

29. **INDOSASA** McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 28. 1940.

大节竹属 da jie zhu shu

Zhu Zhengde (朱政德 Chu Cheng-de); Chris Stapleton

Arborescent bamboos, sometimes shrubby. Rhizomes leptomorph, with running underground stems. Culms diffuse, erect to nodding; internodes substantially grooved above branches; wall thick, cavity with granular or spongy pith; nodes prominent. Mid-culm branches 3, subequal or central dominant. Culm sheaths deciduous, leathery or thickly papery, setose; ligule truncate; blade large, triangular or lanceolate, rarely strap-shaped. Leaves usually medium to large-sized, transverse veins distinct. Inflorescence fully bracteate, partially iterant, lateral, racemose, sessile, prophyllate. Spikelets many flowered, gradually enlarged; basal bracts and glumes often with basal axillary buds developed into secondary spikelets; basal 1–4 florets sometimes sterile. Glumes usually 2; lemma larger and broader than glumes, many veined; palea obtuse, 2-keeled; lodicules 3, subequal. Stamens 6; filaments free. Ovary narrowly ellipsoid or fusiform; style short; stigmas 3, plumose. Fruit a caryopsis, ovoid to ellipsoid, beaked. New shoots spring–early summer.

About 15 species: S China, N Vietnam; 15 species (13 endemic) in China.

Indosasa is the only genus of bamboos in China with six stamens, bracteate inflorescences, and leptomorph rhizomes.

In addition to the species treated below, *Indosasa jinpingensis* T. P. Yi (J. Bamboo Res. 20(4): 1. 2001) was described from Yunnan (Jinping). In the protologue it was compared with *I. parvifolia*.

Indosasa hispida (species no. 13) could not be included in the following key because its culm sheaths are unknown.

- 1a. Culm sheaths without auricles.
 - 2a. Culm internodes initially glabrous.
 - 3a. Culm sheaths asymmetrical, central parts of sheath densely setose; culm wall thick, internodes nearly solid at culm base 1. *I. crassiflora*
 - 3b. Culm sheaths symmetrical, sparsely setose or subglabrous; culm wall thin.
 - 4a. Culm branch nodes weakly prominent; ultimate branches usually with 1 leaf, rarely 2-leaved with apical blade inverted 2. *I. shibataeoides*
 - 4b. Culm branch nodes very prominent; ultimate branches 2–4-leaved, without apical blade inverted.
 - 5a. Culms to 3 m; culm sheaths with oral setae absent or, if present, culms initially white hairy 3. *I. glabrata*
 - 5b. Culms to 5 m; culm sheaths with oral setae present, 5–10 mm; culms glabrous 15. *I. triangulata*
 - 2b. Culm internodes initially pubescent or scabrous.
 - 6a. Culm nodes and branch nodes weakly prominent; leaf blade abaxially pubescent 4. *I. angustata*
 - 6b. Culm nodes and branch nodes strongly prominent; leaf blade usually glabrous.
 - 7a. Culm internode cavity pith lamellate; internodes initially villous; culm sheath sometimes with sparse oral setae 3. *I. glabrata*
 - 7b. Culm internode cavity pith spongy or granular, never lamellate; internodes initially setose; culm sheath without oral setae.
 - 8a. Culm internode pith spongy; leaf blade 10–17 × 2–2.5 cm 5. *I. spongiosa*
 - 8b. Culm internode pith slightly granular; leaf blade 14–27 × 2.5–4.5 cm 6. *I. ingens*
 - 1b. Culm sheaths with auricles.
 - 9a. Ultimate branches with 1 leaf, rarely 2 leaves with apical leaf blade inverted 2. *I. shibataeoides*
 - 9b. Ultimate branches with 2–9 leaves, apical leaf blade not inverted.
 - 10a. Culm nodes and branch nodes moderately prominent; culm sheaths sparsely setose.
 - 11a. Culms initially setose; culm sheaths with brown setae; leaf blade glabrous 11. *I. longispicata*
 - 11b. Culms glabrous; culm sheaths with retrorse, purple-brown setae; leaf blade abaxially pubescent 12. *I. gigantea*
 - 10b. Culm nodes and branch nodes very prominent (slightly prominent in *I. patens*); culm sheaths with clumped setae.
 - 12a. Culm sheaths glaucous 14. *I. singulispicula*
 - 12b. Culm sheaths not glaucous.
 - 13a. Culm sheaths yellow-green or yellow; blade marginally never undulate.
 - 14a. Culm internodes glaucous, culm sheath auricles minute; leaf blade 11–22 × 1.5–3 cm 7. *I. sinica*
 - 14b. Culm internodes not glaucous; culm sheath auricles large, projecting, rounded; leaf blade 6–14 × 1–1.5 cm 8. *I. parvifolia*
 - 13b. Culm sheaths red-brown, purple-brown or brown; blade marginally undulate or not.
 - 15a. Culm sheath blade marginally not undulate, entire, glabrous; branches horizontal; leaf blade 15–25 × 2–4 cm, abaxially sparsely pubescent 9. *I. patens*
 - 15b. Culm sheath blade marginally undulate, denticulate, setose; branches deflexed; leaf

blade 8–15 × 1–2.3 cm, abaxially glabrous 10. *I. lipoensis*

1. *Indosasa crassiflora* McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 29. 1940.

大节竹 da jie zhu

Sinobambusa gibbosa McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 58. 1940; *Indosasa gibbosa* (McClure) McClure.

Culms to 5 m, to 4 cm in diam.; internodes flexuose, initially green, 40–65 cm, glaucous, glabrous; wall thick, cavity pith thin; nodes very prominent. Culm sheath obscurely spotted, shorter than internode, densely setose at base, one or sometimes both sides subglabrous, apex asymmetrical; auricles absent; oral setae sparse; ligule truncate, dentate; blade reflexed, triangular-lanceolate, slightly wrinkled, setose. Leaves 4–6 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles weak; oral setae few, deciduous, erect; ligule short; blade linear-lanceolate, 11–22 × 2–4.5 cm, glabrous, glaucous, secondary veins 5–8-paired, one margin serrulate, other margin entire. Pseudospikelets robust, 6–12.5 × 0.7–1 cm, glabrous; florets 7–13. Palea about as long as lemma, or slightly longer; lodicules oblong. Anthers yellow. Ovary fusiform; style glabrous; stigmas 3. New shoots May, fl. Jun.

Open lowlands. SW Guangxi [N Vietnam].

The asymmetrical culm sheath makes this species very easy to distinguish.

The culms are used in many ways as supporting poles.

2. *Indosasa shibataeoides* McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 32. 1940 [*“shibataeoides”*].

摆竹 bai zhu

Indosasa acutiligulata Z. P. Wang & G. H. Ye; *I. levigata* Z. P. Wang & G. H. Ye; *I. tinutilimba* McClure.

Culms to 15 m, to 10 cm in diam.; internodes initially deep green, yellow in age, sometimes spotted and striate, 40–50 cm, glaucous below nodes, glabrous; nodes prominent. Culm sheath light orange, purple or yellow, unspotted or sometimes minutely spotted, striate, setose (glabrous on smaller culms), glaucous; auricles small (absent on small culms), falcate; oral setae radiate; ligule arcuate, ciliolate; blade green, triangular or lanceolate, constricted at base. Leaves usually 1 per ultimate branch, rarely 2 with apical leaf inverted; sheath purple; blade elliptic-lanceolate, 8–22 × 1.5–3.5 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 4–6-paired. Flowering branchlets usually leafless. Pseudospikelets solitary or in pairs, robust, slightly compressed, 6–8 × ca. 1 cm, bracts 4–8; florets 6–8. Rachilla internodes ca. 2 mm, glabrous. Glumes usually 4, thin, glabrous; lemma glabrous; palea shorter and narrower than lemma, glabrous; lodicules glabrous. Anthers yellow. Ovary and style glabrous. New shoots Apr, fl. Jun–Jul.

• Evergreen forests, forming large areas of understory; 300–1200 m. N Guangdong, N Guangxi, S Hunan.

This species is used for the manufacture of bamboo furniture, for which its mottled culms are considered superior.

3. *Indosasa glabrata* C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21: 64. 1983.

