

SUBGENUS *SALIX*

Subg. *Amerina* Dum. 1862, Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. 1: 145. — Subg. *Protitea* Kimura, 1928, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 42: 290. — Genus *Toisusu* Kimura, 1928, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 42: 287.

T y p u s: *Salix alba* L.

Trees, often quite large, or tall shrubs. Petioles more or less channeled above, mostly with 1–3 pairs of glands sitting close to base of leaf blade. Leaves linear-lanceolate to subovate, long-tapering, regularly dentate at margins. Catkin rachises soft, often rather pendulous. Bracts pale, mostly abscising by the time capsules ripen. Nectaries mostly two (at least in male flowers), sometimes connate into glandular disk. In female flowers nectary frequently solitary. Stamens distinct, two or more.

The subgenus is the most primitive, having most in common with the poplars. It is impossible to distinguish it (nor the other subgenera) using any single diagnostic character. On the other hand, attempts to divide the subgenus *Salix* into a few subgenera cannot be accepted. The section *Urbanianae* seems to be somewhat more apart from the rest of the subgenus, yet it hardly makes sense to treat it separately. *S. cardiophylla* differs from other species of the subgenus in its reproductive organs; *Amygdalinae* are distinguished by their bark resembling *Chosenia*; *Longifoliae* are different in their leaf anatomy which is also close to that of *Chosenia*.

Sect. 1. *Humboldtianae*

Pax, 1889, in Engler et Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 3, 1: 36.

T y p u s: *Salix humboldtiana* Willd.

Trees, mostly medium-sized; old bark with coarse longitudinal fissures. Floriferous buds similar to vegetative ones, short, triangular, small. Bud scale margins distinct, not connate. Petiolar glands obsolete. Leaves broadly lanceolate to sublinear, flat, serrulate at margins. Bracts small, distinctly pubescent (pubescence short); in female flowers either some or (rarely) all of the bracts abscising. Nectaries two in male flowers; in female ones, nectary solitary, short, broad, truncate. Stamens 3–10, their filaments pubescent at bases, anthers small, nearly globular. Capsules ovoid, stipitate. Styles very short or lacking, stigmas small, two-lobed.

The species of this section are widespread in tropical and subtropical areas of the Old and New World. Of 12–14 species, there is only one in the flora of this country. 98

1. *S. acmophylla* Boiss. 1846, Diagn. pl. or. 7: 98; id. 1879, Fl. Or. 4: 1183; Hook. f. 1890, Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 628; Parker, 1924, Forest fl. Punjab: 505; Post, 1933, Fl. Syr. 2: 529; Nazarov, 1936, Fl. SSSR 5: 194; Görz, 1937, Fl. Turkm. 2: 16; Parsa, 1950, Fl. Iran. 4: 1347; Skvortsov, 1960, Bot. mat. Gerb. Bot. in-ta AN SSSR 20: 72; id. 1962, Bot. mat. Gerb. in-ta bot. AN UzbSSR 17: 59; id. 1966, Trudy Bot. in-ta AN ArmSSR 15: 110. — *S. persica* Boiss. 1846, op. cit. 7: 99; id. 1879, op. cit. 4: 1183; Nazarov, 1936, op. cit. 5: 195; Parsa, 1950, op. cit. 4: 1348. — *S. dealbata* Anderss. 1851, K. sv. vet. handl. 1850: