WILD ASPARAGUS
Asparagus maritimus, Mill.

Specimen collected by Hugh Davies at Llanfaelog, Anglesey, in 1799.
From the J.E. Griffith Herbarium.

Life-size photocopy of specimen of Asparagus prostratus from Anglesey at NMW (see p.11).
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All back issues of the BSBI Welsh Bulletin are still available on request (originals or photocopies). Please send cheque (made payable to BSBI Wales), @ £1 per issue, which includes p & p, to - Dr G. Hutchinson, Department of Biodiversity & Systematic Biology, National Museum & Gallery, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NP, specifying the issue number, or year (which would have to include the season or month). Large runs - price negotiable.
EDITORIAL

You will have noticed that, with this issue of the Welsh Bulletin, I cease to be sole Editor and from now on George Hutchinson and I will share the task. This is not a new innovation — George has been there in the background for many years, shuffling papers and arranging production and dispatch, but his invaluable contribution (for which he has been too modest to seek acknowledgement) will now be officially recognised. This change has not been sought by George himself, but has resulted from the fact that the National Museum and Galleries of Wales, for which he works, wishes that his and their input are duly credited. I can only view this as a positive step, not only as this deserved contribution can be duly acknowledged but also because, maybe, in future issues, I may be able to persuade George to contribute the odd Editorial!

I write this editorial in anticipation of reams of Atlas 2000 data dropping through my letter-box (or will it be delivered by parcel-post!) for final checking. In a few weeks time, no doubt there will be many County Recorders twiddling their thumbs, fretting, not knowing what to occupy themselves with next(1). David Pearman tells me that collation and checking of the data is more-or-less on schedule and production of the maps and text is going smoothly. The projected date of publication remains on target and I am sure we can all count on David and co. to steer the project through its final stages to a successful conclusion.

This issue of the Welsh Bulletin contains Arthur Chater's Cardiganshire Flora Recording Report covering the three years from 1997 to 1999, which, I am sure you will agree, puts most other recorders in the shade when it comes to sheer authority and dedication - we look forward to the production of his new Flora of Cardiganshire! Also, I am again grateful to Gwynn Ellis for collating Welsh Plant Records, bringing us up to date to the end of 1998. Although Gwynn is no longer under the pressure of Hon. Gen. Secretaryship, I know that he is still very busy with the production of BSBI News and other Society matters and am all the more grateful that he is still able to find time to continue to provide us with this invaluable compilation. I also thank Tim Rich for his shorter papers and Andy Jones for his book review, which complete this issue.

George and I are always anxious to receive papers and articles for future issues of the Bulletin. If you wish to air any views or focus on any subjects which may be of interest to fellow botanists, please let us have your contribution.

May I remind you of the programme of field meetings throughout the summer which have been arranged at a variety of sites around the country, all to be led by eminent and knowledgeable local botanists. In particular, there are still a few places remaining for the Carmarthenshire Recording Weekend to be based at Glynhir Mansion, near Ammanford on 24-27 June. The venue promises to be one of great interest in its own right but arrangements have been made for a repeat visit to Laugharne Burrows on the Sunday in order, among other things, to monitor the Fen Orchid population. Please let me know soon if you wish to attend.

Finally, I look forward to seeing many of you at the forthcoming Welsh AGM in Bangor, now, as I write this, only a week away.

R. D. Pryce, 1 Jun 2000
RECORDING IN CARDIGANSHIRE VC 46 IN 1997-1999

( Abbreviations: ACJ: Clive Jermy; ADH: Alan Hale; AOC: Arthur Chater; DEA: David Allen; JPW: Julian Woodman; LG: Lin Gander; MDS: Matt Sutton; RVL: Richard Lansdown; PAS: Paul Smith; SPC: Steve Chambers.)

Inevitably most of the recording in the county during the three years since my last review (B. S. B. I. Welsh Bull. 62:15-23(1997)) has been related to Atlas 2000. A great deal of work though has also been done by the CCW Phase I and II grassland survey teams, chiefly involving MDS, and this has resulted in a large number of outstanding new records. A new edition of AOC's Ceredigion (VC46) Rare Plant Register. 1. Vascular Plants and Charophytes was produced with the help of ADH by CCW in April 1997, the subtitle becoming necessary as ADH has meanwhile produced A Register of Rare Bryophytes in Ceredigion (VC46) in June 1998. It is planned to produce new editions of both registers in early 2000. The compilation of the forthcoming Vice-comital Census Catalogue has resulted in the first available complete list for the VC since Flowering Plants of Wales in 1983, and, as with Atlas 2000, it has brought to light many old or doubtful records which have as far as possible been checked and adjudicated. I have still not effectively computerised the records for the VC, but in the course of sorting them out for the Atlas I have compiled master cards for each tetrad as well as for each hectad. Three B. S. B. I. field meetings have been held in the VC, at the RAE (now DERA) Site, Aber-porth, in July 1997, at Esgair Fraith in August 1998, and at Llangranog in June 1999 (all have been written up in B. S. B. I. News).

FIRST RECORDS FOR NATIVES

It is becoming difficult to find new native species, and only three good ones have been found in these three years. AOC and Trevor Dines found scattered colonies of Circaea alpina along c.20m of the wooded bank of the Llyfnant stream near Cwmrhaiadr, SN752962, in August 1997 (and a month later AOC and Bill Condry, on what turned out sadly to be their last outing together, found it also new for VC 47 on the opposite bank). A specimen was later confirmed by P. M. Benoit. J. H. Salter had recorded it in the Llyfnant, making clear in Flowering Plants and Ferns of Cardiganshire (1935) that this was different from "var. intermedia", which he also recorded from this valley in addition to a number of other sites, but in the absence of a specimen this record had always been discounted by P. H. Raven and others. Although Salter's diaries indicate that he saw "C. alpina" further down the valley, west of Glasbwll, he may well have seen the true plant and ours should be considered the first confirmed record. AOC found c.150 plants of Crepis biennis in full flower along roadside and field hedgebanks SE of Glynarthen, SN313482, in June 1997, and in June the following year he and LG found many plants of it along the disused railway embankment by the VC boundary on the Teifi Marshes Wildlife Trust reserve at Cardigan, SN186454. It is surprising that it had been overlooked at least at the latter site. Erodium lebelii on the other hand had been misrecorded in the past on the dunes at both Ynys-ias and Gwbert, a number of specimens purporting to be it having been re-determined as E. cicutarium. But in July 1999 Jenny Higgins, CCW summer warden at Ynys-ias, found a small colony of it, confirmed by Peter Benoit, at the edge of one of the slacks, SN607936; she failed to find it elsewhere in spite of extensive searching. A further new native was Diplotaxis tenuifolia, found by AOC on waste ground SE of Aberystwyth station, SN588811, in July 1977.

The only really new native subspecies was Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. parviflora, which AOC had been looking for in likely ancient woodland sites for many years. He and LG found scattered tussocks of it under Salix cinerea on the frequently flooded terrace by the Teifi in the Coedmor woods, SN209430, in August 1998. In 1999 AOC found further colonies in wet woodland by the Wyre at Lledrod, SN645700, and in a clayey wood near Trebedw, SN361414; only the first of these sites appears to be ancient woodland.

