RESEARCH ARTICLE

Bambusoideae in India: An Updated Enumeration

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ABSTRACT

Bamboo a giant, fast-growing, wood like grass appears to be the most successful and diverse conspicuous group of plants belonging to the sub family Bambusoideae of Poaceae. Bamboos have strong adaptability and are distributed widely in varied habitats. They are one of the earth’s oldest and most precious plant materials and have benefited human societies since time immemorial. They form an important group of plants that play a vital role in the economy and life of the people in many Asian, African and American countries. Bamboos play a key role in the rural economy of India. Due to the special physical characteristics attributed to bamboo, it has a glorious past and a promising future as part of the solution to 21st century challenges. Globally, bamboo is being targeted for livelihood development and alleviation of both environment and social problems in such a way that it can rightly be called the plant of the century.

Taxonomically, bamboos are considered as one of the most difficult group of plants to identify. Despite of immense resources, its importance and species specific uses, taxonomy of Indian Bamboos is still incomplete. Many of the Indian species lack full description and are either partially known or misidentified due to lack of subject expertise. Different workers treat species differently which has resulted into ambiguous report of generic and infrageneric taxa. An updated account of the bamboos found or reported from India is presented here after an extensive taxonomic study of these valuable natural resources of our country.

Keywords: Bamboo, Bambusoideae, Enumeration, India.
INTRODUCTION

The very first mention of bamboo in literature dates back to 300 BC in a letter from Alexander the Great to Aristotle. The first pre-Linnaean scientific writer on Indian bamboos was van Rheede, the then Dutch Governor of Malabar, who described one species namely ‘Ily’ in his Hortus Malabaricus Vol. I, presently known as *Bambusa bambos* and two species viz., ‘Beesa’ and ‘Nola-ily’ in Vol. V which are presently known as *Ochlandra scriptoria* and *O. travancorica* respectively. However, Linnaeus in his 1st edition of *Species Plantarum* mentioned only one species as *Arundo bambos*, now referable to *Bambusa bambos*. In 1789 the first bamboo genus viz., ‘Bambos’ was scientifically described by Retzius on the basis of a single species *Bambos arundinacea*, now called *Bambusa bambos*. In the same year the generic name ‘Bambusa’ was proposed by Schreber with the generic name ‘Bambos’ as its synonym. Seven species viz., *Bambusa bambos, B. stricta, B. tulda, B. balcooa, B. baccifera, B. spinosa* and *B. nana* were enumerated in ‘Hortus Benghalensis’ by William Roxburgh (1814). It was in 1815 for the first time, that bamboos were treated in separate class in grass systematics by Charles Kunth, where he placed the bamboos in ‘Gramina Bambusaceae’ Class X of his treatment. The work of Christian Nees von Esenbeck (1835) was the first taxonomic monograph for bamboos. Russian botanist Franz Ruprecht (1839) published a monograph on bamboos where he placed 67 species of woody bamboos, including 18 from Indo-Malayan region, in two groups. The excellent monograph by Colonel Munro (1868) covering the bamboos of the world, was more complete and introduced a new section Bacciferae. He enumerated 219 species including 70 species from Indo-Malayan region under 20 genera, placed in three sub-tribes. In his *Forest Flora of Burma*, Kurz (1877) described 30 species. In 1881, George Bentham in his classic paper ‘Notes on Gramineae’ proposed four subtribes of bamboos adopting the concept of Nees (1835) and Munro (1868) with slight modifications in names and ranks.

The monumental work of James S. Gamble (1896) was the most complete monograph on Indian bamboos. It enumerated 115 species of 15 genera under 4 subtribes proposed by Bentham (1881), occurring in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaya and Sri Lanka. Brandis (1906) in his *Indian Trees*, listed 14 genera and 108 species. This was followed by monographic work of Camus (1913) which included the bamboos of India and China. Blatter (1929) presented a systematic analysis and arrangement of Indian bamboos. He added 24 new species from India since Gamble’s (1896) publication. Majumdar’s enumeration of Indian bamboos was published in Karthik. *et al.*, (1989) where he treated several species under synonyms and described 91 species under 18 genera including 8 new species and 1 new genus. Besides new taxa, he proposed several combinations. *Thirty Seven Bamboos Growing in India* by Bennet & Gaur (1990) aided with the coloured illustrations of the bamboos growing in FRI Dehradun arboretum is a useful attempt for field identification.

The first ‘monograph’ on bamboos of India after independence by D.N. Tiwari (1992), contains description, distribution, flowering records and uses of 129 species under 23 genera, including indigenous as well as cultivated species. The work of Negi and Naithani (1994) provides useful information of important bamboos of India in a concise form. The recent monographic work on Indian bamboos is that of Seethalakshmi & Muktesh Kumar (1998), which is another compilation work based on literature and provides detail information on 128 species belonging to 18 genera.

In the taxonomic treatment of bamboos the system of classification adapted by Munro which was mainly based on the flowering structures, was followed by Gamble with some modifications. But since the flowering in bamboos is very rare and irregular and most of them die after flowering, making it difficult to collect a bamboo species in flower along with the important vegetative parts such as culmsheaths and leaves, the vegetative structures are being given more importance for the identification and classification by subsequent and recent workers. As a result, there have been more and often changes in Generic concept among the taxonomists. The larger heterogeneous groups have been split into many smaller genera, for example almost all species treated under genus *Arundinaria* have been transferred under *Indocalamus, Himalayacalamus, Drepanostachyum, Borinda, Sinarundinaria, Yushania, Fargesia, Neomicrocalamus, Racemobambos, Thamnocalamus, Chinomoccalamus, Sarocalamus* etc. and the genus *Arundinaria* at present is having only 3 species worldwide (Vorontsova et al., 2016). Similarly the genera *Cephalostachyum, Pseudostachyum* and *Teinostachyum* were suggested to be merged with *Schizostachyum* by Holttum (1958) who proposed a classification system based on the structure of ovary and divided all the genera into four groups. The concept was agreed by Clayton and Renvoize (1989) and followed by subsequent workers Majumdar (1989), Tiwari (1992), Shukla (1996) and Seethalakshmi & Kumar (1998), but Dransfield & Widjaja (1995) was clear to keep all these genera separate and this idea was followed by Stapleton (2000) and most of the Asian workers. While describing *Stapletonia* a new genus authors are also of the opinion that these genera should be treated separately (Dash *et al.*, 2009).

Subfamily *Bambusoideae* includes 1642 species including 1521 herbaceous species, worldwide (Vorontsova et al., 2016). During last 125 years after the monumental work of Gamble (1896), 3 new genera and more than 35 species new to
science have been discovered and described from India, mostly North eastern region, Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar islands.

**ENUMERATION**

Present paper based on extensive taxonomic research on this group of plants for more than fifteen years from 2002 to 2018, enumerates total of 148 species and 6 varieties under 33 genera from India. It includes indigenous, widely cultivated and naturalized and the exotic species used particularly for ornamental purposes in landscaping gardens. It also enlists the species mentioned as occurring in India in previous works but found of doubtful occurrence in the present work. 15 genera are under Aruninariae and 18 are under Bambusiae.

| AMPELOCALAMUS | S.L. Chen, T.H.Wen & G.Y.Sheng, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19:332. 1981. Type: *Ampelocalamus actinotchus* (Merrill & Chun) S.L.Chen, T.H.Wen & G.Y. Sheng

| Ampelocalamus patellaris (Gamble) Stapleton, Edinburgh J. Bot. 51(3): 321. 1994. **Dendrocalamus patellaris** Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 86-87. t. 75. 1896. **Patellocalamus patellaris** (Gamble) W.T.Lin, J. S. China Agric. Univ. 10(2): 46. 1989. **Sinoocalamus patellaris** (Gamble) T.Q.Nguyen, Bot. Zurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 74:1662. 1989. **Chimonobambusa jainiana** C.R.Das & D.C.Pal, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 4(3): 1023. 1983. **Drepanostachyum jainianum** (C.R.Das & D.C.Pal) R.B.Majumdar, Bull. Surv. India 25(1-4): 235. 1983. **Sinocalamus jainiana** (C.R.Das & D.C.Pal) H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester: 116(12): 990. 1990. Type: Sikkim, Junag, alt. 4000 ft., November, 1881, *Gamble* 10045 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot ed. 1: 321. 1994. Vern.: Pagjio, Pagjio-pao (Lepch); Footoong (Mikir). Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. [Bhutan, China, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal].

