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英國愛丁堡大學博士 方文培主編
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序

植物之品彙至繁，其關係於人類之生活者亦至切，舉如飲食衣被之所需，醫藥居處之為用，以至游觀
賞之及，五穀百草，繁英貞幹，無往而非取為養生濟世之資也。自生民以來，至於晚近，植物之為用
，可謂悠久矣！顧載籍至博，而專言植物者曾不多見，如詩騷之取譬，如爾雅之訓詁，亦但多識草木之
名而已，未足以言植物不惑也。明於用而不詳其所自，是殆 總理所謂行之至易而知之難艱乎！近古以來
，國人亦間有專治植物之圖籍，其著者如明季李時珍之本草綱目，清初王象晉之廣羣芳譜，降而至於吳其
濬之植物名實圖考，葉耳治目驗之所及，考古證今，詳瞻精博，固屬超越往古，邁絕前賢，但以較之近代
歐美之二名法植物學，則尚覺蹙乎其後也。夫以先民取用之宏，載記之古，而迄今之研究應用，反有遜於
歐美之後起，則國人今日之治斯學者，能不急起直追，求研究之精深，進有及於應用之廣博乎？吾讀
方植夫先生主編之峨眉植物圖誌，竊歎其用力之勤，取材之豐，編纂之博洽周至，足以弘揚前休，策勵後
起，爰然為國人治斯學者之先導也。峨眉為寰宇名區，其麗譽於世人耳目者，為時殆數千百年矣，奇峯雲
壑，多產異物，而植物品類之豐富，尤為治斯學者之所稱道。近六十年來，歐美植物學家，亦嘗親覓其
地，從事採集，且或發為著述矣。顧所及類圖片段，又多散見於報章雜誌，未嘗有系統專門之述作，且非
國人之所易得也。方君斯作，既已萃集諸說，擷取精英，且遠在十數年前，即已從事於各項資料標本之蒐
集，遠隨川大遷峨，居傍雲山，日近珍叢，常與生物系諸先生同學採集取證，繼加著錄，積之日久，始能
多所發明，蔚成鉅帙，其書非僅圖說並重，且命名悉照國際植物學會之規定，敘述則除國文而外，兼用英
文及拉丁文，便中西治斯學者，一編在手，均不難按圖索，是豈峨眉植物就是而有一系統完善之述記，
即在國人有關植物之著述中，亦屬江鼎之作矣。川大遷峨四年，僻處陬邑，一若遠與世遠，而方君乃於是
時成斯鉅著，則是書之成，殆亦可為川大在峨之一紀念也。

中華民國三十三年五月 黃季陸序於國立四川大學

MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION

- (1) From Dr. Joseph Needham, F. R. S., *British Scientific Mission in China*.

I have just seen the "Icones Plantarum Omeiensium" of you and your department and I wish to congratulate you on a wonderful piece of work under duress of wartime. Have you sent any copies to the West? In any case I should like to have a few copies to send by safe means to England (e.g., Royal Society, Kew Gardens, etc.) and to America. Could you send these to me. It is important to keep Chinese science in touch with western science. —Indeed, that is what I am here for. I look forward to meeting you personally in Chengtu.

- (2) From Dr. A. D. Cotton, *Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, England*.

Please accept my best thanks for kindly sending us a copy of the first part of *Icones Plantarum Omeiensium*. That you are able to begin publishing a new periodical during these turbulent times fills us with admiration for your perseverance and industry. Your splendid example is an inspiration to all botanists and we are very glad to possess a copy of this publication containing the results of your recent researches.



- (3) From Professor Sir William Wright Smith, *Regius Keeper of Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.*

I have just received a copy of *Icones Plantarum Omeiensium* which has reached me safely. I note that it was published in May 1942. The contents are very interesting and I am very pleased with the plates. It is a great satisfaction to see these reproduction of Chinese species, I am glad that you are concentrating on describing plants already known and not confining your attention to new species, although I am glad to see that you have found some of these too, I think the work you are doing is very important for the Chinese flora and will help a great deal to make these plants known not only to botanists and students in China but to many others who are keen to see more complete figures of your Szechuan flora. Mount Omei is of course a wonderful centre. I notice that Mr. Chen has been collaborating with you and gives several figures of *Primula*.

This is just a short air mail letter to thank you for the book and at the same time it gives me the chance of wishing you all success in your work even in these troublous times. Be assured that I shall always be glad to hear how things are progressing.