Checking for the VC Census Catalogue revealed that most of the subspecies of Festuca rubra had never been published for the VC. Predictably, subsp. italorai is ubiquitous in the more extensive areas of salt marsh, and subsp. juncea is abundant in many places on the sea cliffs. A 1988 gathering by AOC from the grassy slope in a housing estate at Ponterwyd, SN751807, had been determined as subsp. megastachys by A. K. Al-Bermani, and since then it has been found on roadside verges and embankments and on pathsides in many places, but always seeming likely to have been introduced with grass seed. This was certainly the origin of the subsp. commutata, confirmed by Clive Stace, that SPC found on a grassy verge in the Glanyrafon Industrial Estate, SN610801, in 1997.
HYBRIDS

Over the years ACJ had made a number of visits especially to investigate Isoetes, and he and AOC visited many of the lakes and old leadmine reservoirs in the uplands in the hope of finding the hybrid between I. echinospora and I. lacustris. AOC had, some years before, found a plant with megasporangia of different shapes and sizes in Llyn Pendam, SN709839, where both species had been recorded. At last in July 1997 we were able to send further promising plants from Llyn Pendam to Don Britton in Canada who confirmed one of them as the hybrid, I. x hickeyi, by showing it had 2x=66 (the chromosomes of Isoetes are notoriously difficult to count). In 1998 he similarly confirmed hybrid plants from Llyn Fanod, SN604643 and Llyn Nant-y-cagl, SN730904. In all three lakes the hybrid was found near the NE corner, and it was perhaps not fanciful to imagine that the effect of the prevailing winds might have been to bring together the spores of the two species at this corner. The hybrids we found looked obviously distinct from either parent (indeed, had they been otherwise we would not have investigated them) and especially at Llyn Nant-y-cagl were unusually large, with rather short, stubby, recurved leaves. We were struck by the great variation in the appearance of I. lacustris in particular, both-between lakes and, as at Llyn Fanod, between different populations within the same lake.

Dick Brummitt visited again in August 1998 to continue our investigations into Calystegia hybrids begun in 1996, and a joint paper on these is now in press in Watsonia. Geoffrey Kitchener's workshop on Epilobium hybrids at the 1997 Recorders' Conference was a great stimulus. E. ciliatum x montanum and E. ciliatum x obscurum proved to be widespread throughout the VC, E. montanum x obscurum was found in a couple of sites, and E. parviflorum x palustre continued to turn up in rhos and fen sites. SPC found a plant of E. montanum x roseum in a pavement crack in Great Darkgate Street in Aberystwyth, SN583817, at the end of May, 1999, fortunately before the annual spraying with weedkiller took place, and a plant of E. ciliatum x parviflorum at Banc y Mwldan, SN195483 in August 1999: both new for the VC. AOC spent a lot of time looking in vain for E. brunescens hybrids, and for E. tetragonum hybrids on disturbed waste ground where this and other species grow together at Aberystwyth. SPC also found Elytrigia x laxa (E.juncoa x repens) new for the VC along the sandy top of the sea beach at the south end of Tan-y-bwlch beach, Aberystwyth, SN579785, in 1999, AOC and JPW found Parsicaria x intercedens (P. maculosa x hydropiper), also new, in a weedy paddock at Cymerau Farm, SN699861, in 1998.

In 1983, Peter Benoit had shown AOC the hybrid Carex acuta x aquatilis, then new for the British Isles, in an oxbow at Llaedderfel in Merioneth; it was beautifully intermediate in most of its characters, especially in having the stomata abundant on both surfaces of the leaves. In July 1999 AOC went to check up on a colony of supposed C. acuta that he had seen in a ditch by the disused railway on Cors Caron, SN708862, and discovered that it too was this hybrid. The colony had spread a further 5m from its 1991 length of 15m. Also on Cors Caron, John Savidge in 1999 showed AOC where he had seen Vaccinium x intermedia (V. myrtillus x vitis-idaea) at the edge of the West Bog, SN688634, in about 1980; this is the only record of the hybrid for the VC. After many years of looking, AOC at last found Ulex europaeus x gallii, confirmed by Peter Benoit, on Pendinas, Aberystwyth, SN582004, in 1997, and thereafter he and JPW found it near Nanternis, SN370570, and at Llanigranog, SN310539, in 1998. It does not seem to be as frequent though as it is in Merioneth. The second and third records of Equisetum x dycei have now been confirmed by ACJ. These are from Lyll Eiddwen, SN607672, where it was first noticed by ACJ and AOC in 1996 in the water at the NW end of the lake, and from Esgair Fraith leadmine where AOC found a colony 10 x 3m on mine spoil in 1996...He had misidentified this last colony as E. palustre in 1990, and Salter had recorded this species here before 1935; was his colony also the E. x dycei one, or was it the parental E. palustre which, like the other parent, E. fluviatile, is now not present at the site?

Ranunculus tripartitionis has only once been found in the VC, by J. A. Whellan in 1941 in a small pool on the cliffs between Aber-porth and Mwnt, and repeated attempts to refresh it have failed. About 2km inland from this stretch of coast near Felin-wynt MDS found a small marshy enclosure with muddy runnels and suggested that it might be a likely site for this species, and when AOC visited it in early April 1999 he found a range of plants from R. omiophyllus to good R. tripartitionis, one of the intermediates having the pollen only 65% fertile. General opinion among the experts, including Nigel Holmes, RVL and Nick Stewart, is that both species and the hybrid, R. x novae-forestae, are present here. The hybrid is new for the VC. Further investigation is planned for 2000.

Andrew Agnew, who had published on the subject in Watsonia 6:377-388(1968), told AOC that Juncus x kern-reichgeltii (J. conglomeratus x effusus) was abundant around Llyn Eiddwen, SN603871, where it was much commoner than J. conglomeratus, and that he had also seen it around Nant-y-moch. Using Agnew's scatter diagram technique, AOC then investigated populations from
many sites in the VC and found the hybrid to be common where the two species grew together, both in the uplands and in the lowlands, as well as in some sites where J. conglomeratus now appeared to be absent. It is perhaps as common generally as J. x surejanus (J. acutiflorus x articulatus).

A belated check for Atlas purposes on Glyceria x pedicellata showed that all the supposed specimens of it in NMW from VC 46 were G. fluviatilis (with measurements falling at the very bottom of the range of G. fluviatilis and just within the range of the hybrid, but having good pollen), and there is probably no reliable record of it. Agrostis hybrids are also probably very under-recorded, but SPC detected A. x murbeckii (A. capillaris x stolonifera) on river shingle at Llanfarian, SN589777, in 1977. The only previous record of this hybrid was by Tony Bradshaw in 1958.

TRICHOPHORUM
The paper by George Swan in Watsonia 22: 209-233 (1999) describing the hybrid between the two subspecies, T. cespitosum subsp. cespitosum x subsp. germanicum, contained the surprising information that AOC had collected the prolific form of this hybrid in 1963, growing with Carex dioica in a small flush (unfortunately now destroyed by Forestry operations) near Hafod, SN769721. Swan also suggested that the Trichophorum on Cors Caron, which Godwin and Conway had interestingly called the equivalent of subsp. cespitosum in 1939, was likely to be the hybrid. On a visit to Figyn Blaen Brenf in July 1999 with LG, AOC found the hybrid, confirmed by the stem anatomy and stomatal length, in flushes in blanket mire at the west side of the site, and it was subsequently found in several other upland blanket mires. In particular, he and PAS found it frequent around Grafea Elan, SN816733, and it was frequent over an equally large area of flushed blanket mire west of Trawsallt, SN759708. A visit with the Mires Research Group to Cors Fochno and Cors Caron in July 1999 gave an opportunity to collect material on these raised mires, and to prove Swan's suggestion correct. On Cors Fochno the pattern of distribution was very striking. Subsp. germanicum was abundant on the areas of old peat cuttings, and was dominant on the wide firebreak alongside the N edge of the raised mire, but as soon as one stepped onto the raised mire, SN635918, it changed within a few metres to the hybrid. Similarly on the dome of the biggest raised mire at Cors Caron, the West Bog, SN681637, all the Trichophorum was the hybrid, while on the E side of the South-east Bog, SN684618, where there are extensive peat cuttings, both the hybrid and subsp. germanicum were found. If subsp. cespitosum were to occur anywhere in VC 46, it would be in the small area of "Godwin's lagg" at the N side of the West Bog, SN695646, but a visit to it with Paul Culyer shortly afterwards showed that the few tussocks of Trichophorum there were all the hybrid. The hybrid was also present in the Rhos Llawr-cwrt NNR, scattered amongst abundant subsp. germanicum in an area of wet heath with Empetrum, SN410500.

RUBUS
DEA made further 5-day visits in each of the three years, as a result of which the number of tetrad records we have collected together has risen to 163 (14 more have been recorded in by others, chiefly Alan Newton). Highlights included the discovery of a very rich bramble flora in Coed Newydd, SN196443, a woodland on gravels and clay near Cardigan where conifers had been felled some years ago. New for the VC there were R. rhomboifolius and R. mucronatoides and several others awaiting confirmation. R. mucronatoides is otherwise confined to a small area in Herf's and Rads. with an outlier in N. Lincs. There were 25 other species in this wood, making it perhaps the best bramble site in the VC. Another highlight was a day with Mike Porter in the Lampeter-Llandysul area. He showed us the type locality of R. biloensis by the Rugby Club in Lampeter, after which we were able to find it in six other sites in the VC, extending its range considerably, and to recognise that one of the plants we had collected in Coed Newydd was it too. A day with Richard Pryce was spent partly in Carnns, in the Henllan-Liandysul area. One of the more surprising new species was R. malvernensis, known otherwise from a part of the West Midlands including Malvern, and from Devon; its occurrence in Ailt Maestir, SN546503, probably originated as an accidental introduction with conifers into this Forestry Commission woodland. Other species new for the VC included R. mucronatiflorus, on a bushy field margin at Penparc, SN201477, very unexpected as it is essentially a New Forest endemic, extending to West Sussex and the Mendips; R. percispus in the very rich hedges at Bryneithyn, SN579780; R. pruinosus on the disused railway embankment of the Ailt fawr Wildlife Trust reserve, SN686373; and R. melanoderms from rocky roadside scrub near Cenarth, SN258424.

NEW CAREX SITES
Several remarkable sedge-rich mire sites were found by MDS and others during the CCW Phase I and II surveys. In the Camddwr valley below Bronnant, SN634571, MDS found Carex viridula subsp. brachyrrhyncha, the first discovery of it away from the Afon Mwldan near Cardigan, in a base-rich flush in rhos, with intermediates between it and subsp. oedocera in a nearby basin mire. By the Afon Meurig above Ystrad meurig, SN729699, he found subsp. brachyrrhyncha in a depression in a
valley mire, again with intermediates nearby, as well as *Eriophorum latifolium*, and a large colony of *Carex limosa* in a basin mire a little downstream. On another visit with Dan Guest and AOC to this site the hybrid of subsp. *brachyrrhyncha* and *C. hostiana* was found, as well as *Daecylorhiza incarnata* subsp. *incarnata*. MDS found more intermediates in several other sites, and indeed it is sometimes impossible to distinguish the two subspecies clearly in these sites. Sue Smith and Claire Mockridge found more of the intermediates at a rhos site near Cross Inn, Nebo, SN548835, and also found there *C. dioica* and *Valeriana dioica*. The latter, though locally common in Carms., had only been reliably recorded once before in the VC, by Mrs Vaughan in 1965 in the gorge of the Nant Brianne at a site, SN790487, which is now, according to Dafydd Davies, under Llyn Brianne.

AOC and MDS found one tussock of *Carex pseudocyperus* in a small basin mire E of Heol y Bowls, SN274471, the third site in the VC and some 22km from the other nearest site to the ENE. *Carex dioica* turned up in several more sites, AOC and ADH finding it in 1997 near Pond yr Oerfa, SN727799, AOC and LG finding it in 1999 in a flush just W of Figyn Blaen Breif, SN714549, and AOC finding it, also in 1999, in great abundance in flushes in the blanket mire W of Trawsallt, SN762708, etc., probably the best site for it in the VC. In 1997 AOC and JPW found *C. lasiocarpa* abundantly fringeing much of the W side of Llyn Gwngu, SN837729, where it had surprisingly not been noticed before, as well as several colonies 1.5km ENE at the headwaters of the Nant Dderwen, SN853737. JPW also found *Galium uliginosum* in the flushes on the W side of the lake where *Carex dioica* occurs, the only site apart from the Afon Mwldan area where it is known, though it occurs in similar upland sites in Rad. (Salter recorded it from both Cors Fochno and Cors Caron, but it has not been seen there since his day).

NATURALISED SPECIES
Among a large number of new records perhaps the most interesting was that of *Leucothoe fontanesiana*, a low-growing evergreen ericaceous shrub rather like *Gaultheria*, quite often planted in woodland gardens but surprisingly not previously recorded as naturalised in Britain and Ireland. Two colonies of it, spreading in the Ynys-hir RSPB Reserve woods, SN682961, where it was originally planted by H. Maplin in the 1930s, have been known to Penny Condry for at least the last 40 years. One colony is now in decline, but the other we found to be flowering well and flourishing. Another unique VC 46 species is *Valeriana phu*. It was known to Salter in 1935 as "long established on a roadside bank" in the village of Mydroilyn, and was last seen there about 1956 by E. H. Chater. Asked about ten years ago by Clive Stace to see whether it was still present, AOC was unable to find it, and it was therefore omitted from his Flora. Then in May 1997 AOC saw a striking display of it in flower along about 12m of roadside hedgebank at Neuadd-Iwyd, SN473595, some 4km from Mydroilyn, and a month later AOC and JPW saw a smaller colony near Dihewyd, SN491566, so it is thriving still in the VC. A conifer found regenerating effectively, apparently previously unrecorded as doing so in Britain, was *Pinus peuce* found by AOC and Penny Condry at the Ystrad Einion leadmine, SN707938, in 1996. *P. peuce* seems to have been planted preferentially in the past around leadmine sites by the Forestry Commission.

In July 1997 AOC noticed a *Pilosella* with the capitula sometimes two to a stem, the ligules orange, the disc florets yellow, and the phyllaries with only glandular hairs, growing in several places in the chapel graveyard at Tan-y-groes, SN248493; it looked like a hybrid between *P. aurantiaca* subsp. *carpathicola* and *P. officinarum* subsp. *eurootata*, which were both growing with it, and this was confirmed by Peter Sell, the particular nothosubspecies *schuriana* of *P. x stoloniflora* not having been recorded in Britain before. Among a number of distinctive taxa given in Sell & Murrell, Flora of Great Britain and Ireland, but not in Stace, is *Trisetum flavescens* subsp. *purpurascens*, described in Flora Europaea and found well established by AOC and LG on a reseeded slope by a pond near LlangÆddmor, SN312454; it is a large plant, almost like *Armeratherum*, and seems to be becoming established in several parts of Britain. Another striking grass new for the VC was *Bromopsis inermis* subsp. *inermis*, found well-established in a nettle patch near the Visitor Centre on the Ynys-isas Dunes NNR, SN609941, by SPC in 1998. He also found *Kniphofia x praecox* in scrub on the streambank by Llananfarfraid church, SN512674, in 1997; *Diarrhus barbatu*s by a Forestry depot at Tyndebw, SN695715, in 1998; and a 1991 collection by him of one of the plants naturalised from Salter's former garden on the slope below, at Llanbadarn Fawr, SN598810, was confirmed by Wurzell & Clement as *Euphorbia oblongata*, very rarely naturalised in Britain.

Other naturalised species new for the VC recorded by AOC included *Rhus hirta*, suckering to form extensive thickets at Penrhyn-coch, SN646842, and Llanfanaria, SN589776 (with SPC); *Gallanthus nivalis* x *pilacatus* in damp grassland at the Aberstringell Limekins Wildlife Trust reserve, SN519684; *Allium subhirsutum* on a roadside bank at Gilfachreda, SN410586, in 1998; *Iris latifolia*, abundantly naturalised in Tregroes churchyard, SN406448, but not identified until 1999; *Tellima grandiflora*...
(possible to mistake for Tolmeia at a distance) on a roadside bank near Dihewyd, SN591556, in 1999; Sedum stoloniferum on a streambank at Lwyndafydd, SN370554, in 1998; Symphytum grandiflorum by an old cottage site at Rhydowen, SN441457, in 1998; Cymbalaria palla on old walls at Tregaron, SN679595, in 1998 and Felin-fach, SN330557, 1998; and, with JPW, Trachystemon orientalis in scrub on clay on the coast at New Quay, SN390595, in 1998. A repeat survey in 1998 of the "Flora of central Aberystwyth" (B. S. B. I. Welsh Region Bulletin 21: 2-17(1974)) turned up the fern Cyrtomium falcatum well established in cellar-wells in Laura Place, SN581516, and Erigeron glaucus on walls in Grays Inn Road, SN583815. In 1997 R. E. N. Smith refound the only extant colony of Sambucus ebulus in the VC, on a waste plot at Picton Terrace, New Quay, SN388600, incidentally indicating that the previously given grid reference from 1978 had put it in the wrong hectad. Geum macrophyllum is now known from seven sites in five hectads, and it seems strange that it has not been recorded from elsewhere in England and Wales. A curiosity was a colony of potatoes, Solanum tuberosum, in a sheltered gully on the sea cliffs at Mwnt, SN198521, which AOC had been keeping an eye on since 1992; they must have originated as throwouts from the arable fields above, but were still renewing themselves when last inspected in 1999.

Frageria moschata had been recorded in many sites in the first half of the century, but not recently. AOC began looking for it in May 1999 and was surprised to find it well naturalised in ten sites (SPC added a further one); in several he had earlier mistaken it for F. x ananassa. It is probably at least as frequent now as it was in Salters' day.

NARCISSUS
Perhaps the most conspicuous plants recognised by Sell & Murrell but not by Stace are various taxa of Narcissus. It is often difficult or impossible to decide on the correct botanical names for some of the commonly naturalised cultivars, but it is clear that in addition to the ubiquitous N. pseudonarcissus subsp. pseudonarcissus in its various forms, and subsp. obvallaris, the closely related N. nobilis is widely naturalised, and N. moschatus is in at least one site. "Ice Follies", which is presumably either a cv of N. moschatus or some complex hybrid, is becoming widely naturalised, as are plants like "Carlton" whose identity is also uncertain. "Jack Snake" and "Dove Wings" are among cvs of N. x dichromus (N. cyclamineus x moschatus), and "February Gold", "March Sunshine" and "Peeping Tom" are among cvs of N. x monochromus (N. cyclamineus x pseudonarcissus) that are well naturalised. "Tete-à-tete", supposed to be N. cyclamineus x tazetta, is naturalised in four sites but this hybrid is in neither Sell & Murrell nor Stace. N. x bernardi (N. hispanicus x poeticus) and N. x bouliganus (N. moschatus x poeticus) are naturalised in several places; the giving of hybrid binomials to such hybrids depends on the rank given to the parents, but they look so distinct that it seems unfortunate not to be able to name them. N. bicolor is also naturalised, in a dozen sites, including extensively in woods as at Pen-y-wern, SN636765, and at Ddol-wen, SN468810, but is not numbered in Stace. Further problems are found in N. poeticus. The most commonly naturalised cv in VC 46 is "Actaea", which seems to belong to N. poeticus subsp. radiflorus in Stace's classification. Using Sell & Murrell's classification, N. radiflorus subsp. radiflorus, exertus and poetarum are all naturalised, as are subsp. recurvus and poetica of their N. poeticus. Many recorders ignore or actively despise naturalised daffodils, but they are an increasingly extensive element of our flora and one cannot help thinking that if they were instead inconspicuous small grubby grasses or chenopods they would be much more enthusiastically recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS
Much of the fieldwork was devoted to trying to update pre-1987 or -1970 records, and to revisiting long neglected sites. One such was the valley of the Hirnant, a tributary of the Afon Tywi known to Salters and now enclosed in mature Forestry plantations, visited by AOC and JPW in July 1999. The stream ravine, SN605561, 10m deep and almost inaccessible in places, still has its original canopy of oaks and contained two colonies of Gymnocarpium dryopteris, Hymenophyllum wilsonii and Sangusorba officinalis, and two as yet unidentified brambles. Higher up, by the Forestry road that crosses the stream, we found Dipsasistrum alpinum, Lycopodium clavatum and Cryptogramma crispa. After finding Circaea alpina in August 1997, AOC and Trevor Dines visited Pistyll y Llyn at the head of the Llyfnant, SN754943, and Trevor braved the cliffs between the two falls, finding Geum rivale, Linum catharticum, Phegopteris connectilis and Potentilla erecta subsp. strictissima. The next day, in torrential rain, they visited the cliffs above Llyn Llygad Rheidol on Pumlumon, SN790874, where Trevor was again able to update most of the records of the more inaccessible species.

Revisiting some of MDS's Phase I sites in the lower Teifi valley in May 1999 he and AOC found the best population of Orobanche rapum-genistae in the VC, probably some hundreds of plants uncourtainable in a 400m long strip of gorse at Tregibby Farm, SN179475, with Erodium moschatum and Scleranthus annuus nearby on rocky ground by a track. In September we visited an unimproved
Recording in Cardiganshire vc 46 in 1997-1999

slope above Llanrhystud, SN537699, unbotanised at least since Salter’s time, and found Sanguisorba minor subsp. minor in only its second or third extant site in the VC, along with Filago vulgaris, Linum catharticum, Galium verum, etc. This made a plant found by Barbara Evans in 1995 only 3km away on a grave in Llanddeiniol churchyard, SN560721, more likely to be native than casual, as was thought at the time.

