

40886 to 40889—Continued.

40887. CEPHALOSTACHYUM PERGRACILE MUNRO. Poaceæ. **Bamboo.**

"A deciduous arboreous, tufted bamboo, with glaucous-green culms 30 to 40 feet high, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and rather thin walled, the walls usually about one-half inch thick. It is one of the chief bamboos of Burma and one of those most frequently found in association with teak." (*Brandis.*)

"This beautiful species is probably the most common of all Burmese bamboos except *Dendrocalamus strictus*, and, as I am informed by J. W. Oliver, it may be found almost any year flowering sporadically like *D. strictus* and *D. hamiltonii*, but not generally producing good seed on such occasions. The Kolhan and Assam localities would point to its having a wider range than is generally supposed. The culms are largely used for building and mat making and other purposes, and in Burma the joints are used for boiling kauknyin or glutinous rice, the effect being to make a long mold of boiled rice which can be carried about to be eaten on journeys. It is at once recognized by the characteristic inflorescence, the short sheaths with rounded, long-fringed auricles, and long bifidly mucronate palea." (*J. S. Gamble, Bambuseæ of British India. In Annals of the Calcutta Museum, vol. 7, p. 109.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 21236 and 21943 for previous introductions and description.

40888. DENDROCALAMUS HAMILTONII Nees and Arnott. Poaceæ.

Bamboo.

"A common bamboo in the eastern Himalayas from Kumaon to Assam. It is generally a tall grass 40 to 60 feet in height, but sometimes found as a long and tangled bush. The young shoots are used as food, being boiled and eaten in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam. The haulms are large, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, rather hollow, and not always straight, but they are used for every variety of purpose." (*Brandis.*)

"This is the common bamboo of the Darjiling Hills and Terai, of the Duars and the Assam Valley, and is in universal employment for building and basket and mat work, though as a building bamboo its comparative softness and thin walls make it inferior to such species as *B. tulda* and *balcooa*. The young shoots are eaten as a vegetable. The inner layer of the culm sheath is used for covering Burmese cigarettes. This bamboo flowers usually sporadically, so that clumps in flower may almost always be found, and consequently it has been largely and often collected; at the same time, like other species, it sometimes flowers gregariously, as it is doing this year (1894) both in Sikkim and in Dehra Dun. Of its straggling habit, so noticeable in the forests of Bengal and Burma, but curiously much less so in the Dun, J. W. Oliver remarks, 'When they have no trees to support them the main stems bend over, forming impenetrable thickets, and the lateral branches ascend vertically, often forming shoots nearly as long as the main stems.' This species is very easily identified by its panicle of bright purple-red flowers; and when out of flower the gray stems, long, nearly glabrous stem sheaths, and straggling habit cause it to be easily recognized. The long, hairy points to the anthers are also remarkable." (*J. S. Gamble, Bambuseæ of British India. In Annals of the Calcutta Museum, vol. 7, p. 85.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 38736 and 39178 for previous introductions.