| BAMBUSA Schreb., Gen. Pl, ed. 8[a] 236.1789, nom. cons. Type: *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss.

| Bambusa alementshhii H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 133(1): 1575. 2007. Type: India: Nagaland, Mokokchung District, Longsa village, December 5, 2004, H.B.Naithani 4338 (DD). Vern.: Alulem (Ao). Distribution: Assam, Nagaland. Endemic.

| Bambusa balcooa Roxb., Fl. Ind. 2: 196. 1832. Lectotype: *Roxb. Icones* 1402 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot 51(1): 12. 1994. Vern.: Baluca (Ass.); Balku (Beng.); Wannnah, Beru (Garo); Barak (Tripura). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China].

| Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss, Vilm. Blumengarten. ed. 3: 1: 1189. 1895. *Arundo bambos* L. Sp. Pl. 1:81. 1753. **Bambusa arundinacea** (Retz.) Willd. Sp. Pl. ed. 4 [Willdenow] 2: 245. 1799. **Bambos arundinacea** Retz., Observ. Bot. (Retzius) 5: 24. 1788. **Bambusa bambos** (L.) Voss var. *gigantea* Bennet & R.C.Gaur, Thirty Seven Bamboos Growing in India. 21. 1990. Lectotype: 'Ily' in Rheed, Hort. Malab. 1: 25. t. 16. 1678. Lectotype designated by Judziewiez in Gorts-van Rijn (ed.), Fl. Guianas, see. A. 8: 50. 1990. Vern.: Kotoba (Ass.); Barowwa, Behor, Ketuasi, Ketwa (Beng.); Sanebi (Manipuri); Daha, Kating (Orrisa); Mulkas veduru, Mullu veduru (Telugu). Distribution: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka].

| Bambusa burmanica Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 35-36. t. 33. 1896. Type: Burma: Katha District, dry slopes, J.W.Oliver s.n. (K). Vern.: Thakawa (Ass.). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. [China, Malaysia, Myanmar].

| Bambusa cacharensis R.B.Majumdar, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25(1-4): 237. f. 1. 1983. Type: India: Cachar, Lakhimpur, Mar Basteex, R.B.Majumdar 74265A (CAL). Vern.: Betua (Beng.), Moirang-wa (Manipuri). Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal. Endemic.

| Bambusa dampaeana H.B.Naithani, Gabriyal & Bisht, in Indian Forester 136(7): 991-992. 2010. Type: India: Mizoram, Terei, on way to Dampa, 11.12.2009, H.B.Naithani 4344 (Holotype). Distribution: Mizoram. Endemic.

| Bambusa garuchokua Barooah & Borthakur, in Indian J. Forestry 24(4): 506-508. 2001.
Bambusa jaintiana R.B. Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 274. 1989. Bambusa alamii Stapleton, Edinb. J. Bot. 51(1): 10. Fig 3. 1994. Bambusa assamica Barooah & Borthakur, in Indian J. Forestry 24(4): 503-505. 2001.

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Type: India: Assam, Lakhimpur, Barpathar No.1, 7.7.1996, C.Barooah 2505 (Holo ASSAM); Bor Azara, Nalbari, Assam, India, 8.3.1997, C.Barooah 2532 (Para CAL); Chapor, Dhubri, Assam, India, 8.3.1998, C.Barooah 2567 (Para Gauhati University Herb., Guwahati).

Distribution: Assam. Endemic.

Bambusa khasiana Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 97. 1868.

Syntypes: India: Khasia, alt. 2000-4000 ft., Churra, Hooker no. 1097 (K); Jasper Hill Mahadeb Hooker 496 (K).

Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya. [Myanmar].

POACEAE (R. Br.) Barnh. Subfamily: BAMBUSAEOIDEAE

| Tribe: Arundinarieae | | |
| Ampelocalamus | 1 species | – | – |
| Arundinaria | – | – | 1 species |
| Chimonobambusa | 2 species | – | 1 species |
| Chimonocalamus | 4 species | – | – |
| Drepanostachyum | 6 species | – | – |
| Himalayacalamus | 2 species | – | – |
| Kuruna | 4 species 1 variety | – | 1 species |
| Phyllostachys | 2 species | 2 species | – |
| Plectostachys | – | – | 1 species |
| Pseudosasa | – | 1 species | – |
| Sarocalamus | 2 species | – | – |
| Sinarundinaria | 1 species | – | – |
| Shibataea | – | 1 species | – |
| Thamnocalamus | 3 species | – | – |
| Yushania | 8 species | 1 species | – |

| Tribe: Bambusae | | |
| Bambusa | 22 species, 2 varieties | 3 species | 3 species |
| Cephalostachyum | 7 species, 1 variety | – | 1 species |
| Dendrocalamus | 13 species, 2 varieties | 1 species | 1 species |
| Dinchocha | 3 species | – | 1 species |
| Gigantochloa | 5 species | 2 species | 4 species |
| Melocalamus | 3 species | – | – |
| Melocanna | 2 species | – | – |
| Munrochloa | 1 species | – | – |
| Neelouzea | 2 species | – | – |
| Neololeba | – | 1 species | – |
| Neomicrocalamus | 3 species | – | – |
| Ochlandra | 9 species | – | – |
| Pseudostachyum | 1 species | – | – |
| Pseudoxysthennthera | 3 species | 1 species | – |
| Schizostachyum | 4 species | 1 species | – |
| Stapletonia | 1 species | – | – |
| Teinostachyum | 2 species | – | – |
| Thyrostachys | 2 species | – | – |

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal].

Bambusa khasiana Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 97. 1868.

Syntypes: India: Khasia, alt. 2000-4000 ft., Churra, Hooker no. 1097 (K); Jasper Hill Mahadeb Hooker 496 (K).

Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya. [Myanmar].

Bambusa majumdarii P.Kumari & P.Singh, in Kew Bull. 64(3): 565. 2009.

Type: India: Meghalaya, Near Tura, Garo Hills, 14.9.2005, P.Kumari & P.Singh 34696 (Holo CAL; Iso ASSAM).

Vern.: Wa-nari (Garo).
Distribution: Meghalaya. Endemic.

*Bambusa manipureana* H.B. Naithani, Indian Forester 136(2): 262-263. 2010.
Type: India: Manipur, Chandel district, 10 km before Moreh, 11.10.2008, H.B.Naithani 5011 (Holo DD).
Vern.: Lawom, Uying (Chote Tribe); Uma (Manipuri); Govam, Gosing (Kuki).
Distribution: Manipur. Endemic.

*Bambusa mohanramii* P.Kumari & P.Singh, in Kew Bull. 64(3):567. 2009.
Type: India: Meghalaya, Jaintia Hills, Khlieirhta, 9.4.2004, P.Kumari 34608 (Holo CAL; Iso ASSAM).
Vern.: Seij (Jaintia).
Distribution: Meghalaya. Endemic.

*Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raesusch. ex Schult. & Schult.f., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 bis [Roemer & Schultes] 7(2): 1350. 1830.
Arundo multiplex Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 1. 1790. "Bambusa nana" Roxb., Fl. Ind. ( Roxburgh) 2: 199. 1832. Ludolfia glaucescens Willd., Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Mag. Neuesten Entdeck. Gesammten Naturk. 2. 320. 1808. Bambusa glaucescens (Willd.) Siebold ex Munro.
Syntypes: India: Bengal, Pundua & Sylhet (cult.). Cachar, Khasia, Joowye. alt. 3500 ft. Hooker et Thomson 602, 607 (K).
Vern.: Bijli, Jowa, Makal, Walkthai (Ass.); Bakhal, Burwal (Cachar); Seskien, Sken, Teng, Usken (Khasi); Pashipho, Pshi, Pushue (Lepcha); Loto (Mikir); Tesero, Watoi (Naga); Makal (Tripura).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar].

