); Wa-khlu (Karen); Mai-puk (Shan); Mai-bongyai, Mai-sang-mon, Mai-sang-yen, Mai-po (Thai); Hok (Lao).
- Features: 30 m / 20 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part (Manipur), and Andaman Islands; BURMA: from the Kachin hills to Tavoy (Tenasserim), up to 1,200 m altitude; THAILAND: northern part, at 1,000 - 1,300 m altitude; LAOS; VIETNAM: Tonkin; CHINA: Yunnan, at 380 - 1,900 m altitude.
- Habitat: In wet evergreen tropical forests, usually up to 1,300 m altitude; grows on different soil types, may prefer well-drained loamy soil.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, boat masts, furniture, farm implements, water pots, basketry, handicrafts, paper making. Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

***Dendrocalamus calostachyus* (KURZ) KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa calostachya* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250; type: Burma, Ava, Kurz s.n.
- *Dendrocalamus calostachyus* (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94
- *Sinocalamus calostachyus* (Kurz) P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 1962 (1), 1962: 34
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Common names: Wabo (Burmese); Wara, Ura (Kachin).
- Features: 20 - 30 m / ? cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: BURMA: southern Kachin, at 1,050 m altitude; often cultivated; CHINA: Yunnan, at 1,350 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for small buildings and domestic purposes.

Dendrocalamus cinctus R. B. MAJUMDER EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus cinctus R.B. Majumder ex Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 45, fig. 30-32; type: Sri Lanka, 28 Sep. 1972, A.H.M. Jayasuriya 868 (US)
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: Anuradhapura, Kandy; at 600 m altitude, in dry scrub forest.

Dendrocalamus collettianus GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus collettianus Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 93, pl. 83; type: Burma, 1892, Abdul Huk s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Etymology: Named after General H. Collett.
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: southern Shan.

Dendrocalamus dumosus (RIDLEY) HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum dumosum Ridley, 1912: 64; type: Rawei Island, Ridley 15903
Dendrocalamus dumosus (Ridley) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296
- Features: 5 (?) m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: southern part: Rawei Island; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Kedah: Langkawi Island, and Baling Hill.

Dendrocalamus elegans (RIDLEY) HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum elegans Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 73, 1916: 146; type: none cited
Dendrocalamus elegans (Ridley) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Kedah: Langkawi Island, common.

Dendrocalamus farinosus (KENG & P. C. KENG) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus farinosus Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 79; type: Sichuan, 9 Sep. 1943, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3896
Dendrocalamus farinosus (Keng & P.C. Keng) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215
Lingnania farinosa (Keng & P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng, 1981: 142
Neosinocalamus farinosus (Keng & P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1985: 18
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan; at 500 - 1,720 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus farinosus* f. *flavostriatus YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus farinosus f. *flavostriatus* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 6 (4), 1986: 28, "flavo-striatus"; type: T.P. Yi 85406 (SCFS)
Neosinocalamus farinosus f. *flavostriatus* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 1.5 - 3.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate size, basal internodes with yellowish stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Yidu Xian, Zhicheng Xian, cultivated.

Dendrocalamus fugongensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus fugongensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 9, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Fugong, 5 Oct. 1977, T.P. Yi 77301 (SWFC)
Sinocalamus fugongensis (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Features: 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Fugong Xian, Weixi Xian.

Dendrocalamus giganteus MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa gigantea Wallich ex Cat. Bot. Gard. Calc., 1840: 79, nom. nud.
Dendrocalamus giganteus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150; type: Calcutta Bot. Gard., Hb. Munro (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 23); E.A. Widjaja in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 85, fig.
Bambusa gigantea (Munro) Wallich ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 685
Sinocalamus giganteus (Munro) A. Camus, 1949: 551
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Features: 25 - 30 (35) m / 15 - 25 (30) cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Tokla bans (Bengali); Rachhasi bans, Burra bans (Nepali); Buloh beetong, Buloh sembilang (Malay); Wa-bo (Burmese); Dunkaloik (Talaing); Phai-pao, Phai-pok, Mai-po (Thai); Po (Lao); Russey prey (Cambodian); Bambu sembilang (Indonesia); Kyo-chiku (Japanese); Giant Bamboo.
- Distribution: Origin is not known precisely but is native in Burma and adjacent regions in north-eastern India, southern China and north-western Thailand, mostly known from cultivation. INDIA: north-eastern part: Meghalaya, Nagaland, in Assam as far north as Akum, probably cultivated; CHINA: Yunnan, at 580 - 1,470 m altitude; BURMA: from the upper Chindwin through the Shan hills to Moulmein, but uncommon outside cultivation; THAILAND: north-western part: Prov. Tak, near border to Burma, at 800 - 1,200 m altitude. Perhaps also native in northern MALAYSIA. Cultivated elsewhere in tropical Asia: known from Sri Lanka, northern India, Bangladesh, Laos, Vietnam, southern China including Taiwan, and Indonesia. Introduced and

planted in many botanic gardens all over the world, and widely cultivated outside botanic gardens in several countries, e.g. in Madagascar.

- Habitat: Occurs naturally in humid tropical highlands, usually up to 1,200 m altitude; can be grown successfully in lowlands, where humidity is high, on rich alluvial soils.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, scuffolding, boat masts, rural housing, water pipes, buckets, matting, float, woven wares, boards and parquet, light interior constructions, furnitures, water pots, and paper making. Shoots edible, locally consumed. Culm sheaths used to make hats.

***Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* NEES & ARNOTT EX MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus hamiltonii Nees von Esenbeck & Arnott ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 151; type: Assam, Goalpara, 17 July 1808, Buch.-Ham. 882 (lectotype, E, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 23)
Sinocalamus hamiltonii (Nees von Esenbeck & Arnott ex Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
Bambusa maxima Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 117, nom. nud.
Dendrocalamus maximus (Buchanan-Hamilton) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773, invalid
Bambusa monogynia Griffith, Itin. Notes, 1848: 110, "monogyna", nom. nud.; Griffith, Notulae Pl. As., 3, 1851: 63, nom. illeg.; not Blanco, 1837
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa falconeri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* var. *hamiltonii

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus hamiltonii var. *hamiltonii* [autonym]; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 24
- Features: 10 - 25 m / 10 - 18 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Tama bans, Choya bans (Nepali); Pag shi (Dzongkha).
- Distribution: INDIA: Tropical Himalaya and N.E. India; BHUTAN; NEPAL. Also recorded from CHINA: Yunnan.

***Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* var. *edulis* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus hamiltonii var. *edulis* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152; type: India, Sikkim, Hooker f. & Thomson s.n. 'C' (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 24); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 24
Dendrocalamus edulis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152, 155, as syn.
- Features: 12 - 19 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Pag shi (Dzongkha); Guliyo tama bans (Nepali of Sikkim).
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, W. Bengal, and other areas of N.E. India, extending into BURMA.

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* var. *undulatus

STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus hamiltonii var. *undulatus* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 24, fig. 7; type: Kathmandu, Balaju, 18 Feb. 1987, Stapleton 456 (E)
Dendrocalamus sp. Dhungre bans Type D6, Stapleton in Jackson, Man. Affor. Nepal, 1987: 210
- Common names: Dhungre bans (Nepali).
- Features: 23 m / 15 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distinctive characters: Culm internodes broader, irregularly mildly ventricose; culm sheath blades undulating.
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and eastern part.

***Dendrocalamus hirtellus* RIDLEY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus hirtellus Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 73, 1916: 146; type: Johor, Apr. 1915, Ridley s.n.
Bambusa Klossii Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins., 5, 1925: 259; type: Kedah Peak, Robinson & Kloss 6069
- Common names: Buloh kapor (Malay).
- Features: 12 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Johor, Kedah, in montane forest.

***Dendrocalamus hookeri* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa altissima hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 199, as syn.
? *Bambusa globifera* Grisebach "in Goett., Nachtr.", 1868: 72; cf. Camus, Bamb., 1913: 199
Dendrocalamus hookeri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 151; type: India, Bengal orient., Pundua, 11 June 1850, Hooker f. & Thomson 411 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 26)
Bambusa hookeri (Munro) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 642, fig. 20
Sinocalamus hookeri (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
- Common names: Kalo bans, bhalu bans (Nepali); Pag shi (Dzongkha).
- Features: 15 - 19 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part including eastern Himalayas; NEPAL: eastern part; BHUTAN; BURMA: southern Kachin: Bhamo district, in moist forests, at 240 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus inermis* (KENG & P. C. KENG) YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa sinospinosa var. *inermis* Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 80; type: Sichuan, Sep. 10, 1943, Keng & son 3903
Bambusa inermis (Keng & P.C. Keng) Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 102
Dendrocalamus inermis (Keng & P.C. Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 54
Dendrocalamus factitius Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 30, fig. 2, invalid (without type), conspecific with *Bambusa inermis*

- Features: 3 - 5 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms and branches without spines.
- Notes: This is not *Bambusa inermis* Caldas, 1809, and 1849, which is probably invalidly published.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.

Dendrocalamus jianshuiensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus jianshuiensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 14, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Jianshui Xian, 18 Nov. 1978, coll. unkn. 05 (SWFC)
Sinocalamus jianshuiensis (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 17 - 18 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jianshui Xian, Yuan-yuang Xian; at 850 - 1,510 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus latiflorus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152, pl. 6; type: China, several types cited; C.A. Roxas in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 87, fig. *Bambusa latiflora* (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250
Sinocalamus latiflorus (Munro) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa verticillata Benth. Fl. Hongk., 1861: 434, p.p. (excl. type); not *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799; not Lindley, 1835; not Hooker & Arnott, 1838
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Common names: Ma-chu (Chinese); Ma-chiku (Japanese); Wa-ni, Wa-bo (Burmese); Ura, Wara (Kachin); Mai-kao-quai (Shan); Phai-zangkum, Mai-sangkham (Thai); Bambu taiwan (Indonesian); Botong (Philippines: Tagalog); Taiwan Giant Bamboo, Sweet Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 14 - 20 (25) m / 8 - 20 (25) cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: Origin is not known precisely but possibly native in southern China including Taiwan. CHINA: Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan; at 100 - 700 m altitude. Also cultivated in several countries of South-East Asia, probably introduced: BURMA: cultivated throughout Shan; THAILAND: rarely cultivated in the northern part; VIETNAM: northern and southern parts; KAMPUCHEA. Introduced also in Japan, in the Philippines (Mindanao) in the early 1970s, in Indonesia in 1980. Widely distributed in botanic gardens all over the world.
- Habitat: Occurs in its native area under humid subtropical conditions, at elevations up to 1,000 m, tolerating temperatures as low as -4°C. In the tropics cultivated in the lowlands as well as in the highlands. Prefers high rainfall, grows best in moist, fertile soils. Heavy clay, gravel alkaline or acidic soils are not suitable for the production of edible shoots.

- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable. Culms used for house and temporary construction, agricultural implements, water pipes, rafts for fishing, woven wares, bamboo boards, paper making. Leaves used to make hats, roofs for boats, and as packing material.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Mei-Nung'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Mei-Nung'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 10, fig. 6; type: Taiwan, Mei-nung, 2 Aug. 1959, W.C. Lin 31886 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Common names: Mei-nung Ma-chu (Chinese); Mino-machiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish green, gradually turning to green or green-brownish, with broad and narrow stripes in darker green. Culm leaves: sheaths yellowish-green to brownish green, with a few slender stripes in pale yellow.
- Uses: Planted as an ornamental, for its useful culms and edible shoots.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, commonly cultivated. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Taiwan in the 1980's.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Subconvex'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus latiflorus var. *lagenarius* Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 6, fig. 3-5; Type: Taiwan, Chiayi, Aug. 1959, W.C. Lin 31882 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Subconvex'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 271, 1976: 57, based on *D. latiflorus* var. *lagenarius*
- Common names: Koro-machiku (Japanese).
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 4 - 12 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes ventricose, lagena- or pear-shaped, 10 - 30 cm long.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, rarely cultivated; JAPAN: rarely cultivated.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus var. *magnus* (WEN) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus latiflorus var. *magnus* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 34; type: Fujian, Wen 76129 (ZJFI)
Dendrocalamus latiflorus var. *magnus* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23; Wen, Col. III. Bamb. China, 1993: 92
- Features: 18 m / 16 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: culms not arching, unbranched in the lower part (to 5 or 9 m), branches puberulent when young.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian. Frost resistance: tolerating -3°C.

Dendrocalamus liboensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus liboensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 19, in key, invalid
Dendrocalamus liboensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 37, fi. 10; type: Guizhou,

Libo, 8 Oct. 1978, J.Q. Zhang & F.D. Liu 78022 (SWFC)

- Features: 12 - 15 m / 6 - 9 cm / fl(-); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo Xian, at 350 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus longifimbriatus* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus longifimbriatus Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 92, pl. 81
Sinocalamus longifimbriatus (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
- Common names: Myin-wa, Wa-myin, Wa-pyaw (Burmese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: Tavoy and Mergui Districts; THAILAND: Chantaburi, Rachaburi; VIETNAM: southern part.

***Dendrocalamus longispathus* (KURZ) KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa longispatha Kurz in J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250
Dendrocalamus longispathus (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94
- Common names: Rawnal (India: Mizo); Khang (Bengali); Ora (Arracanese); Wa-ya, Talagu-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 18 m / 7.5 - 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Mizoram; BANGLADESH: Sylhet, Chittagong; BURMA: Arakan, Pegu, Martaban, Tenasserim; THAILAND: Rachaburi, Sai Yok.
- Habitat: In mixed forests, in evergreen primary forests; common near streams.

***Dendrocalamus longispathus* var. *dholai* S. M. HASAN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus longispathus var. *dholai* S.M. Hasan in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 17, nom. nud.
- Distribution: This variety was selected from seedlings of *Dendrocalamus longispathus* by the Forest Research Institute at Chittagong, Bangladesh.

***Dendrocalamus longispathus* var. *koila* S. M. HASAN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus longispathus var. *koila* S.M. Hasan in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 17, nom. nud.
- Distribution: This variety was selected from seedlings of *Dendrocalamus longispathus* by the Forest Research Institute at Chittagong, Bangladesh.

***Dendrocalamus membranaceus* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Oxytenanthera lacei* Gamble in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, 1910: 385
Dendrocalamus membranaceus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 149; S. Duriyaprapan & P.C.M. Jansen in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 90

- Misapplied names:
Dendrocalamus strictus (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834); cf. D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 2
- Common names: Huangzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow bamboo; Wa-pyu (Burmese); Mai-sang, Mai-lai-law (Shan); Wa-mu (Karen); Phai-nuan, Mai-nuan (Thai); White Bamboo.
- Features: 20 - 25 m / 6 - 10 (12) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton & N.H. Xia in 1997, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Bambusa*, not *Dendrocalamus*.
- Distribution: BURMA: from Kachin to Tenasserim; THAILAND: throughout Thailand, mainly in the northern and north-eastern part; LAOS; CHINA: Yunnan.
- Habitat: In tropical mixed deciduous or monsoon forest below 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for rural construction, furniture, bamboo board, agricultural implements, slat traps, matting, basketry, handicrafts, paper making, and as props for fruit trees. Shoots edible.

***Dendrocalamus membranaceus* f. *striatus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus membranaceus f. *striatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 3; type: Yunnan, 15 Sep. 1985, D.Z. Li 85219 (SWFC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, cultivated in the Tropical Botanical Garden, Menglun, 580 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus membranaceus* f. *pilosus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus membranaceus f. *pilosus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 3; type: Yunnan, Jinghong, June 1975, C.J. Hsueh s.n. (SWFC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms covered with brown hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinghong Xian.

***Dendrocalamus membranaceus* f. *fimbriigulatus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus membranaceus f. *fimbriigulatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 4; type: Yunnan, 14 Sep. 1985, D.Z. Li 85204 (SWFC)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths: ligule fimbriate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, cultivated in the Tropical Botanical Garden, Menglun, 580 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus merrillianus* (ELMER) ELMER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa merrilliana Elmer, 1908: 273; type: Philippines, Leyte, Jan. 1906, A.D.E. Elmer 7283
Dendrocalamus merrillianus (Elmer) Elmer, 1915: 2675, "merrilliana"

Dendrocalamus parviflorus Hackel in Philipp. J. Sci. C 3 (3), 1908: 168; type: Mindanao, Lake Lanao, 1907, Mary Strong Clemens s.n.

- Common names: Bayog (Philippines).
- Features: ? m / 15 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: Named after E. D. Merrill.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: from Luzon to Mindanao.
- Uses: Culms used for vehicle shafts; culm splits are made into ropes.

***Dendrocalamus messeri* BLATTER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus messeri* Blatter, 1930: 595; Rhind, Grass. Burma, 1945: 21
- Common names: Wabo-e (Burmese).
- Features: 24 - 30 m / 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin; in evergreen forest, in valleys.

***Dendrocalamus minor* (McCLURE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinocalamus minor* McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 47, pl. 11-12; type: Guangdong, 24 Oct. 1928, Y. Tsiang 1473
- *Dendrocalamus minor* (McClure) Chia & H. L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 1.5 - 8 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Guangxi, Guizhou; in plains and along watersides.

***Dendrocalamus minor* f. *amoenus* (Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinocalamus minor* var. *amoenus* Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (2), 1981: 261, fig. 1; type: Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang 78034
- *Dendrocalamus minor* var. *amoenus* (Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 39
- *Dendrocalamus minor* f. *amoenus* (Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate size, internodes pale yellow with green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: southern part. Tolerates lime.

***Dendrocalamus multispiculatus* LAUTERBACH & K. SCHUMANN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus multispiculatus* Lauterbach & K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 187, 189; type: Papua New Guinea, Finschhafen, 3 Jan. 1891, Lauterbach 1348
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Perhaps conspecific with *Bambusa atra* Lindley.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Finschhafen.

***Dendrocalamus nudus* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus nudus* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 3, 1906: 117; type: Thailand, Chiangmai, Hosseus 290a
- *Sinocalamus nudus* (Pilger) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: northern part: Chiangmai, at 300 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus ovatus* N. H. XIA & CHIA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus ovatus* N.H. Xia & Chia in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (1), 1993: 61, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Changning, Wanling, 19 Aug. 1979, Nan-zhu 2607 (SCBI)
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Luoping; Guizhou: Luodian, Dushan, Guiyang; Sichuan: Changning.

***Dendrocalamus pachystachyus* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus pachystachyus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 17, in key, 14, nom. nud.
- *Dendrocalamus pachystachyus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 25, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, Chengjiang Xian, C.J. Hsueh 1124 (SWFC)
- *Sinocalamus pachystachyus* (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6, "pachystachys"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Chengjiang Xian, Xiping Xian, Jinping Xian, Yuanyang Xian, Wenshan Xian; at 1,200 - 1,550 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus parishii* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus parishii* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 149; type: India, Parish, s.n.
- *Dendrocalamus hookeri* var. *parishii* (Munro) Blatter in Indian For. 55, 1929: 594
- *Sinocalamus parishii* (Munro) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: N.W. Himalaya; CHINA: Yunnan: Fugong Xian, at 1,300 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus peculiaris* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus peculiaris* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 18, in key, invalid
- *Dendrocalamus peculiaris* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 32, fig. 8; type: Yunnan, Jinping Xian, 23 Aug. 1976, C.J. Hsueh 1080 (SWFC)
- *Sinocalamus peculiaris* (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 13 - 18 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 1,200 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus pendulus* RIDLEY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum malayense Ridley, 1911: 118
Dendrocalamus pendulus Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 44, 1905: 210; type: Selangor Pahang Track, Ridley 8482; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 90, fig. 22-23; S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 92, fig.
Schizostachyum subcordatum Ridley, 1920: 204
- Common names: Buloh akar (Malay).
- Features: 10 - 30 m / 6 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: in the foothills of the Main Range, abundant.
- Habitat: On hillsides and in forest margins of secondary forest; at 400 - 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and other handicrafts.

***Dendrocalamus poilanei* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus poilanei A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 31, 1925: 205; type: Annam, Poilane 8463
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam.

***Dendrocalamus pulverulentus* CHIA & BUT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus pulverulentus Chia & But in But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 62, fig., invalid (without Latin descr. or type)
Dendrocalamus pulverulentus Chia & But in Kew Bull. 43 (1), 1988: 115, fig. 1; type: Hong Kong, Nan-Zhu 2780 (IBSC)
- Common names: Powdered Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 8 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. In cultivation in Hong Kong.

***Dendrocalamus ronganensis* Q. H. DAI & D. Y. HUANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus ronganensis Q.H. Dai & D.Y. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (3), 1995: 3, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Rongan, 30 Aug. 1993, Dai Qi-hui & Huang Da-yong 930802 (GXFA)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongan.

***Dendrocalamus rongchengensis* YI & C. Y. SIA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus rongchengensis Yi & C.Y. Sia in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 20, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Chengdu, 9 Nov. 1987, Yi Tong-pei 87497 (SCFS)

***Bambusa rongchengensis* (Yi & C.Y. Sia) D.Z. LI in Acta Bot. Yunn. 16 (1), 1994: 41**

- Features: 14 - 17 m / (6) 8 - 12 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Chengdu, at 505 m altitude, in cultivation.

***Dendrocalamus sahnii* NAITHANI & BAHADUR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus sahnii Naithani & Bahadur in Bahadur & S. Jain, 1981: 285, nom. nud.
Dendrocalamus sahnii Naithani & Bahadur in Indian For. 108, 1982: 212, fig. 1
- Distribution: INDIA: E. Himalaya.

***Dendrocalamus sapidus* Q. H. DAI & D. Y. HUANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus sapidus Q.H. Dai & D.Y. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (3), 1995: 1, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Nanning, 30 Aug. 1993, Dai Qi-hui & Huang Da-yong 930801 (GXFA)
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

***Dendrocalamus semiscandens* HSUEH & D. Z. LI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus semiscandens Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 17, in key, invalid
Dendrocalamus semiscandens Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 28, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Ximeng Xian, 27 Sep. 1985, D.Z. Li 85242 (SWFC)
- Features: (7) 10 - 18 m / (6) 10 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms erect, upper part almost scandent.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Ruiji Xian, Yingjiang Xian, Ximeng Xian, Lancang Xian, Shuangjiang Xian, Mengla Xian; at 900 - 1,300 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus sikkimensis* GAMBLE EX OLIVER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus sikkimensis Gamble ex Oliver in Hooker's Icon. Pl. ser. 3, 8, 1888: pl. 1770; type: India, Sikkim, 20 July 1885, Pantling (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 26)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Common names: Rawmi (India: Mizo).
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: E. Himalaya, N.E. India; BHUTAN; CHINA: Yunnan, at 130 - 580 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus sinicus* CHIA & J. L. SUN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus sinicus Chia & J.L. Sun in Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 10, fig.; type: Yunnan, Mengla Xian, Nan-zhu 2570 (SCBI)
Sinocalamus sinicus (Chia & J.L. Sun) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Common names: Mai-bo (meaning largest bamboo) (Thai, hilltribe people in Yunnan).
- Features: 20 - 30 m / 20 - 30 (32) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian, Menghai Xian, Mengla Xian; at 500 - 1,200 m altitude.

***Dendrocalamus sinuatus* (GAMBLE) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera sinuata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 71, pl. 62
Dendrocalamus sinuatus (Gamble) Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296; Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 97
Gigantochloa sinuata (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera sinuata (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Common names: Buloh akar (Malay).
- Features: 4 - 7 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Perak, Terengganu, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang; LAOS; VIETNAM: central and southern part.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry.

***Dendrocalamus somdevai* H. B. NAITHANI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus somdevai H.B. Naithani in Indian For. 119 (6), 1993: 504-506
- Distribution: INDIA: Uttar Pradesh.

***Dendrocalamus strictus* (ROXBURGH) NEES**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glomerata Royle ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
Bambusa hexandra Roxburgh ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
Arundo hexandra Roxburgh ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
Dendrocalamus strictus var. *prainiana* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 80,*
Dendrocalamus prainiana J.C. Varmah & K.N. Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 22, as syn.
Bambusa pubescens Loddiges ex Loudon, Hort. Brit., 1830: 124, nom. nud.
Bambusa pubescens Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
Bambos stricta Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Corom., 1, 1795 [1796-1798]: 58
Bambusa stricta (Roxburgh) Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25
Nastus strictus (Roxburgh) Smith in Rees, 1819: n. 2
Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxburgh) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 476; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 78, pl. 68-69; P.C.M. Jansen & S. Duriyaprapan in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 97, fig.
Bambusa tanaea Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 118, nom. nud.
Bambusa verticillata Rottler, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
- Common names: Bans (Hindi); Karail (Bengali); Myin-wa (Burma); Buloh batu (Malay); Phai-sang (Thai); Male Bamboo, Calcutta Bamboo.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Dendrocalamus*
- Features: 6 - 20 m / 2.5 - 8 cm / fl(+); culms hollow when growing under humid conditions, but nearly

solid under dry conditions; size of leaf blades variable, 5 - 25 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, thin, blades deciduous under dry conditions.

- Distribution: INDIA: almost throughout India (up to the borders of the arid tract of north-western India), very common, especially between the Ganges and Ramganga rivers; on dry hills; NEPAL; BANGLADESH; BURMA: very common; THAILAND. Occasionally cultivated outside its natural range: China (Guangdong); Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam.
- Habitat: In tropical and subtropical regions, mean annual temperatures 20 - 30°C, can withstand extreme temperatures (as low as -5°C, as high as +45°C); optimum annual rainfall 1,000 - 3,000 mm, with 300 mm per month during the growing season, but very drought resistant (grows rather well with 750 - 1,000 mm rainfall per year); prefers low relative humidity; altitudinal range from sea level to 1,200 m; frequent in hilly areas with drier conditions; grows on all soils with good drainage, preferring sandy loams with pH 5.5 - 7.5.
- Uses: Culms used as a building material, for furniture, bamboo board, mats, sticks, agricultural implements, rafts, baskets, woven wares, and as a raw material for paper pulp. Leaves used as forage. Shoots and seeds edible.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

***Dendrocalamus strictus* 'Argenteus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa stricta var. *argentea* A. Rivière ap. A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 681
Dendrocalamus strictus var. *argenteus* J.C. Varmah & K.N. Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 22, nom. nud.
Dendrocalamus strictus var. *argenteus* McClure ex Bahadur ap. Bahadur & S. Jain in Indian J. For. 4 (4), 1981: 284, "argentea", invalid (Engl. descr.)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheaths with dark-green and yellowish stripes. Foliage leaves: blades with narrow silvery white stripes.
- Horticulture: INDIA, only known in cultivation.

***Dendrocalamus strictus* 'Mei-Nung'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus strictus 'Mei-Nung'; Stover, 1983: 51, "D. s. Mei-nung", epithet not established
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow-green, with stripes in green. Foliage leaves: blades occasionally striped.
- Notes: The cultivar epithet 'Mei-Nung' is to be rejected as it was re-used within the domination class when published (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.2).

***Dendrocalamus strictus* var. *sericeus* (MUNRO) BRANDIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus sericeus var. *latifolius* A. Camus, 1919: 672
Dendrocalamus sericeus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 148

Dendrocalamus strictus var. *sericeus* (Munro) Brandis, 1878: 751

- Distinctive characters: Spikelets: lemmas silky pubescent.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part.

Dendrocalamus textilis N. H. Xia, Chia & Z. Y. Xia

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus textilis N.H. Xia, Chia & Z.Y. Xia in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (1), 1993: 63, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, Qionglai, Shuikou, 19 Aug. 1979, Nan-zhu 2612 (SCBI)
- Features: 7 m / 4 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qionglai.

Dendrocalamus tibeticus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus tibeticus Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 31, fig. 3; type: Xizang, Medog Xian, 17 Aug. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77185 (SCFS)
Sellulocalamus tibeticus (Hsueh & Yi) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 45
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Features: 15 - 25 m / 12 - 18 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet) and Yunnan; at elevations from 1,220 - 1,720 m.

Dendrocalamus tomentosus HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus tomentosus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 18, in key, invalid
Dendrocalamus tomentosus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 34, fig. 9; type: Yunnan, Cangyuan Xian, Gongjia Shan, 28 Sep. 1977, C.J. Hsueh 1198 (SWFC)
Sinocalamus tomentosus (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 20 m / 9 - 12 cm / fl(+); culms erect or scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Cangyuan Xian, on Gongjia Shan at 850 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus tsiangii (McCLURE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lingnania tsiangii McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 41, pl. 9; type: Guizhou, Y. Tsiang 6495
Dendrocalamus tsiangii (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 216; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 34, fig. 3, emend.
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the Chinese plant collector, Y. Tsiang.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou, Sichuan; at 540 - 1,070 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *striatus* (Yi & H. R. Qi) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neosinocalamus affinis f. *striatus* Yi & H.R. Qi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 131; type: Sichuan, Qi Huirong 8401 (SCFS)

Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *striatus* (Yi & H.R. Qi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 34

- Distinctive characters: Culms: green internodes with yellowish stripes; foliage leaves: blades with yellowish stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangping Xian, cultivated.

Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *viridistriatus* X. H. SONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *viridistriatus* X.H. Song, ined., ex D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 37, "varidistriatus", invalid (without Latin descr.); type: Guizhou, Libo Xian, Song Xianghou 895 (NJFU)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo Xian, at 730 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus wabo BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus wabo Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 154, invalid
- Common names: Wabo (Burmese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: southern Shan: Montague Hill, cultivated, at 450 - 650 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus yunnanicus HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus yunnanicus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 17, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Hekou Xian, 8 Nov. 1985, Hsueh & D.Z. Li 85288 (SWFC)
Sinocalamus yunnanicus (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 18 - 25 m / 11 - 18 cm / fl(+); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Hekou Xian, Luoping Xian, Jinping Xian; at 80 - 750 m altitude.

Dinochloa BUSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 387; type: *Dinochloa scandens* (Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 613-618
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Features: Culms scandent or climbing.
- Number of species known: 27.
- Distribution: Mainly distributed on the Malay Peninsula, in Borneo, Indonesia and Philippines, extending to southern Thailand and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
INDIA: north-eastern and eastern parts, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; BANGLADESH; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; VIETNAM; CHINA: Hainan; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo;

INDONESIA: Java, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Islands;
 PHILIPPINES: from Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan.

- Habitat: In primary rain-forest, usually scattered as rare climbers in undisturbed forest; become abundant under disturbed forest conditions (forest gaps and margins along roads and around settlements).

***Dinochloa alata* McClure**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa alata McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 100; type: Tonkin, Laan Aang Ts'uen, 25 Aug. 1940, W.T. Tsang 30410 (Arnold Arbor.)
- Features: 11 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.
- Habitat: At edge of forest, on dry clay soil.

***Dinochloa andamanica* Kurz**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa andamanica Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253; Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 95; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 570; Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 681; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 169, fig.; Rhind, 1945: 23; Varmah & Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 22
- Dinochloa tjankorreh* var. *andamanica* (Kurz) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 112, fig.; Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 415
- Misapplied names:
Dinochloa scandens (not Kuntze, 1891): R.B.

Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277

- Features: 30 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms creeping along the ground or climbing over tallest trees.
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, very common.

***Dinochloa barbata* S. Dransfield**

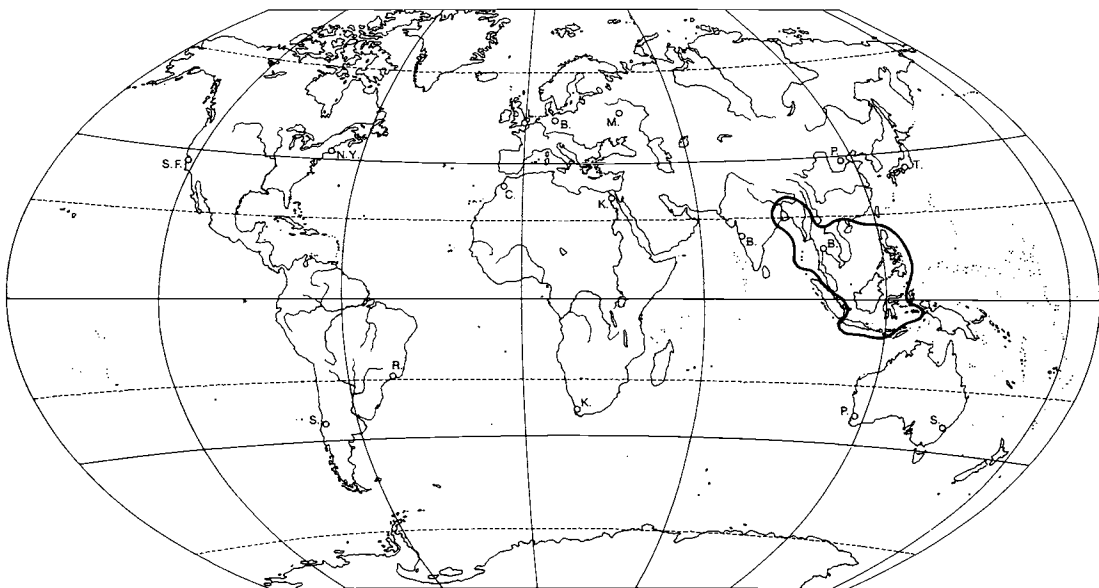
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa barbata S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 115, fig. 7; type: Sulawesi, Darnaedi 1492 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi: western part.
- Habitat: In disturbed lower mountain forest; at elevations from 1,000 to 1,300 m.

***Dinochloa cordata* S. Dransfield**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa cordata S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 108, fig. 2; type: Sulawesi, de Vogel 6209a (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi.
- Habitat: In disturbed primary forests in river valley, on alluvial clay or ultramafic soil; at elevations from 60 to 500 m.

***Dinochloa darvelana* S. Dransfield**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa darvelana S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 435, fig. 1; type: S. Dransfield SD 834 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)



Map 40: Distribution of *Dinochloa*

- Etymology: The epithet, darvelana, is after Darvel Bay.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: area around Darvel Bay, common; INDONESIA: Borneo (Kalimantan): Kalimantan Timur: Semboja (= Samboja) near Samarinda.
- Habitat: In forest or forest margins on ultramafic rock, or in primary forest on volcanic rock.

Dinochloa dielsiana PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa dielsiana Pilger in Perkins, Fragm. Fl. Philipp., 1, 1904: 148
Schizostachyum dielsianum (Pilger) Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 391
- Misapplied names:
Dinochloa diffusa Merrill, 1905: 7, p.p. (basonym *Bambus diffusa* Blanco excl.)
- Features: 20 - 25 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Palawan.
- Habitat: In thickets and forests at low elevations.

Dinochloa elmeri GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa elmeri Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 280; type: Benguet, June 1904, Elmer 6542
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Benguet: Mt. Santo Tomas.
- Habitat: In mossy forests, at about 2,200 m altitude.

Dinochloa hirsuta S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa hirsuta S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 115, fig. 6; type: Sulawesi, Ramlanto 136 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi: south-eastern part.
- Habitat: In forest on ultramafic soil; at elevations from 10 to 100 m.

Dinochloa kostermansiana S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa kostermansiana S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 108, fig. 3; type: Flores, Kostermans 22142 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the botanist A.J.G.H. Kostermans.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores and Sumba.
- Habitat: In lower montane forest; at elevations from 600 to 1,100 m.

Dinochloa luconiae (MUNRO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa aguilarii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 280
Dinochloa scandens var. *angustifolia* Hackel ex Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 392

Dinochloa tjankorreh var. *angustifolia* Hackel ex Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 392, as syn.

Dinochloa ciliata Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253

Bambusa luconiae Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc.

London 26, 1868: 115, "luconiae"; type: Luzon, Mt. Banahao ["Mahaihai"], Wilkes s.n. (US)

Arundarbor luconiae (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, A. "Luzoniae"

Dinochloa luconiae (Munro) Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 100, "D. luconiae"

- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Mindoro, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao, Basilan; INDONESIA: Kalimantan (Borneo).
- Habitat: In forests at low and medium elevations.

Dinochloa maccllellandii (MUNRO) KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa maccllellandii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 114, "M'Clellandii", 154, "MacClellandii"; type: Burma, M'Clelland s.n.
Dinochloa maccllellandii (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253, "Maclellandii"
Arundarbor maccllellandii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "M'Clellandii"
- Features: 20 - 30 m / 2.5 - 5.0 cm / fl(-); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDIA: West Bengal, Assam, and other north-eastern and eastern parts; BANGLADESH: Chittagong; BURMA: Pegu Yoma, Martaban, Tenasserim; THAILAND. Perhaps also in VIETNAM.

Dinochloa macrocarpa ELMER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa macrocarpa Elmer in Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 7, 1915: 2675; type: Sibuyan, March 1910, A.D.E. Elmer 12059
- Common names: Bolocouwe (Visayan).
- Features: ? m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms climbing, sprawling and scandent.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Sibuyan: Mt. Giting-Giting (Guintingintin).
- Habitat: Along river banks, at 30 m altitude.

Dinochloa malayana S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa malayana S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 110, fig. 4; type: Malay Peninsula, Ridley 3112 (K)
- Misapplied names:
Dinochloa scandens (not Kuntze, 1891): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 84, p.p. (for Ridley 3112)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula; THAILAND: southern part.
- Habitat: Along forest margins; at elevations from 10 to 500 (1,300) m.

Dinochloa nicobariana R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa nicobariana R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277; type: North Nicobar: Katchall Island, coastal forest, P. Chakravarty 1129 (CAL).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Nicobar Islands: Katchall Island.

Dinochloa obclavata S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa obclavata S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 620, fig. 2; type: Sabah, 25 Oct. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 784 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.
- Habitat: In forest on ultrabasic soil, at 50 m altitude.

Dinochloa oblonga S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa oblonga S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 113, fig. 5; type: Palawan, J. Dransfield JD6185 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1 - 1.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Palawan.
- Habitat: Along forest margins; at elevations from 2 to 100 m.

Dinochloa orenuda McCURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa orenuda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 18; type: Hainan, 3-20 May 1932, H. Fung 20230 (LU)
- Features: 9 - 20 m / 2.2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Dinochloa palawanensis (GAMBLE) S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum palawanense Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C 5 (4), 1910: 274; type: Palawan, Jan. 1906, Bermejós/Berjemós 277 (K)
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa palawanensis (Gamble) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 106, fig. 1
- Features: ? m / 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Palawan.
- Habitat: In hill forest on ultrabasic rocks; at elevations from 50 to 400 m.

Dinochloa prunifera S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa prunifera S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 622, fig. 4; type: Sabah, 23 Oct. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 776 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Telupid, locally very common.
- Habitat: In forest, often disturbed forest, on ultrabasic soil at 50 m altitude.

Dinochloa pubiramea GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa pubiramea Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 279
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa scandens var. *pubiramea* Merrill, ined., ex Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 279, as syn.
- Features: ? m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Leyte, Samar, Negros, Mindanao (Surigao), Basilan; MALAYSIA / INDONESIA: Borneo.

Dinochloa pubiramea 'Jean-Vincent de Saint-Castin'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa pubiramea 'Jean-Vincent de Saint-Castin'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 26-28
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades slightly shorter but much wider, 27 cm long, 7 to 8.5 cm wide, tessellation not visible.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Negros: on the slopes of Volcano Canlaon.

Dinochloa robusta S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa robusta S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 47 (3), 1992: 402; type: Borneo, Sabah, D. Balajadia 3757 (K)
- Misapplied names:
Dinochloa scandens (not Kuntze, 1891): S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 630-632, fig. 8, p.p. (for Dransfield SD752 and Balajadia 3757)
- Features: ? m / 1.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(+), culms climbing
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah (northern part): Kudat, Puhlau Banggi; PHILIPPINES: Palawan: Puerto Princesa, St. Paul's Bay National Park.
- Habitat: At the edge of forest or secondary forest on ultrabasic soil, or alluvial soil.

Dinochloa scabrda S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa scabrda S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 628, fig. 7; type: Sabah, 11 Sep. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 746 (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah; INDONESIA: Kalimantan Timur.
- Habitat: In lowland dipterocarp forest, along roads and at the forest margin.

Dinochloa scandens (BLUME) KUNTZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea amplopaniculata Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337; type: Zollinger 798
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa scandens var. *normalis* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773, "α normlis", invalid
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum parviflorum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 153, as syn.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa scandens Blume ap. Nees von Esenbeck in Flora 7, 1824: 291; type: Java, Megamendung, Blume s.n. (L)
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa scandens (Blume) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 630, p.p. (excl. Dransfield SD752 and

Balajadia 3757); S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 104

Nastus tjankorreh J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1358, nom. illeg., based on *Bambusa scandens* Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck

Dinochloa tjankorreh (J.H. Schultes) Buse in Mi-quel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 388

- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java (western part), common.
- Habitat: In lowland and hill forests; at elevations from 200 to 1,200 m.

Dinochloa scandens var. *scaberrima* KUNTZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa scandens var. *scaberrima* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773, "β scaberrima"; type: "Java, Rambay" (NY; cf. Zanoni & Schofield in Brittonia 33 (2), 1981: 252)
- Features: culms up to 30 m long, climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Dinochloa sipitangensis S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa sipitangensis S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 620, fig. 3; type: Sabah, 26 July 1964, M. Rundi SAN 43276 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Sipitang, Papar. Possibly also occurring in neighbouring areas (Brunei, Sarawak).
- Habitat: On roadsides, in forest on sandy yellow soil on hillsides, locally abundant.

Dinochloa sublaevigata S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa sublaevigata S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 626, fig. 6; type: Sabah, Sep. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 720 (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.
- Habitat: In hill dipterocarp forest along roads and forest margins.

Dinochloa trichogona S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa trichogona S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 624, fig. 5; type: Sabah, 14 Sep. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 747 (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah, common.
- Habitat: In forests or forest margins along roads, at 7 - 300 m altitude.

Dinochloa utilis McCURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa utilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 20; type: Hainan, May 1932, McClure 20136 (LU)
- Features: 30 m / 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.
- Uses: Culms used for paper pulp.

Gigantochloa KURZ EX MUNRO

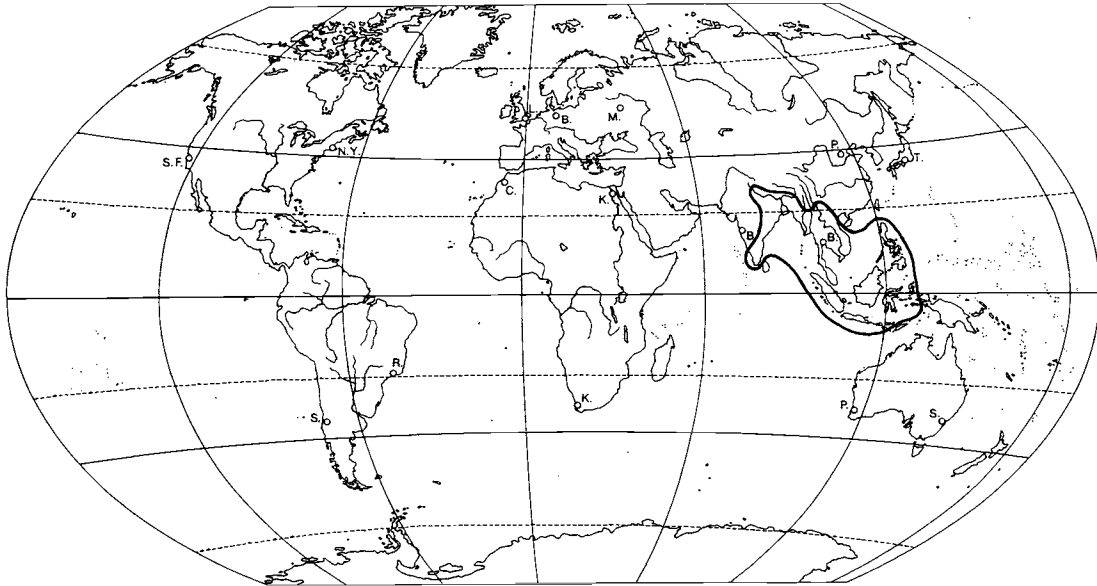
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, nom. nud.
Gigantochloa Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 123; type: *Gigantochloa atter* (Hasskarl) Kurz ex Munro (lectotype, selected by Holttum in Taxon 5, 1956: 28-30)
- Selected references: Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 104; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 291-380
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 37.
- Distribution: South and South-East Asia, in Malesia as far as the Moluccas, several species only known in cultivation.
MALAYSIA; SINGAPORE; BRUNEI; INDONESIA; PHILIPPINES; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; VIETNAM; CHINA: Yunnan; INDIA: northern; north-eastern; central, eastern and southern parts, Andaman Islands; BANGLADESH.

Gigantochloa achmadii WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa achmadii Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 67, 68, invalid
Gigantochloa achmadii Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 373, fig. 37-38; type: Sumatra, Simalur, 16 Jan. 1919, Achmad 854 (BO)
- Common names: Buluh apo (Simalur, West Sumatra).
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the Indonesian plant collector Mr. Achmad.
- Features: 20 m / 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: North and West Sumatra: Simalur Island and Secincin, Kayu Tanam, wild.
- Habitat: Known from disturbed forest; usually in heavy clay soil covered by humus.

Gigantochloa apus (J. H. SCHULTES) KURZ EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa apus J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1353; type: Java, Gunung Salak, Blume s.n. (M)
Schizostachyum apus (J.H. Schultes) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332
Gigantochloa apus (J.H. Schultes) Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.)
Gigantochloa apus (J.H. Schultes) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 349, fig. 24-25
Arundarbor apus (J.H. Schultes) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Oxytenanthera apus (J.H. Schultes) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 145
Gigantochloa kurzii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 65, p.p. (for type); type: Burma, Kobala, Jan.-Feb. 1878, Kurz s.n. (K, lectotype, selected by Widjaja, 1987: 349)



Map 41: Distribution of *Gigantochloa*

- Common names: Pring tali, Pring apus (Java: Javanese); Awi tali (Java: Sundanese); Perreng tale (Java: Madurese); Tiyang tali (Bali: Balinese); Bambu tali, Bambu apus (Indonesian); Wado, Wapado, Watho (Burma).
- Features: 8 - 22 m / 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: northern and north-eastern part. INDONESIA: occurs wild or naturalised (in West and East Java), widely cultivated; introduced from Java to Celebes in 1970 and possibly to Kalimantan and to other regions. It grows in the lowland along rivers or on hill slopes up to 1,500 m altitude, prefers open areas or disturbed forests, grows easily either on sandy or clay soil. BURMA: Tenasserim, wild; on steep slopes scattered singly or in small groups in moist evergreen forest. THAILAND: occurs wild in the southern part.
- Uses: Economically the most important bamboo in Java, especially in the handicraft and furniture industries, moreover, it is used extensively for building materials such as for roofings, scaffoldings, bridges, walls etc.
- Horticulture: The species has been distributed into tropical regions outside South-East Asia. Recorded from southern and eastern Africa, Central and South America. EUROPE: in cultivation under glass.

***Gigantochloa atroviolacea* WIDJAJA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa atroviolacea* Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 58, 67, invalid *Gigantochloa atroviolacea* Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 323-327, fig. 10-12; type: Java, Ramlanto s.n. (BO)

- *Gigantochloa atter* var. *nigra* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 61
- *Gigantochloa atter* f. *nigra* Hildebrand, 1954: 34, 43
- Misapplied names: *Gigantochloa verticillata* Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 275, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
- Common names: Bambu hitam (Indonesian); Pring wulung, meaning black bamboo, Pring ireng, Pring ulung (Java: Javanese); Awi hideung (Java: Sundanese).
- Features: 12 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivator. INDONESIA: Java (widely cultivated in the western and central parts). Introduced to South Sumatra. Introduced early to Calcutta (India), recently to Thailand, and possibly cultivated elsewhere in tropical Asia. Introduced from Java to Australia (northern Queensland) many years ago. Apparently prefers to grow in dry areas on soil rich in limestone.
- Uses: Preferably used for making musical instruments (Angklung, Calung, Gambang, Celempung), furniture and as a raw material by handicraft industries.

***Gigantochloa atter* (HASSKARL) KURZ EX MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa thouarsii* var. *atter* Hasskarl, Pl. Jav. Rar., 1848: 41, "β atter" *Bambusa atter* Hasskarl ex Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, as syn. *Gigantochloa atter* (Hasskarl) Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.)

- Gigantochloa atter* (Hasskarl) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 125; type: Java, Kurz s.n. (K, neotype, selected by Widjaja, 1987: 315, 323); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 315-323, fig. 6-9
- Misapplied names:
 - Bambusa verticillata* Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 416, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
 - Gigantochloa verticillata* K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 300, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
 - Common names: Pring Jawa, Pring legi (Java: Javanese); Awi ater, Awi temen (Sundanese); Perreng keles (Madurese).
 - Features: 22 m / 5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: Only known in cultivation. INDONESIA: Java, Sumatra, commonly cultivated in village areas; planted generally in the lowlands, but occurs from near the coast to 1,400 m altitude.
 - Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable; culms used for building material, making musical instruments and other handicraft.
- Gigantochloa auriculata* (KURZ) KURZ**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa auriculata* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 86; type: none cited; not *Bambusa auriculata* Kurz ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 55, pl. 49
 - Gigantochloa auriculata* (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A p. cxvii, App. B p. 94, in key; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 557
 - Oxytenanthera auriculata* (Kurz) Prain, Bengal Pl., 2, 1903: 931
 - Oxytenanthera nigrociliata* var. *hohenackeri* C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras, 10, 1934: 1287-1288; type: S. India: Coorg near Mercara (Hohenacker), S. Kanara (Rhodes Morgan, G.F.F. Foulkes) (syntypes)
 - Common names: Tálákuwá (Burmese).
 - Features: 12 - 15 m / 5 - 6.5 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: BURMA: southern Pegu; BANGLADESH; INDIA: southern, eastern, and north-eastern part, Andaman Islands.
- Gigantochloa balui* K. M. WONG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Gigantochloa balui* K.M. Wong in For. Dept. Occas. Pap., Ministry Industry Prim. Resour., Brunei, 1, 1990: 1-10
 - Distribution: BRUNEI?
- Gigantochloa cochinchinensis* A. CAMUS**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Gigantochloa cochinchinensis* A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 26, 1920: 567; A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 381; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 623
 - Features: 5 - 6 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: VIETNAM: southern part: Prov. Giadinh.
- Gigantochloa compressa* R. N. PARKER**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Gigantochloa compressa* R.N. Parker in Indian For. 54, 1928: 98, pl. 9; type: R.N. Parker 2624, 2629, 2633, 2641, 2726 (syntypes)
 - Features: 12 - 18 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: BURMA: Ngawan reserve, common on low hills; also in Mergui district.
- Gigantochloa felix* (KENG) P. C. KENG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Oxytenanthera felix* Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (10), 1940: 425; type: Yunnan, 15-17 Feb. 1922, J.F. Rock 2462
 - Gigantochloa felix* (Keng) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 24
 - Features: 9 m / 7 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 1,260 - 1,350 m altitude.
- Gigantochloa hasskarliana* (KURZ) BACKER EX K. HEYNE**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - ? *Melocanna hasskarliana* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
 - Schizostachyum hasskarlianum* Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 352; type: Java, Kurz s.n. (L, lectotype; cf. Widjaja, 1987: 335)
 - Gigantochloa hasskarliana* (Kurz) Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 299; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 335-339, fig. 16-17
 - Common names: Awi lengka tali, Awi tela (Java: Sundanese); Pring jajang kapur, Pring jajang kertas (Java: Javanese); Tiyang puthih (Bali: Balinese); Buluh mayan (Sumatra: South Sumatra); Buluh sorik (Sumatra: Tapanuli); Buluh lekukai (Sumatra: Lampung); Buluh didi (Sumatra: Aceh); Bulok busi (Kalimantan: Dayak Kenyah); Bambu lengka tali (Indonesian).
 - Features: 8 - 12 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, Bali, wild and cultivated. Introduced into Singapore and Papua New Guinea, and possibly into other countries of tropical Asia.
 - Habitat: Usually in the lowlands, in Bali occurs in the highland up to 1,500 m altitude.
 - Uses: Used as a hedge plant. Used for making baskets (by people of the Dayak Kenyah tribe in East Kalimantan).
- Gigantochloa heteroclada* STAPP**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Gigantochloa heteroclada* Stapf ap. Gibbs in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 42, 1914: 190; type: L.S. Gibbs 3039 (K)

- Features: 15 m / 15 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu.

Gigantochloa holttumiana K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa holttumiana* K.M. Wong in Malaysian For. 45 (3), 1982: 346, fig. 1-2; type: Wong, Forest Research Institute 32245 (KEP); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 357
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 3 - 5.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet is dedicated to the British botanist R.E. Holttum.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: wild, only known from Pahang: Fraser's Hill, in mountain forest at 1,100 - 1,200 m altitude; possibly occurs as well on other mountains of the main range of the Malay Peninsula.

Gigantochloa kachinensis CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa kachinensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, Apr. 1893, Oliver s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: southern Kachin: Bhamo area, at 500 m altitude.

Gigantochloa kathaensis CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa kathaensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, March 1904, J. Messer s.n.
- Features: 24 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Sagaing: Katha area, in wet montane forest at 600 - 700 m altitude.

Gigantochloa latifolia RIDLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa latifolia* Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins., 5, 1925: 262; type: Pahang, Feb. 1921, E. Seimund 368 (K); Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 132, fig. 33A-B; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 359, fig. 28-29
- Common names: Buloh pahit (Malay).
- Features: 15 m / 4 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: wild, northern part, in lowlands and highlands.

Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *alba HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *alba* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 133; type: Kedah, Dec. 1953, Holttum K12 (K)
- Common names: Buloh pahit (Malay).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths covered with white hairs.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kedah.

Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *efimbriata HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *efimbriata* Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 133; type: Singapore, 1905, Ridley 12198 p.p. (SING)
- Distinctive characters: Lemmas not fimbriate; foliage leaf blades pilose.
- Distribution: not recorded.

Gigantochloa levis (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus curranii* Gamble in Phil. J. Sci. Bot. 5, 1910: 271; type: Luzon, Tayabas, Sampaloe, March 1908, H.M. Curran BF 10177 (K)
Bambusa levis Blanco, Fl. Philipp., 1, 1837: 272; type: Philippines, Tayabas, Luzon, Species Blancoanae 310 (K)
Bambusa levis (Blanco) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331
Arundarbor levis (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Gigantochloa levis (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3, 1916: 61; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 353, fig. 26-27; K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 15-18, fig. 1
Gigantochloa scribneriana Merrill in Phil. J. Sci. Bot. 1, Suppl., 1906: 390; type: Philippines, Cuyo, F. Lamson-Scribner 14 (PNH)
- Misapplied names: *Gigantochloa atter* (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): C.B. Robinson, 1911: 194
Dendrocalamus flagellifer (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324
Dendrocalamus latiflorus (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 291
Gigantochloa robusta (not? Kurz, 1876): Gamble, 1913: 204
Gigantochloa verticillata Ridley, 1907: 186, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
- Common names: Boho (Philippines); Anoh (Luzon); Poring (Dusun/Kadazan language of Sabah, Borneo); Buloh betung (Brunei and Dusun languages of Brunei); Buluh suluk (N. Borneo); Buluh poring, Buluh pering (Borneo: Sandakan); Buluh tup (Borneo: Dayak kenyah); Poring Bamboo.
- Features: 15 (30) m / 10 (16) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Occurs wild and cultivated. MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah, Sarawak; BRUNEI; INDONESIA: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: northern part; PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Cuyo. Perhaps not native to the Philippines; may have been early introduced by the Dayaks when they migrated from North Kalimantan. Reported also from Sumatra, Sulawesi (Celebes), and Moluccas. Not known from Java.
- Habitat: In lowlands; grows well in degraded forest land.
- Uses: Commonly planted as village bamboo. Shoots of excellent taste, consumed as a vegetable. Culms used as building material and for many other purposes (e.g. basketry, mattresses, fish traps, walking sticks, musical instruments, chopsticks, spoons, water vessels, umbrella handles, fences).

Gigantochloa ligulata GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa ligulata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 67, pl. 58; type: Perak, J. Wray jr. 845 (K); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 361, fig. 30-31
- Common names: Buluh tikus, Buluh tilan, Buluh tumpang (Malay).
- Features: 9 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: wild, northern part; THAILAND: wild, southern part.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable; culms used for rural construction, agricultural implements, and paper making.

Gigantochloa macrostachya KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa macrostachya Kurz in J. As. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 251; Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, App. B, 94; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 557
Bambusa macrostachya Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, as syn.
Oxytenanthera macrostachya Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 719, as syn.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Assam and other north-eastern parts; BURMA.

Gigantochloa manggong WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa manggong Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 64, 67, 68, invalid
Gigantochloa manggong Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 365, fig. 32-33; type: Java, 25 Nov. 1982, E.A. Widjaja 1793 (BO)
- Common names: Pring manggong (Java: Javanese); Tying jahe (Bali: Balinese).
- Features: 15 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java (eastern part): Meru Betiri Nature Reserve, wild, at 50 m altitude; Bali: Candikuning, along dry river bed at 1,500 m altitude.
- Uses: In Bali culms used for building construction.

Gigantochloa mogaungensis CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa mogaungensis Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141, nom. nud.; type: Burma, Feb. 1895, J.W. Oliver s.n.
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin: Mogaung area, in forests.

Gigantochloa multiculmis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa multiculmis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 76, 1929: 769; type: Laos, Poilane 16009
- Features: 10 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS: "Paksé" area, at 550 m altitude.

Gigantochloa nigrociliata (BUSE) KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nigrociliata Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 389; type: Java, Junghuhn s.n. (K)

Gigantochloa nigrociliata (Buse) Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.)

Gigantochloa nigrociliata (Buse) Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 345; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 327-331, fig. 13-14

Oxytenanthera nigrociliata (Buse) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 128, p.p. (for Javanese specimens only)

Pseudoxytenanthera nigrociliata (Buse) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. 76 (7), 1991: 993, "nigro-ciliata"

? *Melocanna serpentina* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.

Schizostachyum serpentinum Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 351; type: Java, Kurz s.n. (K)

- Common names: Awi ular (Java: Banten); Awi lengka (Java: Sundanese); Tying tabah (Bali: Balinese); Black-hair Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 20 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java (western part), up to 600 m altitude; wild and cultivated. Also reported to grow in other parts of Indonesia (Sumatra, East Java, Bali, Sumbawa). INDIA: eastern, central and north-eastern parts, Andaman Islands.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Gigantochloa parviflora (P. C. KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera parviflora P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6, 1957: 358, pl. 57; type: Yunnan, June 1936, C.W. Wang 75259
Gigantochloa parviflora (P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 24
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: southern part, at 1,460 m altitude.

Gigantochloa pruriens WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa pruriens Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 60, 67, invalid
Gigantochloa pruriens Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 369, fig. 34-36; type: Sumatra, 8 June 1982, E.A. Widjaja 1710 (BO)
- Common names: Buluh regen (Sumatra: Batak Karo, Alas); Buluh belangke (Sumatra: Melayu); Buluh yakyak (Sumatra: Gayo).
- Features: 15 m / 6 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra, wild and cultivated, at 15 - 400 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable; culms used for building materials such as pillars, walls and roofing.

Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea (STEUDEL) WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa verticillata var. *awi gombong* Ochse, Veg. Dutch E. Ind., 1931: 323, 325-326, invalid
? *Bambusa excelsa* Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418
? *Melocanna excelsa* Roep. ex Trinius, 1822: 105, 397

- Gigantochloa maxima* var. *major* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "α major", nom. nud.; type: Java; vern. name: Bambu andong besar
- ? *Arundarbor maxima* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 12, invalid
- ? *Arundo maxima* Oken, Allg. Naturgesch., 3, 1, 1841: 422
- Bambusa pseudoarundinacea* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 330; type: Java, Zollinger 3479 (P)
- Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea* (Steudel) Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 58, 67, invalid
- Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea* (Steudel) Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 305, fig. 1-2
- ? *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, Sp. Pl., 2, 1, 1799: 245, excl. syn. (nom. dub., according to Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 117); type: Java, Hb. Willdenow 7007 Thunberg s.n. (B); cf. Widjaja, 1987: 305, 309
- ? *Bambusa verticillata* Blume ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346; not *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799
- ? *Bambos verticillata* (Willdenow) Poirlet, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 703
- ? *Nastus verticillatus* (Willdenow) Smith in Rees, 1819: n. 3, "verticillata"
- Misapplied names:

Gigantochloa maxima Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.), p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambos maxima* Poirlet); Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 343; cf. Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 114

Gigantochloa verticillata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 124, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 63, p.p.
 - Selected references: Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 305-311, fig. 1-2
 - Common names: Awi andong, Awi gombong (Java: Sundanese); Pring gombong, Pring surat (Java: Javanese); Tiyang jajang suwat (Bali: Balinese); Buluh batuang danto (West Sumatra); Greater Giant Bamboo.
 - Features: 7 - 30 m / 5 - 13 cm / fl(+). Culms: internodes green, irregularly with stripes in yellowish green.
 - Distribution: Only known in cultivation. INDONESIA: Java and West Sumatra. Introduced into the Malay Peninsula, Calcutta (India), and possibly into several other countries in tropical Asia.
 - Uses: Widely used for building materials, water pipes, furniture and musical instruments; locally used for basketry and other handicrafts.
 - Horticulture: West Java: 3 cultivated variants described under the vernacular (Sundanese) names "Awi andong", "Awi andong leah", "Awi andong keukeus" (Ochse & Bakhuizen v. d. Brink, 1931). Central and East Java: only 1 variant known, called "Pring surat".
- Gigantochloa ridleyi* HOLTUM**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Gigantochloa ridleyi Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 275; type: Oct. 1933, Singapore, J.L. Pestana s.n. (SING); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 347, fig. 23

Gigantochloa maxima var. *ridleyi* (Holtum) Shamsuddin in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 92, "ridley", invalid
 - Common names: Tiyang kaas, Tiyang jajang, Tiyang jajang batu, Tiyang aya (Bali: Balinese).
 - Features: 16 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
 - Distribution: Only known in cultivation. MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula, in cultivation; SINGAPORE: in cultivation; INDONESIA: Bali, in cultivation.
 - Uses: Used for roofing.
- Gigantochloa robusta* KURZ**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Gigantochloa robusta Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 60; type: none cited; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 311-315, fig. 3-5

Bambusa sp. Hasskarl, Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bogor., 1844: 19; type (living): Bantam Exped. 92, "Bamboe majiang" (bambu mayang), nom. nud.
 - Misapplied names:

Gigantochloa verticillata Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 275, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
 - Common names: Awi mayan (Java: Banten); Tiyang jelepung (Bali: Balinese); Buluh riaw (West Sumatra); Buluh poring (Sumatra: Batak Tapanuli).
 - Features: 20 m / 7 - 9 cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: Only known in cultivation. INDONESIA: Java (eastern and western part), Bali, Sumatra (western part, and Mentawai Islands), Moluccas (Pulau Jemdana); ranging from lowlands up to highland areas at 1,000 m altitude.
 - Uses: Culms used for making water carrying vessels, traditional musical instruments (Anklung), and for building materials such as floors and walls. Shoots consumed as a vegetable.
- Gigantochloa rostrata* K. M. WONG**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

? *Bambusa gracilis* Wallich, Cat., 1831-1832: n. 5033, nom. nud.

Gigantochloa maxima var. *minor* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "β minor", nom. nud.; vern. name: Bambu andong kecil

Gigantochloa maxima var. *minor* Kurz ex Holtum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 116, fig. 29; type: Sep. 1953, Holtum s.n. (SING, holotype), Forest Research Institute 32239 (KEP, lectotype; cf. K.M. Wong, 1982: 349)

Gigantochloa rostrata K.M. Wong in Malaysian For. 45 (3), 1982: 349, fig. 3-4; type: Wong, Forest Research Institute 28981 (KEP); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 333, fig. 15
 - Features: 8 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping slightly.

- Etymology: The epithet, *rostrata*, refers to the long-cusped lemmas of the spikelets.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Selangor: only known in cultivation in the Forest Research Institute at Kepong. Possibly also cultivated in India and Burma.

Gigantochloa scortechinii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa scortechinii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 62, pl. 53; type: Perak, Father Scortechini s.n. (K); Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 122; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 341, fig. 20-22
- Common names: Buloh semantan, Buloh telor, Buloh rayah, Buloh paa, Buloh gala (Malay).
- Features: 20 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: occurs wild from Tampin northwards in the foothills of the Main Range, common.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and other handicrafts.

Gigantochloa scortechinii* var. *albovestita

HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa scortechinii var. *albovestita* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 124; type: Kedah, Dec. 1953, Holttum K11 (K); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 347
- Common names: Buloh seremai (Malay).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths covered with white hairs, sheath auricles without bristles.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kedah.

Gigantochloa tekserah CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa tekserah Camus, Bambusées, 1913: 141; type: Garo Hills, 1889, G. Mann s.n.
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Garo Hills.

Gigantochloa thoi K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa thoi K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 18, fig. 2; type: Selangor, Wong FRI 28972 (KEP)
- Misapplied names:
Gigantochloa levis (not Merrill, 1916): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 119, p.p.; Widjaja, 1987: 353, p.p.
- Common names: Buloh betung.
- Features: 16 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the entomologist and conservationist, Tho Yow Pong.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula, known only in cultivation in several states of Malaysia, and in Singapore; of unknown origin.
- Uses: Village bamboo. Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Gigantochloa toungoensis CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa toungoensis Camus, Bamb., 1913: 140; type: Burma, Feb. 1880, Brandis s.n.

- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Karen: Karen Hills, in forests.

