

NOTES ON DERBYSHIRE BRAMBLES

By E. S. EDEES

The following account of the Derbyshire *Rubi* is based entirely on field observations made by the writer in 1961 and on herbarium specimens which he has seen and approved. No unverified record is included in the list. The author's own records are followed in brackets by the national grid reference to the one kilometre square in which the plant was found and by a mark of exclamation to indicate that it was seen *in situ*. Representative specimens of these records are preserved in the author's herbarium. There are many Derbyshire specimens in the national herbaria which have not been examined, but through the kindness of Prof. J. Heslop-Harrison and Prof. J. G. Hawkes full use has been made of the large collection of *Rubi* in the herbarium of Birmingham University (BIRM). There are also a few incidental references in this paper to specimens in the British Museum (BM).

Though it has not been thought wise to quote unverified records, the account given by W. R. Linton in the *Flora of Derbyshire* (1903) is very valuable. He was one of the leading batologists of his day and part author of the *Set of British Rubi*, which was issued during the period 1892-7 to illustrate the British species. The present paper should be regarded as a supplement to Linton's work rather than as superseding it. Linton's records of *Rubus fissus* (*R. scissus*), *R. lindleianus*, *R. durescens*, *R. rhamnifolius* (*R. cardiophyllus*), *R. lindebergii*, *R. selmeri* (*R. nemoralis*), *R. rusticanus* (*R. ulmifolius*), *R. sprengelii*, *R. leucostachys* (*R. vestitus*), *R. criniger*, *R. echinatoides*, *R. echinatus* (*R. discerptus*), *R. rubriflorus*, *R. concinnus* (*R. warrenii*), *R. sublustris* and *R. caesius* could be accepted as they stand with negligible risk. If we omit *R. idaeus*, *R. saxatilis*, *R. chamaemorus* and *R. viridis*, the last being in brackets and therefore very doubtful, Linton's list contains 70 names, classified as species, subspecies and varieties. The present paper comprises 42 unbracketed species. There is clearly much more work to be done.

Linton was fortunate to live in one of the richest bramble districts in Derbyshire. Nearly all the specimens he gathered for the *Set of British Rubi*, representing about 20 species, came from Shirley. The bushes grow there still. Other good places for those who wish to begin the study of Derbyshire brambles are as follows: (1) the lane from Dore to Blackmoor in square 43/2980, where *R. carpiniifolius*, *R. dasyphyllus*, *R. echinatoides*, *R. fuscoater*, *R. hylocharis*, *R. polyanthemus*, *R. sprengelii* and *R. vestitus* grow together; (2) Dawson's Rocks (presumably

Repton Rocks of the *Flora*) in square 43/3322, where *R. calvatus*, *R. carpinifolius*, *R. criniger*, *R. dasypphyllus*, *R. hylocharis*, *R. lindleianus*, *R. nemoralis*, *R. polyanthemus*, *R. retrodentatus*, *R. rufescens* and *R. sprengelii* grow by the side of the track through the field and in and about the wood beyond; (3) an extraordinary place between two ponds in square 43/3567, about a mile west of Wingerworth, where the writer found most of the brambles he cannot name!

The nomenclature and sequence of species adopted in this account are those of Dandy (1958). Where the nomenclature differs from Linton's and cannot be understood by reference to his *Flora*, the former name is quoted as well. *R. caesioides*, though not one of the critical species, is included because of its affinities with the *Triviales* and because other species of that group are frequently confused with it. All the records are for v.-c. 57, though Dore is now part of the City of Sheffield.

RUBUS CAESIUS L. Frequent in limestone woods and thickets. By the bridge at Milldale, 1884, and between Hipley and Longcliffe on the road from Ashbourne to Matlock, 1887, W. H. PURCHAS (BIRM). Between Alport and Rowsley (2365)! Hopton Wood (2656)! Mapleton (1748)! Matlock Bath (2957)!

R. scissus W. C. R. Wats. (*R. fissus* Linton). Widely distributed in heathy places in woods and by roadsides, especially in hilly districts. A good distinguishing character is the ripe fruit, which instead of being black is dark red. Specimens for the *Set of British Rubi* were collected at Shirley by LINTON in 1892. Brierley Wood (3676)! Dore (2980)! Eyam (2277)! Holymoorside (3368)! The Carr, Hlland (2645), Miss K. M. HOLLICK. Nether Booth (1486)! Smeckley Wood (2976)! Wirksworth (3053)!

R. plicatus Weihe & Nees. In a wood near Hayfield (0388)! I think this is right, but my specimen is a poor one and not quite typical.

