



Article

Annotated catalogue of taxa associated with the work of A.K. Skvortsov. Part I.Nina Y. Stepanova,^{1*} Sergey A. Poluektov,² Ivan V. Tatanov³ and Irina V. Belyaeva^{4,5}¹Tsitsin Main Botanical Garden RAS, Botanicheskaya str. 4, Moscow, 127276, Russia*Corresponding author. Email: ny_stepanova@mail.ru²Educational Center for Child Development «Germes», Uchinskaja str., 10, Moscow, 127411, RussiaEmail: biom@yandex.ru³Komarov Botanical Institute RAS, St Petersburg, Professor Popov str. 2., 197376, RussiaEmail: tatanov@binran.ru⁴Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, TW9 3AE, UKEmail: i.belyaeva@kew.org, willow.belyaeva2017@yandex.com⁵Botanical Garden RAS, 8 Marta str., 202A, Yekaterinburg, 620144, Russia

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Abstract

Forty-four taxa described by A.K. Skvortsov, nine taxa described by other scientists who used herbarium material collected or annotated by Skvortsov for their descriptions and eleven taxa named in his honour, are included in this part of the catalogue. Combinations, replacement names and taxa published by Skvortsov in collaboration with other authors while working on *Flora of China* (Fang *et al.*, 1999) will be included in the second part of the catalogue. For each taxon we provide a nomenclatural citation, information on type specimens and herbaria where types are kept. Typifications of 3 taxa, *Epilobium pseudorubescens* A.K.Skvortsov, *Salix excelsa* S.G.Gmel. var. *rodinii* A.K.Skvortsov, and *S. kalarica* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorosch., were made. Protologue citations, etymology, distribution and homotypic synonyms are given. Digital pictures are included where necessary. A current taxonomic opinion is provided for all taxa.

Key words: A.K. Skvortsov, historical collections, nomenclature, taxonomy, types, typification

Introduction

This article is dedicated to Alexey Konstantinovich Skvortsov, the renowned Russian taxonomist and outstanding botanist, whose 100th birthday was celebrated on February 9th, 2020. A.K. Skvortsov considered the systematics of vascular plants as his main speciality in botany. The research subjects of most interest to him were such families as Salicaceae (*Salix* L., *Populus* L.), Betulaceae (*Betula* L.) and Onagraceae (*Epilobium* L., *Circaea* L.). He studied the intraspecific taxonomy of many other flowering plants in different families, such as Caprifoliaceae, Poaceae, Pyrolaceae, and Rosaceae. In the course of his work, he described a number of new taxa. His interest in studying any taxonomic group always implied collection of herbarium specimens. He collected specimens on various trips and expeditions and received

them as gifts or exchanges from herbaria from all over the world. He carefully studied original material during his taxonomic work. When it was impossible to obtain original material, he asked for images of the specimens. All the herbarium specimens accumulated by Skvortsov were later deposited in the Herbarium of the Tsitsin Main Botanical Garden Russian Academy of Sciences – MHA (Herbarium codes are given hereafter as in Thiers, 2020). His herbarium specimens now form the most valuable part of the collection, and in 2020 the MHA has been officially named after him as the ‘Herbarium of A.K. Skvortsov.’

Most of Skvortsov’s scientific activities were connected with the MHA. He was the Scientific Curator and the Keeper of the Herbarium for more than 36 years. Under his leadership, the MHA became one of the largest herbarium collections in Moscow. The collection grew from 50 thousand to 560 thousand specimens of vascular plants during the years when A.K. Skvortsov was its Scientific Curator. A huge contribution to this collection was made by Skvortsov himself. He donated to MHA over 80,000 herbarium specimens collected on expeditions and trips throughout the former USSR, Europe, North America, India and China (Belyaeva *et al.*, 2008). Some of those specimens are in the appropriate geographical sections of the Herbarium, another part (about 40,000 specimens) is stored in the section, ‘Personal Herbarium of A.K. Skvortsov,’ and the third part, authentic specimens, is deposited in the collection of ‘Types specimens.’

The International Plant Names Index (IPNI, 2020) lists 143 taxa with A.K. Skvortsov’s authorship. In this paper we include species and infraspecific taxa that were discovered and described by Skvortsov, taxa named after him and those discovered and described by other authors based on his herbarium material. However, we do not list here combinations or replacement names, infrageneric taxa, or taxa published by Skvortsov in collaboration with other authors while working on the *Flora of China* (Fang *et al.*, 1999), as they will be included in the second part of the catalogue. Most of the type specimens of the taxa listed here are in the Russian Herbaria: LE, MW and MHA. A list of these taxa each with information on nomenclature and taxonomy, etymology, distribution and location of the type specimens, is given in this paper. Hyperlinks to the protologues and type specimens are also provided. We include here the deposited specimens known to us.

Material and methods

The specimens that are listed in this catalogue were studied at A, **AAU**, B, BM, C, **CDBI**, E, **ERE**, FI, **HAL**, L, LE, **KUN**, MHA, MW, NS, **O**, **PE**, **PRC**, **TK**, UPS, **US**, W by visiting the herbaria or using online virtual herbaria (in bold) available via JSTOR (2020),

Virtual Herbaria (2020), *Moscow Digital Herbarium* (Seregin, 2020) and *Chinese Virtual Herbarium* (CVH, 2020). Most holotypes and lectotypes cited here are either provided with a link to an online digital image or their images are included in the Appendix. The names of families are given as in APG IV (2016) and ordered alphabetically as are all the taxa listed in this paper.

The names of accepted taxa are given in bold. Taxonomy follows the *World Checklist of Vascular Plants* (WCVP, Govaerts, 2020). In those cases where a taxonomic opinion in WCVP was missing or unclear, other taxonomic databases, such as *Catalogue of Life* (CoL, 2020), *Plants of the World Online* (POWO, 2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) were used and references are given accordingly. Abbreviations of authors' names and publications are cited as in the nomenclatural database *International Plant Names Index* (IPNI, 2020). For distribution of accepted taxa, the *World Geographical Scheme for Recording Plant Distribution* (Brummitt, 1992) and distribution data from the current versions of WCVP (Govaerts, 2020), CoL (2020), (POWO, 2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) were used.

Taxa described by A.K. Skvortsov

Balsaminaceae A.Rich., *nom. cons.*

Impatiens uralensis A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 58(4): 59. 1953.

Type: Eastern Europe, East European Russia, Ural Mts., Sverdlovsk Region, along Schegultan River, 18.VIII.1951, A. Skvortsov, *s.n.* ([MW0593565!](#) – holotype); authentic specimen: MHA0033003!

Protologue citation: “Montes Uralenses, prov. Sverdlovsk parte septentrionali ad fluv. Schegultan, 1951, 18/ VIII, leg. A. Skvortzov, in Herb. Universitatis Mosquensis.”

Note: This taxon is in review although marked as accepted in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020). This taxon is accepted in CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, the Urals.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (East European Russia).

Caryophyllaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Cucubalus kashmiriensis A.K.Skvortsov & Proskur., Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 81(4): 154. 1976.

Type: West Himalaya, Kashmir, southwestern slope of main Himalayan Range, near Pahalgam, 2500–2800 m, 27–29.VIII.1972, A. Skvortsov & G. Proskuriakova, s.n. (MHA0032996! – holotype [Fig. 1], isotype: MHA0032997!).

Protologue citation: “Kashmir, declivitas australi-occidentalis jugi Himalaici principalis prope Pahalgam, alt. 2500–2800 m, 27-29 Aug. 1972. A. Skvortsov et G. Proskuriakova (MHA).”

Note: This taxon is in review and marked as unplaced in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020). *Cucubalus kashmiriensis* is accepted in *Tropicos* (2020) and treated in CoL (2020) as a synonym of *Silene baccifera* (L.) Roth, Fl. Bourgogne 1: 260. 1782.

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Kashmir.

Distribution: West Himalaya.

Onagraceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Circaea caucasica A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada 77: 34. 1970.

Type: Caucasus, Northern Caucasus, Krasnodar Region (formerly Kuban), along the Teberda River, ca. 1250 m, 2.VII.1907, E.A. Endaurova s.n. (LE01053053! – holotype [Fig. 2]; isotype: MHA0033065!); paratypes: ERE, LE01071447–LE01071458!, MHA0033066!, [MW0695613!](#), [MW0695614!](#), [MW0695615!](#)

Protologue citation: “Provincia Krasnodar (olim Kuban), in valle fluv. Teberda. alt. ca. 1250 m, 2. VII 1907 leg. E.A. Endaurova, LE. Isotypus MHA.”

Note: *Circaea caucasica* is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as unplaced synonym. This name is treated in *Tropicos* (2020) and CoL as a synonym of *C. alpina* subsp. *caulescens* (Kom.) Tatew. Veg. Shikotan Is.: 44. 1940.

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, the Caucasus.

Distribution: Caucasus (Northern Caucasus), Siberia (Southern Siberia) to Japan.

Circaea micrantha A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada 103: 36. 1977.

Type: China, Gansu, near Tcheibsen Temple, in spruce forest, 9000 ft, 30.VIII.1901., V. Ladygin 514 [P.K.Kozlov’s expedition] (LE01071681! – holotype [Fig. 3]); paratypes: LE01071682–LE01071687!, LD, UPS: [V-089716!](#), [V-089717!](#), [V-089718!](#)

Protologue citation: “China, provincia Kansu, ad Sacellum Tcheibsen-hit, alt. 9000 ped., piceetum 30. VIII. 1901. V. Ladygin, N° 514 (in expeditione P.K. Kozlowii). LE.”

Note: *Circaea micrantha* is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as a synonym of *C. alpina* subsp. *micrantha* (A.K.Skvortsov) Boufford, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 69: 959. 1983. CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) provide the same taxonomic opinion.

Etymology: The specific epithet reflects the small size of the petals in the flowers.

Distribution: Pakistan to Central China and Northern Myanmar.

Epilobium bergianum A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 100(1): 76. 1995.

Type: Sweden, Stockholm, Freskati, Bergian Botanical Garden, ruderal plants, 16.VIII.1973, *A.K. Skvortsov, s.n.* (MHA0033067! & MHA0033068! [on two sheets] – holotype [Fig. 4a & b]); paratypes: MHA0033069–MHA0033085!, LE01071688!, LE01071689!, H, O-V-489683, O-V-63487, [S15-14709!](#), [S-LK-28643](#), [S-LK-28644](#), [S-LK-89710!](#)

Protologue citation: “Suecia, Stockholm: Freskati, Hortus botanicus Bergianus, planta ruderalis, 16/VIII 1973, A.K. Skvortsov, MHA.”

Note: *Epilobium bergianum* is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as a synonym of *E. glandulosum* Lehm., Fl. Bor.-Amer. (W.J.Hooker) 1: 206. 1832. *E. bergianum* is accepted name in CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after Hortus Botanicus Bergianus (Sweden), where this taxon was found growing in the wild.

Distribution: Northern Europe.

Epilobium pseudorubescens A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 100(1): 75. 1995.

Type: Northern Europe, Finland, vicinity of Turku, near Lohja, wetland adjacent to lake shore, 21.VIII.1915, *Harald Lindberg* [Pl. Finl. Ex. N° 1259] (lectotype: LE01071691!, **designated here**; isolectotypes: S15-49945! *et al.* [Exs. Pl. Finl. Exs. N° 1259]); paratypes: LE01071690!, MHA0033086–MHA0033089!, S15-14714!

Protologue citation: “Finlandia, reg. Aboensis, par. Lojo, loco paludoso juxta ripam lacus, 21/VIII 1915, Harald Lindberg (Pl. Finl. ex. N° 1259), LE, isotypi alibi.”

Note: Skvortsov cited as the type the specimen N° 1259 deposited at LE, which is one of numerous exsiccatae from *Plantae Finlandiae Exsiccatae*. Two specimens with this number were found at LE. Unfortunately, neither was annotated by Skvortsov as the holotype or type. Thus, all specimens of this series of exsiccatae with the number 1259 are syntypes, as defined in Art. 9.6. of the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2018) and a lectotypification is needed. The specimen LE01071691 is in better condition and designated here as the lectotype [Fig. 5].

This taxon is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as accepted. *E. pseudorubescens* is accepted name in CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The species epithet reflects the misapplication of the name *Epilobium rubescens* Rydb. to the European plants.

Distribution: Northern and Eastern Europe to Siberia.

Polemoniaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Polemonium himalaicum A.K.Skvortsov & Proskur., Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 81(4): 152. 1976.

Type: West Himalaya, Kashmir, southwestern slope of southwestern ridge of main Himalayan Range, near Sonamarg, 3300–3500 m, 1.IX.1972, A. Skvortsov & G. Proskuriakova, *s.n.* (MHA0033090! – holotype [Fig. 6]; isotype: MHA0033091!); authentic specimen: MHA0033092!

Protologue citation: “Kashmir, south-western declivities australi-occidentalis jugi Himalaici principalis prope Sonamarg, alt. 3300–3500 m, 1 Sept. 1972. A. Skvortsov et G. Proskuriakova (MHA, isotypus LE).”

Note: In the protologue Skvortsov mentioned that an isotype was deposited at LE. Unfortunately, we did not find an isotype of *Polemonium himalaicum* at LE.