Erodium maritimum seems to be becoming more abundant. It has vastly increased on the S side of Foel y Mwnt, SN194520, in the last 10 years; AOC and JPW found it in several places on the slopes above the sea at Wallog, SN560853, in 1997; and Tracey Loveridge found a large population of some 250 or more plants in the yard of a chapel at Borth, SN609894, in 1999. Chris Foster Brown made the surprising find of Spartina anglica in the roadside ditch by the B4355 at the S end of Borth, SN608889, bringing it into a new hectad. Annette Williamson and Justin Lyons found Korippa islandica by the Afon Ystwyth at Llanilar, SN618756, in 1997, the first discovery of it away from the Teifi catchment. Having got his eye in with Richard Pryce in the Cennen valley in Carms, AOC found the third extant site for Sibthorpias europaea, in a steep overgrown flush on the hillside near Foel-y-Mwnt, SN537699, in June 1999. This was only 1.3km from a roadside spout at SN390459 where Salter knew it from 1907 to 1931, but from where it has now gone.

A belated attempt to investigate Rumex acetosella subspecies for the Atlas in autumn 1999 showed that while subsp. pyreneeus was the most widespread, subsp. acetosella, sometimes mixed with it, occurred in quite a few places on roadside banks, gravelly places and sand dunes.

In B. S. B. l. Welsh Bulletin 93: 7-14(1993) AOC stated that the latest date he had for Avena strigosa as a farm crop in VC 46 was 1972 at Tal-y-bont. But about 1½ acres of it is still being grown each year at Llwyn-bwch, Tyncelyni, SN636832, as it has been for the last 58 years. The owners brought seed from their previous farm at Tynreithin, Trawsgoed, in 1942 and keep the seed from year to year. A. sterilis subsp. ludoviciana has turned up as a casual in two new sites: one was a manure heap at Pen-y-cefn, SN693813, in 1998, most of the straw being used on the farm having been brought from Banbury; and the other was in a car park at Lampeter, SN574481, in 1999.

CHAROPHYTES

Recording of these plants has received a considerable boost in the last few years from visits by Nick Stewart, who has produced several drafts of A Stonewort Flora of Wales under contract from CCW. It is now clear that up until 1996 there were reliable records only for Chara hispida, C. virgata, C. vulgaris, Nitella opaca and N. translucens. In that year ADH found Tolypella glomerata in a pond that had been excavated (largely to try and exterminate Crassula helmsii) in the east slack in the Ynys-ias Dunes NNR, SN611939. ADH and AOC kept a close eye on this pond, but when Nick Stewart waded into it in May 1998 he immediately found Chara aspera and C. contraria. Since then Andy Jones has found Nitella gracilis in 1998 in Llyn Gwynon, SN797645, and AOC has found the monoecious Nitella flexilis s.s. in 1999 in a pond in the Rhos Pill-bach Wildlife Trust reserve, SN368530.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to all the recorders mentioned above, in particular to Julian Woodman, Matt Sutton, Paul Smith, Clive Jermy, David Allen, Lin Gander, Alan Hale, Steve Chambers, Roy Barnford, Dafydd Davies, Penny Condry, Richard Lansdown and Tim Pankhurst for repeated help and company in the field, and to Matt Sutton, Steve Chambers, Tracey Loveridge, Annette Williamson and Justin Lyons for lists or collections of records from particular squares, and to the numerous referees and experts who have dealt with specimens. Tim Rich, George Hutchinson and Tony Tipper have provided the usual much-appreciated back-up service from NMW, and Peter Sell has provided constant stimulus from afar.

Arthur Chater, Windover, Penyrangor, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 1BJ
On the Pembrokeshire record for *Ajuga genevensis* L.

Ellis (1983) lists a record for *Ajuga genevensis* L. from Pembrokeshire. The record is based on a specimen in the National Museum & Gallery of Wales (NMW) labelled 'Ajuga cf. genevensis, limestone slope near the sea, Lydstep Haven, J. W. Donovan, 19 May 1960' (registration no. 60.220.1). In such a locality the species might be considered native if correct.

The specimen has been examined by myself and R. D. Randall, and although distinctly hairy has stolons and short calyx-lobes and small bracts. We consider it to be *A. reptans* L., and thus the record is rejected.

Reference


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*Galium constrictum* probably not in Pembrokeshire

Rich & Jermy (1998) mentioned the possibility of *G. constrictum* Chaub. (*G. debile* Desv.) as occurring in Pembrokeshire. The information originated from Francis Rose who thought he had found it in the 1980s during a field visit but suggested it needed verification (pers. comm. to T. Rich, 1988).

I have now found the specimen on which the provisional determination was made in herb. F. Rose now in NMW, collected at Dowrog Common in 1984. The plants are slender and fine, but have oblongolate leaves with subacute tips, spreading inflorescences and smooth fruits, and are *G. palustre* L. *sensu lato*. I therefore consider it unlikely that *G. constrictum* occurs in Pembrokeshire.

References

On the Anglesey records for *Asparagus prostratus* Dumort., Wild Asparagus

*Asparagus prostratus* Dumort. (*Asparagus officinalis* L. subsp. *prostratus* (Dumort.) Corb.), Wild Asparagus is a Red Data Book species and a Priority Biodiversity Species (UK Biodiversity Group 1998). The most northerly site recorded for this NW European endemic is in Anglesey where it has not been seen for about 100 years. Kay's (1997) excellent review of the information known about it in Britain and Ireland has prompted us to investigate the historic Anglesey records to see where it occurred in the hope that it might be refound. Some caution is required as *A. officinalis* L. s.s., Garden Asparagus has also occurred in several places in Anglesey.

The earliest Anglesey record for *A. prostratus* traced was by Edward Lhwyd in 1694 'near the pool at Llanfaelog' (letter to Richard Richardson 24 November 1696 cited by Gunther 1945; see Kay 1997). This was subsequently given in Ray (1724) as 'on the sandy banks by the sea side between Langwyfan and Llanfaelog, Mr Lhwyd', and has since been repeated by others in slightly different versions (e.g. by Turner & Dillwyn 1805).

Davies (1813) in *Welsh Botanology* reported 'Common Asparagus, or Sperage; Gwillon, neu Merlys cyffredin, Llys y dyfrglwyf. On a sandy hillock below Llanfaelog.' We know this to be a first-hand account because in his manuscript copy of Samuel Brewer's diary for 1726-7 (now in the National Museum of Wales) Davies wrote 'I found the Asparagus &c. on a sandy bank near the sea A.D. 1778 27 April' and his 1760 (BM) and 1799 (NMW) specimens from Llanfaelog confirm this. W. Wilson collected it on at least four occasions from what appears to be the same site in July 1824 (BM), June 1826 (BM, CGE, K), 20 June 1827 (CGE, K - with berry-bearing female shoots) and 1830 (BM), and there are three more undated collections: 'rare', Dr Pring (DBN); 'sandy hillock on the Anglesey shore near Llyn Maelog, confined there to one spot only two yards across', herb. Parker (P); and 'near Aberffraw', Canon T. Butler (K).

It was last recorded on Anglesey by Griffith (1895) who described it as 'only in one spot on Maelog Sands, between Llyn Maelog and Trecastell, near the beach! 1889' and his specimen in NMW is labelled 'on a small sand hill nearly surrounded by the sea between Bryntirion and Trecastell, Llanfaelog, July 1889' (this Bryntirion is one of the houses on the promontory of Cerrig Defaid at c. SH/325.721).

The historical detail available is surprising, and it is not always easy to separate original detail from second hand information, or interpret exactly what was meant. The locality information is largely consistent with its occurrence on the coast or dunes of Tywyn Fferam (c. SH/32.72 - 33.71), an area which many botanists have recently searched without success (e.g. Roberts 1982, and pers. comm.) although, admittedly, finding one patch only 2 yards across is not easy. The only exception is Butler's 'near Aberffraw' (SH/35.68) which could represent a second locality further to the south, or refer imprecisely to the Tywyn Fferam site. The dunes at Aberffraw have been extensively investigated for many years and we would be surprised if *A. prostratus* could have escaped detection there. The coast to the north, however, has only just come back into public access following the closure of the MoD firing range at Ty-Croes Camp. To investigate it further we walked the coast between Aberffraw and Trecastell in June 1999. The coast is mainly low rocky cliffs with unimproved coastal heath or grassland (mostly grazed) and, whilst there is much potential rocky habitat, we were unable to find *A. prostratus*. Whether there ever was more than one site on Anglesey will probably not be resolved, but the evidence for a second site at the moment is weak.
We still believe further searches would be worthwhile. Vegetative *A. prostratus* is easily overlooked as it is prostrate and almost always grows amongst *Festuca rubra* and often with *Galium verum*, both of which it can resemble. It may be slightly more conspicuous in autumn when the deciduous 'foliage' (technically cladodes) turn a characteristic pale straw colour. For more information about other 'lost' sites for *A. prostratus* and other species sites which need finding, please contact the BSBI Threatened Plants Database via A. Lockton at the address below.

Acknowledgements
We would like to thank the Keepers of the herbaria for access to collections, the Bangor UCNW archivist for tracing Griffith's 'Bryntirion', and Sally and Ian Ellis for hospitality.

References

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Rigid Buckler-fern *Dryopteris submontana* rediscovered in V.c. 42 Brecon

On 7 October 1999 whilst looking for *Sorbus*, I climbed up the limestone scarp of Darren Fawr, Cwm Taf V.c. 42 Brecon opposite a track down the valley floor and found a colony of c. 30 plants of the nationally scarce Rigid Buckler-fern *Dryopteris submontana* (Fraser-Jenk. & Jermy) Fraser-Jenk. at SO/022.100 (specimen in NMW). The plants occurred on open scree and in crevices just above the steepest part of the rocks, and were mixed with abundant Limestone Fern *Gymnocarpium robertianum* (Hoffm.) Newman, exactly as they do on the limestone in northern England. This appears to be the rediscovery of the site found on 2 June 1976 reported at SO/025.097 which is in the 10-km square to the south (specimen in BM), and represents one of two current sites in Wales and the southern-most site in the British Isles.

Tim Rich, Department of Biodiversity and Systematic Biology, National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff CF10 3NP

*Britain's Rare Flowers*


One does not, proverbially, judge a book by its cover and it is probably not a good idea to rely too much upon a title either. To choose two examples (almost at random) from my shelf, "Welsh Ferns" includes lengthy sections on clubmosses, quillworts and horsetails - with short notes on British taxa not found in Wales - whilst Roger Phillips' "Mushrooms" contains hundreds of fungi without a stalk and cap. We should not really expect books about natural phenomena to fit within brief, summary descriptions.

But what of books which contain rather less than their title? "Britain's Rare Flowers", it is true, has the traditional complement of ferns, horsetails and clubmosses but fails to cover, in my view, enough of Britain. The emphasis here is really on part of the south and east - but the author does include the Channel Isles as a bonus.

Marren's chapter on "Botanical stations", for instance, selects five "localities that are unusually rich in rare flowers" but only one of these is outside England - the 'Scottish Highlands' (although this includes, apparently, Invermaver dunes and the Kyle of Tongue) - and there is nothing at all from Wales. In the historical section, George Bowles "travelled much of England ... chalking up an impressive list of new species, including ... Sea Stock (*Matthiola sinuata*) at Aberdovey", whilst the account of John Ray begins: "How wonderful it must have been to have been a naturalist in seventeenth century England", before mentioning that he botanised extensively in Wales and Scotland. And there is more.

This Britain-as-England view probably reflects English Nature's part-sponsorship of the book but Welsh and Scottish rare plants - and botanists - may be a bit neglected or misrepresented as a result. So, for instance, significant non-English rarities like *Saxifraga rosacea* ssp. *rosacea* (and the story of its enigmatic rediscovery) are left out and the best sites for some other species (eg. *Gastridium ventricosum* and *Cirsium tuberosum*) are passed over where lesser English examples will suffice. Occasionally - as in the wry, slightly sardonic account of *Cotoneaster cambricus* "accidentally cut down by conservation workers" or plans for Welsh *Rumex rupestris* attributed to external specialists - the distance from truth is unfortunate, to say the least. When Marren writes that "funding for the UK
Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)) has matched the scale of the task" or that the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) "have developed comparable schemes and funding" to English Nature (EN), his views appear very partial - if not actually biased.

This last point may be a little strong but it does seem that, in general, "Britain's Rare Plants" reflects - or at least fails to criticise - the EN / Plantlife approach to plant conservation. Not that the CCW, SNH, RSPB, National Trust or Wildlife Trusts' approaches come in for any serious appraisal either but we will look in vain for an objective reconsideration here of Red List criteria or (above all) the UKBAP and 'Back from the Brink'. "Britain's Rare Plants" does not ask if the definition of 'rarity' (i.e. the UK Red List) adequately covers all taxa of conservation concern, if current UKBAP priorities are too narrowly selective (bureaucratic and ineffectual) or if charitable attempts to restore rare plant populations have been too centred on southern England . . . but an interested reader might still perhaps want to know.

Equally, a book like this might be expected to consider some aspects of rarity in general (the 'hows' and 'whys' of rare plants) but, again in general, it does not. Marren wields a few - slightly shaky - concepts like "genetic dilution" and "endemism" without really showing them to be a cause, rather than a consequence, of rarity and his description of metapopulation dynamics (in Polygonatum verticillatum) is quite misunderstood. The concepts of 'rarity' and 'threat' are often interchangeably employed and accounts of Ranunculus tripartitus hybrids and Gentianella anglica / G. amarella chromosome counts are simply wrong (although perhaps more in points of fact than underlying ideas).

This absence, in the main, of a theoretical approach to rarity could explain the rather wandering structure of the book and, perhaps, its eclectic choice of species. "What does rare mean?" (pp.4-6) gives the definition of "15 or fewer ten-kilometre squares throughout Britain" but then mentions Nationally Scarce species and, later (p.94) considers measurements of abundance. The category of common(-ish) British plants which are rare on a world scale is not discussed. In the end, Marren's choice of species seems to be a rather slimmed-down version of his criteria for Appendix 1: "nearly all the Red-listed wild flowers and ferns, plus a few less other rare ones where they took my fancy".

With the exception of Hydriidea verticillata, rare submerged aquatics (Alisma gramineum, Eriocaulon aquaticum, Luronium natans, Najas flexilis, N. marina, Potamogeton compressus, P. rutillus, P. acutifolius, Zostera angustifolia, Z. noltii and Z. marina etc.) are pretty much ignored.

This book is, of course, not intended for the academic, specialist or professional botanist (the unsystematic index tells you that); it aims to popularise rare plants and bring them back into the world of ordinary people, naturalists and amateurs. And, in this respect, it succeeds admirably. If it does not really answer the 'how' and 'why' questions about rare plants it is, instead, full of information about the 'where' and 'when'. Almost every page contains vivid description of the habitats and histories of rare plants and Marren's anecdotes frequently reveal a first-hand acquaintance - and sympathy - with his subject. If the real purpose of this book is to convey the experience of field botany, an essential part should be the occasional inaccuracy and lack of abstract questions. Tim Rich's view of "Britain's Rare Flowers" in the December 1999 edition of 'British Wildlife' was that it "will do more to help plant conservation than a thousand Red Data Books" but this might be an exaggeration. I think that it will give readers many hours of pleasure and almost certainly propel several of them out of the armchair and into the field. My only wish is that he had pointed them more in our direction.

Andy Jones
Welsh Plant Records are compiled by Gwynn Ellis, 41 Marlborough Road, Roath, Cardiff, CF2 5BU, from reports of BSBI vice-county Recorders to whom records should preferably be sent. Plants are now listed for each county in the order of D.H. Kent’s List of Vascular Plants of the British Isles (1992), and Supplement 1 (1996), the number in those lists preceding the name, so that names changed since 1996 can be given without giving the former name. Latin names also follow Kent (1992) and Supplement 1 (1996) or, if not in that list, the second edition of C.A. Stace’s New Flora of the British Isles (1997), E.J. Clement & M.C. Foster’s Alien Plants of the British Isles (1994) or T.B. Ryves, E.J. Clement & M.C. Foster’s Alien Grasses of the British Isles (1996), authorities for Latin names are no longer given unless the name is not in any of these works. English names are those in English Names of Wild Flowers ed. 2 (1986) by Dony et al. or, if not in that list, Stace (1997), Clement & Foster (1994) or Ryves, Clement & Foster (1996). English names enclosed by square brackets do not occur in any of these books but are included in Davies & Jones (1995). Welsh names are those in Dafydd Davies & Arthur Jones’ Welsh names of plants (1995).

The following symbols are used:
- ♦ to indicate a new v.c. record
- + to indicate a new or updated hectad record
- † before the species number: to indicate that the species is not native to Wales
- ‡ before the record: to indicate a species which although native in some parts of Wales, is not so in the locality recorded
- [] to indicate that the record, previously published in error, should be deleted
- • to indicate that the taxon is now believed to be extinct in the locality cited

In general only records which are additional to those given in Flowering Plants of Wales by R.G. Ellis (1983), Distribution of Pteridophyta in Wales by G. Hutchinson & B.A. Thomas (1992), Flora of Flintshire by G. Wynne, Flora of Radnorshire by R.G. Woods, Flora of Glamorgan by A.E. Wade et al., and Flora of Montgomeryshire by I. Truman et al. are listed. Other records are included at the discretion of the vice-county recorder. The minimum grid reference is to a hectad but, if supplied by the recorder, references to a 1km or even a 100m square may be included. A letter in parenthesis following a 4 figure grid reference indicates a tetrad.

The Vice-county Recorders from 1/1/2000 are:

MONMOUTH, v.c. 35; Mr T.G. Evans, La Cuesta, Mounton Road, Chepstow, Monmouthshire NP6 5BS
GLAMORGAN, v.c. 41(West); Dr Q.O.N. Kay, School of Biological Sciences, University of Wales, Swansea, SA2 8PP.
GLAMORGAN, v.c. 41(East); Mr J. Woodman, c/o CCW, Unit 4, Castleton Court, Fortran Road, Cardiff CF3 0LT
BRECON, v.c. 42; Mr M. Porter, Aberhywyn Farm, Cyffredyn Lane, Llangynidr, nr Crickhowell, Powys NP8 1LR
RADNOR, v.c. 43; Dr D.R. Humphreys, Knill Court, Knill, nr Presteigne, Powys LD8 2PR
CARMARTHEN, v.c. 44; Mr R.D. Pryce, Trevethin, School Road, Pwll, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire SA15 4AL
PEMBROKE, v.c. 45; Mr S.B. Evans, Glan-y-Mor, Dinas Cross, Newport, Pembrokeshire SA42 0UQ
CARDIGAN, v.c. 46; Mr A.O. Chater, Windover, Penyrarog, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 1BJ
MONTGOMERY, v.c. 47; Mrs M. Wainwright, Troy, 1 Green End, Oswestry, Shropshire SY11 1BT
MERIONETH, v.c. 48; Mr P.M. Benoit, Pencarreg, Barnmouth, Gwynedd LL42 1BL
CAERNARFON, v.c. 49; Mr G. Battershall, 15 Rhodfâr Grug, Upper Colwyn Bay, Conwy LL29 6DJ
DENBIGH, v.c. 50; Mrs J.A. Green, Coed Duon, Tremirchion, St Asaph, Denbighshire LL17 0UH
FLINT, v.c. 51; Dr G. Wynne, Gwylfa, Lixwm, Holywell, Flintshire CH8 8NQ
ANGLESEY, v.c. 52; Dr N.H. Brown, Treborth Botanic Garden, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RQ and Mr I.R. Bonner (all correspondence to Dr Brown).
MONMOUTH, v.c. 35 (comm. T.G. Evans)

†32/1/occ×ori Platanus × hispanica (P. occidentalis × P. orientalis) (London Plane) (Pilcoes y Ddinas). Field / road edge, Piercefield Park, Chepstow racecourse, ST/52.94(H), T.G. Evans, 1995. Much planted in towns and large estates in the v.c. but not reported previously so, by default, this is the 1st record.


+30/1/7. Papaver argemone (Prickly Poppy) (Pabi Gwrychog). Single plant in flower on sandy ground near track on seaward side of grassland, not associated with any other casuals or cornfield weeds, Blackpill, SS/626.913, Q.O.N. Kay, 1998. 1st record since 1915 in square and since 1928 in western Glamorgan.


+43/1/13. Chenopodium ficifolium (Fig-leaved Goosefoot) (Troed yr Wydd Ffigys-ddail). Several plants on disturbed ground near seafront promenade to west of mouth of River Clyne, with C. album and C. polyspermum, SS/620.908, Q.O.N. Kay, 1998.


+62/23/5. *Cochlearia danica* (Danish Scurvygrass) (Llwylys Denmarc). SS/99.80; 70.97; 60.00; 59.01, flowering roadside populations on M4 central reservation, all R.G. Ellis & G. Hutchinson, 1995.


*66/1/1. *Pyrola minor* (Common Wintergreen) (Coedwyrdd Bychan). In *Betula/Salix* woodland, Jersey Marine, SS/714.936, C.R. Hipkin, 1998. 1st record certainly in Glamorgan; the previous record, by J. Hooker in the Pyrrdin valley in the 1840s, may have been in Brecon, v.c. 42.


+73/5/2. *Filipendula vulgaris* (Dropwort) (Crogedyf). Limestone grassland on cliff-top at Oxwich Point, far from roads and houses and apparently native, SS/507.848, B. Pawson, 1997.


**77/18/5. Medicago arabica** (Spotted Medick) (Maglys Amrywedd). Many plants on small recent tip in N part of Pant-y-sais Fen, SS/716.943, C.R. Hipkin, 1990.


**103/1/18. Geranium lucidum** (Shining Crane’s-bill) (Pig yr Aran Disglair). Walls and pathsides in Ynystawe, SN/68.00, Q.O.N. Kay, 1995.


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20 Welsh Plant Records – 1998 – Glamorgan / Brecon


+162/20/3. Orchis morio (Green-winged Orchid) (Tegeirian y Waun). Several plants in limestone grassland on unploughed slope at edge of pasture, Cwm Ivy, SS/43.93, N. Benson, 1993.

BRECON, v.c. 42 (comm. M. Porter)


*84/1/6×8. Epilobium obscurum × E. ciliatum (a hybrid willowherb). +Ditches in forestry plantation nr Dol-y-gaer Reservoir, SO/050.151; +flush alongside ride in plantation, Hay Forest, Felindre, SO/189.361; both M. Porter, 1998. 1st and 2nd records.


CARMARTHEN, v.c. 44 (comm. R.D. Pryce)


PEMBROKE, v.c. 45 (Comm. S.B. Evans)


*84/11/3 × 8. Epilobium × rivulare (E. parviflorum × E. palustre) (a hybrid willowherb). 1 plant at edge of car park, Haverfordwest, SM/954.159; +1 plant on disturbed ground, Begelly, SN/118.075; 2 plants in wooded part of Colby Gardens, SM/156.080; At least 9 plants but probably many more in a mixed population of both parents in woodland at edge of Colby Gardens car park, SM/157.081; all G. Kitchener, 1998. 2nd and subsequent v.c. records.


+148/2/3. Lemna trisulca (Ivy-leaved Duckweed) (Llinad Eiddew). A 3 m² patch with other Lemna spp. and algae at the margins of the eastern end of Frainslake Pool, SW Castlemartin, SR/898.976, R.J. Haycock, 1998. Also some scattered small populations in the swamp vegetation on the S side of the main pool. 2nd records.

CARDIGAN, v.c. 46 (comm. A.O. Chater)

+3/1/1. Isoetes lacustris (Quillwort) (Gwair Merllyn). All around Llyn Gynon, SN/802.645, A.O. Chater & J.P. Woodman, 1998, BM. Also here in SN/4.6. I. echinospora (Spring Quillwort) was the only species seen in this lake in 1964, 1984 and 1989; it now seems to have disappeared and been replaced by I. lacustris.


+50/1/1. Elatine hexandra (Six-stamened Waterwort) (Gwybybyr Chwe Brigerog). Abundant in one of 4 ponds on Aberystwyth golf course, SN/593.828, A.O. Chater, 1998, NMW.


*153/32/1b. Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. parviflora (Tufted Hair-grass) (Brigwellt Cudynnog). Occasionally flooded ancient woodland, Teifi gorge 1km. SW of Llechryd Bridge, SN/209.430, AO. Chater, 1998, NMW. Searched for in numerous ancient woodlands and apparently very rare in Cards.

*MONTGOMERY, v.c. 47 (comm. Mrs M. Wainwright)


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CAERNARFON, v.c. 49 (comm. G. Battershall)


+118/1/5/×6. Stachys × ambiguus (S. sylvatica × S. palustris) (Hybrid Woundwort) (Briwlys Croesryw). Edge of Afon Wen, Afan Wen near Pwlheli, SH/43.37, G. Battershall et al.; +Side of ditch, Pontlyfni near Penygros, SH/43.52, BSBI meeting; both 1998.


118/6/5. Galeopsis bifida (Bifid Hemp-nettle) (Penboeth Lleiaf). +Edge of track, Pistyll near Nefyn, SH/32.42; +alongside disused railway near Caernarfon; +edge of path, Waunfawr, SH/52.57; all G. & I. Battershall, 1998.


+124/8/2. Chaenorhinum minus (Small Toadflax) (Gingroen Bychan). Railway track, Afon Wen near Pwlheli, SH/43.37, G. Battershall et al., 1998.


†135/58/lac×max. Leucanthemum × superbum (L. lacustre × L. maximum) (Shasta Daisy) (Llygad Ych Mawr). Waste ground, Afon Wen near Pwllheli, SH/43.37, G. Battershall et al., 1998.


DENBIGH, v.c. 50 (comm. Mrs J.A. Green)


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+61/1/1×2. Populus × canescens (P. alba × P. tremula) (Grey Poplar) (Poplysen Lwyd).


+61/1/3×del. Populus × canadensis (P. nigra subsp. nigra × P. deltoides) (Black-Italian Poplar).


   Industrial estate, Wrexham, SJ/380.493, J.A. Green, 1998. 1st record, NMW.

+61/2/6×9. Saxifraga × urbium (S. umbrosa × S. spathularis) (Londonpride) (BaIchder L1undain).


+72/2/6. Ribes alpinum (Mountain Currant) (Rhyfon Mynydd).

   Lane hedge, Abergale, SH/954.764; +Hedge, Derwen, SJ/079.509, both J.A. Green, 1998.

+73/5/7. Sedum spurium (Caucasian-stonecrop) (Briwieg Rwsieg).

   Roadside wall, Pentrefoelas, SH/827.525; +Wall, Llanrwst, SH/806.626, both J.A. Green, 1998.


+74/5/15. Saxifraga granulata (Meadow Saxifrage) (Tormaen Gwyn y Gweunydd).


+74/9/2. Chrysosplenium alternifolium (Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage) (Eglyn Cylchddail).

   Riverside, Chirk, SJ/309.380, J.A. Green, 1998.

+75/3/1×3. Spiraea × pseudosalicifolia (S. salicifolia × S. douglasi) (Confused Bridewort).

   Industrial estate, Wrexham, SJ/390.491, J.A. Green, 1998. 2nd record, NMW.

+75/3/2. Spiraea alba (Pale Bridewort).


+75/6/1. Filipendula vulgaris (Dropwort) (Crogedyf).


+75/8/1. Rubus chamaemorus (Cloudberry) (Mwyaren y Berwyn).


+75/8/28. Rubus scissus (a bramble).

   Railway track, Fens Moss, SJ/504.375, J.A. Green, 1992, det. A. Newton.

+75/9/14×15. Potentilla × mixta (P. erecta × P. reptans & P. anglica × P. reptans) (Hybrid Cinquefoil).


+75/13/1. Geum rivale (Water Avens) (Mapgoll Glan y Dwr).


+75/20/2. Aphanes australis (Slender Parsley-piert) (Troed y Dryw Fain).

   Hilltop, Bw1ch y Ddar, SJ/157.225, J.A. Green, 1998.

+75/22/7. Prunus cerasus (Dwarf Cherry) (Ceiriosen).

   Hedge, Denbigh, SJ/078.664, J.A. Green, 1998.

+75/32/33. Cotoneaster simonsii (Himalayan Cotoneaster) (Cotoneaster y Graig).


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†123/1/3. *Syringa vulgaris* (Lilac) (Leilac). Hedge, Chirk, SJ/284.378; *Hedge, Eryrys, SJ/201.576; both J.A. Green, 1998.


†151/1/2. *Juncus tenuis* (Slender Rush) (Brywen Fain). Laneside, Llanrwst, SH/803.618, W. McCarthy, +Roadside, Bryneglwys, SJ/164492; + Old railway, Fenns Moss, SJ/484.372; both J.A. Green, all 1998.


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153/24/2. *Glyceria x pedicellata* (G. fluitans × G. notata) (Hybrid Sweet-grass) (Perwellt Croesryw). Riverside, Llansannan, SH/935.658; +Wet meadow, Cyffylliog, SJ/051.583; both J.A. Green, 1998.


158/32/1. *Galanthus nivalis* (Snowdrop) (Eirlys). Roadside, Caerwys, SJ/120.737; +Riverside, Halton nr Chirk, SJ/311.383; both J.A. Green, 1998.


FLINT, v.c. 51 (comm. G. Wynne)


ANGLESEY, v.c. 52 (comm. N.H. Brown & I.R. Bonner)
