

28. INDOCALAMUS Nakai, *J. Arnold Arbor.* 6: 148. 1925.

箬竹属 *ruo zhu shu*

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Shrubby bamboos. Rhizomes leptomorph, with running underground stems. Culms pluricaespitose, nodding; internodes usually terete, usually with a dense, persistent, apical, yellow-brown tomentose to setaceous ring below nodes, rarely apically glabrous; wall thick; nodes usually flat, sometimes prominent. Branches usually solitary, nearly as thick as culms. Culm sheaths persistent, usually shorter than internodes, papery or nearly leathery; auricles usually developed; blade usually recurved, lanceolate. Leaf sheaths cylindrical, very thick, smooth. Leaves usually large relative to culm size, transverse veins distinct. Inflorescence largely ebracteate, terminal, a raceme or open panicle; branches usually subtended by tiny bracts. Spikelets several to many flowered, pedicellate. Rachilla articulate. Glumes 2 or 3, ovate or lanceolate; lemma oblong or lanceolate, nearly leathery; palea 2-keeled, shorter than lemma; lodicules 3. Stamens 3, long exserted; anthers yellow. Ovary ovoid; style 1, short; stigmas usually 2 (3 in *I. wilsonii*), plumose. Caryopsis dark brown at maturity. $2n = 48$.

At least 23 species: mainly China, one species in Japan; 22 species (all endemic) in China.

The culms are used for making chopsticks and penholders, and the leaves are used for weaving bamboo hats and wrapping glutinous rice.

- 1a. Blade of mid-culm sheaths large, triangular or ovate-lanceolate, erect, appressed, base \pm amplexicaul, rounded to cordate or if blade narrower and spreading to reflexed, culms with glossy internodes and flat nodes.
 - 2a. Culms without any tomentose rings below nodes; nodes flat.
 - 3a. Culm sheaths sparsely pale strigose; blade usually spreading, deciduous 1. *I. sinicus*
 - 3b. Culm sheaths not strigose; blade erect.
 - 4a. Leaf blade abaxially glabrous 2. *I. herklotsii*
 - 4b. Leaf blade abaxially pubescent, densely so along midrib 3. *I. tongchunensis*
 - 2b. Culms with a white or brown tomentose ring at each node; nodes \pm elevated.
 - 5a. Culm sheaths without auricles; oral setae erect, usually 1.5–3 cm 4. *I. pseudosinicus*
 - 5b. Culm sheaths with well-developed auricles; oral setae usually radiate, less than 1.5(–2) cm.
 - 6a. Culm sheath blade ovate-lanceolate, base cuneate-rounded; sheath auricles 0.6–2 cm 6. *I. longiauritus*
 - 6b. Culm sheath blade broadly triangular to ovate-oblong, base broadly or truncately rounded or cordate; sheath auricles ca. 0.5 cm.
 - 7a. Culm sheaths dark brown strigose, base glabrous 5. *I. guangdongensis*
 - 7b. Culm sheaths glabrous or sparsely brown strigose, base setose 7. *I. decorus*
 - 1b. Blade of mid-culm sheaths small, narrow, ascendant to reflexed, rarely erect, base not amplexicaul, broad or cuneate.
 - 8a. Culm sheath auricles well developed.
 - 9a. Leaf blade tessellations square or transversely rectangular.
 - 10a. Culm sheath ligule 2–2.5 mm; leaf sheath ligule fimbriate 11. *I. quadratus*
 - 10b. Culm sheath ligule ca. 1 mm; leaf sheath ligule entire 12. *I. hunanensis*
 - 9b. Leaf blade tessellations longitudinally rectangular.
 - 11a. Culm sheaths brown, with straw-colored spots of various sizes when dry; leaf blade basally narrowly cuneate 10. *I. emeiensis*
 - 11b. Culm sheaths deep straw-colored without spots when dry; leaf blade basally rounded, rarely cuneate.
 - 12a. Culm sheath auricles with 2 or more rows of oral setae; ligule 0.5–1 mm 8. *I. barbatus*
 - 12b. Culm sheath auricles fringed with 1 row of oral setae; ligule 2–3 mm 9. *I. hirsutissimus*
 - 8b. Culm sheath auricles absent or minute.
 - 13a. Culm sheaths inflated, loosely enclosing culm.
 - 14a. Culm sheaths nearly leathery; leaf blade abaxially densely hairy along midrib 16. *I. tessellatus*
 - 14b. Culm sheaths more papery; leaf blade not abaxially hairy along midrib 17. *I. latifolius*
 - 13b. Culm sheaths not inflated, closely enclosing culm.
 - 15a. Culms less than 0.5 m.
 - 16a. Leaf ligule ca. 0.5 mm; leaf blade not undulate; branch sheath straw-colored when dry 21. *I. pedalis*
 - 16b. Leaf ligule 2.5–9 mm; leaf blade undulate; branch sheath orange-red when dry 22. *I. wilsonii*
 - 15b. Culms more than 1 m.
 - 17a. Culms strigose or with imprints of fallen hairs, especially below nodes.
 - 18a. Culm sheaths with long, retrorse, white hairs 13. *I. chishuiensis*
 - 18b. Culm sheaths with shorter, brown hairs.
 - 19a. Leaf blade abaxially puberulent; leaf ligule 1.5–3 mm 14. *I. hispidus*
 - 19b. Leaf blade abaxially glabrous; leaf ligule (2–)4–8 mm 15. *I. bashanensis*
 - 17b. Culms not strigose and without imprints of fallen hairs, sometimes pubescent.

- 20a. Culm sheath longer than internode 18. *I. hirtivaginitus*
 20b. Culm sheath much shorter than internode.
 21a. Internodes 25–33 cm, densely pubescent; leaf blade 3.5–6.5 cm wide 19. *I. inaequilaterus*
 21b. Internodes to 26 cm, glabrous; leaf blade 2.5–4 cm wide 20. *I. victorialis*

1. *Indocalamus sinicus* (Hance) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 148. 1925.

水银竹 *shui yin zhu*

Arundinaria sinica Hance, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 4, 18: 235. 1862; *A. longiramea* Munro; *A. wightii* Nees ex Benth.

