First report of *Dryopteris namegatae* and reexamination of *D. hangchowensis* (Dryopteridaceae) from Korea

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One newly recorded species, *Dryopteris namegatae*, sect. *Hirtipedes*, was collected in forests in Jeju-do. *Dryopteris namegatae* (vernacular name: ‘Tam-ra-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’) was distinguished from other Korean congeners of sect. *Hirtipedes* of the genus *Dryopteris* by having stiff black scales on stipe and rachis, less narrowed base of lamina, and adaxial surface of pinna immersed along veins. *Dryopteris hangchowensis* (‘Gak-si-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’, new local name), recorded without any comments and description, was reexamined with similar taxa and was distinguished by smaller plants, brilliant leaves, many prominent fimbriate blackish scales on stipe and rachis, long-pointed apex of lamina and pinna, halfway-lobed pinna, and narrowest pinna. Descriptions and illustrations of the two species and their photographs in the habitat are provided along with a key to the species of sect. *Hirtipedes* of *Dryopteris* in Korea.

Keywords: *D. hangchowensis, Dryopteris namegatae*, first report, reexamination, Sect. *Hirtipedes* of *Dryopteris*

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lobed to only half their depth or less except at the very base of the lowest few pinnae, and stipe scales mostly linear-lanceolate (Fraser-Jenkins, 1986).

Korean ferns belonging to sect. *Hirtipedes* has been reported as *Dryopteris atrata* (Wall. ex Kunze) Ching, *D. cycadina* (Franch. & Sav.) C. Chr., *D. dickinsii* (Franch. & Sav.) C. Chr., and *D. commixta* Tagawa (Lee, 2006; Kim and Sun, 2007; Park et al., 2008). Further, *Dryopteris lunanensis* (H. Christ) C. Chr. was reported as the local name ‘Nam-do-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ for the first time at Mt. Samgaksan in Gwangju by Kim et al. (2004). It contains 15 pairs-lateral pinnae, pinnae deeply lobed, shallowly to halfway to costae, or pinnatisect near basal portion of pinnae, and sori adhered to middle part more of frond. The local name ‘Nam-do-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ was used different scientific name as *Dryopteris hangchowensis* Ching, distributed in Jeonnam without any comments in the *Genera of Vascular Plants of Korea* by Kim and Sun (2007).

Regarding the range limit of species in sect. *Hirtipedes* of *Dryopteris*, there is some diversity of opinions. The local name ‘Top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ was used to *Dryopteris atrata* (Wall. ex Kunze) Ching (Park, 1975; Lee, 1980; Lee, 2006), whereas it has been misidentified as *Dryopteris cycadina* (Franch. & Sav.) C. Chr. (Kim and Sun, 2007; Park et al., 2008), as the description, shining black scales in Park et al. (2008). *Dryopteris cycadina*, which is distributed in Japan, China, and Taiwan, is distinguished from *D. atrata* by brown to reddish brown scales, although it has been used in mixed state as a synonym of *D. atrata* (Shieh et al., 1994; Iwatsuki, 1995). Nowadays, these taxa are treated separately (Flora of China Editorial Committee, 1988-2013; Li and Lu, 2006a; 2006b; Dong, 2010). We treated ‘Top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ observed at Jeju-do in Korea as not *D. cycadina* but *Dryopteris atrata* based on shining black scales.

In the present study, *Dryopteris namegatae* (Sa. Kurata) Sa. Kurata was reported as newly recorded taxa from Korea, and it was collected at a forest in Dororeum, Hallimeup, Jeju-si and Gyorae-gotjawal, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do. And also, *D. hangchowensis* Ching, recorded as local name ‘Gak-si-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ and only scientific name by Kim and Sun (2007) without any comments and any description, is reexamined. These taxa were previously known as a rare plant from Japan and China (Iwatsuki, 1995). *Dryopteris namegatae* is distinguished based on stiff black scales on stipe and rachis, less narrow base of lamina, and patently immersed adaxial vein of pinna (Kurata, 1969; Kurata and Nakaike, 1985; Nakaike, 1992; Iwatsuki, 1992). The local name was given as ‘Gak-si-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ based on the pretty frond shape.

We compared and analyzed morphological characters between *D. namegatae* and *D. hangchowensis*, and similar taxa of sect. *Hirtipedes*, in order to understand the taxonomic relationship among those taxa. The morphological characters and illustrations of *D. namegatae* and *D. hangchowensis*, along with the photographs in the habitat, are newly reported with a taxonomic key to the species of sect. *Hirtipedes* of *Dryopteris* in Korea.

