

SBORNÍK NÁRODNÍHO MUZEA V PRAZE

ACTA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE

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REDAKTOR JIŘÍ KOUŘIMSKÝ

PLANTAE ČECHOSLOVACAE EXSICCATAE

ED. CUR. SECTIO BOTANICA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE

Centuria II.

No. 101—200.

The Division of Botany of the National Museum in Prague is distributing a collection of dried Czechoslovak plants, which will include most of the species belonging to the Czechoslovak Flora.

The first hundred species, titled "Flora Českoslovaca Exsiccata" have been distributed in 1960, bearing printed labels, issued also separately in a special booklet.

The next hundred plants (Centuria II.) we are now distributing under the new title "Plantae Českoslovacae Exsiccatae". In order not to mistake this collection for K. DOMIN and V. KRAJINA "Flora Českoslovenica Exsiccata", issued in Prague in 1929—1936, we changed the title.

Critical annotations have been added to the interesting species of our Flora, worked out by J. CHRTEK, J. HOLUB, B. KRÍSA, Z. SLAVÍKOVÁ, J. SOJÁK and A. ŽERTOŤ.

We aim in the future to issue regularly one hundred plants per annum, with annotations to the critical species.

We offer our Flora to foreign botanical institutes in exchange for herbarium material from their countries.

The National Museum in Prague, Division of Botany,
Václavské náměstí 1700, Praha 1. Czechoslovakia.

No. 101.

***Aconitum variegatum* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in declivi fruticoso et lapidoso in valle rivuli Kačák inter vicus Sv. Jan p. Skalou et Hostim, solo calcareo, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 15. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

Observ. Gram. Fl. belg. 129, 1823. — *A. stricta* CURTIS Observ. brit. Grasses, ed. 4, 35, 1804, an *A. stricta* WILLD. 1797, an J. F. GMEL.?, — *A. canina* β *arida* SCHLECHTEND. Fl. berol. 1:45, 1823. — *A. canina* β *montana* HARTM. Skand. Fl., ed. 2, 19, 1832. — *A. canina* subsp. *montana* HARTM. 1846 sec. HYLANDER Nord. Karlväxtfl. 1:323, 1953. — *A. hyperborea* LAESTAD. 1856 sec. HYLANDER l. c. — *A. canina* c. *arenosa*, *rigida* SCHUR Österr. bot. Z. 9:50, 1859. — *A. arenaria* SCHUR l. c. 51. — *Trichodium arenarium* SCHUR sec. SCHUR l. c. — *T. caninum arenarium* SCHUR l. c. 11:96, 1961. — *T. arenosum* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv. 736, 1866. — *Agrostis arenosa* SCHUR l. c. — *A. castriferrei* WAISB. Magyar bot. Lap. 4:56, 68, 1905. — *A. x wilidtii* PODP. Acta Soc. Sci. nat. Morav. 2:628, 1926. — *A. syreistschikowii* P. SMIRN. Bjull. moskov. Obsč. Ispyt. Prirody, Biol., 47:248, 1938. — *A. arida* (SCHLECHTEND.) HERMANN Fl. Nord-Mittel-europa 112, 1956. — *A. tenuifolia* M. BIEB. sensu auct. fl. Europ. orient., non sensu M. BIEB. — *Trichodium arenicum* SCHUR in sched. — ? *A. vinealis* SCHREB. Spicil. Fl. Lips. 47, 1771. — ? *A. dubia* LEERS. Fl. herborn. 21, 1789, — ? *A. compressa* WILLD. 1790 sec. WILLD. Sp. Pl. 1/1:360, 1797. — ? *A. varians* THUILL. Fl. Paris 2:35, 1799. — ? *A. hybrida* GAUD. Agrostogr. helv. 1:66, 1811. — ? *A. ericetorum* PRÉAUB. et BOUV. Bull. Soc. Etud. scient. Angers 38:86, 1891.

Moravia centralis, Brno-Medlány: in declivibus stepposis collis Medlányký kopec, copiose, c. 270 m s. m.

Die 27. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Dvořák

Agrostis pusilla is a somewhat ignored species, to which attention has been paid only recently. A majority of authors have linked this species with *A. canina*, where it is hidden among taxonomically worthless varieties. Sometimes it was ranked as an awned form with *A. tenuis*. From *A. canina* it differs mainly by the presence of extravaginal under-ground vegetative shoots of a rhizomatous character overgrown with pale scales; over-ground stolons are missing in this species. *A. canina* lacks the under-ground vegetative shoots, but it often has long above-ground stolons rooting at the nodes. Further additional diacritic characters of the two species are the length and shape of the ligule (*A. pusilla*: truncate, short, as a rule from 0,5 to 2 mm long; *A. canina*: pointed, prolonged, from 2 to 4 mm long), the shape of the panicle (in *A. canina* more or less loose and open, in *A. pusilla* before and after flowering strongly contracted), the fineness of the leaves and also of the culms (*A. canina*: fine, *A. pusilla*: more firm), the character of the stem leaves (*A. canina*: as a rule flat; *A. pusilla*: as a rule rolled), the size of the spikelet (*A. pusilla* has as a rule larger spikelets), and the whole system of growth (*A. canina* forms small tufty stands. *A. pusilla* frequently isolated individuals). The morphological differences are complemented by differences in their cytological characteristic (*A. canina* is diploid, *A. pusilla* tetraploid) and by their ecological requirements; *A. canina* is characteristic for moist habitats, e. g. moist pastures, banks of fish-ponds, peat meadows, often in associations of the federation *Caricion canescenti - fuscae*; *A. pusilla*, on the other hand, occurs in dry habitats, most frequently on sands, in pine-woods, on sunny slopes, etc., particularly in plant communities of the federation *Corynephorion*. In cultures this species retains its characteristic.

In Czechoslovakia *A. pusilla* is spread comparatively amply on sandy substratum (southern Bohemia, the Elbe basin, southern, central, and south-eastern Moravia, the Záhorská nížina (lowland) in western Slovakia; it will certainly be found also in further regions). The total area of this species has not been determined with sufficient accuracy. In Europe it is found in an area extending from Iceland and Great Britain to the Wolga, from Fennoscandinavia to Belgium (? France) and Roumania. This species has further been mentioned from Greenland, from the atlantic parts of North America (Canada), and from the mild regions of Asia. The determination of the correct name of our species is rather difficult. The hitherto applied name *A. pusilla* will probably have to be substituted in future by an older name, most likely by the name *A. vinealis* SCHREB. 1771, and that with regard to the habitat mentioned by SCHREBER ("in siccioribus"), which would better conform with our species. J. Holub

No. 103

***Aira elegans* WILLD. in GAUD.**

subsp. *notarisiana* (STEUD.) SOJÁK

comb. nova hoc loco. — *Aira Notarisiana* STEUDEL Syn. Pl. Glum. 1:221, 1855 (basionym!) — *A. ambigua* DE NOTARIS Ann. Sc. nat. 3. ser., 5:365, 1846, non MICHX. 1803. — *A. elegantissima* SCHUR Sert. Fl. Transs. (in Verh. sieb. Ver. Nat.) 85, 1853 p. p. — *A. elegans* var. *biaristata* GODR. in GREN. et GODR. Fl. Fr. 3:505, 1856; BECHERER Ber. schw. bot. Ges. 48:19, 1938. — *Aera capillaris* HOST b) (var.) *ambigua* (DE NOTARIS) ASCH. Fl. Brandenb. 1:831, 1864.

Slovakia australis: in Querceto cerris aperto prope vicum Horné Turovce haud procul ab oppido Šahy, c. 210 m s. m.

Die 15. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Dvořák

The submediterranean species *Aira elegans* occurs in the northern parts of its area exclusively as the subspecies *notarisiana*, the lemma of both flowers in the spikelet of which are awned. A typical subspecies with the lower flower of its spikelet unawned has never been found in Czechoslovakia, and the nearest locality is in southern Hungary (Mecsek). In western Slovakia, in the region of Trenčín — Topolčany — Nová Baňa, *A. elegans* reaches the northernmost limit of its original distribution in the whole area of the species. J. Soják

No. 104.

***Anthericum liliago* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in declivi saxoso substepposo ad ripam sinistram fluminis Berounka prope vicum Budňany, solo calcareo, 250 m s. m.

Die 18. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják et J. Ujčík

No. 105.

***Arctostaphylos uva — ursi* (L.) SPRENG.**

Slovakia borealis, montes Nízké Tatry: in lapidosis et rupibus calcareis ad cacumen montis Pustie (1495 m s. m.) supra vallem Demänovská dolina prope oppidum Liptovský Mikuláš.

Die 1. X. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 106.

Asperula cynanchica L.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in rupibus calcareis supra vicum Srbsko, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 15. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 107.

Asplenium forsteri SADLER

Bohemia centralis, distr. Kutná Hora: in rupibus serpentinicis ad rivum Sedlický potok prope vicum Sedlice haud procul ab oppido Dolní Kralovice, c. 400 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 108.

Atriplex patula L.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-východ: in agro prope vicum Dobřejuvice haud procul ab oppido Říčany, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 8. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 109.

Avenochloa pratensis (L. em. HOLUB) HOLUB

Acta Horti bot. prag. 1962:84. — *Avena pratensis* L. Sp. Pl. 80, 1753, em. HOLUB Preslia 31:3, 1959. — *Trisetum pratense* (L.) DUMORT. Agrostogr. belg. Tent. 122, 1823, non PERS. — *Helictotrichon pratense* (L.) BESS. Rzut Oka geograf. fiz. Wolyn. Podol. 1828 sec. NĚVSKIJ Fl. Ukraj. RSR 2:182, 1940; PILGER Rep. Spec. nov. Regni veget. 45:6, 1938. — *Avenastrum pratense* (L.) OPIZ Seznam Rostl. Květ. české 20, 1852 (nom. illegit.); JESSEN Deutschl. Gräser 53 et 216, 1863 (nom. illegit.); BECK Fl. Nieder — Oesterr. 1:73, 1890. — *Heuffelia pratensis* (L.) SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsylv. 762, 1866 (nom. illegit.). — *Avena pratensis* α *typica* FIORI et PAOL. Fl. anal. ital. 73, 1896. — *Avena pratensis* 1. *typica* KORŽ. Tent. Fl. Ross. orient. 471, 1898. — *Avena pratensis* subsp. *pratensis* var. *eupratensis* ST.—YVES Condollea 4:437, 1931. — *Helictotrichon pratense* var. *eupratensis* (ST.—YVES) JANSEN et WACHTER Fl. neerl. 1/2:170, 1951. — *Arrhenatherum pratense* (L.) SAMPAIO sec. ROTHM. Exkursionsfl. 71, 1954.

Moravia australis: in declivibus stepposis in valle rivuli Rokytná inter vicos Budkovice et Rokytná prope oppidum Moravský Krumlov, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 12. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Dvořák

In Czechoslovakia *Avenochloa* is represented by two taxa, which have the character of a regional race (proles). The edited plants belong to the proles *hirtifolia* (PODP.) HOLUB Acta Musei nat. Pragae 17/5:228, 1962. The main character of this taxon is the indumentum of the reverse side of the ground-leaves, consisting of sparse, soft trichomes. This mark is limited only to a part of the specific population of *A. p.* near the south-eastern border of the area of this species, and that on the territory of Moravia, western Slovakia, and of Lower Austria. The distinctly defined geographical distribution of the character of the leaf indumentum indicates its genetic origin. The hairs of the reverse side of the ground-leaves occur either on all leaves or only on the youngest leaves; in rare cases we find in the area of this variety individual glabrous plants or also small local populations of glabrous plants. The degree of localisa-

tion of this character varies, and it seems that there is a certain dependence on life conditions. Thus in the specific populations of *A. p.* a race differentiation must have occurred, with the plants from the region of the south-eastern limit of the area of *A. p.* differing from the plants of the other parts of the area of this species either by this character or by the capability of forming modifications characterized by this signe. Both cases entitle us to distinguish plants from Moravia, western Slovakia, and from Lower Austria as members of a self-contained regional race.

J. Holub

No. 110. ***Batrachium aquatile*** (L.) DUM.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in piscina vadosa prope vicum Průhonice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 21. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 111. ***Berteroa incana*** (L.) DC.

Bohemia centralis, dist. Praha-západ: in locis incultis prope vicum Hrnčíře.

Die 13. VII. 1961

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 112. ***Bolboschoenus maritimus*** (L.) PALLA
subsp. *compactus* (HOFFM.) HEJNÝ

in DOSTÁL Květena ČSR 1844, 1950; cf. HEJNÝ Ökolog. Charakt. Wasser-u. Sumpfpfl. slowak. Tiefebene 277, 1960.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Mělník: in pratis humidis subsalsis inter vicos Chlumín et Obříství, 160 m s. m.

Die 16. IX. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 113. ***Calamintha alpina*** (L.) LAM.

Slovakia occidentalis, distr. Trenčín: in colle Baba prope oppidum Trenčianske Teplice.

Die 27. V. 1929

Leg. P. Sillinger

No. 114. ***Cardamine amara*** L.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in pratis madidis ad rivulum Botič prope vicum Průhonice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 12. IV. 1959

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 115. ***Carex firma*** HOST

Slovakia borealis: in rupibus calcareis ad cacumen montis Velký Choč prope oppidum Ružomberok, c. 1600 m s. m.

Die 22. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka, B. Vytouš

No. 116.

Carex pendula HUDS.

Moravia centralis, in valle silvatica infra collem Babí lom prope vicum Kuřim haud procul ab oppido Brno, c. 320 m s. m.

Die 10. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Dvořák

No. 117

Carex sempervirens VILL.

Hist. Pl. Dauph. 2:214, 1789; DOMIN Rozpravy české Akad. 41/9, 1932.

Slovakia borealis: in pratis alpinis ad cacumen montis Veľký Choč prope oppidum Ružomberok, solo calcareo, c. 1600 m s. m.

Die 22. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

C. s. has a disjunctive area in the single mountain ranges of the alpidic arc, reaching from the Pyrenees to the mountain ranges of the Balkan peninsula, in the north it touches the Carpathians, and in the south the Apennines. In the individual isolated regions of the occurrence of *C. s.* as a rule different varieties occur, of which mainly broad-leaved and narrow-leaved types have been evaluated taxonomically. In the region of the Western Carpathians 2 different varieties of *C. s.* occur, differing from each other by the breadth of their leaves, by the habit of the plants, by the shape and colour of the spikelets, and also by their ecological characteristic. The leaves of the narrow-leaved taxon in its clearly defined shape are only from 1,0 to 1,5 mm broad, the tufts of plants are sparser, the plants are taller (up to 50 cm), and the spikelets are sparser and of a lighter colour; as a rule it occurs on basic or neutral soils, usually on a limestone substratum. The leaves of the broad-leaved type are from 2 to 4 mm broad, the tufts are dense, the plants are lower (as a rule up to 30 cm), and the spikelets are denser and of a darker colour; it is limited to siliceous substrata, on limestone it occurs on deeper acid soils. Very frequently the differences in the shape and size of the fruits mentioned in the literature do not conform to the conditions existing in nature, and must therefore be further revised. The following names refer to the narrow-leaved west-Carpathian taxon: *Carex tristis* var. *tatrorum* ZAPAL. Consp. Fl. Galic. crit. 1:109, 1906. — *C. tristis* var. *debilis* ZAPAL. 1. c. 110. — *C. tatrorum* (ZAPAL.) RACIB. Fl. Polska 1:215, 1919. — *C. sempervirens* var. *angustata* KOTULA ex DOMIN Acta bot. bohém. 9:222, 1930. — *C. sempervirens* subsp. *tatrorum* (ZAPAL.) PAWL. Kosmos (Lwów) 55:706, 1931. For the west-Carpathian broad-leaved type the authors investigating the Carpathian flora have not created any independent name, as this taxon was considered a typical variety of the species *C. s.* A similar dividing of *C. s.* into two taxa is possible also in the case of plants of this species in the Alps and in the East Carpathians. The mutual relations of narrow- and of broad-leaved plants (identity, difference) of different mountain ranges have not been determined for the time being. For the west-Carpathian broad-leaved variety DOMIN uses the name of the alpine broad-leaved variety var. *schkuhriana* BONNET et RICHER. This identification requires further revision. It must be emphasized that the west-Carpathian broad-leaved variety *C. s.* cannot be considered identical with the type variety *C. s.*, which belongs to the narrow-leaved plants. In the taxonomical evaluation of the west-Carpathian varieties

I follow DOMIN's classification, who classifies as varieties both taxa linked by means of morphological transitions. Only further investigation based on experiments will be able to reveal the actual taxonomical value of these two varieties. The edited plants with a breadth of the leaves of from 1,8 to 2,6 mm or more, with dark, dense spikelets on erect, firmer stalks, approach rather *C. sempervirens* var. *schkuhriana* BONNET et RICHTER than *C. sempervirens* var. *tatrorum* [ZAPAL. Consp. Fl. Galic. crit. 1:109, 1906]? comb. nova, even if they come from a locality on a limestone substratum; and also for this reason I classify them with this variety. J. Holub

No. 118.

***Centaurium erythraea* RAFN**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Kutná Hora: in silvis apertis callunetosis ad vicum Hulice prope oppidum Dolní Kralovice, solo serpentifico, c. 400 m s. m.

Die 31. VII. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 119.

***Cerastium glutinosum* FRIES**

Bohemia centralis: in declivibus graminosis et fruticosis inter vicos Vrané n. Vlt. et Jarov prope oppidum Zbraslav, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 26. V. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 120.

