# Notes on British *Rubi*, 4

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ABSTRACT

The names of seven brambles on the British list are discussed and the following new names are proposed: **Rubus painteri** for *R. eifeliensis* sensu W. C. R. Wats. ex parte, non Wirtg., **R. turritus** for *R. apricus* sensu W. C. R. Wats. ex parte, non Wimm., **R. infestior** for *R. infestus* sensu W. C. R. Wats., non Weihe ex Boenn., and **R. anglohirtus** for *R. hirtus* sensu W. C. R. Wats. ex parte, non Waldst. & Kit. *R. pampinosus* Lees is shown to be an earlier name for *R. favonii* W. C. R. Wats. and *R. infestus* Weihe ex Boenn. for *R. taeniarum* Lindeb. *R. condensatus* P. J. Muell. is confirmed as a British species.

1. *Rubus pampinosus* Lees, *Bot. Malv. Hills*, ed. 2, 55 (1852)

*R. favonii* W. C. R. Wats., *J. Ecol.*, **33**: 338 (1946)
*R. buttii* Barton & Riddelsd. in Riddelsd., Hedley & Price, *Fl. Gloucester*, 148 (1948)

There is a specimen in Babington's herbarium (no. 233) in **CGE** named *R. pampinosus* Lees, which is undoubtedly the same taxon as *R. favonii* W. C. R. Wats. It is a good specimen mounted on two sheets, one bearing a panicle in advanced fruit and the other a piece of the first-year stem with two leaves. It was collected by W. Mathews from 'open hedge banks in the Forest of Wyre', Worcester, v.c. 37, 25/9/1851, and named by E. Lees. Babington had determined it *R. villicaulis* Weihe & Nees and maintained that opinion in later years (1869, p. 144). In his original description Lees (1852) described the stem as 'polished' and referred to the long, leafy panicle with wide-spreading branches. He called it 'a very remarkable bramble, with leaves so large and numerous as almost to conceal the stem' and said it grew in dense thickets in Cowleigh Park, v.c. 37. Later on (1867) he gave the Wyre Forest as a second locality. I have seen this bramble both in Cowleigh Park and in the Wyre Forest and have several specimens, including one from the Wyre Forest, Salop, v.c. 40, collected by W. C. R. Watson, 15/7/1953. This specimen is unnamed but is no doubt the source of Watson's record (1958) of *R. favonii* for the Wyre Forest. *R. buttii* Barton & Riddelsd. is the same taxon.

R. *favonii* must now be known as *R. pampinosus*. It is locally common in woods in the west of England from Staffordshire through Gloucestershire to Dorset. Exsiccata from the following vice-counties have been examined by A. Newton or myself: 6, 9, 11, 33, 36–40, 46.

2. *Rubus condensatus* P. J. Muell., *Flora* (*Regensb.*), **41**: 167 (1858)

Among the specimens which Sudre (1911) cited to illustrate this taxon is a series (Sudre's Rubi rari no. 68) collected by P. J. Mueller from Reissbach, Alsace, the *locus classicus*, 20/7/1857. There is a good example in **MANCH** which tallies well with the original description. Watson (1958) thought that a bramble he found on Harrow Weald Common, Middlesex, v.c. 21, was *R. condensatus*. But his specimen in my herbarium does not match the **MANCH** specimen closely. However a bramble of central England, which has puzzled batologists for many years, clearly does. There are specimens of this bramble in **MANCH** and **SLBI** collected by A. Ley, 25/8/1904, from the Wyre Forest, Salop, v.c. 40, which Ley named *R. serpens* Weihe with the approval of W. M. Rogers. But they differ from Rogers' (1900) description of *R. serpens*, which, however, may not be reliable. The true *R. serpens* Weihe ex Lejeune & Court. has often been misinterpreted, but it was evidently a hairy, very glandular bramble with many quinate as well as some ternate leaves. There is another specimen in **BIRM** collected by Ley, 2/9/1909, from Wenlock Edge, Presthope, Salop, which Ley called *R. serpens* forma.

Watson, to whom I sent a Staffordshire specimen collected in 1953, associated it with *R. scaber* Weihe & Nees, and B. A. Miles told me (*in litt.* 1968) that he had seen Staffordshire specimens, collected by J. Fraser in 1877 and 1878, which had also been named *R. scaber*. *R. condensatus* resembles *R. scaber* in having ternate leaves, small white petals and erect sepals. But there are many differences, particularly in the armature and glandular development of the stem and rachis and in the shape, texture and serration of the leaflets.

