



Ampelocalamus stoloniformis, a new combination for Chinese Bambusoideae (Poaceae)

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Ampelocalamus Chen *et al.* (1981: 332) and *Drepanostachyum* Keng (1983: 15) are two subtropical clumping genera in the tribe Arundinarieae Ascherson & Graebner (1902: 770) of the subfamily Bambusoideae Luerssen (1893: 451) in the Poaceae (Barnhart 1895: 7) (Bamboo Phylogeny Group 2012). These two genera were confused by the transfer of most species from *Ampelocalamus* to *Drepanostachyum* (Keng 1986, Yi 1993, Yi *et al.* 2008). *Ampelocalamus* differs from *Drepanostachyum* in several characters: *Ampelocalamus* has subscandent culms, a corky collar frequently present on the nodal sheath scars, pendulous spikelets, and adaxially distally glabrous culm sheaths, while *Drepanostachyum* has self-supporting culms, nodal sheath scars without a corky collar, erect or spreading spikelets, and adaxially distally scabrid culm sheaths (Chen *et al.* 1981, Keng 1983, Li 1997, Stapleton *et al.* 2005, Li & Stapleton 2006). *Ampelocalamus* comprises ca. 14 species distributed from the central Himalayan region to southern China with 13 species endemic to China (Li & Stapleton 2006).

Drepanostachyum microphyllum (Hsueh & Yi 1982: 71) Keng f. ex Yi (1993: 46) is a species which occurs in Chongqing, China. It was originally described as *Sinocalamus microphyllum* Hsueh & Yi (1982: 71) based on the collection *T.P. Yi 77181* and later transferred to *Ampelocalamus* as *A. microphyllum* (Hsueh & T. P. Yi) Hsueh & Yi (1985: 7). Chen & Wang (2004) provided a description of the reproductive organs of this species based on the plants cultivated in Xiamen Botanical Garden. They designated a different specimen *S. H. Chen 2004-002* as the type and the original type was not cited. According to the Article 48. 1 of the ICN (McNeil *et al.* 2012), they thus published a later homonym *Drepanostachyum microphyllum* S. H. Chen & Zhen Z. Wang. Later, Chen & Wang (2007) recognized *Drepanostachyum microphyllum* S. H. Chen & Zhen Z. Wang as a different species from *D. microphyllum* (Hsueh & T. P. Yi) Keng f. ex T. P. Yi and thus described a new species *Drepanostachyum stoloniforme* Chen & Wang (2007: 308). *Drepanostachyum stoloniforme* has a sub-scandent habitat, pendulous spikelets, and glabrous culm sheaths. These characters indicate that it is a member of *Ampelocalamus*. Therefore, a new combination, *Ampelocalamus stoloniformis*, is proposed below.

Ampelocalamus stoloniformis (S. H. Chen & Zhen Z. Wang) C. H. Zheng, N. H. Xia & Y.F. Deng, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Drepanostachyum stoloniforme* Chen & Wang (2007: 308).

Drepanostachyum microphyllum Chen & Wang (2004: 11), non *Drepanostachyum microphyllum* (Hsueh & Yi 1982: 71) Keng f. ex Yi (1993: 46).

Type:—CHINA. Fujian: Xianmen, cultivated in Xiamen Botanical Garden, introduced from Guizhou, 110–200 m, 18 February 2004, *S. H. Chen 2004-002* (holotype PE!, isotype IBSC!, XMBG!).

Distribution:—The species was introduced to Xiamen Botanical Garden from Guizhou Province in 1970s, but the exact locality is unknown.

Conservation status:—This species is so far only known from cultivated plants in Xiamen Botanical Garden. Because no data are available on its distribution in the wild, *Ampelocalamus stoloniformis* is provisionally considered to be Data Deficient (DD) according to the IUCN (2001) Red List criteria and categories.