R. fissus Lindl. This is the plant which E. F. Linton called *R. rogersii*. The single record for Derbyshire is correct. Specimens for the *Set* were collected at Shirley between 1891 and 1894.

R. sublustris Lees. Widely distributed in hedgerows, especially on the limestone. LINTON collected specimens for the *Set* at Ednaston in 1894. Froggatt (2476)! Hathersage (2281)! Hope (1684)! Hopton Wood (2656)! Mapleton (1748)! Roadside north of Marston Montgomery (1439)! Millers Dale (1473)! Thorpe Cloud Station (1650)! Tideswell Dale (1574)! Tissington, by the church (1752)! Between Tissington and Bradbourne (1952)! Yeldersley Hollies (2243)!

R. warrenii Sudre. The specimen on which the name was founded came from Bradley (Sudre, 1904). It was collected by LINTON in 1896 and issued in the *Set* as *R. dumetorum* var. *concinus*. The statement in the *Flora* that it is one of the commonest brambles about Matlock is probably correct. I have seen it in many places in that part of Derbyshire. Near Bakewell, 1895, PURCHAS, old quarry near Mugginton, 1901, and Yeldersley Lane, Shirley, 1907, A. LEY (BIRM). Near Belper (3246)! Eyam (2276)! Hardwick Wood (3666)! Owl Bar (2977)! Unthank Lane (3075)!

R. TUBERCULATUS Bab. Roadside between Thurvaston and Culland Hall (2438)!

R. RUBRIFLORUS Purchas. This species was described from Derbyshire plants by PURCHAS (1894). The distribution was stated to be as follows: "Frequent in hedges in a district south of Ashbourne, comprising the adjoining parishes of Osmaston, Shirley, Yeaveley, Edlaston, Brailsford, Hulland, etc." This is still true to-day. There are good specimens from Shirley, Yeldersley, Edlaston and the road between Ashbourne and Osmaston in BIRM, collected by PURCHAS and LINTON, and I have recent specimens from the same district. Road to Ashbourne north of Osmaston (1944)! Hazelwood near Belper (3246)! Roadside south of Culland Hall (2438)! Yeldersley Hollies (2243)! Specimens for the *Set* were gathered at Shirley in 1896.

R. MYRIACANTHUS Focke (*R. diversifolius*). This species, like most of the *Triviales*, is often found on low ground near water. There are good examples by the roadside between Repton and Repton Shrubs (3024)! I have also seen it at Edlaston (1743)! It is probably much commoner than these few records suggest.

R. CALVAUS Lees ex Bloxam. Frequent, especially in the south of the county. LINTON gathered specimens for the *Set* at Shirley, 1891-4, and there are others from Mugginton and the road between Ashbourne and Mapleton in BIRM. Brailsford, excellent bushes against the churchyard wall and in the centre of the church field (2441)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Edlaston (1743)!

R. CARPINIFOLIUS Weihe & Nees. Near a footway from Youlgreave towards Robin Hood's Stride, 1876, Pilsbury near Hartington, 1880, and Osmaston near Ashbourne, 1887, specimens from various collectors (BIRM). Drabble Carr to Bradley, 1890, and Pincham's Wood, Belper, 1892, E. F. LINTON (BM). W. R. LINTON gathered specimens for the *Set* at Shirley in 1892. Sudre (1904) said of those he saw, "Ne parait pas différer de la forme Allemande". Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Dore (2980)! Glossop (0291)! Lane to Spinnyford Brook (2445)!

R. NEMORALIS P. J. Muell. (*R. selmeri*). Ashopton, 1893, LINTON in (BIRM). Barber Booth near Edale (1184)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Glossop (0291)! Hayfield (0388)! New Mills (0185)!

R. DURESCENS W. R. Linton. This species was described by Linton in 1892. "It occurs in plenty", he said, "over an area of some five miles by four to the north and east of Shirley". It still does. There are characteristic specimens in BIRM from Shirley, Mugginton, Bradley, Cross o' th' hands and Belper, gathered by LINTON between 1888 and 1901. I have seen it recently on the south side of Bradley Wood and in several places about Cross o' th' hands. There is an excellent bush where the roads and grid lines cross at 43/280460.

R. LINDLEIANUS Lees. Very common in south Derbyshire. Perhaps less common in the north, but generally distributed and probably to be found in every part of the county. I have 30 personal records. On quarry refuse in a field on the path to Woodseats near Cromford, 1884, C. BAILEY (BIRM). LINTON collected specimens for the *Set* near Shirley in 1892. It is abundant at Brailsford Green by the side of the path to the church and all round the field (2441)!