The following description of the Wyre Forest bramble was prepared before I had seen the **MANCH** specimen or had read Mueller's original account. It is offered for comparison with Mueller's description and as a substitute for Watson's (1958):

Stems bluntly angled, becoming reddish purple in exposure, thinly pilose, with a few scattered acicles and glandular hairs. Prickles small, often shorter than the diameter of the stem, declining or sometimes slightly curved, unevenly arranged.

Leaves ternate. Leaflets plicate, thinly strigose and shining green above, paler below and almost glabrous apart from a few hairs on the veins. Margins shallowly crenate. Terminal leaflets obovate-oblong, acuminate, emarginate or cordate, three to four times as long as their petiolules. Petioles with a few weak, declining or curved prickles.

Flowering branches with adpressed and short, spreading hairs, frequent short acicles and a few glandular hairs. Prickles slender, declining or curved. Lower leaves ternate, upper leaves simple, broad, cordate, nearly glabrous on both sides. Panicles dense with interlacing pedicels and subsidiary clusters on long, suberect peduncles in the axils of the leaves.

Sepals sparingly aculeolate and glandular, long-pointed, white-margined, reflexed in flower, erect in young fruit. Petals white, spaced, obovate, $10 \times 5$ mm. Stamens white, equalling the green styles. Anthers pilose or subpilose. Carpels densely hairy at first, bearded later.

*R. condensatus* is frequent in the Wyre Forest, GR 32/7.7, and in south-western Staffs., v.c. 39. I have a series of specimens in my herbarium from Kinver, GR 32/8.8, Codsall, GR 33/8.0, and Wrottesley, GR 33/8.0.

3. **Rubus painteri** E. S. Edees, **sp. nov.**

*R. eifeliensis* sensu W. C. R. Wats. ex parte, non Wirtg.

Turiones pilis patentibus, albis, simplicibus dense vestiti. Glanduli stipitati pauci vel nulli. Aculei pilosi, numerosi (15–20 per 5 cm), ad angulos dispositi, aeque longi ac diametrum caulis, patentes vel paulo declinati.

Folia ternata vel quinata pedata. Foliola utrinque griseoviridia, superne strigosa, inferne pilis multis ad nervos dispositis villosa, aequaliter duplicato-serrata. Foliolum terminale late obovatum vel paene rotundatum, cuspidatum, basi emarginatum vel subcordatum, petiolulo proprio triplo longius. Foliola infima breviter petiolulata (2–3 mm). Petioli pilis albis patentibus dense vestiti aculeisque parum curvatis muniti.

Rami floriferi aculeis pilisque illis caulis similibus instructi. Inflorescentiae late elongatae, usque ad apicem foliiferae, infra foliis ternatis, supra bracteis foliaceis et longe petiolatis praeditae. Foliola utrinque cinerascentia, subtus ad nervos molliter pilosa. Ramuli inferiores (usque ad 5 cm longae) adscendentes, superiores (2–4 cm) patuli, omnes floribus breviter pedicillatis ornati.

Sepala pilosa, aculeolata, laxe reflexa. Petala alba vel dilute rosea, obovato-cuneata, $12 \times 7$ mm. Stamina alba stylos pallidos superantia. Receptacula hirsuta.

Stems densely hairy with patent, white, simple hairs. Glandular hairs rare or absent. Prickles hairy, numerous (15–20 per 5 cm length of stem), situated on the angles, equal in length to stem diameter, patent or slightly declining.

Leaves ternate or quinate-pedate. Leaflets greyish green on both surfaces, strigose above and soft with many hairs on the veins beneath, evenly but coarsely serrate. Terminal leaflets broadly obovate or nearly round, with a cuspidate point and emarginate or subcordate base, three times as long as their petiolules. Basal leaflets with short petiolules (2–3 mm). Petioles with dense, spreading, white hairs and nearly patent, slightly curved prickles.

Flowering branches armed and clothed like the stems. Panicles, when well developed, broadly cylindrical and leafy to the summit, the lower ternate leaves giving place to leafy bracts on long petioles. Leaflets ashy grey on both sides and soft with many hairs on the veins beneath. Lower panicle branches ascending, about 5 cm long, upper branches patent and decreasing in length from 4 to 2 cm, all bearing clusters of flowers on short pedicels.