***Cerastium silvaticum* W. K.**

Descr. Ic. Pl. rar. Hung. 1:100, t. 97, 1802; GARTNER Repert. Spec. nov. Regni veget. Beih. 113:25, 1939. — *C. microcarpum* KIT. in SCHULT. Österr. Fl. ed. 2, 1:696, 1814, sec. JANKA Österr. bot. Z. 22:155, 1872, non sec. diagn. orig. — *C. campanulatum* SPRENG. Syst. Veget. 2:418, 1825 p. p. — *C. divaricatum* KIT. in ROCH. Pl. Ban. rar. 26, 1828, sec. JÁVORKA Ann. hist. — nat. Mus. nat. hung. 24:556, 1926. — *C. repens* BERTOL. Fl. Ital. 4:757, 1839. — *Stellaria silvatica* (W. K.) JESSEN Deutsche Exc. Fl. 290, 1879.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis: in scaturiginibus silvaticis et ad ripam rivuli in valle Holinka prope vicum Stakčín haud procul ab oppido Snina, 300 m. s. m.

Die 8. VII. 1960

Leg. J. Soják

In Czechoslovakia this boreomeridional mediterranean species is represented by the typical race ssp. *silvaticum*, the petals of which in vivo are twice as long as the sepals. It grows in lowland and on hilly ground around springs, in wet woods, and on the banks of brooks. With the shape of its leaves *C. silvaticum* resembles the species *C. lucorum* SCHUR (= *C. macrocarpum* GARTNER — non SCHUR), from which it differs at flowering time above all by its long petals, and during ripeness of fruit by its very long primary pedicles. In the past both species were mistaken one for the other more than once in Czechoslovakia. *C. silvaticum* grows only in eastern Slovakia (east of Prešov) and, rarely, in the Moravské Pole (Malacky) there. Besides at these localities it has been collected in the vicinity of Teplice near Hranice in Moravia. Literary data from other regions of the country are probably all erroneous. J. Soják

comb. nova hoc loco. — *Leontodon saxatile* LAM. Fl. franc. 2:115, 1778 ("saxatile") excl. syn. TOURNEFORT. (basionym!). — *Hyoseris taraxacoides* VILL. Prosp. Fl. Dauph. 33, 1779. — *Rhagadiolus taraxacoides* (VILL.) ALL. Fl. pedem. 1:227, 1785. — *Hyoseris pygmaea* DRYAND. in AIT. Hort. kew. 3:130, 1789. — *Colobium hirtum* ROTH Römer's Archiv Bot. 1:37, 1796. — *C. hispidum* ROTH. l. c. 38, p. p. — *Thrinicia hirta* Roth Catal. bot. 1:98, 1797. — *T. leysseri* WALLR. Sched. crit. 441, 1822. — *T. taraxacoides* (VILL.) GAUD. Fl. helv. 5:49, 1829, p. p.; LACAITA J. Bot. 1918:104. — *Leontodon psilocalyx* (LAG.) MÉRAT sensu auct., non MÉRAT 1831, an *Thrinicia psilocalyx* LAG.? — *Thrinicia leontodontoides* WALLR. Linnaea 14:662, 1840. — *T. major* PETERM. Flora 27:475, 1844. — *Leontodon leysseri* (WALLR.) BECK Fl. Nieder-Österr. 2/2:1312, 1844. — *T. nudicaulis* (L.) BRITTEN J. Bot. 1907:31, non *T. nudicaulis* (L.) LOWE 1831, non *Crepis nudicaulis* L. 1753. — *L. nudicaulis* subsp. *taraxacoides* (VILL.) SCHINZ et THELL. Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7:389, 1907. — *L. taraxacoides* (VILL.) LACAITA J. Bot. 1918:104, an *L. taraxacoides* WILLD. ex MÉRAT 1831? — *L. saxatilis* subsp. *saxatilis* (LAM.) THELL. sec. JAHANDIEZ et MAIRE Catalog. Pl. Maroc. 3:833, 1934. — *Thrinicia saxatilis* LAM. sec. STANKOV in STANKOV et TALJEV Opred. vyšších Rast. evrop. Časti SSSR 684, 1949, quoad nomen, non sensu STANKOV. — *T. nudicaulis* subsp. *taraxacoides* (VILL.) DOSTÁL Květena ČSR 1520, 1950. — *T. saxatilis* subsp. *taraxacoides* (VILL.) HOLUB et MORAVEC Preslia 24:80, 1952. — *Leontodon saxatilis* subsp. *taraxacoides* (VILL.) GODAY et CARBONELL Ann. Inst. bot. Cavanilles Madrid 19:504, 1961. — *L. hirtus* L. sensu auct., non L. 1762. — *Thrinicia hispida* Roth sensu auct. fl. medioeurop., non sensu orig. Roth p. p.

Slovakia australis, distr. Komárno: locis graminosis ad marginem paludarum prope viam publicam haud procul a pago Moča pri Dunaji (ad rivum Danubium).

Die 15. IV. 1962

Leg. J. Dvořák

The taxonomy and also the nomenclature of this species is rather complicated, and particularly the problems of the nomenclature of this species have been paid great attention to in the literature; for a survey of the main works see HOLUB et MORAVEC (1952). Our species belongs to the sphere of the genus *Leontodon* among species with dimorphous achenes. Within the rank of the independent genus this kindred sphere is usually mentioned under the name *Thrinicia* ROTH Römer's Archiv Bot. 1:36, 1796. At the cited place only the etymology of the generic name *Thrinicia* is explained without any generic description. On the same page there is, however, a detailed description of the genus *Colobium* ROTH, which has two species, *C. hirtum* ROTH and *C. hispidum* ROTH. One year later ROTH transferred both these species to the genus *Thrinicia* (Catalecta bot. 1:97, 1797), whose description has been taken over from the genus *Colobium* almost verbatim. Thus the generic name *Colobium* ROTH 1796 as a prior name must replace the generic name *Thrinicia* ROTH 1797. In the contemporaneous botanical literature our species is usually considered a subspecies of a polytypic species comprising, in a majority of authors, 2 subspecies, which are mentioned as species usually under the names *T. hirta* ROTH and *T. hispida* ROTH. I consider both taxa as independent species. They differ from each other, besides by other characters, mainly by their achenes. The

outer achenes of our species (= *T. hirta*) are transversely rugose, in the inner achenes the beak takes up from one fifth to one fourth of the total length of the achene. In *T. hispida*, on the other hand, the surface of the outer achenes is entirely smooth, and in the inner achenes the beak takes up from one fourth to one half of the total length of the achene. Of importance is also the difference between the distribution of both species. *T. hispida* is narrowly confined to the mediterranean floral regions. *T. hirta*, on the other hand, spreads predominantly in the subatlantic regions of Europe. To find a correct specific epithet for our species is rather difficult, and that with regard to the fact that many authors mistook both species one for the other and often perceived them quite oppositely. Quite certainly here belongs the name *Hyoseris taraxacoides* VILL. 1779 (especially according to the drawing in VILLARS Hist. Pl. Dauph. 3, tab. 25, 1789). However, a year before the name *Leontodon saxatile* LAM. 1778 had been published, which is considered by many authors either as *T. hirta* or *T. hispida*. LAMARCK's description does not support any decision as to which of the two species *L. saxatile* LAM. belongs to, but with regard to the data of its geographical distribution ("environs de Paris", LAM. Encycl. 3:531, 1789) only our species may be considered. *T. hispida* is limited to the mediterranean region, and this is particularly true as regards France. Our species is rather variable, but this variability is of the character of individual deviations. The edited material contains both plants with glabrous involucre and plants with hairy involucre (more rarely). In Czechoslovakia *Colobium saxatile* occurs predominantly in the region of the Danube lowland and in the Morava basin, and isolated at three localities in southern Bohemia. The occurrence in Czechoslovakia forms the limit of the area of this species towards the Continent. In Czechoslovakia *C. s.* occurs as a rule in lawns, in drying up marches, on moist sands, and in subhalophilous vegetation. The name "*saxatile*", which contrasts with the character of the habitats of *C. s.*, has very likely been taken from the praelinnean name "*Dens leonis foliis hirsutis et asperis, saxatilis* TOURNEF. Inst. Rei Herb. 468", which, however, does not refer to our species.

J. Holub

No. 122.

***Consolida regalis* S. F. GRAY**

Slovakia austro-orientalis, distr. Trebišov: in agris frumentariis prope vicum Slanec, c. 300 m. s. m.

Die 17. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 123.

***Conyza canadensis* (L.) CRONQ.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in agris subarenosis prope vicum Průhonice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 15. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 124.

***Crepis capillaris* (L.) WALLR.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in graminosis in horto publico Průhonický park dicto prope vicum Průhonice, 300 m s. m.

Die 29. VII. 1959

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 125. **Crepis mollis** [JACQ.] ASCHERS.

Slovakia borealis, montes Nízké Tatry: in silvis montanis apertis ad declive occidentale montis Pustie (cota 1495) prope oppidum Liptovský Mikuláš, solo calcareo, 1200—1300 m s. m.

