

DIVERSITY, DISTRIBUTION, AND CLASSIFICATION OF NEOTROPICAL WOODY BAMBOOS (POACEAE: BAMBUSOIDEAE) IN THE 21ST CENTURY

DIVERSIDAD, DISTRIBUCIÓN Y CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS BAMBÚES LEÑOSOS DEL NEOTRÓPICO (POACEAE: BAMBUSOIDEAE) EN EL SIGLO XXI

EDUARDO RUIZ-SANCHEZ^{1,2*}, CHRISTOPHER D. TYRRELL^{3,4}, XIMENA LONDOÑO⁵,
 REYJANE P. OLIVEIRA⁶, AND LYNN G. CLARK⁷

¹ Departamento de Botánica y Zoología, Centro Universitario de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad de Guadalajara, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico.

² Laboratorio Nacional de Identificación y Caracterización Vegetal (LaniVeg), Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico.

³ Botany Department, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI, USA.

⁴ Department of Biological Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, USA.

⁵ Sociedad Colombiana del Bambú, Quindío, Colombia.

⁶ Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Bahia, Brazil.

⁷ Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Organismal Biology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, USA.

*Correspondence author: ruizsanchez.eduardo@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: The Neotropical woody bamboos (NWB) comprise a clade native to the Western Hemisphere. Taxonomically the NWB are classified into three subtribes: Arthrostylidiinae, Chusqueinae, and Guaduinae. These woody bamboos are distributed from northern Mexico and the West Indies to south-central Chile and Argentina and from sea level to over 4,000 m in elevation. The most recent comprehensive treatment of the diversity and classification of NWB was published just over 20 years ago, and knowledge of the NWB has greatly increased in the interim.

Questions and / or Hypotheses: How much has our knowledge of Neotropical woody bamboo diversity, distribution and classification changed in the last 20 years?

Results: The present work reviews the current state of Neotropical woody bamboo taxonomy and provides 1) new morphological keys (in English and Spanish) to and synoptic descriptions of the NWB genera; 2) an updated comprehensive species list; and 3) a biodiversity analysis by country and habitat type. Neotropical woody bamboo diversity presently totals 446 species in 23 genera. In the 21st century, 103 new species and five genera of NWB have been described.

Conclusions: The new species and genera described since 2000 have produced an increase in species richness of 29.5 % and a net increase in generic richness of 26.3 %. This new review will be useful for systematists, ecologists, conservation biologists and others working with woody bamboos in the Neotropics.

Keywords: Arthrostylidiinae, Bambuseae, checklist, Chusqueinae, Guaduinae, morphological keys, woody bamboos.

Resumen

Antecedentes: Los bambúes leñosos neotropicales (NWB) pertenecen al clado nativo de América. Taxonómicamente los NWB se clasifican en tres subtribus: Arthrostylidiinae, Chusqueinae, y Guaduinae. Estos bambúes se distribuyen desde el norte de México y las Indias occidentales hasta el Sur - Centro de Chile y Argentina, y desde el nivel del mar hasta por encima de los 4,000 m. El tratamiento más completo de la diversidad y clasificación de los NWB fue publicado hace 20 años y el conocimiento de los NWB se ha incrementado desde entonces.

Preguntas y/o Hipótesis: ¿Cuánto ha cambiado nuestro conocimiento de la diversidad, distribución y clasificación de los bambúes leñosos neotropicales en los últimos 20 años?

Resultados: En este estudio se realiza una revisión del estado actual de los bambúes leñosos neotropicales y se provee 1) nuevas claves morfológicas (inglés y español) y una descripción sinóptica a nivel de géneros; 2) una lista completa y actualizada de las especies; y 3) un análisis de la biodiversidad por país y tipo de hábitat. La diversidad total de los bambúes leñosos neotropicales actualmente es de 446 especies y 23 géneros. En este siglo 21, se han descrito 103 especies y 5 nuevos géneros.

Conclusiones: Las especies y géneros nuevos descritos desde el 2000 han producido un incremento en la riqueza del 29.5 % y un incremento neto a nivel genérico del 26.3 %. Esta nueva revisión será útil para los taxónomos, ecólogos, biólogos de la conservación y otros que trabajen con bambúes leñosos en el Neotrópico.

Palabras clave: Arthrostylidiinae, bambúes leñosos, Bambuseae, catálogo, Chusqueinae, claves morfológicas, Guaduinae.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License CCBY-NC (4.0) international.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>



The bamboos comprise Bambusoideae, one of the 12 subfamilies currently recognized within the grass family (Poaceae) (GPWG 2001, Kellogg 2015, Soreng *et al.* 2015, 2017). The subfamily is subdivided into three tribes; two (Arundinarieae and Bambuseae) are composed of species possessing a suite of “woody” characteristics while the third (Olyreae) is composed of species with “non-woody” characteristics (either suffrutescent or herbaceous). In molecular analyses, each of the three tribes is monophyletic, but their relationships to one another remain uncertain. Based on plastid DNA, the Olyreae are sister to Bambuseae (GPWG 2001, Bouchenak-Khelladi *et al.* 2008, Sungkaew *et al.* 2009, Kelchner & BPG 2013, Wysocki *et al.* 2015, Soreng *et al.* 2017), but initial studies with the nuclear genome infer the Olyreae as sister to a clade formed by Arundinarieae + Bambuseae (Triplett *et al.* 2014, Wysocki *et al.* 2016, Guo *et al.* 2019).

Regardless of its phylogenetic position, Bambuseae consistently separates into two well-supported and geographically-correlated clades based on plastid and nuclear DNA sequences (Zhang & Clark 2000, GPWG 2001, Bouchenak-Khelladi *et al.* 2008, Sungkaew *et al.* 2009, Kelchner & BPG 2013, Wysocki *et al.* 2015, Soreng *et al.* 2017, Guo *et al.* 2019). These clades are referred to informally as the Paletropical woody bamboo (PWB) clade, native to the Eastern Hemisphere, and the Neotropical woody bamboo (NWB) clade, native to the Western Hemisphere (BPG 2012, Kelchner & BPG 2013), but the term Neotropical in NWB is somewhat of a misnomer. According to Morrone (2014), the Neotropical region, defined by Sclater (1858) and adopted by Wallace (1876), only corresponds to the Western Hemisphere tropics of South America, Central America, southern Mexico and the West Indies. Morrone (2014) excludes both the Andean and southern portions of South America, and northern Mexico from this region because they belong to the Austral or Holarctic realms, respectively. The entire geographical extent of the NWB clade is roughly from northern Mexico and the West Indies to south-central Chile and Argentina (Judziewicz *et al.* 1999, Judziewicz & Clark 2007, Kelchner & BPG 2013, Clark *et al.* 2015, Wysocki *et al.* 2015). We recognize that this geographic region encompasses tropical, temperate and alpine zones but will, for convenience, refer to it and its native bamboos as Neotropical.

Despite its molecular support, no morphological or anatomical synapomorphy has been identified for the NWB clade (Clark *et al.* 2015, Kellogg 2015, Soreng *et al.* 2017). The NWB clade consists of three monophyletic groups that correspond to the three subtribes Arthrostyli-

diinae, Chusqueinae and Guaduinae. Arthrostyliidiinae has a sister relationship with Guaduinae and these two subtribes together are sister to Chusqueinae (Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2008, 2011a, Fisher *et al.* 2009, 2014, Kelchner & BPG 2013, Tyrrell *et al.* 2012, 2018, Wysocki *et al.* 2015, Soreng *et al.* 2017). The three subtribes are readily distinguishable from each other by a combination of morphological and anatomical features (see *Neotropical woody bamboo subtribes*, below). As the last detailed review of Neotropical bamboo genera was published by Judziewicz *et al.* (1999) at the end of the last century, the present work reviews the current state of Neotropical woody bamboo taxonomy and provides: 1) new morphological keys (based on vegetative characters) to and synoptic descriptions of the NWB genera, thereby updating those in Judziewicz *et al.* (1999); 2) an updated comprehensive species list; and 3) a biodiversity analysis by country and habitat type, as well as an indication of future directions for NWB systematics, evolution and biogeography, among other types of studies in this group. The data were obtained mainly by consulting checklists, floristic studies and specialized literature on woody bamboos occurring in this region, as cited in the following sections. We also include information derived from specimens housed in herbaria (BHCB, CEPEC, COL, CUCV, HUEFS, IBUG, IEB, ISC, MEXU, MO, NY, US, VIC, XAL, WIS, Thiers 2020) or available through databases (*e.g.*, Tropicos 2020) and of plants analyzed during fieldwork, as part of the authors’ collective taxonomic experience. Additionally, a companion update for the Neotropical herbaceous bamboos (Olyreae) is in preparation (R.P. Oliveira, pers. comm.).

Neotropical woody bamboos by the numbers. Clark & Oliveira (2018) recently documented 21 genera and 422 species of Neotropical woody bamboo, and just two years later, we currently recognize 23 genera and 446 species, 103 of which have been newly described since the year 2000 (an increase in specific richness of 29.5 %). Thus, almost a third of the total Neotropical woody bamboo species richness has been described in just the past 20 years (Figure 1). In the same period, five new genera [*Aulonemiella* L.G. Clark, Londoño, C.D. Tyrrell & Judz. (Clark *et al.* 2020), *Camabajuva* P.L. Viana, L.G. Clark & Filg. (Viana *et al.* 2013a), *Didymogonyx* (L.G. Clark & Londoño) C.D. Tyrrell, L.G. Clark & Londoño (Tyrrell *et al.* 2012), *Filgueirasia* Guala (Guala 2003), and *Tibisia* C.D. Tyrrell, Londoño & L.G. Clark (Tyrrell *et al.* 2018)] were described while one genus, *Neurolepis* Meisn., was synonymized (a net increase in generic richness of 26.3 %). The changes to genera also re-

sulted in 29 new species combinations. Even since the recent world bamboo checklist of [Vorontsova et al. \(2016\)](#), 30 new species and two new genera have been described, representing an unprecedented rate of growth in the number of Neotropical woody bamboo taxa ([Figure 1](#)). Thus, of the 446 accepted Neotropical woody bamboo species ([Appendix 1](#)), 133 have been described or re-assessed in the 21st century.

Among the top ten countries with the highest woody bamboo diversity are Brazil (168 spp., 17 gen.), Colombia (75 spp., 10 gen.), Venezuela (71 spp., 10 gen.), Peru (58 spp., 6 gen.), Mexico (53 spp., 8 gen.), Ecuador (48 spp., 6 gen.), Costa Rica (39 spp., 7 gen.), Bolivia (37 spp., 7 gen.), Panama (26 spp., 7 gen.), and Argentina (21 spp., 5 gen.) ([Table 1](#)). Thirty-two new species and two new genera have been described for Brazil since 2000 (prior to 2015: [Sendulsky 2001](#), [Londoño & Clark 2002a, b](#), [Guala 2003](#), [Clark 2004a](#), [Filgueiras & Londoño 2006](#), [Clark & Blong 2009](#), [Santos-Gonçalves et al. 2011](#), [Viana et al. 2011](#), [Santos-Gonçalves et al. 2012](#), [Mota et al. 2013](#), [2014b](#), [Viana et al. 2013a, b](#), [Viana & Filgueiras 2014](#)). [Greco et al. \(2015\)](#) recorded 164 native woody bamboo taxa for Brazil, among them varieties, subspecies, uncertain species, and

synonyms, and [Filgueiras & Viana \(2017\)](#) cited 18 genera and 165 species, several of them endemics and endangered with extinction. Here we record 17 genera and 168 species, 16 of them newly described since the compilation by [Greco et al. \(2015\)](#) ([Parma et al. 2016](#), [Santos-Gonçalves et al. 2018](#), [Vinicius-Silva et al. 2016](#), [Mota et al. 2017](#), [Vidal et al. 2018](#), [Jesus-Costa et al. 2018b](#), [2019](#), [Pianissola et al. 2018](#), [Afonso et al. 2019](#), [Andrade et al. 2019](#), [2020](#)).

Eight new species and two new genera have been described for Colombia since 2000, for a total of 75 species ([Londoño & Clark 2002a](#), [Clark et al. 2007a](#), [2020](#), [Judziewicz & Davidse 2008](#), [Londoño & Zurita 2008](#), [Londoño 2011](#), [Tyrrell et al. 2012](#), [Judziewicz et al. 2013a](#), [Judziewicz & Londoño 2013](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez & Londoño 2017](#)). Eleven new species and one new genus have been described for Venezuela since 2000 ([Niño et al. 2006](#), [Clark et al. 2007a](#), [Tyrrell et al. 2012](#), [Clark & Ely 2013](#), [Judziewicz et al. 2013a](#), [Tyrrell & Clark 2013](#)). [Clark & Ely \(2011\)](#) reported 67 native woody bamboo species for Venezuela, whereas we confirm a total of 71. This count includes species described since [Clark & Ely \(2011\)](#), but also some adjustments [e.g., they reported the occurrence

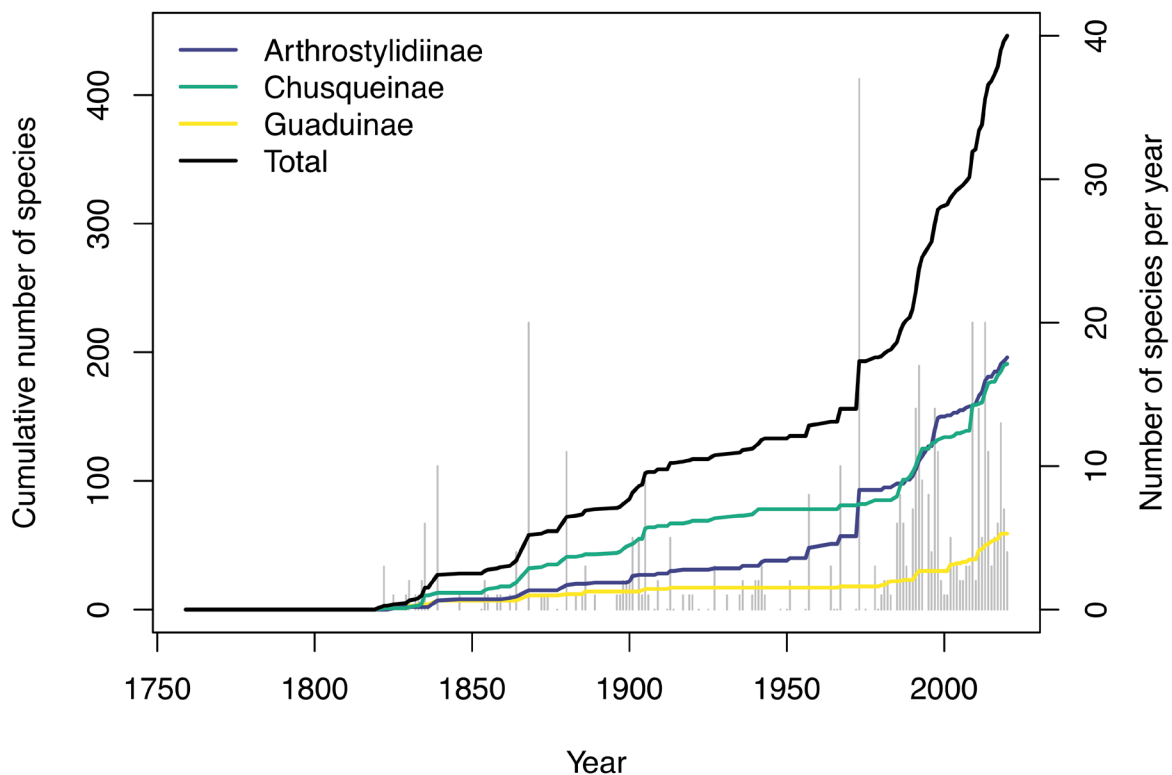


Figure 1. Number of native Neotropical woody bamboo species described and cumulative number of described species by year for Arthrostylidiinae (blue line), Chusqueinae (green line), Guaduinae (yellow line) and total (black line). Grey bars behind depict the total number of species described each year.

of *G. fascicularis* Döll, but this is a synonym of *G. latifolia* (Bonpl.) Kunth]. Nineteen new species have been described for Mexico since 2000 (prior to 2015: [Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011a, b](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez & Clark 2013](#), [Londoño & Ruiz-Sanchez 2014](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2014a, b](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez 2015](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2015b](#)). [Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* \(2015a\)](#) reported 50 native woody bamboo species for Mexico, but now there are 53, with four more new species ([Ruiz-Sanchez & Castro-Castro 2016](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2017a, 2018, 2019](#)) since 2015, one of which was previously listed as an unidentified species of *Merostachys* Spreng. We expect the number of Neotropical bamboo species will continue to increase, with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela as the most probable locations for the discovery of new taxa.