Polemonium himalaicum is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as a synonym of *P. caeruleum* subsp. *himalayanum* (Baker) H.Hara, J. Jap. Bot. 52: 357. 1977. *P. himalaicum* is accepted name in CoL (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin the Himalayas.

Distribution: Himalaya to China (northwestern Yunnan).

Polygonaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Polygonum przewalskii A.K.Skvortsov & Borodina, Rast. Tsentral. Azii 9: 106. 1989
≡ *Polygonum glaciale* var. *przewalskii* (A.K.Skvortsov & Borodina) A.J.Li, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 25(1): 64. 1998 ≡ *Persicaria glacialis* (Meisn.) H.Hara var. *przewalskii* (A.K.Skvortsov & Borodina) M.J.Kong & S.P.Hong, Phytotaxa 391(3): 179. 2019.

Type: China, Gansu, Tangut Region, along southern course of Datong River through the temperate forest area, 26.VII.1880–7.VIII.1880, *Przewalsky*, *s.n.* (LE01013284! – holotype [Fig. 7]; isotype: LE01013285!); paratype: LE01013286!

Protologue citation: “China occidentalis. Regio Tangut (prov. Kansu). Jugum a fl. Tetung S versus in regione media sylvarum, 26 VII/7 VIII 1880, Przewalskyi. In Herb. Inst. Bot. Ac. Sci. URSS (Leningrad) cum isotypo conservatur. Paratypus: China borealis: prov. Kansu

occidental. In valle fl. Heiho supra pagum Dsunka, 21 VII 1885 – G.N. Potanin. In Herb. Inst. Bot. Ac. Sci. URSS (Leningrad) conservatur.”

Note: Komarov (1920: 3, 122) explained that the dates on the label are given in the old and new date styles and that they thus differ by 12 days.

Polygonum przewalskii is treated by Li *et al.* (2003) and in *Tropicos* (2020) as a synonym of *Polygonum glaciale* var. *przewalskii*. This taxon is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as a synonym of *Persicaria glacialis* (Meisn.) H.Hara, J. Jap. Bot. 53: 134. 1978. *P. przewalskii* is also placed as a synonym of *Persicaria glacialis* var. *przewalskii* in CoL (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned Russian geographer and explorer of Central and East Asia N.M. Przhevalsky, who collected this plant.

Distribution: Afghanistan, India, Nepal, China (Gansu, Hebei, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan).

Polygonum valerii A.K.Skvortsov, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 57(5) : 494. 1972 ≡ *Aconogonon valerii* (A.K.Skvortsov) Soják, Preslia 46(2): 151. 1974.

Type: Mongolia, Khingan Mts., along Nomurgiim-gol River, 980 m, 17.VIII.1970, Valery Grubov 784 (LE01013288! – holotype [Fig. 8]; isotype: MHA0032995!).

Protologue citation: “Mongolia orientalis, montes Hingan, ad fluv. Nomurgiim-gol, alt. 980 m, 17 VIII 1970 leg. Valerius Grubov N° 784. LE; isotypus MHA.”

Note: This taxon is in review in WCVP (2020) although marked as accepted, as well as in POWO (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned Russian botanist and explorer of Central Asia V.I. Grubov, who collected this plant.

Distribution: Siberia (excluding West Siberia), Russian Far East, Mongolia.

Ericaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Ramischia kareliniana A.K.Skvortsov, Vestn. Moskovsk. Univ., Ser. Biol. 1: 47. 1960 ≡ *Orthilia secunda* (L.) House subsp. *kareliniana* (A.K.Skvortsov) Rauschert, Vergleichende Chorol. Zentraleur. Fl. 2(2): 325. 1978 ≡ *Orthilia kareliniana* (A.K.Skvortsov) Holub., [Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 8, 2: 177](#). 1973 ≡ *Orthilia kareliniana* (A.K.Skvortsov) A.K.Skvortsov ex Czerep., Svod Dopolneniĭ i izmeneniĭ k "Flore SSSR": 476. 1973, **isonym**.

Type: Kazakhstan, Dzungarian Alatau, Almaty Region, a. 1841, G. Karelin & I. Kirilow 1704 (LE01071733! – lectotype, designated by Gubanov (1998: 64) as holotype and corrected here

to lectotype; isoelectotypes: LE01071732!, LE01071734!, [MW0594110!](#)); paratypes: LE01071754!, LE01071765!; original specimens: LE01071735–LE01071753!, LE01071755–LE010717464!, LE01071766–LE01071774!

Protologue citation: “Typus: Alatau (jugum) Songaricum, a. 1841, G. Karelin et I. Kirilow (N° 1704).”

Note: While describing *Ramischia kareliniana*, Skvortsov cited specimen N° 1704 collected by G. Karelin & I. Kirilow. Four specimens of *R. kareliniana* with the same number 1704 were found at LE and MW. The first step of typification was unintentionally made in 1973 by Czerepanov, who indicated the place where the type had been deposited as LE. All three specimens at LE and one at MW are syntypes according to Art. 9.6 of the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2018), and after lectotypification have become isoelectotypes. One of them, LE01071733, was annotated as the holotype by Gubanov (1998: 64) but should be corrected to lectotype, following Art. 9.10. of the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2018), [Fig. 9].

Ramischia kareliniana is in review in WCVF (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as a synonym of *Orthilia kareliniana*. CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) provide the same taxonomic opinion.

Etymology: The species was named after the Russian botanist and explorer of Siberia G.S. Karelin, who collected the plant.

Distribution: Central Asia.

Ranunculaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Ranunculus pronicus A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 56(5): 79. 1951.

Type: Central European Russia, Tula Region, Gremyachye District, near Osanovo, 30.V.1948 (fr.) & 7.V.1949 (fl.), A. Skvortsov *s.n.* (Syntypes: [MW0592428-1!](#), [MW0592428-2!](#), [MW0592429!](#), [MW0592430!](#), [MW0592431!](#), [MW0592432!](#), MHA0032998!, MHA0032999!, MHA0092847!

Protologue citation: “Rossia media, prov. Mosquensis distr. Gremjatscheje (olim prov. Tula distr. Venev) prope pag. Ossanovo 1948.30.V. (fr.) et 1949.7.V. (fl.) leg. A. Skvortzov, in Herb. Universitatis Mosquensis (MW).”

Note: We have found nine specimens that correspond to the protologue at MW and MHA and all of them are syntypes according to Art. 9.6 of the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2018). Additional research and lectotypification are needed.

This taxon is in review in WCVF (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as accepted. The same taxonomic opinion is provided in CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the name of the river, Pronya, where the plants were collected.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (Central European Russia).

Rosaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Aronia mitschurinii A.K.Skvortsov & Maitul., Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada 126: 40. 1982
≡ × *Sorbaronia mitschurinii* (A.K. Skvortsov & Maitul.) Sennikov, Willdenowia 43(1): 35. 2013
≡ *Pyrus mitschurinii* (A.K.Skvortsov & Maitul.) M.F.Fay & Christenh., Global Fl. 4: 112. 2018.

Type: Central European Russia, Moscow, Main Botanical Garden, cultivated, 10.IX.1980, *J. Maitulina s.n.* (MHA0033000! – holotype [Fig. 10]; isotypes: MHA0033001!, MHA0033002!).

= × *Sorbaronia fallax* (C.K.Schneid.) C.K.Schneid., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 3: 134. 1906.

Protologue citation: “Mosqua, Hortus botanicus principalis, culta, 10.9.1980 leg. J. Maitulina, MHA.”

Note: *Aronia mitschurinii* is in review in WCVF (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as a synonym of × *Sorbaronia fallax* (C.K.Schneid.) C.K.Schneid., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 3: 134. 1906.

Etymology: The species was named after the Russian botanist, pomologist I.V.Mitschurin, who bred this plant as an artificial cross.

Distribution: Cultivated in Eastern Europe (Baltic States, Central European Russia, East European Russia, Northwest European Russia) and Northeastern U.S.A. as × *Sorbaronia fallax*.

Rosa viarum A.K.Skvortsov 2006, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol. 111(2): 86.

Type: Central European Russia, Kaluga Region, Borovsk District, Balabanovo, 12.VIII.1991, A.K. Skvortsov s.n. (syntypes: MHA0033103–MHA0033105!); paratypes: MHA0033004–MHA0033025!, MHA0033027–MHA0033034!, MHA0033037–MHA0033064!; authentic specimens: MHA0033026!, MHA0033035–MHA0033038!

Protologue citation: “*Rossia Europaea, provincia Kaluga, districtus Borovsk, oppidulum Balabanovo, ad viam ferream, 12. VIII 1991, A.K. Skvortsov, sino numero (MHA).*”

Note: We found three specimens that correspond to the protologue at MHA and all of them are syntypes according to Art. 9.6 of the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2018). Additional research and lectotypification are needed.

This taxon is accepted in CoL (2020).

Etymology: The specific Latin epithet ‘viarum’ means ‘roads’ and reflects the places where this plant grows and was collected.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (Central European Russia).

Salicaceae Mirb., *nom. cons.*

Populus × *kashmirica* A.K.Skvortsov, *Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.* 40: 63. 2008.

Type: West Himalaya, Jammu-Kashmir, around Srinagar, 5.IX.1972, A. Skvortsov, G. Proskuriakova *s.n.* (MHA0032960! – holotype [Fig. 11]); paratypes: MHA0032978!, MHA0032979!; authentic specimen: MHA0032977!

Protologue citation: “*Typus: Kashmir, around Srinagar planted along roads, 5 Sept. 1972, A. Skvortsov, G. Proskuriakova (MHA).*”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Kashmir.

Distribution: West Himalaya (Jammu-Kashmir).

Populus × *sibirica* G.V.Krylov et G.V.Grig. ex A.K.Skvortsov, *Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada* 193: 43. 2007.

Type: Siberia, City of Novosibirsk, Lermontov Street, cultivated on school grounds, 9.VI.1955, G. Krylov & E. Krylov *s.n.* (TK001621! – lectotype, designated by Gureyeva, Klimov, Balashova (2016: 9) [Fig. 12]; isotypes: MHA0032718!, TK001622, TK001623).

Protologue citation: “*Typus (hic designates): In urbe Novosibirsk, platea Lermontovi, in horto scholae calculatorum, 9. Junio 1955 G. et E. Krylov. TK. Isotypus MHA.*”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Siberia.

Distribution: Siberia.

Salix acmophylla Boiss. var. *russanovii* A.K.Skvortsov, *Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada* 83: 41. 1972.

Type: Middle Asia, Uzbekistan, Tashkent, cultivated in the Botanical Garden, 28.VII.1970, A.K. Skvortsov s.n. (MHA0032722! – holotype [Fig. 13], isotypes: [A00031236!](#), LE00011283!, MHA0032723!).

Protologue citation: “Taschkent in horto botanico culta, 28 VII 1970 leg. A.K. Skvortsov. MHA, isotypi LE, AA.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The variety was named after the renowned Russian botanist F.N. Rusanov, who collected this plant and cultivated it in the Botanical Garden in Tashkent.

Distribution: Middle Asia.

Salix apennina A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.: 90. 1965.

Type: Italy, Tuscany, Apennine Mts., near Pistoia, by Lake Greppo, 9.VII.1888, E. Levier s.n. ([FI002677!](#) – holotype).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Italia, provincial Toscana, Apenninus Pistoriensis, ad lacum Greppo, 9 VII 1888, E. Levier. In Herb. Univ. Florentinae (FI) concervatur”.

Note: This taxon accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: Specific epithet derived from place of origin, the Apennine Mountains.

Distribution: Italy.

Salix armeno-rossica A.K.Skvortsov, Trudy Bot. Inst. Akad. Nauk Armyansk. S.S.R. 15: 130. 1966.

Type: Turkey (former Russian Kaghyzman district), along Kyaklik River, 11.V.1914, S. Turkewicz s.n. (LE01011538! – holotype [Fig. 14]); paratypes: BAK, [E00235731](#), ERE, LE01071459–LE01071470!, LE01071693–LE01071699!, [MW0659658!](#), [MW0659659!](#), [MW0659660!](#), TBI, TK.

Protologue citation: “Typus: Armenia turcica (olim Rossiae distr. Kaghyzman), in ripis fl. Kjaklik, 11/V 1914, leg. S. Turkewicz, in Hb. Inst. Bot. Leningrad.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the distribution range in Russian and Turkish Armenia: “Habitat ad rivos montium Armeniae (sovieticae et turcicae), Dzhavakhetiae (Georgia austro-occid.) necnon Rossiae australis caucasicae (Mons Beschtau), ad alt. 1200–2200 m.s.m.”

Distribution: Turkey to Caucasus (North Caucasus).

Salix berberifolia Pall. subsp. *fimbriata* A.K.Skvortsov, Bot. Mater. Gerb. Bot. Inst. Komarova Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 21: 86. 1961 ≡ *Salix fimbriata* (A.K.Skvortsov) Czerep., Sosud. Rast. SSSR: 457. 1981.

Type: Siberia, Yakutia, in lower Lena River Valley, ca. 1800 km from Yakutsk, Adzhergai, near Altash-Kaya, 6.VI.1914, V.A. *Kashkarov s.n.* (LE01016536! – holotype: [Fig. 15]); paratypes: LE01071700!, MHA0136595!

