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Typification of the names published by Edmond Boissier in *Salix* L.

Irina Belyaeva

Abstract

BELYAEVA, I. (2007). Typification of the names published by Edmond Boissier in *Salix* L. *Candollea* 62: 131-140. In English, English and French abstracts.

Edmond Boissier published seven names in *Salix* L. Three of these names are lectotypified: *Salix acmophylla* Boiss., *Salix persica* Boiss., and *Salix zygostemon* Boiss. & Hohen. The current status of the seven names is discussed.

Key-words

SALICACEAE – *Salix* – Boissier – Typification

Résumé

BELYAEVA, I. (2007). Typification des noms publiés par Edmond Boissier dans le genre *Salix* L. *Candollea* 62: 131-140. En anglais, résumés anglais et français.

Edmond Boissier a publié sept noms dans le genre *Salix* L. Trois de ces noms sont lectotypifiés: *Salix acmophylla* Boiss., *Salix persica* Boiss. et *Salix zygostemon* Boiss. & Hohen. Le statut actuel des sept noms est discuté.

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This study was undertaken as part of a wider project to create a World checklist of *Salicaceae* s.str. The genus *Salix* L. comprises approximately 400-500 species distributed mostly in the Northern hemisphere. The famous Swiss botanist, Edmond Boissier, described more than 6000 new plant species (STAFLEU, 1970) including seven species in the genus *Salix*. For the description of these seven taxa, Boissier studied the herbarium of Theodor Kotschy, who collected the material during his travels in Persia [Iran] and sent a set to Boissier for identification (FENZL, 1867). Three names are in need of lectotypification, which is provided here. The status of these seven taxa is discussed. Only three are currently accepted species (SKVORTSOV, 1968, 1969) and the others are considered as synonyms.

All willow specimens used by Boissier for the description of new species and deposited in G-BOIS have labels with the handwriting of Boissier himself, whereas the material seen in other herbaria has printed labels without any handwriting or with the handwriting of Kotschy. It is known that Kotschy labelled his herbarium very accurately (RECHINGER, 1960) and made lots of duplicates.

Salix acmophylla Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 7: 98. 1846.

Protologue: “Hab. in alpe Kuh-Daëna Kotschy No. 620 et prope urbem Schiraz No. 323”.

Lectotypus (designated here): **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “In alpe Kuh-Daëna”, 11.VII.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 620* (G-BOIS!; iso-: BM!, E!, H!, K!, LE!, S!) (Fig. 1).

Lectoparatypus: **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “Prope urbem Schiraz”, 3.V.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 323* (BM!, G!, [JE, W, fide SKVORTSOV, 1968]).

SKVORTSOV (1969) cited the two syntype collections, but he did not select a lectotype. *Kotschy 620* is chosen because of its better condition.

Salix daviesii Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 7: 98. 1846. = *Salix acmophylla* Boiss.

Protologue: “Hab. ad fontes montis Kuh-Barfi prope Schiraz Kotschy No. 335”.

Holotypus: **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “In montis Kuh-Barfi”, 4.V.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 335* (G-BOIS!; iso-: BM!, E!, G-DC!, H!, K!, S!) (Fig. 2).

As Boissier has used only one element in publishing the name of this species and the specimen *Kotschy 335* in G-BOIS is in good condition, it must be accepted as the holotype.

SKVORTSOV (1968) wrote that *S. daviesii* is an abnormal variation of *S. acmophylla* or a hybrid of *S. acmophylla* with *S. exelsa* S. G. Gmelin, because *S. daviesii* has 2-3 stamens instead of 4-5 as it is usual for *S. acmophylla*. However, he treats *S. daviesii* as a synonym of *S. acmophylla* with a question mark.

The study of the holotype and isotypes showed that the number of stamens in most flowers is 2-3, but quite a few flowers have 4-5. Furthermore, the characteristics of buds and leaves are the same as in *S. acmophylla*. It therefore seems more likely that *S. daviesii* is a morphological variation within *S. acmophylla*.

Salix persica Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 7: 99. 1846. = *Salix acmophylla* Boiss.

