Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species of Lauraceae from Kaeng Krachan National Park, southwest Thailand

Meng Zhang¹, Tetsukazu Yahara¹, Shuichiro Tagane¹², Sukid Rueangruea³, Somran Suddee³, Etsuko Moritsuka¹, Yoshihisa Suyama⁴

¹ Department of Biology, Kyushu University, 744 Motooka, Fukuoka, 819-0395, Japan ² The Kagoshima University Museum, Kagoshima University, 1-21-30 Korimoto, Kagoshima, 890-0065, Japan ³ Forest Herbarium, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900, Thailand ⁴ Kawatabi Field Science Center, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University, 232-3 Yamogida, Naruko-onsen, Osaki, Miyagi 989-6711, Japan

Corresponding author: Meng Zhang (meng.zhang.eco@gmail.com)

Academic editor: Clifford Morden | Received 18 March 2019 | Accepted 8 October 2019 | Published 4 March 2020

Citation: Zhang M, Yahara T, Tagane S, Rueangruea S, Suddee S, Moritsuka E, Suyama Y (2020) Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species of Lauraceae from Kaeng Krachan National Park, southwest Thailand. PhytoKeys 140: 139–157. https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.140.34574

Abstract
A new species of Lauraceae, Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis M.Z.Zhang, Yahara & Tagane, from Kaeng Krachan National Park, Phetchaburi Province, southwestern Thailand, is described and illustrated. This species is morphologically most similar to C. amygdalina in that its leaves are pinnately veined, leathery, and apparently glabrous (but microscopically hairy) abaxially, twigs are yellowish brown hairy, and fruits are 1.36 to 1.85 times longer than width. However, C. kaengkrachanensis is distinguished from C. amygdalina in having the leaves of ovate and elliptic (vs. oblong-lanceolate) with leaf aspect ratio (length:width) from 1.38 to 2.28 (vs. 2.46–3.43), and ovoid fruits (vs. ellipsoid) with stalk distinctly swollen (vs. not or only slightly swollen). In addition, phylogenetic trees constructed based on internal transcribed spacer sequences (ITS) and genome-wide SNPs using MIG-seq showed that C. kaengkrachanensis is not sister to C. amygdalina and is distinct from all the other Cryptocarya species hitherto recognized in Thailand. Analysis including other species demonstrates that C. floribunda should be a synonym of C. amygdalina, but we recognize C. scortechinii as a distinct species.

Keywords
Cryptocarya, flora, Laurales, Lauraceae, new species, taxonomy, Thailand
Introduction

Lauraceae, a plant family widely distributed across the world, contain an estimated 2500–3500 species in about 50 genera, and its highest species richness is found in the tropical forests of Southeast Asia and the Americas (Rohwer 1993, Li et al. 2008, Rohwer et al. 2014, Yahara et al. 2016). In Southeast Asia, trees of Lauraceae occur widely from lowlands to high elevations (van der Werff 2001, Ngernsaengsaruay et al. 2011, Wuu-Kuang 2011, de Kok 2015, 2016a, 2016b, Yahara et al. 2016), and are often among the most dominant components of the canopy in montane forests (Ohsawa 1991, Tagawa 1995, Sri-Ngernyuang et al. 2003). Reflecting their species diversity and dominance, many taxonomic studies have been published for Lauraceae of Southeast Asia, including a classic monograph by Liou (1934), a series of publications by Kostermans (1968, 1969, 1970, 1974, 1988), floristic treatments of Lecomte (1914), Kochummen (1989), and Hô (1999), and more recent publications of new species by various authors (Nishida 2008, Liu et al. 2013, Tagane et al. 2015, de Kok 2016a, 2016b, Yahara et al. 2016, Mitsuyuki et al. 2018). In spite of all these studies, the species-level taxonomy of Lauraceae is still in need of critical scrutiny in many parts of Southeast Asia (Yahara et al. 2016).

Among Southeast Asian genera of Lauraceae, the genus *Cryptocarya* is particularly well studied. de Kok (2015) revised the taxonomy of *Cryptocarya* of Indochina and Thailand and enumerated 16 species, among which six species are endemic to Indochina and Thailand. Subsequently, de Kok (2016a) revised *Cryptocarya* of Peninsular Malaysia and recognized 17 species, among which three species are endemic to Peninsular Malaysia. However, during our field surveys in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia, we collected specimens of *Cryptocarya* that are difficult to identify using the classifications of de Kok (2015, 2016a). By combining molecular phylogenetic evidence, comparative morphological studies, and field observations on sympatric occurrences of different entities, we concluded that some of these represent new species. In this paper, we document three species of *Cryptocarya* that are difficult to identify using the classifications of de Kok (2015, 2016a). By combining molecular phylogenetic evidence, comparative morphological studies, and field observations on sympatric occurrences of different entities, we concluded that some of these represent new species. In this paper, we document three species of *Cryptocarya* as occurring in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Phetchaburi Province, southwest Thailand, namely *C. amygdalina* Nees, *C. pustulata* Kosterm. and a new species, described below.

According to a taxonomic treatment of de Kok (2015, 2016a), two entities we collected in Kaeng Krachan National Park, excluding *C. pustulata*, keyed out as *C. amygdalina*. This name is arrived at because (1) the leaves are elliptic, pinnately veined and leathery; (2) the mature lower leaf surface is apparently glabrous except on veins (but microscopically hairy), (3) young twigs are covered with yellowish brown hairs, and (4) mature fruits are ellipsoid or ovoid (not globose) and smooth (not ridged). *Cryptocarya amygdalina s. str.* is a species described from India, but de Kok (2015, 2016a) proposed a broader concept of *C. amygdalina* by including *C. floribunda* Nees described from Bangladesh and *C. scortechinii* Gamble described from Peninsular Malaysia. However, the discovery of what turned out to be two co-occurring species in Kaeng Krachan National Park identified as “*C. amygdalina*” following the classification system of de Kok (2015, 2016a) lead us to reassess his broader concept of “*C. amygdalina*”. Here, we
show that the two species from Kaeng Krachan National Park identified as “C. amygdalina” are not sister to each other in a phylogenetic tree constructed by ITS sequences and genome-wide SNPs of MIG-seq (Suyama and Matsuki 2015). By combining the molecular evidence with morphological and field observations, we revise the broader concept of “C. amygdalina” of de Kok (2015, 2016a) by recognizing three species, *C. amygdalina* s. str., *C. scortechinii*, and a taxon from Kaeng Krachen National Park.

**Materials and methods**

**Field observations**

In Kaeng Krachan National Park (Fig. 1), we established five 100 m × 5 m plots at elevations of 360 m (12°48′11.4″N, 99°26′31.6″E, surveyed on 5 Oct. 2012), 540 m (12°48′18.48″N, 99°25′07.12″E, surveyed on 27 May 2014), 680 m (12°48′25.6″N, 99°24′24.0″E, surveyed on 25 Oct. 2013), 850 m (12°49′03.5″N, 99°22′53.5″E, surveyed on 28 Oct. 2013), and 960 m (12°49′19.7″N, 99°21′57.7″E, surveyed on 21 Oct. 2013). All vascular plants were recorded in each plot. For trees 4 m or taller, we recorded girth and height of trunks. For trees lower than 4 m and herbs, we recorded presence/absence in each of ten 10 m × 5 m sections. For all the species distinguished in the field, we collected voucher specimens and sampled some pieces of leaves for DNA isolation (vouchers were deposited at BKF and FU). Each sample collected for DNA isolation was dried with silica gel in a zipper storage bag. In addition to plants recorded in the five plots, we also collected additional specimens with flowers or fruits from outside the plots.

**Figure 1.** Study area A location of Kaeng Krachan National Park B topographical map of Kaeng Krachan National Park; solid square indicates the type locality (elevation, 960 m) of *Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis* M.Z. Zhang, Yahara & Tagane.
Morphological observation

We scanned dried herbarium specimens and specimen images were measured for leaf length, leaf width, aspect ratio and circularity using ImageJ (Schneider et al. 2012); aspect ratio and circularity are defined as leaf length/leaf width and \(4\pi \times \text{(area/perimeter squared)}\), respectively. To identify species, we examined images of type specimens using JSTOR Global Plants (https://plants.jstor.org/). We also examined specimens kept at the herbaria BKF, BO, FOF, FU, KAG, KYO, RUPP, SAR, SNP and VNM, and reviewed taxonomic literature of Cryptocarya in Southeast Asia (Lecomte 1914, Liou 1934, Kostermans 1988, Kochummen 1989, Hô 1999, Dy Phon 2000, Newman et al. 2007, Li et al. 2008, de Kok 2015, 2016a, Liu et al. 2017).

DNA barcoding

For DNA extraction, we milled the dried leaf material into fine powder by QIAGEN TissueLyser and the powder was washed three times with 1 ml buffer solution (including 0.1 M HEPES, pH 8.0; 2% Mercaptoethanol; 1% PVP; 0.05 M Ascorbic acid) (Toyama et al. 2015). DNA was then isolated from the washed powder by using the CTAB method (Doyle and Doyle 1987) with a slight modification (Toyama et al. 2015).

We determined partial sequences of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS region) of ribosomal DNA using the following primer sets of Rohwer et al. (2009): ITS18-F (5’-GTCCACTGAACCTTATCATTTAGAGG-3’) and ITS26-R (5’-GCCGT-TACTAAGGGGAATCCTTGTTAG-3’) and Tks Gflex DNA Polymerase (Takara Bio, Kusatsu, Japan) (Binh et al. 2018). The PCR reaction was carried out following the published protocols of Kress et al. (2009) with some modification by setting PCR cycling conditions as [95 °C 4 min (94 °C 30 sec, 55 °C 1 min, 72 °C 1 min) 25 cycles, 72 °C 10 min]. The PCR products were purified by a diluted mixture of ExoSap-IT (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, UK). Using the purified PCR products, forward and reverse sequencing was carried out separately by adding BigDye terminator sequencing mixture (BigDye Terminator v3.1; Applied Biosystems) and setting cycling conditions as [96 °C 1 min (96 °C 30 sec, 50 °C 30 sec, 60 °C 4 min) 25 cycles]. The BigDye reaction products were finally read with ABI 3730 automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA).

We determined ITS sequences for 29 samples of Cryptocarya (Table1) including two samples (numbered as T1883 and T2069) of the Kaeng Krachan taxon and 27 samples of eleven known species. All of these sequences are deposited into the DDBJ database with accession numbers in Table 1. In addition, we downloaded one sequence of a Beilschmiedia sp. collected in Vietnam from the NCBI database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) for outgroup comparison (Table 1).
Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species from southwest Thailand

Table 1. Sample lists for genotyping.

| Country | Area       | Sample ID | DDBJ Acc. No. | Specimen | Species or variety |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| Cambodia| Cardamon   | 625       | LC479107      | 625 (FU) | C. concinna       |
|         | Cardamon   | 657       | LC479108      | 657 (FU) | C. concinna       |
|         | Bokor      | 1839      | LC479106      | 1839 (FU)| C. concinna       |
|         | Bokor      | 6217      | LC479111      | 6217 (FU)| C. concinna       |
| Laos    | Nam Kading | L21       | LC477686      | L21 (FU) | C. sublanuginosa  |
|         | Nam Kading | L26       | LC477687      | L26 (FU) | C. sublanuginosa  |
|         | Nam Kading | L49       | LC477688      | L49 (FU) | C. sublanuginosa  |
| Myanmar | Tanintharyi| MY479     | LC477685      | MY479 (FU)| C. amygdalina   |
| Thailand| Doi Inthanon| T5        | LC479104      | T5 (FU)  | C. kurzii        |
|         | Doi Inthanon| T16       | LC479117      | T16 (FU) | C. densiflora    |
|         | Doi Inthanon| T1373     | LC479118      | T1373 (FU)| C. densiflora   |
|         | Khao Soi Dao| T1545     | LC479098      | T1545 (FU)| C. pustulata    |
|         | Kaeng Krachan| T1883    | LC405942      | T1883 (FU)| C. kaengkrachanensis |
|         | Kaeng Krachan| T2069     | LC405941      | T2069 (FU)| C. kaengkrachanensis |
|         | Kaeng Krachan| T2195     | LC479099      | T2195 (FU)| C. pustulata    |
|         | Khao Soi Dao| T2838     | LC479097      | T2838 (FU)| C. chanthaburiensis |
|         | Kaeng Krachan| T2971     | LC479100      | T2971 (FU)| C. pustulata    |
|         | Kaeng Krachan| T3090     | LC477684      | T3090 (FU)| C. amygdalina   |
|         | Khao Luang  | T3902     | LC479101      | T3902 (FU)| C. albiramea    |
|         | Khao Luang  | T3944     | LC479116      | T3944 (FU)| C. densiflora   |
|         | Khao Luang  | T4471     | LC479105      | T4471 (FU)| C. kurzii       |
|         | Khao Luang  | T4507     | LC479103      | T4507 (FU)| C. kurzii       |
|         | Khao Luang  | T4796     | LC479115      | T4796 (FU)| C. scortechinii |
| Vietnam | Bach Ma    | V2462     | LC479112      | V2462 (FU)| C. concinna     |
|         | Bach Ma    | V3287     | LC479109      | V3287 (FU)| C. concinna     |
|         | Vu Quang   | V3518     | LC479114      | V3518 (FU)| C. concinna     |
|         | Vu Quang   | V3566     | LC479113      | V3566 (FU)| C. concinna     |
|         | Vu Quang   | V5615     | LC479110      | V5615 (FU)| C. concinna     |
| Vietnam | –          | HG315547.1| HG315547.1    | –        | Beilschmiedia sp.|

Next generation DNA sequencing – MIG-seq

We amplified thousands of short sequences by using the primers of “multiplexed ISSR (inter simple sequence repeats) genotyping by sequencing” (MIG-seq, Suyama and Matsuki 2015) for 24 samples of Cryptocarya, following the protocol of Suyama and Matsuki (2015). Two steps of PCR were performed; for the 1st PCR step, we amplified ISSR regions from genomic DNA with MIG-seq tailed ISSR primer set-1 and diluted 50 times for each 1st PCR product with deionized water (Suyama and Matsuki 2015, Binh et al. 2018). The 2nd PCR step was conducted with common and indexed primers. The 2nd PCR products were then pooled in equimolar concentrations as a single mixture library. Fragments of size range 350–800 bp were isolated from the purified mixture of 2nd PCR products by a Pippin Prep DNA size selection system (Sage Science, Beverly, MA, USA) The concentration was measured by quantitative PCR (Library Quantification Kit; Clontech Laboratories, Mountain View, CA, USA) and then sequenced by Illumina MiSeq Sequencer (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA) with a MiSeq Reagent Kit v3 (150 cycle, Illumina) (Suyama and Matsuki 2015, Binh et al. 2018).
Phylogenetic tree reconstruction

For DNA barcoding analysis, MEGA X (Kumar et al. 2018, http://www.megasoftware.net/) was used to assemble the ITS sequences of 30 samples including 29 of Cryptocarya spp. and an additional sample of Beilschmiedia sp.; MAFFT ver. 7 (http://mafft.cbrc.jp) was used to align ITS sequences. We reconstructed a phylogenetic tree by the maximum likelihood method with Tamura 3-parameter model using MEGA X with a bootstrap test of 1500 replicates. In addition, we drew a TCS haplotype network (Clement et al. 2000) among 29 samples of Cryptocarya using POPART ver.1.7 (Leigh and Bryant 2015).

For MIG-seq, we pretreated the raw data of Cryptocarya samples following the quality control protocol of Suyama and Matsuki (2015) and Binh et al. (2018). We then assembled homologous sequences (designated as loci below) with the de novo map pipelines (ustacks, cstacks, sstacks) using Stacks ver. 1.48 (Catchen et al. 2011). First, we assembled loci by ustacks with the following settings: \( m = 3, \ M = 3, \ N = 2, \) and maximum gaps = 2 (where “\( m \)” is the minimum depth of coverage, “\( M \)” is maximum distance allowed between stacks, and “\( N \)” is the maximum distance allowed to align secondary reads to primary stacks). We then used cstacks to build a catalogue of consensus loci by assembling loci from ustacks, by setting the parameter of “number of allowed mismatches between sample (n)” as 2. Second, by using the sstacks, we associated all stacks created by ustacks with the catalog produced by cstacks. Third, we got an output vcf file containing genotypes of individuals at each locus. Subsequently, we used the vcf2phylip program (Ortiz 2019) to convert the vcf file to a phylip type file. Finally, we constructed a maximum likelihood tree with RAxML ver. 8.2 (Stamatakis 2014) and examined its reliability by bootstrapping using 1500 replicates.

Results

Field observation

In the plot at an elevation of 360 m, we recorded three sterile trees of C. pustulata and collected a specimen (voucher specimen number T0524) from one of these trees. In the plot at 540 m, we found no trees of Cryptocarya. However, a sterile specimen of C. pustulata was collected along the roadside at 550 m (T2971). In the plot at 680 m, we recorded two sterile trees of Cryptocarya, both of which we recorded girth × height as 110.7 cm × 25 m and 11.3 cm × 5.5 m, respectively. In addition, we collected a sterile specimen (T2195) from a tree lower than 4 m. Along the roadside at 709 m, we collected a fruiting specimen of C. amygdalina (T3090) on 30 May 2014. In the plot at 850 m, we recorded two sterile trees of Cryptocarya, both of
which were lower than 4 m. However, we could not identify these trees and vouchers were not collected. In the plot at 960 m (Fig. 1), we recorded girth × height for two trees of the Kaeng Krachan taxon as 24.3 cm × 5 m and 15.7 × 4.5 m, respectively. In addition, in the vicinity of the plot, a fruiting specimen (T2069) was collected from a tree 12 m tall on 23 Oct. 2013. Young trees of the Kaeng Krachan taxon lower than 4 m were found in all ten sections of 10 m × 5 m in the 100 m × 5 m plot at the elevation of 960 m.

**Morphological observation**

In fruiting specimens, the Kaeng Krachan taxon (T2069; Fig. 2) has relatively shorter and broader leaves than *C. amygdalina* (T3090; Fig. 3), but the ranges are largely overlapping: the range (and average±SD) of leaf length (cm) is 2.6–10.3 (7.2±2.5) in the Kaeng Krachan taxon (n=17) vs. 9.4–14.1 (11.6±1.4) in *C. amygdalina* (n=10); the range of leaf width (cm) is 1.5–6.4 (4.2±0.6, n=17) vs. 3.5–5.2 (4.1±1.2, n=10). On the other hand, the two species are distinct in aspect ratio: 1.38–2.28 (1.79±0.25) in the Kaeng Krachan taxon vs. 2.46–3.43 (2.88±0.37) in *C. amygdalina*. The two taxa were also different in circularity, but with overlapping values: 0.55–0.77 (0.69±0.07) vs. 0.42–0.61 (0.51±0.06). Figure 4 shows that the Kaeng Krachan taxon is distinguishable from *C. amygdalina* by having a lower aspect ratio and larger circularity.

The abaxial leaf blade surface of the Kaeng Krachan taxon is sparsely covered with minute hairs that are almost invisible to the naked eye or hand lens (10 ×), but visible under a microscope (25 ×). Similarly, the lower leaf surface of *C. amygdalina* (T3090) is sparsely covered with minute hairs that are visible only under a microscope (25 ×). Both *C. amygdalina* and the Kaeng Krachan taxon have scalariform to scalariform-reticulate tertiary veins and it is difficult to distinguish between the two species by their venation.

The specimen T2069 of the Kaeng Krachan taxon had smaller fruits than the specimen T3090 of *C. amygdalina*: the range (and average±SD) of fruit length (mm) is 9.88–13.82 (11.49±1.28, n=14) vs. 22.07–28.1 (25.67±2.3, n=6), and the range (average±SD) of fruit width (mm) is 5.81–9.67 (7.53±2.36, n=14) vs. 11.27–12.63 (12.03±0.49, n=6). However, the fruits of T2069 (Fig. 2E) and T3090 (Fig. 3E) were green and not fully matured when collected. While the fruits of the Kaeng Krachan taxon are ovoid (Fig. 2E, F), the fruits of *C. amygdalina* are ellipsoid (Fig. 3E, F) but fruits of both specimens are still immature. Fruit stalks of *C. amygdalina* (T3090) are smooth and not or only slightly swollen (Fig. 3E, F) as in the lectotype (*Wallich Cat. 2585, K001116509*) and isolectotype (*Francis 990, E00393147*) of *C. amygdalina*. On the other hand, fruit stalks of the Kaeng Krachan taxon (T2069) are rough and swollen (Fig. 2E).
Figure 2. *Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis* M.Z. Zhang, Yahara & Tagane. **A** branch with immature fruit **B** lower leaf surface **C** holotype: Tagane et al. T2069 (KYO) **D** young branchlet **E** part of an infructescence with immature fruits **F** longitudinal sections of an immature fruit.
Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species from southwest Thailand

Figure 3. Cryptocarya amygdalina  
A leafy branchlet  
B lower leaf surface  
C specimen Tagane et al. T3090 (KYO)  
D lower leaf surface (dry)  
E fresh immature fruit  
F dried fruit.
Figure 4. Scatter plot of leaf aspect ratio (horizontal axis) and circularity (vertical axis). Solid circles: *Cryptocarya amygdalina*, solid triangles: *C. kaengkrachanensis*.

**Phylogenetic analysis**

A phylogenetic tree constructed from ITS sequences with length of about 670 bp (Fig. 5) showed that *C. amygdalina* is close to *C. albiramea* Kosterm. (T3902) and *C. pustulata*, and the bootstrap support for the monophyly of the clade including these species was 84%. For the ITS sequence, two samples initially identified as *C. amygdalina* (T3090 collected from Kaeng Krachan, Thailand and MY479 collected from Myanmar) were identical in the ITS sequences determined. Also, two samples of *C. pustulata* (T2195 of Kaeng Krachan and T1545 collected from Kao Soi Dao, Chanthaburi, Thailand, the type locality) were identical but another ITS sequence of *C. pustulata* (T2971) differed from T2195 in one base pair (Fig. 6). On the other hand, *C. amygdalina* is one species in a well supported clade with
Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species from southwest Thailand

Figure 5. Maximum likelihood tree of Cryptocarya species from Thailand reconstructed from ITS sequences. Numbers: bootstrap values; Scale bar: mean number of nucleotide substitutions per site; solid triangle and square bracket: clade of 95% bootstrap value.

the plants of the Kaeng Krachan taxon sister to this clade, differing by 10 base pairs in the ITS sequences (Fig. 6) and are distinct from each other in the ITS haplotype network (Fig. 6).