– *Salix fimbriata* (A.K.Skvortsov) Baikov, *Konspekt Fl. Sibir. Sosud. Rast.* 88. 2005, **nom. inval.**

Protologue citation: “Typus. In valle fl. Lenae inferioris (ca. 1800 km a Jakutsk), Adshergai pr. Altash-Kaja, 6 VI 1914 V.A. Kaschkarov, in *Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. URSS* (Leningrad).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The infraspecific epithet derives from the Latin ‘fimbriatus’ that relates to the fimbriate or fringed leaf margin.

Distribution: Siberia (Chita, Yakutia).

Salix berberifolia Pall. subsp. *kamtschatica* A.K.Skvortsov, *Willows USSR*: 141. 1968 ≡ *Salix kamtschatica* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorosch., *Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada* 84: 31. 1972 ≡ *Salix tschuktschorum* A.K.Skvortsov subsp. *kamtschatica* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorob., *Opred. Sosud. Rast. Kamchatskoï oblasti* 155. 1981.

Type: Kamchatka, Mt. Krashennnikov, in alpine zone, 21.VIII.1909, V.L. *Komarov 3265* ([MW0591805](#)! – lectotype, designated by Petruk (2010: 20); isolectotype: LE01016537!).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Kamtschatka, in alpibus Montis Kraschenninikovii, 21. VIII 1909. V.L. Komarov N° 3265 (LE, MW).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Kamchatka.

Distribution: Russian Far East (Kamchatka).

Salix bouffordii A.K.Skvortsov, *Harvard Pap. Bot.* 4(1): 324. 1999.

Type: China, Yunnan, Yangbi Xian, Diancang Shan (western side), near Dajiuping, ca. 3400 m, 30.VI.1984, *Sino-American Botanical Expedition 642* [collectors: B. Bartholomew, D.E. Boufford, H.W. Li, C.G. Ma, D.H. Nicholson, T.S. Ying, S.W. Yu] ([A00092092](#)! – holotype; isotypes: [KUN0526020](#)!, MHA0032980!, MHA0032981!); paratypes: A, [KUN0526021](#)!

Protologue citation: “Reipublica Popularis Sinica. Provincia Yunnan: Yangbi Xian, Diancang Shan (latus occid.), prope Dajiuping, ca. 3400 m, 30 Junio 1984. Expeditio Botanica Sino-Americana 642 (collectores B. Bartholomew, D.E. Boufford, H.W. Li, C.G.Ma, D.H. Nicholson, T.S.Ying, S.W.Yu). (Holotype: A; Isotype: KUN, MHA). Fig. 2.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned American botanist, David E. Boufford, who collected this plant.

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Salix cacuminis A.K.Skvortsov, Harvard Pap. Bot. 4(1): 323. 1999.

Type: Korea, North Korea, northern Chagang Province (Kanggye Province before 1949), Setsurey Mts. (1300–2310 m), at and near the summits, 26.VIII.1917, *E. H. Wilson 9023* ([A00092091!](#) – holotype; isotype: MHA0032982!).

Protologue citation: “North Korea. Provincia N. Kankyo: Montes Setsurei (1300-2310 m) ad et prope cacuminem, 26 Aug. 1917. E. H. Wilson 9023 (A). Fig. 1.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species epithet reflects the place where it was collected – summits (Latin ‘cacuminem’) of the Setsurei Mountains in Korea.

Distribution: Korea (North Korea).

Salix dshugdshurica A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol. n.s. 66(4): 27. 1961.

Type: Russian Far East, Dzhugzur Mts., larch/birch forests in Matang River Valley, 6.IX.1933, *V.N. Vassiljev s.n.* (LE01016603! – holotype [Fig. 16]).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Montes Dshugshur, lariceto-betuletum in valle fl. Matang (Maia influens), 6/IX 1933, leg. V.N. Vassiljev, in Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Scient. Leningrad.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Dzhugzur Mountains.

Distribution: Russian Far East (Magadan and Khabarovsk Regions).

Salix excelsa S.G.Gmel. var. *rodinii* A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 2: 97. 1965.

Type: Afghanistan, Hindu Kush Range, in Ghorband River Valley, 170 km from Kabul, 15.X.1940, *L. Rodin 87* [original label in Russian] (MHA0032983! – lectotype, **designated here**; isolectotypes: [A00031222!](#)); paratypes: MHA0032985!, MHA0032984!

Protologue citation: “Typus: Afghanistan, Hindukusch, in valle Gurbend ca. 170 km a Kabul, ad fluvium, 15 X 1940, N° 87, L. Rodin. Typus in Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. URSS (LE), isotypi in Herb. Universitatis Mosquensis (MW) et in Herb. Arboreti Arnoldiani (A) conservatur.”

Note: According to the protologue, the holotype should be deposited at LE. However, we found no specimens of this taxon at LE but a specimen annotated by A.K. Skvortsov as ‘typus’ was found in MHA [Fig. 17] and another specimen marked ‘isotypus varietatis’ is deposited in A,

[A00031222](#)! We assume that the holotype was intended by A.K. Skvortsov to be deposited at LE, but never reached its destination. Maybe it was lost at LE or a simple error was made in the publication in the citation of the institution where the type was deposited. In order to resolve this matter we designate the specimen MHA0032983 as the lectotype here, [Fig. 17].

This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the Russian botanist of Polish origin, L.E. Rodin, who collected this plant.

Distribution: Western Asia (Afghanistan).

Salix gonggashanica C.F. Fang & A.K.Skvortsov, J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 7(1): 29. 1999.

Type: China, Sichuan, Luding, Mt. Gònggá, Hailuogou Valley, ca. 2500 m, 28.VI.1994, *Tang Ya & assistant 1277* ♀ (holotype: CDBI).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Reipublica Popularis Sinica, prov. Sichuan, Luding montes Gonggashan vallis Hailuoguo, alt. ca 2500 m. 28 Jun. 1994. Leg. Tang Ya et assist. 1277 (♀). In Herb. Chengdu Inst. Biol. Acad. Sin. Conservatur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Gònggá Shān (pinyin for Mount Gongga).

Distribution: China (Sichuan).

Salix hainanica A.K.Skvortsov, Harvard Pap. Bot. 3(1): 107. 1998.

Type: China, Hainan, District Chang-kiang, Ka Chik Shan and vicinity, 2.I.1934, *S.K. Lau 3048* ([A00054038](#)! – holotype; isotype: LE01012906!, MHA0032986!).

Protologue citation: “China. Hainan: Chang-kiang district, Ka Chik Shan and vicinity, 2 January 1934, S.K. Lau 3048 (holotype: A; isotype LE).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Hainan.

Distribution: China (Hainan).

Salix jurtzevii A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 9: 96. 1972.

Type: Russian Far East, Magadan, 130 km north of Magadan, Kolyma Range, between Ola and Malan Rivers, ca. 1200 m, 5.IX.1970, *B.A. Jurtzev & A.V. Galanin n.s.* (LE01016636! – holotype [Fig. 18]; isotypes: LE01016637!, LE01016638!, LE01016639!, MHA0032729!); paratypes: MHA0032730!, MHA0033121!

Protologue citation: “Prov. Magadan, jugum Kolymense ca. 130 km ab urbe Magadan septentrionem versus, inter fontibus fluviorum Ola et Maltan, alt. ca. 1200 m s. m., 5 IX 1970, B.A. Jurtzev et A.V. Galanin (LE, isotypus MHA).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned Russian botanist B.A. Jurtzev.

Distribution: Russian Far East (Magadan Region).

Salix kazbekensis A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n. s., 66, 4: 27. 1961.

Type: Caucasus, near Mt. Kazbek, by Gherghety, subalpine zone, 2500–2600 m, 12.VIII.1937, *M. Nasarov s.n.* ([MW0591809!](#) – holotype); authentic specimens: ERE0004886, ERE0004887.

Protologue citation: “Typus: Caucasus Magnus, circa montem Kazbek, prope pag. Gherghety, regio subalpine, al. 2500–2600 m, 12/VIII 1937. M. Nasarov, un Herb. Univers. Mosquensis.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Mt. Kazbek.

Distribution: Caucasus.

Salix khokhriakovii A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 9: 99. 1972.

Type: Russian Far East, Magadan, 130 km north of Magadan, Kolyma Range, between Ola and Maltan Rivers, 5.IX.1970, *A. Khokhryakov, A. Galanin, G. Snytkin, B. Jurtzev s.n.* (LE01016640! – holotype [Fig. 19]; isotypes: LE01016641!, MHA0032731!); paratypes: LE01071730!, LE01071731!, MHA0032732!, MHA0032733!, MHA0032987–MHA0032990!, authentic specimen: MHA0032991!

Protologue citation: “Prov. Magadan, jugum Kolymense ca. 130 km ad urbe Magadan septentrionem versus, inter fontibus fluviorum Ola et Maltan, ad declivum versus Maltan, 5 IX 1970, A. Khokhriakov, A. Galanin, G. Snytkin, B. Jurtzev (LE, isotypus MHA).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned Russian botanist A.P. Khokhryakov, who collected this plant.

Distribution: Siberia (Yakutia), Russian Far East (Magadan Region).

Salix koeieana A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.: 95. 1965.

Type: Afghanistan, Farakulum, along the Helmand River, 2700 m, 19.VII.1948, *M. Koeie* 2533 ([C10018519!](#) – holotype; isotype: [W1962-0008196!](#)).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Afghanistan, Farakulum, ad riv. Helmand, alt. 2700 m.s.m., 19 VII 1948, N° 2533, M. Koeie. Typus in Herb. Hafniensis (C), paratypus in Herb. Vindobonensis (W) conservantur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the Danish botanist M. Köie, who collected this plant.

Distribution: Western Asia (Afghanistan).

Salix ludlowiana A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol. 83(1): 122. 1978.

Type: Indian Subcontinent, Bhutan, Shingbe (Hela) (27°47'N, 90°35'E), 13000 ft, 20.VII.1949, F. Ludlow, G. Sheriff, G. H. Hicks 19470 ♂ & ♀ ([BM000797442!](#) – holotype; isotype: [A00354850!](#)); paratype: [BM000958043!](#)

Protologue citation: “Typus: Bhutan, Shingbe (Hela) (27° 47' N–90° 35' E), alt. 13000 ped., 20/VII, 1949, F.Ludlow, G.Sheriff, G.H.Hicks N° 19470 (♂, ♀), BM. Paratypus: Bhutan, Shingbe (Hela) (27° 55' N–89° 33' E), alt. 12000 ped., 28/VI, 1949, Ludlow, Sheriff, Hicks N° 20413 (♀), BM.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the British naturalist Frank Ludlow, who collected this plant.

Distribution: East Himalaya (Bhutan).

Salix nasarovii A.K.Skvortsov Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 61(1): 76. 1956.

Type: Siberia: Eastern Sayans Mts., Tunkinsky Depression, near Arshan, rocky areas in alpine zone, 7.VIII.1936, A. Korovkin s.n. ([MW0591816!](#) – holotype; isotypes: [MW0053683!](#), [MW0053686!](#)); paratypes: LE01071701–LE01071716!, [MW0053677!](#), [MW0053684!](#), [MW0053685!](#), [MW0053687!](#), [MW0053688!](#), [MW0053689!](#), [MW0053690!](#), [MW0053691!](#)

Protologue citation: “Typus: Sibiria Orientalis, Montes Sajanenses Orientales, jugum Tunkinskij dictum, prope pag. Arshan, in lapidosis reg. alpinae, leg. A. Korovkin, 7. VIII. 1936, in Herb. Universitatis Mosquensis conservatur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned Russian botanist M.I. Nasarov.

Distribution: Mountains of Siberia and Russian Far East (Buryatia, Irkutsk, Tuva and Amur Regions).

Salix nuristanica A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.: 94. 1965.

Type: Afghanistan, eastern Nuristan, on western slope of Semenek Pass, 3400 m, 21.VIII.1935, G. Kerstan 1512 ([W1962-0002366!](#) – holotype; isotype: [HAL0081728!](#)).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Afghanistan, Nuristan orientalis, in declivitate occidental trajectus Semenek, alt. In Herb. Mus. Vindobonensis (W) conservatur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Nuristan Province in Afghanistan.

Distribution: Western Asia (Afghanistan).

Salix pseudodepressa A.K.Skvortsov, Trudy Bot. Inst. Akad. Nauk Armyansk. S.S.R. 15: 127. 1966.

Type: Turkey (Kars Province), near Sarykamysch, 29.IV.1914, *D.I. Litvinow 4536* (LE01044748! – lectotype, designated by Kovtonyuk & Belyaeva (2020: 3, fig. 1); isolectotypes: [AAU!](#), [C10018520!](#), [E00235855!](#), [ERE0004891!](#), L1551716!, LE01044749!, MHA0032992!, [MW0591818!](#), NS0002746!, [PRC408262!](#), [S13-14138!](#), W1967-0019592!, US01269138! et al. [Exsiccatae *Herb. Fl. URSS* N° 4536]); paratypes: [E00235856!](#), LE01044750 – LE01044752!, LE01071471 – LE01071480!, MHA0032993!, MHA0032994!, [MW0659585!](#), [MW0659586!](#), TBI.