算盘竹 suan pan zhu

Culms to 3 m, to 2 cm in diam.; internodes initially green, yellow in age, 20–30 cm, glaucous below nodes, glabrous; wall 2–3 mm thick, cavity pith lamellate; nodes very prominent. Culm sheaths readily deciduous, green or yellow when dry, unspotted, shorter than internodes, glabrous or sparsely setose; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule slightly arcuate, short; blade green, triangular lanceolate. Leaves 2–4 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles small or obscure; oral setae deciduous, straight; ligule short; blade oblong-lanceolate, 8–16(–23) × 2–2.8(–4.2) cm, secondary veins 5–7-paired. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots early Apr.

• Hills. S Guangxi.

- 1a. Culms glabrous; culm sheaths oral setae absent 3a. var. *glabrata*
 1b. Culms white hairy initially; culm sheath oral setae scarce 3b. var. *albohispidula*

3a. *Indosasa glabrata* var. *glabrata*

算盘竹(原变种) suan pan zhu (yuan bian zhong)

Culms glabrous. Culm sheath without oral setae.

• Open hills, slopes or summits. S Guangxi.

3b. *Indosasa glabrata* var. *albohispidula* (Q. H. Dai & C. F. Huang) C. S. Chao & C. D. Chu, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 9: 212. 1996.

毛算盘竹 mao suan pan zhu

Indosasa albohispidula Q. H. Dai & C. F. Huang, J. Bamboo Res. 3(1): 47. 1984.

Culms initially white hairy. Culm sheath with few, straight oral setae.

• Low hills. S Guangxi.

4. *Indosasa angustata* McClure, J. Arnold Arbor. 23: 93. 1942.

甜大节竹 tian da jie zhu

Culms to 14 m, to 10 cm in diam.; internodes initially light green, gray-green in age, 30–50 cm, initially sparsely pilose, soon glabrous; cavity pith spongy or lamellate; nodes weakly prominent. Culm sheaths initially green, light brown when dried, unspotted, striate, narrowly elongated, setose, margins ciliate; auricles absent, oral setae 2–4, erect, 7–15 mm; ligule prominent, 2–5 mm high, ciliate; blade pale purple-red, lanceolate, scabrid. Leaves 3–6 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous, margins sometimes ciliate; auricles usually absent; oral setae scarce, readily deciduous, erect; blade linear-lanceolate to lanceolate, 11–28 × 1.5–5 cm, sparsely setose, secondary veins 3–7-paired, margins scabrid, serrulate. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr.

Under evergreen trees. S Guangxi [N Vietnam].

The shoots are sweet.

5. *Indosasa spongiosa* C. S. Chao & B. M. Yang, Bamboo Res. 1982(1): 14. 1982.

江华大节竹 *jiang hua da jie zhu*

Culms 5–8 m, to 6 cm in diam.; internodes 20–35 cm, glaucous near nodes, slightly scabrid; wall ca. 3 mm thick, pith spongy; nodes strongly prominent. Culm sheaths shorter than internodes, sparsely setose, margins ciliate, purple; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule short, shortly hairy; blade lanceolate, scabrid. Leaves 3–5 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles absent or weak, oral setae few or absent; blade lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 10–17 × 1.2–2.5 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 5- or 6-paired. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr–May.

- About 800 m. S Hunan.

The culms are used as supports, and the plants are cultivated for ornament.

6. *Indosasa ingens* Hsueh & T. P. Yi, *Acta Bot. Yunnan.* 5: 39. 1983.

粗穗大节竹 *cu sui da jie zhu*

Culms to 6 m, 3–5 cm in diam.; internodes initially dark green or purple-green, yellow-brown in age, 30–40(–60) cm, glaucous, setose, scabrid. Culm sheaths yellow-brown, sparsely setose; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule arcuate or weakly prominent, shortly ciliate; blade reflexed or erect, triangular-ovate. Leaves 5–9 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles absent; oral setae 2 or 3, deciduous; blade oblong to lanceolate, 14–27 × 2.5–4.5 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 6–8-paired. Pseudospikelets robust, slightly compressed, 4.5–13 × 0.5–0.8 cm; bracts 4–7, distal bracts larger; florets 5–15. Rachilla internodes ca. 1 cm, articulate, glaucous, glabrous. Lemma broadly ovate; palea about as long as lemma or slightly shorter, narrower, keels shortly ciliate; lodicules glabrous. Stigmas 3, purple. Fl. Oct–Dec.