**Materials and Methods**

One unrecorded and one reexamined species (*Dryopteris namegatae* and *D. hangchowensis*) (Figs. 1, 2) were collected first in Korea, and the voucher specimens were deposited in the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) and Ewha Womans University Herbarium (EWH). To reveal the taxonomic positions of *Dryopteris namegatae* and *D. hangchowensis*, 17 morphological characters (Table 1) based on observed morphological data and the reported data of the flora and illustrated books (Kurata and Nakaike, 1979; 1985; Nakaike, 1992; Iwatsuki, 1992; 1995) were compared for eight taxa with two taxa distributed in Japan and China as having more similar characters to them of sect. *Hirtipedes* of *Dryopteris* (Table 1).

**Taxonomic Treatment and Description**


Korean name: Tam-na-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri (탐라톱지네고사리)

Winter green herb, height 50-80 cm. Rhizomes short, thick, erect, bearing several fronds in a whorl, scaly; scales lanceolate, entire margin, pale blackish, 8-10 mm length, 2-3 mm width. Stipes 18-25 cm length, 2-3 mm width, commonly scaly throughout; scales lanceolate to linear lanceolate, stiff black, small projection at margin, gradually caudate at apex, blackish, 3-8 mm length, 0.2-1.5 mm width. Laminae once pinnate, 15-17 lateral pinnae pairs, widest at middles, oblong lanceolate, gradually narrowing towards acuminate apex, lower pinnae a little shortened, papyraceous, 35-50 cm length, 20-27 cm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th><em>D. atrata</em></th>
<th><em>D. dickinsii</em></th>
<th><em>D. commixta</em></th>
<th><em>D. lunanensis</em></th>
<th><em>D. namegatae</em></th>
<th><em>D. hangchowensis</em></th>
<th><em>D. pycnopteroides</em></th>
<th><em>D. handeliana</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant height (cm)</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>50-80</td>
<td>60-75</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>50-80</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>60-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipe length (cm)</td>
<td>25-45</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>13-20</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>16-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>greenish-straw</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>deep green</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale length (mm)</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>13-17</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipe color</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>greenish-straw</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>straw like</td>
<td>deep green</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>lanceolate, oblong</td>
<td>linear lanceolate, oblong</td>
<td>lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate</td>
<td>narrow lanceolate</td>
<td>lanceolate-linear</td>
<td>oblong lanceolate, lanceolate</td>
<td>lanceolate</td>
<td>lanceolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin</td>
<td>long projection</td>
<td>almost entire</td>
<td>almost entire</td>
<td>small projection</td>
<td>small projection</td>
<td>obvious projection</td>
<td>small projection</td>
<td>almost entire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>black-brown</td>
<td>reddish brown, brown</td>
<td>black-brown, deep grayish</td>
<td>black-brown, brown</td>
<td>black-brown, stiff blackish</td>
<td>shining, blackish</td>
<td>small projection</td>
<td>grayish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>triangular-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblong-lanceolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of sho. &amp; largest pinna</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence of pinna stalk</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinna lobed degree</td>
<td>shallowly crenate - dentate</td>
<td>dentate, shallowly to halfway</td>
<td>shallowly to halfway</td>
<td>shallowly to halfway</td>
<td>shallowly to halfway</td>
<td>shallowly to halfway</td>
<td>shallowly to halfway</td>
<td>obtuse tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vein immersed on adaxial</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>distinct</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>distinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sori position</td>
<td>wholly</td>
<td>near margin to middle</td>
<td>near costae</td>
<td>near costae</td>
<td>middle of costae &amp; margin</td>
<td>somewhat near costal zone</td>
<td>near costae</td>
<td>almost margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chromosome</em></td>
<td>n=123</td>
<td>n=82</td>
<td>n=82</td>
<td>n=123</td>
<td>n=123</td>
<td>n=41</td>
<td>n=82</td>
<td>n=41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
width, basal 2-3 pairs of lateral pinnae deflexed a little; rachis straw colored, with smaller scales than stipe; scales with irregular projection at margin, stiff black; lateral pinnae 25-30 pairs, linear, 9-10 cm length, 18-23 mm width, broadly cuneate to truncate at base, short-stalked about 1 mm length, lobed shallowly to halfway; lobes bearing a few teeth, deep green, paler beneath; veinlets simple, distinctly immersed on adaxial surface. Sori dispersed somewhat medial to subcostular zone; indusial round-reniform, subentire.

