

13. THAMNOCALAMUS Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 33. 1868.

筱竹属 xiao zhu shu

Li Dezhu (李德铢); Chris Stapleton

Shrubby bamboos. Rhizomes short necked, pachymorph, neck to 25(–30) cm. Culms loosely to densely unicaespitose, basally erect, apically nodding to pendulous; internodes ± terete, glabrous, smooth, hollow; nodes prominent; buds ovoid, with complete sheathing, 2 branch initials visible. Branches initially 5 in mid-culm, without promontory, central slightly dominant, deflexed; internodes distinctly flattened; branchlets becoming long pendulous with very many nodes. Culm sheaths deciduous, usually shorter than internodes, apically rounded and narrow; blade usually erect and superficially contiguous with sheath, triangular or lanceolate. Leaves usually small; blade with conspicuous transverse veins. Inflorescence partially ebracteate, semelauctant, a partially condensed racemose panicle on leafy or leafless flowering branches, basal branches initially subtended by prominent spathelike bracts, not unilateral. Spikelets robust, 1- to many flowered, followed by a sterile floret, shortly pedicellate. Glumes 2; lemma many veined, long mucronate or shortly awned. Palea usually shorter than lemma, 2-keeled, obtuse. Lodicules 3, transparent. Stamens 3; filaments free, long exserted; anthers yellow. Ovary appendage absent or inconspicuous; style 1; stigmas usually 3, plumose. New shoots late summer–early autumn, fl. summer–autumn.

Two to four species: Bhutan, China, NE India, Nepal; one species in China.

Other species published in *Fargesia* may also belong in this genus, but insufficient generic characteristics were given in their descriptions.

1. Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (Trinius) Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 34. 1868.

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Rhizome neck 3.5–6 cm, 7–20 mm in diam. Culms 3–4 (–5.5) m, 1–2 cm in diam.; internodes terete or slightly flattened above branches, 15–18 cm, grooved, ridged, initially densely white powdery, glabrous; wall 2–3(–4) mm thick; nodes slightly to distinctly swollen; sheath scar prominent, with persistent remains of sheath base. Branches (1–)3–6, erect or deflexed, densely white powdery, glabrous. Culm sheaths deciduous, narrowly rounded or narrowly triangular-rounded, equal to or slightly longer than internodes, leathery, white powdery, glabrous or densely setose, margins yellow-brown ciliate, longitudinal ribs conspicuous; auricles absent or falcate, oral setae absent or prominent; ligule arcuate, ca. 1 mm, glabrous, margins fissured; blade erect, gray or gray-brown, triangular or linear-lanceolate, glabrous, margins usually rolled, serrulate. Leaves 2–5(or 6) per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles absent or prominent, oral setae absent, or many and readily deciduous, gray, 1–1.5 mm; ligule truncate, ca. 1 mm, margins puberulous; blade narrowly lanceolate, 4.5–9 × 0.5–1 cm, glabrous, secondary veins 2-paired, transverse veins distinct, base broadly cuneate or nearly rounded, margins serrulate. Inflorescence unknown from China. New shoots May–Jun.

Coniferous and mixed subalpine forests; 2500–2900 m. S Xizang [Bhutan, NE and NW India, Nepal].

- 1a. Culm nodes only slightly swollen; culm sheaths densely setose; leaf sheath auricles prominent 1a. var. *spathiflorus*
- 1b. Culm nodes distinctly swollen; culm sheaths glabrous; leaf sheath auricles absent 1b. var. *crassinodus*

1a. Thamnocalamus spathiflorus var. ***spathiflorus***

筱竹(原变种) xiao zhu (yuan bian zhong)

Arundinaria spathiflora Trinius, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg, Sér. 6, Sci. Math., Seconde Pt. Sci. Nat. 1: 617. 1835; *A. aristata* Gamble; *Thamnocalamus aristatus* (Gamble) E. G. Camus.

Culm nodes only slightly swollen. Culm sheath densely setose; auricles falcate; oral setae prominent. Leaf sheath auricles prominent; oral setae absent or many.

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1b. Thamnocalamus spathiflorus var. ***crassinodus*** (T. P. Yi) Stapleton, Edinburgh J. Bot. 51: 284. 1994.

Flora of China 22: 73–74. 2006.

粗节筱竹 cu jie xiao zhu

Fargesia crassinoda T. P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 2(2): 24.
1983.

Culms nodes distinctly swollen. Culm sheaths glabrous; auricles absent; oral setae absent or rarely present. Leaf sheath auricles absent; oral setae present.

Coniferous and mixed subalpine forests; 2500–2900 m. S Xizang (Gyirong) [Nepal].