Culms 1–3.8 m, 0.5–1 cm in diam.; internodes green, straw-colored when dry, glossy, glabrous; wall 3–4 mm thick; nodes flat. Culm sheaths purple-brown, leathery-papery, striate, sparsely white or colorless hairy, margins densely bright gray ciliate; auricles absent; oral setae several, to 1 cm; ligule red-brown, truncate, 1–1.4 mm, ciliate or not; blade erect to reflexed, narrowly triangular-subulate on mid-culm sheaths, ovate-lanceolate on upper ones, apex long acuminate. Leaves 7–14 per ultimate branch; sheath yellow-brown, leathery, glossy, glabrous; auricles absent; oral setae yellow-brown, to 1.6 cm; ligule red-brown, truncate, short, ciliolate or not; blade broadly lanceolate, 14–60 × 2.2–6.8 cm, thinly leathery, both surfaces usually glabrous, secondary veins 8 or 9 pairs, transverse veins sparse, tessellations narrowly rectangular, base cuneate, apex long acuminate. Panicles ample, 23.5–30 cm or more; branches spreading, pulvinate. Spikelets purple-green, pedicel 2–6 cm; florets 3 or 4. Rachilla internodes glabrous. Glumes 2, papery; lower glume oblong-lanceolate, 4.5–5 mm, 3-veined, apex slightly acute, upper glume 5–6.5 mm, 5-veined, apex acuminate; lemma 9–10 mm, papery, adaxially scabrid, 7-veined, apex acuminate; palea nearly as long as lemma, keels and apex ciliate; lodicules unequal in size, anterior pair larger. Stamens unknown. Style short; stigmas 2. New shoots Apr, fl. May.

• Open forests, thickets on hills and in valleys; 600–700 m. Guangdong, Hainan.

2. *Indocalamus herklotsii* McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 22. 1940.

粽巴箬竹 *zong ba ruo zhu*

Culms to 2 m, 3–6 mm in diam.; internodes glossy, glabrous, subsolid, with small lumen; nodes flat. Culm sheaths leathery, glossy, fragile, margins usually densely ciliate; auricles absent or minute; oral setae sometimes developed, few, dark brown, rigid, scabrid; ligule truncate or slightly arcuate, very short, hirtellous, ciliolate; blade erect, initially rosy red, ovate-lanceolate, thinly papery, glabrous, base broad and amplexicaul, apex long acuminate. Leaves ca. 3 per ultimate branch; sheath obscurely striate on upper part, margins densely brown ciliate; auricles usually absent; oral setae few or absent, dark brown or straw-colored, rigid, scabrid; ligule short, hirtellous, ciliolate; pseudopetiole 1–4 mm, hirtellous toward apex; blade lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 14–29 × 1–5 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 6–9 pairs, tessellations rectangular, apex caudate. Panicle spreading, purple, 7–8 cm; peduncle to 8.5 cm, glabrous, axis and branches slender, glabrous. Spikelets oblong-lanceolate, to 1.5 cm, slightly compressed; pedicels 3–

15 cm, pulvinate; florets ca. 4. Rachilla internodes glabrous on side facing floret, otherwise scabrous. Glumes 2, glabrous; lower glume 5–5.5 mm, apex obtuse; upper glume 6.5–8 mm, apex acute; lemma lanceolate, 6.5(–7) mm, thinly papery, fragile, glabrous, 5-veined, apex obtuse; palea slightly longer or sometimes shorter than lemma, glabrous, keels distally ciliate; lodicules transparent, anterior ca. 1.3 mm, posterior slightly longer. Anthers ca. 5 mm. Ovary fusiform, dorsi-ventrally compressed, subglabrous; stigmas 2.

• Open forests, thickets; ca. 500 m. Hong Kong.

3. *Indocalamus tongchunensis* K. F. Huang & Z. L. Dai, Wuyi Sci. J. 6: 293. 1986.

同春箬竹 *tong chun ruo zhu*

Culms ca. 1.5 m, ca. 5 mm in diam.; internodes straw-colored, glossy, thinly white powdery; nodes flat. Culm sheaths glossy, mainly glabrous but distally sparsely white hairy and white powdery, margins long brown ciliate; auricles absent or minute; oral setae absent; ligule truncate or arcuate, rigid, margin minutely ciliate or not; blade erect, narrowly triangular, 1–2 × as long as sheath, thin, glabrous, base cordate, amplexicaul. Leaves 3–7 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule ca. 1.5 mm, rigid, ciliate; blade abaxially pale green, elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, ca. 40 × 8 cm, densely pubescent especially along both sides of midrib, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 12–14 pairs, tessellations rectangular to square. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Mar–Apr.

• Broad-leaved forests; ca. 800 m. Fujian.

4. *Indocalamus pseudosinicus* McClure, Sunyatsenia 6: 37. 1941.

锦帐竹 *jin zhang zhu*

Culms 1.5–2 m, 3–6 mm in diam.; internodes 20–30 cm, with a white or brown tomentose and setulose ring below each node, otherwise glabrous or initially puberulent and white powdery; wall 1.5–2.5 mm thick; nodes weakly elevated. Culm sheaths yellow-green when fresh, straw-colored when dry, closely encircling culm, ca. 1/2 as long as internodes, brown or colorless strigose, white tomentose and with striae left by fallen hairs; auricles absent; oral setae developed; ligule brown, arcuate, 0.3–1 mm, ciliolate or not; blade purple, amplexicaul, contracted at base. Leaves 5–7 per ultimate branch; sheath striate, lower part abaxially glossy, upper part brown strigose, sometimes glabrous near margins, margins densely dark ciliate; auricles absent; oral setae erect or suberect, distally curved, to 2.5–3 cm; ligule short; blade oblong-lanceolate, 19–38 × 2.6–4.6 cm, glabrous or abaxially sparsely appressed hispidulous, secondary veins 9–11 pairs, tessellations rectangular or square, base cuneate, margins minutely denticulate, apex narrowly acuminate. Panicles terminating leafy or leafless branches, erect, ca. 26 cm, axis glabrous, strongly ribbed; branches initially ap-

pressed to axis, then ± spreading, slender, glabrous, pulvinate. Spikelets pale green, to 4.5–5 cm, fusiform or slightly compressed; florets 12–13; pedicels 8–12 mm. Rachilla internodes 3–3.2 mm, ciliate on ribs. Glumes 2 or 3; lower glume 3.2–4 mm, 3-veined; upper glume 4.5–5 mm, 5-veined; lemmas 6–7 mm, 5–7-veined, glossy, abaxially glabrous, callus white pubescent, margins ciliate toward apex; palea 5.8–6.2 mm, apex obtuse, 2-toothed. Lodicules, stamens, and pistil unknown. New shoots Apr–May, fl. Jul–Dec.

