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Abstract: The present part of the series provides new records of 14 taxa of which 8 are native and 6 introduced in Europe. Three vascular plants are newly reported from Kosovo (*Corrigiola litoralis*, *Dysphania pumilio*, *Equisetum pratense*) and one (*Chamaecytisus purpureus*) from Northern Macedonia. The occurrence of one species (*Corydalis pumila*) is confirmed in Northern Macedonia. Amendments to the known distribution of vascular plants are reported from Albania (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Gratiola officinalis*, *Onosma heterophylla*, *Paspalum dilatatum*), Hungary (*Euphorbia lathyris*), Lithuania (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), and Slovakia (*Duchesnea indica*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Pilosella cymosa*).

Key words: Albania, Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Boraginaceae, Equisetaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Hungary, Lithuania, Northern Macedonia, Molluginaceae, Ophioglossaceae, Papaveraceae, Poaceae, Rosaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Slovakia

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the eleventh 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, PAPP *et al.* 2016, TAKÁCS *et al.* 2016, CSIKY *et al.* 2017, MESTERHÁZY *et al.* 2017, SCHMIDT *et al.* 2018, MATUS *et al.* 2018, KIRÁLY *et al.* 2019a, b, DEME *et al.* 2019).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Nomenclature of vascular plants follows KIRÁLY (2009) and The Plant List (2013). Codes of the Central European Flora Mapping grid are in square brackets. Abbreviations of herbaria follow THIERS (2017).

NEW RECORDS WITH ANNOTATIONS

Pteridophyta

(112) *Equisetum pratense* L. (Equisetaceae)

Kosovo: southern slope of Mt Veternik, near Stanet e Tahirsulve, ca 10 km W of town Dečan, in beech forest, by the roadside, 42.60071° N, 20.19127° E, 1,322 m, det.: Z. Barina, 19.05.2019, photodocumented (Fig. 1).

Fertile specimens were found on some quadrat metres. According to TUTIN (in TUTIN *et al.* 1993) it is distributed “southwards to S.E. Jugoslavia” and is included in the first edition of the Flora of Serbia and in ČUTURILO and MIJATOVIĆ (1983), while according to EURO+MED (2006+) it is missing in the Balkans. It is not included in the second edition of Flora of Serbia (SARIĆ 1992), which



Fig. 1. *Equisetum pratense* in Mt Veternik.

covers also the territories of Kosovo and Metohija. According to NIKETIĆ and TOMOVIĆ (2018) it is doubtfully present in Central Serbia (probably based on erroneous literature record) and missing in Kosovo and Metohija. In the Balkans, it is present in the NW part of Croatia and some scattered locations southwards (NIKOLIĆ 2015). This record is the first report of the species in Kosovo, a confirmation of its occurrence in the Central Balkans and the southernmost occurrence of the species in Europe.

Z. Barina, A. Rigó and A. Mártonffy

(113) *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. (Ophioglossaceae)

Lithuania, Telšai county, Židikai, Viliotė village, ca hundred plants on the edge of the forest located at the southern side of the dam of the lake, 43.63658° N, 16.56569° E, leg. et det.: M. Dudáš, 23.07.2019 (KO 34868, BRNU 671043).

BRUNDZA *et al.* (1959) reported this species in northern Lithuania from few localities, but in the present it is more abundant (Gudžinskas, in litt. 2019). This is a new record from Viliotė village.

M. Dudáš

Flowering plants

(114) *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. (Asteraceae)

Albania: Tiranë county, Kavajë, at the northern exit of road SH4, 41.20555° N, 19.534372° E, 6 m, leg. et det.: Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi, 27.11.2019 (BP).

An American species introduced and naturalised over Europe. It is a noxious weed especially in the Carpathian Basin. It appeared only recently in northern Albania (BARINA 2017), so far known only from Velipojë in the country. Only a few (~20) specimens were found at the highway exit, some of them still sterile at the late time. This is the second and southernmost record of the species in Albania, a remarkable step of the invasion of the species to the south.

Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi

(115) *Chamaecytisus purpureus* (Scop.) Link. (Fabaceae)

Northern Macedonia: on the W slope of Mt Kale above village Gorno Svilare, ca 8 km NW of Skopje, at the margin of open scrubs, on serpentine substrate, 42.05068° N, 21.26230° E, 610 m, det.: Z. Barina, 13.05.2019, observed.