Neotropical woody bamboo distribution and habitat. Collectively, Neotropical woody bamboos are distributed from 28 °N in Mexico and the West Indies to 47 °S in Chile and Argentina ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#), [Judziewicz & Clark 2007](#)). *Chusquea* Kunth is the most widely distributed genus in the Americas; however, the majority of its species diversity is found in the Andean montane forests of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela ([Figure 2](#)) ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#), [Clark *et al.* 2015](#)). Neotropical bamboos have adapted to a variety of habitats and can be found from lowland forests at sea level to *superpáramos* above 4,300 m elevation, and dry grasslands and *cerrado* to wet, humid forests ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#), [Clark *et al.* 2015](#)). While Neotropical bamboos can be found throughout the Americas, several regions have particularly high concentrations of bamboo richness or unique endemic taxa, for example: the Atlantic Forest region of South America, Guayana highlands, Mesoamerica, the Greater Antilles, and the central and northern Andes ([Figure 2](#)).

Bamboos are relatively broadly distributed ecologically. Along the moisture gradient, bamboos can be found from arid (350 mm annual precipitation) to very wet (13,000 mm) habitats. Species of *Otatea* (McClure & E. W. Sm) C. Calderón & Soderstr., for example, inhabit xerophytic scrub in Mesoamerica while others are found in tropical dry forest ([Soderstrom & Calderón 1979](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011b](#), [Clark *et al.* 2015](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez 2015](#)). In the West Indies, members of the genus *Tibisia* have populations found on drier serpentine or karstic soils or in habitats associated with serpentine soils ([Tyrrell *et al.* 2018](#)). Further south, *Actinocladum verticillatum* (Nees) McClure ex Soderstr., *Filgueirasia cannavieira*

(Silveira) Guala, *F. arenicola* (McClure) Guala, and *Guadua paniculata* Munro all grow in the dry *cerrado* of central Brazil ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#)). *Guadua paniculata* can also be found in the tropical dry forests of Mesoamerica. *Aulonemia effusa* (Hack.) McClure is typical of the *campos rupestres* of the Espinhaço Range ([Viana 2010](#)). Several species have contended for “the most drought tolerant bamboo” including *Otatea acuminata* (Munro) C.E. Calderón & Soderstr. and *O. victoriae* Ruiz-Sanchez ([Ruiz-Sanchez 2015](#)), *Filgueirasia arenicola*, and *Actinocladum verticillatum* ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#)).

Despite the presence of bamboo in drier habitats, species richness tends to concentrate in moister habitats. Mesic sites like the grass-dominated *campos de altitude* in Brazil are habitat for *Cambajuba*, *Chusquea*, and *Glaziophyton* Franch., while the tepuis and Gran Sabana of the Guayana highlands in southern Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Guyana and Surinam are host to species of *Aulonemia* Goudot, *Merostachys* and *Rhipidocladum* McClure, as well as the regional endemic *Myriocladus* Swallen ([Judziewicz 1998](#), [Afonso *et al.* 2019](#)). The monotypic genus *Apoclada* McClure grows in moist *Araucaria angustifolia* (Bertol.) Kuntze forests in southern Brazil ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#)) and a few endemic *Chusquea* species inhabit the understory of temperate *Nothofagus* Blume forests of southern Chile and Argentina or grasslands in northern Argentina ([Guerreiro *et al.* 2013](#), [Guerreiro & Vega 2019](#)).

The Atlantic Forest of South America is a very heterogeneous biome, including humid to dry, and montane to lowland, forests that together exhibit high generic diversity of woody bamboos. The moist Atlantic forests are inhabited by species of *Athrostachys* Benth., *Atractantha* McClure (*A. aureolanata* Judz., *A. cardinalis* Judz.), *Aulonemia*, *Chusquea*, *Colantheria* McClure & E.W.Sm., *Eremocaulon* Soderstr. & Londoño, *Guadua*, and *Merostachys* whereas *Alvimia* Calderón ex Soderstr. & Londoño and most species of *Atractantha* are characteristic of the drier sandy *restinga* and *mata litorânea* forest types ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#), [Londoño & Clark, 2002b](#), [Clark *et al.* 2015](#)). Species of *Arthrostylidium* Rupr., *Aulonemia*, *Chusquea*, and *Rhipidocladum* occur in the wet montane forests of the Andes from Bolivia to Venezuela, with the majority found at elevations from 2,000 to 3,500 m. These species typically live along forest edges or in canopy gaps and many of them are restricted to moist, steep ravines with running water (*quebradas*) ([Judziewicz *et al.* 1999](#)). It is common to see *Guadua* and *Elytostachys* McClure species in some of the most hydric habitats: along rivers and streams, or in wet valleys, lower-montane forests,

and tropical rainforests, especially in the Amazonian region ([Londoño & Peterson 1991](#), [Londoño 2011](#), [Silveira 2005](#)). In the Amazonian region, *Guadua* can also form extensive forests covering hundreds of thousands of km² ([Soderstrom & Calderón 1979](#), [Nelson 1994](#), [Judziewicz et al. 1999](#), [Londoño 2001](#), [Clark et al. 2015](#)).

Some bamboos can tolerate high elevation and cold habitats, where temperatures can dip to or below the freezing point ([Ely et al. 2014](#), [2019](#)). *Páramos*, for example, are areas of heliophilous and cryophilic vegetation (open shrubby to grassland) from 3,200 to 4,700 (occasionally near 5,000) m elevation. Monthly average temperatures in *páramos* range from 12 °C to -2 °C with frequent precipitation ([Cuatrecasas 2013](#)). The bamboo flora of *páramos* and *subpáramos* is dominated by *Chusquea*, mostly species of subgenus *Swallenochloa*, but occasionally species of *Aulonemia* can also be found in these cool, moist ecosystems ([Clark 1989](#), [1997](#), [Judziewicz et al. 1999](#)).

Neotropical woody bamboo subtribes. The main features of the three NWB subtribes and their taxonomic history during the last 20 years is herein updated, including revised lists of genera and species, as summarized in this section. More detailed descriptions of each subtribe are provided in [Clark et al. \(2015\)](#).

Arthrostylidiinae. - Arthrostylidiinae species can be distinguished from the other NWB subtribes (*Chusqueinae* and *Guaduinae*) by having a simple midrib, stomata usually only on the underside of the foliage leaf blades (hypostomatic), intercostal sclerenchyma present in the mesophyll, and an abaxial waxless stripe that appears greener than the surrounding surface along the narrow-side margin of the foliage leaves. Culm and foliage leaf oral setae are absent, but sheaths of both leaf types usually bear fimbriae or fimbriate auricles at the summit, and foliage leaf blades are reflexed at the pseudopetiole in most members of the subtribe ([Tyrrell et al. 2012](#), [Clark et al. 2015](#)).

The species of Arthrostylidiinae exhibit a wide range of morphological characteristics, both vegetative and reproductive. In most taxa, internodes are subequal along a culm, but in some genera (*Arthrostylidium*, *Aulonemia*, *Didymogonyx*, *Glaziophyton*, and *Myriocladus*), the first internode may be greatly elongated with subsequent internodes successively shorter or one long internode alternates with one to a few very short internodes. Branch complements in the subtribe are highly varied and include, at the extremes, fan-shaped (apsidate) arrays with potentially hundreds of small delicate branches at a node to three or a

few main branches per node to nodes with a single divergent branch equal in diameter to its main culm. Likewise, the foliage leaf blades can be linear and very narrow to lanceolate and delicate to broadly ovate and sometimes large; the mature culms of *Glaziophyton* do not even have foliage leaves or branches. Synflorescence forms are similarly varied and often variable within a genus, and flowering units may be standard spikelets or pseudospikelets. Species with racemose or spicate synflorescences might be compact and secund, or elongated and lax or with a straight or zig-zagged main axis. Other taxa express paniculate forms ranging from open elliptical or triangular to contracted or even capitulate synflorescences. In a few taxa, the synflorescences consist of just one or a very few spikelets. Although most members of the subtribe have a basic caryopsis, *Alvimia* has bacoid caryopses and *Actinocladum* McClure ex Soderstr. and *Merostachys* share nucoid caryopses. This diversity of forms is reflected in the high number of genera recognized within the subtribe.

Arthrostylidiinae is the most diverse subtribe of NWB with 196 described species in 16 genera. Since 1999, four new genera (*Aulonemiella*, *Cambajuva*, *Didymogonyx* and *Filgueirasia*), 39 new species, and six new combinations have been described in the subtribe ([Supplementary material 1](#); [Sendulsky 2001](#), [Londoño & Clark 2002b](#), [Guala 2003](#), [Judziewicz & Riina 2006](#), [Judziewicz & Tyrrell 2007](#), [Judziewicz & Davidse 2008](#), [Judziewicz et al. 2010](#), [2011](#), [Judziewicz & Clark 2011](#), [Lizarazu et al. 2011](#), [Santos-Gonçalves et al. 2011](#), [Viana et al. 2011](#), [Santos-Gonçalves et al. 2012](#), [Tyrrell et al. 2012](#), [Judziewicz et al. 2013a, b](#), [Tyrrell & Clark 2013](#), [Viana et al. 2013a, b](#), [Viana & Filgueiras 2014](#), [Parma et al. 2016](#), [Vinícius-Silva et al. 2016](#), [Santos-Gonçalves et al. 2018](#), [Jesus-Costa et al. 2018a, b](#), [2019](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez et al. 2018](#), [Afonso et al. 2019](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez et al. 2019](#), [Andrade et al. 2020](#), [Clark et al. 2020](#)). [Tyrrell et al. \(2012\)](#) found four major clades within the Arthrostylidiinae. Clade I, the earliest-diverging clade, is composed of *Cambajuva* and *Glaziophyton*. Clade II is sister to clade III and clade IV and consists of *Didymogonyx*, *Elytostachys*, *Arthrostylidium* and *Rhipidocladum*. In clade III, *Aulonemia* and *Colantheia* are sister genera and those sister to *Aulonemiella*. Finally, clade IV is formed by one subclade including *Athrostachys* sister to *Merostachys* with *Actinocladum* as sister, and another subclade comprising *Alvimia* sister to *Atractantha* and *Filgueirasia* sister to these two genera ([Tyrrell et al. 2012](#), [2018](#), [Viana et al. 2013a](#), [Jesus-Costa et al. 2018a](#)).

Among the countries with the most Arthrostylidiinae

diversity are Brazil (96 species, in 13 genera), Venezuela (40 spp., 8 gen.), Colombia (29 spp., 7 gen.), Peru (18 spp., 4 gen.), Bolivia (16 spp., 5 gen.), Costa Rica (13 spp., 5 gen.), and Ecuador (12 spp., 4 gen.) (Table 1; Figure 2; Supplementary material 1). Brazil stands out for having five endemic genera belonging to this subtribe: *Alvimia*, *Athrostachys*, *Cambajuvá*, *Filgueirasia*, and *Glaziophyton* (Viana *et al.* 2013a, Greco *et al.* 2015, Filgueiras & Viana 2017).

Included genera and number of species: *Actinocladium* (1), *Alvimia* (3), *Arthrostylidium* (28), *Athrostachys* (2), *Atractantha* (5), *Aulonemia* (49), *Aulonemiella* (2), *Cambajuvá* (1), *Colantheia* (10), *Didymogonyx* (2), *Elytostachys* (2), *Filgueirasia* (2), *Glaziophyton* (1), *Merostachys* (55), *Myriocladus* (13), *Rhipidocladum* (20).

Chusqueinae. Chusqueinae species can be distinguished from the Arthrostylidiinae and Guaduinae by having two

papillae on each subsidiary cell of the foliar stomatal apparatus and spikelets consisting of four glumes and one fertile floret without a rachilla extension (Clark *et al.* 2007b, Fisher *et al.* 2009). Additionally, Chusqueinae species have solid culms with few exceptions, lack fimbriae and oral setae on the culm and foliage leaf sheaths, and have hypostomatic foliage leaf blades with a complex midrib and no intercostal sclerenchyma in the mesophyll (Clark *et al.* 2015). Foliage leaf blades are not reflexed at the pseudopetiole as in most Arthrostylidiinae.

Before 2009, this subtribe included two genera: *Chusquea* and *Neurolepis*. The morphological differences between these two genera were the absence of aerial branching and the presence of nerved inner ligules in *Neurolepis* and the multiple, dimorphic buds per node in *Chusquea*. Analysis of plastid markers revealed that although Chusqueinae is monophyletic, the two lineages of *Neurolepis* are paraphyletic to a monophyletic *Chusquea*,

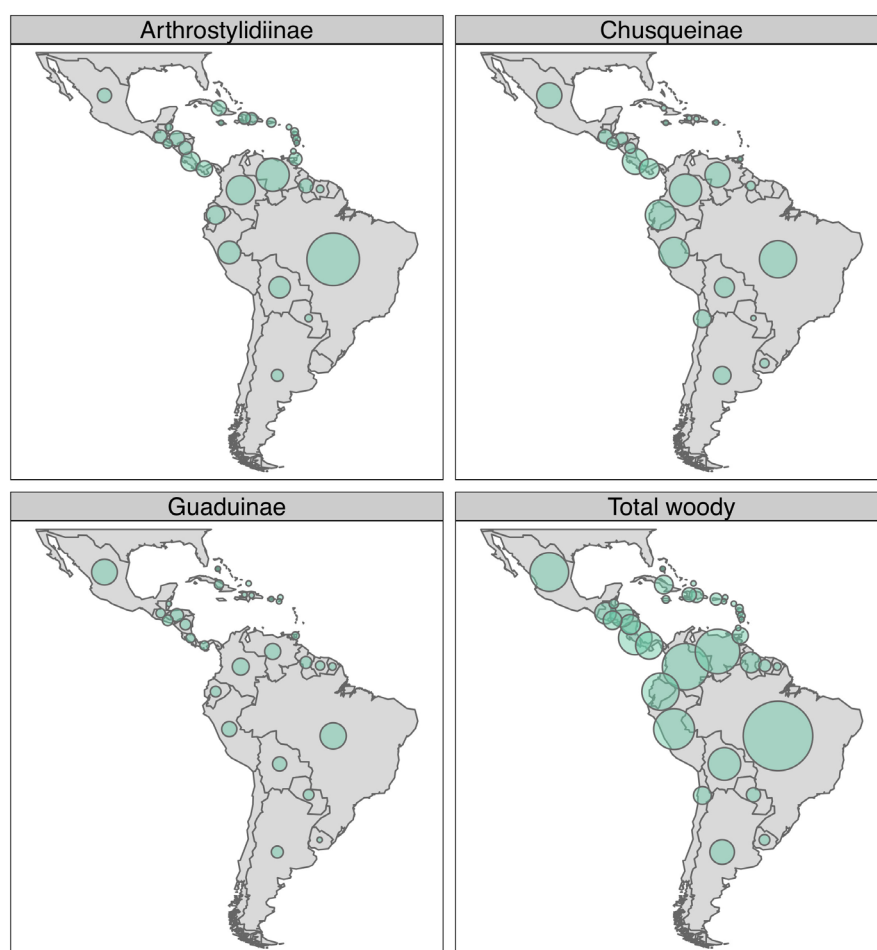


Figure 2. Maps depicting Neotropical woody bamboo species richness by country for each subtribe and summary. Circle sizes indicate relative richness; scale is equal across all panels.

and therefore *Neurolepis* was subsumed into *Chusquea* (Fisher *et al.* 2009, 2014, Kelchner & BPG 2013, Wysocki *et al.* 2015). Pachymorph, leptomorph, and amphimorph rhizomes types are all found within *Chusquea* s.l., but the pachymorph type is the most common (Clark *et al.* 2007b, Fisher *et al.* 2009). Of note, the largest and widest foliage leaves in the grass family are found within *C.* subg. *Magnifoliae* L.G. Clark & Fisher; the blades of *C. spectabilis* L.G. Clark and *C. nobilis* (Munro) L.G. Clark can reach 370–400 cm in length, and in *C. spectabilis*, as much as 30 cm in width (Judziewicz *et al.* 1999). Among the species of *Chusquea* with multiple buds per node, there exists an almost species-specific array of variation based on the combination of central bud morphology, the number and arrangement of subsidiary buds, and the position of the nodal line. The central bud can be triangular (and erect), sometimes with the prophyll elongated to as much as 10 cm, or it can be dome-shaped (and horizontally oriented). Subsidiary buds can range in number from two to hundreds, and they can flank, subtend or nearly encircle the central bud; in some species, the subsidiary buds completely encircle the nodal region (*e.g.*, *C. pittieri* Hack.). The nodal line varies from being horizontal to dipping slightly to markedly below the bud complement. Nodal line position is correlated to some extent with branching pattern: intravaginal branching occurs only in taxa with a horizontal nodal line, extravaginal branching is found in taxa with a horizontal or slightly dipped nodal line, and infravaginal branching occurs in taxa with a markedly

dipped nodal line. Synflorescences are typically paniculate, and can vary from open and pyramidal to contracted or spicate, and in some species are capitate. Although the spikelet groundplan is invariable across *Chusquea*, variation in relative lengths of the four glumes to the floret apex is important in species identification.

