

Slavík B. (ed.): *Květena České republiky 4*. [Flora of the Czech Republic, Vol. 4.] - Academia, Praha 1995. 529 pp. 109 Tables. In Czech.

The fourth volume of the Flora of the Czech Republic makes up approximately one half of the planned extent of the entire work. Its editor is now B. Slavík only. The volume is dedicated to the memory of the distinguished Czech botanist Professor V. Skalický, who died unexpectedly in 1993.

The volume begins after introductory explanatory notes by the chapter on phytogeography of selected taxa of Czech flora, which is documented by net maps of their distribution. Insets of this type are not usual in floras. Special part begins on the page 47, where the order *Rosales* continues from the third volume. The family *Rosaceae* cover here 18 genera, comprising altogether 279 pages. From the following order *Fabales* no representative of the family *Mimosaceae* grows on the area of the Czech republic and only 3 genera from the family *Caesalpiniaceae* with few species cultivated in parks. The family *Fabaceae* comprises 44 genera on 236 pages. Altogether 17 authors participated on the entire work. The characteristics of the key genera of families *Rosaceae* and *Fabaceae* was worked out by V. Skalický.

In the family *Rosaceae* the greatest part is occupied by taxonomically fairly difficult genus *Rubus* (worked up by J. Holub), who distinguished 5 subgenera in it: *Anoplobatus* (cultivated *R. odoratus* L. and *R. parviflorus* Nutt.), *Chamaerubus* (with the only one species *R. chamaemorus* L. which is the glacial relict in Giant Mountains), *Idaeobatus* (5 species), *Cylactis* (82 species) and *Idaeorubus* (*R. caesius* L. × *R. idaeus* L.). It is very useful, that the author in the note to the key thoroughly explained determinatively important morphological characters of brambles documented by drawings on two sheets. the principles of correct brambles collection are also important, because without their knowledge even the herbarium material cannot be practically determined.

Another taxonomically difficult is the genus *Rosa* with 22 species worked up by V. Větvíčka. To note the determinatively important genus characters is significant also from the practical point of view (information on the origin of cultural roses).

To taxonomical "hard nuts" belong also the genus *Alchemilla* thoroughly elaborated by A. Plocek (27 species) and the genus *Potentilla*, where J. Soják distinguishes 23 species and 21 hybrids frequent in nature. He separated the species *Potentilla rupestris* into other genus - *Drymocallis* Rydb. Other genera of the family *Rosaceae* with small number of species were worked out by several authors.

Some of the genera names are not yet commonly used, e.g., *Parageum* Nakai et Hara is in botanical public known rather as *Sieversia* or *Geum*, *Dasiflora* Rafin. [*D. fruticosa* (L.) Rydb.] as *Potentilla fruticosa* L., eventually *Pentaphylloides fruticosa* (L.) O. Schwarz. As new in our literature appears an intergeneric hybrid *Gerageum sudeticum* (Tausch) Soják [*Geum rivale* L. × *Parageum montanum* (L.) Hars], which is found on some localities in Giant Mountains.

Most of genera (27) in the family *Fabaceae* were worked up by A. Chrtková, some of them with co-authors, complex of genera *Cytisus* and *Genista* by A. Skalická, *Trifolium* by K. Kubát, *Chrysaspis* and *Medicago* by J. Kirschner and J. Štěpánek. It is substantial to point out the distinguishing characters of *Chamaecytisus supinus* (L.) Link from *Chamaecytisus trifolius* (Lam.) Skalická wrongly given from Czech Republic (native is in Slovakia). The largest genus here is *Vicia* (26 species in 9 sections and 1 hybrid). As a species is here separated *V. glabrescens* (Koch) Heimerl by A. Chrtková, which formerly was considered as subspecies of *V. villosa* Roth. (*V. dasycarpa* Ten), similarly also *V. angustifolia* L., sometimes classified as subspecies *nigra* (L.) Ehrh. to *V. sativa* L. and *V. stricta* Bieb. sometimes counted to *V. pannonica* Crantz. The author does not mention the name *Faba bona* Medik., which in some manuals is used as valid or synonym of *Faba vulgaris* Moench.

Genus *Trifolium* L. s.s. in elaboration of K. Kubát comprises 17 species in 4 sections. The author did not see proper to separate 4 species of the section *Trifoliastrum* (e.g., *T. repens* L.) to the genus *Amoria* C.B. Presl, as made earlier, e.g., Soják and Dostál (1989), although in the note he points out the rightfulness of division of the wide Linné genus *Trifolium* on *Chrysaspis*, *Amoria* and *Trifolium* s.s. genera. *Anthyllis vulneraria* (worked up by B. Slavík) has a valuable precision of distinguishable characters of subspecies and their distribution.