Gigantochloa vietnamica NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa vietnamica Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 829; type: Vietnam, Prov. Ha Tyuen, 13 Apr. 1967, Czinzj Mak s.n. (HNF)
- Features: 20 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Tyuen, in mountain forest.

Gigantochloa vinhphuica NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa vinhphuica Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 830; type: Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Phu, 31 July 1972, Nguyen boi Quynh s.n. (HNF)
- Features: 25 m / 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Vinh-Phu, in mountain forest.

Gigantochloa wallichiana KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa wallichiana Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
- Distribution: BURMA.

Gigantochloa wanet CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa wanet Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, 1902, Pocock s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Shwegu.

Gigantochloa wrayi GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa kurzii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 65, p.p.
Gigantochloa wrayi Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 64, pl. 55; type: Perak, May 1888, L. Wray 1895 (K); Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 124, fig. 31, emend.; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 339-341, fig. 18-19
Gigantochloa maxima var. *viridis* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 115; type: Johor, 1 Nov. 1953, Holttum SFN 40201 (SING)
- Common names: Buloh beti, Buloh mata rusa, Buloh manis, Buloh semantan, Buloh minyak (Malay).
- Features: 10 m / 2 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: northern part, occurs wild, probably native. Not known from Indonesia.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry.

***Gigantochloa wunthoensis* CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa wunthoensis Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, Jan. 1902, Smales s.n.
- Features: 15 m / 7.5 - 10 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Sagaing, Wuntho area, in forests at 170 m altitude.

***Gigantochloa yunzalinensis* CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa yunzalinensis Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, March 1880, D. Brandis s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Mountains of Maitarouk, Bit-hoko, Sinzway, Yunzalin.

***Holttumochloa* K. M. WONG**

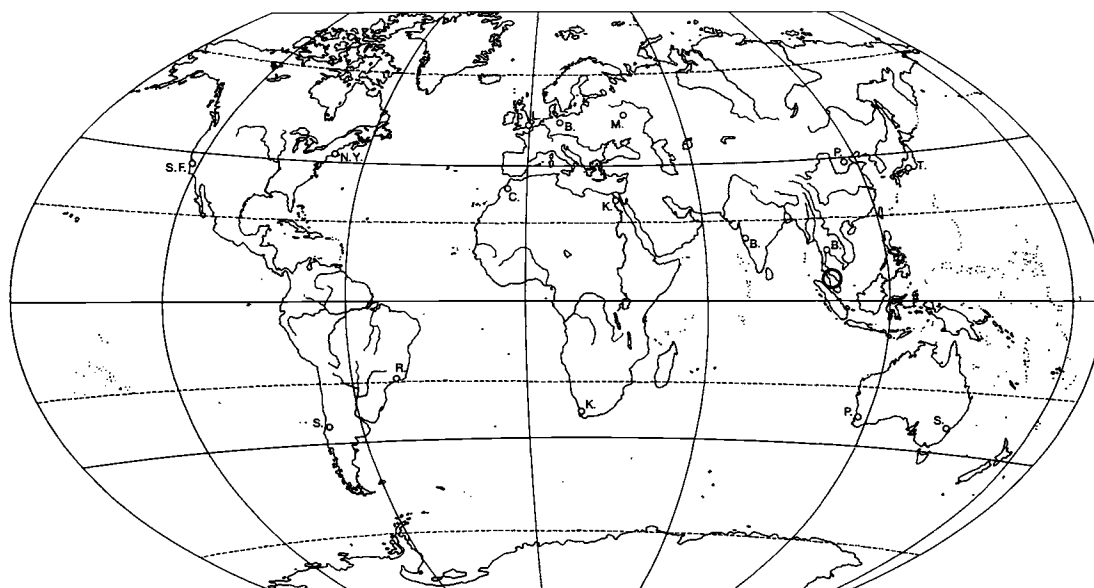
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Holttumochloa K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 518; type: *Holttumochloa magica* (Ridley) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. BAMBUSINAE
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holtum (1895-1990); chloa = grass (Greek).
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula.

***Holttumochloa korbuensis* K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Holttumochloa korbuensis K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 520, fig. 3; type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunong Korbu Symington KEP 31496 (KEP).
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: known only from Gunong Korbu in Perak, on the Main Range.
- Habitat: In montane forest.

***Holttumochloa magica* (RIDLEY) K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa elegans Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 44, 1905: 209; type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Ulu Semangkok, Ridley 12114 (SING)
Bambusa magica Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44, 1905: 208; type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Gunong Brumbun, Wray 1560 (SING)
Holttumochloa magica (Ridley) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 520, fig. 1-2
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa nana (not Roxburgh): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 40, p.p. (for Wray 1560)
- Common names: Buloh perindu (Malay).
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Cameron Highlands in Pahang, and the Fraser Hill area in the Pahang-Selangor state border, both on the Main Range.
- Habitat: In lower and upper montane forests, especially on ridges, at 1,200 - 2,000 m altitude.



Map 42: Distribution of *Holttumochloa*

***Holtumochloa pubescens* K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Holtumochloa pubescens K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 523; type: Malay Peninsula, Kelantan, Gunung Stong, Whitmore Fri 12444 (KEP).
- Features: ? m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: known only from Gunung Stong in Kelantan.
- Habitat: In upper montane stunted forest on granite, at about 1,450 m altitude.

***Kinabaluchloa* K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Kinabaluchloa K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 523; type: *Kinabaluchloa wrayi* (Stapf) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The genus is named after Mount Kinabalu of Borneo, botanically one of the most spectacular mountains known.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

***Kinabaluchloa nebulosa* K. M. WONG**

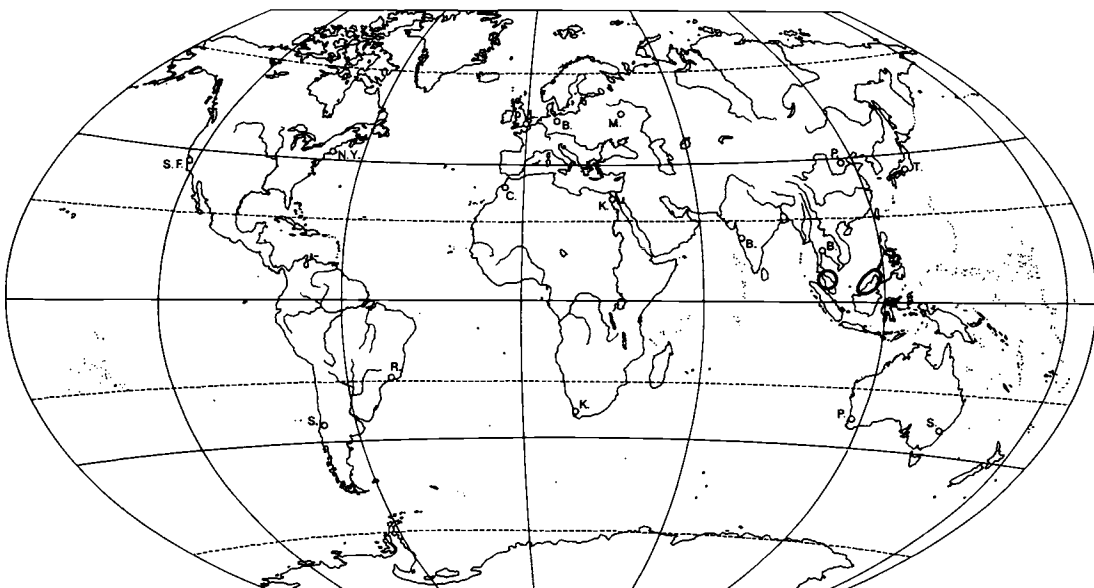
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Kinabaluchloa nebulosa K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 526, fig. 5; type: Borneo, Sabah, Ranau, Mikil SAN 38475 (K); S. Dransfield in S.

Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, *Pl. Resources S.E. Asia*, 7, 1995: 151

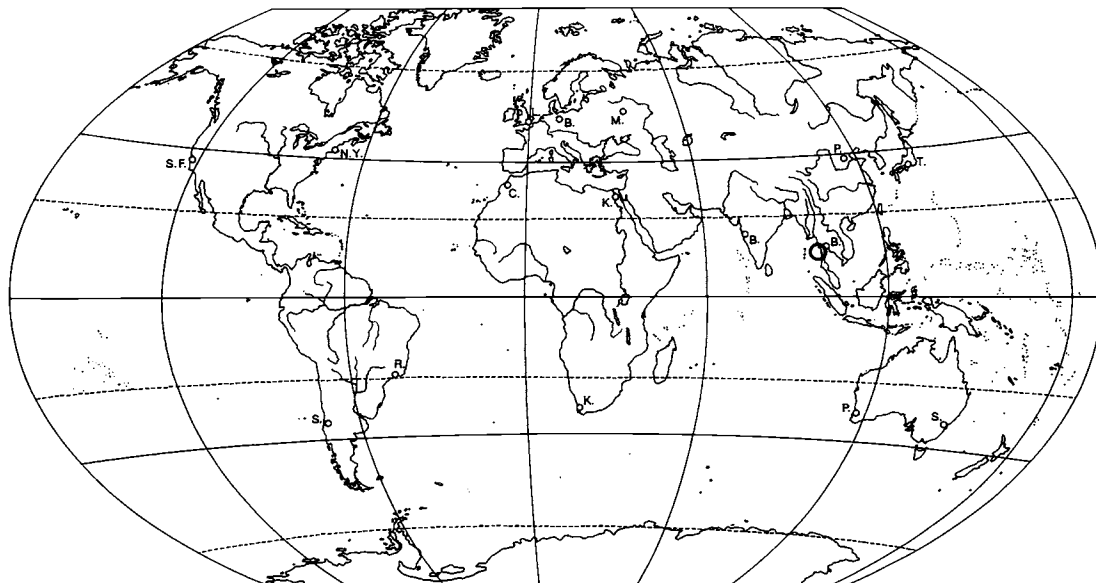
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); erect at base, entangled above with trees, or drooping over to the ground.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA, BRUNEI: Borneo: on Crocker Range (including Mount Kinabalu) of Sabah, Pagon range of Brunei, and in Kelabit Highlands of Sarawak.
- Habitat: In lower montane forest, at about 1,600 - 1,940 m altitude.
- Uses: Culm internodes used for making musical instruments ("sompoton" in Sabah, "engkru" in Sarawak).

***Kinabaluchloa wrayi* (STAPF) K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa wrayi Stapf in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, 1893: 14; Stapf in Hooker's Icon. Pl., ser. 4, 3, 1893: t. 2253; type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunung Inas, Wray 4166 (K)
Kinabaluchloa wrayi (Stapf) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 524, fig. 4
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, *Pl. Resources S.E. Asia*, 7, 1995: 151
- Common names: Buloh bersumpitan (Malay); Buloh sewor (Temiar Senoi, Negrito).
- Features: 12 - 18 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Main Range, Bintang Range, and Terengganu Highlands.
- Habitat: In lower and upper montane forest.
- Uses: Culm internodes uses for blowpipes among Temiar Senoi and Negrito peoples.



Map 43: Distribution of *Kinabaluchloa*


 Map 44: Distribution of *Klemachloa*

***Klemachloa* R. N. PARKER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Klemachloa R.N. Parker in Indian For. 58, 1932: 7;
type: *Klemachloa detinens* R.N. Parker
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR).

***Klemachloa detinens* R. N. PARKER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Klemachloa detinens R.N. Parker in Indian For. 58,
1932: 7, pl. 1; type: Burma, Parker 3130, 3132
(syntypes)
- Features: 20 m / 2.0 - 3.0 cm / fl(+); culms scandent
or climbing.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: in Mergui district
on Myinmoletkat Taung.
- Habitat: In forest at 600 - 1,200 m altitude.

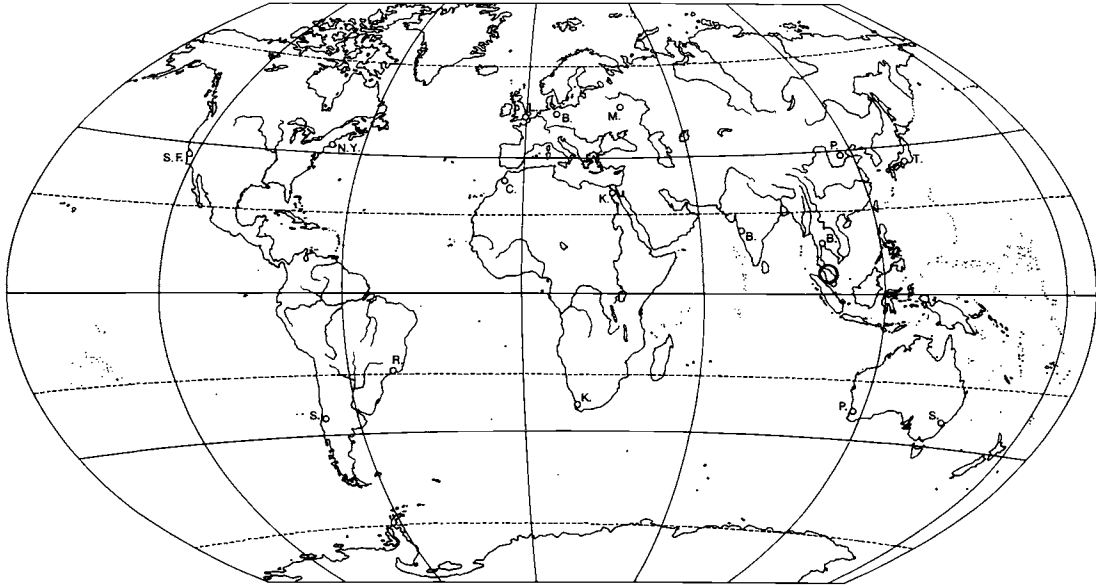
***Maclurochloa* K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Maclurochloa K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993:
528; type: *Maclurochloa montana* (Ridley) K.M.
Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

- Etymology: The generic name commemorates the
American botanist F.A. McClure (1897-1970).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula.

***Maclurochloa montana* (RIDLEY) K. M. WONG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa montana Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As.
Soc. no. 44, 1905: 210; type: Pinang, Ridley
10171 (lectotype, K, selected by K.M. Wong,
1993: 530)
- *Bambusa montana* (Ridley) Holttum in Kew Bull. 11
(2), 1956: 206
- *Maclurochloa montana* (Ridley) K.M. Wong in Kew
Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 528, fig. 6
- *Bambusa pauciflora* Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins., 5,
1925: 259; type: Pahang, Fraser Hill, Mhd. Nur
SFN 11234 (SING)
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa klossii (not Ridley, 1925): Holttum in
Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 79, p.p. (for
Robinson & Kloss 6109)
- Features: fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Pinang,
Kedah, Pahang and Selangor.
- Habitat: In lower montane forest, at 780 - 1,350 m
altitude.



Map 45: Distribution of *Maclurochloa*

***Melocalamus* BENTHAM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus Benth in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. London 19, 1881: 134, nom. nud.
Melocalamus Benth in Benth & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1883: 1095, 1212; type: *Melocalamus compactiflorus* (Kurz) Benth
- Selected references: Hui & Hsueh in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (2), 1992: 163-168
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 9.
- Distribution: Areas between the eastern Himalayas and Vietnam; most records from eastern Bangladesh to northern Thailand.
CHINA: south-eastern Tibet, Yunnan and Guangxi; INDIA: Assam and other north-eastern parts; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA (MYANMAR): upper and lower parts; THAILAND: northern and north-western part; VIETNAM: Annam. May also occur in Nepal and Bhutan.

***Melocalamus arrectus* YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus arrectus Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 440, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Lancang Xian, 1,900 m alt., Yi Tongpei 87019 (SCFS)
Dinochloa bambusoides Q.H. Dai, 1987, ined.; cf. T.P. Yi in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 37, as syn.
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 700 - 1,900 m altitude.

***Melocalamus compactiflorus* (KURZ) BENTHAM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudostachyum compactiflorum Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 252; Kurz
Melocalamus compactiflorus (Kurz) Benth in Benth & J.D. Hooker, 1883: 1212
Dinochloa compactiflora (Kurz) McClure, 1936: 253
Pseudostachyum glomeriflorum Kurz, ined.; ex Rhind, 1945: 23, as syn.
- Common names: Phai-hang-chang, Mai-hang-chang, Mai-lai-mong (Thai); Daral, Lata bans (Bangladesh); Wa-nwe, Wa-nwe-kok, Nachinwa (Burmese); Kale-o (Burma: Karen); Usawi (Burma: Kachin); Sairil (India: Mizo); Ca truc, Tre lim (Vietnam).
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Melocalamus mastersii* by R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278
- Distribution: INDIA: Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA: from Mergui in the south to Myitkyina in the north; THAILAND: northern and north-western part; VIETNAM: Annam; CHINA: Yunnan and Guangxi.
- Habitat: In evergreen or secondary forest up to 1,850 m altitude, also in open clearings and dense thickets.

***Melocalamus elevatissimus* HSUEH & YI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus elevatissimus Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 28, fig. 1; type: Xizang, Medog Xian, 15 Aug. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77183 (SCFS)
- Features: 20 m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.

- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): south-eastern part: Medog Xian, at 940 - 2,000 m altitude; Zayu Xian, at 1,700 m altitude.

Melocalamus fimbriatus HSUEH & HUI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus fimbriatus Hsueh & Hui in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (2), 1992: 167, fig. 1.5-9; type: Yunnan, 30 Sep. 1985, Li Dezhu 85246 (SWFC)
- Features: 20 - 40 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menglian - Lancang, Jinghong, Menghai, Yingjiang; at 1,000 - 1,700 m altitude.

Melocalamus gracilis R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus gracilis R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278; type: Barail Range, R. Majumdar 1138 (CAL)
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part (between Shillong and Cachar).

Melocalamus indicus R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus indicus R.B. Majumdar in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [1985]: 236, pl. II; type: Cachar: Bhuban Hill, Majumdar 73083 (CAL)
- Misapplied names:
Melocalamus compactiflorus (not Bentham, 1883): K.C. Malick, 1974: 166, fig. 1, p.p. (for Malick 942)
- Features: 6 - 30 (?)m / 1 - 2 (?) cm / fl(+); culms

arching over.

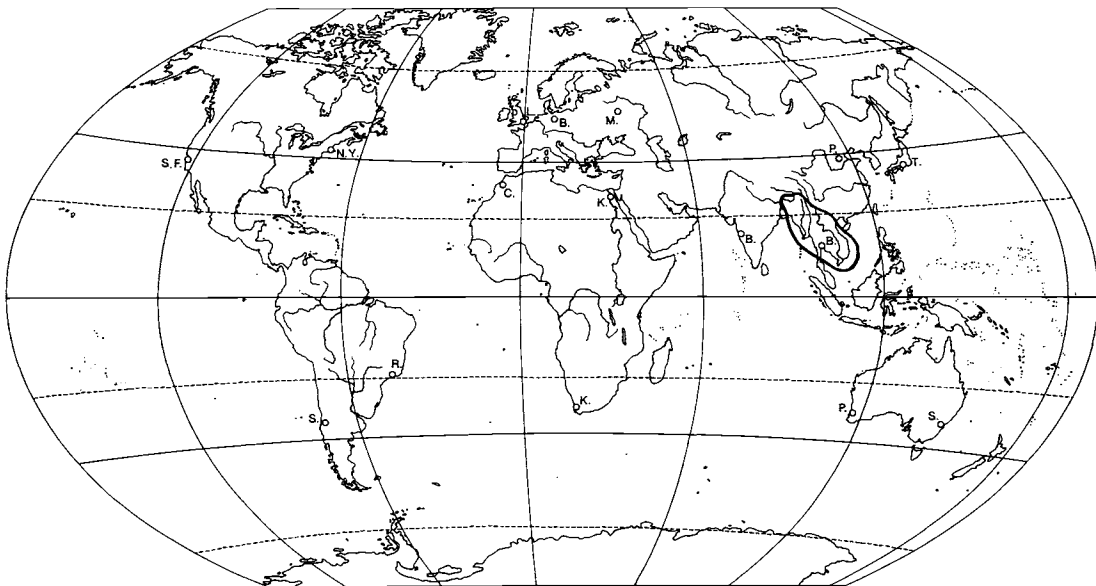
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: common in the tropical lowland rain-forests of Cachar, Manipur and other adjoining parts of Assam.

Melocalamus mastersii (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa mastersii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 113; type: Assam, Masters 1123
Arundarbor mastersii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Dinochloa mastersii (Munro) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 133, as syn.
Melocalamus mastersii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278
- Common names: Benti-bans (Assamese).
- Features: fl(-); culms scandent or climbing.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Assam: Dibrugarh.

Melocalamus ningmingensis OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus gracilis W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 110, nom. illeg.; not R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan, 1989; type: Guangxi: Ningming, Longrui, Chen Feipeng 4726 (CANT)
Melocalamus ningmingensis Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, based on *Melocalamus gracilis* W.T. Lin
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Ningming, Longrui, in the region of limestone.



Map 46: Distribution of *Melocalamus*

Melocalamus scandens HSUEH & HUI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocalamus scandens Hsueh & Hui in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (2), 1992: 166, fig. 1.1-4; type: Yunnan, 1 Apr. 1988, Zhao Jianwei & Hui Chaomao 88027 (SWFC)
- Features: 20 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jiangcheng, Simao; at 770 - 1,100 m altitude.

Monocladus CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Monocladus* Chia & al. is considered a species of *Bonia* Balansa, hence *Monocladus* is relegated to a synonym of → *Bonia*. A further species assigned to *Monocladus* is listed below. So far, this species has not been investigated for its generic affinity.

Monocladus parviflosculus W. T. LIN

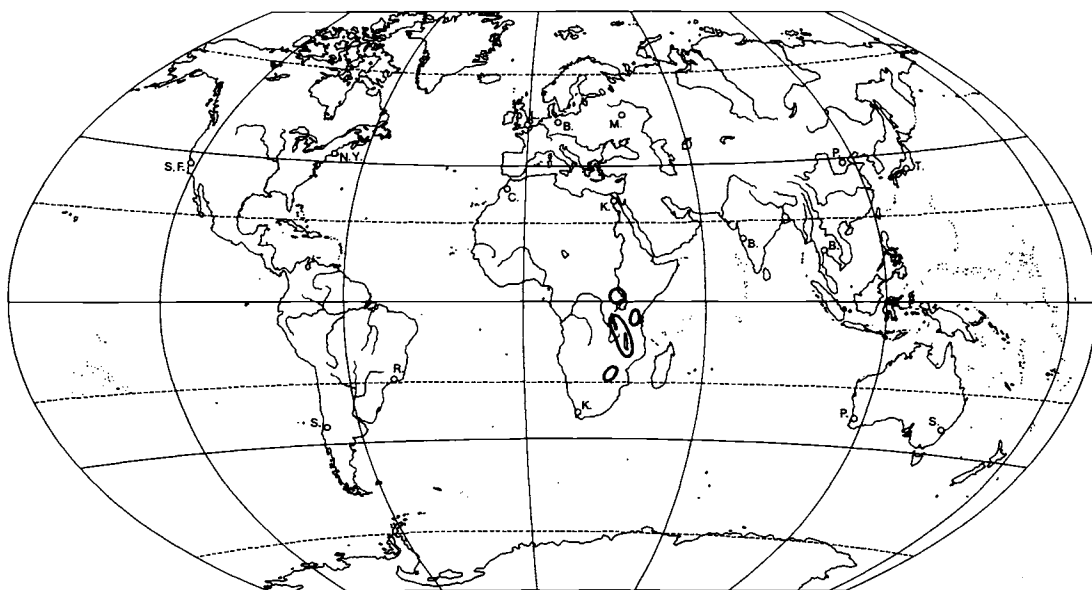
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Monocladus parviflosculus W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 3, fig. 3; type: Li Zhenkui 84126, 30 July 1992 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Generic affinity in doubt (N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 565).
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhaoqing.

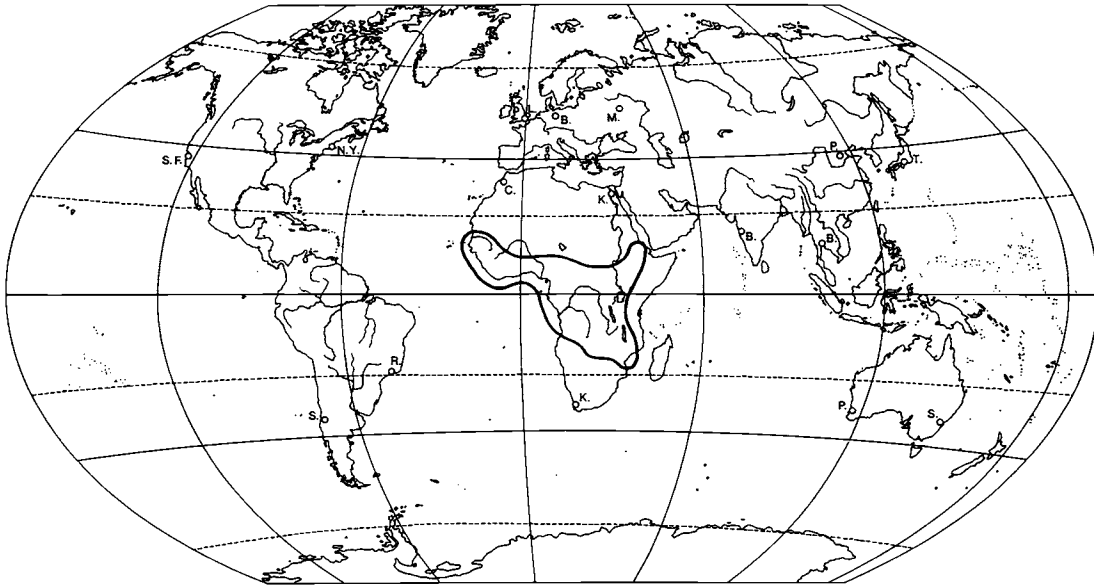
Oreobambos K. SCHUMANN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oreobambos K. Schumann in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin 1, 1896: 178; type: *Oreobambos buchwaldii* K. Schumann; C.E. Hubbard ap. W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 13
- Spelling variants: *Oreobambus*.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: Tropical East Africa: UGANDA; TANZANIA; MALAWI; ZAMBIA.

Oreobambos buchwaldii K. SCHUMANN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oreobambos buchwaldii K. Schumann in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin 1, 1896: 178; type: Tanzania, Usambara, Buchwald 233 (B, destroyed); C.E. Hubbard ap. W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 13, fig. 4
- Features: 18 m / 10 cm / fl(+), culms spreading or drooping, rarely erect.
- Distribution: UGANDA: Bunyoro and Mengo Districts; TANZANIA: Tanga District: Usambara Mountains, Handeni; Mbeya (Rungwe) District; MALAWI; ZAMBIA. Perhaps also in ZIMBABWE: Mt. Buhwa in Belingwe District.
- Habitat: On open places in forest, often along rivers, at 300 - 1,950 m altitude.

Map 47: Distribution of *Oreobambos*



Map 48: Distribution of *Oxytenanthera*

***Oxytenanthera* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Houzeaubambus Mattei in Boll. Soc. Ort. Mut. Soccor. Palermo 8 (6), 1910: 84; type:
Houzeaubambus borzoi (Mattei) Mattei
Oxytenanthera Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126; type: *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Richard) Munro
Bambusa sect. *Scirpobambos* A. Richard, Tent. Fl. Abyss., 2, 1850: 439, without rank designation; type: *Bambusa abyssinica* A. Richard; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126, as section, as syn.
Oxytenanthera sect. *Scirpobambos* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 96, with German diagn., without basionym reference; type: *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Richard) Munro
Scirpobambos Kuntze ex Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21, "Scirpobambus", as syn.
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. BAMBUSINAE
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Notes: Asian species previously assigned to *Oxytenanthera* belong to *Dendrocalamus*, *Gigantochloa* or *Pseudoxytenanthera*.
- Distribution: Throughout tropical Africa.

***Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. RICHARD) MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa abyssinica A. Richard, Tent. Fl. Abyss., 2, 1850: 439; type: Quartin-Dillon s.n., Schimper 501 (syntypes)

- Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Richard) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 127; W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 11, fig. 3; W.D. Clayton in Hepper, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ed. 2, 3, 2, 1972: 360, fig. 417; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 248, 1974: 86, fig. 39
- Oxytenanthera borzii* Mattei ap. Lanza & Mattei in Bol. Ort. Bot. Palermo 8, 1909: 36, *; type: Eritrea, Senni 792
- Houzeaubambus borzii* (Mattei) Mattei in Boll. Soc. Ort. Mut. Soccor. Palermo 8 (6), 1910: 84
- Oxytenanthera braunii* Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39 (3-4), 1907: 601; type: Tanzania, Braun 1347
- Oxytenanthera macrothyrsus* K. Schumann in Engler, Deutsch-Ost-Afr., 5A, 1895: 117; type: Tanzania, Stuhlmann 6228, 6177 (syntypes)
- Bambusa schimperiana* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 330, as syn.
- Features: 7 - 15 m / 7 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Throughout tropical Africa. ERITREA; ETHIOPIA; SUDAN; SENEGAL; GAMBIA; GUINEA-BISSAU; GUINEA; SIERRA LEONE; IVORY COAST; GHANA; TOGO; BENIN; NIGERIA; CAMEROON; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC; CONGO; ZAIRE; ANGOLA; UGANDA; TANZANIA; MALAWI; ZAMBIA; ZIMBABWE; MOZAMBIQUE.
- Habitat: In wooded savannas, often along watercourses, hills and ravines, in belts of fire-swept savannas; prefers warm and moist areas but grows under a variety of conditions and is rather drought-resistant (becomes semi-deciduous in dry places); at elevations from 15 to 2,000 m.

- Uses: For binder and pulp used in house construction; culms used for house construction, for roofing, fences, baskets, cups, furniture, tool-handles, tobacco crates, pipes, canoe poles, arrow and spear shafts; shoots and grains are sometimes eaten; grains are used for wine-making and brewing alcoholic drinks similar to beer; planted as a wind-break and as hedges.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare.

***Pseudobambusa* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudobambusa Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. 76 (7), 1991: 992; type: *Pseudobambusa kurzii* (Munro) Ohrnberger
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR): southern part; INDIA: Andaman Islands; VIETNAM: southern part.

***Pseudobambusa kurzii* (MUNRO) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocanna kurzii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134; type: Andaman Islands, Kurz s.n.
Bambusa kurzii (Munro) N.P. Balakrishnan in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 22 (1-4), 1980 [1982]: 176

Schizostachyum kurzii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281

Pseudobambusa kurzii (Munro) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19

Bambusa schizostachyoides Kurz, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134, as syn. under *Melocanna kurzii*

Teinostachyum schizostachyoides Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 89, based on *Melocanna kurzii* Munro

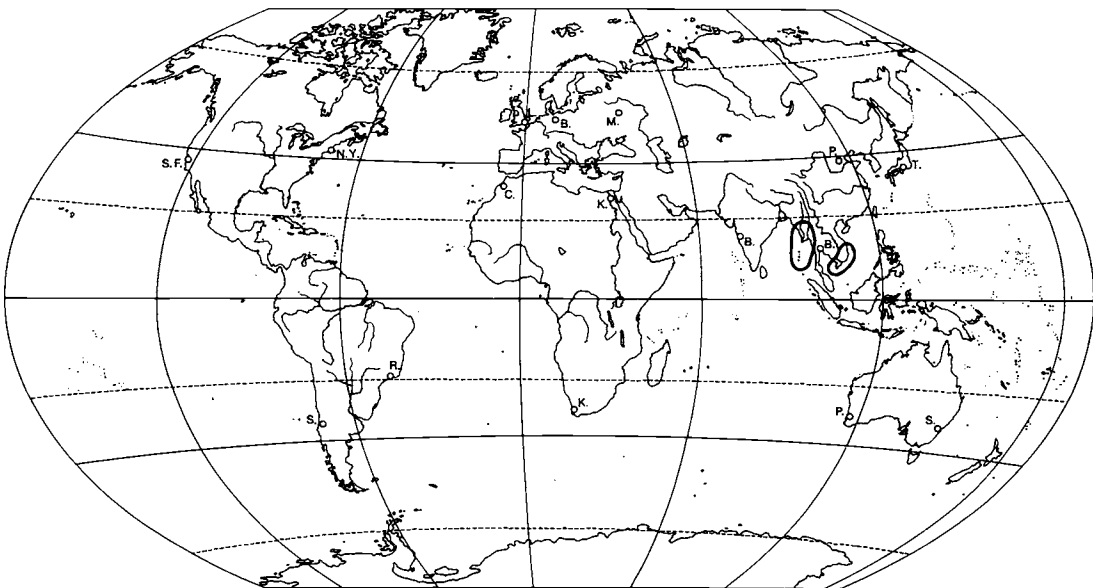
Cephalostachyum schizostachyoides Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A p. cxxxvii, App. B p. 94, in key; type: Burma

Cephalostachyum schizostachyoides Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 565; type: South Andaman Island (? same type as *Melocanna kurzii*)

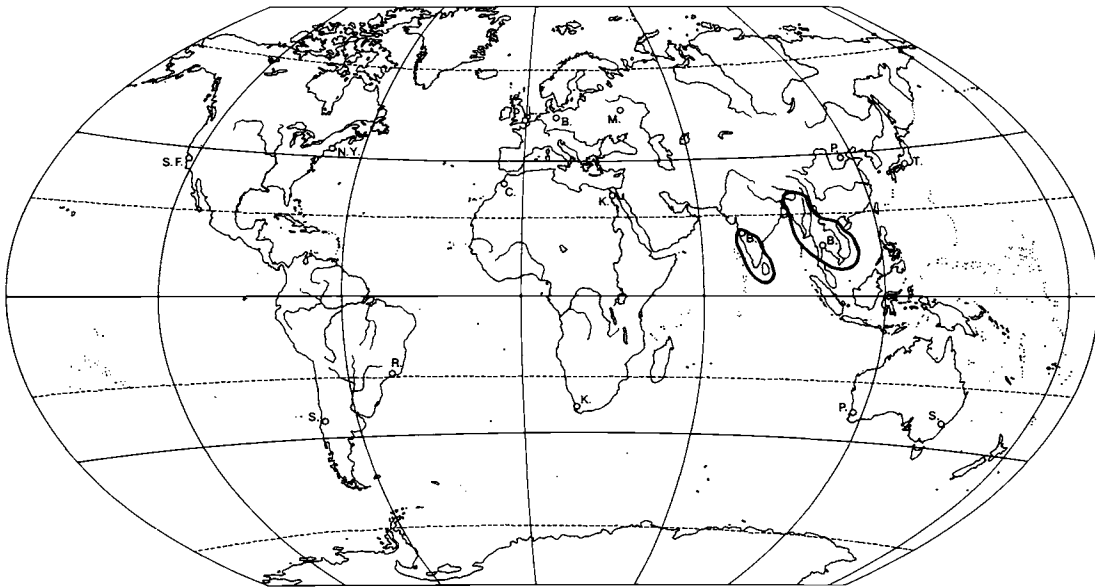
Bambusa schizostachyoides (Kurz) Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1883: 1214; Kurz ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 48, pl. 44

Pseudobambusa schizostachyoides (Kurz) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. 76 (7), 1991: 992

- Common names: Neua (Vietnam).
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 7.5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: South Andaman Island, and probably Middle Andaman Island. BURMA: Pegu. VIETNAM: southern part: Dongnai: Baria. Perhaps also from THAILAND.



Map 49: Distribution of *Pseudobambusa*



Map 50: Distribution of *Pseudoxytenanthera*

***Pseudoxytenanthera* SODERSTROM & ELLIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudoxytenanthera Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 52; type: *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelphica* (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis
- Pseudotenanthera* R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280, nom. illeg. (superfluous, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: *Pseudotenanthera monadelphica* (Thwaites) R.B. Majumdar
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 12.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA; INDIA: southern and north-eastern parts; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM.

***Pseudoxytenanthera albociliata* (MUNRO) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera albociliata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 129, "albo-ciliata"; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 70, pl. 61
- Gigantochloa albociliata* (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvi, App. B, 93, "albo-ciliata"; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 555

Pseudotenanthera albociliata (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280

Pseudoxytenanthera albociliata (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993

- Features: 7 - 10 m / 1.5 - 3.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA: throughout upper Burma, mainly in the eastern and southern parts (east of Salween River, and from Pinyinmana to southern Tenasserim), less common in Pegu; THAILAND: throughout the whole country, especially near the Burmese border; LAOS: abundant; VIETNAM.
- Habitat: Mainly in mixed forests.
- Uses: Of little use.

***Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (GAMBLE) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera bourdillonii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 76, pl. 67, "bourdillonii"; type: Travancore, J.F. Bourdillon s.n.
- Pseudotenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280
- Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Features: 6 - 9.5 m / 2.5 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Kerala, in the Western Ghats.
- Habitat: On steep precipitous places and wet rocks, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude, rare.

***Pseudoxytenanthera densa* (CAMUS) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera thwaitesii var. *densa* Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 147, pl. 91 fig. C, p.p. (for specimens from Kampuchea, Pierre 6661, and [from Vietnam?] Lefèvre 337), cum descr.; cf. *Lin, Sp. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst.* 6, 1968: 43
Oxytenanthera densa Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: pl. 91 fig. C, nom. nud.
Oxytenanthera densa Camus ap. A. Camus in *Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris* 28 (6), 1922: 444
Oxytenanthera densa (Camus) Camus & A. Camus in *Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine*, 7, 1923: 620 (for specimens from Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam)
Gigantochloa densa (Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 224, based on *Oxytenanthera densa* Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 147, pl. 91 fig. C, invalid?
Pseudoxytenanthera densa (Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (7), 1991: 993, based on *Oxytenanthera densa* Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 147, pl. 91 fig. C, invalid?
- Features: 3 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: KAMPUCHEA; LAOS; VIETNAM.

***Pseudoxytenanthera dinhensis* (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera dinhensis A. Camus in *Not. Syst.* 4 (1), 1923: 47; type: Mt. Dinh, Pierre s.n.; Camus & A. Camus in *Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine*, 7, 1, 1923: 620
Gigantochloa dinhensis (A. Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera dinhensis (A. Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Mt. Dinh.

***Pseudoxytenanthera hayatae* (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera hayatae A. Camus in *Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris* 28 (6), 1922: 444; type: Annam, Hayata 728; Camus & A. Camus in *Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine*, 7, 1, 1923: 619
Gigantochloa hayatae (A. Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera hayatae (A. Camus) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam.

***Pseudoxytenanthera hosseusii* (PILGER) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera hosseusii Pilger in *Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg.* 3, 1906: 116; type: Thailand, Hosseus 723a; Camus & A. Camus in *Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine*, 7, 1, 1923: 615
Gigantochloa hosseusii (Pilger) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 224

***Pseudoxytenanthera hosseusii* (Pilger) Nguyen in**
Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA; THAILAND; LAOS; VIETNAM.

***Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (THWAITES) SODERSTROM & ELLIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dendrocalamus monadelphus Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, *Enum. Pl. Zeyl.*, 1864: 376; type: Sri Lanka, Ambagamuwa, Dec. 1854, C.P. 3359 (lectotype, PDA, cf. Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 52, 56)
Oxytenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) Alston in *Trimen, Suppl. Fl. Ceyl.*, 6, 1931: 342
Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 72, 1988: 52, fig. 34-37
Pseudotenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., *Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl.*, 1989: 280
Oxytenanthera thwaitesii Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 129
- Misapplied names:
? *Bambos stricta* Roxburgh, 1798: pl. 80 (not descr.)
- Common names: Wattai (local Indian name).
- Features: 8 m / 1 - 1.5 (2.5) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, monadelpha, refers to the androecium of the flower which has the filaments united.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: mountains of the south-central part, common, at 1,200 - 1,800 m altitude; INDIA: southern part: Western Ghats, Southern Ghats, and Hills of Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh); at 1,000 - 1,800 m altitude.

***Pseudoxytenanthera parvifolia* (BRANDIS EX GAMBLE) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera parvifolia Brandis ex Gamble in *Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta* 7, 1896: 72, pl. 63; type: Burma, Yunzalin, March 1880, Brandis s.n.
Gigantochloa parvifolia (Brandis ex Gamble) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera parvifolia (Brandis ex Gamble) Nguyen in *Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK* 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA; THAILAND; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM.

***Pseudoxytenanthera poilanei* (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera poilanei A. Camus in *Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris* 27, 1921: 455; type: Annam, Poilane 1339; Camus & A. Camus in *Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine*, 7, 1, 1923: 617; A. Camus in *Not. Syst.* 14 (4), 1952 [1953]: 255

- Gigantochloa poilanei* (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera poilanei (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: 5 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
 - Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: Prov. Quang-tri: Lao-bao; Tonkin: Prov. de Sonla.

***Pseudoxytenanthera ritchiei* (MUNRO) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum hindostanicum Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 252 (based on *Schizostachyum blumei* Munro, 1868; not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829)
Oxytenanthera monostigma Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S. Ind., 1873: ccxxxiii; Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or., 1874: 56, pl. 234; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 74, pl. 65
Bambusa ritchiei Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 113 "ritcheyi", 157 "ritchiei"; type: Bombay, Ritchie 820
Arundarbor ritchiei (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "ritcheyi", invalid
Oxytenanthera ritchiei (Munro) Blatter & McCann in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 33, 1929: 773, "ritcheyi"; V.J. Nair & R. Ansari in J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 3 (2), 1982: 616
Pseudotenanthera ritchiei (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280, "ritcheyi"
Pseudoxytenanthera ritchiei (Munro) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Misapplied names:
Schizostachyum blumei (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 136 (for Wight s.n.)
- Spelling variants: The correct spelling of the specific epithet is *ritchiei*, not *ritcheyi* (ICBN 1994, Art. 60.11, Rec. 60C.1.a)
- Common names: Garte (India).
- Features: 3 - 9 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats and adjoining hill ranges (from Bombay to Coimbatore area).
- Habitat: Often forming understorey in teak forests and other deciduous forests, usually occurs on the tops of ridges and hills, on dry sites on shallow soil.
- Uses: Mainly used for basketry.

***Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii* (MUNRO) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera stocksii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 130; type: India, Concan, Stocks s.n.
Pseudotenanthera stocksii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280
Gigantochloa stocksii (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993

- Common names: Pannangi (India).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: southern part, usually cultivated; VIETNAM: southern part.
- Habitat: On banks of streams and other moist sites.

***Pseudoxytenanthera tenuispiculata* (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera tenuispiculata A. Camus in Not. Syst. 4 (1), 1923: 48; type: Vietnam, Poilane 649; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 621
Gigantochloa tenuispiculata (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
Pseudoxytenanthera tenuispiculata (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. de Baria.

***Sinocalamus* McCLURE**

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Sinocalamus* McClure is considered a species of *Dendrocalamus* Nees, hence *Sinocalamus* is relegated to a synonym of → *Dendrocalamus*. Some other species assigned to *Sinocalamus* are listed below. So far, these species have not been investigated for their generic affinity.

***Sinocalamus bacthaiensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus bacthaiensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 222; type: Vietnam, 22 VI 1972, Ma Van Hach s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Bac Thai: Cho don, in mountain forest.

***Sinocalamus maiensis* NGUYEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus maiensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224; type: Vietnam, 17 IX 1973, Nguyen Huu Hieu s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 20 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Tuyen: Tuyen Quang, in mountain forest.

***Sinocalamus nhatrangensis* NGUYEN & VUCAN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus nhatrangensis Nguyen & Vucan in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993; type: Vietnam, 22 I 1923, Poilane N 5414 (MBHM).
- Misapplied names:
Bambusa stenophylla "auct. non Haeckel: Pham, Fl. Ill. S. Vietnam, 1972: 858"; cf. Nguyen & Vucan, 1991
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Phu Khanh, at 200 m altitude, in forest.

Sinocalamus rectocuneatus (W. T. LIN) W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neosinocalamus rectocuneatus W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 228, fig. 6, "rectocuneatus"; type: Guangdong, 17 XI 1986, Xiao Mian-yun 53487 (CANT)
- Sinocalamus rectocuneatus* (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111, "rectocuneatus"
- Features: 14 m / 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yingde.

Sinocalamus rugosiglumis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus rugosiglumis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662; type: Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Phu, 19 X 1972, Le Hai s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 12 m / 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Vinh-Phu, in mountain forest.

Sinocalamus sang NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus sang Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 223; type: Vietnam, 5 XII 1972, Ma Van Hach s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 7 - 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Bac Thai: Yen-nhuan, in mountain forest.

Sinocalamus yentuensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sinocalamus yentuensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 223; type: Vietnam, 20

XI 1971, Nguyen Khac Knoi s.n. (HNF).

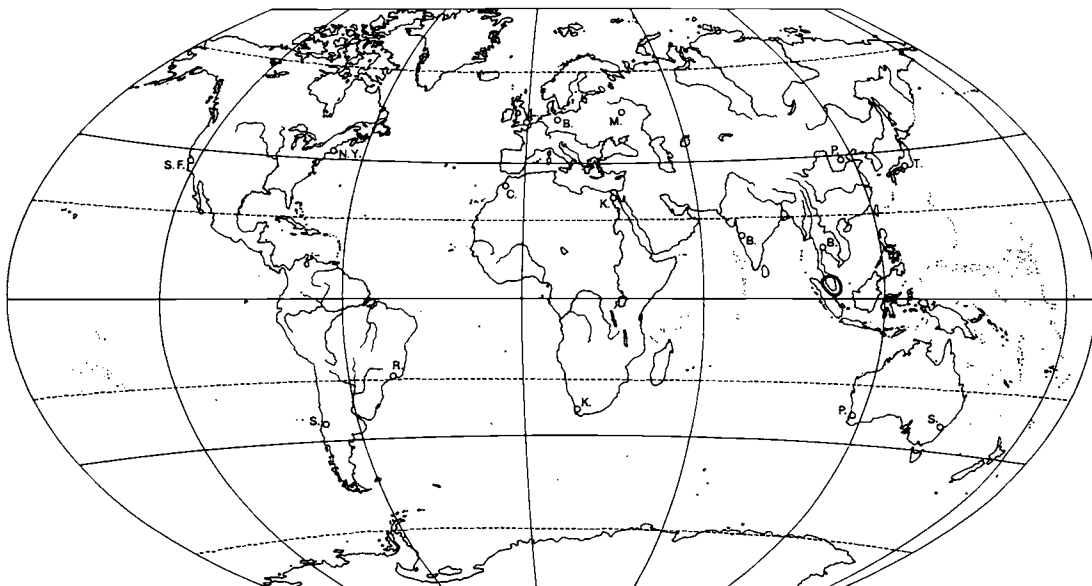
- Features: 26 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Nam Ninh: Yen Tu, Cuc Phuong, in mountain forest.

Soejatmia K. M. WONG

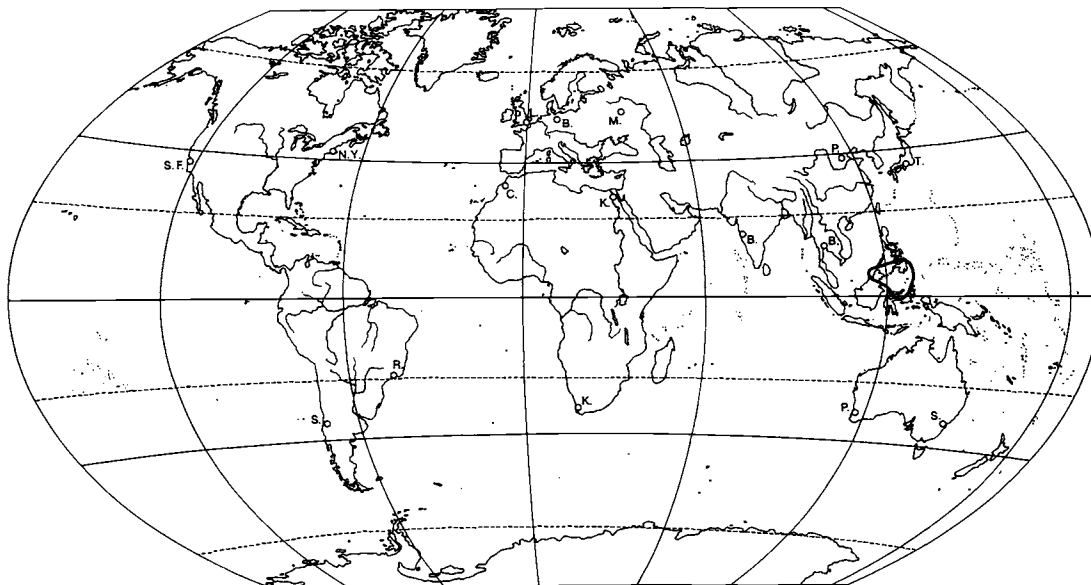
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Soejatmia K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 530; type: *Soejatmia ridleyi* (Gamble) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the botanist Soejatmi Dransfield, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: southern part of the Malay Peninsula: MALAYSIA: Pahang, and SINGAPORE.

Soejatmia ridleyi (GAMBLE) K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa ridleyi Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 34, pl. 32; type: Singapore, Bukit Timah, Ridley 1693 (SING)
- Soejatmia ridleyi* (Gamble) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 532, fig. 7
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: southern part of the Malay Peninsula: MALAYSIA: Pahang, and SINGAPORE.
- Habitat: Occurring in lowland forest, on fringes and large gaps.



Map 51: Distribution of *Soejatmia*



Map 52: Distribution of *Sphaerobambos*

***Sphaerobambos* S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sphaerobambos* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 428; type: *Sphaerobambos hirsuta* S. Dransfield
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. BAMBUSINAE
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo; PHILIPPINES: Mindanao; INDONESIA: Sulawesi (= Celebes).

***Sphaerobambos hirsuta* S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sphaerobambos hirsuta* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 428, fig. 1-3; type: S. Dransfield SD 844 (K)
- Features: 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: near Mt. Kinabalu, known only from one small area, growing along forest margins on ultramafic soil.

***Sphaerobambos philippinensis* (GAMBLE) S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Guadua philippinensis* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. Bot. 8 (4), 1913: 203; type: Mindanao, C.V. Piper 475 (K)
Bambusa philippinensis (Gamble) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
Sphaerobambos philippinensis (Gamble) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 432, fig. 4
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Mindanao: Davao oriental: Mati.

***Sphaerobambos subtilis* S. DRANSFIELD**

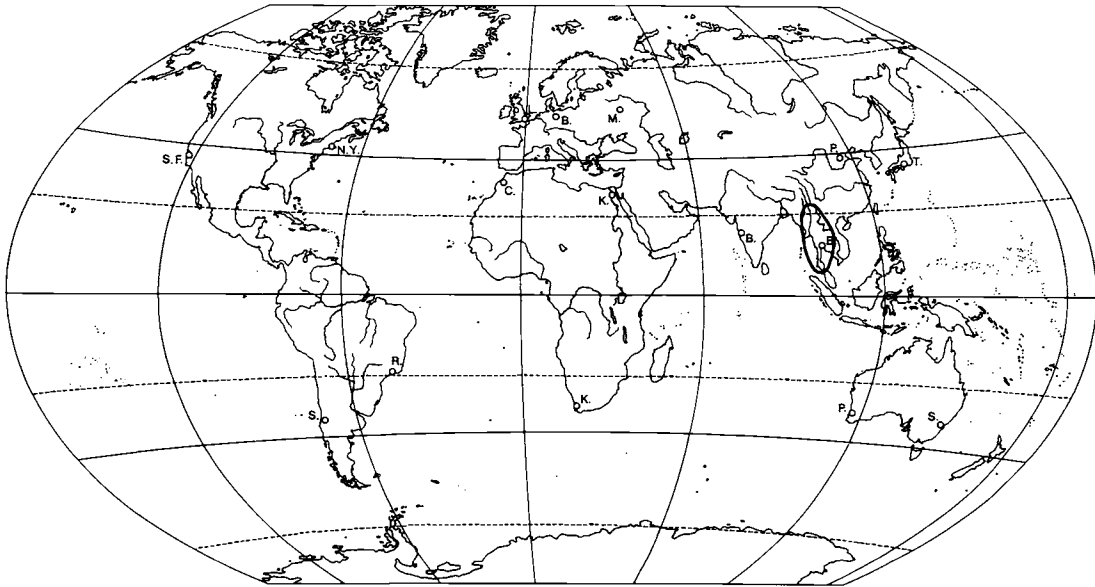
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sphaerobambos subtilis* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 432, fig. 5; type: Sulawesi, Eyma 3436 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: northern Sulawesi: Manado area.

***Thyrsostachys* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thyrsostachys* Gamble in Indian For. 20, 1894: 1; type: *Thyrsostachys oliveri* Gamble; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 58
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. BAMBUSINAE
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: THAILAND; BURMA (MYANMAR).
- Horticulture: Often cultivated in South-East Asia.

***Thyrsostachys oliveri* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thyrsostachys oliveri* Gamble in Indian For. 20, 1894: 1; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 58, pl. 50
- Common names: Thana-wa (Burmese); Mai-tong, Ura (Burma: Kachin); Mai-sa-lawn, Mai-he, Mai-pao (Burma: Shan); Phai-ruak-dam (Thai).
- Features: 15 - 25 m / 5 - 6.5 cm / fl(+)

Map 53: Distribution of *Thyrsostachys*

- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Shan Hills, Katha and Bhamo Districts (not in the northern moister districts); THAILAND: northern part. In cultivation inside and outside its natural range.
- Habitat: In moist forests, mixed or teak forests, at moderate elevations (650 m); prefers deep soil and high relative humidity.
- Uses: Culms used for house construction.

Thyrsostachys siamensis GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa regia* T. Thomson ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa regia* T. Thomson ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 116; type: Salween River, Brandis 12, Siam, Kurz s.n. (syntypes); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 60, as syn.
 - Arundarbor regia* (T. Thomson ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
 - Thyrsostachys regia* (Munro) S.S.R. Bennet in Indian For. 114 (10), 1988: 711
 - Arundinaria siamensis* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.

Bambusa siamensis Kurz, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 116, as syn.

Thyrsostachys siamensis Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 59, pl. 51, nom. illeg.; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 80; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 768, pl. 1513; S. Duriyapapan & P.C.M. Jansen in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 147

- Common names: Phai-ruak, Mai-ruak (Thai); Tiyo-wa, Kyaung-wa (Burmese); Mai-tiyo (Burma: Shan); Mai-hoak (Lao); Kyaung-wa (Chinese); Bambu jepang, Bambu siam (Indonesian); Monastery Bamboo, Thailand Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 14 m / 2- 7.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The nomenclaturally correct name for this bamboo is *Thyrsostachys regia* (Munro) S.S.R. Bennet, not *Thyrsostachys siamensis* Gamble. However, the latter name is used widely throughout S.E. Asia for this economically important bamboo, that there seems to be a strong case for conservation of the name against the former (C.M.A. Stapleton in letter of 2 Jan. 1997 to D. Ohrnberger). Expecting this case to be submitted to the Committee as a proposal for species name conversation, the name *Thyrsostachys siamensis* Gamble is here provisionally retained.

- Distribution: BURMA: from Mandalay to Tenasserim, areas around Salween River; THAILAND: throughout the whole country, mainly in the northern, western and central parts; CHINA: Yunnan borderland, perhaps native. Widely cultivated in South-East Asia, inside and outside its natural range, frequent in Malaysia; occasionally cultivated in Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and Taiwan.
- Habitat: Common in mixed deciduous and teak forest, also often in pure stands; grows mostly on dry and low-fertility soils; at moderate elevations (300 - 400 m), with annual rainfall of 800 - 1000 mm.
- Uses: Culms used for house construction, basketry, chopsticks, umbrella handles, fishing rods and other handicrafts, and serve as raw material for paper pulp and as fuel; shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable (fresh or from dried form); often planted as a garden ornamental and as a wind-break.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Thailand by C. Rifat. In cultivation in Nice (France) in greenhouse, and near Milano (Italy).

SUBTRIBE MELOCANNINAE

comprising:

CEPHALOSTACHYUM
DAVIDSEA
DENDROCHLOA
MELOCANNA
NEOHOUZEAUA
OCHLANDRA
PSEUDOSTACHYUM
SCHIZOSTACHYUM (LEPTOCANNA)
TEINOSTACHYUM

from the tropics and subtropics of Asia and Africa,
also from Pacific islands

***Cephalostachyum* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 138; type: *Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro
Schizostachyum Griffith, Notulae Pl. As., 3, 1851: 64; Griffith, Ic. Pl. As., 3, 1851: tab. 151, nom. illeg.; not *Schizostachyum* Nees von Esenbeck, 1829
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 16.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Mindoro; VIETNAM; THAILAND; BURMA (MYANMAR); CHINA: southern part and southern Tibet; INDIA: southern, central, eastern, and north-eastern part, and Andaman Islands; BHUTAN; NEPAL; BANGLADESH; MADAGASCAR.
- Habitat: *Cephalostachyum* is known from the tropics and subtropics. Generally, its species like humid and shady conditions and occur mainly in forests of moderate and high elevations. A few species grow up to 2,450 m altitude in the eastern Himalayas.

Cephalostachyum* sect. *Cephalostachyum

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum sect. *Cephalostachyum* [autonym]
- *Cephalostachyum* sect. *Eucephalostachyum* A. Camus, 1943: 75; type: *Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro

***Cephalostachyum* sect. *Paraschizostachyum* A. CAMUS**

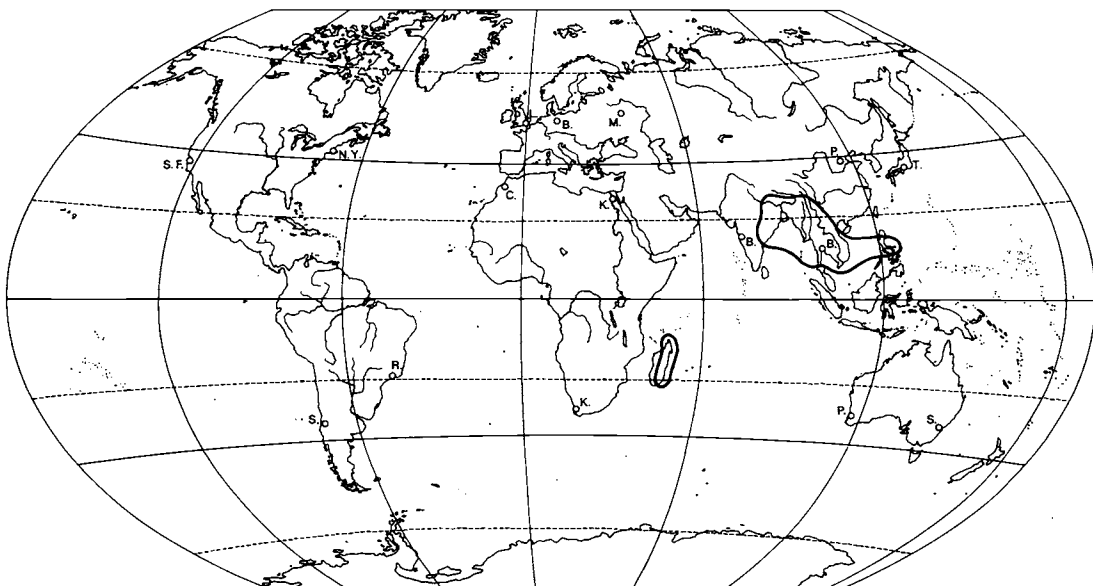
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum sect. *Paraschizostachyum* A. Camus, 1943: 75; type: not designated

***Cephalostachyum burmanicum* R. N. PARKER & C. E. PARKINSON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum burmanicum R.N. Parker & C.E. Parkinson ap. R.N. Parker in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 30, 1932: 127
- Common names: Kyat-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 15 - 18 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Mergui district, gregarious in low-lying moist sites in evergreen forest.

***Cephalostachyum capitatum* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa capitata Wallich & Griffith in Wallich, 1849: n. 8913, invalid; not *Bambusa capitata* Trinius, 1835; not *Bambusa capitata* Willdenow ex Ruprecht, 1839
Cephalostachyum capitatum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 139; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 104,*
Schizostachyum capitatum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281, nom. illeg.; not *Schizostachyum capitatum* Ruprecht, 1839 and 1840

Map 54: Distribution of *Cephalostachyum*

Schizostachyum munroi S. Kumar & P. Singh in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 70 (1-4), 1991: 423, based on *Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro

- Features: 4 - 10 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), Naga Hills, at 600 - 2,450 m altitude; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; BURMA: hills east of Bhamo; CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): southern part, at elevations from 1,900 to 2,350 m.

Cephalostachyum capitatum* var. *decompositum

GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum capitatum* var. *decompositum* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 105, "var. β decomposita"
- Schizostachyum capitatum* var. *decompositum* (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar & S. Karthikeyan in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281, nom. illeg.
- Schizostachyum munroi* var. *decompositum* (Gamble) S. Kumar & P. Singh in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 70 (1-4), 1991: 423
- Distinctive characters: Spikelets: in spicate almost paniculate clusters, with many fertile spikelets.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, and Khasia Hills, rare.

***Cephalostachyum chapelieri* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum chapelieri* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 140; type: Madagascar, Chapelier s.n. (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 33; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 86
- Features: ? m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave Province: western part (Analamazoatra, Ambalovola), usually scattered and associated with broad-leaved forests.

***Cephalostachyum chevalieri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum chevalieri* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 90, 1943: 74; type: Annam, A. Chevalier 4485
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: Nha-trang, at 500 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum flavescens* KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum flavescens* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 252
- Schizostachyum flavescens* (Kurz) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Melocanna lutescens* Kurz, ined., ex Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 414, as syn.
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 2.5 - 3.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman Islands; BURMA: Pegu.
- Horticulture: In cultivation in Calcutta and Madras as garden plants.

***Cephalostachyum langbianense* A. CHEVALIER & A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum langbianense* A. Chevalier & A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 27, 1921: 452; type: Annam, A. Chevalier 40430
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1.2 - 2.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: Plateau de Langbian, Dran à Bellevue, at 800 - 1,400 m altitude, rare.

***Cephalostachyum latifolium* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum fuchsianum* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 107, pl. 94; Type: India, Sikkim, Songchonglu, 1892, G.A. Gammie s.n. (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 29)
- Schizostachyum fuchsianum* (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Cephalostachyum latifolium* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 140; type: Bhutan?, Griffith Hb. 2682, K.D. no. 6734 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 29); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 29
- Schizostachyum latifolium* (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281, nom. illeg.; not *Schizostachyum latifolium* Gamble, 1896
- Schizostachyum sharmae* S. Kumar & P. Singh in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 70 (1-4), 1991: 423, based on *Cephalostachyum latifolium* Munro
- Common names: Ghopi bans (Nepali); Jhi (Dzongkha).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Naga Hills, up to 2,450 m altitude; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BURMA: Kachin: Myitkyina. Perhaps also in BANGLADESH.

***Cephalostachyum madagascariense* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum madagascariense* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 88; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 19, 33
- Features: 18 - 22 m / 12 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave Province: Analamazoatra, on riverside, at 800 - 1,200 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum mindorense* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cephalostachyum mindorense* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 272
- Misapplied names: ? *Cephalostachyum capitatum* (not Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1822; cf. Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 97
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon (Camarines), Mindoro.
- Habitat: In thickets and forests at low altitudes, rare but locally abundant.

***Cephalostachyum pallidum* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum pallidum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 139
Schizostachyum pallidum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
- Features: 1.5 m / 1.5 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA (north-eastern part): Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, up to 1,500 m altitude; BHUTAN ?; BANGLADESH ?; BURMA: Patkai Range, at 1,500 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum peclardii* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum peclardii A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 87; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 19, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Fianarantsoa Province: along the banks of the Mananara River, at 700 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum pergracile* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera aliena McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 39; type: Hong Kong, H. Fung 21375 (LU)
Cephalostachyum pergracile Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 141
Schizostachyum pergracile (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
- Common names: Phai-kaolarm, Mai-kaolarm, Maipang, Wa-phlong (Thai); Tinwa Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: southern, central, eastern, and north-eastern part; BANGLADESH; BURMA: throughout Burma, upper and lower parts, the commonest bamboo after *Dendrocalamus strictus*, mainly in the lower hills, in deciduous forest near streams; THAILAND: widely distributed in mixed forests and in association with teak in the northern region; CHINA: south-western borderland. Introduced to Hong Kong. Perhaps also in VIETNAM.
- Horticulture: USA: Puerto Rico: introduced, in cultivation, flowered in 1974.

***Cephalostachyum perrieri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 85; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 10781; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 18, 33
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave Province: Marolambo; Antsahabe; north-eastern part (Province Diégo-Suarez): Masoala; at 40 - 400 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum scandens* BOR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum scandens Bor in Kew Bull. 12 (3), 1957 [1958]: 419; type: Burma, Hkinlum, North Triangle, 23 Aug. 1953, F. Kingdon-Ward 20262 (K)
- Features: fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin. In forest, lining the banks of mountain torrents, along paths, locally abundant, at 1,050 - 1,800 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum viguleri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cephalostachyum viguleri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 85; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 19, 33
- Features: ? m / 1.5 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: eastern part: Moromanga, Analamazoatra, Tamatave.
- Habitat: In forest, at 800 - 1,200 m altitude.

