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XXX. art. 1. (Mater. Fl. Formos.) p. 424. (1911);
 Nom. Jap. *Hokuto-amishida*
 Distr. Formosa, Loochoo.

北米中生代産羊齒新屬

小 泉 源 一

北米 Pennsylvania 州, York 郡の York Haven 附近の Nerwak Formation の化石 Flora は W. U. U FONTAINE 氏に依り研究され三疊紀のものとされてあるが、其一般を通覽すれば三疊紀のものとは考へられぬ、侏羅紀の中半以後のものであらふ。禾本科の *Yorkia* と云ふ新屬を立てあるが之は *Vallisnerites* であらふ。

其等の中に *Cladophlebis reticulata* FONT. と云ふ、一種の完全な羊齒を記してあるが、之は同氏も云ふ通り *Cladophlebis* ではない、一の新屬で *Polypodiaceae* のものであらふ。

Mesolonchopteris KOIDZ. nov. gen.

(*Polypodiaceae* ?)

Fronde simple pinnate stipitate; the pinnae are opposite or nearly opposite linear-lanceolate; in the lower portion of pinnae there is a distinct midnerve, but disappears in the upper part, being split up into very long branches that fork at long intervals, these branches and the lateral branches sent off above the base are remarkable for their length and closeness of position, and for the fact that they diverge so slightly that they are almost parallel; the nerves at base on the upper side of the midnerve diverge more strongly to fill the ear; some of the lateral basal nerves, especially on the upper side of the midnerve, go off from the rachis; lateral nerve go off from the midnerve on each side so obliquely that they almost follow the course of that nerve; they fork at long intervals, and, as stated above, diverge so slightly that they and their branches are approximately parallel; the branches occasionally anastomose in a straggling, irregular manner, so as to form no regular and definite meshes.

Mesolonchopteris reticulata (FONT.) KOIDZ. nom. nov.

Cladophlebis reticulata FONTAINE, in U. S. Geol. Surv. 20 Ann. Rept. (1900) p. 235, t. 21.

Rhizoma ut videtur oblique repens radicans. Frons crebre pinnata; pinna opposita vel subopposita, sessilis, anguste lineari-lanceolata falcata, 5 cm. longa 4 mm lata, apice sensim acutata, basi margine inequaliter obscure serrata, basi supra auriculata; auriculis fere imbricatis; stipes brevis 4

cm longa.

LOCALITY. N. C. R. R. cut, south of York Haven, York county, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

又花樹 (*Dichotomanthus*) の分類學上の位置

On the systematic position of the genus *Dichotomanthus* (G. KOIDZUMI)

小 泉 源 一

雲南の山地五六千尺に産する又花樹 (*Dichotomanthus tristaniaecarpa* KURZ) は其花の構造は全く薔薇科の又花樹亞科 (*Chrysobalanoideae*) の *Chrysobalaninae* のものである、即ち花托は碗状にして其の外縁邊には五數を以て成れる二輪異花被をつけ、内縁邊には 15-20 雄蕊をつけ、雌蕊は唯一ヶ花托内の中央に座し、花柱は側底着、胚珠は二ヶ子房室底より並直立なり。然るに其最も異とする所は果實が革質の果皮よりなる堅果にして花後増大肥厚せる花托によりて被れ一の梨果 (Pome) の如き偽果を成す事なり、之を以て今本亞科を次の三族に分たんと欲す。

Rosaceae Subfam. *Chrysobalanoideae*

Flowers perigynous, cyclic, actinomorphic or zygomorph. Cupule obconical to tubular. Stamens 5-10, often unilateral and rarely monadelphous. Carpels theoretically 3 but the posterior 2 undeveloped, situated on cupular bottom or margin, style basilar, ovules 2 basilar erect or ascending. Fruit is a drupe or nut surrounded by carnosose cupule.

1, Flower actinomorphic, pistil situated at the bottom of the cupule, cupule and calyx marcescent persistent.

*Fruit is a drupe, no pseudocarp.....Tribus 1, *Chrysobalaninae*

*Fruit is a nut ; pseudocarp like a pome, consisting of the fleshy persistert cupule surrounding a dry coriaceous carpelTribus 2, *Dichotomanthinae* nov. (*type* : *Dichotomanthus tristaniaecarpa* KURZ.)

2, Flower zygomorph, pistil situated on the cupular margin, stamens unilateral often monadelphous, fruit is a drupe, cupule and calyx deciduous, no pseudocarp Tribus 3 *Hirtellinae*

因に記す、*Chrysobalanoideae* の心皮の個体發生に於て常に三ヶを生ずるにより核果亞科と關係なしと云ふ人あれども、元より此兩亞科は共に薔薇亞科より發達せしものなれば核果亞科も時々 2,5 等の心皮を示すと同一であるから、勿論薔薇科中のものである。