- Streams; 900–1600 m. SE Yunnan.

The shoots are bitter, and the culms are used for fencing and weaving.

7. *Indosasa sinica* C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21: 65. 1983.

中华大节竹 *zhong hua da jie zhu*

Culms 10–15 m, 6–10 cm in diam.; internodes flexuose, initially green, brown or dark green in age, 30–50 cm, densely glaucous, sparsely setose; wall thick; nodes very prominent. Culm sheath yellow-green, striate, with scattered clumps of setae, more densely setose at base; auricles small; oral setae curved, 1–1.5 cm; ligule arched, 2–3 mm, ciliate; blade reflexed, green, triangular-lanceolate, densely setose. Leaves 3–9 per ultimate branch; auricles developed or sometimes obscure; oral setae deciduous, purple, ca. 8 mm; blade lanceolate, 12–22 × 1.5–3 cm, apical blades to 6 cm wide, glabrous, secondary veins 5- or 6-paired. Pseudospikelets 2 or 3, robust, 4.5–13 cm; florets many. Rachilla articulate, glabrous. Lemma 1.2–1.5 cm, glaucous, glabrous, many veined, apex acute; palea shorter than lemma; lodicules membranous. Stamens with filaments white; anthers purple. Style 1; stigma 3-cleft. Caryopsis brown, ovoid-ellipsoid, ca. 8 × 2 mm, base rounded; style base persistent. New shoots Apr, fl. May.

- Widespread; low elevations. Guangxi, S Guizhou, S Yunnan.

The culms are used as supports and in small buildings.

8. *Indosasa parvifolia* C. S. Chao & Q. H. Dai, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21: 67. 1983.

小叶大节竹 *xiao ye da jie zhu*

Culms to 6 m, to 3.5 cm in diam.; internodes initially deep green, green or gray-green in age, 20–40 cm, glaucous below nodes, densely setose; wall thick; cavity pith slightly granular; nodes strongly prominent. Culm sheaths orange-yellow, glaucous, with scattered clumps of readily deciduous, brown setae; ligule very short, densely ciliate; blade erect, green, triangular or lanceolate, constricted at base, both surfaces setose. Leaves 4–7 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles small; oral setae deciduous, erect; blade abaxially light green, linear-lanceolate or lanceolate, 6–14 × 1–1.5 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 3- or 4-paired. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr.

- Hardwood forests; ca. 800 m. S Guangxi.

9. *Indosasa patens* C. D. Chu & C. S. Chao, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21: 72. 1983.

横枝竹 *heng zhi zhu*

Culms to 12 m, 8–12 cm in diam.; internodes initially green, purple striate, 40–60 cm, densely setose; cavity pith spongy or lamellate; nodes weakly prominent. Culm sheaths purple-brown, green-brown on smaller culms and at culm apex, unpotted, shorter than internodes, slightly glaucous, setose in scattered clumps, margins ciliate; auricles small, rugose; oral setae 1–1.5 cm, scabrid; ligule truncate or weakly prominent, 2–3 mm, dark brown ciliate; blade green-brown, triangular or lanceolate, broad, scabrous. Leaves 2–5 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles small; oral setae sparse, 5–10 mm; blade broadly linear-lanceolate, 13–25 × 2–4 cm, pubescent or subglabrous, secondary veins 5–7-paired. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr.

- Evergreen broad-leaved forests on low hills. N Guangxi.

This species is characterized by its open, horizontally spreading branches.

10. *Indosasa lipoensis* C. D. Chu & K. M. Lan, *Bamboo Res.* 1982(1): 3. 1982.

荔波大节竹 *li bo da jie zhu*

Culms to 10 m, 3–4 cm in diam.; internodes flexuose, 30–40 cm, not glaucous, initially setose; cavity pith spongy; nodes prominent; sheath ring glabrous. Culm sheath red-brown, densely setose in scattered clumps; auricles developed; oral setae radiate, curved, 7–9 mm; ligule slightly arched, 2–3 mm, shortly ciliate; blade erect or horizontal, green, triangular-lanceolate or narrowly triangular, both surfaces sparsely setose, basal margins undulate, serrulate. Leaves 2–4 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles small; oral setae sparse, deciduous, erect; blade lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 8–15 × 1–2.3 cm, secondary veins 4- or 5-paired, both surfaces glabrous, margins serrulate. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr.