Chusqueinae is the second most diverse subtribe among the NWB with 191 described species in one single genus. Since 1999, 42 new species and 17 new combinations have been described (Supplementary material 1; Clark & March 2000, Clark 2003, 2004a, b, Clark & Losure 2005, Niño *et al.* 2006, Clark *et al.* 2007c, Clark & Blong 2009, Fisher *et al.* 2011, Clark & Ely 2013, Guerreiro & Rúgolo de Agrasar 2013, 2014, Mota *et al.* 2013, 2014a, b, Ruiz-Sanchez & Clark 2013, Fisher *et al.* 2014, Guerreiro *et al.* 2014, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2014a, b, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2015b, Alegría-Olivera *et al.* 2017, Attigala *et al.* 2017, Mota *et al.* 2017, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2017a, Pianis-sola *et al.* 2018, Vidal *et al.* 2018, Andrade *et al.* 2019, Clark & Mason 2019, Fadrique *et al.* 2019, Guerreiro *et al.* 2019, Clark & Kaul 2020). *Chusquea* is divided into five subgenera: *Chusquea* subg. *Chusquea*, *C.* subg. *Rettbergia* (Raddi) L.G. Clark, *C.* subg. *Swallenochloa* (McClure) L.G. Clark, *C.* subg. *Platonia* Fisher & L.G. Clark, and *C.* subg. *Magnifoliae* (Fisher *et al.* 2014). *Chusquea* subg. *Chusquea* is divided into six sections and one informal group (*C.* sect. *Chusquea*, sect. *Longifoliae* L.G. Clark, sect. *Longiprophyllae* L.G. Clark, sect. *Serpentes* L.G. Clark, sect. *Tenellae* L.G. Clark, sect. *Verticillatae*

Table 1. Bamboo species richness in the top ten countries with the highest diversity for each of the three Neotropical woody bamboo subtribes: Arthrostylidiinae, Chusqueinae, and Guaduinae.

Country	Arthrostylidiinae	Chusqueinae	Guaduinae	Total
Brazil	96/13	48	24/3	168/17
Colombia	29/7	36	10/2	75/10
Venezuela	40/8	22	9/1	71/10
Peru	18/4	32	8/1	58/6
Mexico	8/4	22	23/3	53/8
Ecuador	12/4	32	4/1	48/6
Costa Rica	13/5	23	3/1	39/7
Bolivia	16/5	14	7/1	37/7
Panama	9/5	14	3/1	26/7
Argentina	5/3	11	5/1	21/5

The numbers left of the slash are the species, to the right are the genera.

L.G. Clark, and the *C. meyeriana* Rupr. ex. Döll informal group) (Fisher *et al.* 2014, Attigala *et al.* 2017, Vidal *et al.* 2018).

The countries with the highest diversity of *Chusquea* are Brazil (48 spp.), Colombia (36 spp.), Ecuador and Peru (32 spp. each), Costa Rica (23 spp.), Mexico and Venezuela (22 spp. each), Bolivia and Panama (14 spp. each), and Argentina and Chile (11 spp. each) (Table 1; Figure 2; Supplementary material 1). Included genus: *Chusquea* (191).

Guaduinae.— Species of Guaduinae can be distinguished from the other two subtribes by having stomata on both leaf surfaces. Adaxial surfaces often have papillae associated with the stomata, whereas papillae are frequently absent from the abaxial surface. Additionally, Guaduinae species have oral setae borne on the culm and/or foliage leaf sheaths (absent in *Apoclada*) and these are absent in the Arthrostylidiinae and Chusqueinae (Soderstrom & Ellis 1987, Londoño & Clark 2002a, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2008, Tyrrell *et al.* 2018). Also, intercostal sclerenchyma is absent from the mesophyll of the foliage leaf blades and the midrib is complex, as in the Chusqueinae (BPG 2012, Soderstrom & Ellis 1987). The foliage leaf blades are not reflexed at the pseudopetiole as in most Arthrostylidiinae.

Guaduinae species have hollow or solid culms, and pachymorph rhizomes with short or elongate necks. These may be only a few cm long, but rhizome necks up to 8 m long can be found in *Apoclada simplex* McClure & L.B. Sm., *Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum* Soderstrom & Londoño, *Guadua sarcocarpa* Londoño & P.M. Peterson, *G. weberbaueri* Pilg., *Olmeca recta* Soderstr., and *Ol. reflexa* Soderstr. (Soderstrom 1981, Judziewicz *et al.* 1999, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011a, b). Most of the species are self-supporting and generally erect with arching to nodding apices, but in *Olmeca* Soderstr., *Guadua* and *Tibisia* some species exhibit a scandent to clambering habit (Londoño & Davidse 1991, Londoño & Clark 2002a, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2015a, Tyrrell *et al.* 2018). Internodes are subequal along the culm and usually cylindrical (*Apoclada*, *Eremocaulon*, *Otatea*, *Olmeca*, and *Tibisia*), or sulcate above the insertion of the bud branch complement and with infra- and supranodal bands of white hair present (*Guadua*). With the exception of *Apoclada*, which has 2–4 buds per node, all species in the subtribe have a single bud per node, and one to five dominant branches and few to many smaller secondary branches are developed in the nodal region. The foliage leaf blades can be

linear and very narrow to lanceolate and ovate to broadly ovate-lanceolate; auricles on the foliage leaves are usually present in *Eremocaulon* and *Guadua* but absent in the other genera. Thorns are present only in *Guadua* and very rarely in *Eremocaulon*. Reflexed culm leaf blades are present in *Eremocaulon*, *Olmeca*, *Otatea*, and *Tibisia*. Synflorescences terminate leafy or leafless branches and are open panicle to capitate in form. Flowering units are spikelets (*Apoclada*, *Olmeca*, *Otatea*, and *Tibisia*) or pseudospikelets (*Eremocaulon* and *Guadua*) with several florets per unit. The general fruit type is the basic dry caryopsis, but *Guadua sarcocarpa*, *G. weberbaueri*, *Olmeca recta*, and *Ol. reflexa* have a bacoid caryopsis (Londoño & Peterson 1991, Olivier & Poncy 2009, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011b, 2015, 2017b, Ruiz-Sanchez & Sosa 2015, Tyrrell *et al.* 2012, 2018).

Guaduinae is the least diverse subtribe of Neotropical lignified bamboos with only 59 described species in six genera. Since 1999, one new genus (*Tibisia*), 22 new species, and seven new combinations have been described (Supplementary material 1; Londoño & Clark 2002a, Clark & Cortés 2004, Filgueiras & Londoño 2006, Londoño & Zurita 2008, Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011a, b, Lizarazu *et al.* 2013, Londoño 2013, Londoño & Ruiz-Sanchez 2014, Ruiz-Sanchez 2015, Ruiz-Sanchez & Londoño 2017, Jesus-Costa *et al.* 2018b, Tyrrell *et al.* 2018). Within Guaduinae, there are three major clades: Clade I, formed by *Tibisia*, is sister to all other genera (Tyrrell *et al.* 2018); Clade II, in which *Guadua* is sister to *Eremocaulon* and *Apoclada*; and Clade III, consisting of *Otatea* and *Olmeca* as sister genera, which is sister to Clade II (Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011a, Tyrrell *et al.* 2012, 2018, Wysocki *et al.* 2015).

The countries with the highest diversity of Guaduinae are Brazil (24 spp., 3 gen.), Mexico (23 spp., 3 gen.), Colombia (10 spp., 2 gen.), Venezuela (9 spp., 1 gen.), Peru (8 spp., 1 gen.) Bolivia (7 spp., 1 gen.), Honduras (6 spp., 2 gen.), Argentina and Guyana (5 spp. each, 1 gen.), Ecuador, (4 spp., 1 gen.), Nicaragua (4 spp., 1 gen.), Paraguay (4 spp., 1 gen.) and El Salvador (4 spp., 2 gen.), respectively (Table 1; Figure 2; Supplementary material 1). Brazil has two endemic genera, *Apoclada* and *Eremocaulon* (Greco *et al.* 2015, Filgueiras & Viana 2017), and Mexico has one, *Olmeca* (Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.* 2011a). *Tibisia* is only found in the northern islands of the West Indies (Tyrrell *et al.* 2018).

Included genera and number of species: *Apoclada* (1), *Eremocaulon* (5), *Guadua* (33), *Olmeca* (5), *Otatea* (12), *Tibisia* (3).

Neotropical woody bamboos

Key to the Neotropical woody bamboo subtribes (Spanish version in [Appendix 1](#)).

1. Foliage leaf blades with a simple midrib and an abaxial green stripe along the narrow-side margin of the foliage leaf blades, usually reflexed at the pseudopetiole; intercostal sclerenchyma present in the mesophyllArthrostyidiinae
1. Foliage leaf blades with a complex midrib and the abaxial leaf surface uniform in color, pseudopetiole straight, not reflexed; intercostal sclerenchyma absent in the mesophyll2
 2. Subsidiary cells of the foliar stomatal apparatus with two papillae per cell, adaxial surfaces without papillae associated with stomata, abaxial surfaces with papillae; buds multiple and usually dimorphic per node in species with aerial branching, one bud per node in those without aerial branching; culm and foliage leaf sheaths without oral setaeChusqueinae (*Chusquea*)
 2. Subsidiary cells of the foliar stomatal apparatus lacking any papillae, adaxial surface often with papillae associated with the stomata, abaxial surface usually lacking papillae; bud usually one per node, exceptionally 2 to 4 and subequal (*Apoclada*); culm or foliage leaf sheaths usually with oral setaeGuaduinae

Key to the genera of the Neotropical woody bamboo subtribe Arthrostyidiinae (Spanish version in [Appendix 1](#)).

1. Culms regularly cross-partitioned like a rush, normally leafless; Serra dos Órgãos, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil*Glaziophyton*
1. Culms not cross-partitioned, normally leafy; widespread across the Neotropical region2
 2. Mid-culm nodes with branches or secondary buds borne on two sides of a flattened, triangular plate (a fan-shaped or apsidate array) derived from a single bud per node3
 2. Mid-culm nodes with one dominant branch and two or more smaller lateral branches (or buds) or a single branch per node derived from a single bud per node or bearing 1-8 buds or branches in a row6
3. Culm leaves with the blade erect4
3. Culm leaves with the blade spreading to usually reflexed5
 4. Internodes all more or less equally elongated along the length of the culm; bud triangular in outline*Rhipidocladum*
 4. One elongated internode alternating with one very short internode along the length of the culm; bud cordate in outline*Didymogonyx*
5. Foliage leaf blades dimorphic, those of the terminal node much larger than those of the lateral branches; culm and foliage leaf sheaths usually with distinctively ruffled margins at the apex (derived from fused fimbriae)*Actinocladum*
5. Foliage leaf blades all about the same size; culm and foliage leaf sheaths with chartaceous margins that may or may not bear usually unfused fimbriae at the apex*Merostachys*
 6. Culms with the basalmost internode greatly elongated with successive internodes of variable lengths (some very short) or elongated internodes alternating with 1-4 very short internodes along the length of the culm7
 6. Internodes all more or less equally elongated along the length of the culm9
7. Culms with the elongated internodes alternating with 1-4 very short internodes along the length of the culm; Andes*Aulonemia* in part [*A. herzogiana* (Henrard) McClure, *A. hirtula* (Pilg.) McClure, *A. queko* Goudot]
7. Culms with the basalmost internode greatly elongated with successive internodes of variable lengths (some very short); Guiana Highlands8

8. Culms 1.5-3.5 cm in diameter, up to 15 m long, initially erect then leaning on woody vegetation; foliage leaf blades linear-lanceolate, attenuate at the base; Cerro Marahuaka, Venezuela.....*Arthrotylidium schomburgkii* (Benn.) Munro
8. Culms usually less than 1.5 cm in diameter, not more than 6 m tall, erect; foliage leaf blades lanceolate or usually broader, often with rounded or cordate bases; widespread on *tepui* summits in the Guiana Highlands.....*Myriocladus* (most species)
9. Culm leaves poorly or not differentiated from the foliage leaves, or differentiated but with blades reduced to a small mucro or absent.....10
9. Culm leaves usually well differentiated from foliage leaves and the blades developed.....12
10. Culm leaves differentiated, the sheaths with a small to well-developed corky crest or flange present at the junction with the girdle.....*Atractantha radiata*
10. Culm leaves poorly or not differentiated, the sheaths lacking a crest or flange at the junction with the girdle.....11
11. Foliage leaf blades 0.7-3.5 mm wide.....*Myriocladus* in part (*M. involutus* Judz. & Davidse, *M. steyermarkii* Swallen)
11. Foliage leaf blades 10-67 mm wide.....*Aulonemia* in part (most species)
12. Culm leaves with blades erect.....13
12. Culm leaves with blades reflexed.....21
13. Culms 0.45-1.75 m tall, erect; 1-8 subequal buds or branches in a line per mid-culm node; Brazilian cerrado.....*Filgueirasia*
13. Culms 1-20 (-25) m tall, clambering or scandent or hanging or erect; one bud per node developing into (1-) 3-5 (-many) branches per mid-culm node, subequal or the central branch dominant but not in a linear array; widespread but almost entirely absent from the Brazilian cerrado.....14
14. Culms erect; foliage leaf blades erect, tessellate; high altitude grasslands in Santa Catarina state, Brazil.....*Cambajua*
14. Culms clambering or scandent to hanging; foliage leaf blades lax or reflexed, not tessellate; widespread and associated with forest vegetation.....15
15. Culms 1-2.5 mm in diameter, 1-6 m long; Atlantic forests of São Paulo state, Brazil.....*Colantheia* in part (*C. secundiflora* Santos-Gonç., Filg. & L.G.Clark)
15. Culms (1-) 3-25 (-35) mm in diameter, 3-15 (-25) m long; widespread.....16
16. Culm leaf sheaths with a small to well-developed corky crest or flange present at the junction with the girdle.....*Arthrotylidium scandens* McClure
16. Culm leaf sheaths lacking any crest or flange at the junction with the girdle, but sometimes a ring of hairs present.....17
17. Internodes solid, sometimes developing a narrow lumen in old culms.....18
17. Internodes hollow, thick-walled.....19
18. Culm leaf sheaths with a dark, thickened girdle; foliage leaf blades apically acuminate, the sheaths bearing spreading, straight to curly fimbriae 0.1-0.66 cm long.....*Alvimia* in part (*A. auriculata* Soderstr. & Londoño, *A. gracilis* Soderstr. & Londoño)
18. Culm leaf sheaths with a brown to stramineous girdle similar in thickness to the sheaths; foliage leaf blades apically setose, the sheaths bearing erect, slightly wavy fimbriae 0.3-6 cm long*Aulonemia* in part [*A. setigera* (Hack.) McClure, *A. setosa* (Londoño) P.L. Viana & Filg.]

Neotropical woody bamboos

19. Nodal line annular, corky; culm leaves papery; bud/branches borne on a weakly developed promontory; endemic to *igapó* in affluents of the Rio Negro in southwestern Amazonas, Venezuela and northwestern Amazonas, Brazil.....*Atractantha amazonica* Judz. & L.G.Clark
19. Nodal line flattened in side view, not corky; culm leaves papery to woody; bud/branches borne on a usually well-developed promontory; widespread including the West Indies.....20
 20. Culm leaf sheaths with a dark, thickened girdle; endemic to the coastal forests of Bahia, Brazil.....*Alvimia lancifolia* Soderstr. & Londoño
 20. Culm leaf sheaths with the girdle, if developed, the same color and thickness as the sheaths; widespread including the West Indies but not in Bahia, Brazil.....*Arthrostylidium* in part
21. Fimbriae on culm and foliage leaf sheaths 1-10 cm long, straight, free, more or less terete, erect on culm leaves, erect to spreading on foliage leaves; Central America and northern Andes but absent from the West Indies.....*Elytrostachys*
21. Fimbriae on culm and foliage leaf sheaths absent or 0.2-12 cm long (if greater than 4 cm long then flattened and often partially or completely connate), wavy or curly at least at the apex, sometimes straight, erect to spreading on both culm and foliage leaves; widespread including the West Indies.....22
 22. Foliage leaf blades abaxially strongly tessellate, the inner ligules 3-12 cm long.....*Aulonemia* in part [*A. parviflora* (J. Presl) McClure, *A. radiata* (Rupr.) McClure & L.B. Sm.]
 22. Foliage leaf blades abaxially without evident cross-veins (not tessellate), the inner ligules less than 1 cm long.....23
23. Culm leaves lacking any corky flange or crest at the juncture of the sheath and girdle; occurring in the West Indies or the Andes.....24
23. Culm leaves with a corky flange or crest present at the juncture of the sheath and girdle; Atlantic forest of southeastern Brazil and Misiones, Argentina.....25
 24. Culm internodes hollow, terete; occurring in the West Indies.....*Arthrostylidium* in part
 24. Culms internodes solid, often somewhat flattened in the plane lateral to the bud or branch complement; occurring in the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador.....*Aulonemiella*
25. Branch complement of usually 3 subequal branches; foliage leaf blades with the midrib excentric.....*Athrostachys*
25. Branch complement of usually 1 dominant plus 2 to many smaller secondary branches; foliage leaf blades with the midrib more or less centric.....26
 26. Juncture of culm leaf sheath and girdle bearing a prominent flange; culms 0.5-2 cm in diameter, 10-20 m long; restricted to Espirito Santo and Bahia, Brazil*Atractantha* (most species)
 26. Juncture of culm leaf sheath and girdle bearing a narrow crest; culms 0.1-0.6 cm in diameter, 1-6 m long; occurring in Misiones, Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul to Espirito Santo, Brazil.....*Colantheia* (most species)

Key to the genera of the Neotropical woody bamboo subtribe Guaduinae (Spanish version in [Appendix 1](#)).