Die 15. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 126. **Dianthus compactus** KIT.

in SCHULT. Österr. Fl. ed. 2, 1:654, 1814. — *D. barbatus* L. a. *fasciculata* SCHUR Sertum Fl. Transs. (in Verh. sieb. Ver. Nat.) 11, 1953. — *D. barbatus* var. *compactus* KIT. ex HEUFF. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 8:68 (Abhandl.), 1858. — *D. subbarbatus* SCHUR Österr. bot. Z. 11:21, 1861. — *D. barbatus* β *alpinus* NEILR. Aufz. Ung. Slav. Gef. 285, 1866. — *D. barbatus* ssp. *compactus* (KITT.) THAISZ Magyar bot. Lap. 10:48, 1911.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis (ad confinia Poloniae et Ucrainae), montes Poloniny: in pratis montanis ad cacumen jugi prope locum Rabia Skala dictum supra vicum Nová Sedlica, 1190 m s. m.

Die 12. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

From the very closely related *D. barbatus* *D. compactus* differs above all by its intensively black-violet coloured, somewhat shorter calyx, by its black-violet bracts, and by its smaller flowers. The morphological differences between both species are insignificant, but both plants differ in their distribution. *D. compactus* belongs to the typical representatives of the flora of east-Carpathian mountain meadows called "poloniny". In Czechoslovakia it occurs only in the north-eastern point of Slovakia, on the border ridges above the villages of Ulič, Krivé (Pripor), Zboj (height 1078), Nová Sedlica, Runina, Ruské, and rarely above the village of Dara (Nastas). It grows amply in meadows at an altitude of 1000—1200 m S.M.L., in rare cases it descends down to an altitude of 550 m S.M.L.

J. Soják

No. 127. **Dianthus gratianopolitanus** VILL.

Hist. Pl. Dauph. 3:598, 1789; NOVÁK Spisy vyd. přír. Fak. karl. Univ. no. 51, 1926. — *D. glaucus* HUDS. Fl. angl. ed. 2, 185, 1778, non L. 1753. — *D. caesius* SMITH Engl. Bot. t. 62, 1792. — *D. caespitosus* POIR. in LAM. Encycl. méth. bot. 4:525, 1797, non THUNB. 1794—1800. — *D. suavis* WILLD. Enum. Plant. Hort. Berol. Suppl. 14, 1813. — *D. laxus* TAUSCH Hort. Canal. 1:31—32, t. 12, 1825. — *D. flaccidus* FIEBER Allg. bot. Zeit. 17/2:633—635, 1834.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in rupibus schistosis apricis "Homole" dictis prope vicum Vrané n. Vlt. haud procul ab oppido Zbraslav, 300 m s. m.

Die 10. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

At the mentioned locality *D. gratianopolitanus* is very variable. It fluctuates in the colour of the petals, which ranges from pale pink via various shades up to deep purple, and in the size, shape and in the serration of the petals. Some plants with petals deeply cut into narrow segments correspond to var.

incisus (K(HB.) SCH. THELL. Here also markedly small-flowered specimens with vestiges of stamens and perfectly developed ovaries (blade of petals 5 mm long) are found, and, on the other hand, large-flowered androdynamic plants (length of blade of petals up to 20 mm). At the mentioned locality it grows amply on steep, dry rocks exposed to the west in association with *Alyssum saxatile*, *Lactuca perennis*, *Biscutella laevigata*, *Galium campanulatum* (= *Asperula glauca*), *Stachys recta*, *Geranium sanguineum*, *Centaurea axillaris*, *Seseli devenyense*, *Sorbus cretica*, etc. The precise distribution of *D. gratianopolitanus* and its relationships were elucidated by Novák (1926). J. Soják

No. 128.

***Dianthus nitidus* W. K.**

Descr. Ic. Pl. rar. Hung. 2:209, t. 191, 1805.

Slovakia borealis, montes Malá Fatra: in pratis montanis montis Velký Rozsutec, solo calcareo, 1500 m s. m.

Die 20. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vitouš

This is an palaeoendemic species of the Western Carpathians. It grows on stony mountain meadows and on limestone and dolomite rocks in the montane and subalpine zone, at an altitude of (800—) 860—1806 m S.M.L. It is an important differential species of the association *Seslerieto* — *Semperviretum fatrense* SILL. of the federation *Seslerion tatrae* PAWL. It is spread in the region extending from the Strážovská Hornatina (Manín, Súlov) via the Little Fatra, the Large Fatra, and Choč to the western limits of the Liptovské Hole (Sivý Vrch, Jalovecká dolina) and to the northern limestone part of the Low Tatras. There is an isolated occurrence on the Polish side of the Pieniny. J. Soják

No. 129.

***Dianthus plumarius* L.**

subsp. *praecox* (KIT.) DOMIN

Preslia 13—15:75, 1935. — *D. praecox* KIT. in WILLD. Enum. Plant. Hort. Berol. Suppl. 24, 1813. — *D. plumarius* L. β . WAHLENB. Fl. Carp. Princ. 126, 1814. — *D. hungaricus* RCHB. Fl. germ. exc. 807, 1832, non PERS. 1805. — *D. saxatilis* SZONTAGH Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 13:1089, 1863, non Pers. 1805. — *D. plumarius* α *saxatilis* NEILR. Aufz. Ung. Slav. Gef. 287, 1866 p.p.; — *D. Tátrae* BORB. Természetr. Füzet. 12:221, 1889 (pro syn *D. praecocis* KIT.) et Magyar bot. Lap. 1:319, 1902. — *D. serotinus* b. *hungaricus* WILLIAMS Journ. Linn. Soc. 29:409, 1893. — *D. plumarius* var. *praecox* (KIT.) NOVÁK Věstn. král. č. Spol. Nauk 2. tř. 24, 1923 et Spisy vyd. přír. Fak. karl. Univ. no. 76, 46, 53, 1927.

Slovakia borealis, montes Malá Fatra: in lapidosis montis Velký Rozsutec, solo calcareo, 1500 m s. m.

Die 20. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

In Czechoslovakia the east-Alpine and west-Carpathian species *D. plumarius* is represented by two vertically vicarious subspecies, ssp. *praecox* and ssp. *lumnitzeri* (WIESB.) DOM. *D. *praecox* is an endemic species of the altitudes of the western Carpathians, where it grows on limestone and dolomite, more rarely on rocky slopes, and in the montane and subalpine (rarely alpine) zone. In lower

altitudes and in foot-hills its place is taken by the closely related *D. *lumnitzeri*, with which it is also linked by means of many transitional forms. According to NOVÁK (1923, 1927) *D. *praecox* differs from *D. *lumnitzeri* by its broader, more standing-off and less ashen leaves, by its broader and longer bracts, and by a more or less terete stem.

J. Soják

No. 130. **Diphasium complatanum** (L. em. WILCZE) ROTHM.

Rep. Spec. nov. Regni veget. 54:64, 1944. — *Lycopodium complanatum* L. Sp. Pl. 1104, 1753, em. WILCZE Nova Hedwigia 3:97, 1961. — *Lepidotis complanata* (L.) PAL. BEAUV. Prodr. Aethéogam. 108, 1805 (nom. illeg.). — *Lycopodium anceps* WALLR. Linnaea 14:676, 1840, non PRESL 1830. — *Stachygynandrum complanatum* (L.) PRESL Bot. Bemerk. 153, 1844. — *Lycopodium complanatum* var. *flabellatum* DÖLL Fl. bad. 1:79, 1855. — *L. complanatum* var. *anceps* ASCHERS. Fl. Brandenb. 894, 1864. — *L. complanatum* subsp. *genuinum* ČELAK. Prodr. Fl. Böhmen 14, 1867, excl. f. *fallax* ČELAK. — *L. complanatum* subsp. *anceps* (WALLR.) MILDE Filic. Europ. Atlant. 257, 1867. — *Diphasium complanatum* subsp. *anceps* (WALLR.) DOSTÁL Klíč Květ. ČSR 68, 1958 (nom. illeg.). — *D. anceps* A. et D. LÖVE Nucleus 1:7, 1958 (nom. illeg.). — *D. anceps* A. et D. LÖVE Bot. Notiser 114:34, 1961 (nom. illeg.).

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. Pelhřimov: in silvis (*Picetum myrtilletosum*) in declivibus septentrionalis collis Svidník (cota 738) inter pagos Obrataň et Černovice.

Die 1. VIII. 1962.

Leg. J. Ujčík

This species is the most frequent representative of the genus *Diphasium* in Czechoslovakia. Not far from the locality of the edited plants of *D. c.* there is one of the very few and in Czechoslovakia very rare occurrences of *D. tristachyon* (PURSH) ROTHM., which, besides by its morphological marks, differs from *D. c.* also by a different character of the habitat (dry healthier pine-woods — *Pinetum callunetosum* — on sandy soils). The name of our species was rather obscure, as, with regard to the various possibilities of typification, the basionym *Lycopodium complanatum* L. 1753 was not certain taxonomically (see HOLUB Novit. bot. Delectus Semin. Horti bot. Univ. Praha 1960:5). Now WILCZE has emended the conception of LINNÉ's taxon in the sense of our species (as has been accepted by almost all authors) also from point of view of nomenclature by choosing LINNÉ's description (without any synonym) as lectotype of the species *Lycopodium complanatum* L. 1753. This choice of WILCZE is fully justified and suitable. However, the mentioned emendation must be shown in the name of the taxon by citation of the name of the emendator.