Protologue: “Hab. ad rivulos in montanis circâ pagum Gere Persiae australis Kotschy No. 101”.

Lectotypus (designated here): **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “In montanis circâ pagum Gere”, 24.III.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 101* [female plant] (G-BOIS!; iso-: BM!, G!, K!, S!) (Fig. 3).

Lectoparatypus: **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “In montanis circâ pagum Gere”, 24.III.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 101* [male plant] (BM!, E!, G!, G-DC!, H!, K!, S!).

There are two collections (female and male) mounted on one sheet. The female plant is here selected as the lectotype. SKVORTSOV (1968) treated this species as a synonym of *S. acmophylla*, opinion which is accepted here.

Salix dracunculifolia Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 7: 99. 1846. = *Salix wilhelmsiana* M. Bieb.

Protologue: “Hab. ad rivulos alpis Kuh-Daëna Kotschy No. 621”.

Holotypus: **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “Ad rivulos alpis Kuh-Daëna”, 11.VII.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 621* (G-BOIS!; iso-: BM!, E!, G-DC!, H!, K!, S!) (Fig. 4).

As Boissier has used only one element in publishing the name of this species and the specimen *Kotschy 621* in G-BOIS is in good condition, it must be accepted as the holotype. SKVORTSOV (1968) treated this species as a synonym of *S. wilhelmsiana*. This opinion is accepted here.

Salix medemii Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 7: 100. 1846. = *Salix aegyptiaca* L.

Protologue: “Hab. prope pagum Gere inter Abuschir et Schiraz Kotschy No. 113”.

Holotypus: **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “Prope pagum Gere inter Abuschir et Schiraz”, 22.III.1842, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Austr. 113* (G-BOIS!; iso-: BM!, E!, G-DC!, K!, S!) (Fig. 5).

In addition to the original label of Boissier, there are on the sheet two labels written by K. I. Christensen: “Type of *Salix medemii* Boiss., Diagn. 1, 7: 100 (1846)” and “*Salix aegyptiaca* L. 1987”. As Boissier has used only one element in publishing the name of this species and the specimen *Kotschy 113* in G-BOIS is in good condition, it must be accepted as the holotype. SKVORTSOV (1968) treated this species as a synonym of *S. aegyptiaca*, opinion which is accepted here.