***Cephalostachyum virgatum* (MUNRO) KURZ**

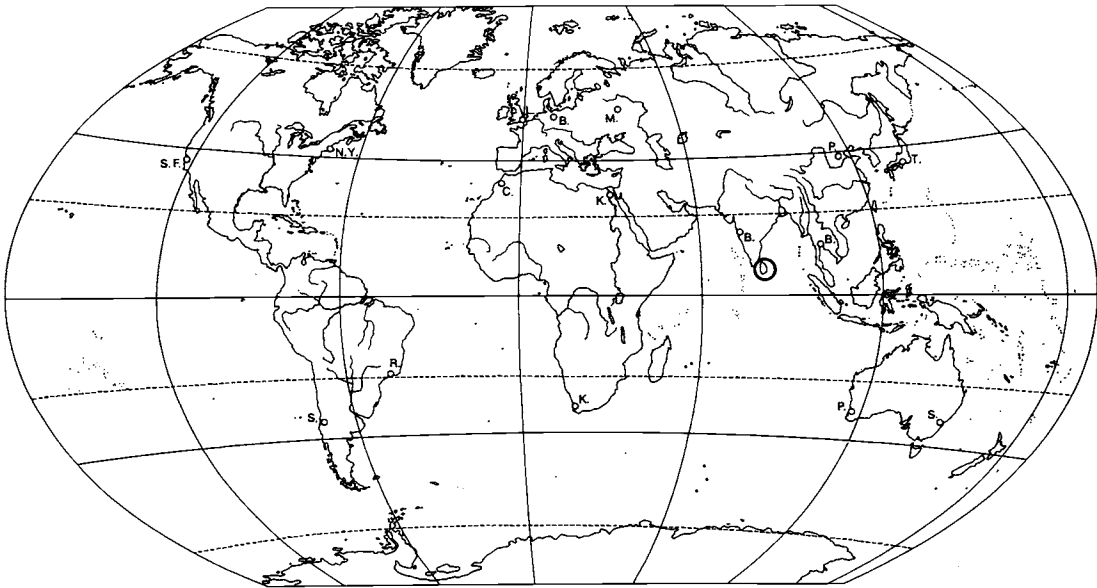
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocanna virgata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 133
Cephalostachyum virgatum (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, App. B, 94
- Common names: Phai-hiar, Mai-hiar (Thai).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Kachin and northern Sagaing, in evergreen forest. Tenasserim: Mergui, Tavoy; THAILAND: occurs widely in mixed forests and in association with teak in the northern region; VIETNAM: southern part.

***Davidsea* SODERSTROM & ELLIS**

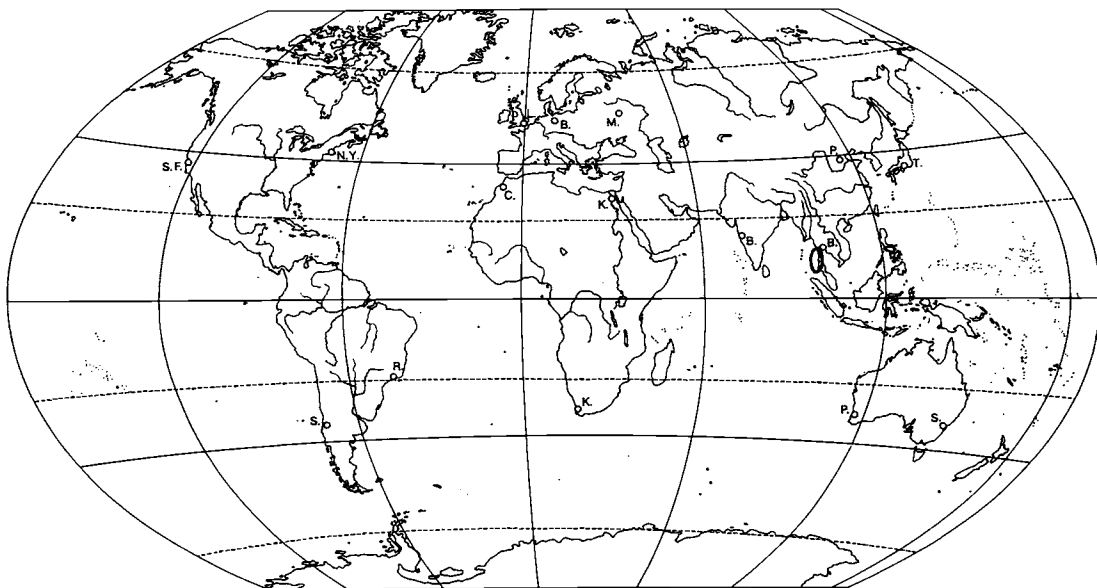
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Davidsea Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 59; type: *Davidsea attenuata* (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Etymology: The genus was named in honour of Dr. Gerrit Davidse (born 1940, The Netherlands), agrostologist of the Missouri Botanical Garden.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: SRI LANKA.

***Davidsea attenuata* (THWAITES) SODERSTROM & ELLIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa attenuata Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 375; type: Sri Lanka, C.P. 3255 (K, lectotype, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 59)
Teinostachyum attenuatum (Thwaites) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 143
Davidsea attenuata (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 59, fig. 38-41



Map 55: Distribution of *Davidsea*



Map 56: Distribution of *Dendrochloa*

- Features: 8 - 9 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, whip-like and arching above.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: mountains of the south-central part: upper montane zone between 1,200 and 1,800 m altitude.
- Uses: Extensively used for basketry and other purposes.

***Dendrochloa* C. E. PARKINSON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrochloa* C.E. Parkinson in Indian For. 59, 1933: 707; type: *Dendrochloa distans* C.E. Parkinson
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR): lower part.

***Dendrochloa distans* C. E. PARKINSON**

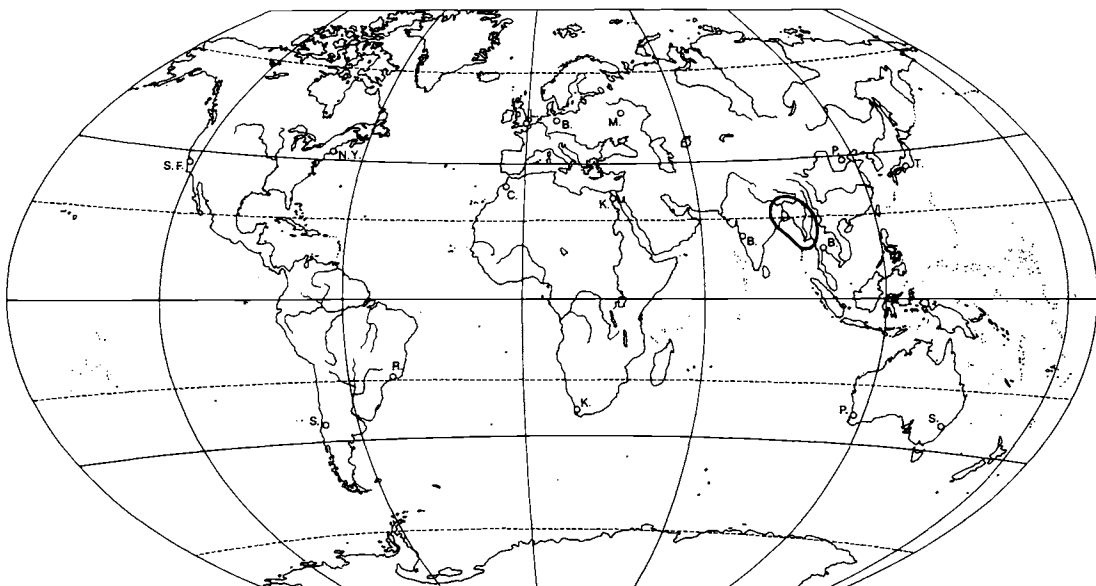
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrochloa distans* C.E. Parkinson in Indian For. 59, 1933: 707, pl. 34; type: Burma, Mergui District, Theindaw, 11 Jan. 1932, Maung Po Khant 13286
- Common names: Tamyin-wa, Kamyin-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 11 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim, in patches in forests.

***Melocanna* TRINIUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Melocanna* Trinius in Sprengel, Neue Entd., 2, 1821: 43; type: *Melocanna baccifera* (Roxburgh) Kurz
Beesha Kunth in J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. 95, 1822: 151, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: *Beesha baccifera* (Roxburgh) Kunth
? *Beesha* Rheede, Hort. Malabar., 5, 1685: 119, tab. LX, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 2 (1).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR); BANGLADESH; INDIA: north-eastern part; NEPAL.

***Melocanna arundina* C. E. PARKINSON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Melocanna arundina* C.E. Parkinson in Indian For. 61, 1935: 326, based on *Melocanna humilis* Kurz
Melocanna humilis Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 251; not *Melocanna humilis* Roepert ex Trinius, 1822; Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxvii, App. B, 94; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 569
- Common names: Tabindaing-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 2.5 - 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species.
- Distribution: BURMA: Arakan; Pegu: Pazundaung valley of Pegu River; Rangoon: Insein.



Map 57: Distribution of *Melocanna*

Melocanna baccifera (ROXBURGH) KURZ EX SKEELS

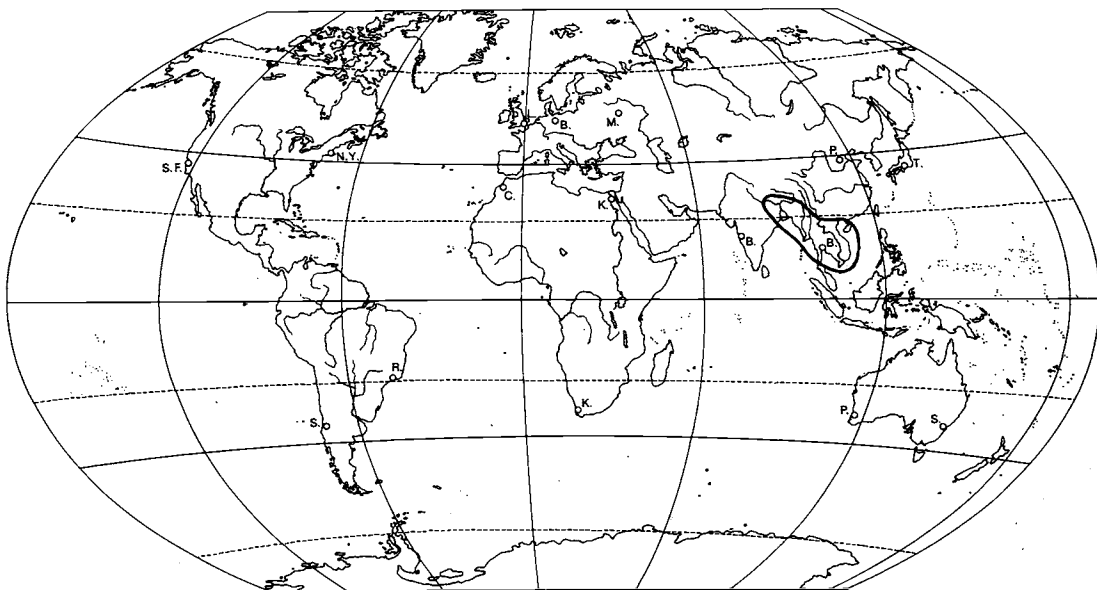
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
 - Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Corom., 3, 1819 [1815]: 37; type: based on Rheede, Hort. Ind. Malabar., 119, pl. 60, 1685, or: Roxb. Icones 1401 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 27)
 - Beesha baccifera* (Roxburgh) Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 253
 - Nastus baccifera* (Roxburgh) Roxburgh ex Raspail, 1825: 442
 - Melocanna baccifera* Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94, invalid (basionym not cited, nom. nud.)
 - Melocanna baccifera* (Roxburgh) Skeels in USDA Bur. Pl. Industr. Bull. no. 132, 1911: 50
 - Melocanna bambusoides* Trinius in Sprengel, Neue Entd., 2, 1821: 43, based on *Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh
 - Beesha rheedii* Kunth, 1829: 141; type: based on *Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh
- Common names: Philim bans (Jhapa); Lahure bans (Palpa); Mautak (India: Mizo); Payu-tullu (Bengali?); Muli Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 20 (22) m / 5 - 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Arakan and Tenasserim; BANGLADESH: very common in the Chittagong Hills, and widely cultivated elsewhere; INDIA: West Bengal, Assam and other parts of N.E. India, often planted; NEPAL.

Melocanna humilis ROEPERT EX TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Melocanna humilis* Roepert ex Trinius, Clav. Agrost., 1822: 105
 - Beesha humilis* (Roepert ex Trinius) Kunth, 1833: 434
 - ? *Bambusa humilis* Reichenbach ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. 2nd ed., 1, 1840: 183, 193, as syn.
- Notes: A doubtful species which is considered not to belong to *Melocanna* but rather to *Bambusa*.

Neohouzeaua A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Neohouzeaua* A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 100; type: *Neohouzeaua mekongensis* A. Camus; Rhind, Grass. Burma, 1945: 23-25
 - Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. MELOCANNINAE
 - Number of species known: 7.
 - Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; VIETNAM; CHINA: Guangxi, Hainan.
- Neohouzeaua coradata** WEN & Q. H. DAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - Neohouzeaua coradata* Wen & Q.H. Dai in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 12, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, 7 Nov. 1973, Wen 73115 (ZJFI)
 - Schizostachyum coradatum* (Wen & Q.H. Dai) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5



Map 58: Distribution of *Neohouzeaua*

- Features: 9 - 13 m / 2 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Pingxiang, on Daqing Shan at 710 m altitude.

Neohouzeaua dullooa (GAMBLE) A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Teinostachyum dullooa Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 101, pl. 89; type: Burma, Katha dist., Feb. 1892, Oliver s.n. (K)
Neohouzeaua dullooa (Gamble) A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 101, fig. 1-9
Schizostachyum dullooa (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Common names: Wazun, Wa-byauk, Gya-wa, Thaik-wabo (Burmese); Lahkra (Kachin); Tokhre bans (Nepali); Dalu (Assam).
- Features: 6 - 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Two species may be involved under the name "dullooa".
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Sikkim, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal; BHUTAN: up to 1,700 m altitude; BANGLADESH; BURMA: from Katha District of Sagaing and the northern Shan States to Tavoy and Mergui of Tenasserim; VIETNAM: northern part: near Quang-Yen.

Neohouzeaua helferi (MUNRO) GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa helferi Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 114
Pseudostachyum helferi (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253
Arundarbor helferi (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Teinostachyum helferi (Munro) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 102, pl. 90
Neohouzeaua helferi (Munro) Gamble, 1923: 91,*
Schizostachyum helferi (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Common names: Wa-thabut, Wa-nwe, Wase (Burmese); Thawwkhwé, Thaw-hkai (Karen).
- Features: fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya (Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills), at 900 - 1,250 m altitude; BURMA: Pegu Yoma, Chin Hills, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frequent in the tropical moister upper mixed forests, eminently gregarious, forming impenetrable thickets of large extent.

Neohouzeaua mekongensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neohouzeaua mekongensis A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 101, fig. 10-15; type: Laos, Ubon, Kemmarath, Thorel s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS.

Neohouzeaua puberula (MCCLURE) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa puberula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 19; type: Hainan, 28 Aug. 1929, McClure 18370 (LU)
Neohouzeaua puberula (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 14
- Features: 10 - 30 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Neohouzeaua stricta R. N. PARKER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neohouzeaua stricta R.N. Parker in Indian For. 54, 1928: 97, pl. 9; type: Tavoy district, R.N. Parker 2404, 2408, Mergui district, R.N. Parker 2462 (syntypes)
- Common names: Tapat-wa (Karen); Thabut-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 5 cm / fl(+), culms erect.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: common in Tavoy and Mergui districts, and along the Tenasserim river valley.

Neohouzeaua tavoyana GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neohouzeaua tavoyana Gamble, 1923: 92,*
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: Tavoy, at 600 m altitude.

Ochlandra THWAITES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Beesha Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 144, nom. illeg. (superfluous name for *Ochlandra*, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); not *Beesha* Kunth, 1822; type: *Beesha rheedei* Kunth sensu Munro (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 201)
Irlia Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxv, invalid
Ochlandra Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, 1864: 376; type: *Ochlandra stridula* Moon ex Thwaites
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 66; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 63-89
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Common names: Reed Bamboo.
- Number of species known: 11.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka); SRI LANKA; MADAGASCAR.
- Habitat: Generally and widely distributed in forests (except dry deciduous forest), humid areas preferred; mainly at low and moderate elevations.
- Uses: Only three species are of high industrial value, the others are only of local and limited use, mainly for basketry and mat-making.

***Ochlandra beddomei* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra beddomei Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 124,*; type: "Nilgiris, 3 - 4500", Gamble? s.n. (K, lectotype; cf. M. Kumar, 1955: 68)
- Selected references: S.C. Basha & M. Kumar in Rheedea 4 (1), 1994: 25, fig. 1; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 66, fig. 1.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect, often arched.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats, rare, localised.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry.

***Ochlandra capitata* (KUNTH) CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus capitatus Kunth, 1830: 325,*
Bambusa capitata (Kunth) Willdenow, ined., ex Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 43, as syn.
Beesha capitata (Kunth) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 145
Ochlandra capitata (Kunth) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 183,*
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: On the islands Nosy Bé and Nosy Komba, and in the districts of the Monangarivo massiv and river Sambirano.

***Ochlandra ebracteata* RAIZADA & CHATTERJI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra ebracteata Raizada & Chatterji in Indian For. 89, 1963: 362; type: (DD)
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 68, fig. 2.

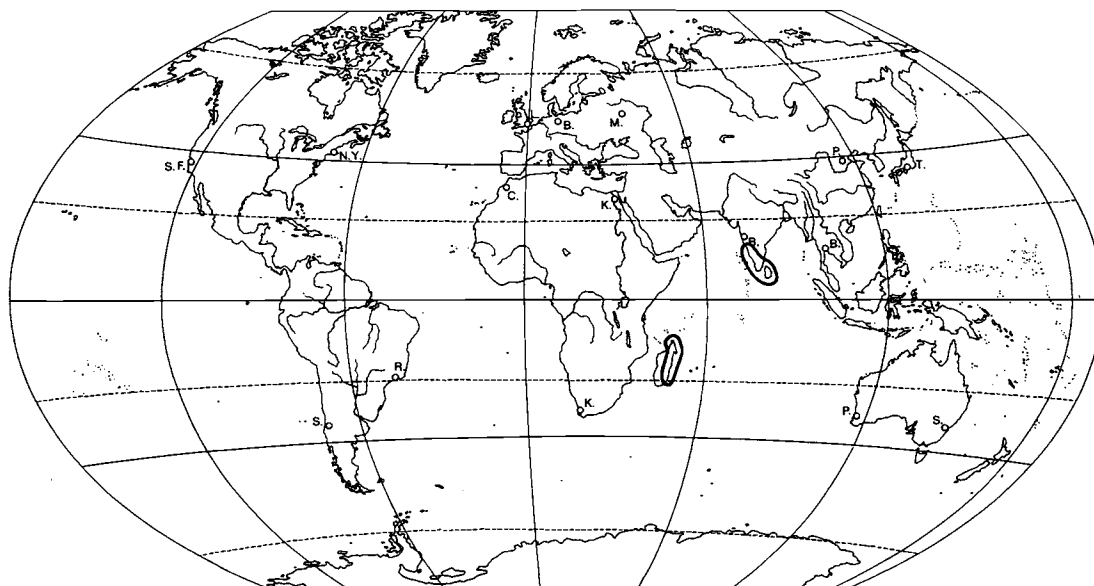
- Common names: Valleta (Malassar).
- Features: 4.6 m / 2 - 3.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats.
- Habitat: In hilly areas along streams.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material in paper pulp industry, and for making baskets and mats; powder prepared from dried seeds are used for cattle feed.

***Ochlandra perrieri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 82, 1935: 310; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 24, 34
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: in the dry forest near to Andrafiarena, and in the northernmost parts of the island.

***Ochlandra scriptoria* C. E. C. FISCHER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Beesha rheedii (not Kunth, 1829): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 144, p.p.; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 201, "rheedei"
Melocanna rheedii Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332
Ochlandra rheedii Bentham & J.D. Hooker ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 121, p.p.
Bambusa scriptoria Dennstedt, Schlüs. Hort. Ind. Malabar., 1818: 31, without descr., type: based on *Beesha* Rheedea
Ochlandra scriptoria C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1289, type: based on *Ochlandra rheedii* Gamble



Map 59: Distribution of *Ochlandra*

- Selected references: M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 5 (1), 1995: 70, fig. 3.
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu): Western Ghats, widely distributed and common.
- Habitat: Along stream banks at lower elevations.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material for paper pulp industry, and for mats, baskets, floats and roofings; bamboo boards are made from mats; small culms are used for making flutes.

***Ochlandra setigera* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra setigera Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 128, pl. 115; type: India, Nilgiri Hills, Gamble 20503 (K)
Neomicrocalamus setigerus (Gamble) Hsueh & Yi ap. Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 50
- Selected references: S.C. Basha & M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 4 (1), 1994: 25, fig. 2; M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 5 (1), 1995: 72, fig. 4.
- Features: 6 m / 1.2 - 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, often straggling, unbranched below, much branched above.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala, Tamil Nadu): Western Ghats; rare.
- Uses: Culms/branches used locally to tie up bundles of fire-wood, and for basketry; leaves used as fodder.

***Ochlandra sivagiriiana* (GAMBLE) CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra rheedii var. *sivagiriiana* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 122,*; type: Gamble s.n. (K)
Ochlandra sivagiriiana (Gamble) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 181
Ochlandra scriptoria var. *sivagiriiana* (Gamble) C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1289
- Selected references: M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 5 (1), 1995: 74, fig. 5.
- Features: 5 m / 1.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Tamil Nadu, Kerala): Western Ghats, very restricted in distribution.
- Uses: Culms/branches locally used to tie up bundles, for basketry and fencing.

***Ochlandra stridula* MOON EX THWAITES**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa stridula Moon, Catal. Indig. Exot. Pl. Ceyl., 1824: 26, nom. nud.
Ochlandra stridula Moon ex Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, 1864: 376; type: Sri Lanka, C.P. 241 (lectotype, PDA, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 67, 71); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 123, pl. 109; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 67, fig. 42-44
Beesha stridula (Moon ex Thwaites) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 145

- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 67, fig. 42-44; M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 5 (1), 1995: 76, fig. 6
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SRI LANKA.
- Habitat: Grows extensively in dense thickets in rain-forest of wet lowlands and lower montane areas, in forest gaps and stream sides.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and wattle, storage boxes for paddy, winnowing fans, housing, woven interior partitions, and for making flutes; leaves used for roof thatch.

***Ochlandra stridula* var. *maculata* (TRIMEN) GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Teinostachyum maculatum Trimen, 1885: 273, "Teinostachyum? maculatum"; type: Sri Lanka, Ambagamua, Dec. 1883, C.J. Ferguson (lectotype, PDA, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 67, 71)
Ochlandra maculata (Trimen) Trimen, Hort. Zeyl., 1888, ined., cf. Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 71
Ochlandra stridula var. *maculata* (Trimen) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 124
- Distinctive characters: Culms: banded and blotched with dark purple.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA.

***Ochlandra talbotii* BRANDIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra talbotii Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 684, "talbotii"
- Misapplied names:
Ochlandra rheedii var. *sivagiriiana* (not Gamble, 1896): Talbot, Trees Bombay, 1902: 348
Ochlandra stridula (not Thwaites, 1864): Woodr. in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 13, 1901: 442
- Selected references: M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 5 (1), 1995: 80, fig. 7.
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.2 - 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching at the tip.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats.
- Habitat: In rain-forests, often along stream banks.
- Uses: Culms used for making mats and baskets.

***Ochlandra travancorica* (BEDDOME) BENTHAM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocanna travancorica F. Mueller, Sel. Pl., 1872: 129, invalid?
Beesha travancorica Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxiv, pl. 324; type: Beddome s.n. (K)
Irulia travancorica Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxv, as syn.
Ochlandra travancorica (Beddome) Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, 1883: 1215
- Selected references: M. Kumar in *Rheedea* 5 (1), 1995: 82, fig. 8.
- Common names: Irul, Iral (Tamil); Elephant Bamboo; Reed Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 2.5 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats, widely distributed and common.

- Habitat: Occurs as an undergrowth in the lowland evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, and as pure patches and impenetrable thickets along the sides of streams and rivers.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material for paper pulp industries, for mat and basket making, and housing.

***Ochlandra travancorica* var. *hirsuta* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra travancorica var. *hirsuta* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 126,*; type: Beddome 87 (K)
- Selected references: S.C. Basha & M. Kumar in Rheedea 4 (1), 1994: 28, fig. 3; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 85, fig. 9.
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Spikelets: with light-brown velvety hairs. Culm leaves: sheaths with appressed hairs. Foliage leaves: blades thicker.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala): Western Ghats.
- Habitat: Along stream banks at lower elevations.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material for paper pulp industries, and for rayon manufacture.

***Ochlandra wightii* (MUNRO) C. E. C. FISCHER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ochlandra brandisii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 126,* based on *Bambusa wightii* Munro
Bambusa wightii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111

Teinostachyum wightii (Munro) Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S. Ind., 1873: ccxxxiii, p.p. (for type only)
Ochlandra wightii (Munro) C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1290

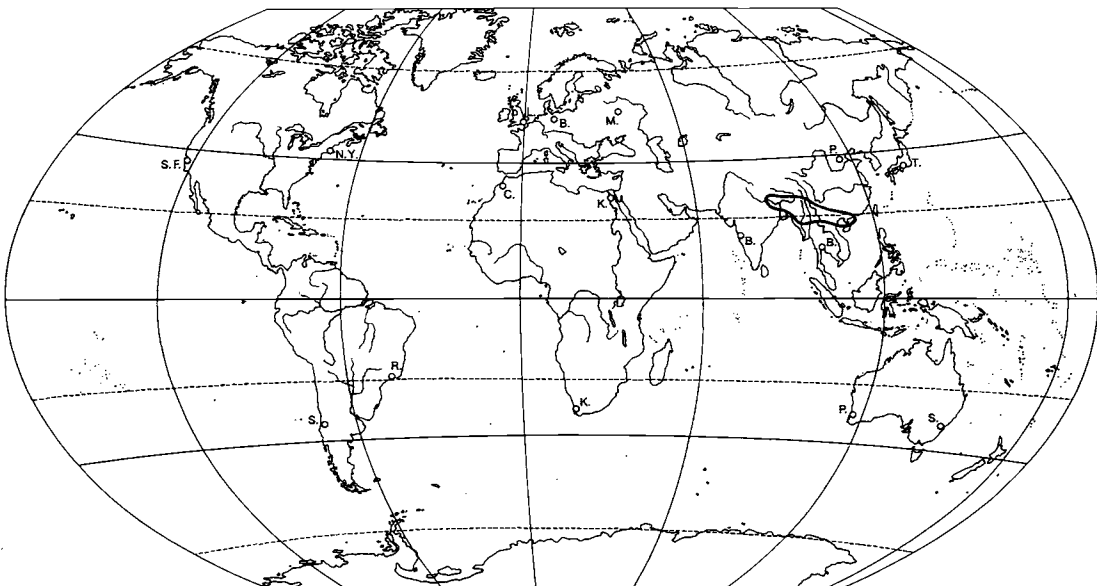
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 88, fig. 10.
- Common names: Ira-kalli (Tamil).
- Features: 6.5 - 7.5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Tamil Nadu, Kerala): Western Ghats, up to 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for making mats, baskets and huts; leaves are used as fodder.

***Pseudostachyum* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudostachyum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 141; type: *Pseudostachyum polymorphum* Munro
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. MELOCANNINAE
- Number of species known: 2 (1).
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; BURMA (MYANMAR); CHINA: southern part.
- Habitat: Most common in moist and shady places.

***Pseudostachyum polymorphum* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum leviculme McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 43, pl. 10; type: Guangxi, 23 Nov. 1928, S.S. Sin 3656, Herb. no. 126599 (SYS)



Map 60: Distribution of *Pseudostachyum*

Pseudostachyum polymorphum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 142, pl. 4; type: India, Assam, Nigrigam, 18 Jan. 1836, Griffith K.D. 6735 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 30); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 30

Schizostachyum polymorphum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282

- Common names: Dai (Bhutan: Kengkha); Chal (India: Mizo); Bawa, Pauk-wa (Burmese); Katau (Burma: Kachin).
- Features: 17 (25) m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms very thin-walled, scandent, branching occurs at the culm top only.
- Distribution: INDIA (north-eastern part): Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram; up to 900 m altitude; BHUTAN: up to 1,500 m altitude; BURMA: in the moister districts of the upper part, up to 900 m altitude; CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan.

Pseudostachyum wakha BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudostachyum wakha* Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 162, "P? Wakha"
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Mangin Range at 750 m altitude, gregarious.

Schizostachyum NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Leptocanna* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (2), 1981: 212; type: *Leptocanna chinensis* (Rendle) Chia & H.L. Fung
- Schizostachyum* subg. *Leptocanna* (Chia & H.L. Fung) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5; type: *Schizostachyum chinense* Rendle
- Schizostachyum* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 535; type: *Schizostachyum blumei* Nees von Esenbeck
- Schizostachyum* subg. *Schizostachyum* [autonym]; N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5; type: *Schizostachyum blumei* Nees von Esenbeck
- Selected references: McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 575-602; McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 15 (2), 1936: 301-304; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 31; N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 1-10
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 45.
- Distribution: In the tropical and subtropical regions from Madagascar to the Pacific Islands with South-East Asia as the centre of distribution. The northernmost species is reported from Jiangxi in South China.

Asia: CHINA: Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Taiwan; VIETNAM; LAOS; THAILAND; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo; BRUNEI; SINGAPORE; INDIA: north-eastern India, Andaman Islands; INDONESIA: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, Irian Jaya; PHILIPPINES: from Babuyan Islands to Palawan and Mindanao; PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Pacific Islands: CAROLINE ISLANDS; SOLOMON ISLANDS; FIJI ISLANDS; SAMOA ISLANDS; SOCIETY ISLANDS; MARQUESAS ISLANDS; HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Africa: MADAGASCAR; COMORO ISLANDS.

- Habitat: Usually occurring wild or spontaneous at low and medium elevations up to about 1,000 m (a few species up to about 2,000 m), in forests, clearings, and also in the open field, preferring humid conditions.
- Uses: Some species have been introduced into cultivation as ornamental and useful plants.

Schizostachyum aciculare GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum aciculare* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 117, pl. 104
- Common names: Buloh padi (Malay).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Bien-hoa: Mt. Nui-chua-chang at 200 - 800 m altitude; LAOS: mountains near Bassac; THAILAND: Lampang, Ngao, Nakhon Ratchasima (= Korat), Katok, Surat Thani; MALAYSIA: Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor; INDONESIA: Sumatra?; Borneo (Kalimantan): south-eastern part.

Schizostachyum alopecurus (STAPF) HOLTTUM

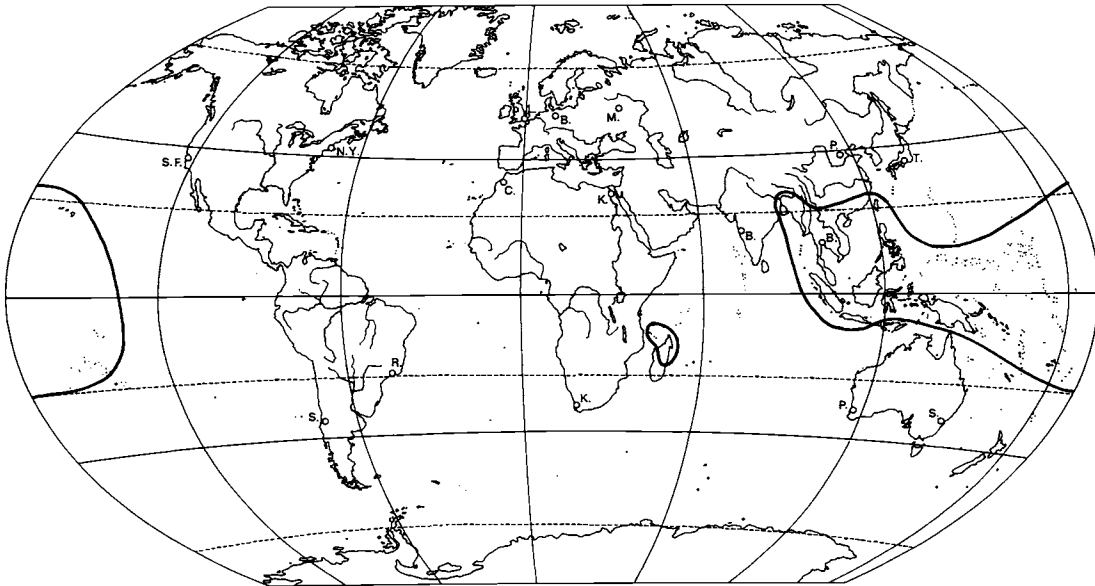
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oxytenanthera alopecurus* Stapf, 1909: 266
- Schizostachyum alopecurus* (Stapf) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 280
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya (West New Guinea).

Schizostachyum arunachalensis H. B. NAIETHANI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum arunachalensis* H.B. Naithani in Indian For. 118 (3), 1992: 230-231
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh.

Schizostachyum blumei NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum blumei* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 535, "Blumii"; type: Java, Blume s.n. (B, destroyed)



Map 61: Distribution of *Schizostachyum*

Bambusa longinodis Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418, nom. dub.?, possibly based on *Arundarbor spiculorum* Rumphius; cf. Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 42

Arundarbor longinodes (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761

Melocanna longispiculata Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "longespiculata", nom. nud.

Melocanna zollingeri var. *longispiculata* Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134; type: Java, Bogor, cult., Kurz s.n. (K)

Schizostachyum longispiculatum (Kurz ex Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 89, pl. VI fig. 1

Schizostachyum zollingeri var. *longispiculatum* (Kurz ex Munro) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 173, "longispiculata"

Arundarbor spiculorum Rumphius, 1743: 7, invalid; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 118; cf. Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 42

Arundo spiculorum (Rumphius) Oken, 1841: 422; cf. Merrill, 1950: 271

? *Melocanna tenuispiculata* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.

- Features: 6 - 10 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips slightly drooping.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah, Sarawak; INDONESIA: Borneo (Kalimantan): South Kalimantan: Banjarmasin. Introduced to Java prior to 1866, cultivated at Bogor.

***Schizostachyum bosseri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum bosseri* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 104, 1957: 281

- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.

- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave: Fénériver, in forest edge.

***Schizostachyum brachycladum* (MUNRO) KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Melocanna brachyclada* Kurz, 1864, under *Melocanna humilis*, nom. nud.

Melocanna zollingeri var. *brachyclada* Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134

Schizostachyum brachycladum (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 89, pl. VI fig. 2

Arundarbor cratium Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, invalid; cf. K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 303

Arundo cratium Oken, 1841: 422; cf. Merrill, 1950: 271

- Common names: Buloh nipis (Malay).

- Features: 15 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips slightly drooping. Different culm colour types are recorded (green, yellow, yellow with green stripes) but not formally named.

- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; MALAYSIA (Malay Peninsula and Borneo): Kedah, Pinang, Perak, Pahang, Johor, Sabah; probably occurring in all

states of Malaysia; cultivated in villages; SINGAPORE: cultivated; INDONESIA: Java: western and eastern parts, up to 300 m altitude, in ravines and village groves, cultivated, possibly sometimes spontaneous. Perhaps also in Borneo; PHILIPPINES: possibly only known in cultivation.

Schizostachyum brachycladum* var. *auriculatum
HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum brachycladum var. *auriculatum* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 47; type: Singapore, 11 Dec. 1934, Kiah s.n. (K)
- Distinctive characters: Culms sheaths with auricles.
- Distribution: SINGAPORE: probably introduced, possibly of Indonesian origin.

Schizostachyum brachycladum (MUNRO) KURZ ×
Schizostachyum lima (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum brachycladum (Munro) Kurz × *Schizostachyum lima* (Blanco) Merrill; J. Kulip in J. Trop. For. Sci. 4 (3), 1992: 268, nom. nud.
- Features: 16 m / 6.7 - 7.7 cm
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.

Schizostachyum brachythyrus (K. SCHUMANN)
HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oxytenanthera brachythyrus K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Hollrung in Nachr. Kaiser Wilhelms-Land 5, Beih., 1889: 23; type: Hollrung 669 (B)
Schizostachyum brachythyrus (K. Schumann) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 281
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: East Sepik: Sepik River (= Augustfluss) near Yellow River, in swamp forests, common.

Schizostachyum caudatum BACKER EX HEYNE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum caudatum Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 304
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 1.5 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra: Bengkulu. Cultivated in West Java.

Schizostachyum chinense RENDLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum chinense Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 448; type: A. Henry 10420 (K); McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 596, pl. 38; N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5
Leptocanna chinensis (Rendle) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (2), 1981: 213
- Features: 8 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Mengzi, Jingping, Pingbian, Menghai, Shuanjiang, Xinping, Gengma, Luchun.
- Habitat: In montane forests on cliffs, at 1,500 - 2,400 m altitude.

Schizostachyum copelandii F. MUELLER & HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum copelandii F. Mueller & Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 46 (7), 1896: 241, "Copelandii"
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Mt. Pudi.

Schizostachyum curranii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum curranii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 277
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Ifugao, Benguet.
- Habitat: In borders of mossy forest at about 2,000 m altitude.

Schizostachyum diffusum (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum acutiflorum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 137
Bambus diffusa Blanco, 1837: 269
Arundarbor diffusa (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Dinochloa diffusa (Blanco) Merrill 1905: 93, p.p.
Schizostachyum diffusum (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 62
Dinochloa major Pilger in Perkins, 1904: 149
- Misapplied names:
? *Schizostachyum blumei* (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Fernandez-Villar, 1882: 324; cf. Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 98
Ischurochloa floribunda (not Buse, 1854): Fernandez-Villar in Blanco, 1880: 14; cf. Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 98
- Common names: Tsuru-take, Hiiran-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: southern and eastern parts, at 250 - 800 (1,200) m altitude; PHILIPPINES: Babuyan Island, Luzon, Mindoro, Palawan, Leyte, Mindanao?
- Habitat: Common in secondary and primary forests at low and medium elevations, up to 1,700 m.

Schizostachyum dumetorum (HANCE EX WALPERS)
MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa dumetorum Hance ex Walpers, 1852-1853: 781
Schizostachyum dumetorum (Hance ex Walpers) Munro in Seemann, 1857: 424; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 136, 123
- Features: 4 - 5 (10) m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong.

Schizostachyum dumetorum* var. *xinwuense (WEN & J. R. JIN) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum xinwuense Wen & J.R. Jin in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 28, fig. 6; type: Jiangxi:

Xunwu ("Xinwu"), Jin Jianrong ("J.Y. Chin")
JW81502 (ZJFI)

Schizostachyum dumetorum var. *xinwuense* (Wen & J.R. Jin) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 7

- Features: 8 m / 1 cm / fl(-); culms scandent or climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Xunwu Xian.

***Schizostachyum fenixii* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum fenixii* Gamble, 1911: 289
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Panay; in thickets at low and medium elevations.

***Schizostachyum funghomii* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum funghomii* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 585, figs.; type: several types cited
- Features: 15 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+); culms erect, not climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan.

***Schizostachyum glaucifolium* (RUPRECHT) MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambos arundo* Solander ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 137, as syn. *Bambusa glaucifolia* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 57; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 147 *Schizostachyum glaucifolium* (Ruprecht) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 137 ? *Schizostachyum glaucifolium* f. *gracile* Moore ex Papy, 1951-1955: 303, nom. nud.
- Features: 2.5 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Islands of the Pacific Ocean: HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (USA): Hawaii; MARQUESAS ISLANDS (French Polynesia): Nukuhiwa; SOCIETY ISLANDS (French Polynesia): Tahiti, Raiatea; SAMOA ISLANDS: Samoa; FIJI ISLANDS: Fiji.

***Schizostachyum gracile* (MUNRO) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Melocanna gracilis* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud. *Melocanna gracilis* Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 133; type: Singapore, Wallich 5032 *Schizostachyum gracile* (Munro) Holttum in Kew Bull. 11, 1956: 206; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 37 *Schizostachyum tenue* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 114,*; type: Pahang, Ridley 5596
- Misapplied names: *Schizostachyum chilianthum* (not? Kurz, 1870): Kurz, 1876: 88
- Common names: Buloh rappen, Buloh akar (Malay).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+); culm top bending over.

- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Terengganu, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor; SINGAPORE.
- Habitat: On forest edges and river banks.

***Schizostachyum gracile* var. *erectum* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum gracile* var. *erectum* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 38; type: Negeri Sembilan, Holttum S.F.N. 38408
- Distinctive characters: Culms slender and erect, drooping at the tip only.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Negeri Sembilan.

***Schizostachyum grande* RIDLEY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum grande* Ridley, 1920: 204; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 49
- Common names: Buloh semeliang (Malay).
- Features: 20 m or more long / 12 cm / fl(+); culms leaning or often drooping to the ground.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kedah (Langkawi Island), Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor.
- Habitat: Common in foothills up to 1,000 m altitude in open places of the forest.

***Schizostachyum hainanense* MERRILL EX MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum hainanense* Merrill ex McClure in Porterfield, Govt. Bur. Econ. Inf., Booklet Ser. no. 2, 1926: 74, nom. nud. *Schizostachyum hainanense* Merrill ex McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 591, pl. 36, 39 fig. 1; type: Hainan, Ling-shui District, Chim-shan, McClure 20063 (LU)
- Features: 5 - 17 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culm top drooping or climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

***Schizostachyum hantu* S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum hantu* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 327, fig. 4; type: Borneo, S. Dransfield SD 803 (K)
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms leaning, top long drooping.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sarawak: Gunong Matang, and near Lundu.
- Habitat: In forest, forest margin, and on river side, at 20 - 700 m altitude.

***Schizostachyum insulare* RIDLEY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum insulare* Ridley, 1912: 64
- Features: 6 - 13 m / 7.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: southern part: Rawi Island (west to Terutao Island), La Dang Island (?) and Satun (?). Possibly also on Malaysian islands near Langkawi Island.

***Schizostachyum iraten* STEUDEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum biflorum McClure in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 89, figs.; type: Java, Mt. Salak, Blume s.n. (L)
Schizostachyum iraten Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332; type: Java, Zollinger 3531, 3472, 2595 (syntypes)
Bambusa iraten Steudel ex Zollinger, 1854: 56, nom. nud.; type: Zollinger 2595
Schizostachyum iraten var. *longispiculata* Zollinger, 1854: 56, nom. nud.; type: Zollinger 3472
? *Schizostachyum iraten* var. *paniculata* Zollinger, 1854: 56, nom. nud.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java: western and central parts, up to 650 m altitude, in scrub vegetation, thin forest, and village groves, often cultivated.

***Schizostachyum irratun* KURZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Melocanna blumei Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
Schizostachyum irratun Kurz, 1876: 66, valid?; Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 286; Monod de Froideville in Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen v. d. Brink jr, Fl. Java, 3, 1968: 641
- Common names: Bambu tamiyang.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: This species is considered to be distinct from *Schizostachyum iraten* Steudel but its status is questionable.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

***Schizostachyum jaculans* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum jaculans Holttum, 1953 [1954]: 494, *; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 40, fig. 12
- Misapplied names:
Schizostachyum blumei (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 116, *, "Blumii", p.p.
- Common names: Buloh sumpitan (Malay).
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: southern part; MALAYSIA: Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Melaka, Johor (probably native of North Malaya and planted in the South); SINGAPORE: cultivated; CHINA: Hainan: Baoting Xian.

***Schizostachyum latifolium* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum latifolium Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 117, pl. 103; type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Ridley 5602 (K)
Ochlandra ridleyi Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 127, pl. 114; type: Malay Peninsula, Ridley 4620
Schizostachyum ridleyi (Gamble) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296

- Misapplied names:
Schizostachyum longispiculatum (not Kurz, 1870): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 48, p.p.
- Common names: Buloh kasap (Malay).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor; Borneo: Sarawak, Sabah; SINGAPORE; INDONESIA: Sumatra: Riau, Sumatera Barat; Borneo (Kalimantan): Kalimantan Timur: West Kutai, Long Liah Leng.

***Schizostachyum lima* (BLANCO) MERRILL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum hallieri Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 274; type: Basilan, Hallier s.n.
Bambus lima Blanco, Fl. Filip., 1837: 271; type: none cited
Arundarbor lima (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
Schizostachyum lima (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 62
? *Schizostachyum stenocladum* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 81, 1934 [1935]: 759
- Misapplied names:
Schizostachyum brachycladum (not Kurz, 1870): Gamble 1913: 206
Bambusa longinodis (not Miquel, 1857): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 323
Schizostachyum longispiculatum (not Kurz, 1870): Gamble 1913: 206
- Features: 9 m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet, "lima", is a Latin noun and means "file", possibly alluding to the rough surface of the culm.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: from northern Luzon to Palawan and Mindanao; in thickets and secondary forests at low and medium elevations; MALAYSIA / INDONESIA: possibly in Borneo; INDONESIA: Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, and supposedly in Irian Jaya; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Madang, Morobe, Gulf, Western Papua; SOLOMON ISLANDS (for *Schizostachyum stenocladum* A. Camus).

***Schizostachyum lumampao* (BLANCO) MERRILL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum hirtiflorum Hackel, 1907: 420
Bambus lumampao Blanco, 1837: 272
Bambusa lumampao (Blanco) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331
Arundarbor lumampao (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
Schizostachyum lumampao (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 63
? *Schizostachyum mucronatum* Hackel in Philipp. J. Sci. C 3 (3), 1908: 169; type: Luzon, Prov. Ilocos Sur, Oct.-Nov. 1906, Klemme 5659
- Misapplied names:
Dendrocalamus membranaceus (not Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324
- Features: fl(+); culms erect.

- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte and Sur, Benguet, Pangasinan, Zambales, Pampanga, Bataan, Rizal; Quezon: Tayabas, Camarines; Panay.
- Habitat: In secondary forests, and gregarious at low and medium elevations where forests have been destroyed.

***Schizostachyum luzonicum* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum luzonicum* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 277
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: only known from Zambales. In forests and ravines, at about 800 m altitude.

***Schizostachyum mannii* R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum mannii* R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281; type: Johwai, Khasia and Jaintia Hills, G. Mann 31982 (CAL)
- Misapplied names: *Bambusa khasiana* (not Munro, 1868): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 39, pl. 37
- Distribution: INDIA (north-eastern part): Assam.

***Schizostachyum parvifolium* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum parvifolium* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 136
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Nossi-Bé Island. COMORO ISLANDS.

***Schizostachyum perrieri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum perrieri* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924 [1925]: 780; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 16149; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 28, 34
- Features: 2 - 8 m / 7 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tsaratanana Mountains, at 2,000 m altitude.

***Schizostachyum pilosum* S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum pilosum* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 325, fig. 3; type: Borneo, S. Dransfield SD 745 (K)
- Features: 15 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms leaning or drooping.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.
- Habitat: Common in damp places and at forest edges, at 50 - 600 m altitude.

***Schizostachyum pleianthemum* S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum pleianthemum* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 325, fig. 2; type: Sumatra, J. Dransfield JD 3638 (L)

- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+); culm top long pendulous.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra: Bengkulu.
- Habitat: In secondary forest on steep hillslope, at 700 m altitude.

***Schizostachyum pseudolima* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum pseudolima* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 537, pl. 39-40; type: Hainan, Ling-shui District, Chim Shan, 3 May 1932, H. Fung 20078 (LU)
- Misapplied names: *Schizostachyum lima* (not Merrill, 1916): McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 588, figs., p.p. (Philippine specimens excluded) *Schizostachyum hainanense* Merrill ex McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 591, p.p. (for McClure 20047)
- Features: 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect or nearly so, top drooping or climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan (wild), Guangxi, Yunnan; in cultivation in southern Guangdong; VIETNAM: Tonkin (wild).

***Schizostachyum rogersii* BRANDIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum rogersii* Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 679; type: Andamans, G. Rogers s.n.
- Features: 10 m / 2 cm / fl(+); culms drooping or scandent.
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman Islands, in forests.

***Schizostachyum sanguineum* W. P. ZHANG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum sanguineum* W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 41, 1989: 12, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, 10 Nov. 1985, Zhang Weiping 840333 (SWFC)
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Malipo Xian, at 1,600 m altitude.

***Schizostachyum seshagirianum* R. B. MAJUMDAR**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum seshagirianum* R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282; type: Arunachal Pradesh, R.S. Rao 1794 (CAL)
- Features: fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh.

***Schizostachyum terminale* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum terminale* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 274; type: Kedah, J.C. Nauen 35821
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Kedah and Selangor, rare; Borneo: Sabah; BRUNEI.
- Habitat: Along streams, on swampy ground, seasonally flooded 2 - 3 m high; at 15 - 70 m altitude.

Schizostachyum tessellatum A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum tessellatum A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 81, 1934 [1935]: 785
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SOLOMON ISLANDS: San Cristóbal, very common.

Schizostachyum textorium (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Schizostachyum merrillii* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 278
Bambus textoria Blanco, 1837: 270
Bambusa textoria (Blanco) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331
Arundarbor textoria (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Schizostachyum textorium (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 64
- Misapplied names:
Gigantochloa atter (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 323
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Batangas, Rizal; in secondary forests at low elevations.

Schizostachyum toppingii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum toppingii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 276
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal; Mindoro.
- Features: fl(+); culms erect or scandent.
- Habitat: In thickets and secondary forests at low and medium elevations.

Schizostachyum undulatum S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum undulatum S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 323, fig. 1; type: Sumatra, Meijer 4767 (K)
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat: near Payakumbuh, Mt. Sago, at 400 m altitude.

Schizostachyum warburgii HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum warburgii Hackel ap. Warburg in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 13, 1890: 263; type: Moluccas, Kepulauan Kai (Kai Kecil) ["Klein-Key"], Warburg s.n. (B, destroyed); K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 189; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 281
Oxytenanthera warburgii (Hackel) K. Schumann ap. Volkens in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 31 (3), 1901: 457; K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Nachtr. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1905: 59
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Kepulauan Kai; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Simbang near Finschhafen. Perhaps also in CAROLINE ISLANDS: Yap.

Schizostachyum whitei HOLTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum whitei Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 280; type: C.T. White 627 (BRI)
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Bisiatabe.

Schizostachyum zollingeri STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Schizostachyum zollingeri Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332; type: Java, Zollinger 3529; Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 283; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 42, fig. 13
Melocanna zollingeri Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 22, invalid
Melocanna zollingeri (Steudel) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134
- Misapplied names:
Schizostachyum blumei (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Miquel in Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 424
Schizostachyum chilianthum (not Kurz, 1870): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 115, p.p.
- Common names: Buluh deli, Buluh dinding, Buluh kasap, Buluh kecai, Buluh nipis, Buluh telor (Malay).
- Features: 15 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin: Valley of Soui-au; Annam: Prov. Thua-then, upper Bo-giang; THAILAND: southern part: Surat Thani; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula (wild), probably throughout the Peninsula; also cultivated in villages particularly in Perak and Perlis; SINGAPORE; INDONESIA: Java, western part, below 300 m altitude; Seram; perhaps also in Sumatra.
- Habitat: Grows in the lowlands on forest edges, in clearings, on river banks, on faces of ravines, and in village groves.
- Uses: Culms split and woven into screens for walls and flooring, or into baskets for market produce.

Teinostachyum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Teinostachyum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 142; type: *Teinostachyum griffithii* Munro
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western and north-eastern part; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND: northern part.

Teinostachyum beddomei C. E. C. FISCHER

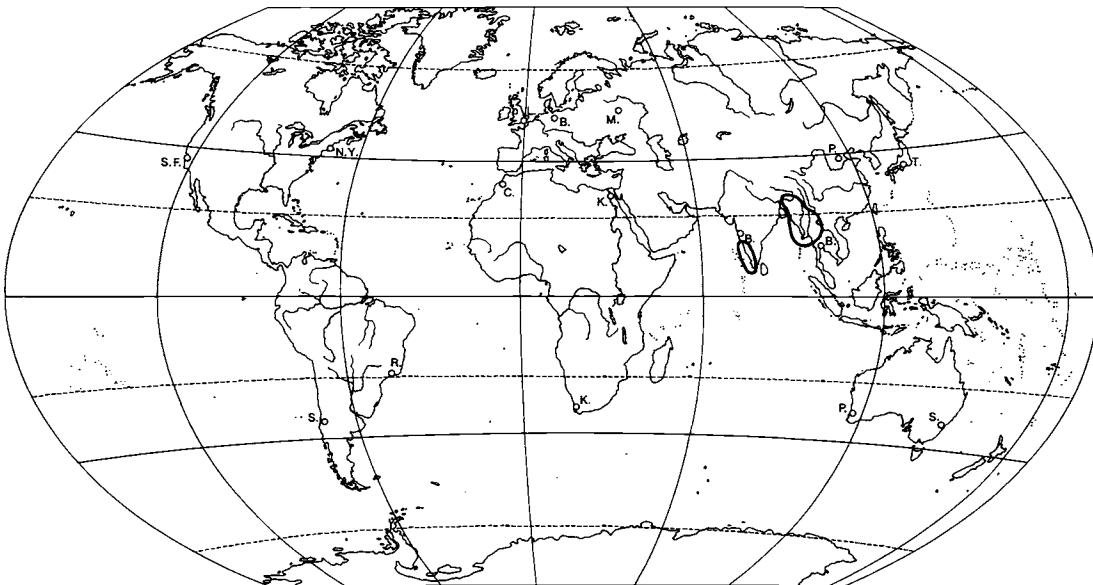
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Teinostachyum beddomei C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Presid. Madras, 3, 1934: 1287, based on *Teinostachyum wightii* Beddome

Schizostachyum beddomei (C.E.C. Fischer) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281

- Misapplied names:
Teinostachyum wightii Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxiii, pl. CCCXXIII, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa wightii* Munro)
- Common names: Nanyura, Mai ita, Chittu (Tamil).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2.5 - 3.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent and pendulous above.
- Distribution: INDIA: southern part: slopes of Western Ghats from North Kanara to Cape Comorin, common.
- Habitat: Mostly in the undergrowth of high tree forest, usually between 900 and 1,550 m altitude.
- Uses: Mats, baskets and fencing (C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1287).

***Teinostachyum griffithii* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Teinostachyum griffithii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 143, pl. III
Cephalostachyum griffithii (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxviii, App. B, 94
Schizostachyum griffithii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Common names: Behti, beti (Assamese).
- Features: 7.5 - 15 m / 1.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, drooping and scandent above.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya; BANGLADESH: Chittagong; BURMA: Pegu, and northern parts; THAILAND: northern part.



Map 62: Distribution of *Teinostachyum*

SUBTRIBE HICKELIINAE

comprising:

DECARYOCHLOA
GRESLANIA
HICKELIA (PSEUDOCOIX)
HITCHCOCKELLA
NASTUS (CHLOOTHAMNUS, OREIOSTACHYS)
PERRIERBAMBUS
TEMBURONGIA

from the tropics of South-East Asia and Africa,
also from Pacific islands

***Decaryochloa* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Decaryochloa A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 93, 1946 [1947]: 242; type: *Decaryochloa diadelpha* A. Camus
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR.

***Decaryochloa diadelpha* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Decaryochloa diadelpha A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 93, 1946 [1947]: 244
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: eastern central part, at 800 m altitude.
- Habitat: On margins of disturbed remains of forest, not rare, prefers sunny places, does not occur in the high forest.

***Greslania* BALANSA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Greslania Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 319; type: *Greslania montana* Balansa
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French agronomist de Greslan.

- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: occurs in montane areas at elevations from 100 m to 1,400 m.

***Greslania circinnata* BALANSA**

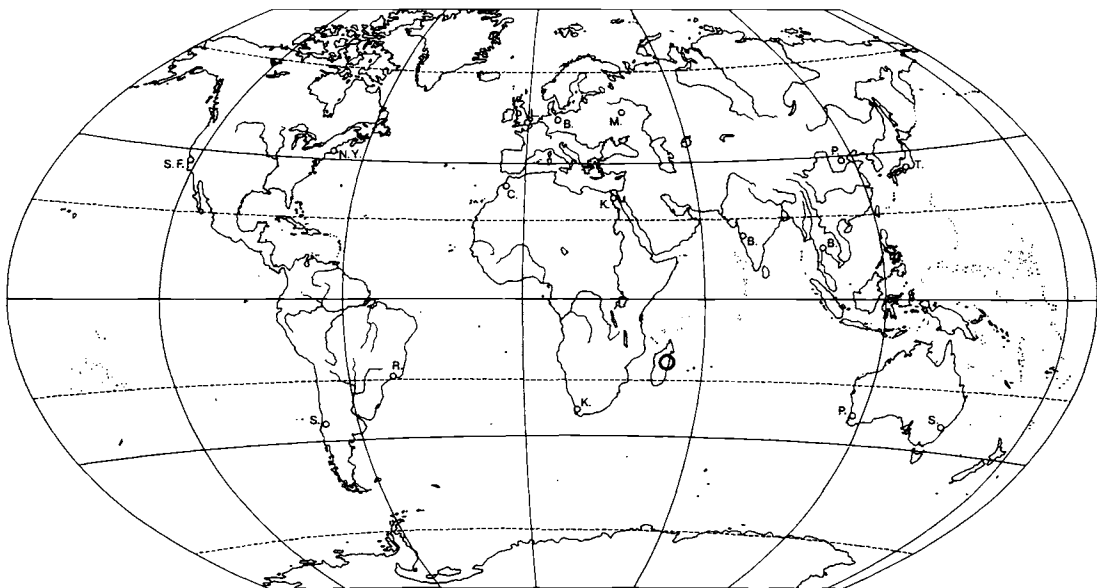
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Greslania circinnata Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 320
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: woods of Mt. Humboldt up to 1,200 m altitude, mountains near Païta, valley of Pourina (Pondjemia).

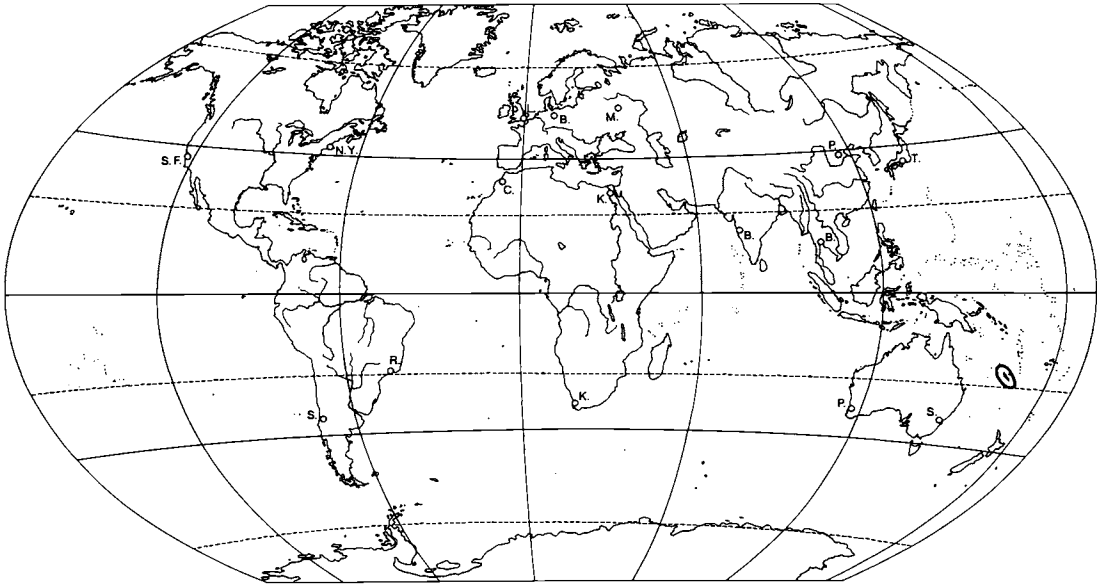
***Greslania montana* BALANSA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Greslania montana Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 320; type: Balansa 2917
- Features: 0.9 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: rocky slopes at Saint-Vincent at 800 m altitude, summit of Mt. Cougui, summit at 1,400 m and eastern slopes of Mt. Humboldt, summit of Mt. Moné at 1,070 m.

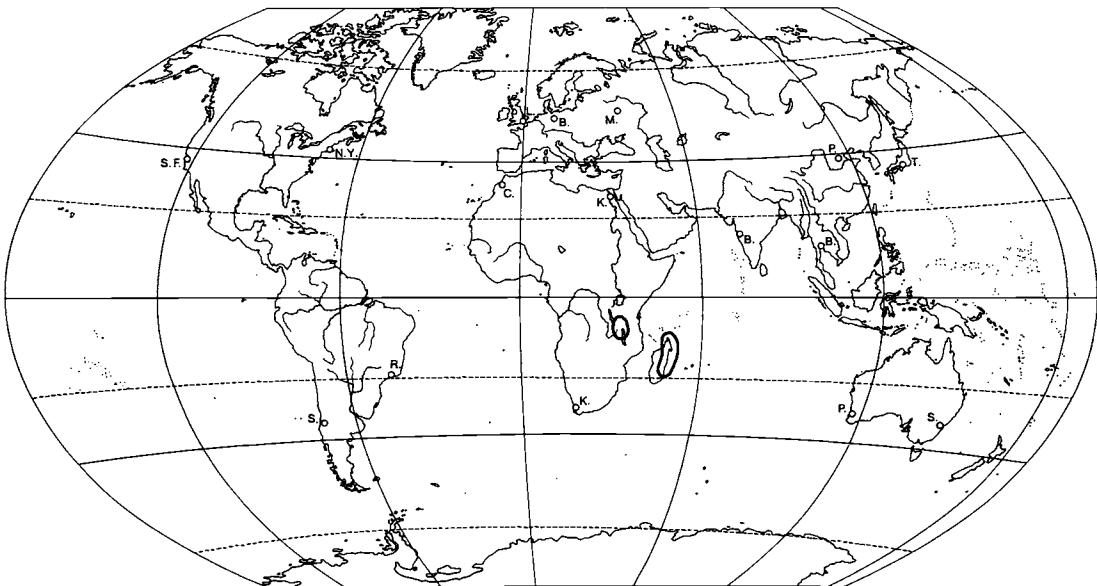
***Greslania multiflora* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Greslania multiflora Pilger ap. Schlechter in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39, 1906: 23; type: R. Schlechter 15177
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: mountains near Ngoye at 1,000 m altitude.

Map 63: Distribution of *Decaryochloa*



Map 64: Distribution of *Greslania*



Map 65: Distribution of *Hickelia*

Greslania rivularis BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Greslania rivularis Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 320; type: Balansa 1742
- Features: 1.8 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: Pamboui River near Messioncoé, hills near Ngoye at 100 m altitude, forest in the North of Bois du Pin, Blue River at 200 m altitude, valley of Fausse Yaté.

Hickelia A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hickelia A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 479; type: *Hickelia madagascariensis* A. Camus
Pseudocoix A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 478; type: *Pseudocoix perrieri* A. Camus
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 24, 1924: 899; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 429-443
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the dendrologist P. Robert Hickel, 1865-1935.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central region. TANZANIA.

Hickelia africana S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hickelia africana S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 440, fig. 2-3; type: Tanzania, Bidgood & al. 873 (K)
- Features: 3 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: TANZANIA: Iringa District, Njombe District, Mufindi District, at 1,750 - 1,800 m altitude.
- Habitat: In wet mountain forest, along streams.

Hickelia alaotrensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hickelia alaotrensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 102, 1955: 120; type: Madagascar, Boiteau, 4330 (P)
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 441
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Central region: Alaotra: forest of Anony.

Hickelia madagascariensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hickelia madagascariensis A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 480; type: Madagascar, Ambatofitorana, Perrier de la Bâthie, 10787 (P)
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 24, 1924: 901, fig.; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 439, fig. 1
- Features: ? m / 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, upper part and branches pendulous or scrambling.

- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Central region: Province of Fianarantsoa: forest of Ambatofitorana (in the South of Ambositra); Province of Antananarivo: Ankazobe; Province of Tamatave: Ranomafana National Park; at 1,000 - 1,600 m altitude.

Hickelia perrieri (A. CAMUS) S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pseudocoix perrieri A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 478; type: Madagascar, Perrier de la Bâthie, 16361 (P)
Hickelia perrieri (A. Camus) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 441, fig. 4
- Selected references: A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 478; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 24, 1924: 904, fig.
- Features: 40 - 60 m and more long / 6 cm / fl(+); culms leaning on trees, almost climbing.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern central part: Tsaratanana Mountains, forest on burned underwood, at 2,000 - 2,400 m altitude.

Hitchcockella A. CAMUS

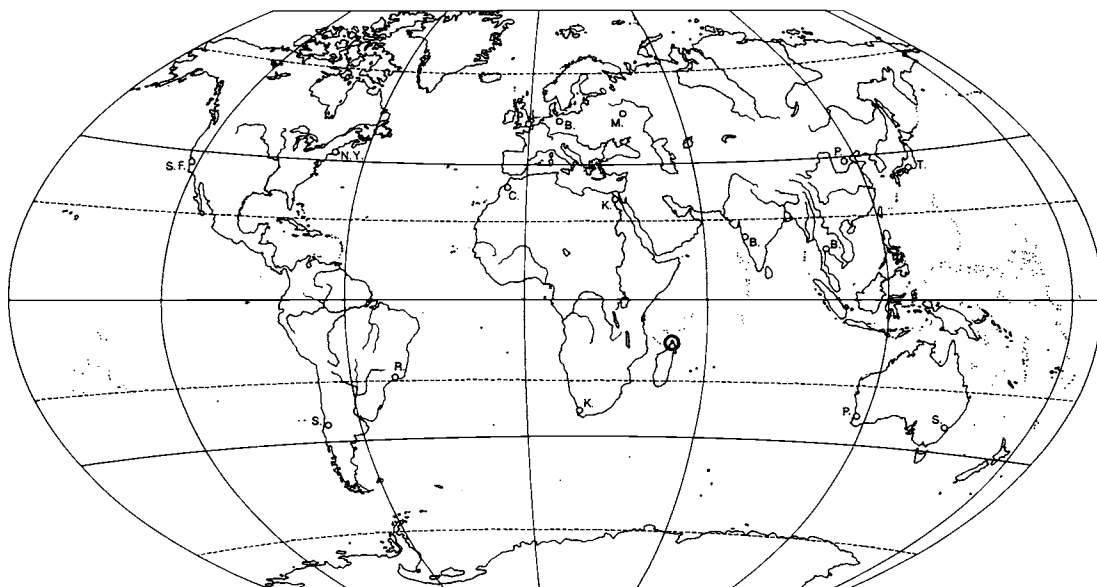
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hitchcockella A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 181, 1925: 253; type: *Hitchcockella baronii* A. Camus
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the American botanist and agrostologist Albert Spear Hitchcock, 1865-1935.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR.

Hitchcockella baronii A. CAMUS

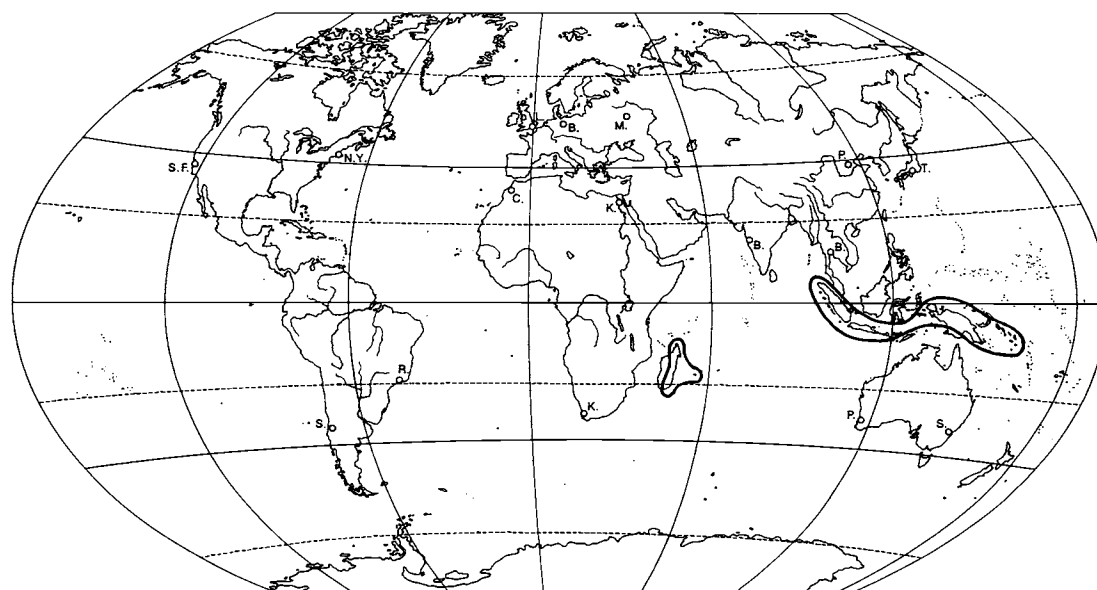
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hitchcockella baronii A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 181, 1925: 253; type: Baron 6108
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern part.

Nastus JUSSIEU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chloothamnus Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 386; type: *Chloothamnus chilianthus* Buse; Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 60-73
Nastus Jussieu, Gen. Pl., 1789: 34; type: *Nastus borbonicus* J.F. Gmelin; Holtum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 593, emend.
Oreio-stachys Gamble ap. Koorders in Proc. Sect. Sci. Amsterdam 10, 1908: 685; type: *Oreio-stachys pullei* Gamble
Stemmatospermum Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 144; type: *Stemmatospermum verticillatum* Palisot de Beauvois
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*



Map 66: Distribution of *Hitchcockella*



Map 67: Distribution of *Nastus*

- Number of species known: 24.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR; REUNION; INDONESIA: Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Irian Jaya; PAPUA NEW GUINEA; SOLOMON ISLANDS.

***Nastus amazonicus* HUBER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus amazonicus* Huber in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 6 (4), 1906: 276
- Notes: An insufficiently described species which may belong to *Guadua*. It is not mentioned in McClure, 1973.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Purus / Rio Acre.

***Nastus ambrensis* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus ambrensis* A. Camus in Not. Syst. 14 (3), 1951 [1952]: 214; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 17765
- Features: 15 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern central part, in forest at 1,000 m altitude.

***Nastus aristatus* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus aristatus* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 26; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Analamazoatra; Massif de Manongarivo; Beondroka; at 900 - 1,200 m altitude.

***Nastus borbonicus* J. F. GMELIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus borbonicus* J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 580; type: "Borbon" [Reunion], Commerson s.n.; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 205
Bambusa alpina Bory, Voy., 1804: 310, tab. 12
Bambusa arundinacea Humboldt & Bonpland, Pl. Equin., 1, 1806: 71; not *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retzius) Willdenow, 1799
Bambusa paniculata Willdenow, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. 2nd ed., 1, 1840: 183, nom. nud.
Nastus paniculata Smith in Rees, Cycl., 24, 1819: n. 4
Stemmatosperrum verticillatum Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 145, pl. 25 fig. 5
- Features: 17 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: REUNION: common in the uplands.

***Nastus decaryanus* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus decaryanus* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 94, 1947: 42; type: Decary 16480
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central part: Massif d'Andringitra, at 1,200 m altitude.

***Nastus elatus* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus elatus* Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 291, fig. 5; type: Western Highlands, Millar & Holttum 18538 (K)
- Features: 15 - 20 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect, not scrambling.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: throughout the Highlands, common.
- Uses: Probably of considerable importance to the local people who recognise distinctive varieties, one with edible shoots.

***Nastus elegantissimus* (HASSKARL) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chloothamnus chilianthus* Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 387; type: Sumatra, Jungh. s.n.; Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 72, fig. 1-2
Schizostachyum chilianthum (Buse) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 88
Bambusa elegantissima Hasskarl, Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bogor., 1844: 295, nom. nud.
Bambusa elegantissima Hasskarl, Hasskarl, Pl. Jav. Rar., 1848: 42; type: South-western India, Malabar, Bosscha s.n.; cf. Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 69
Melocanna elegantissima Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
Beesha elegantissima (Hasskarl) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 146
Schizostachyum elegantissimum (Hasskarl) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 90
Ochlandra elegantissima (Hasskarl) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 184
Oreostachys elegantissima (Hasskarl) Valetton ex Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 288, "elegantissimus"
Chloothamnus elegantissimus (Hasskarl) Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 68, 70, 72, invalid
Nastus elegantissimus (Hasskarl) Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 593; Monod de Froideville in Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen v. d. Brink jr, Fl. Java, 3, 1968: 628
Oreostachys pullei Gamble ap. Koorders in Proc. Sect. Sci. Amsterdam 10, 1908: 685; type: Malabar, Pulle 3173, Java, Junghuhn 143 (syntypes)
Chloothamnus chilianthus var. *subscabra* Buse in de Vriese, Pl. Ind. Batav. Orient., 2, 1857: 114; type: Java, Reinwardt s.n. (LE); Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 4, 1859: 751
Bambusa tenuis Reinwardt, ined., ex Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 4, 1859: 751, as syn.
- Features: 10 - 25 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra, Java. Perhaps also in south-western India (for *Oreostachys pullei* Gamble, p.p.)

Nastus elongatus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus elongatus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 23; type: Sep. 1911, Perrier de la Bâthie 10846; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: 150 - 200 m long / 3 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling over vegetation.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: south-eastern part: Massif d'Andringitra; Beondroka; at 900 - 1,450 m altitude.

Nastus emimensis (BAKER) A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus borbonicus var. *emimensis* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. London 20, 1883: 302; type: Madagascar, Parker s.n.
Nastus emimensis (Baker) A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 24
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central part, in forests.

Nastus holttumianus BOR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus holttumianus Bor in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 120, 1972: 90, fig. 1; type: West Irian, 28 May 1910, K. Gjellerup 144 (K)
- Features: 20 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms climbing or scrambling over low vegetation.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya, at 2 - 20 m altitude.

Nastus hooglandii HOLTNUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus hooglandii Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 287, fig. 4; type: Hoogland 9322 (CANB); P. Royen, Alpine Fl. New Guinea, 2, 1979: 1220, fig. 392
- Features: ? m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Huon Peninsula, summit area of Mt. Rawlinson; Eastern Highlands: Okapu area; Northern, Central and Milne Bay Districts: Mt. Suckling area.
- Habitat: In montane forests, along open ridges; at 2,000 - 3,200 m altitude.

Nastus humbertianus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus humbertianus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 84, 1937: 286; type: H. Humbert, 4^e voyage, s.n.; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Beampingaratra Mountains (southern Madagascar) and Andohahelo; at 900 - 1,400 m altitude.

Nastus humilis HASSKARL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus humilis Hasskarl, Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bogor., 1844: 19, nom. nud., "N.? humilis"; local name: Tjangkoreh dioek
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Nastus lokohoensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus lokohoensis A. Camus in Mém. Sci. Madagascar. sér. B, 6, 1955: 251, nom. nud.
Nastus lokohoensis A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 29, 1957: 274; type: Jan. 1949, Humbert & Cours 22951 (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 23, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Province de Tamatave: Ambatosoratra Mountains; Massif de Marojejy; Massif du Betsomanga; at 1,200 - 1,700 m altitude.

Nastus longispicula HOLTNUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus longispicula Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 287; type: Papua, Tufi, Darbyshire 1210 (L)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Northern District: Tufi area, in forest.

Nastus madagascariensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus madagascariensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 24; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 10908; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central part.

Nastus manongarivensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus manongarivensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 25; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 10260; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Manongarivo, at 500 - 1,000 m altitude.

Nastus obtusus HOLTNUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus obtusus Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 594; type: W. New Guinea, Rouffaer River, van Leeuwen 10196 (K); Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 288
- Features: 20 (25?) m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scrambling or climbing above.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: Rouffaer River; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands: Mt. Hagen area; Papua (eastern part): Milne Bay

District: Mt. Dayman area, and Goodenough Island; SOLOMON ISLANDS: Central Division: Guadalcanal and Santa Ysabel.

- Habitat: In forests; at 200 - 2,000 m altitude.

***Nastus perrieri* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 26 "perrieri", 23 "perrieri"; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 15491; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 23, 33, fig. 23
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tsaratanana Mountains (northern Madagascar); Vohiparara; at 1,040 - 1,700 m altitude.

***Nastus plicatilis* ZIPPELIUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus plicatilis Zippelius ex H. Macklot in Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 5, 1830: 180, nom. nud.
- Distribution: NEW GUINEA.

***Nastus productus* (PILGER) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Oreiostrongylis producta Pilger ap. Diels ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 62, 1929: 460; type: Saruwaged Mountains, Mt. Bolan, Keysser s.n. (B, destroyed, dupl. at BM); Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 71
Nastus productus (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 594; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 289, fig. 2.6-8; P. Royen, Alpine Fl. New Guinea, 2, 1979: 1216, fig. 391, pl. 112

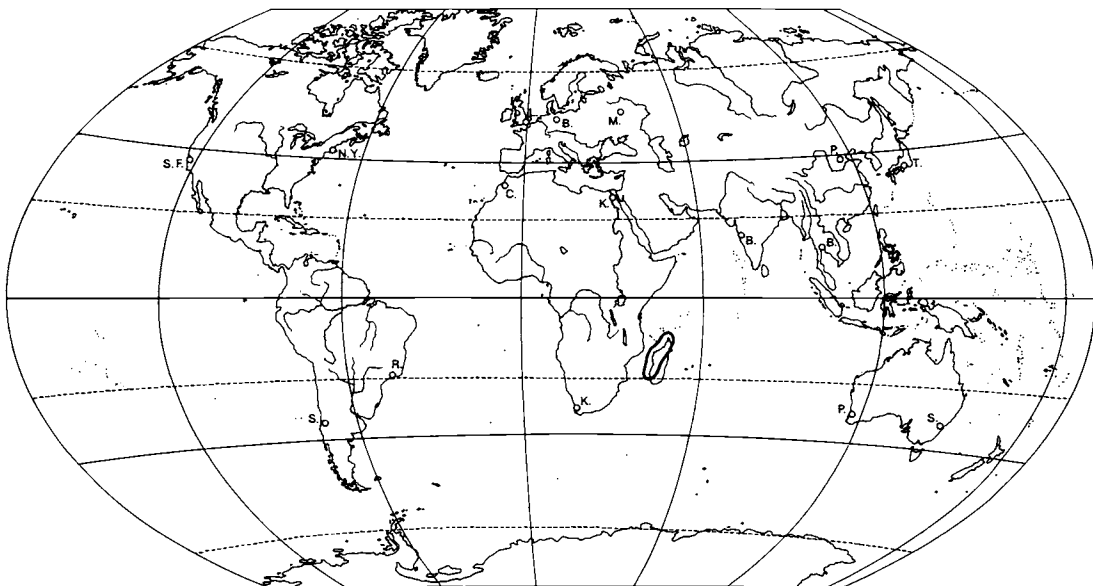
- Features: 20 m / 0.3 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: area of Lake Habbema, at 2,300 m altitude; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Eastern Highlands, Madang District, Chimbu District, Western Highlands, Sepik District; Milne Bay District with Goodenough, Fergusson and Normanby Islands
- Habitat: Mainly in the montane to subalpine regions, forming extensive and dense thickets, usually in disturbed forest areas; occasionally reaching up to the edge of the alpine grasslands; at (800) 1,200 - 3,300 m altitude.

***Nastus rehoittumianus* S. SOENARKO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus rehoittumianus S. Soenarko in Gard. Bull. Singapore 30, 1977: 17, fig. 1; type: Sumba, 9 May 1925, Iboet 443 (BO); S. Dransfield in Reinwardtia 9 (4), 1980: 386
- Common names: Heso (Flores).
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba, and western Flores at 650 - 800 m altitude.

***Nastus rudimentifer* HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Nastus rudimentifer Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 288; type: W. New Guinea, Idenburg River, Brass 13020 (L)



Map 68: Distribution of *Perrierbambus*

- Features: 7 - 8 (9) m / 4 (5) cm / fl(+); culms erect, scandent above.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: Idenburg River, at 1,450 m altitude; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Bulolo area, at 1,200 m altitude.

***Nastus schlechteri* (PILGER) HOLTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oreiostachys schlechteri* Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 174; type: New Guinea, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, June 1909, R. Schlechter 19720 (B, destroyed)
Chloothamnus schlechteri (Pilger) Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 71, 72
Nastus schlechteri (Pilger) Hottum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 594; Hottum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 287
- Features: fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: north-eastern part, at 1,300 m altitude.

***Nastus schmutzii* S. DRANSFIELD**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus schmutzii* S. Dransfield in Reinwardtia 9 (4), 1980: 388, fig. 2; type: Flores, Manggarai, 18 Nov. 1971, E. Schmutz 2789 (BO)
- Common names: Heso (Flores).
- Features: ? m / 6 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Lesser Sunda Islands: western Flores, at 850 - 900 m altitude.

***Nastus tsaratananensis* A. CAMUS**

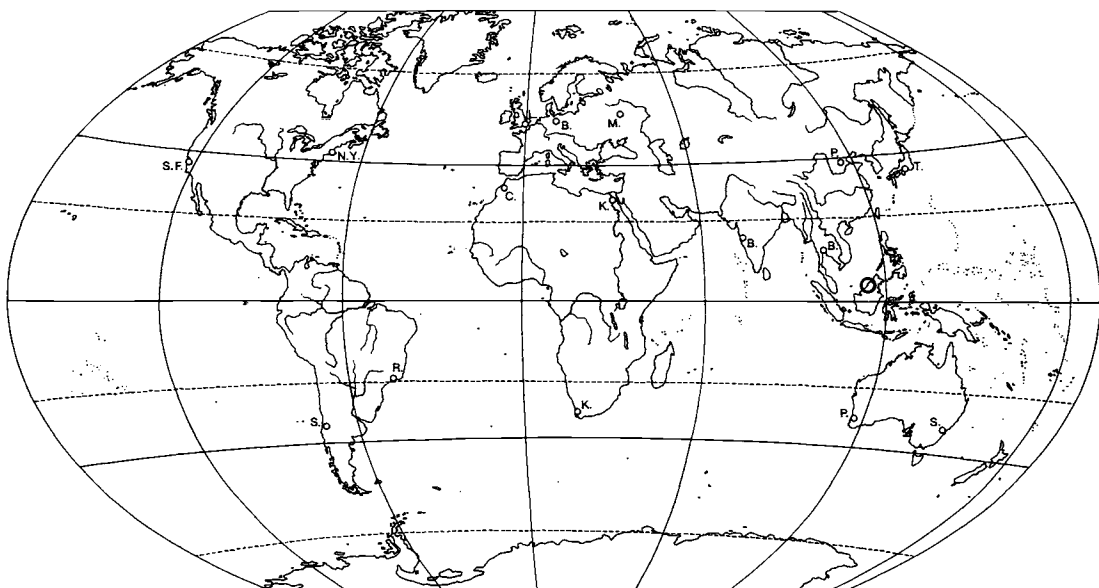
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Nastus tsaratananensis* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 26; type: Apr. 1924, Perrier de la Bâthie 16170; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 23, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern part: Tsaratana Mountains, at 2,000 m altitude.

***Perrierbambus* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Perrierbambus* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 699; type: *Perrierbambus madagascariensis* A. Camus
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. HICKELIINAE
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French botanist J. M. Henri A. Perrier de la Bâthie, 1873-1958.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR.

***Perrierbambus madagascariensis* A. CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Perrierbambus madagascariensis* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 699, fig. 1-13; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 11248; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 542; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 26, 34, fig. 27-28



Map 69: Distribution of *Temburongia*

- Features: 5 - 6 (9) m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(+); culm top drooping.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern (and western?) region in dry wood at 150 - 500 m altitude, abundant in the basins of the Lokia River and Mahavavy River.

Perrierbambus tsarasaotrensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Perrierbambus tsarasaotrensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 700, fig. 14-22; type: Nov. 1897, Perrier de la Bâthie 389; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 542; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 26, 34
- Features: 3 (?) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to Tsarasaotra, the locality where the species had first been found in flower.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: western part: from the region of Sambirano in the North to the south-western region in the South, much distributed there. One of the most characteristic plants of the "Flore sous le Vent".

Temburongia S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Temburongia S. Dransfield & K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 7, 1996: 53; type: *Temburongia simplex* S. Dransfield & K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name refers to the Temburong area where the type species was found.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRUNEI.

Temburongia simplex S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Temburongia simplex S. Dransfield & K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 7, 1996: 55, fig. 1-5; type: Brunei, S. Dransfield SD 1200 (BRUN)
- Features: 10 m / 0.7 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, culm tips and branches scrambling or hanging over nearby vegetation.
- Distribution: BRUNEI: Temburong: Temburong river and Belalong river up to Bukit Belalong.
- Habitat: In primary forest on river banks or hill slopes, from 50 to 900 m altitude.

**SUBTRIBE
GUADUINAE**

comprising:

**CRICIUMA
EREMOCAULON
GUADUA
OLMECA
OTATEA**

from the tropics of Central and South America

***Criciuma* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Criciuma Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 74 (1), 1987: 35; type: *Criciuma asymmetrica* Soderstrom & Londoño
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Common names: *Criciuma*. The generic name is the same as the common local name used for this and vegetatively similar bamboos.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

***Criciuma asymmetrica* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Criciuma asymmetrica Soderstrom & Londoño, 1987b: 35,*; type: C.E. Calderón & T.S. Santos 2486 (CEPEC)
- Features: 15 - 20 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "asymmetrica", alludes to the asymmetric look of the leaf blades which is due to the excentric principal nerve.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In sandy forests near the Atlantic Ocean ("mata littorânea").

***Eremocaulon* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Eremocaulon Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 74 (1), 1987: 37; type: *Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum* Soderstrom & Londoño

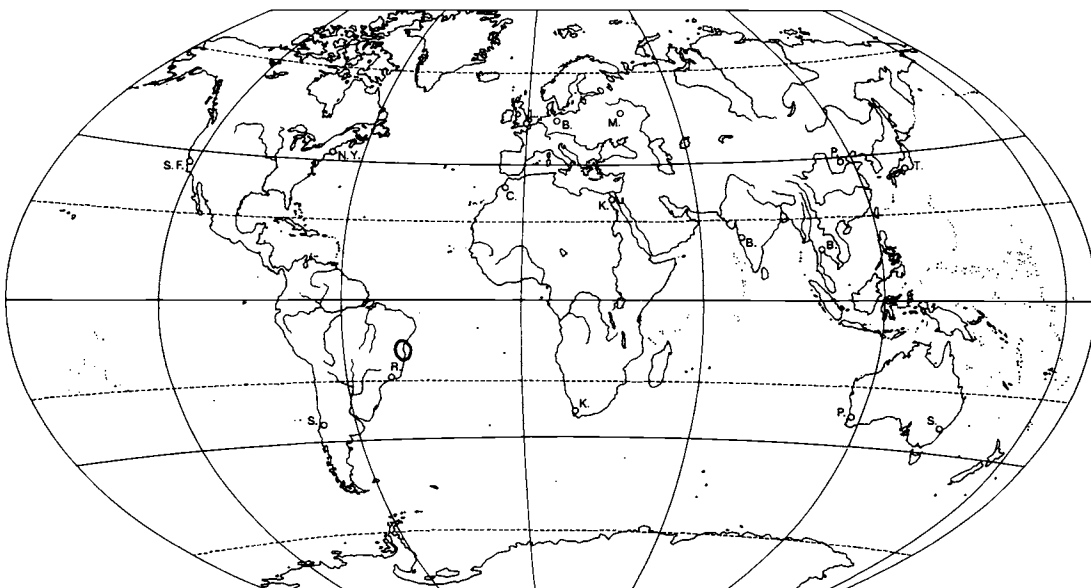
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek words, eremos, solitary, and kaulos, stem, thus referring to the solitary, spaced culms which are formed by rather long-necked rhizomes.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

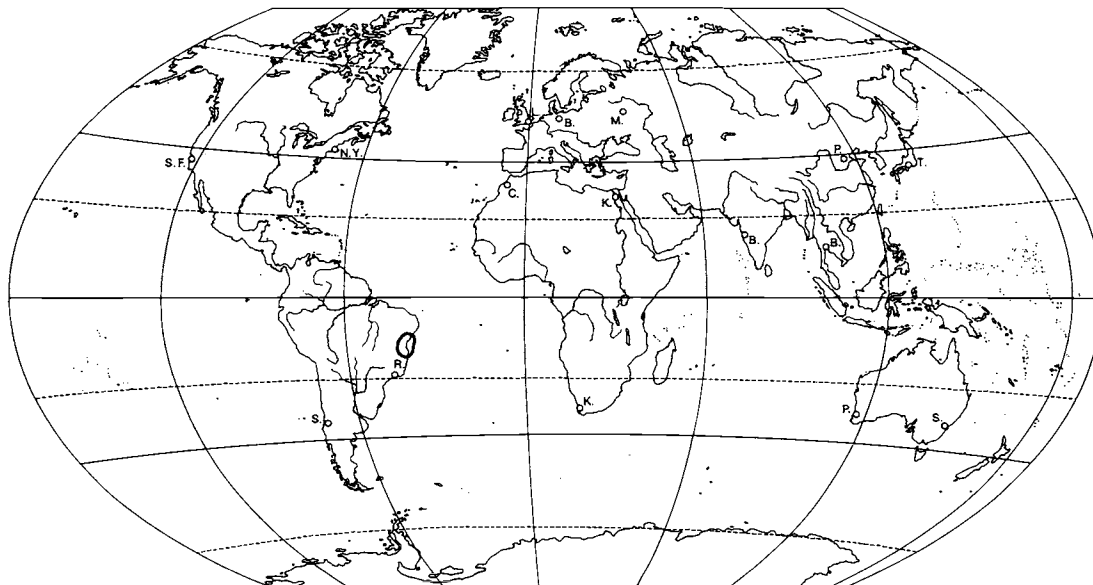
***Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum Soderstrom & Londoño, 1987b: 37,*; type: C.E. Calderón, T.S. Santos & L.B. de Oliveira 2374 (CEPEC)
- Features: 10 - 11 m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching above; rhizome sympodial with long necks up to 2 m long.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the golden yellow oral setae of the culm leaf-sheaths.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: only known from the lowland forests of Bahia.

***Guadua* KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 252; type: *Guadua angustifolia* Kunth (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 203); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 76; Soderstrom & Londoño, 1987b: 28, fig. 6
Bambusa subg. *Guaduae* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 532, as "divisio", invalid

Map 70: Distribution of *Criciuma*



Map 71: Distribution of *Eremocaulon*

Bambusa sect. *Guadua* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, *Natürl. Pflanzenfam.*, 2, 2, 1887: 95, "sect. II *Guadua*"

Bambusa subg. *Guadua* (Kunth) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 194; McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 61,*

- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. GUADUINAE
- Features: The genus contains the largest bamboos in tropical America; culms reach to 30 m in height and to 20 cm in diameter.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Guadua*, comes from the common name used by the people of Columbia. The name is still in use and is usually pronounced gua-du-a in Colombia and gua-du-a in Ecuador.
- Number of species known: 34 (30).
- Distribution: Central and South America: from Mexico to Paraguay and Argentina, with a center of diversity in western Amazonia and the Orinoco basin.
- Habitat: In forests and savannas, usually in hot lowland regions.
- Uses: Used as a material for building construction and similar purposes; only one species (*Guadua sarcocarpa*) is recorded to be consumed as a vegetable.

***Guadua amplexifolia* J. S. PRESL**

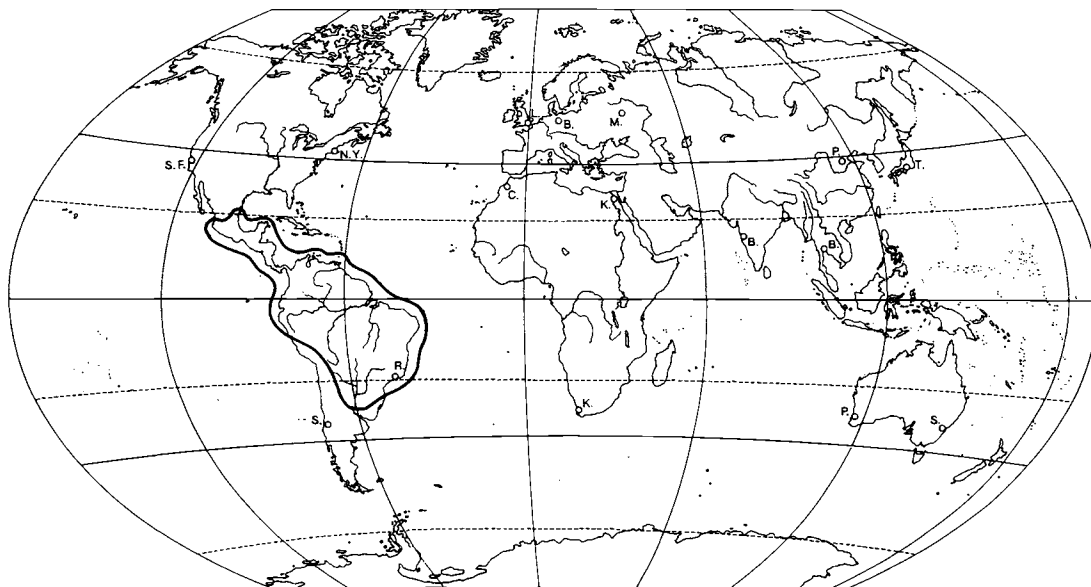
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua amplexifolia J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, *Reliqu. Haenk.*, 1, 1830: 256
Bambusa amplexifolia (J.S. Presl) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, *Syst. Veg.*, 7, 2, 1830: 1348

Arundarbor amplexifolia (J.S. Presl) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 760, invalid

- Misapplied names: The species has often been misidentified as *Guadua aculeata* or *Guadua inermis* (S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 744).
- Common names: Auro (Ecuador).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 6 - 10 cm / fl(+).
- Notes: A thornless form of this species exists in southern Mexico. The species is also divided into two groups, one with solid culms, the other with hollow culms (S.M. Young & W. Judd in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 79 (4), 1992: 741, 745). These varieties apparently have never been distinguished by formal publication at infraspecific rank.
- Distribution: Central and South America.

***Guadua angustifolia* KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua angustifolia Kunth, *Syn. Pl.*, 1, 1822: 253
- Selected references: S.M. Young & W. Judd in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 79 (4), 1992: 737-769, figs.
- Common names: Guadua (Spanish).
- Features: 7 - 25 (30) m / 7 - 15 (20) cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching at tip.
- Distribution: Central and South America.
- Uses: The most economically important bamboo in the Western Hemisphere; primary source of building material for urban and rural dwellings, especially in Colombia and Ecuador, and raw material for numerous products.

Map 72: Distribution of *Guadua****Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia***

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

? *Bambusa aculeata* Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 132, in adnot., invalid?; Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 256, in adnot., invalid?

Guadua aculeata Ruprecht ex Fournier in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 84, 1877: 198, invalid

Guadua aculeata Ruprecht ex Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 130; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Colipa, 1841, Karwinsky 944 (lectotype, LE, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 761)

Bambos aculeata (Ruprecht ex Fournier) Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 17, 1913: 387

Bambusa aculeata (Ruprecht ex Fournier) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 64, fig. 28k-l

Guadua angustifolia Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 253, based on *Bambusa guadua* Humboldt & Bonpland; S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 760

Bambusa angustifolia (Kunth) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 465

Guadua angustifolia subsp. *angustifolia* [autonym]; S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 761, fig. 1, 6-10

Bambusa guadua Humboldt & Bonpland, Pl. Aequin., 1, 1806: 68, pl. 20; type: Nov. Granada [Colombia], Bonpland 2003 (lectotype, P, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992)

Bambos guadua (Humboldt & Bonpland) Poirét, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 702

Nastus guadua (Humboldt & Bonpland) Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 113; Raspail, 1825: 442

Arundarbor guadua (Humboldt & Bonpland) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

? *Bambusa inermis* Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 132, in adnot., invalid?; Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 256, in adnot., invalid?

Guadua inermis Ruprecht ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 588; Ruprecht ex Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 129; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Papantla, 1841-1842, Karwinsky 946b (lectotype, LE, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 761)

Guadua intermedia Ruprecht ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 588; Ruprecht ex Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 130; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Papantla, Karwinsky 1464 (LE)

Guadua aculeata var. *liebmanniana* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 112; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Colipa, Mar. 1841, Liebmann 136 (lectotype, US, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 762)

- Common names: Tarro, Otate (Central America); Guadua, Caña brava, Caña mansa, Garipa (Columbia and Ecuador); Marona, Ipa (Peru); Juajua, Puru puru (Venezuela).
- Features: 7 - 25 (30) m / 7 - 15 (20) cm / fl(+); culms thorny, thornless, or of various degrees of thorn development.
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf ligule nearly always curved up before reaching margin, rarely continuous to one or both margins.
- Notes: A thornless form of this species exists in southern Mexico but apparently has never been distinguished by formal publication at infraspecific rank.

- Etymology: "angustifolia", meaning narrow-leaved; "aculeata", meaning thorny; "inermis", meaning thornless.
- Distribution: MEXICO (southern part): Veracruz, Puebla; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA: common in middle to upper watersheds of Cauca and Magdalena rivers, and in southern Llanos and Amazon basin; ECUADOR: common west of Andes and along rivers of Amazon basin; PERU: sporadic in northern Amazon basin; VENEZUELA: southern part (possibly cultivated); GUYANA. Also reported from Galapagos Islands (possibly introduced).
- Habitat: The species has a broad ecological amplitude, occurs (in Colombia and Ecuador) in lowland rainforest, lower montane rainforest, semideciduous forest, deciduous forest, and savanna as long as conditions are humid enough.

Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia* var. *bicolor LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua angustifolia var. *bicolor* Londoño in Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 17, 1989: 879; type: Colombia, Cundinamarca, X. Londoño & I. Quintero 70 (COL)
Guadua angustifolia 'Joseph de Jumonville'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (4), 1989: 38; type: none cited.
- Common names: *Guadua rayada* (Colombia).
- Features: 15 - 18 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms green with stripes in yellow of varying width.
- Etymology: The cultivar, 'Joseph de Jumonville', is named after a French officer of the French colonial army, who died in North America in 1754.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: in humid areas up to 1,300 m altitude; in cultivation.
- Uses: Used for house construction, house tools, water pipes in rural areas, and as an ornamental plant.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Colombia into Switzerland and France in the late 1980's. One plant was given to the Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand, in 1989, and planted on its grounds.

Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *chacoensis (N. ROJAS ACOSTA) S. M. YOUNG & W. JUDD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa chacoensis N. Rojas Acosta in Bull. Géogr. Bot. Acad. Int. Bot. sér. 4, 28, 1918: 157; type: Argentina, Chaco, 23 July 1974, Quarin & al. 2384 (CTES), neotype, designated by Londoño & Peterson, 1992: 41, same specimen designated as neotype by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 763
Guadua chacoensis (N. Rojas Acosta) Londoño & Peterson in Novon 2 (1), 1992: 41, fig. 1
Guadua angustifolia subsp. *chacoensis* (N. Rojas Acosta) S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 763, fig. 9-10
? *Bambusa mesopotamica* N. Rojas Acosta in Bull. Géogr. Bot. Acad. Int. Bot. sér. 4, 28, 1918: 158, nom. nud.

- Features: 12 - 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf ligule continuous to one or both margins.
- Common names: Tacuara, Tacuaruzú, Tacuara moroti.
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: north-eastern part; BOLIVIA: south-eastern part; PARAGUAY: southern and eastern part; BRAZIL: south-eastern part. Possibly also in north-western URUGUAY.
- Habitat: Occurs in gallery forests usually along stream and river edges, at 75 - 450 m altitude.

Guadua barbata (TRIN.) OHRNB., **comb. nov.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa barbata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 627; type: Brazil, prov. "Minarum", Riedel 520; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
Nastus barbatus (Trinius) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 42; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 132, pl. 17 fig. 41
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Brumadinho; Rio de Janeiro. Possibly also in Espírito Santo and Bahia.

Guadua calderoniana LONDOÑO & JUDZIEWICZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua calderoniana Londoño & Judziewicz in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 27, fig. 1-2; type: Brazil, Bahia, (fl), 22 Feb. 1979, C.E. Calderón & T.S. dos Santos 2476 (CEPEC).
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect when young, arching after developing foliage leaves, sometimes pendent from trees, thorns present.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the plant collector and botanist Cleofé E. Calderón.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: south of the cities of Itabuna and Ilhéus; endangered by widespread forest cutting and burning.
- Habitat: Occurring in wet forests at 100 - 200 m altitude.

Guadua capitata (TRINIUS) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa capitata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 626
Schizostachyum capitatum (Trinius) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 46*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 136, pl. 17 fig. 46
Guadua capitata (Trinius) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 81
Arundarbor capitata (Trinius) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 6 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing, thorns lacking.
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Guadua ciliata LONDOÑO & DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua ciliata Londoño & Davidse in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 21, fig. 1-2; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 30 Apr. - 1 May 1979, G. Davidse, O. Huber & S.S. Tillet 16924 (MO)
Bambusa fragilis Spruce, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 78, as syn. under *Guadua latifolia*
- Misapplied names:
Guadua latifolia (not Kunth, 1822): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868, p.p. (for Spruce 1954); Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: tab. 49; cf. Londoño & Davidse in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 24
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(+); culms self-supporting at the lowest part, then climbing, distal part pendent; lacking thorns.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "ciliata", refers to the prominently ciliate spikelet bracts.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Territorio Federal Amazonas: south-western quarter. BRAZIL: Amazonas: north-western part. May also occur in adjoining areas of COLOMBIA.
- Habitat: Occurring on riverbanks, rare. In Venezuela, occurring on high riverbanks that are flooded only infrequently. In Brazil, some populations grow in igapó forest, with the base of the plants submerged in water.

Guadua distorta (NEES) RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa distorta Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 470
Guadua distorta (Nees von Esenbeck) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 41, *; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 131, *
Arundarbor distorta (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Guadua fascicularis DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua fascicularis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 186; type: Schomburgk s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Specific status unresolved.
- Distribution: GUYANA: "fluvium Emékuni".

Guadua glaziovii (HACKEL) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa glaziovii Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 194; type: Brazil, Glaziou 17450
Guadua glaziovii (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 108, *, "glaziowii"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Guadua glomerata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua glomerata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 79; type: Brazil, Spruce 1196
Arundarbor glomerata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa glomerata (Munro) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Negro; GUYANA; SURINAM.
- Habitat: On riverbanks.

Guadua latifolia (HUMBOLDT & BONPLAND) KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa latifolia Humboldt & Bonpland, 1806: 73, pl. 21
Bambos latifolia (Humboldt & Bonpland) Poiré, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 703
Guadua latifolia (Humboldt & Bonpland) Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 254
Nastus latifolius (Humboldt & Bonpland) Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 113, "latifolia"
Arundarbor latifolia (Humboldt & Bonpland) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: ? m / 3 - 7 cm / fl(+); culms erect; lower branches usually strongly thorny.
- Distribution: TRINIDAD; SURINAM; BRAZIL: northern part.
- Habitat: Occurring on riverbanks, forming extensive colonies on gravel and sandbars and low riverbanks subject to frequent flooding.

Guadua lindmanii LINDMAN EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua lindmanii Lindman ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 113, pl. 67 fig. B, "lindmani"; type: Brazil, I. Regnel 1343
Guadua sp. Lindman in Kong. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., n.f., 34, 1900: 22, pl. XI fig. C; type: Brazil, I. Regnel 1343
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: Specific status unresolved.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Guadua longifimbriata CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua longifimbriata Camus, Bamb., 1913: 113, pl. 64 fig. C; type: Brazil, Glaziou 5717
Bambusa longifimbriata (Camus) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
- Common names: Tocoaruçu (Brazil).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Petrópolis.

Guadua longifolia (FOURNIER) R. POHL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria longifolia Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131; type: Mexico, Jcaltepec, April, Liebmann s.n. (C)
Arthrostyidium longifolium (Fournier) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 68, p.p. (for type), excl. pl. 22 fig. A;

cf. McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 66

Bambusa longifolia (Fournier) McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 66

Guadua longifolia (Fournier) R. Pohl ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in *Novon* 2 (2), 1992: 92

Arthrostyidium spinosum Swallen in *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 28, 1938: 6; type: Belize, El Cayo District, June - Aug. 1936, Lundell 6939 (US)

Guadua spinosa (Swallen) McClure in *Phytologia* 5, 1954: 82; McClure ap. Swallen in *Fieldiana Bot.* 24 (2), 1955: 155

Bambusa swalleniana McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 68, based on *Arthrostyidium spinosum* Swallen

- Common names: Jimba (Mexico, Guatemala).
- Features: 15 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering, thorny.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Durango, Nayarit, San Luis Potosi, México, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Campeche; BELIZE: El Cayo District; GUATEMALA: Izabal, Petén.
- Habitat: Forming massive thickets in more or less pure stands along rivers and in poorly drained areas (apparently tolerates flooding); at low elevations.

***Guadua macrostachya* RUPRECHT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua dioica Steudel, *Syn. Pl. Glumac.*, 1, 1854: 334
Guadua macrostachya Ruprecht, *Bamb. Monogr.*, 1839: 39,*; Ruprecht in *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6*, 5, 2, 1840: 129,*
Bambusa macrostachya (Ruprecht) McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; GUIANA; SURINAM.

***Guadua macclurei* R. POHL & DAVIDSE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua macclurei R. Pohl & Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in *Novon* 2 (2), 1992: 92, fig. 5; type: Honduras, Gracias a Dios, 16 Dec. 1977, R.W. Pohl & M. Gabel 13340 (ISC)
- Features: 6 - 15 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the botanist F.A. McClure, 1897-1970.
- Distribution: HONDURAS: Gracias a Dios. NICARAGUA: Zelaya. Possibly also in COSTA RICA and PANAMA.
- Habitat: In gallery forests along rivers in the Caribbean coastal plain of Honduras and Nicaragua, below 100 m altitude.

***Guadua maculosa* (HACKEL) CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa maculosa Hackel in *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 53, 1903: 196; type: Brazil, Glaziou 22425
Guadua maculosa (Hackel) Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 106,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás.

***Guadua paniculata* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa munroi Hackel in *Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg.* 7, 1909: 374, based on *Guadua paniculata* Munro
Guadua paniculata Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 85; type: Brazil, Burchell 8852 (BR), Gardner 2981 (syntypes).
Arundarbor paniculata (Munro) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa paniculata (Munro) Hackel in *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 53, 1903: 195
Chusquea spinosa Fournier ex Hemsley in *Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer.*, 3, 1885: 587; Fournier, *Mexic. Pl.*, 2, 1886: 131
- Selected references: Londoño & Judziewicz in *Novon* 1 (1), 1991: 31
- Features: 8 - 9 (12) m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+); culms weakly erect, thorny.
- Distribution: Central and South America. MEXICO; COSTA RICA; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz; PARAGUAY; BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Bahia, Goiás, Pernambuco.
- Habitat: Occurring on wet to seasonally dry sites below 1,000 m altitude.

***Guadua paraguayana* DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua paraguayana Doell in *Martius, Fl. Brasil.*, 2, 3, 1880: 179,*
Bambusa paraguayana (Doell) Bertoni, 1918: 153
- Common names: Picanilla, Taquarembó.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINA (north-eastern part); BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.

***Guadua polyclados* DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua polyclados Doell in *Martius, Fl. Brasil.*, 2, 3, 1880: 182; type: Karsten 1849
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Specific status unresolved.
- Distribution: "ad Caracas in colonia Tovar".

***Guadua refracta* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua refracta Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 84; type: Brazil, Burchell 7642, Gardner 4063 (syntypes)
Arundarbor refracta Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.*, 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa refracta (Munro) McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás.

***Guadua ribbentropii* HERTER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua ribbentropii Herter in *Rev. Sudamer. Bot.* 6, 1940: 148, based on *Bambusa tacuara* Arechavaleta

Bambusa tacuara Arechavaleta in An. Mus. Montevideo 1, 1897: 550, pl. 73; type: Uruguay, Deptm. de Tacuarembó, s.n.

- Features: 6 - 7 m / 5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered to be conspecific with *Bambusa riograndensis* by McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68.
- Distribution: URUGUAY.

***Guadua riograndensis* (DUTRA) HERTER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa riograndensis Dutra in Rev. Agr. Rio Grande no. 7, 1903; Dutra in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 5, 1938: 147, 145, 147, fig. 1, emend.
Guadua riograndensis (Dutra) Herter in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 6, 1940: 148
- Common names: Taquarussú, Taquara brava.
- Features: ? m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

***Guadua sarcocarpa* LONDOÑO & PETERSON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua sarcocarpa Londoño & Peterson in Syst. Bot. 16 (4), 1991: 631, fig. 1-3; type: Peru, Cuzco, cuenza del Río Ucayali, 13 Aug. 1982, Reátegui s.n. (US)
- Common names: "Capiro", used by the Machiguengas tribal group; "huata", used by the Piroso tribal group; "paca", used by the Criollos.
- Features: 10 - 20 (30) m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "sarcocarpa", refers to the fleshy fruits (sarco = fleshy, Greek, carpo = relating to the fruit).
- Distribution: PERU: southern Amazonian part. BRAZIL: Acre. BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.
- Habitat: Grows in tropical rain-forests, and in transitional forests (bamboo forests: non-flooded forests, with tree species characteristic of terra firma, and the understorey dominated by bamboo).
- Uses: Boiled fruits and new shoots are eaten by the natives.

Guadua sarcocarpa* subsp. *sarcocarpa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua sarcocarpa subsp. *sarcocarpa* [autonym]; Londoño & Peterson in Syst. Bot. 16 (4), 1991: 635, fig. 1, 2, 3A-D
- Distinctive characters: All pseudospikelets stramineous, 3 - 7 cm long, 0.4 - 1 cm wide; caryopsis oblong, the apex obtuse to acute, 4 - 6 cm long, 1 - 2 cm in diameter.
- Distribution: From southern Amazonian PERU to Acre, BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurs in transitional bamboo forests from 0 - 500 m altitude.

***Guadua sarcocarpa* subsp. *purpuracea* LONDOÑO & PETERSON**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua sarcocarpa subsp. *purpuracea* Londoño & Peterson in Syst. Bot. 16 (4), 1991: 635, fig. 3E-G; type: Peru, Cuzco, Provincia de Quispic-

canichis, 11 Oct. 1976 (fl), Wasshausen & Encarnación 760 (US).

- Distinctive characters: At least some pseudospikelets purplish, 1 - 3 cm long, 0.15 - 0.4 cm wide; caryopsis ovate, the apex abruptly apiculate, 1.5 - 2.5 cm long, 0.6 - 1.2 cm in diameter.
- Etymology: Named for the purplish colour of the lemmas, paleas, and stamens.
- Distribution: PERU: Provincias of Paucartambo, Quispicanchis, Gran Pajonal, and Manú. BOLIVIA: Provincia of Ichilo.
- Habitat: Occurs from 550 - 1,500 m altitude.

***Guadua spinosissima* (HACKEL) CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa spinosissima Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 197; type: Brazil, Ule 878
Guadua spinosissima (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 112; McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 13, fig. 3c-d
- Common names: Taquaruçu (Brazil).
- Features: ? m / 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina.

***Guadua superba* HUBER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua superba Huber, 1904: 479
Bambusa superba (Huber) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Common names: Marona (Ecuador), Taquarembó (Bolivia).
- Features: 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Purús; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.

***Guadua tagoara* (NEES) KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa tagoara Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 532; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Serra do Mar, Martius s.n. (M?)
Guadua tagoara (Nees von Esenbeck) Kunth, 1833: 434
Arundarbor tagoara (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Guadua tagaora* (typographical error).
- Selected references: Londoño & Judziewicz in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 31
- Features: 8 - 20 (30?) m / 6 - 10 (15) cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern part: Bahia to Santa Catarina.
- Habitat: At wet forest edges below 1,000 m altitude.

***Guadua tessmannii* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua tessmannii Pilger, 1927c: 124; type: Peru, Tessmann 5441; Pilger, 1927a: 564-570, fig. 1-2
Bambusa tessmannii (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: 7(?) m / 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Río Ucayali; BRAZIL: Amazonas.

Guadua tomentosa HACKEL & LINDMAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua tomentosa Hackel & Lindman ap. Lindman in Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 20, 43, pl. 12; type: Brazil, Regnell 1433
Bambusa tomentosa (Hackel & Lindman) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: ? m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Guadua trinii (NEES) NEES EX RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa trinii Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 469
Guadua trinii (Nees von Esenbeck) Nees von Esenbeck ex Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 40,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 130,*
Arundarbor trinii (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Guadua trinii var. *scabra* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 179, "var. β . scabra"
- Common names: Yatevó (Argentina); Tacuaruzú, Tacuara brava.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: A truly monocarpic species.
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Guadua velutina LONDOÑO & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua velutina Londoño & L.G. Clark in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 328, fig. 3; type: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, 27 Feb. 1961, King 3962 (US)
- Features: 3 - 15 m / 5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the velvety pubescence of the culm leaves, foliage leaf sheaths and pseudospikelets.
- Distribution: This species represents the northernmost extension of the genus. MEXICO (eastern part): San Luis Potosí, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, Veracruz; at elevations from 20 to 1,050 m.

Guadua venezuelae MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua venezuelae Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 86; type: Venezuela, Crueger s.n.
Arundarbor venezuelae (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa venezuelae (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA.

Guadua virgata RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa virgata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 624

- Guadua virgata* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 40,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 130,*
Arundarbor virgata (Trinius) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Guadua weberbaueri PILGER

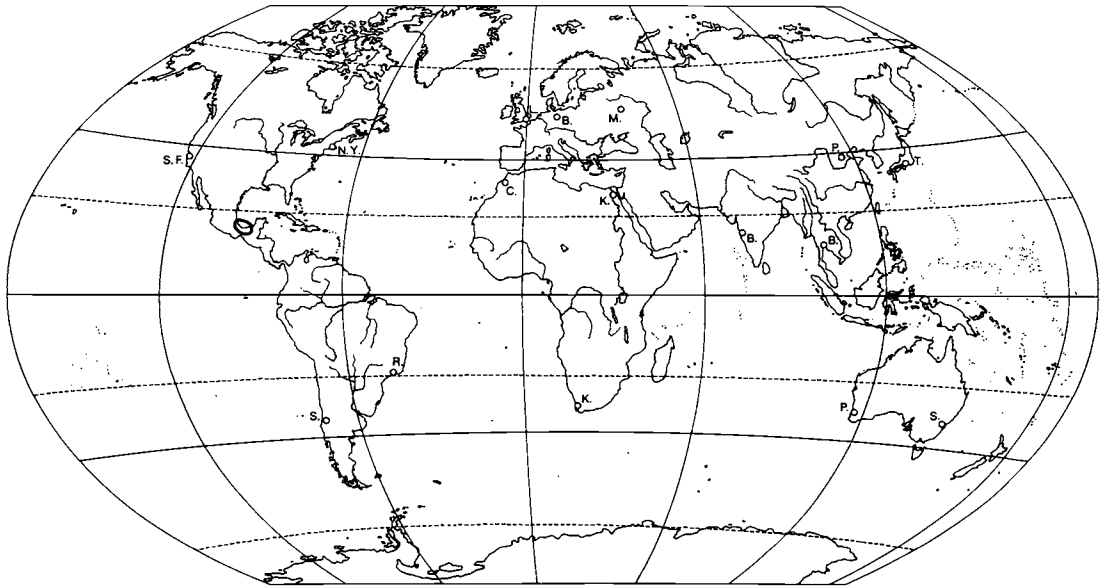
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua weberbaueri Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 152; type: Peru, Weberbauer 4562
Bambusa weberbaueri (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Common names: Paca, Taquara, Marona.
- Features: 10 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto, at 800 - 900 m altitude; BOLIVIA: La Paz (Yungas), Santa Cruz.

Olmecca SODERSTROM

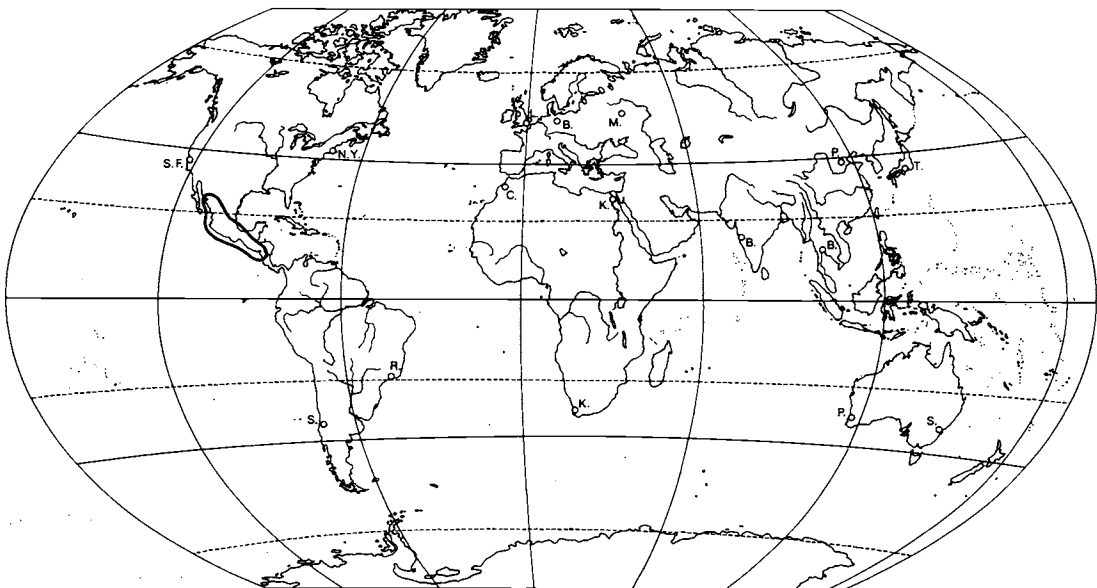
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olmecca Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68, 1981: 1362, without type, and 1982: 161, with type:
Olmecca reflexa Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. GUADUINAE
- Etymology: The generic name alludes to the Olmec Indians who inhabited southern Veracruz and Tabasco.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MEXICO: southern part: Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.
- Habitat: In tropical rain-forests without pronounced dry season; at low elevations (900 m or less); on acid and alkaline soils.
- Uses: Fruits resembling *Olmecca* are sold as a food locally in Mexican markets (Londoño & Peterson, 1991: 630).

Olmecca recta SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olmecca recta Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68, 1981: 1365,* and 1982: 161; type: Mexico, Veracruz, H.E. Moore Jr. & Max Cetto 6268 (US)
- Features: 15 m / 4.5 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, lax above; rhizome pachymorph with a neck 3 m long.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz: only known from the slopes of the Sierra de los Tuxtlas.
- Habitat: In the understorey of evergreen forest association characterised by trees taller than 25 m, annual precipitation of more than 2,000 mm, lacking a pronounced dry season, annual median temperature of about 24°C, and brown acid soils derived from volcanic ash.



Map 73: Distribution of *Olmea*



Map 74: Distribution of *Oatea*

***Olmeca reflexa* SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olmeca reflexa Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68, 1981: 1369,* and 1982: 161; type: Mexico, Chiapas, D.E. Breedlove 32844 (US)
- Features: 6 - 12 m / 2 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, lax above; rhizome pachymorph with a neck 8 m long.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.
- Habitat: In the understorey of primary forest with trees of 15 to 35 m height; on alkaline soils derived from the calcareous rock; also forming secondary communities of pure stands within the primary forest as the result of severe disturbance; at elevations from 100 to 900 m.

***Otatea* (McCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania subg. *Otatea* McClure & E.W. Smith in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 116; type: *Otatea acuminata* (Munro) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
Otatea (McClure & E.W. Smith) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 15, 21
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contrib. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113-119, figs.; Haubrich, 1980: 29-30; McVaugh, 1983: 278; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 58; Guzmán & al. in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10): 1984: 4; P.C. Keng, 1984: 22
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MEXICO; also locally in HONDURAS and EL SALVADOR, and possibly in NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA.
- Habitat: On the Pacific slopes, from Sonora through the Central Plateau and Transversal Volcanic Ridge, locally in ravines in low deciduous forest of the slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental in Chihuahua (except in arid and semiarid regions and mountain tops), and on the slopes of the Gulf of Mexico to Central America; between 200 and 2,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: One species (*Otatea acuminata* subsp. *aztecorum*) is rarely cultivated in the USA and Europe.

***Otatea acuminata* (MUNRO) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria acuminata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 25; type: Liebmann 73 (US)
Yushania acuminata (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 119

Otatea acuminata (Munro) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 21

- Misapplied names:
Arthrostylidium longifolium Camus, Bamb., 1913: 68, pl. 22 fig. A, p.p. (for Pringle s.n., a duplicate of Pringle 6742, excl. basionym); cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
- Common names: Otate, Otate dulce (Mexico: Spanish); Mexican Weeping Bamboo.

Otatea acuminata* subsp. *acuminata

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Otatea acuminata subsp. *acuminata* [autonym]; Guzmán, Anaya & Santana in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10), 1984: 6,*
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size. Culm leaves: sheaths deciduous. Inflorescence: determinate.
- Distribution: MEXICO: States of Querétaro, México, Puebla, and Veracruz.
- Habitat: On mountain-slopes and declivities with predominantly gravel on slightly calcareous and alkaline soils in small colonies; scattered and occasionally associated with *Chamaedorea* species and *Comocladia engleriana* in vegetation dominated by *Bursera* and *Brosimum* at low altitudes.

***Otatea acuminata* subsp. *aztecorum* (McCLURE & E. W. SMITH) GUZMÁN, ANAYA & SANTANA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Yushania aztecorum McClure & E.W. Smith in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 116,*; type: McClure 21204 (US)
Otatea aztecorum (McClure & E.W. Smith) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 21
Otatea acuminata subsp. *aztecorum* (McClure & E.W. Smith) Guzmán, Anaya & Santana in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10), 1984: 8,*
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheaths persistent, severing when attached. Inflorescence: indeterminate.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, México; possibly also in Morelos and Oaxaca.
- Habitat: In ravines and on mountain-slopes on alkaline or acid soils derived from limestone, basalt or granite rock, with oak forest, transitional to low deciduous forest with *Bursera*, *Pseudosmodium* and *Acacia*, subshrub xeromorphic vegetation, occasionally on waterside, and associated with *Tripsacum pilosum* and *Chusquea circinata*, between 500 and 1,600 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in the milder areas of some countries, rather rare. Introduced, probably from the USA (only subsp. *aztecorum*). Flowered 1988-1989. USA: in cultivation at least as far north as Sacramento, California, but rare. Introduced from Mexico (only subsp. *aztecorum*).

Otatea fimbriata SODERSTROM EX MCVAUGH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Otatea fimbriata Soderstrom ex McVaugh, 1983: 280,*; type: T.R. Soderstrom 2245 (MEXU)
- Common names: Otate de hoja ancha, Carrizo (Mexico: Spanish).
- Distribution: MEXICO: States of Jalisco, Michoacán, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. HONDURAS and EL SALVADOR.
- Habitat: On humid hillsides, in ravines, on steep rocky slopes, limestone hills and bluffs, continuous brooks, in humid tropical deciduous or subdeciduous forest, with *Ficus*, *Clethra*, oaks and pines, on deep or slightly rocky and calcareous soils, with *Lysiloma* and *Acacia*, between 750 and 2,000 m altitude.

SUBTRIBE
CHUSQUEINAE

comprising:

CHUSQUEA (RETTBERGIA, SWALLENCHLOA)
NEUROLEPIS

from montane regions of the tropics and subtropics
of Central and South America

Chusquea KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea Kunth, Syn. Pl. Aequin., 1, 1822: 254;
type: *Chusquea scandens* Kunth
Coliquea Steudel ex Bibr. in Denkschr. Kaiserl.
Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 5 (2), 1853: 115,
nom. nud.
Chusquea subg. *Dendragrostis* Nees von Esenbeck
in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467, 487; type: 3 spp.
cited (syntypes); cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr.
Bot. no. 9, 1973: 69
Dendragrostis Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in
Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 52, as syn.
? Moya Acosta-Sollis, Glumifl. Ecuador (Contr. Inst.
Ecuador. Cienc. Nat. 71), 1969: 39, 43, nom. nud.
Mustelia Cavanilles ex Steudel, Nom. Ed. 2, 1, 1840:
361, as syn., and l. c. 2, 1841: 168, nom. nud.;
not Sprengel, 1801
Rettbergia Raddi, Agrost. Bras., 1823: 17; type:
Rettbergia bambusoides Raddi
Swallenochloa McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no.
9, 1973: 106; type: *Swallenochloa subtessellata*
(Hitchcock) McClure
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot.
Monogr. 27, 1989: 22
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib.
CHUSQUEINAE
- Number of species known: 135, plus approximately
60 undescribed.
- Distribution: Central America, including Mexico and
Caribbean Islands, and South America.
MEXICO; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; HON-
DURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA;

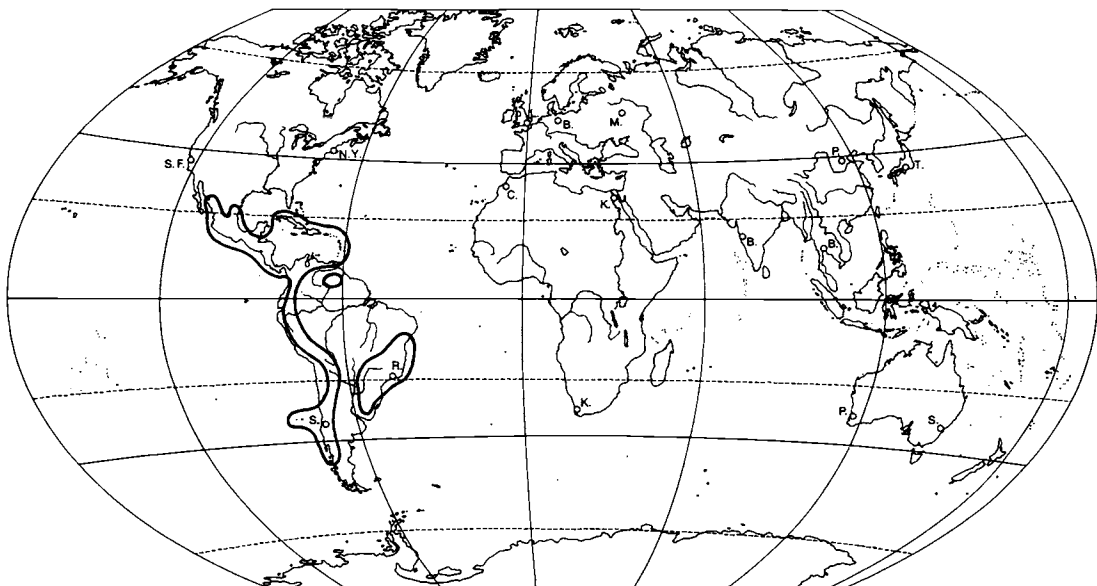
- COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; CHILE;
ARGENTINA (western and north-eastern part);
CUBA; JAMAICA; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC;
PUERTO RICO; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; BRAZIL;
PARAGUAY; URUGUAY.
- Habitat: In the tropics and subtropics of America,
primarily montane zones. Species of the sect. *Swal-
lenochloa* are a characteristic of the American tropi-
cal alpine zone, mainly of the páramo biome above
tree-line.

Chusquea subg. *Chusquea*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea subg. *Chusquea* [autonym]; cf. L.G.
Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 250; type:
Chusquea scandens Kunth

Chusquea sect. *Chusquea*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sect. *Chusquea* [autonym]; L.G. Clark in
Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 29; type: *Chusquea
scandens* Kunth
- Distinctive characters: Habit erect, arching or
scandent; nodes with one triangular or circular
central bud subtended by more than 4 subsidiary
buds; central bud usually developing after the
subsidiaries or not at all; branching usually extra-
vaginal; inflorescence a narrow, open, contracted or
capitate panicle.

Map 75: Distribution of *Chusquea*

Chusquea sect. Longifoliae L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sect. *Longifoliae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 105; type: *Chusquea longifolia* Swallen
- Distinctive characters: Nodes with central bud subtended by numerous subsidiary buds in a constellate arrangement, branching infravaginal, foliage leaf blades long and narrow, sterile lemmas unequal.

Chusquea sect. Longiprophyllae L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sect. *Longiprophyllae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 626; type: *Chusquea longiprophylla* L.G. Clark
- Distinctive characters: culms clambering, vinelike, branching infravaginal, culm leaves scabrous, central bud with an elongated prophyll, subsidiary buds arranged tightly circular, subsidiary branches dimorphic, glume II well developed.

Chusquea sect. Serpentes L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sect. *Serpentes* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 91; type: *Chusquea serpens* L.G. Clark
- Distinctive characters: Culms vining or trailing, nodes with one central bud subtended by 2 (-4) smaller subsidiary buds, branching usually infravaginal, foliage leaf blades large and wide.

Chusquea sect. Swallenochloa (McCLURE) L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Swallenochloa McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106; type: *Swallenochloa subtessellata* (Hitchcock) McClure
- Chusquea* sect. *Swallenochloa* (McClure) L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 29; type: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 394

Chusquea sect. Verticillatae L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sect. *Verticillatae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 74; type: *Chusquea pittieri* Hackel
- Distinctive characters: Branching verticillate or nearly so, foliage leaf blades thin and lax, the pseudopetiole with an abaxial tuft of hairs, spikelets dorsally compressed.

Chusquea subg. Rettbergia (RADDI) NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rettbergia Raddi, Agrost. Bras., 1823: 17; type: *Rettbergia bambusoides* Raddi
- Chusquea* subg. *Rettbergia* (Raddi) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467, 489; type: *Chusquea bambusoides* (Raddi) Hackel; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 250

- Distinctive characters: Habit scrambling; nodes with central buds circular; branching infravaginal, geniculate, culm leaves scabrous; inflorescence spatheate, often contracted.

Chusquea abietifolia GRISEBACH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea abietifolia Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind., 1864: 529; type: Jamaica, Wils. s.n.
- Arundinaria microclada* Pilger in Urban, Symb. Antill., 5, 1907: 289
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 69, fig. 1b
- Features: 7 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms viny, climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, abietifolia, refers to the short, rigid, almost needle-like leaves.
- Distribution: CUBA; JAMAICA; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO.
- Habitat: In wet forests, at elevations from 800 to 2,000 m.

Chusquea acuminata DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea acuminata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 204; type: Brazil, Warming s.n.
- Chusquea tenuis* Glaziou ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 90, pl. 53 fig. C
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul.

Chusquea affinis MUNRO EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea affinis Munro ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 80, pl. 60 fig. C; type: Minas Gerais, A. Saint-Hilaire 1010 (P)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea albilanata L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea albilanata L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 323, fig. 1; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, 18 Dec. 1979, Young 45 (US)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the prominent band of whitish, woolly pubescence that is found just below the nodes in this species.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Cordillera Occidental (Chimborazo, Los Ríos, Pichincha); COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental (Boyacá).
- Habitat: Occurs in montane forests at elevations of 1,800 to 2,100 m.