*Bambusa polynorma* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 98. 1868.
Syntypes: Burma: Martaban, Pegu. (‘Kijathounwa’) Brandis no. 1; Rangoon, M.Clelland s.n. (K).
Vern.: Jama betwa, Betwa, Bethua-bah (Ass.), Betwa, Jaabarowa, Jama (Beng.); Narangi bhas (Madhya Pradesh); Bari (Tripura).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China, Myanmar].

*Bambusa pseudopolis* R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. *et al.*, Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 275. 1989.
Type: India: Umtaph on Dawki-Jarain Road, N.P.Bulakrishnan 42700 (CAL).
Distribution: Assam, Meghalaya. Endemic.

*Bambusa teres* Buch.-Ham. ex Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 95. 1868.
Syntypes: India: Bengal, Gongachora; Buchanan Hamilton 881, Griffith s.n. Assam; Jenkins s.n. (K).
Vern.: Bhaluki-makal (Ass.); Paora (Tripura); Saneibi (Manipuri); Ankuang Mizo); Vakila (Bru/ Riang).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal].

*Bambusa tulda* Roxb., Fl. Ind. (Roxburgh) 2: 193. 1832.
Lectotype: *Roxb. Icones* 1403 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot. 51(1): 19. 1994.
Vern.: Wamuna, Wagi, Nal-bans (Ass.); Tulda, Jowa (Beng.); Kiranti, Matela (Duars); Wati (Garo); Bijuli, Jati, Jao, Ghora (Kamrup); Mirtinga (Tripura).
Bambusa tulta Roxb. var. gamblei P.Kumari & P.Singh, Bamboos of Meghalaya p. 58. 2014. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata, India.

Type: India: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Near Nokrek, 14.9.2005, P.Kumari & P.Singh 346700 (Holo CAL).

Distribution: Meghalaya. Endemic.

Bambusa vulgaris Schrad. in J.C.Wendl. Coll. Pl, 2: 26, t. 47. 1810.

Type: India: cultivated (BM (possible)).

Vern.: Bakal (Beng. and Manipuri); Ranai shilot (Khasi); Vairua (Mizo); Bachiabas (Chakma); Uasur (Bri/ Riang); Sundorkania bans (Orissa).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka].

Bambusa vulgaris Schrad. ex Wendl. var. vittata Riviere & C.Riviere, Bambous 191. 1878. Bambusa vulgaris Schrad. var. striata (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 44. 1896. Bambusa striata Lodd. ex Lindl., Penny Cyclop. 3. 357. 1835.

Type: In China, in Anglia saepe culta, loddiges.

Vern.: Basini bans (Beng.); Sundrogai (Orissa); Yellow bamboo (Eng.).

Distribution: Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Manipur, West Bengal. [China].

Cephalostachyum Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 138. 1868.

Type: Cephalostachyum capitatum Munro

Cephalostachyum capitatum Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 139. 1868. Schizostachyum capitatum (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 281. 1989. non Gamble. 1896.

Lectotype: Bhutan: W.Griffith 2682 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot. 51: 29. 1904.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal. [Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal].

Cephalostachyum fuchsianum Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 107. t. 94. 1896. Schizostachyum fuchsianum (Gamble) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 281. 1989.

Type: India: Sikkim: Songchonglu, alt. 6000 ft., 1889-1892, Gammie s.n. (K).

Vern.: Palom (Lepecha); Rawneal (Mizo); Rania, Rangia (Mara), Ramrikawn (Paiithe); Chama (Liangmei); Gowa (Kuki); Ngai (Tangkhul).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal. [Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal].

Cephalostachyum latifolium Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 140. 1868. Schizostachyum latifolium (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 281. 1989. non Gamble. 1896.

Type: India: Sikkim: Sikkim, Songchonglu, alt. 6000 ft., 1889-1892, Gammie s.n. (K).

Vern.: Nahnyii (Konyak).

Distribution: Sikkim: Endemic.

Cephalostachyum fuchsianum Munro var. decompositum Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 105. 1896.

Schizostachyum capitatum (Trin.) Rupr. var. decompositum (Gamble) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 281. 1989.

Type: India: Sikkim: T.Anderson & Kurz s.n. (K).

Distribution: Sikkim, Meghalaya. Endemic.

Cephalostachyum longwanum H.B.Naiithani, Indian Forester 136(3): 406-407. 2010.

Type: India: Nagaland, Mon District, Longwa Village, 8.12.2004, H.B.Naiithani 4343 (Holo DD).

Vern.: Nahnyii (Konyak).

Distribution: Nagaland. Endemic.

Cephalostachyum mishimieanum H.B.Naiithani, Indian Forester 140(7): 733-734. 2014.

Type: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Loht dist., way to Hayuling, 5 km after Udayak Pass, 1200 m, 29.4.2012, H.B.Naiithani 5241 (Holo DD); Hunli, 1300m, Upper Dibang Valley District, 11.8.2012, H.B.Naithani 5293 (Para DD).

Vern.: Kapit, Kapi (Digaru Mishimi); Apit (Edu Mishimi).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh. Endemic.

Cephalostachyum pallidum Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 139. 1868. Schizostachyum pallidum (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 282. 1989.

Type: India: Mizoram, Birmah, Patkayee, 5000 ft., Griffith s.n. (K).

Vern.: Mayung (Manipuri).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya. [Myanmar, Yunnan].

*Cephalostachyum pergracile* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 14. 1868. *Schizostachyum pergracile* (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 282. 1989.

Syntypes: Burma: Rangoon, J.E.McClelland s.n. (K); Pegu, Brandis s.n.

Vern.: Bhala bans (Madhya Pradesh); Madang (Ass.); Wootang, Pungsang (Manipur), Latang (Naga), Luphul (Moyan Naga); Gurlhang, Goekhang (Kuki); Mau-dang (Mizo); Dangi (Orrisa).

Distribution: Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal. [China, Myanmar].

**CHIMONOBAMUSA** Makino, Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 28: 153. 1914.

Lectotype: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino (*Bambusa marmorea* Mitford). LT designated by McClure in Taxon 6(7): 201-202. 1957.

**Chimonobambusa callosa** (Munro) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6(3): 151. 1925. *Arundinaria callosa* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 30. 1868. *Chimonocalamus callosus* (Munro) J.R.Xue & T.P.Yi, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1(2): 84. 1979. *Chimonobambusa arunachalensis* Sharma & Borthakur, Pleione 2(1): 1-2. 2008. *Chimonobambusa jainii* Sharma & Borthakur, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 32(1): 783-785. 2008.

Lectotype: India: Meghalaya, Myrung, July 6, 1850, J.D.Hooker & Thomson 1504 (K). LT designated by C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44(2): 366. 1989.

Vern.: Uskong, Uspar, Spar, Sypar, Spar-ione (Khasi); Laiwa (Manipuri), Ngatha, Ngth (Tangkhul); Pangki (Kabui, Rongmei).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal. [China, Myanmar].

**Chimonocalamus longiusculus** Hsueh & T.P.Yi, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1(2): 80. 1979.

Type: n.v.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh. [Yunnan].

**Chimonocalamus lusaiensis** Ohrnb., Bamb. World Introd. Ed. 4: 314. 1997. *Sinarundinaria lusaiestica* C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 43: 411, 1988.

Type: India: Assam, Sangao, Lushai Hills, 1300 m, March 1953, *Thakur Rup Chand* 6889 (K).

Distribution: Mizoram. Endemic.

**Chimonocalamus nagalendianus** (H.B.Naithani) P.Kumari comb. nov. *Sinarundinaria nagalendiana* H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 120(12): 1120. 1994.

Type: India: Nagaland, Niriy Peak, alt. 3840 ft., Wokha, November 1986, *H.B.Naithani* 1477 (Holo DD).

Vern.: Nkyip (Naga).

Distribution: Nagaland. Endemic.

**DENDROCALAMUS** Nees, Linnaea 9: 476. 1835.

Type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees (*Bambusa striata* Roxb.)*

**Dendrocalamus brandisii** (Munro) Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 560. 1877. *Bambusa brandisii* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 109-110. 1868.

