

Autumn 2010

Flora News

Newsletter of the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust's Flora Group

Dear Flora Group Member,

The Flora Group committee members hope that you had an enjoyable time botanising this summer and we look forward to seeing you at some of the events during the autumn and winter.

We are always keen for more people to provide contributions to Flora News on any relevant botanical topics. If you have enjoyed any of the Flora Group events and would like to write a report for Flora News, we would be very pleased to receive it. Please send your articles, notes or reports to Catherine Chatters (Flora Group Secretary) at catherinec@hwt.org.uk or to her home address which is given towards the end of this newsletter.

Following the very successful trip to Alderney earlier this year, Peter Billingham has kindly offered to organise another trip next year. If you are interested in participating, please see the note in this edition of Flora News for further information.

Catherine Chatters
Flora Group Secretary

Forthcoming Events

There is normally no need to book a place on Flora Group events beforehand, unless the text specifically requests it. A contact 'phone number is only given in case you wish to know more about the event. The leader can be expected to turn up whatever the weather (although it may then be mutually agreed to cancel the event)!

Sunday 5 September 2010, 10.30am – 4pm
Roses at Noar Hill and nearby
Leader: Paul Stanley

Park and meet on the grassy verge at SU 7475 3214 near to Charity Farm. Apart from its numerous orchid species, Noar Hill has many different roses. This includes a remarkable number of bushes of *Rosa micrantha* (small-flowered sweet-briar), but it is the natural roses hybrids that are of most interest. Learn from Paul how these hybrids and their parent species are identified. Of course we will not ignore the *Spiranthes spiralis* (Autumn lady's-tresses) that will dot the turf, or the splendidly named *Tetragonolobus maritimus* (dragon's-teeth) that often throws extra flowers at this time. After lunch we will probably move to another site for additional rose species and hybrids. Bring a packed lunch.
Contact: Tony Mundell 01252 614516.

Saturday 11 September 2010, 10.30am – 4.30pm
Keyhaven and Pennington
Leader: Martin Rand

This meeting will be to look at plants of the shore and coastal grazing marsh, especially that unglamorous family, *Chenopodiaceae* (now renamed *Amaranthaceae*). We can expect to see a good range of species of Glassworts *Salicornia*, Goosefoots *Chenopodium* and *Oraches Atriplex*, and I hope we can re-record a number of species not seen for a few years. If you have turned from these plants with fear and loathing in the past, here is a chance to find out that they are quite nice really, and some guidance notes will be available to those who want them. In the morning the meeting will provide an opportunity to visit areas of the grazing marsh and lagoons not usually accessible to visitors, under the guidance of the warden Pete Durnell.

Meet at the car park in the middle of Keyhaven, SZ306914. There are a few free bays outside the main car park but otherwise there is a charge for parking (quite high – about £5 for a full day). The walking distance is between 4km and 5km and the whole of the route is exposed, so carry lunch, come prepared for whatever the weather is promising, and come adequately shod for marsh-hopping. There will be some rough going underfoot.

Martin's contact email: vc11recorder@hantsplants.org.uk, phone number: 07531 461442. Booking not needed, but if you would like a copy of the notes, for which there will be a charge of 50p to cover production costs, please let him know beforehand.

Sunday 10 October 2010, 10.30am – 4pm
Remarkable mixture of plants at Thruxton
Leader: Tony Mundell

Park and meet at SU2762 4492 on the minor perimeter track south of Thruxton Airfield & Motor Racing Circuit, just N of the A303. This site has large quantities of introduced and disturbed soil and has a bizarre range of mainly alien plants, including many originally of garden origin. For BSBI members, there was an article about it in BSBI News, January 2010. As there will be no motor racing that day we also have permission to botanise the Race Track itself where introduced soil has been used to make raised banks. Bring a packed lunch.
Contact: Tony Mundell 01252 614516.

Thursday 11 November 2010, 10.30am – 12.30pm
Conservation work party for *Filago lutescens*, Red-tipped Cudweed.
Leader: Tony Mundell

Meet 10.30am north of Fleet at SU813563, at entrance to Broomhurst Farm, beside the B3013, just north of the bridge over the M3.

