

SOME NEW NAMES IN THE BRITISH FLORA

Dryopteris lanceolatocristata (Hoffm.) Alston, comb. nov. *Polypodium filix-femina* var. *spinosa* Weis, 1770, *Pl. Crypt. Fl. Gotting.*, 316. *P. spinulosum* O. F. Muell., 1777, *Fl. Dan.*, 4 (12), 5, excl. t. 707; non *P. spinulosum* Burm. f., 1768. *P. spinosum* (Weis) Schrank, 1789, *Baier. Fl.*, 2, 424; non *P. spinosum* L., 1753. *P. lanceolatocristatum* Hoffm., 1790, in Roem. & Usteri, *Bot. Mag.*, 3 (9), 9. *Aspidium spinulosum* Sw., 1801, in Schrad., *J. Bot.*, 1800 (2), 38 (nom. illegit.). *Nephrodium spinulosum* Strempel, 1822, *Fil. Berol. Syn.*, 30 (nom. illegit.). *Lastrea spinulosa* C. Presl, 1836, *Tent. Pterid.*, 76 (nom. illegit.). *Dryopteris spinulosa* Watt, 1866, *Canad. Naturalist*, new ser., 3, 159 (nom. illegit.); E. F. Warb., 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 40.

The name *Polypodium spinulosum* O. F. Muell. must be rejected as a later homonym of *P. spinulosum* Burm. f., which is *Synaphea spinulosa* (Burm. f.) Merr. in the Proteaceae (cf. Merrill, 1919, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New S. Wales*, 44, 353-354). O. F. Mueller's plate 707 in the *Flora Danica* was identified by Woynar (1918, *Österr. Bot. Zeitschr.*, 67, 268) as *Dryopteris uliginosa* (Newm.) Kuntze ex Druce, but it cannot be regarded as the type of Mueller's *Polypodium spinulosum* which in fact is based on a plant figured and described, but not named, by him in 1767, *Fl. Fridrichsdal.*, 193, fig. 2. Maxon (1921, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 34, 111) drew attention to Watt's paper in which the transfer of Mueller's species to *Dryopteris* was made.

The next earliest specific name is *Polypodium spinosum* (Weis) Schrank, but this also is a later homonym and must be rejected. The earliest legitimate specific name appears to be *P. lanceolatocristatum* Hoffm., based on a fern probably from near Erlangen in Bavaria.

A. H. G. ALSTON

Ophioglossum vulgatum subsp. **ambiguum** (Coss. & Germ.) E. F. Warb., comb. nov. *O. vulgatum* var. *ambiguum* Coss. & Germ., 1861, *Fl. Env. Par.*, ed. 2, 874. *O. polyphyllum* auct.; non A. Braun, 1844. *O. vulgatum* subsp. *polyphyllum* E. F. Warb., 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 54, pro parte, excl. syn. A. Br.

Pichi-Sermolli (1954, *Webbia*, 9, 632-641) has shown that *O. polyphyllum* A. Braun is a different species from the European and Azorean plant which has been called by that name. If the latter is regarded as a subspecies of *O. vulgatum* a new combination is necessary. Fuller synonymy of both taxa will be found in Pichi-Sermolli's paper.

E. F. WARBURG

RHYNCHOSINAPIS Hayek, 1911, *Beih. Bot. Centralbl.*, 27 (1), 260, t. 10 fig. 32. *Brassicella* Fourr. [1868, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, nouv. sér., 16, 330 (nom. nud.)] ex O. E. Schulz, 1916, in Engler, *Bot. Jahrb.*, 54, Beibl. 119, 52 (nom. illegit.).

The name *Brassicella* was originally published by Foureau in 1868 as a *nomen nudum*. It was adopted by O. E. Schulz in 1916, but in the meantime the name *Rhynchosinapis* had been legitimately published by Hayek. Two species, *R. monensis* (L.) Dandy and *R. wrightii* (O. E. Schulz) Dandy, are recognised as native in Britain. A third, occurring as an alien and established in various places, requires a new combination, as follows.