J. Holub

No. 131. **Dorycnium germanicum** (GREMLI) RIKLI

Slovakia austro-orientalis, distr. Rožňava: in declivi cartiensi australi infra arcem Turňanský hrad prope vicum Turňa n. Bodvou, c. 350 m s. m.

Die 19. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 139.

Fumaria schleicheri SOY.—WILL.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in fruticetis in valle fluminis Berounka inter vicus Budňany et Srbsko, solo calcareo, c. 210 m s. m.

Die 18. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják et J. Ujčík

No. 140.

Galeopsis angustifolia EHRH.

Herb. exs. no. 132, 1792. — *G. ladanum* L. var. *angustifolia* (EHRH.) WALLR. Sched. crit. 302, 1822. — *G. grandiflora* BLUFF et FING. Comp. Fl. germ. 2:26, 1825, non ROTH. 1788. — *G. ladanum* L. ssp. *angustifolia* (EHRH.) GAUD. Fl. helv. 4:52, 1829.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: locis apertis in valle rivuli Kocába prope oppidum Štěchovice, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 9. IX. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

The edited plants belong to the typical form of the species: *G. angustifolia* EHRH. var. *angustifolia* f. *angustifolia*. On the territory of Czechoslovakia besides this typical form also f. *orophila* BRIQ. pro var. grows with from oblong to ovate-lanceolate leaves of the main axis, with from 1 to 4 prominent teeth on each side of the blade. It grows together with the typical form. With the breadth of its leaves the form *orophila* resembles the species *G. ladanum*, which, however, always has from 5 to 8 small teeth on the sides of the blade. From the typical variety of the species var. *canescens* SCHULT. pro sp., growing in the warmest regions of Czechoslovakia predominantly on a limestone substratum, differs by its from narrow to linear-lanceolate leaves, which are entire or with from 1 to 4 small serrations, by the convolute margin of the blade, and by its over-all grey-tomentose indumentum

Z. Slavíková

No. 141.

Galium campanulatum VILL.

subsp. *campanulatum*

Hist. Pl. Dauph. 2:326, 1787. — *Galium glaucum* auct. europ., non L. 1753. — *Asperula glauca* BESS. Cat. Pl. Suppl. 3, 4, 1814. — *Asperula campanulata* (VILL.) KLOKOV Notulae syst. Herb. Inst. bot. Acad. Sci. URSS (Bot. Materialy Gerb. bot. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR) 18:225—230, 1957; POBEDIMOVA Fl. URSS 23:266—267, 1958.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in rupibus schistosis apricis Homole dictis prope vicum Vrané n. Vlt. haud procul ab oppido Zbraslav, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 5. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

In the Czech literature this species has hitherto been mentioned under the name *Asperula glauca* (L.) BESS. According to KLOKOV (1957) LINNÉ's *Galium glaucum* is an obscure type, which is distinguished by its weak procumbent stems and by its 5—6 leaves of the whorl. Our type was described for the first time by VILLARS as *Galium campanulatum*. In Czechoslovakia a typical subspecies predominates, the stems of which are glabrous along their whole length,

and, as regards its ecological requirements, it prefers rocky or stony habitats to pronounced steppe localities. According to KLOKOV's (1957) example POBEDIMOVA (1958) says that the leaves of *G. campanulatum* are always green at both sides. This character applies neither to VILLAR's nor to the Czechoslovak plants, the leaves of which are strikingly ashy-green (particularly the lower leaf surface), and deviations with bright-green leaves (var. *laetevirens* DOM.) are found rarely and singly among typical ashy-green plants. A very characteristic sign of the species *G. campanulatum* are its comparatively broad and long, more or less glabrescent leaves. With this character it differs from the narrow-leaved *Galium octonarium* (KLOKOV) comb. nova (bas. *Asperula octonaria* KLOKOV l. c. 1957, p. 229—230), spread in the steppes of eastern Europe and Central Asia, and from the Crimean species *Galium xeroticum* (KLOKOV) comb. nova (bas. *Asperula xerotica* KLOKOV l. c. 1957, p. 228), which has short and on the blades strongly asperately hairy leaves.

J. Soják

No. 142.

***Galium campanulatum* VILL.**

subsp. *tyraicum* (BESSER) SOJÁK

comb. nova hoc loco. — *Asperula tyraica* BESSER Enum. Pl. Volh. 41—42, 1822 (basionym!); POBEDIMOVA Fl. URSS 23:267, 1958. — *A. galioides* M. B. β *hirsutum* WALLR. Sched. crit. 60, 1822. — *A. strictissima* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transylv. 277, 1866. — *A. glauca* (L.) BESS. var. *hirsuta* WALLR. ex HEGI III. Fl. M. — Eur. 6/1:203, 1918. — *A. glauca* II. (subsp.) *tyraica* (BESSER) HAYEK Prodr. Fl. Pen. balc. 2:446, 1931.

Moravia centralis, distr. Vyškov: in declivibus stepposis versus meridiem a vico Marefy prope oppidum Bučovice, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 23. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják et J. Ujčík

From the typical subspecies, the whole stems of which are glabrous and nitidous, ssp. *tyraicum* differs by its in their lower parts densely hairy stems. It is found in the steppes of south-eastern Europe, and in Czechoslovakia it probably occurs on steppe slopes in southern and central Moravia. POBEDIMOVA (1958) ranks *G. *tyraicum* as a species and says, referring to PACZOVSKÝ's observations, that no transitions exist between this species and the closely related *G. campanulatum*. In Czechoslovakia morphologically intermediary plants occur individually. On the above mentioned Moravian locality I have found several individuals of an intermediary character in a population of the typical ssp. *tyraicum* and, rarely, also entirely glabrous specimens.

J. Soják

No. 143.

***Genista germanica* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in silva Miličovský les dicta prope vicum Kateřinky haud procul vicum Průhonice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 12. VI. 1959

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 144.

Genista tinctoria L.

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. Pelhřimov: ad margines graminosis silvae inter pagos Obrataň et Bezděčín, 600 m s. m.

Die 29. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčák

No. 145.

Geranium sanguineum L.

Bohemia centralis: in rupibus schistosis apricis Homole dictis prope vicum Vrané n. Vltavou, haud procul ab oppido Zbraslav, 250 m s. m.

Die 10. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 146.

Gladiolus imbricatus L.

Slovakia borealis, montes Malá Fatra: in agro (*Avena sativa*) ad vicum Biela infra montem Velký Rozsutec, c. 750 m s. m.

Die 20. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 147.

Gnaphalium luteo — album L.

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. České Budějovice: ad piscinam vacuefactam Vejšovec dictam prope vicum Olešnice haud procul ab oppido Trhové Sviny, copiose, 460 m s. m.

Die 31. VIII. 1962

Leg. S. Kučera

No. 148.

Gypsophila paniculata L.

Moravia australis, distr. Hodonín: in agro arenoso versus orientem ab oppido Čejč, 200 m s. m.

Die 18. VIII. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 149.

Gypsophila repens L.

Slovakia borealis, montes Malá Fatra: in lapidosis calcareis montis Velký Rozsutec, 1300 m s. m.

Die 20. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 150.

Hacquetia epipactis (SCOP.) DC.

Moravia austro-orientalis, distr. Hodonín, montes Bílé Karpaty: in *Fageto* ad collem Kobyla supra vicum Malá Vrbka, c. 400 m s. m.

Die 10. V. 1928

Leg. P. Sillinger

No. 151.

Helechloa schoenoides (L.) HOST

Moravia australis, distr. Břeclav: in pratis salsis haud procul piscina Mlýnský rybník dicta prope oppidum Lednice, c. 170 m s. m.

Die 31. IX. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 152.

Hordeum secalinum SCHREB.

Spicil. Fl. Lips. 148, 1771. — *H. pratense* HUDS. Fl. angl. ed. 2, 56, 1778. —
? *H. nodosum* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 162, 1762.

Moravia meridionalis, distr. Břeclav: in pratis subsalsis ad puteos aquae-
ducti prope oppidum Lednice, c. 160 m s. m.

Die 24. VI. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl

This is a new original plant of the Czechoslovak flora, known only from this single locality. Hitherto this species has been known from Czechoslovakia only as a rare species introduced to secondary localities. At the above mentioned locality *H. s.* grows rather amply in a natural plant community of subhalophilous vegetation on an area of a few ares. The distribution of *H. s.* in Europe is limited predominantly to the atlantic and mediterranean floral regions; from there *H. s.* reaches into the Danube basin only at a few localities. In Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and in Roumania it is known only from a single locality in each country. The Czechoslovak locality is rather isolated, and the nearest occurrences of *H. s.* are in Saxony (Meissen), in Yugoslavia (Istria), and in Hungary (Pécs).

