

## Kent Rare Plant Register: Supplement of 'probably extinct' Kent plants



Compiled by Geoffrey Kitchener  
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### ***Limonium humile* collected by J.T.B. Syme at Whitstable, 1869.**

Reproduced from Herbaria@Home, specimen in University of Birmingham Herbarium

This is a list of plants which would have been in the Kent rare plant register<sup>1</sup> if still present in the county (vice counties 15 and 16), together with others treated as doubtful. They are listed under three headings:

Part 1: those which have not been seen in the wild in the county since 1970, in consequence of which it is reasonable to assume that they will not be seen again. They might be regarded as locally 'extinct', although this is a term which has attracted some critical comment.

Part 2: those for which record has been traced since 1970, and which could be locally 'extinct' but which may still persist or may be capable of reappearing, and for which there is therefore potential for rediscovery.

Part 3: those where there is enough doubt as regards their original identification, location or native status that it would not have been reasonable to include them in the rare plant register in any event. It is proposed, where there is some uncertainty about native status, to operate on the presumption that it is better to include the taxon in the register, so as to encourage gathering data which may help define the extent of uncertainty.

Details are given, where practicable, for the last record which has been identified. Some of these last records were in places where the plant had not been previously recorded and so might be suspect, but are incapable of verification now if specimens were not retained.

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<sup>1</sup> The rare plant register focuses on plants which are considered to be native to Kent but does not discount those which are native elsewhere and have reached Kent by 'natural' means. Nor does it discount ancient introductions which are regarded as having the status of archaeophytes<sup>1</sup>, so all references to "native" plants are to be regarded as including archaeophytes. An archaeophyte is a plant which was introduced by man (or arrived naturally from an area in which it was present as an introduction) and became naturalized before AD 1500.

