THE FLOWERING PLANTS
AND FERNS
OF
WIGTOWNSHIRE
A VERY PROVISIONAL CHECKLIST

ALAN J. SILVERSIDE
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A
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CHECKLIST

ALAN J. SILVERSIDE
(Dept. of Biology, Paisley College of Technology)

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This is a listing of Wigtownshire flowering plants and ferns as contained in the B.S.B.I. card index for the vice-county. The sources of many records in the 'Atlas of the British Flora' have yet to be checked and are not necessarily included. Selected localities of rarer species are given; such lists of localities are to be taken as selective rather than exhaustive, though sites additional to those listed will always be of interest. There is still much information on old records that has not yet been fully incorporated.

This version of the Wigtown list represents a substantial but hurried revision in time for the July 1990 BSBI meeting. Readers should bear with the no doubt numerous misspellings and typographical errors.

General recording in the vice-county is on the basis of 5 x 5 km squares. The River Cree marks the eastern boundary of the vice-county, unlike modern political divisions. Records for species not in this list will be gratefully received; these should normally be accompanied by a voucher specimen, especially in the case of critical species and garden escapes (which are commonly mis-recorded). As far as possible, all records are attributable to 1km squares and this should be borne in mind both for individual records and for lists.

Symbols and explanations

* Species considered to be introductions in the vice-county.

( ) Rounded brackets enclose records that are pre-1975. Where the entire entry is enclosed in brackets, this indicates that all records for the species are pre-1975. Certain more modern records are similarly treated if there is reason to suspect that there has been a subsequent extinction.

[ ] Square brackets are used in the same way as above to indicate dubious records or species likely to have been recorded in error.

'Atlas' = 'Atlas of the British Flora'

'Atlas Crit. Suppl.' = 'Critical Supplement' to the above.


Nomenclature: As this is a working list, to be updated as convenient, I have not rigidly kept to any one standard work. Latin names should, however, be compatible with Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, 'Excursion Flora of the British Isles', 3rd edition, sometimes as synonyms. Common names frequently ± follow 'English Names of Wild Flowers' by Dony et al., a standardised list promoted by the BSBI. Whether standardisation of common names is a desirable aim or destruction of our cultural heritage is not a matter to be discussed here, but I have at least partly given up on the "pseudo-genera" and much of the general philosophy employed in that work. In this list, substantial deviation from 'English Names....' began when I discovered that Fumaria bastardii, a species which is neither tall nor noticeably ramping, is given as 'Tall Ramping-Fumitory'. (The name adopted instead, taken from David Mc Clintock's 'The Wild Flowers of Guernsey', commemorates a Mons. T. Bastard, and should not be interpreted as any form of insult to finders of the plant.)

Acknowledgements

This list is very much the product of all those who have contributed to BSBI records. The first BSBI Recorder for Wigtownshire was Dr. H. Milne-Redhead, succeeded briefly by H.K.C. Mair and then by Miss J. Martin, who built up the card index in its present form. I took over in 1977. Both Joanna Martin and I have been helped enormously by Mrs. Olga Stewart, who has also contributed many records. Others to whom I am particularly indebted for recent records include Mrs. M. Martin, Mrs. J. Cameron, Mr. A. McG. Stirling, Dr. H. Lang and Mrs. P. Swettenham.
PTERIDOPHYTA
(FERNS & FERN-ALLIES)

LYCOPODIACEAE

Huperzia selago (= Lycopodium selago) FIR CLUBMOSS. Craigairie Fell, 1971; near New Luce.
Lycopodium clavatum STAG'S-HORN CLUBMOSS. Frequent in dune heathland on Torrs Warren.

[[(Diphasiastrum alpinum ALPINE CLUBMOSS. Listed for vc.74 in the Comital Flora, an unlikely record.]]

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella selaginoides LESSER CLUBMOSS. Most recent records: Broad Port, 1972; Culvennan Fell.

ISOETACEAE

Isoetes lacustris QUILLWORT. (Loch Magillie, 1883, ?extinct); Black Loch at Castle Kennedy; Loch Heron.

EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum fluviatile WATER HORSETAIL. Marshes, frequent.
E. palustre MARSH HORSETAIL. Wet flushes, frequent.
E. sylvaticum WOOD HORSETAIL. Damp woodland, apparently rare.
E. arvense FIELD HORSETAIL. Common.
E. arvense × fluviatile (= E. × litorale). Mostly in coastal ditches, rare but very locally abundant.
E. telmateia GREAT HORSETAIL. On wet banks and roadsides, especially on western coasts.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

(Botrychium lunaria MOONWORT. Several old, coastal records, not recently seen?)
Ophioglossum vulgatum ADDER'S-TONGUE. Apparently rare, but recently seen in plenty in coastal turf on the Mull of Galloway and Mull of Logan.

OSMUNDACEAE

Osmunda regalis ROYAL FERN, Mochrum Loch; Torrs Warren; Castle Kennedy etc.; much reduced, "carried off in cartloads by fern vendors" last century and now threatened by afforestation.

CRYTOGRAMMACEAE

(Cryptogramma crispa PARSLEY FERN. By Dowalton Loch, 1890.)

HYPOLEPIDACEAE

Pteridium aquilinum BRACKEN. Common.

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum wilsonii WILSON'S FILMY-FERN. (Knock Bay); Pularyan Burn; Cross Water of Luce.

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Oreopteris limbosperma (= Thelypteris oreopteris) LEMON-SCENTED FERN, MOUNTAIN FERN. Seemingly uncommon.
Phegopteris connectilis (= Thelypteris phegopteris) BEECH FERN. (Dowalton Loch); Pularyan Burn; Main Water of Luce; Glenhapple.

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium adiantum-nigrum BLACK SPLEENWORT. Local,
A. marinum SEA SPLEENWORT. Not uncommon on coastal rocks.

A. trichomanes MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. Common on rocks and walls. So far, all records are for subsp. quadrisulcata, but subsp. trichomanes should occur on base-poor rock outcrops.

A. ruta-muraria WALL-RUE. Frequent on walls.

Ceterach officinarum RUSTYBACK. On old walls, rare.

Phyllitis scolopendrium HART'S-TONGUE. Local in shady places.

ATHYRIACEAE

Athyrium filix-femina LADY-FERN. Common.

Cystopteris fragilis BRITTLE BLADDER-FERN. Only recent record is from old wall at Glenluce.

ASPIDIACEAE

Dryopteris filix-mas COMMON MALE-FERN. Common.

D. affinis (= D. borreri) SCALY MALE-FERN. Common, subspecies need further attention.


(D. oreades (= D. abbreviata) MOUNTAIN MALE-FERN. On a moorland roadside near Dirnou, 1977, site now destroyed but perhaps overlooked elsewhere.)

[D. cristata CRESTED BUCKLER-FERN. Listed for vc.74 in the Comital Flora, presumably in error.]

D. carthusiana NARROW BUCKLER-FERN. Wet heathland and boggy woodland, not uncommon.

D. dilatata (= D. austriaca) BROAD BUCKLER-FERN. Common.

D. dilatata × carthusiana (= D. × dewevertii). Loch Heron; Carsegowan Moss; no doubt elsewhere.

Polytrichum setiferum SOFT SHIELD-FERN. Sparse in western ravines. In common with other British western-coastal populations, the fronds are rather coriaceous, capable of over-wintering and liable to be confused with the next species.

P. aculeatum HARD SHIELD-FERN. In ravines, no: common.

Gymnocarpium dryopteris (= Thelypteris dryopteris) OAK FERN. Pularyan Burn; Main Water of Luce; Glenhapple.

BLECHNACEAE

Blechnum spicant HARD FERN. Heathy banks, common.

POLYPodiaceae

Polypodium vulgare COMMON POLYPODY. Common.

P. interjectum WESTERN POLYPODY. Ravines, probably frequent, but must be checked microscopically.

P. interjectum × vulgare (= P. × mantonii). Near Glenhapple; Castle Kennedy.

MARSILEACEAE

Ptilularia globulifera PILLWORT. The Round Pond at Castle Kennedy (now an artificial pond, but formerly part of Black Loch); Loch Dernaglar, formerly abundant but now threatened by continuingly low water levels.

SPERMATOPHYTA

GYMNOSPERMAE

(CONIFERS)

PINACEAE

*Picea abies NORWAY SPRUCE. Planted.
*P. sitchensis* STKA SPRUCE. An environmental disaster.

*Larix decidua* EUROPEAN LARCH. Planted.

*Pinus sylvestris* SCOTS PINE. Probably always an introduction, though apparently considered native on the Moss of Cree last century.

*P. contorta* LODGEPole PINE. Used for block afforestation and readily regenerating from seed.

**CUPRESSACEAE**

*Juniperus communis* ssp. *communis* JUNIPER. Scattered on western sea-cliffs.

**TAXACEAE**

*Taxus baccata* YEw. Planted.

**ANGIOSPERMAE**

(FLOWERING PLANTS)

**RANUNCULACEAE**

*Caltha palustris* subsp. *palustris* MARSH MARIGOLD. Marshes and wet fields, common.

*Trollius europaeus* GLOBEFLOWER. On stream banks, rare.

*Aconitum napellus* subsp. *napellus* (= *A. angicicum*) MONK'S-HOOD. A garden throw-out, known with certainty only on dunes near Sandhead. Recorded also from Glenwhilly, but this may prove to be the horticultural hybrid with *A. versicolor*, which is much the commoner garden escape in Scotland.

*Anemone nemorosa* WOOD ANEMONE. Widespread.

*Clematis vitalba* TRAVELLER'S-JOY. Rare introduction, two *Atlas* records.

*Ranunculus acris* MEADOW BUTTERCUP. Common.

*R. repens* CREEPING BUTTERCUP. Common.

*R. bulbosus* BULBOUS BUTTERCUP. Locally common, mainly coastal.

*(R. sardous)* HAIRY BUTTERCUP. In coastal turf between Barr Point and Port William, last seen in 1883.)

*R. flammula* subsp. *flammula* LESSER SPEARWORT. Common. Forma *gracilis* (= *f. pseudoreptans*) occurs on the shore of Loch Maberry.

*R. sceleratus* CELERY-LEAVED BUTTERCUP. Muddy edges of pools, etc., seemingly rare.

*R. hederaceus* IVY-LEAVED CROWFOOT. Frequent in wet, muddy fields, etc.

*R. omiophyllus* ROUND-LEAVED CROWFOOT. West Culumnan; Knockquhassen.

*R. aquatilis* (agg.) WATER-CROWFOOT. A difficult aggregate that needs attention.

*(R. circinatus)* PAN-LEAVED WATER-CROWFOOT. Formerly in Soulseat Loch, apparently extinct through eutrophication.)

*R. trichophyllus* THREAD-LEAVED WATER-CROWFOOT. Newton Stewart.

*R. aquatilis* COMMON WATER-CROWFOOT. Near Port Logan, no doubt elsewhere, but not critically separated from related taxa.

[(R. peltatus* POND WATER-CROWFOOT. Recorded from Bishop Burn, 1883.)]

[(R. pencillatus = R. pseudoofficinale) FLOATING WATER-CROWFOOT. "Black Loch", 1883.)]

*R. ficaria* LESSER CELANDINE. Two subspecies occur:


*R. ficaria* subsp. *bulbifera*. In a shady gully in Portpatrick, absent from equivalent natural sites.

*(Aquilegia vulgaris* COLUMBINE. Garden escape, no recent record?)*

*(Thalictrum flavum* COMMON MEADOW-RUE. Formerly at Garlieston Bay, last recorded 1889.)*

*Thalictrum minus* subsp. *minus* (incl. subsp. *arenarium*) LESSER MEADOW-RUE. River banks and dune turf. (Barnkirk, 1955); one site near Glenluce.

**BERBERIDACEAE**

*(Berberis vulgaris* BARBERRY. Glenluce district, 1894.)
NYMPHAEACEAE

*Nymphaea alba* WHITE WATER-LILY. Lochs, frequent.

*Nuphar lutea* YELLOW WATER-LILY. Lochs and deep moorland ditches, frequent.

PAPAVERACEAE

*Papaver rhoeas* COMMON POPPY. Only recent record: Garlieston.

*P. dubium* LONG-HEADED POPPY. Rare weed on sandy soils.

*P. argemone* PRICKLY POPPY. Cited for *vc.* 74 in the *Comital Flora.]*

*P. somniferum* OPium POPPY. Garlieston.

*P. pseudoorientale* GARDEN ORIENTAL POPPY. Rare garden throw-out, as in coastal scrub at Garveugh.

*Mecanopsis cambrica* WELSH POPPY. Occasional garden escape.

*Glaucaum flavum* YELLOW HORNED-POPPY. Occasional on coastal shingle. (Drummore, 1890); Glenluce to Port William.

*Chelidonium majus* GREATER CELANDINE. One or two old records, recently at Newton Stewart.

FUMARIACEAE

*Corydalis claviculata* CLIMBING CORYDALIS. (Ealtersan, 1883); Carsegovan Moss; Glenrazie.

*C. lutea* YELLOW CORYDALIS. Galloway House.

*Fumaria capreolata* RAMPING FUMITORY. "Sands of Luce", 1873, voucher material to be checked.)

*F. purpurea* PURPLE FUMITORY. Terally Bay, 1912, voucher material to be checked).

*F. bastardii* BASTARD'S FUMITORY. An occasional weed, more frequent in the west.

*F. muralis* subsp. boraei BOREAUS FUMITORY. Common.

*F. densiflora* (= *F. micrantha)* DENSE-FLOWERED FUMITORY. Penninghame and Stranraer, 1883.)

*F. officinalis* subsp. officinalis COMMON FUMITORY. Frequent.

CRUCIFERAE

*Brassica oleracea* CABBAGE. Agricultural relic.

*B. napus* RAPE. Agricultural relic.

*B. rapa* subsp. *sylvestris* (= *B. campestris*) WILD TURNIP. Occasional arable weed.

*B. nigra* BLACK MUSTARD. On disturbed bank, Grange of Cree, 1977.

*Phrynochondropis monensis* ISLE OF MAN CABBAGE. Listed for *vc.* 74 in the *Comital Flora* and an old record for "Galloway" could refer to Whigtownshire. It may be in sandy turf somewhere along the coast, but cannot yet be regarded as ever having occurred in the county.)

*Sinapis arvensis* CHARLOCK. Frequent.

*S. alba* WHITE MUSTARD. Newton Stewart, 1977.

*Raphanus raphanistrum* WILD RADISH. Rare.

*R. maritimus* SEA RADISH. Coastal, often forming a continuous zone along the tops of shingle beaches.

*Crambe maritima* SEA-KALE. Coastal shingle, now very local and sparse.

*Cakile maritima* SEA ROCKET. Local along the coast.

*Lepidium campestre* FIELD PEPPERWORT. One old and probably erroneous record.)

*L. heterophyllum* SMITH'S PEPPERWORT. Dry banks and roadsides, frequent.

*L. ruderalis* NARROW-LEAVED PEPPERWORT. Penkill Farm, 1899.)

*Coronopus squamatus* SWINE-CRESS. Formerly widespread but recently seen only at Port Logan.
*C. didymus* LESSER SWINE-CRESS. Port Logan; Clayshant.

*Cardaria draba* HOARY CRESS. Established around Drummore, not yet elsewhere?

*(Isatis tinctoria* WOAD. Extinct casual.)

*Iberis umbellata* GARDEN CANDYTUFT. Gardner escape, Glenluce.

*Thlaspi arvense* FIELD PENNY-CRESS. Rare.

*Teesdalia nudicaulis* SHEPHERD'S CRESS. Torrs Warren, plentiful in dune heathland.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris* SHEPHERD'S-PURSE. Common.

*Cochlearia officinalis* COMMON SCURVYGRASS. Common along the coast.

*C. danica* DANISH SCURVYGRASS. Frequent on coastal rocks on the west coast.

*C. danica × officinalis*. West Tarbet Bay; Dunskey Castle; Dally Bay; likely to occur wherever the parents grow together.

[C. anglica ENGLISH SCURVYGRASS. Saltmarshes around Wigtown, but the pure plant requires confirmation. It readily hybridises with C. officinalis and most or all plants may be better regarded as the hybrid, but more detailed investigation is needed.]

