

Chorological researches on rare, endangered and poorly-known flowering plants in Hungary

A main goal of floristics is mapping of distribution of species with phytogeographical and conservation relevance. Either well-known but rare or poorly-known species are concerned. In the 1990's we clarified the taxonomic and chorological aspects of the Hungarian populations of *Muscari botryoides* species complex. *Geum rivale* and *Epipactis futakii* were discovered as new for the Hungarian flora. Systematic herbarium and field works revealed the significance of poorly-known species, such as *Lathyrus pallescens*, *Sisymbrium polymorphum*, *Valerianella pumila*, *Crepis pannonica* and *Conringia austriaca*. New localities of *Thalictrum foetidum*, *Ferula sadleriana* and *Vicia biennis* were found. The strictly protected *Himantoglossum jankae* was described as new to science, whereas *Onosma tornensis*, formerly considered as unique endemic of the Gömör–Torna Karst, was proved to be conspecific with the Transylvanian species *Onosma viridis*.

Taxonomic, nomenclatural and chorological studies in the genera *Cotoneaster* and *Sorbus* (Lajos Somlyay)

As a delegate of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, since 2010 I have been taking part in the Atlas Florae Europaeae international project, conducted by the Finnish Natural History Museum. In the framework of this project I am studying (with a foreign co-author) the taxonomy, nomenclature, chorology and phytogeography of the Carpatho-Pannonian members of the taxonomically poorly-known *Cotoneaster* and *Sorbus* genera. We have ascertained the presence of two new alien *Cotoneaster* species in the Hungarian flora, and discovered a phytogeographically significant record of a native species. The fine-scaled mapping including documentation of the current occurrences of Hungarian species is under way. As for the genus *Sorbus*, we have carried out mainly nomenclatural corrections, and described a microspecies new to science.