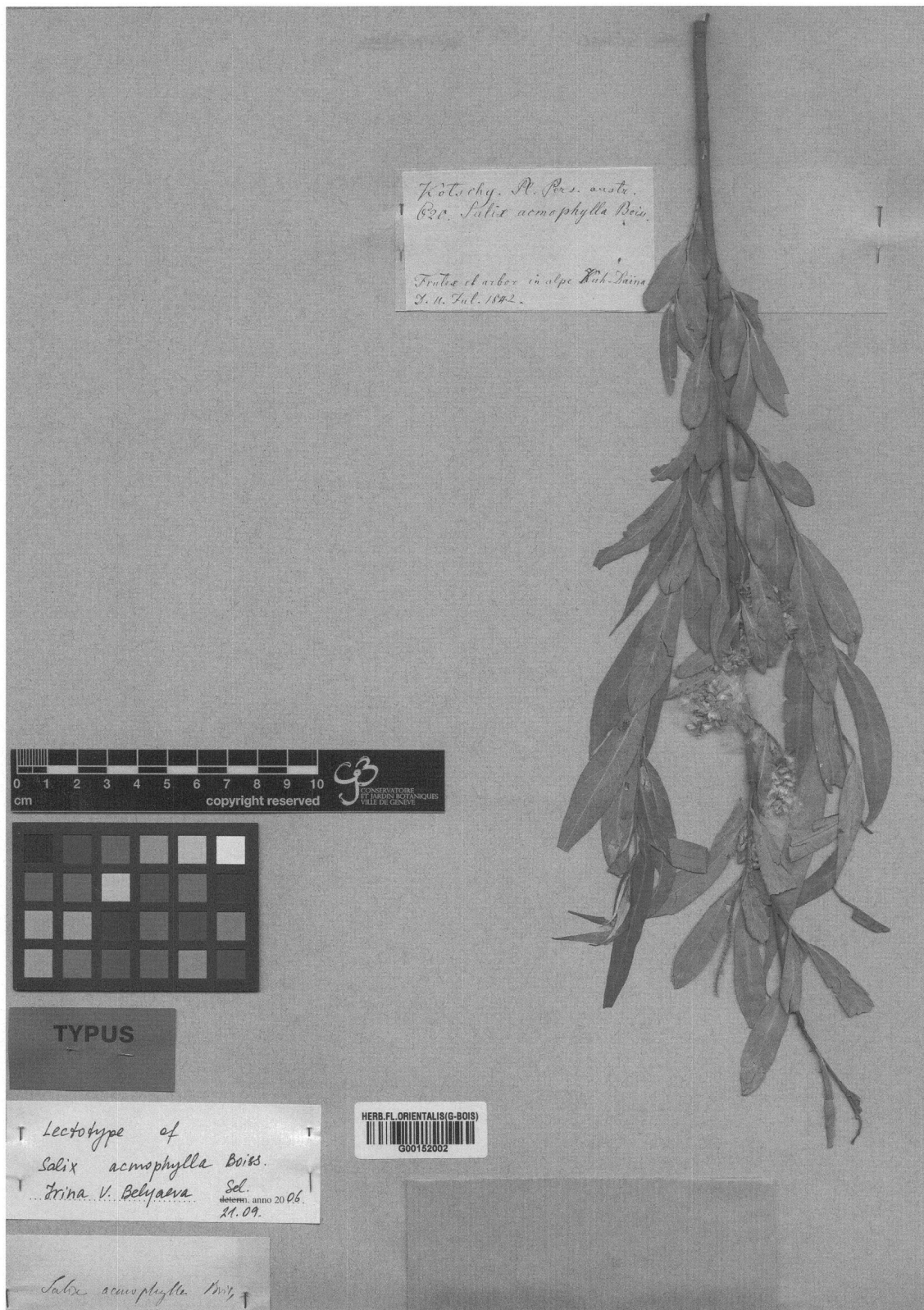


Fig. 1. – Lectotype of *Salix acmophylla* Boiss.

[Kotschy 620, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]

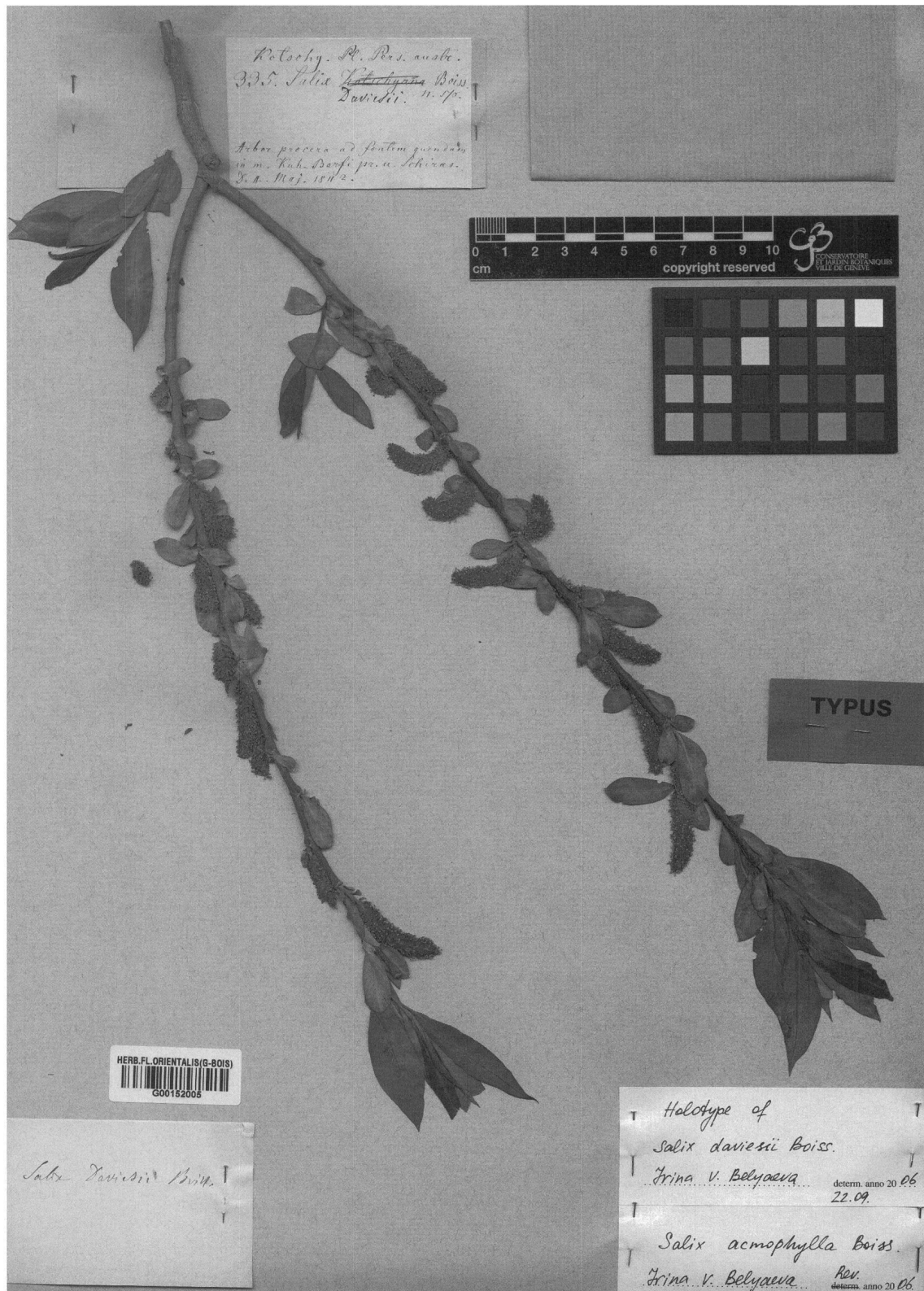


Fig. 2. – Holotype of *Salix daviesii* Boiss.

[Kotschy 335, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]