• Forests on mountain slopes, roadsides; 700–1000 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan.

- 1a. Leaf blade veins forming rectangular tessellations 4a. var. *pseudosinicus*
 1b. Leaf blade veins forming square tessellations 4b. var. *densinervillus*

4a. Indocalamus pseudosinicus var. pseudosinicus

锦帐竹(原变种) jin zhang zhu (yuan bian zhong)

Leaf blade veins forming rectangular tessellation.

• Forests on mountain slopes, roadsides; 700–1000 m. Guangxi, Hainan.

4b. Indocalamus pseudosinicus var. densinervillus H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23: 464. 1985.

密脉箬竹 mi mai ruo zhu

Leaf blade veins forming square tessellation.

• Montane forests. Guangdong, Guangxi.

5. Indocalamus guangdongensis H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23: 462. 1985.

广东箬竹 guang dong ruo zhu

Culms 1.5–3.5 m, 0.9–1.5 cm in diam.; internodes initially yellow or purple, white tomentose, hairs denser and forming a brown ring below nodes; wall ca. 0.4 mm thick; nodes weakly elevated. Culm sheaths purple-green, shorter than internode, leathery, white tomentose and dark brown hairy, base corky; auricles ca. 5 mm, brown; oral setae radiate, flexuose, about as long as auricle; ligule truncate to arcuate, 0.5–2 mm, densely puberulent, margin sparsely or not ciliate; blade broad, amplexicaul, base truncately rounded to cordate, about as wide as apex of culm, apex acuminate. Leaves 2–7 per ultimate branch; sheath striate, white tomentose; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule 1–2.5 mm, pubescent, long ciliate; blade broadly lanceolate, 35–56 × 4–10.5 cm, abaxially minutely appressed white pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 8–15 pairs, tessellations rectangular or square, base cuneate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr–May.

• Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; ca. 900 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan; cultivated in Zhejiang.

- 1a. Leaf blade tessellations abaxially visible, rectangular; midrib not waxy pubescent 5a. var. *guangdongensis*
 1b. Leaf blade tessellations abaxially

visible, square; midrib waxy pubescent along one side 5b. var. *mollis*

5a. Indocalamus guangdongensis var. guangdongensis

广东箬竹(原变种) guang dong ruo zhu (yuan bian zhong)

Leaf blade not abaxially waxy pubescent along midrib; veins forming rectangular tessellations.

• Forested mountain slopes, valleys. Guangdong, Guizhou; cultivated in Zhejiang.

5b. Indocalamus guangdongensis var. mollis H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23: 462. 1985.

柔毛箬竹 rou mao ruo zhu

Leaf blade abaxially pubescent along one side of midrib; veins forming square tessellations.

• Roadsides on mountain slopes; ca. 900 m. Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan.

6. Indocalamus longiauritus Handel-Mazzetti, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. 62: 254. 1925.

箬叶竹 ruo ye zhu

Culms 0.8–1 m, 0.35–0.8 cm in diam.; internodes dull green, (8–)10–55 cm, white pubescent, with a pale red-brown tomentose ring below nodes; wall 1.5–2 mm thick; nodes prominent. Culm sheaths purple-green, leathery, dark brown strigose and white tomentose, base with raised corky ring; auricles well developed, purple-green, becoming brown when dry; oral setae radiate, brown, ca. 1 cm; ligule truncate, 0.5–1 mm, ciliate or not; blade purple-green, narrowly triangular to ovate-lanceolate, base abruptly rounded, apex acuminate. Leaf sheath rigid, glabrous or abaxially initially finely strigose, outer margin ciliate; auricles usually developed; oral setae radiate, brown; ligule truncate, 1–1.5 mm, puberulent, fimbriate, margin setose; blade 10–35 × 1.5–6.5 cm, abaxially glabrous or puberulent, secondary veins 5–12 pairs, veins forming rectangular tessellations, base cuneate, apex long acuminate. Panicles 8–15 cm, rather narrow, axis densely white tomentose. Spikelets greenish or straw-colored at maturity, 1.5–3.7 cm; florets 4–6. Rachilla internodes compressed-clavate, 6.8–7.2 mm, angular, densely white tomentose, apex truncate. Glumes 2, acuminate with an awnlike point; first glume 3–5 mm, 3–5-veined, second glume 6–8 mm, 7–9-veined; lemma oblong-lanceolate, apex awnlike, first lemma 1–1.4 cm, 11–13-veined; palea of 1st floret 0.7–1 cm, keels ciliate. Anthers ca. 5 mm. Stigmas 2. Caryopsis oblong. New shoots Apr–May, fl. May–Jul. *2n* = 48*.

• Mountain slopes, hillsides, roadsides; ca. 500 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan; cultivated in Zhejiang.

- 1a. Leaf blade abaxially without hairs along sides of midrib.
 2a. Culm sheaths auricles long, narrowly falcate 6a. var. *longiauritus*
 2b. Culm sheaths auricles shorter, subfalcate 6c. var. *semifalcatus*

- 1b. Leaf blade abaxially hairy along one or both sides of midrib.
3a. Culm sheaths auricles long, falcate; leaf blade abaxially hairy along both sides of midrib 6b. var. *yiYangensis*
3b. Culm sheaths auricles shorter, subfalcate; leaf blade abaxially hairy along only one side of midrib 6d. var. *hengshanensis*

6a. *Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *longiauritus*

箬叶竹(原变种) ruo ye zhu (yuan bian zhong)

Arundinaria longiaurita (Handel-Mazzetti) Handel-Mazzetti; *A. vulgata* (W. T. Lin & X. B. Ye) W. T. Lin; *Bashania auctiaurita* T. P. Yi; *Indocalamus dayongensis* W. T. Lin; *I. vulgatus* W. T. Lin & X. B. Ye; *Pseudosasa guanxianensis* T. P. Yi; *P. vittata* B. M. Yang; *P. vulgata* (W. T. Lin & X. B. Ye) W. T. Lin.

