

to the genus *Cephalostachyum*; but the specimen is from an immature state of the plant; and I did not consider myself justified in taking more than one spicula for examination. The inflorescence is so thoroughly concealed by the uppermost leaves, that no casual observer would perceive that the plant was in flower.

5. *C. PERGRACILE*, Munro. Culmo arboreo, ramulis floriferis gracillimis, tenuissimis, glomerulis spicularum, per intervalla 1-2 poll. distantibus, secus ramos dissitis, flore hermaphrodito hirsuto, palea superiore apice biaciculata, rudimento terminali longo.

Hab. in Ind. or. Tenasserim, Rangoon! *M'Clelland*; Pegu ("Tinwa," "Wablo" Karens), no. 11, *Brandis*.
v. s.

"*Culmi* erecti, 40-pedales, dense cæspitosi, internodiis 18 poll. longis, circumferentia maxima 10-pollicari, spathis brevibus, 6 poll. longis, extus pilis atris tectis, margine fimbriatis, apiculo triangulari, cuspidato, reflexo, ramis inferne plurimis, sterilibus, rigidis, dense fasciculatis, apice spinescentibus" (*Brandis*). *Folia* lineari-lanceolata, plerumque 10 poll. longa, 9-15 lin. lata, basi attenuata in petiolum subtumidum et longitudinaliter rugosum, margine aspera, utrinque glabra (nisi pili pauci interdum subtus basin versus sparsi), nervis secundariis utroque latere 9. *Vaginæ* glabræ, ore ciliis paucis caducis fimbriatæ, ligula brevissima. *Inflorescentia*, ut videtur, *panicula* ampla, ramis simplicibus, 1-18 poll. longis, ad nodos numerosis, omnibus tenuissimis, filiformibus, glomerulos plerumque distantes ferentibus. Fasciculi spicularum bis terve divisi, in verticillis vel glomerulis dense aggregati. *Glumæ* inferiores gemmiparæ; superior oblonga, nervosa, margine longe fimbriata, flosculos basi circumvolvens. *Flosculus* inferior bipaleaceus, paleis hirsutis, inferiore acuta, nervosa, hirsuta, superiore brevior profunde sulcata, apice biaciculata, rudimento terminali longo, filiformi, raro, in flosculum bipaleaceum sed sterilem crescente. *Squamulæ* 3, angustæ, lineari-lanceolatæ, apice ipso sæpe obtusæ, multinervosæ, basi concavæ, margine tenuiter fimbriatæ, persistentes, fructu maturo adhærentes. *Stamina* 6, antheris obtusis. *Stylus* longus, basi rostro ovarii inclusus, apice in stigmata 3, revoluta divisus. *Fructus* maturus oblongus, nitidus, sine rostro 3 lin. longus, rostro glabro 3-lineali, subcompresso, subito mucronatus.

Brandis's herbarium contains numerous excellent specimens of this beautiful Bamboo, the branches of which are quite as slender as ordinary packing-thread, and yet bear numerous verticils, often an inch in diameter, with considerable intervals between them. The fascicles are more compound in this than in any of the other species of the genus, and often as much as in some species of *Melocanna* and *Schizostachyum*. The sterile spiculæ are not numerous.

XVII. PSEUDOSTACHYUM.

Munro, nov. gen. Tab. IV.

Spicula fertilis oblonga, sursum deorsumque imperfecta, intra glumas pedicellata, sub-4-5-flora, flosculo infimo 1-paleaceo, sterili, secundo et interdum tertio perfectis, bipaleaceis; penultimo masculo, bipaleaceo, cum terminali (tabescente, incompleto) cito caducis, pedicello relicto (fig. 2). *Glumæ* omnes gemmiparæ, vel pedicellos spicularum sterilium foventes. *Paleæ* glabræ, membranaceæ; inferior (fertilis) 5-nervis, margine fimbriata (fig. 2); superior plerumque longior, vix angustior, bicarinata, carinis superne tantum ciliatis (figg. 2, 4). *Squamulæ* 3, vel 4, vel 5, membranaceæ, obtusæ, apice fimbriatæ, persistentes, fructu maturo adhærentes (figg. 6, 7, 9). *Stamina* 6, antheris apiculo conico terminatis (fig. 3). *Stylus* rostro inclusus, longus (fig. 7), apice bifidus. *Ovarium* (figg. 5, 6) an-

gustum, lineari-oblongum. *Fructus* globosus, apice depressus, rostro contracto subito cuspidatus (figg. 8, 9).