Type: ‘Hab. in Ind. or. Tenasserim, Martaban, Pegu, usque ad 4000 ped. S.M., præcipue in saxis Calcareis, Brandis no. 2. (HBG).’

Vern.: Bulka (Beng.), Wanan (Manipur).

Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Kerala (TBGRI), Manipur. [China, Myanmar].

**Dendrocalamus calostachyus** (Kurz) Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 562. 1877. *Bambusa calostachya* Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2. Nat. Hist 42: 250. 1873.

Type: Burma: Ava, Bhamo, Kakhyen Hills, alt. 3500 ft., Kurz s.n.

Distribution: Meghalaya, Nagaland. [China, Myanmar].
Dendrocalamus giganteus

Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 150. 1868.

Lectotype: ‘Cult. Calcutta’, Hb. Munro (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburg J. Bot. 51 (1): 23. 1994.

Vern.: Worra (Ass.); Maroobob (Manipur); U-ktang (Khasi).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. [China, Myanmar, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka].

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii

Nees & Arn. ex Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 151. 1868.

Lectotype: India: Assam, Goalpara, July 17, 1808, Buchanan-Hamilton 882 (E). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburg J. Bot. 51 (1): 23. 1994.

Vern.: Ka-Sejki (Khasi); Wanok (Garo); Peidiau (Kabui, Rongmai); Pecha (Jiribam); Wanap, Unap (Manipuri); Kongha, Ramkaha (Tangkhul); Gova, Gonam (Kuki); Phulrua (Mizo); Ravaw, Arua, Ravawng (Mara); Rawpui (Paite); Uaktormah (Bru/ Riang).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh. [Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal].

Dendrocalamus hookeri

Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 151. 1868.

Lectotype: India: Bengal orient. Pundua, June 11, 1850, J.D.Hooker ex Thomson 411 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburg J. Bot. 51 (1): 25. 1994.

Vern.: Seiat, Sejsai, Sijong (Ass.); Siejong, Ussey (Khasi); Denga (Garo); Patu (Lepcha); Ooer (Manipuri); Tili bans(Nepal); Rawpui, Rawlak, Rawkhauh (Mizo).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh. [Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal].

Dendrocalamus hookeri var. parishii

(Munro)

Blatt., Indian Forester 55( II): 594. 1929. Dendrocalamus parishii Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 149. 1868.

Type: India: Punjab Himalaya, Parish s.n. (K).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, West Bengal. [China, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan].

Dendrocalamus latiflorus

Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 152.1868.

Syntypes: Hab. In China. Hongkong: Hance, 1050; Haviland 740; Formosa, R.Oldham 649 (K).

Vern.: Hava, Kaha (Tangkhul); Gomi (Kuki, Paite); Maribob (Manipuri).

Distribution: Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland. [Yunnan, Taiwan, Myanmar, Vietnam].

Dendrocalamus longispathus

Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 561. 1877.

Lectotype: Myanmar, 1871, Kurz s.n. (K). Lectotype selected by M.Kumar in KFRI Research Report no. 330. 27. 2009.

Vern.: Kako (Khasi); Rupai (Tripura); Wui, Uil (Manipuri); Gophi (Paite); Dujangppai (Kabui); Rawpal (Mizo); Radbia (Mara); Pharbuaabas (Chakma); Unamlih (Bru/ Riang).

Distribution: Assam, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh. [Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Thailand].

Dendrocalamus manipureanus

H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 136(2): 262-265. 2010.

Type: India: Manipur, Moreh, Sinaiveng, 10.10.2008, H.B.Naithani 5007 (Holo DD).

Vern.: Nango (Kuki); Ooe, Oei, Uii (Manipuri); Ruv (Machi); Rawchhe, Rawchee-anglam (Mizo).

Distribution: Manipur.

Dendrocalamus membranaceus

Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 149. 1868. Bambusa membranacea (Munro) Stapleton & N.H. Xia, Kew Bull. 52(1): 238. 1997.

Lectotype: Burma: Martaban, Trogla, March 12, 1827, Numer. List [Wallich] no 5029 (K). LT designated by Stapleton & N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 52. 238. 1097.

Distribution: Kerala, West Bengal. [China, Myanmar].

Dendrocalamus sahni

H.B.Naithani & Bahadur, Indian Forester 108(3): 212. f. 1. 1982.

Type: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Subansiri District, Zoram, alt. 6000 ft., April 28, 1977, H.B.Naithani ser II no. 902 (DD).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh. Endemic.

Dendrocalamus sikkimensis

Gamble ex Oliver, Hooker’s Icon. Pl. 18: t. 1770. 1888.

Lectotype: India: Sikkim, July 20, 1885, Pantling s.n. (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburg J. Bot. 51 (1): 25. 1994.

Vern.: Wadah (Garo); Pugiagriang (Lepcha); Rawami, Sangau (Mizo); Anong, Amoi, Ano (Mara); Paalm (Kabui, Rongmei);

Bhalu bans (Nepali).

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal. [Bhutan, China, Nepal].

Dendrocalamus somdevae

H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 119(6): 504. 1993.

Type: India: Dehra Dun, Hardwar road between Jogiwala and Majri (Mokhampur), 11.3.1991, Som Deva 10985 (Holo DD); H.B.Naithani 1694 (Para DD); Circuit house Almora (Kumaun), 9.8.1991, H.B.Naithani 1722 (Para DD).

Distribution: Uttarakhand. Endemic.

Dendrocalamus strictus

(Roxb.) Nees, Linnaea 9: 476-477. 1834. Bambos stricta Roxb., Pl. Coromandel I: 58. t. 80. 1795.

Type: Roxb., Pl. Coromandel I: 58, t. 80. 1798.
Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees var. sericeus (Munro) Gamble, Man. Ind. Timb. ed. 2. 751. 1902.

Dinochloa andamanica Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2. Nat. Hist. 42: 253. 1873.

Dinochloa macellandii (Munro) Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2. Nat. Hist. 42: 253. 1873. *Bambusa macellandii* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 114. 1868.

Dinochloa nicobariana R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocol. 277. 1989.

Drepanostachyum intermedium (Munro) Keng f., J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 18. 1983. *Arundinaria intermedia* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 28. 1868. *Sinarundinaria intermedia* (Munro) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 357. 1989.

Drepanostachyum kurzii (Gamble) Pandey ex D.N. Tewari, Monogr. Bamboo 90. 1993. *Arundinaria kurzii* Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 25. t. 25. 1896. *Sinarundinaria kurzii* (Gamble) M. Kumar, Bamboos of India Compendium 279. 1998.

Drepanostachyum polystachyum (Kurz ex Gamble) Kurz ex Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 7. t. 5. 1896. *Sinarundinaria polystachya* (Kurz ex Gamble) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 359. 1989.

Drepanostachyum suberectum (Munro) R.B.Majumdar, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25(1-4): 236. 1983. *Arundinaria suberecta* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 32. 1868. *Sinarundinaria suberecta* (Munro) M. Kumar, Bamboos of India Compendium 286. 1998.
Gigantochloa albociliata (Munro) Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 555. 1877. Oxytenanthera albociliata Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26 (1): 129. 1868. 

Syntypes: 'Hab. in India or.' [Burma]: Pega, Brandis 19 ('Wapypoole' incolis) (K): India: Moulmein, Falconer 27. (K). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam]. Naturalized.

Gigantochloa andamanica (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875. Bambusa andamanica Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39 (2): 88. 1870. 

Type: Andaman Islands: south Andaman, Kurz s.n. 

Vern.: Chatai bamboo (Andaman), Ootal (Andamani); Assam: Pui (Kabui, Rongmei). Distribution: Andaman Islands. [Bangladesh, Jawa, Laos, Myanmar, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam].

Gigantochloa apus (Schult. & Schult. f.) Kurz, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. 2: 226. 1864. Bambusa apus Schult. & Schult. f., Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1335. 1830. 

Type: Indonesia: Java, Salaki, Blume s.n. (Holo; M; Iso, L). Widjaja, Reinwardtia 10(3): 349. 1987. 