Protologue citation: “Armenia turcica (olim Rossiae prov. Kars), prope opp. Sarykamysch, 29/IV 1914 D.I. Litvinow, in herb. Inst. bot. Leningrad; isotypi in “Herb. Fl. URSS” edentur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species epithet reflects the misapplication of the name *Salix depressa* Fr. (= *S. bebbiana* Sarg.) to Turkish plants.

Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey.

Salix pulchra Cham. subsp. *kalarica* A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n. s., 66(4): 31. 1961 ≡ *S. divaricata* Pall. subsp. *kalarica* (A.K.Skvortsov) A.K.Skvortsov, Willows USSR: 186. 1968 ≡ *S.* × *kalarica* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorosch., Fl. Sovetsk. Dal'n. Vost.: 144. 1966.

Type: Siberia, Chita Region, upper Kalar River Basin, Lake Ammudin, in larch stands, 5.VIII.1932, *N. Savicz s.n.* (holotype – lost); Chita Region, Kalar District, Katugin River upper course, 1700 m, 1963, *E.A. Popovichev s.n.* (MHA0133579! – neotype, **designated here**); Chita Region, Kalar District, Katugin River middle course, 16.VII.1963, *E.A. Popovichev 39/181*, ♀ [fr.] (MHA0133580! – epitype, **designated here**).

Protologue citation: “Typus: prov. Tschita, ad fluv. Kalar cursum superiorem prope lacum Ammudin, in lariceto, 5/VIII 1932. N. Savicz. In Herb. Inst. Bot. Leningrad.”

Note: According to the protologue, the type specimen should have been deposited at LE. However, we did not find this specimen there and it was not listed by Buzunova *et al.* (2011, 2018). It is nearly sixty years since this taxon was described as a subspecies of *S. pulchra*, and its taxonomic identity has been unclear for the entire period. It was treated by Skvortsov (1968,

1999) as a subspecies of *S. divaricata* Pall. There are four specimens at MHA, which were deposited by Skvortsov in his personal herbarium in a folder under the name *S. kalarica*. All match the original description of *S. kalarica*, three of them collected in the *locus classicus*, Kalar District, and one near Lake Baykal. Specimens, MHA0133578, MHA0133579 and MHA0133580, were annotated by Skvortsov as ‘*Salix udensis* Trautv. & C.A.Mey.’, ‘*Salix udensis?*’ and ‘*Salix udensis*,’ accordingly, and the specimen MHA0133581 has the annotation in pencil ‘*Salix oblongifolia* Trautv. & C.A.Mey?’; the latter is treated by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020) as a synonym of *S. udensis*. All four specimens belong to the same taxon that combines morphological characteristics of two species, *S. pulchra* and *S. udensis*. All of this leads us to conclude that under the names *Salix pulchra* subsp. *kalarica*, *S. divaricata* subsp. *kalarica* and *S. kalarica*, a hybrid between *S. pulchra* and *S. udensis* should be recognised. Thus, we designate here the specimen MHA0133579 (fragments with developed leaves) as the neotype [Fig. 20] and the specimen MHA0133580 (fragments with leaves and fruiting catkins) as the epitype [Fig. 21].

Salix pulchra subsp. *kalarica* is treated by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020) as a synonym of *S. × kalarica*.

Etymology: The infraspecific epithet derives from the place of origin, Kalar River in Siberia.

Distribution: Siberia (Chita Region), Russian Far East (Amur and Khabarovsk Regions).

Salix recurvigemmata A.K.Skvortsov, Bot. Mater. Gerb. Bot. Inst. Komarova Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 18: 37. 1957.

Type: Russia, Perm Region, near Dobryanka, gypsum-rich slopes along Kama River, 24.VIII.1899 [top right fragment with leaves], *F. Teplouchov* 854 [Herb. Fl. Perm.] ([MW0591820](#))! – lectotype, designated by Sennikov, 2006: 141).

– *Salix recurvigemmis* A.K.Skvortsov, Sist. Zametki Mater. Gerb. Krylova Tomsk. Gosud. Univ. Kuybysheva, 79–80: 13. 1956, **nom. inval.**

Protologue citation: “Typus: Prov. Molotov (olim Perm), prope pag. Dobryanka, in decliviis gypsaceis ad fl. Kamam, 21 IV (fl. ♀) et 24 VIII 1899 (fol. A eadem planta), F. Teplouchov, Herb. Florae Permiensis N° 854.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the recurved form of the buds.

Distribution: Eastern Europe to Siberia.

Salix rhamnifolia Pall. subsp. *turuchanensis* A.K.Skvortsov & Kuvaev, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 87(3): 131. 2002 ≡ *Salix turuchanensis* (A.K.Skvortsov & Kuvaev) Baikov, Konspekt Fl. Sibir. Sosud. Rast. 85. 2005.

Type: Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Region, Turukhansk District, on the right bank of Yenisey River, near Vorogovo, on sandy and rocky banks of Porozhnaya River, 23.VI.1977, *E. Dezhkina*, *V. Kuvaev* 24-6 (LE01016741! – holotype [Fig. 22]; isotypes: MHA0032874!, [MW0595560!](#)); paratypes: MHA0032873!, MHA0033119!, MHA0033120!, MHA0132767!, MHA0132783 – MHA0132785!, [MW0591823!](#)

Protologue citation: “Prov. Krasnojarsk, distr. Turuchanskij. Ripa dextra fluminis Jenisej supra pag. Vorogovo. Ripa arenoso-lapidoso fluminis Porozhnaja. 23 VI 1977, N 24-6. E. Dezhkina, V. Kuvaev (LE; isotypus MHA).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Turukhansk District in Siberia.

Distribution: Siberia (Krasnoyarsk Region).

Salix saposhnikovii A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n. s., 66(4): 26. 1961 ≡ *Salix rhamnifolia* Pall. subsp. *saposhnikovii* (A.K.Skvortsov) Bolsch., Fl. Sibir. (Salicac.-Amaranthac.) 5: 35. 1992.

Type: Siberia, Altay, at the source of Balykty-su River, mountain moss-lichen tundra, 28.VII.1915, *P.N. Krylov s.n.* ([MW0591829!](#) – holotype; isotypus: LE01016741!).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Altai, ad font. Fluv. Balykty-su, tundra montana muscoso-lichenosa, 28/VII 1915, P.N. Krylov, in Herb. Univers. Mosquensis.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned Russian botanist and geographer V.V. Sapozhnikov.

Distribution: Middle Asia (Kazakhstan), Siberian mountains, Mongolia.

Salix sphenophylla A.K.Skvortsov subsp. *pseudotorulosa* A.K.Skvortsov 1966, Sched. Herb. Fl. URSS 16: 62 ≡ *Salix pseudotorulosa* (A.K. Skvortsov) Czerep., Sosud. Rast. SSSR: 459. 1981.

Type: Russian Far East, Magadan Region, Chukotka, vicinity of Uëlen, rocky tundra at 100–130 m, 8.VIII.1959. *T. Derviz-Sokolova* 4524 [Herb. Fl. URSS] ♀, in fruits (LE01016774! – lectotype, designated by Stepanova, Poluektov & Belyaeva (Stepanova *et al.*, 2019b: 12, fig. 1); isolectotypes: [BM000906633!](#), [C10018521!](#), [ERE0004899!](#), LE01016775!; MHA0032952!, [MW0591831!](#), NS0025075!, [PRC408504!](#) *et al.* [Exs. Herb. Fl. URSS N° 4524]).

Protologue citation: “Typus: planta nostra N° 4524. Peninsula Tschukotka, prope pag. Uëlen, monticulus Uëlenej, tundra lapidosa, alt. 100–130 m.s.m. Leg T. Derviz-Sokolova. 1959 VIII 8. In Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. URSS (Leningrad) conservatur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The infraspecific epithet reflects the misapplication of the name *Salix torulosa* Ledeb. to Siberian and North American plants.

Distribution: Siberia to Russian Far East, North America.

Salix staintoniana A.K.Skvortsov, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol. 83(1): 123. 1978.

Type: Indian Subcontinent, Nepal, Arun River Valley, Barun Khola, 12000 ft, 12.VI.1956, J.D.A. Stainton 622 ([BM000521901!](#) – holotype; isotype: [A00354849!](#)); paratype: [BM000958046!](#)

Protologue citation: “Typus: E. Nepal, vallis Arun: Barun Khola, alt. 12000 ped. 12/VI 1956 J.D.A. Stainton N° 622 (BM). Paratypus: vallis Arun, Kasowa Khola, alf. 11000 ped. 9/VI 1956 J.D.A. Stainton N° 579 (BM).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned British botanist J.D.A. Stainton, who collected this willow.

Distribution: Nepal.

Salix trabzonica A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 8: 120. 1971.

Type: Turkey, Trabzon Province, between Of and Bayburt, on rocky slope facing north, at ca. 2100 m, 6.VII.1962, J. Apold, P. Cox & P. Hutchison 170 ([E00235851!](#) – holotype; isotype: MHA0032743!).

Protologue citation: “Turcia septentrionali-orientalis, prov. Trabzon, inter Of et Bayburt, in rupestribus lateris septentrionalis trajectus, alt. ca. 2100 m, 6 VII 1962, N° 170, J. Apold, P. Gox et P. Hutchinson (E).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the place of origin, Trabzon Province in Turkey.

Distribution: Turkey.

Salix tschuktschorum A.K.Skvortsov, Bot. Mater. Gerb. Bot. Inst. Komarova Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 21: 83. 1961 ≡ *Salix berberifolia* Pall. subsp. *tschuktschorum* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorosch., Florist. issl. v razn. raionakh SSSR (A.K. Skvortsov, ed.): 161. 1985.

Type: Russian Far East, Anadyr, Gorelovv Mts., near rivulet, 26.VI.1933, M. Vassilyeva s.n. (LE01016795! – holotype [Fig. 23]); paratypes: [MW0050567!](#), [MW0050615!](#)

Protologue citation: “Typus: Anadyr, montes Gorelovy dicti, ad rivulum, 26 VI 1933, M. Vassiljeva, in Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci URSS (Leningrad) conservatur.”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the people of Chukotka.

Distribution: Siberia (Yakutia) to Russian Far East (Magadan region).

Salix vinogradovii A.K.Skvortsov, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.: 55. 1966.

Type: Eastern Europe, Central European Russia, Lipetsk Region, Galichya Gora Nature Reserve on the bank of Don River, 9.V.1963, S. Golitsin s.n. ([MW0591834!](#) – holotype; isotypes: MHA0109714!, MHA0109716!, MHA0109717!, MHA0109718!); authentic specimens: MHA0109713!, MHA0109715!, MHA0109721!, MHA0109722!

Protologue citation: “Typus: URSS, prov. Lipetzka, ad fl. Don, in reservato ‘Galitschija Gora’, 9 V 1963, S. Golitsin (MW).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the Russian botanist N.P. Vinogradov.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (Central European Russia, Ukraine), Middle Asia (Kazakhstan).

Taxa described by other authors using A.K. Skvortsov's herbarium material

Amaryllidaceae J.St.-Hil., *nom. cons.*

Allium decipiens Fisch. ex Schult. & Schult. f. subsp. *quercetorum* Seregin, Phytol. Balcan. 13, 2: 200. 2007.

Type: Eastern Europe, East European Russia, Krym, vicinity of Sudak, Kamenka, *Quercus* & *Carpinus orientalis* forest, in the shade, 24.V.1958, P. Smirnov s.n. ([MW0591663!](#) – holotype; isotype: [MW0591664!](#)); paratypes: MW0021675!; MW0021780–MW0021794!; MW0044222!; MW0053683–MW0053691!; MW0128679!; MW0128736!; MW0128737!; MW0128749!; MW0128756!; MW0128757!; MW0128791!; MW0128806!; MW0128808!; MW0128905–MW0128911!; MW0128926!; MW0129002!; MW0129023!; MW0129185!; MW0129286!; MW0139064!; MW0198220!; MW0199783!; MHA0032834–MHA0032850!, LE, MOSP, MWG, MWG, KW, YALT. Specimens MHA0032846 and MHA0032848 were collected by A.K. Skvortsov.

Protologue citation: “Holotype (original label in Russian): Vicinity of Sudak, Kamenka, *Quercus* & *Carpinus orientalis* forest, in the shade, 24.05.1958, P. Smirnov (MW, with an isotype).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The subspecies epithet is derived from the Latin word ‘quercetum,’ which means ‘oak forest.’

Distribution: Eastern Europe (East European Russia, Central European Russia, South European Russia, Ukraine, Krym), Caucasus (Northern Caucasus, Transcaucasus), Turkey and Western Siberia.

Ranunculaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Aconitum taigicola Vorosch., Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada 151: 42. 1988 ≡ *Aconitum jaluense* Kom. subsp. *taigicola* (Vorosch.) Vorosch., Trudy Imp. S.-Peterburgsk. Bot. Sada 18: 439. 1901.

Type: Russian Far East, Primorye, Lazovsky Nature Reserve, along the upper course of Sandagou River, in forest, 4.IX.1963, *O. Forsch s.n.* (MHA0033114! – holotype [Fig. 24]), paratype: MHA0033115! (collected by A.K. Skvortsov), MHA0033116! MHA0033117!

Protologue citation: “Prov. Primorskensis, reservatum Lazovski, ad fluxum superiorem fluminis Sandagou in silvis, leg. 4.IX 1963, O. Forsch (MHA).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) and CoL (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Russian word ‘taiga’, the type of forest where this species grows.

Distribution: Russian Far East (Primorye) to Korea.

Poaceae Barnhart, *nom. cons.*

Festuca pohleana E.B.Alexeev, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 78(5): 144. 1973.

Type: Russia, Arkhangelsk Region, calcareous outcrops, Adak River in Usa River Basin, 25.VIII.1905, *R. Pohle, s.n.* (LE01071794! – holotype, [Fig. 25]); isotype: LE01071795!; paratypes: LE01071791–LE01071793!, LE01071796!, [MW0249399!](#) (collected by A.K. Skvortsov), [MW0591400!](#) (collected by A.K. Skvortsov), [MHA0016749!](#), [MHA0016750!](#)

Protologue citation: “Prov. Archangel, ad Ussam, Adak, in rupibus calcareis, 25/VIII 1905, R. Pohle (LE).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in Clayton *et al.* (2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the renowned German botanist R. Pohle.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (East European Russia).

Festuca pallidula E.B.Alexeev, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s.,

93(2): 97. 1988.

Type: Caucasus, Georgia, 5 km south of Borzhomi, on rocks, 16.VII.1952, *A.K. Skvortsov* 1339 *s.n.* (MHA0032602! – holotype, [Fig. 26]); paratypes: MHA0032603!, [MW0591399!](#)

Protologue citation: “Georgia, 5 km ad meridiem a Borzhomi, in rupibus, 16/VII 1952, N° 1339, A.K. Skvortsov (MHA). Paratypi: Prope Bakuriani, in rupibus, 16/VII 1952, N° 1337 (MW), 1338 (MHA) A.K. Skvortsov.”

Note: This taxon is accepted in Clayton *et al.* (2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Latin phrase ‘spiculis pallide viridibus’ meaning ‘pale green spikelets.’

Distribution: Caucasus.

Glyceria acutiuscula H.Scholz, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 100, 6: 80. 1995.

Type: Caucasus, North Caucasus, near Mt. Fisht, 15.IX.1994, *H. Scholz s. n.* ([B100367076!](#) – holotype); paratypes: [B100367077!](#), LE01053054!, MHA0033118! (collected by A.K. Skvortsov).

Protologue citation: “Russia, W. Ciscaucasus, near peak Fisht, 15/IX 1994, H. Scholz s. n. (holotypus B).”

Note: *Glyceria acutiuscula* is treated in Clayton *et al.* (2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) as a synonym of *G. notata* Chevall., Fl. Gén. Env. Paris 2: 174. 1827.

Etymology: The species epithet is derived from the Latin phrase ‘lemmatibus apice acutiusculis’ (slightly acute tip of lemma).

Distribution: Europe to North Western China and Pakistan, North Western Africa.

Poa bifida S.E.Fröhner, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 88(4): 436. 1968 ≡ *chlopoa bifida* (S.E.Fröhner) Tzvelev, Zlaki Rossii: 356. 2019.

Type: Middle Asia, Kazakhstan, near Alma-Ata, 2800 m, 11.IX.1963, *A. Skvortsov*, *s.n.* ([MW0591328!](#) – holotype; isotype MHA0033122!).

Protologue citation: “Asia Media, montes Tian-Schan, jugum Transiliense (Zailijski) supra urbem Alma-Ata, alt. ca. 2800 m s. m., in prato humido, 11. IX. 1963, leg. A. K. Skvortsov sub *Poa supina*, det. S. Fröhner sub *Poa bifida* VI. 1966, MW. Isotypus herb. S. Fröhner n. 4418, postea traditurus sit PRC.”

Note: *Poa bifida* is treated in Clayton *et al.* (2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) as a synonym of *Poa supina* Schrad. Fl. Germ.: 289. 1806.

Etymology: The species epithet derives from the Latin word ‘bifidus’ meaning ‘bifid’ (resembling the forked branches of the panicle).

Distribution: Northern Africa (Morocco), Europe to Mongolia and Himalaya.

Salicaceae Mirb., *nom. cons.*

Salix acutifolia Willd. f. *pendula* I.V.Belyaeva, N.Y.Stepanova et O.V.Epanch.,
Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 50: 45. 2019.

Type: Russia, Moscow, cultivated in the Botanical Garden of Moscow State University, 13.V.1957, A. Skvortsov s.n. ♀ (MHA0032916! – holotype, [Fig. 1 in Stepanova *et al.*, 2019a: 42]); paratypes: MHA0032915!, SVER!, WSY!

Protologue citation: “Holotype: Russia, Moscow, cultivated in the Botanical Garden of Moscow State University, 13 V 1957, A. Skvortsov, ♀ (MHA: MHA0032916). – Fig. 1. Paratypes Tadjikistan, Dushanbe [Stalinabad 1929–1961], cultivated in the Botanical Garden, 31 X 1954, A. Skvortsov, ♀ (MHA0032915! – Fig. 2); Russia, Yekaterinburg, cultivated in the Botanical Garden of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 26 VIII 2019, I.V. Belyaeva, O.V. Epanchintseva, N° 009, ♀ (SVER!, WSY!).”

Note: This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The infra-specific epithet ‘pendula’ means ‘hanging down’ (Stearn, 2004) and describes the weeping form of the crown of this willow.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (East European Russia). Cultivated in Belgium, Great Britain, Central European Russia, Tadjikistan and Siberia (West Siberia).

Salix arctica Pall. **subsp. jamu-taridensis** A.K.Skvortsov ex V.V.Petrovsky, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 68(1): 31. 1983.

Type: Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Region, Taimyr Peninsula, lower course Yamu-Neri River in Lake Taimyr Basin, dry stony tundra on the riverbank, 10.VIII.1928, A. Tolmachev 742 ♀ [fr.] (LE01016533! – holotype [Fig. 27]).

Protologue citation: “Typus: Peninsula Taimyr orientalis, ad lacum Taityrensem in fluxu inferiore fl. Jamu-Nery, tundra maculosa sicca, ad ripam, 10 VIII 1928, fr. Mat., N° 742, A. Tolmatchev (LE).”

Note: No herbarium material collected by A.K. Skvortsov was used for the description of this taxon but an annotation made by him is on the specimen LE01016533 which was cited by Petrovsky as the holotype. This taxon is accepted by Belyaeva and Govaerts (2020).

Etymology: The specific epithet derives from the local name of the river, Jamu-Nery (‘tari’ is the local name for ‘river’).

Distribution: Siberia (Taimyr Peninsula).

Typhaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Typha valentini Mavrodiev, Feddes Repert. 111(7-8): 571. 2000.

Type: Caucasus, Transcaucasus (southwestern Azerbaijan), Pirchevan, a small wetland along the Okcha River, 02.X.1961, A. Skvortsov *s.n.* (MHA0032525! – holotype [Fig. 28]).

Protologue citation: “In parte Caucasi Magi australis, Aserbajdjan austro-occidentalis. Pirchevan, paludula juxta fluminem Okschi. 02.10.1961, leg. A. Skvortsov (MHA).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in WCVF (Govaerts, 2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Etymology: The species was named after the Russian philosopher, Professor at the Moscow State University Valentin F. Asmus.

Distribution: Caucasus (Transcaucasus).

Taxa named after A.K. Skvortsov

Betulaceae Gray, *nom. cons.*

Betula skvortsovii McAll. & Ashburner, Gen. *Betula*: 161. 2013.

Type: China, Qinghai, Nangqên Xian, Larong Gou on east side of the Zi Qu, N of Jiangxi Forest Station and SE of Mozhong, 3450 m, 32°9'N, 97°3'E, 29.VIII.1996, Ho, Bartholomew, Watson, Gilbert 2629 (holotype: LIV, isotype: A).

Protologue citation: as given in IPNI (2020): “Nangqên Xian, Larong Gou on east side of the Zi Qu, N of Jiangxi forest Station and SE of Mozhong, 3450 m, 32° 9' N, 97° 3' E, 29.8.1996 Ho, Bartholomew, Watson, Gilbert N° 2629 – holotype (LIV), isotype (A).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in WCVF (Govaerts, 2020) and CoL (2020).

Distribution: China (Qinghai to North Western Sichuan).

Campanulaceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Legousia skvortsovii Proskur., Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol. 85, 4: 95. 1980.

Type: Middle Asia, Turkmenistan, southwestern Kopet Dagh Mts., Palyza Range, Bakhchi Pass, on schist cliff, 14.V.1979, G. Proskuriakova, N. Belyanina, G. Porubinovskaya, T. Sofeikova *s.n.* (MHA0015254! – holotype [Fig. 29]; isotypes: MHA0032705!, MHA0032706!); paratypes: MHA0015256!, MHA0015255!

Protologue citation: “Turkmenia, Montes Kopetdagh australi-occidentalis, jugum Palyza, fauces Bakhtschi, in declivio schistoso. 14.05.1979 leg. G. Proskuriakova, N. Belianina, G. Porubinovskaia, T. Sofeikova (MHA).”

Note: *Legousia skvortsovii* is treated in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) as a synonym of *L. hybrida* (L.) Delarbre, Fl. Auvergne, ed. 2: 47. 1800. This taxon is accepted in CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Distribution: Macaronesia, Europe to North Africa and Iran.

Fabaceae Lindl., *nom. cons.* (= **Leguminosae** Juss., *nom. cons.*)

Astragalus skvortsovii Sytin & L.V.Rjaz. 2016, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 101(4): 436. 2016.

Type: Eastern Europe, South European Russia, Astrakhan Region, Czernyĭ Yar District, vicinity of Kamennyĭ Yar, River Volga, on bare sandy-clayey-gravelly scree at steep bedrock right, slope facing west, 48°27'8"N, 45°33'09.4"E, 5 m, 11.VII.2011, A. Sytin, L. Ryazanova *s.n.* ([LE01013876!](#) – holotype; isotypes: [LE01013879!](#), MHA0032793!, [MW0595666!](#)).

Protologue citation: “Russia Europaea, prov. Astrachanica, distr. Nigriripensis (Czernyj Jar), prope pagum Kamennyj Jar, in praeruptis ad ripam Rha (vel Volgae) fluminis dextram primigeniam, prope trajectum, solo arenoso-argilloso-glareoso. Expositio occidentalis. 48°27'8" latitudinis borealis, 45°33'09.4" longitudinis orientalis, altitudine 5 m supra mare. A. Sytin, L. Rjazanova. 11.08. 2011 (LE, isotypi MHA, M).”

Note: This taxon is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as accepted. CoL (2020) also treats this taxon as accepted.

Distribution: Eastern Europe (South European Russia).

Oxytropis baschkiriensis Knjaz. subsp. *skvortsovii* Knjaz., Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 86(1): 130. 2001 ≡ *O. baschkiriensis* var. *skvortsovii* (Knjaz.) Knjaz., Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 90(3): 416. 2005.

Type: Eastern Europe, East European Russia, Bashkortostan, Uchaly District, Mt. Ustubiik, 3 km south of Urasovo, 24.VII.1997, M. Knyazev *s.n.* (LE01071727! – holotype [Fig. 30]; isotype: SVER); paratypes: LE01071726!, LE01071728!, LE01071729!, MHA0033101!, SVER.

Protologue citation: “Bashkortostan. distr. Utschaly, jugum Ustubiik, 3 km ad meridiem ab p. Urasovo, 24.08.1997, M. Knjasev (holo — LE, iso — SVER).”

Note: *Oxytropis baschkiriensis* subsp. *skvortsovii* is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020)

although marked as a synonym of *O. bargusinensis* Peschkova, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 15: 236. 1979.

Distribution: Siberia (Buryatia, Chita and Irkutsk Regions).

Onagraceae Juss., *nom. cons.*

Circaea × *skvortsovii* Boufford, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 69, 4: 965. 1982.

Type: Russian Far East, Sakhalin, Moneron Island (Kaibato), 16.VIII.1973, L. Alexeeva s.n. (MHA0033093! – holotype [Fig. 31]); paratypes: MHA0033094!, MHA0033095!, NY, UC, TI, MAK006953!

Protologue citation: “U.S.S.R., Sakhalin, Moneron Island (Kaibato), 16 August 1973, L. Alexeeva s.n. (MHA, holotype). Representative specimens examined: ... U.S.S.R.: Moneron Island (Kaibato), Alexeeva in 1973 (MHA), E. Egorova 2533 (MHA).”

Note: This taxon is in review in WCVP (Govaerts, 2020) although marked as accepted. *Circaea* × *skvortsovii* is accepted name in CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Distribution: Asia-Temperate (Sakhalin to Northern China, Manchuria and Japan).

Poaceae Barnhart, *nom. cons.*

Festuca skvortsovii E.B.Alexeev, Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 76(2): 119. 1971.

Type: Caucasus, Transcaucasus, southeastern Armenia, Megri District, near Ankavan, on the rocks, 1700 m, 3.VIII.1970, E. Alexeev s.n. ([MW0591422!](#) – holotype; isotypes: MHA0032605!, [MW0591419!](#), [MW0591420!](#), [MW0591421!](#)); paratypes: [ERE0000336!](#), MHA0033096!, MHA0033097!, MHA0033098!, MHA0033099!, MHA0033100!, [MW0591415!](#), [MW0591416!](#), [MW0591417!](#), [MW0591418!](#)

Protologue citation: “Armenia australi – orientalis, districtus Megri, prope Ankavan. In rupibus, alti 1700 m. 3.08.1970. E. Alexeev (MW).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in Clayton *et al.* (2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Distribution: Caucasus (Transcaucasus).

Poa alexejii Sofeikova & Vorosch., Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 85(4): 96. 1980 ≡ *Poa eminens* J.Presl var. *alexejii* (Sofeikova & Vorosch.) Vorosch., Byull. Glavn. Bot. Sada 150: 58. 1988 ≡ *Arctopoa alexejii* (Sofeikova & Vorosch.) Prob., Komarovskie Chteniya (Vladivostok) 49: 91. 2003.

Type: Russian Far East, Kamchatka, vicinity of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Khalaktyrka, wet meadow at roadside, 200–300 m, 20.VII.1978, *T.M. Sofeikova s.n.* (MHA0032564! – holotype [Fig. 32]; isotypes: MHA0032565!, MHA0032566!, MHA0032567!, VLAD).

Protologue citation: “Kamtschatka, Khalaktyrka prope Petropavlovsk, pratulum humidum ad viam, alt. 200–300 m. s. m. 20.07.1978 leg. T.M. Sofeikova (MHA, isotypus MHA, VLAD).”

Note: *Poa alexejii* is treated in Clayton *et al.* (2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020) as a synonym of *Arctopoa eminens* (J.Presl) Prob., *Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.* 11: 50. 1974.

Distribution: Russian Far East to Japan, Subarctic America (Aleutian Islands) to Canada.

Potamogetonaceae Bercht. & Presl, *nom. cons.*

Potamogeton skvortsovii Klinkova, *Bull. Princ. Bot. Gard. Acad. Sci. URSS* 168: 48. 1993.

Type: Eastern Europe, South European Russia, vicinity of Volgograd, near Srednyaya Akhtuba, Akhtuba River, at shallow areas and adjacent to small lakes, 13.VIII.1991, *G. Klinkova, T. Rybnikova s.n.* (MHA0032528! – holotype [Fig. 33]; isotypes: MHA0032529!, MHA0032530!, MHA0032531!, MHA0032532!); paratypes: MHA0032533!, MHA0032534!

Protologue citation: “In viciniis urbis Volgograd, prope pag. Sredniaja Akhtuba, in locis vadosis fluvii Akhtuba et lacusculis adjacentibus, 13.08.1991 G. Klinkova, T. Rybnikova (MHA).”

Note: This taxon is accepted in WCVF (Govaerts, 2020), CoL (2020) and *Tropicos* (2020).

Distribution: Eastern Europe (South European Russia) to Middle Asia (Kazakhstan).

Salicaceae Mirb., *nom. cons.*

Salix alexeii Kottaim. ex L.He & Z.X.Zhang, *Phytotaxa* 332(3): 299. 2017 ≡ *Salix elongata* L.He & Z.X.Zhang, *Phytotaxa* 167(3): 290. 2014, **nom. illeg.** non *S. elongata* C.O.Weber, *Palaeontographica* 2: 177. 1852 (fossil taxon).

Type: China, Tibet (Xizang), Zayü County, Azha Glacier, 29°07'21.54"N, 96°50'25.33"E, 3644 m, 3.IX.2012, *L. He & S. Liao PH2012090302* (BJFC (PH2012090302) – holotype; isotypes: BJFC, PE!); paratypes: PE.

Protologue citation: “Type: China. Tibet (Xizang): Zayu County, Azha Glacier, 29°07'21.54"N, 96°50'25.33"E, 3644 m, 3 September 2012, *L. He & S. Liao PH2012090302* (holotype BJFC; isotypes BJFC, PE).”

Note: *Salix alexeii* is treated by Belyaeva & Govaerts (2020) as a synonym of *S. opsimantha* C.K.Schneid., *Pl. Wilson. (C.S.Sargent)* 3(1): 63. 1916.

Distribution: China (Tibet to Western Sichuan, North Western Yunnan).

Salix alexii-skvortzovii A.P.Khokhr., Byull. Moskovsk. Obshch. Isp. Prir., Otd. Biol., n.s., 89(4): 108. 1984.

Type: Russian Far East, Magadan Region, Okhotsk Seashore, Staritzkiy Peninsula, in mossy wetland, 11.IX.1981, G. L. Antropova, M. T. Mazurenko, A. P. Khohrjakov s.n. ([MW0591799!](#) – holotype; isotype: [MAG!](#)); paratypes: [MAG!](#), [MHA0033102!](#), [MW0591800!](#), [MW0591801!](#)

Protologue citation: “Typus: regio Magadanensis, ora maris Ochotensis, peninsula Staritzkii, palus muscosus, 11/IX 1981, G. L. Antropova, M. T. Mazurenko, A. P. Khohrjakov (MW).”

Note: This name is accepted by Belyaeva & Govaerts (2020).

Distribution: Russian Far East.

Salix skvortsovii Sennikov, Komarovia 4: 140. 2006, **nom. illeg.**, non *S. skvortzovii* Y.L.Chang & Y.L.Chou, Woody Pl. Xiao Hingan Mts.: 86. 1955. ≡ *S. pentandrifolia* Sennikov, Willdenowia 41, 1: 135. 2011.

Type: Caucasus, North Caucasus, Balkaria, along Bashyl-sugusu River, 1950 m, 1.IX.1939, R. Elenevsky s.n. ([MW0591817!](#) – holotype).

– *S. pentandroides* A.K.Skvortsov, Dokl. Akad. Nauk Armyanskoi S.S.R. 31: 299. 1961, **nom. inval.** – *S. pentandroides* A.K.Skvortsov, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 64: 73. 1961, **nom. inval.** – *Pleiarina pentandroides* (A.K.Skvortsov) N.Chao & J.Liu, J. Sichuan Forest. Sci. Technol. 31(5): 15. 2010 **nom. inval.**

Protologue citation: “Holotype: Russia, Caucasus septentr., Balkaria, in ripa rivuli Bashyl-sugusu, alt. 1950 m, 1/IX 1939, R. Elenevsky (MW).”

Note: *Salix skvortsovii* is treated by Belyaeva & Govaerts (2020) as a synonym of *S. pentandrifolia*.

Distribution: Caucasus.

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Authors' contributions

Nina Yu. Stepanova (NS) initiated the project, wrote the first version of the manuscript, prepared herbarium material at MHA, and participated in discussion of the manuscript.

Sergey A. Poluektov (SP) helped in preparation of the herbarium material at MHA, analysed literature and available online specimens, and participated in discussion of the manuscript.

Ivan V. Tatanov (IT) prepared and analysed herbarium material at LE, analysed literature and available online specimens and participated in discussion of the manuscript.

Irina V. Belyaeva (IB) revised nomenclature of the taxa included, added taxonomy, etymology and distribution of taxa, wrote notes and comments, wrote the chapter Materials and methods, analysed all available resources prepared by NS, SP and IT, participated in discussion of the manuscript, prepared the final version of the manuscript and coordinated the project.

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vascular plants from Siberia and the Russian Far East kept in the Herbarium of the Komarov Botanical Institute (LE). Part 2. St Petersburg–Moscow: KMK Scientific Press: 11–40.

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Appendix

Images of type specimens cited in the article



Figure 1. Holotype of *Cucubalus kashmiriensis* A.K.Skvortsov & Proskur. (MHA0032996)

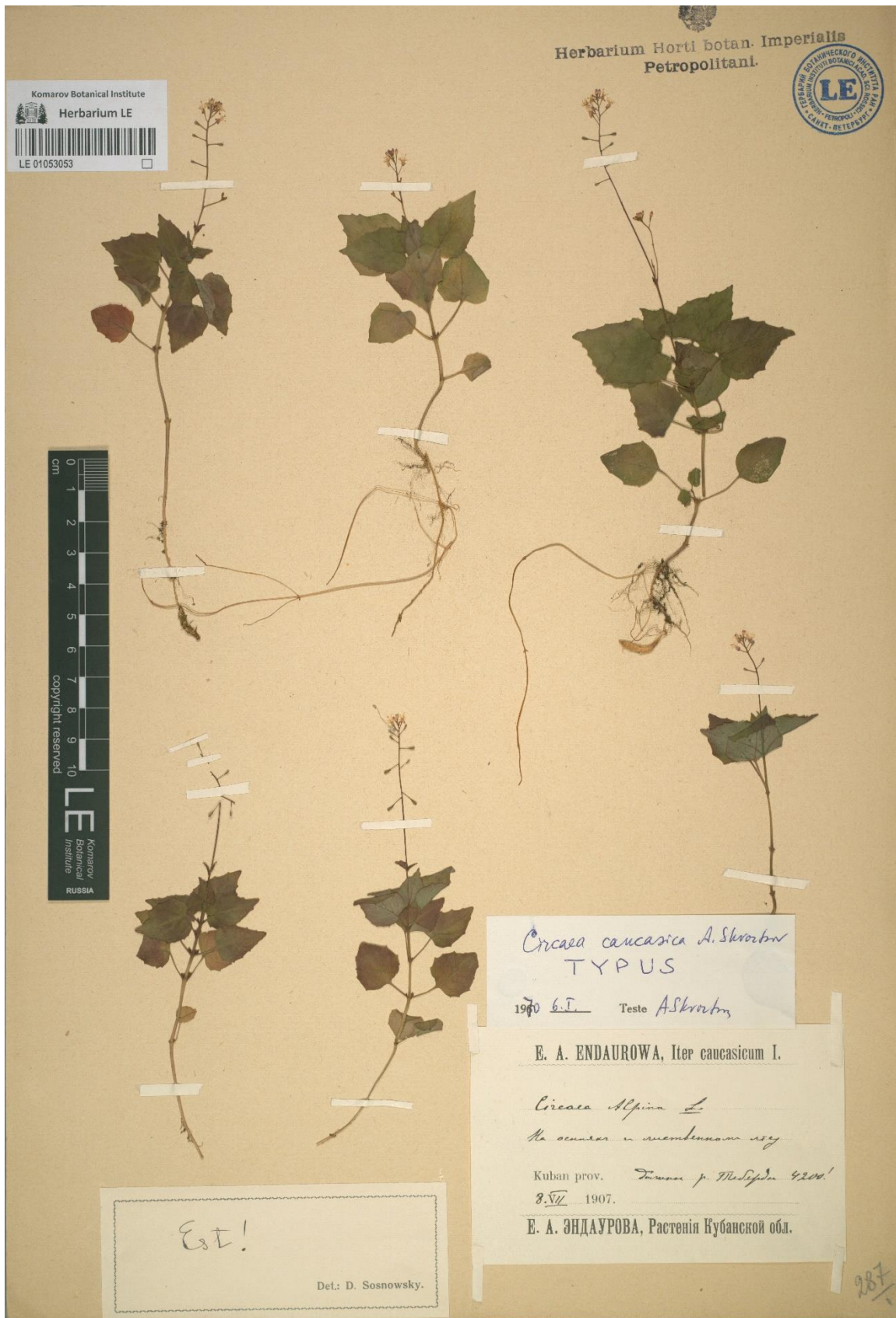


Figure 2. Holotype of *Circaea caucasica* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01053053)



Figure 3. Holotype of *Circaea micrantha* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01071681)



Figure 4a. Holotype of *Epilobium bergianum* A.K. Skvortsov (sheet 1, MHA0033067)



Figure 4b. Holotype of *Epilobium bergianum* A.K. Skvortsov (sheet 2, MHA0033068)



Figure 5. Lectotype of *Epilobium pseudorubescens* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01071691)



Figure 6. Holotype of *Polemonium himalaicum* A.K.Skvortsov & Proskur. (MHA0033090)



Figure 7. Holotype of *Polygonum przewalskii* A.K.Skvortsov & Borodina (LE01013284)