- Usually cultivated; low elevations. S Guizhou.

11. *Indosasa longispicata* W. Y. Hsiung & C. S. Chao, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21: 71. 1983.

棚竹 peng zhu

Sinobambusa striata T. H. Wen.

Culms 10–15 m, to 6 cm in diam.; internodes initially green, yellow-green in age, 40–50 cm, glaucous, densely setose; cavity pith spongy; nodes weakly prominent. Culm sheaths variable in color, densely glaucous, sparsely setose, nearly glabrous on small culms or at culm apex, margins ciliate; auricles falcate, small; oral setae radiate, 4–6 mm; ligule prominent, short, ciliolate; blade green, triangular, lanceolate, or narrowly lanceolate, setulose. Leaves 3–5 per ultimate branch; sheath margins ciliate; auricles developed; oral setae radiate; ligule short, obscure; blade abaxially light green, narrowly lanceolate, 9–12 × 1.2–2.6 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 4–6-paired, margins serrulate. Pseudospikelets clustered, 4–10(–20) cm; bracts several; florets 10–20. Rachilla internodes 6–8 mm, glabrous. Glumes absent to 2, gradually transformed into lemmas, mucronate, basally and apically usually sterile; lemma papery; palea narrower and shorter than lemma; lodicules subglabrous. Anthers ca. 5 mm. Ovary glabrous; stigmas 3. New shoots May, fl. Apr–May.

- Evergreen broad-leaved forests. N Guangxi.

The culms are used for fencing and the framework of small buildings. The plants are cultivated for ornament.

12. *Indosasa gigantea* (T. H. Wen) T. H. Wen, J. Bamboo Res. 19(1): 22. 1991.

橄榄竹 gan lan zhu

Sinobambusa gigantea T. H. Wen, J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 57. 1983; *Acidosasa gigantea* (T. H. Wen) Q. Z. Xie & W. Y. Zhang.

Culms 9–12 m, 5–10 cm in diam.; internodes initially green, yellow-green in age, 50–77 cm, glaucous, glabrous, minutely papillate; nodes prominent, glaucous. Culm sheaths golden-yellow or pale red-brown, triangular, 2–4 cm wide, glaucous, purple-brown setose, basally subglabrous, apex narrow; auricles ovate to elliptic, ca. 11 × 7–8 mm, rugose, abaxially roughly hairy; oral setae erect, 5–10 mm; ligule prominent, 3–5 mm, roughly hairy, with cilia 2–3 mm; blade striate, lanceolate to triangular, margins retrorsely setose, both surfaces glabrous. Leaves 3 or 4 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule ca. 2 mm; blade lanceolate, 8–13 × 1.4–2 cm, mainly glabrous, abaxially proximally pubescent, secondary veins 5- or 6-paired, serrulate. Flowering branchlets lateral, 8–9 cm. Pseudospikelets 2 or 3, 5–6 cm; florets 7–9. Glumes 1 or 2; lemma glabrous; palea nearly as long as lemma, keels and apex ciliate; lodicules 3–4 mm. Ovary 0.5–1 mm; styles ca. 2.5 mm; stigmas 3.

- Low hills. N Fujian; cultivated in Zhejiang.

A different interpretation of the inflorescence can place this species in *Acidosasa*.

13. *Indosasa hispida* McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 31. 1940.

