

16. HIMALAYACALAMUS P. C. Keng, J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 23. 1983.

喜马拉雅筱竹属 xi ma la ya xiao zhu shu

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Shrubby to subarborescent bamboos. Rhizomes short necked, pachymorph. Culms unicaespitose, nodding to pendulous, to 12 m tall; internodes terete, glabrous, cavity not filled with pith; nodes not raised. Mid-culm branch buds broadly ovoid, bud scale open at front, branch sheathing reduced, several branch initials visible. Branches many and congested, to 25, subequal, with central dominant. Culm sheaths deciduous, papery, usually apically rounded, smooth inside; blade subulate. Leaves lanceolate to broadly lanceolate, usually small, transverse veins absent or inconspicuous. Inflorescence ebracteate, clustered racemes on leafy or leafless flowering branches. Spikelets delicate, 1(or 2)-flowered, followed by a sterile floret, pedicel short. Glumes 2, sometimes membranous; lemma longer than second glume, leathery, many veined, acuminate. Palea equal to or shorter than lemma, 2-keeled, obtuse. Lodicules 3, transparent. Stamens 3; anthers yellow; filaments free, long exserted. Ovary appendage absent; style 1; stigmas 2, plumose. Caryopsis grainlike, broad. New shoots summer–early autumn.

Eight species: Bhutan, China, India, Nepal; two species in China.

- 1a. Culm internodes smooth 1. *H. falconeri*
1b. Culm internodes longitudinally striate 2. *H. collaris*

1. **Himalayacalamus falconeri** (Munro) P. C. Keng, J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 24. 1983.

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Thamnocalamus falconeri Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 34. 1868; *Drepanostachyum falconeri* (Munro) J. J. N. Campbell ex D. C. McClintock; *Fargesia gyirongensis* T. P. Yi; *Himalayacalamus gyirongensis* (T. P. Yi) Ohrnberger.

Rhizome neck 2–3 cm, 8–20 mm in diam., internodes 1.5–3 mm. Culms 3–3.5 m, 1–1.2 cm in diam.; internodes terete, 15–19 cm, initially glaucous and white powdery; culms hollow; wall 1.5–2.5 mm thick, cavity with lamellate pith on inner wall; supra-nodal ridges prominent; sheath scar prominent, initially densely setose. Branches many, deflexed, slender, without secondary branching. Culm sheaths deciduous, narrowly triangular-rounded, leathery, glabrous or setose, longitudinal ribs conspicuous distally, distal margins yellow-brown ciliolate, apex asymmetrical; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate or convex, 1–2 mm, glabrous; blade readily deciduous, linear-lanceolate, revolute, adaxially densely yellow-brown setose proximally, articulate. Leaves 4–6 per ultimate branch; sheath margins yellow-brown ciliolate; auricles absent; oral setae erect, gray-brown, 1–2 mm, rigid, undulate; ligule truncate, ca. 1 mm; blade lanceolate, 7–11 × 0.6–1.2 cm, abaxial midrib white-gray hairy proximally, secondary veins 3- or 4-paired, transverse veins distinct, base broadly cuneate or rarely rounded, margin spinescent-serrulate. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots May.

Mixed temperate forests; ca. 2400 m. SW Xizang (Gyirong) [Bhutan, India, Nepal].

The description is that of *Fargesia gyirongensis*, which differs somewhat from the type of *Himalayacalamus falconeri*, from near Kathmandu in Nepal, in its erect leaf sheath oral setae (Bamboo Soc. Newslett. 15: 12. 1992).

The culms are used for weaving.

2. **Himalayacalamus collaris** (T. P. Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamboos World Introd. 3: 14. 1996.

颈鞘筱竹 jing qiao xiao zhu

Fargesia collaris T. P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 2(2): 21. 1983; *Thamnocalamus collaris* (T. P. Yi) T. P. Yi.

Rhizome neck 3–4.5 cm, 1.3–3 cm in diam., internodes 2–6 mm, initially densely white-gray ciliolate. Culms 2–6 m, 1–3.5 cm in diam., hollow; internodes terete, 17–28 cm; longitudinal ridges prominent, initially glaucous and densely white powdery, especially in apical ring; wall 2–3 mm thick; nodes prominent; sheath scar prominent, with persistent remains of sheath base. Branches many. Culm sheaths yellow-brown when dry, rectangular, leathery, glabrous, distal margins densely yellow ciliolate, apex asymmetrical; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule truncate or inclined, ca. 1 mm, not ciliolate; blade reflexed, linear-lanceolate, white-gray setose. Leaves 3 or 4 per ultimate branch; sheath glabrous; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule usually purple, arcuate, ca. 1 mm, glabrous; blade lanceolate, 2–12.5 × 0.3–1.9 cm, abaxially slightly scabrous, secondary veins 3- or 4-paired, transverse veins undeveloped, base rounded or broadly cuneate, margins spinescent-serrulate. Inflorescence unknown. New shoots Apr–May.

Temperate forests; 2200–3000 m. S Xizang (Zhangmu) [Nepal].

This species was collected on the border with Nepal. The ridged and grooved culms distinguish it from *Himalayacalamus falconeri*, while the absence of oral setae distinguishes it from *H. porcatus* Stapleton from further east in Nepal.

The culms are used for weaving.

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