Culm sheath auricles narrowly falcate, long. Leaf blade abaxially not hairy along sides of midrib.

• Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan.

6b. *Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *yiYangensis* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23: 464. 1985.

益阳箬竹 yi yang ruo zhu

Culm sheath auricles falcate, long. Leaf blade abaxially minutely pubescent along one or both sides of midrib.

• Hillsides. Hunan.

6c. *Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *semifalcatus* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23: 464. 1985.

半耳箬竹 ban er ruo zhu

Culm sheath and leaf sheath auricles subfalcate, short. Leaf blade abaxially not hairy along midrib.

• Guangxi, Sichuan; cultivated in Zhejiang.

6d. *Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *hengshanensis* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 23: 464. 1985.

衡山箬竹 heng shan ruo zhu

Culm sheath auricles subfalcate. Leaf blade abaxially hairy along one side of midrib.

• Mountain slopes. Hunan.

7. *Indocalamus decorus* Q. H. Dai, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 20: 494. 1982.

美丽箬竹 mei li ruo zhu

Culms 35–80 cm, 0.3–0.5 cm in diam.; internodes initially green, 7–22 cm, white tomentose, with a brown tomentose ring below nodes; nodes elevated. Culm sheaths yellow-green, becoming orange when dry, shorter than internode, initially white tomentose, glabrous or sparsely brown strigose, base edged with dark brown setae, margins brown ciliate; auricles falcate; oral setae 4–5 mm; ligule ca. 1 mm; blade broadly triangular,

amplexicaul, abaxially glabrous, adaxially hirtellous between veins, base rounded or cordate, margins minutely brown ciliate. Leaves 2–4 per ultimate branch; sheath tomentose, margins ciliate; auricles present or absent; oral setae ca. 3 mm; ligule truncate, 1–2 mm, scabrid, margin brown or pale ciliate; blade oblong-lanceolate, 15–35 × 3–3.5 cm, glabrous or abaxially pubescent near midrib, secondary veins 6–11 pairs, veins forming rectangular or square tessellations. Inflorescence unknown.

• Forests of *Phyllostachys edulis* and broad-leaved trees, forest margins. Guangxi.

8. *Indocalamus barbatus* McClure, *Sunyatsenia* 6: 32. 1941.

髯毛箬竹 ran mao ruo zhu

Culms ca. 1.5 m, 0.5–1 cm in diam.; internodes 25–35(–45) cm, densely brown strigose, solid; nodes strongly elevated, nodal ridge very prominent; sheath scar relatively flat, fringed with persistent culm sheath base; intranode 9–10 mm. Culm sheaths green, 1/3–1/2 as long as internodes, densely brown strigose; auricles falcate, 1.5–2 cm, oral setae in 2 or more rows, radiate, 2–3 cm; ligule truncate or weakly concave, 0.5–1 mm, densely fimbriate with hairs 2–3 cm; blade green, elliptic-lanceolate. Leaves 5–8 per ultimate branch; sheath rigid, densely long white strigose or later with striae and papillae from fallen hairs, upper part intermixed with dense white pubescence; auricles rather thick, ca. 15 × 3 mm; oral setae in 2 or more crowded irregular rows, radiate, pale to dark straw-colored, to 3 cm; blade elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, 15–35(–40) × 5–9(–12) cm, abaxially pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 8–12-paired, tessellations rectangular, base broadly cuneate, apex acuminate into subulate point. New shoots spring–summer. $2n = 48^*$.

• Evergreen broad-leaved valley forests; ca. 500 m. Guangxi.

9. *Indocalamus hirsutissimus* Z. P. Wang & P. X. Zhang, *J. Bamboo Res.* 4(1): 44. 1985.

多毛箬竹 duo mao ruo zhu

Culms ca. 3 m, 1–2 cm in diam.; internode initially green or orange under culm sheath, densely brown strigose and white pubescent especially below nodes, glabrescent, with papillae and imprints of fallen hairs except below nodes, pith spongy; nodes strongly elevated, supra-nodal ridge with an elevated keel; sheath scar weakly prominent. Culm sheaths orange, ca. 1/2 as long as internodes, leathery, densely dark brown strigose, base yellow-brown pubescent, outer margin dark brown ciliate, inner margin glabrous; auricles reflexed, suborbicular, large; oral setae in 1 row, radiate, to 2 cm; ligule obliquely arcuate or truncate, 2–3 mm, dark brown pubescent, margin lacerate and fimbriate with setae more than 1 cm; blade deciduous, reflexed, lanceolate, abaxially glabrous, adaxially densely yellow hirtellous toward base. Leaves 2–11 per ultimate branch; sheaths pubescent and minutely setose; auricles and oral setae as for culm sheaths; ligule 2–12 mm; blade 15–28 × 1.5–2.5 cm, abaxially pubescent or glabrous, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 5–9 pairs, transverse veins remote. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots May–Jun.

• Valley forests, montane forests; 500–600 m. Guizhou.

- 1a. Leaf blade abaxially pubescent 9a. var. *hirsutissimus*
1b. Leaf blade abaxially glabrous or
subglabrous 9b. var. *glabrifolius*

9a. *Indocalamus hirsutissimus* var. *hirsutissimus*

多毛箬竹(原变种) duo mao ruo zhu (yuan bian zhong)

Leaf blade abaxially pubescent.

- Open valley forests; 500–600 m. Guizhou.

9b. *Indocalamus hirsutissimus* var. *glabrifolius* Z. P. Wang & N. X. Ma, J. Bamboo Res. 4(1): 45. 1985.

光叶箬竹 guang ye ruo zhu

Leaf blade abaxially glabrous or subglabrous.

- Forests on mountain slopes; ca. 500 m. Guizhou.

10. *Indocalamus emeiensis* C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18: 25. 1980.

峨眉箬竹 e mei ruo zhu

Arundinaria emeiensis (C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao) Demoly.

Culms ca. 1.5 m, 0.8–1 cm in diam.; internodes ca. 30 cm, with appressed, minute, white setae intermixed with retrorse, red-brown hairs and imprints of fallen hairs on upper portion; nodes elevated. Culm sheaths brown, with straw-colored spots of various sizes, less than 1/2 as long as internodes, with dense, retrorse, brown hairs or papillae left by fallen hairs, margins brown ciliate; auricles falcate, 6–7 mm; oral setae radiate, 1–2 cm; ligule ca. 1 mm, ca. 2 × as wide as base of blade, densely ciliate; blade triangular-lanceolate, not amplexicaul. Leaves 4–10 per ultimate branch, sheath white pubescent, with red-brown striae or papillae, margins ciliate; auricles falcate; oral setae radiate, 2–3 cm; ligule very short, fringed with hairs 2.3–3 mm; blade oblong-lanceolate, usually ± asymmetrical, 16–40 × 3.5–6.5 cm, abaxially glaucous, glabrous, secondary veins 7–18 pairs, tessellations square, distinct on both surfaces, base cuneate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence unknown.

- Mountain slopes; ca. 1200 m. Sichuan.

"*Indocalamus omeiensis*" (C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, Bamboo Res. 1: 7. 1981) is an orthographic variant of this name.

11. *Indocalamus quadratus* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20: 216. 1982.

方脉箬竹 fang mai ruo zhu

Culms ca. 3 m, 0.8–1.1 cm in diam.; internodes 22–26 cm, initially apically densely brown strigose and setulose; nodes weakly prominent; intranode 5–8 mm. Culm sheaths green, tinged with purple when fresh, becoming straw-colored, unmarked, shorter than internode on lower culm, densely brown-purple strigose, margins densely brown ciliate; auricles brown, falcate, large, ca. 15 × 1.3–3 mm; oral setae radiate, flexuose, brown, to 2 cm; ligule purple-brown, truncate to slightly arcuate, 2–2.5 mm, ciliate with hairs 1.2–1.6 cm or longer; blade erect or reflexed, green, narrowly triangular. Leaves 6 or 7 per ultimate branch; sheath initially brown strigose, glabrescent,

margins long brown ciliate; auricles purple-brown, falcate, ca. 12 × 2 mm; oral setae radiate, brown, ca. 1.4 cm; ligule purple-brown, fimbriate; blade ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 8.5–24.5 × 5.6–7.2 cm, abaxially glaucous, secondary veins 10–13 pairs, tessellations square, base rounded or rarely cuneate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots May.

- Valley forests; 600–900 m. Guizhou, Hunan; cultivated in Zhejiang.

12. *Indocalamus hunanensis* B. M. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19: 259. 1981.

湖南箬竹 hu nan ruo zhu

Indocalamus auriculatus (H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang) Y. L. Yang; *I. hispidus* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang var. *auriculatus* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang; *I. wuxiensis* T. P. Yi.

Culms to 2.5 m, 0.2–0.8 cm in diam.; internodes initially yellow-green, finely striate, 15–26 cm, initially yellow-brown or brown strigose and white pubescent, especially below nodes, rough with tubercles and imprints of fallen hairs at maturity; wall 1.5–3 mm thick; nodes elevated; sheath scar usually edged with a suberous ring left by fallen sheath; intranode 3–7 mm. Culm sheaths initially usually red-brown or dull green, 1/3–1/2 as long as internodes, rigid, brittle, completely minutely white pubescent except for distal 1/4 part also yellow-brown or brown strigose and with imprints of fallen hairs, margins brown ciliate; auricles purple when fresh, dark purple or brown when dry, falcate; oral setae yellow-brown; ligule truncate or arcuate, 0.5–1 mm, densely puberulent, entire or denticulate and minutely ciliate; blade erect or reflexed, green or yellow, linear-lanceolate, tessellations distinct on both surfaces, base much narrower than sheath apex, margins scabrous. Leaves 2–5 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous or white pubescent, sometimes sparsely strigose, margins ciliate; auricles purple; oral setae yellow-brown, both weakly developed or absent on upper sheaths; ligule dark purple, truncate or arcuate, 1–1.5 mm, densely puberulent, entire; blade oblong-lanceolate, 10–29 × 3.5–7.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially with pale or yellow powdery granules, secondary veins 6–14 pairs, tessellations square, base rounded or cuneate. Panicle 5–11 cm, dense, axis and branches densely white pubescent. Branches ascending, not pulvinate, subtended by minute bracts. Spikelets purple or green, 1–2.5 cm; florets 3–5. Rachilla internodes densely white pubescent. Glumes 2, glabrous, apex acuminate; lower glume 2–2.5 mm, (3–)5(–7)-veined; upper glume 6–8.5 mm, 5(–7)-veined; lemma ovate-lanceolate, 7.5–10 mm, glabrous, 7–11-veined, apex acuminate, mucronate, callus puberulent; palea keels glabrous. Stamens and pistil unknown. New shoots Jun, fl. Aug–Sep.

- Forests, scrub on mountain slopes, valleys; 1400–2400 m. Chongqing, NW Hunan, NE Sichuan.

13. *Indocalamus chishuiensis* Y. L. Yang & Hsueh, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31: 68. 1993.

赤水箬竹 chi shui ruo zhu

Culms ca. 1 m, 0.3–0.5 cm in diam.; internodes 5–15 cm, initially white pubescent, sometimes also retrorsely white stri-

gose below nodes; wall 1.3–2.3 mm thick; nodes weakly prominent. Culm sheaths straw-colored when dry, closely encircling culm, 5–7 cm, shorter than internode, leathery, gradually thickened toward base, densely white pubescent and retrorsely long white strigose, margins densely ciliate; auricles absent; oral setae absent or few; ligule 0.2–0.5 mm, puberulent; blade erect or reflexed, linear-lanceolate, 2.5–20 mm. Leaves 4–8 per ultimate branch; sheaths with deciduous hairs resembling those of culm sheaths; auricles absent; oral setae absent or rarely few; ligule (1–)1.5–2 mm; blade oblong-lanceolate, 13–18 × 2–3 cm, abaxially glaucous, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 6 or 7 pairs, tessellations nearly square, base cuneate, apex long acuminate. Inflorescence unknown.