浦竹仔 pu zhu zi

Culms to 2.3 m; internodes glaucous, initially setose, mainly glabrous in age with setae persistent below nodes. Culm sheaths unknown. Leaves 2–5 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles absent or small; oral setae absent or few, erect, scabrid; ligule truncate or prominent, 1–2 mm, slightly scabrous, cilia absent; blade narrowly lanceolate, 9–22 × 1.5–2.8 cm, abaxially pubescent, rarely glabrous, secondary veins 5- or 6-paired, margins serrulate. Flowering branchlets leafy or leafless. Pseudospikelets 3 or 4, 3.5–7 cm, yellow hairy, subtended by several, sheathlike bracts 2–4 cm, with shortened blades 5–12 mm; florets 4–7. Rachilla internodes 5–6 mm, slightly compressed, densely pubescent. Glumes 2, yellow, densely hairy, many veined; lemma 1.2–1.6 cm, abaxially densely pubescent, many veined, apex acuminate, long mucronate; palea shorter and narrower than lemma, 1–1.2 cm, keels and apex ciliolate; lodicules lanceolate, margin sometimes ciliolate. Anthers yellow, ca. 4 mm. Ovary and style glabrous; stigmas 3. Fl. Mar–Apr.

- Marginal lands. C Guangdong.

The culms are used for papermaking.

14. *Indosasa singulispicula* T. H. Wen, J. Bamboo Res. 7(1): 29. 1988.

单穗大节竹 dan sui da jie zhu

Culms 5–7 m, 1–1.5 cm in diam.; internodes green, terete, 10–30 cm, initially white powdery below nodes, pubescent; nodes very prominent; sheath scar slightly prominent; intranode 6–9 mm, black scurfy. Branches 3, central dominant; nodes very prominent. Culm sheaths gradually deciduous, initially pale green, striate, thickly papery, white powdery, initially dark brown setose, densely setose at base, margins pale brown ciliate; auricles obvious, falcate, roughly purple-brown hairy; oral setae brown; ligule ca. 2 mm, ciliate; blade erect, lanceolate, glabrous. Leaves 5–7 per ultimate branch; sheath ciliate; auricles well developed; oral setae many, 1–13 mm; blade lan-

ceolate to oblong-lanceolate, 13–26 × 2.2–3.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 6–8-paired, transverse veins obvious, base cuneate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence terminal or lateral. Pseudospikelets 10–13 × 0.4–0.6 cm; bracts many; florets 8–13. Glumes 2, leathery, veins reticulate; lemma 1.3–2 cm, leathery, pubescent, veins tessellate, apex acuminate; palea shorter than lemma; lodicules many veined. Ovary ovoid, glabrous; style short; stigmas 3. New shoots Mar–Apr, fl. Sep–Nov.

- Low hills, streams, 600–700 m. S Yunnan.

The shoots are bitter, and the culms are used as supports and in small buildings.

15. *Indosasa triangulata* Hsueh & T. P. Yi, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5: 41. 1983.

五爪竹 wu zhua zhu

Arundinaria triangulata (Hsueh & T. P. Yi) C. S. Chao & G. Y. Yang.

Culms to 5 m, 1–2.5 cm in diam.; internodes green, longitudinally striate, terete, flattened above branches, 10–30 cm, initially white powdery, glabrous; supra-nodal ridge very prominent and glabrous; sheath scar prominent, retrorsely yellow-brown setose, with remains of sheath base; intranode 3–5 mm, sometimes black scurfy. Branches 3–5 per node, 30–45 cm, irregularly triangular at base. Culm sheath soon deciduous, pale yellow, obviously striate, oblong-triangular, 21–22 × 5–10 cm, abaxially sparsely yellow-brown setose, more densely hairy at base, margins initially densely brown hispid; auricles absent; oral setae 5–10 mm, gray-yellow hairy; ligules arched, ca. 1 mm, glabrous; blades reflexed, linear-lanceolate, 3–10 × 0.2–0.4 cm, glabrous, obviously longitudinally veined, margins involute. Leaves 3–5 per ultimate branch; sheath 5.5–7 cm; auricles absent; ligules purple, arched or truncate, 1–2 mm; blades abaxially gray, lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, 9–19 × 1.2–2.5 cm, papyraceous, glabrous, secondary veins 5–7-paired, transverse veins distinct, margins sparsely serrulate. Inflorescence unknown.

- Low hills, sloping fields; below 1200 m. Guizhou, SE Yunnan.

Although this species was published in *Indosasa*, its flowers remain unknown, and it may be a species of *Pleioblastus* or, from the triangular branch base and deciduous culm sheaths, possibly *Oligostachyum*.

The shoots are bitter, and the culms are used as supports and in small buildings.

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