

A New Species of *Arachniodes* (Aspidiaceae) from Japan

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新種アタシカカナワラビ (オンダ科)

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Arachniodes oohorae, a new species belonging to the *A. aristata*-group, has joined in the fern flora of Japan.

Recently I had a chance, by the courtesy of Mr. Yoshio Shimura, to examine a peculiar fern discovered by Mr. Kōichi Oohora under a *Cryptomeria japonica* forest in a suburb of Kumano City, Pref. Mie, central Japan. There are many resemblances between this fern and *Arachniodes spectabilis* (Ching) H. Ito from Yunnan and Himalaya, but on the other side it bears a striking likeness to *A. aristata* (Forst.) Tindale common in Japan. It differs from the former by fewer pairs of pinnae, 4-pinnate division only in basal part, marginal sori, shorter and not linear scales at the base of stipes, and from the latter by broader and more amply dissected pinnae with crowded segments. It also resembles *A. spodiosora* (Kunze) Nakaike from Japan, China and New Guinea, but it is distinguished by long creeping rhizome and attenuate apical pinnae. I have arrived at a conclusion that this fern is a new species having a close relationship to *A. aristata*.

Arachniodes oohorae H. Ito, sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Rhizoma longe repens 3–4mm latum, peleis

unicoloribus fuscis tenuibus angusti-lanceolatis vel lineari-triangularis 3–5mm longis densissime vestitum. Stipites disjuncti 1–3cm inter se, 35–50cm longi, solum basi paleis similaribus rhizomatis vestiti, partibus reliquis cum rhachidibus laminarum paleis filiformibus dispersis. Laminae frondium coriaceo-herbaceae porraceo-virides nitidae glabrae, late ovatae vel triangulari-ovatae, 35–50cm longae, 30–40cm latae, quadri- vel tri-pinnatae, pinnulis confertis; pinnis alternis ca. 6-jugatis; pinnis medionis lanceolatis acroscopice elongatis 4–5cm latis, stipitis ca. 1cm longis; pinnis infimis maximis, cum pinnulis primis basiscopis praesertim majoribus; pinnis superis insigniter brevibus; pinnulis ultimis hemirhomboideis vel triangulari-ovatis, clare stipitatis, apice acutis aristatis, basi angustatis, pinnatipartitis vel pinnatilobatis margine integris pauciaristati-serratis, nervis et venis conspicuis. Sori minuti rotundi, apud sinus segmenta supra venas ad cacumina venarum siti, indusiis rotundi-reniformibus ca. 0.5mm longis, margine integris.



Fig. 1. *Arachniodes oohorae*. A. Frond ($\times 0.5$). B. Scales on stipe ($\times 6$). C. Pinnule ($\times 2$). D. Indusium ($\times 30$). E. Spores ($\times 250$). F. Sporangium ($\times 100$). G. Rhizome ($\times 0.5$). H. Scales on rhizome ($\times 4$).

Sporangia annulibus a 13–14-cellulis constitutis, sporis reniforme-ellipsoideis perisporis conspicuis.

Locus et Habitatio: Atashika, Kumano, Pref. Mie, Japonia. In arbusto *Cryptomeriae japonicae*. Leg. Kôichi Oohora, 6/I/1991 – Holotypus in TI.

要 旨

和歌山県新宮市の大洞浩一氏が1984年に三重県熊野市新鹿（あたしか）のスギ林でカナワラビ属の変わったシダを発見され、翌年の日本シダの会会報に志村義雄氏が形態や胞子の正常性などを報

告して新種らしいという意見を述べられた。今年1月私は志村氏から数枚の腊葉と一株の生品をいただいて検討した結果、新種と判定した。和名アタシカカナワラビは大洞氏の命名、学名は志村氏が仮称されたものである。図のような形態で、根茎が長くはい、上部の羽片が急に小さくなることはホソバカナワラビによく似るが、各羽片はコバノカナワラビ的に幅が広い。最も著しい特徴は葉面が4回（中部では3回）羽状複葉で、小羽片まで柄がはっきりし、羽片小羽片共に込み合っていることである。胞子囊群はごく小さく、辺縁近くに着く。