- Mountain slopes, low-lying lands; below 1300 m. Guizhou.

14. *Indocalamus hispidus* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23: 460. 1985.

硬毛箬竹 ying mao ruo zhu

Culms 1–2(–3.5) m, 0.3–1(–1.2) cm in diam.; internodes initially green, slightly flattened above branches, (10–)15–30(–35) cm, white powdery, red-brown strigose especially below nodes or with imprints of fallen hairs; wall 2.5–4 mm thick; nodes weakly elevated, supra-nodal ridge absent; sheath scar weakly prominent, corky. Culm sheaths yellow-green, closely encircling culm, shorter than internode, leathery, densely red-brown strigose; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate, 1–3 mm, glabrous; blade erect or later reflexed, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, 0.6–3 cm. Leaves 3–5 per ultimate branch; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule 1.5–3 mm, glabrous; blade abaxially gray-green, broadly oblong-lanceolate, 11–28 × 4–6.5 cm, undulate when dry, abaxially pubescent and minutely pale papillate, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 8–15 pairs, tessellations square. Panicle 9–10 cm or more, initially terminating leafy branch, axis and branches white pubescent; branches erect. Spikelets gray-green or commonly purple-green, subterete; florets 4 or 5. Rachilla internodes densely pubescent. Glumes 2, apex subulate; lower glume ca. 2/3 as long as upper one, 3–5-veined; upper glume 5–7-veined, transverse veins distinct; lemma ca. 1.5 cm, 7–11-veined, transverse veins distinct, apex subulate; palea shorter than lemma, pubescent. Stamens 3. Styles 2. New shoots Jul–Aug, fl. Aug.

- Montane forests; 1600–1900 m. E Sichuan.

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

巴山箬竹 ba shan ruo zhu

Sasa bashanensis C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18: 30. 1980.

Culms 2–3 m, 1–1.5 cm in diam.; internodes 38–42 cm at mid-culm, white powdery, densely strigose or with imprints of fallen hairs; wall 2–3 mm thick; nodes elevated, nodal ridge more prominent than sheath scar. Culm sheaths yellow-brown, tinged with red, base with a corky ring, densely strigose or with imprints left by fallen hairs; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule subtruncate, 2–4 mm, glabrous, margin dentate; blade narrowly lanceolate, short. Leaves 6–9 per ultimate branch;

sheath conspicuously striate, glabrous; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule well developed, brown, arcuate, (2–)4–8 mm, nearly entire or weakly sinuous, glabrous but dark scurfy powdery; blade elliptic-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, 25–35 × 4–8 cm, abaxially glabrous but dark scurfy powdery, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 10–13 pairs, tessellations nearly square, base cuneate or broadly cuneate, one margin scabrid, other margin smooth. Inflorescence unknown.

- Calcareous mountain slopes, valleys. Sichuan.

16. *Indocalamus tessellatus* (Munro) P. C. Keng, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6: 355. 1957.

箬竹 ruo zhu

Bambusa tessellata Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 110. 1868; *Pseudosasa longivaginata* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang; *Sasa tessellata* (Munro) Makino & Shibata; *Sasamorpha tessellata* (Munro) Koidzumi.

Culms 0.75–2 m, 0.4–0.7 cm in diam.; internodes usually green, ca. 25(–32) cm, with a red-brown tomentose ring below each node; nodes weakly elevated, supra-nodal ridge slightly more prominent than sheath scar. Culm sheaths striate, usually longer than internodes, upper portion loosely encircling culm, lower portion closely encircling it, thinly leathery, white tomentose, purple-brown strigose; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate, 1–2 mm, membranous, brown hirtellous; blade deciduous, narrowly lanceolate, variable in size. Leaf sheaths leathery, glabrous, margin basally ciliate, distally glabrous; auricles rare, to 1 mm; oral setae very scarce, erect, white, straight, to 2 mm; ligule truncate or eroded, 1–2 mm, puberulent; blade broadly lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 20–46 × 4–10.8 cm, abaxially gray-green, glabrous or densely appressed-puberulent and tomentose along both or one side of midrib, secondary veins 8–16 pairs, tessellations square. Panicle 10–15 cm, partially exserted; branches erect, main axis and branches densely brown-puberulent. Spikelets purple-green, nearly terete, 2.3–2.5 cm; florets 5–15; pedicels 1–4 cm. Rachilla internodes 1–4 mm, white puberulent. Glumes 1 or 2, papery; lower glume 5–7 mm, densely puberulent, 5-veined; upper glume 7–12 mm, distally puberulent, 7-veined; first lemma 1.1–1.3 cm, distally puberulent, 11–13-veined, margins sparsely ciliate, apex very long acuminate to mucronate, callus 0.5–1 mm, white barbate; first palea ca. 1/3 as long as lemma, minutely white pubescent between keels, apex very shortly 2-cleft and pubescent; lodicules 3, oblong-lanceolate, ciliate, distally sparsely pilose. Anthers red, 6–7 mm. Ovary green, ovoid; style red, ca. 2 mm; stigmas 2, red, 3–4 mm. Caryopsis ca. 7 × 2.5 mm, style base persistent. New shoots Apr–May, fl. Jun–Jul.

- Open forests on mountain slopes; 300–1400 m. Hunan, Zhejiang.

17. *Indocalamus latifolius* (Keng) McClure, Sunyatsenia 6(1): 37. 1941.

阔叶箬竹 kuo ye ruo zhu

Arundinaria latifolia Keng, Sinensia 6(2): 147. 1935; *Indocalamus lacunosus* T. H. Wen; *I. migoii* (Nakai) P. C. Keng; *Pseudosasa hirta* S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng; *P. trun-*

catula S. L. Chen & G. Y. Sheng; *Sasamorpha latifolia* (Keng) Nakai; *S. migoii* Nakai.