*C. anglica × officinalis* (= *C. x hollandica*). Wigtown Bay, see previous entry.

*Subularia aquatica* AWLWORT. Loch Derry; Fell Loch.

*Lunaria annua* HONESTY. Garden escape, Stranraer.

*Erophila verna* COMMON WHITLOWGRASS. Common as an aggregate. Subject to varying treatments and needing more attention in the light of recent work. Currently known are:

*E. verna* subsp. *verna*. Apparently common, but needing reassessment.

*E. verna* subsp. *spathulata* (= *E. verna* var. *praeceptor*). With other small annuals on sand-dune sites near Glenluce.

*Armoracia rusticana* HORSE-RADISH. Glenluce.

*Cardamine pratensis* LADY'S-SMOCK, CUCKOOFLOWER. Widespread.

*C. amara* LARGE BITTER-CRESS. Glenhapple marshes; Piltanton Burn.

*C. flexuosa* WAVY BITTER-CRESS. Frequent.

*C. hirsuta* HAIRY BITTER-CRESS. Frequent.

*Barbarea vulgaris* COMMON WINTER-CRESS. Roadsides and riverbanks, rare.

*B. intermedia* MEDIUM-FLOWERED WINTER-CRESS. Dry roadsides, rare.

*(B. verna* AMERICAN WINTER-CRESS. Presumably casual on the shore on the south side of Portpatrick, 1912.)

*(Arabis hirsuta* HAIRY ROCK-CRESS. Atlas record for north Rhins area.)

*Nasturtium officinale* (= *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*) (agg.) WATERCRESS. Common in wet places, at least in agricultural areas. So far, all colonies checked have been *N. officinale* in the strict sense.

*Rorippa palustris* (agg.) MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Wet, muddy places, very rare. Two species occur, but the status of neither species in Wigtownshire is at all clear. Generally, in Britain, virtually all records for *R. islandica* really refer to *R. palustris*.

*R. palustris* COMMON MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Castle Kennedy, not known with certainty elsewhere.

*R. islandica* NORTHERN MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Reliably recorded, but I have no details.

*Hesperis matronalis* DAME'S-VIOLET. Frequent garden-escape.

*(Cheiranthus cheiri* WALLFLOWER. Formerly at Glenluce Abbey.)

*Alliaria petiolata* GARLIC MUSTARD, JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE. Cruggleton woods (and two Atlas records).

*Sisymbrium officinale* HEDGE MUSTARD. Common.

*(S. orientale* EASTERN ROCKET. On wasteground in Garlieston, 1955.)

*Arabidopsis thaliana* THALE CRESS. Occasional.

**RESEDAEACEAE**

*Reseda luteola* WELD. Waste places, rare and recently recorded only from Cairnryan.
VIOLACEAE

*(Viola odorata* SWEET VIOLET. Old, unlocalised record.)

*V. riviniana* COMMON DOG-VIOLET. Common in heathy and coastal turf, often as *f. minor*. With carmine flowers at Salt Pans Bay.

*V. canina* HEATH DOG-VIOLET. Occasional in sandy turf, mainly around Luce Bay.

*V. canina × riviniana.* Occurs sporadically with the parents on Torrs Warren.

*V. palustris* MARSH VIOLET. Locally common in acidic, swampy places, apparently always as subsp. palustris.

*V. lutea* MOUNTAIN PANSY. Moorland, last recorded on a roadside at Dirmow in an area now much changed by afforestation. Hopefully still about, but a current record is needed.

*V. tricolor.* Two subspecies:

(V. tricolor subsp. tricolor* HEARTSEASE, WILD PANSY. Fields near Penningham, 1883. Inland Atlas records for V. tricolor presumably refer to this subsp., but definite modern records are lacking.)

(V. tricolor subsp. curvisili* SEASIDE PANSY. Locally abundant on dunes, especially at the head of Luce Bay.)

*V. arvensis* FIELD PANSY. Frequent on arable weed.

POLYGALACEAE

*Polygala vulgaris* COMMON MILKWORT. Coastal turf, seemingly rare. (Var. oxyptera, Drummore, 1890.)

*P. serpyllifolia* HEATH MILKWORT. Common in heathy turf.

HYPERICACEAE

*Hypericum androsaemum* TUTSAN. Occasional, shady banks and wooded seacliffs.

*H. inodorum (= H. elatum)* TALL TUTSAN. Claddyhouse Burn, 1977.

*(H. calycinum* ROSE-OF-SHARON. Lochnaw, 1835.)

*H. perforatum* PERFORATE ST.JOHNS-WORT. Occasional.

*H. maculatum* IMPERFORATE ST.JOHNS-WORT. Rare, evidently much more so than last century. As far as is known, only subsp. obtusiusculum occurs.

*H. tetrapertenum* SQUARE-STALKED ST.JOHNS-WORT. Wet, acidic flushes, perhaps mainly coastal.

*H. humifusum* TRAILING ST.JOHNS-WORT. Occasional, on heathy banks and tracks.

*H. pulchrum* SLENDER ST.JOHNS-WORT. Frequent.

*H. elodes* MARSH ST.JOHNS-WORT. A characteristic species of runnels in the wet, oceanic, Wigtownshire heathlands, not yet rare, but threatened by afforestation.

CISTACEAE

*Helianthemum nummularium (= H. chamaecistus)* COMMON ROCK-ROSE. Locally frequent on coastal rocks.

ELÁTINACEAE

*Elatine hexandra* SIX-STAMENED WATERWORT. White Loch at Castle Kennedy; Fell Loch.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Silene dioica* RED CAMPION. Common, occasionally with pink or white flowers.

*(S. alba WHITE CAMPION. Status in doubt. While there seem to be reliable old records, it has not been recorded recently and the two Atlas dots are from the west Rhinnis coast, where white-flowered S. dioica occurs.)

[(S. alba × dioica. One possible record, 1883.])

*S. vulgaris* BLADDER CAMPION. Apparently rare, recently recorded from Drummore.

*S. maritima* SEA CAMPION. Common on coastal single.
*Lychnis flos-cuculi* RAGGED ROBIN. Common.

*(Agrostemma githago* CORN COCKLE. Long extinct, if ever more than a rare introduction.

[(Dianthus deltoides MAIDEN PINK. "Mouth of Luce River", before 1894, a plausible record but from a not wholly reliable source.)]

*Saponaria officinalis* SOAPWORT. Road sides etc., long known in the vicinity of Glenluce.

*(Cerastium arvense* FIELD MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Penninghame, 1883.)

*C. fontanum* subsp. *triviale* (incl. *C. holostoeides*) COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Common.

[(Var. *holostoeides* (= *C. fontanum* subsp. *glabrescens*) tentatively recorded from tidal banks of the Cree, below Newton Stewart, 1883.)]

*C. glomeratum* STICKY MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. On farm tracks etc., common.

*C. diffusum* (= *C. atrovirens*) DARK-GREEN MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Coastal turf and dunes, common.

*C. semidecandrum* LITTLE MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Sandy turf and dunes on the shores of Luce Bay.

*C. tomentosum* SNOW-IN-SUMMER, DUSTY MILLER. An occasional garden escape on dry roadsides, as the form, more commonly cultivated in the north (?), with longer, more pointed leaves, that has, apparently wrongly, been sometimes regarded as *C. biebersteinii*.

*Stellaria nemorum* WOOD CHICKWEED, WOOD STITCHWORT. Aldouran Glen.

*S. media* COMMON CHICKWEED.

*S. holostea* GREATER STITCHWORT. Woods and road-banks, common.

*S. graminea* LESSER STITCHWORT. Grassland, common.

*S. alsine* BOG STITCHWORT. Wet ground, common but often hidden amongst taller vegetation.

*Sagina apetala* ANNUAL PEARLWORT. Two subspecies occur, their names confused in the past:

*S. apetala* subsp. *apetala* (= *S. ciliata*). Occasional, especially on old walls.

*S. apetala* subsp. *erecta* (= "S. apetala" of most books). Occasional, on dry ground.

*S. maritima* SEA PEARLWORT. Damp, bare ground near the sea, not uncommon.

*S. procumbens* MOSSY PEARLWORT. Common.

*S. subulata* HEATH PEARLWORT. Coastal, frequent.

*S. nodosa* KNOTTED PEARLWORT. Last recorded from a boggy pasture at Barvannan, 1974.

*Honkenya peploides* SEA SANDWORT. Common and often dominant on coastal shingle.

*Moenhlingia trinervia* THREE-NERVED SANDWORT. Shady places. Aird; Chapel Rossan; Glenluce.

*Arenaria serpyllifolia* THYME-LEAVED SANDWORT. Two subspecies occur:

*A. serpyllifolia* subsp. *serpyllifolia*. Common, especially near the sea.

*A. serpyllifolia* subsp. *macrocarpa*. On disturbed sandy shores at Auchenmalg and Craignarteg.

[(*A. leptoclados* SLENDER SANDWORT. Recorded from Garlieston Bay, 1889, voucher material exists but needs to be checked.)]

*(A. baleariaca* MOSSY SANDWORT. Recorded from Logan Gardens, 1955, status not given.)

*Spergula arvensis* CORN SPURREY. Common.

*Spergularia rubra* SAND SPURREY. Rare, on sandy and gravelly tracks.

*S. rupicola* CLIFF SEA-SPURREY. Locally common on seaclliffs.

*S. media* GREATER SEA-SPURREY. Muddy shores of Wigtown Bay.

*S. marina* LESSER SEA-SPURREY. Many old records, recently recorded from Cairnryan and Garlieston.

*Seleranthus annuus* KNAWEL. Rare on dry, gravelly ground, recent records from Aird, Castle Kennedy and Stranraer.
PORTULACACEAE

Montia fontana BLINKS. Common, mostly in wet places. Four subspecies occur but need more attention:
M. fontana subsp. fontana. Confined to wet sites, apparently frequent.
(M. fontana subsp. amporiiana (= subsp. intermedia). Near Physgill House, 1955.)
M. fontana subsp. variabilis. Occasional in wet turf.
M. fontana subsp. chondrosperma. A component of the small annual community of only seasonally wet, gravely ground and turf, mainly coastal.

*M. perfoliata SPRING BEAUTY. Roadsides between Sandhead and Ardwell, first recorded in 1938.
*M. sibirica PINK PURSLANE. Woodland, locally abundant.

AIZOACEAE

*Carpobrotus glaucescens ANGULAR PIGFACE. Planted by the Fish Pond at Port Logan, until recently misidentified as C. edulis and, in any case, hardly naturalized.

*[C. edulis KAFFIR FIG. Recorded in error - see above.]

CHENOPODIACEAE

*Chenopodium bonus-henricus GOOD-KING-HENRY. Glenluce.
*C. polyspernum ALL-SEED, MANY-SEEDED GOOSEFOOT. Garden weed at Castle Kennedy, 1977.
C. album WHITE GOOSEFOOT, FAT-HEN. Common.
Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima SEA BEET. Sparse and sporadic along the coast.
Atriplex littoralis GRASS-LEAVED ORACHE. Shores and coastal roadsides, occasional.
A. patula COMMON ORACHE. Scattered.
A. prostrata (= A. hastata) HASTATE ORACHE. Common along the shore, but variable and not easily distinguished from the next species until late in the season.
A. glabriuscula BABINGTON'S ORACHE. Common along the shore, see previous entry.
(A. glabriuscula × prostrata. One authentic record, date unknown.)
[A. longipes × prostrata. Not yet recorded, but only because Atriplex populations have been given little attention on the Wigtownshire coast. A common coastal taxon in Britain, usually in the absence of A. longipes, but A. longipes itself should be searched for amongst Phragmites along the shore of Wigtown Bay.]
A. laciniiata FROSTED ORACHE. Frequent on sandy foreshores.

Halimione portulacoides SEA PURSLANE. Portdown Bay; Mull of Galloway. On seacliffs in Wigtownshire.

Suaeda maritima SEABLITE. Saltmarshes, occasional. Three varieties occur, maritima, macrocarpa and flexilis, all recorded at Garlieston, but their further distributions or significance are unknown.

Salsola kali PRICKLY SALTWORT. A rare and sporadic plant of sandy foreshores, recently at Torrs Warren.

Salicornia europaea (agg.) GLASSWORT, MARSH SAMPHERE. Local in stony saltmarshes between Orchardton and Whithorn. A difficult group in which there is little agreement between experts, needing study late in the season and having received no recent attention in Wigtownshire. Segregates recorded are:
(S. europaea. Orchardton Bay, 1883; Isle of Whithorn, 1891.)
(S. ramosissima. Garlieston, 1906.)

TILIACEAE

*Tilia cordata × platyphyllas (= T. × vulgaris) COMMON LIME. A partly fertile hybrid, almost always occurring as a planted tree, but recorded as regenerating in woods at Physgill.

MALVACEAE

Malva moschata MUSK MALLOW. Shingly shores, recently recorded only at Chippermore.
M. sylvestris COMMON MALLOW. Occasional, coastal, looks natural on cliff near West Tarbet.
*(M. nicaeensis. Extinct casual.)

(M. neglecta DWARF MALLOW. Old records from Cairnryan and two Atlas dots, no recent records?)

*(Lavatera arborea TREE MALLOW. Old records from Portpatrick and Drummore, introduced.)
LINACEAE

*(Linum usitatissimum* FLAX. Extinct casual.)

Linum catharticum PURGING FLAX, FAIRY FLAX. Uncommon.

Radiola linoides ALLSEED. Widespread but rare or overlooked in damp, bare, peaty and sandy places.

GERANIACEAE

Geranium pratense MEADOW CRANE'S-BILL. Grassy roadsides, rare.

*G. x magnificum.* Garden escape at Newton Stewart.

*G. phaeum* DUSKY CRANE'S-BILL. Sorbie.

G. sanguineum BLOODY CRANE'S-BILL. Common on seaciffs.

G. dissectum CUT-LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL. Grassy roadsides, etc., frequent.

G. molle DOVE'S-FOOT CRANE'S-BILL. Common in open turf.

*G. lucidum* SHINING CRANE'S-BILL. Kirkmaiden, 1972; Newton Stewart.

G. robertianum HERB ROBERT. Two subspecies occur:

G. robertianum subsp. robertianum. Common.

G. robertianum subsp. maritimum. Coastal shingle, probably at least frequent, but it remains to be confirmed that shingle populations are mostly or always referable to this subspecies.


[[G. purpureum LITTLE ROBIN. Old records from the head of Luce Bay, presumably in error for E. robertianum subsp. maritimum.]]

Erodium maritimum SEA STORK'S-BILL. Bare places along the coast, at its northern European limit but not uncommon in suitable years along the eastern shores of Luce Bay and in the Mull of Galloway area.

E. cicutarium COMMON STORK'S-BILL. Common, coastal. The following two subspecies are not clearly distinct in Wigtownshire and are not separated in most modern floras, but are treated separately here as they are clearly distinguishable, morphologically and ecologically, in many other parts of the country. [A ± sterile hybrid with *E. glutinosum* occurs on the Welsh coast and could occur in Wigtownshire; contrary to the statement in CTM it is not subsp. *duense*, as the taxon is understood here.]

E. cicutarium subsp. cicutarium. Most populations should probably be referred here, but "good" subsp. *cicutarium* is not common.

E. cicutarium subsp. *duense*. Grows with other small annuals in fine sand, Craignaireg and Ringdoo Point.

E. glutinosum (= E. cicutarium subsp. *bipinnatum*) STICKY STORK'S-BILL. Fine coastal sand, Torrs Warren and adjacent coast, very sparse and less frequent than pale-flowered *E. cicutarium*.

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis acetosella WOOD-SORREL. Common.

*[O. corniculata* SLEEPING BEAUTY, PROCUMBENT YELLOW-SORREL. A very few records, in some, perhaps all, cases, confused with related species.]*

*O. elis* LEAST YELLOW-SORREL. Ardwell House gardens, 1977. Status?

*[(O. europaea UPRIGHT YELLOW-SORREL. Supposed to have occurred (e.g. Logan, 1955) but details unsatisfactory.)*]

*O. articulata* PINK OXALIS. Garden escape. Low Salchrie; Drummore.

*O. corymbosa* PINK BULBOUS OXALIS. Ardwell House gardens, 1977. Status?

*O. incarnata* PALE OXALIS. (Logan Gardens, 1955); Lochinch gardens. Status?

BALSAMINACEAE

*Impatiens glandulifera* HIMALAYAN BALSAM. (Ardwell); Glenluce; Sandhead.

ACERACEAE

*Acer pseudoplatanus* SYCAMORE. Common.

*A. platanoides* NORWAY MAPLE. Established introduction in woodlands. Castle Kennedy; Glenluce.

*(A. campestris FIELD MAPLE. No recent records?*
HIPPOCASTANACEAE

*Aesculus hippocastanum* HORSE-CHESTNUT. Frequently planted, sometimes regenerating.

AQUIFOLIACEAE

*Ilex aquifolium* HOLLY. Occasional.

CELASTRACEAE

*(Euonymus europaeus* SPINDLE. South Rhins area, 1843, presumably as an introduction.)

LEGUMINOSAE

*Lupinus arboreus* TREE LUPIN. Garden escape, coastal, e.g. Piltanton Burn; Marchburn.

*(L. arboreus x polyphyllus*. Garden escape on new roadside bank at Auchenmalg, 1980, with *L. arboreus* and backcrossing to give a hybrid swarm. Thereafter declined and no plants seen, 1990.)

*L. polyphyllus* GARDEN LUPIN. Garden outcast at Newton Stewart. (The true plant, not the usual garden hybrid.)

*(Laburnum anagyroides* LABURNUM. Two Atlas records, date and status unknown.)

*Genista tinctoria* DYER’S GREENWEED. Rocky pastures in the Machars, rare.

*Ulex europaeus* GORSE, WHIN. Common.

*U. gallii* WESTERN GORSE. Many old records, but recently recorded only from Alticry and Crammag Head.

*(U. minor* DWARF GORSE. Old records (as *U. nanus*) refer to *U. gallii*)

*Cytisus scoparius* subsp. *scoparius* (= *Sarothamnus scoparius*) BROOM. Frequent.

*Ononis repens* COMMON RESTHARROW. Coastal, common.

*(O. repens x spinosa*. Whithorn, 1876.)

*(O. spinosa* SPINY RESTHARROW. Once frequent on the coast in the Whithorn area, last seen, Isle of Whithorn, 1968.)

*O. reclinata* SMALL RESTHARROW. One site, too delicate for frequent visits. Protected by law.

*(Melilotus indica* SMALL MELILOT. Isle of Whithorn, 1955.)

*(Medicago sativa* LUCERNE. Glenluce, 1969.)

*M. lupulina* BLACK MEDICK. Occasional near the coast.

*Trifolium micranthum* SLENDER TREFOIL. In turf, certainly an introduction at its current sites. (Above Morroch Bay, 1937); Logan Gardens; Stranraer.

*T. dubium* LESSER YELLOW TREFOIL. Common.

*T. campestrae* HOP TREFOIL. Frequent, mainly coastal.

*T. hybridum* ALSIKE CLOVER. Disturbed ground, rare.

*T. repens* WHITE CLOVER. Common.

*T. medium* ZIGZAG CLOVER. Local, mainly coastal.

*T. arvense* HARE’S-FOOT CLOVER. Dry places, mainly on the west coast.

*T. striatum* SOFT CLOVER. Dry coastal turf, occasional to locally frequent.

*T. pratense* RED CLOVER. Common.

*Anthyllis vulneraria* KIDNEY-VETCH, LADIES’-FINGERS. Common on coastal rocks. Infra-specific taxa need further attention.


*L. uliginosus* GREATER BIRD’S-FOOT-TREFOIL. Frequent.
Astragalus danicus  PURPLE MILK-VETCH. In thin turf on basic coastal rocks and cliffs. Garveugh to Burrow Head; Mull of Galloway area.

(A. glycyphyllos  WILD LICORICE. Near Port William, 1887.)

Oxytropis halleri  PURPLE MOUNTAIN MILK-VETCH. Long known on volcanic sills outcropping on seaciffs in the Mull of Galloway area. Began to decline last century, suffering from sheep-grazing and perhaps from rock-falls; now reduced to perhaps a single plant.

Ornithopus perpusillus  BIRD'S-FOOT. Very locally frequent on dry, base-poor banks and dunes.

Vicia hirsuta  HAIRY TARE. Frequent, a small form occurs on cliffs near the Mull of Galloway.

V. cracca  TUFTED VETCH. Common.

V. sylvestris  WOOD VETCH. The typical form (var. sylvatica) is known only on unstable cliffs at the Nick of Kindram. Var. condensata is locally frequent on sheltered coastal shingle around the shores of Luce Bay.

V. sepium  BUSH VETCH. Common.

V. lutea  YELLOW VETCH. Rare on sandy cliffs and in sandy turf around the shores of Luce Bay, occurring in quantity at Port Castle Bay. Wigtownshire populations have flowers varying in colour from pale yellow to dirty pink.

V. sativa  COMMON VETCH. Two subspecies have occurred:
*[(V. sativa subsp. sativa. Old records only, likely to have been correct (as a relic of cultivation) but existing specimens need to be checked. Modern records for this taxon in Britain are almost always subsp. segetalis, surprisingly unrecorded for Wigtownshire.)]

V. sativa subsp. nigra (= V. angustifolia)  NARROW-LEAVED VETCH. Frequent.

V. lathyroides  SPRING VETCH. Occasional on dunes and in sandy turf along the shores of Luce Bay.

V. bithynica  BITHYNIAN VETCH. On bushy cliffs at two sites near Burrow Head.

Lathyrus pratensis  MEADOW VETCHLING. Common.

*[L. tuberosus  TUBEROUS PEA. Reported from one site, but needs further investigation.]

*L. grandiflorus. Garden escape, Glenwhilly.

[L. palustris  MARSH PEA. One ancient record, probably in error, but this species has been found in Kintyre in marshy meadowland and the past (or present) existence of this species in Wigtownshire is by no means impossible. The BSBI card-index further gives "Port Logan", but this is not stated in the literature source quoted. The plant is not always as conspicuous as one might expect and its possible occurrence should be born in mind when recording in tall marsh vegetation on the west coast.]

L. montanus  BITTER VETCH. Common.

ROSACEAE

*[Spiraea salicifolia  BRIDEWORT. The Atlas record is an error for S. alba.]

*S. alba var. latifolia. Naturalized at Kirkcowan and by White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

*S. media. On roadside near Kirkinner.

Filipendula ulmaria  MEADOWSWEET. Common.

*F. rubra  QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. Naturalized by White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

Rubus saxatilis  STONE BRAMBLE. Pularyan Burn.

R. idaeus  RASPBERRY. Common.

*R. spectabilis  SALMONBERRY. McCulloch's Point, Stranraer.

R. caesius  DEWBERRY. Readily confused with brambles of Section Corylifolii and reliably recorded only from Stairhaven.
R. fruticosus BRAMBLE. A mostly agamospermm group of numerous microspecies, of which (fortunately) relatively few occur in Wigtownshire. There are many old records under a variety of names, some of which might be profitably investigated, but the following treatment is based entirely on Brambles of the British Isles (Edees & Newton, 1988). In most cases, dates of collection are not known for the rarer species and I have not attempted to separate pre- and post-1970 records.

Section Rubus.  
Subsection Rubus (= Section Suberecti). A group primarily of heathy and peaty places.
R. picatus. 3 10km squares in the north-west of the county.
Subsection Hiemales. The typical “brambles”, common except on the northern moors.
Series Sylvatici.
R. errabundus. Locally common.
R. leptothyrsos. Recorded from the Wigtown 10km square.
[R. lindleianus. Recorded near Glencue, but material not yet seen by Edees & Newton.]
Series Rhamnifolii.
R. cardiophyllus. Scattered records.
R. dunnoniensis. In the north-west.
R. lindebergii. Rare.
R. polyanthemum. Widespread and locally abundant.
R. septentrionalis. Recorded from the eastern Machars area.
Series Sprengeliani.
R. sprengelii. Occasional.
Series Discolors.
R. ulmifolius. Coastal, locally common.
Series Vestiti.
R. vestitus. Innerwell.
Series Miconati.
R. mucronulatus. Recorded from 1 10km square in the north Rhins (and on vc.73/74 boundary).
R. wirralensis. Rare.
Series Meantes.
R. raduloides. Locally common.
Series Anisacanthi.
R. anisacanthos. One 10km square, Glencue area, an outlyer from its main British distribution.
R. dunensis. One 10km square, Stranraer area, otherwise a species endemic to N.E. Ireland. It is tempting to suggest that this species has come over on the ferry, or does it have a native distribution this side of the Irish Sea?
Series Hystriches.
R. dasyphyllus. Common, especially in dryish, acid woodland.
R. hyalinus. Rare, probably in woodlands.
Section Corylifolii (= Section Triviales). A usually difficult group, generally assumed to have R. caesius in their ancestry and sometimes confused with that species. Typical of roadsides and disturbed sites.
R. hebridensis. One 10km square in the central Rhins.

Potentilla palustris MARSH CINQUEFOIL. Frequent.
P. sterilis BARREN STRAWBERRY. Frequent.
P. anserina SILVERWEED. Frequent.
P. erecta TORMENTIL. Probably two subspecies occur:
P. erecta subsp. erecta. Common.
P. erecta subsp. strictissima. Some, but not all, plants amongst Calluna on Torrs Warren look like this subspecies, but await critical examination.
P. anglica TRAILING TORMENTIL. Occasional on heathy banks.
P. anglicacerata × reptans (= P. × mixta). This hybrid complex has been reported, presumably correctly, but is certainly rare and does not replace P. anglica, as happens frequently elsewhere.
P. reptans CREEPING CINQUEFOIL. Locally common.
Fragaria vesca WILD STRAWBERRY. Frequent.

*(F. moschata HAUTOIS STRAWBERRY. Reported (as F. elatior) near Whithorn, 1843.]
*(F. × ananassa GARDEN STRAWBERRY. Railway cutting, Kirkcowan, 1955.)

Geum urbanum WOOD AVENS, HERB BENNET. Local.
G. rivale WATER AVENS. Locally frequent in marshes and wet meadows.
(G. rivale × urbanum (= G. × intermedium). Surprisingly, no recent record?)
Agrimonia eupatoria AGRIMONY. Coastal, occasional.
A. procera (= A. odorata) FRAGRANT AGRIMONY. Cairnryan; Glencue.
Alchemilla vulgaris  LADY'S-MANTLE. The following microspecies are recorded:
A. vestita (= A. filicaulis subsp. vestita). Status in doubt.
A. xanthochlora. Scattered, but not common.
A. glabra. Frequent.

Aphanes arvensis (agg.) PARSLEY-PIERT. Two segregates occur:
(A. arvensis  COMMON PARSLEY-PIERT. Recorded in 'Atlas, Crit. Suppl.').
A. microcarpa  SLENDER PARSLEY-PIERT. Frequent on base-poor rocks and dunes.

(Sanguisorba officinalis  GREAT BURNET. Knock Eay, 1891; N. of Eggeness Point, 1889.)
*S. canadensis.  By Black Loch at Castle Kennedy.

Rosa pimpinellifolia (= R. spinosissima) BURNET ROSE. Common along the coast, rare inland.
[(R. pimpinellifolia × sherardii (= R. × involuta). Probable old records from Monreith & Gennnan Plantation.]]
[(R. pimpinellifolia × mollis (= R. × sabinii). Records of R. × sabinii in Wigtownshire seem to have referred to the previous hybrid.]]

*R. rugosa  JAPANESE ROSE. Coastal, frequently naturalised.

*(R. virginiana. Glenluce, 1912.)

R. canina (group)  DOG ROSE. Common, given varying taxonomic treatments and includes the following:
R. canina. Has been further subdivided into:
R. canina (s.s.). Common, with a number of named variants recorded in the past.
(R. dumerorum. A few old records. No longer considered separate from R. canina in the strict sense.)
R. caesia. This name covers two distinct taxa:
R. azerbaijana. Locally common, with a few named variants recorded.
(R. corifolia. Bargrennan, 1929.)

R. tomentosa (group)  DOWNY ROSE. Includes the following taxa:
[(R. tomentosa. Old records refer to R. sherardii.)]
R. sherardii. Common. A number of named variants recorded in the past.
R. mollis (= R. villosa). Near Glenluce; Black Loch at Drumwalt.

R. rubiginosa  SWEET BRIAR. Garlieston (?introduced); Nick of Kindram (native).

Prunus spinosa  BLACKTHORN, SLOE. Common, often dominating coastal scrub.

*(P. domestica subsp. insititia  BULLACE. Lochnaw, :343; Penninghame, 1883.)

P. avium  WILD CHERRY. Only recent record from Cairnryan area.

*(P. cerasus  DWARF CHERRY. South of Glenluce, 1969, presumably an introduction.)

(P. padus  BIRD CHERRY. Glenluce, before 1894.)

*P. laurocerasus  CHERRY LAUREL. Planted and becoming naturalized in damp woodland. Logan;
Glenluce; Dunskey Glen.

*Cotoneaster simonsii  HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER. Occasional escape, sometimes bird-sown?

*C. horizontalis  WALL COTONEASTER. Stranraer, bird-sown (?) on old wall.

*C. bulattus. Tors Warren, planted but regenerating.

Crataegus monogyna  Common, but often originally planted.

Sorbus aucuparia  ROWAN, MOUNTAIN ASH. Frequent.

*S. intermedia  SWEDISH WHITEBEAM. Castle Kennedy.

*S. aria  COMMON WHITEBEAM. Introduction by old railway, Wigtown.

*Pyrus pyraster (= P. communis)  PEAR. By old railway, Kirkinner.

Malus sylvestris  APPLE. Rare, native status doubtful. Two subspecies have occurred, but most specimens are intermediate in their characters, perhaps representing hybridization between garden apples and native crab apples (genetic pollution from discarded apple cores?).
(M. sylvestris subsp. sylvestris. CRAB APPLE. Penninghame, etc., 1883)
*M. sylvestris subsp. mitis  GARDEN APPLE. Dowalton.

CRASSULACEAE

(Sedum rosea  ROSE-ROOT. Cliffs on the west coast, pre-1930 Atlas dots for Portpatrick (1843 record?) and
north Rhinns, post-1950 dot for Mull of Galloway, but not recently confirmed.)
S. telephium ORPINE. Occasional on roadbanks. Subsp. fabaria is reported, but the subspecies need critical attention, the situation complicated by introductions.

*S. spurius CAUCASIAN STONECROP. At top of shingle beach, Auchenmalg.

S. anglicum ENGLISH STONECROP. Common.

*S. album subsp. album WHITE STONECROP. Moareith; Meikle Galdenoch; Glenluce.

S. acre BITING STONECROP. Locally common.

*(S. forsteranum subsp. elegans ROCK STONECROP. Banks of Lochnaw, 1843, presumably introduced.)

*(Sempervivum tectorum HOUSE-LEEK. Glenluce district, before 1894.)

*Cassula helmsii. Has appeared in garden pond at Scrbie, 1990.

*(Umbilicus rupestris WALL PENNYWORT, NAVElwort. Garden escape, Glenluce district, before 1894.)

SAXIFRAGACEAE

*Saxifraga spathularis x umbrosa (= S. x urbium) LONDON PRIDE. Garden throwout, Stranraer.

S. granulata MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. West Machars coast, locally frequent; (Galloway House, 1890).

*Tolmiea menziesii PICK-A-BACK-PLANT. Above Port Castle Bay; Kirkcolm; Cairnryan.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium OPPOSITE-LEAVED GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE. Generally common.

PARNASSIACEAE

Parnassia palustris GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS. Local, in coastal flushes.

HYDRANGEACEAE

*Philadelphus coronarius MOCK-ORANGE. Lochryan House, 1977. Status?

GROSSULARIACEAE

*Ribes rubrum (= R. sylvestre) RED CURRANT. Introduced. By Logan Fish Pond; near Kirkinner.

*R. nigrum BLACK CURRANT. Introduced. Cairnryan; Barnbarroch.

*R. sanguineum FLOWERING CURRANT. Old Hose Point; Portpatrick; New Luce.