This is an annual event, but only takes a couple of hours. Please, please, come and help! The main aim is to disturb the sandy soil so that seeds of this very rare annual plant can germinate. A secondary aim is to remove encroaching scrub nearby. Some tools will be provided but bring stout gloves and a mattock or garden fork if you have one.
Contact: Tony Mundell 01252 614516.

Saturday 4 December 2010, 11am – 4pm
Flora Group / BSBI Exhibition Meeting
Testwood Lakes Centre, Totton, SU 345155

We will continue this traditional autumn get-together / social event, so please bring along cakes and other goodies to eat, or sandwiches for us to share, plus your specimens, photos, material for display boards, and any other botanical talking point. This is a splendid informal event for meeting others interested in Hampshire's wildflowers. A digital projector will be available, so please can you bring a few digital photos to show us (but only British plants and preferably species found in Hampshire!).

If you don't wish to talk about your photos then please at

least bring a few prints of photos (or pressed specimens) that you can put on the display tables – ideally annotated with where the photo was taken. Failing that, bring a few biscuits etc and help us munch them!

Testwood Lakes Centre is reached from Brunel Road, a turning off the A36 at a roundabout between Totton and Ower. After entering Brunel Road, look for a small turning on the left after the block of industrial units. Go along this track, ignoring the first (public) car park, until the Centre comes into view above the lake. There is plenty of parking there.

Contact: Tony Mundell 01252 614516.

Proposed Flora Group visit to Alderney in June 2011

Following the successful and very enjoyable visit to Alderney last April (see report in this newsletter), it is proposed to visit again next June to survey the Flora at a different time of year. We would fly there on the morning of Saturday 11 June 2011 and return in the afternoon of Wednesday 15 June, giving us four nights on the island. Peter Billingham will book accommodation, but individuals are asked to make their own travel arrangements.

The Alderney website is at <http://www.visitalderney.com/>. Bed and breakfast ranges from £35 to £50 per night per person and self catering accommodation is available. The easiest way to get there is from Southampton airport with Aurigny Air Services - www.aurigny.com

Return fares, booked well in advance, are currently advertised at up to £120 return, but at time of writing, schedules are only published to March 2011. An alternative, more expensive route is with Blue Islands Airline, from Southampton via Guernsey - www.blueislands.com.

Any one interested in taking part please contact Peter Billingham at peterkealties@hotmail.com or phone 01264 736359. Please indicate preference for accommodation.

Reports of Recent Events

The Wild *Gladiolus* (*Gladiolus illyricus* Koch) in Britain Past, Present and Future: A one-day conference on its biology and status Brockenhurst Village Hall, Saturday 13th March 2010 A report by Martin Rand

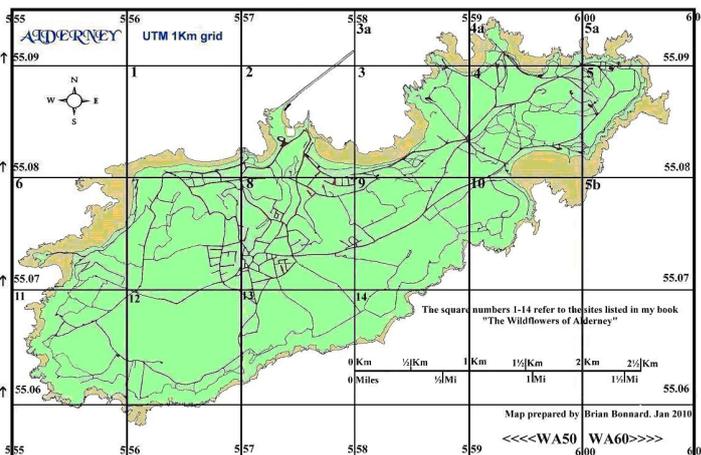
This conference aimed to bring together local experts with those from farther afield, and to present an overview of all aspects of Wild *Gladiolus* in Britain: genetics, biology and ecology, recording history, traditional land management and present-day conservation. Around 70 people attended, and with the wide range of interests and backgrounds of the speakers it proved to be a lively and stimulating day. It was also informative for all involved, including the experts. Published conference proceedings are planned for 2011.