Sepals hairy, aculeolate, loosely reflexed. Petals white or pale pink, obovate-cuneate, 12 × 7 mm. Stamens white, longer than the pale styles. Receptacles hirsute.

HOLOTYPUS: Raven's Clough, Rushton, GR 33/91.63, Staffs., v.c. 39, 22/7/1944, *W. D. Graddon* **(herb. E. S. Edees** 3824)

This is a common bramble on the foothills of the Pennines in Staffordshire and Cheshire. When Watson visited Staffordshire in 1950 he examined several bushes in the field and later on identified them with *R. eifeliensis* Wirtg., a bramble which he claimed to have found already at Boar's Hill, near Oxford, Berks., v.c. 22. But the Staffordshire and Cheshire bramble, of which I have several specimens and which I know well in the field, is not identical with Watson's specimen from Boar's Hill, 7/7/1936, now in my herbarium, nor with authentic specimens of *R. eifeliensis* Wirtg. Indeed the Boar's Hill bramble is not a close match for *R. eifeliensis* either, nor is another specimen in my herbarium from Fancy, near Plymouth, S. Devon, v.c. 3, 20/7/1939, collected by Watson and also named *R eifeliensis*. No British exsiccata which can be unequivocally named *R. eifeliensis* have yet been seen.

*R. eifeliensis* was first described by Wirtgen in 1858 on the labels of specimens sent out as Herbarium Ruborum Rhenanorum, ed. 1, no. 94. It was a very brief description, stating simply that the bramble resembled *R. silesiacus* Weihe, but differed in having a shaggy inflorescence, spreading and leafy below, and large, reddish petals. I have not seen a specimen of this number, but I have one of Herb. Rub. Rhen., ed. 2, no. 69, in my herbarium, gathered by E. Ley from the *locus classicus* in 1860 and sent out by Wirtgen under the same name. There are certainly resemblances between the Staffordshire and Eifel plants, but the Eifel bramble has more finely toothed leaflets, more strongly curved prickles on the stem, felted leaflets and is said to have red petals. A. Newton, who saw the German plant *in situ* in 1974, considers it quite different from the Cheshire and Staffordshire bramble we both know well. The German plant has a much stronger development of glands and acicles, is dark green rather than grey-green and has pink to deep pink petals. **R. painteri**, on the other hand, is notable for its white petals, nearly eglandular stem, nearly patent prickles, soft but not felted leaflets and strongly hirsute receptacles. Like *R. eifeliensis* it is a very shaggy bramble.

In addition to the holytype I have Staffordshire paratypes collected by myself **(herb. E.S.E.)** from Biddulph, GR 33/89.59, Black Bank, near Newcastle, GR 33/81.47, Highshutt, near Cheadle, GR 43/03.43, and Meerbrook, GR 33/98.59, and one from Congleton, GR 33/89.62, Cheshire, v.c. 58. The name commemorates the work of W. H. Painter (1835–1910), who took a special interest in *Rubi*. There are specimens of **R. painteri** in **MANCH**, collected by Painter from Biddulph in 1889 and 1890, under the name *R. pyramidalis* Kalt.

4. **Rubus turritus** E. S. Edees, **sp. nov.**

*R. apricus* sensu W. C. R. Wats. ex parte, non Wimm.

Turiones obtuse angulati, faciebus planis, glabrescentes, purpurascentes. Aculei maiores tenues, declinati, subaequales, diametro caulis paulo longiores, plerumque ad angulos dispositi. Aculei minores inaequales sed non in ceteros abeuntes. Aculeoli numerosi, glanduli stipitati aliquantum sparsiores.

Folia quinata pedata vel rarius ternata. Foliola utrinque viridia, supra glabra, infra pilosa sed non tomentosa, plus minusve aequaliter serrata. Foliolum terminale obovatum, longe acuminatum, in basin emarginatum saepe angustatum, petiolulo proprio triplo longius. Petioli glandulosi et leviter villosi aculeis tenuibus aculeolisque armati. Stipulae lineares, glandulosae.

Rami floriferi inferne leviter pilosi aculeolis tuberculisque muniti, superne dense villoso-tomentosi, glandulosi, aculeolati. Aculei tenues, debiles, declinati, aequales, diametro caulis vix longiores.