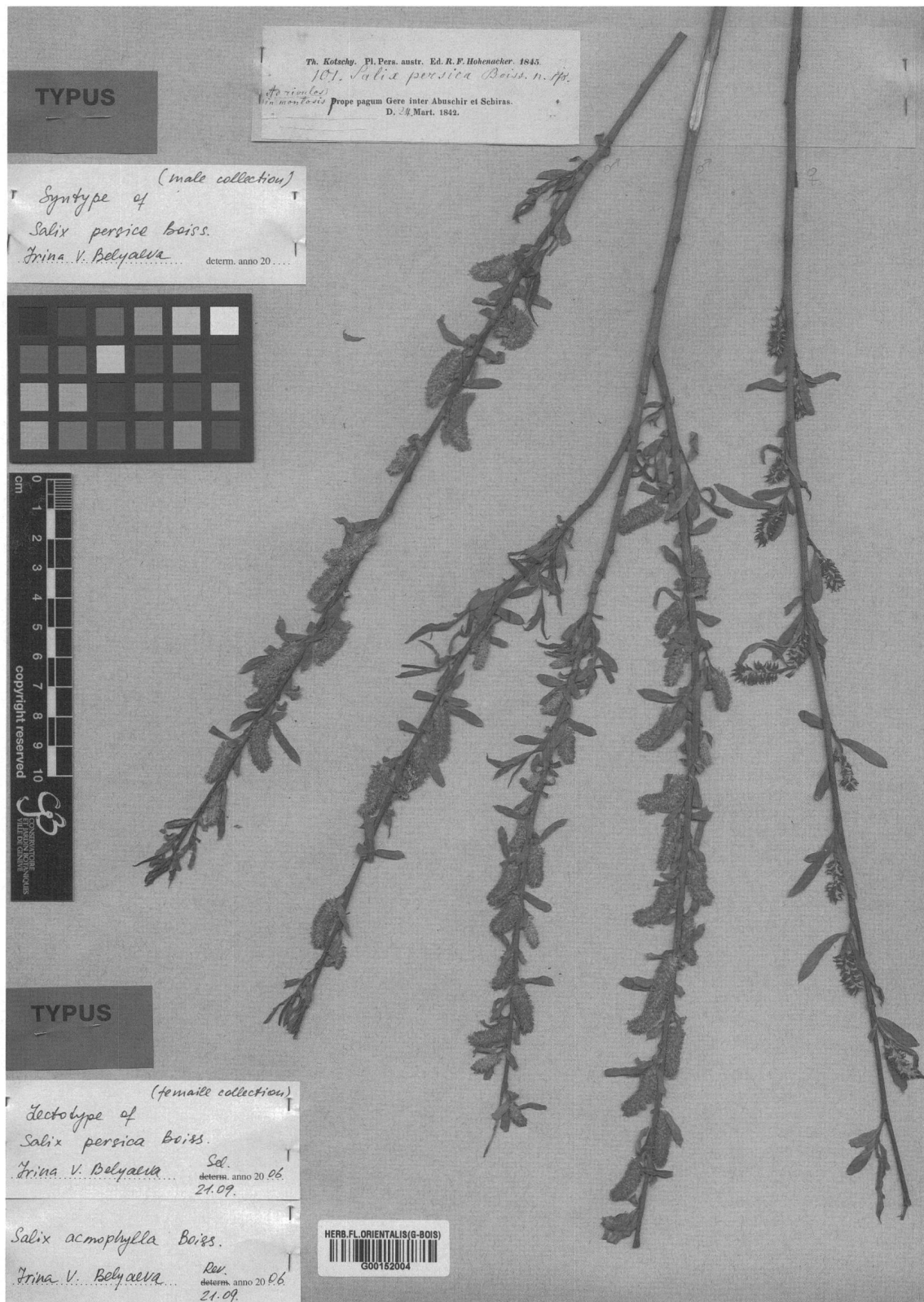


Fig. 3. – Lectotype of *Salix persica* Boiss.

[Kotschy 101, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]

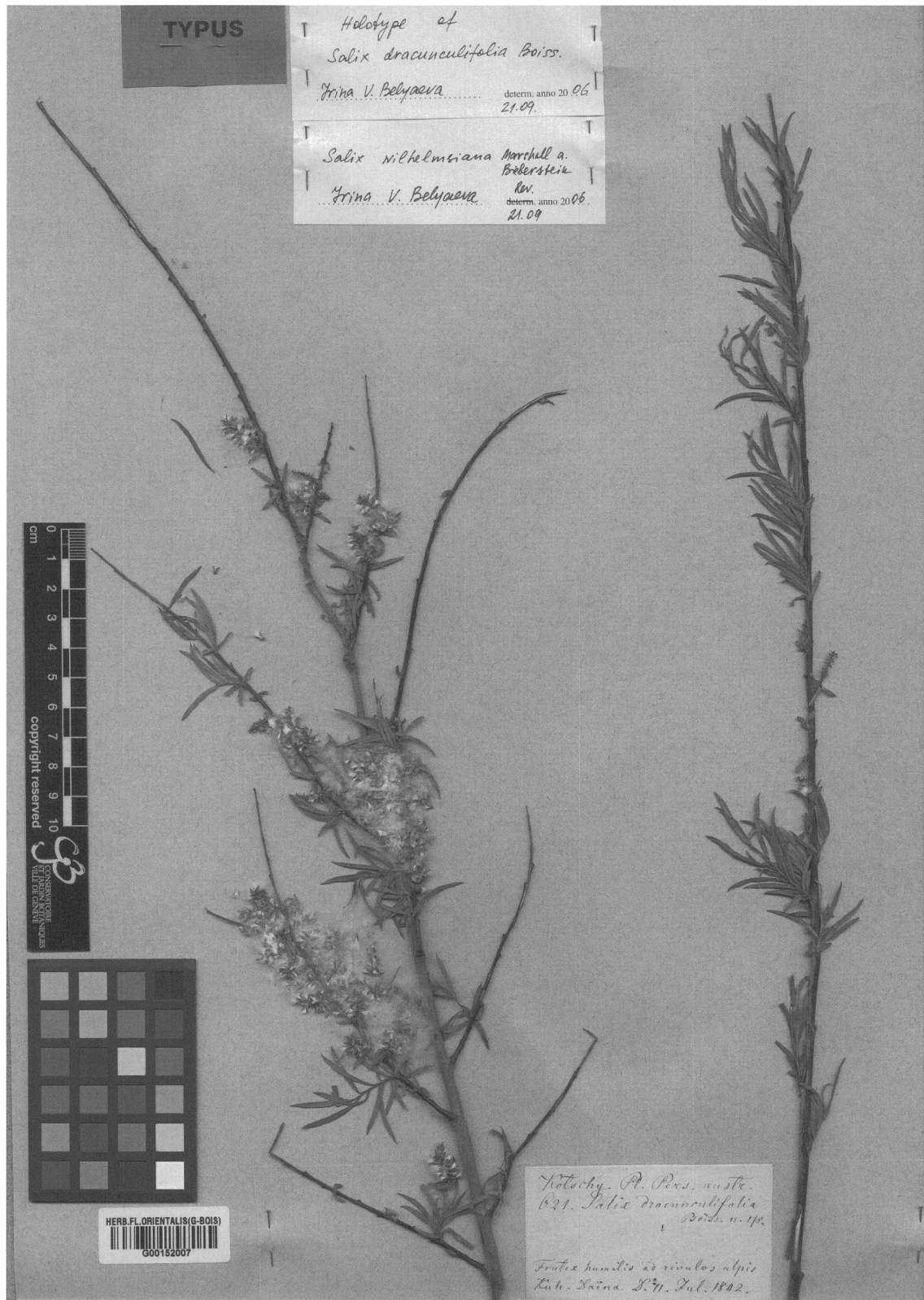


Fig. 4. – Holotype of *Salix dracunculifolia* Boiss.
[Kotschy 621, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]