Vegetative specimens were found on some parts of the mount in small valleys. It is an endemic species with fairly disjunct occurrences in the Southeast Alps and in N Albania and W Kosovo (PIFKÓ *et al.* 2016). In the Balkans, the species occurs only on serpentine substrates and it is restricted to a small north-eastern part (Kukës and Tropojë counties) of Albania and the adjacent region in

Kosovo with only one isolated occurrence in Central Albania. The new locality is in a *ca* 70 km distance from the known area in similar habitat. It is new for the flora of Northern Macedonia and this is the easternmost occurrence of the species.

Z. Barina

(116) *Duchesnea indica* (Andrews) Focke (Rosaceae)

Slovakia, the Hornádska kotlina Basin, Danišovce, narrow grassy roadside in side street, escaped from cultivation, frequent on area 1×1 m, 460 m a.s.l., 48.95000° N, 20.62131° E, Q: 7089b, det.: M. Dudáš, 05.09.2019, observation.

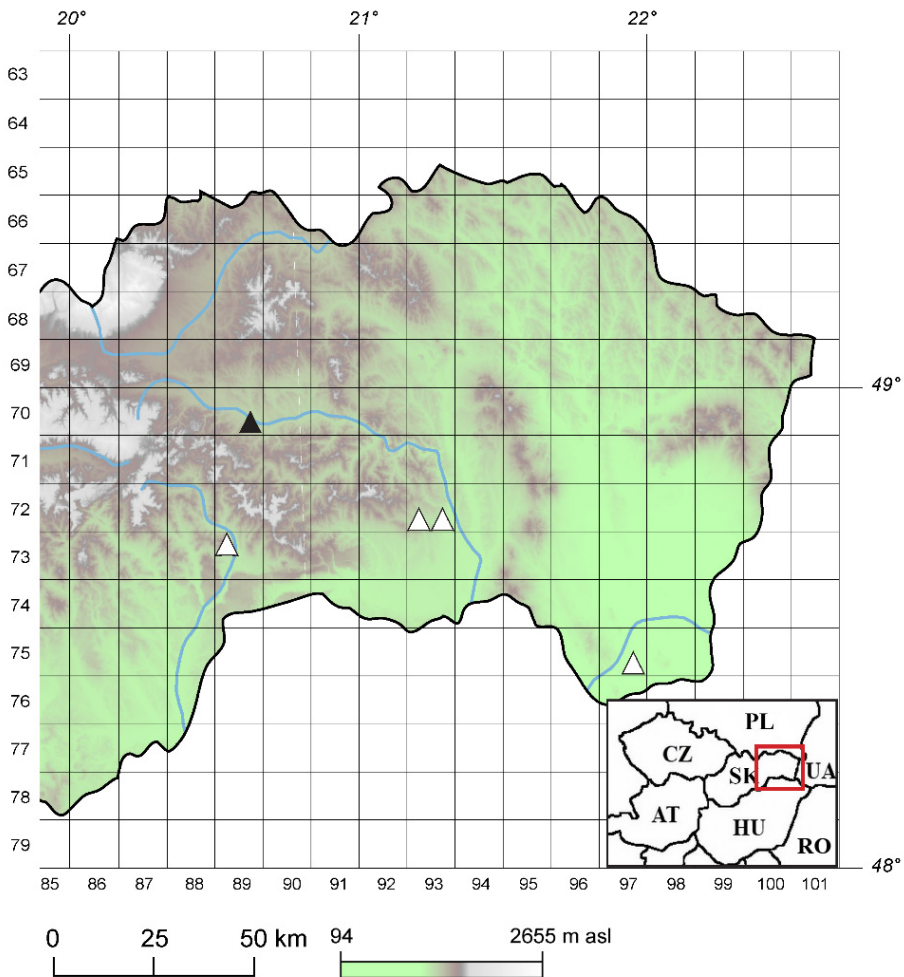


Fig. 2. The recent findings of *Duchesnea indica* in eastern Slovakia. White triangle = previously reported records, black triangle = new record. (Map background reproduced with permission according to HRIVNÁK *et al.* 2019b).

It is a species with SE Asian origin. It was recorded in Slovakia for the first time in 1998 as an escapee (MEDVECKÁ *et al.* 2012). The data of numerous garden escaping have been documented in the western and southern parts of Slovakia (ELIÁŠ 2013, HRIVNÁK *et al.* 2019a) while in eastern Slovakia it is known only from single localities in the town of Rožňava (DUDÁŠ 2018) and Kráľovský Chlmec (MÁRTONFI 2014) but very frequent in Košice. This is the first report of garden escaping in the Hornádská kotlina Basin in northeastern Slovakia (see Fig. 2).

M. Dudáš

(117) *Dysphania pumilio* (R. Br.) Mosyakin et Clemants (Amaranthaceae)

Kosovo: Vërmicë, in the dry bed of the reservoir of White Drin near the Albanian border, 42.16328° N, 20.55235° E, 275 m, leg. et det.: Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi, 26.11.2019 (BP).

It is a relatively rare alien in Europe, appeared only recently in the Balkan Peninsula where it is spreading. It has so far been reported from Serbia, Greece, and Albania (MESTERHÁZY *et al.* 2017). Similarly to the Albanian localities, its new locality in Kosovo is also the muddy surface of a water reservoir. It is new for the flora of Kosovo.

Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi

(118) *Corrigiola litoralis* L. (Molluginaceae)

Kosovo: Vërmicë, in the dry bed of the reservoir of White Drin near the Albanian border, 42.16328° N, 20.55235° E, 275 m, leg. et det.: Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi, 26.11.2019 (BP).

It is a rare plant of the seasonally dry surfaces in the Mediterranean and seashores in C and W Europe. It is a native plant which appears also on secondary surfaces, e.g. in dried water reservoirs in Albania (BARINA 2017). It is new for the flora of Kosovo.

Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi

(119) *Corydalis pumila* (Host) Rchb. (Papaveraceae)

Northern Macedonia, Mavrovo and Rostuša Municipality, Vlainica Mts, at the spring by the roadside of M4-Debar road; in beech forest, 41.72613° N, 20.82515° E, 1,080 m, leg. et det.: Z. Barina, D. Pifkó and B. Pintér, 23.04.2012 (Nr. 20160).

It is a species scattered over Europe with a fairly strange distribution from Greece to Scandinavia. It is common in the Vértes Mts (Central Hungary), while almost missing in the near Buda and Visegrád Mts. It is very scattered also in the Balkans, where it is rare in Greece (DIMOPOULOS *et al.* 2013), missing in Bulgaria (ASSYOV and PETROVA 2006), rare in S Serbia (STEVANOVIĆ 2012), and reported only recently from Albania (BARINA 2017, BARINA and PIFKÓ 2008).

It is mapped in the Atlas Florae Europaeae 9 (JALAS and SUOMINEN 1991), however not included in the Flora of the Republic of Macedonia (MICEVSKI 1993). Our record is the confirmation and the first localised record of the species in Northern Macedonia.

Z. Barina and D. Pifkó

(120) *Euphorbia lathyris* L. (Euphorbiaceae)

Hungary, Fejér county, Csákberény, small limestone stone-pit *ca* 2 km east from the village, only single plant, 47.34322° N, 18.35608° E, det.: M. Dudáš, 18.07.2018, photodocumented. – Hungary, Fejér county, Kajászó, Váli-völgyi pihenő at M7 highway, ruderal place near OMV petrol station, *ca* ten plants, 47° 18' 28.1" N, 18° 44' 37.6" E, det.: M. Dudáš, June 2016, observation.

This species is native in Transcaucasia and alien in many Mediterranean countries (WCSP 2019). In Hungary it is considered as casual alien appearing temporarily in some places (KIRÁLY and KIRÁLY 2018, SCHMOTZER 2015, and others).

M. Dudáš

(121) *Gratiola officinalis* L. (Scrophulariaceae)

Albania, Kukës, marsh south from city, under road E851, infrequent, 42.05828° N, 20.43639° E, leg. et det.: M. Dudáš, 07.05.2016 (KO 32426).

It is frequent in northwestern Albania, while in the northeastern part of the country it is scattered (BARINA 2017). This is a new population in the surroundings of Kukës town.

M. Dudáš

(122) *Onosma heterophylla* Griseb. (Boraginaceae)

Albania, Kukës, Kodër Lumë, 2 km W from the city part, roadside (road SH26) in the valley of river, rocky slope, infrequent, 42.06853° N, 20.46597° E, leg.: M. Dudáš and V. Kolarčik, det.: V. Kolarčik (herb. V. Kolarčik), photodocumented (not shown here).

In Albania it is not rare throughout the hills (BARINA 2017). This small population consists of *ca* ten bunches with many flowering stems.