*R. uva-crispa GOOSEBERRY. Probably introduced. Recently recorded only above Knock Bay, but surely elsewhere.

DROSERACEAE

Drosera rotundifolia ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW. In Sphagnum on moorland and in wet dunke slacks, locally common.

D. anglica GREAT SUNDEW. Occasional in wet sites on the Machar moorlands, usually in company with the previous species, though their hybrid is yet to be recorded.

D. intermedia OBLONG-LEAVED SUNDEW. Very local, mainly on the wet heaths of the Machars, typically on bare, flushed peat, often in association with Pinguicula lusitania. It rarely occurs in direct proximity to either of the other Drosera species; similar-looking plants in wet Sphagnum are usually young specimens of D. anglica.

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum salicaria PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE. Lochs, des and marshes, not uncommon.
L. portula (= Peplis portula) WATER PURSLANE. Locally frequent on wet moorland tracks, by lochs and in dune slacks. The length of the epicalyx segments has been used to recognise two subspecies; some populations could be referred to subsp. portula, while others approach subsp. longidentata, but there can be considerable variation within single populations and, on present knowledge, it does not seem possible to delimit two independent taxa.

THYMELAEACEAE

*Daphne laureola SPURGE LAUREL. Rare introduction. Monreith House; Dunskey.

ELAEAGNACEAE

*Hippophaë rhamnoides SEA-BUCKTHORN. Occasionally planted on the coast.

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium hirsutum GREAT WILLOWHERB. Frequent.
E. parviflorum HOARY WILLOWHERB. Occasional.
E. montanum BROAD-LEAVED WILLOWHERB. Common.
*E. ciliatum (= E. adenocaulon) AMERICAN WILLOWHERB. First recorded in 1977, now frequent.
E. obscurum SHORT-FRUITED WILLOWHERB. In ditches and marshes, common but under-recorded.
E. palustre MARSH WILLOWHERB. Locally common in boggy places.
*E. brunnescens (= E. norterioideae) NEW ZEALAND WILLOWHERB. Stranraer.
Chamerion angustifolium (= Epilobium angustifolium, Chamaenerion angustifolium) ROSEBAY WILLOWHERB. Recorded at Lochnaw in 1843 and presumably native, now common.
*Fuchsia magellanica FUCHSIA. Aldouran Glen; Corsewall; Knock Bay; Port Logan Bay.
Circaea lutetiana ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. Local.

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum spicatum SPIKED WATER-MILFOIL. White loch at Castle Kennedy.

M. alterniflorum ALTERNATE-FLOWERED WATER-MILFOIL. Main and Cross Waters of Luce; Loch Heron, etc. A plant of nutrient-poor water, pollution-sensitive and declining in Britain, but still locally frequent in Wigtownshire.

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris vulgaris MARE'S-TAIL. Marshes. White Loch of Ravenstone; Torrs Warren.

CALLITRICHACEAE

Callitriche stagnalis COMMON WATER-STARWORT. Common.

C. platycarpa VARIOUS-LEAVED WATER-STARWORT. Old records are mud-forms of C. stagnalis, but the true plant (confirmed by microscopical examination of the pollen) has recently been found in peaty pools in ruts on the track crossing Challochglass Moor (mixed with C. stagnalis). Barren material resembling this species is not rare.
(C. obtusangula BLUNT-FRUITED WATER-STARWORT. "Pond near Sandhead", 1934.)

C. hamulata (= C. intermedia) INTERMEDIATE WATER-STARWORT. Frequent, but not always identifiable without microscopical examination.

(C. hermaphroditica AUTUMNAL WATER-STARWORT. Long known at Lochnaw, with a post-1930 Atlas dot presumably from this site, and a few other old records. Needs to be refound.)

CORNACEAE

*Cornus sanguinea (= Thelycrania sanguinea) DOGWOOD. Rare introduction in hedges, e.g. near Portpatrick; Bladnoch.
ARALIACEAE

Hedera helix (agg.) IVY. Two species are now recognised: H. helix (s.s.) COMMON IVY. Frequent inland, rarely coastal and then looking introduced. Typical of inland woodland and also frequently amongst rocks on moorland.

H. hibernica ATLANTIC IVY. The common ivy of the Wigtownshire coast, rare inland.

*H. hibernica cv. 'Hibernica'. "IRISH" IVY. A rampant garden escape on shady riverbanks and in estate woodlands.

UMBELLIFERAE

Hydrocotyle vulgaris MARSH PENNYWORT. Common.
Sanicula europaea SANICLE. Rich woodland, local.
Eryngium maritimum SEA HOLLY. Coastal sand, several sites but very sparse and decreasing.
(Chaerophyllum temulentum ROUGH CHERVIL. 'Atlas' records from the Machars, but current status unknown.)

(Anthriscus caucalis BUR CHERVIL. East of Stranraer, 1892, probably casual.)

A. sylvestris COW PARSLEY. Frequent.

*Myrhis odorata SWEET CICELY. Rare, current records needed.

*Smyrnium olusatrum ALEXANDERS. Portpatrick.

Conopodium majus PIGNUT. Common.

Pimpinella saxifraga BURNET SAXIFRAGE. Basic turf, uncommon.

*Aegopodium podagraria GROUND-ELDER. Common.

Berula erecta LESSER WATER-PARSNIP. (Drummore; Isle of Whithorn; Torrs Warren; Kirkcolm.

Crithmum maritimum ROCK SAMPHIRE. Sparsely on rocky coasts.

[(Oenanthe fistulosa TUBULAR WATER-DROPWORT. Glenluce, 1836, vouchers exist and need checking.)]

[(O. pimpinelloides CORKY-FRUITED WATER-DROPWORT. Old records refer to O. lachenalii.)]

O. lachenalii PARSLEY WATER-DROPWORT. Occasional along the coast.

O. crocata HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT. Common.

Aethusa cynapium subsp. cynapium FOOL'S PARSLEY. Rare. Only subsp. cynapium is known to occur. Some, but by no means all, populations of dwarf plants in cereal crops in Britain are referable to subsp. agrestis and since A. cynapium has occurred, at least in the past, as an arable weed ('Among corn on Drummorral Farm', 1889), any arable plants should be closely examined.

(Silaum silaus PEPPER SAXIFRAGE. Near Mochrum Loch, 1955, probably now lost through afforestation.)

(Meum athamanticum SPIGNEL. Two pre-1930 Atlas records from the Machars.)

Conium maculatum HEMLOCK. Frequent, mainly coastal.

*[Bupleurum rotundifolium THOROW-WAX. A specimen collected by Druce, Drummore, 1909, is in the Brit. Mus. and is presumably the source of the entry in his Comital Flora. It has been redeetermined as "B. heldreichii", whatever that is.]

(Apium graveolens WILD CELERY. Below lighthouse, Mull of Galloway, 1843.)

A. nodiflorum FOOL'S WATER-CRESS. Occasional in wet places, mainly coastal.

A. inundatum LESSER MARSHWORT. Margins of base-poor lochs, rare. Castle Kennedy; Castle Loch, etc.

*(Petroselinum crispum GARDEN PARSLEY. Coast at head of Luce Bay, 1843.)

Cicuta virosa COWBANE. A large population in floating fen on Torrs Warren.

Carum verticillum WHORLED CARAWAY. Local, but sometimes abundant, in wet, base-poor grassland.

*(Carum carvi CARAWAY. Meadows near Newton Stewart, 1835.)

Ligusticum scoticum SCOTS LOVAGE. Occasional on western coasts.

Angelica sylvestris WILD ANGELICA. Common.

*(Peucedanum ostruthium MASTERWORT. Eldrickhill, 1968; Stranraer, 1968; Mull of Galloway, 1968.)
*Pastinaca sativa subsp. sativa* PARSNIP. On roadside bank, Ardachie.

*Heracleum sphondylium* HOGWEED. Common.

*H. mantegazzianum* GIANT HOGWEED. Glenluce; Monreith; Galloway House.

*Torilis japonica* UPRIGHT HEDGE-PARSLEY. Common.

*Daucus carota* subsp. *carota* WILD CARROT. Frequent, coastal. [Populations on exposed coasts, notably on the Mull of Galloway, superficially resemble subsp. *gummifer* and have sometimes been recorded as such. However, critical examination shows that they are local derivatives of subsp. *carota*.]

**EUPHORBIAEACEAE**

*Mercurialis perennis* DOG'S MERCURY. Frequent

[Euphorbia peplus. PURPLE SPURGE. An old entry on a Glenluce list is a clear typographical error for *E. peplus*.]

*E. helioscopia* SUN SPURGE. Occasional.

*E. peplus* PETTY SPURGE. Occasional.

*E. exigua* DWARF SPURGE. "On the Isle Farm; rare", 1889.)

*E. portlandica* PORTLAND SPURGE. (Morroch Bay, 1911); Port Castle Bay; coast near Mull of Galloway.

*E. paralias* SEA SPURGE. Recently seen only between Monreith Bay and Port Castle Bay.

[(E. amygdaloides WOOD SPURGE. Reported from wasteground at Old House Point, Cairnryan, 1968. A surprising record which has not been confirmed or refound, perhaps an error for one of the alien species?)]

**POLYGONACEAE**

*Polygonum aviculare* COMMON KNOTGRASS. Common. (Var. littorale recorded from Stranraer, 1883.)

*P. arenarium* SMALL-LEAVED KNOTGRASS. Trodden places, frequent.

*P. oxysepermum* subsp. *raii* (= *P. raii*) RAY'S KNOTGRASS. Several authentic old records from various parts of the coast, recently seen near Monreith. (Not to be confused with *P. aviculare* var. *littorale*!)

[(P. maritimum SEA KNOTGRASS. Old records refer to *P. oxysepermum*.)]

*P. bistorta* COMMON BISTORT. Kirkcowan; Sorbie; Auchenmalg.

*P. amphibium* AMPHIBIOUS BISTORT. Local.

*P. persicaria* REDSHANK, SPOTTED PERSICARIA. Common.

*P. lapathifolium* PALE PERSICARIA. Occasional acable weed.

*P. hydropiper* WATER-PEPPER. Frequent.

*P. minus* SMALL WATER-PEPPER. Rare, on stony loch-shores. White Loch, Castle Kennedy; Loch Maberry; Fell Loch.

*P. canadulum* LESSER KNOTWEED. Drummore; Alticry.

*P. polystachyum* HIMALAYAN KNOTWEED. Newton Stewart; Castle Kennedy; Glenluce. All var. *polystachyum*.

*Fallopia japonica* (= *Reynoutria japonica, Polygonum cuspidatum*) JAPANESE KNOTWEED. Occasional.

*F. sachalinensis* (= *Polygonum sachalinense*) GIANT KNOTWEED. Castle Kennedy; Knock Bay.

*F. convolvulus* (= *Polygonum convolvulus*) BLACK BINDWEED. Occasional.

*Rheum rhizarbarum* RHUBARB. Escape or garden throw-out. Glenwhilly; Craignarget.

*Rumex acetosella* SHEEP'S SORREL. Common. The controversial segregate *R. angiocarpus* is back in fashion (as a subspecies) and may occur, but Wigtownshire material has not been examined critically.

*R. tenuifolius* NARROW-LEAVED SHEEP'S SORREL. On base-poor gravel and sand on Torrs Warren. A distinctive taxon, worthy of specific rank, but often confused with narrow-leaved variants of *R. acetosella*.

*R. acetosa* COMMON SORREL. Common.

*R. hydrolapathum* GREAT WATER DOCK. In reed-swamp on Torrs Warren.
*(R. alpinus MONK'S RHUBARB. Roadside verge, lshanks, 1967.)*

*R. aquaticus SCOTTISH DOCK. An old record refers to R. longifolius.*

*R. longifolius NORTHERN DOCK. (Newton Stewart, 1883); Glenwhilly, 1977.*

*R. crispus CURLED DOCK. Two subspecies occur:
  R. crispus subsp. crispus. The common, weedy plant.
  R. crispus subsp. littoreus (= var. trigranulatus). Common along the coast.

*R. crispus × obtusifolius (= R. × pratensis). Hybrids involving each subspecies of R. crispus occur:
  R. crispus subsp. crispus × obtusifolius. Occasional.
  R. crispus subsp. littoreus × obtusifolius. Recorded from Auchenmalg Bay, no doubt elsewhere.*

*R. obtusifolius BROAD-LEAVED DOCK. Common.

*R. sanguineus WOOD DOCK. Woods, rare, always var. viridis.*

*R. conglomeratus CLUSTERED DOCK. Rare, recently recorded only on loch sides, Castle Kennedy.*

**URTICACEAE**

*(Soleirolia soleirolii (= Helxine soleirolii) MIND-YOUR-OWN-BUSINESS. Weed at Logan Gardens, ?1955.)*

*Urtica urens SMALL NETTLE. Occasional weed.*

*U. dioica STINGING NETTLE. Common.*

**CANNABACEAE**

*Humulus lupulus HOP. Rare and presumably introduced, though first recorded in 1843.*

**ULMACEAE**

*Ulmus glabra WYCH ELM. Frequent, subsp. not investigated.*

*U. procera ENGLISH ELM. Occasionally planted: Cairnryan; Castle Kennedy.*

**MYRICAECIE**

*Myrica gale BOG MYRTLE, SWEET GALE. Common in the moorland areas.*

**BETULACEAE**

*Betula pendula SILVER BIRCH. Frequent.*

*B. pubescens DOWNY BIRCH. Common, subsp. not clearly separable, but most trees nearest subsp. pubescens?*

*Alnus glutinosa ALDER. Common.*

*A. glutinosa × incana (= A. × pubescens). Planted in quantity near Carsegowan, not regenerating.*

*A. incana GREY ALDER. Planted by Fell Loch, regenerating freely.*

**CORYLACEAE**

*Corylus avellana HAZEL. Frequent.*

**FAGACEAE**

*Fagus sylvatica BEECH. Frequent.*

*Castanea sativa SWEET CHESTNUT. Rare introduction, not naturalising?*

*Quercus cerris TURKEY OAK. Estate woodland, Castle Kennedy.*

*Q. robur PEDUNCULATE OAK. Occasional, native status uncertain.*

*Q. petraea SESSILE OAK. Apparently rare.*

*Q. petraea × robur (= Q. × rosacea). Occurs, perhaps widespread.*
SALICACEAE

*(Populus alba* WHITE POPLAR. Glenluce district, before 1894.)

*P. × canescens* GREY POPLAR. Roadside by Logan Estate.

(*P. tremula* ASPEN. Rare, recent record needed.)

[(*P. nigra* BLACK POPLAR. Old literature records must refer to *P. × canadensis.*)]

*[P. × canadensis* BLACK ITALIAN POPLAR. Presumably this as introduction, Newton Stewart, 1883.]]

*Salix pentandra* BAY WILLOW. Wet scrub: Whitefield Loch; Kirkcowan.

*SA. alba* WHITE WILLOW. Grange of Cree; Carty Port. Infraspecific taxa generally not noted.

(*Var. vitellina* GOLDEN WILLOW. Woods by Galloway House, Garlieston, 1955.)

*SA. fragilis* CRACK WILLOW. Rare, infraspecific taxa not noted.

*SA. decipiens* WHITE WELSH WILLOW. Wigtown; Glenluce.

(*S. purpurea* PURPLE WILLOW. Glenluce, 1930.)

*[S. purpurea × viminalis (= S. × rubra).* Near Garlieston, 1930. Presumably an introduction?]

*SA. viminalis* Osier. Only recent record: Knock and Maize.

*S. caprea* subsp. *caprea*. GOAT WILLOW. Occasionally.

*S. caprea × cinerea (= S. × reichardtii).* Castle Kenredy; Glenluce; Carsegowan.

*[S. caprea × viminalis (= S. × sericans).* Dimow.

*S. cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia (= S. atrocinerea)* COMMON SALLOW. Frequent.

*S. cinerea × viminalis (= S. × smithiana).* Tarf Bridge.

*S. aurita* EARED SALLOW. Mainly moorland areas, frequent.