One of the aims of the day was to concentrate minds on the issues of conservation of this high-profile plant, which cannot be disentangled from broader Forest conservation, and to prompt some work on closer monitoring of populations and the effect of management practices. An immediate outcome was the convening of a meeting in the field on May 12th to look at a number of the classic sites and form a view of their fortunes over recent decades and the best options for management. These ranged from “do nothing” on those sites where the plant seemed to be maintaining itself adequately, if sub-optimally, within a mosaic of vegetation communities, to burning very old, leggy heathland on the plateau above one site to try and renew flushing of the valley where the bracken / grassland is being overwhelmed by ericaceous species, apparently through soil leaching and transport away, and the population has declined hugely. It was very encouraging to see that one site very actively managed by the Forestry Commission with an annual Bracken cut had a superb population, making an almost continuous sward (nicely punctuated by scores of Lesser Butterfly Orchid *Platanthera bifolia* and stands of *Carex montana*!) A personal visit later in the season confirmed that flowering performance was not being suppressed by the shortness of the Bracken on this site.

Amongst the proposals that came out of the field day were plans for revisiting all known sites and selected candidate areas, and for detailed monitoring of the vegetation of a few sites year on year. We shall be looking for “*Gladiolus* champions” (or perhaps that should be “Glad hands”) to take on some of this work over the next few years, and more details will appear in the next Flora News.

Visit To Alderney from 24 to 28 April 2010 A report by Peter Billinghamurst and Martin Rand

Alderney, the third largest of the Channel Islands, is only some 6km long by 2km at its widest. This compact area boasts in excess of 1000 plant species (including



many alien ones), recorded by the resident botanist and recorder, Brian Bonnard, who doubles as President of the Island's Wildlife Trust (AWT). As many of these records are old, the AWT put out a call for assistance in bringing them up to date. Accordingly, four members of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust's Flora group spent five happy days combing the island for what was to be found. The party consisted of Martin Rand, Tony Mundell, Debbie Allen and Peter Billinghamurst. John Norton, who had done all the work arranging the visit, was unfortunately volcanic-ash bound in Abu Dhabi and could not be with us.

Alderney has a wide variety of habitats. The centre is largely taken up by the only town, St. Anne's, an airport and a golf course. In between is scattered arable and grazing land, intermingled with a high density of domestic buildings and gardens. The attractive and interesting coast consists of high cliffs along the south side, and sandy beaches along the north, all studded with 18/19th century and World War 2 German fortifications.

The day of arrival, Saturday, saw the party, to the puzzlement of the natives, getting literally down to work on its knees in the High Street of St. Anne's identifying Four-leaved Allseed *Polycarpon teraphyllum* before walking the SE side of the Island in the afternoon. Keel-fruited Cornsalad *Varianella carinata* was growing in abundance on the walls. On the way out of town, a large, hairy Crane's-bill was reluctant to be keyed-out, but was eventually determined by Martin as a very chunky Round-leaved Crane's-bill *Geranium rotundifolium*. This proved to be quite abundant around the island, as did a large and very hairy Bulbous Buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*, which a quick consultation of Stace proved to be var. *dunensis*. Proceeding along the coast Common Ramping-fumitory *Fumaria muralis* ssp. *boroiei* and Slender Thistle *Carduus tenuiflorus* were abundant. Our destination was the AWT office at the east end of the Island, where we met with Brian Bonnard, who led us on a conducted tour of that part of the coast where we saw a white form of Field Madder *Sherardia arvensis*, a local variation, Portland Spurge *Euphorbia portlandica* and the extremely rare Land Quillwort *Isoetes histrix*, which is confined to Alderney and the Lizard Peninsula.



Botanical snail's pace.

The next day, Sunday, we progressed at a botanical snail's pace, exploring the cliffs around the SE of the Island. There were many delights, not least the scenery and sea birds, but it was mostly eyes to the ground for floral ones. Peter mistook Cut-leaved Dead-nettle *Lamium hybridum* for Red Dead-nettle, until corrected. Adding to the rarity list, we found Sand Crocus *Romulea columnae*, common in the Channel Islands, extremely rare away elsewhere in UK. Martin's sharp eyes picked out a seemingly undistinguished tiny grass, which proved to be Dwarf Rush *Juncus capitatus*, another local species. Other good finds were Early Meadow-grass *Poa infirma*, Suffocated Clover *Trifolium suffocatum*, Bird's-foot *Ornithopus perpusillus*, Shepherd's Cress *Teesdalia nudicaulis* and Annual Pearlwort *Sagina apetala*.