Chusquea amistadensis L. G. CLARK, DAVIDSE & ELLIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea amistadensis L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 462, fig. 1; type: Panama, Cordillera de Talamanca, 7-8 March 1984, Davidse & al. 25332 (MO)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*

- Features: 1 - 2 (5) m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to La Amistad (= Friendship) International Park, which straddles the border between Costa Rica and Panama.
- Distribution: Easternmost part of the Cordillera de Talamanca of COSTA RICA (Limón, Puntarenas) and PANAMA (Bocas del Toro).
- Habitat: Occurs on páramos at elevations from 2,900 to 3,500 m.

Chusquea andina PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea andina Philippi in Linnaea 29, 1858: 103
- Features: 0.7 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to Munro (1868: 58), *Chusquea andina* is probably an alpine form of *C. culeou*.
- Distribution: CHILE: Biobío: Chillán, almost up to elevations of perpetual snow.

Chusquea anelythra NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea anelythra Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 491
Dendragrostis anelythra Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 63, as syn.
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea anelytroides RUPRECHT EX DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea anelytroides Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 206; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Riedel s.n.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.

Chusquea angustifolia (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Swallemochloa angustifolia Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 303; type: Venezuela, Táchira, 20-23 May 1967, J.A. Steyermark & al. 98615 (US)
Chusquea angustifolia (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74, 1987: 428; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 30, fig. 5D-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallemochloa*
- Features: 0.1 - 1 (3) m / 0.2 - 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Cordillera de Mérida. COLOMBIA: Norte de Santander.
- Habitat: In páramos, at 2,700 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea aperta L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea aperta L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74 (2), 1987: 426, fig. 1E-H; type: Mexico, Oaxaca, 4 Oct. 1977, Soderstrom 2239 (US)
- Features: 1-2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca.
- Habitat: Occurs in pine-oak cloud forests at elevations from 1,670 to 2,750 m.

Chusquea argentina L. PARODI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea argentina L. Parodi, 1941: 339, fig. 4, pl. XXIV; type: Argentina, Río Negro, 12 Jan. 1935, A.L. Cabrera & M.M. Job 253 (La Plata)
- Features: 3 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Quila (Argentina).
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Río Negro; CHILE: Valdivia.

Chusquea aspera L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea aspera L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 113, fig. 4f-i; type: Peru, Huánuco, 20 May 1978, Schunke V. 10178 (US); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 92, fig. 1, 35F-I
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 10 - 15 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms viny and clambering.
- Distribution: PERU (central and north central part): Huánuco, Loreto, Cajamarca, Amazonas.
- Habitat: In shady, humid montane forest of the Andes; at elevations from 1,600 - 2,000 (3,000) m.

Chusquea attenuata (DOELL) L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea attenuata (Doell) L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 237
Arundinaria attenuata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 170, "Arundinaria? attenuata"; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Aug. 1824, Riedel s.n. (LE)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea baculifera SILVEIRA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea baculifera Silveira in Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 22, 1919: 99, tab. 1; type: Minas Gerais, Sep. 1911, Alvaro da Silveira 600 (R)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 34, fig. 7; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 395, fig. 1A-E
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallemochloa*
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo: Serra do Caparaó.
- Habitat: Above timberline on rocky, open slopes, in high altitude grasslands, at elevations from 2,000 to 2,800 m.

Chusquea bahiana L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea bahiana L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 250, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Bahia, Itacaré, Serra da Jacutinga, 13 Feb. 1994, Carvalho & al. 4386 (CEPEC)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*

- Features: 5 - 6 (10) m / 1 - 1.75 cm / fl(+); culms scandent, often climbing and hanging.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In primary and secondary Atlantic forests, at 350 - 490 m altitude.

***Chusquea bambusoides* (RADDI) HACKEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rettbergia bambusoides Raddi, *Agrost. Bras.*, 1823: 18,*, "bambusaeoides"; type: Raddi (F1?)
Chusquea bambusoides (Raddi) Hackel ap. *Wettstein in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat.* 79 (1), 1908: 81
Nastus bruneus Desvaux, *Opusc.*, 1831: 107 [err. 211]
Chusquea gaudichaudii Kunth, *Rev. Gram.*, 1, 1829: 138, nom. nud.
Chusquea gaudichaudii Kunth, *Rev. Gram.*, 1, 1830: 331, t. 78, nom. illeg. (based on *Rettbergia bambusoides* Raddi)
Chusquea quila 'Bambusaeoides'; Hackel ex Brennecke, 1980: 5, nom. nud.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: 10 (14?) m / 0.6 cm / fl(+); culms climbing or scrambling.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

***Chusquea bambusoides* var. *minor* McCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea bambusoides var. *minor* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, *Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb.*, 1967: 25, fig. 5g-i; type: Santa Catarina, Reitz & Klein 2020 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms and leaves smaller in size.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Itajaí.

***Chusquea barbata* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea barbata L.G. Clark in *Novon* 3 (3), 1993: 232, fig. 2; type: Peru, Pasco, Prov. Oxapampa, 15 June 1983 (fl), A. Gentry, D. Smith & N. Jaramillo 42007 (MO)
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(+); culms unknown, described as a vine.
- Distribution: PERU: Pasco, Prov. Oxapampa, at 400 - 700 m altitude.

***Chusquea bilimekii* FOURNIER EX HEMSLEY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea bilimekii Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. Centr.-Amer.*, 3, 1885: 587, "bilimeki"; Fournier, *Mexic. Pl.*, 2, 1886: 132; type: Mexico, 24 Dec. 1865, Bilimek 448 (P)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in *Syst. Bot. Monogr.* 27, 1989: 35, fig. 5A-C, 8
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*

- Features: 3 - 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: MEXICO: México and Veracruz: known only from the mountains near Mexico City and from Pico de Orizaba (Veracruz).
- Habitat: In vegetation dominated by shrubs, a habitat apparently similar to the subpáramos of Central and South America; at 2,700 - 3,300 m altitude.

***Chusquea bradei* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea bradei L.G. Clark in *Brittonia* 48 (2), 1996: 254, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Espírito Santo, Castelo, 7 Aug. 1948, A.C. Brade 19181 (RB)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: 3- 6 m / 0.2 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent, clambering and hanging.
- Etymology: The species is named for the Brazilian botanist A.C. Brade.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Espírito Santo, Bahia.
- Habitat: On ridgetops in Atlantic forest, at 600 - 900 m altitude.

***Chusquea breviglumis* PHILIPPI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea breviglumis Philippi in *Linnaea* 29, 1858: 103
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Biobío: Cordillera de Chillán.

***Chusquea caamanoi* SODIRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea caamanoi Sodiro, *Gram. Ecuat. (Anal. Univ. Quito)*, 1889: 11, nom. nud.; Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 99, invalid; cf. McClure in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 9, 1973: 77

***Chusquea caparaoensis* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea caparaoensis L.G. Clark in *Brittonia* 44 (4), 1992: 408, fig. 9H-I; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, 23 Feb. 1990, Clark & Morel 701 (SP)
- Features: 4.5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-); culms more or less erect, tips arching over.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Serra do Caparao.
- Habitat: In transitional zone between upper montane forest and high altitude grasslands; at elevations from 1,900 to 2,100 m.

***Chusquea capitata* NEES**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea capitata Nees von Esenbeck in *Linnaea* 9 (4), 1834: 489; type: Brazil, Sellow s.n. (B)
Rettbergia capitata Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 69, as syn.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

***Chusquea capituliflora* TRINIUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea capituliflora Trinius in Mém. Acad. Pétersbourg Sér. 6, 3, 1835: 613, 617
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina.

***Chusquea capituliflora* var. *pubescens* MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea capituliflora var. *pubescens* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 28, fig. 6a-c
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Leaves and inflorescence pubescent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Brusque, Corupá, at 40 - 600 m altitude.

***Chusquea circinata* SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea circinata Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 156, fig. 1; type: Mexico, Michoacán, 16-22 Oct. 1961, King & Soderstrom 4866 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 75, fig. 27
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the branches which are borne around the culm.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Michoacán, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca.
- Habitat: In montane pine-oak forests, on slopes, at elevations from 900 to 1,900 m.

***Chusquea coronalis* SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea coronalis Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 158, fig. 2; type: Costa Rica, San José, 11 June 1976, R.W. Pohl & R. Pinnette 13209 (US)
Chusquea machrisii hort. ex Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 160, as syn.
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 78, fig. 29
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Common names: Botoncillo, Vara de Botoncillo, Vara de Canastillo (Spanish).
- Features: 6 - 10 (15) m / 1.5 - 2 (2.2) cm / fl(+); culms arching and drooping or trailing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet comes from Latin "corona" (crown or wreath), alluding to the whorls of branches that create a crown-like effect.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Sinaloa, Colima, Chiapas; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; COSTA RICA.
- Habitat: In cloud forest, forested river valleys and slopes of ravines (barrancas); at elevations from 600 to 1,500 (1,800) m.

- Horticulture: In cultivation in Guatemala, El Salvador and Cuba for probably a long time. USA: in cultivation in California.

***Chusquea culeou* E. DESVAUX**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea culeou E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 450,*
- Spelling variants:
Chusquea couleou (typographical error); *Chusquea couleu* (typographical error); *Chusquea coleou* (typographical error).
- Common names: Culeú, Colihue, Coligüe (Argentina).
- Features: 1 - 8 (9?) m / 3(?) cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia; ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut.
- Habitat: In the understory of humid deciduous forest, dominant, often forming extensive, nearly pure thickets in disturbed areas; at elevations from 500 to 900 m. This is the southernmost species among the bamboos, extending to about 47° South Latitude at Lago Buenos Aires between Chile and Argentina, or even to 49° (Veblen, 1982: 475).

***Chusquea culeou* 'Tenuis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea culeou var. *tenuis* D. McClintock, 1983: 486; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 64
Chusquea culeou 'Tenuis'; D. McClintock in New Plantsman 1 (3), 1994: 171
- Misapplied names:
Chusquea breviglumis hort.; cf. D. McClintock, 1983: 486; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 64
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms more slender and less tall, branches growing out from culm nodes at a right or almost right angle, foliage leaf blades longer.
- Phenology: Flowering started in Britain in 1994. This is the first record of flowering in western horticulture of this species (D. McClintock in New Plantsman 1 (3), 1994: 171).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. USA: in cultivation.

***Chusquea culeou* f. *longiramea* L. PARODI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea culeou f. *longiramea* L. Parodi, 1941: 343; type: Argentina, Río Negro, L.R. Parodi 11737
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Río Negro; CHILE: Araucanía.

***Chusquea cumingii* NEES**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundo cania Molina ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 336, as syn.
Chusquea cumingii Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 487

Chusquea parvifolia Philippi in Linnaea 33, 1864: 299; Philippi, 1873: 578

Arundo quilinga Molina ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 56, as syn. under *Chusquea cumingii*

- Features: 2.5 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Aconcagua, Biobío.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced into France in 1986.

Chusquea decolorata MUNRO EX L. PARODI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea decolorata* Munro ex L. Parodi, 1945: 65, invalid (without Latin descr.); type: Chile, Pavon 36 (P)

Chusquea deficiens L. PARODI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea deficiens* L. Parodi, 1941: 335, pl. 22, fig. 2-3; type: Argentina, Jan. 1939, F.E. Devoto, F. Rial Alberti & C.A. Lambois 1010
- Common names: Caña brava (Argentina)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Salta: Cerros de Maíz Gordo; at 1,800 m altitude.

Chusquea deflexa L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea deflexa* L.G. Clark in Iowa State J. Res. 61, 1986: 100, fig. 1d-f; type: El Salvador, summit of Cerro Monte Cristo, 10 July 1971, Pohl 12571 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 37, fig. 8, 9D-F
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Distribution: EL SALVADOR: Summit of Cerro Monte Cristo, at the juncture of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.
- Habitat: In upper montane forest, at 2,500 m altitude.

Chusquea delicatula HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea delicatula* Hitchcock, 1927a: 309; type: Bolivia, 26 Dec. 1923, A. S. Hitchcock 22748
- Features: 3 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+); culms drooping or trailing.
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Nor Yungas; ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Cordillera Oriental, at 2,600 - 2,900 m altitude.

Chusquea depauperata PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea depauperata* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 149; type: Peru, Huánuco, Weberbauer 3709 (B, holotype, destroyed; US, isotype; cf. L.G. Clark, 1989: 38)
- *Swallenochloa depauperata* (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 112
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 40, fig. 10, 17F-J
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1.3 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.

- Distribution: PERU: Huánuco: Monzón; Cuzco: Cordillera Vilcabamba; Pasco: Oxapampa.
- Habitat: In marshy or moist areas with shrubs in the Andes; at 3,300 - 3,420 m altitude.

Chusquea dombeyana KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea dombeyana* Kunth, Rev. Gram., 2, 1832: 553, t. 191; type: Peru, Dombey s.n.
- *Chusquea pubispicula* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 148; type: Peru, Sandía, Weberbauer 688
- Features: 3(?) m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; at 1,200 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea effusa RENOIZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea effusa* Renouze in Kew Bull. 42 (4), 1987: 924; type: Brazil, Paraná, Hatschbach 12098 (MBM)
- Features: 1 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná: Campo Larga.
- Habitat: In forest, at 1,150 m altitude.

Chusquea erecta L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea erecta* L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 397, fig. 1F-I; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 25 Feb. 1991, Clark & Morel 826 (SP)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: low coastal range near São Paulo.
- Habitat: In high altitude grassland formation, at elevations from 800 to 900 m.

Chusquea exasperata L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea exasperata* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 627, fig. 11A-G; type: Ecuador, Tungurahua, 13 July 1945 (fl), McClure 21365 (US)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: (6) 10 - 12 m / 1.3 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scrambling or climbing above and hanging from the vegetation.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Cordillera Oriental; PERU: central part: Prov. Oxapampa.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at (950) 1,500 - 1,830 m altitude.

Chusquea falcata L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea falcata* L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 228, fig. 1A-D; type: Ecuador, Loja, 14-15 May 1988 (fl), B. Øllgaard, J.E. Madsen & L. Christensen 74116 (QCA)
- Features: (1.5) 3 - 6 (8) m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent to arching above.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Morona-Santiago, Loja, Zamora-Chinipe.
- Habitat: In upper montane forests and heath scrub, at (2,400) 2,800 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea fasciculata DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea fasciculata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 202, pl. 54; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Regnell III 1427
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea fendleri MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea fendleri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 61
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; at 1,800 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea fernandeziana PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea fernandeziana Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil., 1873: 577
? *Arundo quila* Molina, 1782: 279, cf. Johow, 1896: 141
? *Coliquea quila* (Molina) Steudel ex Bibra in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 5 (2), 1853: 115, invalid (genus not validly publ.)
- Misapplied names:
Chusquea ligulata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 62, p.p.; cf. Johow, 1896: 141
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Juan Fernández Archipelago: island Más a Tierra.

Chusquea foliosa L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea foliosa L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 115, fig. 4a-e; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 29 May 1980, Pohl & Clark 13915 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 105, fig. 2B, 35A-E
Chusquea "talamancae" Pohl, 1982; invalid; cf. L.G. Clark, 1986: 117
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 3 - 20 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas; COSTA RICA: Cartago; Alajuela; Puntarenas; San José. Common along the Cordillera de Talamanca; may extend into adjacent Panama.
- Habitat: In montane oak cloud forests, often forming extensive colonies; at 2,200 - 3,100 m altitude.

Chusquea galeottiana RUPRECHT EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea galeottiana Ruprecht ex Galeotti in Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles 9 (2), 1842: 246, nom. nud.; type: Galeotti 5749
Chusquea galeottiana Ruprecht ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 59; type: Mexico, Oaxaca, Nov. 1840, Galeotti 5749 (K)

- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 81, fig. 32D-F
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Common names: Carrizo (Spanish).
- Features: 15 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, clambering or scrambling above.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca and Guerrero.
- Habitat: In mixed deciduous montane forest; at elevations from 1,500 to 2,350 (2,700) m.

Chusquea glauca L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea glauca L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 95, fig. 37B-C; type: Mexico, Veracruz, 21 Jan. 1989, Clark & al. 459 (MEXU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms vining, scrambling and hanging from vegetation.
- Distribution: MEXICO (eastern-central part): Veracruz, Hidalgo.
- Habitat: In mixed pine-oak cloud forest; at elevations from 1,300 to 2,200 (2,500) m.

Chusquea gracilis MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea gracilis McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Illus. Catarin. Gram.-Suppl. Bamb., 1967: 43-44, fig. 8i-k; type: Santa Catarina, 22 Nov. 1946, Swallen 8285 (US)
- Features: ? m / 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Caçador.

Chusquea grandiflora L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea grandiflora L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74 (2), 1987: 424, fig. 1A-D; type: Panamá, 6 Jan. 1971, Croat 13070 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 108
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 18 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms clambering, vining.
- Distribution: PANAMA: Chiriquí, Coclé, Panamá, Veraguas; COLOMBIA (north-western part): Antioquia, Chocó.
- Habitat: In montane cloud forests; at elevations from 700 to 1,700 (2,400) m.

Chusquea heterophylla NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea heterophylla var. *elongata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 207, "α. elongata"; type: Brazil, Sellow 853, Glaziou 2831 (syntypes; lectotype: US 2874627, designated by L.G. Clark, 1992: 417)
Chusquea heterophylla Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 488; Type: Brazil, Sellow s.n. (B, destroyed; lectotype: LE, designated by L.G. Clark, 1992: 417);
Chusquea pinifolia var. *heterophylla* (Nees von Esenbeck) Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 82

Chusquea heterophylla var. *squamosa* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 207, "γ. squamosa"; type: Brazil, Sellow s.n.

- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 417, fig. 16A-F
- Features: 1 - 2 (3) m / 1 - 1.5 (2) cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, slightly arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Órgãos and Itatiaia; Minas Gerais: Itatiaia.
- Habitat: In high altitude grasslands; at elevations from 2,100 to 2,500 m.

***Chusquea huantensis* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea huantensis* Pilger, 1920: 29; type: Peru, 31 May 1910, Weberbauer 5581
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PERU: Ayacucho, at 3,000 m altitude.

***Chusquea ibiramae* McCURE & L. B. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea ibiramae* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 40, fig. 8d-f; type: Santa Catarina, 18 July 1956, Reitz & Klein 3449 (US)
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, at 300 - 500 m altitude.

***Chusquea inamoena* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea inamoena* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 150; type: Peru, Weberbauer 2295
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea inamaena* (typographical error).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Junín: Tarma, at 2,700 m altitude.

***Chusquea juergensii* HACKEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea juergensii* Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 325, "jürgensii"; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, C. Jürgens 322 (W)
- *Chusquea swallenii* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 44, fig. 9a-c; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Caçador, 22 Jan. 1946, Swallen 8284 (US)
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea jurgensii* (orthographical error).
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 409, fig. 10
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 0.7 - 1.5 (2.5) cm / fl(+); culms erect, often slightly arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, São Paulo (Serra da Bocaina), Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul; URUGUAY: Treinta y Tres.
- Habitat: In gallery forests and high altitude grasslands, associated with *Araucaria*, nearly always along streams and rivers; at elevations from 200 to 1,500 m, widespread.

***Chusquea lanceolata* HITCHCOCK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lanceolata* Hitchcock ap. C. Morton in Phytologia 1 (4), 1935: 145; type: Guatemala, Chimaltenango, Santa Elena, 24 Dec. 1933, A.F. Skutch 768 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 96, fig. 37D-G
- Features: 6 - 8 (10?) m / 2? cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS.

***Chusquea latifolia* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea latifolia* L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 72 (4), 1985: 868, fig. 3; type: Colombia, Tolima, 20 July 1947, García-Barriga 12259 (US); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 96, fig. 37D-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 40 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms viny, scandent, often trailing.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Quindío, Valle del Cauca.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 1,600 to 2,700 (2,950) m.

***Chusquea lehmannii* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 27, 1899: 35; type: Colombia, Cauca, Andes of Popayan, Páramo de las Delicias, Lehmann 5256 (US, lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark & Londoño in 1991)
- *Chusquea leibmanni* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 83, as syn. (error for *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger); not *Chusquea liebmannii* Fournier, 1886
- *Chusquea liebmanni* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 205, as syn. (error for *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger); not *Chusquea liebmannii* Fournier, 1886
- *Chusquea pilgeri* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 83, nom. illeg. (based on *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 325-327
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: 3 - 6 (8) m / 1.5 - 4.5 (7.5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Andes; COLOMBIA: Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central.
- Habitat: Occurs in upper montane forests and subpáramos at elevations from 2,600 to 3,630 m.

Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *lehmannii

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *lehmannii* [autonym]; L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 326
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf blades with the base strongly cordate; subsidiary branches (20) 40 - 45 per complement.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, Quindío, Valle del Cauca; ECUADOR: Napo.

Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *farinosa L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea lehmannii subsp. *farinosa* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 326
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf blades with the base only slightly cordate; subsidiary branches 40 - 60 per complement; foliage leaf blades somewhat narrower; panicles shorter.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca, Huila, Nariño; ECUADOR: Azuay, Carchi, Imbabura, Loja, Napo, Pichincha, Tungurahua.

Chusquea leonardiorum L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea leonardiorum L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 256, fig. 3; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, 1 June 1992, Clark, Laegaard & Stern 1109 (QCA)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 0.4 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching or scrambling above.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to Thomas E. and Ann Leonard and their family, Chicago, USA.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Morona-Santiago, and Loja: Eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In elfin forests and páramo, sometimes on ridges, at (2,850) 3,050 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea leptophylla NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea leptophylla Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 489; McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Illus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 42, fig. 8g-h
Arthrostylidium leptophyllum (Nees von Esenbeck) Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 175
Arundinaria leptophylla (Nees von Esenbeck) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, 518
- Misapplied names:
Arthrostylidium trinii (not Ruprecht, 1839/1840): Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 336, p.p.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 69
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina; at 1,000 - 2,000 m altitude.

Chusquea liebmannii FOURNIER EX HEMSLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea liebmannii Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587, "liebmannii"; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 132, "liebmannii"
Chusquea heydei Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 80; type: Guatemala, Santa Rosa, May 1892, Heyde & Lux 3566 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 81, fig. 2C, 30A-D
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Michoacán, Jalisco, Oaxaca; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; COSTA RICA.

- Habitat: In more or less open vegetation of tropical deciduous forests or cut-over cloud forests; at elevations from 400 to 1,400 m.

Chusquea ligulata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea ligulata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 62; type: Colombia, Jan. 1867 (fl), Lindig 1125 (K, lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark, 1990: 628)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 628
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental, upper montane forests, at 2,500 m altitude.

Chusquea linearis N. E. BROWN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea linearis N.E. Brown, 1901: 76; type: Guyana, McConnell & Quelch 677
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: GUYANA: only known from the summit of Mt. Roraima, 2,770 m altitude.

Chusquea londoniae L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea londoniae L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 628, fig. 12A-D, "londoniae"; type: Colombia, Antioquia, 28 Aug. 1986 (fl), Pohl 15444 (HUA)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: 7 - 9 (12) m / (0.5) 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, then arching or clambering and hanging from the vegetation.
- Etymology: The species is named for Ximena Londoño, botanist in Colombia.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera Occidental.
- Habitat: In middle to upper montane forests, at (1,400) 1,700 - 2,750 m altitude.

Chusquea longifolia SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea longifolia Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (5), 1940: 210; type: Mexico, Chiapas, Aug. 1938, E. Matuda 2373 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 109, fig. 37A
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 5 - 15 m / 2 - 6 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: MEXICO (southern part): Chiapas; GUATEMALA: San Marcos; COSTA RICA; PANAMA: Chiriquí.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 1,300 to 2,800 m.

Chusquea longiligulata (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Swallenochloa longiligulata Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 305, fig. 3-4; type:

Costa Rica, San José, 4 June 1973, R.W. Pohl & S. Selva 12842 (US)

Chusquea longiligulata (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74, 1987: 428

- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 40, fig. 3B, 11-13, 16G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 10 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In cloud forests, at 1,500 - 2,060 m altitude.

***Chusquea longipendula* KUNTZE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea longipendula* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 348; type: Cochabamba, Kuntze s.n. (NY)
- Features: 6 - 12 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba, on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera, at 2,000 m altitude; La Paz: Nor Yungas, on moist shady banks.

***Chusquea longiprophylla* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea longiprophylla* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 631, fig. 14F-I; type: Colombia, Cundinamarca, 3 Sep. 1947 (fl), Haught 6132 (COL)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: (2) 5 - 10 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering and hanging from the vegetation.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central and western slopes of the Cordillera Oriental.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 1,750 - 2,200 (2,700) m altitude.

***Chusquea lorentziana* GRISEBACH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lorentziana* Grisebach in Goett. Abh. 19, 1874: 249; type: Tucumán, 7 May 1874, P.G. Lorentz 181; L. Parodi, 1941: 338, pl. 23
- Common names: Caña brava (Argentina).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca; at elevations from 1,000 to 1,500 m; possibly also in BOLIVIA.

***Chusquea loxensis* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea loxensis* L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 260, fig. 4; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, 2 June 1992, Clark, Laegaard & Stern 1114B (QCA)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms strongly arching.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Loja.
- Habitat: In páramo, at 3,350 - 3,500 m altitude.

***Chusquea maclurei* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea maclurei* L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 109, fig. 3; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, 27 Aug. 1982, Clark, Calderón & Asanza 309 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 45, fig. 3D, 10, 14, emend.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, often arching above.
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the American botanist Floyd Alonzo McClure (1897-1970).
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Pichincha; Carchi.
- Habitat: In the cloud forest of the Andes at elevations from 2,050 to 2,500 m.

***Chusquea macrostachya* PHILIPPI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea macrostachya* Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 94, 1896: 350
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia, Los Lagos, and Isla de Chiloé.

***Chusquea maculata* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea maculata* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 632, fig. 14A-E; type: Venezuela, Mérida, 14 June 1989 (fl), Clark, Gaviria & Adamo 523 (VEN)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: 4 - 12 m / (0.5) 1 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms arching or clambering and hanging from the vegetation.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA: Cordillera Oriental and Cordillera de Mérida (from Boyacá to Mérida).
- Habitat: In montane forests, at (1,200) 1,500 - 2,300 m altitude.

***Chusquea meyeriana* RUPRECHT EX DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea meyeriana* Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 203; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Riedel 1635
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul.

***Chusquea microphylla* (DOELL) L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea heterophylla* var. *microphylla* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 207, "β. microphylla"; type: Brazil, Itatiaia, 1871, Glaziou 5436 *Chusquea microphylla* (Doell) L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 420, fig. 16G-K

- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro: Parque Nacional de Itatiaia.
- Habitat: On rocky outcrops in high altitude grasslands; at elevations from 2,300 to 2,600 m.

***Chusquea mimosa* McCURE & L. B. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea elegans Renvoize in Kew Bull. 42 (4), 1987: 924; type: Brazil, Paraná, Hatschbach 25386 (MBM)
Chusquea mimosa McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 37, fig. 8a-c; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, 10 Jan. 1958, Reitz & Klein 6139 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 412, fig. 14
- Features: 1.5 - 4 (5) m / 0.7 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(+); culms erect, somewhat arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.
- Habitat: In canyons, gallery forests, dwarf or cloud forests, or shrubby grasslands, often associated with *Araucaria*, frequently along rivers or streambanks or in marshy areas; at elevations from (450) 650 to 1,800 m, widespread.

Chusquea mimosa* subsp. *mimosa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea mimosa subsp. *mimosa* [autonym]; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 414, fig. 14A-F
- Common names: Cará mimoso, cará de vara.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

***Chusquea mimosa* subsp. *australis* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea mimosa subsp. *australis* L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 414, fig. 14G-I; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 3 Feb. 1973, Soderstrom 2042 (US)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths longer, branches more numerous, foliage leaf blades smaller.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

***Chusquea montana* PHILIPPI**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea montana Philippi in Linnaea 33, 1864: 298
Chusquea nigricans Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 2, 1865: 323
- Common names: Tihuen (Argentina).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia; ARGENTINA: Neuquén and Río Negro.

***Chusquea muelleri* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea carinata Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 132
Chusquea mexicana Hackel, 1902a: 256; type: Mexico, Schmitz 845
Chusquea muelleri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 65, "mulleri"; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Müller 2024
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea mulleri* (orthographical error).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz.

***Chusquea nelsonii* LAMSON-SCRIBNER & J. G. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea nelsonii Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith in U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull. Agrost. 4, 1897: 16, "nelsonii"; type: Mexico, Guerrero, Nelson 2612 (US)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Guerrero, between 1,500 and 2,100 m altitude; Chiapas, in thickets.

***Chusquea neurophylla* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea neurophylla L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 105, fig. 2a-f; type: Ecuador, July 1876, André 4516 (K); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 48, fig. 10, 15A-F
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 (3) m / 0.4 cm / fl(+), culms erect.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Chimborazo; Loja. PERU: Amazonas: Cordillera Colan.
- Habitat: In high altitude grasslands of the Andes, at 2,900 - 3,450 m altitude.

***Chusquea nudiramea* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea nudiramea L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 415, fig. 15; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, 9 Aug. 1973, Bresolin 1002 (MBM)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms erect to leaning.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the naked branches due to deciduous foliage leaf sheaths.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: along the Rio Cobrinha de Ouro.
- Habitat: On rocky river banks; at elevations from 50 to 200 m.

***Chusquea nutans* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea nutans L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 398, fig. 3A-F, 4-5; type: Brazil, Bahia, 17 Feb. 1977, Harley & al. 19596 (CEPEC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: (2) 4 - 5 (6) m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, sometimes slightly arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia (south-central part) and Minas Gerais (southern part): Serra do Espinhaço.
- Habitat: In gallery forests along rivers and streams in campo rupestre, often associated with rocky outcrops; at elevations from 1,000 to 1,720 m.

Chusquea oligophylla RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea discolor Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 155; type: Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 17452
Chusquea oligophylla Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 34,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 124.*
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea oxylepis (HACKEL) EKMAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea bambusoides subsp. *oxylepis* Hackel ap. Wettstein in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 81; type: Brazil, São Paulo, July 1901, Wettstein s.n.
Chusquea oxylepis (Hackel) Ekman, 1913: 65,*
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea oxyphylla FRENGUELLI & L. PARODI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea oxyphylla Frenguelli & L. Parodi, 1941: 236,*; cf. Janaki Ammal, 1959: 78
- Notes: This is a fossil species of the Tertiary from Argentina.

Chusquea palenae PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea palenae Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 94, 1896: 350
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: southern part: valley of Río Palena.

Chusquea pallida MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea pallida Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 65; type: Colombia, Purdie s.n., Venezuela, Fendler 1625 (syntypes)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: north-western part; VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal.

Chusquea paludicola L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea paludicola L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 101, fig. 1a-c; type: Costa Rica, 31 Dec. 1984, Pohl & Clark 14600 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 50, fig. 3E, 9A-C, 13
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallemochloa*
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-); culms erect.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: San José and Cartago: Cerro de la Muerte.
- Habitat: In *Lomaria-Sphagnum* bogs, at 2,700 m altitude.

Chusquea parviflora PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea parviflora Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 94, 1896: 349
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Biobío.

Chusquea patens L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea patens L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 119, fig. 5; type: Costa Rica, Heredia, 28 July 1982, Pohl & Clark 14109 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 112, fig. 45
- Misapplied names:
Chusquea meyeriana (not Ruprecht ex Doell, 1880): Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 132,*; Pohl, 1982: 468; Pohl, 1983: 126; cf. L.G. Clark, 1986: 121
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 2 - 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Heredia, Alajuela, Limón, Puntarenas, San José; PANAMA: Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro. Along the Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In montane cloud forest; at elevations from 1,170 to 2,850 m.

Chusquea perligulata (PILGER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua perligulata Pilger ap. Diels in Bibl. Bot. 29 (116), 1937: 57, fig.; type: Ecuador, Aug. 1933, Diels 565
Chusquea perligulata (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 75
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Chimborazo.
- Habitat: In upper montane forest on moist sites, at 3,200 m altitude.

Chusquea peruviana CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea peruviana Camus, Bamb., 1913: 88, pl. 53 fig. B; type: based on *Chusquea ramosissima* Pilger
Chusquea ramosissima Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 149, nom. illeg.; not Lindman, 1900; type: Peru, Weberbauer 694, Ruiz, s.n. (syntypes)
Chusquea sandiensis Pilger, 1920: 29, nom. illeg., based on *Chusquea ramosissima* Pilger
- Features: ? m / 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU: Puno: Sandia, at 2,800 - 3,000 m altitude; BOLIVIA: La Paz: Nor Yungas. Also recorded from BRAZIL: Santa Catarina.

Chusquea picta PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea picta Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 151; type: Peru, Ruiz s.n. (B)

- Common names: Caña de montana, Carrizo de montana (Peru).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: in Andean montane forests.

***Chusquea pinifolia* (NEES) NEES**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria pinifolia Nees von Esenbeck, *Agrost. Brasil.*, 1829: 525, 527; type: Brazil, Sello 1073 (US, lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark, 1989: 51)
Ludolfia pinifolia (Nees von Esenbeck) A. Dietrich, *Sp. Pl.*, 2, 1833: 25
Chusquea pinifolia (Nees von Esenbeck) Nees von Esenbeck in *Linnaea* 9 (4), 1834: 490
Dendragrostis pinifolia Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 55, as syn.
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in *Syst. Bot. Monogr.* 27, 1989: 51, fig. 7, 16A-D; L.G. Clark in *Brittonia* 44 (4), 1992: 401, fig. 3G-K
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallemochloa*
- Features: (0.5) 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais (southern Serra do Espinhaço); Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo; Paraná; widely scattered.
- Habitat: Above timberline on rocky (sandstone) outcrops in high altitude grasslands, frequently in somewhat marshy and boggy areas; at elevations from (1,600) 2,100 to 2,500 m.

***Chusquea pittieri* HACKEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea maurofemanziana Hackel ex Pittier in *Anales Inst. Fís.-Geogr. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica* 3, 1892: 64, nom. nud.
Chusquea maurofemanziana Hackel ex Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 86, pl. 56 fig. C, nom. illeg.; type: Costa Rica, Pittier 2249
Chusquea pittieri Hackel in *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 53, 1903: 153; type: Costa Rica, 4 Apr 1890, Pittier 2249 (W)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in *Syst. Bot. Monogr.* 27, 1989: 85, fig. 32A-C
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Common names: Caña brava (Spanish).
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching and drooping above.
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the Swiss botanist, Henri François Pittier, 1857-1950.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Michoacán, Guerrero; GUATEMALA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA.
- Habitat: In cloud forest; at elevations from 1,300 to 2,300 m.

***Chusquea pohlii* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea pohlii L.G. Clark in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 72 (4), 1985: 867, fig. 2B-F; type: Costa Rica, San José, 27 Feb. 1982, Clark & Clark 275 (ISC)
Chusquea "hispidissima" Pohl, 1983: 126, invalid

- Features: 15 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Puntarenas, San José.
- Habitat: In cloud forests at elevations from 1,500 to 2,600 m; forming large colonies in disturbed areas.

***Chusquea polyclados* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea polyclados Pilger in *Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg.* 1 (10), 1905: 147; type: Peru, Cajamarca, May 1904, Weberbauer 4021
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Cajamarca: Hualgayoc, at 3,100 - 3,300 m altitude.

***Chusquea pulchella* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea pulchella L.G. Clark in *Novon* 3 (3), 1993: 236, fig. 3F-J; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 19 March 1991 (fl), L. Clark & W. Oliveira 939 (SP)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+); culms climbing and scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.
- Habitat: Along the Rio Braço Feio in Atlantic forest and secondary forest, at 530 - 680 m altitude.

***Chusquea purdieana* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea purdieana Munro in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 26, 1868: 56; type: Colombia, Purdie s.n.
- Features: fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Santander, Magdalena.

***Chusquea quila* KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea intermedia Steudel in *Lechler*, 1857: 52, nom. nud.
Chusquea quila var. *laxiflora* E. Desvoux in C. Gay, *Fl. Chil.*, 6, 1854: 447
Chusquea quila var. *longipila* Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: 198, invalid
Chusquea longipila Camus, *Bamb.*, 1913: pl. 61, f. A, invalid
Chusquea quila 'Longiramea'; L. Parodi ex Brennecke, 1980: 5, nom. nud.
Nastus prolifer Desvoux, *Opusc.*, 1831: 107 ["211" in error]
? *Chusquea pubescens* Steudel, *Syn. Pl. Gram.*, 1854: 337; type: Chile
Chusquea quila Kunth, *Rev. Gram.*, 1, 1829: 138, and *l.c.*, 1830: 329, t. 77; type: Chile, Dombey s.n.
Nastus quila (Kunth) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, *Syst. Veg.*, 7, 2, 1830: 1361
- Misapplied names:
Arundo quila (not Molina, 1782; not Poirlet, *Encycl. Méth. Bot.*, 5, 1804: 274); cf. Kunth, *Rev. Gram.*, 1, 1830: 329
- Common names: Quila (Argentina).
- Features: 20 (25?) m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CHILE: in the Andes of central and southern Chile; ARGENTINA: Neuquén.

- Habitat: In the understory of *Nothofagus* forests, forming curtains at the edge of forests and ravines; at elevations mainly below 700 m.

***Chusquea ramosissima* LINDMAN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea phacellophora Pilger in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 8, 1923: 456; type: Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 1916, C. Jürgens G.511
Chusquea ramosissima Lindman in Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 34 (6), 1900: 24, 36, 43, pl. 14; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Regnell A 1239, Paraguay, Balansa 134a (syntypes)
- Common names: Tacuarembó (Argentina); Cará (Brazil: Santa Catarina).
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina; ARGENTINA: north-eastern part: Misiones, Corrientes; PARAGUAY: eastern part; URUGUAY: northern part. Also recorded from BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Concepción.

***Chusquea repens* L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea repens L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 327, fig. 2; type: Mexico, Chiapas, 13 March 1965, Andrie 446 (US)
- Features: 1 - 6 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+); culms viny, creeping or clambering and hanging.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the creeping habit of the species.
- Distribution: MEXICO (southern part).
- Habitat: Occurs in pine-oak forest, and in upper montane forests, at elevations from 2,000 to 2,800 m.

Chusquea repens* subsp. *repens

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea repens subsp. *repens* [autonym]; L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 328, fig. 2E-H
- Distinctive characters: Subsidiary branches 15 - 25 per complement; foliage leaves with the blades abaxially pilose, and narrower.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas.

***Chusquea repens* subsp. *oaxacacensis* L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea repens subsp. *oaxacacensis* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 328, fig. 2A-D
- Features: fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Subsidiary branches 10 - 15 per complement; foliage leaves with the blades abaxially glabrous or pilose toward the base.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca.

***Chusquea riosaltensis* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea riosaltensis L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 403, fig. 6A-C; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, 2 Feb. 1991, Clark & Morel 775 (SP)

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 1 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais (eastern part): Serra do Ibitipoca.
- Habitat: In gallery and elfin forests above the Rio Saito and tributaries; at elevations from 1,200 to 1,300 m.

***Chusquea rollotii* BERRY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea rollotii Berry, 1929: 2, *, "rollotii"; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 76
- Notes: This is a fossil species of the late Tertiary from Colombia.

***Chusquea scabra* SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea scabra Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 300, fig. 2; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 4 June 1976, R.W. Pohl & R. Pinette 13305 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 115, fig. 47
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 10 - 30 m / 2 cm / fl(+); culms arching, tips often trailing or pendent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA (central part).
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 700 to 1,700 m.

***Chusquea scandens* KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Mustelia arundinacea Cavanilles ex Trinius ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. 2nd ed., 1, 1840: 361, as syn.
Nastus chusque Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 161/201
Bambos chusque (Kunth) Poir., Encyc. Suppl., 5, 1817: 494
Bambusa chusque (Kunth) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
Chusquea jamesonii Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337, "jamesoni"
Chusquea quitensis var. *patentissima* Hackel, 1908: 161
Chusquea meyeriana var. *patentissima* (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 94
Chusquea quitensis Hackel ex Sodiro, Gram. Ecuat. (Anal. Univ. Quito), 1889: 484/11, nom. nud.
Chusquea quitensis Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 154; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, at 3,000 m, Sodiro s.n. *Chusquea scandens* Kunth, Syn. Pl. Aequin., 1, 1822: 254; type: based on *Nastus chusque*
- Common names: Suro, Carrizo, Shibur, Chusque, Duda (Ecuador).
- Features: 2 - 6 (8) m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: In mountain forests, preferably between 2,600 and 3,200 m altitude.

Chusquea sclerophylla DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sclerophylla Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 200; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 6463 (lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark, 1992: 403)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 403, fig. 6D-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Órgãos.

Chusquea sellowii RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sellowii Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 35,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 125,*
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea selloi* (orthographical error); *Chusquea sellovii* (orthographical error).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea serpens L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea serpens L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 72 (4), 1985: 870, fig. 4; type: Costa Rica, Alajuela, 26 Aug. 1968, Pohl & Davidse 11023 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 101, fig. 41
**Chusquea cariblanco* Pohl, 1982: 469, invalid; Pohl, 1983: 126, invalid
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 20 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms vining, scandent, often trailing.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA: Chocó, Antioquia, Caquetá, Huila, Meta; VENEZUELA: Lara, Mérida; ECUADOR: Napo.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 800 to 2,100 m.

Chusquea serrulata PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea serrulata Pilger ap. Hierohymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 719; type: Colombia, Stübel coll. columb. 344
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: In montane forests between 1,300 and 3,000 m altitude.

Chusquea simpliciflora MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea simpliciflora Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 54, pl. 2; type: Panama, Oct. 1862, S. Hayes 661 (lectotype, K, designated by L.G. Clark, 1989: 89)
Chusquea simplicifolia Munro ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587 (error for *Chusquea simpliciflora*)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 89, fig. 30E-F

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Features: 5 - 25 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms climbing and hanging from surrounding bushes and trees.
- Distribution: GUATEMALA: Quinché; NICARAGUA: Chontales; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA: Risaralda; VENEZUELA: Zulia; ECUADOR: Los Ríos, Manabí, Pichincha.

Chusquea smithii L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea smithii L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 107, fig. 2g-i; type: Peru, Pasco, 12 July 1984, Smith 7730 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 54, fig. 10, 15G-J
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+), culms erect, usually unbranched.
- Etymology: The species is named for the plant collector David N. Smith.
- Distribution: PERU: Pasco: Oxapampa: Cordillera Yanachaga, in páramo.

Chusquea sneidernii ASPLUND

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea sneidernii Asplund in Bot. Not., 1939: 797-799, fig.; type: Colombia, Cauca, 11 Sep. 1936 (fl), von Sneidern 1121 (S)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 633, fig. 12E-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: ? - 16 m / 2.3 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Occidental.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 2,300 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea spadicea PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea spadicea Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 27, 1899: 35; type: Colombia, Antioquia, Lehmann 3171
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia.

Chusquea spathacea McCCLURE EX L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea spathacea McClure ex L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 235, fig. 3A-E; type: Colombia, Magdalena, 16 Dec. 1944 (fl), O. Haught 4512 (COL)
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, scandent and climbing above, sometimes vining.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Sierra de Perijá
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 1,700 - 2,400 m altitude.

Chusquea spencei ERNST

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea spencei Ernst in J. Bot. 10, 1872: 262; type: none cited; Ernst in Rev. Cient. Mens. Univ. Centr. Venez. 1, 1887: 132, emend.; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 54, fig. 3F, 17A-E,

18; type: Venezuela, Cordillera de la Costa, 6 Dec. 1973 (fl), Tillett & al. 41 (NY, neotype)

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 0.5 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Cordillera de Mérida, Sierra de Perijá, and coastal ranges. COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental.
- Habitat: Occurs in subpáramos and páramos, at lower limits extending into cloud forest; altitudinal range from (1,675) 2,400 to 3,400 (3,700) m.

***Chusquea spencei* ERNST × *Chusquea tessellata* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea spencei* Ernst × *Chusquea tessellata* Munro; L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 472, fig. 13B
- Features: fl(-)
- Habitat: Occurs in the Cordillera Oriental (COLOMBIA: near Villapinzón) in the contact zones of both species.

***Chusquea straminea* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea straminea* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 147; type: Peru, Weberbauer 4408
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas, at 2,400 - 2,600 m altitude.

***Chusquea subtessellata* HITCHCOCK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 81; type: Costa Rica, Cerro de la Muerte, Jan. 1891, A. Tonduz 3367 (US) *Swallenochloa subtessellata* (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithsonian. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113, p.p. (for type only)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 59, fig. 3A, 16E, 19, 20
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 - 3 (4) m / 0.4 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: Cordillera de Talamanca from central COSTA RICA to westernmost PANAMA.
- Habitat: Occurs on páramos at elevations from 2,700 to 3,800 m, most common above 3,000 m, dominant.

***Chusquea subtessellata* HITCHCOCK × *Chusquea amistadensis* L. G. CLARK, DAVIDSE & ELLIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock × *Chusquea amistadensis* L.G. Clark & al.; L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 471
- Features: fl(+)
- Habitat: Occurs on páramos in the contact zones of both species, rare.

***Chusquea subtessellata* HITCHCOCK × *Chusquea vulcanalis* (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock × *Chusquea vulcanalis* (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark; L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 472, fig. 11
- Features: fl(+)
- Habitat: Occurs in the Cordillera de Talamanca in small areas of the contact zones of both species.

***Chusquea subtilis* WIDMER & L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtilis* Widmer & L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (1), 1991: 167, fig. 1F-H; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 9 Dec. 1988, Widmer 508 (CR)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the fine leaves and delicate aspect of the panicles.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago and San José: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In montane forests along streams or at humid sites; at elevations from 2,550 to 3,000 m.

***Chusquea subulata* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subulata* L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 229, fig. 1E-H; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, 2 May 1980 (fl), S.M. Young 124 (QCA)
- Features: (3) 7 - 10 m / (4) 6 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: central part; COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central.
- Habitat: In upper montane forests, often on steep slopes, at 2,260 - 2,800 m altitude.

***Chusquea sulcata* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea sulcata* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (5), 1940: 209; type: Mexico, Chiapas, Apr. 1936, E. Matuda 321 (US)
- Features: fl(+); no record on culm size available, culms probably clambering.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Mount Orando.

***Chusquea talamancensis* WIDMER & L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea talamancensis* Widmer & L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (1), 1991: 169, fig. 2A-F; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 30 May 1989, Clark, Widmer & Stein 502 (CR)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 3 - 6 (9) m / 0.7 - 3.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago, San José, Limón and Puntarenas: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In upper montane forests, usually on northern or north-western exposures; at elevations from 2,600 to 3,200 m.

Chusquea tarmensis PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea tarmensis Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 151; type: Peru, Weberbauer 2129
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Junín: Tarma, at 2,100 - 2,600 m altitude.

Chusquea tenella NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea tenella Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 492
Dendragrostis tenella Nees von Esenbeck ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 201, as syn.
- Features: ? m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea tenella* var. *latifolia DUTRA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea tenella var. *latifolia* Dutra, 1938: 146
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliole leaf blades wider.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Chusquea tenuiflora PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea ciliata Philippi in Linnaea 33, 1864: 299
Chusquea tenuiflora Philippi in Linnaea 30, 1859: 206
- Misapplied names:
Chusquea quila (not Kunth, 1830): E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 447; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 66
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Santiago, Biobío, Valdivia, Isla de Chiloé.
- Habitat: In the understorey of subalpine forests, dominant; at elevations from 900 to 1,200 m.

Chusquea tenuiglumis DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea tenuiglumis var. *laxiuscula* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 200; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Warming s.n.
Chusquea tenuiglumis var. *subcylindrica* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 199, "var. α . subcylindrica"; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Regnell III 1426
Chusquea tenuiglumis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 199
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea tessellata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea humilis Lechler, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 60, as syn.

Chusquea simplicissima Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 145; type: Peru, Weberbauer 2217 (B, destroyed)

Chusquea spicata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 60; type: Peru, July 1854, Lechler 2154 (K, lectotype; cf. L.G. Clark, 1989: 62)

Swallenochloa spicata (Munro) McClure in Smithsonian. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 112

Chusquea tessellata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 60; type: Colombia, 14 Jan. 1854, Holton 97 (K, lectotype; cf. L.G. Clark, 1989: 62)

Swallenochloa tessellata (Munro) McClure in Smithsonian. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113, fig. 45

Chusquea weberbaueri Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 146; type: Peru, Weberbauer 4415 (B, destroyed)

Swallenochloa weberbaueri (Pilger) McClure in Smithsonian. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113

- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 62, fig. 16F, 21, 22
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+), culms erect.
- Distribution: Widely distributed in the Andes of northern South America: VENEZUELA (south-western part); COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA (north-western part).
- Habitat: In páramos and subpáramos, particularly wetter areas, often dominant; altitudinal range from 3,000 (2,800) to 4,300 m.

Chusquea tomentosa WIDMER & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea tomentosa Widmer & L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (1), 1991: 165, fig. 1A-E; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 30 May 1989, Clark, Widmer & Stein 500 (CR)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 6 - 9 m / 1.3 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above and scendent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago and San José: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In montane forests, on slightly drier sites with southern to south-eastern exposures; at elevations from 2,500 to 3,000 m.

Chusquea tonduzii HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea tonduzii Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 155; type: Costa Rica, Volcán Poás, Tonduz 10755 (W)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 67, fig. 4A, 23, 24
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 0.5 - 20 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+), culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Talamanca; may extend into western Panama.
- Habitat: In upper cloud forest to the lower limits of subpáramo; at 2,400 - 3,350 m altitude.

Chusquea tuberculosa SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea hispida McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 179, fig. 7; type: Venezuela, 13 May 1917, H. Pittier 7159 (VEN)
Chusquea tuberculosa Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21 (1), 1931: 14; type: Santander, 15-22 Jan. 1927, E.P. Killip & Albert C. Smith 18005 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Santander, Cauca; VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal, at 1,400 m altitude.

Chusquea uliginosa PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea uliginosa Philippi in Linnaea 30, 1859: 207, "nigilginosa"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valparaiso, Puerto Montt, Valdivia; in humid areas.

Chusquea uniflora STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea uniflora Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.

Chusquea urelytra HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea macahensis Glaziou, ined., ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 97, as syn. under *C. urelytra* Hackel
Chusquea urelytra Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 158; type: Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 17920; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 97, pl. 54 fig. B
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Nova Friburgo.

Chusquea uruguayensis ARECHAVALETA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea uruguayensis Arechavaleta, 1897: 546
- Common names: Carajá (Uruguay); Pitinga (Argentina).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: URUGUAY: Tacuarembó; ARGENTINA: Misiones.

Chusquea valdiviensis E. DESVAUX

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea valdiviensis E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 446
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia.

Chusquea virgata HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea virgata Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 156; type: Costa Rica, Pittier 7730
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: widely but scarcely distributed in the central part; at 1,350 m altitude.

Chusquea vulcanalis (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Swallenochloa vulcanalis Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 309, fig. 5; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, Volcán Irazú, 31 Dec. 1900, H. Pittier 14126 (US)
Chusquea vulcanalis (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74, 1987: 428; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 71, fig. 3C, 25, 26
- Misapplied names:
Swallenochloa subtessellata (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113, fig. 44, p.p. (for Pittier 3069)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 2 - 10 m / 3.2 cm / fl(+), culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Talamanca; PANAMA (western part): Cordillera de Talamanca to Volcán Barú.
- Habitat: In upper cloud forests and subpáramos; at 2,500 - 3,350 m altitude.

Chusquea wettsteinii HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea wettsteinii Hackel ap. Wettstein in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 82; type: Brazil, "Itapecirica", June 1906; Ekman in Ark. Bot. 13, 1913: 67, pl. IV fig. 5, emend.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo (?): "Itapecirica", in forest at 1,000 m altitude; Paraná: Serra do Mar.

Chusquea wilkesii MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea wilkesii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 63; type: Brazil, "Organ Montes", Wilkes s.n.
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Orgãos.

Chusquea windischii L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea windischii L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 405, fig. 9A-G; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, 25 Feb. 1992, Clark, Londoño & Oliveira 1046 (SP)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Etymology: The species is named for Dr. Paulo G. Windisch, Universidade Estadual Paulista, São José do Rio Preto, Brazil.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Serra Geral.
- Habitat: In high altitude grassland; at elevations from 1,680 to 1,800 m.

***Neurolepis* MEISNER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis Meisner, Pl. Vasc. Gen., 1, 1843: 426, and l.c., 2, 1843: 325, based on *Platonia* Kunth, 1829; type: *Neurolepis elata* (Kunth) Pilger
Planotia Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 70, based on *Platonia* Kunth
Platonia Kunth, 1829: 139; not Rafinesque, 1808, nom. rejic.; not Martius, 1832 (1829), nom. cons.
Chusquea subg. *Platonia* (Kunth) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467, 486
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*; subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*
- Number of species known: 21.
- Distribution: Central and South America: BOLIVIA; PERU: northern part; ECUADOR; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; BRAZIL: northern part; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad; PANAMA; COSTA RICA: southern part.
- Habitat: Occurs on mountains at high elevations, usually between 2,900 and 4,500 m, in cool, moist habitats which prevail on the upper reaches of the Andes: in the dwarf or shrub forest, in the paramillo, as well as in the colder, more xerophytic páramos. The thick, tough, leathery foliage is adapted to relatively rigorous environmental conditions.

***Neurolepis acuminatissima* (MUNRO) PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Planotia acuminatissima Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 72; type: Colombia, Tolima

Neurolepis acuminatissima (Munro) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21

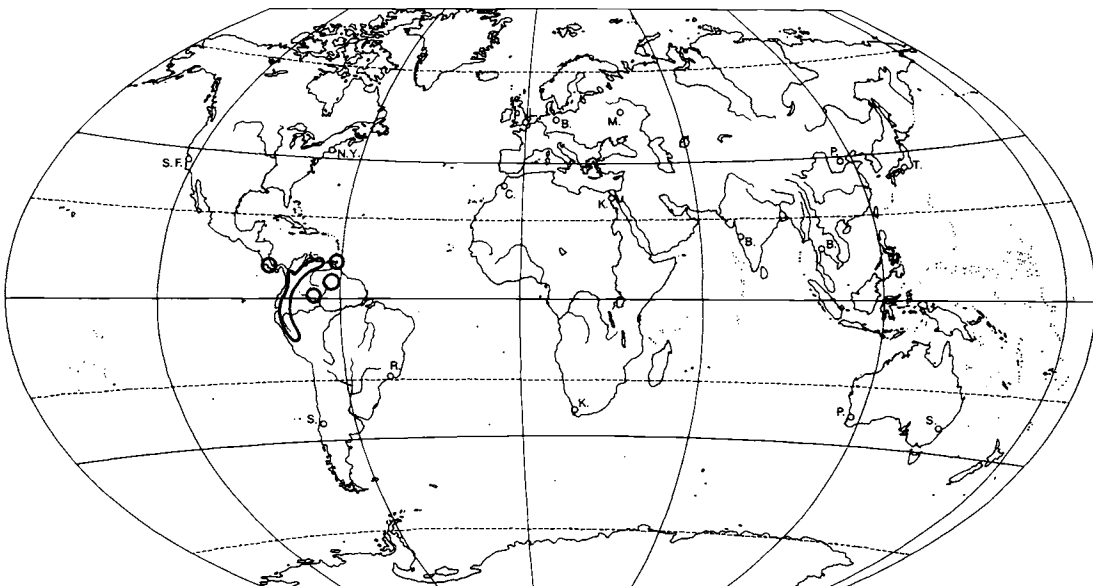
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Tolima.

***Neurolepis angusta* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis angusta Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 249
Neurolepis densiflora Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 399
- Features: 9 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: La Gran Sabana (Ilu-tepuí, Chimantá Massif), at 2,300 - 2,600 m altitude; abundant in open places in low brush on cumbre slopes; COLOMBIA: Santander: shrub páramos of the mountains west of Chima at 2,500 m altitude.

***Neurolepis aperta* (MUNRO) PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Planotia aperta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 73
Neurolepis aperta (Munro) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
Planotia ingens Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 721
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia, Bolívar, Santander, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Huila, Caquetá, Meta, Puntumayo.



Map 76: Distribution of *Neurolepis*

- Habitat: Widely distributed throughout the mountains of Colombia in the shrub páramo, paramillo, and páramo zones between 1,900 and 3,600 m altitude.

***Neurolepis aristata* (MUNRO) HITCHCOCK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Chusquea aristata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 61; type: Ecuador, Quito, Jameson 92 (K)
Neurolepis aristata (Munro) Hitchcock in Contrib. US Nation. Herb. 24 (8), 1927: 313
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay to Napo: eastern Andes.

***Neurolepis asymmetrica* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis asymmetrica L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 336, fig. 1A-C; type: Ecuador, Loja, 26 Feb. 1985, S. Laegaard 53681 (QCA)
- Features: 0.8 - 1.5 m (2.5 m with flowers) / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Loja: eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo, sometimes on ridges or in bogs, at 3,000 - 3,400 m altitude.

***Neurolepis diversigulumis* SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis diversigulumis Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 18, 1969: 16-18, 20,*
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina (Pico Phelps).
- Habitat: Along slopes to base of cliffs, at 2,500 - 2,700 m altitude, frequent.

***Neurolepis elata* (KUNTH) PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Platonia elata Kunth, Rév. Gram., 1, 1829: 139, sine descr., and l.c., 1830: 327, pl. 76, cum descr.
Chusquea elata (Kunth) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467
Planotia elata (Kunth) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 71
Neurolepis elata (Kunth) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
Planotia nobilis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 72
Neurolepis nobilis (Munro) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR.
- Habitat: In páramo forests at 2,700 - 3,500 m altitude.

***Neurolepis fimbriiligulata* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis fimbriiligulata L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 338, fig. 2; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, Volcán Atacazo, 11 Aug. 1984, S. Laegaard 52632 (QCA)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, unbranched.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Imbabura: western and eastern Andes; PERU: northern part: Amazonas.
- Habitat: In high montane forest, *Polylepis* forest, and secondary scrub of these forests, at 3,100 - 3,850 m altitude.

Neurolepis fimbriiligulata* subsp. *fimbriiligulata

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis fimbriiligulata subsp. *fimbriiligulata* [autonym]; L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 341, fig. 2A-F; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, Volcán Atacazo, 11 Aug. 1984, S. Laegaard 52632 (QCA)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with L:W = 7-14; inflorescence with rachis pubescent.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Imbabura: western and eastern Andes.

***Neurolepis fimbriiligulata* subsp. *peruviana* L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis fimbriiligulata subsp. *peruviana* L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 342, fig. 2G; type: Peru, Amazonas, Chachapoyas, 8 Aug. 1962, Wurdack 1636 (US)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with L:W = 13-18, inner ligule and fimbriae longer; inflorescence with rachis glabrous; spikelets and glume l smaller.
- Distribution: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas, at 3,200 - 3,400 m altitude.

***Neurolepis glomerata* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis glomerata Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 399
Neurolepis nigra Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 400
- Features: 6 - 7.5 (10) m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif: Abácapa-tepui, in *Bonnetia* forest at 2,100 - 2,300 m altitude; Tachira: in swampy meadow in paramito at the base of Páramo de Tamá, at 2,500 m altitude.

Neurolepis laegaardii L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis laegaardii L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 342, fig. 3A-D; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Cerro Toledo, 2 June 1992, L. Clark, S. Laegaard & M.J. Stern 1112 (QCA)
- Features: 0.15 - 0.8 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the botanist Simon Laegaard, Aarhus University, Denmark.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Loja and Zamora-Chinchi.
- Habitat: In páramo, sometimes dominant, at 3,200 - 3,500 m altitude.

Neurolepis mollis SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis mollis Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21 (1), 1931: 14; type: Santander, 20-21 Dec. 1926, E.P. Killip & Albert C. Smith 15830 (US)
- Features: 1.5 - 4.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Mérida, in dwarf cool forest at 2,400 - 2,900 m altitude; Tachira, in the Páramo de Tamá at 3,000 - 3,500 m altitude. COLOMBIA: Santander, Norte de Santander, Caquetá, in páramo forests at 2,710 - 3,300 m altitude.

Neurolepis nana L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis nana L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 344, fig. 4; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Cerro Toledo, 2 June 1992, L. Clark, S. Laegaard & M.J. Stern 1111 (QCA)
- Features: 0.2 - 1.0 (1.3) m (0.5 m without flowers) / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Loja, and Morona-Santiago: eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo, at 3,150 - 3,600 m altitude.

Neurolepis petiolata DAVIDSE & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis petiolata Davidse & L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (2), 1996: 153, fig. 4; type: Colombia, Antioquia, La Unión, 4 Oct. 1987, J.L. Zarucchi & al. 6265 (HUA)
- Features: 1 - 2 m (flowers 4 m) / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia.
- Habitat: Along riverbanks in montane forest at elevations of 2,060 to 2,400 m.

Neurolepis pittieri McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis pittieri McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 181, fig. 8; type: Venezuela, Aragua, 2 Jan. 1922, Pittier 10067 (VEN)

- Features: 5.5 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Chiriquí: Cerro Hornito. VENEZUELA: Aragua, in cloud forest and meadows at 1,450 - 2,300 m altitude. BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina (Pico Phelps).

Neurolepis rigida L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis rigida L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 347, fig. 1D-H; type: Ecuador, Napo, Llanganati, 15 May 1982, B. Øilgaard & al. 38498 (QCA)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m (0.5 - 1 m without flowers) / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Morona-Santiago, Chimborazo, Napo, Tungurahua: eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo or upper montane forest, at 3,200 - 3,900 m altitude.

Neurolepis silverstonei DAVIDSE & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis silverstonei Davidse & L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (2), 1996: 150, fig. 1-2; type: Colombia, Chocó, 15 Aug. 1988, F.A. Silverstone-Sopkin & al. 4409 (CUVC)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Cerro del Torrá and Cerro Panamá of the Cordillera of San Miguel, at 2,730 - 2,770 m altitude.
- Habitat: In very humid, shrubby open vegetation on summit ridge.

Neurolepis stuebelii (PILGER) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Planitia stuebelii Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 720; type: Colombia, Páramo de Huila, Stübel 293
Neurolepis stuebelii (Pilger) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca: Páramo de Huila, at 3,500 m altitude; ECUADOR: Tungurahua.

Neurolepis tessellata (PILGER) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Planitia tessellata Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 720, "tesselata"; type: Colombia, Laguna de Telpis, banks of Río Patía, Stübel 410
Neurolepis tessellata (Pilger) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21, "tesselata"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Nariño: Río Patía, at 4,000 m altitude.

Neurolepis villosa L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis villosa L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 349, fig. 3E-G; type: Ecuador, Azuay, Páramo de Las Cajas, 2 Sep. 1984, S. Laegaard 52884 (QCA)
- Features: 0.3 - 1.2 m / 0.2 - 0.4 / fl(+); culms erect, unbranched.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay: western Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo and open areas in *Polylepis* forest, at 3,750 - 4,150 m altitude.

Neurolepis virgata (GRISEBACH) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Platonia virgata Grisebach, 1864: 530
Planotia virgata (Grisebach) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 71

Neurolepis virgata (Grisebach) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21

- Features: 1.8 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: Mountains El Tucuche.

Neurolepis weberbaueri PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Neurolepis weberbaueri Pilger in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 17, 1921: 446; type: Peru, La Libertad, Pataz, Aug. 1914, Weberbauer 7030
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: La Libertad: Pataz, at 3,000 - 3,300 m altitude; ECUADOR.

SUBTRIBE ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE

comprising:

ACTINOCLADUM
ALVIMIA
APOCLADA
ARTHROSTYLIDIUM
ATHROOSTACHYS
ATRACTANTHA
AULONEMIA (MATUDACALAMUS)
COLANTHELIA
ELYTROSTACHYS
GLAZIOPHYTON
MEROSTACHYS (BRASILOCALAMUS)
MYRIOCLADUS
RHIPIDOCLADUM

from the tropics and subtropics of Central and South America

***Actinocladum* McClure ex Soderstrom**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Actinocladum McClure ex Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68 (9), 1981: 1201; type: *Actinocladum verticillatum* (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure ex Soderstrom
Arundinaria sect. *Verticillatae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 217, p.p.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Notes: *Actinocladum* McClure ex Soderstrom is not regarded to be a later homonym of *Actinocladus* E. Meyer, 1847 (*UMBELLIFERAE*).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL (central part).