**Part 1**  
**‘Extinct’ native taxa**  
**(not seen in the wild since 1970)**

- Arum italicum* subsp. *neglectum* (Italian Lords-and-Ladies), the native subspecies rather than the horticultural subsp. *italicum*, was recognised by Hanbury and Marshall (1899), but this claim was rejected after investigations by Francis Rose and C.T. Prime (Journal of Ecology (1954) p.242). However, C.T. Prime subsequently confirmed a 1960 record, also accepted by Francis Rose, and last seen 1962: steep shaded rocky banks of stream (presumably the Brockhill Stream), in copse on Sandgate Beds, S. of Brockhill School, Saltwood TR147357. The habitat still exists and is within Brockhill Country Park.
- Achillea maritima* (= *Otanthus maritimus*, Cottonweed): before 1778.
- Alchemilla glabra* (Smooth Lady's-mantle): 1951, R.A. Graham at TQ6960.
- Arabis glabra* (Tower Mustard): 1958.
- Atriplex pedunculata* (Pedunculate Sea-purslane): 1924, E. Graham at Pegwell Bay, TR346 638 (or perhaps 1930, A.J. Wilmott at Ebbsfleet, Pegwell Bay, according to Francis Rose).
- Asplenium marinum* (Sea Spleenwort): before 1899 at Dover, record from the Rev. C.H. Fielding accepted by Hanbury and Marshall (1899) with hesitation.
- Asplenium obovatum* (Lanceolate Spleenwort): 1859, Tunbridge Wells.
- Blysmus compressus* (Flat-sedge): 1991, Francis Rose at Ham Fen. Last W Kent record 1988, J. Pitt at Snodland (site since destroyed); also 1980s (?), Foot's Cray meadows.
- Botrychium lunaria* (Moonwort): In West Kent, 1960, F.R. Browning at Bedgebury Pinetum. In East Kent, 1947, F. Rose at the top of Detling Hill, in pasture on the east side of the A249 behind a low flint wall. The wall may be that at TQ 7973 5856, but this is (2014) a precipitous slope with mature tree cover and little ground flora. This was more open and scrubby in the 1940s, and F. Rose considered the site (although describing it as on clay-with-flints at the top of the hill, so this may indicate that its location was different) unaffected in 1963; but the pastureland beyond the current tree cover below the wall was apparently under plough in 1990, so habitat continuity for the species appears to have been lost.
- Bromus interruptus* (Interrupted Brome): 1942, W. Howell at Kelsey Park, Beckenham, TQ3769; considered extinct in the wild in the UK.
- Bupleurum rotundifolium* (Thorow-wax): East Kent, 1950 or later, TQ94 in BSBI database; West Kent, 1906 L.C.C. Botany Dept at Eynsford, although the species almost certainly persisted longer in the latter area; and a casual was seen, probably from a wild flower seed mix, at Grosvenor & Hilbert Parks, Tunbridge Wells in 2015; also escapes from cultivation in arable near Patricbourne in 2016..
- Calamagrostis canescens* (Purple Small-reed): 1967, R. English at TQ 930 305, north of Chapel Bank.
- Campanula patula* (Spreading Bellflower): before 1849.
- Carex depauperata* (Starved Wood-sedge): 1830, Charlton Wood, since built over.
- Carex diandra* (Lesser Tussock-sedge): East Kent, 1968, R.M. Burton and other LNHS members at Dungeness, between old coastguard cottages and main Open Pits. A more recent claimed West Kent occurrence is unconfirmed.
- Carex oederi* (= *C. viridula* subsp. *viridula*, Small-fruited Yellow-sedge): 1947, Dungeness; mentioned in Philp (2010) which states that other records are in error (notwithstanding that A.M. Massee in the December 1964 *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* wrote as though it were currently present on the bare shingle shore of the north-east side of Open Pit 3). However, in the Oxford herbarium of Dillenius (d. 1747) is a specimen from Shooters Hill det. by C.G. Druce as *C. oederi* Retz., probably with the intention of referring to what is currently *C. demissa*, but (*fide* D. Pearman) this is true *C. oederi*.
- Cephalanthera rubra* (Red Helleborine): 1919, vouched for by T.W. Attenborough near Wye (there have been subsequent reports but not of sufficient authority; nor has there been Kent-collected material at any time).
- Chenopodium urbicum* (Upright Goosefoot): before 1930.
- Colchicum autumnale* (Meadow Saffron): probably before 1899; subsequent casual records (e.g. 3 plants on New Hythe Marshes, 1931 – *Rochester Naturalist* 132 (1932) p. 137) are taken to be non-native.
- Cuscuta europaea* (Greater Dodder): 1873, R.L. Baker at Folkestone.
- Cynoglossum germanicum* (Green Hound's-tongue): 1930, F. Forsyth, in a shaw south of Crookham Wood Snodland (unconfirmed); presence near Ryarsh is from a deliberate 1958 introduction; presence at Halstead (2016) is a garden escape.
- Cyperus longus* (Galingale) as a potential native (there are many introductions) appears to have been limited to two sites noted by F. Rose as such: Walmer (former stream course near station, 1958-62); and Whitenbrook Wood, Hythe (G.E. Smith 1829, but possibly still present in 1950s/60s, non-flowering – not found, 2017, and area has been affected by golf club works and herbicide as well as *Salix* shading).

*Damasonium alisma* (Starfruit): before 1899, Dr. R. Hunter in marshes at Minster, Monkton and St Nicholas at Wade. The latter two areas have since been converted to dry arable.

*Dryopteris cristata* (Crested Buckler-fern): 1962, F. Rose, Dungeness, almost certainly pit no. 6 in TR0618, where it had been known in the 1950s.

*Echinophora spinosa*: disappeared before 1777, and has been long excluded from British Floras as extinct in the British Isles.

*Elatine hexandra* (Six-stamened Waterwort): 1948, F. Rose at Marshall's Lake, Bedgebury, TQ7233.

*Eriophorum latifolium* (Broad-leaved Cottongrass): before 1899, at Willesborough Lees.

*Eriophorum vaginatum* (Hare's-tail Cottongrass): before 1884, as a native.

*Erodium lebelii* (Sticky Stork's-bill): 1955, P.H. Morgan at Sandwich, TR355 573; a casual on soil banks at Green Street Green Common, TQ5770, was reported by J.R. Palmer for 2004.

*Euphorbia peplis* (Purple Spurge): 1900, J. Roffey between Deal and Sandwich, perhaps St George's golf links; probably extinct in the British Isles.

*Filago gallica* (Narrow-leaved Cudweed): Claimed by F. Forsyth for c. 1946 on Lower Greensand between Snodland and Borough Green; otherwise 1840s (?), E. Edwards at side of Darenth Wood.

*Filago lutescens* (Red-tipped Cudweed): 1963, E.G. Philp near railway bridge at Tutt Hill north of Hothfield, TQ 973 468 (M20 since constructed here). Also known at edge of Farningham Wood until 1959.