Rhynchosinapis cheiranthos (Vill.) Dandy, comb. nov. *Brassica cheiranthos* Vill., 1779, *Prosp. Pl. Delph.*, 40. *Sinapis cheiranthos* (Vill.) Koch, 1833, in Röhl., *Deutsch. Fl.*, 4, 717. *Brassicella cheiranthos* (Vill.) Fourr., 1868, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, nouv. sér., 16, 330

(comb. illegit.); Pugsley, 1936, *J. Bot.*, **74**, 326. *B. erucastrum* O. E. Schulz, 1916, in Engler, *Bot. Jahrb.*, **54**, Beibl. 119, 53, pro parte, excl. syn. L. *Rhynchosinapis erucastrum* Dandy, 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 158, pro parte, excl. syn. L.

The combination *R. erucastrum*, applied to this species in 1952, was published through a misunderstanding, *R. cheiranthos* being intended. I agree with Pugsley (loc. cit., 325) that it is not easy to see any valid ground for substituting the epithet *erucastrum* for *cheiranthos* as was done by O. E. Schulz.

J. E. DANDY

Tuberaria guttata subsp. ***breweri*** (Planch.) E. F. Warb., comb. nov. *Helianthemum breweri* Planch., 1844, in Hook., *Lond. J. Bot.*, **3**, 618, t. 21. *Tuberaria breweri* (Planch.) Willk., 1859, *Icon. & Descr. Pl.*, **2**, 77. *Helianthemum guttatum* subsp. *breweri* (Planch.) Syme, 1865, *Engl. Bot.*, ed. 3, **2**, 8, t. 166; E. F. Warb., 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 264. *H. guttatum* var. *breweri* (Planch.) Bab., 1874, *Man. Brit. Bot.*, ed. 7, 38. *Tuberaria guttata* var. *breweri* (Planch.) Grosser, 1903, in Engler, *Pflanzenz.*, **IV**, **193**, 57.

E. F. WARBURG

Kohlrauschia Kunth, 1838, *Fl. Berol. Fam. Nat. Dispos.*, **1**, 108. *Imperatia* Moench, 1794, *Meth. Pl.*, 60; non *Imperata* Cyr., 1792. *Tunica* sensu Pax & Hoffm., 1934, in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, ed. 2, **16c**, 355.

The name *Tunica*, used for this genus by Pax and Hoffmann and by many other authors, is not applicable. It was first published by Ludwig (1757, *Inst. Reg. Veg.*, ed. 2, 129) as an illegitimate substitute for *Dianthus* L.; and it was also used in place of *Dianthus* by Haller (1768, *Hist. Stirp.*, **1**, 391) and Scopoli (1772, *Fl. Carniol.*, ed. 2, **1**, 298). The earliest name for Pax and Hoffmann's genus is *Imperatia* Moench, but this is a later homonym of *Imperata* Cyr. *Petrorhagia* Link (1831, *Handb. Erkenn. Gewächse*, **2**, 235), correctly cited "e.p." by Pax and Hoffman, is based implicitly on *Gypsophila* sect. *Petrorhagia* Ser. (1824, in DC., *Prodr.*, **1**, 354), the same species being included, and is to be typified by *Gypsophila glomerata* Pall., Seringe's first species and the one best agreeing with his definition of the section. Thus *Petrorhagia* is a synonym of *Gypsophila* L. and not of *Tunica* as delimited by Pax and Hoffmann, and the correct name for this latter genus is *Kohlrauschia* Kunth.

K. prolifera (L.) Kunth is native in southern Britain and the Channel Islands. The following alien species is established at Tenby in Pembrokeshire.

Kohlrauschia saxifraga (L.) Dandy, comb. nov. *Dianthus saxifragus* L., 1753, *Sp. Pl.*, 413. *Gypsophila saxifraga* (L.) L., 1759, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, **2**, 1028. *Tunica saxifraga* (L.) Scop., 1772, *Fl. Carniol.*, ed. 2, **1**, 300. *Petrorhagia saxifraga* (L.) Link, 1831, *Handb. Erkenn. Gewächse*, **2**, 235.