J. Holub

No. 153.

Inula ensifolia L.

Slovakia centralis: ad declivia saxosa aprica in valle inter vicos Dedinky et
Stratená haud procul ab oppido Dobšiná, solo calcareo, 800 m s. m.

Die 23. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 154.

Juncus bulbosus L.

Sp. Pl. ed. 1. 327, 1753, non ed., 2.; BÖCHER Study Fl. Pl.-Geogr. s. Greenl.
betw. Cape Farewell a. Scoresby Sound 1938; MEUSEL Vergl. Arealkunde 2:28,
K 27 b, 1943. — *J. articulatus* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2., 465, 1763, p. p. — *J. supinus*
MOENCH Enum. Pl. Hassiae 1:167, 1777. — *J. affinis* GAUD. Agrost. helv. 2:224,
1811. — *J. gramineus* DUMORT. Florula belg. 142, 1827. — *Phylloschoenus supi-
nus* (MOENCH) FOURR. in Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, n. ser., 17:171, 1869.

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. České Budějovice: ad margines turfosas stag-
norum prope rivulum Borovnický potok haud procul ab vico Borovnice, copiose,
c. 450 m s. m.

Die 24. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Kučera

In Europe this species is a component of the atlantic boreo meridional associations with a subboreal-boreomeridional distribution (MEUSEL 1943). Its total area extends from the eastern shore of North America, includes the whole of Europe down to the Black Sea region, with the exception of the southernmost regions of the Mediterranean (BÖCHER 1938). The species belongs to the section *Septati* (BUCHENAU 1875 pro subgen.) VIERHAPPER 1930. The plant is often viviparous. It has a creeping rootstock, which floats loosely in water. The

inflorescences are terminal with floral heads on thin, prolonged stalks. In the territory of Czechoslovakia it grows in lowland as well as in the montane zone, and that in Bohemia and Moravia predominantly in the southern half, and in Slovakia sporadically in the western part. B. Křisa

No. 155.

Juncus tenuis WILLD.

Sp. Pl. 2:214, 1799; BUCHENAU Pflanzenreich 4/36:115, 1906. — *J. gracilis* SMITH Comp. Fl. brit. 55, 1800. — *J. bicornis* MICHX. Fl. bor.-am. 1:191, 1803. — *J. macer* GRAY Nat. Arr. brit. Pl. 2:164, 1821. — *J. aristatus* LINK Enum. Horti berol. 1:306, 1821; E. MEY. Syn. Juncor. 44, 1822. — *J. Smithii* KUNTH Enum. pl. 3:349, 1841. — *J. germanorum* STEUD. Syn. pl. glum. 2:305, 1855. — *J. tri-stianianus* HEMSLEY in CHALLENGER Exped. Bot. 1:154, 1884.

Bohemia meridionalis, montes Šumava, distr. Klatovy: ad margines viarum in vico Hamry, 550 m s. m.

Die 3. VIII. 1962

Leg. M. Hostička

This species, which was originally spread in the oceanic regions of North America, was introduced to Europe in the first half of the 19th century (BUCHENAU 1906). It spread very intensively by means of diaspores, and in many regions of the mild zone of Europe it behaved like an anthropogenic neophyte. The species belongs to sect. *Poiophylli* (BUCHENAU 1875 pro subgen.) VIERHAPPER 1930. The plant has markedly flat, linear leaves and an inflorescence richly branched at its end, which is exceeded most often by two lower leaves. In the territory of Czechoslovakia it grows in lowland as well as in the montane zone in almost all regions of the country from western Bohemia to eastern Slovakia, most frequently on wet meadow and forest paths or on well trodden pastures. B. Křisa

No. 156.

Koeleria gracilis PERS.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in declivi stepposo inter vicos Srbsko et Budňany, c. 220 m s. m.

Die 18. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják et J. Ujčík

No. 157.

Lactuca perennis L.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in rupibus calcareis supra vicum Budňany, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 18. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják et J. Ujčík

No. 158.

Lathyrus palustris L.

Moravia meridionalis: in pratis humidis ad flumen Dyje prope vicum Milovice haud procul ab oppido Mikulov, c. 170 m s. m.

Die 26. VI. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 159.

Lathyrus tuberosus L.

Slovakia austro-orientalis, distr. Trebišov: in agris frumentariis prope vicum Slanec haud procul ab oppido Košice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 17. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 160.

Leontodon hispidus L.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in pratis ad rivulum Botič prope vicum Průhonice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 14. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 161.

Leucanthemum rotundifolium (W. K.) DC.

Slovakia boreo-occidentalis (ad confinia Poloniae et Ucrainae), montes Poloniny: ad margines graminosas Fageti montani prope cacumen montis Rabia Skala supra vicum Nová Sedlica, 1160 m s. m.

Die 12. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 162.

Linum hirsutum L.

Moravia meridionalis, colles Pavlovské kopce: in declivibus lapidosis calcareis collis Turoid supra oppidum Mikulov, 400 m s. m.

Die 26. VI. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 163.

Lotus borbásii UJHELYI

Ann. hist.-natur. Mus. nat. hung. 52:187, fig. 1., 1960. — *Lotus corniculatus* L. ssp. *slovacus* ŽERTOŤOVÁ Ochrana přírody 15: 138, fig. 1., 1960. — *L. flavedinosus* SÁNDOR in herb., Herb. reg. scient. Univers. hungaricae Budapest, Gen. 03698, No. 10676.

Slovakia meridionalis: in declivi austro-occidentali prope vicum Kamenica n. Hr. haud procul oppidum Štúrovo, solo andesítico, 220 m s. m.

Die 15. V. 1959

Leg. A. Žertová

L. Borbásii UJHELYI belongs to the species with an Illyro-Pannonian distribution. Its recent area is disjunctive and comprises two areas: a northern, intra-Carpathian area with localities in Czechoslovakia in southern Moravia and southern Slovakia, in northern Austria, and northern Hungary; and a southern area with localities along the sea-shore of Istria and northern Yugoslavia. The most closely related species are *L. sulphureus* BOISS., which is spread in the east of the area of *L. borbásii*, in Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia, and *L. delortii* TIMB., which continues from the western limit of *L. borbásii*, spread in the area of the eastern part of the European-Mediterranean. *L. borbásii* UJHELYI occurs in Czechoslovakia and in the whole northern group of areas of its distribution in two parallel forms, a hairy and a glabrous form, which

are found together at the same localities. In herbaria and in the literature this species appears under the names *L. hirsutus* KOCH, *L. villosus* auct. *L. ciliatus* KOCH, *L. pilosus* auct., and *L. major* SCOP. — Its chromosome number is $2n = 12$ (found in plants of this population). A. Žertová

No. 164.

Lotus tenuis KIT.

in WILLD. Enum. Hort. Berol. 797, 1809. — *L. corniculatus* γ *tenuifolius* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1., 776, 1753. — *L. tenuifolius* (L.) RCHB. Fl. germ. exc. 506, 1832. — *L. corniculatus* ssp. *tenuifolius* (L.) HARTMAN Svensk och Norsk. Exc.-Fl. 103, 1846. — *L. corniculatus tenuis* SYME Engl. Bot. 3:67, 1864. — *L. campestris* SCHUR Verh. Nat. Ver. Brünn 15:181, 1877. — *L. corniculatus* L. ssp. *tenuis* (KIT.) BRIQUET Prodr. Fl. Corse 2:335, 1913.

Moravia meridionalis, distr. Břeclav: in pratis salsis haud procul piscina Mlýnský rybník dicta prope oppidum Lednice, c. 170 m s. m.

Die 31. IX. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

L. tenuis KIT. is a submediterranean central-European species with an European area. It belongs to the halophytes. In Czechoslovakia it is spread predominantly in the region of the Pannonicum in Bohemia, more frequently in Moravia, and most amply in Slovakia in connection with the occurrence of salines and mineral springs. — Its chromosome number is $2n = 12$ (this number has been determined in plants from the locality of edited plants). A. Žertová

No. 165.

Lotus uliginosus SCHKUHR

Bot. Handb. 2:412, t. 211, 1796. — *L. corniculatus* L. * *uliginosus* PERS. Syn. Plant. 2:354, 1807. — *L. corniculatus* γ *uliginosus* BOENNING. Prodr. Fl. Monast. Westph. 224, 1824. — *L. major* SMITH Engl. Fl. 3:313, 1825, non SCOPOLI. — *L. corniculatus* β *major* (SMITH) SERINGE in DC. Prodr. 2:214, 1825. — *L. corniculatus* ssp. *uliginosus* (SCHKUHR) BRIQUET Prodr. Fl. Corse 2:330, 1913.

Bohemia occidentalis: ad ripam piscinae (*Molinion*) versus merid. a vico Smolenice haud procul ab opp. Kraslice, 445 m s. m.

Die 14. IX. 1959

Leg. A. Žertová

L. uliginosus belongs to the submediterranean-central-European species with a subatlantic character of distribution. A part of the eastern limits of its area run through Czechoslovakia with localities on the river Orava in north-west Slovakia, and along a line following the river Bečva, along the lower flow of the river Morava, via Malá Haná, south of the range of the Žďárské vrchy towards Havlíčkův Brod, and through the mountain-range of the Bohemian-Moravian Highland to the west of the range of the Jihlavské vrchy towards Jindřichův Hradec. A considerable number of localities is in western Bohemia, where an atlantic climatic character predominates. The closest relative is *L. pedunculatus* CAV., a west-mediterranean species, which differs from *L. uli-*

ginosus by its larger rhombic, pointed leaflets, by its erect sepals of the calyx, by the shape of its petals with a pointed blade of the standard, and by a few further characters. — The chromosome number of *L. uliginosus* is $2n = 12$ (ascertained in plants of this population).
A. Žertová

No. 166.

***Lycopodium clavatum* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Kutná Hora: in silvis apertis callunetosis ad vicum Hulice prope oppidum Dolní Kralovice, c. 400 m s. m.

Die 4. VIII. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 167.

***Lysimachia nummularia* L.**

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. Pelhřimov: in fossa humida inter pagos Obrataň et Hrobská Zahrádka, c. 600 m s. m.

Die 30. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 168.

***Medicago lupulina* L.**

subsp. *willdenowiana* (KOCH) SOJÁK

comb. nova hoc loco. — *Medicago lupulina* β *Willdenowiana* KOCH Syn. Fl. germ. ed. 1, 161, 1837 (basonym!). — *M. Willdenowii* DC. in BOENNINGH. Prodr. Fl. Monast. Westph. 226, 1824, non MÉRAT 1812; — *M. lupulina* β (var.) *glandulosa* KOCH in Röhling's Deutschl. Fl. 5/1:324, 1839. — *M. lupulina* a. *typica* URB. β *Willdenowii* (BOENNINGH.) URB. Verh. bot. Ver. Prov. Brand. 15:52 (pag. ex sep.), 1873. — *M. lupulina* L. ssp. *jalasii* ROTHM. var. *willdenowiana* KOCH et var. *glanduligera* NEUM. ex ROTHM. Rep. Spec. nov. Regni veget. 67:6, 1963.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-východ: in agro prope vicum Dobřejojvice haud procul ab oppido Říčany, 300 m s. m.

Die 8. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

Plants with patulent, glandular pods predominate on the whole territory of Czechoslovakia. The typical subspecies, distinguished by its non-glandular, appressed-hairy or glabrescent pods, occurs in Czechoslovakia rather dispersedly in the western half of the country, and singly in western and northern Slovakia. Intermediary forms combining the characters of both subspecies are found very rarely in Czechoslovakia.
J. Soják

No. 169.

***Melica picta* K. KOCH**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in declivibus saxosis et fruticosis Homole dictis inter vicos Vrané n. Vlt. et Jarov prope oppidum Zbraslav, 200 m s. m.

Die 5. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

- No. 170. **Minuartia kitaibelii** (NYMAN) PAWLOWSKI
Slovakia boreo-occidentalis: in rupibus calcareis in angustis Manínská sou-
těška dictis prope oppidum Povážská Bystrica, c. 400 m s. m.
Die 18. VII. 1959 Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš
- No. 171. **Nasturtium officinale** R. BR.
Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-východ: ad ripam stagni in margine austro-
occidentali oppidi Stará Boleslav, c. 170 m s. m.
Die 19. VII. 1960 Leg. J. Soják
- No. 172. **Neslia paniculata** (L.) DESV.
Bohemia borealis, montes České Středohoří: in agro argilloso prope oppidum
Bílina, c. 230 m s. m.
Die 27. IX. 1960 Leg. M. Deyl et J. Nitka
- No. 173. **Nigella arvensis** L.
Slovakia occidentalis: ad margines siccis agrorum prope oppidum Nitra,
200 m s. m.
Die 23. VII. 1959 Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš
- No. 174. **Oenanthe fistulosa** L.
Slovakia meridionalis: in paludosis prope oppidum Šahy, c. 130 m s. m.
Die 16. VI. 1958 Leg. J. Nitka
- No. 175. **Phleum phleoides** (L.) KARST.
Bohemia centralis, distr. Kutná Hora: in declivibus siccis supra rivulum Sedlický
potok prope pagum Sedlice haud procul oppido Dolní Kralovice, solo serpenti-
nico, 400 m s. m.
Die 12. VII. 1958 Leg. M. Deyl
- No. 176. **Plantago indica** L.
Bohemia centralis, distr. Mělník: in arenosis prope oppidum Kostelec nad Labem.
Die 10. VIII. 1929 Leg. J. Dostál
- No. 177. **Podospermum canum** C. A. MEY.
Moravia meridionalis, distr. Břeclav: in locis arenosis inter oppidum Lednice
et vicum Charvátská Nová Ves, c. 170 m s. m.
Die 29. VI. 1962 Leg. M. Deyl

No. 178.

Polygonum arenastrum BOR.

Fl. Centr. Fr. ed. 3, 2:559, 1857. — *P. aequale* LINDM. Svensk bot. Tidskr. 6:692, 1912.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-východ: in agro prope vicum Dobřejovice haud procul ab opp. Říčany, 300 m s. m.

Die 7. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

This is the most abundant species of the group of *Polygonum aviculare* L. s. l. From the closely related species — *P. aviculare* L. s. str. and *P. rurivagum* JORD. it differs above all by its perigone, which is more or less cuneate at its base, up to about half of its length united, and with an on the surface little prominent nervation. The leaves of the main and of the lateral axes are more or less of equal length, the habit is procumbent, and it is never typically erect. The fruits at maturity are nitidous or opaque, shorter or somewhat longer than the perigone. Within the species *P. arenastrum* we find many lower taxa which differ from one another by some of their morphological characters, or also by their ecological requirements. However, an accurate differentiation is rather difficult, as there exists a consecutive series of intermediary types. The species *P. aviculare* L. s. str. and *P. rurivagum* JORD., on the other hand, differ from *P. arenastrum* BOR. by the at its base cup-like terminated perigone, united only to approximately one third, with an on the surface prominent nervation. Between the leaves of the main and of the lateral axes there are very frequently distinctive differences of size. The habit is not only procumbent, but very frequently typically erect. In *P. aviculare* the fruits at maturity are most frequently opaque, wholly covered by the perigone. In *P. rurivagum* they are both opaque and nitidous, of equal length like the perigone, or only somewhat longer.

J. Chrtek

No. 179.

Quercus cerris L.

Slovakia occidentalis: in nemore versus orientem ab oppido Nitra, c. 200 m s. m.

Die 23. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 180.

Radiola linoides ROTH

Bohemia meridionalis: ad ripam arenosam piscinae Polom ad pagum Polště prope oppidum Stráž n. Než., 490 m s. m.

Die 26. VIII. 1942

Leg. J. Houfek

No. 181.

Rorippa islandica (OEDER) BORB.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: ad ripam piscinae in valle silvatica prope vicum Nižbor, 220 m s. m.

Die 26. VII. 1960

Leg. J. Soják

No. 182.

Saxifraga caesia L.

Slovakia borealis: in rupibus calcareis ad cacumen montis Velký Choč prope oppidum Ružomberok, c. 1600 m s. m.

Die 21. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 183.

Scabiosa canescens W. K.

Moravia australis, distr. Hodonín: in collibus graminosis versus orientem ab oppido Čejč, 200 m s. m.

Die 17. VIII. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 184.

Scabiosa gramuntia L.

subsp. *agrestis* (W. K.) SCHINZ et KELLER

Slovakia meridionalis, distr. Dunajská Streda: ad ripam fluminis Dunaj prope vicum Gabčíkovo, c. 120 m s. m.

Die 24. VII. 1959

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 185.

Silaum selinoides (JACQ.) BECK

Moravia australis, distr. Břeclav: in pratis subsalsis haud procul piscina Mlýnský rybník dicta prope oppidum Lednice, c. 170 m s. m.

Die 31. IX. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 186.

Silene dichotoma EHRH.

Slovakia occidentalis: in agris (*Medicago sativa*) prope oppidum Nitra, 200 m s. m.

Die 23. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 187.

Stellaria holostea L.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in nemore prope vicum Dobřichovice, 300 m s. m.

Die 3. V. 1959

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 188.

Succisa pratensis MOENCH

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in pratis subhumidis in valle rivuli Botič ad vicum Průhonice, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 5. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 189. **Swida australis** (C. A. MEY.) POJARK. in GROSSH.

Opređel. Rast. Kavkaza 205, 1949. — *Cornus australis* C. A. MEY. Bull. phys.-math. Acad. Sc. Pétersb. 3:372, 1845; WANGERIN Pflanzenreich 4/229:74, 1910. — *Cornus sanguinea* var. *australis* (C. A. MEY.) KOEHNE Dendrol. 437, 1893. — *Thelycrania australis* (C. A. MEY.) SANADZE Tr. tbilis. Univ. 29a : 38, 1946; POJARKOVA Fl. URSS 17:337, 1951. — *Cornus sanguinea* ssp. *australis* (C. A. MEY.) JÁVORKA in SOÓ et JÁV. Magy. növ. Kézik. 1:398, 1951; GROSSET Bjull. moskov. Obšč. Ispyt. Prirody, Biol. 63(4):77—86, 1958.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis, Snina: in valle rivuli Holinka c. 3 km a pago Stakčín, in fruticetis una cum *Alnus incana* (L.) MOENCH, *Euonymus verucosa* SCOP., *Frangula alnus* MILL., *Corylus avellana* L., 300 m s. m.

Die 13. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

Swida australis has been known for a long time only from the regions adjoining the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, and from Syria (cf. WANGERIN 1910, POJARKOVA 1951). Only a short time ago its distribution in the Ukraine was determined more accurately (GROSSET 1958), and recently it has been found as an original (autochtonous) ligneous plant also in Slovakia (east of the river Laborec). Its occurrence in Slovakia forms the north-eastern limit of the area of the species, and forms a coherent continuation of the distribution of this species in the Transcarpathian Ukraine. The western limit of its distribution in Czechoslovakia has not yet been ascertained, but it is likely to pass through the neighbourhood of Košice, Prešov, in southern Slovakia probably even more to the west.

From the related *S. sanguinea* (L.) OPIZ *S. australis* differs by the appressed indumentum of the whole lower surface of the leaves. The trichomes are 2-branched and parallelly arranged, with straight and entirely appressed and rather short branches. From the taxonomic point of view *S. australis* is a good species, whose signes are quite constant everywhere where it is not, or has not been in the past, in direct contact with *S. sanguinea*. In areas where both species grow together hybridization may easily occur, resulting in numerous transitional forms. In the north-eastern part of Slovakia (from the Ukrainian border along the river Laborec) *S. sanguinea* is now altogether missing, but besides the extensively spread *S. australis* also single hybrids of *S. australis* × *S. sanguinea* occur.

J. Soják

No. 190. **Swida × hungarica** (KÁRP.) SOJÁK

S. australis (C. A. MEY.) POJARK. in GROSSH. *S. sanguinea* (L.) OPIZ SOJÁK Novit. bot. Delectus Semin. Horti bot. Univ. Praha 1960:9; Acta dendrol. čechosl. 3:105, 1961. — *Cornus hungarica* KÁRP. Agrártud. egy. kert. szöl. k. Közl. 13:121, 1949. — *Cornus sanguinea* var. *hungarica* (KÁRP.) SOÓ et JÁVORKA Magy. növ. Kézik. 1:398, 1951.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis: in fruticetis ad ripam rivuli Holinka prope vicum Stakčín haud procul oppido Snina, 300 m s. m.

Die 13. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

The edited plants are morphologically very close to the species *S. australis*. Unlike *S. australis*, which is distinguished by its leaves with 2-branched trichomes with appressed branches of equal length, *S. hungarica* has leaves on the lower surfaces of which there are distinctly subpatulous, slightly curved trichomes with their branches as a rule of equal length. These intermediary forms result from hybridization at places of contact between the areas of *S. sanguinea* and *S. australis*. They occur either in contact with the fringe regions of the area of *S. australis* (the Balkan, E. Slovakia, the Ukraine), or where remains of this species have been comparatively recently swallowed up by numerically stronger populations of hybrids. In some regions, especially where it does not grow together with both of its parents, *S. hungarica* is more or less stabilized as regards its characters. In southern Slovakia it reaches deeper towards the west than does *S. australis*. In Moravia it has not been found as yet.

J. Soják

No. 191.

Swida sanguinea (L.) OPIZ

in BERCHTOLD et OPIZ Ökonom.-techn. Fl. Böhmens 2/1:174, 1838. — *Cornus sanguinea* L. Sp. Pl. ed 1, 117, 1753. — *Cornus latifolia* BRAY Denkschr. bot. Ges. Regensb. 1(2):35, 1818. — ? *Cornus citrifolia* WAHLB. Isis 21:982 1828. — *Thelycrania sanguinea* (L.) FOURR. Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon n. sér. 16:394, 1868. — *Cornus sylvestris* BUBANI Fl. Pyren. 2:337, 1900.

Bohemia centralis: in declivibus fruticosis et saxosis ad pedem montis Hradiště prope oppidum Zbraslav, 200 m s. m.

Die 24. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

The Bohemian plants belong to the typical form of *S. sanguinea*. On the lower leaf surface of these plants single trichomes predominate, standing off more or less vertically, often curved. The Bohemian population is uniform, and transitional forms approaching *S. australis* (C.A.M.) POJARK., known from the eastern part of Central Europe, do not occur in Bohemia. It must, however, be emphasized that also the typical *S. sanguinea* (ours as well as the W. European) always have 2-branched and appressed trichomes on the upper leaf surface and, along the margins, even on the lower leaf surface, resembling the trichomes of *S. australis*.

J. Soják

No. 192.

Teucrium scordium L.

Moravia australis, distr. Břeclav: in pratis salsis haud procul piscina Mlýnský rybník dicta prope oppidum Lednice, c. 170 m s. m.

Die 31. IX. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 193.

Tofieldia calyculata (L.) WAHLENB.

Slovakia borealis: in graminosis subhumidis montis Veľký Choč prope oppidum Ružomberok, c. 1500 m s. m.

Die 22. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 194.

Trifolium arvense L.

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. Pelhřimov: in pascuis ad viam ferream versus occidentem a pago Obrataň, 600 m s. m.

Die 30. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčák

No. 195.

Trisetum alpestre (HOST.) P. BEAUV.

Slovakia borealis: in rupibus calcareis ad cacumen montis Veľký Choč prope oppidum Ružomberok, c. 1600 m s. m.

Die 21. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš

No. 196.

Vicia angustifolia L.

Bohemia centralis, Praha — Dejvice: in graminosis siccis, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 26. V. 1961

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 197.

Vicia cracca L.

Bohemia meridionalis, distr. Pelhřimov: in pascuis ad viam ferream versus occidentem a pago Obrataň, 600 m s. m.

Die 30. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčák

No. 198.

Vicia sepium L.

Bohemia centralis: in prato inter vicos Vrané et Skochovice prope oppidum Zbraslav, 200 m s. m.

Die 27. V. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 199.

Viola dacica BORB.

Magyar növen. Lap. 13:79, 1890; ZABLOCKI Fl. Polska 6:56, 1947. — *V. rhodopensis* FORMÁNEK Deutsch. bot. Monatschr. 16:21, 1898. — *V. declinata* W. K. var. *prolixa* ADAM. Allg. bot. Zeitschr. 5:114, 1899. — *V. prolixa* PANČ. ap. BECKER Beih. bot. Centralbl. 18/2:383, 1905.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis, montes Poloniny: in pratis montanis ad cacumen montis Hrubky (1186 m s. m.) supra vicum Nová Sedlica.

Die 12. VII. 1960

Leg. J. Soják

In Czechoslovakia it has not yet been distinguished from the closely related east-Carpathian *Viola declinata* W. K. These microspecies differ by the shape of the stipules. The stipules of *V. declinata* are deeply cleft in narrow lobes, *V. dacica* has broader stipules, partite to approximately two thirds with broader lobes. At the above mentioned locality, besides the typical plants well conforming with the shape of their stipules to BORBÁS' original plant and to ZABLOCKI's illustrative picture, plants occur quite frequently which, with their

morphological characters, stand halfway between *V. dacica* and *V. declinata*, or are closer to *V. declinata*. The area of *V. dacica* includes the eastern and southern Carpathians, and some of the Balkan mountains ranges. *V. dacica* belongs to the most typical representatives of the flora of the east-Carpathian mountain meadows called "poloniny". In Czechoslovakia it occurs only in the extreme north-eastern point of Slovakia on the border mountain ridge. It usually grows in associations with *Dianthus compactus*, *Campanula abietina*, *Cirsium waldsteinii*, *Veratrum album*, *Achyrophorus uniflorus*, *Allium victorale*, *Aposeris foetida*, *Campanula napuligera*, *Chrysanthemum clusii*, *Doronicum austriacum*, *Gentiana asclepiadea*, *Orchis globosa*, *Poa chaixii*, *Ranunculus plataniifolius*, *Sedum fabaria*, etc.

J. Soják

No. 200.

Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. BR.

Slovakia borealis, montes Malá Fatra: ad glareosis apricis in valle fluminis Váh infra cotam 575 (Domašín) haud procul ab oppido Žilina.

Die 19. VII. 1959

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Nitka et B. Vytouš