Gramen subarborescens, in India orientali (Assam et Sikkim) indigenum. Folia lanceolata. Inflorescentia panicula supradecomposita, ramulis vel omnino floriferis, vel basi foliiferis apice floriferis, ad nodos fasciculatis, spiculis sæpissime morbosis et monstrosis, in fig. B bene delineatis.

Mr. Fitch's excellent drawing explains the inflorescence of this genus better than I could possibly succeed in doing in the most lengthened description.

Species unica tantum nota.

P. POLYMORPHUM, Munro. Culmi internodiis sæpe apice scabris, ramis paniculæ interdum longissimis, pendulis, sæpissime pseudospiculas (spiculas morbosas, steriles, polymorphas) ferentibus, spiculis fertilibus 4-5-floris, glabris, squamulis sæpe 5, foliis lanceolatis.

Hab. in India or. Assam, Nigrigam! Kujoodoo! et Tingrei! cum *Thea* associata, 1081! 1089! 1403! Griffith!; Sikkim, 4000-6000 ped. s. m. Balasur! Darjeeling! ("Mountain Bamboo," "Purphiok," "Partok"), Hooker et Thomson.

Culmi internodia sæpe 8 poll. longa, 3 lin. diametro, fistulosa. *Folia* oblongo-lanceolata, apice rostrato-obliquiacuminata, basi inæquilatera, vix attenuata in petiolum brevem, ima basi tumidum, 4-14 poll. longa, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 poll. lata, utrinque glaberrima, nervis secundariis utrinque 7-11, subconspicuis. *Vaginæ* striatæ, glabræ, vel primum hirsutæ et fimbriatæ. *Panicula* supradecomposita, ramis ad nodos numerosis, plerumque basi nudis, interdum oligophyllis, fasciculis sæpe iterum iterumque divisis, ad nodos ramulorum ultimorum alternis, spiculis fertilibus pedunculis elongatis sterilium sæpe stipatis. *Spicula* sæpissime morbosæ, nunc glabræ, curvatæ, squamis plurimis imbricatis, nunc globosæ, hirsutæ. *Spicula* fertilis et genitalia ut in genere descripta.

Perfect flowers are very rarely found in this species. I had seen numerous specimens collected by Griffith, and Hooker, and Thomson, and never could find a perfect flower; and the flowering branches were always more or less in the form represented at fig. B of Fitch's drawing. Thomson, however, collected some perfect flowers on his journey to Sikkim in 1857; and these are represented at fig. A. I have also seen some perfect fruit collected near Darjeeling in the same year by Mr. Hodgson.

In outward form these fruits are extremely like the seed-pods of *Anagallis* or of *Primula*. The change that takes place between the young ovary shown at fig. 5 and the perfect fruit (fig. 8) is very remarkable.

XVIII. TEINOSTACHYUM.

Munro, nov. gen. Tab. III. *Bambusæ*, sp., Thwaites.

Spicula pluriflora, sursum deorsumque imperfecta, cylindrica, attenuata, elongata, 1-2½ poll. longa, rachillæ articulis sæpe longis et conspicuis, flosculis inferioribus 1-2 et superioribus 2-4 unipaleaceis, incompletis, intermediis 3-5 fertilibus. *Glumæ* 2-3, vel numero indefinitæ, plerumque gemmiparæ, semper distantes. *Palea* inferior basi involuta, medio lata, apice attenuata, plurinervis; superior brevior, vel longior, bicarinata, carinis ciliatis. *Squamulæ* 3, basi interdum concavæ; apice unica specie glabræ, unica fimbriatæ. *Stamina* 6, basi libera, antheris obtusis. *Stylus* longissimus, rostro ovarii inclusus (Tab. III. f. 5), deinde exsertus, apice 2-3-fidus. *Stigmata* tenuia, brevia, revoluta, cito caduca. *Ovarium* longissime attenuato-rostratum. *Fructus* bacciformis, rostratus.