*[S. aurita × cinerea (= S. × multineris).* Frequent, often replacing pure *S. aurita.*

*SA. aurita × repens (= S. × ambigua).* Torrs Warren; Drummore. In both cited localities it occurs with *S. repens* subsp. *repens,* but at Torrs Warren it also occurs with a complex of both subsp. *repens* and subsp. *argentea.*

*S. myrsinifolia (= S. nigricans)* DARK-LEAVED WILLOW. Recently seen only at Grange of Cree, a single bush.

*S. repens* CREEPING WILLOW. Two subspecies occur, but intermediates are common:

*S. repens* subsp. *repens.* Widespread, typically in damp, acid places, very locally frequent.

*S. repens* subsp. *argentea.* Sand dunes, restricted to Torrs Warren in pure form, but intermediates between this and the previous subsp. dominate parts of Torrs Warren and occur elsewhere on the coast.

ERICACEAE

*Rhododendron ponticum* RHODODENDRON. Increasingly established.

*Andromeda polifolia* BOG ROSEMARY. Scattered on bogs and moorland, still in many places, though threatened by drainage and afforestation.

*Gaultheria shallon* SHALLON. In and around estate woodlands: Castle Kennedy; Lochnaw; Leswalt.

*Perrenya mucronata* PRICKLY HEATH. Well naturalised along woodland margin, Castle Kennedy.

*Calluna vulgaris* HEATHER. Common. Var. *hirsua* occurs on the Mull Head, Mull of Galloway.

*Erica tetralix* CROSS-LEAVED HEATH. Common on wet moorland.

E. cinerea BELL HEATH. Frequent on dry, peaty moorland and base-poor rock outcrops.

Vaccinium myrtillus BLAEBERRY, BILBERRY. Frequent on heathy banks and in light, acid woodland.

Vaccinium oxyccoccus CRANBERRY. Very local or peat-bogs and coastal moorland (still at Cranberry Point!).

PYROLACEAE

*Pyrola minor* COMMON WINTERGREEN. (Creeside woods above Newton Stewart, 1883); scattered colonies under sallogs in dune slacks on Torrs Warren.
EMPETRACEAE

*Empetrum nigrum* subsp. *nigrum*  CROWBERRY. Heathland, local.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

*Limonium vulgare*  COMMON SEA-LAVENDER. Reported from Orchardon Bay, 1883, by G.C. Druce, but he did not mention *L. humile*, which now is, and presumably was, abundant there. His record must thus be taken as an aggregate record or error and there seems no reason to accept *L. vulgare* as a Wigtownshire plant.]

*L. humile*  LAX-FLOWERED SEA-LAVENDER. Abundant on the rocky and muddy shore of Orchardon Bay, and, at least formerly, known southwards along the coast to Whithorn.

*Limonium recurvum* subsp. *humile* (= *L. binervosum* var. *humile*)  ROCK SEA-LAVENDER. Mull of Galloway, with old records, presumably of the same taxon, from Dunskey Castle (1843) and the Mull of Sinniness (before 1894). The Wigtownshire plant is var. *humile*, an apomictic endemic to Wigtownshire and Cumbria. It should not be picked.

*Armeria maritima*  THRIFT. Coastal, common.

PRIMULACEAE

*[Primula veris*  COWSLIP. "Said to grow about Moneith", G.C. Druce - 1884, no firm record.]

*P. vulgaris*  PRIMROSE. Common.

*Lysimachia nemorum*  YELLOW PIMPERNEL. Generally common.

*L. nummularia*  CREEPING JENNY. Ardwell Mill Dam, 1890.

*L. vulgaris*  YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE. In marshes; Black Loch at Castle Kennedy; Glenhapple; Dowalton Loch. Var. *augustifolia*. Glenhapple marshes, with the typical form.

*L. punctata*  DOTTED LOOSESTRIFE. Garden escape; Newton Stewart; Kirkcowan.

*Tridentalis europaea*  CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN. Coastal heathland near Dunman, 1972.

*Anagallis tenella*  BOG PIMPERNEL. Frequent in wet flushes, especially along the coast.

*A. arvensis*  SCARLET PIMPERNEL. Occasional weed, no information on colour forms.

*[A. foemina*  BLUE PIMPERNEL. Reported from Glenluce before 1894, probably in error for the blue-flowered form of *A. arvensis,*]

*A. minima* (= *Centunculus minimus*)  CHAFFWEED. Rare or overlooked in flushed turf; (near Morroch Bay, 1911); White Loch at Castle Kennedy; Dinaglair Loch; Fell Loch; near Barnshangan Bridge.

*Glaux maritima*  SEA MILKWORT. Usually amongst muddy rocks along the coast.

*Samolus valerandi*  BROOKWEED. Frequent in wet spots along the coast.

BUDDLEJACEAE

*Buddleja davidii*  BUTTERFLY-BUSH. Rare escape; Stranraer; Cairnryan; Glenluce.

OLEACEAE

*Fraxinus excelsior*  ASH. Frequent.

*Ligustrum vulgare*  WILD PRIVET. Occasional.

*L. ovalifolium*  GARDEN PRIVET. Persisting throw-out. Torrs Warren; Newton Stewart; Glenluce; etc.

APOCYNACEAE

*Vinca minor*  LESSER PERIWINKLE. Naturalised in woodland, Glenluce.

*V. major*  GREATER PERIWINKLE. Frequent escape.

GENTIANACEAE

*Centaurium erythraea*  COMMON CENTAURY. Occasional, mainly coastal?
Gentianella campestris FIELD GENTIAN. Recently recorded only at Ardwell Bay.

MENYANTHACEAE

Menyanthes trifoliata BOGBEAN. Locally common in the moorland areas.

POLEMONIACEAE

*(Polemonium caeruleum (agg.) JACOB’S-LADDER. ”Naturalized in plantations at Castle Kennedy”, 1883.)*

BORAGINACEAE

*Symphytum officinale var. purpureum COMMON COMFREY. Rare introduction on roadsides and riverbanks, more frequent than S. × uplandicum, with which it is commonly confused. (Flowers rich carmine-purple, without trace of blue, leaf- bases long-decurrent.)*

*[(Symphytum asperum ROUGH COMFREY. By the Cree at Newton Stewart, 1883 - doubtful in the absence of a specimen.]]

*S. asperum × officinale (= S. × uplandicum) RUSSIAN COMFREY. Auchenmalg; Glenluce; Innerwell.

S. tuberosum TUBEROUS COMFREY. Occasional in damp, rich woodland.

*(Borago officinalis BORAGE. Extinct casual.)*

*Pentaglottis sempervirens GREEN ALKANET. Occasional on roadsides and woodland edges.

Anchusa arvensis (= Lycopsis arvensis) BUGLOSS. Frequent weed, especially in sandy, coastal ground.

Myosotis scorpioides WATER FORGET-ME-NOT. Common in wet places that are not too acid. Two segregates may occur:

M. scorpioides (s.s.). Apparently the usual taxon,

[(M. nemorosa (= M. strigulosa?)). Included here on the basis of a record of M. strigulosa from Castle Kennedy, 1883, but a taxon that has not received recent recognition in Britain. May occur in more shaded places.]

M. secunda CREEPING FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent in wet, acid places.

M. laxa (= M. coespitosa) TUFTED FORGET-ME-NOT. Occasional.

*M. sylvatica (agg.) WOOD FORGET-ME-NOT. Estate woodland, Castle Kennedy.

M. arvensis FIELD FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent, two subspecies occur:

M. arvensis subsp. arvensis. A weed of light soils, records all coastal.

M. arvensis subsp. umbra. Shady roadsides and woodland edges, probably more common than the last.

M. discolor CHANGING FORGET-ME-NOT. Occasional in open turf.

M. ramosissima subsp. ramosissima EARLY FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent in sandy coastal turf.

*(Lithospermum officinale GROMWELL. Long known by Glenluce Abbey, but no recent record.)*

Mertensia maritima OYSTER-PLANT. Now very rare on shingly sand, best known near Auchenmalg.

(Echium vulgare VIPER’S BUGLOSS. Glenluce, 1843; Port William, 1883.)

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus arvensis FIELD BINDWEED. Castle Kennedy; Garlieston; West Barr.

Calystegia sepium HEDGE BINDWEED. Rare, apparently always subsp. sepium, though the pink-flowered subsp. roseata may occur in esuana scrub (where it could be confused with C. pulchra).

*C. pulchra HAIRY BINDWEED. Hedges: Carty Point; Wigtown; Planting End.

*C. silvatica LARGE BINDWEED. Rare, last recorded at Castle Kennedy, 1977.

C. soldanella SEA BINDWEED. Sand dunes: Monreith Bay; Cailliness; Knock Bay; Port Logan.

SOLANACEAE

*Lychnis barbarea (= L. halimifolium) DUKE OF ARGYLL’S TEEPLANT. Port Logan.
(Hyoscyamus niger) HENBANE. Native or long-established, old records for Luce Bay but last seen on the shore south of Garlieston, 1968.

*Solanum dulcamara* BITTERSWEET, WOODY NIGHTSHADE. Frequent. *Var. alba* at Aird and near Barr Point.

*(S. nigrum) BLACK NIGHTSHADE. On the shore near Sandhead and Port William, 1836.*

*S. tuberosum* POTATO. Agricultural relic.

*Lycopersicum esculentum* TOMATO. Casual, but not unusual on the foreshore at Stranraer.

*Datura stramonium* THORN-APPLE. Established at Rigg Bay.

**SCROPHULARIACEAE**

*Verbascum thapsus* GREAT MULLEIN. Occasional.

*Linaria purpurea* PURPLE TOADFAX. On walls; Castle Kennedy; Newton Stewart; Glenluce.

*L. repens* PALE TOADFAX. Barsaloch Point; Elrig.

*L. vulgaris* YELLOW TOADFAX, COMMON TOADFAX. Occasional.

*Chaenorhinum minus* SMALL TOADFAX. On old railways; (Barlai, 1955; Kirkcowan, 1955); Glenluce.

*Cymbalaria muralis* IVY-LEAVED TOADFAX. Rare.

*Scrophularia nodosa* COMMON FIGWORT. Frequent.

*[S. auriculata (= S. aquaticum)]* WATER FIGWORT. All records are errors for the next species.]

*S. umbrosa* GREEN FIGWORT. Above Port Castle Bay; Milton.

*[Minulis guttatus] MONKEYFLOWER. Several records, but none confirmed.]

*M. guttatus × nummularius (= M. × robertsii).* Mochnrum Loch; Monreith Bay; Alticry Burn. No doubt elsewhere, but confused with both parents.

*M. nummularius (= M. luteus, p.p.).* In small quantity, and declining, at Killantringan Bay, the only site.

*M. moschatus* MUSK. Black Loch, Castle Kennedy; Ardwell House.

*Erinus alpinus* FAIRY FOXGLOVE. On old walls, Castle Kennedy.

*Digitalis purpurea* FOXGLOVE. Common.

*Veronica beccabunga* BROOKLIME. Frequent.

*V. anagallis-aquatica* BLUE WATER-SPEEDWELL. (Whithorn; Newton Stewart); near Dunragit.

*V. scutellata* MARSH SPEEDWELL. Frequent.

*V. officinalis* HEATH SPEEDWELL. Dry turf, common.

*V. montana* WOOD SPEEDWELL. Recorded near Cairnryan.

*V. chamaedrys* GERMANDER SPEEDWELL. Common.

*V. serpyllifolia* subsp. *serpyllifolia* THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL.


*V. arvensis* WALL SPEEDWELL. Common, especially coastal.

*V. hederifolia* IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. Rather rare, all specimens seen have been subsp. *lucorum*, but subsp. *hederifolia* could occur on sandy arable land.

*V. persica* COMMON FIELD-SPEEDWELL. Frequent.

*V. polita* GREY FIELD-SPEEDWELL. Rare, recently at Sorbie.

*V. agrestis* GREEN FIELD-SPEEDWELL. Rare, last seen at Castle Kennedy, 1977.

*V. filiformis* SLENDER SPEEDWELL. Still very local, in lawns and short turf.

*Pedicularis palustris* RED RATTLE, MARSH LOUSEWORT. Wet acid flushes, locally frequent.

*P. sylvatica* subsp. *sylvatica* LOUSEWORT. Common. [Subsp. *hibernica*, with hairy calyces, might occur.]
Rhinanthus minor  YELLOW RATTLE. Frequent in grassland. Two subspecies occur, both probably widespread but with few definite records:
R. minor subsp. minor, Mesic to basic turf.
R. minor subsp. stenophyllus. Base-poor, usually damp turf.

Melampyrum pratense  COMMON COW-WHEAT. Scattered. (Var. hians, with golden flowers, has been recorded.)

Euphrasia officinalis (agg.) EYEBRIGHT. All taxa in Wigtownshire are capable of interbreeding and hence of intergrading, but most species remain morphologically and ecologically distinct.
E. micrantha. In rather dry heather moorland, few records but easily overlooked.
E. scottica. Locally frequent in wet moorland.
((E. marshallii. Material referred to this species was collected on the Mull of Galloway, 1934. E. marshallii certainly extends some distance down the west Scottish coast but this represents a substantial southern extension of its range and the record has been disregarded in recent times. I have not yet examined the original material, but I have seen remains of strongly hairy eyebrights on the Mull of Galloway late in the season. Such an occurrence would tie in with the distributions of other species, notably Oxytropis halleri, and it is likely that the record will prove to be correct.))
E. tetraquaetra (= E. occidentalis). Exposed cliffs on the west coast, notably on the Mull of Galloway.
E. nemorosa. Local in slightly basic turf, the commonest Wigtownshire species (but see below).
E. nemorosa × scottica. Roadside by Culvennan Fell.
E. nemorosa × tetraquaetra. Coastal turf on the west coast; (Dunskey Castle, 1912); Killanterinan.
E. confusa. Occasional in short turf, but rarely very satisfactory (see below).
E. confusa × nemorosa. The two species intergrade completely and it is a matter of opinion as to where to draw the distinctions between this presumed hybrid and the parents (or at what level to separate the parents).
(E. arctica subsp. borealis (= E. borealis, E. brevipila). Grassland, rare, no record since 1953.)

Odonites verna (agg.) RED BARTSIA. Occasional. So far as is known, records refer to O. verna sens. strict.

Parentucellia viscosa  YELLOW BARTSIA. (Shore between Barr Point and Port William, 1843); Elrig Loch.

OROBANCHACEAE

*Lathraea clandestina  PURPLE TOOTHWORT. White Loch of Myrton.

(Orobanche alba  THYME BROOMRAPE. Between Dunskey Castle and Portpatrick, 1843. (Port Castle Bay, error.))

Orobanche hederae  IVY BROOMRAPE. Port Castle Bay.

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Pinguicula lusianica  PALE BUTTERWORT. In wet, peaty, moorland and coastal flushes, often with Schoenus, one of the characteristic, Wigtownshire, oceanic-heath species.

P. vulgaris  BUTTERWORT. Frequent on moors and seaciffs.

(Utricularia vulgaris (agg.) GREATER BLADDERWORT. Dowalton Loch, 1890, before loch drained, presumably extinct.)

U. intermedia (agg.) INTERMEDIATE BLADDERWORT. Rare in peaty flushes and pools. Recently considered an aggregate of three species, requiring a microscope for their reliable separation. On available information, a recent collection from Culvennan Fell is U. stygia.

Utricularia minor  LESSER BLADDERWORT. In pools, recently recorded only at New Luce. (Identifications of this species must not be based on bladders being present on green leaves, since this feature is seen also in two taxa of the U. intermedia group.)

VERBENACEAE

*(Verbena officinalis  VERVAIN. Extinct casual.)

LABIATAE

Mentha arvensis  CORN MINT. Damp places, rare.

(M. arvensis × spicata (= M. × gentilis) BUSHY MINT. Two records.)

M. aquatica  WATER MINT. Common.

M. aquatica × arvensis (= M. × verticillata) WHORLED MINT. Occasional.

*M. aquatica × spicata (= M. × piperita) PEPPERMINT. (Port Spittal, 1915); Carty Port.

*(M. spicata SPEARMINT. No modern records?)
*M. spicata × suaveolens (= M. × villosa) LARGE APPLE-MINT. Occasional escape, most or all colonies are var. alopecuroides.

*(M. longifolia. "HORSE MINT" (misapplied name?). Garden escape, 1912, reputedly the only correct British record. Much confused with M. × villosa.