We arrived in the early evening at the office of the AWT where we were honoured to attend Brian Bonnard's 80th birthday party. The chilly temperature was more than compensated for by the warmth of all those attending and the barbecue where the excellent fresh beef burgers (from local cattle) were cooked.



Sand crocus - *Romulea columnae*

Monday saw us busy recording quadrats for the Alderney Wildlife Trust as part of their monitoring programme for the reintroduced grazing on Longis Common in east of the island. This is a large, gently sloping area of open grassland and scrub, now being grazed with the aid of electric fences, horses and cattle. (More extensive grazing is not really possible at present because of difficulties with the roads and properties adjacent.) There are large tracts of blown sand on the common, and this is somewhat calcareous through its high shell content. The grassland is being brought back from scrub and tussocky grassland, and the species composition in the areas we surveyed was not very rich, although it included several plants not common on the island. However we recorded Lesser Chickweed *Stellaria pallida*, Sea Mouse-

ear *Cerastium diffusum*, Downy Oat-grass *Helictotricon pubescens* and a great deal of Sand Sedge *Carex arenaria* and Common Rest-harrow *Ononis repens*. We also saw Dodder *Cuscuta epithymum* living up to its scientific name by growing, rather unusually, on a patch of Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*. The day was sunny and warm with a light breeze and it was a delight to be out under the wide open skies, with skylarks and wheatears all around. The earliness of the season tested our vegetative ID skills to the limit and there were occasional long deliberations around a copy of "Poland and Clement".

In mid-afternoon a local resident came striding across the common to learn what we were up to, and to offer us tea and biscuits, which were very gratefully accepted. By now we were beginning to appreciate that Alderney is like that. A little later the proprietress of the self-catering cottage where some of us were staying appeared and whisked us off to the neighbouring hilltop of Mannez Garenne. Here, amongst a fine show of Green-winged Orchid *Orchis morio*, she plied us with potent and delicious home-made elderflower champagne and assumed her other role - as Alderney correspondent of Radio Guernsey. While everyone else took two smart paces backwards, Martin was persuaded to hold forth about the delights of Alderney to visiting botanists, the good work of the Alderney Trust and the importance of scrub management and the reintroduction of grazing. This is a message that the Trust has had to work hard to get across, but judging from local people that we talked to they appear to be winning some hearts and minds. Sadly the memory module on the recording mike later proved to have given out in mid-interview, and a slightly less flamboyant version had to be re-recorded in the Radio Guernsey Alderney studio (read: medium-sized garden shed) the next day. So far Martin has had no reports back on whether he has achieved celebrity status in the islands as a result.

On Tuesday we turned westward to look at the other end of Island, setting out in misty conditions towards the SW coast path. Along the way we came across Smooth Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris glabra*. But we had to hurry along to see another of Alderney's specialities, before it faded at noon.



Spotted Rockrose - *Tuberaria guttata*

Spotted Rockrose *Tuberaria guttata* grows in the UK only here, in Anglesey and Jersey and we were lucky enough to be just in time to find a few plants in flower.

Other highlights included Sea Stork's-bill *Erodium maritimum*, Sand Spurrey *Spergularia rubra*, Toothed Medick *Medicago polymorpha* and the Dwarf Rush seen on day 1 in flower and fruiting. Along the cliffs, the Prostrate Broom *Cytisus scoparius* ssp. *maritimus* contributed to a scene of outstanding beauty, incorporating horizon views of the Cotentin coast, Jersey, Herm, Sark and Guernsey, the last some 50km distance. After a long day under the sun, most of the party turned homewards around the north side of the airport, while Peter continued to view Alderney's famous gannetry on the rock stack of Les Etacs. This and Ortac are home of some 7000 Gannets, a great wildlife spectacle with birds in thousands wheeling and diving headlong into the sea.