J. E. DANDY

Herniaria ciliolata Melderis, nom. nov. *H. ciliata* Bab., 1836, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, **17**, 453; Syme, 1867, *Engl. Bot.*, ed. 3, **7**, 179, t. 1172; Butcher & Strudwick, 1930, *Furth. Ill. Brit. Pl.*, 281, fig. 299; Clapham, 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 333, fig. 32A; non *H. ciliata* Clairv., 1811.

This taxon was originally described by Babington from Cornish (Lizard Point) specimens under the name *H. ciliata*. Unfortunately, his specific name is invalidated by an earlier homonym, and therefore the above new name is proposed.

Babington's species was reduced by Daveau (1893, *Bol. Soc. Brot.*, **10**, 95) to a variety of *H. maritima* Link, a species based on Portuguese specimens from Fort St. Julian. Sampaio (1947, *Fl. Portug.*, 338) transferred Babington's species as a variety to *H. vulgaris* Hill, which has been considered synonymous with *H. glabra* L. A close comparison of

H. ciliolata, on the one hand, with *H. maritima* and *H. glabra*, on the other, shows that it is more closely allied to *H. maritima* than to *H. glabra*. Both *H. ciliolata* and *H. maritima* are evergreen dwarf shrubs with shoots which are usually pubescent on only the upper side and are woody towards the base, while *H. glabra* is an annual or biennial with usually herbaceous shoots which are pubescent all round. The stipules in *H. ciliolata* and *H. maritima* are up to 2 mm. long, broadly ovate-acuminate, while those in *H. glabra* are smaller, inconspicuous and ovate. The sepals in *H. ciliolata* and *H. maritima* are about 1 mm. long; again *H. glabra* is distinguished from both in having smaller flowers, with sepals only 0.5–0.6 mm. long. The fruit in *H. ciliolata* and *H. maritima* is obtuse above, about equalling the sepals, while *H. glabra* has an acute fruit, considerably exceeding the sepals. Although *H. ciliolata* has many characters in common with *H. maritima* it is itself a distinct taxon. *H. maritima* differs from *H. ciliolata* in having a more robust stature; its stem is rugose, prominently noded, thicker and more hairy; the leaves are more rounded and fleshy, furnished with bristles not only on the margin, but also on both surfaces (in *H. ciliolata* they are glabrous on both surfaces and more or less ciliate on the margin). The stipules in *H. maritima* are greenish as in *H. glabra* while those in *H. ciliolata* are white. The sepals of *H. maritima* bear spreading bristles on the whole outer surface, while those in *H. ciliolata* are glabrous on the outer surface, often tipped with a deciduous bristle and in the typical plant usually glabrous on the margin.

H. ciliolata is a rare plant in Britain, occurring on maritime sands and rocks in Guernsey and W. Cornwall (Lizard Point). In Jersey it is represented by var. **angustifolia** (Pugsl.) Melderis, comb. nov. (*H. ciliolata* var. *angustifolia* Pugsl., 1914, *J. Bot.*, **52**, 331). This variety differs from the typical one by having smaller, narrowly elliptic leaves and sepals ciliate on the margin.

Outside Britain *H. ciliolata* is reported to be distributed on coasts of W. and N.W. Europe from Portugal to N. Germany. Continental material shows quite a wide range of variation. A critical revision, based on cytological evidence, genetical experiments and cultivation of biotypes under uniform conditions, is much needed. As regards the cytological data known at present, British plants of *H. ciliolata* (from Guernsey and W. Cornwall) are characterised by having a chromosome number $2n = 72$, while of Portuguese plants referred to *H. maritima* var. *ciliolata* two chromosome-races with $2n = 108$ and 126 have been discovered (cf. Blackburn & Adams, 1955, *Proc. B.S.B.I.*, **1**, 380).