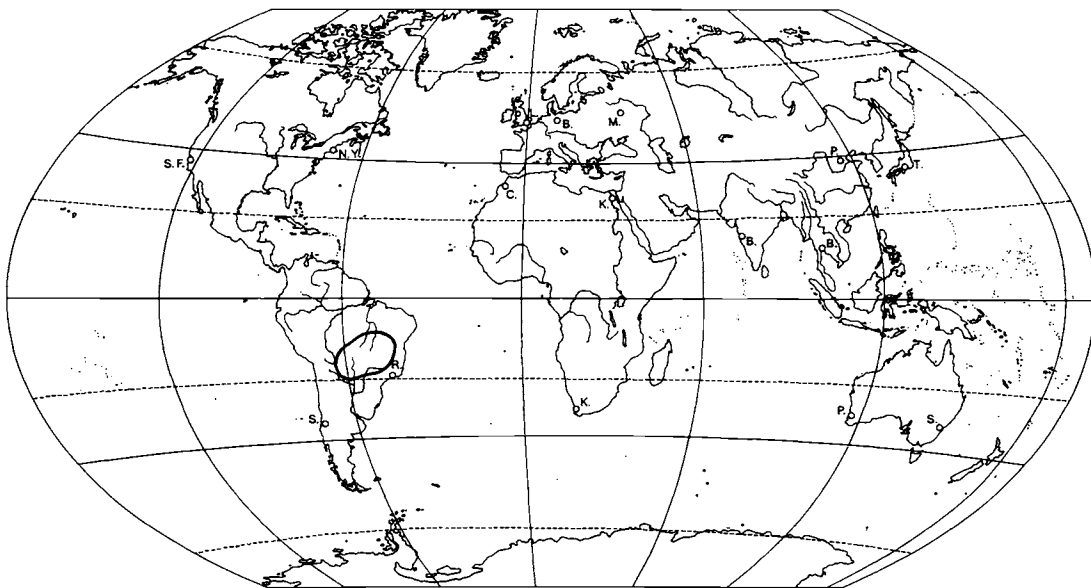
***Actinocladum verticillatum* (NEES) McClure ex Soderstrom**

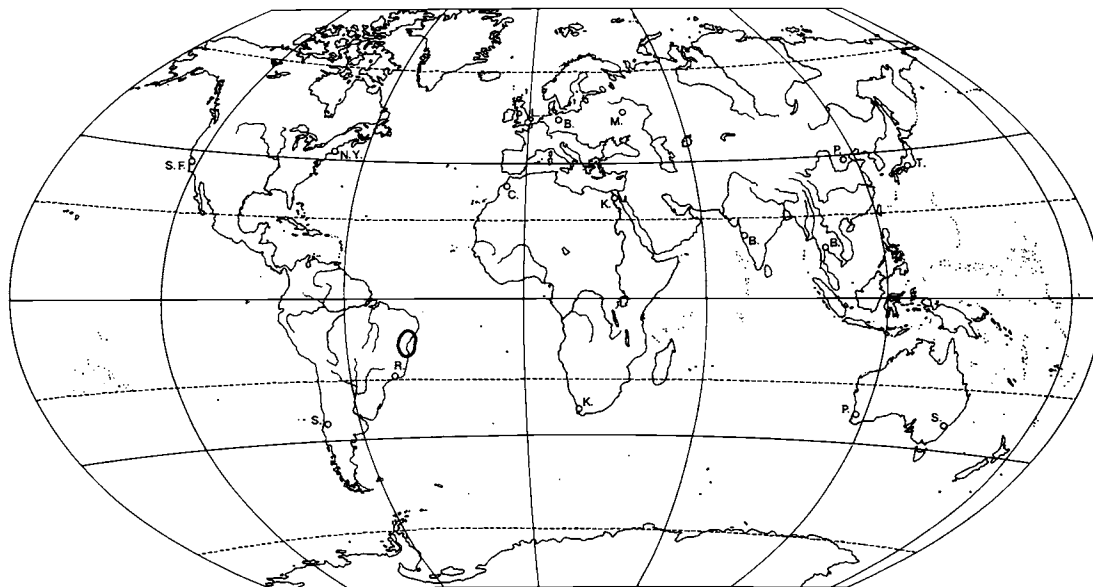
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria verticillata Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 523, 527; type: Brazil, Sellow s.n. (B)
Ludolfia verticillata (Nees von Esenbeck) A. Dietrich, 1833: 25
Rhipidocladum verticillatum (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106,*
Actinocladum verticillatum (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure ex Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68 (9), 1981: 1204, fig. 1-39
- Common names: Taquari, Taquari mirim (Brazil).

- Features: 3 - 4.6 m / 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL (central part): south-eastern Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Bahia, northern Minas Gerais; BOLIVIA: eastern Santa Cruz.
- Habitat: In the cerrado biome on rocky hillsides or in open stretches. The species is adapted to fire and a long dry season. The annual rainfall of the central Brazilian cerrado is between 110 and 160 cm with a five months dry season of usually no more than 3 cm rainfall.

***Alvimia* C. E. Calderón ex Soderstrom & Londoño**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Alvimia C.E. Calderón, 1978: 377-378, invalid
Alvimia C.E. Calderón ex Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 833, fig. 1-17; type: *Alvimia auriculata* Soderstrom & Londoño
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the botanist Paulo de T. Alvim, director of Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau (CEPEC), Itabuna, Brazil.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In the Atlantic coastal forest (*restinga*); precipitation exceeds 1,300 mm/year, without dry season.

Map 77: Distribution of *Actinocladum*



Map 78: Distribution of *Alvimia*

***Alvimia auriculata* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Alvimia auriculata Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 834, fig. 3-7, 12; type: Bahia, 21 May 1976, C.E. Calderón, T.S. dos Santos & L.B. Oliveira 2444 (CEPEC)
- Features: 20 - 25 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: Ilhéus, at 40 m altitude.

***Alvimia gracilis* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Alvimia gracilis Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 835, fig. 8, 11, 13-16; type: Bahia, 22 May 1976, C.E. Calderón, T.S. dos Santos & L.B. Oliveira 2446 (CEPEC)
- Features: 8 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: Ilhéus, Belmonte; at 40 - 100 m altitude.

***Alvimia lancifolia* SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Alvimia lancifolia Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 837, fig. 1, 2, 9, 17; type: Bahia, 8 Apr. 1977, C.E. Calderón 2456 (CEPEC)
- Features: 10? m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: Ilhéus, Una; at 10 - 75 m altitude.

***Apoclada* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Apoclada McClure ap. McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. ilus. Catarin., 1, 1967: 57; type: *Apoclada simplex* McClure & L.B. Smith
- Selected references: G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 207-223
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE
- Etymology: The generic name *Apoclada* (Greek, apo, separate, and cladus, branch) alludes to the condition of separate primary branch buds of the culm nodes.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: southern half.
- Habitat: Occurring in the burned, grass-dominated cerrado biome on arid sites, or in mountainous regions on humid sites.

***Apoclada arenicola* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Apoclada arenicola McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 9, fig. 1-2; type: Mato Grosso, 8 March 1930, Agnes Chase 11886 (US); G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 221, fig. 6
- Common names: Cambeúva da folha estreita (Portuguese).
- Features: 0.45 - 1.65 m / 0.1 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul.

- Habitat: Occurs on the planalto of central Brazil at elevations of 550 to 1,075 m in the frequently burned, grass-dominated cerrado biome on arid sites, usually on or near slopes. The plants remain green throughout the dry season.

***Apoclada cannavieira* (SILVEIRA) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Apoclada cannavieira (Silveira) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 12, 9 fig. 3; G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 220, fig. 5
Arundinaria cannavieira Silveira in Archiv. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 22, 1919: 101, fig. 2; type: Minas Gerais, "Serra do Cabral", Silveira 644 (R)
- Common names: Cannavieira (Portuguese).
- Features: 0.65 - 1.75 m / 0.1 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais and Distrito Federal.
- Habitat: Occurs in the burned, grass-dominated cerrado biome on arid sites at elevations of 1,000 to 1,060 m. The plants remain green throughout the dry season.

***Apoclada simplex* MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

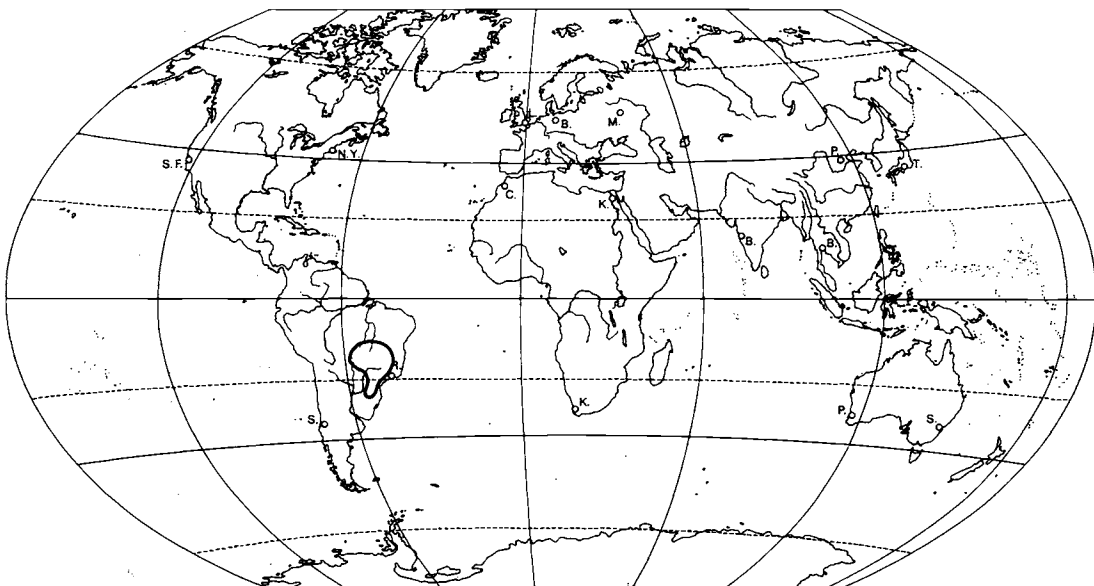
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Apoclada diversa McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin., 1, 1967: 62, fig. 10z-e; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Caçador, 22 Jan. 1946, Swallen 8271 (US); McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 12, 9, fig. 4
Apoclada simplex McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin., 1, 1967: 59, fig. 10s-y; type: Brazil,

Santa Catarina, Campos Novos, 27 Dec. 1963, Reitz & Klein 16355 (US); McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 12, 9, fig. 5; G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 219, fig. 4

- Common names: Taquaruçu manso (Portuguese).
- Features: 3 - 13 m / 1.9 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Paraná, and São Paulo.
- Habitat: Grows in the *Araucaria* forests on humid sites at elevations of 680 to 1,130 m.
- Uses: Frequently used as a rural building material (construction, tools, fences), and was once used for paper production.

***Arthrostylidium* RUPRECHT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 27; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 117; type: *Arthrostylidium cubense* Ruprecht (lectotype, chosen by Hitchcock in Contrib. US Nation. Herb. 24, 1927: 307)
- Selected references: Hitchcock, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 15-21; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 15-21; Catasús in Acta Bot. Cubana no. 37, 1987: 1-7; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 80-99
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 28.



Map 79: Distribution of *Apoclada*

- Distribution: Caribbean Islands: CUBA; BAHAMAS; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; VIRGIN ISLANDS; GUADELOUPE; DOMINICA; MARTINIQUE; TRINIDAD; TOBAGO. Central and South America: MEXICO; GUATEMALA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BRAZIL (Amazonian regions); GUYANA; SURINAM.

***Arthrostylidium angustifolium* NASH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium angustifolium* Nash in *Torrey* 3, 1903: 172; type: Cuba, Underwood & Earle 941
- Features: 21 m / 0.5 (?) cm / fl(+); culms climbing, upper part hanging straight 6 or 9 m from trees.
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Provincia de Guantánamo: Baracoa, on woody mountain slopes; PUERTO RICO, at 1,000 m altitude.

***Arthrostylidium banaoense* CATASÚS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium banaoense* Catasús in *Acta Bot. Cubana* no. 37, 1987: 6; type: Cuba, León 20441 (HAC)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA (central part): Provincia de Sancti-Spíritus: Sierra de Banao.

***Arthrostylidium cubense* RUPRECHT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium cubense* Ruprecht, *Bamb. Monogr.*, 1839: 28,*; Ruprecht in *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-*

Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 118,*; type: Cuba, Sagra

Arundinaria cubensis (Ruprecht) Hackel in *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 53, 1903: 69

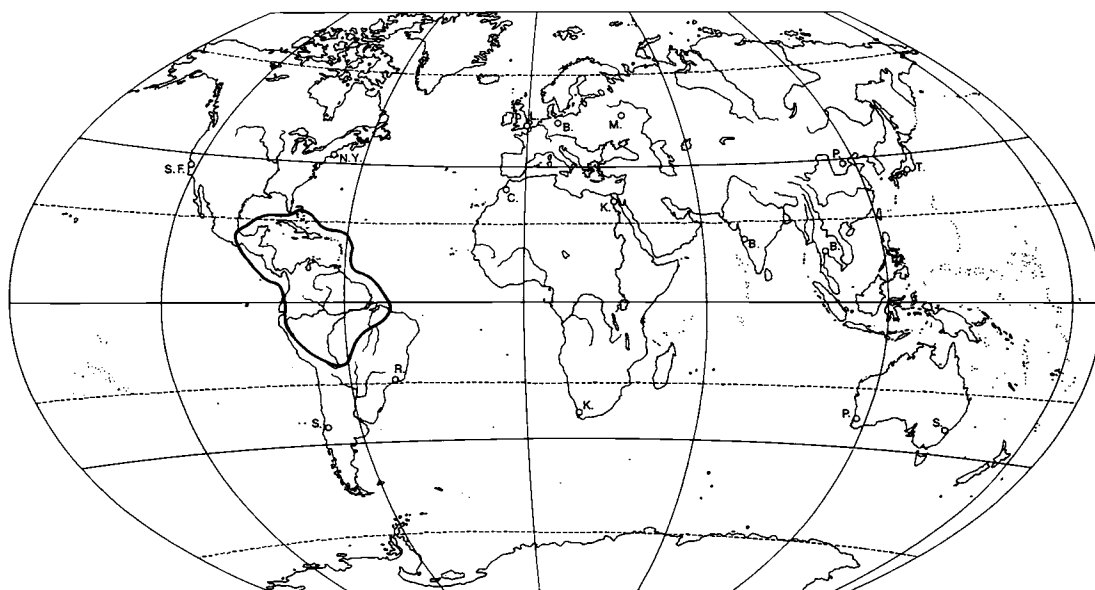
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA: in central and western parts, on cliffs.

***Arthrostylidium distichum* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium distichum* Pilger in *Urban*, 1901: 342; type: Cuba, Wright 3808
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA and HAITI, in mountainous regions.

***Arthrostylidium ecuadorensis* JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium ecuadorensis* Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in *Syst. Bot.* 18 (1), 1993: 82, fig. 1; type: Ecuador, Napo, 28 Sep. 1980, Holm-Nielsen & al. 27444 (AAU)
- Features: 6 m / 0.1 - 0.25 cm / fl(+); culms scandent, vining.
- Distribution: ECUADOR and adjacent COLOMBIA: Andes.
- Habitat: In cloud and elfin forests and forest edges, from 2,000 to 3,300 (3,700) m altitude.



Map 80: Distribution of *Arthrostylidium*

Arthrostylidium ekmanii HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium ekmanii Hitchcock, 1936a: 16; type: Haiti, 10 Apr. 1927, E.L. Ekman H7982 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: HAITI: Massif de la Selle, at 1,750 m altitude; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Cordillera Central, at 1,000 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium excelsum GRISEBACH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium excelsum Grisebach, 1864: 529; type: Trinidad, Purdie s.n., Crueger s.n. (syntypes)
- Arundinaria excelsa* (Grisebach) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Features: 1.8 - 2.5 m / 1.2 - 2.4 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz, Zacapa; in dense wet forests at 1,500 - 1,600 m altitude. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad, Tobago. Lesser Antilles: GUADELOUPE; DOMINICA.

Arthrostylidium farctum (FUSÉE-AUBLET) SODERSTROM & LOURTEIG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium capillifolium Grisebach, 1862: 531; type: Cuba, Wright 738 (P, isotype)
- Arundinaria capillifolia* (Grisebach) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Arundo farcta tenuis* Plumier, Mss., 5, 17xx: ic. 92, invalid; type: ic. 92, based on a plant from Saint Thomas Island
- Arundo farcta* Fusée-Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr., 1, 1775: 52, quoad protol. et icon. Plum., Mss., 5: ic. 92, excl. all references to French Guiana
- Calamagrostis farcta* (Fusée-Aublet) J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 172
- Arthrostylidium farctum* (Fusée-Aublet) Soderstrom & Lourteig in Phytologia 64 (2), 1987: 163
- Features: 1 - 15 m / 0.1 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BAHAMAS (New Providence, Andros Island, Great Exuma); CUBA and ISLA DE LA JUVENTUD (Isla de Pinos); HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; ISLA DE VIEQUES; VIRGIN ISLANDS (Saint Thomas).
- Habitat: In dryish thickets and on wooded slopes.

Arthrostylidium fimbriatum GRISEBACH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium fimbriatum Grisebach, 1862: 531; type: Cuba, Wright 1554
- Arundinaria fimbriata* (Grisebach) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part), on rocky places in the higher mountains.

Arthrostylidium fimbrinodum JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium fimbrinodum Judziewicz & L.G. Clark ex Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 170, nom. nud.

Arthrostylidium fimbrinodum Judziewicz & L.G.

- Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 84, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Urubú, 1 Aug. 1979, Calderón, Monteiro & Guédès 2894 (INPA)
- Features: 7 m / 0.4 - 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms erect, scandent and climbing above, arching, trailing and hanging from trees.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonian regions (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia).
- Habitat: In riverside forests below 100 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium grandifolium JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium grandifolium Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 88, fig. 3; type: Brazil, Pará, Missão Cururú, 11 May 1977, Rosa & Santos 1897 (INPA)
- Common names: Taboquinha folha larga (Portuguese).
- Features: ? m / 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms semi-scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: south-western part, at 100 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium haitiense (PILGER) HITCHCOCK & A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria haitiensis Pilger in Urban, 1907: 288; type: Haiti, Buch 929
- Arthrostylidium haitiense* (Pilger) Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 399
- Spelling variants: *Arthrostylidium haitiensis* (orthographical error); *Arundinaria haitensis* (typographical error).
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: HAITI and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, in mountain thickets.

Arthrostylidium judziewiczii DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium judziewiczii Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 81; type: Costa Rica, Heredia, 12 Apr. 1986, M.H. Grayum 7024 (MO)
- Features: 4 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+); scandent bamboo.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the agronomist Emmet J. Judziewicz.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Heredia, in primary forest at 1,500 m altitude. PANAMA: Bocas del Toro, in cloud forest at 1,800 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium longiflorum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guadua exaltata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 181, "exalata"; type: Venezuela, Tovar, Moritz 1685
- Arthrostylidium longiflorum* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 41, pl. 1; type: Venezuela, Aragua, Colonia Tovar, 1865, Moritz 1685 (K, lectotype, designated by Judziewicz & L.G. Clark, 1993: 89); Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 89

Arundinaria longiflora (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69

• Misapplied names:

Arthrostyloidium longifolium Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 191, invalid (error for *Arthrostyloidium longiflorum* Munro)

- Features: 3? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Aragua and Distrito Federal: coastal cordillera, at 1,800 - 2,150 m altitude.

***Arthrostyloidium merostachyoides* R. POHL**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium merostachyoides R. Pohl ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 83, fig. 1; type: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 4 Jan. 1985, R.W. Pohl & L.G. Clark 14613 (ISC)

Merostachys glabra R. Pohl, nom. nud.; cf. R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 83

- Features: 5 - 10 m / 1.0 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms arching.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: In cloud forest at 750 - 1,850 m altitude in the Cordillera de Tilarán, Cordillera de Guanacaste, and one locality of the Atlantic slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca. May also be found in Panama.

***Arthrostyloidium multispicatum* PILGER**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium multispicatum Pilger in Urban, 1901: 341

Arundinaria multispicata (Pilger) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69

- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CUBA (central and eastern part); HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; TRINIDAD.
- Habitat: In mountain forests and thickets.

***Arthrostyloidium obtusatum* PILGER**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium obtusatum Pilger in Urban, 1901: 340; type: Martinique, Duss 563, 1310 (syntypes)

Arundinaria obtusata (Pilger) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: Lesser Antilles: known only from MARTINIQUE: on summit of Morne d'Amour.

***Arthrostyloidium pinifolium* CATASÚS**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium pinifolium Catasús in Acta Bot. Cubana no. 4, 1980: 1; type: Cuba, Provincia de Holguín, 30 Apr. 1973, Catasús 134 (HAC)

- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(-).
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Provincia de Holguín, Provincia de Guantánamo; in mountainous pine forest.

***Arthrostyloidium pubescens* RUPRECHT**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium pubescens Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 29, pl. 4 fig. 14; Ruprecht in Mém.

Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 119, pl. 4 fig. 14; type: Trinidad (LE); Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 89

Arundinaria pubescens (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69

- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); erect below, scandent and scrambling to hanging above, whiplike at tips.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago; PANAMA; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad, Tobago, on mountain tops at 600 - 750 m altitude; VENEZUELA: Aragua, Bolívar, Distrito Federal, Falcón, Mérida, Miranda, Táchira; COLOMBIA: northern part. Possibly also in eastern CUBA: Sierra del Cristal.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at (600) 1,100 - 1,600 m altitude.

***Arthrostyloidium reflexum* HITCHCOCK & EKMAN**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium reflexum Hitchcock & Ekman in Hitchcock, 1936a: 19; type: Cuba, 10 Nov. 1923, Ekman 18020 (US)

- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CUBA (western part): Provincia de Pinar del Río: Valle de Viñales.
- Habitat: in dense thickets and on steep cliffs, at 500 - 700 m altitude.

***Arthrostyloidium sarmentosum* PILGER**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium sarmentosum Pilger in Urban, Symb. Antill., 4, 1903: 108; type: Puerto Rico, Liguillo Mts., Heller 1089 (lectotype, US, designated by Judziewicz & L.G. Clark, 1993: 90)

- Selected references: L.G. Clark in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 69, fig. 1a; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 90
- Features: 5 - 6 (10?) m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+); culms vining, climbing and hanging from trees.
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Provincia de Guantánamo; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: El Tocuche; VENEZUELA: Aragua and Distrito Federal: coastal cordillera.
- Habitat: Along streams and trails, in wet mountain forests from slightly above sea level (in the West Indies), or from 1,800 m (in Venezuela), to 2,150 m altitude.

***Arthrostyloidium scandens* MCCLURE**

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arthrostyloidium cacuminis McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 3; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Cunucunuma, 15 Dec. 1950, B. Maguire, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 30249 (US)

Arthrostyloidium scandens McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 4; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Cunucunuma, 20 Dec. 1950, B. Maguire, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 29957 (US); Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 92, fig. 5

- Common names: De-beu-ni (Venezuela).
- Features: 8 m / 0.5 - 0.9 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching and scandent above.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas, Bolívar; GUYANA; SURINAM.
- Habitat: In moist, usually montane forests, at elevations from 200 to 1,500 m; locally frequent along streams.

Arthrostyldium schomburgkii (BENNETT) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria schomburgkii Bennett ap. R.H. Schomburgk in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 18, 1841: 562; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Cerro Marahuaca, 1839 or 1842-1843, R. Schomburgk s.n. (BM)
Arthrostyldium schomburgkii (Bennett) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 41; McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 2; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 93, fig. 6
- Common names: Curas, Curatas (Indian name: Maiongcong and Guinaiu Indians).
- Features: 12 - 15 (20) m / 1.5 - 3.6 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent above.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Cerro Marahuaca.
- Habitat: In the understorey of cloud forest, locally abundant, at 1,500 - 1,800 m altitude.
- Uses: Used as a blowgun (sarbian or cervatana) by the Indians for the species' extremely long culm internodes up to 5 m long.

Arthrostyldium simpliciusculum (PILGER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria simpliciusculum Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 56, Beibl. 123, 1920: 29; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Aug. 1910, Ule 8813 (B)
Arthrostyldium simpliciusculum (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 20; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 95
- Features: 12 m / 0.4 - 1.0 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent, scrambling and pendent above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas; COLOMBIA: Amazonas, Vaupés; ECUADOR: Napo; PERU: Loreto.
- Habitat: In wet, lowland, riverside forest understorey and forest margin, from 50 to 300 m altitude.

Arthrostyldium urbanii PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyldium urbanii Pilger in Urban, 1901: 339; type: Wright 3810
Arundinaria urbanii (Pilger) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, "Urbanii"
- Features: 10 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA (central and eastern part), in mountainous regions on banks of streams, in bushy savannas and low thickets.

Arthrostyldium venezuelae (STEUDEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Arundinaria standleyi* Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 79; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 6 March 1926, Paul C. Standley & Rubén Torres 51060
Chusquea venezuelae Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 337; type: Venezuela, Distrito Federal, Galipán, 1846, J. Linden 494 (Voy. "Funck & Schlim") (G); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 55
Arthrostyldium venezuelae (Steudel) McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 172; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21; Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 60; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 96
- Common names: Lata, Psipi-psipi (Venezuela).
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 0.1 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent and scrambling above, hanging from vegetation.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: in dense wet forests; COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca; VENEZUELA: Amazonas, Bolívar, Distrito Federal, Aragua, Mérida, Sucre, Yaracuy; GUYANA: Mapuera River.
- Uses: Culms used in basketry; plants used as fodder for mules.

Arthrostyldium youngianum L. G. CLARK & JUDZIEWICZ

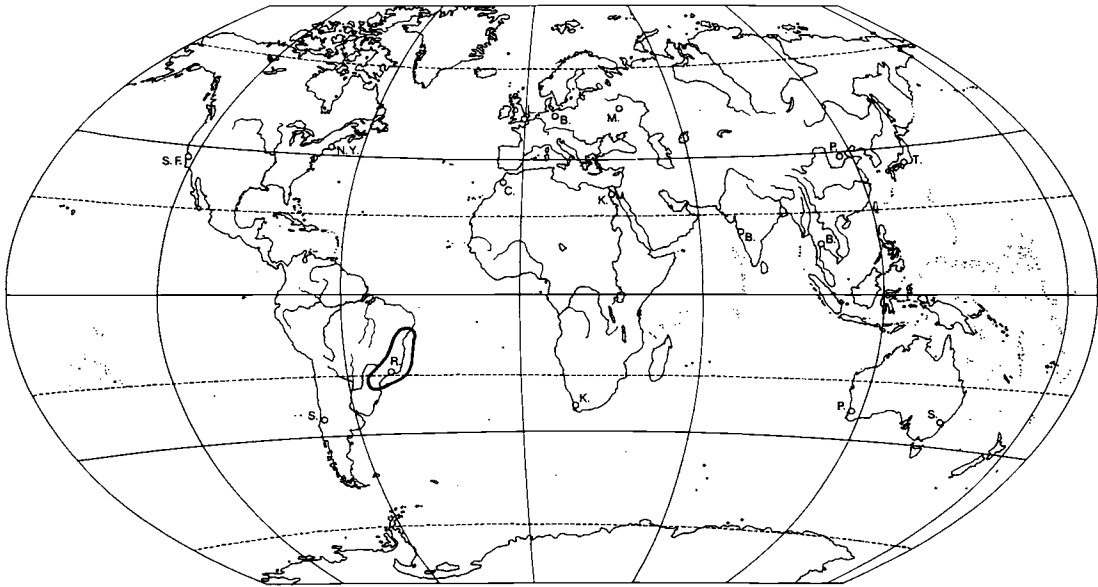
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyldium youngianum L.G. Clark & Judziewicz ap. Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 98, fig. 7; type: Ecuador, Carchi, 15 May 1980, Young 137 (US)
- Common names: Tundillas (Colombia).
- Features: 12 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent and vining above.
- Etymology: The species is named for Stephen M. Young, New York.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA and adjacent ECUADOR: central and southern Cordillera Occidental, at 1,800 - 2,700 m altitude.

Athroostachys BENTHAM

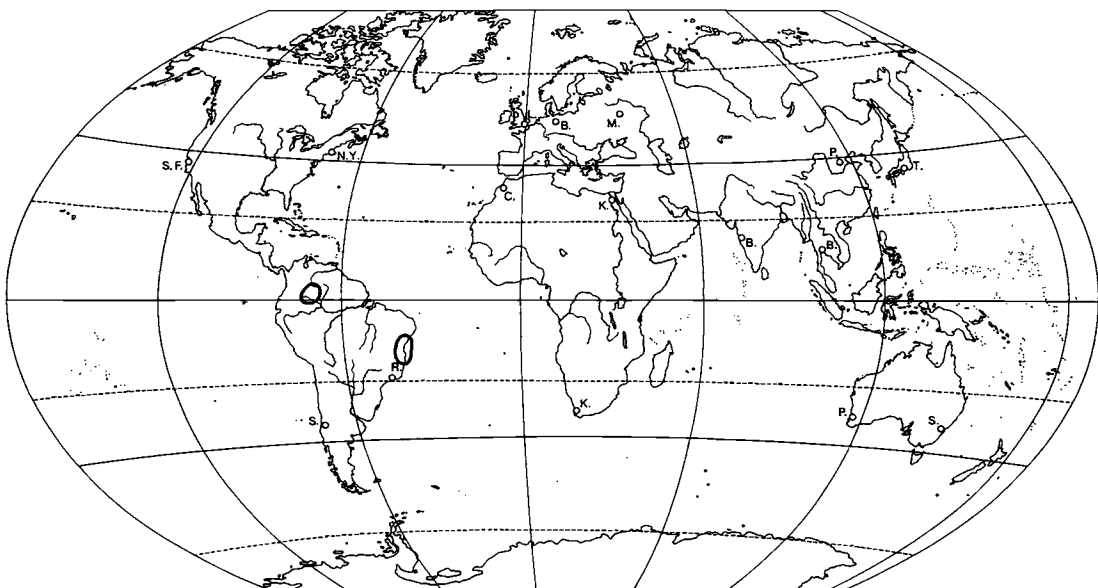
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Achroostachys Benthams, 1881: 134, nom. nud.
Athroostachys Benthams in Benthams & Hooker, 1883: 1094, 1208; type: *Athroostachys capitata* (Hooker) Benthams
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia to Paraná.

Athroostachys capitata (HOOKER) BENTHAM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys capitata var. *angustifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 217, "β. angustifolia"



Map 81: Distribution of *Athroostachys*



Map 82: Distribution of *Atractantha*

Merostachys capitata Hooker, Ic. Pl. ser. 1, 3, 1840: tab. 273-274; type: Rio de Janeiro, Gardner 136, South Brazil, Tweedie 1324 (K, syntypes)
Athroostachys capitata (Hooker) Benth in Benth & Hooker, 1883: 1208
Chusquea fimbriata Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 338; type: Riedel s.n. (P)
Chusquea glomerata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 50, as syn.
Merostachys capitata var. *latifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 217, "α. latifolia"

- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 40-42, fig. 19-20
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná; Mato Grosso; in forests.

Atractantha McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 42; type: *Atractantha radiata* McClure
- Selected references: Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 160-183, fig. 1-15
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 5.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern coastal part (Bahia), and north-western Amazonas; VENEZUELA: south-western Amazonas.
- Habitat: In humid tropical forests and low-tree coastal forests.

Atractantha amazonica JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha amazonica* Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 78, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Amazonas, 10 Sep. 1979 (fl), K. Kubitzki, C.E. Calderón & H.H. Poppendieck 79-222 (INPA)
- Features: 6 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, scandent and pendent above.
- Distribution: Restricted to affluents of the Rio Negro in south-western Amazonas of VENEZUELA and north-western Amazonas of BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurring in wet, lowland, seasonally flooded forests (vegetation type: igapó), at about 80 - 100 m altitude.

Atractantha aureolanata JUDZIEWICZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha aureolanata* Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 166, fig. 2A-E, 3A-G, 5, 12; type: Brazil, Bahia, 11 Apr. 1976 (fl), T.R. Soderstrom, G.F. Russell & J. Hage 2148 (CEPEC)
- Features: 20 m / 0.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, then scandent, turning upwards and climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "aureolanata", refers to the golden, woolly-appearing "skirt" of

retorse cilia that develops on the culm leaf sheath base girdle.

- Distribution: BRAZIL: coastal Bahia; the most widespread Bahian species of *Atractantha*.
- Habitat: Occurring in low to tall forests or forest edges on loam or white sand (mata littorânea), on flat to steep slopes, at 30 - 650 m altitude. The plants are sometimes dominant, forming thick masses as they climb over trees.

Atractantha cardinalis JUDZIEWICZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha cardinalis* Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 170, fig. 3H-M, 4, 6, 7; type: Brazil, Bahia, 22 Apr. 1976 (fl), C.E. Calderón, T.S. dos Santos & L.B. de Oliveira 2385 (CEPEC)
- Features: 15 m / 0.5 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); scandent and climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "aureolanata", alludes to the bright reddish bladeless bracts that subtend the secondary branchlets and the often reddish culm leaf sheaths.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: Occurring in tall forest on rich soil at inland sites, or in low coastal forests in mexed, sandy soil (mata littorânea), at 0 - 320 m altitude.

Atractantha falcata McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha falcata* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 48,*; type: Brazil, Bahia, 1950-1951, G. Pinto 681 (US)
- Features: 12 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms decumbent at base, arching, scandent and climbing into trees, then pendent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: coastal northern and middle part.
- Habitat: Occurring in white sand "restinga" (a vegetation type with small trees and shrubs, an abundance of epiphytes, and a groundlayer dominated by terrestrial Bromeliaceae and Orchidaceae); also found in "carrascal" (a dense, relatively dry, low forest on sandy soil); at 0 - 120 m altitude.

Atractantha radiata McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha radiata* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 50,*; type: Brazil, Bahia, 15 Mar. 1943, R. de L. Fróes 19947 (US)
- Features: 12 m / 0.6 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms decumbent at base, arching, scandent and climbing into trees, then pendent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: coastal Bahia.
- Habitat: Occurring in hilly "mata littorânea" on white sand, often associated with the bamboo *Alvimia*; in "campos" and "restinga" vegetation; in "mata atlântica arrestingada" (secondary forest after restinga is cut), on nearly pure white sand; and in "mata baixa", a low forest type found on sandy soil; at 10 - 75 m altitude.

***Aulonemia* GOUDOT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia Goudot in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, 5, 1846: 75, pl. 4; type: *Aulonemia queko* Goudot
Matudacalamus F. Maekawa in J. Jap. Bot. 36 (10), 1961: 344; type: *Matudacalamus laxus* F. Maekawa
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 53-61, fig. 24-26
- Tribal assignment: trib. **BAMBUSEAE**, subtrib. **ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE**
- Number of species known: 32, plus several undescribed.
- Distribution: Ranging from southern Mexico through Central America, and from northern South America to Bolivia and southern Brazil.
MEXICO; COSTA RICA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurs in tropical forests at 500 - 3,500 m altitude.

***Aulonemia amplissima* (NEES) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria amplissima Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 479; type: Brazil, Sellow 875 (B)
Arthrostylidium amplissimum (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 33

***Aulonemia amplissima* (NEES von ESENBECK)**

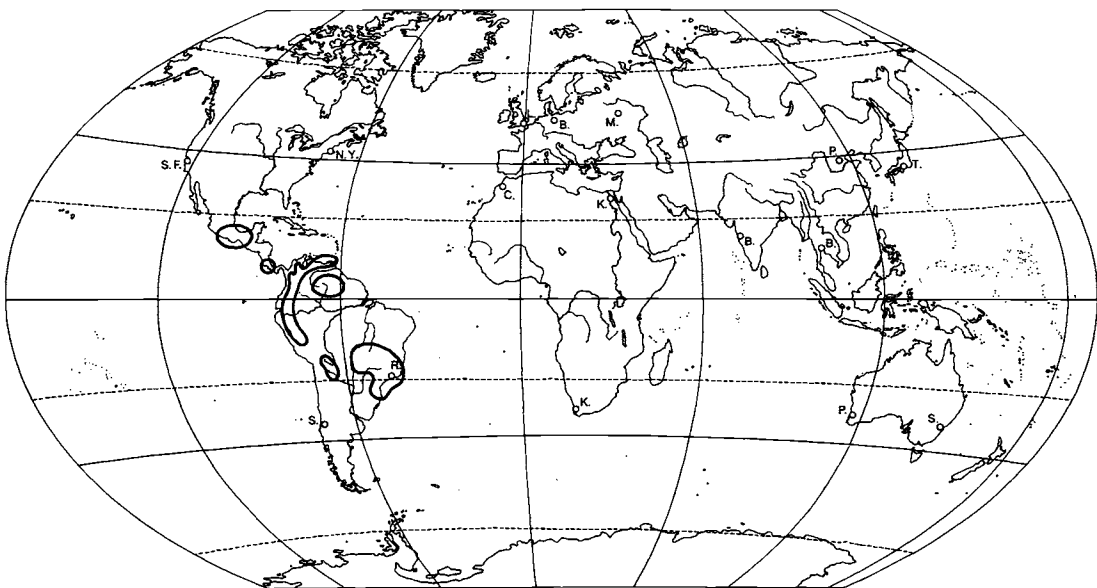
- McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
 - Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Órgãos, at 1,200 - 1,600 m altitude; Minas Gerais: Formiga, S. Antonio.

***Aulonemia aristulata* (DOELL) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria aristulata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 165, pl. 44
Sieglingia aristulata (Doell) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341, as syn.
Aulonemia aristulata (Doell) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
Arundinaria mucronata Munro ex Camus, 1912: 244
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

***Aulonemia chimantaensis* JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia chimantaensis Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 80, fig. 3G-J; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 30 Jan. - 1 Feb. 1983 (fl), J.A. Steyermark, O. Huber & V. Carreño 128369 (MO)
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: known only from the summit of Apacará-tepui of Chimantá Massif, at 2,150 - 2,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: In the drier part of savanna bordering large swampy savanna.



Map 83: Distribution of *Aulonemia*

Aulonemia clarkiae DAVIDSE & R. POHL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia clarkiae Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 84, fig. 2; type: Mexico, Chiapas, 8 Nov. 1981, D.E. Breedlove & G. Davidse 55085 (MO)
- Features: 5- 8 m / 1.0 - 1.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the agronomist Lynn G. Clark.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Municipio of Jitotol.
- Habitat: In open forest with *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Nyssa*, *Liquidambar*, and *Brunellia*, at 1,600 m altitude.

Aulonemia deflexa (N. E. BROWN) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria deflexa N.E. Brown, 1901: 75
Aulonemia deflexa (N.E. Brown) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Mt. Roraima, Ilu-tepui; GUYANA: Bolívar: La Gran Sabana: Mt. Roraima.

Aulonemia effusa (HACKEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria effusa Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 71; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 15623, 16627, 17449, 17915 (syntypes)
Arthrostylidium effusum (Hackel) McClure ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 31
Aulonemia effusa (Hackel) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Cerro Duida, common on upper steep slopes between 1,830 m altitude and summit (2,400 m); BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Aulonemia fulgor SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia fulgor Soderstrom in Brittonia 40 (1), 1988: 22, fig. 1-4; type: Mexico, Oaxaca, Dist. Ixtlán, 4 Oct. 1977, Soderstrom 2236 (US)
- Common names: Relámpago (Spanish), means "lightning".
- Features: 6 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca.

Aulonemia glaziovii (HACKEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria glaziovii Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 72; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Glaziou 18614
Aulonemia glaziovii (Hackel) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Aulonemia goyazensis (HACKEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria goyazensis Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 71; type: Brazil, Goiás, Glaziou 22615

Aulonemia goyazensis (Hackel) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás.

Aulonemia haenkei (RUPRECHT) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium haenkei Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 27, *; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 117, *
Arundinaria haenkei (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
Aulonemia haenkei (Ruprecht) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
Arundinaria setifera Pilger, 1905: 145
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Huánuco.

Aulonemia herzogiana (HENRARD) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria herzogiana Henrard in Herzog, 1921: 75
Aulonemia herzogiana (Henrard) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: Río Saujana, in mountain woods, at 3,200 m altitude.

Aulonemia hirtula (PILGER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria hirtula Pilger in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 17, 1921: 445; type: Peru: La Libertad: Pataz, Aug. 1914, Weberbauer 7031
Aulonemia hirtula (Pilger) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: La Libertad: Pataz, in thickets at 3,100 m altitude.

Aulonemia humillima (PILGER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria humillima Pilger, 1905: 100
Aulonemia humillima (Pilger) McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Cerro de Escaler, at 1,200 m altitude.

Aulonemia jauaensis JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia jauaensis Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 83; fig. 3A-F; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 22 - 27 Mar. 1967 (fl), J.A. Steyermark 98093 (US)
- Features: 10 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: known only from the summit of Cerro Jaua, at 1,920 - 2,100 m altitude.

Aulonemia laxa (F. MAEKAWA) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Matudacalamus laxus F. Maekawa in J. Jap. Bot. 36 (10), 1961: 345; type: Mexico, Chiapas, Nov. 1960, F. Maekawa & T. Tateoka 603183 (TI)

Aulonemia laxa (F. Maekawa) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58

- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Mapastepec, in *Quercus* forest at 2,200 m altitude; COSTA RICA: Heredia: canyon of the Río Las Vueltas.

Aulonemia longiaristata L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Aulonemia longiaristata* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (2), 1990: 353, fig. 1; type: Ecuador, Azuay, 10 March 1945 Camp E-2177 (US)
- Common names: Zadilla, Carrizo.
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1.8 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species has been confused with *Aulonemia patula*.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the long and slender awns of the fertile lemmas.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Bolívar, Chimborazo, Imbabura.
- Habitat: Occurs in upper-montane forests and on ridge tops at elevations of 2,000 to 2,700 m, forming extensive stands.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and other handicrafts.

Aulonemia parviflora (J. S. Presl) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostyidium maculatum* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 28,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 118,*
- Arundinaria maculata* (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, 516
- Guadua parviflora* J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, Reliqu. Haenk., 1, 1830: 257
- Bambusa parviflora* (J.S. Presl) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1350
- Aulonemia parviflora* (J.S. Presl) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Huánuco.

Aulonemia patriae POHL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Aulonemia patriae* Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 68, holotype not cited; Pohl, 1981: 225-226, lectotype cited; type: Pohl & Gabel, 13577 (ISC, lectotype)
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Heredia, Cartago; at 2,000 - 2,500 m altitude.

Aulonemia patula (PILGER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria patula* Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 719
- Aulonemia patula* (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; on forested slopes of the Andes.

Aulonemia pumila L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Aulonemia pumila* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (2), 1990: 356, fig. 2A-C; type: Colombia, Putumayo, 5 Feb. 1988, Londoño & Clark 382 (COL)
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the small size of the plant.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA (southern part): Cauca, Putumayo.
- Habitat: Occurs in marshy páramos at elevations of 2,900 to 3,250 m.

Aulonemia purpurata (MCCLURE) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostyidium purpuratum* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 170, fig. 3; type: Venezuela, 1938, L. Williams 10905 (VEN)
- Aulonemia purpurata* (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal, on summit of El Alvilá.

Aulonemia queko GOUDOT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Aulonemia queko* Goudot in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, 5, 1846: 76, "queko", pl. "3" [4], "Quecko"; type: Colombia, Quindío, La Trocha
- Arthrostyidium queko* (Goudot) Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 93, "quexo"
- Arundinaria queko* (Goudot) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, 74, 516
- Common names: Queko (local Indian name).
- Features: 15 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Huila, Cauca, Quindío, Tolima, at 2,800 - 3,000 m altitude; VENEZUELA; BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: In cool forest up to 3,000 m altitude.

Aulonemia radiata (RUPRECHT) MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria radiata* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 25,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 115,*
- Aulonemia radiata* (Ruprecht) McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Suppl. Bamb., 1967: 56,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Garuva, Rancho Queimado, at 900 - 1,300 m altitude.

Aulonemia ramosissima (HACKEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria glaziovii* var. *macroblephara* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 41,*; "Glaziovii"
- Arundinaria macroblephara* Glaziou ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 41, as syn.

Arundinaria ramosissima Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 74; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 20149

Aulonemia ramosissima (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

***Aulonemia robusta* L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Aulonemia robusta* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (2), 1990: 356, fig. 2D-E; type: Venezuela, Mérida, 14 June 1989, Clark & al. 533 (VEN)
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the plant's overall robust appearance.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA (south-western part): Barinas, Mérida, Táchira; COLOMBIA (north-eastern part): Norte de Santander, César, Santander.
- Habitat: In upper-montane forests, subpáramos and páramos; at elevations from 2,500 to 3,200 m.

***Aulonemia setigera* (HACKEL) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostyidium aristatum* Glaziou ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 67, 68,*
Arundinaria setigera Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 73; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 17916
Aulonemia setigera (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

***Aulonemia sodiroana* (HACKEL) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria sodiroana* Hackel ex Sodiro, 1889: 11, nom. nud.
Arundinaria sodiroana Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 70; type: Ecuador, Sodiro s.n.
Aulonemia sodiroana (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Possibly conspecific with *Aulonemia patula*.
- Distribution: ECUADOR.

***Aulonemia steyermarkii* (MCCLURE) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostyidium steyermarkii* McClure ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 31, fig. 3; type: Bolívar, 7 Nov. 1944, J.A. Steyermark 59926 (US)
Aulonemia steyermarkii (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, Ilu-tepuí, and Mt. Roraima.
- Habitat: Occurs in open and shaded places at base of sandstone bluffs.

***Aulonemia subpectinata* (KUNTZE) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostyidium subpectinatum* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760
Aulonemia subpectinata (Kuntze) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Coastal range: Silla de Caracas.

***Aulonemia trianae* (MUNRO) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria multiflora* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 166
Arundinaria trianae Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 25
Aulonemia trianae (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca, Norte de Santander, Huila, Valle, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Bogotá; at (800) 2700 - 3,600 m altitude.

***Aulonemia ulei* (HACKEL) MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

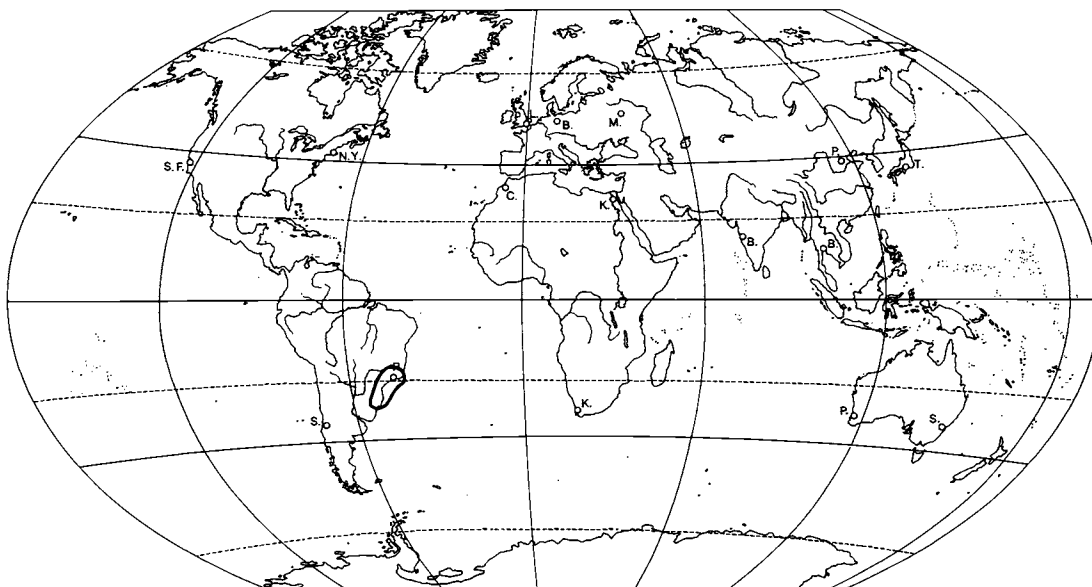
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria ulei* Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 75; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Ule s.n.
Aulonemia ulei (Hackel) McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 57,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Bom Retiro, São Joaquim, at 1,400 - 2,000 m altitude.

***Aulonemia viscosa* (HITCHCOCK) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria viscosa* Hitchcock, 1929: 79
Aulonemia viscosa (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: 2 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera de Talamanca, in moist *Quercus* forests at 1,800 - 3,000 m altitude, rare, clumps isolated; VENEZUELA: Anzoátegui: Puerto la Cruz, at 2,000 m altitude.

***Colantheia* MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Colantheia* McClure & E.W. Smith ap. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 77; type: *Colantheia cingulata* (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: The genus is confined to south-eastern BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul.
- Habitat: Occurs in forests between 30 and 1,600 m altitude.


 Map 84: Distribution of *Colantheia*
***Colantheia burchellii* (MUNRO) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyidium burchellii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 43
Arundinaria burchellii Munro ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 175, as syn.
Arundinaria burchellii (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
Colantheia burchellii (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: 1.8 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Mount Corvado; São Paulo: Serra de Cubatao.

***Colantheia cingulata* (MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH)**

MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia cingulata McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 50,*
Colantheia cingulata (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79,*
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Florianópolis, Sombrio.

***Colantheia distans* (TRINIUS) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria distans Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 621, 623
Colantheia distans (Trinius) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Mount Itacolumi.

***Colantheia intermedia* (MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH)**

MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia intermedia McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 52,*
Colantheia intermedia (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: ? m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Rio do Sul.

***Colantheia lanciflora* (MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH)**

MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia lanciflora McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 47,*
Colantheia lanciflora (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Bom Retiro, Rio do Sul.

***Colantheia macrostachya* (NEES) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Colantheia macrostachya (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
Arundinaria macrostachya Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 481
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.

***Colantheia rhizantha* (HACKEL) McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria rhizantha Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 323; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Sep. 1906, C. Jürgens s.n.
Colantheia rhizantha (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: 3 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul: Rio Pardo, at 100 m altitude.

***Elytostachys* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Elytostachys McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 173; type: *Elytostachys typica* McClure; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: The genus is confined to Central America and northern South America: HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; also recorded from BRAZIL (Amazonian region), PERU and BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: Occurs in wet lowland and forests at moderate elevations.

***Elytostachys clavigera* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Elytostachys clavigera McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 176, fig. 5-6; type: Columbia, Bolívar, Apr.-May 1916, H.M. Curran 123 (US)

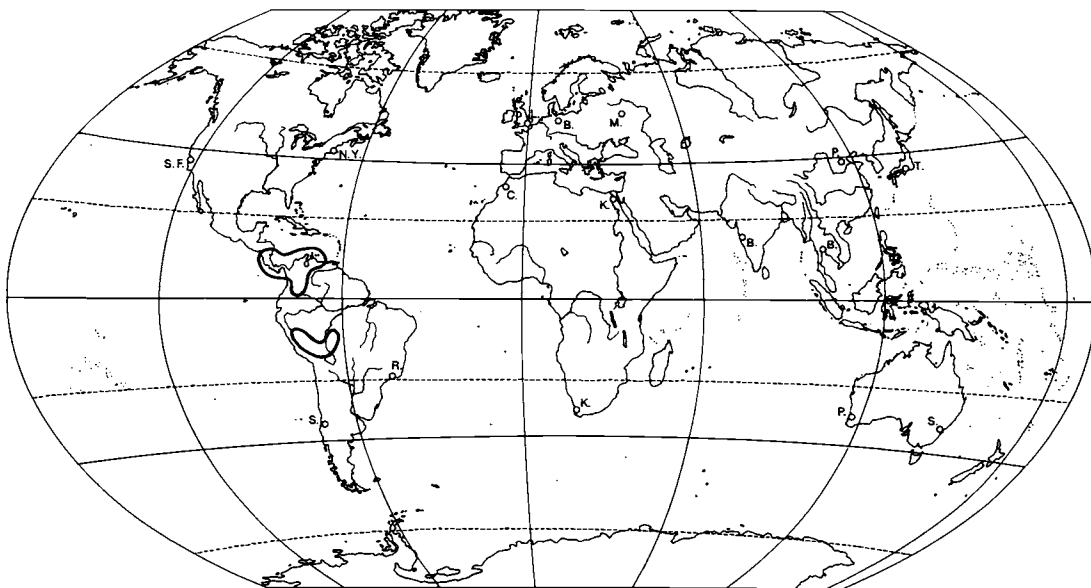
- Features: ? m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Elytostachys typica* by Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 163
- Distribution: HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA.
- Habitat: In wet places and in open places of forests between 200 and 1,500 m altitude.

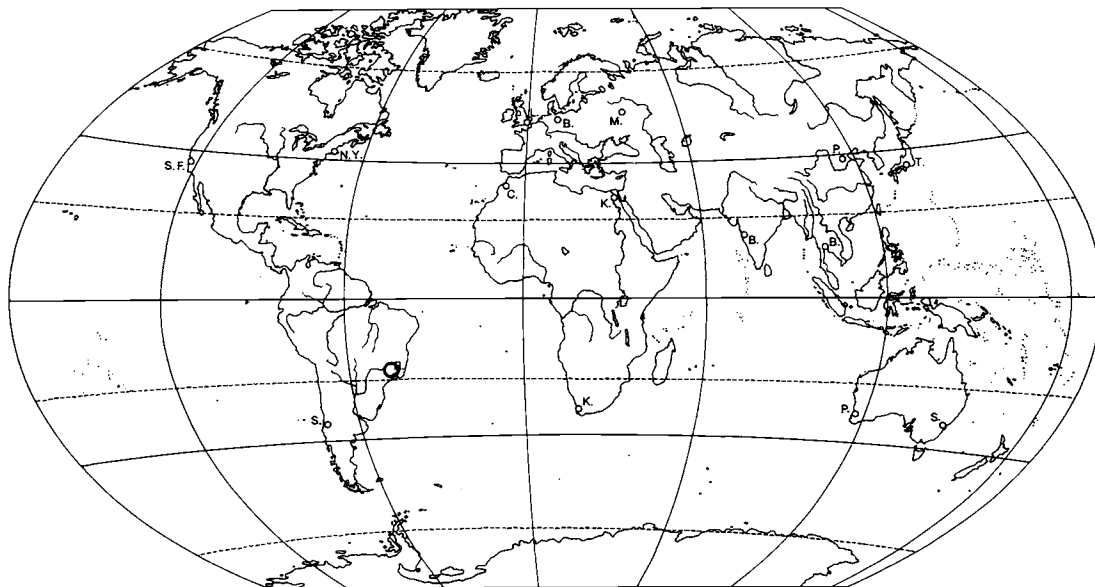
***Elytostachys typica* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Elytostachys typica McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 174, fig. 4; type: Venezuela, 21 Feb. 1921, Pittier 9226 (VEN)
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal: Valle Puerto La Cruz, near El Limón; COLOMBIA: Meta.
- Habitat: In monsoon forest at 600 m altitude.

***Glaziophyton* FRANCHET**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Glaziophyton Franchet in J. Bot. Paris 3, 1889: 277; type: *Glaziophyton mirabile* Franchet; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 83
Arundinaria sect. *Glaziophyton* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, 1897: 46
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Features: A bamboo of almost total lack of nodes, branches, and leaves; the outer appearance resembles a member of *Juncus*.

Map 85: Distribution of *Elytostachys*


 Map 86: Distribution of *Glaziophyton*

- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French civil engineer and botanist Auguste François Marie Glaziou (1828-1906?).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: near Rio de Janeiro.

Glaziophyton mirabile FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Glaziophyton mirabile Franchet in J. Bot. Paris 3, 1889: 277, fig. A
Arundinaria mirabilis (Franchet) Hackel in Engler & Prantl, 1897: 46
- Selected references: A.G. Burman & Soderstrom in Bot. Gard. Conserv. News 1 (6), 1990: 27-31
- Features: 1.8 - 2.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The species was first collected by Glaziou in 1861 or 1862, and refound by Gustavo Martinelli after more than 100 years.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: near Rio de Janeiro: only known from the open, dry mountain tops of the Serra dos Órgãos (Serra dos Órgãos) (Organ Mountains).

Merostachys SPRENGEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Brasilocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 10; type: *Brasilocalamus pubescens* (Doell) Nakai
Merostachys Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 1, 1825 [1824]: 132; type: *Merostachys speciosa* Sprengel; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 87
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE

- Etymology: The generic name is derived from the Greek "meros" (part, partial or incomplete), and "stachys" (spike), alluding to the one-sided profile of the inflorescence.
- Number of species known: 34, plus several undescribed.
- Distribution: A discontinuous distribution in Central and South America, with a center of diversity in Brazil. BELIZE; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; PERU; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINA.
- Habitat: Occurs in forests, ranging at elevations from sea-level to 1,500 m.

Merostachys abadiana SENDULSKY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys abadiana Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 77, fig. 1; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 26 Sep. 1978, Campos Neto s.n. (SP)
- Features: 2 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Itatinga: Abadia.

Merostachys argyronema LINDMAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys argyronema Lindman in Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 22, pl. 15; Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 83
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo; at 700 - 800 m altitude.

***Merostachys brevispica* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys brevispica Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 49
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: San Martín: Tarapoto, in forests.

***Merostachys burchellii* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys burchellii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 51; type: Brazil, Santos, Burchell 3243
- Features: 9 - 13 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Santos: Serra de Cubatão.

***Merostachys burmanii* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys burmanii Sendulsky in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 111, fig. 1; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Jardim Botânico, 25 Mar. 1944 (fl), Kuhlmann s.n. (SP).
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 4 cm / fl(+); erect, flexuous above.
- Etymology: The species was dedicated to the botanist Alasdair G. Burman.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: states of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, at (400) 600 - 1,600 m altitude.

***Merostachys caucaiana* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys caucaiana Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 80, fig. 2; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 1978, O. Handro & Menezes s.n. (SP)

- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Cotia: Caucaia.
- Habitat: In secondary forest.

***Merostachys ciliata* McCCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

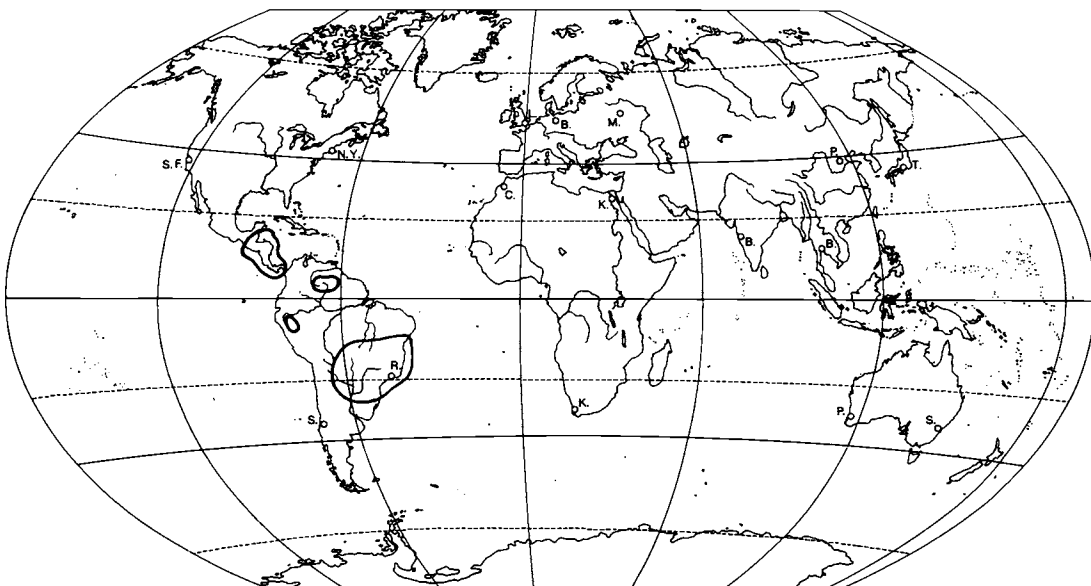
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys ciliata McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 71,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Brusque.

***Merostachys clausenii* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys clausenii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 48, "clausenii"
- Common names: Tacuapí (Argentina); Taquari.
- Features: 15 - 24 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, and ARGENTINA; in tropical and subtropical regions.

***Merostachys clausenii* var. *mollior* DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys clausenii var. *mollior* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 214, "clausenii β . mollior"; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Regnell 1425
- Misapplied names:
Merostachys burchellii (auct. non Munro, 1868): Dutra in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 5 (5-6), 1938: 150-151, fig. 3 (not 2), p. 149, under *Merostachys anomala* (figures misplaced); cf. Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 76, as syn.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Map 87: Distribution of *Merostachys*

***Merostachys exserta* MUNRO EX CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys exserta Munro ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 74,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

***Merostachys filgueirasii* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys filgueirasii Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 80, fig. 3; type: Brazil, Distrito Federal, Catetinho, 7 Jan. 1982, Filgueiras & Pereira 953 (IBGE)
- Features: 2 - 10 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for the Brazilian botanist, Tarisco S. Filgueiras.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Distrito Federal.
- Habitat: In gallery forest in cerrado vegetation, at 850 - 1,340 m altitude.

***Merostachys fischeriana* RUPRECHT EX DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys fischeriana Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius 1880: 215; type: Riedel 2986 (K, isotype)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: wooded hills near Santa Luzia, and between Rio Grande and Alto da Serra, at about 800 m altitude.

***Merostachys fistulosa* DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys fistulosa Doell in Martius 1880: 209, pl. 55; type: Regnell 1424
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Caldas.

***Merostachys glauca* MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys glauca McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 74, pl. 12 fig. N; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Palhoça, 24 Feb. 1956, Reitz & Klein 2737 (US); McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90; Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 82, fig. 4, descr. emend.
- Common names: Taquara mansa.
- Features: ? m / 1.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, at 200 - 400 m altitude.

***Merostachys kleinii* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys kleinii Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 84, fig. 5; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Papan-duva, 16 Jan. 1974, Klein & Klein 11008 (RB)
- Features: ? m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for the Brazilian botanist, Roberto M. Klein.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, at 800 - 900 m altitude.

***Merostachys kunthii* RUPRECHT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys kunthii Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 37,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 127,*
- Misapplied names:
Merostachys speciosa (not Sprengel, 1825 [1824]; not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829); Kunth, 1830: 139, 333, 334,*; Kunth, 1833: 429; Kunth, 1835: 354; cf. Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 83; cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90, 93
- Features: 6 - 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; in mountain forest.

***Merostachys latifolia* R. POHL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys latifolia R. Pohl ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 88, fig. 3; type: Nicaragua, Jinotega, W.D. Stevens & J. Henrich 20418 (ISC).
- Misapplied names:
Merostachys argyronema (not Lindman, 1900): McClure in Swallen, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 207
- Features: 1.5 - 4.0 m / ? - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: HONDURAS: Olancho. NICARAGUA: Jinotega, Matagalpa. COSTA RICA: Puntarenas, Alajuela. GUATEMALA: El Progreso. PANAMA: Coclé, Darién.
- Habitat: Grows in the understorey of cloud forests at 1,100 - 2,300 m altitude.

***Merostachys magellanica* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys magellanica Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 86, fig. 6; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Anhembi, 11 Jan. 1988, Reis de Magalhães s.n. (SP)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 1.2 - 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for José Carlos Reis de Magalhães.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; from sea level to 700 m altitude, on poor soil.

***Merostachys maguireorum* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys maguireorum McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 5; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, May 1949, B. Maguire & B. Maguire jr. 29163 (US)
- Features: 12 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Upper Río Cunucunuma.
- Habitat: In rain-forest, at 200 m altitude, infrequent.

***Merostachys multiramea* HACKEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys anomala Dutra in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 5, 1938: 151, fig. 2 (not 3), p. 149, under *Merostachys burchellii* Munro emend. Dutra (figures misplaced); type: Brazil, Rio Grande do

Sul, São Leopoldo, 6 Oct. 1906, Dutra 518 (BLA); cf. Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 88, as syn.

Merostachys multiramea Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 326; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Pardo, Apr. 1906, C. Jürgens s.n. (W); Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 88, fig. 7

- Features: 12 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo.

***Merostachys neesii* RUPRECHT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys neesii* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 37,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 127,*
- Misapplied names: *Merostachys speciosa* (not Sprengel, 1825 [1824]): Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 527-531; cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90, 93
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

***Merostachys pauciflora* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys pauciflora* Swallen in Lundell & al., 1943: 469,*,"pauciflorus"
- Features: ? m / 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BELIZE: Stann Creek District.

***Merostachys petiolata* DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys petiolata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 216
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

***Merostachys pilifera* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys pilifera* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 90, fig. 8; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, São Francisco de Paula, 11 May 1972, Soderstrom & Sucre 1987 (RB)
- Features: 20 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul: São Francisco de Paula: Morro da Pera (uppermost part of Serra Geral), at 970 m altitude.

***Merostachys pluriflora* MUNRO EX CAMUS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys bradei* Pilger, 1927b: 114; type: São Paulo, A.C. Brade 8462
- Merostachys pluriflora* Munro ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 77; type: Santa Catarina, Gaudichaud 97; McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 67, fig. 11d-e; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90
- Bambusa pubescens* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 189, pl. 51; type: Santa Catarina, Gaudichaud 97; not *Bambusa pubescens* Loddiges ex Lindley, 1835

Brasilocalamus pubescens (Doell) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 10, fig. p. 11

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Santa Catarina.

***Merostachys polyantha* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys polyantha* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 91
- Features: 6 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Serra de Mongaguá, at 100 - 120 m altitude.

***Merostachys retrorsa* MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys retrorsa* McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 6; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 16 Jan. 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 117 (US)
- Features: 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, at 470 m altitude.