For 24 of the samples that belonged to a clade supported by 95% bootstrap value in the ITS tree (Fig. 5), we constructed a MIG-seq tree in which conspecific clusters of C. amygdalina (T3090, MY0479), the Kaeng Krachan taxon (T1883, T2069) and C. pustulata (T2195, T2971, T1545) were supported by 100% bootstrap values (Fig.
While *C. amygdalina* and *C. pustulata* were sister to each other, the Kaeng Krachan taxon was not sister to either of these species, but instead to *C. albiramea* (Fig. 7), with 99% bootstrap (BS).

Based on the evidence of morphology and phylogenetic analysis presented above, the two samples (T1883 and T2069) collected from Kaeng Krachan national park clearly represent a distinct and new species, which is named as *Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis*.

**Taxonomy**

*Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis* M.Z.Zhang, Yahara & Tagane, sp. nov.

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77206953-1

**Fig. 2**

**Diagnosis.** *Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis* resembles *C. amygdalina* in having pinnately veined, leathery leaves apparently glabrous (microscopically hairy) below, young twigs with yellowish brown hairs and fruits 1.36–1.85 times longer than width. However, *C. kaengkrachanensis* differs from *C. amygdalina* (Fig. 3) in having the leaves ovate and elliptic to narrowly elliptic (vs. oblong-lanceolate) with leaf aspect ratio from 1.38 to 2.28 (vs. 2.46–3.43) (Fig. 4), and fruits ovoid (vs. ellipsoid) with the stalk distinctly swollen (vs. not or only slightly swollen). While *C. kaengkrachanensis* was sister to *C. albiramea* in MIG-seq tree, *C. kaengkrachanensis* is distinguished from *C. albiramea* by elliptic leaves with leaf aspect ratio less than 2.5 (vs. oblong-lanceolate leaves with leaf aspect ratio more than 2.5).
Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species from southwest Thailand

Type. THAILAND. Phetchaburi Province: Kaeng Krachan National Park, 960 m elev., 12°49'19.7"N, 99°21'57.7"E, 23 Oct. 2013, Tagane S., Nagamasu H., Naiki A., Rueangruea S., Suddee S., Fuse K., Keiwbang W., Pansamrong P. T2069 [fr.] (holotype KYO!, isotypes BKF!, FU!, KAG!).

Description. Trees up to 12 m tall. Young twigs densely covered with appressed short yellowish to brown hairs, old twigs lenticellate, terete and slightly hairy. Leaves alternate; blade leathery, ovate, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, the range (and average±SD) of leaf length (cm) is 2.6–10.3 long (7.2±2.5, n=17), the range (and average±SD) of leaf width (cm) is 1.5–6.4 (4.2±0.6, n=17) wide leaf aspect ratio from 1.38 to 2.28, obtuse or retuse at apex in adult trees, acuminate in young trees, broadly cuneate at base, green and not lustrous above and slightly glaucous below when fresh, brown above and grey brown below when dry, apparently glabrous but microscopically sparsely hairy below; pinnately veined, midrib sunken above, raised below, secondary veins 6 or 7 pairs, slightly sunken above, raised below, tertiary veins scalariform-reticulate, faintly visible.
above, raised below; the range (and average±SD) of petiole length (cm) is 0.7–1.5 long (1.1±0.22, n=10), flat above, rounded below, dark brown when dry, covered with short yellowish hairs. Inflorescences and flowers not seen. Inflorescence axillary, 4–17 cm long (8.4±3.4, n=16) (the range, average±SD), rachis hairy, lenticellate; bracteoles not seen. Immature fruits ovoid, 9.9–13.8 mm long (11.49±1.28, n=14), 5.8–9.7 mm wide (7.53±2.36, n=14) with aspect ratio 1.36–1.85 (1.54±0.14, n=14), yellow green when fresh, dark brown when dry, shortly hairy. Fruiting stalk slightly swollen, rough, light brown when fresh, dark brown when dry. Mature fruits not seen.

Other specimens of *C. kaengkrachanensis* examined. THAILAND. Phrae Province: between Ban Nam Krai and Pha Tuem, 16 Apr 1970, Smitinand T., Cheke A.S. 10817 [BKF 46511!]. Phetchaburi Province: Kaeng Krachan National Park, 960 m elev., 12°49’19.7"N, 99°21’57.7"E, 23 Oct. 2013, Tagane S., Nagamasu H., Naiki A., Rueangrua S., Suddee S., Fuse K., Keiwbang W., Pansamrong P. T1883 (BKF!, FU!). Kanchanaburi Province: Thong Pha Phum District, Pilok, at the Thai-Burmanese border. C. 900 m. 14°41.0’N, 98°21.8’E, tree 12m, 25 January 2009 [fr.], Middleton D.J., Karaket P., Lindsay S., Suddee S. 4785 [BKF 182421!].

Distribution. Endemic to Thailand. The new species is currently only known in a few protected areas of Phrae, Phetchaburi and Kanchanaburi Provinces including Kaeng Krachan National Park.

Etymology. The specific epithet *kaengkrachanensis* is derived from the name of the national park from which the species has first been recorded.

Conservation status. Least Concern (IUCN 2012, 2017). This species occurs in hill evergreen forests of some protected areas including Kaeng Krachan National Park and there is no sign of declining trends.

