The name *Salix depressa* L. subsp. *rostrata* (Anderss.) Hiitonen (Mem. Soc. Faun. Fl. Fennica 25: 82, 1950) has been applied to *Salix bebbiana* Sarg. in North America by Hultén (1968). However, *Salix depressa* L. and *Salix bebbiana* Sarg. are not closely related taxa. The epithet *depressa* has been the cause of some confusion among salicologists because several authors have used the same epithet for different species.

*Salix depressa* L. (Fl. Suec. 2nd ed: 352, 1755) is a synonym of *Salix lanata* L. (Sp. Pl. 1019, 1753). *Salix depressa* (non L.) as used in part by Fries (1832, 1840); Ledebour (1850); and Seemen (1909); is a synonym of *Salix starkeana* Willd., the European and Asian willow species most closely related to *Salix bebbiana* Sarg. of North America.

The epithet *rostrata* is also confusing because it has been applied to several different willow species. Richardson in 1823 used the epithet *rostrata* for a willow species he described from specimens collected somewhere in Canada west of Hudson Bay. However, he did not know that Thuiller had already used the epithet *rostrata* for a different taxon described by him in 1799. Sargent proposed *Salix bebbiana* as a new name for *Salix rostrata* Richardson in 1895.

Thus, we see that the taxonomy of Hiitonen and Hultén places the taxon known as *Salix bebbiana* Sarg. as a subspecies of the taxon known as *Salix lanata* L. These two willows have completely different morphological characters and have been placed in different sections by most European salicologists including Skvortsov of the U.S.S.R. (1968).

I consider *Salix bebbiana* to be a subspecies of *Salix starkeana* and propose the following taxonomy:


Salix livida Wahlenb., Fl. Lapp: 272, 1812.


2. Salix starkeana Willd., subsp. bebbiana (Sarg.) Youngberg, comb. nov.
Salix rostrata Richardson, in Franklin, Journey: 753, 1823; not Thuill., 1799.
Salix fusca Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Am. 2: 151, 1839; non L.
Salix livida occidentalis Gray, Man. ed 5, 464, 1867.
Salix vagans rostrata 3. obovata Andersson apud De Candolle, Prodr. 16(2): 227, 1868.
Salix bebbiana Sarg., Gard. & Forest 8: 463, 1895.


Salix bebbiana is very similar to Salix starkeana, but these two taxa may be distinguished by the following characters. The mature leaves and twigs of the current season usually have some hairs present in Salix bebbiana while
the mature leaves and twigs of the current season are glabrous in \textit{Salix starkeana}. Subspecies \textit{bebbiana} occurs in North America, and subspecies \textit{starkeana} occurs in Finland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Romania, Sweden, and the U.S.S.R.

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