**The Discovery of the Native Flora of Britain and Ireland,**

**David Pearman, 2017.**

**Corrections and additions, November 2020**

I am very grateful for those who have pointed out errors and have sent in helpful comments. Many of the latter are from John Edgington, whose name is abbreviated to JE, and many others including Graeme Coles, Geoffrey Kitchener, Clive Lovatt, Charles Nelson, Henry Noltie, and Philip Oswald. Please note too the long discussion on *Parapholis incurva*!

P23. Holger Funk, not Holga Funk. My apologies.

P32. Under Ray (1690) it should read cryptogams not cryptograms.

P37. Camden. The rare plant lists for each county appear to be the same in the 1695 and 1722 editions, with the exception of those for County Durham.

P47. Under Irish flora, para 3, it is Threlkeld, not Threckeld, and under Praeger (1901) it should read itineraries not itineries.

P49. Under Welsh flora, second line, it should read *Itineraries* not *Itineries*.

P51. Abbot, Rev. C. not Abbott, Rev R.

P51. Under Babington, it should read pre-eminent not preminent.

P64. Johnson, R. He died in 1695, not 1689.

P67. MacCalla. His discovery was *Erica mackayana*, not *E. mackaiana*.

P69. Under Nicolson, it should read contemporaries not contempories. The alternative spelling of O’mahony should be O’Mahony, and his dates should be 1821-1903.

P71. Praeger should be R. Ll. not R.E., and his dates 1865-1953.

P109. *Astragalus alpinus*. Add a note. Henry Noltie (*in litt.*) points out that in fact the occasion was one of Robert Graham’s summer excursions to the Scottish Highlands for his undergraduates, friends and Edinburgh alumni – on this trip were not only William Brand and Robert Kaye Greville, but some other distinguished botanists: Hewett Cottrell Watson, Dr A.J. Macfarlane, W.H. Campbell, Martin Barry, James McNab, William Christie and Dr Robert Wight. A further light on the discovery is in Webb (1876), where he notes "The discovery of this species was brought about by the accident of the late Mr W. McNab's stick slipping from his hand over a steep cliff in Glen Dole, Clova. Mr Brand descended to recover it, and in doing so met with the plant. The party went round to the base of the precipice, and on the lower levels were enabled to procure a supply of specimens".

P109. *Astragalus glycyphyllos*. The Gerard reference should be Gerard (1597: 1056). Clarke (and I, following Clarke) cited the wrong page and failed to notice that Gerard had given the Essex locations both here (under *Hedysarum glycyrrhizatum*) and on p1059 (under *Astragalus*)!

P118. *Brachypodium rupestre*.JE notes *‘*You cite Stace’s reference to a Kentish site in Jenner (1845). There is an earlier report of *Festuca pinnata* in Smith’s South Kent Flora (1829, p.7): “This grass frequently presents a double row of spikelets. Upon Shorne Cliff it rises to a great height, and is a very graceful species.” And Hudson (1762, p.41) has it “Circa Dover, in Cantio frequens”. Probably these records from the coastal chalk of Kent are also *B. rupestre*’.

P122. *Bupleurum tenuissimum*. This should read vc18, 29, 31.

P135. *Carex ericetorum*. The first record of 1838, cited in E.B.S from the Gogmagog Hills, seems to be a misprint for 1833. See David (1981a). But Bennett (1910a) had written that Sir John Cullum’s *Naturalist’s Journal* had entries for *C. montana* (the then name for *C. pilulifera*) on Newmarket Heath, for April 12th 1775 and 1776, and David (*op.cit*.) had wondered if these were in fact *C. ericetorum*. John Hunnex, at NHM, has now found a specimen in the Cullen Herbarium (**BM**) determined as this species. Amend date of first evidence to 1775.

P139. *Carex montana.* EBS 4: 2924 (1847) gives ‘discovered by Mr W. Mitten in 1842 in heathy ground near Tunbridge Wells’. I stick with Mr Mitten’s own account.

P145. *Carum carvi.* Ray (1690: 67) is a repeat of Ray (1686: 446).