**Distribution:** Korea, Japan and China. In mountain areas.

**Specimens examined:** Gyorae-gotjawal, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, Korea, 8 June 2012, C.S. Lee & G.H. Lee 1206001-2; Dororeum, Hallimeup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, 8 Sept. 2012, C.S. Lee & G.H. Lee 1209010-5.

The new local name ‘Tam-na-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ was given based on the locality. It was first found in Korea with *D. dickinsii, D. fuscipes, D. uniformis, D. erythrosora, Polygonatum inflatum, Arisaema amurense var. serratum, Quercus myrsinaefolia, Camellia japonica, and Hedera rhombea* in a forest in Gyorae-gotjawal, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do.


**Korean name:** Gak-si-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri (작시톱지에고사리)

Winter green herb, height 40-50 cm. Rhizomes short, thick, erect, bearing several fronds in a whorl, densely scaly; scales lanceolate, suddenly narrowing near apex, fimbriate margin with irregular small projection at base, shining blackish brown to black, 10-13 mm length, 2-3 mm width. Stipes 13-20 cm length, 3-4 mm width, green,
densely scaly throughout; many scales linear lanceolate to linear, with obvious irregular spinule like projections at margin, filamentous caudate at apex, shining blackish brown, 3-10 mm length, 0.2-2.0 mm width. Laminae once pinnate, 20-26 lateral pinnae pairs, widest at middles, oblong lanceolate to lanceolate, gradually narrowing towards acuminate apex, lower pinnae shorter, brilliant, texture herbaceous, 25-38 cm length, 11-15 cm width, basal 2-3 pairs of lateral pinnae deflexed; rachis deep green, copiously, and costae beneath sparsely clothed in black, linear-subulate, many fimbriate scales; pinnae linear, 7-9 cm length, 9-12 mm width, rounded at base, short-stalked about 1 mm length, lobed halfway to costae, lobes becoming almost separate at the base of the lowest pinnae; lobes with 2-3 crenate teeth and one sharp distal tooth, deep green, paler beneath; veinlets simple. Sori dispersed somewhat near costal zone; indusial round-reniform, subentire, persistent.

**Distribution:** Korea, Japan, south-east China, Taiwan. In the mountain area.


The new local name ‘Gak-si-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ was given based on the pretty fronds shape. It was found in Korea with *D. fuscipes*, *D. uniformis*, *D. bissetiana*, *D. erythrosora*, *Cyrtomium fortunei*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, and *Trachelospermum asiaticum*, in a forest in Mudeungsan, Gwangju-jikhalsi.

**Discussion**

The new reported and reexamined taxa in Korea, *Dryopteris namegatae* (Sa. Kurata) Sa. Kurata and *D. hangchowensis* Ching were leaf blades once pinnate, pinnae only shallowly lobed or lobed to only half their depth or less except at the very base of the lowest few pinnae, and stipe scales mostly linear-lanceolate. These characters correspond with the characters of sect. *Hirtipedes* Fraser-Jenkins, as devised by Fraser-Jenkins (1986). In a phylo-
genetic studies on the subgenus *Dryopteris* based on molecular data (Zhang et al., 2012), it was suggested that 14 taxa with *D. hangchowensis* of sect. *Hirtipedes* form a monophyletic clade. These results suggest that *D. namegatae* and *D. hangchowensis* could be treated within sect. *Hirtipedes*.

Eight taxa of sect. *Hirtipedes* in *Dryopteris*, including two new recorded taxa, were compared in Table 1 in order to determine the taxonomic status of the two newly recorded and reexamined taxa.

*Dryopteris namegatae* (Sa. Kurata) Sa. Kurata has intermediate characters as the hybrid between *D. atrata* and *D. dickinsii* without no hybrid name (Iwatsuki, 1995). It is similar with *D. atrata* as blackish and stiff scales on stipe and rachis, widest laminae at middle, a little shortened lower pinnae, and sori in medial to subcostular. Further, it is similar with *D. dickinsii* as the entire margin of scales on stipes, distinctly immersed on adaxial surface, and present pinna stalk. It has the widest lamina and pinna among all taxa of sect. *Hirtipedes*, and scales are shaped as the entire margin on stipes and small projections on rachis (Table 1).

*Dryopteris hangchowensis* is similar to *D. atrata* based on lamina oblong-lanceolate, fimbriate scales, lateral pinnae more than 17 pairs, ratio of basal pinna and largest pinna about 3/5, and the former differs with the
latter based on smaller plant height, deep green stipe and rachis, shallowly to halfway lobed pinna, and present pinna stalk (Table 1).