On the morning of our last day, Wednesday, we made our way down to the north-west shore of the island, which is the only area with a well-developed sandy foreshore and small dune area. Here we made our one really startling original find of the visit. Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata* might not set the pulses racing in Hampshire, but it was the target of an eradication programme on Alderney in the 19th century and was believed extinct since 1932. Around the outworks of Fort Doyle we found several plants in moist crevices. The walls of this fort also gave us fine populations of Sea Spleenwort *Asplenium marinum*, and open grassy banks had a few plants of Hoary Stock *Matthiola incana*. Directly west from here along Saline Bay, where we were joined by Brian Bonnard, the foreshore yielded Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*, Yellow Horned-poppy *Glaucium flavum* and Sea Holly *Eryngium maritimum* as well as more exotic species like Hare's-tail *Lagurus ovatus* and Greater Quaking-grass *Briza maxima*. Our hopes of actually adding one new species to the Alderney list rose with the attractive yellow-flowered Greater Mexican Stonecrop *Sedum prealtum*, but once again Brian had beaten us to it. A curious feature of the sandy flats was the large number of seedlings of Californian Poppy *Eschscholtzia californica*.

The main body returned to England on the afternoon flight, Peter stayed on with Cora for a couple of days. While this was devoted principally to sight-seeing, a further interesting find was made. Nestling on the edge of a cliff was a small number of what at first sight looked like a white Early Forget-me-not *Myostis ramosissima*. On checking with Brian Bonnard, he suggested that it was probably *Myostis ramosissima* ssp. *lebelii*, which he had last seen in 1988. This determination has still to be confirmed.

So ended a very rewarding five days of botanising. The final count of species has still to be made, but it is estimated that between 300 and 350 were found. We would like to thank Brian Bonnard for his kind hospitality and sharing his knowledge and Roland Gouvain, the director of the AWT, and his great staff for all their friendly assistance, which for all of us contributed so much to a memorable visit.

Visit to Bransbury Common on 9 May 2009 a report by Tony Mundell

As the usual access route is no longer available due to a collapsed footbridge, John Moon led us in a different way, directly from Bransbury village. A clump of *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) attracted attention as it was infected with a disease causing all of its leaves to be flecked with white patches. Japanese Knotweed is an unwelcome aggressive alien, but I doubt whether this disease seriously weakens it.

I was pleased to get species lists for the three 1km squares that we explored – I completed one of the record cards, whilst Catherine Chatters and Martin Rand helped with the other two. Bransbury Common has an interesting flora with an unusual mixture of species ranging from fen plants to those usually associated with heathland. Our visit was timed to aid re-finding *Genista anglica* (Petty Whin) as it should have been in flower. Sadly we found no trace of it, though at its former location we stumbled on *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (Adder's-tongue Fern).

The common was suffering from a lack of grazing but hopefully this is being addressed. There were still some areas with short vegetation and this is where most of the 'goodies' were found. The highlight was re-finding the diminutive *Carex dioica* (Dioecious Sedge) though only one male and one female were found, growing close to *Carex pulicaris* (Flea Sedge).

We held a brief AGM over our sandwiches then continued botanising. One area had *Pedicularis palustris* (Marsh Lousewort) and *Menyanthes trifoliata* (Bog-bean). Nearby, on the river bank, the native subspecies of *Aconitum napellus* (Monk's-hood) was re-found. We puzzled over several widely scattered patches of *Viola canina* (Heath Dog-violet) and concluded that some were its hybrid with *V. riviniana* (Common Dog-violet). *Valeriana dioica* (Marsh Valerian) was quite plentiful and widely scattered, and in the longer vegetation we occasionally found *Thalictrum flavum* (Common Meadow-rue) and *Silaum silaus* (Pepper-saxifrage). Using the useful GPS 'GoTo' facility we refound a few *Saxifraga granulata* (Meadow Saxifrage) though they were struggling in the coarse, tall vegetation.

Thanks are due to Mrs Govett for giving permission for our visit and to John Moon for arranging it.

Visit to Bramshill and Heath Warren on 26 June 2009 a report by Tony Mundell

Eighteen people attended this joint meeting with Plantlife (though Dominic Price was persuaded that he was of more use at home as his wife had only just produced a baby son for him). Plantlife have recently secured funding for conservation work in this area, and it was good to have a representative from Veolia, one of the funding bodies. A couple of Forestry Commission representatives arrived to greet us, but only stayed for a few minutes.

