

AN ANNOTATED AND UPDATED CHECKLIST OF THE HUNGARIAN DENDROFLORA

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The checklist includes tree, shrub, dwarf shrub, woody liana and epiphyte species that occur or have occurred in Hungary except the settlements and other intensively utilised objects. 437 dendrotaxa were included and evaluated in this list. This means 281 species, 22 subspecies, 128 nothospecies and 6 nothosubspecies. Based on the indigenat, 260 native, 92 alien and 9 cryptogenic dendrotaxa live in Hungary, furthermore 54 cultivated dendrotaxa and 22 dendrotaxa with questionable occurrence. Analysing the invasive status of alien species, 19 invasive or being in the early stages of invasion, 12 naturalised and 61 casual dendrotaxa can be distinguished. According to residence time status, the number of archaephytes is 16 and that of neophytes is 76. Of the 260 native dendrotaxa, 9 were extinct or presumably extinct. 44 dendrotaxa are considered to be proven endemic, and there are 8 subendemic. Of the 134 nothotaxa on the list, 14 are artificial and 120 are of natural origin.

Key words: alien plants, dendrotaxa, Hungary, hybrids, native plants, nomenclature, species list

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of species lists, flora lists, or according to current terminology standard lists and checklists, is to provide an account of the members of the flora of a given area, taking into account new knowledge of nomenclature, taxonomy, biogeography and ecology to utilise in basic and applied research, education, and practice (e.g. forestry, agriculture, nature conservation). This study undertakes to process the dendroflora of Hungary in such an approach.

In the last quarter of a century, checklists discussing the vascular flora have already been made in the surrounding countries of Hungary and in the neighbouring countries of Central and Southern Europe, such as: Albania (Barina *et al.* 2018), Austria (Gilli *et al.* 2019), Croatia (Nikolić 1994, 1997, 2000), Czech republic (Danihelka *et al.* 2012, Pyšek *et al.* 2012), Germany (Buttler and Hand 2008, Buttler *et al.* 2018, Wisskirchen and Haeupler 1998), Greece (Dimopoulos *et al.* 2013), Italy (Bartolucci *et al.* 2018, Galasso *et al.* 2018), Poland (Mirek *et al.* 2002), Romania (Oprea 2005), Serbia (Niketić and Tomović 2018), Slovakia (Marhold and Hindák 1998), Slovenia (Trpin and Vreš 1995), Switzerland (Juillerat *et al.* 2017), Ukraine (Mosyakin and Fedoronchuk 1999).

The first checklist in Hungary in the current sense, processing vascular flora and covering the entire territory of the country, was compiled by Rezső Soó (Soó 1980), which is based on his detailed, multi-volume work on the processing of Hungarian flora (Soó 1964–1973). An abbreviated and improved version of this was later published by Szaniszló Priszter (Priszter 1985). A list of taxa supplemented with several attributes (e.g. floristic, coenological, ecological, nature conservation) was published a decade later by Horváth *et al.* (1995). After the turn of the millennium, Róbert Vidéki and Viktor Virók prepared a checklist (Vidéki and Virók 2004) to help the Hungarian flora mapping and the compilation of the plant identification book, but their publication was unfortunately not used in the compilation of the mentioned works. A list of taxa for archaeophytes (Terpó *et al.* 1999) and neophytes (Balogh *et al.* 2004) was also prepared based on a set of criteria.

The checklist containing only dendrotaxa was first published in Hungary a good quarter of a century ago (Bartha 1992–93), which was later followed by improved versions (Bartha 1999*a, b*). The list of adventive taxa of dendroflora has been published in several updated studies (Bartha 1999*c*, 2000, Bartha and Csiszár 2004). A special checklist containing only *Rosa* taxa was published by Kerényi-Nagy (2010). A recent list-like compilation was made of some degree endangered, and of invasive or potentially invasive alien tree and shrub species (Bartha 2019, 2020). The purpose of this list of dendrotaxa is to appear as an updated version of the previous lists compiled in a similar way, to draw attention to the changes, and to provide an incentive effect on the potential compilers of the long-missing list of vascular plant species in Hungary.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Range of dendrotaxa and study area: The list includes tree, shrub, dwarf shrub, woody liana and epiphyte species that occur or have occurred in Hungary, but do not include semi-shrubs. The list does not take into account the woody plant species planted in Hungarian settlements (urban areas) or they only established there, due to their large number and the temporality of establishment (these can be studied in Bartha's (2020) work), and also the intensively utilised objects of the urban suburbs (e.g. Christmas tree plantations, seed orchards, castle parks, arboretums, motorways).

Systematic and taxonomy: The checklist lists dendrotaxa in alphabetical order, and the valid family names are given in each genus based on modern molecular genetic knowledge, established by the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APG IV. 2016, Stevens 2001 onwards, WCSP 2021) for angiosperms and Christenhusz *et al.* (2011) for gymnosperms. Within genera, the list includes species aggregates in the original interpretation of Manton (1958), species, specioids in the interpretation of Jirásek (1964), and subspecies. The delimitation of the

latter – which has caused many misunderstandings so far – was based on Go vaerts' conception (WCSP 2021): "Distribution range separate (so that non-overlapping rings can be drawn round them on a map) or nearly so, gene flow absent or very restricted between the infraspecific populations and differing in characters that are significant for taxonomic species differentiation within the genus." The previously used s. l. (*sensu lato*) and s. str. (*sensu stricto*) taxon conceptions were discarded due to their difficult interpretation, and the hierarchical species aggregate and species or species and subspecies categories were used instead. In addition, the list includes hybrid nothospecies aggregate, hybrid species (nothospecies), and hybrid subspecies (nothosubspecies). Interpretation of nothotaxa is based on the work of Stace *et al.* (2016).

Nomenclature: The scientific names were given on the basis of international databases (Euro + Med 2006 onwards, ILDIS 2010 onwards, IPNI 2004 onwards, TPL 2013 onwards, POWO 2021), and in case of any discrepancies, individual consideration and decision was made. Application of nomenclature rules were applied to natural taxa according to ICN (= International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants) (Turland *et al.* 2018, Shenzhen Code; Wiersema *et al.* 2018+ continuously updated, Appendices I–VII), for cultivated taxa according to the ICNCP (= International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants) (Brickell *et al.* 2016). Abbreviations of author names follow Brummit and Powell (1992) as incorporated in and further developed by the IPNI (IPNI 2004 onwards).

Valid taxon names are printed in bold italics, except for family names, species aggregate, nothospecies aggregate, and auctor names. Family names and auctor names are published in normal letters, species and nothospecies aggregate names in italics, not bold letters. If there is a new name combination for the taxon, or the name is validated at a different rank than in the original protologue, the basionym is always given. In the case of synonym names only the more frequently used in Hungary were indicated, a complete list of them is impossible and meaningless due to space limitations. In the case of hybrids, the hybrid parents are also listed in alphabetical order. Basionym, synonym, and hybrid parent names are in italics, not in bold.

The nomenclature notations and abbreviations used and their resolution are as follows: agg. = aggregatus (aggregate, a group of closely related species within a genus); auct. = auctorum (of author(s), of various authors but not the original one); bas. = basionymon (basionym); comb. nov. = combinatio nova (new combination); cv. = cultivarietas (cultivar, a cultivated variety); em. = emendatus (amended), emendavit (an by); et = et (and, &); et al. = et alii (and others); ex = from; excl. = exclusus (excluded); f. = forma (form); gen. fem. cons. = genus femininum conservandum (feminine gender to be conserved); gen. masc. cons. = genus masculinum conservandum (masculine gender to be conserved); hort. = hortorum (invalid horticultural name); in = in (to connect

the names of two persons); incl. = inclusus (included); microsp., microsp. = microspecies (a unit of a species aggregate); nom. cons. = nomen conservandum (conserved name); nom. cons. prop. = nomen conservandum propositum (a name proposed for conservation); nom. illeg. = nomen illegitimum (illegitimate name); nom. inval. = nomen invalidum (name invalid for some other reason); nom. nov. = nomen novum (replacement name); nom. nud. = nomen nudum (name invalid since without description); nom. rej. = nomen rejiciendum (rejected name); nom. rej. prop. = nomen rejiciendum propositum (a name proposed for rejection); nom. utique rej. = nomen utique rejiciendum (suppressed name); non = not; nothosubsp. = nothosubspecies (nothosubspecies); ortho. = versio orthographiam (orthographic variant, spelling variant); orth. cons. = orthographia conservanda (orthography conserved); p. p. = pro parte (partly, in part); s. l. = sensu lato (in a broad sense); s. n. = sine nomine (without name); sp. = species (species); s. str. = sensu stricto (in a narrow sense); sensu [author] = according to [author]; subsp. = subspecies (subspecies); stat. nov. = status novus (name at new rank); syn. = synonymon (synonym); var. = varietas (variety); vel = or.

Life forms: Life forms are given based on detailed categories developed by Bartha (1999d) based on the Raunkiaer system, but only the main groups are reported here, which are: T = tree, S = shrub, DS = dwarf shrub, L = liana, E = epiphyte. Transitional types (T-S, S-L) are possible.

Status: Status is given based on several criteria, for example groups according to indigenat, invasion status, residence time status, cultivation, endemity, origin of hybrid taxa are indicated.

a. *Indigenat (origin) and invasion status:* The categories and definitions follow the work of Lambdon *et al.* (2008), which are slightly modified as follows: N = native plants (indigenous) are taxa that have originated in a given area without human involvement or that have arrived there without intentional or unintentional intervention of humans from an area in which they are native. The definition excludes products of hybridisation involving alien taxa since human involvement in this case includes the introduction of an alien parent. A = alien plants (exotic, introduced, non-native, non-indigenous) are taxa in a given area whose presence there is due to intentional or unintentional human involvement, or which have arrived there without the help of people from an area in which they are alien. Taxa can be alien to any definable area, e.g. continents, islands, bio- or ecoregions, or any political entity (e.g., countries, states, provinces). Within this category, the following can be distinguished: Cas = casual alien plants are taxa that may reproduce occasionally outside cultivation in an area, but that eventually die out because they do not form self-replacing populations, and rely on repeated introductions for their persistence. Nat = naturalised alien plants are taxa that sustain self-replacing populations for a period of time long enough to experience extreme climatic events in the

area, and reproduce without direct intervention by people (or in spite of human intervention) by recruitment from seed or vegetative parts capable of independent growth. Inv = invasive alien plants are a subset of naturalised plants that produce reproductive offspring, often in very large numbers, at considerable distances from the parent plants and thus have the potential to spread over a large area. The definition is not bound to a type of habitat, hence a species may be invasive in natural or human-made habitats.

In addition to the above two main categories (N and A), Carlton's (1996) interpretation also distinguishes the following category: C = cryptogenic plants are those in which it cannot be with certainty decided whether they are native or alien to a region.

The indigenate is determined by Bartha *et al.* (2015), taking into account the special literature on the taxon, the invasion status was granted according to Bartha (2020).

b. *Residence time status*: The categories and definitions follow the work of Lambdon *et al.* (2008), which are slightly modified as follows: Arch = archaeophytes are alien species introduced to the region during the period since the beginning of Neolithic agriculture and the end of Medieval (discovery of Americas, approximately the year 1500 AD). Neo = neophytes are alien species introduced to the region after the year 1500 AD. Residence time status was determined on the basis of Gyulai (2001) and the literature on taxa.

c. *Other categories*: Cult = cultivated plants are taxa or nothotaxa that, regardless of their indigenat and origin, are propagated and maintained by humans for some purpose. Hung.? = taxa and nothotaxa have been given this category whose occurrence in Hungary is uncertain and needs to be confirmed.

It should be emphasised that the above categories may be combined for individual taxa and nothotaxa. Some important combinations are interpreted as follows: N / Nat or Cas = native in one part of Hungary and naturalised or casual in another (e.g. *Fraxinus ornus*, *Alnus incana*); N / Cult = native in Hungary and also cultivated at the same time (e.g. *Prunus avium*); N / Cult / Cas = native and cultivated in Hungary, but escaped from cultivation and casual in appearance outside the native area (e.g. *Taxus baccata*); Cult / Inv or Nat or Cas = cultivated in Hungary, escaped from cultivation and became invasive, naturalised or casual (e.g. *Acer negundo*, *Juglans regia*, *Platycladus orientalis*); Cult / Arch or Neo = only cultivated archaeophyte or neophyte in Hungary, no escape can be experienced (e.g. *Prunus persica*, *Taxodium distichum*).

d. *Endemity*: In its own interpretation, End = endemic ("Hungarian endemic") is a taxon that occurs or has occurred only within the area of Hungary, and SubE = subendemic is a taxon that occurs or has occurred in Hungary and in a neighbouring country (Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia or Slovenia), regardless of its area size. The definition of endemity is based on the work of Bartha (2019).

e. *Origin of hybrid taxa*: Ntl = natural (spontaneous) hybrid is a taxon whose development human has no direct, at most only indirect role, Art = artificial (anthropogenic) hybrid is a taxon whose development human has direct role. The origin of hybrid taxa was determined based on the literature reported for nothotaxa.

Symbols: ? = questionable (e.g. taxonomically doubtful, records from Hungary need confirmation, doubtful status), † = extinct or possibly extinct, × = hybrid formula.

Literature: The literature on the genera discusses the current interpretation and division of the genus, the literature on the lower taxa of the genera deals with taxonomic and nomenclatural problems, its occurrence in Hungary, and the status of the taxon. For the most part, only the relevant literature of the last quarter of a century has been considered.

RESULTS

The current list of dendroflora in Hungary, the indicators assigned to the taxa and the literature are given in Appendix 1. A total of 437 dendrotaxa (species and subspecies, nothospecies and nothosubspecies) were included and evaluated in this list. This means 281 species with no or only one subspecies living in Hungary (including the autonyme subspecies), 4 species (*Acer tataricum*, *Daphne cneorum*, *Prunus mahaleb*, *Ulmus minor*) with 2–2 subspecies living in Hungary and 4 more species (*Cornus sanguinea*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Quercus robur*, *Viscum album*) whose 3–3 subspecies live in Hungary. Number of subspecies analysed is 22. For hybrid taxa (nothotaxa), there are 128 nothospecies where there are no nothosubspecies or only one nothosubspecies, for another 1–1 nothospecies (*Crataegus* × *subsphaerica*, *C.* × *media*) 2 and 3 nothosubspecies were listed. Number of nothosubspecies analysed is 6. There is one another species (*Vitis vinifera*) within which 2 subspecies and 1 nothosubspecies have been added to the list. In addition, 6 species aggregate (*Crataegus rhipidophylla* agg., *Prunus domestica* agg., *Pyrus communis* agg., *Quercus petraea* agg., *Q. pubescens* agg., *Vaccinium oxycoccos* agg.) and 2 nothospecies aggregate (*Crataegus* × *macrocarpa* agg., *C.* × *subsphaerica* agg.) have also been set up for better placement and interpretation of certain critical taxa. The microspecies included here were evaluated by species rank.

Based on the indigenat, 260 native, 92 alien and 9 cryptogenic dendrotaxa live in Hungary, furthermore 54 cultivated dendrotaxa and 22 dendrotaxa with questionable occurrence. Their distribution based on taxonomic ranks (species, subspecies, nothospecies, nothosubspecies) is shown in Table 1. Analysing the invasive status of alien species, 19 invasive or being in the early stages of invasion, 12 naturalised and 61 casual dendrotaxa can be distinguished.