R. MUENTERI Marss. Near Shirley, 1892, LINTON (BIRM) as *R. pulcherrimus* forma. New Mills (0185)! Lane to Spinnyford Brook (2445)! This species is closely related to *R. polyanthemus* (*R. pulcherrimus*), but differs from it in several ways, notably in the softer, flat, rather square terminal leaflet, longer petiolules, eglandular rachis, and shorter, laxer and usually spreading inflorescence.

R. AMPLIFICATUS Lees. Spinnyford Brook near Hulland, 1893, LINTON (BIRM). This is the plant recorded in the *Flora* as *R. macrophyllus* var. *schlechtendalii*. By Bar Brook near Baslow (2673)! Between the ponds west of Wingerworth (3567)!

R. DANICUS (Focke) Focke. Ednaston (2342)!

[*R. INCURVATUS* Bab. The Derbyshire records under this name need investigating. I have not yet seen the true plant in the county nor any Derbyshire specimen of it. There is a colony of brambles in the centre of the church field at Brailsford (2441) which have leaves like those of *R. incurvatus*, but the strong falcate prickles of the flowering stem, notched petals and short stamens are reminiscent of *R. nemoralis*. There are specimens at BIRM of what is clearly the same species gathered by LINTON at Shirley in 1889 and 1892 and labelled *R. incurvatus*. But the name is incorrect.]

R. POLYANTHEMUS Lindeb. (*R. pulcherrimus*). A common bramble of wood borders and roadsides. Brailsford, 1889, E. F. LINTON (BM). Shirley, 1892-3, W. R. LINTON for the *Set*. Cross o' th' hands (2846)! Roadside south of Culland Hall (2438)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Dore (2980)! Ednaston (2342)! Holymoorside (2469)! Ladybower (1986)! Lane to Spinnyford Brook (2445)! Between the two ponds west of Wingerworth (3567)! Yeldersley Old Hall (2144)!

R. CARDIOPHYLLUS Muell. & Lefèv. (*R. rhamnifolius*). Apparently rather rare. LINTON gathered specimens for the *Set* at Thurvaston, 1891-4, and distributed them under the name *R. rhamnifolius*. Sudre (1904) said of those which came to him, "Specimens peu différents de ceux d'Allemagne". Cross o' th' hands (2846)! Between Thurvaston and Culland Hall (2438)!

R. ROTUNDATUS P. J. Muell. ex Genév. (*R. dumnoniensis*). Dawson's Rocks (3322)!

R. LINDEBERGII P. J. Muell. A local species of dry sunny hillsides which may be commoner in the limestone dales than our records show. Bradley, 1887 and 1890, W. R. LINTON, and near Froggatt, 1896, E. F. LINTON (BM). Glossop (0291)! Roadside descending Rushup Edge (1184)! Unthank Lane (3074)! W. R. LINTON collected specimens for the *Set* at Shirley, 1892-3, which Sudre (1904) considered quite typical.

R. ULMIFOLIUS Schott (*R. rusticanus*). This species has a peculiar distribution in Derbyshire, as in some other counties, which would be worth investigating in detail. It likes clay and calcareous soils, but shuns sandstone, so that it is often abundant in districts where other species are rare or from which they are totally absent. Monsal Dale, 1883, W. H. PALNYER, and Shirley to Hales Green, 1889, E. F. LINTON (BM). Alsop-en-le-dale (1554)! Ashbourne Green (1948)! Fenny Bentley (1650)! Near Hollington (2338)! Near Marston Montgomery (1439)! Near Radbourne (2735)! Sutton-on-the Hill (2333)! Swarkeston (3728)! Thorpe (1550)! Tissington (1852)!

R. WINTERI P. J. Muell. ex Focke (*R. robustus*). Stydd, 1896, LINTON for the *Set*. Sudre (1904) said of the specimen he saw, "Ce n'est pas le *R. robustus* Muell., mais bien le *R. winteri* Muell."

R. FALCATUS Kalt. (*R. thyrsoides*). Swarkeston, where it has been known for nearly 70 years (3728)! There are fine examples in the lane to the church and younger bushes in the churchyard.