- (4) From Dr. E. D. Merrill, *Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Jamaica Plain, Mass., U. S. A.*

When I came back from New York this morning I found on my desk a copy of No. 1 of your *Icones Plantarum Omeiensium* forwarded through the British Scientific Mission in China. Please accept my congratulations on the production of a really outstanding job, and even more outstanding because the important volume was issued under war conditions. I am sending a short review of it to the Biological Abstracts.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

For more than two thousand years Mount Omei has been well known as a sacred mountain to the Chinese people. It is situated in Omei-hsien (峨嵋縣), which lies in the southwestern corner of the Szechuan province. The five districts of Chia-kiang-hsien (夾江縣) to the north, Lo-shan-hsien (樂山縣) (formerly known as Kia-ting-fu (嘉定府)) to the northeast, Chien-wei-hsien (犍爲縣) to the south, Opien-hsien (峨眉縣) to the southwest, and Yun-king-hsien (榮經縣) to the northwest, also belonging to Szechuan, surround it. To the west, rising to an altitude of 7,600 metres, towers the Kongar Range (貢嘎山脈), which includes the highest mountains in China. To the northwest is the Chiung-lai Range (邛崃山脈), descending gradually southeastwards and terminating just northwest of Mount Omei. Mount Omei itself, rising abruptly from western edge of the Red Basin, which is here only 400 metres above sea level, reaches a height of 3,150 metres. The northeastern face of Mount Omei is characterized by cliffs and precipices. On the south face, however, one finds everywhere gentle slopes covered with fertile soils, on which the natives raise drug-plants and beautiful crops. Most of the main roads are on the northwest side, which, though often steep and with cliffs, has more gentle slopes. It is on this side that the best growth of plants is found.

The rich flora of Mount Omei has been well known since the latter part of last century. The first scientist who came to this mountain and explored its plants was Dr. E. Faber (1) of the Rhenish Missionary Society, a German botanist and sinologist. In the collection he made there in 1887 were a large number of new finds. Based upon Faber's Omei Collection there have been described later about 71 new species and one new genus (*Hancea* of *Labiatae*, now has been changed as *Hanceola*). Dr. E. H. Wilson (2), a British botanist, was the second explorer of Mount Omei. His visit there in 1904, under the auspices of James H. Vaitch & Sons of London, was part of a botanical expedition to southwest China. He was there from May to October and collected a large number of excellent specimens, from which many new species and new varieties were described. The third explorer who made an investigation of the plants of Mount Omei was Dr. W. Lämpricht (3), a German botanist, who obtained a great number of specimens there in 1914. Besides those mentioned above, many other European botanists visited Mount Omei, of whom the following may be mentioned. Mr. A. Hosie (4), the British Consul Agent in Chungking was there in 1884; Mr. A. E. Pratt (5), a British naturalist, went there first in April and then in August, 1890; Mr.

G. N. Potanin (G), a Russian collector, was there, too, in 1893. During their visits these botanists either made close investigations on the plants or, going there for the purpose of taking pleasure trips, brought home with them the beautiful flora of Mount Omei which thus came into greater popularity in the West.

During the past sixteen years, many Chinese botanists and collectors have carried on the work in this region, e.g., in 1928 Mr. Y. Chen (陳宗一先生), in 1931 Mr. F. T. Wang (汪奕武先生), in 1932 Mr. T. T. Yu (俞季川先生), in 1935 Mr. T. H. Tu (杜大華先生), in 1936 to 1937 Professor S. S. Chien (錢南農先生), in 1937 Mr. S. N. Hsu (許紹南先生), in 1937 to 1940 Dr. W. C. Cheng (鄭伯衡先生), in 1938 to 1939 Dr. H. H. Chung (鍾仲震先生), in 1938 to 1939 Mr. C. C. Sun (孫祥鐘先生), in 1938 to 1939 Mr. H. C. Chow (周鶴昌先生), in 1938 to 1939 Mr. C. W. Yao (姚仲吾先生), in 1939 to 1940 Mr. C. L. Sun (孫祥麟先生), in 1940 Mr. T. C. Lee (李彩祺先生), in 1940 Mr. W. W. Ma (馬萬文先生), and from 1941 to 1943 Mr. C. L. Chow (周承烈先生). In 1923 to 1930, the editor made several collections and has been making more ever since 1938 while teaching botany in the National Szechuan University. During this period he was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of making continual observations and concentrating his energy on studying the flora of this mountain. In preparing these volumes the editor and his associates have made extensive studies of all available collections (i.e., those of Chinese botanists, only). This work seems to be of paramount importance, not only in botanical circles but also in the field of industry.