1. Culms with infra- and supranodal bands of hairs and thorns almost always present on the branches.....*Guadua*
1. Culms lacking infra- and supranodal bands of hairs [except *Eremocaulon capitatum* (Trin.) Londoño] and thorns absent on the branches 2
 2. Buds 2 to 4 per culm node; oral setae on the culm leaves absent*Apoclada*
 2. Bud 1 per culm node; oral setae on the culm leaves present3

3. Culm internode diameter 0.1-0.8 cm; secondary and higher order branches usually grouped into fascicles; occurring in the West Indies *Tibisia*
3. Culm internode diameter 1-6 cm; secondary and higher order branches if present diverging simply, not grouped into fascicles; Mexico to northern South America and Brazil but not in the West Indies.....4
4. Foliage leaf blades with the midrib slightly to strongly excentric, the sheaths usually bearing fimbriate auricles; one dominant branch per node bearing few to several smaller secondary branches basally; occurring in Brazil *Eremocaulon*
4. Foliage leaf blades with the midrib centric, the sheaths with auricles absent; one or three (rarely two) subequal branches per node; occurring in Mexico, Central America and northern South America but not Brazil5
5. Branch 1 per node, diameter of the mid-culm branch equal to or greater than one-half the diameter of the main culm..... *Olmeca*
5. Branches 3 per node (rarely 1 or 2 or 6), diameter of the mid-culm branches equal to or less than one-quarter of the diameter of the main culm..... *Otatea*

Neotropical woody bamboo genera. Actinocladum McClure ex Soderstr. (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect to clambering; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 3-5 (-6) m long, 0.8-1.5 cm diameter. Internodes thick-walled, filled with a pithy center, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous, without auricles, fimbriae basally fused, oral setae lacking; blades deciduous, spreading or reflexed. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with numerous branches per node arranged in an apsidate array, arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae a ruffle on the overlapping shoulders with fused bases, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, dimorphic (the terminal complement with blades much larger and broader than those produced from the lateral branches), linear-lanceolate and broadly lanceolate or broadly lanceolate and lanceolate-ovate, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib, stiff. Synflorescences usually racemose or weakly paniculate. Spikelets long-pedicellate, laterally compressed. Glumes 2 (-3), ovate, acuminate, unequal, short, leathery, 5-11-nerved; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 6-9 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas ovate-lanceolate, acuminate. Stamens 3. Caryopsis nucoid.

Alvimia C.E. Calderón ex Soderstr. & Londoño (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 8-25 m long, 0.3-1 cm diameter. Internodes usually solid, sometimes thick-walled with a small lumen, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths with a dark, 1-1.5 mm girdle, tardily

deciduous, leathery, with or without auricles, fimbriae present or absent, oral setae lacking; sheath margins smooth to strigose; blades persistent, erect, strongly nerved. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with several to many branches per node arranged as one dominant and many smaller branches arising from a single bud borne on a promontory. Foliage leaf sheaths with or without auricles, fimbriae curled distally, oral setae lacking; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear or lanceolate-ovate, the width symmetric or asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences paniculate (terminal or leafy). Pseudospikelets 9-29 (-40) cm long, slender, lax, subtended by a bract and a prophyll followed by 0-3 basal bud-bearing bracts (pseudospikelets may terminate in a foliage leaf or leafy shoot in *A. lancifolia* Soderstr. & Londoño). Glumes 1-2, ovate-lanceolate, apiculate to mucronate, equal, 5-7 mm, with an elongate rachis above; sterile lemmas 0-1; fertile florets 3-30, distantly spaced, with a rudimentary terminal floret or a bristle-like prolongation of the rachilla; lemmas ovate-lanceolate, apiculate with a twisted apex or mucronate, glabrous to puberulent. Stamens 2 (rarely 3). Caryopsis bacoid.

Apoclada McClure (Guaduinae).- Plants erect; rhizomes pachymorph with elongated necks. Culms 3-13 m long, 1.9-4 cm diameter. Internodes thick-walled, hollow or sometimes solid, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, glabrous, without auricles, fimbriae, or oral setae; blades erect. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 2 (vegetative) or 2-4 (reproductive) branches per node arranged as linear, subequal

branches, arising from 1-2 buds per node, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae, or oral setae; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences of one spikelet or (less commonly) two spikelets. Spikelets laterally compressed. Glume-like bracts 1-2 ("transitional glumes"), awned, unequal; sterile lemmas 1; fertile florets 7-28 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas awned. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Arthrostylidium Rupr. (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 3-15 m long, 0.3-3.5 cm diameter. Internodes thick- or thin-walled, hollow, subequally elongated or with a long (3-6 m) basal internode and successively shorter apical internodes (*A. schomburgkii*). Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous, glabrous, without auricles, fimbriae present but not prominent, oral setae lacking; blades persistent, erect. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 3-15 branches per node subequal to the main culm or with one larger dominant branch, all arising from a single bud borne on a promontory. Foliage leaf sheaths with or without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear, linear-lanceolate or lanceolate-ovate, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences spicate or racemose, main axis straight or zig-zagged. Spikelets subsessile, laterally compressed. Glumes 1-3, apiculate or awned, unequal, glabrous; sterile lemmas 0-1; fertile florets 2-15 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas apiculate or awned, glabrous to puberulent. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Athrostachys Benth. (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 5-8 m long, 0.3-0.6 cm diameter. Internodes thick-walled, nearly solid (very small lumen), all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths with a dark or thickened girdle, persistent or tardily deciduous, without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades deciduous, reflexed. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 3 branches per node arranged as a central one usually slightly larger than the laterals, arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae slightly sinuous or radiating in all directions, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, lanceolate-oblong, large, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences short-peduncled, contracted-paniculate or capitate. Spikelets subsessile, laterally compressed. Glumes 2, acuminate, glume 1 much shorter than the

spikelet and deciduous; sterile lemmas none; fertile floret 1 with an elongate rachilla extension bearing a small rudimentary floret; lemmas acuminate, fully embracing the palea. Stamens 3. Fruit not seen.

Atractantha McClure (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants clambering/scandent or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 4-15 (-20) m long, 0.4-2 cm diameter. Internodes thick-walled, solid or hollow (with peripheral air canals in some species), all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths with a flange-like girdle, early to tardily deciduous, without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades persistent, erect or reflexed, triangular (*A. amazonica*) or a mucro (*A. radiata*). Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 2-7 branches per node arranged as one dominant branch with 1-6 secondary or tertiary branchlets at its base or three subequal branches that rebranch (*A. amazonica*), arising from a single bud borne on a promontory. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae numerous, delicate, and curling, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, linear or lanceolate-ovate, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences capitate or racemose. Pseudospikelets (spikelets in *A. amazonica*), slenderly lanceolate, slightly sickle-shaped, attenuate, indurate, obscurely nerved. Glume 1, bearing a prophyll as the first lateral appendage; sterile lemma-like gemmiparous bracts 1-several; fertile florets 1 (rarely 2), occasionally ending in a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas lanceolate, pungent, mucronate or short awned, many-nerved. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Aulonemia Goudot (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect or clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks or amphi-morph. Culms (0.3-) 1-10 (-15) m long, 0.15-8 cm diameter. Internodes thin- or thick-walled, hollow or solid, all subequally elongated or 1 long internode alternating with 2-4 very short internodes. Culm leaves well differentiated from the foliage leaves or not; sheaths with or without a girdle (up to 1-3 mm wide in *A. cincta* P.L. Viana & Filg. and *A. pumila* L.G.Clark & Londoño), persistent or tardily deciduous, coriaceous or papyraceous, without auricles, fimbriae long, sometimes flattened, oral setae lacking; blades persistent (deciduous in *A. bogotensis* L.G.Clark, Londoño & M.Kobay.), reflexed or less commonly erect, lanceolate, linear-lanceolate or lanceolate-ovate. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 1 branch per node, sometimes rebranching,

subequal to the main culm, arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae short to long, straight or curly, and pectinate to spreading, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, linear-lanceolate or ovate, (1.4-)8-38 cm long, 0.2-13.5 cm wide, the width symmetric or strongly asymmetric on each side of the midrib, ascending to reflexed. Synflorescences paniculate, contracted to open, ovate or pyramidal. Spikelets long-pedicellate, laterally compressed. Glumes 2 (-3), ovate to ovate-lanceolate, obtuse to acute to mucronate to awned, unequal; sterile lemma 0 or 1; fertile florets 2-14 (-22) with 1 (-2) rudimentary terminal florets; rachilla slightly flattened or terete; lemmas lanceolate, broadly lanceolate, lanceolate-ovate or ovate-elliptical, usually awned. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Aulonemiella L.G. Clark, Londoño, C.D. Tyrrell & Judz. (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants clambering/scandent; rhizomes not seen. Culms (0.3-) 0.7-6 m long, 0.1-0.4 cm diameter, often slightly flattened in the plane lateral to the bud or branch complement. Internodes solid, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths bearing a girdle with short appressed trichomes, tardily deciduous, without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades reflexed or spreading. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 1 branch per node subequal to the main culm (this later rebranching) arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, linear-lanceolate, the margins differentiated on each side of the midrib, reflexed to spreading. Synflorescences spicate or racemose [main axis zig-zagged at maturity in *A. ecuadorensis* (Judz. & L.G.Clark) L.G.Clark, Londoño & Judz.], bracteate with subtending bracts and prophylls. Spikelets subsessile, laterally compressed. Glumes 2, acute, unequal; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 2-8 with a rudimentary terminal floret; rachilla internodes distally clavate with short, crisped, appressed hairs; lemmas acute to pungent, callus usually antrorsely bearded. Stamens 3. Fruit not seen.

Cambajuvu P.L.Viana, L.G. Clark & Filg. (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 0.2-2.5 m long, 0.2-1.3 cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, tardily deciduous, without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades not pseudopetiolate, erect, triangular or ovate-lanceolate. Branching intravaginal; branch complements

with 1-7 subequal branches per node arising from a single bud borne on a promontory. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae persistent or tardily deciduous, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, lanceolate, the width symmetric to slightly asymmetric on each side of the midrib, tessellate. Synflorescences paniculate, spiciform. Spikelets ellipsoid, laterally compressed. Glumes 2, awned, unequal; sterile lemmas 1; fertile florets 2-4 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas awned, puberulous. Stamens 3. Fruit not seen.

Chusquea Kunth (Chusqueinae).- Plants erect, clambering/scandent or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph, less commonly leptomorph or sometimes amphimorph, with short necks. Culms (0.3-) 1-12 (-20) m long, (0.2-) 0.5-5.5 (-7) cm diameter. Internodes solid or rarely hollow, if hollow then relatively thin-walled, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a flange-like projection but in a few species with a short skirt, deciduous or persistent, rarely caducous, chartaceous to coriaceous, without auricles, fimbriae or oral setae; sheath margins sometimes fused at the base; girdle poorly developed to very well developed; blades persistent or deciduous in a few species, usually erect, spreading to reflexed in a few species, usually triangular, sometimes cordate at the base, but pseudopetiolate in a few species, usually chartaceous. Branching extravaginal, infravaginal, intravaginal or aerial branching absent (subgenera *Platonia* and *Magnifoliae*), branch complements consisting of usually one dominant central branch subtended or flanked by 2 to numerous smaller leafy subsidiary branches, these sometimes of two sizes, arising from multiple and almost always dimorphic buds, one usually larger central bud subtended or flanked by a few to numerous smaller subsidiary buds, these constellate, linear or verticillate in arrangement (subgenera *Chusquea*, *Rettbergia* and *Swallenochloa*) or only one triangular bud present but not developing (subgenera *Platonia* and *Magnifoliae*), promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae or oral setae; blades usually differentiated, linear, lanceolate to broadly lanceolate or less commonly ovate, variable (from ca. 1.5 cm to 4 m long and ca. 2 mm to 30 cm wide), the width usually symmetric, asymmetric in a few species on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences paniculate or rarely racemose, varying from congested to pyramidal with branches spreading to reflexed, and sometimes capitate (especially in subg. *Rettbergia*). Spikelets pedicellate, usually lanceolate, sometimes slightly falcate to falcate, usually laterally compressed. Glumes 4, glumes 1

and 2 usually similar, sometimes unequal, virtually absent to scale-like to well developed, sometimes longer than the spikelet body; glumes 3 and 4 developed, usually similar, often unequal, usually at least 1/3 the spikelet length to equaling the spikelet length, obtuse, acute, mucronate or awned; sterile lemmas 0; fertile floret 1, a rudimentary terminal floret absent; rachilla extension absent; lemmas acute, mucronate or awned, indument variable. Stamens 3 (rarely 2). Caryopsis basic.

Colantheria McClure & E.W. Sm. (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect or clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 1-6 m long, 0.1-0.6 cm diameter. Internodes thick-walled, hollow, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths with a dark or prominent girdle, without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 3-19 branches per node arranged as one dominant and divergent branch with 2-19 smaller lateral branches at the base arising from a single bud, promontory absent or weakly developed, midculm nodes prominently narrow crested at the juncture of the sheath and girdle. Foliage leaf sheaths with or without auricles, fimbriae short and often inconspicuous, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, narrowly or broadly lanceolate, deciduous, the width asymmetrical on each side of the midrib, not tessellate. Synflorescences terminal, small, racemose or contracted-paniculate. Spikelets pedicellate, slender, laterally compressed. Glumes 2-3, unequal; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 2-16 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas lanceolate or ovate, obtuse, mucronate or awned, many-nerved. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Didymogonyx (L.G. Clark & Londoño) C.D. Tyrrell, L.G. Clark & Londoño (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 6-15 m long, 2-6 cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow, 1 long internode alternating with 1 very short internode for the length of the culm. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, coriaceous, with or without auricles, fimbriae present (setose when on auricles), oral setae lacking; blades erect, triangular, hispid-pubescent. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 20-30 (-50) branches per node arranged in an apsidate array arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, linear or linear-lanceolate, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflo-

rescences racemose or subpaniculate. Spikelets laterally compressed. Glumes 3 (-5), triangular, short mucronate, unequal; sterile lemmas 1; fertile florets 4-9 (-12) with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas ovate or narrowly ovate, shortly mucronate. Stamens 3. Fruit not seen.

Elytrostachys McClure (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 10-20 m long, 3-4 cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, coriaceous, without auricles, fimbriae long, oral setae lacking; blades deciduous, strongly reflexed, small, narrow, attenuate. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 3-numerous branches per node arranged as one dominant branch with 2-numerous smaller branches arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths with or without auricles, long fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, lanceolate, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences comprised of capitate clusters of a few to many pseudospikelets, produced on lateral shoots. Pseudospikelets complexly bracted, with several orders of branching, each order subtended by a broad, short prophyll. Glumes 2; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 1-2 with a vestigial terminal floret; lemmas awnless. Stamens 6. Caryopsis basic.