[M. × niliaca. Records refer to M. × villosa.]

[M. scotica. Newton Stewart, 1955, as "M. × niliaca var. sapida", but a presumed error.]

[(M. suaveolens. APPLE MINT. An 1843 record of "M. rotundifolia" between Wigtown and Newton Stewart, if correct, would belong here, but confusion with M. × villosa was very probable.)

Lycopus europaeus GIPSY-WORT. Marshes, occasional.

(Origanum vulgare MARJORAM. Castle Kennedy, 1883.)

(Thymus pulegioides LARGE WILD THYME. Correct record from Wigtown 10km square, status of this and other old records unknown.)

T. praecox (T. drucei) WILD THYME. Common.

(Clinopodium vulgare WILD BASIL. North side of Garlieston Bay, 1889.)

Prunella vulgaris SELF-HEAL. Common.

Stachys arvensis FIELD WOUNDWORT. Occasional arable weed.

S. palustris MARSH WOUNDWORT. Frequent.

S. palustris × sylvatica (= S. × ambigua). Soutseat Loch and scattered old records.

S. sylvatica HEDGE WOUNDWORT. Common.

(S. officinalis (= Betonica officinalis) BETONY. Atlas dot for Rhinns, no recent records.)

*(Ballota nigra BLACK HOREHOUND. Atlas dot for Whithorn area.)

*(Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum. Garden escape on roadside at Sandhead, 1980, now gone?)

Lamium amplexicaule HENBIT DEAD-NETTLE. Occasional weed,

L. molucellifolium NORTHERN DEAD-NETTLE. Locally frequent arable weed.

*(L. hybridum CUT-LEAVED DEAD-NETTLE. Weed in flower-bed at Black Head lighthouse, 1978, has not persisted.)

L. purpureum RED DEAD-NETTLE. Common.

*L. album WHITE DEAD-NETTLE. Coastal roadsides, mainly around Garlieston and Wigtown.

*(L. maculatum SPOTTED DEAD-NETTLE. Newton Stewart, 1906.)

Galeopsis tetrahit COMMON HEMP-NETTLE. Two segregates occur:
G. tetrahit (s.s.). Frequent.
G. bifida. Frequent.

Glechoma hederacea GROUND IVY. Locally common.

Scutellaria galericulata COMMON SKULL-CAP. Marshes and wet places along the coast.

S. minor LESSER SKULL-CAP. Garheugh; Fell Loch. Formerly widespread and has apparently declined, but can be overlooked when it grows under Myrica gale.

Teucrium scorodonia WOOD SAGE. Common.

Ajuga reptans BUGLE. Common.

**PLANTAGINACEAE**

Plantago major subsp. major GREATER PLANTAIN. Common.

P. lanceolata RIBWORT PLANTAIN. Common.

P. maritima SEA PLANTAIN. Common on the coast and sometimes on tracks and roadsides inland.

P. coronopus BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN. Common on the coast.

Littorella uniflora SHOREWEED. Common along loch margins, formerly also in wet places on the seashore.
CAMPANULACEAE

Campanula latifolia GIANT BELLFLOWER. Galloway House; Knockinaam; near Glenluce.
C. rotundifolia HAREBELL. Common.
Jasione montana SHEEP'S-BIT. Frequent in dry places on the coast, rare inland.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia dortmannia WATER LOBELIA. Occasional in stony lochs.

RUBIACEAE

Sherardia arvensis FIELD MADDER. Occasional, coastal rocks and turf.
Galium odoratum WOODRUFF. Coastal woodland, rare.
G. cruciata (= Cruciata laevipes) CROSSWORT. Roadside by Torrs Warren.
(G. boreale NORTHERN BEDSTRAW. "Cree side above Newton", 1883.)

G. mollugo (agg.) HEDGE BEDSTRAW. Mainly in coastal grass and scrub; Aird; Kirkcolm; Torrs Warren; Grennan Plantation. Commonly divided into two species or subspecies in Britain; Torrs Warren material seems closer to subs. mollugo, while the inland population in the Aird area was recorded as subs. erectum (= G. album). A difference between inland and coastal populations could make sense in relation to their distribution in the rest of Britain, but more work is needed before either taxon can be firmly accepted as present in the county.
G. mollugo × verum (= G. × pomeranicum). Roadside near Spittal.
G. verum LADY'S BEDSTRAW. Common. (Var. meritimum, Port William, 1883.)
G. saxatile HEATH BEDSTRAW. Common.

G. palustre MARSH BEDSTRAW. Two subspecies (or species) occur, and seem more distinct in Wigtownshire than in many places elsewhere.
G. palustre subsp. palustre COMMON MARSH-BEDSTRAW. Common in marshy and wet, peaty places.
G. palustre subsp. elongatum (= G. elongatum) GREAT MARSH-BEDSTRAW. In tall marsh vegetation and reed-swamp, e.g. Glenhapple marshes; Torrs Warren.

[G. uliginosum FEN BEDSTRAW. Blank card in BSEI Index, Atlas dots in Cree Valley, but not certainly known in Wigtownshire?]

G. aparine GOOSEGRASS etc. Common.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus nigra ELDER. Common.

*Viburnum lantana WAYFARING TREE. Rare introduction, no recent records?*
V. opulus GUELDER ROSE. Recently seen near Logan, native status perhaps doubtful.

*Symphoricarpus rivularis SNOWBERRY. Occasional planting or escape.
Lonicera periclymenum HONEYSUCKLE. Common.

*Leycesteria formosa HIMALayan HONEYSUCKLE. On old keep walls, Castle Kennedy.*

ADOXACEAE

Adoxa moschatellina MOSCHATEL. Local in damp woodland on rich soils.

VALERIANACEAE

Valerianella locusta COMMON CORNSALAD. Two subspecies occur:
V. locusta subsp. locusta. Common along the coast, no inland records?
V. locusta subsp. dunensis. Sand-dunes at head of Luce Bay.

*(V. dentata NARROW-FRUITED CORNSALAD. Vanished cornfield weed; near Whithorn, 1837; Orchardton Bay, 1883.)*

Valeriana officinalis COMMON VALERIAN. Frequent.
*V. pyrenaica* PYRENEAN VALERIAN. Occasionally naturalised: New Luce; Physgill; Glasserton.

**DIPSACACEAE**

*Dipsacus fullonum* subsp. *fullonum*. TEASEL. Sporadic, recently recorded from Stranraer and Cairnryan.

(Knautia arvensis) FIELD SCABIOUS. Glenluce district, before 1894.)

*Succisa pratensis* DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS. Common.

**COMPOSITAE**

*Bidens cernua* NODDING BUR-MARIGOLD. Torrs Warren; Soulseat Loch.

*B. tripartita* TRIFID BUR-MARIGOLD. (Larbrax, 1969); Soulseat Loch; Planting End.

*(Guizotia abyssinica.* Extinct casual.)

*Senecio jacobaean RAGWORT. Common. (Var. discoideus on shore of Monreith Bay, 1883.)*

*S. cineraria × jacobaean (= S. × albescens)*. A single plant amongst *S. jacobaean* on the sea-front at Port William, 1990, close to cultivated *S. cineraria*, very typical of the occurrence of this hybrid around the British coastline.

*S. aquaticus* MARSH RAGWORT. Frequent.

*S. aquaticus × jacobaean (= S. × ostenfeldii)*. Recorded only from a marshy pasture at Low Chlenry, where it has apparently ousted *S. aquaticus*, but surely overlooked or misrecorded as *S. aquaticus* elsewhere.

*S. sylvaticus* HEATH GROUNDSEL. Frequent.

*S. viscosus* STICKY GROUNDSEL. Rare, coastal.

*S. vulgaris* GROUNDSEL. Common. *Forma radiatus* is an incomer at Stranraer and Cairnryan harbours.

*(S. doria.* Outside a cottage garden, Morroch Bay, 1914.)*

*(S. fluviatilis* SARRACEN'S WOUNDWORT. (Ardwell Mill Dam, 1890); Port Gill.

*(S. smithii* MAGELLAN RAGWORT. "In a ditch near Whauphill", 1941.)

*(Doronicum plantagineum* PLANTAIN-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE. Var. *excelsum* has been recorded.)*

*Tussilago farfara* COLTSFOOT. Common.

*Petasites hybridus* BUTTERBUR. Frequent.

*P. fragrans* WINTER HELIOTROPE. Occasional escape, published as "new to Wigtownshire" several times!

*Calendula officinalis* POT MARIGOLD. Casual at top of shore, Stranraer, 1981.

*Inula helenium* ELECAMPANE. On roadside at Low Ersock. Much confused in Scotland with the more common *Telekia speciosa*, but this is the true plant.

*Inula crithmoides* GOLDEN SAMPHIRE. Long known on the Mull of Galloway, well north of its other British localities, not recently seen on the Mull itself (last record, 1890?), but still on cliffs at West Tarbet and Dunman.

(Pulicaria dysenterica FLEABANE. Old records for the Mull of Galloway and *Atlas* dots for the Whithorn peninsula, but current status unknown.)

*(Filago vulgaris (= F. germanica)* COMMON CUDWEED. Several old records, last seen, 1890. Declining nationally.)*

*F. minima* SMALL CUDWEED. On coastal sand: (Drummore, 1890); Torrs Warren; Glenluce.

(Gnaphalium sylvaticum HEATH CUDWEED. Little information and no recent record. May colonise forestry roads.)*

*G. uliginosum* MARSH CUDWEED. Frequent.

*(Anaphalis margaritacea* PEARLY EVERLASTING. "Loch Eldrig" (Elrig Loch?), 1951.)

*Antennaria dioica* MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING, CAT'S-FOOT. Tarf Water; Moor of Ravenstone.

*Solidago virgaurea* GOLDENROD. Occasional.

*S. canadensis* CANADIAN GOLDENROD. Riverbank at Newton Stewart.

*S. gigantea* EARLY GOLDENROD. Spittal; Glenluce.
Aster tripolium  SEA ASTER. Saltmarshes, local. (Var. discoideus, Orchardton Bay, 1883.)
*A. novi-belgii  MICHAELMAS DAISY. Near Glenluce Abbey. A difficult group, with other taxa apparently occurring, but not yet sorted out.

[(A. lanceolatus. Doubtfully recorded, as "probably peniculatus", by the Cree below Newton Stewart, 1883.)]

*Olearia macrodonta  NEW ZEALAND HOLLY. Planted and naturalising above Knock Bay.

Bellis perennis  DAISY. Common.

Eupatorium cannabinum  HEMP AGRIMONY. Frequent on wet seacliffs and in coastal woodland.

Achillea millefolium  YARROW. Common.

A. ptarmica  SNEEZEWORT. Frequent.

Tripleurospermum inodorum  SCENTLESS MAYWEED. Frequent.
[T. inodorum x maritimum. Disturbed coastal ground, seen but not yet critically examined.]

T. maritimum subsp. maritimum.  SEA MAYWEED. Common along the coast.

Matricaria recutita  SCENTED MAYWEED. Glenluce.

*M. matricarioides  PINEAPPLE-WEED. Frequent.

*(Anacyclus radiatus. Extinct casual, as var. purpurascens.)

Chrysanthemum segetum  CORN MARIGOLD. Arable fields, still about but not common.

Leucanthemum vulgare (= Chrysanthemum vulgare)  OX EYE DAISY. Frequent.

*Tanacetum parthenium (= Chrysanthemum parthenium)  FEVERFEW. Rare, e.g. Barsalloch Point.

(T. vulgare (= C. vulgare)  TANSY. No recent record?)

Artemisia vulgaris  MUGWORT. Occasional, more common on the coast.

A. maritina  SEA WORMWOOD. Formerly scattered along the coast between Garlieston and Whithorn, but recently recorded only at Portyerrock Bay.

Carlina vulgaris  CARLINE THISTLE. Coastal, locally frequent.

[(Arctium lappa  GREAT BURDOCK. An old record from Glenluce must surely be an error for A. minus subsp. nemorosum.)]

A. minus  LESSER BURDOCK. Two subspecies have been recorded;
(A. minus subsp. minus. "St.Ninians", 1883, if record was correct.)
A. minus subsp. nemorosum. Common.

Carduus tenuiflorus  SLENDER THISTLE. Coastal, rare, recently seen at Garheugh.

(C. acanthoides  WELTED THISTLE. Once described as "common" on the west coast of the Whithorn peninsula, and perhaps it still is, but I have no recent records.)

Cirsium vulgare  SPEAR THISTLE. Common.

C. palustre  MARSH THISTLE. Common.

C. arvense  CREEPING THISTLE. Common.

*(Silybum marianum  MILK-THISTLE. Presumably casual: Terally Bay, 1960; shore south of Sandhead, 1971.)

*Centauraea montana  PERENNIAL CORNFLOWER. Occasional escape.

C. cyanus  CORNFLOWER. Cliff-top at Cruggleton, 1977, casual?

C. nigra  BLACK Knapweed, COMMON Knapweed, HARDHEADS. Common.

*(Cichorium intybus  CHICORY. Two post-1930 Atlas records for Glenluce area.)

Lapsana communis  NIPPLEWORT. Frequent.

Hypochoeris radicata  CAT'S-EAR. Common.

H. glabra  SMOOTH CAT'S-EAR. Very sparse on acid dune banks at Torrs Warren.

Leontodon autumnalis  AUTUMN HAWKBIT. Common.
L. taraxacoides. LESSER HAWKBIT. Local in open surf, mostly on the coast.

Tragopogon pratensis subsp. minor. GOATS-BEARD. Monreith Bay; Cairnryan.

Sonchus arvensis. PERENNIAL SOW-THISTLE, CORN SOW-THISTLE. Occasional, frequent on foreshores.

S. oleraceus. SMOOTH SOW-THISTLE. Frequent.

S. asper. PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE. Frequent.

Hieracium murorum (agg.) HAWKWEED. A mostly agamosperous complex, requiring more study in the county. However, apart from H. vulgatum, hawkweeds, as a group, are surprisingly infrequent. Individual microspecies are mostly very rare and must not be collected from their known localities. The information presented below is undoubtedly incomplete; the county was briefly visited by the BSBI Hieracium Study Group in 1986 but I do not have full information on the results of the visit.

Section Umbellata.

(H. umbellatum. Sorbie, 1891: old record in Glenluce area.)

Section Sabauda.

[H. sabaudum (= H. perpropinquum). Some recent reports are no doubt correct, but need confirmation.]

Section Foliata.

H. latibracteatum. Recorded, 1986, but where?

H. suberocatum. Barnshangan Bridge.

H. reticulatum. Tarf Bridge.

Section Tridentata.


(H. gothicoides. Old record in Glenluce area.)

Section Vulgata.

Subsection Vulgata.

H. vulgatum. Locally common on roadsides, dry banks, walls, acidic rocks, etc.

(H. diaphanum. One record in Atlas Critical Supplement.)

Subsection Sagittata.

H. subhirtum. Near New Luce.

Section Oreadea.

H. sommerfelli. Recorded, 1986, but where?

Section Subalpina.

H. dissimile. Tarf Bridge; ?Barsangan Bridge. A nationally very rare species which must not be collected.

H. pilosella (= Pilosella officinarum) MOUSE-EAR HAWKWEED. Frequent on rocks and in short turf. A very complex species, either sexual or agamosperous, varying considerably in chromosome number, which has been divided into a huge number of 'subspecies' in Europe in the past. Recently it has been fashionable to recognise just a few subspecies, based on various combinations of characters of the simple and glandular hairs on the involucres, giving what may be an arbitrary classification that cuts across other types of variation. Probably the commonest Wigtonshire taxon is subsp. trichosa (= subsp. nigrescens), but there are also records for subsp. melanops, mieradenium and trichoscapum. There is no indication, as yet, that these 'subspecies' have any ecological meaning in the county and they also readily intergrade.

Crepis capillaris. SMOOTH HAWK'S-BEARD. Frequent and variable.