The first volumes of *Icones Plantarum Omeiensium* will include only the new species, topotypes, uncertain or critical species, new distributions and the very important economic plants. It is intended that each volume will contain two numbers, each number with fifty plates. The first number of the first volume contains fifty species of plants and among them there are five new species. The second number also contains fifty species and among them two are new. The new species are described in Latin, English and Chinese, and the rest have only English and Chinese descriptions. The English descriptions are not exactly the same as those in Chinese, the former are scientific while the latter are more or less adapted to a popular interest. In order to avoid any confusion in the names of localities, an alphabetical list with altitudes is given in the appendix after the preface.

The editor wishes to express his gratitude to His Excellency, Dr. L. F. Cheng (陳立夫先生), Minister of Education, and to Dr. C. S. Wu (吳上遠先生), Head Officer of the Division of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, who are deeply interested in scientific researches and have rendered their continual valuable encouragement to this work. The editor is gratefully indebted to Dr. T. F. Cheng (程天放先生), formerly President of the National Szechuan University, who suggested that this work should be of the first importance and has rendered his kind assistance while the work was in progress. Finally, the editor's warm thanks are due to Dr. C. L. Huang (黃季陸先生), present President of the National Szechuan University, for his special interest in, and constant assistance to, this work.

Chengtu, May 1944.

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- (3) Limpricht, W. Botanische Reisen in den Hochgebirgen Chinas und Ost-Tibets. Repert. Sp. Nov. Fedde Beih. XII (1922), I-VIII, 1-291, 16 pl. 9 maps.
Pax, F. Aufzeichnung der von Dr. Limpricht in Ostasien gesammelten Pflanzen, in W. Limpricht Botanische Reise Repert. Sp. Nov. Fedde, Beih. XII (1922), 298-515.
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- (6) Potanin, G. N. (Sketch of a Journey to Szechuan and the eastern frontier of Tibet in 1892-1893). Jzv. Russk. Geogr. Obshch. XXXV (1899), 363-418, pl. 1-6, 2 maps. (in Russian).
Bretschneider, E. V. History of European Botanical Discoveries in China, II (1898) 1007-1033,

引得 INDEX TO BOTANICAL NAMES AND PLATES.

New names are in roman; previously published names are small capital; synonyms and erroneous names are in *italics*.

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ERRATA

Owing to unexperienced workmanship, many misprints have occurred in the present work. The following most important ones are herewith specially noted.

page	line	for	read
VI	40	" Collection	" collection
VII	28	" continuable	" continual
Plate	Line	for	read
51	8	" pubescent	" pubescent.
51	51	" elimbaiate	" elimbriate.
52	6	" belowthe	" below the and for lager read layer.
52	25	" flist	" first.
53	9	" 2.5-4.5	" 3.5-4.5 cm.
53	33	" 2.5 mm.	" 2.5 mm.
next page	29	" internodes	" internodes.
54	8	" 4.14 mm.	" 4-14 mm.
54	18	" Mout	" Mount.
55	9	" pubsscent	" pubescent.
55	12	" crenate	" crenate teeth.
55	25	" strike out dioecious pistillate flowers.	"
55	27	for Staminate	read staminate.
55	29	" 4690	" 469
56	29	" Chiu-sze-chiu-tau-kui	" Chiu-shih-chiu-tau-kuai.
57	5	" Calcuta	" Calcutta.
57	16	" rarely	" rarely
57	24	" precicous	" precocious.
57	28	" parked	" packed.
57	46	" Flowers light green	" flowers light green.
58	16	" secondary	" secondary.
58	29	" Octeber	" October.
58	34	" SZECHUAN	" SIKANG
58	35	" Tien-hsien	" Tien-chuan-hsien.
58	38	" Yunnan	" Yunnan.
59	16	" venis	" veins.
59	19	" precicous	" precocious.
60	3	" Lardizabalaceae	" Lardizabalaceae.
60	18	" 15 22	" 15-12.
60	19	" colum	" column.
60	21	" peddicels	" pedicels.
63	21	" l ong	" long.
60	22	" sulture	" suture.
60	40	" this	" on this
60	43	" Southwestern Hunan . . . and yunnan	read southwestern Hunan, . . . and Yunnan
63	5	" anthriscifolium	read anthriscitolium.
63	7	" soft criske, hairs throught	" soft, criske haier throughout.
63	18	" shensi	" Shensi.
64	19	" geera	" green.
64	25	after September 7, insert 1940; same locality,	
67	6	for 492.	read 492.—
68	7	" pubescent	" pubescent.
68	19	" mm; long;	" 11 mm. long.
68	21	" semisphericalor	" semispherical or.
63	34	" Sunls	" Sun's.
70	21	" staminate	" staminate.
70	48	" time	" times.
71	21	" 1-2	" 1 or 2.
71	23	" occasionally	" occasionally.