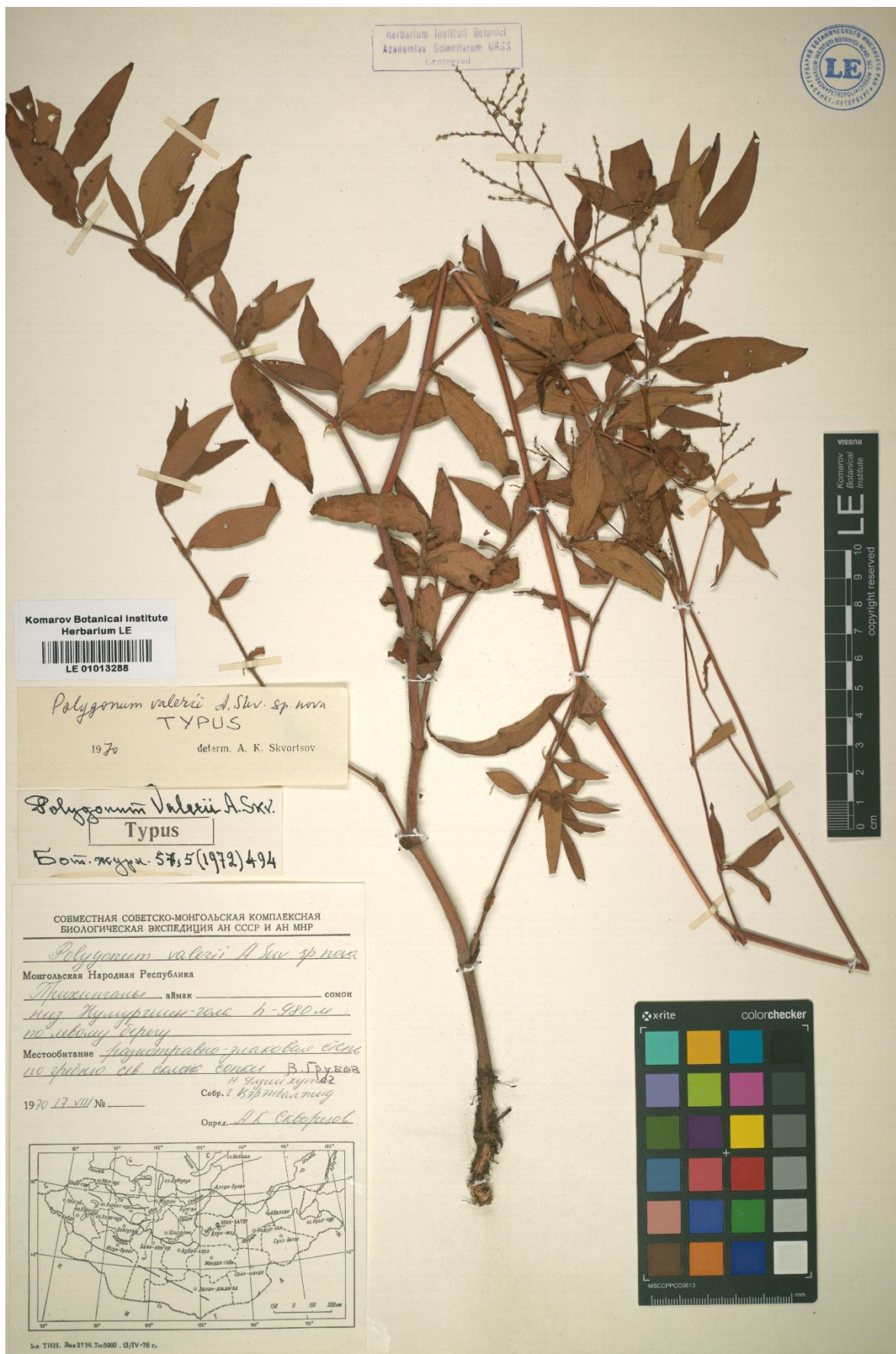


Figure 8. Holotype of *Polygonum valerii* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01013288)



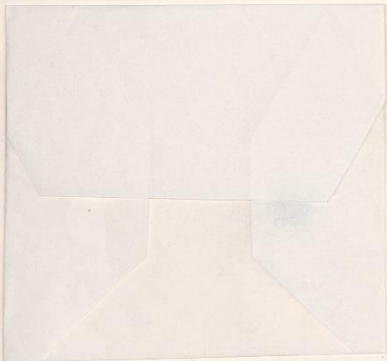
Hortus Botanicus Imperialis Petropolitanus.



Herb. Ledebur
1704. *Pyrola secunda* L.
In umbrosis sylvaticis muscosis Alatau ad fl. Sar-
chan.
leg. Karelin et Kiriloff a. 1841,
Soc. Imp. Nat. Cur. Mosqo.
Ramischia kareliniana A. Skv.
19. ~~57~~ determinavit A. Skvortsov.

TYPUS
A. Skv

Figure 9. Lectotype of *Ramischia kareliniana* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01071733)



T Y P U S I

ГЕРБАРИЙ ГЛАВНОГО БОТАНИЧЕСКОГО САДА АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР
 HERBARIUM HORTI BOTANICI PRINCIPALIS ACAD. SCIENT. URSS (MHA)
Aronia mitschurinii A.Skv. et Maitulina
 Культивируется в Главном ботан. саду (Москва, Останкино),
 образец №
 Исходный материал () получен в 19 . . г. из:
 10-IX 1980 собрал: I. 1981 определил:
 Ю.К. Машулина, А.К. Скворцов и Ю.К. Машулина
 2-я тип. изд-ва «Наука», 8693-2000

MBG RAS Moscow
 MHA 0 033 000

Herb. Turic. n 574

3338

Figure 10. Holotype of *Aronia mitschurinii* A.K.Skvortsov & Maitul. (MHA0033000)



Figure 11. Holotype of *Populus x kashmirica* A.K.Skvortsov (MHA0032960)



Figure 12. Lectotype of *Populus × sibirica* G.V.Krylov et G.V.Grig. ex A.K.Skvortsov (TK001621)



Figure 13. Holotype of *Salix acmophylla* Boiss. var. *rusanovii* A.K.Skvortsov (MHA0032722)



Figure 14. Holotype of *Salix armeno-rossica* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01011538)



Figure 15. Holotype of *Salix berberifolia* Pall. subsp. *fimbriata* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01016536)

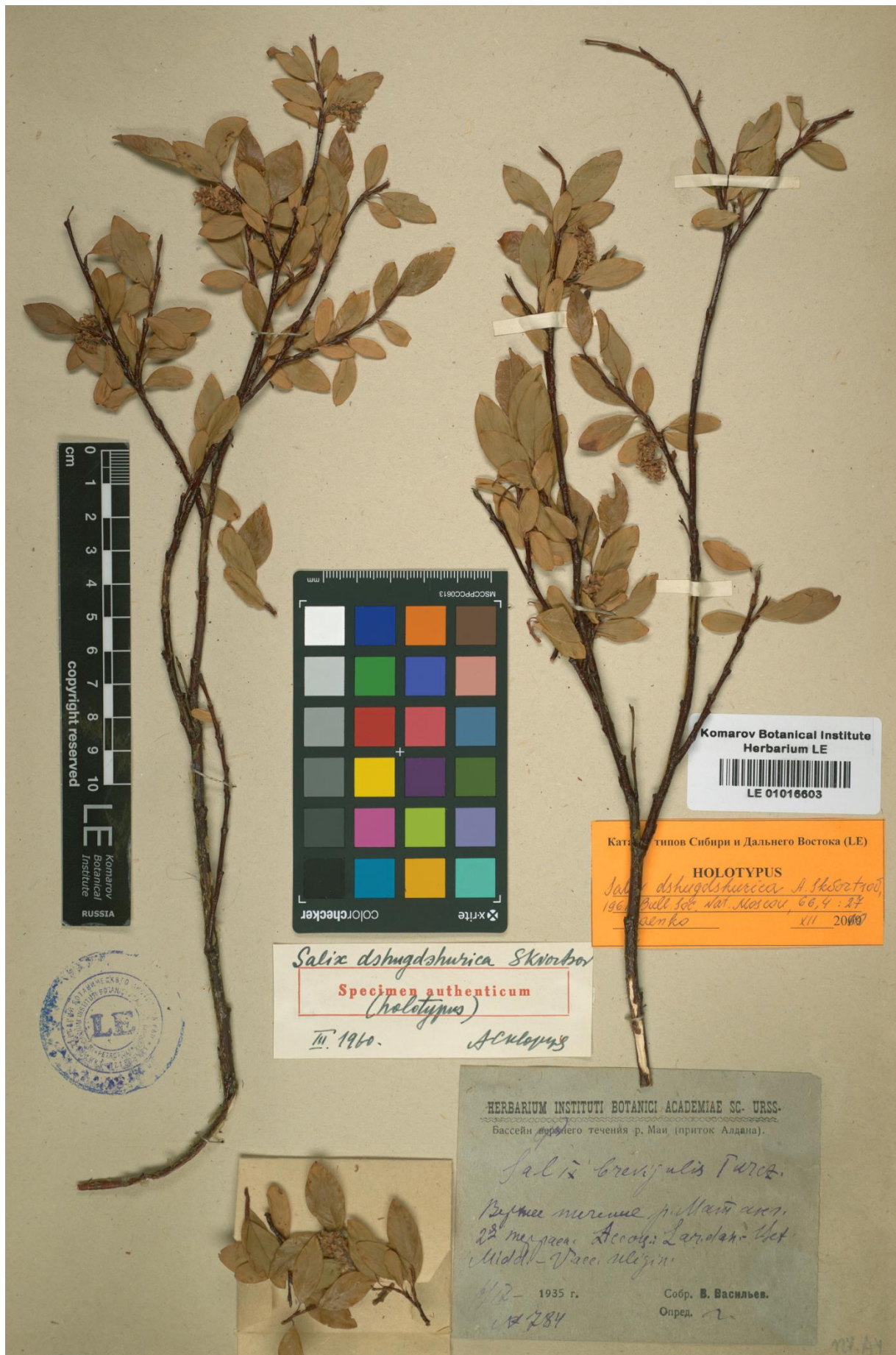


Figure 16. Holotype of *Salix dshugdshurica* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01016603)



ТИП.

А. Е. Родин. Путешествие в Афганистан в 1940–1941 г. г.
Salix excelsa Gmel.
 var. *Rodinii* A. Skv.
 Южный Афганистан, хр. Гиндукуш, долина Тар.
 беда в 170 км от Рабуня
 Вдоль русла реки.
 15.X.1940 г. № 87 Det. *Acylorus*

LECTOTYPUS
Salix excelsa S.G. Gmel. var. *rodinii* A.K. Skvortsov
 1965, Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 2: 97.
 Teste: Stepanova N. Yu. – 06.06.2020

MBG RAS Moscow

 MHA 0 032 983

Figure 17. Lectotype of *Salix excelsa* S.G.Gmel. var. *rodinii* A.K. Skvortsov (MHA0032983)



Figure 18. Holotype of *Salix jurtzevii* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01016636)



Salix Khokhriakovii A. Skv.
 12. XII. 1970. *sp. nova* - *typus*
 determ. A. K. Skvortsov

ГЕРБАРИЙ БОТАНИЧЕСКОГО ИНСТИТУТА АН СССР

Магаданская область, Колымское нагорье, Ольское базальтовое плато, истоки р. Олы (басс. Охотского моря), ~~Херуны, р. Ныги (басс. Колымки), исток ^{Кудинки} ~~Кудинки~~ ^{палео}, левобережье;~~
 кустарничковая горная тундра на делянке базальта.

5/ IX 1970

А. В. Галанин, Г. В. Сныткин,
 А. П. Хохряков, Б. А. Юрцев.
 БИН. Зак. 22-000. 15-XI-70 г.

Komarov Botanical Institute
 Herbarium LE
 LE 01016640

Каталог типов Сибири и Дальнего Востока (LE)

HOLOTYPE
Salix khokhriakovii A.K. Skvortsov
 1972, Novos. Syst. Pl. Vasc. 9: 99, pic. 2
 Raenka d. A.II 20097

Figure 19. Holotype of *Salix khokhriakovii* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01016640)