Vern.: Tekserah, Washut (Garo). Distribution: Meghalaya. [Bangladesh, Jawa, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Thailand].

Gigantochloa auriculata (Kurz) Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 557. 1877. Bambusa auriculata Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2. Nat. Hist 39: 86. 1870. 

Type: Burma: Southern Pegu, Kurz 20 (CAL). 

Distribution: Assam, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, Myanmar].

Gigantochloa bastardana H.B. Naithani & R.C. Pal, in Indian Forester 136(9): 1276-1277. 2010. 

Type: India: Chhattisgarh, Bastar district, Kanger Valley National Park, Dandak Gupha, 02.11.2004, H.B.Naithani 4298 (Holo DD). 

Vern.: Peeta (Kanger valley). Distribution: Chhattisgarh.

HIMALAYACALAMUS Keng f., J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 23. 1983. 

Type: Himalayacalamus falconeri (Hook.f. ex Munro) Keng f. (Thamnocalamus falconeri Hook.f. ex Munro)

Himalayacalamus hookerianus (Munro) Stapleton, Bamboo Soc. Newsl. 17: 21. 1993. Arundinaria hookeriana Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 29. 1868. Sinarundinaria hookeriana (Munro) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 358. 1989. Drepanostachyum hookerianum (Munro) Keng f., J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 17. 1983. Chimonobambus hookeri (Munro) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6(3): 151. 1925. 

Lectotype: India: Sikkim [Neongong, 6800 ft.], 'Prong, 4000-6000 ft.', December 1848, J.D.Hooker s.n. (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot. 51: 318. 1994. 

Vern.: Prong, Prang, Prang, Pren, Pareng (Lepcha); Singhane, Singhani, Suighani (Nepal). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal. [Bhutan, China, Nepal].

KURUNA Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark, Phytotaxa 174(4): 182. 2014. 

Type: Arundinaria dehils Thwaites

Kuruna densifolia (Munro) Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark, Phytotaxa 174(4): 200. 2014. Arundinaria densifolia Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 32. 1868. Sinarundinaria densifolia (Munro) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 354. 1989. Yushania densifolia (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 282. 1989. Chimonobambusa densifolia (Munro) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 151. 1925. 

Lectotype: Sri Lanka: Watson 25 (K). LT designated by Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 72: 12. 1988. Distribution: Kerala. [Sri Lanka].

Kuruna floribunda (Thwaites) Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark, Phytotaxa 174(4): 200. 2014. Indocalamus floribundus (Thwaites) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 148. 1925. Arundinaria floribunda Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. (Thwaites) 375. 1864. Sinarundinaria floribunda (Thwaites) C.S.Chao &...
Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 356. 1989. *Yushania floribunda* (Thwaites) Demoly, Bambou 48: 12. 2006.
Type: Sri Lanka: Maturatte District, alt. 5000 ft., 1863. *Thwaites Ceylon Plant* 2624 (PDA).
Distribution: Kerala, Tamil Nadu. [Sri Lanka].

**Kuruna walkeriana** (Munro) Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark, Phytotaxa 174(4): 200. 2014. *Indocalamus walkerianus* (Munro) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 148. 1925. *Arundinaria walkeriana* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 21. 1868. *Sinarundinaria wightiana* (Munro) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 354. 1989. *Yushania walkeriana* (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 283. 1989.
Lectotype: Sri Lanka: *Mrs. Walker* 96 (K). LT designated by Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 72: 27. 1988. Distribution: Kerala, Tamil Nadu. [Sri Lanka].

**Kuruna wightiana** (Nees) Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark, Syst. Bot. 41(1): 191. 2016. *Indocalamus wightianus* (Nees) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 149. 1925. *Arundinaria wightiana* Nees, Linnaea 9: 482. 1834. *Sinarundinaria wightiana* (Nees) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 356. 1989. *Yushania wightiana* (Nees) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 283. 1989.
Type: India: Nilgiri District: *Wight* 1797 (Holo CAL, Iso K). Vern.: *Chewari* (Kerala, Tamil Nadu). Distribution: Kerala, Tamil Nadu. [Sri Lanka].

**Kuruna wightianus** (Nees) Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark var. *hispida* P.Kumari comb. nov. *Indocalamus wightianus* (Nees) Nakai var. *hispida* (Steud.) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 149. 1925. *Arundinaria wightiana* Nees var. *hispida* (Steud.) Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 5. 1896. *Yushania wightiana* (Nees) R.B.Majumdar var. *hispida* (Steud.) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 283. 1989. *Arundinaria hispida* Steud., Syn. Pl. Pegu 94. 1875. Lectotype: India: *Mrs. Walker* 96 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot. 51: 27. 1994. Type: India: Assam, Manipur. Endemic. Vern.: *Sispara* (Hohenacker). Distribution: Kerela, Tamil Nadu. [Sri Lanka].

**MELOCALAMUS** Benth. in Benth. & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl 3, 2: 1095, 1212. 1883.
Type: *Melocanna compactiflorus* (Kurz) Benth.

**Melocannus compactiflorus** (Kurz) Benth., Gen. Pl. (Benth. & Hook.f.) 3: 1212. 1883. *Pseudostachyum compactiflorum* Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pr. 2. Nat. Hist. 42: 252. 1873. *Dinocloea compactiflora* (Kurz) McClure, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1936: 253. 1936. *Melocannus mastersii* (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 278. 1989. *Bambusa mastersii* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 113. 1868. Type: Martaban, Burma, S.Kurz 3183 (CAL). Vern.: *Lata-bans* (Ass.); Dural, Doral (Beng.); Sairil (Mizo); Sairi (Mara); Uadu (Btu/ Riанг); Chhaihiril (Lai).
Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura. [Bangladesh, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

**Melocalamus gracilis** R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 278. 1989. *Dinocloea gracilis* (R.B.Majumdar) Bennet & Jain ex D.N. Tewari, Monogr. Bamboo 82. 1992.
Type: India: Barail Range, near Kailana, 9 km from Gumri rest house on Shillong-Cachar Road near P.W.D. Shed, R.B.Majumdar 1138 (CAL).
Distribution: Assam. Endemic.

**Melocalamus indicus** R.B.Majumdar, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25(1-4): 236. 1983. *Dinocloea indica* (R.B.Majumdar) Bennet, Van Vigny 27(2): 121. 1989.
Type: India: Cachar, Bhurban Hills, R.B.Majumdar 73083 (CAL).
Vern.: Dural (Beng.); Gilching (Kuki), Uma (Manipuri). Charib (Rongmei).
Distribution: Assam, Manipur. Endemic.

**MELOCANNA** Trin. in K.P.J. Sprengel, Neue Entdeck. Pflanzenk. 2: 43. 1821.
Type: *Melocanna bambusoides* Trin., nom. illeg. (*Bambusa baccifera* Roxb., *Melocanna baccifera* (Roxb.) Kurz)

**Melocanna baccifera** (Roxb.) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. Forest Pegu 94. 1875. *Bambusa baccifera* Roxb., Pl. Coromandel 3: 37, t. 243. 1819. *Melocanna humilis* Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 569, 1877, non Roep. ex Trin. 1822. *Melocanna arundina* C.E. Parkinson, Indian Forester 61: 326. 1935.
Lectotype: *Roxburgh Icons* 1401 (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Edinburgh J. Bot. 51: 27. 1994. Vern.: *Muli, U-silli* (Khasi), Wah-thri, Wa-sith, Watray, Warai (Garo); Moubi-wa (Manipuri); Mautak, Maomitvel (Mizo); Ramaw (Mara); Egochiabas (Chakma); Uarthei (Bru/ Riанг); Mou (Paithe).
Distribution: Assam, Karnataka, Maharasatra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Nepal].

**Melocanna clarkei** (Gamble ex Brandis) P.Kumari & P.Singh, Nelumbo 51: 234. 2009. *Arundinaria clarkei* Gamble ex Brandis in Ind. Trees 666. 1906. *Schizostachyum mannii* R.B.Majumdar in Karthik, et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 281. 1989. *Bambusa khasiana* sensu Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 39. t. 37. 1896 non Munro, 1868.
Type: Cherra end, 2000 ft., Oct. 1867, C.B.Clarke 5563! (Holo CAL).
Vern.: Rawte, Chatle (Mizo); Uma (Manipuri); Chi (Kabui); Gehour (Jiribam); Inchi (Rongmei).
Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland. Endemic.

MUNROCHLIOA M.Kumar & Remesh, J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas (I): 374. 2008.
Type: Bambusa ritcheiy Munro

Munrochloa ritchiei (Munro) M.Kumar & Remesh, J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas (I): 374. 2008. Bambusa ritchei Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): I13.1868. Pseudoxymenanthera ritchei (Munro) H.B.Naithani, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 87(3): 440. 1900.
Type: India: Bombay, Kala Nuddi, Ritchie 820 (W).
Vern.: Choomaree, Choua, Chiwa, Chiwan, Chawa (Kannad); Huda, Udhe, Manga, Tandali (Marathi).
Distribution: Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu. Endemic.

NEOHOUZEAUA A. Camus, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris 28: 100. 1922.
Type: Neohouzea melongensis A. Camus

Neohouzeea dullooa (Game) A.Camus, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris) 28: 100. 1922. Teinostachyum dullooa Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 101. 1896. Schizostachyum dullooa (Game) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 281. 1989.
Type: Burma: Katha District, Hawyaw Monastery Garden, February 1892, Oliver s.n. (K).
Vern.: Dullooa (Ass.); Puksalu (Lepcha); Dongla (Khasi); Wadroo (Garo); Rawthwahl (Mizo); Uatlau (Bru); Dhulubans (Chakma); Gu, Goo (Kabui, Rongmei); Nat, Tolu, Phisautong (Manipuri); Gokhoo (Paiete); Sedlar (Maring), Shia (Tangkhul).
Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhhand, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar].

Neohouzeea helferi (Munro) Gamble, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1923: 91. 1923. Bambusa helferi Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): I14. 1868. Pseudostachyum helferi (Munro) Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 42: 253. 1872. Teinostachyum helferi (Munro) Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 102. t. 90. 1896. Schizostachyum helferi (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 281. 1989.
Type: Burma: Tenasserim, Helfer 411 (K).
Vern.: Sillooh (Khasi); Wali, Tumoh (Garo).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya. [Bangladesh, Myanmar].

NEOMICROCALAMUS P.C. Keng, J. Bamboo Res. 2(2): 146. 1983.
Type: Neomicrocalamus prainii (Game) Keng f. (Microcalamus prainii Game)

Neomicrocalamus andropogonifolius (Griff.) Stapleton, Edinburgh J. Bot. 51(3): 325. 1994. Bambusa andropogonifolia Griff., Itin. Pl. Khasyah Mts. 124. 1848.
Type: Bhutan: Tashigang District, Diru Chhu, [27° 10’ N. 91° 26’ E], alt. 3600 ft., Griffith Isn 417 (K).
Distribution: Nagaland. [Bhutan].

Neomicrocalamus mannnii (Game) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 279. 1989. Cephalostachyum mannnii (Game) Stapleton & D.Z.Li, Kew Bull. 52: 700. 1997. Arundinaria mannnii Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 26. 1896. Racemobambos mannnii (Game) M.Kumar, Bamboos of India Compendium 230. 1998.
Type: India: Meghalaya, Amkasur, Jaintia Hills, 3000 ft., April 24, 1889, G.Mann 21845 (K).
Vern.: Beneng, Ka-beneng (Jaintia & Khasi); Siaman (Mizo). Distribution: Meghalaya. [China].

Neomicrocalamus prainii (Game) Keng f., J. Bamboo Res. 2(2): 10. 1983. Microcalamus prainii Game, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 59(2): 207. t. 7. 1891. Arundinaria prainii (Game) Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 21. t. 19. 1896. Racemobambos prainii (Game) Keng f. & T.H.Wen, J. Bamboo Res. 5(2): 13. 1986.
Type: India: Assam, Naga Hills, 8300 ft., April 24, 1889, Prain s.n. (K).
Vern.: U-speit (Khasi); Tenwa (Manipuri); Sinar (Tangkhul).
Distribution: Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland. [China].

OCHLANDRA Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. (Thwaites). 376. 1864.
Type: Ochlandra stridula Thwaites

Ochlandra beddomei Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 124. t. 110. 1896.
Type: India: Wet slopes of Nilgiris-Wynaad, 3000-4500ft., Beddome s.n. (K). LT designated by M.Kumar in KFRI Research Report no. 399: 84. 2011. Distribution: Kerala. Endemic.

Ochlandra ebracteata Raizada & Chatterjee, Indian Forester 89(5): 362. 1963.
Type: India: Kerala, Paruthipal, Kottur reserve, Trivandrum division, June 28, 1961, Managing Agents, Punalur Paper Mills s.n. (Holo, DD). Distribution: Kerala. Endemic.

Ochlandra keralensis M.Kumar, Remesh & Sequiera, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 25(1): 49-51.f. I (A-N). 2001.
Ochlandra scriptoria (Dennst.) C.E.C.Fisch., Fl. Madras 3(10): 1863. 1934. *Bambusa scriptoria* Dennst., Schlittsel Hort. Malab. 1818. *Ochlandra rheedii* (Kunth) Benth. & Hook.f. ex Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 121. t. 107. 1896. *Beesha rheedii* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 1: 433. 1843.

Type: *Bambusa wightii* ex Gamble var. *Beesha*. Vern.: *Ammei, Beesha*. Distribution: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu. Endemic.

**Ochlandra travancorica** (Bedd.) Benth. ex Gamble var. *hirsuta* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch., Fl. Madras 3(10): 1934. *Schizostachyum polymorphum* sensu Gamble, in Fl. Brit. India 7(22): 386. 1896 non *Siebold & Zucc.* 1843.

Type: *Rheede, Hortus. Malab.* 31. 1818. Type: I. Designated by M.Kumar in KFRI Research Report no. 399: 121. 2011. Vern.: *Irai-kallu (Tamil)*. Distribution: Kerala, Tamil Nadu. Endemic.

**Ochlandra wightii** (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch., Fl. Madras 3(10): 1864. 1934. *Bambusa wightii* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1). 1868. *Ochlandra brandisii* Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 126. t. 113. 1896.

Type: *India: Kerala, Pathanamthitta District, Pachakkanam, 3200 ft., December 9, 1998, Remesh & Stephen 20730 (Holot KFRI)*. Distribution: Kerala. Endemic.
Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii (Gamble) H.B.Naithani, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 87: 440. 1990. Oxytenanthera bourdillonii Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 76. 1896. Type: ‘Western Ghats of Travancore, grows only on steep precipitous places & wet rocks at elevations of 3000-4000 ft.’, J.F.Bourdillon s.n. (K). Vern.: Arambu (Malyali); Ponmungil (Tamil). Distribution: Kerala. Endemic.

Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) Soderstr. & R.P.Ellis, Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 72: 52. 1988. Dendrocalamus monadelphus Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 5: 376. 1864. Lectotype: Sri Lanka: Ambagamuwa, December 1854, Thwaites C.P. 3359 (PDA). LT designated by Soderstrom & Ellis, Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 72: 52. 1988. Distribution: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu. [Sri Lanka].

Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii (Munro) T.Q.Nguyen, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 76: 993. 1991. Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii (Munro) H.B.Naithani, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 87(3): 440. 1990. Dendrocalamus stocksii (Munro) M.Kumar, Remesh & Unnikr., Sida 21(1): 95. 2004. Oxytenanthera stocksii Munro Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 130. 1868. Type: India: Concan, Stocks s.n. (K). Vern.: Chivari, Mes (Marathi); Konda, Oor-shema (Kannad). Distribution: Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra.

SAROCALAMUS Stapleton, Novon 14(3): 347. 2004. Type: Sarocalamus racemosus (Munro) Stapleton

Sarocalamus racemosus (Munro) Stapleton, Novon 14(3): 347. 2004. Arundinaria racemosa Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 17. 1868 emend. Fargesia racemosa (Munro) T.P.Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 2: 39. 1983. Yushania racemosa (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat. - Monocot. 281. 1989. Type: India: Andaman Islands, Macpherson's straits, Kurz s.n. (K). Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Manipur. [Myanmar].