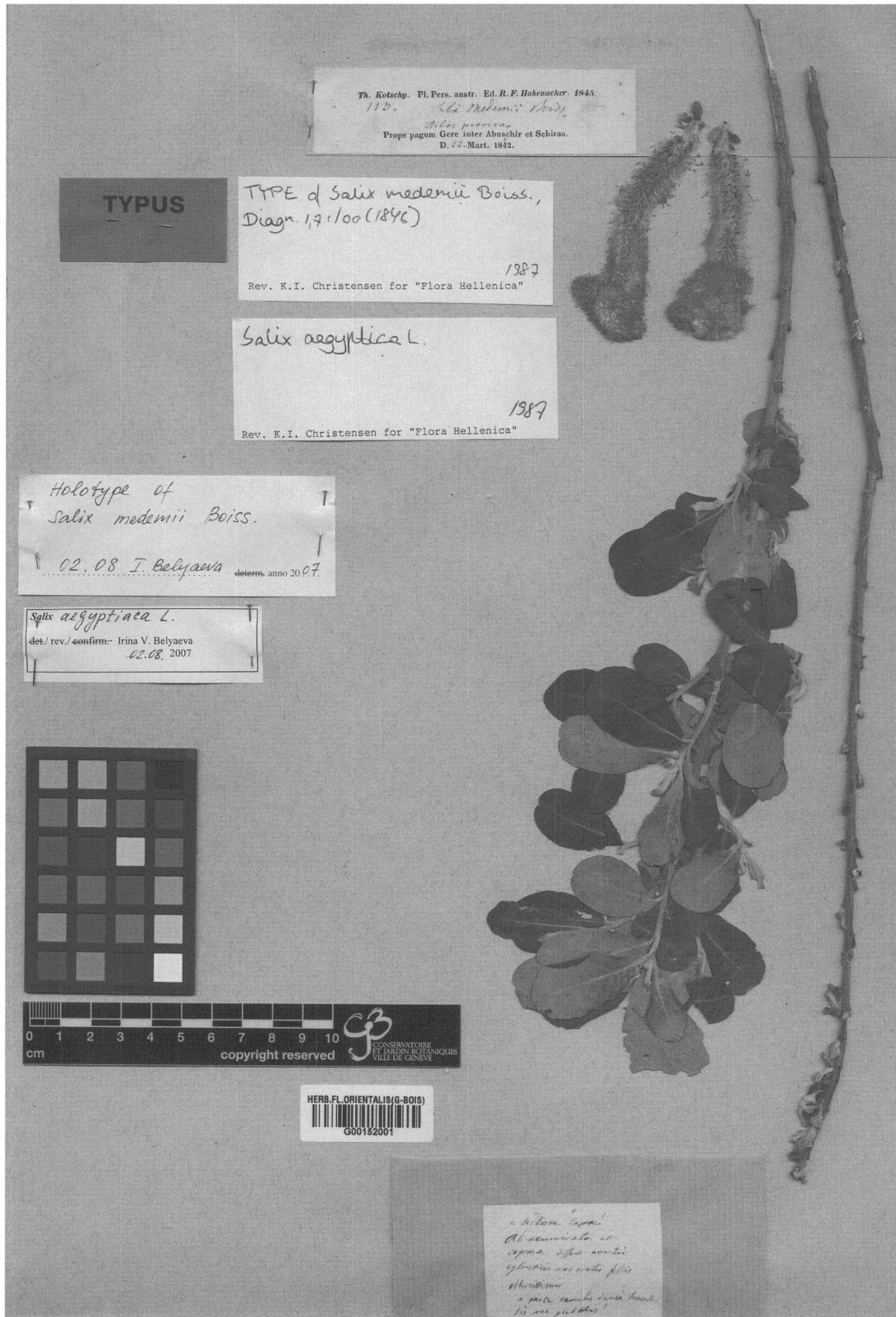


Fig. 5. – Holotype of *Salix medemii* Boiss.

[Kotschy 113, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]