Distribution of taxa and nothoflora in Hungary according to their status (invasion status: Inv = invasive, Nat = naturalised, Cas = casual; residence time status: Arch = archaeophyte, Neo = neophyte; Hung.? = records from Hungary need confirmation; endemity: End = endemic, SubE = subendemic, ? = questionable)

Taxonomic rank	Indigenat					Cryp- to- genic	Culti- vated only	Hung.? To- tal	Endemity					
	Native	Alien			Sub- total				End	SubE	?			
		Invasion status	Residence time status											
			Inv	Nat								Cas	Arch	Neo
Taxa														
– species	174	19	9	38	6	60	66	9	33	282	38	6	5	
– subspecies	14			2	1	1	2		3	22				
Subtotal	188	19	9	40	7	61	68	9	36	304	38	6	5	
Nothotaxa														
– nothospecies	67		3	20	8	15	23		18	19	127	5	2	
– nothosubspecies	5			1	1		1			6				
Subtotal	72		3	21	9	15	24		18	19	133	5	2	
Total	260	19	12	61	16	76	92	9	54	22	437	43	8	5

According to residence time status, the number of archaeophytes is 16 and that of neophytes is 76. It should be noted that Terpó *et al.* (1999) report only two archaeophytes (*Prunus cerasifera*, *Lycium barbarum*) from Hungary, the latter, moreover, erroneously (see Priszter 2004). The differentiation of invasion status and residence time status based on taxonomic ranks is shown in Table 1, the distinction according to life-form groups is shown in Table 2, and the comparison based on their relationship with each other is shown in Table 3. There are 210 dendrotaxa that are cultivated in Hungary. Of these, 54 taxa occur only in cultivation, the classification of which by taxonomic rank can be studied in Table 1, and their classification by lifeform in Table 2. Of the alien cultivated dendrotaxa, 17 were invasive, 9 naturalised, 41 casual, 9 archaeophytes and 58 neophytes. 7 cryptogenic and 15 native dendrotaxa are also found among the culti-

Table 2

Distribution of dendroflora members in Hungary according to their lifeform and status (life form: T = tree, S = shrub, DS = dwarf shrub, L = liana, E = epiphyte, T-S and S-L = transitional types; Invasion status: Inv = invasive, Nat = naturalised, Cas = casual; Hung.? = records from Hungary need confirmation)

Life form	Indigenat					Cultivated only	Hung.?	Total
	Native	Alien			Crypto-genic			
		Inv	Nat	Cas				
T	113	10	6	36	7	44	4	220
T-S	10	2		3			4	19
S	118	4	4	11	2	6	11	156
S-L	2							2
DS	10		2				1	13
E	4							4
L	4	3		11		4	2	24
Total	261	19	12	61	9	54	22	438

Table 3

Distribution of alien members of the Hungarian dendroflora by invasion status and residence time status

Residence time status	Invasion status			Total
	Invasive	Naturalised	Casual	
Archaeophyte	–	3	11	14
Archaeophyte?	–	–	2	2
Neophyte	19	9	48	76
Total	19	12	61	92

Table 4

Distribution of endemic and subendemic members of the Hungarian dendroflora

Endemity	Native	Native†	Cryptogenic
Endemic	43	1	–
Endemic?	–	–	2
Endemic? or subendemic?	2	–	–
Subendemic	8	–	–
Subendemic?	1	–	–
Not endemic or subendemic	197	8	7
Total	251	9	9

vated taxa. 22 nothotaxa are cultivated in Hungary, the distribution of the parents indigenat, and invasive and residence time status in the case of alien parents are shown in Table 5.

Of the 260 native dendrotaxa, 9 were extinct (*Andromeda polifolia* subsp. *polifolia*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Ribes petraeum*, *Rosa glauca*, *R. stylosa*, *Salix myrsinifolia* subsp. *myrsinifolia* – the latter’s planted stand elsewhere has become established) or presumably extinct (s. n. [*Alnus incana* subsp. *incana* × *A. alnobetula* subsp. *alnobetula*], *A. ×pseudoglutinosa*, *Rosa ×budensis*). 44 dendrotaxa are considered to be proven endemic (of which *Sorbus* s. l. includes 5 species of *Aria*, 34 species of *Karpatiosorbus*, and from the genus *Rosa* the *Rosa ×barthae*, *R. ×borhidiana*, *R. ×budensis*, *R. ×pomazensis*, *R. ×victoria-hungarorum*), in the case of 2 cryptogenic dendrotaxa (*Acer acuminatilobum*, *Pyrus magyarica*) the endemity is questionable, 2 dendrotaxa (*Aria zolyomii*, *Hedlundia bueckensis*) has not yet been proved to be endemic or subendemic, and there are 8 subendemic (*Aria javorkana*, *A. subdanubialis*, *Crataegus ×degenii*, *C. nigra*, *Rosa ×braunii*, *R. facsarii*, *R. kmetiana*, *R. zalana*) and 1 questionable subendemic (*Hed-*

Table 5
Distribution of nothotaxa of the Hungarian dendroflora according to different categories (N = native, Arch = archaeophyte, Neo = neophyte, Hung.? = records from Hungary need confirmation)

	Status of hybrids								Total
	Native		Alien				Cryptogenic ? × ?		
	N × N	N × Arch	N × Neo	Arch × Arch	Arch × Neo	Neo × Neo			
Origin of hybrids									
– natural	88	8	14	1	–	5	4	120	
– artificial	1	1	2	–	2	7	1	14	
Invasion status									
– invasive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– naturalised	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	
– casual	–	6	10	1	–	2	2	21	
Cultivated	3	1	4	1	2	8	3	22	
Hung.?	13	1	2	–	–	2	1	19	

nifolia subsp. *myrsinifolia* – the latter’s planted stand elsewhere has become established) or presumably extinct (s. n. [*Alnus incana* subsp. *incana* × *A. alnobetula* subsp. *alnobetula*], *A. ×pseudoglutinosa*, *Rosa ×budensis*). 44 dendrotaxa are considered to be proven endemic (of which *Sorbus* s. l. includes 5 species of *Aria*, 34 species of *Karpatiosorbus*, and from the genus *Rosa* the *Rosa ×barthae*, *R. ×borhidiana*, *R. ×budensis*, *R. ×pomazensis*, *R. ×victoria-hungarorum*), in the case of 2 cryptogenic dendrotaxa (*Acer acuminatilobum*, *Pyrus magyarica*) the endemity is questionable, 2 dendrotaxa (*Aria zolyomii*, *Hedlundia bueckensis*) has not yet been proved to be endemic or subendemic, and there are 8 subendemic (*Aria javorkana*, *A. subdanubialis*, *Crataegus ×degenii*, *C. nigra*, *Rosa ×braunii*, *R. facsarii*, *R. kmetiana*, *R. zalana*) and 1 questionable subendemic (*Hed-*

lundia hazslinszkyana) taxa. It should be noted that the *Aria thaiszii* (Soó) Sennikov et Kurtto described from Hungary – in contrast to the previous data Mikoláš *et al.* (2017) – is not found in Hungary, only in Slovakia. The distribution of native and cryptogenic dendrotaxa by endemic categories is shown in Table 4, and the distribution by taxonomic categories is shown in Table 1.

Of the 134 nothotaxa on the list, 14 are artificial and 120 are of natural origin. Nothotaxa where all parents are native are considered native, their number is 89. Non-native are nothotaxa where at least one of the parents is an alien, their number is 40. In 5 cases, the status of the parents could not be clearly determined, and the occurrence of 19 nothotaxa in Hungary has yet to be proven. The indigenat of the parents, and invasive and residence time status in the case of alien parents are shown in Table 5.

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Appendix 1. Checklist of dendrotaxa of Hungary (life form (LF): T = tree, S = shrub, DS = dwarf shrub, L = liana, E = epiphyte, T-S and S-L = transitional types; indigenat: N = native, A = alien, C = cryptogenic; invasion status: Inv = invasive, Nat = naturalised, Cas = casual; Residence time status: Arch = archaeophyte, Neo = neophyte; Cult = cultivated; Hung.? = records from Hungary need confirmation; endemity: End = endemic, SubE = subendemic; origin of hybrids: Ntl = natural, Art = artificial; symbols: ? = questionable, † = extinct or possibly extinct, × = hybrid formula; nomenclatural abbreviations see in the text)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Abies</i> Mill. (Pinaceae)				Farjon (2001)
<i>Abies alba</i> Mill.	Syn.: <i>A. pectinata</i> (Lam.) DC. nom. illeg. ¹	T	C / Cult / Cas	
<i>Abies cephalonica</i> Loudon		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> (Steven) Spach				
subsp. <i>nordmanniana</i>	Bas.: <i>Pinus nordmanniana</i> Steven / Syn.: <i>A. leioclada</i> Steven ex Gordon	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Acer</i> L. (Sapindaceae)				Gelderen <i>et al.</i> (1994)
? <i>Acer acuminatilobum</i> J. Papp ²		T	C / End?	Bartha <i>et al.</i> (2011)
<i>Acer campestre</i> L. ³	Syn.: <i>A. bedoei</i> Borbás (Ortho.: <i>A. bedő</i> Borbás)	T	N	
<i>Acer negundo</i> L. subsp. <i>negundo</i>	Syn.: <i>A. fraxinifolium</i> Nutt., <i>Negundo aceroides</i> Moench	T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Udvardy (2008a)
<i>Acer opalus</i> Mill. subsp. <i>obtusatum</i> (Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd.) Gams	Bas.: <i>A. obtusatum</i> Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd. / Syn.: <i>A. aethnense</i> hort. ex K. Koch, <i>A. neapolitanum</i> Ten.	T	Cas / Neo	Korda (2014)
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L. subsp. <i>platanoides</i>		T	N / Cult / Cas	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.		T	N / Cult / Cas	
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> L.		T	Cult / Inv / Neo	
<i>Acer tataricum</i> L.	Syn.: <i>A. dasycarpum</i> Ehrh.	T		
subsp. <i>tataricum</i>			N / Nat	
subsp. <i>ginnala</i> (Maxim.) Wesm.	Bas.: <i>A. ginnala</i> Maxim.	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Aesculus</i> L. (Sapindaceae)				
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Aesculus xcarnea</i> Zeyh.	Syn.: <i>Ae. xrubicunda</i> Loisel. / <i>Ae. hippocastanum</i> L. × <i>Ae. patia</i> L.	T	Cult / Neo / Art	

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Ailanthus</i> Desf. nom. cons., gen. masc. cons. (Simaroubaceae)				
<i>Ailanthus altissimus</i> (Mill.) Swingle ^a	Bas.: <i>Toxicodendron altissimum</i> Mill. / Syn.: <i>A. glandulosus</i> Desf., <i>A. peregrinus</i> (Buchhoz) F. A. Barkley	T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Udvardy (2008b)
<i>Alnus</i> Mill. (Betulaceae)				
<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> (Ehrh.) K. Koch	Bas.: <i>Betula alnobetula</i> Ehrh. / Syn.: <i>Duschekia alnobetula</i> (Ehrh.) Pouzar	S	N	Bartha and Markovics (2010)
subsp. <i>alnobetula</i>	Syn.: <i>A. viridis</i> (Chaix) DC., <i>D. viridis</i> (Chaix) Opiz			
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn. subsp. <i>glutinosa</i>	Bas.: <i>Betula alnus</i> L. var. <i>glutinosa</i> L.	T	N	
<i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench subsp. <i>incana</i>	Bas.: <i>Betula alnus</i> L. var. <i>incana</i> L.	T	N / Cas	Király and Kevey (1999a)
Sine nomine				
<i>Alnus xpsseudoglutinosa</i> Dostál	<i>A. incana</i> (L.) Moench subsp. <i>incana</i> x <i>A. alnobetula</i> (Ehrh.) K. Koch subsp. <i>alnobetula</i>	T-S	N+? / Ntl	
<i>Alnus xpubescens</i> Tausch	<i>A. glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn. subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> x <i>A. alnobetula</i> (Ehrh.) K. Koch subsp. <i>alnobetula</i>	T-S	N+? / Ntl	
<i>Amelanchier</i> Medik. (Rosaceae)				
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> Medik. subsp. <i>ovalis</i>	Syn.: <i>A. xhybrida</i> A. Braun ex Rchb., <i>A. xmontana</i> Brügger / <i>A. glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn. subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> x <i>A. incana</i> (L.) Moench subsp. <i>incana</i>	T	N / Ntl	
<i>Amorpha</i> L. (Fabaceae)				
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	Syn.: <i>Mespilus amelanchier</i> L.	S	N	Forster and Bölöni (1999)
<i>Andromeda</i> L. (Ericaceae)				
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i> L. subsp. <i>polifolia</i>		S	Inv / Neo	Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Aria</i> (Pers.) Host (Rosaceae)		DS	N+	Szigetvári and Tóth (2008)
<i>Aria collina</i> (M. Lepš, P. Lepš et N. Meyer) Sen- nikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus collina</i> M. Lepš, P. Lepš et N. Meyer / Syn.: <i>A. græca</i> (Spach) M. Roem., <i>S. græca</i> (Spach) Schauer, <i>S. cretica</i> (Lindl.) Fritsch in Kerner	T	N	Bartha (1999e) Semikov and Kurtto (2017) Kézdy (1999), Lepš <i>et al.</i> (2015)

Taxon	Basionym / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Aria danubialis</i> (Jáv.) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus cretica</i> (Lindl.) Fritsch in Kerner f. <i>danubialis</i> Jáv. / Syn.: <i>S. danubialis</i> (Jáv.) Prodan, <i>S. javorkae</i> (Soó) Kárpáti, <i>S. pseudodanubialis</i> Kárpáti in Németh, <i>S. sooi</i> (Soó) Soó in Jávorka et Soó	T	N	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2010), Somlyay and Sennikov (2016), Somlyay et al. (2016a), Somlyay et al. (2017)
<i>Aria edulis</i> (Willd.) M. Roem.	Bas.: <i>Pyrus edulis</i> Willd. / Syn.: <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz, <i>S. budaiana</i> Kárpáti in Németh, <i>S. huljakii</i> Kárpáti in Németh	T	N	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2010)
<i>Aria javorkana</i> (Somlyay, Sennikov et Vojtkó) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus javorkana</i> Somlyay, Sennikov et Vojtkó	T	N / SubE	Somlyay and Sennikov (2016), Somlyay et al. (2017)
<i>Aria keszhelyensis</i> (Somlyay et Sennikov) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus keszhelyensis</i> Somlyay et Sennikov	T	N / End	Somlyay et al. (2016a, b)
<i>Aria pannonica</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus pannonica</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Somlyay and Sennikov (2015)
<i>Aria subdanubialis</i> (Soó) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz f. <i>subdanubialis</i> Soó / Syn.: <i>S. subdanubialis</i> (Soó) Kárpáti	T	N / SubE	Somlyay et al. (2016a)
<i>Aria ujhelyii</i> (Somlyay et Sennikov) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus ujhelyii</i> Somlyay et Sennikov	T	N / End	Somlyay et al. (2016a, b)
<i>Aria ulmifolia</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus ulmifolia</i> Kárpáti in Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2010), Somlyay et al. (2016a)
<i>Aria vajdae</i> (Boros) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus vajdae</i> Boros	T	N / End	Németh (2010)
<i>Aria zolyomii</i> (Soó) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz f. <i>zolyomii</i> Soó / Syn.: <i>S. zolyomii</i> (Soó) Kárpáti	T	N / End? vel SubE?	
<i>Berberis</i> L. (Berberidaceae)				Ahrendt (1961)
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> Pursh	Syn.: <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	S	Cult / Nat / Neo	Terpó and Grusz (1976)
<i>Berberis pinnata</i> Lag.	Syn.: <i>Mahonia pinnata</i> (Lag.) Fedde	S	Cult / Cas / Neo	Terpó and Grusz (1976)
<i>Berberis repens</i> Lindl.	Syn.: <i>B. aquifolium</i> Pursh subsp. <i>repens</i> (Lindl.) Brayshaw, <i>Mahonia repens</i> (Lindl.) G. Don	S	Cult / Cas / Neo	Terpó and Grusz (1976)
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L. subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>		S	N	
<i>Berberis xdecumbens</i> (Stace) Verloove et Lambinon	Bas.: <i>Mahonia xdecumbens</i> Stace / <i>B. aquifolium</i> Pursh x <i>B. repens</i> Lindl.	S	Nat / Neo / Ntl	
<i>Berberis xvagneri</i> Jouin	Syn.: <i>Mahonia xvagneri</i> (Jouin) Rehder / <i>B. aquifolium</i> Pursh x <i>B. pinnata</i> Lag.	S	Cas / Neo / Ntl	

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Betula</i> L. (Betulaceae)				Govaerts and Frodin (1998), Ashburner and McAllister (2013)
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth subsp. <i>pendula</i>	Syn.: <i>B. verrucosa</i> Ehrh.	T	N / Cult	
<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh. ⁵	Syn.: <i>B. alba</i> L. subsp. <i>pubescens</i> (Ehrh.) Regel	T	N	Király and Király (2010)
<i>Betula xaurata</i> Borkh.	Syn.: <i>B. xrhombifolia</i> Tausch. / <i>B. pendula</i> Roth subsp. <i>pendula</i> × <i>B. pubescens</i> Ehrh.	T	N / Ntl	
<i>Broussonetia</i> L'Hér. ex Vent. nom. cons. (Moraceae)				
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.	Bas.: <i>Morus papyrifera</i> L.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Buddleja</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)				
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> Franch.	Syn.: <i>B. variabilis</i> Hemsl.	S	Cult / Cas / Neo	Balogh (2012)
<i>Calluna</i> Salisb. (Ericaceae)				
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull.	Bas.: <i>Erica vulgaris</i> L.	DS	N	
<i>Carpinus</i> L. (Betulaceae)				Govaerts and Frodin (1998)
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.		T	N	
<i>Carpinus orientalis</i> Mill. subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Syn.: <i>C. duinensis</i> Scop.	T	N	Gaál (1999), Király (2016)
<i>Castanea</i> Mill. (Fagaceae)				Govaerts and Frodin (1998)
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Syn.: <i>C. vesca</i> Gaertn., <i>C. vulgaris</i> Lam. nom. inval., <i>Fagus castanea</i> L. nom. inval.	T	C / Cult	Jávorka and Maliga (1969), Csapody (2007)
<i>Catalpa</i> Scop. (Bignoniaceae)				
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Walter	Syn.: <i>Bignonia catalpa</i> L.	T	Cult / Neo	Farjon (2001)
<i>Cedrus</i> Trew nom. cons. (Pinaceae)				
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Endl.) G. Manetti ex Carrière	Bas.: <i>Pinus atlantica</i> Endl. Syn.: <i>C. libani</i> A. Rich subsp. <i>atlantica</i> (Endl.) Batt. et Trab.	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Celtis</i> L. (Cannabaceae)				
<i>Celtis australis</i> L.		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.		T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Bartha and Csiszár (2008a)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach (Cupressaceae)				
<i>Chamaecyparis laussoniana</i> (A. Murray bis) Parl.	Bas.: <i>Cupressus laussoniana</i> A. Murray bis	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Clematis</i> L. (Ranunculaceae)				Yang <i>et al.</i> (2009)
<i>Clematis alpina</i> (L.) Mill. subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Bas.: <i>Atragene alpina</i> L.	L	N	Huják and Vojtkó (2010)
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.		L	N	
<i>Colutea</i> L. (Fabaceae)				Browicz (1963), Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Colutea arborescens</i> L. subsp. <i>arborescens</i>		S	N	
<i>Cornus</i> Spach (Rosaceae)				Sennikov and Kurtto (2017)
<i>Cornus domestica</i> (L.) Spach	Bas.: <i>Sorbus domestica</i> L.	T	C / Cult	Bartha (1996)
<i>Cornus</i> L. (Cornaceae)				
<i>Cornus mas</i> L.		S	N	Priszter (1990)
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	Syn.: <i>Saïda sanguinea</i> (L.) Opiz, <i>Thelycrania sanguinea</i> (L.) Fourr.	S		
subsp. <i>sanguinea</i>			N	
subsp. <i>australis</i> (C. A. Mey.) Jáv. in Soó et Jáv.	Bas.: <i>C. australis</i> C. A. Mey. / Syn.: <i>S. australis</i> (C. A. Mey.) Fojark. ex Grossh.		N / Hung.?	
subsp. <i>hungarica</i> (Kárpáti) Soó	Bas.: <i>C. hungarica</i> Kárpáti / Syn.: <i>S. hungarica</i> (Kárpáti) Soják	S	N	Kárpáti (1949)
<i>Corylus</i> L. (Betulaceae)				Govaerts and Frodin (1998)
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		S	N	
<i>Corylus colurna</i> L.		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Cotinus</i> Mill. (Anacardiaceae)				
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Scop.	Syn.: <i>Rhus cotinus</i> L.	S	N / Cult	Wannan (2006)
<i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik. nom. cons. (Rosaceae)				Pénzes (1958)
<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i> Rehder et E. H. Wilson	Syn.: <i>Pyrus divaricata</i> (Rehder et E. H. Wilson) M. F. Fay et Christenh.	S	Cult / Cas / Neo	Dickoré and Kasperek (2010)
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> Decne.	Syn.: <i>Pyrus horizontalis</i> (Decne.) M. F. Fay et Christenh.	S	Cult / Cas / Neo	

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i> Medik.	Syn.: <i>C. vulgaris</i> Lindl. nom. illeg., <i>Mespilus cotoneaster</i> L.	S	N	Bölöni (1999a)
<i>Cotoneaster laxiflorus</i> J. Jacq. ex Lindl.	Syn.: <i>C. matrensis</i> Domokos, <i>C. melanocarpus</i> Lodd., <i>C. niger</i> (Wahlb.) Fr.	S	N	Bölöni (1999a), Domokos (1941), Dickoré and Kasperek (2010)
<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i> (Aiton) Lindl.	Bas.: <i>Mespilus tomentosa</i> Aiton / Syn.: <i>C. coccineus</i> (Roth) Steud., <i>M. coccinea</i> Waldest. et Kit. nom. illeg. ⁶	S	N	Bölöni (1999a), Sennikov and Somlyay (2011)
<i>Crataegus</i> L. nom. cons. (Rosaceae)				Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015), Schmidt (2017), Ufimov and Dickinson (2020)
<i>Crataegus germanica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Bas.: <i>Mespilus germanica</i> L.	T	Cult / Cas / Arch	Ufimov and Dickinson (2020)
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC. ^{7 s}	Bas.: <i>Mespilus laevigata</i> Poir. / Syn.: <i>C. oxyacantha</i> auct.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2015)
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq. ⁹	Syn.: <i>C. alemannensis</i> Cinovskis, <i>C. subborealis</i> Cinovskis	S		Kerényi-Nagy (2015)
subsp. <i>monogyna</i>		N		
subsp. <i>acutifolia</i> (J. Kern.) Baranec	Bas.: <i>C. monogyna</i> Jacq. var. <i>acutifolia</i> J. Kern.	N		
subsp. <i>nordica</i> Franco			Hung.?	
<i>Crataegus nigra</i> Waldst. et Kit.			N / SubE	Bartha and Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, b), Kerényi-Nagy et al. (2014)
<i>Crataegus rhipidophylla</i> agg. ¹⁰	Syn.: <i>C. curisepala</i> agg.	T-S		
<i>Crataegus lindmanii</i> Hrabětová		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2014, 2015), Kerényi-Nagy et al. (2011)
<i>Crataegus rhipidophylla</i> Gand. ¹¹	Syn.: <i>C. curisepala</i> Lindm. nom. illeg., <i>C. praemonticola</i> Holub, <i>C. rosiformis</i> ("rosaeformis") Janka	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015), Kerényi-Nagy et al. (2011)
<i>Crataegus xdegenii</i> Zsák	Syn.: <i>C. xlambertiana</i> hort. ex Lange / <i>C. nigra</i> Waldst. et Kit. x <i>C. monogyna</i> Jacq. ¹²	T-S	N / SubE / NH	Bartha and Kerényi-Nagy (2010a), Kerényi-Nagy (2015)
<i>Crataegus xmacrocarpa</i> agg.	Syn.: <i>C. xcalycina</i> agg. / <i>C. laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC. x <i>C. rhipidophylla</i> agg.			
<i>Crataegus xcalycina</i> Peterm. ¹³	Syn.: <i>C. caliciphila</i> Hrabětová / <i>C. laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC. x <i>C. lindmanii</i> Hrabětová	S	N / NH	Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Crataegus × macrocarpa</i> Hegetschw. ¹⁴	Syn.: <i>C. xoxalis</i> Kit., <i>C. × pseudoxycantha</i> Cinovskis, <i>C. × schumacheri</i> Raunk., <i>C. × uhroae</i> Soó / <i>C. laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC. × <i>C. rhipidophylla</i> Gand. ¹⁵	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015)
<i>Crataegus × media</i> Bechst.	Syn.: <i>C. × intermixta</i> (Wenz.) Beck / <i>C. monogyna</i> Jacq. × <i>C. laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC.	S		Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015)
nothosubsp. <i>media</i>			N / Ntl	
nothosubsp. <i>deltoxyacantha</i> (Pénzes) Ker.-Nagy			N / Ntl	
nothosubsp. <i>intermixta</i> (Wenzig) Ker.-Nagy			N / Ntl	
<i>Crataegus × subphaerica</i> agg.				
	Syn.: <i>C. × kyrtostyla</i> auct. agg., <i>C. × heterodonta</i> agg. / <i>C. monogyna</i> Jacq. × <i>C. rhipidophylla</i> agg.			
<i>Crataegus × kyrtostyla</i> Fingerh. ¹⁶	Syn.: <i>C. × donicensis</i> Hrabětová, <i>C. × plagiosepala</i> Pojark. / <i>C. lindmanii</i> Hrabětová × <i>C. monogyna</i> Jacq.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015)
<i>Crataegus × subphaerica</i> Gand.	Syn.: <i>C. × fallacina</i> Klokov, <i>C. × heterodonta</i> Pojark., <i>C. × kyrtostyla</i> auct. non Fingerh., <i>C. × rucaudensis</i> Raunk. / <i>C. monogyna</i> Jacq. × <i>C. rhipidophylla</i> Gand.	S		Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015)
nothosubsp. <i>jacquinii</i> (A. Kern. ex Pénzes) Ker.-Nagy			N / Ntl	
nothosubsp. <i>szepesfalvyi</i> (Pénzes) Ker.-Nagy			N / Ntl	
<i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (Rosaceae)				
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.	Syn.: <i>Pyrus cydonia</i> L.	T	Cult / Cas / Arch	Surányi (2014)
<i>Cytisus</i> Desf. nom. cons. (Fabaceae)				Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link				
subsp. <i>scoparius</i>				
<i>Daphne</i> L. (Thymelaeaceae)				
<i>Daphne cneorum</i> L.	Bas.: <i>Spartium scoparium</i> L. / Syn.: <i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i> (L.) Wimm. ex W. D. J. Koch	S	Nat / Neo	Auvray and Malécot (2013)
subsp. <i>cneorum</i>		DS		
subsp. <i>arbusculoides</i> (Tuzson) Soó	Bas.: <i>D. cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i> Tuzson		N	Kézdy and Tímár (1999)
<i>Daphne laureola</i> L. subsp. <i>laureola</i>		S	N	Tuzson (1911)
			N	Keller (1999)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Daphne mezereum</i> L. subsp. <i>mezereum</i>		S	N	Timár (1999b)
<i>Elaeagnus</i> L. (Elaeagnaceae)				
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.		T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Bartha and Csiszár (2008b)
<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i> Bernh. ex Rydb.	Syn.: <i>E. argentea</i> Pursh nom. illeg., <i>E. argentea</i> Nutt. nom. illeg.	T-S	Cult / Inv ¹⁷ / Neo	Bartha (2020)
<i>Ephebra</i> L. (Ephebraceae)		DS	N	Kakiuchi <i>et al.</i> (2011) Dobay (1999)
<i>Ephebra distachya</i> L. subsp. <i>distachya</i>				
<i>Euonymus</i> L. nom. et orth. cons. (Celastraceae)				
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> L.	Syn.: <i>E. vulgaris</i> Mill.	S	N	Baráth (1956)
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz. nom. cons.	Bas.: <i>Elaeodendron fortunei</i> Turcz. / Syn.: <i>Euonymus radicans</i> (Miq.) Siebold ex Miq.	S	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Euonymus verrucosus</i> Scop.		S	N	Baráth (1956)
<i>Fagus</i> L. (Fagaceae)				
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.		T	N	Govaerts and Frodin (1998) Bartha and Raisz (2004)
<i>Fagus xtaurica</i> Popl.	Syn.: <i>F. xmoesiaca</i> (K. Malý) Czecczott, <i>F. sylvatica</i> L. subsp. <i>moesiaca</i> (K. Malý) Szafer / <i>F. orientalis</i> Lipsky × <i>F. sylvatica</i> L.	T	Hung.? / Ntl	Bartha and Raisz (2004)
<i>Fallopia</i> Adans. (Polygonaceae)				Holub (1971)
<i>Fallopia aubertii</i> (L. Henry) Holub ¹⁸	Bas.: <i>Polygonum aubertii</i> L. Henry / Syn.: <i>Bil-derdjikia aubertii</i> (L. Henry) Moldenke, <i>Reynoutria aubertii</i> (L. Henry) Moldenke	L	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Regel) Holub ¹⁹	Bas.: <i>Polygonum baldschuanicum</i> Regel / Syn.: <i>Bil-derdjikia baldschuanica</i> (Regel) D. A. Webb, <i>Fagopyrum baldschuanicum</i> (Regel) Gross, <i>Reynoutria baldschuanica</i> (Regel) Moldenke	L	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Frangula</i> Mill. (Rhamnaceae)				
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill. subsp. <i>alnus</i>	Syn.: <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> L.	S	N	Kárpáti (1970), Wallander (2008)
<i>Fraxinus</i> L. (Oleaceae)				

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Vahl nom. cons. subsp. <i>danubialis</i> Pouzar	Syn.: <i>F. angustifolia</i> Vahl subsp. <i>pannonica</i> Soó et T. Simon	T	N	Soó and Simon (1960), Bartha (2015–2016)
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L. subsp. <i>excelsior</i>		T	N	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> L. subsp. <i>ornus</i>	Syn.: <i>Ornus europaea</i> Pers.	T	N / Nat	Kárpáti (1958)
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Marshall	Syn.: <i>F. pubescens</i> Lam.	T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Csiszár and Bartha (2008)
<i>Fraxinus xveltheimii</i> Dieck ex Bean ²⁰	<i>F. angustifolia</i> Vahl subsp. <i>danubialis</i> Pouzar × <i>F. excelsior</i> L. subsp. <i>excelsior</i>	T	N / Ntl	Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Gleditsia</i> J. Clayton ²¹ (Fabaceae)				
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L.				
<i>Hedera</i> L. (Araliaceae)				
<i>Hedera crebescens</i> M. Bényei-Himmer et M. Höhn ²²		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Green <i>et al.</i> (2011), McAllister and Marshall (2017)
<i>Hedera helix</i> L.		L	Cult / Inv ²³ / Neo	Bényei-Himmer <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Hedlundia</i> Sennikov et Kurtto (Rosaceae)	<i>Aria</i> × <i>Sorbus</i>	L	N	Sennikov and Kurtto (2017)
<i>Hedlundia bueckensis</i> (Soó) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz subsp. <i>bueckensis</i> Soó / Syn.: <i>S. bueckensis</i> (Soó) Soó	T	N / End? vel SubE?	
<i>Hedlundia hazslinszkyana</i> (Soó) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz var. <i>hazslinszkyana</i> Soó / Syn.: <i>S. hazslinszkyana</i> (Soó) Boros	T	N / SubE?	Kézdy (1999)
<i>Hedlundia xthuringiaca</i> (Nyman) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Pyrus thuringiaca</i> Nyman / Syn.: <i>Aria thuringiaca</i> (Nyman) Beck, <i>Sorbus thuringiaca</i> (Nyman) Fritsch / <i>Aria edulis</i> (Willd.) M. Roem. × <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	T	N / Ntl	
<i>Hippocrepis</i> L. (Fabaceae)				
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i> (L.) Lassen subsp. <i>emerus</i>	Bas.: <i>Coronilla emerus</i> L.	S	N	Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Hippophaë</i> L. (Elaeagnaceae)	Ortho.: <i>Hippophae</i>			Bölöni (1999b)
<i>Hippophaë rhamnoides</i> L.	Syn.: <i>Elaeagnus rhamnoides</i> (L.) A. Nelson	S	N / Cult ²⁴	Gadó (1999)
subsp. <i>carpatica</i> Rousi				
<i>Juglans</i> L. (Juglandaceae)				
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Manos and Stone (2001)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.		T	Cult / Nat / Arch	Babos and Bertin (1998)
<i>Juglans xintermedia</i> Carrière	<i>J. nigra</i> L. × <i>J. regia</i> L.	T	Cult / Neo / Art	
<i>Juniperus</i> L. (Cupressaceae)				
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L. ²⁵		T-S	N	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Karpatisorbus</i> Sennikov et Kurtto (Rosaceae)	<i>Aria</i> × <i>Tornindalis</i>			Sennikov and Kurtto (2017)
<i>Karpatisorbus acutiserrata</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus acutiserrata</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2009)
<i>Karpatisorbus adamii</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus adamii</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus andreanszkyana</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus andreanszkyana</i> Kárpáti / Syn.: ? S. <i>latissima</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Németh (2010), Sennikov and Kurtto (2017)
<i>Karpatisorbus bakonyensis</i> (Jáv.) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus franconica</i> Bornm. f. <i>bakonyensis</i> Jáv. / Syn.: <i>S. bakonyensis</i> (Jáv.) Jáv., S. <i>majeri</i> Barabits	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Barabits (2007), Németh (2010, 2013), Somlyay and Sennikov (2014, 2015)
<i>Karpatisorbus balatonica</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus balatonica</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2010, 2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus barabitsii</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus barabitsii</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2012)
<i>Karpatisorbus barthae</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus barthae</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2010, 2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus bodajkensis</i> (Barabits) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus bodajkensis</i> Barabits	T	N / End	Barabits (2007), Németh (2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus borosiana</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus borosiana</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus concavifolia</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus concavifolia</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Karpatisorbus decipiensiformis</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus decipiensiformis</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Németh (2010, 2015a)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Karpatisorbus degenii</i> (Jáv.) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus degenii</i> Jáv.	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010, 2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus dracofolia</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus dracofolia</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2009)
<i>Karpatisorbus eugenii-kelleri</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus eugenii-kelleri</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus gayeriana</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus gayeriana</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Németh (2010, 2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus gerecensis</i> (Boros et Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus gerecensis</i> Boros et Kárpáti	T	N / End	Németh (2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus karpatii</i> (Boros) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus karpatii</i> Boros	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus palsoensis</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus palsoensis</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Bauer (2015), Németh (2015a)
<i>Karpatisorbus polgariana</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus polgariana</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2012)
<i>Karpatisorbus pseudobakonyensis</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus pseudobakonyensis</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus pseudolatifolia</i> (Boros) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus pseudolatifolia</i> Boros	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus pseudosemiincisa</i> (Boros) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus pseudosemiincisa</i> Boros	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010, 2015b)
<i>Karpatisorbus pseudovertesensis</i> (Boros) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus pseudovertesensis</i> Boros	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus pyricarpa</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus pyricarpa</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2015b)
<i>Karpatisorbus redliana</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus redliana</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2010, 2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus rhombiformis</i> (Barabits et C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus rhombiformis</i> Barabits et C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Karpatisorbus semiincisa</i> (Borbás) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz f. <i>semiincisa</i> Borbás / Syn.: <i>S. semiincisa</i> (Borbás) Borbás	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Karpatisorbus simonkaiana</i> (Kárpáti) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus simonkaiana</i> Kárpáti	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus tobani</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus tobanii</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2007, 2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus udvardiana</i> (Somlyay et Sennikov) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus udvardiana</i> Somlyay et Sennikov	T	N / End	Barabits (2007), Németh (2010, 2013), Somlyay and Sennikov (2014)
<i>Karpatisorbus valleribusensis</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus valleribusensis</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh (2009)
<i>Karpatisorbus vallusensis</i> (C. Németh) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus vallusensis</i> C. Németh	T	N / End	Németh <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Karpatisorbus vertesensis</i> (Boros) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus vertesensis</i> Boros	T	N / End	Kézdy (1999), Németh (2006, 2010)
<i>Karpatisorbus vesprenensis</i> (Barabits) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus vesprenensis</i> Barabits	T	N / End	Barabits (2007), Németh (2013)
<i>Karpatisorbus xhybrida</i> (Borkh.) Sennikov et Kurtto ²⁶	Bas.: <i>Azarolus hybrida</i> Borkh. / Syn.: <i>Sorbus decipiens</i> (Bechst.) Petz. et G. Kirchn., <i>S. rotundifolia</i> (M. Roem.) Hedl. / <i>Aria edulis</i> (Willd.) M. Roem. × <i>Torninalis glaberrima</i> (Gand.) Sennikov et Kurtto	T	N / Ntl	
<i>Koelreuteria</i> Laxm. (Sapindaceae)		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Laxm.				Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Laburnum</i> Fabr. (Fabaceae)				
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medik.	Syn.: <i>Cytisus laburnum</i> L.	T-S	Cult / Cas / Neo	
? subsp. <i>alschingeri</i> (Vis.) Hayek ²⁷	Bas.: <i>C. alschingeri</i> Vis.			
<i>Larix</i> Mill. (Pinaceae)				Farjon (2001)
<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill. ²⁸	Syn.: <i>L. europaea</i> DC. nom. illeg., <i>Pinus larix</i> L.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Larix kaempferi</i> (Lamb.) Carrière	Bas.: <i>Pinus kaempferi</i> Lamb. / Syn.: <i>L. leptolepis</i> (Siebold et Zucc.) Gordon et Glend.	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Larix xmarschinsii</i> Coaz ²⁹	Syn.: <i>L. xeurolepis</i> A. Henry nom. illeg. / <i>L. decidua</i> Mill. × <i>L. kaempferi</i> (Lamb.) Carrière	T	Cult / Neo / Art	Nelson (1980)
<i>Ligustrum</i> L. (Oleaceae)				Qin (2009)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.		S	N	Kárpáti (1952)
<i>Lonicera</i> L. (Caprifoliaceae)				
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> L.	Syn.: <i>L. pallida</i> Host	S-L	N / Cult / Cas	Kevey and Bartha (2010a)
<i>Lonicera nigra</i> L.	Syn.: <i>L. carpathica</i> Kit.	S	N	Huják (1999b)
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L.	Syn.: <i>L. leiophylla</i> A. Kern.	S	N	
<i>Loranthus</i> Jacq. nom. cons. (Loranthaceae)				
<i>Loranthus europaeus</i> Jacq.		E	N	
<i>Lycium</i> L. (Solanaceae)				
<i>Lycium barbarum</i> L.	Syn.: <i>L. halimifolium</i> Mill.	S	Inv / Neo	Pénzes (1941), Priszter (2004)
<i>Lycium chinense</i> Mill.		S	Cas / Neo	Pénzes (1941), Priszter (2004)
<i>Maclura</i> Nutt. (Moraceae)				
<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Raf.) C. K. Schneid.	Bas.: <i>Ioxylon pomiferum</i> Raf. / Syn.: <i>M. aurantiaca</i> Nutt.	T	Cult / Neo	Robinson <i>et al.</i> (2001)
<i>Malus</i> Mill. (Rosaceae)				
<i>Malus dasycphylla</i> Borkh.	Syn.: <i>M. communis</i> Lam. subsp. <i>dasycphylla</i> (Borkh.) Dippel, <i>M. sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill. var. <i>dasycphylla</i> (Borkh.) Ponomar., <i>Pyrus parisi</i> M. F. Fay et Christenh.	T	N	
<i>Malus domestica</i> (Suckow) Borkh. nom. cons. ³⁰	Bas.: <i>Pyrus malus</i> L. var. <i>domestica</i> Suckow / Syn.: <i>M. communis</i> Desf. nom. illeg., <i>M. pumila</i> Mill.	T	Cult / Cas / Arch	Qian <i>et al.</i> (2010)
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Bas.: <i>Pyrus malus</i> L. var. <i>sylvestris</i> L. / Syn.: <i>M. acerba</i> Mérat, <i>P. pomum</i> M. F. Fay et Christenh.	T	N	
<i>Malus ×oxyssepala</i> A. Czama nom. inval. ³¹	<i>M. domestica</i> (Suckow) Borkh. × <i>M. sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	T	Cas / Arch? / Ntl	Czama <i>et al.</i> (2013)
<i>Morus</i> L. (Moraceae)				
<i>Morus alba</i> L.		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Jeszenszky (1972)
<i>Myricaria</i> Desv. (Tamaricaceae)				

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Myricaria germanica</i> (L.) Desv. subsp. <i>germanica</i>	Bas.: <i>Tamarix germanica</i> L.	S	N	Korda (2010a), Király and Király (2018)
<i>Ostrya</i> Scop. (Betulaceae)				Govaerts and Prodín (1998)
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i> Scop.	Syn.: <i>Ostrya italica</i> Spach	T	N†	Bartha (1999f)
<i>Parthenocissus</i> Planch. nom. cons. (Vitaceae)				
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> (A. Kern.) Fritsch	Bas.: <i>Vitis inserta</i> A. Kern. / Syn.: <i>P. vitacea</i> (Knerr) Hitchc.	L	Cult / Inv / Neo	Szász (2006)
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch.	Bas.: <i>Hedera quinquefolia</i> L. / Syn.: <i>Vitis quinquefolia</i> (L.) Lam.	L	Cult / Cas / Neo	Szász (2006)
Sine nomine	<i>P. inserta</i> (A. Kern.) Fritsch × <i>P. quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch. ³²	L	Hung. ? / N†	Stace <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Paulownia</i> Siebold et Zucc. (Paulowniaceae) ³³				
<i>Paulownia catalpifolia</i> T. Gong ex D. Y. Hong		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Paulownia elongata</i> S. Y. Hu		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Steud.	Bas.: <i>Bignonia tomentosa</i> Thunb. / Syn.: <i>P. imperialis</i> Siebold et Zucc.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Farjon (2001)
<i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. (Pinaceae)				
<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Bas.: <i>Pinus abies</i> L. / Syn.: <i>Picea excelsa</i> (Lam.) Link	T	C / Cult / Cas	Farjon (2001)
<i>Pinus</i> L. (Pinaceae)				
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> Lamb.	Syn.: <i>P. divaricata</i> (Aiton) Dum.Cours.	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Pinus nigra</i> J. F. Arnold subsp. <i>nigra</i> ³⁴		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Douglas ex C. Lawson		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.		T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. ³⁵		T	N / Cult / Cas	
<i>Platanus</i> L. (Platanaceae)				Grimm and Denk (2010)
<i>Platanus ×hispanica</i> Mill. ex Münchh. ³⁶	Syn.: <i>P. xacerifolia</i> (Aiton) Willd., <i>P. ×hybrida</i> Brot. / <i>P. occidentalis</i> L. × <i>P. orientalis</i> L.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Geerinck (1979), Stace <i>et al.</i> (2016)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Platycladus</i> Spach (Cupressaceae)				
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Bas.: <i>Thuja orientalis</i> L. / Syn.: <i>Biota orientalis</i> (L.) Endl.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Skvortsov (2010)
<i>Populus</i> L. (Salicaceae)				Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus alba</i> L.		T	N	Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus deltoides</i> W. Bartram ex Marshall ³⁷	Syn.: <i>P. angulata</i> Aiton, <i>P. carolinensis</i> Moench	T	Cult / Inv ³⁸ / Neo	Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus nigra</i> L.		T	N / Cult ³⁹	Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus simonii</i> Carrière		T	Cult / Neo	Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus tremula</i> L.		T	N	Bartha (2004)
Sine nomine	<i>P. maximowiczii</i> Henry × <i>P. trichocarpa</i> Torr. et A. Gray ex Hook. ⁴⁰	T	Cult / Neo / Art	Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus ×canadensis</i> Moench	Syn.: <i>P. ×auramericana</i> (Dode) Guinier ⁴¹ / <i>P. deltoides</i> W. Bartram ex Marshall × <i>P. nigra</i> L.	T	Cult / Nat / Neo / Art	Boom (1957), Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus ×canescens</i> (Aiton) Sm.	Bas.: <i>P. alba</i> L. var. <i>canescens</i> Aiton / <i>P. alba</i> L. × <i>P. tremula</i> L.	T	N / Ntl	Bartha (2004, 2005)
<i>Populus ×generosa</i> A. Henry	Syn.: <i>P. ×interamericana</i> Brockh. ⁴² / <i>P. deltoides</i> W. Bartram ex Marshall × <i>P. trichocarpa</i> Torr. et A. Gray ex Hook.	T	Cult / Neo / Art	Bartha (2004)
<i>Populus ×roulei</i> Aitiana B. Boivin	<i>P. alba</i> L. × <i>P. grandidentata</i> Michx. ⁴³	T	Cult / Neo / Art	Bartha (2004)
<i>Prunus</i> L. (Rosaceae)				
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch	Syn.: <i>P. dulcis</i> (Mill.) D. A. Webb, <i>Amygdalus communis</i> L., <i>A. dulcis</i> Mill.	T	Cult / Arch	
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Syn.: <i>Armeniaca vulgaris</i> Lam.	T	Cult / Arch	Surányi (2011)
<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.	Bas.: <i>P. cerasus</i> L. var. <i>avium</i> L. / Syn.: <i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench	T	N / Cult	Tavaud <i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.	Syn.: <i>P. dicaricata</i> Ledeb., <i>P. myrobalana</i> (L.) Loisel.	T	Cult / Nat / Arch	
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L. ⁴⁴	Syn.: <i>P. acida</i> Ehrh., <i>Cerasus acida</i> (Ehrh.) Borkh., <i>C. vulgaris</i> Mill.	T	Cult / Nat / Arch	Tavaud <i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Prunus domestica</i> agg.				Surányi (2019)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Syn.: <i>P. communis</i> Huds. nom. illeg.	T	Cult / Arch	Pénzes (1950), Kárpáti (1967)
<i>Prunus insititia</i> L.	Syn.: <i>P. domestica</i> L. subsp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) Bonnier et Layens, <i>P. italica</i> Borkh.	T	Cult / Arch	Pénzes (1950), Kárpáti (1967)
<i>Prunus fruticosa</i> Pall.	Syn.: <i>P. chamaecerasus</i> Jacq., <i>Cerasus fruticosa</i> (Pall.) Woronow	S	N	Bartha (2007, 2011)
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> L. subsp. <i>mahaleb</i>	Syn.: <i>Cerasus mahaleb</i> (L.) Mill.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Terpó (1968)
subsp. <i>simonkaii</i> Pénzes	Syn.: <i>C. mahaleb</i> (L.) Mill. subsp. <i>simonkaii</i> (Pénzes) Terpó		N	
<i>Prunus padus</i> L. subsp. <i>padus</i>	Syn.: <i>Padus avium</i> Mill.	T	N	
<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	Bas.: <i>Amygdalus persica</i> L. / Syn.: <i>Persica vulgaris</i> Mill.	T	Cult / Arch	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh. ⁴⁵	Syn.: <i>Padus serotina</i> (Ehrh.) Borkh.	T	Cult / Inv / Neo	McVaugh (1951), Juhász (2008)
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. ⁴⁶		S	N	Pénzes (1950)
<i>Prunus tenella</i> Batsch	Syn.: <i>Amygdalus nana</i> L., <i>Prunus nana</i> (L.) Stokes	S	N	Bölöni and Horváth (1999)
<i>Prunus ×eminens</i> Beck	Syn.: <i>Cerasus ×eminens</i> (Beck) Buia / <i>P. cerasus</i> L. × <i>P. fruticosa</i> Pall.	S	Cas / Arch / Ntl	Bartha (2007, 2011)
<i>Prunus ×fontanesiana</i> (Spach) C. K. Schneid.	Bas.: <i>C. ×fontanesiana</i> Spach / <i>P. avium</i> (L.) L. × <i>P. mahaleb</i> L.	T	Cult / Art / Ntl	Bartha (2007, 2011)
<i>Prunus ×fruticans</i> Weihe	<i>P. domestica</i> L. × <i>P. spinosa</i> L.	S	Cas / Arch / Ntl	Pénzes (1950)
<i>Prunus ×gondouinii</i> (Poit. et Turpin) Rehder	Bas.: <i>Cerasus ×gondouinii</i> Poit. et Turpin / <i>P. avium</i> (L.) L. × <i>P. cerasus</i> L.	T	Cult / Art	Bartha (2007, 2011), Tavaud <i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Prunus ×javorkae</i> Kárpáti	Syn.: <i>Cerasus ×javorkae</i> (Kárpáti) Soó / <i>P. fruticosa</i> Pall. × <i>P. mahaleb</i> L.	T-S	N / Ntl	Bartha (2007, 2011)
<i>Prunus ×mohacsiana</i> Kárpáti	Syn.: <i>Cerasus ×mohacsiana</i> (Kárpáti) Janch. / <i>P. avium</i> (L.) L. × <i>P. fruticosa</i> Pall.	T-S	N / Ntl	Bartha (2007, 2011)
<i>Prunus ×simmleri</i> Palez.	<i>P. cerasifera</i> Ehrh. × <i>P. spinosa</i> L.	T-S	Cas / Arch / Ntl	
<i>Prunus ×stacei</i> Wójcicki	Syn.: <i>Cerasus ×stacei</i> (Wójcicki) Wójcicki et Marhold / <i>P. avium</i> (L.) L. × <i>P. cerasus</i> L. × <i>P. fruticosa</i> Pall.	T-S	Hung.? / Ntl	

