**Fargesia huizensis** (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), a new species from Yunnan, China

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**Fargesia huizensis** M.S. Sun, Y.M. Yang & H.Q. Yang (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), a new species from central Yunnan, China, is described and illustrated. It resembles *F. fungosa*, and is known only from the Huize County in Yunnan.

*Fargesia* is one of the largest genera of woody bamboos, including ca. 80–100 species (Yi 1996, Yi *et al.* 2003, 2008, Li *et al.* 2006). It is mainly distributed in China, particularly in the alpine area of southwest China. *Fargesia* has been used for various purposes, from household weaving to agricultural tools, and for ornamental and soil-protection purposes. The shoots of many species are edible and are an important food item for the giant panda.

In October, 2009 we collected flowering specimens of a *Fargesia* sp. in the central Yunnan area, China. Identifying the specimens later, we found a species new to science. *Fargesia huizensis* M.S. Sun, Y.M. Yang & H.Q. Yang, *sp. nova* (Fig. 1)

*Fargesia fungosae* similis, culmi internodiis costa longitudinali conspicua, vagina interno-dio breviore, foliorum laminis glabris minoribus 4–10(–15) cm longis 0.4–1(–1.5) cm latis, rhachillae internodiis 0.8–1.5 cm longis, lem-mate 2–3 cm longo, palea 1.5–2 cm longa differt.

**Type:** China. Yunnan, Huize County, Jiache, 2100 m, among shrubs on slopes, 19.X.2009 Sun Mao-Sheng & Yang Han-Qi 098 (holotype SWFC; isotype KUN).

Rhizome a sympodium, neck 3–8 cm long. Culms 2–5 m, 0.6–2.5 cm in diameter. Internodes terete; 15–28 cm long, wall 1–3 mm thick, longitudinal ribs prominent, initially white pow-dery; sheath scar prominent, densely yellow-brown setose, with persistent remains of sheath base. Branches (3–)5–10 per node. Culm sheaths 10–18 cm long, tardily deciduous, yellow-brown, with dark spots, broad to narrowly triangular, shorter than internodes, leathery at proximal por-tion, papery at distal part, densely yellow-brown setulose, longitudinal ribs prominent, margins brown setose; auricles not developed except for oral setae 1–2 mm long; ligule truncate, ca. 1 mm high, ciliate; blade reflexed, linear-lanceolate, 5–10 cm long, glabrous. Leaf sheaths glabrous; ligule truncate, ca. 1 mm high; auricles sparsely hispid, 1–2 mm long; blades 2–4 per ultimate branch, glabrous, narrowly lanceolate, 4–10(–15) cm long, 0.4–1.5 cm wide, second-ary veins 4–8, transverse veins obscure, base cuneate. Inflorescence a panicle with raceme-
like ultimate branches; spikelets 5–8, 3.5–6 cm long, rachilla internodes 0.8–1.5 cm long, white setose; florets 3–7, including sterile terminal floret. Glumes 1 or 2, papery; lemma 2–3 cm long, apex densely white-gray setose, margins ciliate; palea 1.5–2 cm long, 2-keeled, apex bifid, setose; lodicules 3; style 1; stigmas 2, plumose. Stamens 3; anthers yellow, 0.6–1 cm long. Ovary ovoid, glabrous. Caryopsis narrowly cylindric, with a ventral groove, 1–1.5 mm in diameter, 1–1.5 cm long, dark-brown. Culm shoots sprouting in June–August. Flowering in June–October, fruiting in August–November.

_Fargesia huizensis_ morphologically resembles _F. fungosa_ by having a white powdery covering on the surface of the internodes when young, prominent sheath scars and similar culm sheaths. However, there are several differences between the two species (Table 1).

_Fargesia huizensis_ is known only from Jiache town, Huize County, at altitudes of ca. 2000–2300 m. It has been used for weaving, and, even more noteworthy, it is also an important plant for local soil-protection purposes.
Table 1. Summary of the key morphological differences between Fargesia huizensis and F. fungosa.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>F. huizensis</th>
<th>F. fungosa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal ribs of culm internodes</td>
<td>prominent</td>
<td>indistinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of culm sheaths</td>
<td>shorter than internodes</td>
<td>longer than internodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower surface of leaf blades</td>
<td>glabrous</td>
<td>proximally white-gray pubescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of leaf blades (cm)</td>
<td>4–10(–15) × 0.4–1(–1.5)</td>
<td>(7–)10–16 × 1–1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of rachilla internodes (cm)</td>
<td>0.8–1.5</td>
<td>0.3–0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of lemma (cm)</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>(1.2–)1.7–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of palea (cm)</td>
<td>1.5–2</td>
<td>0.9–1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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References


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