*Gagea lutea* (Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem): 1898, although poor status – L. Kitching, running wild in garden at Bockhill, TR3745.

*Genista pilosa* (Hairy Greenweed): 1831, G.E. Smith, south of road from Wrotham heath to Ightham, uphill towards mill (cf. road called Windmill Hill).

*Gentiana pneumonanthe* (Marsh Gentian): 1896, Sir James Stirling at Goudhurst (actually Combe Well Wood, Bedgebury).

*Hammarbya paludosa* (Bog Orchid): before 1899, probably after 1891, at Friezley Bog, Cranbrook.

*Hordelymus europaeus* (Wood Barley): 1956, F. Rose in beechwood east of the road at Riverhill, Sevenoaks, TQ5451 or TQ5452.

*Hymenophyllum tunbrigense* (Tunbridge Filmy-fern): before 1899, from Penshurst (?on the sandrocks at Redleaf) and Tunbridge Wells. The latter site was probably at Hungershall Rocks, within a few hundred yards from High Rocks, but in vc 16 (which they are not). Material from Eridge Rocks was transplanted there by Clive Stace – C.A. Stace (1962) Transplantation experiments: *Hymenophyllum*, *Kent Field Club Bulletin* 7: 16-17). Not seen at Hungershall Rocks when surveyed 2016, but probable location identifiable. Any surviving transplants may well have been removed in any event, as appears to have been the intention (cf. *British Fern Gazette* (1962) 9: 84).

*Isatis tinctoria* (Woad): before 1899.

*Juncus foliosus* (Leafy Rush): 1890, TR15.

*Juncus ranarius* (Frog Rush): 1947, B. Welch at Sandwich Bay.

*Limonium humile* (Lax-flowered Sea-lavender): before 1899; Philp (2010) reserved the position regarding its occurrence, as voucher specimens could not be traced, although some records are given in Hanbury and Marshall, 1899 – but material from Whitstable collected by J.T. B. Syme in 1869 has since come to light which confirms it as a Kent native.

*Liparis loeselii* (Fen Orchid): 1802, L.W. Dillwyn at Ham Ponds.

*Lithospermum purpureo-caeruleum* (Purple Gromwell): before 1893 as a (probable) native, from Darenth Wood; a 1910 record from Bearsted was considered by Francis Rose to be an escape.

*Littorella uniflora* (Shoreweed): 1950, F. Rose at St Leonard's Lake TQ65. It was also present at Dungeness in 1947 (Philp, 2010), but A.M. Massee in the December 1964 *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* wrote as though it were currently present on the bare shingle shore of the north-east side of Open Pit 3.

*Lycopodiella inundata* (Marsh Clubmoss): 1930, S.E. Chandler at Keston Bog.

*Orchis militaris* (Military Orchid): 1881 - there are 19<sup>th</sup> century specimens at least one of which, from Cobham in 1836, was accepted by Francis Rose, but not by Philp (2010), who considered that those which he had seen were *O. purpurea* or cultivated. However, there are further specimens determined on good authority, including one collected by De Crespigny in 1881 from Maidstone and a pre-1747 specimen from the collection of Dillenius identified by G.C. Druce; also two specimens from Wye (one 1873, the other undated, but may be as late as 1923) accepted as *O. militaris* by D. Lang, P. Gay and, in one case, J.E. Lousley. The position is complicated by DNA studies of *O. purpurea* indicating that the species may cover two genetic entities, one with some DNA characteristics normally associated with *O. militaris*; but there is now plenty of authority for acceptance of *O. militaris* as formerly a Kent plant.

*Pedicularis palustris* (Marsh Lousewort): 1954, at Worth Minnis.

*Persicaria mitis* (Tasteless water-pepper): 1955, by C.A. Swann, woodland path south west of Petts Wood Station, conf. F.H. Perring.

*Petrorhagia nanteuilii* (Childing Pink): 1960, both at Hythe (probably the ranges, TR13) and by D. Rowlands on waste ground by railway sidings at Richborough.

*Phyteuma orbiculare* (Round-headed Rampion): 1913, L. Day at Kingsdown.

*Pseudorchis albida* (Small-white Orchid): 1877, Dr Bailey near Chatham.