Discussion

In Kaeng Krachan National Park, we found three species of *Cryptocarya* that grew at different elevations. While *C. pustulata* was collected at lower elevations, 360 m, 550 m and 680 m, *C. amygdalina* and *C. kaengkrachanensis* were collected at higher elevations, 709 m and 960 m. *Cryptocarya pustulata* is a canopy tree constituent and attains a height of 25 m and we were unable to collect fertile material of this species. On the other hand, *C. kaengkrachanensis* is a subcanopy tree and we collected fruits from a tree 12 m tall. This species was common in the hill evergreen forest at an elevation of 960 m. *Cryptocarya amygdalina* and *C. kaengkrachanensis* are suspected to flower in different seasons because we collected a fruiting specimen of *C. amygdalina* (T3090) on 30 May 2014, and a fruiting specimen of *C. kaengkrachanensis* (T2069) on 23 Oct. 2013. The above observations in the field supported our hypothesis that there are three ecologically distinct species of *Cryptocarya* in Kaeng Krachan National Park.

In addition to ecological differences, the three species are genetically well differentiated. In particular, *C. amygdalina* and *C. kaengkrachanensis* differed by 10 base pairs
of the ITS sequences and are placed in distant positions on both the ITS and MIG-seq trees. While *C. kaengkrachanensis* was sister to *C. albiramea* in MIG-seq tree, *C. kaengkrachanensis* is distinguished from *C. albiramea* by having elliptic leaves with leaf aspect ratio less than 2.5 (vs. oblong-lanceolate leaves with leaf aspect ratio more than 2.5).

To apply names to the species of *Cryptocarya* in Kaeng Krachan National Park, we examined the images of the lectotype and isolecotype of *C. amygdalina* and noticed that the description of the fruit morphology of *C. amygdalina* by de Kok (2015) does seem to not agree with the type material of *C. amygdalina*. While de Kok (2015) described the fruit stalk of *C. amygdalina* as “red, strongly swollen when mature” and used this state to distinguish *C. amygdalina* from morphologically similar species in the key, the type of *C. amygdalina* has fruit stalks not or only slightly swollen, as in our collection T3090. On the other hand, the fruit stalks of *C. kaengkrachanensis* are somewhat swollen, and brownish rather than red. The fruit stalks of *C. scortechinii* Gamble in Malay Peninsula are red and strongly swollen (e.g. G. Kedah, *T. Witmore FRI 4683, KEPE*). We suggest that the concept of *C. amygdalina* adopted by de Kok (2015) is a heterogeneous one that includes *C. amygdalina* s. str., *C. scortechinii* (see below) and *C. kaengkrachanensis*. In fact, the following specimen cited under *C. amygdalina* by de Kok (2015) is identical to *C. kaengkrachanensis* in leaf morphology; Phrae: between Ban Nam Krai and Pha Tuem, 16 Apr 1970, Smitinand T, Cheke A.S. 10817 [BKF 46511]).

Before concluding that T2069 was an undescribed species, we needed to compare it with the type material of *C. floribunda* Nees and *C. scortechinii* Gamble, two names that were treated as synonyms of *C. amygdalina* by de Kok (2015). The type specimens of *C. floribunda* [Wallich Cat. n. 2593, BM000880687, K000768399, MEL2390468, MEL2390469, MEL2390467, MNHN-P-P02010447] have only flowers and we cannot verify the fruit characters. However, these specimens are most similar to the lectotype and isolecotype of *C. amygdalina* in floral and vegetative morphology. Thus, we agree with the earlier treatment of de Kok (2015, 2016a) that *C. floribunda* is a synonym of *C. amygdalina*. We collected a specimen (T4796) morphologically similar to the type specimens of *C. scortechinii* [King’s collector 6297, L0036248-lectotype, MEL2386583-isolecotype] at the elevation of 322 m at Khao Luang, peninsular Thailand. Although our collection is sterile, it is identified as *C. scortechinii* based on its leaf size, shape, and venation as well as its distribution in peninsular Thailand. As is shown in Fig. 5 and 6, *C. scortechinii* was placed in a distant position from *C. amygdalina*. Thus, our evidence does not support the treatment of de Kok (2015, 2016a) that *C. scortechinii* is a synonym of *C. amygdalina*. *Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis* is easily distinguished from *C. scortechinii* by its elliptic leaves (aspect ratio lower than 2.5) that are obtuse at the apex and not lustrous above. Based on the evidence provided above, we here concluded that *C. kaengkrachanensis* is an undescribed species.

While de Kok (2015) included *C. amygdalina* in the group characterized by “Mature lower leaf surface glabrous, except on veins”, both *C. amygdalina* and *C. kaengkrachanensis* have minute hairs on the lower surface of leaves that are almost invisible to the naked eye and hand lens (10 ×), but clearly visible under magnification (25 ×). Be-
cause most species of Cryptocarya are more or less hairy on the lower blade surface and hairiness of leaves is very variable, we do not use the hairiness trait in the following key.

In his key, de Kok (2015) characterized C. amygdalina as “Tertiary veins scalariform” and other species as “Tertiary veins reticulate to scalariform”, but the specimen T3090 of C. amygdalina has undulate scalariform veins that are connected by finer reticulate veins. Among Thai species of Cryptocarya, C. chanthaburiensis Kosterm., C. concinna Hance and C. densiflora Blume are characterized by reticulate tertiary veins, but other species including C. amygdalina and C. kaengkrachanensis have more or less scalariform tertiary veins connected with finer reticulate veins. Thus, we used only two categories of venations, reticulate and scalariform, in the key that follows. In de Kok (2015), C. diversifolia Blume, C. ferrea Blume, C. laotica (Gagnep.) Kosterm., C. nitens (Blume) Koord. & Valeton, and C. rugulosa Hook.f. from Thailand, but these species are not included in the following key because we could not confirm the distribution of these species in Thailand.