SCHIZOSTACHYUM Nees, Fl. Bras. Enum. Pl 2(1): 535. 1829. Type: Schizostachyum blumei Nees

Schizostachyum andamanicum M.Kumar & Remesh, Blumea 48(1): 187-189. 2003. Schizostachyum kalpogiangum M.Kumar & Remesh, Blumea 48(1): 187-189. 2003. Type: Saddle Peak (North Andaman) Andaman Islands, India, 25.5.2000, Remesh & Vishwa Kumar 20780 (Holo KFRI, Iso L, MH). Distribution: Andaman Islands. Endemic.

Schizostachyum kurzii (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat. - Monocot. 281. 1989. Melocanna kurzii Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 134. 1868. Pseudobambusa kurzii (Munro) Ohnhb., Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4: 19. 1997. Bambusa kurzii (Munro) N.P.Balakr., Bull. Bot. Surv. India 22(1-4): 176. 1980. Type: India: Andaman Islands, Macpherson's straits, Kurz s.n. (K). Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Manipur.

Schizostachyum rogersii Brandis, Indian Trees 679. 1906. Lectotype: India: Andaman Islands, Potatang Creek, February 1904, C.G.Rogers 69 (K). Lectotype designated by M.Kumar in KFRI Research Report no. 330. 79. 2009. Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Endemic.

Schizostachyum seshagirianum R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat. - Monocot. 282. 1989. Stapletonia rigoense L.B. Singha, P. Niri & R. Devi, Phytotaxa 350(1): 079 – 085. 2018. Type: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Garsing to Eyo, Spiang, alt. 1900 ft., U.S.Rao 1794 (CAL). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh. Endemic.

SINARUNDINARIA Nakai, J. Jap. Bot. 11: 1. 1935, Clayton & Renvoie, Gen. Graminum 41. 1989; Chao & Renvoie, Kew Bull. 44(2): 365. 1989. Type: Sinarundinaria nitida (Mitford) Nakai (Arundinaria nitida Mitford).

Sinarundinaria arunachalensis H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 117(1): 78. 1991. Chimonocalamus longispiculatus R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat. - Monocot. 276. 1989. Pleioblastus simonii sensu Naithani & Bennet in Indian Forester 112(1): 85. 1986., non (Carr.) Nakai (1925), non Bambusa simonii Carr. (1866). Type: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Subansiri, Bapu, Burkhill 36550 (DD). Vern.: Yen (Nishi); Hebing (Apatani). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh. Endemic.
STAPLETONIA P.Singh, S.S.Dash & P.Kumari, Nelumbo
51: 241. 2009.
Type: Stapletonia arunachalensis (H.B.Naithani) P.Singh.
S.S.Dash & P.Kumari
Stapletonia arunachalensis (H.B.Naithani) P.Singh, S.S.Dash & P.Kumari, Nelumbo 51:241.2009. Schizostachyum arunachalensis H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 118(3): 230. 1992.
Type: India: Arunachal Pradesh, Subansiri District, Baja near Daporijo, 300 m, 17.3.1986, H.B.Naithani 1406 (Holo DD).
Vern.: ‘Saynu’ (Mompa of Mechuka).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

TEINOSTACHYUM Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 142. 1868.
Type: Temnostachyum griffithii Munro
Teinostachyum beddomei C.E.C.Fisch., Fl. Madras 3(9): 1860. 1931. Schizostachyum beddomei (C.E.C.Fisch.) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 281. 1989. Teinostachyum wightii Bedd., Fl. Sylv. S. India t. 323. 1873 non Munro.
Type: India: Tamil Nadu, Niligiris, Beddome 62 (K).
Lectotype designated by M.Kumar in KFRI Research Report no. 399: 128. 2011.
Distribution: Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu. Endemic.

THAMNOCALAMUS Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 143. t. 3. 1868. Schizostachyum griffithii (Munro) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.-Monocot. 281. 1989.
Type: Burma: Prope Wulloboom ‘in sylvis collinis’, Griffith s.n. (K).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya. [Myanmar].

THAMNOCALAMUS arunachalensis H.B. Naithani, in Indian Forester 141(5): 587-589. 2015.
Type: India: Arunachal Pradesh, West Siang dist., Mechuka, Segong, 1800m., 2.9.2012, H.B.Naithani 5334 (Holo DD).
Vern.: ‘Saynu’ (Mompa of Mechuka).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

THAMNOCALAMUS spathiflorus (Trin.) Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 34. 1868. Arundinaria spathiflora (Trin.) Munro, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Petersbourg, Ser. 6, Sci. Math. Seconde Pt. Sci. Nat. 3: 617. 1835. Thamnocalamus spathiflorus Munro ssp. occidentalis Stapleton, Edinburgh J. Bot. 5 1(2): 283. 1994.
Lectotype: Nepal: North West of Himalaya, alt. 7000 ft., Numer. List [Wallich] no. 5041 (K). LT designated by C.S.Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44(2): 363.1989.
Vern.: Ringal, Nigal (Hindi); Tham, Tham-tingal, Parikh, Deo-tingal (Garhwali).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand. [Bhutan, China, Nepal].

THYRSOSTACHYS Gamble, Indian Forester 20: 1. 1894.
Type: Thyrsostachys oliverii Gamble
Thyrsostachys oliveri Gamble, Indian Forester 20: 1. 1894.
Type: Burma: J.W.Oliver s.n. (K).
Vern.: Kanak-kach (Tripura); Phunkirua (Mizo); Goping (Kuki); Burma-wa (Manipuri).
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. [China, Myanmar].

THYRSOSTACHYS siamensis Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 59-60. t. 51. 1896. nom. cons. Thyrsostachys regia (Thomson ex Munro) Bennet, Indian Forester 114(10): 711. 1988. Bambusa regia Thomson ex Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 116. 1868.
Lectotype: Kurz s.n. (K). LT designated by Stapleton in Taxon 47: 739. 1998.
Distribution: Uttarakhand (Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun), West Bengal (AJC Bose Indian Botanical Garden, Howrah). [China, Myanmar].

YUSHANIA Keng f., Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica 6(4): 355-356. 1957.
Type: Yushania niitakaymensis (Hayata) P. C. Keng
Yushania anceps (Mitford) W.C.Lin, Bull. Taiwan Forest Res. Inst. 248: 9. 1974. Arundinaria anceps Mitf., Bamb. Gard. 181. 1896. Sinarundinaria anceps (Mitf.) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 359. 1989. Arundinaria jaunsarensis Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 23. t. 22. 1896.
**Chimonohambusa jaunsarensis** (Gamble) K.N.Bahadur & H.B.Naithani, Indian J. Forest. 1(1): 41.1978. *Yushania jaunsarensis* (Gamble) T.P.Yi. J. Bamboo Res. 2(1); 39. 1983. *Fargesia elegans* (Kurz) J.Campbell spp. jaunsarensis (Gamble) J.Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb. 38. 1985. Type: India: Uttar Pradesh, Jaunsar Hills, Mundali, alt. 7500 ft., May 1891, Kew Bull. 23134 (K). Vern.: Ningal, Ringal (Jaunsar); Junra, Gyons, Sarura, Sarurha (Garhwal).

Distribution: Uttarakhand. Endemic. Cultivated in Europe and the U.S.A.

**Yushania elegans** (Kurz) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. et al., Fl. Ind. Enumerat.- Monocot. 282. 1989. *Arundinaria elegans* Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt. 2. Nat. Hist. 42: 249. 1873. *Sinarundinaria elegans* (Gamble) R.B.Majumdar in Karthik. J. Trav. 1: 242. 1847. nom. nud.

Type: India: Dehra Dun, cultivated, alt. 2200 ft.; September. 1896, Gopal Baneriee 6. 151. 1925. *Sinarundinaria rolloana* (Gamble) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 151. 1925. *Sinarundinaria pantlingii* (Gamble) J.Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb. 41. 1985. *Sinarundinaria yadongensis* T.P.Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 4(2): 33. 1985. *Yushania pantlingii* (Gamble) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 359. 1989.