*Pulicaria vulgaris* (Small Fleabane): before 1899.  
*Rosa sherardii* (Sherard's Downy-rose): before 1950.  
*Sagina subulata* (Heath Pearlwort): 1957, G.H. Morgan and E.G. Philp at Aylesford sand pits.  
*Schoenoplectus triquetus* (Triangular Club-rush): perhaps 1938, but recent records appear to have been in respect of the hybrid with *S. lacustris*.  
*Scilla autumnalis* (Autumn Squill): 1884, W.W. Reeves at Blackheath, non-flowering.  
*Stachys germanica* (Downy Woundwort): 1933, H. Elgar at Pilgrims Road between Lower Bell and Boarley, Maidstone.  
*Thesium humifusum* (Bastard-toadflax): 1963, C.A. Stace on roadside bank at Chartham Downs.  
*Trichophorum cespitosum* (Deergrass): 1952, R.A. Boniface at Keston Bog.  
*Turritis glabra* (Tower Mustard): 1964, F. Rose at Leybourne Wood, TQ 681 585)  
*Utricularia minor* (Lesser Bladderwort): a 1966 record from the Royal Military Canal has been rejected by Philp, 2010; however the species was given in Hanbury and Marshall (1899) at locations including Ham Ponds TR35, although doubted by Philp (2010), albeit that either Hanbury or Marshall had personally confirmed it at Ham; and there is a further record from that location by J.C. Davy, 1900.  
*Valerianella rimosa* (Broad-fruited Cornsalad): 1963.  
*Viola lactea* (Pale Dog-violet): 1897, Tunbridge Wells.

**Part 2**  
**Native taxa, perhaps extinct**  
**(seen in the wild since 1970, but may not persist: potential for rediscovery)**

*Alchemilla xanthochlora* (Intermediate Lady's-mantle): 1976, R. Gorer at Park Wood, Lyminge Forest TR148449, conf. S.M. Walters.  
*Cephalanthera longifolia* (Narrow-leaved Helleborine): 1989, J. Pitt at Brasted Chart, TQ 467 535 in beech woodland and scrub behind row of houses, original find location by R.A. Clarke given by him as TQ 466 528 – may have been affected by the clearance operations following the 1987 storm creating disturbance and resulting in more ground flora competition.  
*Cerastium pumilum* (Dwarf Mouse-ear): 1977, J.P. Huntley at Wye, TR 088 479.  
*Cirsium dissectum* (Meadow Thistle): In East Kent, last recorded on 24 July 1991 by Francis Rose at Ham Fen. In West Kent given in Philp (1982) (between 1971 and 1980) near Bayham Abbey TQ63N (may be a Francis Rose 1979 record west of Ellis Wood, probably a valley site dammed as a lake before 1990). Philp (1982) also mentions Hawkenbury Bog TQ53Y (habitat since changed, but site was in vc 14, East Sussex).  
*Coeloglossum viride* (Frog Orchid): 1998, P. Green at Coombe Hill, Dover (probably subsequently overgrown).  
*Epipactis leptochila* (Narrow-lipped Helleborine): 1972, E.G. Philp at Trenleypark Wood TR15Z; or between 1971 and 1980, near Kingston TR25A or Alkham TR24R.  
*Fallopia dumetorum* (Copse-bindweed): between 1971 and 1980 at Potters Corner TQ94X (may be dependent on coppice cycle).  
*Galeopsis speciosa* (Large-flowered Hemp-nettle): between 1971 and 1980 at Tunbridge Wells TQ53Z or Chiddingstone TQ54D.  
*Galium tricornutum* (Corn Cleavers): 1980, behind sea wall east of Gravesend, TQ67S, probably introduced with spice adventives; long gone as an arable weed in the county.  
*Juncus ranarius* (Frog Rush): The only East Kent records are 1862 (J.T.B. Syme at Deal) and 1947 (B. Welch at Sandwich Bay); the last West Kent record is 1986 (R. FitzGerald at track across Crayford Marshes, probably TQ 533 778).  
*Lolium temulentum* (Darnel): 1974, C.G. Hanson at Stone tip, TQ 565 746 – modern rubbish tips now appear unsuitable.  
*Lycopodium clavatum* (Stag's-horn Clubmoss): between 1971 and 1980 – seven tetrads were given in Philp (1982).  
*Mespilus germanica* (Medlar): between 1971 and 1980, at Pluckley TQ94B, Eastling Wood TR34D or Churchfield Wood, TQ5073 – surely this must still be present somewhere!  
*Myosurus minimus* (Mousetail): 1975, J.D. Kesby near Chesterfield TR16H.  
*Myriophyllum alterniflorum* (Alternate Water-milfoil): 1974, W.E. Coultrup at Ashurst TQ53E; or between 1971 and 1980, near Brabourne, TR04V.  
*Potamogeton alpinus* (Red Pondweed): 1974, W.J. Morgan near Woodchurch in pond, TQ 953 367.  
*Pyrola minor* (Common Wintergreen): between 1971 and 1980, at Scords Wood TQ45R or Sevenoaks near Gracious Lane, TQ 533 586.  
*Ranunculus omiophyllus* (Round-leaved Crowfoot): 1938, Hayes: there is a later, 1943, specimen from Furnace Farm, Lamberhurst, but this, although marked vc16, appears likely to have been from East Sussex, vc14.