I had decided to spend the morning south of the road, and cover the north part after lunch. I had entered many waypoints into my GPS for former notable plant records. In the event, travelling at botanist's speed meant that both proposed routes had to be severely cut. Down on hands and knees we managed to find some *Radiola linoides* (Allseed) growing with *Anagallis minima* (Chaffweed) – it is curious how these two rarities are often found together. We saw several bushes of the remarkable alien *Rubus phoenicolasius* (Japanese Wineberry) with its dense reddish glandular bristles, and Eric Clement added the much more frequent alien blackberry *R. laciniatus*, which has very distinctive dissected leaves.

Some *Pilularia globulifera* (Pillwort) was found in the morning, and plants showing the 'pills' especially interested our Veolia representative. A much larger colony was found after lunch by John Norton. John also spotted the hybrid rush *Juncus x kern-reichgeltii* (Compact Rush x Soft Rush) in two widely separated spots. Almost certainly this hybrid is overlooked and under-recorded in Hampshire. A couple of *Ophrys apifera* (Bee Orchid) in full flower attracted the photographers and I was pleased to find some *Ceratocarpus claviculata* (Climbing Corydalis).

In the afternoon we came across a couple of *Parentucellia viscosa* (Yellow Bartsia) in fine flower, and some *Lathyrus nissolia* (Grass Vetchling) in a ditch. The GPS 'GoTo' was very useful in tracking down a surviving colony of *Lycopodiella inundata* (Marsh Clubmoss) that was rather hidden on a disused minor track surrounded by conifers. *Potentillas* (Cinquefoils) were much in evidence. Some proved to be the hybrid *P. x mixta*, and in one place I found a colony of *P. reptans* (Creeping Cinquefoil) with fully double flowers.

Grasses Workshop 17 and 18 July 2010 a report by Sarah Ball

A concentrated two days on grasses was just the confidence booster needed for a group of graminophobes and novices. About 15 eager souls gathered at Swanwick on Saturday 17th July for a day in the classroom. Martin Rand gave us an excellent introduction both to the Gramineae (now Poaceae) and how to use the new handbook by Cope and Gray "Grasses of the British Isles" with its hierarchical key system that identifies the grasses first to tribe, then to genus and then to species. It was with some relief that we learnt that in Britain there are only 15 tribes and, even better, 7 of these either consist of relatively casual introductions or comprise one or a few easily recognisable genera. One of the benefits of the workshop was learning which sections of the keys could be quickly bypassed to reach the items that will bring you to the answer.

We were soon all able to sort out rhizomes from stolons; whether leaf sheaths are "cardigans" or "pullovers"; membranous ligules from rings of hairs; glumes from lemmas and paleas. Appreciating the finer points of hairy ovaries and measuring minute grass flower parts took a bit more effort but Martin had made available an assortment of magnifying devices that made the task easier. There

was a wealth of live material to study as we worked our way through the tribes, genera and species. Particular congratulations are due to Martin who had struggled to find us plenty of good green specimens after such a long, dry summer. Everyone was confidently (well, fairly confidently) comparing oat grasses and bromes, couches and ryegrasses etc. Lack of suitable specimens meant that *Poa*, *Agrostis* and *Festuca* species were largely left to be seen in the field on Sunday but by that time our observation skills, sharpened by the practice gained on the Saturday, were more up to the task.

Sunday was spent in the field at Browdown Common near Lee-on-the-Solent organised and led by John Norton with valuable input from Martin Rand, Eric Clement and Debbie Allan. The list of species found is included below. Not bad at all considering the dryness. We started out by being shown some of the commoner species, then it was down to the lenses to see if we could identify unfamiliar *Bromus* and *Festuca* species. Just before lunch we were taken to an area with a grass unfamiliar to most of us and the exercise was to use the keys in the handbook to identify it. Working in small groups there were animated discussions about perennial or annual, numbers of nerves on lemmas, insertion of awns and hairiness. There was also new vocabulary to contend with such as indurated (hardened), terete (rounded in cross section), coriaceous (leathery). Eventually we all reached *Calamagrostis epigejos* and thus earned our right to sit down on said Wood Small Reed for lunch.