Culms to 2 m, 0.5–1.5 cm in diam.; internodes 5–22 cm, puberulent, with a dense, brown tomentose ring below each node; nodes slightly elevated, supra-nodal ridge slightly more prominent than sheath scar. Culm sheaths distally loosely enclosing culm, papery, initially brown strigose and white tomentose, margins brown ciliate; auricles absent or inconspicuous; oral setae sparse, short, scabrid; ligule truncate, 0.5–2 mm, glabrous or ciliate; blade erect, linear or narrowly lanceolate. Leaf sheath thick, rigid, glabrous except minutely pubescent at apex; auricles absent; ligule truncate, 1–3 mm, glabrous or ciliate; blade oblong-lanceolate, 10–45 × 2–9 cm, abaxially glabrous or pale green and ± puberulent, secondary veins 6–13 pairs, tessellations nearly square, margins hispidulous, apex acuminate. Panicles 6–12 cm, enveloped at base by a leaf sheath, axis and branches densely puberulent; branches ascendant or erect. Spikelets usually pale purple, subterete, 2.5–7 cm; florets 5–9. Rachilla internodes 4–9 mm, densely white pubescent. Glumes usually thin, distally and marginally pubescent, otherwise puberulent or glabrous; lower glume 5–10 mm, inconspicuously 5–9-veined; upper glume 8–13 mm, 7–9-veined; lemma puberulent or subglabrous, 11–13-veined, transverse veins distinct, first lemma 1.3–1.5 cm, callus densely white pubescent; palea 5–10 mm, minutely appressed pubescent between keels, minutely pubescent near margins; lodicules 2–3 mm. Anthers purple or purple-yellow, 4–6 mm. Stigmas 2. New shoots Apr–May, fl. Jan–Aug. $2n = 48^*$.

• Open forests on mountain slopes and in valleys; below 1000 m. Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shanxi.

18. *Indocalamus hirtivaginat* H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23: 463. 1985.

毛鞘箬竹 mao qiao ruo zhu

Culms ca. 2 m, 0.8–1 cm in diam.; internodes purple-green, initially white powdery and glabrous or white puberulent, densely brown tomentose below nodes; wall 1.5–2 mm thick; supra-nodal ridge elevated, more prominent than sheath scar. Branches minutely appressed white or brown pubescent and retrorsely strigose. Culm sheaths commonly longer than internode, densely white tomentose and brown strigose or with imprints of fallen hairs; auricles absent or if present, small, sparsely fringed with scabrid oral setae; ligule 0.7–1.8 mm, puberulent, sparsely scabrid ciliate; blade erect, linear-lanceolate, 1.5–6.5 cm. Leaf auricles absent; ligule 1–2 mm, margin pale ciliate; pseudopetiole 0–7 mm; blade oblong-lanceolate, 19–34 × 4.5–7 cm, glabrous, except pubescent abaxially at base, secondary veins 9–12 pairs, tessellations square. New shoots Apr.

• Roadsides. Jiangxi.

19. *Indocalamus inaequilaterus* W. T. Lin & Z. M. Wu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26: 147. 1988.

粤西箬竹 yue xi ruo zhu

Culms 1–1.2 m, 0.6–0.9 cm in diam.; internodes terete, 25–33 cm, densely pubescent, densely hispid below nodes; wall

2–3 mm thick; sheath scar slightly raised. Branches often 1 per node. Culm sheaths persistent, 14–16 cm, abaxially sparsely white tuberculate-hispid, transverse veins often distinct distally; auricles absent; oral setae absent or few, erect, hirsute; ligule ca. 1 mm; blade spreading or reflexed, lanceolate, 1.4–2.4 cm, base ca. 1/3 as wide as sheath apex. Leaves 4 or 5 per ultimate branch; sheath sparsely ± hirsute, keeled toward apex; auricles absent; oral setae few or absent; ligule ca. 1 mm; blade oblong-ovate, 14–28 × 3.5–6.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 9–12 pairs, tessellations conspicuous, apex caudate. Inflorescence unknown.

• Guangdong (Fengkai).

This species is known only from the type. The authors compared it with *Indocalamus hirtivaginat*, which differs by having the culm sheaths longer than the corresponding nodes and without distinct transverse venation.

20. *Indocalamus victorialis* P. C. Keng, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 1: 121. 1951.

胜利箬竹 sheng li ruo zhu

Bashania victorialis (P. C. Keng) T. P. Yi; *Pseudosasa victorialis* (P. C. Keng) T. P. Yi.

Culms 1–3 m, 0.5–0.8 cm in diam.; internodes striate, to 26 cm, glabrous, lumen 1–2 mm in diam.; supra-nodal ridge rather elevated; sheath scar flat; intranode 4–5 mm. Culm sheaths closely encircling culm, shorter than internode, leathery to papery, pale brown strigose, densely retrorsely so at base, tubercles of fallen hairs persistent, margins densely ciliate; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate, 0.5–1 mm, puberulent; blade deciduous, narrow, glabrous. Leaves 1–4 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous except for ciliate distal margins, dorsally keeled; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate, ca. 0.5 mm, puberulent; pseudopetiole short; blade broadly lanceolate, 14–25 × 2.5–4 cm, papery, glabrous, secondary veins 5–9-paired, tessellations rectangular, base broadly cuneate, apex caudate-acuminate. Panicles large, 15–26 cm; branches 3 per node, pulvinate. Spikelets yellow-green, ca. 1 cm; pedicels stiff, 1–5 mm, puberulent; florets ca. 5. Rachilla compressed, puberulent; internodes ca. 2 mm, readily disarticulating. Glumes glabrous except for midrib distally; lower glume purple-green, lanceolate, 3.5–4 mm, 3-veined, apex acuminate; upper glume yellow-green, 5.5–6 mm, inconspicuously 3-veined with prominent midrib, distally scabrous with minute hairs; lemma yellow-green, narrowly lanceolate, 5–6 × ca. 2 mm, papery, glabrous except for one ciliate margin, 7-veined, callus with hairs 0.5–1 mm; palea 4.5–5.5 mm, apically puberulent between keels, otherwise glabrous, margins membranous; lodicules membranous, ca. 1 × 0.3–0.4 mm, posterior oblong, margin sparsely ciliate, apex obtuse; anterior pair oblong-ovate, not ciliate, apex acute. Anthers yellow, ca. 4 mm. New shoots Apr, fl. May.

