Separated by the broad belt in Central Plain and Korat Plateau, Thailand is divided into two floristic regions which match well with the climatic division. No special floristic division is recognized for the pteridophytes of Thailand.

2) Doi Inthanon and Doi Chiang Dao are the mountains rich in the species of the pteridophytes. These two mountains are different from each other in edaphic and physiographic conditions. The pteridophytes of these two mountains are compared in details, and are concluded that their occurrences are generally speaking as the result of the ecological factors, especially under the influence of the climatic condition.

3) The habitats are peculiar within Thailand for several species. They are interpreted as the result of the ecological condition, especially of the presence of moisture.

References

GOOD, R. 1953. The Geography of the flowering plants. 2nd ed.

Distribution information


Hitherto known from Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, E. Burma, Yunnan, Kweichow, N. Thailand, and S. Vietnam. New record for Taiwan on the basis of Sasaki s.n. from Pahsien-shan, Taichung Hsien (TNS 197280).

TARDIEU-BLOT and CHRISTENSEN (in LECOMTE, Fl. Géner. Indo-Chine 7: 304. 1941) described briefly the stipe of this fern as “Pétiole (incomplet) straminé-grisâtre, canaliculé, nu.” In northern Thailand, I observed that its stipes were over 1 m. long, nearly as thick as 1 cm., grayish stramineous, adpressed hairy when young, but later glabrescent, sparsely scaly towards the base, and that the scales were dark brown, linear, to 1.5 cm. long and 1.5 mm. wide at base, tapering off to a point, entire, but bearing very sparsely minute projections on margin.

(M. TAGAWA)