

9. PSEUDOSTACHYUM Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 141. 1868.

泡竹属 pao zhu shu

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Shrubby bamboo. Rhizome long necked, pachymorph. Culms diffuse, basally erect with pendulous or clambering tips; internodes terete, glabrous; wall very thin; nodal ridge and sheath scar flat. Branches many, clustered at each node, subequal. Culm sheath deciduous, shorter or longer than internode, basally initially with dense, deep brown, bristly hairs, apex truncate or shallowly arched-concave; auricles very small; ligule short; blade deciduous, usually erect. Leaf blade large, transverse veins scarcely visible abaxially. Inflorescence fully bracteate, iterant, subtended by scaly bracts. Pseudospikelets solitary or several clustered in axils of bracts, small, with 1 fertile floret. Rachilla extending beyond palea of fertile floret, with 1 sterile floret. Glume 1, long mucronate to awned; lemma similar to glume. Palea thin, 2-keeled. Lodicules 3–5, persistent. Stamens 6; filaments free; anthers apiculate at apex. Ovary stalked, glabrous; style long, hollow; stigmas 2. Fruit globose, base with persistent glume, lemma, palea, and lodicules, beaked at apex; pericarp crustaceous, readily separable from endosperm.

One species: Bhutan, China, NE India, Myanmar, Vietnam.

1. *Pseudostachyum polymorphum* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 142. 1868.

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*Schizostachyum leviculme* McClure.

Rhizome neck to 1 m, to 1 cm in diam. Culms 5–10 m, 1.2–2 cm in diam.; internodes straight, 13–20 cm or longer, initially glaucous, with white powdery ring below node; nodes with level supra-nodal ridge and sheath scar; intranode ca. 3 mm; branching from ca. 5th node up. Branches ca. 50 cm. Culm sheaths broadly triangular, rather thin, proximally dark brown strigose, apex shallowly concave or truncate; auricles absent or very small; oral setae erect or curved; ligule short, ciliate, denticulate; blade narrowly triangular, striate, with some transverse veinlets. Leaf sheaths initially white powdery to slightly pubescent, glabrescent; auricles inconspicuous or

absent; oral setae few or absent; ligule short; petiole 3–6 mm, glabrous; blade oblong-lanceolate, ca. 12.5 × 2–6.8 cm, glabrous, base subrounded to cuneate, asymmetrical, apex acuminate with twisted strigose tip. Pseudospikelets in axil of narrow bracts. Spikelets ca. 5 mm; rachilla extending beyond palea of fertile floret and with a sterile or incomplete floret; fertile floret 1. Glumes large, usually 7-veined, apex mucronate; lemma similar to glume, upper margin ciliate; palea margin strongly involute; lodicules (3 or)4(or 5), large, margin ciliate. Filaments short, separate; anthers apiculate. Ovary narrowly ellipsoid; style long, hollow, apex bifid. Fruit compressed-globose; pericarp crustaceous, readily separable from endosperm.

Forest understories on slopes and hills; 200–1200 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Vietnam].

The rhizomes are used for weaving sieves for selecting young fish; the culms are split for weaving fences.

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