Three Forms of *Ceratopteris thalictroides* in Guam.—Guam is the type locality of *Ceratopteris gaudichaudii* Brongn., an endemic species described by Brongniart in 1821. Some taxonomists regarded it as an independent species in *Ceratopteris* (e.g. Wagner and Grether, B. P. Bishop Mus. Occasional Papers 19:77–78. 1948), but others considered it to be a form of *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn. (e.g. De Vol, Taiwania 13:1–11, 1967). The latest revision of the genus *Ceratopteris* was made by Lloyd (Brittonia 26:139–160. 1974). He reduced several species including *C. gaudichaudii* to *C. thalictroides*. We have carried out molecular analyses for *C. thalictroides* and found that *C. thalictroides* sensu Lloyd contains at least three cryptic species, tentatively named the south type, the north type and the third type, which may be distributed in tropical to subtropical regions, eastern Asia to Micronesia, and Indonesia and its neighboring areas, respectively (Masuyama *et al.*, J. Plant Res. 115:87–97. 2002).

The first author of this report visited Guam and collected three distinct forms of *C. thalictroides*. One was found at a stream on Mt. Santa Rosa, Yigo in 1998 and the others were at a taro patch in Agana Swamp, Agana in 2006. Plants of Yigo (Fig. 1A) were almost submerged in a stream. They were relatively small and similar to *Ceratopteris* plants of Hawaii in leaf morphology. Sterile leaves were about 20 cm long at most and had long deltoid blades and relatively short stipes of 1/4 to 1/3 the length of the blades, which were tripinnatifid with obtuse elliptic ultimate segments. Fertile leaves were about 25 cm long at most and tripinatifid with long deltoid blades and relatively short stipes. In Agana Swamp, two distinct forms were found; one was small while the other fairly large. Small plants (Fig. 1B) were mostly growing on wet mud, though several plants submerged completely in ditch streams, rooting on ditch walls. They showed characteristics of *C. gaudichaudii*. Sterile leaves were about 10 cm long at most and had deltoid to long deltoid blades with relatively short stipes of 1/3 to 1/2 the length of the blades, which were tripinnatifid with acute lanceolate ultimate segments. The leaves frequently formed gemmae on sinuses of ultimate segments and outlines of segments consequently appeared somewhat dentate. Acute lanceolate lobes and dentate edges of segments are good diagnostics of *C. gaudichaudii* as noted by Wagner and Grether (1948) and Fosberg (Amer. Fern J. 40:35–39. 1950), respectively. Fertile leaves were about 15 cm long at most, tripinnatifid, and had deltoid to long deltoid blades with relatively short stipes. Large plants, on the other hand, were growing in aquatic sites, rooting on mud bottoms and arising in the air or swinging in ditch streams. Sterile leaves were up to 30 cm long and fertile leaves were up to 50 cm long. Their features were of typical *C. thalictroides*; sterile leaves were tri- to tetrapinnatifid with long deltoid blades and relatively long stipes which were as long as the blades in some individuals, bearing pinnae rather sparsely on rachises and having obtuse