Folia ternata. Foliola obovata, utrinque viridia. Inflorescentiae apicem versus late cylindratae pedunculis longis, subaequalibus, 1–3-floris.

Flores 2.5 cm diametro. Sepala dense hirsuta, aculeolata, glandulosa, attenuata, erecta. Petala alba vel primo dilute rosea, remota, lanceolato-obovata, 15 × 6 mm, glabra. Stamina alba stylos virides vix superantia. Carpella glabra. Receptacula pilosa.

Stems bluntly angled with flat sides, green, becoming purple on the angles, glabrescent. Prickles slender, declining, somewhat variable in length, the longest slightly exceeding the diameter of the stem, mostly confined to the angles. Pricklets and acicles numerous and varying in size but distinct from the main prickles. Glandular hairs frequent, but less numerous than the pricklets and acicles.

Leaves sometimes ternate but usually quinate-pedate. Leaflets green on both surfaces, glabrous above and hairy, though not felted, beneath; regularly toothed except sometimes towards the tip. Terminal leaflets obovate, acuminate, often with straight sides converging to a narrow, emarginate base, three times as long as their petiolules. Petioles with slender declining prickles, acicles and glandular hairs, and thinly clothed with patent white hairs. Stipules narrow and fringed with glandular hairs.

Flowering branches with sparse, white spreading hairs and numerous pricklets and tubercles below, felted above with dense, spreading simple hairs, glandular hairs and acicles. Prickles slender, weak, declining and of even length, scarcely longer than the stem-width. Leaves ternate with obovate leaflets, green on both sides. Panicles broadly cylindrical, with long, subequal peduncles, each bearing 1–3 flowers.

Flowers 2.5 cm in diameter. Sepals densely hairy, aculeolate, glandular, long-pointed and erect. Petals white, though sometimes pinkish in bud, spaced, obovate-lanceolate, 15 × 6 mm, glabrous. Stamens white, slightly longer than the green styles. Carpels glabrous. Receptacles hairy.

HOLOTYPUS: Hanchurch Hills, on the south side of the water-tower enclosure, GR 33/840.397, Staffs., v.c. 39, 1/8/1972, *E. S. Edees* 20823 **(herb. E.S.E.)**

This is another local bramble which is abundant on Hanchurch Hills and distributed over a wide area of north Staffordshire. I have paratypes in my herbarium from Barlaston, GR 33/92.39, Fulford, GR 33/93.38, Leigh, GR 43/00.33, Mucklestone, GR 33/74.37, Sandon, GR 33/93.33, Stone, GR 33/90.37, Swynnerton, GR 33/84.41, and Whitmore, GR 33/82.41, in addition to several specimens from Hanchurch Hills. Watson, who saw the bramble *in situ*, identified it with *R. apricus* Wimm. But it does not match closely specimens of *R. apricus* from the original station, of which I have seen several. I have two in my own herbarium and there is one in **K**, collected by F. Schwarzer in 1869, 'Am Streitberg in Schlesien', with a note, 'Specimen typicum in statione originali autoris lectum', pasted on to the sheet. Prof. H. E. Weber, to whom I sent a specimen of the Staffordshire bramble with Watson's suggested name, replied 'Very far away from the true plant which I know from original specimens'. Nor is *R. turritus* closely related to *R. bercheriensis* (Druce ex Rogers) Rogers, which Watson (1935) described as *R. apricus* var. *sparsipilus* W. C. R. Wats.

5. *Rubus infestus* Weihe ex Boenn., *Prodr. Fl. Monast.*, 153 (1824)

*R. taeniarum* Lindeb., *Nov. Fl. Scand.*, 5 (1858)

There is a widely distributed bramble in northern England and southern Scotland which Rogers (1900) identified with *R. infestus* Weihe ex Boenn. and Watson (1958) with *R. taeniarum* Lindeb. Apart from Heslop-Harrison (1968), most living batologists agree that these are two names for the same taxon. Many Continental batologists have for long held this view. Even Lindeberg admitted a close relationship between *R. taeniarum* and *R. infestus*. A specimen of his Herbarium Ruborum Scandinaviae no. 19 in **MANCH** from the *locus classicus* for *R. taeniarum*, 'In insula Oroust Bahusiae, August 1880', has a Latin description which begins: '*R. infesto* Whe proximus eiusque quasi forma borealis.' But Lindeberg thought that the grooved, more lightly-armed stem, with fewer glandular hairs, the felted leaflets and compound panicles sufficiently distinguished it. Focke (1877, 1914) cited *R. taeniarum* as a synonym of *R. infestus* and Sudre (1911) described it

as a variety of *R. infestus* having a rhomboid terminal leaflet, with a nearly entire base, and a lax inflorescence.

Of the two numbers which Sudre (1911) cited to illustrate *R. infestus*, one at least (Sudre's Batotheca Europaea no. 37) is identical with *R. taeniarum*. There is a good example in **BM** which I have carefully examined. The petals are rounded and notched and said to be rose-coloured, the stamens are scarcely longer than the styles and the carpels are strongly pilose. I quickly concluded that this was *R. taeniarum* and then I discovered a note with one of Watson's specimens in my herbarium which stated that in Watson's opinion too Sudre's no. 37 was *R. taeniarum*. The other number which Sudre cited for *R. infestus* was no. 122 of the Set of British *Rubi*. Unfortunately pieces for this number were cut from bushes from two widely separated areas, viz. Thursley Common, Surrey, v.c. 17, and Bethesda, Caernarvon, v.c. 49, and represent two different taxa. The Bethesda bramble is *R. taeniarum*, but the bramble of Thursley Common is *R. infestus* sensu Watson, non Weihe ex Boenn., which (see below) it is proposed to call **R. infestior.** Both were distributed as *R. infestus* and Sudre (1904) said of the specimen or specimens he saw: 'Espèce bien caractérisée'.

Watson (1931, 1949) followed Neuman (1915) in thinking *R. infestus* and *R. taeniarum* to be distinct. At first he thought that the bramble recorded for northern England and Scotland should be called *R. spurius* Neuman, a name which according to Weber (1972) was given to a weak specimen of *R. infestus* from its original German station. When Watson visited Staffordshire in 1950 he called several bushes, which we examined together in the field, *R. spurius*, maintaining that the true *R. infestus* was a quite different bramble. In his *Handbook* (1958) he substituted the name *R. taeniarum* for *R. spurius*. There is a note on one of his specimens in my herbarium, dated 1951 and followed by his initials, with the equation *R. taeniarum* = *R. spurius*. Watson (1931) claimed that the true *R. infestus* had white flowers and imbricate leaflets reminiscent of the *Suberecti* and was more fiercely armed, and he applied this name to a bramble which he had seen in several places in south-eastern England, as, for example, on Farnborough Common, Hayes Common and in Barnet Wood, W. Kent, v.c. 16, and on Netley Heath and in the Roughs near Guildford, Surrey, v.c. 17. This is a well marked taxon which resembles the plate of *R. infestus* in *Rubi Germanici* (Weihe & Nees 1825) to some extent, but not the lectotype at **Kiel**. The lectotype, designated by Professor Weber in 1975, was labelled by Weihe '*Rubus infestus* Weihe, Minden', and is a good specimen of the taxon which Lindeberg later called *R. taeniarum*.

*R. infestus* was first recorded for Minden, West Germany, where Weihe & Nees (1825) said it was far from rare and easily recognized. Focke (1877) said it was plentiful in that province in the neighbourhood of Menninghüffen. There is a specimen in **K** of Focke's Rubi Selecti no. 66 from Minden, 'In Hecken und Gebüschen zu Heddingsen bei Menninghüffen', collected by H. Banning in 1871. Weber sent me a recent specimen from the same place, collected by himself in 1968, and told me (*in litt.* 1975) that it was still very common. These specimens match one another and also specimens of *R. taeniarum* collected by Lindeberg and others from Sweden and Denmark, of which there is a good series in **MANCH**, leaving no doubt that *R. infestus* Weihe and *R. taeniarum* Lindeb. are conspecific. Nor is there any doubt that the bramble of northern England and southern Scotland, which Watson called *R. taeniarum* and his predecessors *R. infestus*, was also correctly identified. British exsiccata have been compared with authentic specimens of *R. taeniarum* and the Minden specimens of *R. infestus* and match them both. But *R. infestus* is the earlier name. Accordingly specimens which have been determined *R. taeniarum* for British collectors should now be re-named *R. infestus*.

The bramble from south-eastern England requires a new name.

