into a single strand of the shape of open V in section, somewhat irregularly goniopteroid venation with callose membrane at sinus bottoms, tuberculate bilateral spores with distinct perispore, etc. In these features, this species seems to be ranged close by *Cyclosorus*. It is, however, sufficiently discriminated from that genus by its fertile fronds. Fertile pinnae are conspicuously contracted, linear moniliform, and covered with sporangia underneath in acrostichoid condition. Seeming acrostichoid condition of sori is also found on the fertile fronds of *Abacopteris simplex*, though the sporangia do not grow from the surface of the lamina between the veins. The present species differs from the members of *Abacopteris* in its sterile fronds; sterile pinnae are numerous, linear-oblong, shallowly incised on the margin, with distinct callose membranes at the sinus bottoms. Fertile pinnae of *Abacopteris* are not so distinctly contracted as in the case of the present species.

It seems that the present new species is, no doubt, allied to certain species of *Cyclosorus*, of which the phylogenetic position remains still unexplained in detail. At any rate, no species seems to have been known to be included in the same genus as the present new species. Therefore, it seems to be better to propose a new genus as the residence of the present species, though the allied genus, *Cyclosorus*, has many phylogenetic problems to solve.

---

**Two New Names of Thelypteris.**

According to Article 72 of the International Code of Nomenclature, we should propose two new names of Asiatic *Thelypteris*, using the older epithets, as shown below:


* Cf. DANSER, B. H.; Blumea 3: 203-211 (1939).

(K. IWATSKU)