Plate	Line	for	read
72	14	„ ferruginous short	„ ferruginous short.
72	16	before yellowish insert	staminate flower.
72	20	for gynoeium	read pistillate flower.
73	28	„ vaiaion	„ variation.
74	27	„ 1840	„ 1940.
75	3	Flacourtiaaceae	„ Flacourtiaceae.
77	29	„ wan-nien-ssu	„ Wan-nien ssu.
77	37	„ natural	„ natural
77	39	„ 5 times enlarged	„ (5 times enlarged).
78	41	„ IDESIA POLYCARPA . . . VESTITA	read <i>Idesia polycarpa . . . vestita</i>
78	42	„ Ti-tu ai	„ Ti-tzu-ai.
next page 3	„	„ width	„ width.
„ „ 3	„	„ average	„ average.
79	13	„ eve green	„ evergreen.
79	46	„ natural	„ natural.
80	60	„ inflorescences	„ inflorescence
81	12	„ base	„ base.
81	41	„ soc.	„ Soc.
81	44	„ 5 6	„ 5-6.
81	47	„ korangsi and southern yunnan	read Kwangsi and southern Yunnan.
81	48	„ Fa n	read Fang.
83	11	„ olliptica	„ elliptica.
83	41	„ enlarge	„ enlarged.
84	6	„ sargent	„ Sargent.
84	10	„ year	„ year.
84	12	„ lo g	„ long
84	13	„ S ghtly	„ slightly.
84	13	„ e tire	„ entire.
84	17	„ oose	„ loose
85	24	„ P.T. Wang	„ F.T. Wang.
85	33	„ exocarpic	„ exocarpio.
85	35	„ shorter	„ shorter.
85	44	„ natiral	„ natural.
87	38	„ times	„ times.
88	14	„ g abrous	„ glabrous.
88	18	„ acuminse	„ acuminate.
88	18	„ 15	„ 15.
88	29	„ No.r.	„ No.
89	5	„ chron.	„ Chron
89	18	„ ve.rins	„ veins.
89	22	„ pedices	„ pedicels.
89	28	„ stigms	„ stigmas.
90	12	„ Trachelosperm	„ Trachelospermum
90	32	„ 1721	„ 17211.
90	40	„ Tsaing	„ Tsiang.
92	4	„ Prain in in Journ.	„ Prain in Journ.
91	11	„ soc.	„ Soc.
93	4	„ (1814)	„ (1814) 32.
93	18	„ smrall	„ smell.
93	29	„ Caesa pinia	„ Caesalpinia.
94	6	„ greyi shgreen	„ greyish green.
94	7	„ prick y	„ prickly.
94	32	„ chinese	„ Chinese.
96	23	„ discovered	„ discovered.
96	24	„ charcters	„ characters.

Plate	Line	for	read
97	10	„ betow	„ below.
97	10	„ inconspicuous	„ inconspicuous.
97	20	„ tauki	„ tao-kuai.
98	18	„ subgloose	„ subglobose.
98	22	„ ye lowish	„ yellowish.
98	23	after Chow, strike out Nos.	
98	24	after Fang, add Nos.	
99	9	for alternare	„ alternate.
99	38	„ obvoid	„ obovoid.
99	43	„ Ount	„ Mount.
99	44	It differs <i>S. yunnanensis</i> read It differs from <i>S. yunnanensis</i> .	
99	48	„ natrnal	read natural
100	48	„ shrub	„ shrub.
next page	5	„ rus	„ runs
Index	2	published names are small capital read published names are in small capital.	

