**Restoration of the Genus *Trichoneuron* Ching and a New Infra-familial Classification of Dryopteridaceae**

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The monotypic genus *Trichoneuron* Ching is restricted to southern Yunnan, China. *Trichoneuron* was originally assigned to Thelypteridaceae and has been considered to be a synonym of *Lastreopsis*in recent treatments. In this study, the taxonomic status and proposed relationship of *Trichoneuron*to *Lastreopsis*was investigated using a comprehensive taxa sampling of Dryopteridaceae from DNA sequence of three plastid-coding genes. Our results showed that *Trichoneuron*does not group together with *Lastreopsis*instead was found to be sister to the Neotropical genus *Polystichopsis*. This sister relationship is consistent with the occurrence of long pluricellular hairs at the rachis of both genera. Thus, our data restore *Trichoneuron* as a distinct genus. The morphological distinction of *Trichoneuron*from *Lastreopsis*is in the structure of the adaxial groove of rachis-costa junction and the hairs at abaxial side of leaf axes. The *Polystichopsis-Trichoneuron*clade was found to form the sister clade to an entirely Neotropical clade formed by *Polybotrya*and its relatives. The new subfamily Polybotryoideae is introduced based on the presented observations and therefore three subfamilies, Dryopteridoideae, Elaphoglossoideae, and Polybotryoideae, are accepted for the family. In turn, the newly recovered sister relationship between *Polystichopsis*and *Trichoneuron*provide evidence for geographic disjunctions involving the Caribbean islands and the north of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot.