

New taxa and changes in nomenclature published in the recent 13th edition of the “Dendrologia” textbook

Nowe taksony i zmiany nomenklatoryczne opublikowane
w 13. wydaniu „Dendrologii”

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ABSTRACT: The article presents information regarding new taxa and some changes in nomenclature published by the authors in the latest edition of the “Dendrologia” (i.e. “Dendrology”) textbook. These novelties are as follows: *Populus* Schreiner-Stout Group, *Populus* nothosect. Tacageiros J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, *Prunus itosakura* Siebold f. *ascendens* (Makino) J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, *Rubus* Logan-Boysen Group, and *Salvia* *✕floriferior* J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński.

STRESZCZENIE: W artykule przedstawiono informację o nowych taksonach i zmianach nomenklatorycznych opublikowanych w najnowszym wydaniu „Dendrologii”. Te nowości to: *Populus* Schreiner-Stout Group, *Populus* nothosect. Tacageiros J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, *Prunus itosakura* Siebold f. *ascendens* (Makino) J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, *Rubus* Logan-Boysen Group oraz *Salvia* *✕floriferior* J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński.

Key words: cultivars group, dendrology, nomenclature, *Perovskia*, *Populus*, *Rubus*, *Salvia*

Introduction

The latest edition of the dendrology textbook “Dendrologia” (Seneta et al. 2021) was published in November 2021. The book was written originally by Włodzimierz Seneta in 1960. Since 1997, their further adaptations have been substantially updated and modified by Jakub Dolatowski. In the recent edition, apart from the information presented for the first time regarding the ethnobotany and material culture, substantial changes involve a very significant enrichment of the set of discussed taxa. Changes proposed in the classification and nomenclature of some taxa, which we found necessary e.g. after reviewing the most recent molecular research, comply with the rules of the “Shenzhen Code” (Turland, 2018). While preparing the newest edition of “Dendrologia”, where possible, we verified the specific characteristics of those plants by examining both living material and herbarium specimens. In some cases, we decided to describe the new taxa formally

published in the above mentioned textbook. Here, we would like to make available this part of the information from the textbook for non-Polish-speaking readers, dendrologists and tree lovers.

Short description of newly described taxa

***Populus* Schreiner-Stout Group, J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, Dendrologia 13th ed., 2021, p. 492**

Apart from several spontaneous American hybrids of black and balsam poplars from North America, there are also several cultivars, selected from among artificial hybrids of the American black poplars with the Asiatic balsam poplar *P. suaveolens* Fisch. ex Poit. & A.Vilm. (*P. maximowiczii* Henry). Since World War II, they have been found in Europe in plantations, on roadsides and in towns. Their proper identification is difficult particularly if they grow semi-wild on neglected or unmanaged land, where they hybridise

amongst themselves. For practical reasons, we connect all of these cultivars into one Group, and recommend a name for it, i.e. *Populus* Schreiner-Stout Group, which refers to the names of the breeders who selected the majority of these cultivars as a part of their breeding programs. The cultivars which originated as hybrids between sections, namely 'Geneva', 'Oxford' and 'Rochester', exhibit characteristics of both black and balsam poplars (nothosect. Tacageiros), while the hybrids 'NE 42' and 'Androscoggin' show characteristics only of balsam poplars (sect. Tacamahaca). All of those poplars broadly share the following characteristics: a loose crown, thick and stiff first-year shoots, buds very viscid, leaves relatively stiff, usually large, ovate and short acuminate, with abaxial surface whitish.

***Populus* nothosect. Tacageiros J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, Dendrologia 13th ed., 2021, p. 491**

Type species: *Populus* ×*berolinensis* K.Koch

Here there are many hybrids of the species from sect. Aigeiros with balsam poplars from the sect. Tacamahaca. Their characteristics come from both sections with various combinations: leaves usually ± elongated as in balsam poplars, but their margins ± translucent and serrated much more coarsely at the proximal than the distal part, petioles compressed, and fruit 2–4-valved. The hybrids can be artificially obtained or spontaneous.

***Prunus itosakura* Siebold f. *ascendens* (Makino) J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, stat. & comb. nov., Dendrologia 13th ed., 2021 p. 276 (basionym: *Prunus pendula* Siebold ex Maxim. var. *ascendens* Makino)**

The name *Prunus pendula* Siebold ex Maxim. published in 1883 is invalid (*nomen illegitimum*) as the identical name (*Prunus pendula*) with no description (*nomen nudum*) was used for the same cherry tree as early as 1823 by another author (Plants of the World Online, 2021). The name 'var. *ascendens* Makino', although legitimate, cannot be used in connection with the name *Prunus pendula* Siebold ex Maxim. as *Prunus pendula* Siebold ex Maxim. var. *ascendens* Makino. It can however be connected with the name *Prunus itosakura* Siebold which replaces that previous illegitimate name *Prunus pendula* Siebold ex Maxim.

***Rubus* Logan-Boysen Group, J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, Dendrologia 13th ed., 2021, p. 238**

Cultivars arisen by hybridization of many species, differing in their habit, size, shape and taste of fruit and also their abundance. In general, they are vigorously growing brambles, with strong, ± upright shoots with or without prickles, leaves green underside and large black or red-black fruits. In horticultural literature, they are often referred to as 'Loganberries' or 'Boysenberries' after the surnames of their first American breeders (James H. Logan and Rudolph Boysen, respectively). However, as new similar cultivars keep appearing, this traditional division has become completely useless. So for more practical reasons, all these brambles can be considered collectively as *Rubus* Logan-Boysen Group. Cultivars without prickles, regardless of their provenance, can be combined into *Rubus* Thornless Group.

***Salvia* ×*floriferior* J.Dolatowski & J.Zieliński, Dendrologia 13th ed., 2021, p. 730**

Holotype: Browicz (KOR 34868)

Salvia ×*floriferior* is a hybrid between two closely related and rarely cultivated Central Asian species – *Salvia yangii* B.T.Drew (*Perovskia atriplicifolia* Benth.) with nearly entire or shallowly and bluntly serrated leaf margins, and *Salvia abrotanoides* (Kar.) Sytma (*Perovskia abrotanoides* Kar.) which has pinnate or bipinnate leaves with distal segments linear, up to 2 mm wide. *Salvia* ×*floriferior* is sometimes misidentified as one of their parent species.

The provenance of specimens of *Salvia* ×*floriferior* cultivated in Europe is not known. They may have arisen in cultivation, their parents having been introduced into botanic gardens (*Salvia yangii* in 1904 and *Salvia abrotanoides* in 1935) or having come to European gardens by chance as seeds collected in the wild, as their hybrids also appear spontaneously (Figs. 1 & 2).

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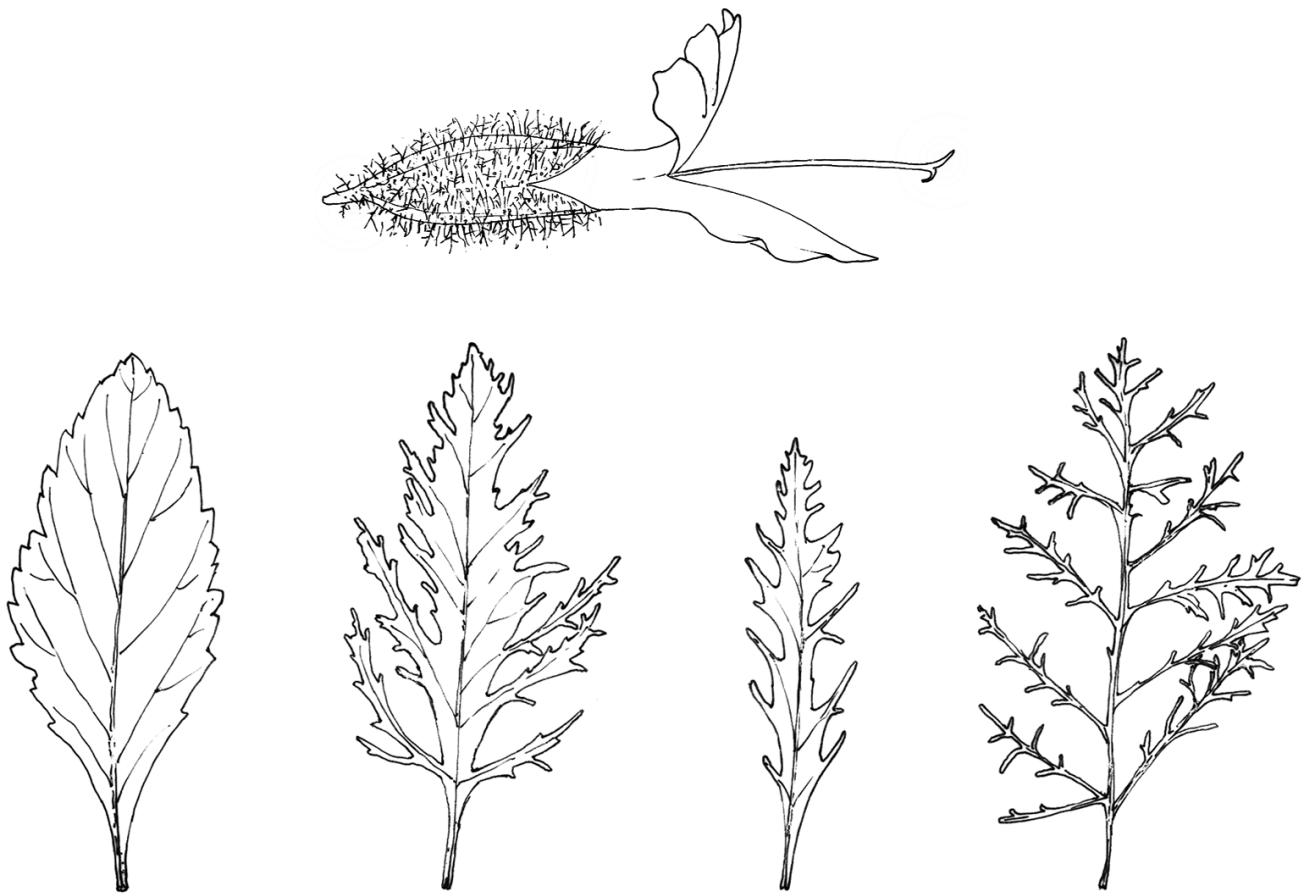


Fig. 1. Leaves of *Salvia yangii* (A), *Salvia x floriferior* (B), and *Salvia abrotanoides* (C), and flower of *Salvia x floriferior* (D) (drawn by J. Dolatowski)

Ryc. 1. Liście *Salvia yangii* (A), *S. x floriferior* (B) i *S. abrotanoides* (C) oraz kwiat *S. x floriferior* (D) (rys. J. Dolatowski)



Fig. 2. *Salvia x floriferior*, on the roadside, Poznań-Starołęka (photo Anna Tomlik-Wyremblewska)

Ryc. 2. *Salvia x floriferior*, na poboczu drogi, Poznań-Starołęka (fot. Anna Tomlik-Wyremblewska)