M. Dudáš

(123) *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx. (Poaceae)

Slovakia, Banská Bystrica Region (Banskobystrický kraj, Besztercebányai kerület), District of Rimavská Sobota (Okres Rimavská Sobota, Rimaszombati járás), Abovce (Abafalva), 48.33102° N, 20.36810° E to 48.32745° N, 20.37289° E, and 48.31299° N, 20.35676° E, along the Hungarian–Slovakian border, on the edge of a field, leg. et det.: Cs. Molnár and V. Virók, 08.10.2019 (BP).

Panicum dichotomiflorum is a recently established invasive species of the Hungarian part of the Matricum (VIRÓK *et al.* 2004, MOLNÁR and VIRÓK 2018),

which is not yet known from the Slovakian part of the Matricum (HRIVNÁK *et al.* 2019c, MÁJEKOVÁ *et al.* 2015, SLEZÁK *et al.* 2011). It was discovered in 2016 on the Hungarian side of the border next to Bánréve (MOLNÁR and JUHÁSZ 2016). Since then it has been found in the vicinity of eight settlements (Molnár Cs. ined.). Presently, the species also has 150–200 hectares of arable land directly on the Hungarian-Slovakian border (Virók V. ined.). For the time being in the neighbouring Slovakian territory it only lives in the border zone. Despite a thorough search, we have not (yet) found in Abovce (Abafalva) and Lenartovce (Lénártfalva) elsewhere. It is expected to spread significantly, mainly as a field weed, but it can also be expected along roads. *P. dichotomiflorum* is increasingly common in Hungary (<http>), but it is known only in dozens of places in Slovakia (FERÁKOVÁ 2002, MEDVECKÁ *et al.* 2012). The species is of North American origin and is already settled in much of the Earth (CSIKY *et al.* 2004). According to RANDALL (2017) it is an extreme high risk weed.

Cs. Molnár and V. Virók

(124) *Paspalum dilatatum* Poir. (Poaceae)

Albania: Tiranë, Pyramid and other parks in the city centre, 41.32291° N, 19.82034° E, 105 m, leg. et det.: Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi, 01–02.12.2019 (BP).

The species appeared recently in Albania, it was first collected in the Rhinas Airport, ca 15 km NW from the newly discovered locality. This is the second record of the species in Albania, however, regarding that it is invasive in Greece and Croatia and naturalised in Montenegro, its spread is expected.

Z. Barina, G. Somogyi and T. Szederjesi

(125) *Pilosella cymosa* (L.) F. W. Schultz et Sch. Bip. (Asteraceae)

Slovakia, the Vihorlat Mts, Chlmec, edge of dry meadow south from Skalka hill (308 m), ca ten flowering plants, 254 m a.s.l., 48.89170° N, 21.92673° E, Q: 7197b, leg. et det.: M. Dudáš, rev. J. Danihelka, 26.05.2019 (BRNU 671056). – Slovakia, Slanské vrchy Mts (northern part), Fulianka, Hill 548, W slope, 250 m NW from spring, edge of forest road in beech forest, 470 m a.s.l., 49.06197° N, 21.30297° E, Q: 6993b, leg. et det.: M. Dudáš, rev. J. Danihelka, 02.06.2019 (BRNU 671060). – Slovakia, the Slanské vrchy Mts (northern part), Fintice, Stráž hill (739 m), northern slope, edge of beech forest, ca ten plants, 590 m a.s.l., 49.06789° N, 21.25622° E, Q: 6993b, det.: M. Dudáš, 02.06.2019, observation.

This species is rare in NE Slovakia but this fact has been related with the level of inventory field research in some areas (DUDÁŠ and ŠIMEK 2018). In these two phytogeographical units, the Vihorlat Mts and the Slanské vrchy Mts, the species grows on andesite (or limestone) dry meadows, sunny slopes of castle hills, and in abandoned pastures and stone-pits.

M. Dudáš

Összefoglaló: Regionális adatokat közlő rovatunk jelen részében 14 faj új előfordulásairól számolunk be, melyek közül 8 honos, 6 pedig behurcolt faj Európában. Három fajt elsőként közlünk Koszovó (*Corrigiola litoralis*, *Dysphania pumilio*, *Equisetum pratense*), egyet pedig Észak-Macedónia (*Chamaecytisus purpureus*) területéről, egy faj előfordulását (*Corydalis pumila*) pedig megerősítjük Észak-Macedóniában. Az ismert elterjedéseket kiegészítő új adatokat közlünk Albániából (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Gratiola officinalis*, *Onosma heterophylla*, *Paspalum dilatatum*), Litvániából (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), Magyarországról (*Euphorbia lathyris*) és Szlovákiából (*Duchesnea indica*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Pilosella cymosa*).

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