Eremocaulon Soderstr. & Londoño (Guaduinae).- Plants erect or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short to elongated necks. Culms 3-20 m long, (0.3-) 1-5 cm diameter. Internodes solid, pithy or hollow with thick walls, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, persistent or tardily deciduous, leathery, with auricles, wavy to curly fimbriae, and oral setae; sheath margins smooth to ciliate; blades narrowly triangular to ovate-lanceolate, reflexed or erect when young becoming reflexed with age. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 1-10 branches per node arranged as 1-3 subequal main branches with 2-10 smaller secondary branches arising from a single bud per node, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths with auricles and fimbriae (bases fused or free) present, oral setae lacking; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear-lanceolate or linear, 7-45 cm, the width asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences weakly paniculate or capitate. Pseudospikelets linear-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate subtended by a bract (with a pseudopetiolate blade in *E. triramis* C. Jesus-Costa & Londoño) and a prophyll. Glume-like gemmiparous bracts 0-3 (-4), broadly ovate to ovate-

lanceolate, mucronate or acute, unequal, 5-16 mm long; sterile lemmas 0-2; fertile florets 1-13 (-17) ending in 1-4 rudimentary terminal florets; rachillas usually bearing a fringe of hairs on the upper rim; lemmas ovate-lanceolate, acuminate or mucronate, many-nerved. Stamens 6 (4 in *E. tiramis*). Caryopsis basic.

Filgueirasia Guala (Arthrotyliidiinae).- Plants erect; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 0.45-1.75 m long, 0.1-0.9 cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow or (rarely) solid, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, glabrous, without auricles, fimbriae or oral setae; blades erect, lanceolate. Branching intravaginal, branch complements with 1-15 branches per node (all subequal or one slightly larger), each arising from a single bud (1-15 buds per node), promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking, ciliolate or hispidulous; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences composed of 1 or (less commonly) 2 spikelets. Spikelets laterally compressed. Glumes (1-) 2, boat-shaped, acute to acuminate, awned, subequal; sterile lemmas 0-1; fertile florets 3-15 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas lanceolate, awnless or short awned. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Glaziophyton Franch. (Arthrotyliidiinae).- Plants erect; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 1.5-2 m long, 0.3-0.4 cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow with chambered pith, first aboveground internode extremely long, the succeeding ones very short. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, strongly striate with inconspicuous or absent auricles and fimbriae, oral setae lacking; blades narrowly triangular, the tip enrolled and pungent. Usually not branching, branches seen only on young shoots after burning ([McClure 1973](#)), intravaginal; branch complements, when present, with 1 branch per node arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae short, oral setae lacking; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, lanceolate or slightly cordate, small, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib, strongly tessellate. Synflorescences paniculate, produced from the uppermost node, up to 1 m long and drooping. Spikelets laterally compressed. Glumes 2, lanceolate-ovate, acuminate to apiculate, subequal; sterile lemmas 1; fertile florets (1-) 2 (-3) with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas obtuse. Stamens 3. Fruit not seen.

Guadua Kunth (Guaduinae).- Plants erect, apically arching/pendulous or clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachy-

morph with short or elongated necks. Culms (5-) 10-20 (-35) m long, (2-) 5-15 (-23) cm diameter. Internodes relatively thick-walled (rarely thin), hollow or solid, all subequally elongated, usually with supra- and infranodal bands of short, soft white to tan hairs present in the nodal region, sulcate above the insertion of the bud branch complement. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous or disintegrating in place, coriaceous, with or without auricles, fimbriae present or absent, oral setae rarely present; sheath margins smooth or ciliate; blades persistent or rarely deciduous, erect, triangular. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with few to several branches per node arranged as 1 main central branch bearing few to several smaller secondary branches, usually armed with thorns, arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths with or without auricles, fimbriae present or absent, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, linear, linear-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, the width symmetric or asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences paniculate or capitate, terminating leafy and leafless branches. Pseudospikelets stalked, lanceolate, linear-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate subtended by a bract and a prophyll. Glume-like gemmiparous bracts one to several, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apiculate or mucronate, equal or unequal, (2-) 5-9 mm, pubescent; fertile florets 2-17 with a terminal rudimentary floret; lemmas ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apiculate or mucronate, glabrous or pubescent. Stamens 6 [3 in *G. longifolia* (Bonpl.) Kunth]. Caryopsis usually basic (bacoid in *G. sarcocarpa* and *G. weberbaueri*).

Merostachys Spreng. (Arthrotyliidiinae).- Plants erect or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms (2-) 4-20 (-22) m long, (0.1-) 0.5-3.5 (-4.7) cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow or rarely pith-filled to solid, all subequally elongated, maculate or with a mottled color pattern, papillose-scabrous and usually with a band of appressed trichomes below the nodes. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous, without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades reflexed, pseudopetiolate. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with few to numerous branches per node arranged in an apsidate array, arising from a single bud per node, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae present, oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, lanceolate or sometimes linear-lanceolate, the width symmetric or slightly asymmetric on each side of the midrib, reflexed. Synflorescences racemose and secund, with underdeveloped spikelets at the apex and often also at the

base of the main axis. Spikelets sessile or very short pedicellate, weakly laterally compressed to terete. Glumes 2, muticous, mucronate or awned, unequal; sterile lemmas 0-1; fertile florets 1 (-6) with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas muticous, mucronate or awned. Stamens 3. Caryopsis nucoid.

Myriocladus Swallen (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 0.3-5 (-8) m long, 0.1-2 cm diameter. Internodes hollow or solid, thick-walled if hollow, first aboveground internode extremely long, the succeeding ones very short, or all internodes subequally elongated (as in *M. involutus* and *M. steyermarkii*). Culm and foliage leaves not differentiated; sheaths without a girdle, persistent, coriaceous, with auricles present, fimbriae imbricate (except in *M. involutus* and *M. steyermarkii*), oral setae lacking; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, deciduous, erect when present, linear or ovate, the width symmetric on each side of the midrib, coriaceous. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 1 branch per node arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Synflorescences terminal, large and paniculate or less commonly small and racemose. Spikelets laterally compressed. Glumes 2-3, narrowly lanceolate, awned or awnless, equal or unequal; sterile lemmas 1; fertile florets 1-7 (-11) with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas lanceolate to ovate, obtuse or acute. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Olmea Soderstr. (Guaduinae).- Plants erect or clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short or elongated necks. Culms (5-) 6-15 (-18) m long, (0.5-) 1-4.5 (-5) cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow (solid in *O. reflexa*), all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous, coriaceous, with auricles present or absent, if present, fimbriate, fimbriae short or long, with oral setae; blades deciduous, erect or reflexed, narrowly to widely triangular, glabrous. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with 1 branch per node arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae short to long, bases free, with oral setae; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear or linear-lanceolate, 9.5-32 cm long, the width asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences paniculate. Spikelets long-pedicellate, linear-lanceolate, laterally compressed. Glumes 2, triangular, awned or awnless, equal or unequal, glabrous; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 2-12 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas lanceolate, awned or mucronate, glabrous or hispid (especially at the apex). Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic or bacoid.

Otatea (Munro) C. E. Calderón & Soderstr. (Guaduinae).- Plants erect, apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short or elongated necks. Culms 2-8 m long, 1-6 cm diameter. Internodes thin- or thick-walled, hollow or rarely solid, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous or disintegrating in place, coriaceous or papyraceous, without auricles, fimbriae short or long, with or without oral setae; blades deciduous or persistent, erect or reflexed, narrowly to widely triangular, glabrous. Branching intravaginal or rarely extravaginal; branch complements usually with 3 but sometimes 1, 2 or 6 branches per node arranged as subequal branches arising from 1 bud borne on a promontory. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae short or (rarely) long, bases free, with oral setae; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear or linear-lanceolate, 4-60 cm, the width asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences paniculate or racemose. Spikelets long-pedicellate, linear-lanceolate, laterally compressed. Glumes 2, triangular, awned, unequal, pubescent, scabrous or glabrous; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 3-7 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas prominently awned. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Rhipidocladum McClure (Arthrostylidiinae).- Plants erect, apically arching/pendulous or clambering/scandent; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 1-15 (-20) m long, 0.1-3 cm diameter. Internodes thin-walled, hollow or pithy near the nodes, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous, coriaceous, lacking auricles, fimbriae, and oral setae; blades persistent, erect, triangular. Branching intravaginal (sect. *Racemiflorum*) or extravaginal with deciduous culm leaves (sect. *Rhipidocladum*); branch complements with several to numerous branches per node arranged in an apsidate array, arising from a single bud, promontory absent. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae bases free (sect. *Racemiflorum*) or fused (sect. *Rhipidocladum*), oral setae lacking; blades pseudopetiolate, linear or linear-lanceolate, 4-15 cm long, the width symmetric or slightly asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences commonly spicate-racemose or rarely subpaniculate, main axis zig-zagged (sect. *Rhipidocladum*) or straight (sect. *Racemiflorum*), when straight the spikelets sometimes tending to one side of the main axis (secund-like). Spikelets short-pedicellate, laterally compressed. Glumes 2-3, subulate or ovate-lanceolate, acute, mucronate or awned, unequal, glabrous; sterile lemmas 1-4; fertile florets 3-8 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas subulate or ovate-lanceolate, mucronate, glabrous. Stamens 3. Caryopsis basic.

Tibisia C.D. Tyrrell, Londoño & L.G. Clark (Guaduinae).- Plants clambering/scandent or apically arching/pendulous; rhizomes pachymorph with short necks. Culms 1-15 m long, 0.1-0.8 cm diameter. Internodes solid, all subequally elongated. Culm leaf sheaths without a girdle, deciduous or disintegrating in place, papyraceous, without auricles, fimbriae short, sometimes pectinate, with oral setae; blades deciduous, reflexed, narrowly triangular. Branching intravaginal; branch complements with numerous branches per node arranged as 1 dominant branch and numerous smaller, subequal branches grouped into fascicles, arising from 1 bud borne on a promontory. Foliage leaf sheaths without auricles, fimbriae bases free or sometimes basally fused, with oral setae; blades shortly pseudopetiolate, linear (either flattened or conduplicate), 4.4-21.5 cm long, the width slightly asymmetric on each side of the midrib. Synflorescences spicate or paniculate. Spikelets long-pedicellate, laterally compressed, spaced 1-3 cm apart. Glumes 3, ovate-lanceolate, awned, glume 1 small, glumes 2 and 3 slightly unequal, glabrous; sterile lemmas none; fertile florets 2-6 with a rudimentary terminal floret; lemmas awned. Stamens 3. Fruit not seen.

Future directions. Given the rate of species discovery in the Neotropical woody bamboos in the last 20 years, it would seem that this bamboo flora has been well cataloged [Figure 1](#), however, illustrates a steeply increasing discovery rate rather than a plateau. Through experiences in the field collecting and the application of molecular phylogenetics, we believe there are still many species of undescribed bamboos in the Western hemisphere. We estimate there are at least 20 new *Chusquea* species yet to be described in Perú and probably a similar number for Bolivia, while in Mexico and Colombia, there are several new species in Guaduinae and Arthrostylidiinae awaiting description. More fieldwork, especially in Amazonian Brazil, the central and northern Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and Venezuela), Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua), and Mexico, will be necessary to document these undescribed bamboos.

The lack of phylogenetic resolution below the genus level using plastid markers is evident in most phylogenetic studies to date (*e.g.*, in *Chusquea*, *Merostachys*, and *Aulonemia*) ([Fisher et al. 2009](#), [Mota 2013](#), [Jesus-Costa 2018](#), [Vidal 2017](#), [Vidal et al. 2018](#), [Vinicius-Silva 2019](#), [Vinicius-Silva et al. 2020](#)). For that reason, we recommend the use of single-copy nuclear genes or Restriction site-associated DNA (RAD) markers or targeted capture to resolve phylogenetic relationships within genera.

Population genetics studies are scarce in the literature of Neotropical woody bamboo species. There are a few studies using microsatellite or RAMS markers for *Guadua angustifolia* Kunth ([Torres et al. 2009](#), [Muñoz-Florez et al. 2010](#), [Rugeles-Silva 2011](#), [Rugeles-Silva et al. 2012](#)), for *G. chacoensis* (Rojas Acosta) Londoño & P.M. Peterson ([Rossarolla 2016](#)), for *G. weberbaueri* (da Silva-Almeida Leal et al. 2020), and for *G. aff. chaparensis* Londoño & Zurita, and *G. aff. lynnclarkiae* Londoño ([Melo-Silva 2019](#)). Ely et al. (2019) used ISSR and RAPD markers to assess genetic diversity in three species of *Chusquea* in Venezuela from cloud forest (*C. multiramea* L.G. Clark & Ely, *C. serrulata* Pilg.) and páramo (*C. spencei* Ernst) habitats. All three showed unexpectedly high levels of genetic diversity, indicating the likely establishment of the sampled populations by seed rather than clonal growth. Mota (2013) also performed assays of population genetics using ISSR markers and the nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS) in multiple samples of *C. subg. Rettbergia* from eastern Brazil, emphasizing species delimitation in *C. oxylepis* (Hack.) Ekman and its allies.

Population genetic analyses by ERS and colleagues are ongoing for *Guadua amplexifolia* J.Presl, *G. inermis* Rupr. ex E. Fourn., *G. trinii* (Nees) Nees ex Rupr., *G. tuxtlensis* Londoño & Ruiz-Sanchez, *G. velutina* Londoño & L.G. Clark, and *Otatea acuminata* using microsatellite markers. These studies allow us to understand how populations are connected through gene flow. Additionally, the results of these genetic analyses can be used to help delimit species and propose conservation measures for the endangered ones.

No published phylogeography studies relating to Neotropical woody bamboos exist; such studies may indicate how populations are connected through gene flow and illuminate the processes that shaped the current distribution that we observe. This is an area in great need of further investigation among the Neotropical woody bamboos, as well as those studies involving ecological niche modeling. For example, [Eisenlohr \(2015\)](#) investigated areas of climate suitability for *Merostachys* species in the Atlantic forest in Brazil, and the possible effects of future climate change on the geographic distribution of this genus. Similar studies are in progress using species of *Chusquea* subg. *Swallenochloa* also from Brazil, in order to understand the potential use of those data to infer species delimitation in this group (E. M. Pianissola, pers. comm.).

Similarly, ecophysiological studies, particularly of drought-tolerant Neotropical woody bamboos, are much needed, to understand the adaptation of woody bamboos

to their environments. [Ely et al. \(2014, 2017, 2019\)](#) have investigated the ecophysiology of species of *Chusquea* and *Guadua* in Venezuela, but these are among the few published papers investigating the topic for NWB.

Historical and ecological biogeography studies are also needed to understand the patterns of richness, endemism and geographical distribution of the Neotropical woody bamboo species. One historical biogeographical study was published by [Ruiz-Sanchez \(2011\)](#), with a limited number of species and one plastid marker, but since that time, quite a number of Neotropical woody bamboo species have been described and sequenced, and historical biogeographical methods have been improved. To date, only a single ecological biogeographical study has been published, by [Ruiz-Sanchez et al. \(2020\)](#), who studied the diversity, richness, and endemism of the Mexican woody bamboo species. Historical and ecological biogeography studies of the Neotropical woody bamboos, taking into account their complete geographical distribution and using all the sequenced woody bamboo species to date, would complement existing knowledge of their evolutionary history but also provide a firmer foundation for conservation actions.

Undoubtedly, floristic treatments or synopses continue to be important in documenting NWB diversity. Treatments since 1999, including [Clark & Ely \(2011\)](#), [Ruiz-Sanchez et al. \(2015a\)](#), [Rúgolo de Agrasar \(2017\)](#) and [Guerreiro & Vega \(2019\)](#), have provided in-depth perspectives on NWB genera and species for Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina and Chile, respectively, as well as much-needed identification resources. A treatment of the bamboos of Brazil is part of the on-going [Flora do Brasil 2020](#) project ([Flora do Brasil 2020](#), under construction), but a stand-alone publication is also being planned (R. P. Oliveira, pers. comm.). A treatment of the bamboos of Ecuador by LGC is nearing completion.

Additional modern monographs or taxonomic revisions by genus or subgeneric groupings are also needed and may strongly support ongoing phylogenetic studies. Among the historically important taxonomic studies that provided the basis for the modern taxonomy of the Neotropical woody bamboos we may cite “Genera of Bamboos Native to the New World (Gramineae: Bambuseae)” by [McClure \(1973\)](#), “The Genera of Bambusoideae of the American Continent: Keys and Comments” by [Calderón & Soderstrom \(1980\)](#), and “Systematics of *Chusquea* Section *Swallenochloa*, Section *Verticillatae*, Section *Serpentes*, and Section *Longifoliae* (Poaceae-Bambusoideae)” by [Clark \(1989\)](#). Although some recent revisions have

been published, for example [Londoño & Clark \(2002b\)](#) on *Eremocaulon*, [Attigala et al. \(2017\)](#) on *Chusquea* sect. *Tenellae* and [Santos-Gonçalves et al. \(2018\)](#) on *Colantheia*, many genera lack revisionary treatments. Modern computational tools such as proposed by [Tyrrell \(2019\)](#) should also be leveraged to aid in identification of difficult to identify vegetative material.

