

for staves, the smaller ones for tobacco-pipes. The shoots of this species are prized above all other bamboo-shoots as an esculent.

The *Pei hu lu*¹ has the following notice on staves of the square bamboo: "Č'en čou 澄州 (in Kwañ-si) produces the square bamboo. Its trunk is as sharp as a knife, and is very strong. It can be made into staves which will never break. These are the staves from the bamboo of K'iuñ 筇, mentioned by Čaň K'ien. Such are produced also in Yuñ čou 融州,² the largest of these reaching several tens of feet in height. According to the Čen šen tsi 正聲集, there are in the southern territory square bamboo staves on which the white cicadas chirp, and which Č'en Čen-tsie 陳貞節 has extolled. Moreover, Hai-yen 海晏³ produces rushes (*lu* 蘆, *Phragmites communis*) capable of being made into staves for support. P'an čou 潘州⁴ produces thousand-years ferns 千歲蕨 and walking-sticks which are small and resemble the palmyra palm 貝多 (*Borassus flabelliformis*). There is, further, the *su-tsie* bamboo 疎節竹, from which staves are abundantly made for the Buddhist and Taoist clergy,—all singular objects. According to the *Hui tsui* 會最, the *t'un* 通 bamboo from the Čen River 湊川 is straight, without knots in its upper parts, and hollow."

The *Ko ku yao lun*⁵ states that the square bamboo is produced in western Se-č'wan, and also grows on the mountain Fei-lai-fuñ 飛來峯 on the West Lake in Če-kiaň; the knots of this bamboo are prickly, hence it is styled in Se-č'wan *tse ču* 刺竹 ("prickly bamboo").

According to the *Min siao ki* 閩小記,⁶ written by Čou Liaň-kuñ 周亮工 in the latter part of the seventeenth century, square bamboo and staves made from it are produced in the district of Yuñ-tiň 永定 in the prefecture of T'iň-čou and in the district of T'ai-niň 泰寧 in the prefecture of Šao-wu, both in Fu-kien Province.⁷

¹ Ch. 3, p. 10 b (ed. of Lu Sin-yüan); see above, p. 268.

² In the prefecture of Liu-čou, Kwañ-si.

³ Explained in the commentary as the name of a locality, but its situation is not indicated and is unknown to me.

⁴ The present Mou-miň hien, forming the prefectural city of Kao-čou fu, Kwañ-tuň.

⁵ Ch. 8, p. 9 (ed. of *Si yin hüan ts'un šu*).

⁶ Ed. of *Šwo liň*, p. 17.

⁷ The *Šan hai kiň* mentions the "narrow bamboo (*hia ču* 狹竹) growing in abundance on the Tortoise Mountain"; and Kwo P'o (A.D. 276-324), in his commentary to this work, identifies with it the bamboo of Kiuñ. According to the *Kwaň č'i*, the Kiuñ bamboo occurred in the districts of Nan-kwaň 南廣 (at present Nan-k'i 南溪) and Kiuñ-tu in Se-č'wan. The Memoirs of Mount Lo-fou (*Lo-fou šan ki*) in Kwaň-tuň state that the Kiuñ bamboo was originally produced on Mount Kiuñ, being identical with that noticed by Čaň K'ien in Ta-hia, and that village-elders use it as a staff. A treatise on bamboo therefore calls it the "bamboo supporting the old" 扶老竹. These texts are cited in the *T'ai p'iň yü lan* (Ch. 963, p. 3).