R. SPRENGELII Weihe. A beautiful woodland species, widely distributed throughout the county, but perhaps particularly common in the north. W. R. LINTON collected specimens for the *Set* near Shirley in 1892, of which Sudre (1904) wrote, "C'est bien cette espèce". Derby Hills near Ticknall and Southwood near Calke, 1862, A. BLOXAM (BIRM). Bar Brook, one mile above Baslow, 1899, E. F. LINTON (BM). Wood near Ambergate (3252)! Bradley (2245)! Bradley Wood (2046)! Brierley Wood (3676)! Copy Wood (2665)! Cross o' th' hands (2846)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Dore (2980)! Edlaston (1743)! Ednaston (2342)! Fox Lane (3076)! Glossop (0291)! Hayfield, abundant in wood on west of road (0388)! Wood near Holymoorside (3469)! New Mills (0185)! Owlter Bar (2977)! Sherriff Wood (2378)! Lane to Spinnyford Brook (2445)! Upper Loads (3169)! Walton Wood (3668)!

[*R. SCHMIDELYANUS* Sudre. Bradley Wood (2046)! This exactly matches plants from Swynnerton, Staffordshire, which W. C. R. Watson called *R. schmidelyanus*. But, until we can examine an authentic specimen, it is impossible to say whether he was right.]

R. VESTITUS Weihe & Nees (*R. leucostachys*). One of the commonest species, occurring throughout the county. Abundant by the river at Matlock Bath. Slack Lane, Brailsford, 1889, E. F. LINTON (BM). I have about 30 personal records.

R. CRINIGER (E. F. Linton) Rogers. Plentiful where brambles grow in south Derbyshire, especially about Ashbourne and Shirley. Typical specimens for the *Set* were collected by LINTON near Shirley in 1894. Bradley Wood (1946)! Bretby (2923)! Cross o' th' hands (2846)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Ednaston (2342)! Roadside north of Marston Montgomery (1439)! Lane to Spinnyford Brook (2445)! Yeldersley Old Hall (2144)!

R. TAENIARUM Lindeb. (*R. infestus*). Froggatt (2476)!

R. RADULA Weihe ex Boenn. Dovedale, 1883, PURCHAS (BIRM).

R. DISCERTUS P. J. Muell. (*R. echinatus*). Roadside north of Thurvaston (2438)! Hillside between Repton and Repton Shrubs (3024)!

R. ECHINATOIDES (Rogers) Sudre. A widely distributed and evidently common species in Derbyshire. Shirley, 1893, LINTON for the *Set*. Belperlane End (3349)! Dore (2980)! Edlaston (1743)! Ednaston (2342)! Fox Lane (3076)! Glossop (0291)! Ireton Wood (2847)! Ladybower (1986)! Smeekley Wood (2976)! Thurvaston (2438)! Unthank Lane (3075)! Upper Loads (3169)! Via Gellia (2757)! Roadside near Wingerworth (3666)! Yeldersley Old Hall (2144)!

R. GRANULATUS Muell. & Lefèv. (*R. bloxamianus*). Between Repton and Repton Shrubs, by the roadside (3124) and abundantly on a hillside above a house (3024)!

R. PALLIDUS Weihe & Nees. By the stream in Smeekley Wood (2976)!

R. SPADIX W. C. R. Wats. (*R. podophyllus*). Plentiful among gorse and by the roadside between Owler Bar and Cordwell (2977)! Fox Lane (3076)! Unthank Lane (3075)!

[R. SCABER Weihe & Nees. Linton's records for this species cannot be trusted. The Belper specimen was not accepted as typical by the authorities of the day (Rogers, 1892b), nor were specimens gathered at Cross o' th' hands. Rogers (1893) called these "good *R. scaber* but not typical *R. scaber*", whatever he meant by that. I have seen several herbarium specimens collected at Cross o' th' hands and have also examined the living plant both there and elsewhere in Derbyshire and cannot agree that it should be called *R. scaber*. What it is, I do not know.]

R. RUFESCENS Muell. & Lefèv. (*R. infecundus*). A woodland species locally common in South Derbyshire. LINTON collected specimens for the *Set* at Shirley in 1893 and issued them under the name *R. rosaceus* var. *infecundus*. Sudre (1904) said of those he saw, "Je ne crois pas que la plante diffère du *R. Rufescens* Lef. & Muell." Bretby (2923)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Repton Shrubs (3123)! Between Rodsley and Yeaveley (1940)! Shirley (2142)!

[R. APICULATUS Weihe & Nees (*R. anglosaxonicus*). Rogers (1892) tells us that he has seen both good *R. anglosaxonicus* and *R. rudis* from a field above the New Bath Hotel, Matlock, and also plants which seemed to him to be intermediate between the two and probably of hybrid origin. I have seen a bush by the river at Matlock Bath, between the Jubilee Bridge and the gateway to Willesley Castle, which matches exactly one of the first specimens gathered from the hillside above the hotel. It is neither *R. anglosaxonicus* nor *R. rudis*, but it may be the intermediate form.]