Finally, we affirm that several other studies on systematics, phylogenetics and biogeography currently in progress involving genera of Neotropical woody bamboo (e.g., *Chusquea*, *Guadua*, *Merostachys*, and *Otatea* among others) are part of collaborative networks integrating researchers, graduate and post-graduate students from different institutions and countries in the New World. We also encourage all those who work with Neotropical bamboos to publish monographs at the generic or subgeneric levels or floristic treatments to further document the diversity of this ecologically important group and to provide identification resources for conservationists, ecologists, foresters, and others who work with these plants complementary to the floristic treatments discussed above.

Acknowledgments

Many different sources of funding have provided support for our collective research on the Neotropical woody bamboos during the last 20 years. Here, we especially wish to thank the following: the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, Brazil and the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, Brazil (CAPES) for fellowships given to RPO (PQ-1C/CNPq) and LGC (PVE/CNPq); the U.S. National Science Foundation for grants to LGC (DEB-9806877, DEB-0515712); Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACyT), Mexico for a fellowship given to ERS (215514); the Ministerio de Agricultura and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia for grant 2008M6336-3616 to XL; and Bamboos of the Americas, the American Bamboo Society and the Ned Jaquith Foundation for grants given to us, other bamboo researchers and students involved in bamboo research.

American Bamboos by [Judziewicz et al. \(1999\)](#) was dedicated to the memories of Floyd A. McClure (1897-1970), Cleo E. Calderón (1929-2007) and Thomas R. Soderstrom (1936-1987) and their many contributions to the systematics of the Neotropical bamboos. We dedicate this review to our esteemed colleague Emmet J. Judziewicz, now retired, who also made many important contributions toward understanding the diversity of the Neotropical

bamboos, and who was the driving force behind *American Bamboos*. We also wish to acknowledge other colleagues, many of whom continue to study bamboo, throughout Latin America and the West Indies who have facilitated field work, have contributed through research or have actively trained students in Neotropical bamboo systematics: Tarciso Filgueiras (1946-2019), Ana Paula Santos-Gonçalves and Pedro Lage Viana in Brazil; Francisca Ely in Venezuela; Ivan Pérez-Jimenez and Alfredo F. Fuentes in Bolivia; Ramona Oviedo in Cuba; Fernando Zuloaga, Zulma Rúgolo de Agrasar, Andrea Vega and Carolina Guerreiro in Argentina; Margaret (Peg) Stern in Ecuador; and Teresa Mejía Saulés and Gilberto Cortés in Mexico. We are grateful to reviewers Francisca Ely and Pedro Lage Viana, whose comments greatly improved the manuscript.

Supplementary material

Supplemental data for this article can be accessed here: <https://doi.org/10.17129/botsci.2722>

Literature cited

- Afonso EA, Vasconcelos S, Torke BM, Viana PL. 2019. A taxonomic review of *Myriocladus* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae) in Brazil, including the description of a new species. *Brittonia* **71**: 1-14. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12228-018-9551-3>
- Alegria-Olivera JJ, Guerreiro C, Vega AS. 2017. Two new species of *Chusquea* subg. *Magnifoliae* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Chusqueinae) from Peru. *Systematic Botany* **42**: 1-10. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364417X696447>
- Andrade RS, Pianissola EM, Vidal KVDA, Mota AC, Clark LG, Oliveira RP. 2019. *Chusquea parviligulata* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae): a new species of *C.* subg. *Chusquea* endemic to the Atlantic rainforest of Bahia, Brazil. *Phytotaxa* **405**: 27-36. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.405.1.3>
- Andrade RS, Pianissola EM, Vinicius-Silva R, Mota AC, Clark LG, Oliveira RP. 2020. A new species of *Merostachys* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) from the Montane Atlantic Forest of southern Bahia, Brazil. *Systematic Botany* **45**: 69-74. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364420X15801369352315>
- Attigala L, Fuentes AF, Clark LG. 2017. *Chusquea* sect. *Tenellae* (Bambuseae, Bambusoideae, Poaceae), a taxonomic revision of a new section from South America. *Phytotaxa* **324**: 239-265. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.324.3.2>
- BPG [Bamboo Phylogeny Group]. 2012. An updated tribal and subtribal classification of the bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae). *The Journal of the American Bamboo Society* **24**: 1-10.
- Bouchenak-Khelladi Y, Salamin N, Savolainen V, Forest F, Van der Bank M, Chase MW, Hodkinson TR. 2008. Large multi-gene phylogenetic trees of the grasses (Poaceae): Progress towards complete tribal and generic level sampling. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **47**: 488-505. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2008.01.035>
- Calderón CE, Soderstrom TR. 1980. The genera of Bambusoideae (Poaceae) of the American Continent: Keys and comments. *Smithsonian Contributions to Botany* **44**: 1-27. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.0081024X.44>
- Clark LG. 1989. Systematics of *Chusquea* Section *Swallenochloa*, Section *Verticillatae*, Section *Serpentes*, and Section *Longifoliae* (Poaceae-Bambusoideae). *Systematic Botany Monographs* **27**: 1-127. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/25027724>
- Clark LG. 1997. Diversity, biogeography and evolution of *Chusquea*. In: Chapman GP, ed. *The Bamboos*. London: Academic Press, pp. 33-44. ISBN-13: 978-0121685553
- Clark LG. 2003. A new species of *Chusquea* sect. *Swallenochloa* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from Bolivia. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **17**: 55-58.
- Clark LG. 2004a. Two new species of *Aulonemia* and *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from Brazil. *Revista Brasileira de Botânica* **27**: 31-36. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-84042004000100004>
- Clark LG. 2004b. Validation of *Chusquea decolorata* Munro (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae). *Bamboo Science and Culture* **18**: 24-28.
- Clark LG, Blong A. 2009. A new species of *Chusquea* subg. *Swallenochloa* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Chusqueinae) from southern Brazil. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **22**: 26-31.
- Clark LG, Cortés G. 2004. A new species of *Otatea* from Chiapas, Mexico. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **18**: 1-6.
- Clark LG, Ely F. 2011. Géneros de bambúes leñosos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arundinarieae, Bambuseae) de Venezuela/Genera of Venezuelan woody bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arundinarieae, Bambuseae). *Acta Botanica Venezuelica* **34**: 79-103.
- Clark LG, Ely F. 2013. Two new species of *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Chusqueinae) from the Andes of Venezuela and a redescription of *C. purdieana*. *Systematic Botany* **38**: 1087-1095. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364413X674922>

- Clark LG, Kaul AD. 2020. *Chusquea montisylvicola* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae), a new species endemic to the Andes of southern Ecuador. *Journal of the American Bamboo Society* **30**: 6-11.
- Clark LG, Losure DA. 2005. A new species of *Chusquea* sect. *Longifoliae* from Ecuador. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **19**: 5-10.
- Clark LG, March R. 2000. A new species of *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambuseae) from Costa Rica. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **14**: 4-9.
- Clark LG, Mason JJ. 2019. Redescription of *Chusquea perligulata* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) and description of a similar but new species of *Chusquea* from Ecuador. *Phytotaxa* **400**: 227-236. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.400.4.2>
- Clark LG, Oliveira RP. 2018. Diversity and evolution of the New World bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae, Olyreae). In: Lucas S, ed. *Proceedings of the 11th World Bamboo Congress*. Plymouth: World Bamboo Organization, pp. 35-47. <https://bit.ly/37Ajm7R> (accessed July 30, 2020).
- Clark LG, Judziewicz EJ, Tyrrell CD. 2007a. *Aulonemia ximenae* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), a new northern Andean species with fimbriate sheath margins. *The Journal of the American Bamboo Society* **20**: 1-6.
- Clark LG, Dransfield S, Triplett J, Sánchez-Ken JG. 2007b. Phylogenetic relationships among the one-flowered, determinate genera of Bambuseae (Poaceae: Bambusoideae). *Aliso* **23**: 315-332. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5642/aliso.20072301.26>
- Clark LG, Londoño X, Ruiz-Sanchez E. 2015. Bamboo taxonomy and habitat. In: Liese W, Köhl M, eds. *Bamboo: The plant and its uses*, Vol. 10. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, pp. 1-30. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-14133-6_1
- Clark LG, Londoño X, Tyrrell CD, Judziewicz EJ. 2020. Convergence strikes again in the Neotropical woody bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae): a new Andean genus and a new species. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **192**: 21-33. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/boz047>
- Clark LG, Tyrrell CD, Triplett JK, Fisher AE. 2007c. A new species of *Chusquea* sect. *Verticillatae* from Ecuador. *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **1**: 847-851.
- Cuatrecasas J. 2013. *A systematic study of the subtribe Espeletinae (Heliantheae, Asteraceae)*. New York: Memoirs of The New York Botanical Garden **107**: 1-689. ISBN-13: 978-0893275143
- da Silva-Almeida Leal G, Leal FA, Gomes HT, de Souza AM, Ribeiro SC, Scherwinski-Pereira JE. 2020. Structure and genetic diversity of natural populations of *Guadua weberbaueri* in the southwestern Amazon, Brazil. *Journal of Forestry Research*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11676-020-01128-4>
- Eisenlohr MAC. 2015. *Padrões de distribuição geográfica real e potencial de Merostachys Spreng. (Bambusoideae: Arthrostylidiinae) sob clima atual e futuro*. MSc. Thesis, Universidade Federal de Viçosa.
- Ely F, Araque O, Jaimez J. 2017. Growth, carbon assimilation and drought tolerance in juvenile plants of two species of *Guadua* (Guaduinae: Bambusoideae) in a lowland tropical region. *Photosynthetica* **55**: 264-275. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11099-016-0236-4>
- Ely F, Kiyota S, Rada F. 2014. Freezing avoidance in tropical Andean bamboos. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **27**: 1-9.
- Ely F, Rada F, Fermin G, Clark LG. 2019. Ecophysiology and genetic diversity in species of the bamboo *Chusquea* in the high Andes, Venezuela. *Plant Ecology & Diversity* **12**: 555-572. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17550874.2019.1673847>
- Fadrique B, Pianissola EM, Feeley KJ, Clark LG. 2019. A preliminary revision of *Chusquea* subgenus *Swallenochloa* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) in Peru including the description of two new species and the resurrection of two other species. *Phytotaxa* **418**: 171-194. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.418.2.3>
- Filgueiras TS, Londoño X. 2006. A giant new *Guadua* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from central Brazil. In: Gonçalves de Almeida J & Teixeira AA, eds. Brasília, DF: *Seminário Nacional do Bambu*. pp. 27-32.
- Filgueiras TS, Viana PL. 2017. Bambus brasileiros: morfologia, taxonomia, distribuição e conservação. In: Drumond PM & Wiedmann G Eds. *Bambus no Brasil: Da Biologia à Tecnologia*. Rio de Janeiro: ICH, pp. 10-27. ISBN 9788589962223
- Fisher AE, Clark LG, Kelchner SA. 2014. Molecular phylogeny estimation of the bamboo genus *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) and description of two new subgenera. *Systematic Botany* **39**: 829-844. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364414X681554>
- Fisher AE, Triplett JK, Ho C, Schiller AD, Oltrogge KA, Schroder ES, Kelchner SA, Clark LG. 2009. Paraphyly in the bamboo subtribe Chusqueinae (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), and a revised infrageneric classification for *Chusquea*. *Systematic Botany* **34**: 673-683. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364409790139790>
- Fisher A, Tyrrell CD, Clark LG. 2011. *Chusquea mayrae*

- (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae), a new species of montane forest bamboo from Costa Rica. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **24**: 14-18.
- Flora do Brasil. 2020. [under construction]. Flora do Brasil 2020. Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro. <http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/reflora/floradobrasil/> (Accessed August 15, 2020).
- GPWG [Grass Phylogeny Working Group]. 2001. Phylogeny and subfamilial classification of the grasses (Poaceae). *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* **88**: 373-457. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/3298585>
- Greco TM, Pinto MM, Tombolato AFC, Xia NH. 2015. Diversity of bamboo in Brazil. *Journal of Tropical and Subtropical Botany* **23**: 1-16.
- Guala GF. 2003. A new genus of bamboos from the Cerrados of Brazil. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **17**: 1-3.
- Guerreiro C, Rúgolo de Agrasar ZE. 2013. Two new species of *Chusquea* (Poaceae, Bambuseae) from northwestern Argentina. *Systematic Botany* **38**: 390-397. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364413X666778>
- Guerreiro C, Rúgolo de Agrasar ZE. 2014. Revalidation of *Chusquea argentina* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae) on the basis of morphological, anatomical and phenological characters. *Phytotaxa* **158**: 265-274. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.158.3.6>
- Guerreiro C, Vega AS. 2019. Revisión taxonómica de las especies de *Chusquea* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae) en Chile. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* **104**: 230-243. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3417/2019345>
- Guerreiro C, Alegria Olivera JJ, Granda A, Vega AS. 2019. *Chusquea limensis* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae), a new species from the western Andes of Peru. *Phytotaxa* **425**: 67-77. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.425.2.1>
- Guerreiro C, Alegria Olivera JJ, Rúgolo de Agrasar ZE, Beck SG, Vega AS. 2014. Two new species and synopsis of *Chusquea* subg. *Platonina* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Chusqueinae) in Bolivia and a new record for Peru. *Phytotaxa* **183**: 224-238. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.183.4.2>
- Guo ZH, Ma PF, Yang GQ, Hu JY, Liu YL, Xia EH, Zhong MC, Zhao L, Sun GL, Xu Y, Zhang YC, Zhang Y, Zhang XM, Zhou MY, Guo Y, Cen G, Liu JX, Xiaying Y, Li DZ. 2019. Genome sequences provide insights into the reticulate origin and unique traits of woody bamboos. *Molecular Plant* **12**: 1353-1365. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molp.2019.05.009>
- Jesus-Costa C. 2018. Estudios filogenéticos moleculares e taxonômicos na subtribo Arthrostylidiinae (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae). PhD Thesis, Universidade Federal de Vicosa.
- Jesus-Costa C, Clark LG, Santos-Gonçalves AP. 2018a. Molecular phylogeny of *Atractantha*, and the phylogenetic position and circumscription of *Athrostachys* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae). *Systematic Botany* **43**: 656-663. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364418X697373>
- Jesus-Costa C, Clark LG, Santos-Gonçalves AP, Londoño X. 2018b. *Eremocaulon triramis* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Guaduinae): a new species from the Atlantic rainforest of the State of Espírito Santo, Brazil. *Phytotaxa* **375**: 104-112. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.375.1.7>
- Jesus-Costa C, Viana PL, Clark LG, Santos-Gonçalves AP. 2019. *Colanthea longipetiolata* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), a new species of woody bamboo from the Brazilian Atlantic forest. *Phytotaxa* **401**: 133-138. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.401.2.5>
- Judziewicz EJ. 1998. A revision of *Myriocladus* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae). *Brittonia* **50**: 430-446. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2807752>
- Judziewicz EJ, Clark LG. 2007. Classification and biogeography of New World grasses: Anomochlooideae, Pharoideae, Ehrhartoideae and Bambusoideae. *Aliso* **23**: 303-314.
- Judziewicz EJ, Clark LG. 2011. *Aulonemia cochabambensis* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arthrostylidiinae), an anomalous new species from Bolivia. *Brittonia* **63**: 375-378. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12228-011-9185-1>
- Judziewicz EJ, Davidse G. 2008. *Arthrostylidium berryi* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae, Arthrostylidiinae), a new species from white sand shrublands in Venezuela and Colombia. *Novon* **18**: 361-365. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3417/2006153>
- Judziewicz EJ, Londoño X. 2013. *Chusquea clarkiae* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Chusqueinae): a new species in section *Longiprophyllae* from Nariño, Colombia. *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **7**: 693-696. DOI: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24621154>
- Judziewicz EJ, Riina R. 2006. *Aulonemia dinirensis* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae), a new dwarf Venezuelan species from the easternmost Andean páramos. *Bamboo Science and Culture* **19**: 11-15.
- Judziewicz EJ, Tyrrell CD. 2007. *Aulonemia yanacha-*