***Merostachys riedeliana* RUPRECHT EX DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys riedeliana* Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 213
- Features: 6 - 7.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: Rio Madeira; São Paulo: in the forest near São Carlos.

***Merostachys scandens* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys scandens* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 92, fig. 9; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Instituto de Botânica, Parque do Estado, 6 Dec. 1973, Sendulsky 1319 (SP)
- Features: 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms flexuous, scandent, with clambering tips.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.

***Merostachys sellovii* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys sellovii* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 51; type: Paraguay, Sellow s.n.
- Spelling variants: "sellowii", "selloii"
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: PARAGUAY: summit of the mountain Cabo do Butucaray.

***Merostachys skvortzovii* SENDULSKY**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys skvortzovii* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 94, fig. 10; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Parque do Estado e Jardim Botânico, 20 Oct. 1973, Skvortzov s.n. (SP)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips flexuous.
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the botanist Boris V. Skvortzov.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul.

***Merostachys sparsiflora* RUPRECHT**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys sparsiflora Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 37,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 127,*; type: Riedel (K, isotype)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: at the Baía de Todos os Santos.

***Merostachys speciosa* SPRENGEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys speciosa Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 1, 1825 [1824]: 132, 249, vi; type: Brazil
Merostachys cirrhosa Nees von Esenbeck ex Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 163, as syn.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, possibly also in Bahia.

***Merostachys ternata* NEES**

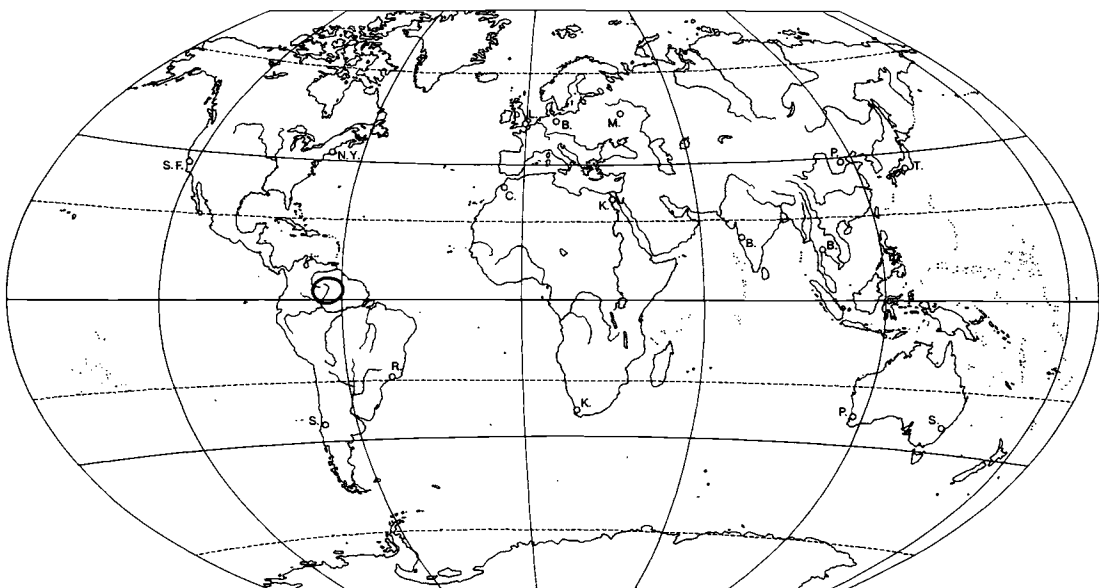
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys ternata Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 529; type: São Paulo, Martius 1818 (? M)
- Features: 12 (15?) m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms erect or leaning.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

***Merostachys vestita* MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Merostachys vestita McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Suppl. Bamb., 1967: 72, fig. 12i-j; type: Santa Catarina, 22 Jan. 1946, Swallen 8290 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Caçador.

***Myriocladus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus Swallen ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 34; type: *Myriocladus virgatus* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE
- Selected references: Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 237-249; Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 393-399; McClure in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 94-97, fig. 38-40
- Number of species known: 13.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar, Terr. Amazonas; BRAZIL: northern Amazonas.
- Habitat: On upper slopes and summits of tepuís (sandstone table mountains) in southern Venezuela and adjacent Brazil; occurs generally in mesophytic and rarely swampy habitats between 1,000 and 2,900 m altitude.



Map 88: Distribution of *Myriocladus*

***Myriocladus affinis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus affinis Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 244, fig. 3f; type: Bolívar, 28 Dec. 1951, B. Maguire 32792 (US)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Cerro Guaiquinima, at 1,800 m altitude; occasionally about thickets, borders of woodlands, and rocky elevations.

***Myriocladus cardonae* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus cardonae Swallen ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 35; type: Acopán, Oct. 1947, F. Cardona 2307
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif (Cerro Acopán), at 2,150 m altitude; Auyan-tepuí, at 1,650 - 1,800 m altitude.

***Myriocladus churunensis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus churunensis Swallen ap. Steyermark in Acta Bot. Venezuel. 2 (5-8), 1967: 132; type: Bolívar, 3 May 1964, J.A. Steyermark 93281 (US)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Auyan-tepuí, at 1,700 m altitude.

***Myriocladus confertus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus confertus Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 397; type: Bolívar, 1 March 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 1220 (US)
- Features: 0.65 - 1.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, at 1,750 m altitude.

***Myriocladus distantiflorus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus distantiflorus Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 248, fig. 4d; type: Bolívar, 11 Nov. 1946, Cardona 1972
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, at 2,300 m altitude.

***Myriocladus exsertus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus exsertus Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 242, fig. 3c; type: 17 Dec. 1950, B. Maguire, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 30295 (US)
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, at 1,850 m altitude.

***Myriocladus gracilis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus gracilis Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 393, fig. 73; type: Bolívar, 5 Feb. 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 489 (US)
- Features: 0.50 - 0.75 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Myriocladus steyermarkii* by Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 84.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, at 1,900 m altitude, frequent.

***Myriocladus grandifolius* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus grandifolius Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 245, fig. 3h; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 1 Jan. 1949, B. Maguire & L. Politi 28101 (US)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo (Paráque), infrequent, in thickets bordering stream.

***Myriocladus involutus* JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus involutus Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 83, fig. 4; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 13 Feb. 1955 (fl), J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 819 (NY)
- Features: 1 m / 0.15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: summit of Aparará-tepuí of Chimantá Massif, at 2,150 - 2,260 m altitude.

***Myriocladus longiramosus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus longiramosus Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 243, fig. 3e; type: 29 Dec. 1951, B. Maguire 32822 (US)
- 3 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Cerro Guaiquinima, at 1,800 m altitude, occasionally in thickets and on rocky elevations.

***Myriocladus maguirei* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus maguirei Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 239, fig. 3b; type: B. Maguire & L. Politi 28144 (US)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, infrequent, in pocket thickets.

***Myriocladus neblinaensis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus neblinaensis Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 240, fig. 1; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 10 Jan. 1954, B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack & G.S. Bunting 37208

(US); Soderstrom ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 18, 1969: 13

- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, frequent in escarpment savanna, at 1,650 - 1,900 m altitude. BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina, Serra Pirapucú, Rio Cauaburí, Rio Maturacá.

***Myriocladus paludicolus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus paludicolus Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 246, fig. 4b; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 10 Jan. 1954, B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack & G.S. Bunting 37200 (US); Soderstrom ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 18, 1969: 13
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, at 1,900 m altitude, frequent on open slopes. BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina, Pico Phelps, Rio Cauaburí, at 2,500 - 2,900 m altitude, frequent along open slopes to base of cliffs.

***Myriocladus paraquensis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus paraquensis Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 246, fig. 3i-j; type: Amazonas, Venezuela, 17 Jan. 1949, B. Maguire & L. Politi 28395 (US)
- Features: 5 m / 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo (Paráque), common.

***Myriocladus paruensis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus paruensis Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 244, fig. 3g; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 31 Jan. 1951, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 31076 (US)
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Rio Parú, Caño Asisa, Rio Ventuari, at 2,000 m altitude.

***Myriocladus purpureus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus purpureus Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 397; type: Bolívar, 9 Feb. 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 658 (US)
- Features: 1.5 m (flowering culms 3 - 4 m) / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, summit, at edge of escarpment in and among zanjones, at 2,165 - 2,180 m altitude.

***Myriocladus simplex* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus simplex Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 242, fig. 2; type: 9 Feb. 1953, B. Maguire & C.K. Maguire 35134 (US)

- Features: 0.5 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Serranía Yutaje, Rio Manapiare, frequent along stream bank, at 1,300 m altitude.

***Myriocladus steyermarkii* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus steyermarkii Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 395; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 819 (US)
- Features: 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Rio Tirica, at 2,260 m altitude, frequent on rocky escarpment.

***Myriocladus variabilis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus variabilis Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 396; type: Bolívar, 21-22 June 1953, J.A. Steyermark 75879 (US)
- Features: 3 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Apácara-tepuí, at 2,450 - 2,500 m altitude, in recesses of deep fissures, in moist ground with shrubs and small trees.

***Myriocladus virgatus* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus virgatus Swallen ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 34, fig. 4; type: Amazonas, 2 Sep. 1944, J.A. Steyermark 58293
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Duida, Cerro Huachamarcari, Rio Cunucunuma, Cerro Yutaje, Rio Manapiare, at 1,300 - 1,800 m altitude, in thickets and savannas.

***Myriocladus wurdackii* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Myriocladus wurdackii Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 398; type: Bolívar, 24 Jan. 1953, J.J. Wurdack 34194 (US)
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Churi-tepuí (Muru-tepuí), at 2,100 - 2,200 m altitude, locally frequent.

***Rhipidocladum* McCURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 101; type: *Rhipidocladum harmonicum* (Parodi) McClure
- Selected references: L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1260-1279
- Tribal assignment: trib. BAMBUSEAE, subtrib. ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE
- Number of species known: 16 (20).

- Distribution: Tropical America, widespread. Central America: MEXICO; BELIZE; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA. South America: VENEZUELA; TRINIDAD; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL; ARGENTINA.
- Habitat: Occurs in montane mesophytic forests at low and medium elevations.

Rhipidocladum* sect. *Rhipidocladum

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* sect. *Rhipidocladum* [autonym]; L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1271; type: *Rhipidocladum harmonicum* (Parodi) McClure
- Distinctive characters: Rachis of the inflorescence zigzag; spikelet bracts obtuse.

***Rhipidocladum* sect. *Didymogonyx* L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* sect. *Didymogonyx* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1271; type: *Rhipidocladum geminatum* (McClure) McClure
- Distinctive characters: Culm internodes alternating long and short.
- Etymology: The name of this section refers to the apparently double or "twinned" nodes, which occur as a result of the alternating long and short internodes.

***Rhipidocladum* sect. *Racemiflorum* L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO**

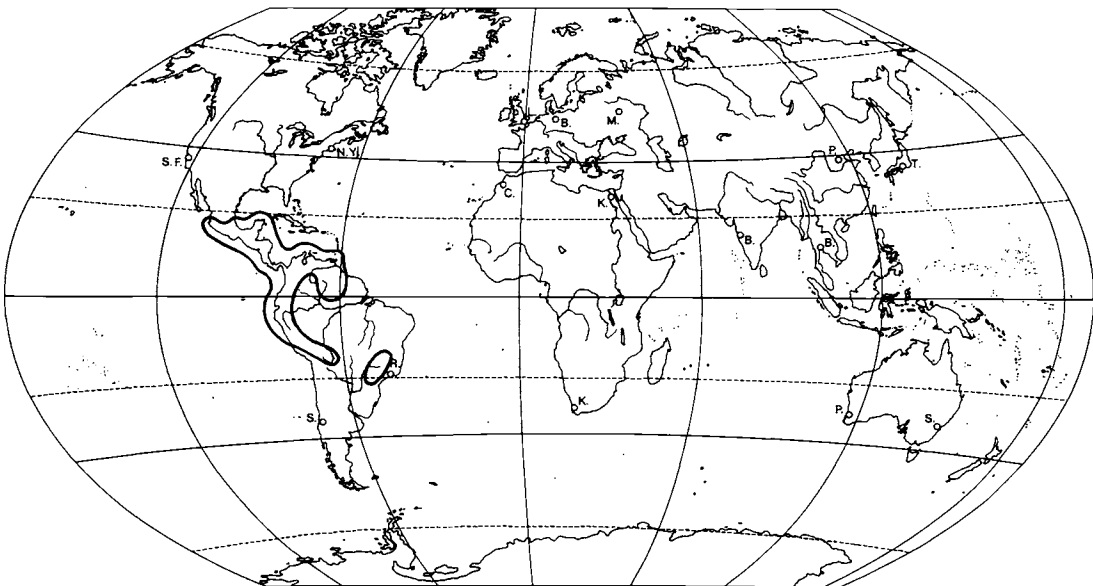
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* sect. *Racemiflorum* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1275; type: *Rhipidocladum racemiflorum* (Steudel) McClure
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf blades relatively long; inflorescence racemiform; spikelet bracts mucronate or aristate.

***Rhipidocladum* ampliflorum (MCCLURE) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium ampliflorum* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 167, fig. 1; type: Venezuela, H. Karsten s.n., US 1126694 (US) *Rhipidocladum ampliflorum* (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Generic assignment in question.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA.

***Rhipidocladum* angustiflorum (STAPF) MCCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium angustiflorum* Stapf, 1913: 268; type: tropical America, Messrs. Sanders & Sons Nursery, Bruges, 1913 (K) *Rhipidocladum angustiflorum* (Stapf) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Possibly conspecific with *Rhipidocladum parviflorum* (Trinius) McClure.
- Distribution: tropical America.



Map 89: Distribution of *Rhipidocladum*

Rhipidocladum bartlettii (McClure) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyidium bartlettii McClure, 1954: 81; type: Guatemala, Petén, 20 March 1931, Bartlett 12154 (US)
Rhipidocladum bartlettii (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105; Pohl, 1983: 126
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: GUATEMALA: Petén. BELIZE: Maya Mountains, at 100 - 250 m altitude. MEXICO (eastern part): Campeche, Chiapas; at 70 - 1,030 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum clarkiae R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum clarkiae R. Pohl, 1985: 272,*; type: Costa Rica, San José, 26 July 1982, Pohl & Clark 14103 (ISC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: 10 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: San José, at 1,300 - 1,400 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum geminatum (McClure) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyidium geminatum McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 169, fig. 2; type: Venezuela, Páramo de la Cristalina, 20 Dec. 1910, Jahn 11 (VEN)
Rhipidocladum geminatum (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Didymogonyx*
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching at tip.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Andes (Lara, Trujillo, Mérida, Sucre, Libertador, Táchira); COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera Oriental (Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila, Meta, Norte de Santander, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander).
- Habitat: In upper montane forests at elevations of 2,300 - 2,700 (2,900) m, common, often forming extensive stands.

Rhipidocladum harmonicum (Parodi) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyidium harmonicum Parodi, 1944: 479,*; type: Peru, Convención, March 1943, Vargas 3260 (BAA)
Rhipidocladum harmonicum (Parodi) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105,*
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Rhipidocladum*
- Features: 15 (20) m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Río Conejo, Cañas Gordas, and Bajo Pacuare; ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago, Pichincha, Zamora-Chinchipec; PERU: Junín, Pasco, Convención; BOLIVIA: La Paz (Prov. Nor Yungas); occurs on mountains at 1,600 - 2,910 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum longispiculatum Londoño & L. G. Clark

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum longispiculatum Londoño & L. G. Clark in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1272, fig. 13A-E; type: Colombia, Cundinamarca, 14 March 1989, X. Londoño 429 (COL)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Didymogonyx*
- Features: (8) 12 - 15 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the very large spikelets of the inflorescence.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central (Antioquia) and Cordillera Oriental (Norte de Santander).
- Habitat: Occurs in upper montane forests at elevations of 2,500 to 2,600 m.

Rhipidocladum martinezii Davidse & R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum martinezii Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 90, fig. 4; type: Mexico, Chiapas, 8 Feb. 1987, E. Martínez S., A. Márquez, G. Urquijo & M. Ramírez 19767 (MO)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the plant collector Esteban Martínez S., Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Volcán Tacaná, at 1,550 - 1,700 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum maxonii (Hitchcock) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostyidium maxonii Hitchcock, 1927: 80; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 20 July 1923, Maxon 8154 (US)
Rhipidocladum maxonii (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: 1 - 3 m / 0.1 - 0.3 cm / fl(+); culms vine-like, trailing and scandent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago, San José.
- Habitat: Occurs in wet forests and brushy slopes, at elevations of 1,400 to 1,950 m.

Rhipidocladum pacuarensense R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum pacuarensense R. Pohl, 1985: 273,*; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 1 Oct. 1982, Pohl 14161 (ISC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago, Puntarenas, San José; at 660 - 1,300 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum panamense R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum panamense R. Pohl, 1985: 275,*; type: Panamá, 1 Jan. 1972, Gentry & Dwyer 3418 (ISC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Panamá; at 600 - 1,000 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum parviflorum (TRINIUS) McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria parviflora Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 619, 623; type: Brazil, São Paulo, "Ypenéma", Riedel 189 (LE)
Rhipidocladum parviflorum (Trinius) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
Arthrostylidium trinii Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 29,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 119,*
Arundinaria trinii (Ruprecht) Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 174, as syn.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Lagoa Santa, Caldas; São Paulo: Ypanema; VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA: Magdalena, Valledupar, Norte de Santander; PERU: Junín.
- Habitat: On mountains, at 200 - 2,400 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum pittieri (HACKEL) McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium pittieri Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 75; type: Costa Rica, Río Virilla, 26 Nov. 1892, Pittier 7193 (W)
Arundinaria pittieri Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516
Rhipidocladum pittieri (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Spelling variants: *Rhipidocladum bittieri* (typographical error).
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Campeche; GUATEMALA: Sololá, Santa Rosa, Jalapa; EL SALVADOR: Santa Ana, Morazán; HONDURAS: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, NICARAGUA: Managua (Sierras de Managua), Zelaya; COSTA RICA: Alajuela, Cartago, Puntarenas, San José, Heredia; PANAMA.
- Habitat: Occurs in tropical forests in deep ravines, forest margins, and on wet cliffs, at elevations of 200 to 1,400 m.

Rhipidocladum prestoei (MUNRO) McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium prestoei Munro in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, 1895: 186; type: Trinidad, H. Prestoe s.n.: Trinidad Bot. Gard. Herb. no. 1675 (K)
Arundinaria prestoei (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516

Rhipidocladum prestoei (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad.

Rhipidocladum racemiflorum (STEUDEL) McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium racemiflorum Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 336; type: Mexico, Giesbreght 234 (? LE)
Merostachys racemiflora (Steudel) Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131
Arundinaria racemiflora (Steudel) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516, "racemiflorum"
Rhipidocladum racemiflorum (Steudel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms arching.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tamaulipas; EL SALVADOR: Ahuachapan; HONDURAS: Cortés, El Paraíso, Santa Bárbara, Yoro; NICARAGUA: Rivas; COSTA RICA: Alajuela, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, San José; PANAMA: Chiriquí; COLOMBIA: Antioquia; Bolívar, Caldas, Quindío, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Magdalena, Guajira; ECUADOR: Los Ríos; PERU: San Martín; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.
- Habitat: Occurs on wooded slopes, in savannas, and in moist thickets, at low and medium elevations, from 30 to 1,750 m.

Rhipidocladum sibilans DAVIDSE, JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Rhipidocladum sibilans Davidse, Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 84, fig. 5-6; type: Venezuela, Anzoátegui, 27 Nov. 1981, G. Davidse & A.C. González 19490 (MO)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Common names: Murok-wayi-yek (Venezuela, local name).
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Latin "sibilus" (pipe, whistle), and alludes to this use.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA (eastern part): Anzoátegui, Bolívar, Sucre. Possibly also in adjacent GUYANA.
- Habitat: In forests or at forest margins at 900 - 1,220 m altitude.
- Uses: Used for making whistles by the Indians.

TRIBE OLYREAE

comprising:

AGNESIA
ARBERELLA
CRYPTOCHLOA
DIANDROLYRA
EKMANOCHLOA
FROESIOCHLOA
LITHACHNE
MACLUROLYRA
MNIOCHLOA
OLYRA
PARODIOLYRA
PIRESIA
PIRESIELLA
RADDIA (STREPHIUM)
RADDIELLA
REHIA
RETZIA
SUCREA

all from the tropics of America,
and two species apparently introduced to Africa, Madagascar, and the Fiji Islands

Agnesia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Agnesia* Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 306; type: *Agnesia lancifolia* (Mez) Zuloaga & Judziewicz
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe Olyreae (*Arberella*, *Agnesia*, *Maclurolyra*, *Piresia*, *Rehia*, *Reitzia*) see Table 1 in Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 307.
- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of the American agrostologist Agnes Chase (1869-1963).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: Amazonian BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, and PERU.

Agnesia lancifolia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ

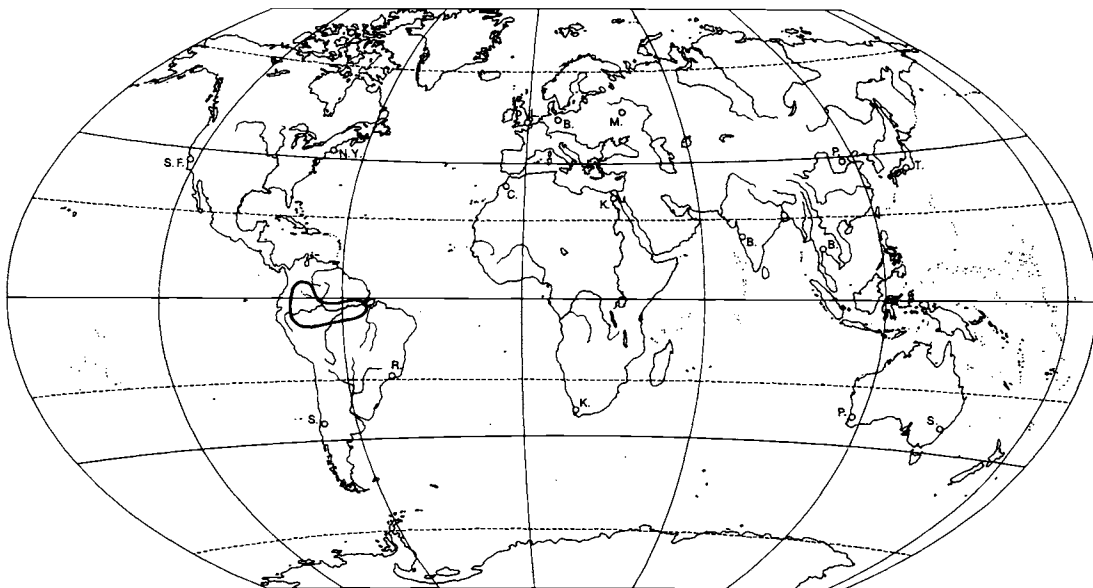
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra lancifolia* Mez in Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 7, 1917: 45; type: Brazil, Amazonas, E. Ule 5951 (B, destroyed?)
Agnesia lancifolia (Mez) Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 307, fig. 1
- Features: 0.15 - 0.50 m / 0.1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas, Pará. COLOMBIA: Guainía/Vichada: Río Guaviare. PERU: Loreto: Río Yavarí (Javari).
- Habitat: In the shaded understorey of wet, lowland terra firme forests of Amazonian Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

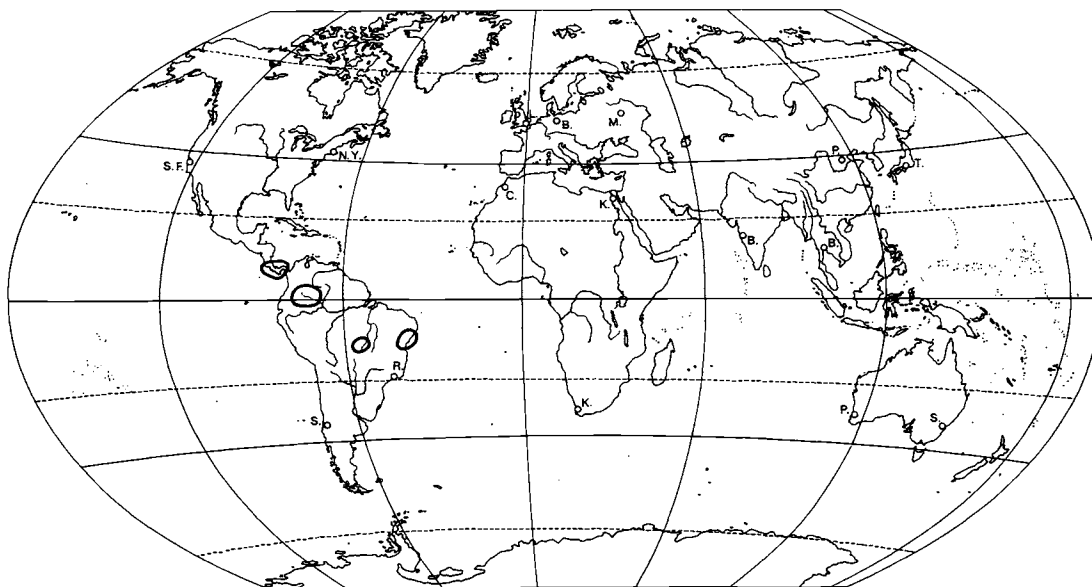
Arberella SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arberella* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 433; type: *Arberella dressleri* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón
- Selected references: Judziewicz & al. in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 76-78
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe Olyreae (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Notes: *Arberella* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón is not regarded to be a later homonym of *Arberella* D.D. Pant & D.D. Nautiyal, 1960 (which is a name for fossil sporangia from the Carbon of Africa).
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; BRAZIL (Amazonas, Vaupés, Mato Grosso, Bahia).
- Habitat: In wet, lowland forest shade.

Arberella bahiensis SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arberella bahiensis* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 23, fig. 1-2; type: Bahia, 17 Apr. 1972, C.E. Calderón & R.S. Pinheiro 2224 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia. VENEZUELA: Amazonas.

Map 90: Distribution of *Agnesia*



Map 91: Distribution of *Arberella*

***Arberella costaricensis* (HITCHCOCK) SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddia costaricensis Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 87
Arberella costaricensis (Hitchcock) Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 439, fig. 3, 4
- Features: 0.22 - 0.27 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Limón: Río Hondo area.
- Habitat: On shaded banks of streams that empty into Río Hondo.

***Arberella dressleri* SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arberella dressleri Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 433, fig. 1-2; type: Panama, Colón, 9 March 1968, C.E. Calderón 2085 (US)
- Features: 0.30 - 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Eastern Colón and western San Blas, on both sides of the continental divide but is most common on the Caribbean side.

***Arberella flaccida* (DOELL) SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra flaccida Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 326; type: Amazonas, R. Spruce 2649
Arberella flaccida (Doell) Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 443
- Features: 0.27 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas.
- Habitat: Grows at the base of rocks at the edge of river.

***Arberella grayumii* DAVIDSE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arberella grayumii Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 94, fig. 6; type: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 2 July 1984, M.H. Grayum, B. Jacobs, G. Schatz, J. Kress & P. Sleeper 3402 (MO)
- Features: 0.35 - 0.50 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: This species is dedicated to the botanist Michael H. Grayum, Missouri Botanical Garden.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Puntarenas, scattered on forest floor, at about 200 m altitude.

***Arberella lancifolia* SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arberella lancifolia Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 25, fig. 3-4; type: Panamá, 20 Feb. 1973, R.L. Dressler 4276 (PMA)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: ranging from San Blas to Boca del Toro.

***Arberella venezuelae* JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arberella venezuelae Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 76, fig. 1; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Dept. Atabapo 24 Mar. 1982, F. Guánchez 1667 (MO)
- Features: 0.40 - 0.60 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas.
- Habitat: In lowland forests in the upper Río Orinoco valley, at 100 - 150 m altitude.

***Cryptochloa* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 317; type:
Cryptochloa variana Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 9.
- Distribution: MEXICO: southern part; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BRAZIL.

***Cryptochloa capillata* (TRINIUS) SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra capillata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 114; type: Brazil, Langsdorf (? LE)
Raddia capillata (Trinius) Hitchcock, 1927: 491
Cryptochloa capillata (Trinius) Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (2), 1982: 202, 199, fig. 2
Olyra floribunda Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 250; type: Brazil, Langsdorf s.n.; not *Olyra floribunda* Raddi, 1823
Olyra podachne Mez in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. Beibl. 56 (4), 1921: 6; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Löfgren 4071 (B)

Olyra capillata var. *segregata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 318, "β. segregata"

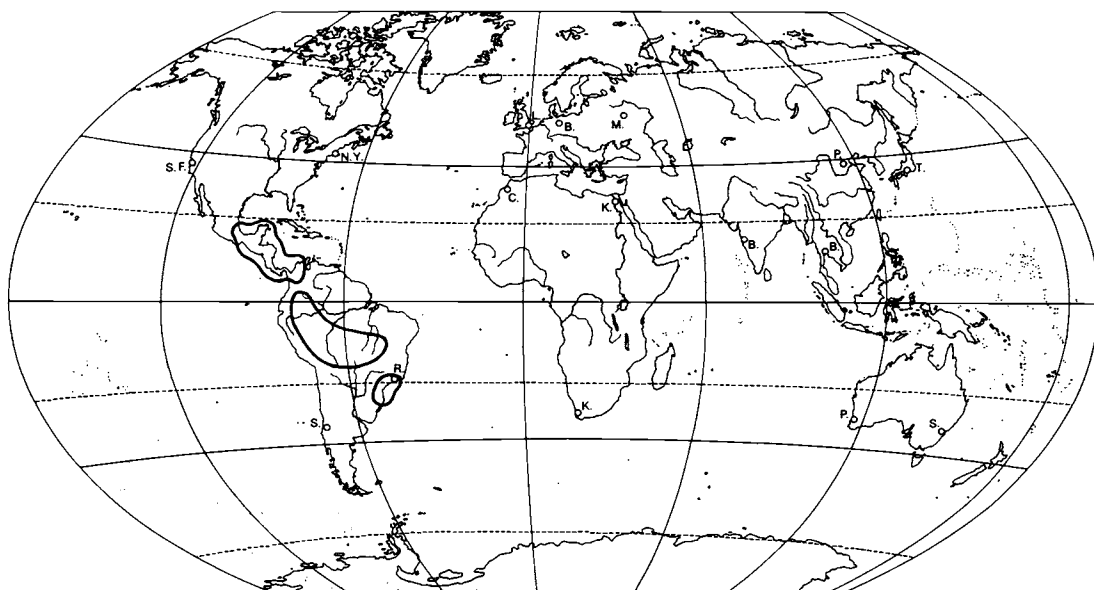
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Common in the Serra do Mar (Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo), along coastal eastern Brazil, reaching north to Pará and across Amazonia.

***Cryptochloa concinna* (J. D. HOOKER) SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra concinna J.D. Hooker in Curtis Bot. Mag. 122, 1896: 52, pl. 7469; type: Costa Rica, C. Winkle s.n. (K)
Raddia concinna (J.D. Hooker) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185
Cryptochloa concinna (J.D. Hooker) Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 320
- Features: 0.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; COLOMBIA: Bolívar.
- Habitat: In wet forests at low altitudes.

***Cryptochloa decumbens* SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa decumbens Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 29, fig. 5; type: Panamá, 3 March 1968, C.E. Calderón 2074 (PMA)
- Features: 0.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Colón, Panamá, San Blas.



Map 92: Distribution of *Cryptochloa*

Cryptochloa dressleri SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa dressleri Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (1), 1982: 25, fig. 1; type: Panama, Colón, 27 Oct. 1971, C.E. Calderón & R.L. Dressler 2135 (US)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Colón, Canal Zone, Coclé.
- Habitat: In shaded rain-forests, at low altitudes (200 - 250 m).

Cryptochloa granulifera SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa granulifera Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 321; type: Honduras, Puerto Siena, 4 Feb. 1903, Wilson 325 (US); Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 96; Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 156, fig. 49
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz, Chiapas; HONDURAS: Puerto Siena; GUATEMALA: Quezaltenango; COSTA RICA: north-western part; ECUADOR.
- Habitat: In wet or dense rocky forests, and dry hillsides; at 600 - 1,400 m altitude.

Cryptochloa soderstromii DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa soderstromii Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 96, fig. 7; type: Panama, San Blas, 7 Oct. 1978, B. Hammel & W.G. D'Arcy 4984 (MO)
- Features: 0.6 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: This species is dedicated to the American botanist Thomas R. Soderstrom, 1936-1987.
- Distribution: PANAMA: San Blas: Ailigandi, area along trail from ocean to waterfall on river, at 0 - 70 m altitude.

Cryptochloa strictiflora (FOURNIER) SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Strepium strictiflorum Fournier in Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. 15, 1876: 465
Olyra strictiflora (Fournier) Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 510
Raddia strictiflora (Fournier) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185
Cryptochloa strictiflora (Fournier) Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 321
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz.

Cryptochloa unispiculata SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa unispiculata Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (2), 1982: 200, 199, fig. 1; type: Peru, Loreto, T. Plowman, R.E. Schultes & O. Tovar 7215 (US)
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto, Cuzco, San Martín; BRAZIL: Acre; COLOMBIA: Caquetá; ECUADOR: Napo.

Cryptochloa variana SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Cryptochloa variana Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 318, fig.; type: Panama, Coclé, 14 July 1940, Allen 2201 (US)
- Features: 0.1 - 0.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Canal Zone, Coclé.

Diandrolyra STAPF

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Diandrolyra Stapf in Kew Bull., 1906: 204; type: *Diandrolyra bicolor* Stapf
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Notes: Stapf (1906) described the genus on the basis of a cultivated plant. *Diandrolyra* was re-discovered in the wild by T.R. Soderstrom in 1974.
- Number of species known: 2 (plus at least 4 undescribed).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: south-eastern part, ranging from Bahia to São Paulo.
- Habitat: In humid rain forsts, occupying densely shaded sites, frequently near running water.

Diandrolyra bicolor STAPF

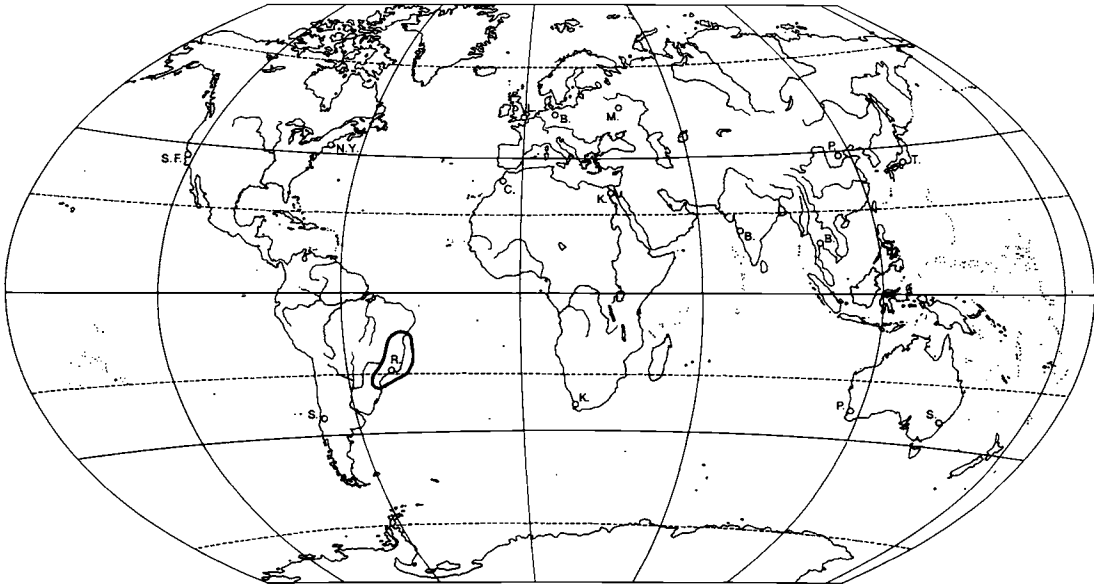
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Diandrolyra bicolor Stapf in Kew Bull., 1906: 204
- Features: 0.10 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: south-eastern part; in coastal rain-forests.

Diandrolyra tataniae SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

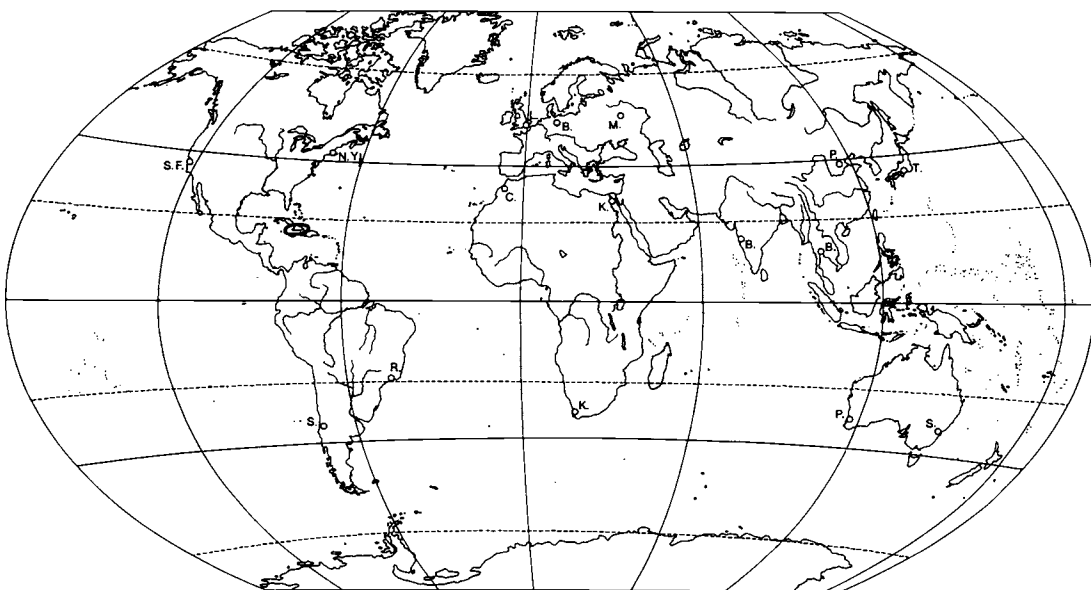
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Diandrolyra tataniae Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 2, fig. 1; type: São Paulo, Ubatuba, 16 May 1972, T.R. Soderstrom & T. Sendulsky 1993 (SP)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the Brazilian agrostologist Sra. Tatiana Sendulsky.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; in coastal rain-forests.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation at the Smithsonian Institution and Fairchild Tropical Garden.

Ekmanochloa HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ekmanochloa Hitchcock, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 374; type: *Ekmanochloa subaphylla* Hitchcock
- Selected references: Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 857-860, fig. 4
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe Olyreae (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part.



Map 93: Distribution of *Diandrolyra*



Map 94: Distribution of *Ekmanochloa*

***Ekmanochloa aristata* EKMAN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ekmanochloa aristata Ekman, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 377; type: Cuba, 4 Dec. 1914, E.L. Ekman 3729 (US)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering in March, June, and December.
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part: Sierra de Moa.
- Habitat: In pine savannas on ultramafic (serpentine) soil in lowlands.

***Ekmanochloa subaphylla* HITCHCOCK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Ekmanochloa subaphylla Hitchcock, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 375, fig. 342; type: Cuba, 2 Nov. 1922, E.L. Ekman 9870? (US)
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering from October to November.
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part: Sierra de Nipe.
- Habitat: On limestone cliffs, at elevations up to 500 m.

***Froesiochloa* G. A. BLACK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Froesiochloa G.A. Black in Bol. Técn. Inst. Agron. Norte Pará no. 20, 1950: 29; type: *Froesiochloa boutelouoides* G.A. Black; C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 17, 20
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE

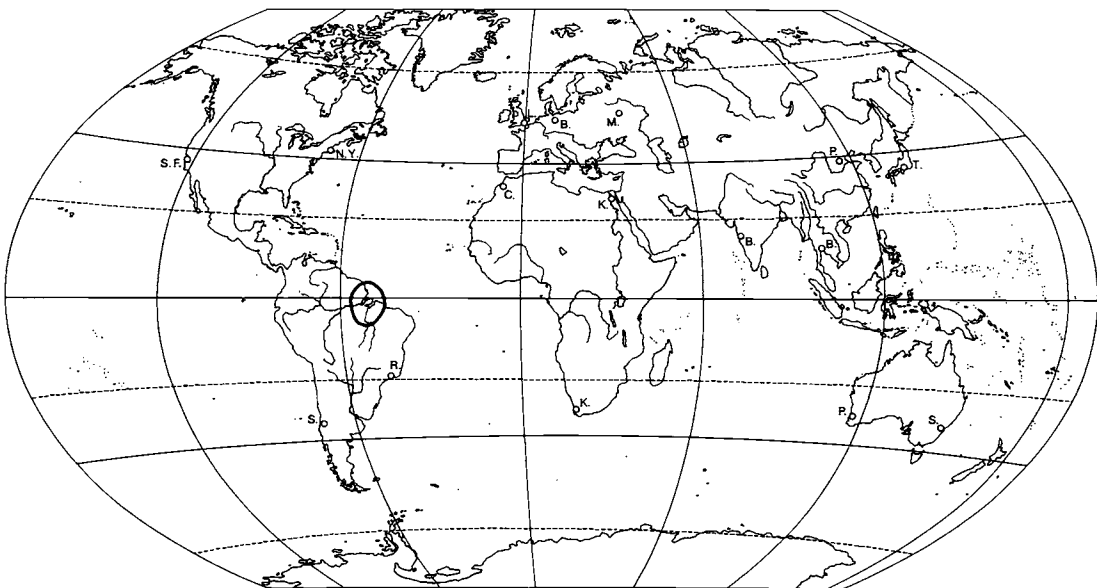
- Number of species known: 1 (plus 1 or 2 undescribed).
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the botanist Ricardo de Lemos Fróes.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amapá, northern Pará; FRENCH GUIANA.
- Habitat: In wet, densely shaded primary forests.

***Froesiochloa boutelouoides* G. A. BLACK**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Froesiochloa boutelouoides G.A. Black in Bol. Técn. Inst. Agron. Norte Pará no. 20, 1950: 30, pl. 1; type: Brazil, R.L. Fróes 25861 (IAN)
- Features: 0.20 - 0.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amapá.

***Lithachne* PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lithachne Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 135, pl. 24; type: *Lithachne pauciflora* (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois ex Poiret
Olyra sect. *Lithachne* (Palisot de Beauvois) Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 50, "Olyra. L. a. Lithachne"
- Selected references: Soderstrom in Brittonia 32 (4), 1980 [1981]: 495-501
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Etymology: The generic name is derived from the Greek words, lithos, stone, and achne, scale, in allusion to the lemma and palea of the female spikelet that become hardened at maturity.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: throughout tropical America.



Map 95: Distribution of *Froesiochloa*

Lithachne horizontalis A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lithachne horizontalis A. Chase in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 25, 1935: 189, fig. 1; type: Minas Gerais, 25 March 1925, Agnes Chase 9057 (US)
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro; on slopes of forests, at 400 - 800 m altitude.

Lithachne humilis SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Lithachne humilis Soderstrom in Brittonia 32 (4), 1980 [1981]: 496, fig. 1, 2a-c; type: Honduras, 23 July 1970, R.W. Pohl & G. Davidse 12421 (US)
- Features: 0.15 - 0.27 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: HONDURAS: Olancho, Cortés-Barbara.
- Habitat: On banks of streams in forests, at elevations up to 500 m.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation as an indoor plant, rare.

Lithachne pauciflora (SWARTZ) PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS EX POIRET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Olyra pauciflora* var. *atrocarpa* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 357, "β *atrocarpa*"
Olyra axillaris Lamarck, Encycl., 4, 1797: 547,*
Lithachne axillaris Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 15, 166,*
Olyra pauciflora var. *leucocarpa* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 357, "α *leucocarpa*", nom. illeg., based on *Olyra pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*

Olyra pauciflora Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ., 1788: 21

Lithachne pauciflora (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois ex Poiret in Levrault, Dict. Sci. Nat., 27, 1823: 60, "Lithacne pauciflore"

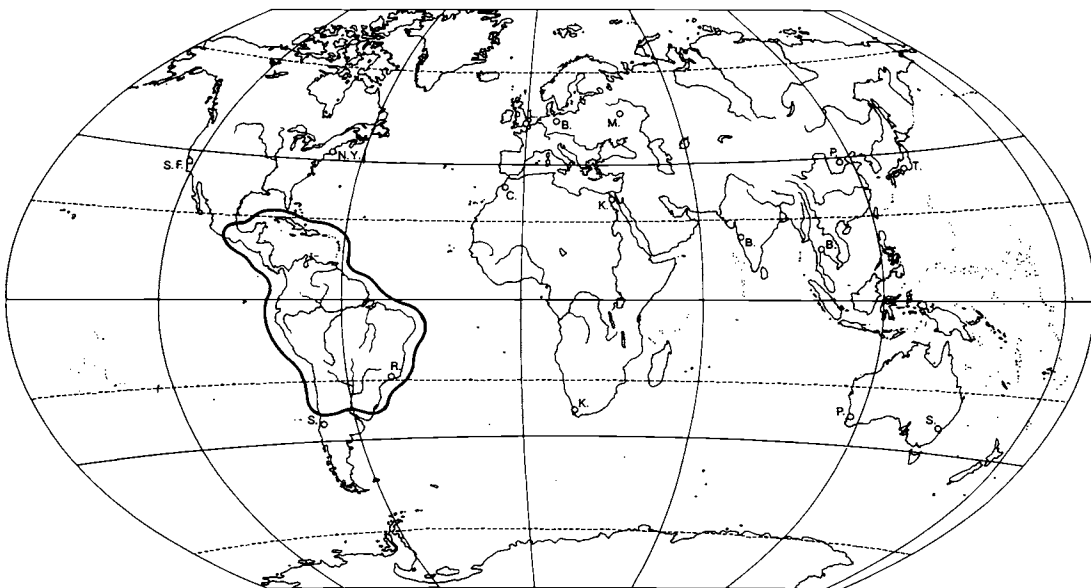
- Features: 0.75 m / 0.1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: from MEXICO to ARGENTINA, CHILE, BRAZIL (southernmost part), and in the WEST INDIES.
- Habitat: In forests of mountains and hilly regions, at elevations up to 2,000 m.

Lithachne pineti (WRIGHT EX GRISEBACH) A. CHASE

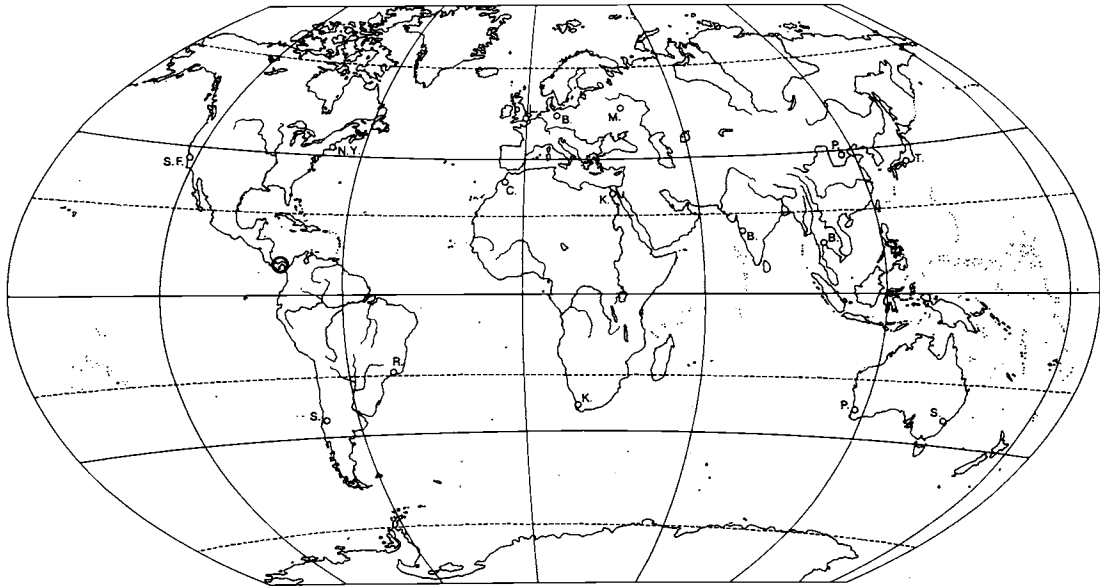
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra pineti Wright ex Grisebach, 1862: 532
Lithachne pineti (Wright ex Grisebach) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 182
- Features: 0.10 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part: Oriente.
- Habitat: On moist sites in pine woods.

Maclurolyra C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

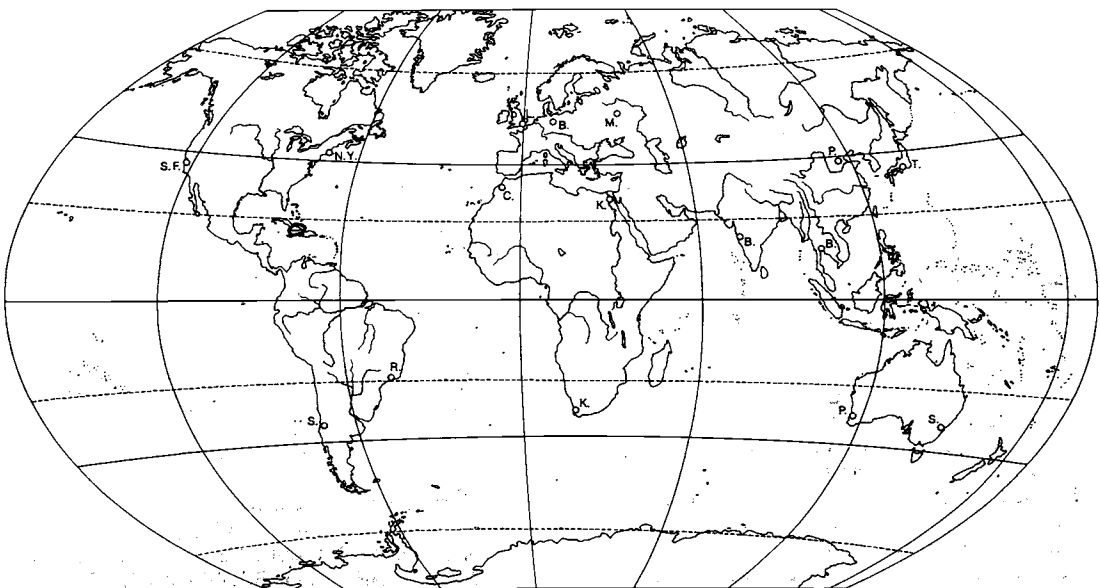
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Maclurolyra C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. no. 11, 1973: 6-12, fig. 4-7; type: *Maclurolyra tecta* C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: PANAMA.



Map 96: Distribution of *Lithachne*



Map 97: Distribution of *Maclurolyra*



Map 98: Distribution of *Mniochloa*

Maclurolyra tecta C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Maclurolyra tecta C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 11, 1973: 6-12, fig. 4-7; type: Panama, Colón, 9 March 1968, Cleofé E. Calderón 2084 (US)
- Features: 0.20 - 0.50 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Santa Rita (Prov. de Colón), on the Atlantic slope, and Cerro Jefe, on the Pacific slope; in rain-forests.

Mniochloa A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Mniochloa* A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185; type: *Mniochloa pulchella* (Grisebach) A. Chase
- *Panicum* subg. *Digitaria* ser. *Solitaria* Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 51 (8), 1901: 290-291, p.p., invalid
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Selected references: Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 854-856, fig. 3K-R
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part.

Mniochloa pulchella (GRISEB.) A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Digitaria pulchella Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub., 1866: 231; type: Cuba, 8 June 1856, C. Wright 3448 (GOET)
- *Strephium pulchellum* (Grisebach) C. Wright in Anal. Acad. Ci. Méd. Habana 8, 1871: 202
- *Mniochloa pulchella* (Grisebach) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 186, pl. 4
- *Panicum strephioides* Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 51 (8), 1901: 291, p.p., invalid
- Features: 0.03 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering in March, June, and December.
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Guantánamo (Oriente): Baracoa.
- Habitat: On limestone cliffs in lowlands.

Olyra LINNAEUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Mapira Adanson, Fam., 2, 1763: 39
Olyra Linnaeus, Syst. ed. 10, 2, 1759: 1261, 1379; type: *Olyra latifolia* Linnaeus
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 1-63
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: Cespitose, monoecious perennials, usually from creeping rootstocks; culms erect and sometimes climbing and leaning on the vegetation.

- Number of species known: 23.
- Phenology: Species of *Olyra* usually flower each year, but some species apparently do not flower every year, and may be monocarpic.
- Distribution: throughout tropical America from MEXICO and Florida (USA) to northern ARGENTINA; 2 species apparently introduced in Africa, including Madagascar, and Fiji Islands.
- Habitat: The species typically occur in lowland, wet, tropical forests, one species occurs in cloud forest, another one in gallery forest.

Olyra amapana SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra amapana Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 5, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Amapá, J.M. Pires, W. Rodrigues & G.C. Irvine 51536 (IAN)
- Features: fl(+), culm size not recorded.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amapá: Rio Araguari, in wet forests.

Olyra buchtienii HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra buchtienii Hackel, 1912: 20; type: Bolivia, 1907, O. Buchtien 1157 (W); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 8
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: La Paz, in lowland forests.

Olyra caudata TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra caudata Trinius, 1836: 292; type: Peru (LE); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 10
- *Olyra dimidiata* Hochstetter ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Surinam, Hostm. Hb. 786a (P)
- *Olyra pittieri* Hackel, 1901: 461; type: Costa Rica, Pittier 3639 (W)
- ? *Olyra speciosa* Mez in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. Beibl. 56 (4), 1921: 7; type: "Guyana", Kegel 34 (B)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Central America and northern South America: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; PERU; BOLIVIA; VENEZUELA; TRINIDAD; GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: In forests between 150 and 1,100 m altitude.

Olyra ciliatifolia RADDI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra ciliatifolia Raddi, 1823: 19; type: Rio de Janeiro, Raddi (P); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 12
- *Olyra cuneatifolia* Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106; type: Brazil (P)
- Common names: Taquarilla.
- Features: 0.5 - 1.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; BOLIVIA; ARGENTINA.
- Habitat: Often in disturbed places; at elevations from 100 to 1,200 m.

Olyra davidseana JUDZIEWICZ & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra davidseana Judziewicz & Zuloaga in Syst. Bot. 17 (1), 1992: 27, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Pará, 14 Aug. 1964, Prance & Silva 58735 (IAN)
- Features: 0.75 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the agronomist Gerrit Davide.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará, eastern part.
- Habitat: In wet, lowland forest.

Olyra ecaudata DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra ecaudata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 326; type: Leprieur 547 (P); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 14, fig. 8a-b
- Features: 3 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Central America and northern South America: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: In primary humid forests, generally at elevations below 500 m (occasionally up to 2,000 m?).

Olyra fasciculata TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra fasciculata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 113; type: Bahia (LE); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 17, fig. 8c,g; T.J. Killeen in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (1), 1990: 165
Olyra heliconia Lindman in Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 11, pl. 6; type: Mato Grosso, Regnell 3017 (S)

sk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 11, pl. 6; type: Mato Grosso, Regnell 3017 (S)

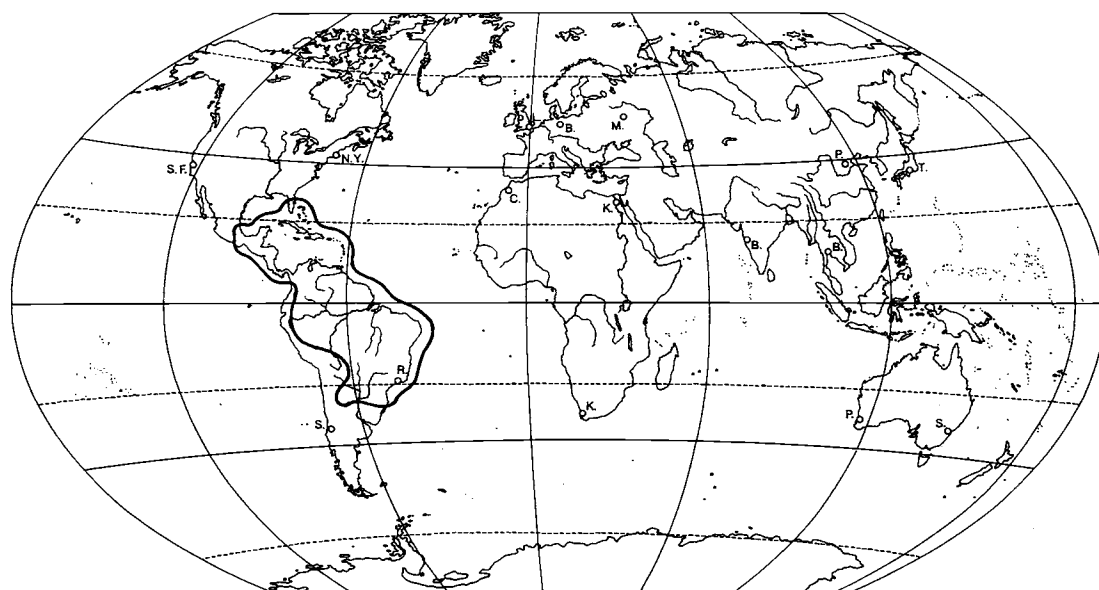
- Common names: Taquarilla, Tacuarilla (Bolivia); Taquaril (Brazil).
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL: southern part; ARGENTINA: north-western part.
- Habitat: On edges of forests, usually in full sun; at elevations between 200 and 1,600 m.

Olyra filiformis TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra filiformis Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 115; type: Riedel 162, 183 (LE, syntypes); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 19, fig. 17a-b
- Features: 0.4 - 1.3 m / ? cm / fl(+). Plants of this species appear to be annuals, not perennials.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, in lowland forests.

Olyra glaberrima RADDI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra corcovadensis Wawra, 1866: 180, pl. 95; type: Wawra & Maly 504
Olyra glaberrima Raddi, 1823: 19; type: Rio de Janeiro (PI); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 20, fig. 30e-f
Olyra obliqua Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106; type: Brazil (P)
Olyra semiovata var. *pubescens* Hackel in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 8, 1910: 46; type: Paraguay, 1909, Fiebrig 5299 (W)



Map 99: Distribution of *Olyra*

Olyra semiovata var. *pubiflora* Hackel ap. R. Chodat & E. Hassler in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 4, 1904: 276; type: Paraguay, Hassler 8194 (W)

Olyra semiovata Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 249; type: Brazil, Langsdorff s.n. (LE)

Olyra yucatanana A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 178; type: Gaumer 2372 (F)

- Features: 0.6 - 2.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Northern Central America and Brazil and Paraguay, disjunct: MEXICO; BELIZE; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; BRAZIL: eastern part, PARAGUAY; perhaps also in PERU.
- Habitat: In moist forests from sea level to 700 m altitude.

Olyra glauca R. SCHOMBURGK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra glauca R. Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3, 1848 [1849]: 1057, nom. nud.; type: none cited
- Distribution: GUYANA.

Olyra guineensis STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra guineensis Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 37; T. Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr., 5, 1894: 788
- Notes: This species name is considered to be of uncertain application by Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 2
- Distribution: Africa: SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE: Príncipe; GUINEA: Îles de Los.

Olyra holttumiana SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra holttumiana Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Kew Bull. 41 (3), 1986: 722, fig. 1; type: Panama, 3 March 1973, Dressler 4288 (US)
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms arching.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holtum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: PANAMA: Panamá: Cerro Jefe, in forest.

Olyra humilis NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra humilis var. *angustifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 321, "var. β . *angustifolia*"; type: São Paulo, Riedel 1938
Olyra humilis Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 304; type: Sellow s.n. (B); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 24
Olyra semiovata var. *humilis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 76
Olyra glaberrima var. *humilis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Mez ex Ekman, 1913: 35
Olyra humilis var. *latifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 321, "var. α . *latifolia*"; type: based on *Olyra humilis* Nees von Esenbeck
- Common names: Bambu-fraço (Brazil).
- Features: 0.2 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: ARGENTINA: north-western part; BRAZIL: southern part; PARAGUAY.
- Habitat: From sea level up to 1,250 m altitude.

Olyra juruana MEZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra juruana Mez in Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 7, 1917: 45; type: Brazil, Amazonas, E. Ule 5469 (B, destroyed?); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 26
- Features: 0.3 - 1.1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas, Acre, Pará; PERU: eastern part.
- Habitat: In forests; at 120 - 800 m altitude.

Olyra latifolia LINNAEUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra arundinacea Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 158/197
Olyra latifolia var. *arundinacea* (Kunth) Grisebach, 1862: 532
Olyra brasiliensis Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106; not Sprengel, 1827
Olyra brevifolia Schumacher in Schumacher & Thonning, Beskr. Guin. Pl., 1827: 402
Olyra cordifolia Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 159/198
Olyra pubescens var. *glabra* Raddi ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 307, as syn.; Kunth, 1833: 68, as syn.
Olyra latifolia var. *glabriuscula* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 316, " α . *glabriuscula*"; type: based on *Olyra arundinacea* Kunth
Olyra latifolia Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 2, 1759: 1261; type: Jamaica, Sloane s.n. (BM); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 27, fig. 8d-f
Olyra media Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106
Olyra paniculata Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ., 1788: 21; type: Jamaica (S)
Olyra pubescens Raddi, 1823: 18; type: Rio de Janeiro (P)
Olyra latifolia var. *pubescens* (Raddi) Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 316, " β . *pubescens*"
Olyra scabra Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 306; type: Brazil, Bahia, Martius s.n., Rio de Janeiro, Raddi s.n. (syntypes)
Olyra cordifolia var. *scabriuscula* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 317, " β . *scabriuscula*"
Olyra latifolia var. *vestita* Henrard in Puelle, Fl. Suriname, 1, 1, 1943: 321; type: Surinam, Focke 358
- Features: (1) 3 - 4 (6) m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect, climbing and leaning in the vegetation, or decumbent.
- Distribution: An ubiquitous, weedy species, found throughout tropical America. Apparently introduced in Africa and Madagascar.
America: USA: Florida; JAMAICA; CUBA; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; VIRGIN ISLANDS; ANTIGUA; GUADELOUPE; MARTINIQUE; SAINT LUCIA; SAINT VINCENT; GRENADA; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO; MEXICO: central part; BELIZE; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR;

HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; BOLIVIA; ARGENTINA: northern part.

Africa (naturalised): SENEGAL; GUINEA; SIERRA LEONE; LIBERIA; IVORY COAST; GHANA; NIGERIA; CAMEROON; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC; GABON; CONGO; ZAIRE; ANGOLA; ETHIOPIA; KENYA; UGANDA; BURUNDI; TANZANIA; MALAWI; MOZAMBIQUE; ZIMBABWE; SOUTH AFRICA; MADAGASCAR; COMORO ISLANDS.

- Habitat: In rain-forest, gallery forest, secondary forests, usually on margins, mostly below 1,000 m altitude.

***Olyra latispicula* SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra latispicula Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 35, fig. 17c, 18-19; type: Bahia, 13 May 1976, Soderstrom, Russell & Hage 2208 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.7 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia (southern part), in lowland wet forest.

***Olyra longifolia* KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra longifolia var. *grandifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 325, "α. grandifolia"; type: based on *Olyra longifolia* Kunth
Olyra kegelii Mez in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. Beibl. 56 (4), 1921: 6; type: Surinam ("Holl. Guyana"), Kegel 251 (B)
Olyra longifolia Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 159/198; Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 35
Olyra longifolia var. *parvifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 325, "β. parvifolia"; type: R. Spruce 880, 1145 (syntypes)
Olyra surinamensis Hochstetter ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Surinam, Hostmann 863 (P)
- Common names: Taboquinha (Brazil).
- Features: 0.3 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; PERU; BOLIVIA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: northern part.
- Habitat: In rain-forest; from sea level to 400 m altitude.

***Olyra loretensis* MEZ**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra loretensis Mez, 1917: 47; type: Peru, Ule 6224 (B); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 43, fig. 24
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL; COLOMBIA; PERU.
- Habitat: In Amazonian, dense rain-forest; at elevations from sea level to 400 m.

***Olyra malaccensis* WALLICH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra malaccensis Wallich, Cat., 1831-1832: n. 3540 B, nom. nud.?
- Notes: To be excluded from Poaceae. *Olyra malaccensis* Wallich = *Scleria caricina* Palisot de Beauvois (cf. A. Chase & Niles, 1962).

***Olyra maranonensis* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra maranonensis Swallen, 1966: 86; type: Peru, 20 Sep. 1962, John J. Wurdack 1936 (US)
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Amazonas; in rain-forest, at 500 - 550 m altitude.