Identification Key to the species of Cryptocarya in Thailand

1 Leaf aspect ratio less than 2.5 .................................................................2

2 Leaf aspect ratio more than 2.5 .............................................................3

2 Basal lateral veins attaining to 1/3 to 1/2 of leaf blade; tertiary veins reticulate; fruits globose.................................................................C. densiflora

– Basal lateral veins attaining less than 1/4 of leaf blade; tertiary veins scalariform; fruits ovoid...............................................................C. kaengkrachanensis

3 Leaves (dried) distinctly glaucous below ..............................................4

– Leaves (dried) not or only slightly glaucous below .................................5

4 Leaves lustrous above when fresh, distinctly foveolate above when dried ...

...............................................................C. albiramea

– Leaves not lustrous above when fresh, not foveolate above when dried....C. kurzii

5 Tertiary veins mostly reticulate .............................................................6

– Tertiary veins scalariform .................................................................7

6 Leaves (thinly) leathery; lamina oblong, oblong-lanceolate, (5.5–)10–19 × (2.6–) 3–4.6 cm; petiole 0.8–1.5 cm long .................................................C. chanthaburiensis

– Leaves papery; lamina elliptic to elliptic-oblong, (3–)5–10(–13) × (1.5–)2–3(–6) cm; petiole 0.4–0.8(–1) cm long .................................................C. concinna

7 Inflorescences longer than leaves; fruits ellipsoid ..................................8

– Inflorescences shorter than leaves; fruits globose or unknown (for C. pustulata) 9

8 Leaves lustrous above when fresh; fruit stalks thickly swollen ..........C. scortechinii

– Leaves not lustrous above; fruit stalks not or slightly swollen..........C. amygdalina

9 Leaves waxy below, light brown when dried .....................................C. pallens

– Leaves not waxy below, dark brown when dried ...............................10

10 Finely reticulate veins raised on the upper surface of dried leaves ....C. pustulata

– Finely reticulate veins visible but not raised above .......................C. sublanuginosa
Acknowledgements

We thank the director and staff of Kaeng Krachan National Park for their help during the field survey, and the curators of BKF, BO, FOE, FU, KAG, KYO, RUPP, SAR and VNM for allowing us to examine herbarium specimens. This study was supported by the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund (S9 & 4-1601) of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and MEXT/JSPS KAKENHI (Grant Number JP15H02640).

References

Binh HT, Ngoc NV, Tagane S, Toyama H, Mase K, Mitsuyuki C, Strijk JS, Suyama Y, Yahara T (2018) A taxonomic study of Quercus langbianensis complex based on morphology and DNA barcodes of classic and next generation sequences. PhytoKeys 95: 37–70. https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.95.21126

Catchen JM, Amores A, Hohenlohe P, Cresko W, Postlethwait JH (2011) Stacks: Building and genotyping loci de novo from short-read sequences. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics 1(3): 171–182.

Clement M, Posada D, Crandall K (2000) TCS: A computer program to estimate genealogies. Molecular Ecology 9(10): 1657–1660. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-294x.2000.01020.x

de Kok RPJ (2015) A revision of Cryptocarya (Lauraceae) from Thailand and Indochina. Gardens’ Bulletin (Singapore) 67(2): 309–350. https://doi.org/10.3850/S2382581215000277

de Kok RPJ (2016a) A revision of Cryptocarya R. Br. (Lauraceae) of Peninsular Malaysia. Kew Bulletin 71(1): 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12225-016-9613-1

de Kok RPJ (2016b) A revision of Beilschmiedia (Lauraceae) of Peninsular Malaysia. Blumea 61(2): 147–164. https://doi.org/10.3767/000651916X693004

Doyle JJ, Doyle JL (1987) A rapid DNA isolation procedure for small quantities of fresh leaf tissue. Phytochemical Bulletin 19: 11–15.

Dy Phon P (2000) Dictionary of Plants used in Cambodia. Imprimerie Olympic, Phnom Penh.

Hô PH (1999) An Illustrated flora of Vietnam (Vol. 1). Young Publishing House, Ho Chi Minh City, 951 pp.

IUCN (2012) IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, Version 3.1. (2nd edn). IUCN, Gland and Cambridge, 32 pp.

IUCN (2017) Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 13. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Subcommittee.

Kochummen KM (1989) Lauraceae. In: Ng FSP (Ed.) Tree Flora of Malaya: A manual for foresters (vol. 4). Longman, Kuala Lumpur, 98–178.

Kostermans AJGH (1968) Materials for a revision of Lauraceae 1. Reinwardtia 7(4): 291–356.

Kostermans AJGH (1969) Materials for a revision of Lauraceae 2. Reinwardtia 7(5): 451–536.

Kostermans AJGH (1970) Materials for a revision of Lauraceae 3. Reinwardtia 8(1): 21–196.

Kostermans AJGH (1974) Materials for a revision of Lauraceae 4. Reinwardtia 9(1): 97–115.

Kostermans AJGH (1988) Materials for a revision of Lauraceae 5. Reinwardtia 10(5): 439–469.
Kress WJ, Erickson DL, Jones FA, Swenson NG, Perez R, Sanjur O, Bermingham E (2009) Plant DNA barcodes and a community phylogeny of a tropical forest dynamics plot in Panama. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 106(44): 18621–18626. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0909820106

Kumar S, Stecher G, Li M, Knyaz C, Tamura K (2018) MEGA X: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis across computing platforms. Molecular Biology and Evolution 35(6): 1547–1549. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy096

Lecomte H (1914) Lauracées. In: Lecomte PH, Gagnepain F (Eds) Flore générale de l’Indo-Chine 5. Masson Paris, 107–158.