R. RETRODENTATUS Muell. & Lefèv. (*R. borrieri*). Dawson's Rocks (3322)!

R. PHAEOCARPUS W. C. R. Wats. (*R. babingtonii*). Brierley Wood (3676)!

R. GRIFFITHIANUS Rogers. Dawson's Rocks (3322)! This species was found abundantly in Lount Wood, Leicestershire, four miles south east of Dawson's Rocks, in 1902. There is a good specimen from that locality in BIRM, which was determined by Rogers and which is practically identical with the Derbyshire plant. The Leicestershire station was sometimes erroneously attributed to Derbyshire, but it is probable that the record for Dawson's Rocks is the first for the county.

R. SPINULIFER Muell. & Lefèv. (*R. koehleri*). Near Alderwasley (3053)! Shirley (2141)!

R. HYLOCHARIS W. C. R. Wats. Widely distributed in woods and hedges. Bradley Wood (1945)! Cross o' th' hands (2746)! Dawson's Rocks (3322)! Dore (2980)! Edlaston (1743)! Fox Lane (3076)! Holymoorside (3469)! Sheriff Wood (2378)! Smeekley Wood (2976)! Lane to Spinnyford Brook (2445)! Unthank Lane (3075)! Upper Loads (3169)! Most of Linton's records for *R. histrix* probably belong here. Specimens gathered by him at Shirley, 1892-4, for the *Set* were labelled *R. rosaceus* var. *histrix*, but are *R. hylocharis*.

R. DASYPHYLLUS Rogers. This is certainly one of the commonest species in Derbyshire. Linton says, "Everywhere abundant". I have seen it in 50 localities up and down the county and there is no doubt that it can be found wherever brambles grow. It is particularly common in hilly districts and grows equally well on limestone, sandstone and clay. Specimens for the *Set* were collected by LINTON at Shirley in 1892.

[*R. MARSHALLII* Focke & Rogers. A large bush between the two ponds west of Wingerworth (3567)! This is evidently the plant mentioned in the *Flora* which Rogers determined as a form of *R. marshallii*. It is not typical *R. marshallii* and may well be an isolated bush of hybrid origin.]

R. FUSCOATER Weihe & Nees. Cross o' th' hands, 1899, LINTON (BIRM). Dore, plentiful about the gannister mine (2980)! Eyam, hillside at Eyam Firs (2276)! Froggatt (2476)! This is a distinct and beautiful species, but I am not sure that the name is correct. The shape and texture of the terminal leaflets are not quite those of the original description.

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JOHN BATEMAN'S HORTUS SICCUS, DATED 1718

By S. G. HARRISON

I have had an opportunity to examine an interesting pre-Linnaean *hortus siccus* presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by the Royal College of Physicians. It is a large, single volume, bound in brown leather. Despite disintegration of the binding, the gold lettering on the spine is still quite distinct:

Hortus Siccus
John Bateman, M.D.
Coll. Med. Lond. Praes
1718

Inside, on the bibulous grey paper of the fly leaf, is written: "*Hunc hortum Siccum 2^a um Methodum Dⁿⁱ Ray depositum DDD Collegio Medicor Lon.*"

The pages of the *hortus siccus* consist of the same thick, grey paper as the fly leaf, measuring approximately 21" × 18". They have become very brittle, especially along their edges, and could easily be damaged by careless handling. Luckily, the specimens are stuck on to smaller, tougher sheets of white paper, each about 8" × 6", usually mounted four to a page. The reinforcement provided by these additional backing sheets has, no doubt, helped to keep the plants in their excellent state of preservation. The majority are adequate specimens in such good condition that determination is possible without difficulty. On some pages there are gaps which probably had been left for future acquisitions. These spaces often contain a small piece of white paper bearing a phrase name which does not seem to apply to any of the specimens mounted on the same page, but which could apply to a related taxon for which the space might be reserved.

There are probably well over 1,000 specimens in this collection, most of them phanerogams, but ferns, bryophytes and algae are represented. The bryophytes and algae may be particularly interesting, for they were collected at a time when little interest had been taken in the study of these two groups and one suspects that comparatively few adequate specimens will have survived in such good condition. Some of the plants bear names and some bear numbers (in no obvious sequence). It is tragic that most of the specimens are nameless, numberless and unlocalised. Not all the species represented are native to Britain; some may have occurred as aliens and others as cultivated plants; a few may have been procured on the Continent. Bateman may not have collected all the material himself. A few sheets bear the name "Doody" which may indicate that some specimens were collected