• Forests with *Bambusa emeiensis*, valleys, mountain slopes. Sichuan.

21. *Indocalamus pedalis* (Keng) P. C. Keng, Techn. Bull. Natl. Forest. Res. Bur. 8: 12. 1948.

矮箬竹 ai ruo zhu

Arundinaria pedalis Keng, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36: 84. 1946.

Culms ca. 30 cm, ca. 2 mm in diam.; lower internodes 1–5 cm, initially with a pubescent ring below each node; nodes prominent. Culm sheaths striate, 2–4.5 cm, initially basally pubescent; auricles absent; ligule truncate, ca. 0.3 mm, rigid, margin glabrous. Leaves 2–4 per ultimate branch; sheath brown strigose near upper margins, margins pale brown ciliate; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate, ca. 0.5 mm, brown fimbriate; pseudopetiole 1–4 mm; blade lanceolate, 6.5–15 × 0.9–1.7 cm, glabrous or abaxially initially puberulent, secondary veins 4–6-paired, tessellations rectangular, base broadly cuneate, apex acuminate. Panicle or raceme 8–11 cm; spikelets 4–8; axis and branches brown pubescent. Spikelets brown or dark brown, 2–6 × 0.3–0.5 cm; pedicel erect or ascendant, weakly compressed; florets 4–11. Rachilla internodes 4–5.3 mm, flat on side facing floret, margins brown ciliate. Glumes 3 or 4, distally pubescent; lower glume 4–5 mm, 3–5-veined; second glume 5.5–6 mm, 7-veined; third and fourth glumes 7–8 mm; lemma ovate-lanceolate, 7–11 mm, 11-veined, apex subulate; callus ca. 0.5 mm, densely pale pubescent, hairs ca. 0.8 mm; palea lanceolate, 8–9 mm, or about as long as lemma, keels puberulent, minutely setose at apex; lodicules red-brown, oblong-lanceolate, or lateral ones subovate, ca. 3 mm, basally veined, upper margin ciliate. Anthers black or purple, 5–6 mm. Stigmas gray-white or milky-white, ca. 3 mm. Inflorescence unknown.

- Fissures of rocky hillsides. Sichuan.

22. *Indocalamus wilsonii* (Rendle) C. S. Chao & C. D. Chu, J. Nanjing Technol. Coll. Forest Prod. 1981(3): 43. 1981.

鄂西箬竹 e xi ruo zhu

Arundinaria wilsonii Rendle, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 36: 437. 1904; *Indocalamus nubigenus* (P. C. Keng) H. R. Zhao & Y. L. Yang; *I. shimenensis* B. M. Yang; *Sasa nubigena* P. C. Keng; *Sinarundinaria wilsonii* (Rendle) P. C. Keng.

Culms 30–90 cm or more, 0.2–0.4 cm in diam.; internodes 4–12 cm, glabrous or white pubescent, sometimes with a densely pubescent ring below each node, lumen 0.5–1 mm in diam.; supra-nodal ridge flat or weakly prominent; sheath scar flat. Culm sheaths pale red-brown or straw-colored, closely embracing culm, ca. 1/2 as long as internode, thickly papery, densely deciduously white pubescent, densely pubescent or glabrescent near outer margin, veins conspicuous, transverse veins

sometimes distinct; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule short, ca. 0.6 mm; blade ovate-lanceolate or narrowly triangular, 2–15 mm, base contracted, apex acute. Branch sheaths orange-red when dry, glabrous; ligule 1.5–4 mm; blade lanceolate or narrowly ovate-lanceolate, 2.5–4 cm. Leaves 3(–5) per ultimate branch; sheath yellow-green, tinged with red, glabrous or pubescent; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule 2.5–9 mm; blade oblong-lanceolate, 6–17 × 1.5–4.7 cm, wavy when dry, abaxially gray-green and pilose, adaxially yellow-green and glabrous, secondary veins 4–8 pairs, tessellations square, base rounded or broadly cuneate, apex acuminate with a weak point. Panicle 5–10 cm, base encircled by leaf sheath; branches ascendant, slender, glabrous, pulvinate. Spikelets usually purple-green, 1.5–2.6 cm; florets 3–7. Rachilla internodes ca. 4 mm, densely yellow-villous. Glumes usually 2, glabrous; lower glume 2–3 mm, 3-veined; upper glume 3–5 mm, 5–7-veined; lemma puberulent, 7–9-veined, apex acuminate with a short mucro, callus densely white villous; palea 6–7.2 mm, puberulent. Anthers yellow. Styles 2(or 3). Fl. May–Aug.

- Forests; 1700–3000 m. Guizhou, Hubei, Sichuan.

Taxa incertae sedis

Indocalamus amplexicaulis W. T. Lin (J. S. China Agric. Univ. 13(2): 86. 1992) was described from Guangdong.

Indocalamus chebalingensis W. T. Lin (J. Bamboo Res. 19(1): 6. 2000) was described from sterile material from Guangdong (Shixing). In the protologue it was compared with *I. longiauritus*.

Indocalamus confertus C. H. Hu (J. Bamboo Res. 15(1): 1. 1996) was described from Sichuan.

Indocalamus cordatus T. H. Wen & Y. Zou (J. Bamboo Res.

10(1): 18. 1991) was described from Jiangxi.

Indocalamus macrophyllus C. F. Huang (Wuyi Sci. J. 8: 171. 1991) was described from Fujian (Wuyi Shan).

Indocalamus pumilus Q. H. Dai & C. F. Huang (Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24: 394. 1986) was described from a cultivated plant in the Guangxi Institute of Forestry Bamboo Garden in Nanning, Guangxi.

Indocalamus suichuanensis T. P. Yi & Y. H. Guo (J. Bamboo Res. 14(1): 14. 1995) was described from Jiangxi.

Flora of China 22: 135–143. 2006.

Indocalamus youxiensis T. P. Yi (J. Bamboo Res. 11(3): 53. 1992) was described from Sichuan.

Flora of China 22: 135–143. 2006.