C. paludosa. MARSH HAWK'S-BEARD. Local.

Taraxacum officinale. DANDELION. Common. A mostly agamosperous complex of numerous microspecies, with the following records based on many determinations over the past few years by A.J. Richards and the late C.C. Haworth. It is not feasible, at present, if at all, to distinguish native taxa and introductions, though it is likely that several microspecies of section Ruderalia are relatively recent introductions. Continuing study of Taraxacum in Britain over the past few years has resulted in many changes of opinion and species concepts and some now doubtful microspecies are omitted from the following account. Those listed here mostly follow the British list issued by Haworth & Rundle, 1987, but need further revision.

Section Erythrosperma. Short turf, rocks and dunes, mainly Mull of Galloway and shores of Luce Bay.

T. arenarium. Dunes; Point of Lag; ?Auchennalgal.

T. brachyglottosum. Frequent on trodden dunes, rare inland.

(T. fulviforme. Unlocalised, apparently pre-1970 record.)

T. lacistophyllum. West Tarbet Bay; Caillness Point; Auchennalgal.

T. lacteum. Dune grassland, Glenluce.

T. proazimum. Dune grassland, Glenluce.

T. pseudolacistophyllum. West Tarbet; Glenluce.

T. scoticum. Sandy, coastal turf near Glenluce.

Section Obligata. Base-poor dunes.

T. platyglossum. Caillness Point.

Section Spectabilis. Bogs, marshes and wet grassland.

T. faeroense. Locally common.

Section Naevosa. Damp and often shady places.

T. euryphyllum. Scattered throughout the county.

T. maculatum. Occasional, so far only near the coast.

T. naevoformae. Mull of Simmness; Glenluce.

T. "non-maculigerum". An undescribed species recorded in and near Portpatrick.

T. pseudolaronsonii. Occasional.

T. subnaeveosum. In damp turf on the west coast.

Section Celica. Grasslands, wet rocks, etc.

T. girldense. Cliff-top, Dunsky Castle.

T. bracteatum. Coastal streambank, Garveugh; Port William.

T. "bractiforme". (Unpublished name.) Coastal roadside, Cairnryan.
T. explanatum. A record of "T. praestans" on wet rocks at Meikle Galdenoch is almost certainly this taxon.
T. gelertii. In lus hagh, Garlieston.
T. hibernicum. In cliff turf, Meikle Galdenoch.
T. laetifrons. Cliff turf; Mull of Sinneness; KIlantrinan Bay.
T. landmarkii. Upland roadside, New Luce.
T. nordstedti. Locally common in fertile grassland.
T. raunkiarii. Very common on light soils in lowland parts of the county.
T. unguilobum. Common on damp rocks, tracks and turf.

Section Hamata. Wasteground, roadsides, damp turf etc., a difficult section.
T. atactum. Lady Bay; Genoch; Cairnryan; Glenluce.
T. hamatiforume. On old railway, Wigton; Cairnryan.
T. hamatulum. Coastal turf; Garleigh; Dally Bay; Kirkcolm; Marchburn.
T. hamatum. Widspread and probably frequent, mostly on roadsides.
T. hamiferum. Portpatrick; Stranraer; Port William.
T. lamprophyllum. Dry, disturbed, coastal grass; Corsewall; Dally Bay; Garlieston; Isle of Whithorn.
T. polyhamatum. Marchburn.
T. pseudohamatum. Roadsides; Lochans; Knockadie; Cairnryan.
T. quadrans. Scattered, on roadsides.
T. subhamatum. Coastal turf, Corsewall Point.

Section Ruderalia (= Section Vulgaria). Lowland, often urban adventives or on roadsides.
T. alatum. Old station yard, Stranraer.
T. aurousum. Grassway roadsides; Challock; Newton Stewart; Marchburn.
T. cyanolepis. A distinctive species, abundant around Cairnryan, but unrecorded elsewhere.
T. dahisthi. Sandy coastal turf; Dally Bay; Kirkcolm; St. Ninian's Cave.
T. ekmanii. Marchburn; New Luce; Glenluce.
T. excatrum. Old railway, Glenluce.
T. excellens. Wasteground, Newton Stewart.
T. expallidiforme. Corsewall Point; Port William; Newton Stewart.
T. exsertum. Grassway roadside, Challock.

(T. hemipolyodon. Casual on disturbed roadside at Low Balyett, 1977, now gone.)
T. haenrige. In sandy coastal turf in the north Rhins and at Sandhead.
T. laticordatum. Wasteground, etc.; Newton Stewart, Stranraer; Portpatrick; Port William.
T. necessarium. On disturbed shingle beach at Stainhead.
T. oblongatum. Damp, coastal roadbank south of Cairnryan.
T. pallidipes. Wasteground, Port William harbour.
T. panulatiiforme. Wasteground, Port William harbour.
T. pannucium. Coastal roadside, Kirkcolm.
T. polyodon. Frequent on roadsides and wasteground.
T. sagittipens. Disturbed riverbank, Newton Stewart.
T. scotiniforme. Coastal roadside, Garleigh.
T. sublanceolatolor. Disused railway, Glenluce.
T. subluccecescens. Coastal roadside, as "T. subaciniosum", needs to be rechecked.
T. undulatum. Base of harbour wall, Port William.
T. xanthostigma. Coastal roadside, Cairnryan.

ALISMACEAE

Baldeilla ranunculoides LESSER WATER-PLANTAIN. On wet, peaty mud; Dowalton; Castle Kennedy; Fell Loch; etc.

([Luronium natans FLOATING WATER-PLANTAIN, A pre-1837 record from Black Loch, Castle Kennedy, has been generally considered to have been based on a form of B. ranunculoides.

Alisma plantago-aquatica WATER-PLANTAIN. Frequent.

JUNCAGINACEAE

Triglochin palustris MARSH ARROWGRASS. Frequent, often at tops of saltmarshes as well as inland.
T. maritima SEA ARROWGRASS. Frequent in saltmarshes.

ZOSTERACEAE

Zostera marina EELGRASS. On estuarine mud below the low water-mark: Loch Ryan; Baldoon Sands.
Z. angustifolia NARROW-LEAVED EELGRASS. On estuarine mud, often above the LWM: Loch Ryan; Baldoon Sands.
Z. noltii DWARF EELGRASS. Estuarine mud above the low water-mark: Loch Ryan; cast up at Innerwell.

POTAMOGETONACEAE

Potamogeton natans BROAD-LEAVED PONDWEED. Frequent.
P. polygonifolius BOG PONDWEED. Common in noorland pools and runnels.
P. lucens  SHINING PONDWEED.  White Loch at Castle Kennedy.

P. gramineus  VARIOUS-LEAVED PONDWEED. Recent records from White Loch at Castle Kennedy and Dernaglar Loch.

(P. gramineus × polygonifolius. An extremely rare hybrid, found in the River Bladnoch at Spittal Bridge in 1953. Convincing material was seen there, in very small quantity, in 1977, but a more recent search has been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that it still survives somewhere else in the river.)

(P. gramineus × lucens (= P. × zizii). One 10km dot in the Atlas Critical Supplement.

P. gramineus × perfoliatus (= P. × nitens). Rare, recently seen at Dernaglar Loch.

P. alpinus  RED PONDWEED. Rare.

(P. praetextatus  LONG-STALKED PONDWEED. Lochnaw, 1843; Bishopburn, 1883.)

P. perfoliatus PERFOLIATE PONDWEED. Rare, recently seen at White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

(P. pusillus  LESSER PONDWEED. Confirmed old records from Baldoon, the R. Bladnoch and near Sandhead.)

(P. obtusifolius  BLUNT-LEAVED PONDWEED. Several old records, not recently seen.)

P. berchtoldii  SMALL PONDWEED. A few old records, recently recorded at Clayshant.

P. crispus  CURLED PONDWEED. Scattered records, recently at White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

P. pectinatus  FENNEL PONDWEED. (Atlas record Whithorn area;) White Loch at Castle Kennedy.

**RUPPIACEAE**

Ruppia maritima  BEAKED TASSELWEED. Brackish pools, St. Helina Island.

(R. cirrhosa  SPIRAL TASSELWEED. An old record for R. maritima (agg.) from Kirkcolm is, according to the Atlas, referable to this species. Recent searches of apparently suitable brackish pools at Kirkcolm have been unsuccessful.)

**LILIACEAE**

Narthecium ossifragum  BOG ASPHODEL. Common on wet moorlands.

*Polygonatum multiflorum  SOLOMON'S SEAL. In woodland at Glenluce, apparently an introduction but not the hybrid usually grown in gardens.

*Ruscus aculeatus  BUTCHER'S BROOM. On roadside at Logan.

*Lilium martagon  MARTAGON LILY. Garden escape in dunes, Sandhead.

*L. pyrenaicum  PYRENEAN LILY. Garden escape in dunes, Port Logan.

*Ornithogalum umbellatum  STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM. Occasional, usually on grassy roadbanks.

Scilla verna  SPRING SQUIRREL. Locally abundant on seacliffs and in rocky coastal turf.

Hyacinthoides non-scripta  (= Endymion non-scriptus) BLUEBELL, WILD HYACINTH. Common.

*H. hispanica × non-scripta  HYBRID GARDEN BLUEBELL. A frequent garden escape.

Allium scorodoprasum  SAND LEEK. (Barnbarrock, 1904); Garlieston; Port Castle Bay.

A. vineale  CROW GARLIC. Occasional, on coastal banks.

*(A. carinatum  KEELED GARLIC. Glenluce, 1896 [perhaps just refound, 1990?].)

*A. triquetrum  THREE-CORNERED LEEK. Planted and becoming naturalised on wooded roadside, Logan.

A. ursinum  RAMSONS. Occasional.

*A. moly. Garden escape in dunes at Monreith.

**JUNCAEAE**

Juncus squarrosus  HEATH RUSH. Common.

*J. tenuis  SLENDER RUSH. Damp road sides, rare.

J. gerardii  SALTMARSH RUSH. Common in saltmarshes and amongst rocks at the top of the shore.
**J. bufonius** TOAD RUSH. Two (or three?) segregates occur: *J. bufonius* (s.s.). Common in seasonally wet places.

*J. foliosus*. Streamsides, etc.; Glenluce; Greannan Plantation. *J. ranarius* (= *J. ambiguus*). Should occur in damp, coastal sites, but collections await critical examination.

**J. inflexus** HARD RUSH. Rare, coastal.

**J. effusus** SOFT RUSH. Very common.

**J. conglomeratus** COMPACT RUSH. Common in wet, peaty places.

**J. maritimus** SEA RUSH. Occasional in wet places on the seashore.

*J. subnodulosus* BLUNT-FLOWERED RUSH. West coast of the Whithorn peninsula, no recent records?)

**J. acutilorosus** SHARP-FLOWERED RUSH. Very common.

**J. acutilorosus × articulatus** (= *J. × surrejanus*). With the parents on Torrs Warren.

**J. articulatus** JOINTED RUSH. Frequent.

**J. bulbosus** (incl. *J. kochii*) BULBOUS RUSH. Common in wet, peaty places. The aquatic form is often the dominant waterweed in peaty lochs.

**Luzula pilosa** HAIRY WOODRUSH. Frequent, more a plant of heathy banks than of woodland.

**L. sylvatica** GREAT WOODRUSH. Frequent.

**L. campestris** FIELD WOODRUSH. Common.

**L. multiflora** HEATH WOODRUSH. Two subspecies occur, both frequent:
- **L. multiflora** subsp. **multiflora**. Heathland and woodland edges.
- **L. multiflora** subsp. **congesta**. Heathland and moorland.

**AMARYLLIDACEAE**

*Leucojum vernum** SPRING SNOWFLAKE. Abundantly naturalised in damp woodland near Cairnryan.

*(L. aestivum** SUMMER SNOWFLAKE. Ardwell Mill, 1938.)*

*Galanthius nivalis** SNOWDROP. Frequent and locally well naturalised.

*Narcissus pseudonarcissus** subsp. **pseudonarcissus**. WILD DAFFODIL. Occasionally naturalised.

*N. poeticus* (= *N. majalis*) PHEASANT’S-EYE. Rare introduction or escape: above Knock Bay; Boreland.

*N. × incomparabilis** DAFFODIL. Many of the garden escapes and plantings on village roadsides can, no doubt, be grouped under this name, but have not been critically studied.

**IRIDACEAE**

*Iris pseudacorus** YELLOW FLAG. Frequent.

*Tritonia × crocosmiflora** MONTBRETIA. Frequent garden escape.

*T. pottsii*. Riverbank near Spittal.

**ORCHIDACEAE**

*Epipactis helleborine** BROAD-LEAVED HELLEBORINE. Cotland Plantation.

*Listera ovata** TWAYBLADE. Cotland Plantation; Dowalton Loch; Kirkinner.

*L. cordata** LESSER TWAYBLADE. Only modern record; a few plants at one site on Torrs Warren.

*(Hammarbya paludosa** BOG ORCHID. Near Mull of Galloway, long extinct.)*

*Corallorhiza trifida** CORAL-ROOT. Dune-slacks on Torrs Warren.

*(Coeloglossum viride** FROG ORCHID. Several old records.)*

*Gymnadenia conopsea** FRAGRANT ORCHID. Drumnabrennan; Moor of Ravenstone; Culvannan Fell. The Culvannan Fell plant is subsp. **borealis** and other populations are no doubt the same.

*Pseudorchis albida* (=*Leucohis albida*) SMALL WHITE ORCHID. Dowalton Loch; Drumnabrennan.

*Platanthera chlorantha** GREATER BUTTERFLY ORCHID. Castle Kennedy; Moor of Ravenstone.
*P. bifolia* LESSER BUTTERFLY ORCHID. (Craiglemine, 1955); Dowalton Loch; Airies, The Beef Barrel.

*Orchis mascula* EARLY PURPLE ORCHID. Locally frequent on seaciffs.

*Dactyrorhiza fuchsii* subsp. *fuchsii* COMMON SPOTTED ORCHID. Occasional.

*D. maculata* subsp. *ericetorum* HEATH SPOTTED ORCHID. Frequent.

*D. incarnata* EARLY MARSH-ORCHID. Rare, in wet pastures. Dowalton Loch (subspecies unknown) and as follows:

*D. incarnata* subsp. *incarnata*. Moor of Ravenstone.

*D. incarnata* subsp. *pulchella*. In wetter, more acid sites than the last, also at Moor of Ravenstone.

*D. purpurella* NORTHERN MARSH-ORCHID. Mostly in flushes on the west coast.

*Dactyrorhiza maculata × Gymnadenia conopsea (= × Dactylocgmnadenia legrandiana)*. Drumnabrennan.

*Anacamptis pyramidalis* PYRAMIDAL ORCHID. Port Logan; (old records elsewhere in the Rhins and at Castle Kennedy).

**ARACEAE**

* *Acorus calamus* SWEET FLAG. Ardwell.

* *Lysichiton americanus* SKUNK-CABBAGE. Well naturalised in woodland, White Loch of Myerton.

*Arum maculatum* CUCKOO-PINT, LORDS-AND-LADIES. woodland, rare, looking native in coastal sites.

**LEMNACEAE**

*Lemma minor* COMMON DUCKWEED. Pools and marshes: Aird; Isle of Whithorn.

**SPARGANIACEAE**

*Sparganium erectum* BRANCHED BUR-REED. Marshes, scattered, subsp. unknown, presumably *microcarpum*.

*S. emersum* UNBRANCHED BUR-REED. Marshes, only recent record is from Aird.

[(S. angustifolium FLOATING BUR-REED. Perhaps recorded at Lochmaw in 1843, but this and other old, supposed records probably refer to species-aggregates. *S. angustifolium* cannot be accepted as having occurred in the county, but there seems no reason why it should not occur, particularly in view of the presence of the following hybrid.)]

*S. angustifolium × emersum*. Loch Maberry, stable population, neither parent known to be present.

*S. minimum* LEAST BUR-REED. Rare, recently recorded in peaty ditches near Fell Loch.

**TYPHACEAE**

*Typha latifolia* GREAT REEDMACE. Lochs and marshes, rare.

**CYPERACEAE**

*Eriophorum angustifolium* COMMON COTTONGRASS, BOG-COTTON. Bogs and moors, common.

[ *E. gracile* SLENDER COTTONGRASS. A published record for *E. gracile* is as an old synonym of *E. latifolium* (q.v.).]

[( *E. latifolium* BROAD-LEAVED COTTONGRASS. Old and doubtful records for Glencue and Newton Stewart.)]

*E. vaginatum* HARE’S-TAIL COTTONGRASS. Bogs and moors, common.

*Scirpus cespitosus* DEER-GRASS. Heaths and moors, common. As far as is known, all populations are subsp. *germanicus* [though subsp. *cespitosus* could plausibly occur in wetter sites].

*Eleocharis acicularis* SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH. (Castle Kennedy, 1883, perhaps recently seen in White Loch, but record needs confirmation); Creeside at Glenhapple.

*E. quinqueflora* FEW-FLOWERED SPIKE-RUSH. Occasional in stony moorland and coastal flushes.

*E. multicaulis* MANY-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH. Occasional in wet, peaty places.

*E. palustris* COMMON SPIKE-RUSH. Frequent.
E. uniglumis  SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH. Rare or overlooked in coastal marshes.

Scirpus maritimus  SEA CLUB-RUSH. Occasional in pools at the tops of foreshores.

Blysmus rufus  SALTMARSH FLAT-SEDGE. Saltmarshes; (Portyerrock, 1955); West Tarbet Bay; Orchardton Bay.

Schoenoplectus lacustris (= Scirpus lacustris)  COMMON CLUB-RUSH. Lochs and marshes, occasional.

S. tabernaemontani (= Scirpus tabernaemontani)  GREY CLUB-RUSH. Saltmarshes; Wigtown; Kirkcolm.

Isolepis setacea (= Scirpus setaceus)  BRISTLE CLUB-RUSH. Frequent on wet tracks and loch margins.

I. cernua (= Scirpus cernuus)  SLENDER CLUB-RUSH. Occasional in damp spots on Torrs Warren and the Rhins coast.

Eleocharis fluviatilis (= Scirpus fluviatilis)  FLOATING CLUB-RUSH. In peaty lochs and wet, peaty flushes, rare.

Schoenus nigricans  BLACK BOG-RUSH. Coastal flushes and Machars moorlands, frequent.

Rhynchospora alba  WHITE BEAK-SEDGE. Frequent on wet moorland.

(Cladium mariscus  SAW SEDGE. Once known around a number of moorland lochs, mostly in the Machars, and apparently in abundance at some sites. Recent searches of several of these localities have been unsuccessful and while afforestation has affected some sites, others still appear undisturbed. Galloway lochs are known to have suffered dramatic acidification as a result of “acid rain” and this may have tipped the balance against a moderately calcicolous plant that was always on the edge of its ecological range. There is a record from “Knock Moss”, 1964, and it was also reliably reported in the floating fen on Torrs Warren in 1971, but has not been found there recently.)

Carex laevigata  SMOOTH-STALKED SEDGE. Ravine woodland and cliff gullies, rare.

C. distans  DISTANT SEDGE. Wet places on the coast, occasional.

C. punctata  DOTTED SEDGE. Cliffs at Garheugh (a rare plant which is not to be collected).

C. hostiana  TAWNY SEDGE. Rather common in coastal and moorland flushes.

C. binervis  GREEN-RIBBED SEDGE. Moorlands, common.

[C. flavia  LARGE YELLOW SEDGE. Not known; old records are as aggregate name covering the next three species.]

C. lepidocarpa  LONG-STALKED YELLOW SEDGE. (Broadsea Bay, 1962); Dowalton Loch.

C. demissa  COMMON YELLOW SEDGE. Common in wet, peaty places.

C. serotina  SMALL-FRUITED YELLOW SEDGE. Stony loch shores, recently seen in small quantity at Dernaglar Loch and as single plants at Barhapple Loch and Fell Loch. Liable to be confused with small plants of C. demissa. (Var. eysteroides, said to be a plant of southern England, reported at Garlieston Curling Pond, 1889.)

C. extensa  LONG-BRACTED SEDGE. Occasional in saltmarshes and wet grassy hummocks on the foreshore.

(C. sylvatica  WOOD SEDGE. Cairnryan, 1892.)

C. rostrata  BOTTLE SEDGE. Common on loch margins, etc.

C. vesicaria  BLADDER SEDGE. Glenhapple marshes; Dowalton Loch.

C. acutiformis  LESSER POND SEDGE. (Near Port William, 1887; Portencorkrie Bay, 1890); Dowalton Loch.

C. pendula  PENDULOUS SEDGE. Coastal woodland, Marchburn.

C. pallescens  PALE SEDGE. Rare, recent records from Tarf Water and Kirkcowan.

C. panicula  CARNATION SEDGE. Common.

C. limosa  MUD SEDGE. Quaking bogs, rare and endangered by drainage and afforestation; (Dernaglar Loch, 1955; Lochs of High Derry, 1960); near Barhaskine, 1972; Eldrig Moss, 1976.

C. flacca  GLAUCOUS SEDGE. Common.

C. hirta  HAIRY SEDGE. Frequent.

C. lasiocarpa  SLENDER SEDGE. Loch margins, local.

C. pilulifera  PILL SEDGE. Frequent in heathy grassland.

C. Caryophyllea  SPRING SEDGE. Occasional in short turf.

C. elata  TUFTED SEDGE. Eldrig Loch.
C. acuta  SLENDER TUFTED SEDGE. Prestrie Loch; Elrig Loch.
C. aquatilis  WATER SEDGE. Glenhapple marshes; Spittal.
C. nigra  COMMON SEDGE. Common.
C. paniculata  GREATER TUSSOCK SEDGE. Swamps and loch edges, rare.
C. diandra  LESSER TUSSOCK SEDGE. Quaking bogs: Prestrie Loch; Torrs Warren; Dowalton Loch.
C. otubae  FALSE FOX SEDGE. Coastal, frequent.
C. disticha  BROWN SEDGE. Very local in damp, coastal grass.
C. arenaria  SAND SEDGE. Common in sandy, coastal turf and on dunes.
C. muricata subsp. lamprocarpa  PRICKLY SEDGE. Glenluce Abbey; Castle Kennedy; West Tarbet Bay.
C. echinata  STAR SEDGE. Wet, peaty places, common.
C. remotla  REMOTE SEDGE. Damp, shady places, local.
C. curta  WHITE SEDGE. Wet bogs, frequent.
C. ovalis  OVAL SEDGE. Frequent.
(C. pauciflora  FEW-FLOWERED SEDGE. Collected "near Loch Maberry", 1963, an area now mostly afforested.)
C. plicaria  FLEA SEDGE. Frequent.
C. dioica  DIOECIOUS SEDGE. Local, in flushes.

**GRAMINEAE**

*Festuca pratensis*  MEADOW FESCUE. Occasional.
*F. arundinacea*  TALL FESCUE. Occasional.
*F. gigantea*  GIANT FESCUE. Glenluce.
*F. nigrescens (= F. rubra subsp. commutata) CHEWING'S FESCUE. Roadside, Knockishee, generally overlooked?

*F. rubra*  RED FESCUE. Common and variable, the following subspecies are recorded:
*F. rubra* subsp. rubra. Very common in a wide range of habitats, including cliffs and dunes.
*F. rubra* subsp. arenaria. Locally abundant on sand-dunes.
*F. rubra* subsp. pruinosa. Common on seacliffs and on rocks above the shore.

*F. filiformis (= F. tenuifolia) FINE-LEAVED SHEEP'S FESCUE. Frequent: dry heathland and acid rocks.

*F. ovina*  SHEEP'S FESCUE. Frequent but confused with *F. filiformis* and tufted forms of *F. rubra*. Subspecies need to be worked out.

*Lolium perenne*  RYE-GRASS. Common.
*L. multiflorum*  ITALIAN RYE-GRASS. Occasional agricultural relic.

*[(L. temulentum DARNEL. Extinct casual, evidence for it having occurred in Wigtownshire a bit shaky.])

*Vulpia bromoides*  SQUIRRELTAIL FESCUE. Occasional in dry places.

*(Desmazeria rigida (= Catapodium rigidum) FERN-GRASS. Port Logan, 1955; Port Castle Bay, 1955.)*

*D. marina (= Catapodium marínus) SEA FERN-GRASS. Occasional along the coast.

*Poa annua*  ANNUAL MEADOW-GRASS. Common.

*P. nemoralsis*  WOOD MEADOW-GRASS. Rich woodland, apparently rare.

*P. compressa*  FLATTENED MEADOW-GRASS. On river-shingle at Glenluce.

*P. pratensis*  SMOOTH MEADOW-GRASS. Roadsides, etc., frequent, but confused with *P. subcaerulea*.

*(P. angustifolia NARROW-LEAVED MEADOW-GRASS. Castle Kennedy.)*

*P. subcaerulea*  SPREADING MEADOW-GRASS. Common in short turf.
P. trivialis ROUGH MEADOW-GRASS. Common, often in marshes when it may have smooth leaf-sheaths.

Puccinellia maritima COMMON SALTMARSH-GRASS. Saltmarshes, frequent.

P. distans subsp. distans REFLEXED SALTMARSH-GRASS. Bare depression in saltmarsh-meadow, Grange of Cree, 1977.

Dactylis glomerata COCK'S-FOOT. Common.

Cynosurus cristatus CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL. Common.

*(C. echinatus ROUGH DOG'S-TAIL. "Roadside, about one mile west of Glenluce," 1938.)*

Catabrosa aquatica WATER WHORL-GRASS. Two subspecies;
C. aquatica subsp. aquatica. Occasional in muddy, often cattle-trampled streams, usually near the coast.
C. aquatica subsp. minor. Wet coastal sand: Philip and Mary; Torrs Warren.

Briza media QUAKING GRASS. Damp pastures; Dowalton Loch; Moor of Ravenstone.

(Melica uniflora WOOD MELICK. Old records in rocky woodlands, not recently confirmed.)

[M. nutans MOUNTAIN MELICK. Reported from a suitable site near Cairnryan, but needs confirmation.]

Glyceria fluitans FLOATING SWEET-GRASS. Common.

[(G. plicata PLICATE SWEET-GRASS. Listed for vc74 in the Comital Flora and one Atlas dot on vc, boundary.)]

G. declinata SMALL SWEET-GRASS. Muddy, trampled places, frequent.

G. maxima REED SWEET-GRASS. Coastal marsh, Knock Bay.

*Bromus sterilis BARREN BROME. Physgill; Glenlace; near Leffnoll Point.

B. ramosus HAIRY BROME. Wooded seaciffs: Marchburn; Grennan Plantation.

B. hordeaceus SOFT BROME. Two subspecies;
B. hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus (= B. mollis). Common and variable.
B. hordeaceus subsp. thomini. Recognised only at Sandhead, but probably overlooked on dunes.

*B. hordeaceus x lepidus (= B. x pseudothominii). A rare introduction in sown grassland.

*(B. lepidus SLENDER SOFT BROME. Some Atlas records (all correct?), not recently recorded.)*

(B. racemosus SMOOTH BROME. Carsegowan, 1883.)

(B. commutatus MEADOW BROME. Wigtown, 1883.)

*(B. arvensis FIELD BROME. Extinct casual.)*

*(B. secalinus RYE-BROME. Sandhead, 1836.)*

*(B. japonicus. Extinct casual.*

Brachypodium sylvaticum FALSE BROME. Widespread.

Leymus arenarius (= Elymus arenarius) LYME-GRASS. Locally common on dunes.

Elymus caninus (= Agropyron caninum) BEARDED COUCH. Grange of Cree; Glenluce.

E. repens subsp. repens (= Agropyron repens) COMMON COUCH. Occasional. Var. aristatus, Glenluce.

E. pycnanthus (= Agropyron pungens) SEA COUCH. Saltmarsh at mouth of Pilton Burn.

E. farctus (= Agropyron junceiforme) SAND COUCH. Common on dunes, but replaced locally by E. x laxus.

[E. farctus x pycnanthus. Reported from saltmarshes at Wigtown, but perhaps confused with E. x laxus.]

E. farctus x repens (= E. x laxus). Local but sometimes dominant at the tops of disturbed sandy seashores.

*Hordeum jubatum FOXTAIL BARLEY. Established in saltmarsh, Grange of Cree.

*H. distichon TWO-ROWED BARLEY. Casual agricultural relic.

*H. vulgare SIX-ROWED BARLEY. Casual agricultural relic.

*(Avena fatua WILD OAT. Old casual occurrences only.)*

*A. sativa OAT. Casual agricultural relic.
*(A. strigosa) BLACK OAT. Extinct casual.

*Avenula pubescens (= Helictotrichon pubescens) DOWNY OAT-GRASS. Occasional.

*Arrhenatherum elatius FALSE OAT-GRASS. Common. Both subspecies elatius and bulbosum occur.

*[Gaudinia fragilis. Extinct casual, but source of record in doubt.]*

*Koeleria cristata (agg.) CRESTED HAIR-GRASS. Frequent on seacliffs and in coastal turf. A variable species, which has been subdivided in various ways at different times. Another very tentative treatment of European forms (*Flora Europaea*) has been reproduced as established fact in recent British floras, with recognition of two "species", *K. macrantha* and *K. glauca*. As is the case elsewhere, Wigtownshire populations show considerable variation in the supposed diagnostic characters and it currently seems best to record them as the single species, *K. cristata*. If subdivisions were to be recognised, some Wigtownshire populations might constitute a separate taxon.

*(Trisetum flavescens* YELLOW OAT-GRASS. Apparently a Wigtownshire taxon, but status unclear.)

*Deschampsia cespitosa* TUFTED HAIR-GRASS. Common.

*D. flexuosa* WAVY HAIR-GRASS. Common on heaths and moors.

*Aira praeox* EARLY HAIR-GRASS. Rocky outcrops, common.

*A. caryophyllaea* SILVERY HAIR-GRASS. Two subspecies;
*A. caryophyllaea* subsp. *caryophyllaea*. Rocky outcrops, locally frequent.
*A. caryophyllaea* subsp. *multitumulata*. Casual on dry roadsides, etc.

*(Hierochloe odorata* HOLY-GRASS. Known to have been collected at Lochinich - needs refinishing.)

*Anthoxanthum odoratum* SWEET VERNAL-GRASS. Common.

*Holcus lanatus* YORKSHIRE-FOG. Common.

*H. mollis* CREEPING SOFT-GRASS. Locally common.

*Agrostis canina* (agg.). Two species are now recognised;
*A. canina* (= *A. canina* subsp. *canina* ) VELVET BENT. Swamps and wet peaty places, locally abundant.
*A. venealis* (= *A. canina* subsp. *montana*) BROWN BENT. Frequent in dry heathland.

*A. capillaris* (= *A. tenuis*) COMMON BENT. Common.

*A. gigantea* BLACK BENT. Drummore; Glenlucie; Beech Burn.

*A. stolonifera* CREEPING BENT. Common.

*Amphiphila arenaria* MARRAM. Frequent along the coast.

*Calamagrostis epigejos* WOOD SMALL-REED. Portpatrick.

*Phleum pretense* CAT'S-TAIL. Perhaps two subspecies;
*P. pretense* subsp. *pretense* TIMOTHY. Occasional.
*[P. pretense* subsp. *bertolonii*. Reported above Cladderhouse Burn, confirmation needed.]*

*Alopecurus pratensis* MEADOW FOXTAIL. Frequent.

*A. geniculatus* MARSH FOXTAIL. Frequent.

*(A. utriculatus. Extinct casual.)*

*Parapholis strigosa* HARD-GRASS. Saltmarshes: Grange of Cree; Orchardton Bay.

*Phalaris arundinacea* REED CANARY-GRASS. Common.

*(P. canariensis* CANARY-GRASS. Extinct casual.)*

*Milium effusum* WOOD MILLET. Woodland, Glenlucie.

*Phragmites australis* (= *P. communis*) COMMON REED. Widespread.

*Danthonia decumbens* (= *Sieglingia decumbens*) HEATH-GRASS. Frequent in heathy grassland.

*Molinia caerulea* PURPLE MOOR-GRASS. Locally abundant in wet grassland and moorland.

*Nardus stricta* MAT-GRASS. Heathland, locally common.

*Spartina anglica* COMMON CORD-GRASS. Saltmarshes, Baldoon Sands.

*Sasa palmata* CHIMÁKIZASA BAMBOO. Castle Kennedy; above Knock Bay.