Type: India: Darjeeling District, Sikkim border ‘Hills of British Bhutan’, Rech La 11000 ft., September 1895, Pantling’s collectors s.n. (K). Vern.: Nigale, Maling (Sikkim).

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal. [Bhutan, Nepal].

**Yushania rolloana** (Gamble) T.P.Yi. J. Bamboo Res. 2(1): 39. 1983. *Arundinaria rolloana* Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 24. t. 23. 1896. *Sinarundinaria rolloana* (Gamble) C.S.Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 44(2): 555. 1989.

Type: India: Assam, Naga Hills, Zullah Valley, alt. 5000-7000 ft., 1889, Gopal Baneriee 114. [144].

Vern.: Jipvo (Naga). Distribution: Assam, Nagaland. Endemic.

**Yushania yadongensis** T.P.Yi. J. Bamboo Res. 4(2): 33. 1985. *Yushania longissimi* K.F.Huang & Q.F.Zheng, Wuyi Science Journal 2(2): 20. f. 3. 1982.

Type: n.v. Distribution: Sikkim. [Bhutan].

**CULTIVATED SPECIES**

**Bambusa affinis** Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 93. 1868. Type: Hab. in Ind. or. Burmah, Yoongalum (Teeshe incolis), *Brandis* 18 (HBG). Distribution: West Bengal. [Myanmar].

**Bambusa copelandii** Gamble, Indian Trees 671. 1906. *Sinocalamus copelandii* (Gammele) Raizada, Indian Forester 74(1): 10. 1948. Lectotype: India: Dehra Dun, cultivated, alt. 2200 ft., September. 1898, *Gamle* 27166 (K). LT designated by Xia & Stapleton in Kew Bull. 52: 484. 1997.

https://plantaescientia.website/ojs
Distribution: Kerala (Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute), Uttarakhand (Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun). [Myanmar].

**Bambusa wamin** E.G. Camus, Bambusees (Camus) 1:55. 1913. *Bambusa vulgaris* var. 'wamin' Brandis ex McClure, 162. 1966. Type: 'Cultivated in the garden of Northern Shan States of China. Brought from china, by others from Chengmai, Siam (Troupe; May 1902).'

Vern.: U-siej jypmun (Khasi); Wasshuti (Garo).

Distribution: India [China, Thailand]. Widely cultivated in gardens and landscaping.

**Phyllostachys aurea** (André) P. Riviere. & C. Riviere, Bull. Soc. Acclim. France, ser. 3, 5: 716. f. 36. 37. 1878. *Bambusa aurea* André, Pl. Feuill. Ornem.: 102. 1866. Type: Indonesia: Java, Howrah). [Myanmar].

Distribution: West Bengal (AJC Bose Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah).

**Pseudosasa japonica** Makino ex Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6: 150. 1925. *Arundinaria japonica* Siebold & Zucc. ex Steud., Syn. Pl. Glumac. I: 334. 1854. Type: 'Java', 'Japan, Metake, P.F. von Siebold s.n. (L).

Distribution: Meghalaya (Ward's Lake Garden, Shillong). [China, Myanmar].

**Phylostachys nigra** Lodd. ex Lindl. Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 38. 23.1866. *Bambusa nigra* Lodd. ex Lindl., Penny Cyclop. 3: 357. 1835. Type: 'China, Japan; Siebold, Burger, Textor; ins. Niphon Osakka in oryzetis, Pierot. in hortis Europae, Chineae et Indiae culta.'

Vern.: Seij-naka-ions (Khasi).

Distribution: India. Frequently used as an ornamental plant in gardens and nurseries. Native to S. Hunan, China.

**Dendrocalamus asper** (Schult. & Schult.f.) Backer ex Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Ned.-Ind., ed. 2, 1:301. 1927. *Bambusa aspera* Schult. & Schult. f., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 bis [Roemer & Schultes] 7(2): 1352-1353.1830. Type: 'Arundarbor aspera Rumphius, Herb. Aini 4:11. In Amboina et Huamchela ad montium pedes.'

Distribution: Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland. [Myanmar].

**Neooleba atra** (Lindl.) Widjaja, Reinwardtia 10(3): 323. 1987. Type: Indonesia: Java, Wonosari, Nagasari, February 1983, Ramlanto s.n. (BO).

Distribution: West Bengal. [Malaysia].

**Gigantochloa atrovioaceae** Widjaja, Reinwardtia 10(3): 305. 1987. *Bambusa pseudoarundinacea* Steud., Syn. Pl. Glumac. I: 330. 1854. *Bambusa nagalandiana* H.B.Naithani, Indian Forester 133(9): 1267-1269. 2007. Type: Indonesia: Java, H.Zollinger 3479 (L).

Distribution: West Bengal. [Myanmar].

**Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea** (Steud.) Widjaja, Reinwardtia 10(3): 305. 1987. *Bambusa pseudoarundinacea* Steud., Syn. Pl. Glumac. I: 330. 1854. *Bambusa lineata* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 118. 1868. Type: found in Ambonya.

Distribution: West Bengal (AJB Bose Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah). [Myanmar].

**Phyllostachys aurea** (Andre) Riviere. & C. Riviere, Bull. Soc. Acclim. France, ser. 3, 5: 716. f. 36. 37. 1878. *Bambusa aurea* Andre, Pl. Feuill. Ornement.: 102. 1866. Type: Tunis. Cultivated in 'Jardin du Hamma', *Anonymous* s.n. (P).

Distribution: Himachal Pradesh (Shimla, Kasauli). [China].
SPECIES OF DOUBTFUL OCCURRENCE

Arundinaria gracilis (Riviere & C.Riviere) E.G.Camus, Rev. Hort. [Paris]. 58: 490. 1886. Bambusa gracilis Riviere & C. Riviere. Bull. Soc. Natl. Acclim. France Ser. 3. 5(25): 682. 1878.
Type: No type cited.
Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal. Endemic?

Bambusa griffithiana Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 99. 1868.
Type: 'Hab. in Ind. or. Burmah, Mogoung, Griffith s.n'. Distribution: Manipur. [Myanmar].

Bambusa kingiana Gamble, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7: 46. t. 42 1896.
Type: Burma: Kama District, Petsut, J.W.Oliver s.n. Distribution: Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram. [Bangladesh, Myanmar].

Bambusa longispiculata Gamble ex Brandis, Indian Trees 668. 1906.
Type: Bangladesh: Chittagong Hill tracts, Ruby mine District, alt. 3500 ft., Griffith s.n. Distribution: Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. [Bangladesh, China, Myanmar].

Bambusa nigrociliata (Buse) Kurz, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Indie 27: 228. 1864. Oxytenanthera nigrociliata (Buse) Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26(1): 228. 1868.
Type: 'Habitat insulatn Javae Prope Tjiberem', Junghuhn s.n. Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Kerala. [Myanmar, Indonesia].

Bambusa rostrata K.M.Wong, Malaysian Forester 45(3): 349. 1982.
Type: Malaya: October 15, 1980, KM.Wong KEP FRI28981 (L). Vern.: Wa-shut (Garo). Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura. [Bangladesh].

Kuruna debilis (Thwaites) Attigala, Kathr. & L.G.Clark, Phytotaxa 174(4): 200. 2014. Arundinaria debilis Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. [Thwaites] 375. 1864. Type: “Hab. Elevated parts of the Central Province”. Ceylon, CP I Thwaites (K). Distribution: Manipur. [Sri Lanka].

Pleiothallis simonii (Carriere) Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 6(3): 147. 1925. Bambusa simonii Carriere, Rev. Hort. [Paris]. 37: 380. 1866.
Type: China: 1862, E.Simon s.n. (P). Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh. [Japan].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present work based on extensive taxonomic research on this group of plants for more than fifteen years from 2002 to 2018, enumerates total of 148 species and 6 varieties under 33 genera from India including indigenous, widely cultivated and naturalized and the exotic species used particularly for ornamental purposes in landscaping gardens. It also includes the species mentioned as occurring in India in previous works but found of doubtful occurrence in the present work.
Three new combinations have been proposed according to the recent generic treatment and the morphological characters of the plants.

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