正 誤 表

圖版	行數	誤	正	圖版	行數	誤	正
55	13	球近	球形	73	16	6.大蕊(放大十倍)	6.大蕊(放大三倍)
58	10	花 四片	花瓣四片	74	17	海欖	海欖
58	13	胚珠	胚珠	80	9	疏狀	總狀
58	15	洗象	洗象池	83	11	端	先端
58	18	公厘半	公尺半	83	12	縱裂果	縱裂蒴果
61	5	被倒剛毛	被倒捲剛毛	85	13	綠色	綠色
62	3	毛茛	毛茛科	86	5	心臟形	心臟形
62	10	花瓣	花瓣	86	10	花約	花藥
64	9	與花等長	與花瓣等長	89	4	線點	腺點
65	7	中脈均顯著	中脈在葉之表裏兩面均顯著	89	6	二至聚繖花序	聚繖花序
67	30	成紫紅色	成淡紫紅色	89	13	柱頭	柱頭
70	2	翼梗五味子	翼梗北五味子	90	8	直徑	直徑
70	2	享利五味子	亨利北五味子	91	19	花 之解剖	花蕊之解剖
70	19	着蕊花之枝	着蕊花之枝	91	19	二十五倍	三十倍
71	5	藤本	藤本	92	9	約至六分之一	約六分之至
72	5	藤本	藤本	94	10	花 基部	花葯基部
73	10	邊緣	邊緣	95	6	表面深綠色	表面深綠色
				98	19	綠色	綠色

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Number 2

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Plate 51.

SINOCALAMUS AFFINIS (Rendle) McClure.

Gramineae

Sinocalamus affinis (Rendle) McClure in Lingn. Univ. Sci. Journ. XIX (1940), 67.

Dendrocalamus affinis Rendle in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXXVI (1904), 447.

Culms arborescent, 5 to 10 metres tall, with long slender arcuate or pendulous apex, the lower internodes 15-30 cm. long, 3-6 cm. in diameter with a calibre 2-4 cm. across. Culm-sheaths coriaceous, usually 20-25 cm. long, densely appressed-pubescent with dark brown shaggy hairs, the concave or crescent apex slightly convex in the middle and marked on its inner side with a fimbriate ligule. Branches numerous at each node, the primary ones with lower internodes up to 10 cm. long, 5 mm. thick. Leaf-sheaths 4-8 cm. long, tightly overlapping, efinabiate, glabrous. Ligule truncate or erose, 1-1.5 mm. long, brownish or nigrescent. Blades rather thin, mostly 10-30 cm. long, 1-3 cm. wide, glabrous above, softly puberulent beneath. Floriferous branches fasciated, 20-60 cm. long or more, rather soft, drooping, slender with internodes 15-55 mm. long. Spikelets 2 to 4 at each node, brownish-purple, 4-5-flowered, 15 mm. long when well developed, the upper rachilla joint compressed, glabrous, about 2 mm. long. Glumes 2 to several, successively longer, 2-6 mm. long. Lemma broadly ovate, 8-10 mm. long, ciliate. Palea 7-9 mm. long, glabrous between the ciliate keels. Lodicules usually 3, oblong-lanceolate or sometimes forked, 3-4 mm. long, fimbriate at apex. Stamens 6, sometimes 1 or more of them aborted, the anthers 4-6 mm. long, apiculate or sometimes obtuse. Ovary 1 mm. long, attenuate into a hispidulous style 4 mm. long, the latter divided into 2-3 plump stigmas 3-5 mm. long. Caryopsis fusiform, 7 mm. long, hirtellous above, ventrally broadly truncate, with a thin yellowish brown pericarp separable from the seed.

MOUNT OMEI: Fu-hu-ssu, (伏虎寺), alt. 650 m., in bamboo-forests, bamboo 15 metres high, flowers blackish-purple, common, W. P. Fang, No. 14153, April 16, 1940; Lung-hsen-kang, (龍身崗), alt. 1100 m., near the temple, bamboo 10 metres high, flowers purplish, common, W. P. Fang, No. 16640, May 12, 1941; Pai-lung-tung (白龍洞), alt. 1000 m., bamboo 8 metres high, flowers greenish-brown, W. P. Fang, No. 15826, March 5, 1941; without precise locality, E. Faber, No. 1118 (type at Kew).

This is a common bamboo called "Tzuchu" (慈竹) in Szechuan province. The original description of this species is based upon an inflorescence which has probably immature spikelets with stamens reduced to 3. It is frequently misidentified as *Bambusa Beecheana* Munro*, a bamboo of Southern China now referred to *Sinocalamus Beecheana* McClure, but the latter species is distinguished by the 7-11-flowered spikelets with pubescent rachilla joints Y. L. Keng.

