dimorphic, oblong to ovate-oblong in outline, 15-20 cm. long, 9-14 cm. wide, im-
paripinnate with a terminal pinna much larger than the next below, the texture
papyraceous; lateral pinnae 2-4 pairs, oblong to lanceolate, 5-9 cm. long 1.5-2 cm.
wide, acuminate to caudate-acuminate at the apex, round to round-cuneate and
shortly but distinctly stalked at the base, subentire or irregularly crispatemundulate
on the margin; terminal pinna oblong-lanceolate, 9-13 cm. long, 2.5-4 cm. wide,
caudate-acuminate at the apex, truncate to round-truncate and often unequalsided
at the base, the margin like those of the lateral pinnae; rachis and costae sparsely
beset with short and soft hairs on both sides, the costae straight throughout
or slightly falcate toward the apex. Veins not so conspicuously raised beneath,
more or less falcate upward; veinlets springing from the veins at a very obtuse
angle, meeting regularly in opposite pairs and forming slightly curved cross veinlets,
the excurrent veinlets usually free. Sori confluent into crescent-shaped sori, medial
on cross veinlets, exindusiate; sporangia with a hooked hairs, the annulus of about
20 cells; spores unknown.

TAIWAN. Prov. Taito: near Tyokakurai, Taito-gun, at about 800 m. elevations,
TAGAWA 2593 (Holotype in KYO).

Only known from the type collection. It remains in something treacherous
memory of the collector that this species occurs in the same situation as A. gymno-
pteridifrons. As far as the original description is concerned, Dryopteris pentaphylla
Ros. of New Guinea bears some resemblances to the present new species, but it
differs in having strictly two pairs of subopposite lateral pinnae lobed one-fourth
of the way towards the costa, the upper pair of which are sessile. A. triphylla var.
parishii gives also an appearance of the present species in having two to four
pairs of distinct lateral pinnae, but in that species the basal pinnae are usually the
longest and the texture is thinner and soft papyraceous.

A new station for Thelypteris erubescens.

On August 13, 1957, while collecting ferns on Isl. Yakushima in southern
Kyushu of Japan, I came across a few plants of Thelypteris erubescens, and three
months later, TAGAWA found it again at the same station. This is a momentous
range extension; the range hitherto known to us is from North India and West
China to Tonkin, Laos, and Formosa.

Thelypteris erubescens (WALL. ex Hook.) Ching, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. 6:
293 (1936).—Polypodium erubescens WALL. ex Hook. Sp. Fil. 4: 236 (1862).—Dryopteris

3036 (KYO); ibid., TAGAWA 8144 (KYO).

(K. IWATSUMI)