6. **Rubus infestior** E. S. Edees, **sp. nov.**

*R. infestus* sensu W. C. R. Wats., non Weihe ex Boenn.

Turiones angulati, glabrescentes. Aculei crebri, e basi lata declinati vel curvati, inter se valde diversi, maiores diametro caulis parum longiores, minores multo breviores, haud ad angulos omnino dispositi. Aciculi glandulique stipitati vulgo sparsi.

Folia quinata subdigitata. Foliola nonnunquam imbricata, utrinque viridia, supra glabrescentia, subtus pallide pubescentia, inaequaliter serrata. Foliolum terminale ovatum, cordatum, acu-

minatum, circa 8 × 6 cm, petiolulo proprio triplo longius. Petioli aculeis falcatis aculeolisque inaequalibus confertim obsiti.

Rami floriferi aculeis declinatis falcatis et aculeolis multis dense armati. Aciculi glandulique stipitati, quorum plurimi minus quam 1 mm longi, praesertim in pedunculis pedicellisque numerosi. Inflorescentiae angustae, ramulis brevibus, adscendentibus, paucifloris instructae.

Sepala aculeolata, laxe reflexa vel patentia. Petala alba. Stamina alba stylos pallidos superantia. Carpella glabra.

Stems angled, glabrescent. Prickles crowded, broad-based, declining and curved, varying greatly in size from pricklets much shorter than the stem-width to prickles which are a little longer than it, occurring on the faces as well as the angles. Acicles and glandular hairs usually few.

Leaves quinate-subdigitate. Leaflets frequently imbricate, green on both sides, nearly glabrous above, soft with short hairs and paler below, rather coarsely serrate. Terminal leaflet ovate, cordate, acuminate, about 8 × 6 cm, three times as long as its petiolule. Petioles strongly armed with falcate prickles and many pricklets of variable length.

Flowering branches densely armed with crowded falcate and declining prickles and pricklets of various sizes. Acicles and glandular hairs, which are usually less than 1 mm long, mostly on the peduncles and pedicels. Panicles narrow, with short, ascending, few-flowered branches.

Sepals aculeolate, loosely reflexed or patent. Petals white. Stamens white, longer than the green styles. Carpels glabrous.

HOLOTYPUS: Witley Common, near Milford, GR 41/9.4, Surrey, v.c. 17, 17/7/1935, *C. Avery*, det. W. C. R. Watson as *R. infestus* Weihe **(herb. E. S. Edees)**

The strong, unequal prickles, which are sometimes so crowded, especially on the rachis, that they touch one another, place this bramble in the section *Glandulosi* series *Hystrices* of Watson's arrangement. The flowers were well described by Watson (1931): 'The flowers are very characteristic; white, cup-shaped, with the upper parts of the petals inflexed. The petals are roundish but they taper below into a rather long claw. . . . The white stamens are much longer than the green styles. The young carpels are glabrous.' The true *R. infestus* (*R. taeniarum*) differs from **R. infestior** in having smaller and more numerous flowers, with pink, notched petals, short stamens and hairy carpels, and is less heavily armed. It belongs to the section *Appendiculati* in Watson's classification. **R. infestior** differs from *R. setulosus* Muell. & Lefèv., which Watson (1958) cited as a synonym, in several ways. P. J. Mueller's definitive specimen in Lausanne (**LAU**) (Bois du Roi, Oise, France, 1856, L. V. Lefèvre), which I have examined, has obovate terminal leaflets, strongly cuneate in the panicle, and a much weaker armature. *R. marianus* (Krause) H. E. Weber (*R. infestus* var. *marianus* Krause), of which Professor Weber has sent me a specimen collected and determined by himself, also differs most markedly from **R. infestior** in armature. It has not been recorded for the British Isles.

*R. infestus* is widely distributed in north-western Europe and is known in the British Isles from the following vice counties: 39, 40, 49, 57–60, 62–65, 67, 69–71, 73, 77, 78, 80, 81, 86–89, 96–99, 101, 102, H39.

**R. infestior** is locally common in the south-eastern counties of England. In addition to the holotype I have paratypes in my herbarium from Hayes Common, GR 51/401.657, W. Kent, v.c. 16, Thursley Common, GR 41/9.4, Surrey, v.c. 17, and Yateley Common, GR 41/84.59, and Bramshott Common, GR 41/85.33, N. Hants., v.c. 12.