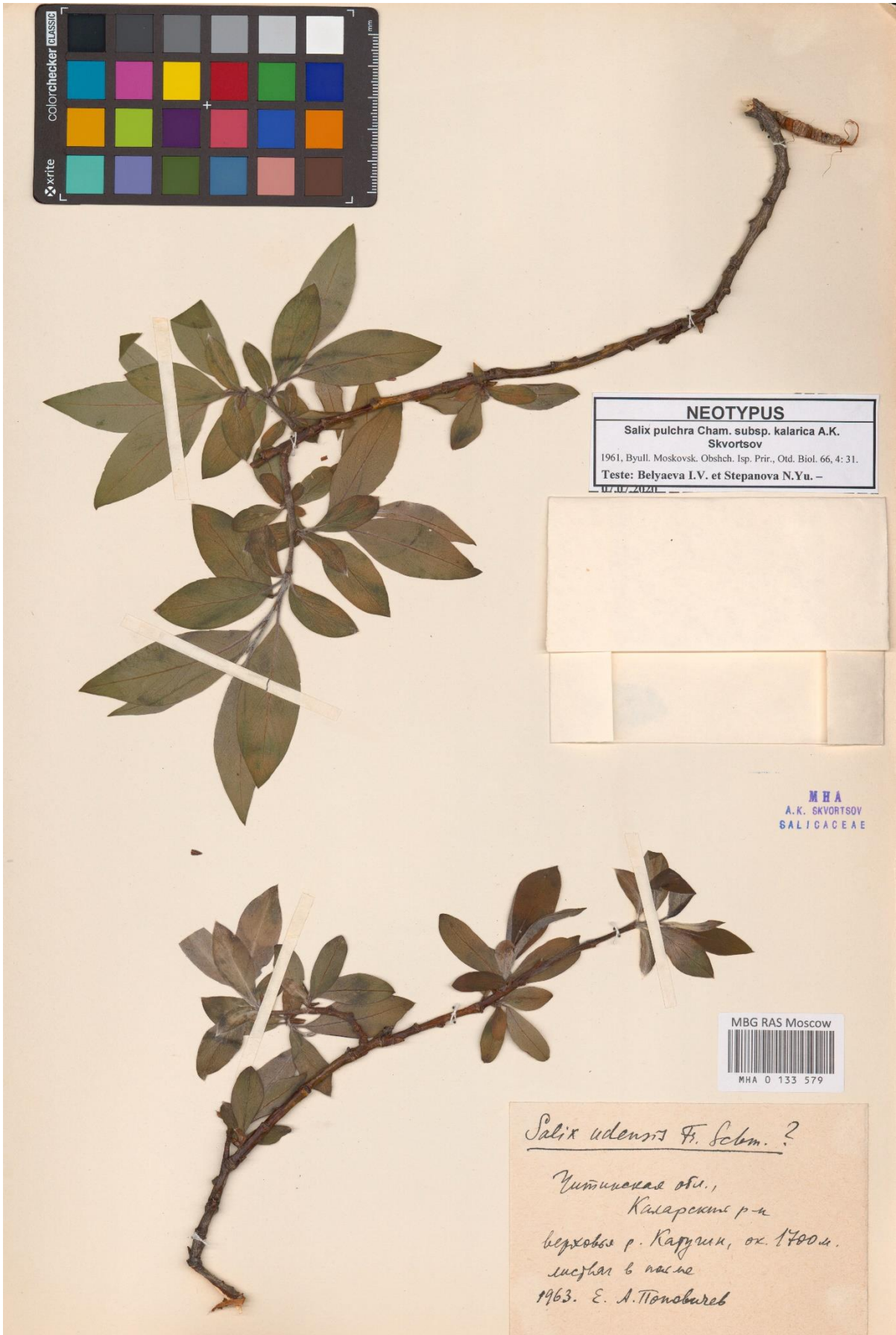
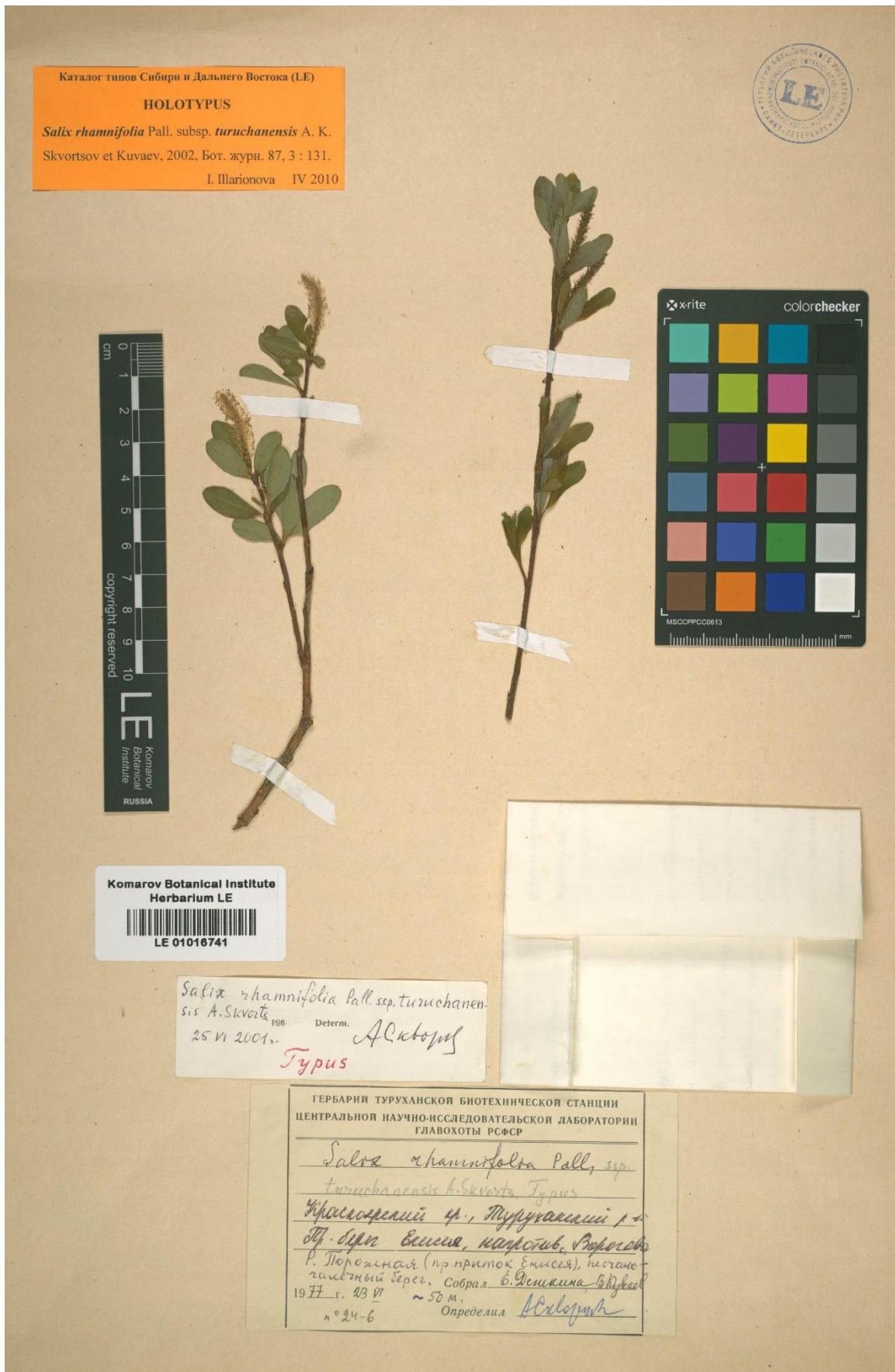


Figure 20. Neotype of *Salix kalarica* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorosch. (MHA0133579)



Figure 21. Epitype of *Salix kalarica* (A.K.Skvortsov) Vorosch. (MHA0133580)



Каталог типов Сибири и Дальнего Востока (LE)
HOLOTYPUS
Salix rhamnifolia Pall. subsp. *turuchanensis* A. K.
 Skvortsov et Kuvaev, 2002, Бот. журн. 87, 3 : 131.
 I. Illarionova IV 2010



Komarov Botanical Institute
 Herbarium LE
 LE 01016741

Salix rhamnifolia Pall. subsp. *turuchanensis* A. Skvortsov
 25 IV 2001. Determ. *A. Skvortsov*
 Типус

ГЕРБАРИЙ ТУРУХАНСКОЙ БИОТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ СТАНЦИИ
 ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ЛАБОРАТОРИИ
 ГЛАЗОВОТЫ РСФСР

Salix rhamnifolia Pall., sep.
turuchanensis A. Skvortsov, Typus

Красноярский ср., Туручанский р-н
 ст. Сурь Енисея, карстов. Порог
 р. Порожная (пр. приток Енисея), песчаный
 камынный берег. Собрал В. Демкина, В. Куваев
 1977 г. 23 VII ~ 50 м.
 n° 24-6 Определена *A. Skvortsov*

Figure 22. Holotype of *Salix rhamnifolia* Pall. subsp. *turuchanensis* A.K.Skvortsov & Kuvaev (LE01016741)



Figure 23. Holotype of *Salix tschuktschorum* A.K.Skvortsov (LE01016795)



Figure 24. Holotype of *Aconitum taigicola* Vorosch. (MHA0033114!)



Figure 25. Holotype of *Festuca pohleana* E.B.Alexeev (LE01071794)

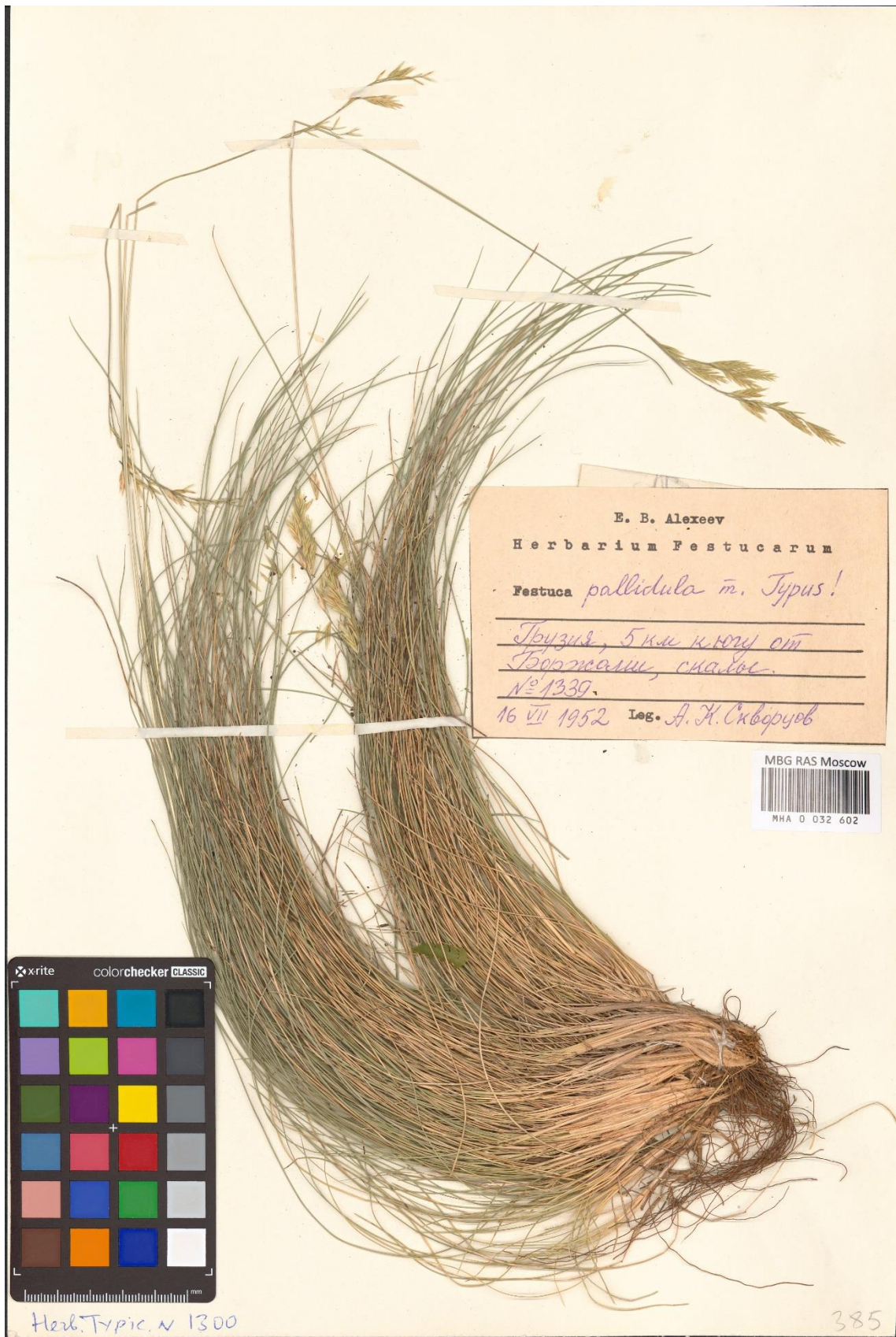


Figure 26. Holotype of *Festuca pallidula* E.B.Alexeev (MHA0032602)



Figure 27. Holotype of *Salix arctica* Pall. subsp. *jamu-taridensis* A.K.Skvortsov ex V.V.Petrovsky (LE01016533)



Figure 28. Holotype of *Typha valentinii* Mavrodiev (MHA0032525)



Figure 29. Holotype of *Legousia skvortsovii* Proskur. (MHA0015254)



Figure 30. Holotype of *Oxytropis baschkiriensis* subsp. *skvortsovii* Knjaz. (LE01071727)



HOLOTYPE
Circaea X *skvortsovii* Boufford
Determined by D. E. Boufford 1978
Missouri Botanical Garden

Pollen stainability = 0.8 %
grains counted 530
D. E. Boufford 1978

Circaea cordata Royle X *C. lutetiana* L. subsp.
quadrisulcata (Maxim.) Asch. &
Mag.
Determined by D. E. Boufford 1978
Missouri Botanical Garden

Circaea cordata Royle
1978 determinavit A. Skvortsov.

Г Е Р Б А Р И И	
Главного ботанического сада Академии наук СССР	
<i>Circaea quadrisulcata</i> Franch. et Sav.	
Сахалин, остров Монерон, на южной дороге.	
№	Собр.
16 VIII 1973	Алексеева
	Опр. Винощников

Зак. 294



Herb. Typic. 800

582

Figure 31. Holotype of *Circaea* × *skvortsovii* Boufford (MHA0033093)



Турп

ГЕРБАРИЙ ГЛАВНОГО БОТАНИЧЕСКОГО САДА АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР
 HERBARIUM HORTI BOTANICI PRINCIPALIS ACAD. SCIENT. URSS (MHA)
 Растения Дальнего Востока — Plantae Orientis Extremi

Poa alexejii Soseikova et Vorosch. sp. nova
 Камчатка, окраина Петропавловска-Камчатского,
 близ аэропорта Халактырка, сырая луговая обо-
 чина дороги. выс. ок. м
alt. ca m

20.VII.1978 Собр. (leg.) Т.М.Софeykova

№ Опр. (det.) В.Н.Ворошилов, Т.М.Софeykova

2-я тип. изд-ва «Наука», 8689-8000

MBG RAS Moscow

 MHA 0 032 564

553

Figure 32. Holotype of *Poa alexejii* Soseikova & Vorosch. (MHA0032564)



Figure 33. Holotype of *Potamogeton skvortsovii* Klinkova (MHA0032528)