P145. *Carum verticillatum*. JE writes ‘Hudson (1778: 120) attributed the record to ‘D. Banks’, and that Hudson adds “Plentifully in the west of Scotland, near Greenock. Mr. W. Houston, prope Air in Scotia; *etc.*” His punctuation seems to link Houston to Ayr, not Greenock’. He adds, regarding Carter’s quote, that ‘”Newton, in Ray Hist. ii (1688), must have the credit of the discovery” appears in Riddlesdell, and that I think the source of Carter’s Pembrokeshire record must be Solander, as quoted in Riddlesdell (1905): “Friday [July] 23. *Sison verticillatum* [*carum*] in a low moist meadow on the left hand of the road adjoining to a small bridge cal’d Pelcombe Bridge 1½ miles from Haverford West in the way to St David’s, in abundance in flower”’. We still don’t know the source of the attribution to Newton.

P147. *Centaurea debauxii*. Replace the reference for Smith with Hooker (1835c: 370)

P149. *Centaurium tenuiflorum*. Tim Rich writes ‘There is no Jersey record of, Le Sueur misinterpreted the specimen, hence the first record not so odd after all!’.

P152. *Ceratocapnos claviculata*. ‘Capnos alba quorundam. Varietas. Floribus albis latioribus folius in segetibus Cornubiae’. - L’Obel (1576: 438). Thurston & Vigurs (1922) cited this reference as an addition to the Cornish Flora in their *A supplement to the Flora of Cornwall*. In my copy of L’Obel, downloaded from the Real Jardin, Madrid, there is a gloss 'Fumaria claviculis Donata foliis latioribus .... '. Certainly Gerard used ‘Fumaria alba latifolia', the illustrations are correct, and that and the Madrid gloss are given as synonyms in Smith (1825: 254). Yet, the habitat cited in L’Obel and in Gerard, cornfields, are an odd habitat, unless perhaps from the margins of, say, newly broken-in ground?

P154. *Chenopodium glaucum*. JE writes ‘Petiver’s record is not in Gibson (1695). It is however on his specimen label in Herb. Sloane; I had to read Kent (1950) carefully to confirm that this is what Kent meant. He probably relied on Trimen & Dyer (1869: 235) who cite both Petiver’s herbarium and his *Botanicum Londinense* of 1709, which seems to be the appropriate date for this herbarium record’. We agree that 1706, the date of Doody’s death, would be the date for first evidence.

P165. *Cotoneaster cambrica*. Thanks to John Edmondston I have seen the text of Williams (1830). He writes “This mountain is the only habitat in this kingdom for the Mespilus Cotoneaster. Here it is right for me to claim the first finding of the plant to our eminent countryman, J. W. Griffith Esq. of Garn, who found it in the year 1783. He lately shewed me the very specimen he collected that year on the mountain, but unfortunately he laid it by, instead of describing and communicating it to Sir J. E. Smith”. It would be nice to see a specimen, but this seems a convincing enough first evidence.

P169. *Cyperus fuscus*. JE writes ‘The Eelbrook story is not quite as you describe. *J.Bot.* 9: 148, “*Cyperus fuscus* not a native”, is in two parts. The first, by J. E. Gray, asserts that Haworth had planted the seeds himself. Grey’s note is followed, in square brackets, by a reply from Trimen, contradicting Gray and citing W.T. Bree and S.F. Gray in support of native status at Eelbrook’. That still leaves a query over the status of the Eelbrook site.

P178. *Draba muralis* or *D. incana*. JE writes ‘How (1650, p.88) has three Paronychias: the first, “P. alter Dod. rutaceo folio, Lob. ... Whitlow-grasse” is *Sax. tridactylites*, the third, “P. vulgaris, Dod. Alsinefolia, Lob. Bursa pastoris 6, Trag. Chickweed, Whitlow-grasse” is *Erophila verna*. His second is “P. major, Park. pag. 556. Whitlow-wort: Plentifully in the North. Mr. Stonehouse.” Parkinson has no illustration. Ray (1724, p.294) equates Parkinson’s plant to *Arabidopsis thaliana* but that appears elsewhere in How (p.92, as Pilosella siliquata) and is not restricted to the north.Could Stonehouse’s plant be *Draba incana* (or *D. muralis*)’? It is possible!

P178, 179, & and 454. *Drosera anglica* etc. Alter Oswald, in Trueman *et al*. (1995) to (1985).

P186. *Epilobium hirsutum*. JE writes ‘In my edition of Lyte (1619: 53) he explains: “The second [Lysimachus] is called of some, in Latine, *Filius ante patrem*, that is to say, the sonne before the father, because that his long huskes in which the seed is contained, do come forth and ware [wax?] great, before that the floure openeth....”. Parkinson (1640: 548) noticed this too’.