A. MELDERIS.

Sorbus pseudofennica E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 546, fig. 42c (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. A *S. hybrida* L. differt foliis minoribus supra magis flavescens, subtus minus tomentosus et minus albus, floribus multo minoribus, fructu longiore quam lato.

Arbor parva gracilis. Folia 5.5–8.5 cm. longa, oblonga vel obovato-oblonga, (1.3–) 1.5–1.7 (–2.2)-plo longiora quam lata, saepissime 1 (–2) paribus foliolorum basi praedita sed nonnunquam sine foliolis liberis, apicem versus lobata, praecipue loborum apices versus serrata, apice lato acuta obtusave, matura supra obscure lutescenti-viridia glabra, subtus subtenuiter cinereo-tomentosa; nervi utrinque 7–9 (–10); petiolus 8–20 mm. longus. *Petala* c. 4 mm. longa. *Antherae* albae. *Fructus* 7–10 mm. longus, longior quam latus, scarlatinus, lenticellis paucis parvis praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit.: v.c. 100, Clyde Is., Arran, Glen Catacol, E. F. Warburg (no. 224), September 1937.

This is the Arran plant to which the name *S. hybrida* or *S. fennica* has been applied. Glen Catacol is the only locality known.

Sorbus leptophylla E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 550, fig. 43κ (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. A *S. aria* (L.) Crantz differt marginibus foliorum apicem et basin versus rectis ut partes apicales basalesque foliorum triangulares sint, foliis subtus magis tenuiter tomentosus, dentibus crassioribus et paucioribus, dente apicali et eis nervos primarios terminantibus dentes ceteros multo excedentibus, fructu semper lenticellis mediocribus parvisque subpaucis praedito.

Arbuscula. *Folia* saepissime obovata, (8-) 9-12 (-14) cm. longa, (1.3-) 1.5-1.7 (-2.5)-plo longiora quam lata, apice acuta, basi cuneata, marginibus apicem et basin versus per tertiam partem folii rectis, tenuia, sub fructu supra lutescenti-vel obscuro-viridia glabra nervis subtomentosis exceptis, subtus subtenuiter tomentosa cinereo-viridia, dupliciter crenato-serrata, dentibus ad apicem folii subcurvatis, acutis, apicali quam vicinis multo (c. 3 mm.) longiore, eis nervos primarios terminantibus etiam quam vicinis longioribus; nervi utrinque (9-) 11 (-13), supra vix impressi. *Petala* 6-7 mm. longa. *Fructus* 15-20 mm. longus (siccus), longior quam latus, scarlatinus, lenticellis dispersis mediocribus praecipue basin versus et parvis praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit.: v.c. 42, Brecon, lower rocks above Coed Pen-twyn, Mynydd Llangattwg, A. J. Wilmott (no. 4495), 19 September 1933.

A local species replacing *S. aria* in Brecon where it also occurs at Pennwylt (E. F. Warburg, 19 September 1935). It probably also occurs in Montgomery but I have not seen fruiting specimens from there. It is, unlike *S. aria*, not a variable species. The most constant difference from all forms of *S. aria* is in the prominent leaf-teeth. It is tetraploid ($2n = 68$) whereas *S. aria* is diploid.

Sorbus eminens E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 550, fig. 44A (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. *S. ariae* (L.) Crantz et *S. porrigentiformi* mihi affinis, ab illa colore foliorum et fructuum, forma dentium foliorum, ab hac forma foliorum et fructuum inter alia discedit.

Arbor parva vel *arbuscula*. *Folio* ramulorum fertiliu ovato-orbiculata vel obovato-orbiculata, (5.5-) 7-10 (-12) cm. longa, 1.1-1.2 (-1.3)-plo longiora quam lata, apice obtusa ad subacuta, basi late cuneata, marginibus basin versus saepe incurvata, parte superiore folii plus minusve rotundata vel latissime triangulari, supra laete viridia sub fructu glabrescentia, subtus tomentosa albido-viridia, margine dupliciter serrata, dentibus praecipuis satis valdosis acutis vel subacuminatis symmetricis quam dentibus ceteris aliquanto longioribus; nervi utrinque (9-) 10-11 (-12); petiolus 1-2 cm. longus. *Folia* ramulorum steriliu brevium saepe minora et angustiora, obovata. *Petala* c. 5 mm. longa. *Antherae* roseo-tinctae. *Fructus* coccineus, satis magnus, usque ad 2 cm. longus, paulo longior quam latus, lenticellis magnis et parvis dispersis praecipue basin versus praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit.: v.c. 34, W. Glos., 'Offa's Dyke,' Tidenham, E. F. Warburg (no. 150), September 1935.

This species occurs on Carboniferous Limestone in the Avon Gorge and the Wye Valley and I have seen specimens from v.c. 6, 34, 35, 36. The above description fits plants from the Avon Gorge and from the lower part of the Wye Valley. Round Symond's Yat the shape of the leaves is rather different, the leaves being subrhombic in outline, mostly 1.3-1.4 times as long as broad, and with rather deeper teeth.

Sorbus hibernica E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 551, fig. 44B (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. A *S. porrigentiformi* mihi foliis basi breviter (non longe) cuneatis apice rotundatis, supra haud lucidis differt.

Arbor parva gracilis. *Folia* ovalia vel obovata, (7-) 8-10 (-11) cm. longa, (1.1-) 1.2-1.5 (-1.8)-plo longiora quam lata, apice rotundata, basi late cuneata vel rarius rotundata, marginibus per partem quintam basalem folii rectis integris deinde curvatis serratis, in parte superiore dupliciter serratis haud lobatis, dentibus triangularibus acutis symmetricis, praecipuis quam ceteris longioribus et majoribus, supra sub fructu glabrescentia vel raro basin versus sparse lanata haud lucida, subtus cinereo-viridia subtenuiter tomentosa; nervi utrinque (8-) 9-11 (-12); petiolus 1.2 cm. longus. *Petala* c. 4-5 mm. longa. *Antherae* roseo-tinctae. *Fructus* c. 15 mm. longus, parum latior quam longus, roseo-scarlatinus, lenticellis mediocribus subpaucis praecipue basin versus et parvis paucis praeditus, apice basive paulo lanatus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit. : v.c. H 16, W. Galway, Ballynahinch near Recess, E. F. Warburg (no. 247), 26 September 1938.

This species appears to be confined to Ireland where it is widespread across the Centre. It has of recent years been usually referred to *S. porrigens* Hedl. *S. porrigentiformis* does not, however, appear to occur in Ireland.

Sorbus porrigentiformis E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 551, fig. 44c (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. A *S. porrigenti* Hedl. differt foliis longioribus subtus minus tomentosis, fructu subgloboso vel parum latiore quam longo, lenticellis majoribus magis numerosis praedito.

Arbuscula, rarius arbor parva. *Folia* obovata, (5-) 6-9.5 cm. longa, parte superiore plus minusve rotundata, apice obtusa vel breviter acuminata, parte inferiore cuneata marginibus rectis per partem (quartam-) tertiam folii integris, deinde serratis, dentibus triangularibus acutis vel acuminatis symmetricis, praecipuis quam ceteris multo longioribus, matura supra laete viridia glabrescentia satis lucida, subtus albido-viridia subtenuiter tomentosa; nervi utrinque (7-) 8-10 (-11) supra vix impressi; petiolus 8-20 mm. longus. *Petala* c. 5-6 mm. longa. *Antherae* roseae vel roseo-tinctae. *Fructus* subglobosus vel latior quam longus, coccineus, lenticellis subpaucis magnis basin versus praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit. : v.c. 34, W. Glos., 'Offa's Dyke,' Tidenham, A. J. Wilmott (no. 4484), 18 September 1933.

This species has usually been called *S. porrigens* Hedl. in this country and was, indeed, originally included in that species by Hedlund. Wilmott (1939, *J. Bot.*, 77, 206) has, however, chosen the lectotype of *S. porrigens* as Sintenis, 1892 (no. 5128), from Paphlagonia (besides the isotype in Herb. Mus. Brit. which he cites, there is another and better specimen of the same gathering in Herb. Oxford). In view of the existence of certain differences between the British and Asia Minor plants and their wide geographical separation it seems best to regard the British plant as a distinct species.