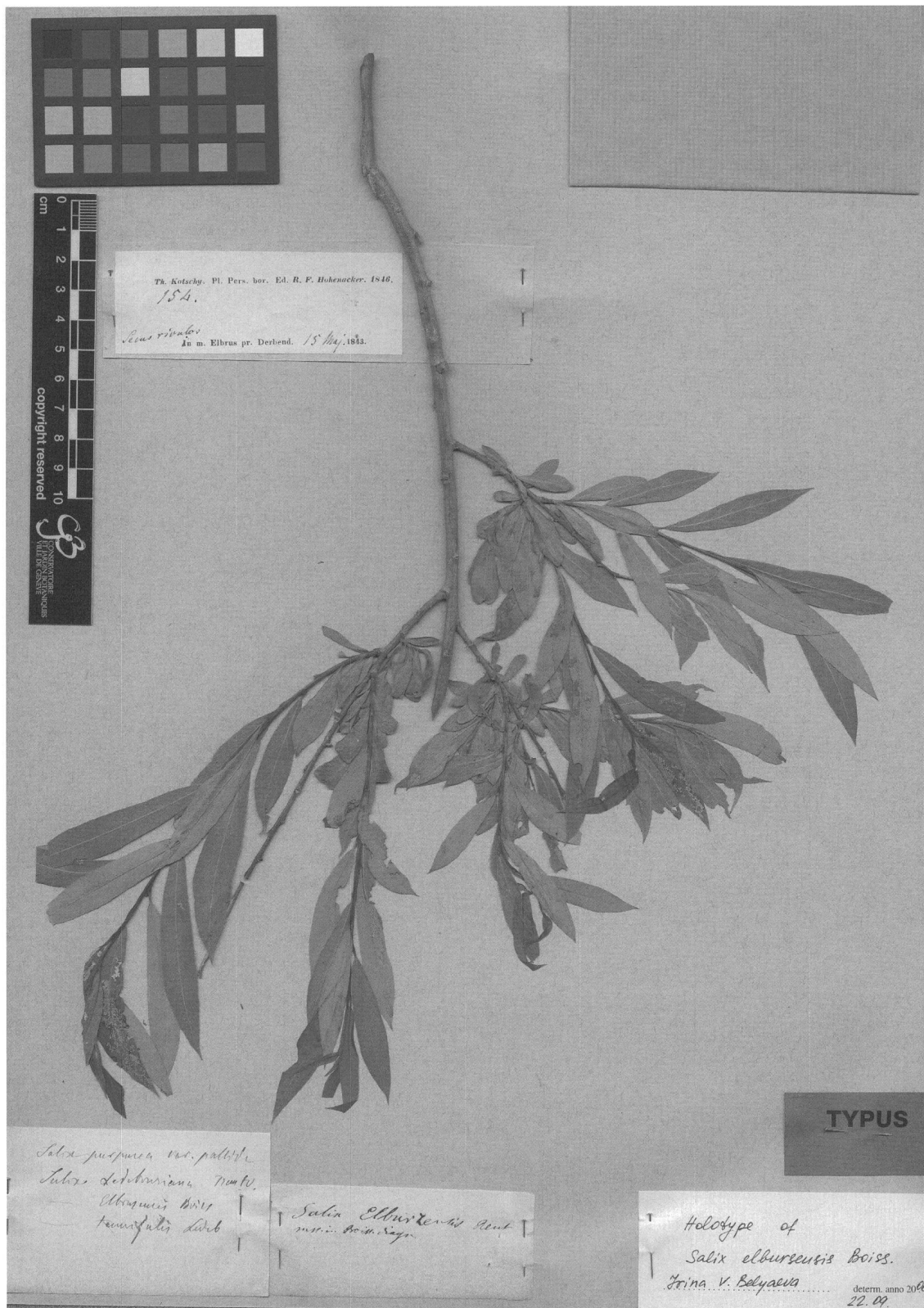


Fig. 6. – Holotype of *Salix elbursensis* Boiss.

[Kotschy 154, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]



Fig. 7. – Lectotype of *Salix zygostemon* Boiss. & Hohen.

[Kotschy 135, G-BOIS] [© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève. Reproduced with permission]

Salix elbursensis Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 12: 117. 1853, “elbrusensis”.

Protologue: “Hab. secùs rivos in monte *Elbrus* propè *Derbent* Persiae borealis Kotschy N° 154”.

Holotypus: PERSIA [IRAN]: “In monte *Elbrus* prope *Derbent*”, 15.V.1843, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Bor. 154* (G-BOIS!; iso-: BM!, E!, LE!, JE, W [fide SKVORTSOV, 1968]) (Fig. 6).

On the original label of Boissier the name is written as “*Salix elburzensis*”. In Boissier’s description and on the label of the herbarium sheet of Kotschy, the name of the species is given as “*elbrusensis*” and the name of the mountain as “*Elbrus*”, whereas the species was actually collected in the mountains of *Elburs* (*Elburz*, *Alborz* in Iran). SKVORTSOV (1968) suggested that it is a typographical mistake, opinion which is accepted here.

Salix zygostemon Boiss. & Hohen. in Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient. 12: 118. 1853.

Protologue: “Hab. in monte *Elbrus* propè pagum *Passgala Persiae* borealis ad cataractas *Ser Abi Schir* dictas, Kotschy”.

Lectotypus (designated here): **PERSIA [IRAN]**: “In monte *Elbrus* prope pagum *Passgala*”, 12.V.1843, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Bor. 135* [female plant] (G-BOIS!; iso-: E!, G-DC!, BM!, K!, S!) (Fig. 7).

Lectoparatypus: PERSIA [IRAN]: “In monte *Elburs* prope pagum *Passgala*”, 12.V.1843, *Kotschy Pl. Pers. Bor. 135* [male plant] (BM!, G-BOIS!, K!, LE!, S!).

SKVORTSOV (1969) has cited as type the specimen n° 135 collected by Kotschy. However, there are two collections (female and male) mounted on the same sheet. The female plant is here selected as the lectotype. The same argument about the mountain’s name applies as for *S. elbursensis*. In the opinion of SKVORTSOV (pers. comm.), this species is still not well enough studied. There are only a few specimens of this willow that were cited by him (SKVORTSOV, 1969).

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