P186. *Epilobium lanceolatum*. The printed first Literature date was mistyped and should read 1841. But in fact Babington (1839a: 34) had described this in full as *E. montanum* γ. *lanceolatum* from St Saviour’s Valley, Jersey, and this should now be the first record. The first evidence other than in the Channel Islands is ‘Mr Thwaites … from the neighbourhood of Bristol’ – Watson (1847). Clive Lovatt (*in litt*.) notes that this would have been collected in 1846.

P188. *Epipactis atrorubens*. Charles Nelson (*in litt*.) agrees that Heaton’s record is almost certainly *E. helleborine*, as he was based in the midlands of Ireland, where *E. atrorubens* does not occur.

P188. *Epipactis purpurata*. Smith *et al*. (2018) suggest that the location at Noris Farm was most likely to be in Norrest Wood just across the border into Herefordshire, vc36.

P194. *Eriocaulon aquaticum*. Add to the note, first paragraph. Henry Noltie (*in litt*.) expresses some misgivings over the Macpherson record, given the late publication of the record, that Walker and Hope were rivals, that Macpherson was not made a baronet until 1786, and that you would have to be very able to spot *Eriocaulon* from a horse!

P195. *Erodium maritimum.* Cive Lovatt (*in litt*) points out that the plant is still present within 2 miles of Cheddar, at Fry’s Hill, Axbridge, on stony slopes.

P219. *Gentianella uliginosa*. Should be vc45 not vc41.

P233. *Hornungia petraea*. The word ‘and’ is omitted after S. Vincents Rock

P239. *Inula salicina*. Charles Nelson (*in litt*.) notes that Moore & More (1866) indicate that the original site was probably in VC H15, and that extant populations(s) is (are) in H10, on the north-eastern shore of L. Derg.

P244. *Juncus capitatus*. Cunnack (1875) noted that in 1874 “Mr [J.[ Ralfs has informed me that he found it nearly 20 years ago at Chy-an-Hal Moor, in the parish of Paul”.

P247. *Juncus subnodulosus*. JE writes‘*Dood. Not.* seems to refer to Doody’s ms. notes in his copy of Ray (1696). Perhaps therefore Doody (d. 1706) should have precedence over Buddle for the earliest record’. 1696 should then be the first record.

P259. *Littorella* *uniflora*. JE writes ‘An observation – *L. uniflora* only flowers on dried-up ground, never in water, unlike *Eleogiton fluitans.* Goodyer is specific on this point, which to me favours *Litorella* (which is green under water all winter, and never floating)’. I am sure that he is correct, and that Goodyer’s record, 1656, should be the first reference.

P265. *Lysimachia nemorum.* L’Obel’s text continues ‘itemq; dum haec commentaremur, altero a Bristoia [Bristol] lapide’. Add vc 34 to first record.

P267. *Malus sylvestris*. Alan Leslie points me to a reference from Rackham’s *Ancient Woodland* (2003). In this he referred to a Gamlingay court roll of 1464 in which a man is fined for damaging ‘arbores voc crabtres’ in Gamlingay Wood (which is in v.c.29).

P271. *Melica nutans*. Graeme Coles (*in litt*.) draws my attention to Howitt & Howitt (1963: 224) who cite How (1650: 56) as this species. ‘Gramen tremulum seu Phalaris pratensis media elatior, albis glumis, non descripta. Quaking Grass with white Glumes. In an hollow lane, betwixt Peasly [Pleasley] and Mansfield in Nottinghamshire. Mr Stonehouse’. But Howitt & Howitt were indebted to Thomas Jowett (1801-1832) who published a series of *Botanical Calendars* in the *Nottingham Journal* in 1826. The calendar for June that year, number 14, refers to the discovery of *Melica nutans* at Pleasley by two of his friends in 1825. He realised that this was probably How’s record. This site is only c10km from the nearest current record – Whitwell Wood, Vc 57, and indeed those sources give other sites in the county, one even nearer to the vc57 site, but all, alas, lost. Amend first Literature reference to How (1650).

P276. *Misopates orontium*. JE notes ‘You query Turner’s colours. His entry is confusing but he seems to be contrasting the purple-flowered plant described by Pliny and Theophrastus that “groweth much in England”, presumably *M. orontium*, with “yellow calves snout” that “groweth not in England”, perhaps *Antirrhinum siculum*,sent him from Italy and said to be the plant Dioscorides described’.