*Rosa obtusifolia* (Round-leaved Dog-rose): 1972, R.A. Clarke at Chafford Bridge, TQ5140.

*Spartina maritima* (Small Cord-grass): 1988, E.G. Philp at Harty Ferry, Sheppey.

*Stellaria palustris* (Marsh Stitchwort): 1986, R. FitzGerald at Ashford TR 009 406.

*Tephrosia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* (Field Fleawort): mid 1970s at Scarborough Spur, Burham, in an area since scrubbed over and which has become woodland.

*Torilis arvensis* (Spreading Hedge-parsley): between 1971 and 1980 at West Malling, TQ65Y; or 1971 at Minster, TQ97K.

*Vicia parviflora* (Slender Tare): 1972, E.G. Philp at edge of ride in Ellenden Wood, TR16B.

### Part 3

#### Extinct taxa, doubtful as to identification, location or native status

*Cystopteris diaphana* (Greenish Bladder-fern): recognised as native in Britain in 2005, although already referred to as growing at Tunbridge Wells in Pratt (1871); but as herbarium specimens from the 1850s are marked as from Harrison's Rocks nr Tunbridge Wells, and this location is in East Sussex (vc14) rather than West Kent (vc16), there is insufficient evidence of this having been a Kent plant.

*Daphne mezereum* (Mezereon): native status queried by Hanbury and Marshall (1899); and Philp (2010) considered this probably always introduced as a garden escape in Kent.

*Festuca altissima* (Wood Fescue): last record has been given as 1852, but this relates to Harrison's Rocks in vc14; other Kent records in Hanbury and Marshall (1899) are unconfirmed.

*Herniaria glabra* (Smooth Rupturewort). 2005, K. Kersey near Detling Hill, TQ85R. This and previous occurrences are taken to be non-native.

*Linum perenne* subsp. *anglicum* (Perennial Flax): Philp (2010) refers to old records, but the pre-1899 records collated by Hanbury and Marshall (1899) were considered by those authors to be in error for *L. bienne*; probably never a Kent plant.

*Melittis melissophyllum* (Bastard Balm): 1879, J.E. Little in the Medway Valley, published in the Gardeners' Chronicle, but subsequently disclaimed by Little in correspondence.

*Pilularia globulifera* (Pillwort): whilst there are records, they do not come with supporting data, and a Sutton Valence report mentioned by Hanbury and Marshall (1899) was apparently accepted by them on the basis that it was unlikely to be confused with anything else; nonetheless, it may be doubted, and Philp (1982, 2010) considers that the species may always have been recorded in error in Kent.

*Ranunculus fluitans* (River Water-crowfoot): Philp (1982) stated that no definite records had been traced and the preparatory work for this (in *Kent Field Club Bulletin*, 1978) states that the taxon was probably recorded in error; the taxon is disregarded in Philp (2010). This would have been with the clear knowledge that Francis Rose claimed it near Staplehurst at a Kent Field Club meeting on 24 August 1963 and in writing up his report said that it had earlier been found in the Beult at Sherway Bridge, Smarden and in the Medway at Hartlake Bridge.

*Rosa mollis* (Soft Downy-rose): Philp (1982) refers to a plant at Culverstone Green TQ66G between 1971 and 1980; but native status seems unlikely. See Kent Botany 2011 and 2015 for a discussion of historic and recent potential records at Kingsdown, resolved in 2015 by identification as *Rosa villosa*, probably long-term naturalised escapes. See Maskew, R. (2017). *Rosa villosa* L. in Kent, new to Britain. *BSBI News* **134**: 36-37.

*Scirpoides holoschoenus* (Round-headed Club-rush): an introduction at Conyer disused brickworks, 1971-86.

### Acknowledgements and references

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