7. **Rubus anglohirtus** E. S. Edees, **sp. nov.**

*R. hirtus* sensu W. C. R. Wats. ex parte, non Waldst. & Kit.

Turiones obtuse angulati vel teretiusculi, in apricis rufescentes, pruinosi, breviter et dense pilosi, glandulis stipitatis aciculisque obsiti. Aculei tenues, parvi (saepe diametro caulis dimidio breviores), paulo declinati.

Folia quinata pedata. Foliola utrinque viridia, supra strigosa, subtus ad nervos pilosa, inaequaliter serrata. Foliolum terminale circa 10 × 7 cm, obovatum, interdum subincisum, cuspi-

datum, basi emarginatum vel cordatum, petiolulo proprio triplo vel quadruplo longius. Petioli pilis illis caulis similibus vestiti et aculeis tenuibus, declinatis vel curvatis armati.

Rami floriferi pilis brevibus patentibusque dense vestiti et glandulis stipitatis aciculisque plus minusve aequalibus exasperati. Aculei tenues, subulati, declinati vel curvati. Inflorescentiae laxe elongatae, apice truncatae, ramulis inferioribus longe adscendentibus, superioribus patulis. Pedunculi pedicellique pilis adpressis glandulisque inaequalibus copiose instructi.

Sepala aculeolata, appendiculata, primo reflexa, demum erecto-patentia. Petala alba, late elliptica (14 × 7 mm), ad marginem glabra. Stamina alba stylos pallidos parum superantia. Carpella et receptacula pilosa.

Stems bluntly angled or nearly round, dull red in exposure, with many short, simple and stellate hairs, glandular hairs and acicles, pruinose. Prickles slender, small (often not more than half the stem-width), slightly declining.

Leaves quinate-pedate. Leaflets light green on both surfaces, strigose above, hairy on the veins below, with somewhat irregular teeth. Terminal leaflet about 10 × 7 cm, obovate, sometimes shouldered or incised, with a cuspidate point and emarginate or cordate base, three to four times as long as its petiolule. Petioles clothed like the stem and with slender, declining or curved prickles.

Flowering branches densely hairy with short spreading hairs, many short glandular hairs and acicles of more or less equal length. Prickles slender, weak, declining or curved. Panicles lax, with spreading peduncles above the leaves and long, ascending lower branches, truncate. Peduncles and pedicels densely covered with adpressed hairs and many glandular hairs of variable length.

Sepals aculeolate, leafy-pointed, at first reflexed, later patent to erect. Petals white, broadly elliptic (14 × 7 mm), glabrous on the margin. Stamens white, slightly exceeding the pale styles. Carpels and receptacles pilose.

HOLOTYPUS: Ropsley Rise Wood, near Grantham, GR 43/97.34, S. Lincs., v.c. 53, 27/7/1965, *E. S. Edees* 19015 (**herb. E.S.E.**)

This is one of several taxa which Watson (1958) called *R. hirtus* Waldst. & Kit., but Professor H. E. Weber, to whom I sent a specimen, told me (*in litt.* 1975) that it is quite different from the bramble to which Continental batologists have usually applied this name and corresponds with nothing known to him. *R. hirtus* has not been typified and as generally understood is a notoriously aggregate taxon. Rogers (1900) said he could not define it and quoted Focke as saying that it was a polymorphic species with countless indefinable varieties. I have seen no specimen of *R. hirtus* named by the original authors, but the bramble described and illustrated by Weihe & Nees (1827) is different from ours. A specimen of *R. hirtus* forma *borealis* G. Braun (Herbarium Ruborum Germaniae no. 60) in **K** is closer to *R. anglohirtus* but is not identical with it.

*R. anglohirtus* is a constant and easily recognized taxon with a wide distribution in eastern England, occurring in woods from S. Lincs., v.c. 53, to E. Kent, v.c. 15. In addition to the holotype I have paratypes in my herbarium from Twyford Forest, near Bourne, GR 43/95.23, Row Wood, near Bourne, GR 53/07.26, Spring Wood, near Bourne, GR 53/06.23, Ponton Park Wood, near Grantham, GR 43/94.31, all in S. Lincs., v.c. 53, and from Alsa Wood, near Stansted, GR 52/5.2, Birchanger Wood, GR 52/503.225, Broom Wood, Ugley, GR 52/510.285, N. Essex, v.c. 19.

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