P279. *Mysotis secunda*. McClintock’s source is Murray (1836: 115-7), where he claims it as a new species. I feel that this probably would be a better first Literature date. Note also the correct spelling of ‘species’.

P288. *Ophioglossum azoricum*. JE writes ‘In a visit of five weeks in June and July 1852, the Misses L. and M. Millett recorded 146 flowering plants and 16 ferns on the Isles of Scilly, almost all on St Mary’s (*Trans. Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc. Penzance* 2: 75-78 (1853)).The ferns, including *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, were all collected by “our elder nephew”. In the same journal (p. 233) is a list of ten “Additions to the Cornish ferns”, submitted by a Master Tracey Millett whom we may assume to be this elder nephew. (This list include *Trichomanes radicans*, that is *T. speciosum*, with no further details or evidence; but not *O. vulgatum*)”. He adds “In ‘Further records from the Scilly Isles’ (*J. Bot.* 31: 265-267 (1893)) E.D. Marquand transcribed a ms. list prepared by “my old friend Mr. John Ralfs, of Penzance”. According to Marquand, “I know Ralfs visited the islands on several occsions, and I am almost certain he was there in 1852.” The six ferns listed include “*Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. Bar Point, St Mary’s (*Millett*)”. Ralfs can only have had this site information from the Milletts themselves, since it wasn’t in their publication’. Cite Millett (1853) as the first Literature record.

P293. *Orobanche reticulata*. Rumsey & Jury (1991) cite “.. a specimen, dated 1835, from “Notts,” mistakenly identified as *O. major* by a collector whose material is of doubtful provenance (Cooper in Herb. H.C. Watson, **K**). The Magnesian limestone does extend into this area and the past existence of *O. reticulata* is not improbable”. However Graeme Coles (*in litt*.) notes that Watson, in *Topographical Botany*, writes that Cooper's specimens came from Godfrey Howitt, and in his flora he only knows *Orobanche* in Notts from the triassic sands, thus implying that Cooper’s specimens were more likely to be of doubtful provenance.

Graeme Coles further points out that it was Craven who doubted Lees’ determination of his find as *O. major* and sent a specimen to Druce.

P294. *Oxytropis halleri*. The entry for first evidence, citing Henderson & Dickson (1994), is my error, based on a mis-reading of their text. Delete it.

P297. *Parapholis incurva*. Although this extract is very long, in view of its inaccessibility it seems worth reproducing in full. Geoffrey Kitchener writes;

 “Early records of *Parapholis* (given under *Rotbollia* or *Lepturus*) are not easy to interpret: the separation into which we now call *Parapholis strigosa* (Hard-grass) and *Parapholis incurva* was not well understood.  Hanbury and Marshall (1899) identify the first published Kent record of a *Parapholis* species as being by Thomas Johnson in his *Descriptio Itineris* (1632), when in the course of botanising on the shore and steep cliffs near the (then) fort at Margate he recorded Gramen parvum marinum spica loliacea.  This, in the edition edited by J.S.L. Gilmour, in which he had the assistance of Francis Rose in identifying current plant names, was taken to be *Agropyron pungens* (Pers.) Roem. & Schult., or possibly the hybrid with *A. junceiforme* (*A*. x *acutum* auct,).  These taxa have since been called *Elytrigia atherica* (Sea Couch) and *Elytrigia juncea* (Sand Couch), with their hybrid, *Elytrigia* x *acuta*.  The assumption that a couch grass was involved has not been followed elsewhere.

Hanbury and Marshall (1899) doubted that Kent records of *Parapholis* generally were anything other than what we now call *Parapholis strigosa*.  They hesitated a little over G.E. Smith’s description (in his *Catalogue of rare or remarkable phaenogamous plants, collected in South Kent*, 1829) of Hard Grass growing ‘Upon the shore, and in dry salt marshes at Dimchurch: upon the shore, Folkestone West’, where he saw plants ‘with an elongated straight stem and spike’ and others ‘with a very different habit, and besides its obvious, pale green color…remarkable and deeply striated’.  Whilst he was clearly seeing *P. strigosa* and very likely *P. incurva* as well, Smith felt he did not have enough experience to say if they were separate species.  Indeed, in his 1830-33 manuscript notes to his own copy of the *Catalogue*, from observations at Shoreham, Sussex, and Freshwater, Isle of Wight, he took the view that upright growth was a consequence of crowding, and the *incurva* habit (‘resembling a small reversed birds’ nest’) was associated with growing detached from other plants.