- Fig. 1. a part of culm with flowering and leafy branches (natural size);
2. a young stem (natural size);
3. a flower (5 times enlarged).

* Trans. Linn. Soc. XXVI (1868), 108.

圖版五十一

慈竹

禾本科

秆喬木狀，高五至十公尺，先端彎曲或下垂，基部之節間長十五至三十公分，直徑三至六公分，內直徑二至四公分；籜革質，通常長二十至二十五公分，上覆密生暗棕色粗毛，先端凹陷或呈新月形，惟中部則稍凸起，在其內側之隱舌呈流蘇形；每節生枝甚多，大枝之基部節間長達十公分，徑達五公厘。葉鞘長四至八公分，互相緊覆，頂端無增闊物，光滑無毛；葉舌呈截頭形或有不規則之破裂，長一至一公厘半，淡棕色或漸成褐色；葉片較薄，大多長十至三十公分，闊一至三公分，葉面光滑，葉背被細柔小毛。着花之枝叢生，長二十至六十公分或更長於此，較軟，下垂，細長，其節間長十五至五十五公厘；小穗每節着生二至四枚，紫棕色，每小穗有四至五花，發育良好者長可達十五公厘，上部之小花軸扁形，光滑無毛，長約二公厘；穎二至數枚，繼續長大，長二至二六公厘；外稃闊卵形，長八至十公厘，具纖毛，內稃長七至九公厘，龍骨突起被纖毛，中間光滑；鱗被通常三枚，長方披針形或有時分叉，長三至四公厘，先端流蘇狀，小葉六本，有時一本至一本以上發育不全，花藥長四至六公厘，尖形或有時鈍圓；子房長一公厘，花柱具剛毛，長四公厘，頂端分為二至三羽毛狀柱頭，其長三至五公厘，穎果紡錘形，長七公厘，背部具纖毛，腹面闊滿狀，果皮黃棕色，薄而與種子可分離。

產峨眉山伏虎寺，龍耳崗，白龍洞等處，當海拔六百五十至一千一百公尺間，三四月開花。

本種為四川省習見竹類，俗稱慈竹，首次發表時，其記載所根據之材料，可信為未成熟之小穗，而僅具小葉三枚者。又本種易與華南之大頭尖竹 *Sinocalamus Beecheyana* (Munro) McClure 相混，但後者具七至十一花之小穗，且具有細毛之小穗軸，殊與本種不同也。

圖解：1. 秆之一段及花序與枝葉着生之情形（原大）；2. 葉（原大）；3. 花（放大五倍）。

FIG. 1. A segment of culm with flowering culm sheaths and young culms (natural size).
FIG. 2. A young culm (natural size).
FIG. 3. A flower (5 times enlarged).



51. 慈竹 *SINOCLAMUS AFFINIS* (Rendle) McClure

Plate 52

ARUNDINARIA AMARA Keng.

Gramineae.

Arundinaria amara Keng in Sinensia, VI, No. 2 (1935), 148, 154.

Culms fruticose, 1 to 4 metres tall, the lower internodes up to 25 cm. long, 15 mm. thick, pruinose below the nodes (the blooming soon becoming a black layer), otherwise naked, glabrous, the floriferous branches 2.5-11.5 cm. long, 1.5-2 mm. thick, fascicled, aphyllous or ending in a few blades. Sheaths 3 to 4 on the foliiferous branchlets, 3.5-7 cm. long, efrimbriate, glabrous. Ligule firm, 1-2 mm. long, truncate. Blades mostly 8-20 cm. long, 10-28 mm. wide, with 4 to 8 secondary nerves on either side, tessellate, acuminate, attenuate at the base into a petiole 2-4 mm. long, the lower surface pale, more or less pubescent especially towards the base, the margins setulose-scarious or one of them smooth below. Racemes (or panicle when the lower branches bearing 2 spikelets) 3-10-spiculate, included below, the pedicels somewhat flattened, often flexuous, 3-12 mm. long, hispidulous especially on the edges (sometimes nearly glabrate). Spikelets mostly 8-12-flowered, 4-6 cm. long, greenish or slightly purplish, the rachilla joint stout, 4-5 mm. long, embraced below by the lemma, glabrous or puberulent above and ciliate at the cupular apex. Glumes 3 to 5, successively longer, the lowermost 2-4.5 mm. long, glabrous or the keel and the apex pubescent, the uppermost similar to the lemma but smaller. Lemma ovate-lanceolate, mostly 8-11 mm. long, 9-11-nerved, cross-veined, acute or mucronulate, glabrous or the margins ciliate above. Palea equaling or frequently longer than the lemma, entire, the keels and the narrow obtuse apex ciliate, the back strongly sulcate, hirtellous and heavily pruinose. Lodicules 3, ovate or obovate (the posterior 1 narrower), obtuse, about 4 mm. long, nervose below, ciliate above. Stamens 3, the anthers 5-6 mm. long, pale yellow. Ovary narrow, glabrous, about 2 mm. long, sub-triangular above, divided at the apex into 3 very short styles, the stigmas plumose, 3-5 mm. long.