It need to reveal to mistake or misidentification of using as Dryopteris hangchowensis Ching, local name ‘Nam-do-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’, without any comments in the Genera of Vascular Plants of Korea by Kim and Sun (2007), although they had reported as an unrecorded species, D. lunanensis (local name; ‘Nam-do-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’) at Mt. Samgaksan in Gwangju by Kim et al. (2004). We asked the author for the voucher specimen of ‘D. lunanensis’ used by Kim et al. (2004), but we could not obtain them due to storage problems. We had a chance to confirm it with Mr. Kim Jong Whan, collecting this voucher specimen on May, 2003 for paper of Kim et al. (2004). However, we could not identify D. lunanensis at any sites containing Mt. Samgaksan in Gwangju after first finding. Although we collected at Mt. Samgaksan in Gwangju, the fern predicted as a hybrid between D. commixta and D. uniformis by having similar characters to the former as scales margin on rachis almost entire, linear pinnae, and the latter as deeply lobed, sori distributed in middle part more of frond. We should be suggested that ‘Nam-do-top-ji-ne-go-sa-ri’ is a hybrid between D. commixta and D. uniformis, not D. lunanensis nor D. hangchowensis, and it presume to the same thing as a taxon collected by us based on the photo (Fig. 1, C, D) and description (pages 4, 5) by Kim et al. (2004) although it need more study.

Dryopteris hangchowensis Ching has lateral pinnae more than 17 pairs, ratio of basal pinna and largest pinna smaller than 4/5, lamina oblong-lanceolate, and narrower pinna depth as the clearly different characters with D. lunanensis (H. Christ) C. Chr. (Table 1). These results suggest that this species observed at Mudeungsan is D. hangchowensis, but not D. lunanensis.

Dryopteris commixta Tagawa, known as an endemic species in Japan, was reported with a photo or illustration in Gwangju, Geoje-do and Jeju-do, Korea by Lee (2006), and Park et al. (2008). This species is similar to

Fig. 4. Illustrations of Dryopteris hangchowensis Ching. A. Habit. B. Scales on stipe. C. Cross section of stipe. D. Pinna. E. Spore. F. Scales on rachis.
D. lunanensis, D. hangchowensis, and D. pycnopteroides based on the pinna stalk present, shallowly to halfway and slightly immersed vein. Moreover, Dryopteris commixta has almost an entire margin of scales, scales on stipes less shining, blackish brown to deep grayish, and poorly developed indusium (Table 1).

Dryopteris pycnopteroides (H. Christ) C. Chr. and D. handeliana C. Chr. are distributed in Japan and China. The former has the characters of more deeply dissected pinnae, sinus subtriangular pinnae, reduced lower pinna length, and small swelling pinna costae. The latter is similar to D. dickinii based on the shortened lower pinnae, sori position near margin, and distinctly immersed vein, but it is different based on the suddenly becoming shorter upper lateral pinnae and grayish brown scales on base of stipe.

Dryopteris namegatae and D. hangchowensis can be distinguished from the similar taxa of sect. Hirtipedes in the genus Dryopteris in Korea as follows:

1. Sori several rows or dispersed near costal to medial site, veinlets a little immersed.
2. Lateral pinnae 15-17 pairs, ratio of basal pinna and largest pinna more than 4/5 ……………………………………………………………… D. lunanensis or hybrid 남도톱지널리고사리
2. Lateral pinnae more than 17 pairs, ratio of basal pinna and largest pinna less than 4/5.
3. Pinna shallowly crenate to dentate, stalk sessile …………………………………………………………………………………………………………… D. atrata 톱지널리고사리
3. Pinna shallowly to halfway, stalk present.
4. Scales margin on rachis almost entire, pinnae less than 20 pairs, widest at lower part of lamina ……………………………………………………………… D. commixta 애기톱지널리고사리
4. Scales margin on rachis fimbriate, pinnae more than 20 pairs, widest at middle part of lamina.
5. Stipe and rachis color straw like, scales on stipe almost entire, pinna width 1.8-2.3 cm ………………………………………………………………………… D. namegatae 탑라톱지널리고사리
5. Stipe and rachis color green, scales on stipe conspicuously fimbriate, narrowest pinna width less than 1.2 cm …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….. D. hangchowensis 각사름자리고사리
1. Sori several rows near submarginal site, veinlets plainly immersed …………………………………………………………………………………………………………… D. dickinii 큰톱지널리고사리

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