Returning to Johnson’s Margate find, David Pearman (*The Discovery of the Native Flora of Britain and Ireland*, 2017) took this to be *P. strigosa*, although John Edgington had considered it to be *Parapholis incurva.* Fortunately we have more evidence of what Johnson found, as he wrote it up in his 1633 edition of Gerard’s *Herball*.  He says ‘The last yeare at Margate [this would be 1632] in the Isle of Tenet, neere to the seaside and by the chalky cliffe I observed a pretty little grasse which from a small white fibrous roote sent up a number of stalkes of an unequall height; for the longest, which were those that lay partly spred upon the ground, were some handful high, the others that grew straight up were not so much; and of this, one inch and a half was taken up by the spike or eare, which was not thicker than the rest of the stalke, and seemed nothing else but a plaine smooth stalke, unless you looked upon it earnestly, and then you might perceive it to be like Darnell grasse wherefore in the journall that I wrote of this Simpling voyage [the *Descriptio Itineris*], I called it *pag .3. Gramen parvum marinum spica Loiacea*’.

There can be no doubt from this description that he saw *Parapholis* (in which the flowers appear as though hidden in the culm) and that Gilmour and Rose were wrong in supposing that it was a couch grass.  As to whether it was *P. strigosa* or *P. incurva*, Johnson refers to the longest stalks as partly spread on the ground (which they do in *P. incurva* before spreading upwards and incurving) and other shorter stalks as growing straight up (which sounds like *P. strigosa*, but the central stalks of *P. incurva* can do this as well, especially when young).

For further evidence of identity we need to consider also habitat, Johnson’s find being near to the shore and by the chalky cliff.  There is no suggestion of salt marsh (the upper parts of which would be suitable for *P. strigosa*), nor does the present coastline here (the former fort promontory near the harbour) render it likely.  The presence of cliffs points more to *P. incurva*, which prefers drier ground, often within reach of sea spray.  In habitat terms, *P. incurva* appears more likely and, indeed, was recorded for the tetrad including Johnson’s site, in Philp (1982).  More recently (2017) it has also been recorded west of Johnson's site from west Margate to Birchington, generally related to the chalk cliffs.  *Parapholis strigosa* has also been recorded further west and although both species are present along the continuation of the north Kent coast westwards, *P. strigosa* was probably the more common species in Johnson’s day beyond Seasalter, when one would have left behind the chalk cliffs and, without the benefit of sea defences, have come to the flat lands with the residual Wantsum channel cutting off the Isle of Thanet.  But for Johnson’s site at the chalk coastline by Margate harbour, *Parapholis incurva* is the more likely species to have encountered, then and now.”  If this accepted, the Kent record is also the first British evidence, but in view of the conjecture, Hubbard (1936) will be the first Literature reference.

P298. *Parapholis strigosa*. If the above reasoning is accepted for *P.incurva*, then we need a new first record for *P. strigosa*. It might be better to make the first Literature record for both species Hubbard (1936), as he was the first to properly distinguish the two. Then the first evidence for *P. incurva* would be ‘Gramen parvum marinum spica loliacea'. Near Margate. - Johnson (1632: 31). For *P. strigosa* it is more complicated. There must be earlier herbarium specimens, but the earliest definite specimens seen so far are: Buddle (d 1715) in HS.125 f.5, **BM** & Pembroke Castle, July 1773, Lightfoot, **BM**; E.B. 760 (1800), as *Rotbollia incurvata*.

P302. *Petrorhagia prolifera*. Akeroyd & Beckett (1995) also give an earlier record “nr Norwich, Dr Smith, **BM**”. This will be before 1828, when Sir J.E Smith died.

P307. *Pinguicula alpina*. The New Statistical Account for Avoch Parish (April 1840) states “… In June 1831, while Mr Smith was engaged in the survey of Sir James W. Mackenzie of Scatwell's estate of Rosehaugh, he invited his friend, the Rev. G. Gordon of Birnie, to visit him, and make a botanical examination of the neighhourhood. Upon Mr Gordon's arrival, Mr Smith presented him with a number of plants which he had collected for his examination (he himself having only commenced the study of the science), with one of these, viz. the new Pinguicula. Mr Gordon was delighted, and next day proceeded to the ground to gather fresh specimens of what he had hastily, and without examination, denominated P.lusitanica, which he had never seen either in a live or dried state, but which he knew was to be found on the west coast of Ross-shire”. The surveyor was Mr Campbell Smith, to whom the credit of discovery should be given.

P309. *Pinguicula vulgaris*. This should read vc20, 31, 59, 64, 69.

P310. *Poa angustifolia.* Amend first paragraph of the note to read “This is the polynomial followed by Smith (1824) and is possibly a first record, but see the use of that polynomial under *P. nemoralis.*

P316. *Polypodium cambricum*. JE notes ‘I have just noticed the following in a letter from Ray to Tancred Robinson, 14 September 1685, discussing his forthcoming *Historia Plantarum* (Gunther, 1928: 154): “The *Polypodium plumosum* so called I am informed by Mr. Newton to be a native of Wales and so I have entered under another name: why they call it *plumosum* I am to seek’. Amend date of first evidence to 1685.

P328. *Puccinellia rupestris*. The first literature date should be ‘Gathered on [sic] St Vincent’s Rocks near Bristol by Mr Milne, who observed to me, that Mr Curtis first found it there; just at the entrance into the walk from the Hotwell House’. - Withering (1796: 146-7 and associated plate XXVI).

P329. *Pulmonaria obscura*. The first literature date should be Stace (1991).

P332. *Radiola linoides*. JE points out that Johnson’s record (1633: 569) of 1630 was his own, not Goodyer’s. I agree.

P361. *Saxifraga spathularis*. JE writes ‘“The Princes Feather” was Parkinson’s name (1626: 232, and 1640: 738) for what from the description and splendid illustration seems to be *S. spathularis.* Perhaps Johnson (and so How) misapplied Parkinson’s name to his *S. nivalis* from Snowdon. But later (in terms of publication) J. Bauhin (1651: 3: 684) illustrated and described “Cotyledon altera, olim Matthioli”, clearly *S. nivalis*, giving as a synonym “Umbilicus Veneris alter Matth.”, this might be a good reason for Johnson using this name, but the chronology is wrong!’. This is indeed confusing, but the weight of evidence is that How merged two descriptions, though I think it more likely that he was describing *S. nivalis*.

P364. *Scilla verna*. The locality given in How should read Rings-end, not Kings-end.

P366. *Scorzonera humilis*. Clive Lovatt (*in litt*.) finds persuasive evidence in Bristol that the Sandwiths visited Dorset in 1914 and 1916, and whilst this does not explain the absence of mention of that year in Druce (1916a), it seems probable that 1914 should be the date of first evidence.

P367. *Scrophularia umbrosa*. Henry Noltie draws my attention to three early specimens in **E**, from 1834 and 1835, the earliest being 'Banks of Almond, Edin-shire, 30 Augt. 1834, ex herb. W.H. Campbell'.

P372. *Sibbaldia procumbens*. JE writes ‘Iernensi is possibly Sibbald’s Latinised form of Inverness, Inbhir Nis in Gaelic’.

P381. *Sorbus lancastriensis*. See the note under *S. rupicola* for a possible 1688 reference in Ray (1688a:26).

P382. *Sorbus leighensis.* Quarry no 3, Avon Gorge, Bristol, vc6, 22/9/56. George Garlick of Yate det T.G.R. Rich in **Herb Lovatt**.

P382. *Sorbus porrigentiformis*. The earliest herbarium record (per Clive Lovatt) is ‘Leigh Woods, Bristol, vc6 T.B. Flower, May 1857. **PLH**.

P383. *Sorbus saxicola*. On a rock overhanging the road, Symonds Yat, Glos, 25 May 1933, in flower, with a partially fruiting specimen, 13 July 1933. coll. Mrs Cecil Ivri Sandwith, both on the same day as she collected *S x vagensis*, all originally undetermined, det. Tim Rich from online image, 25 November 2019, **L.**

P383. *Sorbus subcuneata*. Clive Lovatt has drawn my attention to an early herbarium specimen - 'near Minehead, Somerset, May 1832, [as *Pyrus aria*]’. - Herb Dr A. Southby, det T. Rich. **TTN**.

P383. *Sorbus rupicola*. Tim Rich writes ‘By the way, not happy with your interpretation of Ray’s Aria theophrasti as *Sorbus rupicola*. *S. lancastriensis* is so, so much more common around Silverdale and *S. rupicola* very rare, which is why we interpreted them as *lancastriensis*, but we will never know for sure!” I agree with his observation.

P384. *Sorbus wilmottiana*. The first date should read 1967, not 1957.

P385. *Sparganium natans*. Graeme Coles (*in litt*.) has sorted out a long-standing anomaly regarding Merrett’s implausible woodland site, suggesting “ …for Scrooby we substitute Serlby, a couple of miles away. Here there is a monumental mediaeval embankment called the Roman Road or Bank, separating the parish of Scrooby from the wooded parkland of Serlby Hall. I was thinking that the two records that he assigns to Scrooby must have come from the same source and were probably on the same piece of paper. Having read the first village name correctly as Scrooby he read the second site as Scrooby also, instead of Serlby, the names, perhaps in a difficult script, appearing very similar; or perhaps the recorder could have inadvertently repeated the name. Regardless of the mechanism though, the river Ryton flows east of Serlby, before turning north past the woods of the park, with the embankment - surely the cast up footway - running almost parallel with the river. All that is missing is an explicit reference to the river, which would have been the first word probably of the original narrative, plausibly something like "River on the east side of Serlby nigh a great wood where the footway is cast up Notinghamshire".

P387. *Stachys alpina*. The record should be from vc 34 not 33.

P398. *Tordylium maximum*. Blaesas is Blois, in France, where Morison was Director of the Royal Garden and author of *Hortus Regius Blesensis*.

P401. *Trichophorum germanicum*. Correct subsp. *germanicumum* to *germanicum*.

P405. *Tripleurospermum inodorum*. JE points out ‘The reference to Ray in Kay (1994) is presumably Ray (1690: 316), which includes a reference to Parkinson (1640: 86) “Cotula fœtida, & non fœtida, Mayweed with a strong, and no, scent” with a description and illustration. The first is *Anthemis cotula*; could the second be *T. inodorum*?Parkinson states that they grow “plentifully in our own Land” and that the unscented kind are sold, as true Camomile, to the apothecaries, who don’t know the difference’.

P413. *Valerianella dentata*. JE writes ‘My reading of Druce is that he has two separate entries: “Chiselhurst, du Bois 1700”, followed by ”Dill. Ray. Syn., iii, 201, 1724”, not related’. He is correct, but Druce’s ‘du Bois, 1700’ is a guess, and Du Bois did not die until 1740, so the 1724 first evidence must stand.

P420. *Vicia lathyroides*. JE comments ‘Gibson (1722) is not a reprint of Gibson (1695) but a new translation with many additions. But the lists of plants for each county are the same in both, with one exception (the only one, as far as I can tell), Durham, for which seven new species, including *Betula nana*, were added to Ray’s four. These are, besides the *Vicia* and *Betula*:Muscus coralloides ramosum ND; Equisetum nudum *Ger.*; Chamaefilix marina Anglica; Alsine nemorosa maxima montana; Pseudo-asphodelus palustris Scoticus minimus *Raii*. This citation of *Tofieldia* to Ray is proof that this was not his list’. This means that the date of first evidence should be 1722.

P429. Abbot, C. not Abbott, C.

P437. Add Cunnack, J. 1875. *Juncus capitatus*,Weigel. *J. Bot*. 13: 378.

P441. Edgington, J.A. 2010. The first British record of *Nardus stricta*. *Watsonia* 23: 123-127, should read *Watsonia*. 28: 123-127.

P447. Add Kay, Q. O. N. 1994. Biological Flora of the British Isles. No. 182. *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Schultz Bip. *J. Ecol.* 82: 681-697.

P449. Under Lankester 1846 it should read itineraries not itineries.

P460. Add Rumsey, F.J. & Jury, S.L. 1991. An account of *Orobanche* L. in Britain and Ireland. *Watsonia* 18: 257-295.

P463. Add Smith, L., Garner, P. & Jannick, M. 2019. *The Rare Plants of Herefordshire*. Privately published.

P466. Add Watson, H.C. 1847. Notes on some British Specimens distributed by the Botanical Society of London, in 1847. *Phytologist* 2: 760 – 768.

P467. Add Webb, F.M. 1876. Notes upon some Plants in the British Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. *Proc. Bot. Soc. Edin.* 13: 88-114.