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Prunus xsyriaca</i> Borkh.	Syn.: <i>P. domestica</i> L. subsp. <i>syriaca</i> (Borkh.) Janch. / <i>P. cerasifera</i> Ehrh. × <i>P. domestica</i> L.	T	Cult / Cas / Arch / Ntl	Kárpáti (1967)
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>				Farjon (2001)
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco	Bas.: <i>Abies menziesii</i> Mirb. / Syn.: <i>P. douglasii</i> (Sabine ex D. Don) Carrière	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Ptelea</i> L. (Rutaceae)				
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> L. ⁴⁷		T-S	Cult / Inv ⁴⁸ / Neo	Bailey (1962)
<i>Pterocarya</i> Kunth (Juglandaceae)				Manos and Stone (2001)
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> (Lam.) Spach	Bas.: <i>Juglans fraxinifolia</i> Lam. / Syn.: <i>P. pterocarpa</i> (Michx.) Delchev.	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Pyrus</i> L. (Rosaceae)				Batz (2000)
<i>Pyrus communis</i> agg.				
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.		T	Cult / Arch	
<i>Pyrus pyraister</i> (L.) Burgsd.	Bas.: <i>P. communis</i> L. var. <i>pyraister</i> L. / Syn.: <i>P. achras</i> Gaertn. nom. illeg., <i>P. communis</i> L. subsp. <i>pyraister</i> (L.) Ehrh.	T	N	
<i>Pyrus magyarica</i> Terpó ⁴⁹		T	C / End?	Terpó (1992), Bóhm (2007, 2010), Barina and Király (2014)
<i>Pyrus nivalis</i> Jacq. ⁵⁰	Syn.: <i>P. austriaca</i> A. Kern., <i>P. communis</i> L. subsp. <i>nivalis</i> (Jacq.) Gams, <i>P. salviifolia</i> DC.	T	C / Cult / Cas	Bartha and Bóhm (2010), Terpó (1992)
subsp. <i>orientalis</i> (Terpó) Terpó ⁵¹				
<i>Pyrus spinosa</i> Forsk.	Syn.: <i>P. amygdaliiformis</i> Vill.	T	Cult / Arch	
<i>Pyrus xamphigenea</i> Domin ex Dostálek	<i>P. communis</i> L. × <i>P. pyraister</i> (L.) Burgsd.	T	Cas / Arch / Ntl	
<i>Pyrus xkarpatiana</i> Terpó ⁵²	<i>P. magyarica</i> Terpó × <i>P. pyraister</i> (L.) Burgsd.	T	N / Ntl	Bóhm (2007)
<i>Pyrus xmoahacsyana</i> Terpó	<i>P. nivalis</i> Jacq. × <i>P. pyraister</i> (L.) Burgsd. × <i>P. syriaca</i> Boiss.	T	Cas / Arch? / Ntl	Bartha and Bóhm (2010)
<i>Pyrus xpannonica</i> Terpó	<i>P. nivalis</i> Jacq. × <i>P. pyraister</i> (L.) Burgsd.	T	Cult / Cas / Arch / Ntl	Bartha and Bóhm (2010)
<i>Pyrus xpomazensis</i> Terpó	<i>P. nivalis</i> Jacq. × <i>P. spinosa</i> Forsk.	T	Cult / Arch? / Ntl	Bartha and Bóhm (2010)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Pyrus xzelenoukyi</i> Dostálek	Syn.: <i>P. xmesekensis</i> Terpó / <i>P. pyraeaster</i> (L.) Burgsd. × <i>P. spinosa</i> Forssk. ⁵³	T	Cult / Arch? / Ntl	Bartha and Bőhm (2010)
<i>Quercus L.</i> (Fagaceae)				Govaerts and Frodin (1998), Mátyás (1970 <i>b</i> , 1971 <i>b</i>)
<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.		T	N / Cult	Mátyás (1970 <i>c</i>)
<i>Quercus frainetto</i> Ten.	Syn.: <i>Q. conferta</i> Kit., <i>Q. farnetto</i> Ten., <i>Q. hungarica</i> Hubeny	T	Cult / Neo	Borovics <i>et al.</i> (1999)
<i>Quercus palustris</i> Münchh.		T	Cult / Neo	Mátyás (1971 <i>a</i>)
<i>Quercus petraea</i> agg.				
<i>Quercus aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy ⁵⁴	Bas.: <i>Q. robur</i> L. var. <i>aurea</i> Wierzb. / Syn.: <i>Q. dalechampii</i> sensu auct. medioeur. non Ten., <i>Q. banatus</i> P. Kučera	T	N	Di Pietro <i>et al.</i> (2012), Kučera (2018)
<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. subsp. <i>petraea</i>	Bas.: <i>Q. robur</i> L. var. <i>petraea</i> Matt Syn.: <i>Q. sessiliflora</i> Salisb. nom. illeg., <i>Q. sessilis</i> Schur	T	N	
<i>Quercus polycarpa</i> Schur	Syn.: <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. subsp. <i>polycarpa</i> (Schur) Soó, <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. subsp. <i>iberica</i> (Steven ex M. Bieb.) Krassiln.	T	N	
<i>Quercus pubescens</i> agg.				
<i>Quercus pubescens</i> Willd.		T		Mátyás (1975)
subsp. <i>pubescens</i>				
<i>Quercus virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	Syn.: <i>Q. humilis</i> Mill. nom. rej., <i>Q. lanuginosa</i> (Lam.) Thuill. nom. illeg.		N	
<i>Quercus robur</i> L. ⁵⁵	Bas.: <i>Q. robur</i> L. var. <i>virgiliana</i> Ten.	T	N	Mátyás (1973 <i>b</i>)
subsp. <i>robur</i>		T		
subsp. <i>pedunculiflora</i> (K. Koch) Menitsky	Syn.: <i>Q. pedunculata</i> Hoffm.		N	Mátyás (1970 <i>a</i> , 1973 <i>a</i>)
subsp. <i>slavonica</i> (Gáyer) Mátyás ⁵⁶	Bas.: <i>Q. pedunculiflora</i> K. Koch		Cult / Neo	
<i>Quercus rubra</i> L. ⁵⁷	Bas.: <i>Q. robur</i> L. f. <i>slavonica</i> Gáyer		Cult / Neo	Mátyás (1970 <i>a</i> , 1972, 1973 <i>a</i>)
<i>Quercus xbaranova</i> Georgescu et Dobrescu	Syn.: <i>Q. borealis</i> F. Michx. <i>Q. aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy × <i>Q. polycarpa</i> Schur	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
		T	Hung.? / Ntl	Mátyás (1971 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i>)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Quercus xbenkoeti</i> Mátyás	Ortho.: <i>Quercus xbenkoeti</i> Mátyás, <i>Q. benkoii</i> Mátyás ⁸⁸ / <i>Q. aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy × <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1970a, 1971a, b)
<i>Quercus xborosii</i> Mátyás	<i>Q. frainetto</i> Ten. × <i>Q. virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b, 1973b)
<i>Quercus xbudensis</i> Borbás	<i>Q. pubescens</i> Willd. × <i>Q. virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b, 1973b)
<i>Quercus xcazanensis</i> Pasc.	<i>Q. aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy × <i>Q. virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b, 1973b)
<i>Quercus xchrysopoda</i> Borbás	<i>Q. aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy × <i>Q. frainetto</i> Ten.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xcsatoti</i> Borbás	Ortho.: <i>Q. xcsatoti</i> Borbás / <i>Q. polycarpa</i> Schur × <i>Q. robur</i> L.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xdacica</i> Borbás	Syn.: <i>Q. xbedoei</i> Simonk. et Fekete (Ortho.: <i>Q. xbedői</i> Simonk. et Fekete), <i>Q. xstizae</i> Simonk. et Fekete / <i>Q. polycarpa</i> Schur × <i>Q. pubescens</i> Willd.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xdiversifrons</i> Borbás	<i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. × <i>Q. virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b, 1973b)
<i>Quercus xhagnaldiana</i> Simonk.	Syn.: <i>Q. xbudenziana</i> Borbás, <i>Q. xheuffelii</i> Simonk., <i>Q. xneohueffellii</i> Borbás / <i>Q. frainetto</i> Ten. × <i>Q. robur</i> L.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xillesiana</i> Mátyás	Ortho.: <i>Q. xillesiana</i> Mátyás / <i>Q. polycarpa</i> Schur × <i>Q. virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b, 1973b)
<i>Quercus xkerneri</i> Simonk. nothosubsp. kerneri	Syn.: <i>Q. bedoei</i> Borbás (Ortho.: <i>Q. xbedői</i> Borbás), <i>Q. xdevenis</i> Simonk. (Ortho.: <i>Q. xdevenis</i> Simonk.), <i>Q. xglabrescens</i> A. Kern., <i>Q. xkaniziana</i> Borbás, <i>Q. xmonorensis</i> Simonk., <i>Q. xsimonkaiana</i> J. Wagner, <i>Q. xsublanuginosa</i> Borbás / <i>Q. pubescens</i> Willd. × <i>Q. robur</i> L.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xpendulina</i> Kit. ex Schult. em. Mátyás	<i>Q. robur</i> L. × <i>Q. virgiliana</i> (Ten.) Ten.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1970a, 1971b, 1973b)
<i>Quercus xpolycarpoides</i> Georgescu et Ciobanu	Syn.: <i>Q. xsooi</i> Mátyás (Ortho.: <i>Q. sooi</i> Mátyás) / <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. × <i>Q. polycarpa</i> Schur	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1970a, 1971a, b)
<i>Quercus xpsudodalechampii</i> Cretz.	<i>Q. aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy × <i>Q. robur</i> L.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xpsudopubescens</i> Dobrescu et Beldie	<i>Q. aurea</i> (Wierzb.) Kotschy × <i>Q. pubescens</i> Willd.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Quercus xrosacea</i> Bechst.	Syn.: <i>Q. xfelekei</i> Simonk., <i>Q. xjahnii</i> Simonk., <i>Q. xsuperlata</i> Borbás / <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. × <i>Q. robur</i> L.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xstreimii</i> (Heuff.) Heuff. ex Freyn	Syn.: <i>Q. xbadensis</i> Beck, <i>Q. xcallescens</i> Vuk. / <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. × <i>Q. pubescens</i> Willd.	T	N / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xszächenjiana</i> Borbás ⁵⁹	Ortho.: <i>Q. xszächenjiana</i> Borbás / Syn.: <i>Q. xbraunii</i> Borbás, <i>Q. xherculis</i> Borbás, <i>Q. xmoesiaca</i> Borbás, <i>Q. xtopaliae</i> A. Camus / <i>Q. frainetto</i> Ten. × <i>Q. pubescens</i> Willd.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xtabajdiana</i> Simonk.	<i>Q. frainetto</i> Ten. × <i>Q. polycarpa</i> Schur	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Quercus xtufae</i> Simonk.	Syn.: <i>Q. xsubglandulosa</i> Borbás / <i>Q. frainetto</i> Ten. × <i>Q. petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Mátyás (1971b)
<i>Rhamnus</i> L. gen. fem. cons. ⁶⁰ (Rhamnaceae)				
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.		S	N	
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i> Jacq. subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		S	N	Nagy (1999)
<i>Rhamnus xgayeri</i> Kárpáti ex Soó ⁶¹	<i>R. cathartica</i> L. × <i>R. saxatilis</i> Jacq. subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>	S	N / Ntl	Nagy (1999)
<i>Rhus</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)				Andrés-Hernández <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Rhus typhina</i> L. ⁶²	Syn.: <i>R. hirta</i> (L.) Sudw. nom. rej.	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	Korda (2012)
<i>Ribes</i> L. (Grossulariaceae)				
<i>Ribes alpinum</i> L.	Syn.: <i>R. lucidum</i> Kit.	S	N	Király <i>et al.</i> (1999)
<i>Ribes aureum</i> Pursh		S	Cult / Inv / Neo	Cseceerits and Rédei (2006)
<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.		S	C / Cult / Nat	Király and Kevey (1999b)
<i>Ribes petraeum</i> Wulfen	Syn.: <i>R. carpathicum</i> Kit. ex Schult.	S	N†	Bartha and Király (1999)
<i>Ribes rubrum</i> L.	Syn.: <i>R. sylvestre</i> (Lam.) Mert. et W. D. J. Koch, <i>R. vulgare</i> Lam.	S	Cult / Nat / Neo	Terpó (1962a), Király (1999b)
<i>Ribes spicatum</i> E. Robson subsp. <i>spicatum</i>	Syn.: <i>R. pubescens</i> (Hartm.) Hedl., <i>R. schlechter-dalii</i> Lange	S	Cult / Cas ⁶³ / Neo	Király (1999b)
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> L.	Syn.: <i>R. grossularia</i> L., <i>Grossularia uva-crispa</i> (L.) Mill.	S	N / Cult / Cas	Király (1999a)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Robinia</i> L. (Fabaceae)				Lavin and Sousa (1995), Lewis <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.		T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Bartha <i>et al.</i> (2008)
<i>Robinia viscosa</i> Michx. ex Vent.	Syn.: <i>R. glutinosa</i> Sims	T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Robinia ×ambigua</i> Poir.	<i>R. pseudoacacia</i> L. × <i>R. viscosa</i> Michx. ex Vent.	T	Cult / Neo / Art	
<i>Rosa</i> L. nom. cons. (Rosaceae)				
<i>Rosa agrestis</i> Savi	Syn.: <i>R. albiglora</i> Opiz ⁶⁴ , <i>R. beyleri</i> Borbás ⁶⁵ , <i>R. gize-lae</i> Borbás ⁶⁶ , <i>R. sepium</i> Thuill.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa arvensis</i> Huds.		S-L	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a)
<i>Rosa balsamica</i> Besser	Syn.: <i>R. tomentella</i> Léman	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a)
<i>Rosa caesia</i> Sm. ex Sow. subsp. <i>caesia</i>	Syn.: <i>R. coriifolia</i> Fr.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa ciliato-petala</i> Besser	Syn.: <i>R. sancti-andreae</i> Degen et Trautm.	S	Cult / Arch? ⁶⁷	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2011a,b, 2012a,b,c)
<i>Rosa corymbifera</i> Borkh.	Syn.: <i>R. obtusifolia</i> Desv.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa dumalis</i> Bechst.		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa facsarii</i> Ker.-Nagy		S	N / SubE	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa gallica</i> L. ⁶⁸		S	N	Facsar (1981), Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa glauca</i> Pourr.	Syn.: <i>R. rubrifolia</i> Vill.	S	N†	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa inodora</i> Fr.	Syn.: <i>R. elliptica</i> Tausch ex Tratt., <i>R. szaboi</i> Borbás	S	N	Facsar (1982), Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa kmetiana</i> Borbás		S	N / SubE	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa marginata</i> Wallr.	Syn.: <i>R. jundzillii</i> Besser	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa micrantha</i> Borrer ex Sm.	Syn.: <i>R. hungarica</i> A. Kern. ⁶⁹ , <i>R. polyantha</i> (Borbás) Heint. Braun ⁷⁰	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a), Kerényi <i>et al.</i> (2011)
<i>Rosa pendulina</i> L.	Syn.: <i>R. alpina</i> L.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa pocsii</i> Ker.-Nagy		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> L.		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.		S	Cult / Neo	
<i>Rosa sherardii</i> Davies		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i> L. ⁷¹	Syn.: <i>R. pimpinellifolia</i> L.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa stylosa</i> Desv.	Syn.: <i>R. brevistyla</i> DC., <i>R. systyla</i> Bastard	S	N†	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa subcanina</i> (H. Christ) Vuk.	Bas.: <i>R. reuteri</i> Godet f. <i>subcanina</i> H. Christ / Syn.: <i>R. dumalis</i> Bechst. subsp. <i>subcanina</i> (H. Christ) Soó	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa subcollina</i> (H. Christ) Vuk.	Bas.: <i>R. coriifolia</i> Fr. f. <i>subcollina</i> H. Christ / Syn.: <i>R. caesia</i> Sm. ex Sow. subsp. <i>subcollina</i> (H. Christ) Hesl.-Hart.	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa tomentosa</i> Sm.	Syn.: <i>R. floccida</i> Déségl. ⁷²	S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa zagrabienensis</i> Vuk. et Heinr. Braun ex A. Kern.		S	N	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2011b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa zalana</i> Wiesb.	Syn.: <i>R. caryophyllacea</i> Besser	S	N / SubE	Facsar (1986), Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xbarthae</i> Ker.-Nagy	<i>R. zagrabienensis</i> Vuk. et Heinr. Braun ex A. Kern. × <i>R. zalana</i> Wiesb.	S	N / End / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a)
<i>Rosa xbelnensis</i> Ozanon	Syn.: <i>R. xbelgradensis</i> Pančić / <i>R. agrestis</i> Savi × <i>R. canina</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a), Teski <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Rosa xbigeneris</i> Duffort ex Rouy	Syn.: <i>R. xadubia</i> Wolley-Dod / <i>R. micrantha</i> Borrer ex Sm. × <i>R. rubiginosa</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xborhidiana</i> Ker.-Nagy	<i>R. canina</i> L. × <i>R. zalana</i> Wiesb.	S	N / End / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a)
<i>Rosa xbraunii</i> J. B. Keller	<i>R. spinosissima</i> L. × <i>R. tomentosa</i> Sm.	S	N / SubE / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2012a)
<i>Rosa xbudensis</i> Borbás	<i>R. caesia</i> Sm. × <i>R. marginata</i> Wallr.	S	NH? / End / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xcollina</i> Jacq.	<i>R. corymbifera</i> Borkh. × <i>R. gallica</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xinfesta</i> Knef ex A. Kern	<i>R. gallica</i> L. × <i>R. inodora</i> Fr.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xkostinsiana</i> Besser	Ortho.: <i>R. kosinskiana</i> Besser / <i>R. canina</i> L. × <i>R. gallica</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xmatraensis</i> Borbás	<i>R. arvensis</i> Huds. × <i>R. dumalis</i> Bechst.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Rosa xpolliniana</i> Spreng.	<i>R. arensis</i> Huds. × <i>R. gallica</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xpomazensis</i> Degen ex Ker.-Nagy	<i>R. gallica</i> L. × <i>R. zalana</i> Wiesb.	S	N / End / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xreversa</i> Waldst. et Kit.	<i>R. pendulina</i> L. × <i>R. spinosissima</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xspectiosa</i> Déségl.	<i>R. gallica</i> L. × <i>R. marginata</i> Wallr.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xspinulifolia</i> Dematra	<i>R. pendulina</i> L. × <i>R. tomentosa</i> Sm.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xterebinthinacea</i> Déségl.	<i>R. gallica</i> L. × <i>R. tomentosa</i> Sm.	S	N / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Rosa xvictoria-hungarorum</i> Borbás	<i>R. dumalis</i> Bechst. × <i>R. gallica</i> L.	S	N / End / Ntl	Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a)
<i>Ruscus</i> L. (Asparagaceae)				
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> L. ⁷³		DS	N	Priszter and Borhidi (1967), Kevey and Bartha (2010b)
<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i> L.		DS	N	Lelkes (1999)
<i>Salix</i> L. nom. cons. (Salicaceae)				
<i>Salix alba</i> L. subsp. <i>alba</i> ⁷⁴		T	N / Cult	Lim <i>et al.</i> (2013)
<i>Salix aurita</i> L.		S	N	Bodoncz and Havas (1999)
<i>Salix babylonica</i> L. var. <i>matsudana</i> (Koidz.) H. Ohashi et Yonek. ⁷⁵	Bas.: <i>S. matsudana</i> Koidz.	T	Cult / Neo	
<i>Salix caprea</i> L.		T-S	N	
<i>Salix cinerea</i> L.		S	N	
<i>Salix eleagnos</i> Scop. subsp. <i>eleagnos</i>	Ortho.: <i>S. eleagnos</i> Scop. Syn.: <i>S. incana</i> Schrank	S	N	Korda (2010b)
<i>Salix euxina</i> I. V. Belyaeva ⁷⁶	Syn.: <i>S. fragilis</i> auct. non L., nom. utique rej.	T	Cult / Nat / Neo	Christensen and Jonsell (2005), Belyaeva (2009)
<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i> Salisb. subsp. <i>myrsinifolia</i>	Syn.: <i>S. nigricans</i> Sm.	S	N† / Nat	Bartha (1999g), Király and Böllöni (2004)
<i>Salix pentandra</i> L.		T	N	Gencsi (1999)
<i>Salix purpurea</i> L. subsp. <i>purpurea</i>		S	N	
<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> L. subsp. <i>rosmarinifolia</i>	Syn.: <i>S. repens</i> L. var. <i>angustifolia</i> Neir.	S	N	
<i>Salix triandra</i> L.		T-S		

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Salix triandra</i> ⁷⁷ subsp. <i>viminialis</i> L.	Syn.: <i>S. amygdalina</i> L.	S	N	
<i>Salix xalopeucroides</i> Tausch	Syn.: <i>S. speciosa</i> Host / <i>S. alba</i> L. × <i>S. euxina</i> I. V. <i>Belyaeva</i> × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	T-S	Cas / Neo / Ntl	
<i>Salix xbeckii</i> Soó ⁷⁸	<i>S. rosmarinifolia</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x bifida</i> Wulfen	Syn.: <i>S. xzechuriae</i> A. Kern ex Andersson / <i>S. elegans</i> Scop. × <i>S. purpurea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x boulayi</i> F. Gérard	<i>S. euxina</i> I. V. <i>Belyaeva</i> × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	T-S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xcapnoides</i> A. Kern. et Jos. Kern. ex Beck	<i>S. cinerea</i> L. × <i>S. elegans</i> Scop.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xcapreola</i> Jos. Kern. ex Andersson	<i>S. aurita</i> L. × <i>S. caprea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x didroa</i> Döll	<i>S. aurita</i> L. × <i>S. purpurea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x parviflora</i> Host ⁷⁹	<i>S. purpurea</i> L. × <i>S. rosmarinifolia</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x elrhartiana</i> Sm.	<i>S. alba</i> L. × <i>S. pentandra</i> L.	T	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix x erdingeri</i> A. Kern. ⁸⁰	Syn.: <i>S. xhungarica</i> A. Kern. / <i>S. caprea</i> L. × <i>S. rosmarinifolia</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x eriophora</i> Borbás	<i>S. cinerea</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x erythroclados</i> Simonk.	<i>S. alba</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	T-S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x fragilis</i> L. ⁸¹	Syn.: <i>S. decipiens</i> Hoffm., <i>S. x rubens</i> Schrank / <i>S. alba</i> L. × <i>S. euxina</i> I. V. <i>Belyaeva</i>	T	Cult / Nat / Neo / Ntl	<i>Belyaeva</i> (2009)
<i>Salix x fruticosa</i> Döll	<i>S. aurita</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix x gayeri</i> Polgár	Ortho.: <i>S. xgayeri</i> Polgár / <i>S. purpurea</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x holosericea</i> Willd.	Syn.: <i>S. xsmithiana</i> auct., non Willd., <i>S. x geminata</i> J. Forbes / <i>S. cinerea</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x irreflexa</i> Borbás ⁸²	<i>S. cinerea</i> L. × <i>S. rosmarinifolia</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix x kernerii</i> Blocki	<i>S. elegans</i> Scop. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix x krausei</i> Andersson	<i>S. aurita</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix x leptophylla</i> auct., non E. G. et A. Camus	<i>S. purpurea</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Salix xliegnitzensis</i> A. Camus et E. G. Camus	<i>S. caprea</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xmarginatae</i> Seemen	<i>S. euxina</i> I. V. Belyaeva × <i>S. purpurea</i> L.	T-S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xmeyeriana</i> Rostk. ex Willd.	Syn.: <i>S. xinctoria</i> Sm. / <i>S. euxina</i> I. V. Belyaeva × <i>S. pentandra</i> L.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	
<i>Salix xmolissima</i> Hoffm. ex Elwert	Syn.: <i>S. xundulata</i> Ehrh. / <i>S. triandra</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xmultinervis</i> Döll	<i>S. aurita</i> L. × <i>S. cinerea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xoleifolia</i> Vill.	Syn.: <i>S. xpatula</i> A. Kern. ex Andersson / <i>S. caprea</i> L. × <i>S. elegans</i> Scop.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xpendulina</i> Wender. ⁸³	Syn.: <i>S. xblanda</i> Andersson, <i>S. xlegantissima</i> K. Koch, <i>S. xsepulcralis</i> Simenk. / <i>S. alba</i> L. × <i>S. babylonica</i> L. × <i>S. euxina</i> I. V. Belyaeva	T	Cult / Neo / Ntl	Belyaeva <i>et al.</i> (2018), Kuzovkina (2015)
<i>Salix xpolgari</i> Soó ⁸⁴	Ortho.: <i>S. xpolgari</i> Soó / <i>S. elegans</i> Scop. × <i>S. rosmarinifolia</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xponderiana</i> Willd.	Syn.: <i>S. xordida</i> A. Kern. / <i>S. cinerea</i> L. × <i>S. purpurea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xreichardtii</i> A. Kern.	<i>S. caprea</i> L. × <i>S. cinerea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xrubra</i> Huds.	<i>S. purpurea</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xschumanniana</i> Seemen	<i>S. pentandra</i> L. × <i>S. triandra</i> L.	T-S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xsmithiana</i> Willd.	Syn.: <i>S. xsericans</i> Tausch ex A. Kern. / <i>S. caprea</i> L. × <i>S. viminalis</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Salix xsonderiana</i> Junge ⁸⁵	<i>S. aurita</i> L. × <i>S. rosmarinifolia</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xvelenovskiyi</i> Servit	<i>S. alba</i> L. × <i>S. purpurea</i> L.	S	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Salix xwinmeriana</i> Gren. et Godr. nom. illeg. ⁸⁶	<i>S. caprea</i> L. × <i>S. purpurea</i> L.	S	N / Ntl	
<i>Sambucus</i> L. (Viburnaceae)				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		S	N	
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> L. subsp. <i>racemosa</i>		S	N	Szmorad (2010)
<i>Sorbus</i> L. (Rosaceae) ⁸⁷				
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L. subsp. <i>aucuparia</i>		T	N / Cult / Cas	Sennikov and Kurtto (2017)

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Spiraea</i> L. (Rosaceae)				
<i>Spiraea crenata</i> L. subsp. <i>crenata</i>	Syn.: <i>S. crenifolia</i> C. A. Mey.	S	N ⁸⁸	Bartha (1999h), Bartha <i>et al.</i> (2004), Molnár <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Spiraea media</i> Schmidt subsp. <i>media</i>	Syn.: <i>S. oblongifolia</i> Waldst. et Kit.	S	N	Bölöni and Nagy (1999)
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> L.	Syn.: <i>S. sibirica</i> Raf.	S	C / Cult	Hulják and Kökény (1999)
<i>Staphylea</i> L. (Staphyleaceae)				
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i> L.		S	N	
<i>Styphnolobium</i> Schott (Fabaceae)				
<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (L.) Schott	Bas.: <i>Sophora japonica</i> L.	T	Cult / Neo	Sousa and Rudd (1993), Pennington <i>et al.</i> (2005)
<i>Syringa</i> L. (Oleaceae)				
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.		S	Cult / Neo	Chen (2008)
<i>Tamarix</i> L. (Tamaricaceae)				
<i>Tamarix gallica</i> L.		S	Cult / Inv / Neo	Zagyvai (2012)
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb.	Syn.: <i>T. odessana</i> Steven ex Bunge, <i>T. pentandra</i> Pall. nom. rej. prop.	S	Cult / Neo	
<i>Tamarix tetrandra</i> Pall. ex M. Bieb.		S	Cult / Neo	
<i>Taxodium</i> Rich. (Cupressaceae)				
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich.	Bas.: <i>Cupressus disticha</i> L.	T	Cult / Neo	Adams <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>Taxus</i> L. (Taxaceae)				
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.		T	N / Cult / Cas	Tímár (1999a)
<i>Thuja</i> L. (Cupressaceae)				
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.		T	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Tilia</i> L. (Malvaceae)				
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Syn.: <i>T. parvifolia</i> Ehrh. ex Hoffm., <i>T. ulmifolia</i> Scop.	T	N	
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Scop. nom. cons. subsp. <i>platyphyllos</i> ⁸⁹	Syn.: <i>T. officinarum</i> auct.	T	N	

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench	Syn.: <i>T. argentea</i> DC., <i>T. petiolaris</i> DC.	T	N / Cult	
<i>Tilia xeuropaea</i> L.	Syn.: <i>T. xintermedia</i> DC., <i>T. xvulgaris</i> Hayne / <i>T. cordata</i> Mill. × <i>T. platyphyllos</i> Scop. subsp. <i>platyphyllos</i>	T	N / Ntl	Pigott and Sell (1995)
<i>Tilia xhaynaldiana</i> Simonk.	Syn.: <i>T. xfuereidensis</i> Herm. ex Borbás ⁹⁰ / <i>T. platyphyllos</i> Scop. subsp. <i>platyphyllos</i> × <i>T. tomentosa</i> Moench	T	Cult / Neo / Ntl	
<i>Tilia xjuranyiana</i> Simonk.	Syn.: <i>T. xhegyesensis</i> Simonk. ⁹¹ / <i>T. cordata</i> Mill. × <i>T. tomentosa</i> Moench	T	Cult / Neo / Ntl	
<i>Torninalis</i> Medik. (Rosaceae)				Sennikov and Kurtto (2017)
<i>Torninalis glaberrima</i> (Gand.) Sennikov et Kurtto	Bas.: <i>Sorbus glaberrima</i> Gand. / Syn.: <i>S. torminalis</i> (L.) Crantz	T	N	
<i>Ulmus</i> L. (Ulmaceae)				
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Syn.: <i>U. montana</i> Stokes, <i>U. scabra</i> Mill.	T	N	Börsök (2004)
<i>Ulmus laevis</i> Pall.	Syn.: <i>U. effusa</i> Willd., <i>U. pedunculata</i> Foug.	T	N	Börsök (2004)
<i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill. ⁹²	Syn.: <i>U. carpinifolia</i> Gled., <i>U. foliacea</i> Gilib. nom. inval.	T	N	Börsök (2004), Bartolucci and Galasso (2019)
subsp. <i>minor</i>				
subsp. <i>canescens</i> Bartolucci et Galasso ⁹³	Syn.: <i>U. canescens</i> Melville nom. inval., <i>U. minor</i> Mill. subsp. <i>canescens</i> (Melville) Browicz et Ziel. nom. inval.		Hung.?	
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> L. ⁹⁴	Syn.: <i>U. pinnatoramosa</i> Dieck ex Koehne, <i>U. turkestanica</i> Regel	T	Cult / Inv / Neo	Börsök (2004)
Sine nomine	<i>U. minor</i> Mill. × <i>U. pumila</i> L.	T	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Brumet <i>et al.</i> (2013)
<i>Ulmus xhollandica</i> Mill.	Syn.: <i>U. xvegeta</i> (Loudon) Ley / <i>U. glabra</i> Huds. × <i>U. minor</i> Mill.	T	N / Ntl	
<i>Vaccinium</i> L. (Ericaceae)				
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.		S	Cult / Neo	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.		DS	N	
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> agg.				

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
<i>Vaccinium microcarpum</i> (Turcz. ex Rupr.) Schmalh.	Syn.: <i>Oxycoccus microcarpus</i> Turcz. ex Rupr.	DS	Nat / Neo	Nagy <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> L. subsp. <i>oxycoccos</i>	Syn.: <i>Oxycoccus palustris</i> Pers., <i>O. quadrupetalus</i> Schinz et Thell.	DS	N	Szamorad and Barabás (1999)
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> L. subsp. <i>vitis-idaea</i>		DS	N	Huják (1999 <i>a</i>)
<i>Vaccinium xintermedium</i> Ruthe	<i>V. myrtillus</i> L. × <i>V. vitis-idaea</i> L. subsp. <i>vitis-idaea</i>	DS	Hung.? / Ntl	
<i>Viburnum</i> L. (Viburnaceae)				
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> L.		S	N	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L. subsp. <i>opulus</i>		S	N	
<i>Viscum</i> L. (Santalaceae)				Becker (2000)
<i>Viscum album</i> L.		E		Varga <i>et al.</i> (2014)
subsp. <i>album</i>			N	
subsp. <i>abietis</i> (Wiesb.) Abrom.	Bas.: <i>V. austriacum</i> Wiesb. var. <i>abietis</i> Wiesb. / Syn.: <i>V. laxum</i> Boiss. et Reut. subsp. <i>abietis</i> O. Schwarz		N	
subsp. <i>austriacum</i> (Wiesb.) Vollm.	Bas.: <i>V. austriacum</i> Wiesb.		N	
<i>Vitis</i> L. (Vitaceae)				
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> Michx.	Syn.: <i>V. labrusca</i> L. var. <i>aestivalis</i> (Michx.) Regel	L	Cult / Cas / Neo	Facsar and Udvady (2008)
<i>Vitis berlandieri</i> Planch.		L	Cult / Cas / Neo	Terpó (1962 <i>b</i>), Facsar and Udvady (2008)
<i>Vitis cinerea</i> (Engelm.) Millardet	Bas.: <i>V. aestivalis</i> Michx. var. <i>cinerea</i> Engelm.	L	Cult / Cas / Neo	
<i>Vitis labrusca</i> L.		L	Cult / Cas / Neo	Terpó (1962 <i>b</i>), Facsar and Udvady (2008)
<i>Vitis riparia</i> Michx.	Syn.: <i>V. vulpina</i> L. subsp. <i>riparia</i> (Michx.) R. T. Clausen, <i>V. vulpina</i> auct., non L.	L	Cult / Inv / Neo	Facsar and Udvady (2008), Hegedűs <i>et al.</i> (1966), Terpó (1962 <i>b</i> , 1988)
<i>Vitis rupestris</i> Scheele		L	Cult / Cas / Neo	Terpó (1962 <i>b</i>), Facsar and Udvady (2008)
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.		L		

Taxon	Basionymy / Synonymy / Hybrid parentage	LF	Status	References
subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> (Willd.) Hegi ⁹⁵	Bas.: <i>V. vinifera</i> L. var. <i>sylvestris</i> Willd. / Syn.: <i>V. sylvestris</i> C. C. Gmel. ⁹⁷ nom. illeg., nom. cons. prop.		N	Terpó (1962 <i>h</i> , 1988), Hegedűs <i>et al.</i> (1966), Kevey and Bartha (2010 <i>c</i>), Bartha <i>et al.</i> (2012)
subsp. <i>vinifera</i>			Cult / Cas / Arch	
nothosubsp. <i>kozmae</i> (Terpó) Bartha ⁹⁶	Bas.: <i>V. ×kozmae</i> Terpó / <i>V. vinifera</i> L. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> (Willd.) Hegi × <i>V. vinifera</i> L. subsp. <i>vinifera</i>		Cas / Arch / Ntl	
<i>Vitis ×andrasovszkyana</i> Terpó	Syn.: <i>V. ×baei</i> Ardenghi, Galasso et Banfi / <i>V. riparia</i> Michx. × <i>V. vinifera</i> L. subsp. <i>vinifera</i>	L	Cult / Neo / Art	Ardenghi <i>et al.</i> (2015), Terpó (1988)
<i>Vitis ×instabilis</i> Ardenghi, Galasso, Banfi et Lastrucci	<i>V. riparia</i> Michx. × <i>V. rupestris</i> Scheele	L	Cult / Neo / Art	Ardenghi <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Vitis ×koberi</i> Ardenghi, Galasso, Banfi et Lastrucci	<i>V. berlandieri</i> Planch. × <i>V. riparia</i> Michx.	L	Cult / Neo / Art	Ardenghi <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Vitis ×novae-angliae</i> Fernald ⁹⁸	<i>V. labrusca</i> L. × <i>V. riparia</i> Michx.	L	Hung. ? / Ntl	
<i>Vitis ×nathayana</i> Terpó	<i>V. riparia</i> Michx. × <i>V. vinifera</i> L. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> (Willd.) Hegi	L	Cas / Neo / Ntl	Terpó (1988)
<i>Vitis ×ruggeri</i> Ardenghi, Galasso, Banfi et Lastrucci	<i>V. berlandieri</i> Planch. × <i>V. rupestris</i> Scheele	L	Cult / Neo / Art	Ardenghi <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Yucca</i> L. (Asparagaceae)				
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> L.		DS	Cult / Nat / Neo	

Notes

- 1 The taxon *Abies pectinata* Poir. (Encycl. [J. Lamarck *et al.*] 6(2): 523, 1805) was described by Poirét three weeks earlier (!), which is synonymous with *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carrière, so *A. pectinata* (Lam.) DC. (Fl. Franc. [de Candolle et Lamarck], ed. 3, 3: 276, 1805) is homonym.
- 2 Its taxonomic rank is questionable.
- 3 *Acer campestre* L. subsp. *marsicum* (Guss.) Hayek (Bas.: *A. marsicum* Guss.) has questionable infraspecific taxonomic rank and even more so *A. c.* L. subsp. *hebecarpum* (DC.) Pax (Bas.: *A. c.* L. var. *hebecarpum* DC.) and *A. c.* L. subsp. *leiocarpum* (Opiz) Schwer. (Bas.: *A. leiocarpum* Opiz) (Gelderen *et al.* 1994).
- 4 The gender of the genus name was treated as masculine in accordance with tradition (ICN Art. 62.2(c), Turland *et al.* 2018).
- 5 Previously, subspecies of *Betula pubescens* Ehrh. were described, therefore the taxon lives in Hungary was identified as *Betula pubescens* Ehrh. subsp. *pubescens*. This taxon is now discussed at a lower rank (var. *pubescens*) (Ashburner and McAllister 2016).
- 6 This is a later homonym of *Mespilus coccinea* (L.) Marshall (Arbust. Amer. 87, 1785).
- 7 According to Gutermann (2011) the original spelling in the protologue is *Crataegus levigata*. According to him this is not an orthographical or typographical error, therefore, the species name must not be corrected to “*laevigata*”. However, a closer look at the original description (Poir., Encycl. [J. Lamarck *et al.*] 4(2): 439, 1798) shows that “*laevigata*” is included as “*Crataegus*” occurs in the text.

- 8 Kerényi-Nagy (2015) recognised two subspecies without occurrence data in Hungary: 1. subsp. *laevigata*, 2. subsp. *vulgaris* (H. J. Roemer) Baranec.
- 9 Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015) also considered the taxon *C. brevispina* Kunze (Syn.: *C. monogyna* Jacq. var. *brevispina* (Kunze) P. D. Sell) to be an independent (micro)species within *Crataegus monogyna* agg., which has a few occurrences in Hungary. A hybrid with *C. monogyna* Jacq. referred as *C. xjanovkae* (Pénzes) Ker.-Nagy, a hybrid with *C. rhipidophylla* Gand. (Syn.: *C. roseaformis* Janka) referred as *C. xmonostevenii* Pénzes ex Ker.-Nagy, a hybrid with *C. laevigata* (Poir.) DC. referred as *C. xoxystevenii* Pénzes ex Ker.-Nagy.
- 10 Within this aggregate Kerényi-Nagy (2010a, 2015) also discussed the taxon *Crataegus ovalis* Kit. at the species rank, their hybrid with *C. lindmanii* Hrabětová referred as *C. xorniculata* Hrabětová ex Ker.-Nagy, a hybrid with *C. monogyna* Jacq. referred as *C. xradnoti-gyarmatii* Ker.-Nagy and a hybrid with *C. laevigata* (Poir.) DC. referred as *C. xstuditica* (Hrabětová) Ker.-Nagy.
- 11 Kerényi-Nagy (2015) reported two subspecies of *Crataegus roseaformis* Janka from Hungary: 1. subsp. *roseaformis*, 2. subsp. *curvisepala* (Lindm.) Ker.-Nagy.
- 12 Presumably *Crataegus nigra* Waldst. et Kit. hybridises with *C. laevigata* (Poir.) DC., but this hybrid has not been found yet.
- 13 Baranec (1986) and Kerényi-Nagy (2015) developed this hybrid as *Crataegus palustruchii* Lindm.
- 14 Nothosubsp. *baranecii* Ker.-Nagy. occurs in Hungary according to Kerényi-Nagy (2015).
- 15 According to Kerényi-Nagy (2015) it is a triple hybrid: *C. roseaformis* Janka × *C. lindmanii* Hrabětová × *C. laevigata* (Poir.) DC.
- 16 Kerényi-Nagy (2015) recognised in Hungary three nothosubspecies without specific occurrence data: 1. nothosubsp. *kyrtostylla*, 2. nothosubsp. *balsayana* Pénzes ex Ker.-Nagy, 3. nothosubsp. *csapodyae* (Pénzes) Ker.-Nagy.
- 17 This species is at the beginning of the invasion in Hungary (see detailed Bartha 2020).
- 18 It is not distinguished from the species *Fallopia baldschuanica* (Regel) Holub in Hungary.
- 19 It is not distinguished from the species *Fallopia aubertii* (L. Henry) Holub in Hungary.
- 20 Nothosubspecies need to be named and described.
- 21 The author of this genus is not Linnaeus (*Gleditsia* L., Sp. Pl. 2: 1056, 1753), because he cited one year later J. Clayton as the author of the treatment of *Gleditsia* (Gen. Pl. ed. 5. 476, 1754).
- 22 *Hedera liternica* Poit. was reported as invasive species in Hungary previously (Udvardy and Bényeiiné Himmer 1999).
- 23 This species is at the beginning of the invasion in Hungary (see detailed Bartha 2020).
- 24 There are other subspecies and cultivars in Hungary in cultivation.
- 25 The ranking of infraspecific taxa is different. If the division into subspecies is acceptable, there is a *Juniperus communis* L. subsp. *communis* in Hungary.
- 26 This taxon is an unestablished hybrid and it is not considered as established species.
- 27 It is believed that the subspecies *Laburnum anagyroides* Medik. subsp. *alschingeri* (Vis.) Hayek (Bas.: *Cytisus alschingeri* Vis., Sem. Hort. Patav. 3, 1840) living in the South-Eastern Alps occurs in Hungary, but this assumption should be checked.
- 28 The ranking of infraspecific taxa is different. If the division into subspecies is acceptable, there is a *Larix decidua* Mill. subsp. *decidua* and *L. d.* Mill. subsp. *carpatica* (Domin) Silba (Bas.: *L. d.* Mill. var. *carpatica* Domin) in Hungary planted.

- 29 Nelson (1980) discussed the correct name of this hybrid.
- 30 When *Malus domestica* Borkh. (1803) was proposed as a replacement name for *Pyrus malus* L. (1753), it was superfluous for *Malus communis* Desf. (1798). Qian *et al.* (2010) proposal to treat the name *M. domestica* as a new combination and to conserve it (against *M. frutescens*, and *Pyrus dioica*) was approved at the International Botanical Congress (Turland *et al.* 2017).
- 31 Czarna described this nothospecies (Czarna *et al.* 2013), type herbarium is stated but no details of type specimen provided (ICN Art. 40.3, Note 2, Turland *et al.* 2018).
- 32 The hybrid does not seem to be known in cultivation and the identity of the wild plants requires confirmation (Stace *et al.* 2016).
- 33 *Paulownia* hybrids of unknown origin are also planted in Hungary.
- 34 Previously other subspecies were introduced to Hungary, but now none of them remains.
- 35 The subspecies rank of *Pinus sylvestris* L. subsp. *pannonica* (Schott) Soó (Bas.: *P. s. L.* "geographical race" *pannonica* Schott, Forstw. Centralblatt 29: 212, 1907) is questionable, this taxon should be considered as *P. s. L.* var. *sylvestris*.
- 36 The origin of this taxon is controversial (see Pilotti *et al.* 2009, Vigouroux *et al.* 1997 versus Grimm and Denk 2010).
- 37 In the case of *P. deltoidea* Marshall (Arbust. Amer. 106, 1785), Marshall referred to W. Bartram's Catalogue (1783), which lists the name *P. deltoide* (nom. nud.).
- 38 This species is at the beginning of the invasion in Hungary (see detailed Bartha 2020).
- 39 In Hungary cv. *Pyramidalis* and cv. *Thevestina* cultivars are also planted.
- 40 In Hungary cv. *Meggylevelű* cultivar is planted.
- 41 The valid name is *Populus × canadensis* Moench but in the 1950s the International Poplar Committee of the F.A.O. has substituted this name by *P. ×euramericana* (Dode) Guinier (Boom 1956), which is still used in Hungary to this day. (It should be noted that this specioide has nothing to do with Canada, but the species name "euramericana" is a good expression of the place of origin of the two parent species.)
- 42 The valid name is *Populus × generosa* A. Henry but in the 1950s the International Poplar Committee of the F.A.O. has substituted this name by *P. ×interamericana* Brockh., which is still used in Hungary to this day. (The species name "interamericana" is a good expression of the place of origin of the two parent species, while *generosa* = noble species name is misleading because not only this specioide is considered a "noble poplar".)
- 43 In Hungary cv. *Favorit* cultivar is planted.
- 44 The taxon is no longer divided into subspecies. The previously accepted subspecies *Prunus cerasus* L. subsp. *acida* (Ehrh.) Schübl. et G. Martens (Bas.: *P. acida* Ehrh., Beitr. Naturk. [Ehrhart] 5: 162, 1790) corresponds to the hybrid form *P. ×gondoinii* (Poit. et Turpin) Rehder (Tavaud *et al.* 2004).
- 45 Previously several subspecies have been discussed, which today can only be evaluated at the variety rank. In Hungary *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. var. *serotina* occurs.
- 46 The *Prunus spinosa* L. subsp. *dasyphylla* (Schur) Domin taxon should be discussed in its original rank: *P. s. L.* var. *dasyphylla* Schur.
- 47 It needs to be clarified which subspecies occurs in Hungary.
- 48 This species is at the beginning of the invasion in Hungary (see detailed Bartha 2020).

- 49 Barina and Király (2014) raises doubts about taxonomical status of *Pyrus magyarica* Terpó. The confusions originate from the invalidity of the description and the lack of type material. According to them *P. magyarica* cannot be clearly defined and re-described; thus they propose to leave off the use of the name *P. magyarica* as it has no clear content. It should be noted that the herbaria contain only leafy shoot specimens, without fruits (drawn at most), although the most important species character is the deciduous calyx. It is necessary to investigate whether *P. magyarica* Terpó is different from *P. cordata* Desv.
- 50 In addition to *Pyrus nivalis* Jacq. Terpó (1960), the taxon *P. salviifolia* DC. was recognised as an independent species and hypothesised that *P. xaustrica* A. Kern. of hybrid origin (*P. nivalis* Jacq. × *P. pyraeaster* (L.) Burgsd. or *P. communis* L.). Other hybrids described by him: *P. xhazslinszkyana* Terpó (*Pyrus pyraeaster* (L.) Burgsd. × *P. salviifolia* DC.), *P. xpraeniorica* Terpó (*Pyrus xaustrica* Kern. × *P. pyraeaster* (L.) Burgsd.), *P. xtransdanubica* Terpó (*P. pyraeaster* (L.) Burgsd. × *P. xaustrica* A. Kern.). The fate of the *Pyrus* holotypes of Terpó is unknown.
- 51 It should be examined whether subsp. *nivalis* and subsp. *slavonica* (Kit.) Bartha occurs in Hungary.
- 52 The *Pyrus* taxa described by Terpó are without type material.
- 53 By Terpó (1960) as *P. anygdaliformis* Vill.
- 54 *Quercus dalechampii* Ten. (Ind. Sem. Hort. Neap. 15, 1830) is an oak species recognised by numerous authors, but it has an inconsistent taxonomical use depending on any particular author's concept. Typification of *Q. dalechampii* from Di Pietro *et al.* (2012) made this name inapplicable for Central European populations traditionally treated as *Q. dalechampii*. Kučera (2018) replaced the synonym *Q. aurea* Wierzb. ex Kotschy (nom. illeg.) and designated this taxon as *Q. bonatus* P. Kučera (nom. nov.). This contradicts of ICN Arts. 6.11. and 41.2. (Turland *et al.* 2018), the valid name is therefore *Q. aurea* (Wierzb.) Kotschy (Eich. Eur. Orient. t. 4., 1858).
- 55 Mátyás (1973a) distinguished five subspecies: 1. subsp. *robur*, 2. subsp. *slavonica* (Gáyer) Mátyás, 3. subsp. *cuneifolia* (Vukot.) Jáv., 4. subsp. *asterotricha* (Borbás et Csató) Mátyás, subsp. *pilosa* (Schur) Jáv. The last three taxa are distinguished on the hairiness of the leaves, they do not have an independent distribution area, and therefore, they can only be recognised at a lower rank than the subspecies.
- 56 The placement of Mátyás (1970, 1973a) to a subspecies rank is disputed, but it has an independent area of distribution between the Drava and the Sava, and its differential morphological characters apply to the trunk, bark, branches and twigs.
- 57 In Hungary the var. *maxima* Marshall taxon is planted.
- 58 Incorrect spelling for TPL.
- 59 IPNI, TPL and POWO incorrectly refer to it as "*szechenyana*", originally used in the protologue (Borbás, Erdész. Lapok 25(12): 993, 1886) "*szechenyiana*".
- 60 Although Linnaeus (Sp. Pl. 1: 193, 1753) treated *Rhamnus* as masculine and the genus name has -us case ending, its gender is feminine (ICN Art. 62.1. Ex. 1., Turland *et al.* 2018).
- 61 The hybrid – without nothname – was first published by Zoltán Kárpáti (Kárpáti 1932), then his short communication was presented by Rezső Soó (Soó 1933) with the ex verbis given hybrid name from Kárpáti. Later, Kárpáti (1934) presented the hybrid in detail together with its name and infraspecific units.
- 62 *Rhus typhina* L. (Cent. Pl. II. 14, 1756) has to be reinstated as the correct name, *R. hirta* (L.) Sudw. (Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 19(3): 81., 1892) (Bas.: *Datisca hirta* L., Sp. Pl. 1037, 1753) is a rejected name (ICN App. 5, Wiersema *et al.* 2018).
- 63 Occurrence data of *Ribes rubrum* L. and *R. spicatum* E. Robson subsp. *spicatum* in Hungary are mixed.
- 64 Facsar (1993) recognised it as a valid name.
- 65 Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a) recognised it as a valid name and endemic species.

- 66 Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a) recognised it as a valid name.
- 67 Kerényi (2012c) considers this taxon to be native.
- 68 Previously, two subspecies [*Rosa gallica* L. subsp. *gallica* and *R. g. L.* subsp. *leiostylia* (Gelmi) Soó (Bas.: *R. leiostylia* Gelmi)] were reported from Hungary, which are to be discussed at a lower rank today.
- 69 Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a) recognised it as a valid name.
- 70 Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a) recognised it as a valid name.
- 71 Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a) reported two subspecies [*Rosa spinosissima* L. subsp. *spinosissima* and *R. s. L.* subsp. *pimpinellifolia* (L.) Soó] whose taxonomic ranks are questionable.
- 72 Kerényi-Nagy (2010b, 2012a) recognised it as a valid name.
- 73 Priszter and Borhidi (1967) distinguished a subspecies *Ruscus aculeatus* L. subsp. *angustifolius* (Boiss.) Borhidi et Priszter (Bas.: *R. a. L.* var. *angustifolius* Boiss.) whose taxonomic rank is questionable due to the lack of an independent distribution area.
- 74 Several cultivars are grown in Hungary (see Kuzovkina 2015).
- 75 In Hungary the cv. *Tortuosa* is planted.
- 76 The name *Salix fragilis* L. has been used for a species distributed from British Isles throughout Europe to Transcaucasus and northern Turkey for quite a long time. In much of this area it has been introduced by cultivation and subsequently naturalised (Christensen and Jonsell 2005). Because *S. fragilis* L. is a rejected name (nom. utique rej.), Belyaeva (2009) described a willow taxon with breaking branchlets, greenish branches, glabrous buds and above glabrous juvenile leaves as *S. euxina* I. V. Belyaeva and reported as native only to the mountains of Asia Minor and southern Georgia. *S. euxina* I. V. Belyaeva can only be considered as established in Europe, which often hybridises with *S. alba* L. (See *S. ×fragilis* L.).
- 77 The subspecies previously indicated for Hungary [*Salix triandra* L. subsp. *discolor* Arcang. (Syn.: *S. t. L.* subsp. *amygdalina* (L.) Schübl. et G. Martens)] is now considered only as a synonym.
- 78 Non *Salix ×friesiana* Andersson (*S. repens* L. × *S. viminalis* L.).
- 79 Non *Salix ×doniana* Sm. (*S. purpurea* L. × *S. repens* L.).
- 80 Non *Salix ×laschiana* Zahn (*S. caprea* L. × *S. repens* L.).
- 81 *Salix fragilis* L. (Sp. Pl. 2: 1017a, 1753) is a superfluous name. The specimen in the Linnaean herbarium, to which Linnaeus linked his description is original material but is a specimen of *Salix pentandra* L. Christensen and Jonsell (2005) proposed to conserve the name *Salix fragilis* L. (nom. cons.) with a conserved type, and a hybrid of *Salix alba* L. and *S. fragilis* L. using the name *S. ×rubens* Schrank (Baier, Fl. 1: 226–227, 1789). Belyaeva (2009) lectotypified *Salix ×fragilis* L., therefore *S. decipiens* Hoffm. (Hist. Salic. III. 2: 9, 1791) and *S. ×rubens* Schrank are confirmed as synonyms of *S. ×fragilis* L. So *Salix ×fragilis* L. is a hybrid of *S. alba* L. and *S. euxina* I. V. Belyaeva (see below).
- 82 Non *Salix ×subsericea* Döll (*S. cinerea* L. × *S. repens* L.).
- 83 Many cultivars of nothospecies “weeping willow” are grown in Hungary (see detailed in Belyaeva et al. 2018).
- 84 Non *Salix ×subalpina* Forbes (*S. eleagnus* Scop. × *S. repens* L.).
- 85 Non *Salix ×ambigua* Ehrh. (Syn.: *S. ×spathulata* Willd.) (*S. aurita* L. × *S. repens* L.).

- 86 Possibly a later homonym of the fossil name *Salix wimmeriana* Goeppe. (Tert. Fl. Schossnitz 26, 1855), the date of publication is no exact.
- 87 The genus *Sorbus* s. l. was divided into several genera (e.g. *Aria*, *Cormus*, *Hedlundia*, *Karpatisorbus*, *Torninalis*) by Sennikov and Kurtto (2017), which is also followed by this checklist.
- 88 In the last twenty years, surviving specimens have been found in several cemeteries of the Hungarian Great Plain (Molnár *et al.* 2017).
- 89 Previously reported subspecies [*Tilia platyphyllos* Scop. subsp. *pseudorubra* C. K. Schneid., *T. p.* Scop. subsp. *cordifolia* (Besser) C. K. Schneid. (Bas.: *T. cordifolia* Besser, Syn.: *T. grandifolia* Ehrh. ex W. D. J. Koch nom. illeg.), *T. p.* Scop. subsp. *rubra* (DC.) Soó in Soó et Jáv. (Bas.: *T. rubra* DC.), *T. p.* Scop. subsp. *caucasicus* (Rupr.) V. Engl. (Bas.: *T. caucasicus* Rupr.)] do not have an independent distribution area and should therefore be assessed at a lower taxonomic rank. The last two taxa were only planted in Hungary.
- 90 IPNI, TPL and POWO erroneously include *furedensis* instead of *furedensis* (Ortho.: *furedensis*).
- 91 IPNI, TPL and POWO erroneously include *hegyensis* instead of *hegyensis*.
- 92 English elm (*Ulmus procera* Salisb., Prodr. Stirp. Chap. Allerton 391, 1796) contrary to previous data (e.g. Börsösk 2004) does not occur in Hungary (Gil *et al.* 2004), the taxon believed to be this species is *U. minor* Mill. var. *vulgaris* (Aiton) R. H. Richens (Taxon 26(5–6): 583, 1977) (Bas.: *U. campestris* L. var. *vulgaris* Aiton, Hort. Kew. 1: 319, 1789) (Richens 1977).
- 93 The name *Ulmus canescens* Melville was not validly published by Melville (Kew Bull. 12(3): 499, 1958), because three gatherings, from the same place but on different dates, were cited as holotype (ICN Arts. 8. and 40), Turland *et al.* 2018). Currently, *Ulmus canescens* Melville is treated at subspecific rank under the invalid combination *U. minor* Mill. subsp. *canescens* (Melville) Browicz et Ziel. (Arbor. Körnickie 22: 320, 1977), Bartolucci and Galasso (2019) proposed a new subspecies based on Melville's description and designated a single specimen as holotype within the original material cited by Melville (ICN Art. 46.4, Turland *et al.* 2018).
- 94 In Hungary the tree shape variety (var. *arborea* Litw.) is planted. Green (1964) discarded this variety name, and nowadays they do not distinguish infraspecific units within this species.
- 95 The name *Vitis sylvestris* C. C. Gmel. (Fl. Bad. 1: 543, 1805) is illegitimate, being a later homonym of *V. sylvestris* W. Bartram (Med. Repos. ser. 2, 1: 21, 23, 1804) (ICN Art. 53.1, Turland *et al.* 2018). [W. Bartram published *V. americana*, *V. occidentalis* and *V. sylvestris* as alternative names for what then known as common blue grape or bunch grape. *Vitis sylvestris* W. Bartram should be considered a synonym for *V. vulpina* L. (Sp. Pl. 1: 203, 1753)]. Therefore, the name of Hegi (*V. vinifera* L. subsp. *silvestris* Hegi, III. Mitt.-Eur. 5(1): 364, 1925) has to be regarded not as a new combination but as a new name at a new rank (ICN Art. 58.1, Turland *et al.* 2018). Nowadays Ferrer-Gallego *et al.* (2019) proposed to conserve the name *Vitis sylvestris* C. C. Gmel. against *V. sylvestris* W. Bartram, and a neotype has been selected according to Art. 9.8 of the ICN (Turland *et al.* 2018). It is questionable that according to Ardenghi *et al.* (2014) the spelling of Hegi (as subsp. *silvestris*) should be accepted. It would be more fortunate to regard *V. vinifera* L. (Sp. Pl. 1: 202, 1753) as a species, and to consider the latter not as a wild subspecies (variety) of the former, but as an independent species. The occurrence of *V. sylvestris* in the Carpathian Basin can be traced back to the Neolithic, based on archeobotanical evidence (Gyulai and Gyulai 2009).
- 96 Designated here, comb. et stat. nov.! While Terpó (1988, p. 11) discussed *Vitis sylvestris* C. C. Gmel. and *V. vinifera* L. at the species rank, due to their current perception as a subspecies, it is necessary to give their hybrid a new name combination and taxonomic rank (ICN Arts. 58.1, H.2.1. and H.3.1, Turland *et al.* 2018).
- 97 Terpó (1988, p. 13) recognised three subspecies of *Vitis sylvestris* C. C. Gmel. based on shoot hairiness: 1. subsp. *trichophylla* (Kolen.) Vassilcz, 3. subsp. *pontii* (Iw. Kow.) Terpó, which taxonomic rank is highly questionable.
- 98 This nothospecies is presumed hybrid between *Vitis labrusca* L. and *V. riparia* Michx.