OMEI-HSIEN: Tu-chu-Tzu (土主祠), alt. 450 m., bamboo about 3 metres high, W.P. Fang, No. 15963, March 28, 1941.

This species was first described from Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces. Its discovery in Szechuan is a new distribution. Besides the specimens cited above, another collection of the same species (Keng & f. no. 3663, collected on May 18, 1938) was made from Tsing-yun-shan (北碚縉雲山) in Eastern Szechuan. The culms of this bamboo are used in Southeastern China for umbrella-handles. The young shoots are said to have a bitter taste and inedible, hence the specific epithet "amara" which means bitter is given to the plant.Y. L. Keng.

- Fig. 1. a part of culm and with leafy branch (natural size);
 2. the flowering branch (natural size);
 3. a young shoot (natural size);
 4. a flower (4 times enlarged).

圖版五十二

苦竹

禾本科

程瀘木狀，高三至四公尺，基部之節間長達二十五公分，徑十五公厘，節下常有臘狀粉末，不久即變成黑污垢，除此則裸露，光滑無毛，着花之枝叢生，無葉，或先端具少數葉片，其節間長二十五至一百一十五公厘，徑一至二公厘，花枝之節長三十五至七十公厘，頂端無附屬物，光滑無毛葉舌堅韌，長一至二公厘，呈截頭形，葉大多長八至二十公分，寬十至二十八公厘，兩側各有四至八脈，小脈成方形花紋，先端漸尖，基部漸狹，柄長二至七公厘，葉背蒼白色，被毛多寡不定，向葉基處較多，葉緣硬刺狀或一邊之下部平滑。花成總狀花序，或有時較低之枝帶有小穗二枚而成圓錐花序，每花序具小穗三至十枚，基部內藏，花柄略呈扁形，常柔韌，長三至十二公厘，具硬毛，尤以邊緣處為然，有時近於平滑小穗多具八至十二花，長四至六公分，淡綠色或微帶紫色，小花軸粗壯，長四至五公厘，基部為外稃所包圍，光滑無毛或上部被短毛，杯狀之先端被纖毛；穎三至五枚，縮長，最低一枚長二至四公厘，無毛，或背脊及先端被細毛，最上一枚與外稃相似但較小；外稃卵形或披針形，通常長八至十一公厘，具九至十一脈，小脈橫佈，先端銳形或尖頭狀，光滑無毛，或邊緣之上端具纖毛，內稃與外稃等長或常較長，全緣，龍骨脊及脊面鈍圓之頂端被毛，背部具深溝，被硬毛及厚粉，麟被三枚，卵形或倒卵形，（後部一枚較窄），鈍圓形，長約四公厘，上部被纖毛，下部多脈，小蕊三枚，花藥長五至六公厘，蒼白黃色，子房卵形而無毛，長約二公厘，頂部略呈三棱形，花柱三枚，極短，柱頭羽毛狀，長三至五公厘。

產峨眉山平地土主祠萬行庄黃灣一帶，海拔四百五十公尺處，三月開花。

本種次發現於浙江江蘇安徽三省，新近始於四川發現，除峨眉外，在川東北碭之縉雲山亦曾採得，此竹之限在東南各省用以造傘柄，其筭則據聞苦不可食，故名之為苦竹云。

圖解：1. 程之一部及着生枝葉之狀（原大）； 2. 花序着生於枝上之狀（原大）； 3. 筭（原大）； 4. 花（放大四倍）。



52. ARUNDINARIA AMARA Keng