A similar situation is found concerning the description by Nyárády (1965), who stresses the similarity of the hybrid to *S. asper* in respect of the color and consistence of leaves, and to *S. oleraceus* in respect of the shape of leaf auricles and the transverse undulation of the achenes. Popov (1941) stresses difference in the shape of leaves, which may be of importance when comparing plants in a locality, but problematical (considering the wide variability of this character in the two parent species) when plants from different localities should be determined. Even other characters, such as the consistence and colour of leaves, their sponsity of general habitus, may be affected by habitat character. The locality in the Strážovská hornatina Mts. was rather shaded and therefore not even the leaves of the local plants of *S. asper* were not conspicuously rigid.

The earliest name for this hybrid is *S.* × *piquetii* Druce 1924. According to Lewin (1975), however, Druce's herbarium specimens belong to *S. oleraceus*. Another two names, *S.* × *rotundilobus* Popov 1941 and *S.* × *clujensis* Nyárády 1965, have been published as invalid. The first one lacks a Latin description, the other lacks type designation. For this reason, I propose here a new name for this hybrid.

Sonchus × *rokosensis* Sutorý, hybr. nova

Sonchus asper (L.) Hill × *S. oleraceus* L.

Planta habitu Sonchi oleracei, sed folia cum auriculis rotundatis (Sonchi asperi similis) nec non fertilitatem inconspicuam distincta. Achenae parvae, 1.7–2.2 mm longae, minores et ad apice brevius angustatae quam in speciebus parentalibus, transverse crenulatae sed tenuius quam in Soncho oleraceo.

Typus: Slovakia, montes Strážovská hornatina, valle 2.5 km ad septentriones a pago Dolné Vestenice versus, 350 m s. m. BRNM.

My thanks are due to S. S. Kovalevskaja for valuable information on the name of *S.* × *rotundilobus* Popov.

Veronica anagalloides Guss.

In 1987 I found this species in the southern part of Brno. It grows there in the alluvium of the Svratka River, about 1.5 km south of the main railway station, in an area limited off by railway on all sides. A major part of this locality is grown with reed, a minor part is more or less intensively cultivated by gardeners. A slowly increasing dump is in its western part. In the reed beds the gardeners removed the topsoil to a depth of about 50 cm in several places. In the plant succesion that slowly renews the vegetation in such depressions, *V. anagalloides* is among the first plants to occur. The fact that the species occurred there rather abundantly througout 1989 and 1990 indicates that it has not been accidentaly and temporarily introduced into that locality. The species may be expected to occur there even in future as long as it will find suitable conditions, i. e. as long as competition of other species will continuously be removed.

The occurrence of *V. anagalloides* in this locality is not only the northernmost record in Czechoslovakia but apparently the occurrence at the northern limit of the relatively continuous distribution in the central European (western) part of the range of this species. Findings made still more to the north are very widely scattered, to say nothing of the fact that many of them are problematical or not confirmed more recently (Hartl 1968).

The distribution of *V. anagalloides* in Czechoslovakia (Zichová 1964, Smejkal et Helanová-Zichová 1974) should be supplemented by data which had not been available to the author of the revision. In the herbarium of the Moravian Museum in Brno (BRNM), I have found vouchers from hitherto not recorded localities which serve to supplement the picture of the distribution of this species in Czechoslovakia although they do not basicaly alter its character. The localities are as follows:
Moravia: Veselí n. M. ad Hajnisko (Weber 1930); Ladná, v obci (Sutorý 1974).