

の或者は此陸橋を利用して終に南米の南端にさへ分布して行つたものもある。

第三紀極南要素の内でも殊に著しいもの C. SKOTTSBERG 氏の研究した百合科の *Astelia* がある、本属は二十三種もありて、南米の南端、Marquesas, Tahiti, Raiatea, New Caledonia, 新西蘭土、タスマニア、南東濠太利亜、New Guinea に分布し、更に著しきは Hawaii, より亞弗利加の Mascaren 群島の R union 島にまで及んでゐる。其他之と同系の植物分子を擧ぐれば *Fitzroya* (松柏科); *Vincentia*, *Carpha* (莎草科) *Marsippospermum*, *Rostokovia* (燈心草科); *Libertia* (鳶尾科); *Enargea*, *Cordyline*, *Luzuriaga* (百合科); *Nothofagus* (山毛櫸科); *Embothrium* (ヤマモガシ科); *Phrygilanthus* (ヤドリギ科); *Colobanthus* (石竹科); *Drimys* (木蘭科); *Discaria* (鼠李科); *Drapetes* (瑞香科); *Gaya* (縮葵科); *Aristotelia* (ホルトキノ科); *Griselinia* (山茱萸科); *Pseudopanex* (五加科); *Schizeilema*, *Azorella* (繖形科), *Weinmannia* (Cunoniaceae); *Gaimardia* (Centrolepidaceae); *Laurela* (Monimiaceae); *Leptocarpus* (Restionaceae); *Eucryphia* (Eucryphiaceae); *Hebe*, *Jorellana*, *Ourisia* (玄參科); *Coprosma* (茜草科); *Pratia* (桔梗科); *Selliera* (クサトベラ科); *Phyllachne*, *Donatia* (桂果科); *Trichochina*, *Abrotanella* (菊科); *Tetrachondra* (Tetrachondraceae) 。

## *Pecopteridium manchuricum* KAWASAKI

に就て

小 泉 源 一

川崎繁太郎博士は南滿洲の寺洞統 (下部二疊系) の太窯溝炭坑より氏の新屬化石植物なる *Pecopteridium manchuricum* KAWAS. nov. gn. Sp. を發表せられたれども、*Pecopteridium* は之より先 BERTRAND 氏の既に設立せし屬なるを以て、次の如く新名を與ふる必要を來たせり。

### *Jidopteris* KOIDZ. nov. nom.

*Pecopteridium* (non BERTR.) KAWASAKI in Bull. Geol. Surv. Chosen, vol. VI. no. 2 (1931) t. 34, fig. 73; - et in No. 4 (1934) p. 155.

Fronnd bipinnate with comparatively thin rachis and alternate pinnae. Pinnae with the lowest catadromous pinnule and often a decurrent pinnule. Pinnules opposit or subopposit, triangular in shape, acute at the apex, confluent at the base, acutely dentate, the upper margin nearly straight or slightly concave, and the lower margin convex; midrib strong, straight or slightly bent inwards; lateral veins 5 or 6 on each side, with a catad-

romous vein, commonly once forked, often twice forked in the inferior one, but simple in the small one, each veinlet entering into one of marginal teeth. The catadromous and decurrent pinnules are much broader than the normal ones and much simpler in venation, the lateral veinlets being always simple. An intermediate genus between the *Pecopteris* and *Callipteridium*.

***Jidopteris manchurica* (KAWAS.) KOIDZ. nom. nov.**

*Pecopteridium manchuricum* KAWASAKI l. c.

Loc. HORIZ. Manchuria : Tayaokou Coal nine, The Jido series (the lower Permian.)

## Aspidium と Pleocnemia

小 泉 源 一

***Aspidium* SWART (1801) = *Tectaria* CAVANIL (1802)** は共に *Polypodium trifoliatum* LINN. を Genotype として立てられしものと見たい、さうすると *Aspidium* = *Tectaria* = *Pleocnemia* PRESL (1836) となる。

それで ミガハリシダ (*Aspidium subtriphylllum* HOOK. (1862.)) を Genotype とする新屬を一つ設立してみやうと思ふ。

***Lenda* KOIDZ. gen. nov.**

(*Polypodiaceae*)

*Aspidium* (non SWARTZ.) NAKAI in Tok. Bot. Mag. 47 (1955) p. 155. 163. p. 154. fig. 1, a, c.

Rhizoma erectum vel repens cum squamis et dictyostelo. Stipes frondis basi non articulati. Frondes simplices vel pinnatae vel ternato-pinnatae vel bipinnatae. Venulae omnes reticulato-areolatae, in areolis venulae ultimae liberae vel connatae. Sori compitales indusiati non paraphysiati. Indusium peltatum vel reniforme vel oblongum cellulis angulatis reitculatum. Stipes sporangii longissimus apice cellulis connectvis 3 terminans. Sporae polygono-reticulatae.

1, ***Lenda subtriphylla* (HOOK. ARN.) KOIDZ. nom. nov.**

*Polypodium subtriphylllum* HOOK. et ARN. Bot. Capt. BEECHY'S Voyage, p. 356, t. 50 (1838, ?)

*Aspidium subtriphylllum* HOOK. Sp. Fil. IV (1862) p. 52 ; - NAKAI in Tok. Bot. Mag. 47 (1933) p. 156.

Nom. Jap. *Migawari-shida*

Distr. China australis, Formosa, Loochoo.

2, ***Lenda hokutoensis* (HAYATA) n**

*Aspidium hokutoense* HAYATA, in Jour. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo,