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TAXONOMICAL AND CHOROLOGICAL NOTES 13 (137)

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Abstract: The present part of the series provides a new record of one spreading alien species. *Coronopus didymus* reappeared in Hungary after a century, and can be interpreted as an already established species.

Key words: Brassicaceae, Hungary, vascular plants

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the 13th part of the series launched in *Studia botanica hungarica* focusing on the new chorological records, nomenclature, and taxonomy of plant species from algae to vascular plants and fungi (Barina *et al.* 2015, 2020, Csiky *et al.* 2017, Deme *et al.* 2019, Király *et al.* 2019*a*, *b*, Matus *et al.* 2018, Mesterházy *et al.* 2017, Papp *et al.* 2016, 2020, Schmidt *et al.* 2018, Takács *et al.* 2016).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Nomenclature of vascular plants follows Király (2009). Codes of the Central European Flora Mapping grid are in square brackets.

NEW RECORDS WITH ANNOTATIONS

Flowering plants

(137) ***Coronopus didymus*** (L.) Sm. (Brassicaceae)

Hungary, Győr-Moson-Sopron county, Sopron Basin microregion, Sopron city: Mátyás király street, at the base of a wall and in pavement cracks, 47.678670 °N, 16.587810 °E, 215 m [8365.2]; obs.: D. Schmidt, 20.09.2018 (photodocumented) (Fig. 1).

A single individual with immature fruit was discovered (2018) at the above-mentioned locality, but disappeared a few days later, probably due to having been weeded out by public land maintainers. In 2019, the plant reappeared in the

same place (two individuals at this time), and also in the cracks of the pavement about five metres away (2–3 individuals). In May 2020, a total of 11 individuals was counted, mainly at the junction of the paving slabs and adjoining pharmacy building. Since they grew in a heavily disturbed environment trodden by pedestrians, their shoots reached a height of only a few centimetres. Nevertheless, in each year they were able to produce ripe fruits, and the number of specimens has slowly been increasing.

Coronopus didymus is an annual or biennial herb of uncertain origin, though often cited as native of South America (Pyšek *et al.* 2012). In Western and Southern Europe it is a widespread alien occurring on cultivated and waste grounds, e.g. in gardens and lawns, along paths and roadsides, and on rubbish tips (Hultén and Fries 1986, Jalas *et al.* 1996). In contrast, in Central and Eastern Europe the species is much rarer, with mostly old records. In Hungary it appeared as a casual alien only once. Polgár (1918) found it at an industrial track alongside the Danube in Győr city in August 1916. A century later it was also published from several places in and around Budapest by Solymosi (2016). Most recently, it was found in two plant nurseries introduced with ornamental plants (Takács

Fig. 1. *Coronopus didymus* in Sopron (NW Hungary).

et al. 2020, Wirth and Csiky 2020). A single old record is known from Slovakia (Mráz 1999). Although being rare, the species has rather stable populations in the neighbouring countries with warmer climate. In Croatia 11 occurrences are known, mainly from the Mediterranean seashore (Nikolić 2020). Zlatković *et al.* (2014) detected the species in salt marshes in Central Serbia. In some regions of Austria *C. didymus* seems to be slightly spreading, which may due in part to the expansion of paved surfaces within urban habitats (Hohla 2014). The habitat of the newly discovered locality in Sopron city is similar to that of Austrian localities.

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Összefoglaló: Regionális adatokat közlő rovatunk jelen részében a *Coronopus didymus* új megjelenéséről számolunk be. Új lelőhelyén a faj önfenntartó állományt hozott létre és lassú terjedést mutat, ezért a magyar flóra meghonosodott tagjának tekinthető.

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