***Olyra micrantha* KUNTH**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra micrantha var. *decalvata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "γ. decalvata"; type: Spruce s.n. (B)
Olyra hirsuta var. *densior* Trinius ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 303, "β. densior", as syn.
? *Olyra micrantha* var. *dioeca* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "δ. dioeca"; type: none cited
Olyra hirsuta Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 250; type: Brazil, Langsdorff s.n. (LE)
Olyra micrantha var. *lanceolata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "β. lanceolata"; type: Rio de Janeiro, Gaudichaud 297 (P)
Olyra micrantha f. *latifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 323, as syn.
Olyra micrantha Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [publ. 1816]: 160/199; type: Humboldt (P); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 46, fig. 17d,f, 26
Olyra scrobiculata Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 303, as syn.
Olyra micrantha var. *subvelutina* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "ε. subvelutina"; type: Rio de Janeiro, Riedel s.n.
Olyra urvillei Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Urville Hb. s.n. (P); Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 323, "d'Urvillei", as syn.
Olyra ventricosa Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 303; type: several types cited
- Features: 1 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing and leaning on the vegetation. A weedy species.
- Distribution: Widely distributed in South America: COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL; PERU; BOLIVIA; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINA: north-eastern part. Pacific Islands: FIJI ISLANDS, probably introduced.
- Habitat: In lowlands, preferably in wetter areas, below 500 m altitude.

***Olyra obliquifolia* STEUDEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra obliquifolia Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Surinam, Kappler 1472 (P); Soderstrom

& Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 52; fig. 30a-b

- Features: 0.3 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: north-eastern part.
- Habitat: From sea level to 700 m altitude.

Olyra orientalis LOUREIRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra orientalis* Loureiro, *Fl. Cochinch.*, 1790: 552
- Notes: To be excluded from Poaceae (cf. A. Chase & Niles, 1962).

Olyra ovata W. HAMILTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra ovata* W. Hamilton, 1825: 7
- Notes: To be excluded from Bambusoideae. *Olyra ovata* W. Hamilton = *Ichnanthus panicoides* Palisot de Beauvois (cf. Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 77).

Olyra retrorsa SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra retrorsa* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 54, fig. 31; type: Mato Grosso, Apr. 1918, Kuhlmann 1868 (RB)
- Features: fl(+); culm size not recorded.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Rio Verde.

Olyra standleyi HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra standleyi* Hitchcock in *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 40, 1927: 86; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 6-7 March 1926, Paul C. Standley & Ruben Torres 50932 (US)
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms arching or clambering.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 900 to 2,700(!) m.

Olyra tamanquareana SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra tamanquareana* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 58; type: Amazonas, Rio Negro, Ilha Tamanquare, 12 Sep. 1979, K. Kubitzki, C.E. Calderón & H.H. Poppendieck 79-252 (INPA)
- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Negro, Ilha Tamanquare, in dense forest.

Olyra taquara SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra taquara* Swallen, 1966: 86; fig. 37; type: Goiás, 25 July 1956, A. Macedo 4586 (US)
- Common names: Taboquinha (Brazil).
- Features: 3.5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: central part.
- Habitat: In the shade of gallery forests; from 300 to 1,000 m altitude.

Olyra wurdackii SWALLEN

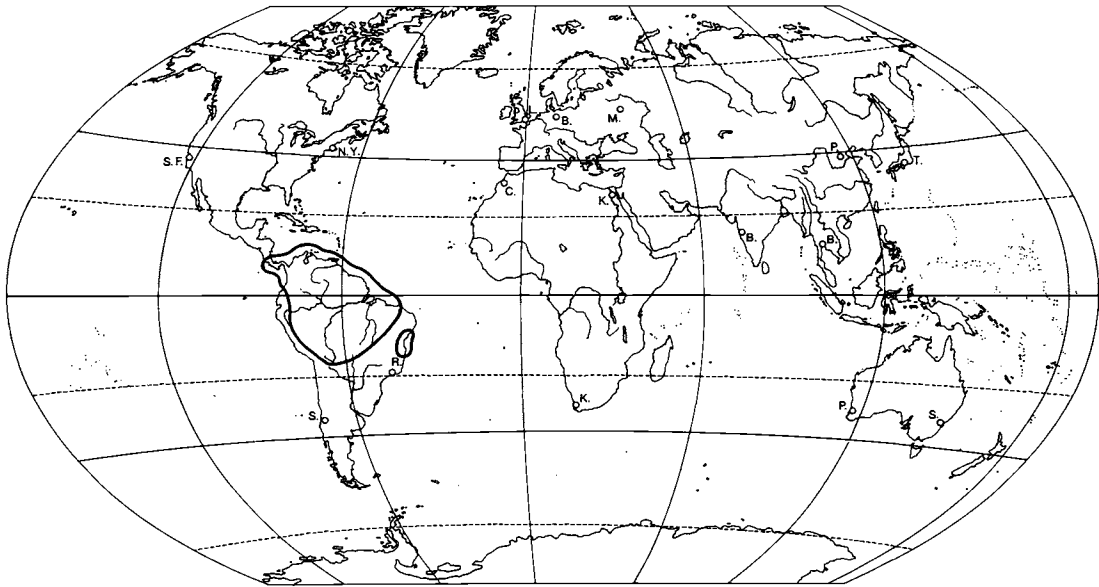
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra wurdackii* Swallen, 1966: 85; type: Amazonas, 21 July 1959, John J. Wurdack & L.S. Adderley 43540 (US)
- Features: 1 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Río Siapa; BRAZIL: Amazonas: Manaus; up to 500 m altitude.

Parodiolyra SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

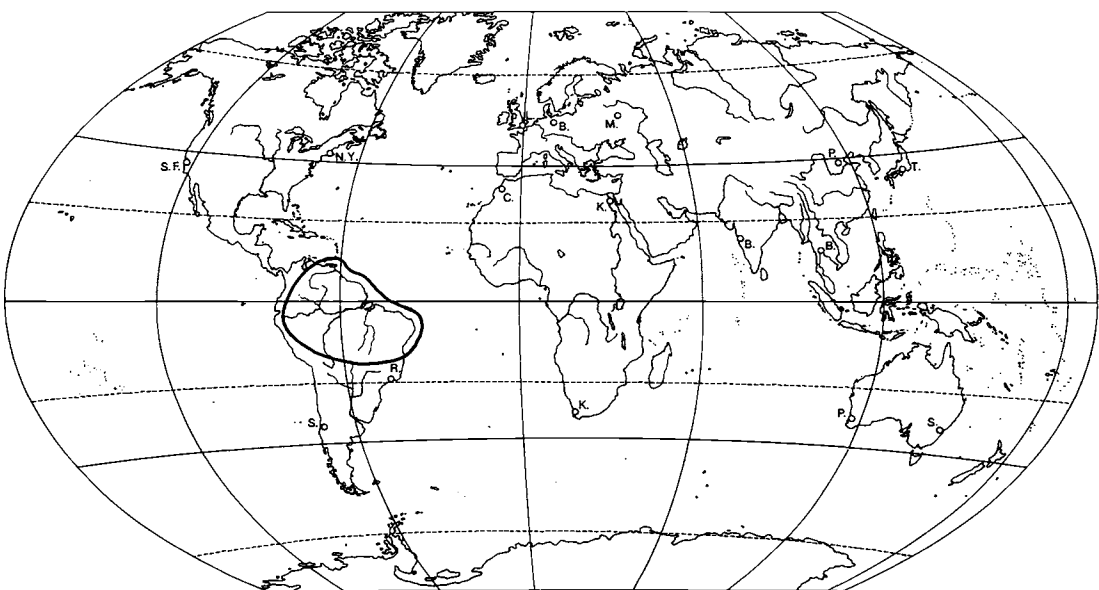
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Parodiolyra* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 64; type: *Parodiolyra ramosissima* (Trinius) Soderstrom & Zuloaga
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: Perennial monoecious herbs, culms up to 8 m tall, vine-like, arching, clambering and trailing over the vegetation.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: Central America, northern South America.
- Habitat: In forests and savannas at low and moderate elevations.

Parodiolyra lateralis (J. S. PRESL EX NEES) SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Panicum laterale* var. α J.S. Presl ex Nees von Esenbeck, *Agrost. Brasil.*, 1829: 213-214; type: Haenke Hb. s.n. (PR); cf. Soderstrom & Zuloaga, 1989: 66
- Panicum laterale* J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, *Reliqu. Haenk.*, 1, 1830: 305; type: Peru, Henke Hb. s.n. (PR)
- Olyra lateralis* (J.S. Presl ex Nees von Esenbeck) A. Chase in *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 21, 1908: 179, "laterale"
- Parodiolyra lateralis* (J.S. Presl ex Nees von Esenbeck) Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 66, fig. 39
- Olyra sarmentosa* Doell in *Martius, Fl. Brasil.*, 2, 2, 1877: 319
- Raddiella truncata* Swallen in Maguire & al., 1948: 89; type: Guyana, Maguire & Fanshawe 23035 (US)
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms trailing and clambering on the vegetation.
- Distribution: From the mountains of Central America into South America, south along the eastern foothills of the Andes to Bolivia, and east at the edge of the Guyana highlands to Surinam. COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; BOLIVIA; PERU; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: In wet savannas, on riverbanks, bluffs, and cliffs in full shade or sun, at elevations from 400 to 1,800 m.



Map 100: Distribution of *Paradiolyra*



Map 101: Distribution of *Piresia*

***Parodiolyra luetzelburgii* (PILGER) SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra luetzelburgii Pilger, 1930: 1049; type: Brazil, Oct. 1927, von Luetzelburg 21354 (B)
Parodiolyra luetzelburgii (Pilger) Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 70, fig. 41
- Features: 0.7 - 1.6 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing and leaning on the vegetation.
- Distribution: Northern South America: VENEZUELA: Amazonas, Táchira; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Roraima.
- Habitat: In open areas, on sandy slopes, ridges, and quebradas; at elevations from 100 to 600 m.

***Parodiolyra ramosissima* (TRIN.) SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra blanchetii Mez, 1917: 46; type: Bahia, Blanchet 2730 (B)
Olyra ramosissima Trinius in *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6*, 1, 1835: 116; type: Bahia, Riedel s.n. (LE)
Parodiolyra ramosissima (Trinius) Soderstrom & Zuloaga in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 69, 1989: 73, fig. 45
- Features: 0.3 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing and leaning on the vegetation.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: Within or at the edges of open forests, on sandy soil, frequently in disturbed areas; at elevations below 150 m.

***Piresia* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Piresia Swallen in *Phytologia* 11, 1964: 152; type: *Piresia goeldii* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the Amazonian botanist, João Murça Pires.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO; Trinidad; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL; PERU.

***Piresia goeldii* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Piresia goeldii Swallen in *Phytologia* 11, 1964: 153; type: Brazil, Pará, June 1914, André Goeldi 72 (US)
- Features: 0.07 - 0.14 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the plant collector, André Goeldi.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; SURINAM; COLOMBIA.

***Piresia leptophylla* SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Piresia leptophylla Soderstrom in *Brittonia* 34 (2), 1982: 206, 203, fig. 4; type: Bahia, T.R. Soderstrom, G. Russell & J. Hage 2225 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern coastal part: Bahia, Pernambuco.

***Piresia macrophylla* SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Piresia macrophylla Soderstrom in *Brittonia* 34 (2), 1982: 203, fig. 3; type: Peru, San Martín, Dec. 1929, L. Williams 6547 (F)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: San Martín; BRAZIL: Acre, Amazonas.

***Piresia sympodica* (DOELL) SWALLEN**

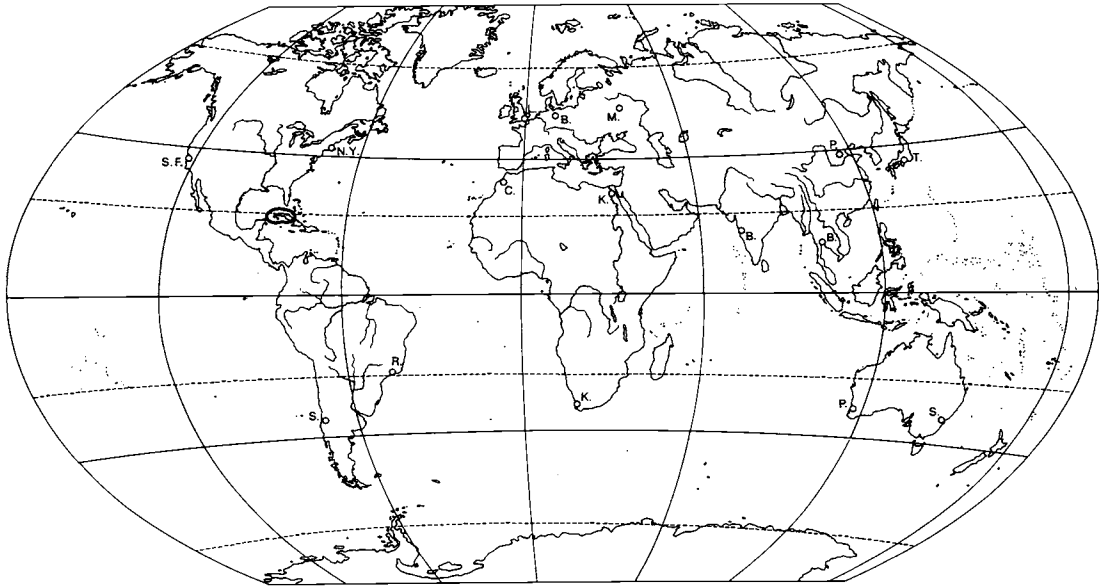
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddia biformis Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 358
Olyra sympodica Doell in *Martius, Fl. Brasil.*, 2, 2, 1877: 322
Raddia sympodica (Doell) Hitchcock, 1936: 372
Piresia sympodica (Doell) Swallen in *Phytologia* 11, 1964: 153
- Features: 0.15 - 0.30 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: Pernambuco, Pará, Amazonas, Acre.

***Piresiella* JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE**

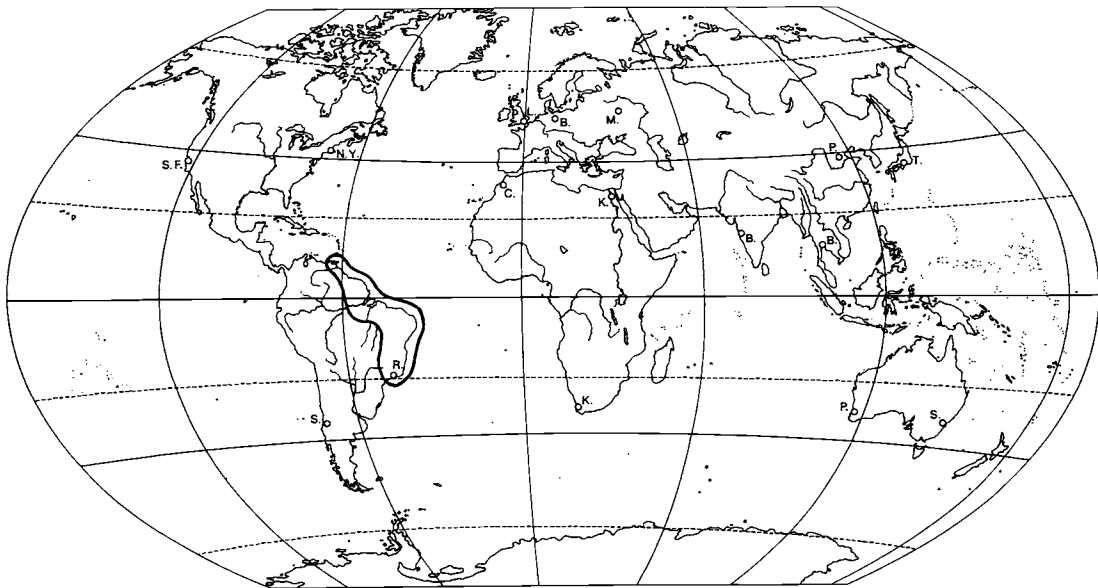
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Piresiella Judziewicz & al. in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 80 (4), 1993: 856; type: *Piresiella strephioides* (Grisebach) Judziewicz & al.
Panicum subg. *Digitaria* ser. *Solitaria* Hackel in *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 51 (8), 1901: 290-291, p.p., invalid
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Etymology: The generic name is a diminutive of *Piresia* and was suggested by the superficial resemblance to a small species of that genus.
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Distribution: CUBA.

***Piresiella strephioides* (GRISEB.) JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra strephioides Grisebach, *Cat. Pl. Cub.*, 1866: 229; type: Cuba, Wright 3435 (GOET)
Panicum strephioides Hackel in *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 51 (8), 1901: 291, p.p., invalid



Map 102: Distribution of *Piresiella*



Map 103: Distribution of *Raddia*

Mniochloa strephioides (Grisebach) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 186
Piresiella strephioides (Grisebach) Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 857, fig. 3A-J

- Features: (0.07) 0.10 - 0.18 m / 0.1 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering from July through November.
- Distribution: CUBA (western part): Habana, Pinar del Río.
- Habitat: In palm savannas, ravines, and on stream-banks in lowlands.

Raddia BERTOLONI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Hellera Schrader ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 314, as syn.
Raddia Bertoloni in Opusc. Sci. 3, 1819: 410; type: *Raddia brasiliensis* Bertoloni
Strephium Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 298; type: *Strephium distichophyllum* Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Number of species known: 5.
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Tobago; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL.

Raddia angustifolia SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddia angustifolia Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 32, fig. 6; type: Brazil, Bahia, 4 Apr. 1976, T.R. Soderstrom, G.F. Russell & J. Hage 2110 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.30 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In "mata cipó" (open forest with many climbing plants and a lower scrublike vegetation on sandy soil), with epiphytes and cacti.

Raddia brasiliensis BERTOLONI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddia brasiliensis Bertoloni, 1819: 410; type: Raddi (US, isotype)
Olyra brasiliensis (Bertoloni) Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 4, 2, 1827: 29
Olyra floribunda Raddi, 1823: 20
Strephium floribundum (Raddi) Nees von Esenbeck ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36, as syn.
Raddia floribunda Palisot de Beauvois ex Kuhlmann, 1925: 351
Olyra floribunda var. *microphylla* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 329, "var. β . microphylla"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern part.

Raddia distichophylla (SCHRADER EX NEES) A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Strephium distichophyllum Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 298; type: Prince Maximilian (? LE)

Hellera distichophylla Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 328, as syn.

Raddia distichophylla (Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 184

Olyra polypodioides Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 117; type: Riedel (US, isotype)

Raddia polypodioides (Trinius) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185,*

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Raddia guianensis (BRONGNIART) HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Strephium guianense Brongniart in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 7, 1860: 470-472
Raddia guianensis (Brongniart) Hitchcock, 1936: 373,*
Raddia urbaniana Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 359
Olyra urbaniana Mez, 1917: 47
- Features: 0.20 - 0.45 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Tobago; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA.

Raddia portoi KUHLMANN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddia portoi Kuhlmann, 1925: 350; type: Campos Porto 1362 (US, isotype)
Olyra portoi Kuhlmann, 1925: 350, as syn.
- Features: 0.25 - 0.40 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Raddiella SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddiella Swallen in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75 (1), 1948: 89; type: *Raddiella esenbeckii* (Steudel) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
- Selected references: Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (4), 1991: 928-941
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: Occurring in tropical Central and South America, from PANAMA and TRINIDAD to BOLIVIA and BRAZIL (São Paulo). The genus has two centers of diversity: the Guyana Highlands, and the western Brazilian Planalto from Rondônia to northern Mato Grosso and southern Pará.
- Habitat: Two species grow in dry savannas and cerrados, the others grow only on wet rocks in the spray zone of riversides below waterfalls. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 1,500 m.

Raddiella esenbeckii (STEUDEL) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Panicum esenbeckii Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 90, based on *Panicum laterale* var. β Nees von Esenbeck

Raddiella esenbeckii (Steudel) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* no. 44, 1980: 21; Renvoize, *Grasses Bahia*, 1984: 33,*; Zuloaga & Judziewicz in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 78 (4), 1991: 933

Olyra hoehnei Pilger, 1922: 122

Raddia hoehnei (Pilger) Soderstrom in Maguire & al., 1965: 5, as syn.

Panicum laterale var. β Nees von Esenbeck, *Agrost. Brasil.*, 1829: 213; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Ega, Martius s.n. (M)

Olyra nana Doell in Martius, *Fl. Brasil.*, 2, 2, 1877: 329, nom. illeg. (superfluous name), based on *Panicum esenbeckii* Steudel

Raddia nana (Doell) A. Chase in *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 21, 1908: 185, nom. illeg.

Raddiella nana (Doell) Swallen in *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 75 (1), 1948: 89, nom. illeg.

- Features: 0.08 - 0.40 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA and northern SOUTH AMERICA, including TRINIDAD, to BOLIVIA and central BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurring in semishaded or more often dryish, open places: gallery forests, woodlands, savannas, and cerrados, often on rocky or sandy soil; from slightly above sea-level to 1,500 m altitude.

***Raddiella kaieteurana* SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddiella kaieteurana Soderstrom in *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 12 (3), 1965: 6; type: Guyana, Kaieteur Plateau, 4 Feb. 1962, R.C. Cowan & T.R. Soderstrom 1742 (US)

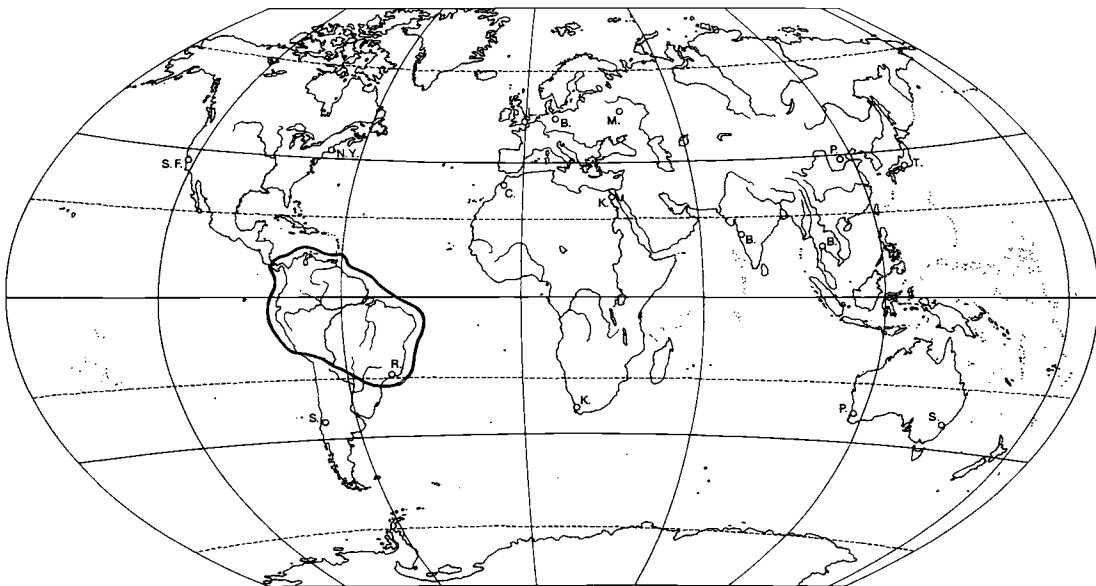
- Features: 0.05 (0.20) m / 0.1? cm / fl(+); herb of indefinite duration.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar; GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL: northern part: Pará.
- Habitat: Occurring on damp cliff faces or in the spray of waterfalls, at 100 - 810 m altitude.

***Raddiella lunata* ZULOAGA & JUDZIEW.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddiella lunata Zuloaga & Judziewicz in *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 78 (4), 1991: 936, fig. 9, 10, 14; type: Brazil, Rondônia, Serra dos Pacáas Novos, Mar. 1917, C. Rondón s.n. [as J.G. Kuhlmann 1863] (RB)
- Features: 0.07 - 0.15 m / 0.05? cm / fl(+); sprawling, mat-forming annual.
- Etymology: The epithet, "lunata", refers to the crescent-shaped female floret.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rondônia: Serra dos Pacáas Novos.

***Raddiella malmeana* (E. EKMAN) SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddiella malmeana (E. Ekman) Swallen in *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 75, 1948: 89
Olyra malmeana E. Ekman in *Ark. Bot.* 10 (17), 1911: 21,*; type: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Santa Ana da Chapada, 16 June 1894, Malme 1684 (S)
Raddia malmeana (E. Ekman) Hitchcock in *Contr. US Nation. Herb.* 22, 1922: 505
- Features: 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+); annual bamboo.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso and Pará.
- Habitat: On wet rocks near waterfalls and streams at low elevations.



Map 104: Distribution of *Raddiella*

Raddiella minima JUDZIEW. & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddiella minima Judziewicz & Zuloaga in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (4), 1991: 939; type: Brazil, Pará, 22 Apr. 1983, I.L. Amaral & al. 883 (INPA)
- Features: 0.06 m / ? cm / fl(+); herb of indefinite duration.
- Etymology: The epithet alludes to the size of this species that is one of the world's smallest bambusoid grasses.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: Município de Itaituba.
- Habitat: In the campo rupestre.

Raddiella molliculma (SWALLEN) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Panicum molliculmum Swallen in Bot. Mus. Leaflet. Harvard Univ. 16 (4), 1953: 57; type: Colombia, Caquetá, 16 Jan. 1942, G. Gutiérrez & R.E. Schultes 616 (US)
- Raddiella molliculma* (Swallen) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 22
- Features: 0.05 - 0.10 (0.15) cm / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Cerro de El Castillo.
- Habitat: Occurring on moist, shaded, sandstone cliffs; at 240 - 300 m altitude.

Raddiella potaroensis SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Raddiella potaroensis Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 12 (3), 1965: 6; type: Guyana, Kaieteur Plateau, 13 Mar. 1962, R.S. Cowan &

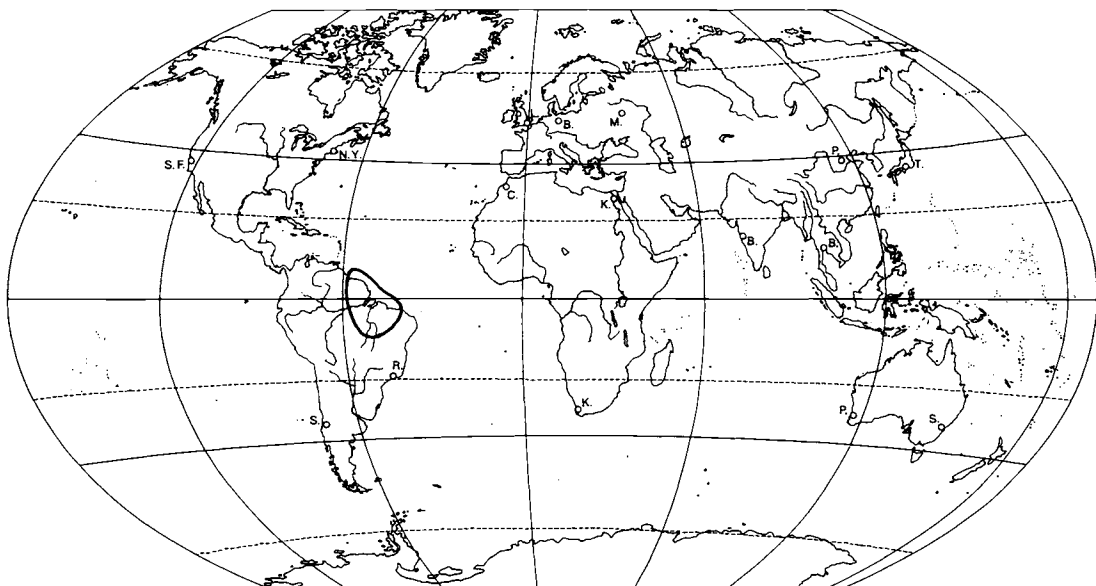
T.R. Soderstrom 2162 (US)

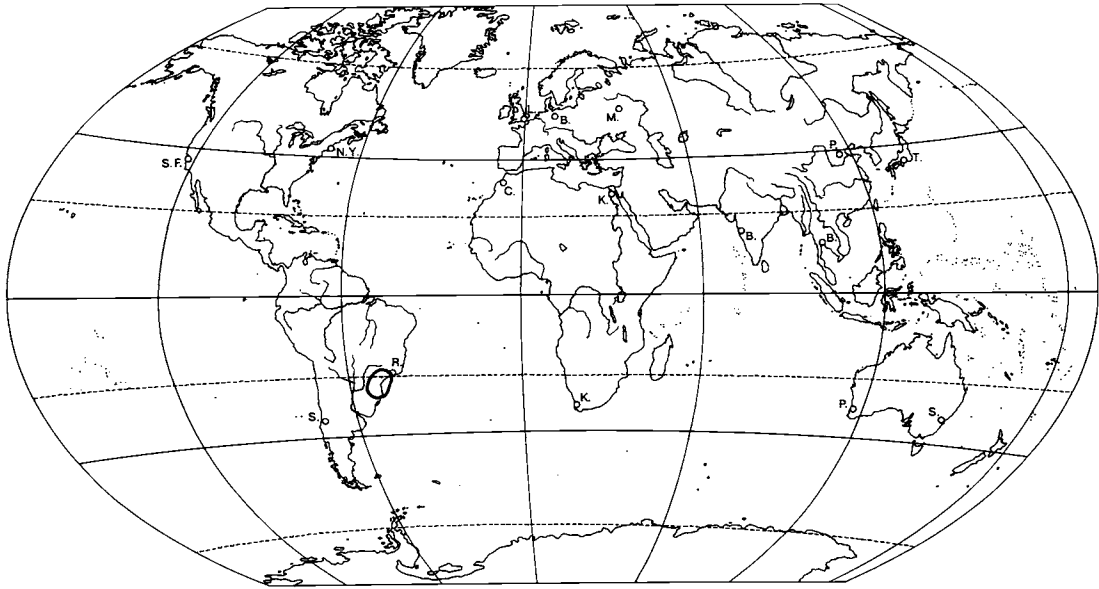
Raddiella maipuriensis Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 12 (3), 1965: 7; type: Guyana, Imbaimadai Savannas, 25 Oct. 1951, B. Maguire & D.B. Fanshawe 32277 (US)

- Features: 0.05 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+); annual bamboo.
- Distribution: GUYANA: western part: Pakaraima Plateau. VENEZUELA: Bolívar.
- Habitat: Occurring on wet rocks near and in the spray zone of waterfalls; at 200 - 1,250 m altitude.

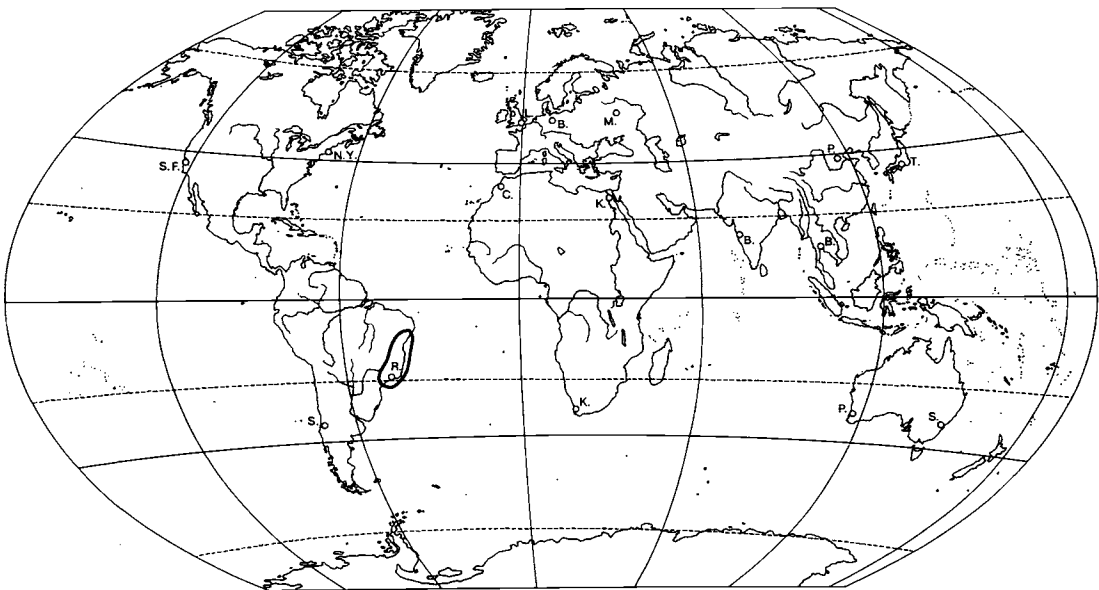
Rehia FIJTEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bulbulus Swallen in Phytologia 11, 1964: 154, invalid (technical term, ICBN 1994, Art. 20.2, 32.1.b); type: *Bulbulus nervatus* Swallen
- Rehia* Fijten in Blumea 22 (3), 1975: 416, based on *Bulbulus* Swallen; type: *Rehia nervata* (Swallen) Fijten
- Tribal assignment: trib. OLYREAE
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe Olyreae (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Notes: *Bulbulus* Swallen is not regarded to be a later homonym of *Bulbilis* Rafinesque, 1819 (POACEAE).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern Amazon basin; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA.
- Habitat: In densely shaded undergrowth of humid rain-forest.

Map 105: Distribution of *Rehia*



Map 106: Distribution of *Reitzia*



Map 107: Distribution of *Sucrea*

Rehia nervata (SWALLEN) FIJTEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bulbulus nervatus Swallen in *Phytologia* 11, 1964: 154; type: Brazil, Maranhão, 18-26 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3552
Rehia nervata (Swallen) Fijten in *Blumea* 22 (3), 1975: 416
- Features: 0.12 - 0.19 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern Amazon basin (Maranhão, Pará); GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA.

Reitzia SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Reitzia Swallen in *Sellowia* no. 7, 1956: 7; type: *Reitzia smithii* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the botanist, P. Raulino Reitz.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: southern part.

Reitzia smithii SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Reitzia smithii Swallen in *Sellowia* no. 7, 1956: 8, fig.; type: Santa Catarina, March 1952, L.B. Smith & P.R. Reitz 6123 (US)
- Features: 0.05 - 0.11 m / 0.05 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, São Paulo.

Sucrea SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sucrea Soderstrom in *Brittonia* 33 (2), 1981: 200; type: *Sucrea monophylla* Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*

- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of the Panamanian botanist and nurseryman Dimitri Sucre who settled in Brazil.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern part: Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.
- Habitat: In the shaded undergrowth of forests with a dry period.

Sucrea maculata SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sucrea maculata Soderstrom in *Brittonia* 33 (2), 1981: 205, fig. 4-5; type: Rio de Janeiro, 1886, Schwacke s.n. (RB)
- Features: 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo.

Sucrea monophylla SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Sucrea monophylla Soderstrom in *Brittonia* 33 (2), 1981: 200, fig. 1-3; type: Bahia, 16 Jan. 1968, C.E. Calderón 2045 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Sucrea sampaiana (HITCHCOCK) SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra sampaiana Hitchcock in *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 17, 1927: 215, fig. 1; type: Espírito Santo, 6 Dec. 1924, Vidal 44 (US)
Sucrea sampaiana (Hitchcock) Soderstrom in *Brittonia* 33 (2), 1981: 208, fig. 6
- Features: 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Espírito Santo.

TRIBE
PARIANEAE

comprising:

EREDITIS
PARIANA

from the tropics of Central and South America

***Eremitis* DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Eremitis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 338;
type: *Eremitis parviflora* (Trinius) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. *PARIANEAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

***Eremitis parviflora* (TRINIUS) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Eremitis monothalamia Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 338, pl. 48, nom. illeg.; type: Brazil, Bahia, Riedel 1591 (? LE)
Pariana monothalamia (Doell) Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 349, "monothalma"
Pariana parviflora Trinius, Panic. Gen., 1834: 17;
type: none cited; Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 105
Eremitis parviflora (Trinius) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 20
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 cm / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In evergreen forest at low elevations.

***Pariana* FUSÉE-AUBLET**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aphonina Necker, Elem. Bot., 3, 1790: 237, with Latin descr., nom. illeg. (based on *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet, 1775)
Pariana sect. *Foliosae* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50,

1936: 340, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 22.1; 32.1b; 36.1); type: *Pariana campestris* Fusée-Aublet

Pariana sect. *Graciles* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 341, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); type: not designated, probably *Pariana gracilis* Doell

Pariana sect. *Lanceolatae* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 341, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); type: not designated, probably *Pariana lanceolata* Trinius

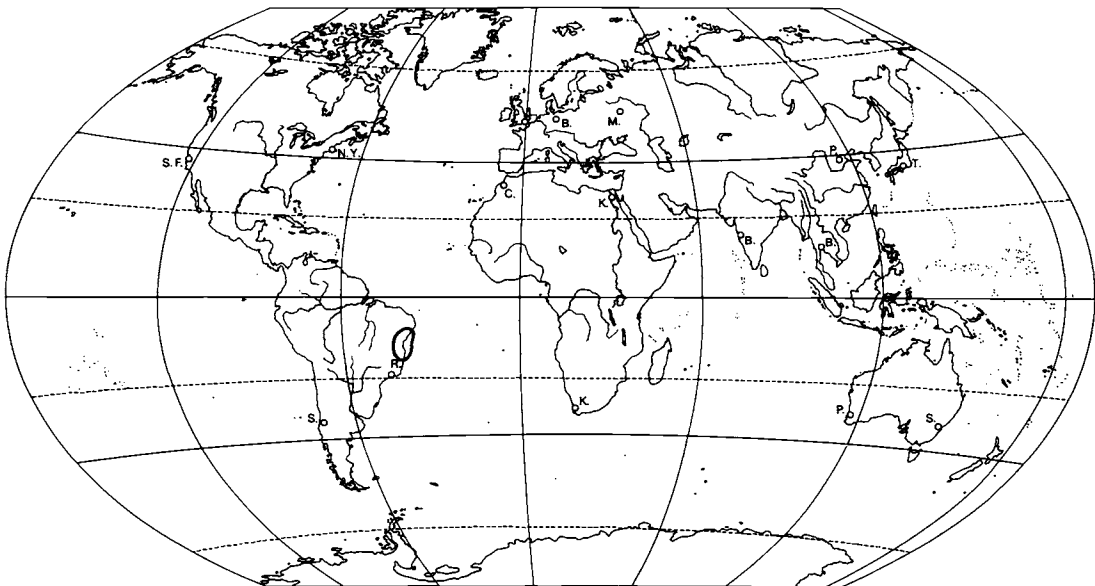
Pariana sect. *Nudicaules* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 341, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); type: not designated

Pariana Fusée-Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr., 2, 1775: 876, and l.c. 4, 1775: pl. 337; type: *Pariana campestris* Fusée-Aublet; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 337

- Tribal assignment: trib. *PARIANEAE*
- Number of species known: 39.
- Distribution: From COSTA RICA (and probably southern NICARAGUA) south to northern BRAZIL and BOLIVIA. Especially abundant in the Amazon Basin.
- Habitat: In lowland and lower montane rainforests.

***Pariana angustifolia* SPRENGEL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana angustifolia Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 609
Panicum triticeum Willdenow, ined., ex Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 609, as syn.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: This is a species of *Chusquea* (according to



Map 108: Distribution of *Eremitis*

Pilger, ex Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 362); to be excluded from *Pariana*.

- Distribution: VENEZUELA/COLOMBIA: Rio Orinoco.

***Pariana argentea* HOLLOWELL & DAVIDSE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana argentea* Hollowell & Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 98; type: Panama, 5 Dec. 1979, T.B. Croat 49139 (MO)
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Province of Panamá: Pacific slope of east-central Panama.
- Habitat: In moist tropical forest, at 300 - 350 m altitude.

***Pariana aurita* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana aurita* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 73, fig. 3; type: Peru, Loreto, 17 Nov. 1931, Ynes Mexía 6116 (US)
- Features: 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect or somewhat decumbent at base.
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto, at the mouth of Río Santiago.
- Habitat: In dense forest.

***Pariana bicolor* TUTIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana bicolor* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 355, fig. 19, pl. 9; type: Bolivia, La Paz, Dec. 1926, O. Buchtien 458 (US)

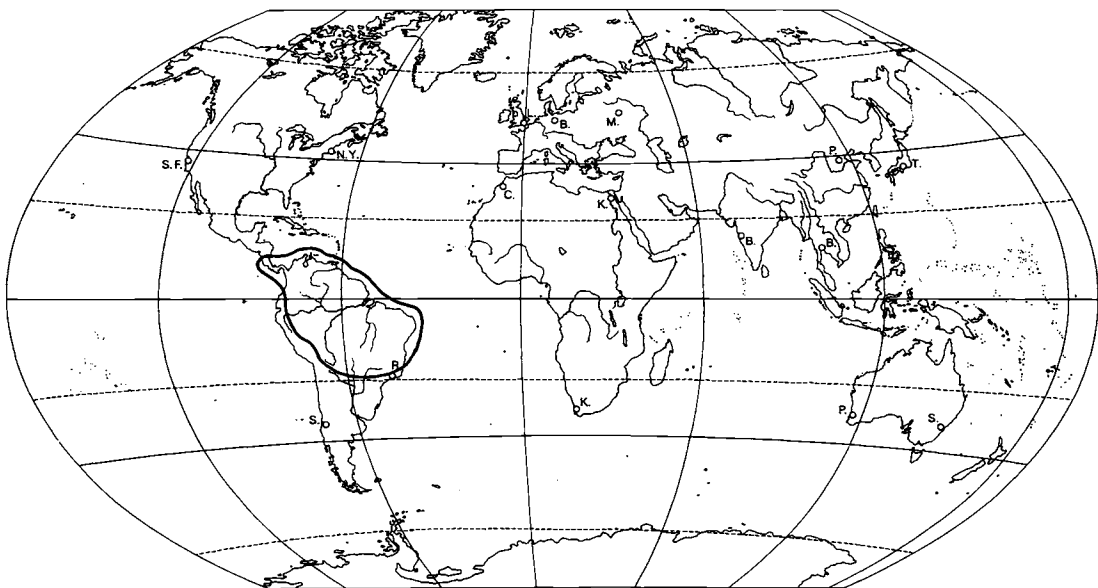
- Features: 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: La Paz, Beni, Cochabamba; PERU: Junín; up to 1,600 m altitude.

***Pariana campestris* FUSÉE-AUBLET**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana campestris* Fusée-Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr., 2, 1775: 877, and l.c. 4, 1775: pl. 337; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 344, fig. 7
- Pariana glauca* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 294
- Pariana inaequalis* Miquel in Linnaea 19, 1847: 127
- Pariana scabra* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 294
- Pariana glauca* var. *scabra* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 333, "β. scabra"
- Pariana sylvestris* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 295
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne; SURINAM.

***Pariana concinna* TUTIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana concinna* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 358, fig. 23; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Feb. 1851, R. Spruce 1787 [same no. as *P. gracilis*] (K)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Barra do Rio Negro (Manaus).



Map 109: Distribution of *Pariana*

Pariana debilis TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana debilis Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 361, fig. 27; type: Guyana, Potaro River, 22 Aug. 1933, Tutin 573 (BM)
- Features: 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA: Potaro River.
- Habitat: On shady, steep slopes on stony ground.

Pariana distans SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana distans Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 73, fig. 4; type: Brazil, Pará, 19-26 Jan. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3286 (US)
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: Santarem.
- Habitat: Along forest borders.

Pariana ecuadoriensis PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana ecuadoriensis Pilger ap. Diels in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 14, 1939: 323; type: Ecuador, Pacayacu, March 1937, Hertha Schultze-Rhönhof 2275 (B)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: eastern part.
- Habitat: In open rain-forest, at 200 m altitude.

Pariana gleasonii HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana gleasonii Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 22, 1922: 513, "Gleasoni"; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 360, fig. 26, "Gleasoni"
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA: Mazaruni-Potaro: Potaro River.

Pariana gracilis DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana gracilis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 337; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Aug. 1851, R. Spruce 1787 [same no. as *P. concinna*]; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 359, fig. 24
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Negro; BOLIVIA: La Paz: Majos; PERU: Junin; up to 1,700 m altitude.

Pariana imberbis NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana imberbis Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 297; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 346, fig. 8, pl. 8
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará, Amazonas.

Pariana intermedia DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana intermedia Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 337,*; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 347, fig. 10
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará.

Pariana interrupta TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana interrupta Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 348, fig. 11; type: Brazil, Rio Negro, 1855, Spruce s.n. (K)
- Pariana nivea* Huber, ined., ex Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 348, as syn.
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas, Pará; COLOMBIA: Vaupés. Possibly also in southern GUYANA.

Pariana lanceolata TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana lanceolata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Pétersb. sér. 6, 3 (2), 1835: 107; type: Riedel (K, isotype); Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 349, fig. 13, pl. 8
- Features: 0.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Pariana ligulata SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana ligulata Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 74, fig. 5; type: Brazil, Pará, 7-13 Jan. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3177 (US)
- Features: 0.70 - 0.95 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará, at Boa Vista, Rio Tapajós.
- Habitat: In forest.

Pariana longiflora TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana longiflora Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 354, fig. 18; type: Guyana, Tutin 39 (BM); Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75 (1), 1948: 90
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA; BRAZIL: Pará.

Pariana lunata NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana lunata Nees von Esenbeck ex Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 76, nom. nud.
Pariana lunata Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 295; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 346, fig. 9
Pariana mollis Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 296
- Features: 0.6 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará.

Pariana maynensis HUBER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana maynensis Huber in Bol. Mus. Goeldi 4, 1906: 526; type: Peru, 10 Nov. 1898, Huber 1440
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Cerro de Canchahuaya; ? SURINAM.

Pariana modesta SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana modesta Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 77, fig. 7; type: Brazil, Maranhão, bet-

ween Caxias and Barra do Corda, 18-26 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3544 (US)

- Features: 0.15 - 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Maranhão (east-central part).
- Habitat: In moist open woods ("carasco"), abundant, sometimes dominant.

***Pariana nervata* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana nervata Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 71, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Pará, near Belém, 15 June 1934, Jason R. Swallen 4873 (US)
- Features: 0.9 - 1.3 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: near Belém.
- Habitat: At forest edges.

***Pariana obtusa* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana obtusa Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 268; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 25 Dec. 1948, Bassett Maguire & Louis Politi 27940
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, at 175 m altitude.

***Pariana ovalifolia* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana ovalifolia Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 72, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Pará, north of Monte Alegre, 28 Jan. - 1 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3379
- Features: 1.35 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: north of Monte Alegre.
- Habitat: Along forest border.

***Pariana pallida* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana pallida Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 268; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 6 Nov. 1950, Bassett Maguire, R. S. Cowan & John J. Wurdack 29455 (US)
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Río Cunucunuma, Río Orinoco.
- Habitat: Common in moist lowland woods along river.

***Pariana parvispica* R. POHL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana parvispica R. Pohl in Iowa St. J. Res. 47, 1972: 73-76, fig. 2; type: Costa Rica, Limón, 8 Jan. 1969, Pohl & Davidse 11646 (ISC); Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 395, fig. 144
- Misapplied names:
Pariana zingiberina (not Doell, 1877): Standley, 1937: 85
- Features: 0.35 - 0.5 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Limón.
- Habitat: In densely shaded rain-forest and in forest margins of the Atlantic slopes; at 100 m altitude.

***Pariana pulcherrima* TUTIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana pulcherrima Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 359, fig. 25, pl. 10; type: Guyana, Potaro River, 19 Aug. 1933, Tutin 466 (BM)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUIANA: Mazaruni-Potaro: Potaro River.
- Habitat: In damp shady place on clay soil.

***Pariana radiceiflora* SAGOT EX DOELL**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana radiceiflora Sagot ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 336; type: French Guiana, Sagot 701 (P); Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 352, fig. 15
- Features: 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne.

***Pariana setosa* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana setosa Swallen in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 29 (6), 1948: 273; type: Colombia, 27 Dec. 1940, J. Cuatrecasas 11323 (US)
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Putumayo: Mocoa, in humid forest, at 570 - 680 m altitude.

***Pariana simulans* TUTIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana simulans Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 357, fig. 22, pl. 10; type: Panama, Colón, Aug. 1911, H. Pittier 4075 (US); Swallen ap. Woodson & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 30, 1943: 256; Sohns & Swallen in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (2), 1955: 138
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA: Colón; COLOMBIA: Chocó; PERU: Cordillera Cutucú; at 10 - 750 m altitude.

***Pariana sociata* SWALLEN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana sociata Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 76, fig. 6; type: Brazil, Maranhão, near Caxias, 18-26 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3599 (US)
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Maranhão: near Caxias.
- Habitat: In open sandy forest.

***Pariana stenolemma* TUTIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana stenolemma Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 350, fig. 14; type: Peru, Loreto, Feb.-March 1930, G. King 956 (US)
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto; BRAZIL: Vaupés/Amazonas; VENEZUELA: Aragua.

Pariana strigosa SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana strigosa Swallen ap. Woodson & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 30, 1943: 257; type: Panama, Río Indio, Dodge & Allen 17301 (US)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.65 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Río Indio, at 70 - 80 m altitude.

Pariana swallenii R. C. FOSTER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana swallenii R.C. Foster in Rhodora 68, 1966: 239; type: Cochabamba, Cárdenas & Cutler 7358 (Gray)
- Features: 0.65 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the botanist Jason R. Swallen.
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba: Chaparé.

Pariana tenuis TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana tenuis Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 348, fig. 12; type: Río Vaupés, Spruce 2919 (K)
- Features: 0.25 - 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA/BRAZIL: Río Vaupés.

Pariana trichosticha TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana trichosticha Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 356, fig. 20, pl. 9; type: Peru, Loreto, Oct.-Nov. 1929, G. Klug 209 (US)
- Common names: Canutillo (Colombia).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto; COLOMBIA: Chocó; at 80 - 120 m altitude.
- Uses: Leaves used to wrap up gold and platinum dust. This is the only record on uses of any species of *Pariana*.

Pariana ulei PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana ulei Pilger in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 6, 1914: 112; type: Brazil, Juruá, Oct. 1900, E. Ule 5307 (B); Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 352, fig. 16

- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Río Juruá, Pará?; COLOMBIA.

Pariana velutina SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana velutina Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 78, fig. 8; type: Peru, Loreto, M. Schunke 164 (US)
- Features: 0.45 - 0.50 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Río Mazán, at 100 - 125 m altitude.

Pariana violascens SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana violascens Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 267; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 19 Nov. 1948, Bassett Maguire & Louis Politi 27327 (US)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Río Cuao, Río Orinoco.

Pariana vulgaris TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana vulgaris Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 353, fig. 17; type: Guyana, Cuyuni River, Tutin 38 (BM)
- Misapplied names:
Pariana radiciflora (not Sagot ex Doell, 1877): Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 22 (6), 1922: 457
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL: Pará; PERU: Loreto.

Pariana zingiberina DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pariana zingiberina Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 337; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 357, fig. 21
- Spelling variants: *Pariana zinziperina* (orthographical error).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; FRENCH GUIANA; GUYANA; VENEZUELA: Guárico.

TRIBE
BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE

comprising:

BUERGERSIOCHLOA

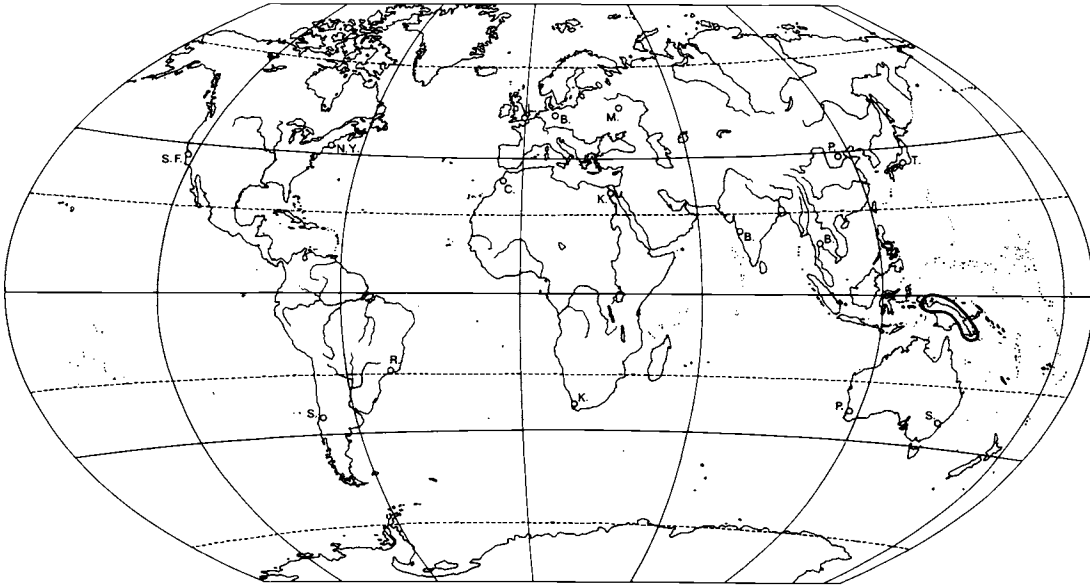
from New Guinea

***Buergersiochloa* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Buergersiochloa Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 167; type: *Buergersiochloa bambusoides* Pilger
- Selected references: Fijten in Blumea 22 (3), 1975: 415-418
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE*
- Features: Culms herbaceous.
- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of the German zoologist and physician, Th. Bürgers.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA; INDONESIA: Irian Jaya.

***Buergersiochloa bambusoides* PILGER**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Buergersiochloa bambusoides Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 168, fig. 1; type: New Guinea, Aug. 1912, C. Ledermann 8276 (B)
- *Buergersiochloa macrophylla* S.T. Blake in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 59, fig. 2; type: Papua New Guinea, Milne Bay, March 1945, L.S. Smith NG. 166 (BR!)
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: East Sepik, and Milne Bay; INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: northern part, and Jazirah Doberai (Vogelkop Peninsula).
- Habitat: In lowland primary forests.

Map 110: Distribution of *Buergersiochloa*

TRIBE
PUELIEAE

comprising:

PUELIA (ATRACTOCARPA)

from the tropics of Africa

Puelia FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Atractocarpa Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 675; type: *Atractocarpa olyrifformis* Franchet
Puelia Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 674; type: *Puelia ciliata* Franchet
- Selected references: W.D. Clayton in Hooker Ic. Pl. 37 (2), 1967: tab. 3642, p. 3; W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 15
- Tribal assignment: trib. *PUELIEAE*
- Number of species known: 5.
- Features: Culms herbaceous.
- Distribution: West Africa, Central Africa, and East Africa: SIERRA LEONE; LIBERIA; CAMEROON; GABON; CONGO; ZAIRE; TANZANIA
- Habitat: In rain-forest.

Puelia ciliata FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Puelia acuminata Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 125; type: Cameroon, Preuss 277
Puelia ciliata Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 674; type: Gabon, Griffon du Bellay 141 (P)
Puelia occidentalis T. Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr., 5, 1894: 945, nom. nud.
Puelia subsessilis Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 124; type: Cameroon, Zenker ital 991 (B, holotype, destroyed; P, isotype)
- Features: 0.2 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CAMEROON: Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON.
- Habitat: In evergreen rain-forest.

Puelia coriacea W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Puelia coriacea W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 20, 1966: 271; type: Congo Rep. (Zaire), Yangambi, 12 Nov.

1935, Jean Louis 602 (K); W.D. Clayton in Hooker Ic. Pl. 37 (2), 1967: tab. 3642, p. 1

- Features: 0.15 - 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ZAIRE: Haut-Zaïre, Kivu.

Puelia dewevrei DEWILDEMAN & T. DURAND

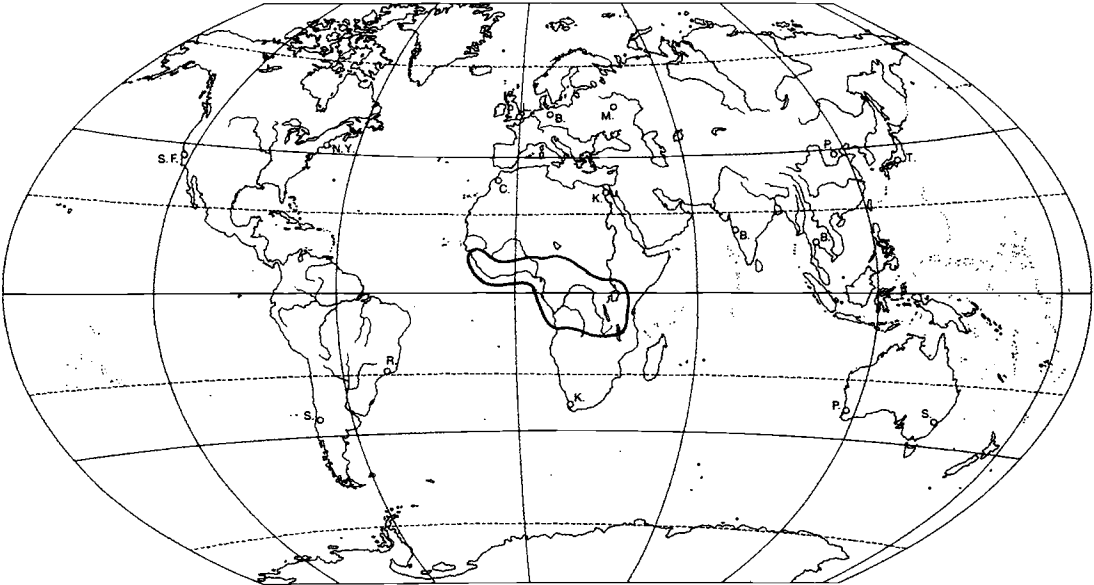
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Puelia dewevrei DeWildeman & T. Durand in Ann. Mus. Congo sér. 2, 1 (2), 1900: 77; type: "Congo", Alfr. Dewèvre 1121
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: ZAIRE.

Puelia olyrifformis (FRANCHET) W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Atractocarpa congolensis Franchet ex T. Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr., 5, 1894: 945, nom. nud.
Atractocarpa olyrifformis Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 675, "olyraeformis"; type: Congo, Thollen 596 (P)
Puelia olyrifformis (Franchet) W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 20, 1966: 273; W.D. Clayton in Hooker Ic. Pl. 37 (2), 1967: tab. 3642, p. 4
- Features: 0.6 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SIERRA LEONE; LIBERIA; CAMEROON; CONGO; ZAIRE; TANZANIA.
- Habitat: In evergreen rain-forest, at low elevations.

Puelia schumanniana PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Puelia schumanniana Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 126; Cameroon, Zenker 2074 (B, holotype, destroyed; K, P, isotype)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.4 (1) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CAMEROON: Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON.
- Habitat: In evergreen rain-forest.



Map 111: Distribution of *Puelia*

TRIBE
GUADUELLEAE

comprising:

GUADUELLA (MICROBAMBUS)

from the tropics of Africa

Guaduella FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guaduella Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 676, "Guadella"; type: *Guaduella marantifolia* Franchet
Bambusa sect. *Guaduella* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 95
Microbambus K. Schumann in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 24, 1897: 336; type: *Microbambus macrostachys* K. Schumann; Franchet in Bull. Linn. Soc. Paris sér. 2, 3, 1898: 18, "Microbambusa"; Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 2, 1900: 7
- Selected references: W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 16, 1962: 248-250
- Tribal assignment: trib. **GUADUELLEAE**
- Number of species known: 6.
- Features: Culms herbaceous.
- Etymology: The generic name *Guaduella* is a diminutive of *Guadua*, alluding to both the small sized bamboos of *Guaduella* as compared to *Guadua*, and their superficial similarity in spikelets.
- Distribution: West Africa: SIERRA LEONE; GUINEA; LIBERIA; IVORY COAST; GHANA; NIGERIA; CAMEROON; GABON; CONGO; ANGOLA.
- Habitat: In forests.

Guaduella densiflora PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guaduella densiflora Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 123; type: Cameroon, Dinklage 1343 (B)

Guaduella foliosa Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45 (2), 1910: 211; type: Cameroon, Ledermann 1177 (B, destroyed)

Guaduella ledermannii Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43 (5), 1909: 387; type: Cameroon, Ledermann 982 (B, destroyed)

- Features: 0.4 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NIGERIA: southern part; CAMEROON: Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON; ANGOLA: Cabinda.
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest.

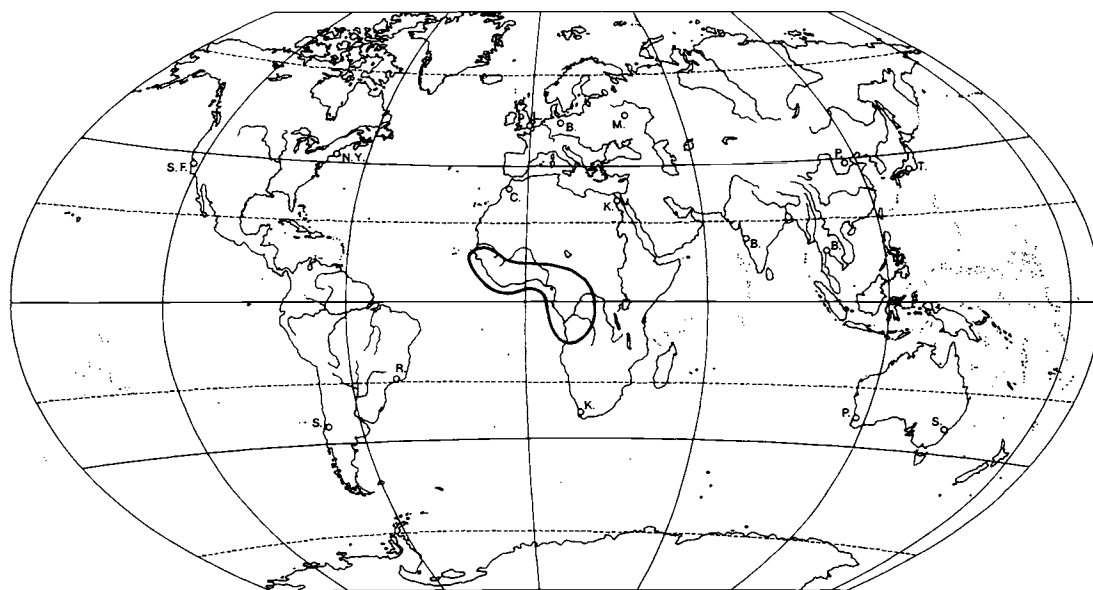
Guaduella dichroa T. A. COPE

• Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guaduella dichroa T.A. Cope in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 660; type: Angola, Cabinda, J. Gossweiler 7767 (K)

- Features: 0.45 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ANGOLA: Cabinda.

Guaduella humilis W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Guaduella humilis W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 16, 1962: 248; type: S. Nigeria, 12 March 1955, Coombe 173 (K)
- Features: 0.5 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NIGERIA: southern part: near Oban; CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental.
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest; at low altitudes (300 m).

Map 112: Distribution of *Guaduella*

Guaduellia macrostachys (K. SCHUMANN) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
 - ? *Puelia guluensis* Vanderyst in Bull. Agr. Congo Belge 11 (1-2), 1920: 125, "Puellia"; type: [Zaire, Bandundu:] Kwilu, Oct. 1918, B. 53
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- Distribution: GHANA; CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental (southern part), rare; Cameroun Oriental (southern part).
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest.

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- Distribution: CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental (southern part); Cameroun Oriental (southern part); rare; GABON; CONGO.
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest.

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 - Puelia ciliata* (not Franchet, 1887): Chevallier; cf. W.D. Clayton in Hepper, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ed. 2, 3, 2, 1972: 360
- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SIERRA LEONE: Bumbuna, Yonibana, Mamaba, Makump, Kailahun; GUINEA: Dyeke; LIBERIA: Gbanga, Tawata, Genna Tanychun, Wohonem, Bushrod Is.; IVORY COAST: Grabo to Taté; CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental (southern part); Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON.
- Habitat: Ground layer of the West African rain-forest.

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In the preceding chapters of *The Bamboos of the World*, numerous references have been cited, of which most (2,175), but not all, are indexed in the following. From this literature, 1,823 are at the author's disposal. The vast majority of these have been considered, in respect to classification, nomenclature, and distribution, for *The Bamboos of the World*. Only a few papers recently received could not yet be considered.

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The Bamboos of the World, [Previous Issues]: Publication List 1983—1997

The previous issues of *The Bamboos of the World* were published from 1983 to 1997 in separate parts, each part with its own subtitle. A complete list of these parts is given below. From left to right: Subtitle of the issue, edition, year of publication, ISBN.

The Bamboos of the World wurde 1983 von D. Ohrnberger und J. Goerrings gemeinsam begründet und ab 1987 von D. Ohrnberger weitergeführt, zum Teil mit Hilfe von Spezialisten. Die früheren Ausgaben von *The Bamboos of the World* wurden ab 1983 in eigenständigen Teilen als Schriftenreihe publiziert. Jeder Teil trug einen eigenen Untertitel und konnte für sich als neue, überarbeitete Edition erscheinen. Die Teile erschienen anfangs in Heftform und später einige in ungebundener Form im Ordner. Von den etwa 100 geplanten Teilen der Schriftenreihe erschienen insgesamt 71 (hiervon wiederum erschienen etliche in einer neuen überarbeiteten Edition). Von den 71 Teilen behandeln 67 die Arten jeweils einer Gattung; die vier übrigen Teile dienen der Einführung, dem Überblick über die Gruppe der Bambusgräser, als Bibliographie und Index. Von den weltweit über 100 Bambus-Gattungen wurde somit etwa die Hälfte bearbeitet. Ein Gesamtverzeichnis sämtlicher erschienenen Teile der Schriftenreihe *The Bamboos of the World* wird unten präsentiert. Die Angaben bedeuten von links nach rechts: Untertitel, Edition (bezogen auf den Untertitel), Jahr der Veröffentlichung, Internationale Buchnummer (ISBN).

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INDEX

Index to Botanical Names

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