- gaensis* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae), a new species from Peru. *Brittonia* **59**: 84-87. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1663/0007-196X\(2007\)59\[83:AYPBBA\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1663/0007-196X(2007)59[83:AYPBBA]2.0.CO;2)
- Judziewicz EJ, Clark LG, Londoño X, Stern, MJ. 1999. *American bamboos*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press. ISBN 1-56098-569-0
- Judziewicz EJ, Geisthardt EJ, Gibbons LD, Ziegler DC, Zueger MJ, Sepsenwol S. 2011. Three new Andean species of *Aulonemia* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) with sheath auricles. *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **5**: 485-498. DOI: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41972297>
- Judziewicz EJ, Geisthardt EJ, Waas CM, Sepsenwol S. 2013b. *Aulonemia david-smithii* and *A. rubraligulata* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae): Two new small-flowered species from Peru. *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **7**: 129-136.
- Judziewicz EJ, Londoño X, Clark LG. 2013a. Two new northern Andean species of *Aulonemia* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae) with verrucose culms. *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **7**: 137-143. JSTOR: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24621059>
- Judziewicz EJ, Shea EL, Wayda TM. 2010. Two new Bolivian species of *Aulonemia* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae). *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **4**: 569-579. JSTOR: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41972070>
- Kelchner SA, BPG [Bamboo Phylogeny Group]. 2013. Higher level phylogenetic relationships within the bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) based on five plastid markers. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **67**: 404-413. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2013.02.005>
- Kellogg EA. 2015. Flowering plants, monocots, Poaceae. In: Kubitzki K, ed. *The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants*, Vol. XIII. Cham: Springer International, 1-416. ISBN: 978-3-319-15332-2
- Lizarazu MA, Rúgolo de Agrasar Z, Vega AS. 2011. A new species of *Merostachys* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae) and synopsis of the genus in Argentina and neighboring regions. *Systematic Botany* **36**: 896-906. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364411X604912>
- Lizarazu MA, Rúgolo de Agrasar Z, Vega AS. 2013. A new species of *Guadua* (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae) and synopsis of the genus in Argentina and neighboring regions. *Systematic Botany* **38**: 1062-1075. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364413X674779>
- Londoño X. 2001. 12. *Guadua* Kunth. In: Wanderley MGL, Shepherd G, Giulietti AM, eds. *Poaceae, Flora Fanerogâmica do Estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo: Hucitec, pp 38-39. ISBN: 85-7523-051-4
- Londoño X. 2011. El Bambú en Colombia. *Biotecnología Vegetal* **11**: 143-154.
- Londoño X. 2013. Dos nuevas especies de *Guadua* para el Perú (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Guaduinae). *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **7**: 145-153.
- Londoño X, Clark LG. 2002a. Three new taxa of *Guadua* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from South America. *Novon* **12**: 64-76. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/3393241>
- Londoño X, Clark LG. 2002b. A revision of the Brazilian bamboo genus *Eremocaulon* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Guaduinae). *Systematic Botany* **27**: 703-721.
- Londoño X, Davidse G. 1991. A new species of *Guadua*, *G. ciliata* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae), from Venezuela and Brazil. *Novon* **1**: 21-26. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/3391714>
- Londoño X, Peterson PM. 1991. *Guadua sarcocarpa* (Poaceae: Bambuseae), a new species of Amazonian bamboo with fleshy fruits. *Systematic Botany* **16**: 630-638. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2418866>
- Londoño X, Ruiz-Sanchez E. 2014. *Guadua tuxtlensis* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Guaduinae), una nueva especie inadvertida de la región de Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, México. *Botanical Sciences* **92**: 481-488. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17129/botsci.76>
- Londoño X, Zurita E. 2008. Two new species of *Guadua* (Bambusoideae: Guaduinae) from Colombia and Bolivia. *Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas* **2**: 25-34.
- McClure FA. 1973. Genera of bamboos native to the New World (Gramineae: Bambusoideae). *Smithsonian Contribution to Botany* **9**: 1-148. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.0081024X.9>
- Melo-Silva SM. 2019. Diversidade genética e estrutura populacional de duas espécies de bambu do gênero *Guadua* na região sul-ocidental da Amazônia. PhD Thesis. Universidade Federal do Acre.
- Morrone JJ. 2014. Biogeographical regionalisation of the Neotropical region. *Zootaxa* **3782**: 1-110. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3782.1.1>
- Mota AC. 2013. Sistemática de *Chusquea* subgênero *Retbergia* (Bambusoideae, Poaceae). PhD Thesis, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana.
- Mota AC, Jiménez Pérez I, Oliveira RP, Clark LG. 2014a. *Chusquea yungasensis* (Bambusoideae, Poaceae): a new species of woody bamboo from South America and

- the first record of subgenus *Rettbergia* in Bolivia. *Phytotaxa* **161**: 211-218. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.161.3.4>
- Mota AC, Oliveira RP, Clark LG. 2014b. Increasing our knowledge of Brazilian bamboos: Two new species of *Chusquea* subg. *Rettbergia* (Bambusoideae, Poaceae). *Phytotaxa* **161**: 201-210. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.161.3.3>
- Mota AC, Oliveira RP, Clark LG. 2013. *Chusquea clemirae* (Bambusoideae, Poaceae), a new woody bamboo endemic to the montane Atlantic rainforest of Bahia, Brazil. *Systematic Botany* **38**: 92-96. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364413X661962>
- Mota AC, Oliveira RP, Carvalho-Sobrinho JG, Vidal KVA, Clark LG. 2017. *Chusquea kleinii*, a new bamboo from the Atlantic forests of Brazil segregated from *C. capituliflora* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae). *Phytotaxa* **313**: 166-174. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.313.2.2>
- Muñoz-Florez JE, Londoño X, Rugeles P, Posso AM, Alirio Vallejo F. 2010. Diversidad y estructura genética de *Guadua angustifolia* en la Ecorregión Cafetera colombiana. *Recursos Naturales y Ambiente* **61**: 45-52.
- Nelson BW. 1994. Natural forest disturbance and change in the Brazilian Amazon. *Remote Sensing Reviews* **10**: 105-125. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02757259409532239>
- Niño M, Clark LG, Dorr LJ. 2006. Una nueva especie de *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) de la Cordillera de Mérida, Venezuela. *Brittonia* **58**: 46-51. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1663/0007-196X\(2006\)58\[46:UNEDCP\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1663/0007-196X(2006)58[46:UNEDCP]2.0.CO;2)
- Olivier J, Poncy O. 2009. A taxonomical revision of *Guadua weberbaueri* Pilg. and *Guadua sarcocarpa* Londoño & PM Peterson (Poaceae). *Candollea* **64**: 171-178.
- Parma DF, Pianissola EM, Vinicius-Silva R, Clark LG, Santos-Gonçalves AP. 2016. Two new species of *Merostachys* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from the Brazilian Atlantic forest. *Phytotaxa* **267**: 219-227. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.267.3.5>
- Pianissola EM, Parma DF, Santos Gonçalves AP, Clark LG. 2018. Two new species of *Chusquea* subg. *Swallenochloa* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) from Minas Gerais, Brazil, and complete description of *C. caparaoensis*. *Phytotaxa* **358**: 235-250. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.358.3.2>
- Rossarolla MD. 2016. Desenvolvimento de marcadores moleculares microsátélites e análise da diversidade genética de *Guadua chacoensis* (Rojas) Londoño & P.M. Peterson. MSc Thesis, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina.
- Rugeles-Silva PA. 2011. Genotipificación mediante marcadores moleculares RAMs (Microsátélites amplificados al azar) y multiplicación de materiales superiores de *Guadua angustifolia* Kunth. MSc Thesis, Universidad Nacional de Colombia.
- Rugeles-Silva PA, Posso-Terranova AM, Londoño X, Barrera-Marín N, Muñoz-Flórez JE. 2012. Caracterización molecular de *Guadua angustifolia* Kunth mediante marcadores moleculares RAMs. *Acta Agronómica* **61**: 325-330.
- Rúgolo de Agradar ZE. 2017. Bambúes leñosos, nativos y exóticos de la Argentina. San Isidro, Argentina: Instituto de Botánica Darwinion (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de Argentina), ISBN 978-987-42-1284-9
- Ruiz-Sanchez E. 2011. Biogeography and divergence time estimates of woody bamboos: insights in the evolution of Neotropical bamboos. *Botanical Sciences* **88**: 67-75. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17129/botsci.312>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E. 2015. Parametric and non-parametric species delimitation methods result in the recognition of two new Neotropical woody bamboo species. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **93**: 261-273. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2015.08.004>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Castro-Castro A. 2016. *Otatea nayeeri* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Guaduiniae), a new species endemic to Nayarit, Mexico. *Phytotaxa* **267**: 219-227. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.267.3.4>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Clark LG. 2013. Two new species of *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) from Mexico, one of them morphologically unusual. *Phytotaxa* **92**: 1-12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.92.1.1>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Londoño X. 2017. *Otatea colombiana* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Guaduiniae), a new species endemic to Colombia. *Systematic Botany* **42**: 817-822. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364417X696492>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Sosa V. 2015. Origin and evolution of fleshy fruit in woody bamboos. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **91**: 123-134. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2015.05.020>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Castro-Castro A, Clark LG. 2017a. *Chusquea septentrionalis* sp. nov. (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from the Madrean region in Durango, Mexico.

- Nordic Journal of Botany* **35**: 546–551. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/njb.01606>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Clark LG, Londoño X, Mejía-Saulés MT, Cortés Rodríguez G. 2015a. Morphological keys to the genera and species of bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) of Mexico. *Phytotaxa* **236**: 1–24. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.236.1.1>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Clark LG, Mejía-Saules T, Lorea-Hernandez F. 2018. A new species of *Merostachys* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae) with the northernmost distribution of the genus. *Phytotaxa* **344**: 31–38. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.344.1.4>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Mejía-Saules MT, Clark LG. 2014a. A new endangered species of *Chusquea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from the Acatlán volcano in central Veracruz, Mexico, and keys to the Mexican *Chusquea* species. *Phytotaxa* **163**: 16–26. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.163.1.2>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Mejía-Saulés MT, Clark LG. 2014b. *Chusquea nedjaquithii* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Chusqueinae), a new endemic species from Oaxaca, Mexico. *Phytotaxa* **184**: 23–30. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.184.1.3>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Mejía-Saulés MT, Cortes G, Clark LG. 2015b. *Chusquea gibcooperi* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Chusqueinae), a new species endemic to Mexico. *Brittonia* **67**: 227–232. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12228-015-9377-1>
- Ruiz-Sanchez, E., Munguía-Lino, G., Vargas-Amado, G., & Rodríguez, A. 2020. Diversity, endemism and conservation status of native Mexican woody bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae). *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **192**: 281–295. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/boz062>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Sosa V, Mejía-Saules MT. 2008. Phylogenetics of *Otatea* inferred from morphology and chloroplast DNA sequence data and recircumscription of Guaduinae (Poaceae: Bambusoideae). *Systematic Botany* **33**: 277–283. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364408784571644>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Sosa V, Mejía-Saulés MT. 2011a. Molecular phylogenetics of the Mesoamerican bamboo *Olmea* (Poaceae: Bambuseae): Implications for taxonomy. *Taxon* **60**: 89–98.
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Sosa V, Mejía-Saulés MT, Londoño X, Clark LG. 2011b. A taxonomic revision of *Otatea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) including four new species. *Systematic Botany* **36**: 314–336. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364411x569516>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Sosa V, Mejía-Saules T, Márquez-Guzmán J. 2017b. Comparative anatomy and morphology of the fleshy fruit and the first record of seedlings in *Olmea reflexa* in Bambusoideae (Poaceae). *Flora* **231**: 43–50. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.flora.2017.04.006>
- Ruiz-Sanchez E, Tyrrell CD, Ortiz-Rodriguez AE, Sosa V, Gomez-Dominguez H. 2019. A new species of *Rhipidocladum* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arthrostylidiinae) from Mexico. *Phytotaxa* **420**: 255–263. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.420.4.1>
- Santos-Gonçalves AP, Filgueiras TS, Clark LG. 2011. *Atractantha shepherdiana*, a new species of woody bamboo (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) from Brazil. *Systematic Botany* **36**: 310–313. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364411X569507>
- Santos-Gonçalves AP, Carvalho-Okano RM, Filgueiras TS. 2012. A new species of *Merostachys* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from southeastern Brazil. *Systematic Botany* **37**: 938–940. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364412X656400>
- Santos-Gonçalves AP, Jesus-Costa C, Filgueiras TS, Clark LG. 2018. A revision of *Colanthea* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae) and new species for the Atlantic Forest. *Systematic Botany* **43**: 956–974. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364418X697652>
- Sclater PL. 1858. On the general geographic distribution of the members of the class Aves. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology* **2**: 130–145. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1858.tb02549.x>
- Sendulsky T. 2001. *Merostachys* Spreng. (Poaceae, Bambusoideae, Bambuseae): a new species from Brazil and critical notes on ‘Group *Speciosa*’. *Kew Bulletin* **56**: 627–638. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/4117687>
- Silveira M. 2005. *A floresta aberta com bambu no sudoeste da Amazônia: Padrões e processos em múltiplas escalas*. Rio Branco-AC: Edufac, 2005, 157p. ISBN: 978-8598499154
- Soderstrom TR. 1981. *Olmea*, a new genus of Mexican bamboos with fleshy fruits. *American Journal of Botany* **68**: 1361–1373. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1537-2197.1981.tb07847.x>
- Soderstrom TR, Calderón CE. 1979. Ecology and phytosociology of bamboo vegetation. In: Numata M, ed. *Ecology of Grasslands and Bamboolands in the World*. Jena: VEB Gustav Fischer-Verlag, pp. 223–236. ISBN: 9061936012
- Soderstrom TR, Ellis RP. 1987. The position of bamboo

- genera and allies in a system of grass classification. In: Soderstrom TR, Hilu KW, Campbell CS, Barkworth ME. eds. *Grass: Systematics and Evolution*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, pp. 225-238. ISBN: 0874743001
- Soreng RJ, Peterson PM, Romaschenko K, Davidse G, Teisher JK, Clark LG, Bárbera P, Gillespie LJ, Zuloaga FO. 2017. A worldwide phylogenetic classification of the Poaceae (Gramineae) II: An update and a comparison of two 2015 classifications. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* **55**: 259-290. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jse.12262>
- Soreng RJ, Peterson PM, Romaschenko K, Davidse G, Zuloaga FO, Judziewicz EJ, Filgueiras TS, Davis JJ, Morrone O. 2015. A worldwide phylogenetic classification of the Poaceae (Gramineae). *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* **53**: 117-137. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jse.12150>
- Sungkaew S, Stapleton CM, Salamin N, Hodkinson TR. 2009. Non-monophyly of the woody bamboos (Bambuseae; Poaceae): a multi-gene region phylogenetic analysis of Bambusoideae ss. *Journal of Plant Research* **122**: 95-108. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10265-008-0192-6>
- Thiers B. 2020 Index Herbariorum: a global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. New York Botanical Garden's Virtual Herbarium. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/> (accessed March 1, 2020).
- Torres L, López DC, Palacio JD, Duque MC, Pérez-Galindo CA, González-Vargas IA, Cárdenas-Henao H. 2009. Evaluation of the polymorphic of microsatellites markers in *Guadua angustifolia* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae). *VII World Bamboo Congress Proceedings* **5**: 64-78. <https://worldbamboo.net/wbcviii/WBCVIII.pdf> (accessed July 30, 2020).
- Tropicos. 2020. Missouri Botanical Garden. <http://www.tropicos.org> (accessed March 1, 2020)
- Triplett JK, Clark LG, Fisher AE, Wen J. 2014. Independent allopolyploidization events preceded speciation in the temperate and tropical woody bamboos. *New Phytologist* **204**: 66-73. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.12988>
- Tyrrell CD. 2019. A method to implement continuous characters in digital identification keys that estimates the probability of an annotation. *Applications in Plant Sciences* **7**: e1247. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/aps3.1247>
- Tyrrell CD, Clark LG. 2013. Three new species of *Rhipidocladium* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arthrostylidiinae) from South America. *Phytotaxa* **98**: 55-64. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.98.2.3>
- Tyrrell CD, Londoño X, Prieto RO, Attigala L, McDonald K, Clark LG. 2018. Molecular phylogeny and cryptic morphology reveal a new genus of West Indian woody bamboo (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) hidden by convergent character evolution. *Taxon* **67**: 916-930. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.12705/675.5>
- Tyrrell CD, Santos-Gonçalves AP, Londoño X, Clark LG. 2012. Molecular phylogeny of the arthrostylidioid bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae) and new genus *Didymogonyx*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **65**: 136-148. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2012.05.033>
- Viana PL. 2010. O gênero *Aulonemia* Goudot (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) no Brasil. PhD Thesis, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.
- Viana PL, Filgueiras TS, Paiva EAS. 2011. A new combination in *Aulonemia* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae) based on floral analysis, anatomical features, and distribution. *Brittonia* **63**: 102-112. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12228-010-9138-0>
- Viana PL, Filgueiras TS, Clark LG. 2013a. *Cambajuva* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae), a new woody bamboo genus from southern Brazil. *Systematic Botany* **38**: 97-103. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364413X662097>
- Viana PL, Filgueiras TS, Graciano-Ribeiro D. 2013b. A new woody bamboo (Poaceae, Bambusoideae) from Central Brazil, *Aulonemia xerophylla*. *Novon* **22**: 371-376. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3417/2010044>
- Viana PL, Filgueiras TS. 2014. Three new species of *Aulonemia* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from the Brazilian Atlantic rainforest. *Phytotaxa* **156**: 235-249. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.156.4.6>
- Vidal KVA. 2017. Estudos filogenéticos e taxonômicos em *Chusquea* Kunth (Poaceae, Bambusoideae) do Brasil. MSc. Thesis, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana.
- Vidal KVA, Welker CAD, Oliveira ILC, Mota AC, Oliveira RP, Clark LG. 2018. A new species of *Chusquea* subg. *Chusquea* (Poaceae-Bambusoideae-Bambuseae) from Minas Gerais, Brazil: morphological evidence and phylogenetic placement within the *Euchusquea* clade. *Phytotaxa* **365**: 73-88. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.365.1.3>
- Vinicius-Silva R. 2019. Estudos morfológicos e Filogenia molecular em *Merostachys* Spreng. (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae). PhD Thesis Universidade Federal de Viçosa.