Plants from different localities in Britain show certain differences and further subdivision may be necessary later. The Wye Valley plants on which the species is typified have, for example, rather narrower leaves than those from other localities. *S. porrigentiformis* occurs in the following v.c.'s : 3, 6, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49.

Sorbus lancastriensis E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 552, fig. 44D (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. Inter *S. rupicolam* (Syme) Hedl. et *S. porrigentiformem* mihi media; ab illa dentibus foliorum symmetricis nervis magis numerosis, lenticellis fructuum minus numerosis nonnullis majoribus; ab hac foliis subtus tomentosioribus, dentibus crassioribus, lenticellis fructuum magis numerosis nonnullis minoribus differt.

Arbuscula. *Folia* (6.5-) 8-11 (-12.5) cm. longa, obovata, (1.4-) 1.5-1.8 (-2.0)-plo longiora quam lata, parte superiore rotundata apice obtusa, basi cuneata marginibus per partem tertiam inferiorem folii saepissime rectis (in foliis nonnullis magis rotundatis)

integris vel subintegris, deinde serratis, dentibus triangularibus symmetricis acutis vel subacuminatis satis crassis, praecipuis vix prominentibus, matura supra glabra obscure viridia, subtus satis dense cinereo-albido-tomentosa ; nervi utrinque (7-) 8-10 ; petiolus 10-20 mm. longus. *Flores*, ut videtur, satis parvi. *Fructus* subglobosus vel latior quam longus, coccineus, lenticellis magnis modice numerosis basin versus et parvis dispersis praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit. : v.c. 69, Westmorland, Humphrey Head, E. F. Warburg (no. 234), September 1937.

This species is apparently restricted to several places on Carboniferous Limestone round Morecambe Bay in Lancashire and Westmorland.

Sorbus vexans E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 553, fig. 44F (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. A *S. rupicola* (Syme) Hedl., quae forma foliorum similis est, foliis supra magis lutescentibus, fructu longiore quam lato lenticellis minus numerosis praecipue basin versus positus praedito differt.

Folia obovato-cuneata, (7-) 8-10 (-11) cm. longa, (1.4-) 1.5-1.9 (-2.0)-plo longiora quam lata, apice rotundata, basi cuneata, marginibus per quartam vel tertiam partem inferiorem integris, deinde dupliciter satis crasse crenato-serratis, dentibus satis latis acutis saepissime apicem versus curvatis, nervos primarios terminantibus non majoribus quam aliis, sub fructu supra glabra vel sparse basin versus lanata, subtus albida satis dense tomentosa, subtenuia ; nervi utrinque 8-9 (-10) ; petiolus 1-2 cm. longus. *Petala* c. 6 mm. longa. *Antherae* albae. *Fructus* c. 2 cm. longus, longior quam latus, scarlatinus, apice basi que laxe lanatus, lenticellis mediocribus paucis basin versus et parvis paucis dispersis praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit. : v.c. 4, N. Devon, wood between Lynmouth and Watersmeet, E. F. Warburg (no. 122), September 1935.

This species appears to be restricted to an area near the coast extending from Lynmouth, N. Devon, to Culbone, S. Somerset. It is noteworthy that, unlike related species, it does not grow on limestone.

Sorbus devoniensis E. F. Warb. [1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 555, fig. 44G (sine diagn. lat.)], sp. nov. A *S. latifolia* (Lam.) Pers et *S. subcuneata* Wilmott foliis basi rotundatis haud cuneatis inter alia differt.

Arbor magna. *Folia* ovata vel oblongo-ovata rarissime obovata, 7-11 (-12) cm. longa, 1.3-1.6 (-1.8)-plo longiora quam lata, apice acuta vel subacuminata, haud profunde lobata lobis summum octavam partem latitudinis folii attingentibus sed saepissime multo minoribus, late triangularibus acutis acuminatisve, vel vix lobata sed dupliciter serrata, dentibus nervos primarios terminantibus maxime prominentibus rectis, aliis multo minoribus, matura supra obscure viridia glabra, subtus satis inaequaliter viridi-cinereo-tomentosa ; nervi utrinque 7-9 ; petiolus 1-3 cm. longus. *Petala* c. 7 mm. longa. *Antherae* albae. *Fructus* 10-15 mm. longus, subglobosus, brunneo-aurantiacus demum brunneus, lenticellis numerosis basin versus maximis apicem versus magnitudine decrescentibus praeditus.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit. : v.c. 3, S. Devon, Hoo Meavy, E. F. Warburg (no. 115), September 1934.

This species is widespread over much of Devon, just extending into E. Cornwall. It also occurs, apparently native, in Ireland, in Kilkenny, Wexford and Carlow.

THELYCRANIA (Dumort.) Fourr., 1868, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, nouv. sér., **16**, 394. *Cornus* sect. *Thelycrania* Dumort., 1827, *Florul. Belg.*, 83. *Svida* Opiz, 1852, *Seznam*, 94 (nom. nud.). *Svida* Opiz ex Small, 1903, *Fl. Southeast. U.S.*, 853.

Although the genus *Cornus* L. is still interpreted in a wide sense by the more conservative authors, e.g. Rickett (1942, *Torreya*, **42**, 14) and Rehder (1949, *Bibl. Cult. Trees & Shrubs*, 495), the modern tendency has been to divide it into a number of smaller genera separated chiefly by characters of the inflorescence, and classifications on these lines have been put forward by Hutchinson (1942, *Ann. Bot.*, new ser., **6**, 83-93) and Pojarkova (1950, *Notul. Syst. Herb. Inst. Bot. Komarov.*, **12**, 164-180). The name *Cornus* was restricted by Hutchinson to the genus containing *C. sanguinea* L. and its allies, which is characterised by the absence of involucre bracts. In thus applying the name *Cornus* Hutchinson was influenced simply by the fact that this particular genus contains more species than the others which are all small: he deliberately rejected as arbitrary the earlier designations of *C. mas* L. as type of *Cornus*. *C. mas*, however, is not an arbitrarily selected type; it is in fact the historic type of *Cornus* and is the species indicated by Linnaeus's validating description of the genus (1754, *Gen. Pl.*, ed. 5, 54) which begins with the phrase "Cal. Involucrum commune tetraphyllum, multiflorum, pedunculiferum: foliolis ovatis, oppositis minoribus, coloratis, deciduis" and thus definitely excludes *C. sanguinea* from consideration as type. The name *Svida* was not validly published until 1903, so that the correct name for the genus containing *C. sanguinea* is *Thelycrania*, based on Dumortier's section of the same name and adopted by Pojarkova.

T. sanguinea (L.) Fourr., Dogwood, is native in the British Isles. Two alien species are found as introductions: *T. alba* (L.) Pojark. and the following.

Thelycrania sericea (L.) Dandy, comb. nov. *Cornus sericea* L., 1771, *Mant. Pl. Alt.*, 199, excl. syn.; Fosberg, 1942, *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, **69**, 586. *C. stolonifera* Michx., 1803, *Fl. Bor.-amer.*, **1**, 92; Rickett, 1944, *Brittonia*, **5**, 159; E. F. Warb., 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 626. *Svida stolonifera* (Michx.) Rydb., 1904, *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, **31**, 572. *Thelycrania stolonifera* (Michx.) Pojark., 1950, *Notul. Syst. Herb. Inst. Bot. Komarov.*, **12**, 165.

There has been controversy about the nomenclature of this species under *Cornus*. It is accepted that the type of Linnaeus's *C. sericea* belongs here, but whereas this name is adopted by Fosberg it is rejected as *nomen ambiguum* by Rickett because it has been used for another species. When, however, the species is transferred to *Thelycrania* there is no ground for controversy: the new combination *T. sericea* is applied in the sense of *C. stolonifera* and no ambiguity exists.

J. E. DANDY

Galium tricornutum Dandy, sp. nov. Annuum, caulibus tetragonis ut foliorum marginibus retrorse aculeolatis, foliis 6-8-natis lineari-oblongatis mucronatis uninerviis, cymis axillaribus 3-floris, fructu granulato pedicello valde recurvo. *G. tricorne* Stokes, 1787, in With., *Bot. Arrang. Brit. Pl.*, ed. 2, **1**, 153 (nom. illegit.), pro parte, excl. syn. *Valantia aparine*; Sm., 1800, *Fl. Brit.*, **1**, 176; Sm., 1806, *Engl. Bot.*, **23**, t. 1641; et auct. mult. incl. Clapham, 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 996, fig. 51A.

Holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit.: v.c. 10, Isle of Wight, "Gathered in June 1806, by Mr. D. Turner and Mr. W. Borrer, in fields near Carisbrook" (Sm., 1806, loc. cit.).

Although this species is widely distributed in Europe, North Africa and temperate Asia, and is well known under the name *G. tricorne*, it is technically *species nova* as it has not in fact been described as a new species. Stokes's original account of *G. tricorne*, and his preceding remarks under *G. spurium*, make it clear that he did not

intend to publish a new species but was identifying our British plant with the known species *Valantia aparine* of Linnaeus. Not only did Stokes cite *V. aparine* L. as a synonym of *G. tricornis* but he quoted (in English translation) Linnaeus's original definition of *V. aparine*. In transferring *V. aparine* to *Galium* Stokes naturally changed the specific epithet in order to avoid homonymy with *G. aparine* L.; but, as *V. aparine* had already been renamed *G. valantia* by Weber (1780) and *G. saccharatum* by Allioni (1785), the name *G. tricornis* is a superfluous substitute and is therefore illegitimate as well as inapplicable to the British species for which it has so long been in use. Smith (1800, loc. cit.) recognised that Stokes had confused two different species, but incorrectly retained the name *G. tricornis* for the British plant while excluding the basynym *Valantia aparine* L. For the species which has been wrongly known as *G. tricornis*, I propose the name *G. tricornutum* so as to restrict the change to a minimum. As holotype I designate the specimen from Sowerby's herbarium (in the British Museum Herbarium) from which plate 1641 of *English Botany* was taken: according to Smith it was gathered in the Isle of Wight by Dawson Turner and William Borrer.

Valantia aparine L., the species with which Stokes identified *G. tricornutum*, is now known as *G. valantia* Weber. As it occurs in Britain occasionally as a casual its synonymy may usefully be given, as follows.

GALIUM VALANTIA Weber, 1780, in Wigg., *Primit. Fl. Holsat.*, 12; Druce, 1920, *Bot. Soc. & Exch. Club Brit. Is.*, 5, 766. *Valantia aparine* L., 1753, *Sp. Pl.*, 1051; non *Galium aparine* L., 1753. *V. triflora* Lam., 1778, *Fl. Franç.*, 3, 384 (nom. illegit.). *Galium saccharatum* All., 1785, *Fl. Pedemont.*, 1, 9 (nom. illegit.); Clapham, 1952, in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Is.*, 997. *G. tricornis* Stokes, 1787, in With., *Bot. Arrang. Brit. Pl.*, ed. 2, 1, 153 (nom. illegit.), quoad syn. *Valantia aparine*. *G. verrucosum* Sm., 1806, *Fl. Graec. Prodr.*, 1, 93 (nom. illegit.); Sm., 1810, *Engl. Bot.*, 30, t. 2173. J. E. DANDY

Dactylorchis maculata subsp. *rhoumensis* (H.-Harrison f.) H.-Harrison f., comb. nov. *Orchis fuchsii* subsp. *rhoumensis* H.-Harrison f., 1949, *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, 35, 53; Clapham in Clapham, Tutin & Warb., *Fl. Brit. Isles*, 1318.

J. HESLOP-HARRISON.