Leigh JW, Bryant D (2015) PopART: Full-feature software for haplotype network construction. Methods in Ecology and Evolution 6(9): 1110–1116. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12410

Li XW, Li J, van der Werff H (2008) Cryptocarya. In: Wu ZY, Raven, PH Hong DY (Eds) Flora of China 7: 102–254. http://www.efloras.org

Liou H (1934) Lauracées de Chine et d’Indochine. Hermann Cie, Paris, 220 pp.

Liu B, Yang Y, Xie L, Zeng G, Ma K (2013) Beilschmiedia turbinata: A newly recognized but dying species of Lauraceae from tropical Asia based on morphological and molecular data. PLoS One 8(6): e67636. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0067636

Liu ZF, Ci Q, Li L, Li HW, Conran JG, Li J (2017) DNA barcoding evaluation and implications for phylogenetic relationships in Lauraceae from China. PLoS ONE 12(4): 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0175788

Mitsuyuki C, Tagane S, Ngoc NV, Binh HT, Suddee S, Ruangruea S, Toyama H, Mase K, Yang CJ, Naiki A, Yahara T (2018) Two new species of Neolitsea (Lauraceae), N. kraduengensis from Thailand and N. vuquangensis from Vietnam and an analysis of their phylogenetic positions using ITS sequences. Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica 69(3): 161–173. https://doi.org/10.18942/apg.201810

Newman M, Ketphanh S, Svengsuksa B, Thomas P, Sengdala K, Lamxay V, Armstrong K (2007) A Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Lao PDR. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh, 394 pp.

Ngernsaengsaruay C, Middleton DJ, Chayamarit K (2011) A revision of the genus Litsea Lam. (Lauraceae) Thai Forest Bulletin (Botany) 39: 40–119.

Nishida S (2008) Taxonomic revision of Beilschmiedia (Lauraceae) in Borneo. Blumea 53(2): 345–383. https://doi.org/10.3767/000651908X608007

Ohsawa M (1991) Structural comparison of tropical montane rain forests along latitudinal and altitudinal gradients in south and east Asia. Vegetatio 97: 1–10.

Ortiz EM (2019) vcf2phylip v2.0: convert a VCF matrix into several matrix formats for phylogenetic analysis. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2540861

Rohwer JG (1993) Lauraceae. In: Kubitzki K, Rohwer JG, Bittrich V (Eds) The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants II. Springer Verlag, Berlin, 366–391. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-02899-5_46

Rohwer JG, Li J, Rudolph B, Schmidt SA, Van Der Werff H, Li H (2009) Is Persea (Lauraceae) monophyletic? Evidence from nuclear ribosomal ITS sequences. Taxon 58(4): 1153–1167. https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.584009
**Cryptocarya kaengkrachanensis, a new species from southwest Thailand**

Rohwer JG, De Moraes PLR, Rudolph B, Van Der Werff H (2014) A phylogenetic analysis of the *Cryptocarya* group (Lauraceae), and relationships of *Dahlgrenodendron, Sinopora, Triadodaphne*, and *Yasunia*. Phytotaxa 158(2): 111–132. https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.158.2.1

Schneider CA, Rasband WS, Eliceiri KW (2012) NIH Image to ImageJ: 25 years of image analysis. Nature Methods 9(7): 671–675. https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.2089

Sri-Ngernyuang K, Kanzaki M, Mizuno T, Noguchi H, Teejuntuk S, Sungpalee C, Hara M, Yamakura T, Sanhun P, Dhanmanonda P, Bunyavejchewin A (2003) Habitat differentiation of Lauraceae species in a tropical lower montane forest in northern Thailand. Ecological Research 18(1): 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1440-1703.2003.00539.x

Stamatakis A (2014) RAxML Version 8: A tool for phylogenetic analysis and post-analysis of large phylogenies. Bioinformatics 30(9): 1312–1313. https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu033

Suyama Y, Matsuki Y (2015) MIG-seq: An effective PCR-based method for genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping using the next-generation sequencing platform. Scientific Reports 5(1): 16963. https://doi.org/10.1038/srep16963

Tagane S, Toyama H, Chhang P, Nagamasu H, Yahara T (2015) Flora of Bokor National Park, Cambodia I: Thirteen new species and one change in Status. Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica 66: 95–135. https://doi.org/10.18942/apg.KJ00010001424

Tagawa H (1995) Distribution of lucidophyll oak-laurel forest formation in Asia and other areas. Tropics 5(1/2): 1–40. https://doi.org/10.3759/tropics.5.1

Toyama H, Kajisa T, Tagane S, Mase K, Chhang P, Samreth V, Ma V, Sokh H, Ichihashi R, Onoda Y, Mizoue N, Yahara T (2015) Effects of logging and recruitment on community phylogenetic structure in 32 permanent forest plots of Kampong Thom, Cambodia. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences 370(1662): 20140008–20140008. https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2014.0008

van der Werff H (2001) An annotated key to the genera of Lauraceae in the Flora Malesiana Region. Blumea 46: 125–140.

Wuu-Kuang S (2011) Taxonomic revision of *Cinnamomum* (Lauraceae) in Borneo. Blumea 56(3): 241–264. https://doi.org/10.3767/000651911X615168

Yahara T, Tagane S, Mase K, Chhang P, Toyama H (2016) Flora of Bokor National Park V: Two new species of *Machilus* (Lauraceae), *M. bokorensis* and *M. brevipaniculata*. PhytoKeys 65: 35–46. https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.65.7403