- Vinícius-Silva R, Cupertino-Eisenlohr MA, Clark LG, Santos-Gonçalves AP. 2016. Two new species of *Merostachys* (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae) from Minas Gerais State, Brazil. *Systematic Botany* **41**: 959-965. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1600/036364416X694062>
- Vinícius-Silva R, Fregonezi JN, Clark LG, Santos-Gonçalves AP. 2020. Morphological evolution and molecular phylogenetics of the *Merostachys* clade (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae: Arthrostylidiinae) based on multi-locus plastid sequences. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **195**: 53-76. <https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/boaa057>
- Vorontsova MS, Clark LG, Dransfield J, Govaerts R, Baker WJ. 2016. *World Checklist of Bamboos and Rattans*. INBAR Technical Report No. 37. China: International Network of Bamboo & Rattan, Beijing. ISBN: 978-92-95098-99-2
- Wallace AR. 1876. *The geographical distribution of animals*. Vol. I & II. New York: Harper and Brothers. 576 + 650 pp.
- Wysocki WP, Clark LG, Attigala L, Ruiz-Sanchez E, Duvall MR. 2015. Evolution of the bamboos (Bambusoideae; Poaceae): a full plastome phylogenomic analysis. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* **15**: 50. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12862-015-03215>
- Wysocki WP, Ruiz-Sanchez E, Yin Y, Duvall MR. 2016. The floral transcriptomes of four bamboo species (Bambusoideae; Poaceae): support for common ancestry among woody bamboos. *BMC genomics* **17**: 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-016-2707-1>
- Zhang WP, Clark LG. 2000. Phylogeny and classification of the Bambusoideae (Poaceae). In: Jacobs SWL, Everett JE, eds. *Grasses: Systematics and Evolution*. Collingwood, Victoria: CSIRO Publishing, pp. 53-42. ISBN: 0643-06438-9

Associate editor: Arturo de Nova

Author contributions: ERS: conceived the idea, did the checklist, wrote the paper, and reviewed drafts of the paper. CDT: wrote the paper, did the figures and checklist and reviewed drafts of the paper. LGC: wrote the paper, reviewed the checklist and drafts of the paper. XL: wrote the paper, reviewed the checklist and drafts of the paper. RPO: reviewed the final draft of the paper.

Appendix 1. Key to the Neotropical woody bamboo subtribes, Spanish version.

Clave para las subtribus y géneros de bambúes leñosos Neotropicales

Clave de las subtribus de los bambúes leñosos del Neotrópico

1. Lámina foliar con nervadura central simple y una banda verde por la superficie abaxial a lo largo del margen más estrecho de la lámina foliar, pseudopeciolo usualmente en posición refleja; esclerénquima intercostal presente en el mesófilo.....*Arthrostylidiinae*
1. Lámina foliar con nervadura central compleja y con la superficie abaxial uniforme en color, pseudopeciolo recto, no reflejo; esclerénquima intercostal ausente en el mesófilo.....2
2. Células subsidiarias del aparato estomático de la lámina foliar con dos papilas por célula, superficie adaxial sin papilas asociadas a los estomas, superficie abaxial con papilas asociadas a los estomas; múltiples yemas por nudo, usualmente dismórficas en especies con ramificación aérea, una sola yema por nudo en aquellas que no presentan ramificación aérea; vainas de las hojas caulinares y de las hojas foliares sin setas orales.....*Chusqueinae (Chusquea)*
2. Células subsidiarias del aparato estomático de la lámina foliar sin papilas asociadas, superficie adaxial usualmente con papilas asociadas a los estomas, superficie abaxial generalmente carece de papilas; yema generalmente una por nudo, excepcionalmente 2 a 4 y desiguales (*Apoclada*); vainas de las hojas caulinares y de las hojas foliares usualmente con setas orales.....*Guaduinae*

Clave para los bambúes leñosos Neotropicales de la subtribu Arthrostylidiinae

1. Culmos regularmente segmentados en su interior como un junco, normalmente sin follaje; Sierra de Orgaz, Estado de Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.....*Glaziophyton*
1. Culmos no segmentados interiormente, normalmente con follaje; ampliamente distribuidos en la región Neotropical.....2
2. Nudos de la región media del culmo con ramas o con yemas secundarias que nacen en ambos lados de una placa triangular aplanada (en forma de abanico o dispuestas lateralmente) derivadas de una sola yema por nudo.....3
2. Nudos de la región media del culmo con una rama dominante y dos o más ramas laterales más pequeñas (o yemas) o una sola rama por nudo originada de una sola yema por nudo o teniendo 1-8 yemas o ramas en una misma fila.....6
3. Hoja caulinar con la lámina erecta4
3. Hoja caulinar con la lámina extendida hasta usualmente refleja5
4. Entrenudos todos más o menos igualmente elongados a lo largo de la longitud del culmo; yema de forma triangular en contorno.....*Rhipidocladum*
4. Un entrenudo elongado alternando con uno muy corto a lo largo de la longitud del culmo; yema de forma cordada en contorno.....*Didymogonox*
5. Láminas del follaje dimórficas, las de los nudos terminales mucho más grandes que las de las ramas laterales; vainas de las hojas caulinares y de las del follaje, generalmente con márgenes visiblemente fruncidos hacia el ápice (derivados de fimbrias fusionadas)*Actinocladum*
5. Láminas del follaje todas aproximadamente del mismo tamaño; vainas de las hojas caulinares y del

follaje con márgenes papiráceos que pueden o no tener fimbrias usualmente no fusionadas hacia el ápice.....	<i>Merostachys</i>
6. Culmos con el entrenudo más basal muy elongado seguido por entrenudos sucesivos de longitud variable (algunos muy cortos) o entrenudos alargados alternando con 1-4 entrenudos muy cortos a lo largo de la longitud del culmo.....	7
6. Entrenudos todos más o menos igualmente elongados a lo largo de la longitud del culmo.....	9
7. Culmos con el entrenudo alargado alternando con 1-4 entrenudos muy cortos a lo largo la longitud del culmo; Andes.....	<i>Aulonemia</i> en parte (<i>A. herzogiana</i> (Henrard) McClure, <i>A. hirtula</i> (Pilg.) McClure, <i>A. queko</i> Goudot)
7. Culmos con el entrenudo más basal muy elongado con sucesivos entrenudos de longitudes variables (algunos muy cortos); Escudo Guayanés.....	8
8. Culmos 1.5-3.5 cm de diámetro, hasta 15 m de altura, inicialmente erectos luego apoyados sobre la vegetación leñosa; lámina foliar lineal-lanceolada, atenuada en la base; Cerro de Marahuaka, Venezuela.....	<i>Arthrostylidium schomburgkii</i> (Benn.) Munro
8. Culmos generalmente menos de 1,5 cm de diámetro, no más de 6 m de altura, erectos; lámina foliar lanceolada o generalmente más anchas, a menudo con la base redondeada o cordiforme; generalizado en la formación tepuy del Escudo Guayanés.....	<i>Myriocladus</i> (la mayoría de las especies)
9. Hojas caulinares poco o no diferenciadas de las hojas del follaje, o diferenciadas pero con láminas reducidas a un mucron pequeño o ausente.	10
9. Hojas caulinares generalmente bien diferenciadas de las hojas del follaje y las láminas desarrolladas.....	12
10. Hojas caulinares diferenciadas, las vainas con una pequeña o bien desarrollada cresta corchosa o reborde presente en la unión con el anillo.....	<i>Atractantha radiata</i>
10. Hojas caulinares poco o no diferenciadas, las vainas carecen de cresta corchosa o de reborde en la unión con el anillo basal	11
11. Láminas del follaje 0.7-3.5 mm de ancho.....	<i>Myriocladus</i> en parte (<i>M. involutus</i> Judz. & Davidse, <i>M. steyermarkii</i> Swallen)
11. Láminas del follaje 10-67 mm de ancho.....	<i>Aulonemia</i> en parte (la mayoría de las especies)
12. Hoja caulinar con lámina erecta.....	13
12. Hoja caulinar con lamina refleja	21
13. Culmos 0.45-1.75 m de altura, erectos; 1-8 yemas o ramas desiguales en línea en los nudos de la región media; cerrado brasileño.....	<i>Filgueirasia</i>
13. Culmos 1-20 (-25) m de altura, trepadores o escandentes o colgantes o erectos; una yema por nudo desarrollando hasta (1-) 3-5 (-muchas) ramas en nudos de la región media, desiguales o la rama central dominante pero no en un arreglo lineal; distribución amplia pero casi completamente ausente en el cerrado brasileño.....	12
14. Culmos erectos; lámina del follaje erecta, teselada; pastizales a gran altitud en el estado de Santa Catarina, Brasil	<i>Cambajua</i>
14. Culmos trepadores o escandentes hasta colgantes; láminas del follaje laxas o reflejas, no teseladas; distribución amplia y asociadas a la vegetación de selva.....	15
15. Culmos 1-2.5 mm en diámetro, 1-6 m de altura; mata Atlántica en el Estado de São Paulo, Brasil.....	<i>Colantheia</i> en parte (<i>C. secundiflora</i> Santos-Gonç., Filg. & L.G.Clark)
15. Culmos (1-) 3-25 (-35) mm de diámetro, 3-15 (-25) m de altura; distribución amplia.....	16

16. Vaina de la hoja caulinar con pequeña o bien desarrollada cresta corchosa oreborde en el la unión con el anillo basal *Arthrostyidium scandens* McClure
16. Vaina de la hoja caulinar carece de cresta corchosa o reborde en la unión con el anillo basal, pero a veces presenta anillo de pelos17
17. Entrenudos sólidos, algunas veces desarrollan pequeños orificios en culmos viejos.....18
17. Entrenudos huecos, paredes gruesas.....19
18. Vaina de la hoja caulinar con anillo basal oscura y endurecido; láminas de las hojas foliares apicalmente acumina-
nadas, vainas foliares con fimbrias esparcidas, rectas a onduladas.....
.....*Alvimia* en parte (*A. auriculata* Soderstr. & Londoño, *A. gracilis* Soderstr. & Londoño)
18. Vaina de la hoja caulinar con anillo basal café a pajizo similar en grosor a las vainas; láminas de las ho-
jas foliares apicalmente setosas, vainas foliares con fimbrias erectas, ligeramente onduladas 0.3-6 cm de
largo..... *Aulonemia* en parte [*A. setigera* (Hack.) McClure, *A. setosa* (Londoño) P.L. Viana & Filg.].
19. Línea nodal anular, corchosa; hojas caulinares como papel; yema / ramas se originan sobre un débil pro-
montorio; endémico del *igapó* en afluentes del Río Negro en el suroeste y noroeste Amazonico de Brasil, y en
Venezuela *Atractantha amazonica* Judz. & L.G.Clark
19. Línea nodal aplanada en vista lateral, no corchosa; hojas caulinares como papel hasta leñosas; yema/ramas
se originan sobre un promontorio generalmente bien desarrollado; distribución amplia, incluidas las islas del
Caribe.....20
20. Vaina de la hoja caulinar con anillo basal oscuro y endurecido; endemica de los bosques de la costa de Bahía,
Brasil..... *Alvimia lancifolia* Soderstr. & Londoño
20. Vaina de la hoja caulinar con el anillo basal, si se desarrolla, del mismo color y grosor que la vaina: distribu-
ción amplia incluidas las islas del Caribe, pero no en Bahía, Brasil.....*Arthrostyidium* en parte
21. Fimbrias presentes sobre las vainas caulinares y del follaje, 1-10 cm de largo, rectas, libres, más o menos re-
dondeadas, erectas en las hojas caulinares, erectas a extendidas en las hojas foliares; Centroamérica y norte de los
Andes, ausente en las islas del Caribe.....*Elytostachys*
21. Fimbrias ausentes sobre las vainas caulinares y del follaje o 0.2-12 cm de largo (si son mayores a 4 cm de
largo, son aplanadas y a menudo parcial o completamente cognadas), onduladas o rizadas al menos en el ápice, a
veces rectas, erectas o extendidas tanto en las hojas caulinares como en las hojas del follaje; distribución amplia, in-
cluidas las Indias Occidentales22
22. Lámina del follaje fuertemente teselada abaxialmente, lígula interna 3-12 cm de largo.....
.....*Aulonemia* in part [*A. parviflora* (J. Presl) McClure, *A. radiata* (Rupr.) McClure & L.B. Sm.]
22. Lámina del follaje no teselada abaxialmente, lígula interna menos de 1 cm de largo.....23
23. Hojas caulinares carecen de reborde corchoso o cresta en la unión de la vaina y el anillo basal; ocurre en las
Indias Occidentales o en los Andes.....24
23. Hojas caulinares con un reborde corchoso o cresta presente en la unión de la vaina y el anillo basal; Mata
Atlántica del sureste de Brasil y Misiones, Argentina.....25
24. Entrenudos huecos, redondeados; ocurre en las Indias Occidentales.....*Arthrostyidium* en parte
24. Entrenudos sólidos, frecuentemente aplanados lateralmente hacia la yema o hacia el complemento de ramas;
ocurre en los Andes de Colombia y Ecuador.....*Aulonemiella*
25. Complemento de ramas generalmente con 3 ramas desiguales; lámina del follaje con la nervadura central
excéntrica.....*Athrostachys*
25. Complemento de ramas generalmente con 1 rama dominante y 2 a muchas ramas secundarias más pequeñas; lámi-

nas del follaje con la nervadura central más o menos céntrica	26
26. Unión de la vaina caulinar y el anillo basal con reborde prominente; culmos 0.5-2 cm de diámetro, 10-20 m de altura; restringido a Espiritu Santo y Bahía, Brasil.....	<i>Atractantha</i> (la mayoría de las especies)
26. Unión de la vaina caulinar y el anillo basal con una cresta angosta; culmos 0.1-0.6 cm en diámetro, 1-6 m de altura; ocurre en Misiones, Argentina y Rio Grande del Sur hasta Espiritu Santo, Brasil.....	<i>Colantheia</i> (mayoría de las especies)

Clave para los bambúes leñosos Neotropicales de la subtribu Guaduinæ

1. Culmos con bandas de pelos en la región infra y supra nodal, y con espinas casi siempre presentes en las ramas.....	<i>Guadua</i>
1. Culmos sin bandas de pelos en la región infra y supra nodal [excepto <i>Eremocaulon capitatum</i> (Trin.) Londoño] y espinas ausentes en las ramas.....	2
2. Culmos con 2 a 4 yemas por nudo; ausencia de setas orales en las hojas caulinares	<i>Apoclada</i>
2. Culmos con 1 yema por nudo; presencia de setas orales en las hojas caulinares.....	3
3. Diámetro culmo 0.1-0.8 cm; ramas secundarias o de orden superior usualmente agrupadas en fascículos; ocurre en las Indias Occidentales	<i>Tibisia</i>
3. Diámetro culmo 1-6 cm; ramas secundarias y de orden superior si están presentes divergiendo de manera simple, no agrupadas en fascículos; México hasta norte de Sudamérica y Brasil pero no en las Indias Occidentales.....	4
4. Lámina foliar con nervadura central ligera a fuertemente excéntrica, vaina usualmente con aurículas fimbriadas; una rama dominante por nudo teniendo pocas a varias ramas secundarias más pequeñas basalmente; ocurre en Brasil.....	<i>Eremocaulon</i>
4. Lámina foliar con nervadura central céntrica, vainas sin aurículas; una o tres (raramente 2) ramas subiguales por nudo; ocurre en México, Centroamérica y norte de Sudamérica, pero no en Brasil.....	5
5. Una rama por nudo, diámetro de la rama del tercio medio del culmo igual o mayor que la mitad del diámetro del culmo principal.....	<i>Olmea</i>
5. Tres ramas por nudo (raramente 1 o 2 o 6), diámetro de la rama del tercio medio del culmo igual o menor a un cuarto del diámetro del culmo principal.....	<i>Otatea</i>