The afternoon became hot, we wandered along shaded gravel tracks and saw *Aira praecox*, *Agrostis curtisii*, *Festuca filiformis*, on into the woods for *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum* and (braving the mosquitos) *Glyceria fluitans*. Finally we penetrated some dense fen which is a good stronghold for the great fen sedge, *Cladium mariscus* but today we were looking for grasses and the goal was *Calamagrostis canescens*, the purple small reed, with its distinctive branching. We rested under a tree and admired a specimen of the unusual grass, *Parapholis strigosa*, which had been collected by John Norton from Forton Lake near Gosport. Finally, on the way out there was much excitement because we came across a patch of over 100 spikes of *Epipactis helleborine*, not a grass but an important new record for the site and for the Gosport area, a very fitting end to a botanical day out.

Hampshire Flora Group Grasses Workshop - Browdown Common 18 July 2010 compiled by John Norton john@jnecology.com

List of species recorded in approximate order seen. A few *Poa* and other spp. were not demonstrated to everyone and I can't remember if we looked at *Deschampsia cespitosa*. Martin also saw Creeping Soft-grass *Holcus mollis*.

English name	Scientific name	Tribe, (Subtribe)
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Triticeae
Common Couch	<i>Elymus (Elytrigia) repens</i>	Triticeae
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Poeae
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Poeae
False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Aveneae, Aveninae

Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Poaceae
Barren Brome	<i>Bromus (Anisantha) sterilis</i>	Bromeae
Soft Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Bromeae
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Poaceae
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Arundineae
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Poaceae
Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Triticeae
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Poaceae
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Poaceae
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Aveneae, Aveninae
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Aveneae, Aveninae
Smooth Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Poaceae
Smooth Brome	<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Bromeae
Wood Small-reed	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Bristle Bent	<i>Agrostis curtisii</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca filiformis</i>	Poaceae
Squirreltail Fescue	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Poaceae
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Early Hair-grass	<i>Aira praecox</i>	Aveneae, Aveninae
Floating Sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Meliceae
Reed Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Aveneae, Phalaridinae
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Aveneae, Phalaridinae
Upright Brome	<i>Bromus erectus (Bromopsis erecta)</i>	Bromeae
False Brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Brachypodiaceae
Purple Moor-grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Arundineae
Purple Small-reed	<i>Calamagrostis canescens</i>	Aveneae, Alopecurinae
Hard-grass*	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	Hainardeae

*Collected from Forton Lake, Gosport.

News and Views

Appeal for help with plant recording – please adopt a 10km square. A note by Tony Mundell

Between 2010 and 2020 BSBI aim to make a comprehensive update of all plant records for each hectad (10km x 10km square) across the British Isles, in preparation for a third 'Atlas of the British and Irish Flora', planned for publication around 2024. For those of you that have not seen the previous publications, they are massive tomes of distribution maps. (Due to its weight I use the one informally known as 'Atlas 2000' as a plant press!) This is going to involve a large amount of recording effort so Martin Rand and I are appealing for help. To spread the load we would like people to adopt a particular 10km square and record as many different species as possible within their square. There are 31 hectads, or parts of hectads, in South Hampshire and 29 in North Hampshire (though some of these span across both our vice-counties giving a total of about 50 hectads).

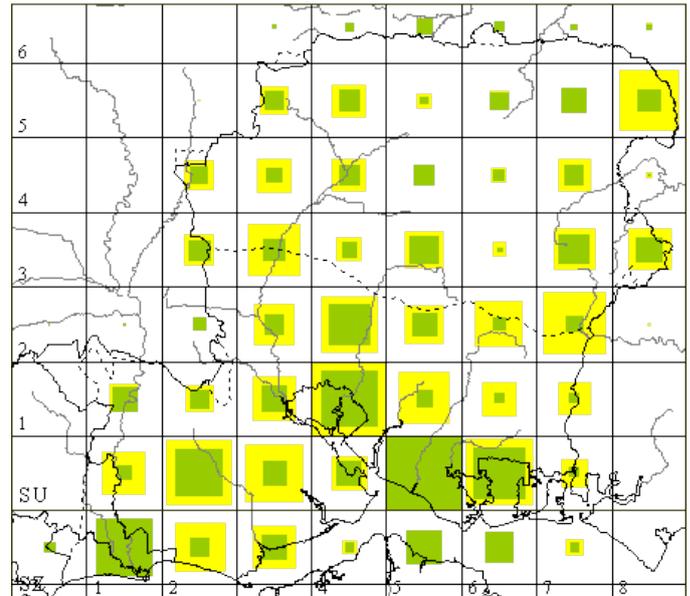
BSBI are asking us to record to tetrad (2km x 2km) resolution for mapping purposes, but in Hampshire we wish to be able to locate any record to at least 1km precision. Later on Martin and I will probably design a new recording card to facilitate the recording.

This is obviously a long-term project, but as the advert says "every little helps". Don't feel you have to be an expert to take part in this. We will help with identification problems, provide notes to aid you and data from earlier records to guide you in your searches. During the period of the project (and particularly from 2013 onwards) we shall be organising workshops to help you with the recording process and identification, and get-togethers to compare notes and assess progress. As the project goes on we

shall run Flora Group / BSBI 'blitzes' to cover neglected areas and difficult species.

A summary of all the Hampshire records so far is shown in the following map. The boxes show proportionately the number of taxa recorded (or rather put onto the computer database) in a 10km square. (And the winner is.... Gosport!) The yellow boxes are for all records, so that highlights squares like SU70 and SU63 that are clearly under-recorded. (Or perhaps SU63 really is that bad!) The green squares show taxa recorded since 2000, so the relative size of the two highlights areas not well recorded recently, like SU10 or SU72.

AUP Hampshire Record Density 10km



Earlier I had an offer from Mike Wildish to adopt SU34 and he is already working on it.

So could you please adopt a square (or a part-square within one vice-county)?

Thank you.

'Mosses and Liverworts of Britain and Ireland: A Field Guide' A Review by Clive Chatters

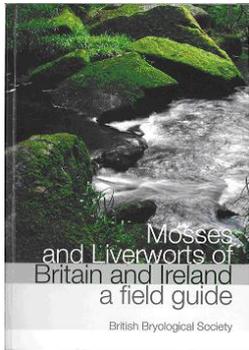
Published by the British Bryological Society www.britishbryologicalsociety.org.uk £24.95 including postage.

On a bright summer's day, after weeks of little rain, it is with some reluctance that one may turn to the subject of mosses. Mosses in their full state of glory are the stuff of short winter days. Taking time for liverworts is reminiscent of making the most of a rained-out holiday in the Lake District.

There is no getting away from the fact that most mosses and liverworts are rather small compared to flowering plants. The moss bits that you are encouraged to appreciate are smaller still and the language used to describe them is unfamiliar, if not opaque.

And yet . . .

And yet these are plants that are so immersed in where they grow that they tell the story of a habitat's history, of the chemistry of the water and of the underlying soil. By understanding these lower plants you gain a better insight into where you are.



The simple notion of mossy 'green' is exploded into an unlimited range of viridian hues. Unconstrained by the limits of green the mossy mat sports a palette of purples and yellows, reds and blacks that would not be out of place in the most striking bedding-scheme Coleus. On the darkest days it is the mosses that provide the reason to shun home comforts and get out for some fresh air and nature.

As someone who has been bryologically curious for many years I took the opportunity to buy a copy of the new field guide and attend some meetings of the Wessex Bryology Group. Under Andrew Branson's expert tutelage, and with the help of plain English keys and excellent illustrations, I found that I could give some plants a name. After a while, and numerous repetitions, some of those names have begun to stick.

This new guide will give confidence to a beginner. It does not contain the answer to everything, but then again it does not set out to do so. The reassuring introduction is clear as to the limits of what the book seeks to achieve. Here is a guide that you use with a hand lens in the field. If you want to know more then it is time to invest in a microscope and a more detailed flora.

So, as the summer fades and the autumn wet runs into winter darkness, there is no need for a botanist to hunker down and wait for spring. Polish your hand lens and seek out something small.

Clive Stace's New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd Edition – what's changed? A note by Martin Rand

2010 has seen the publication of edition 3 of the book universally accepted as the "portable" British Flora of our time. You may have heard of the changes to classification and scientific names, perhaps with a sinking feeling in the pit of your stomach. So, as an existing Stace-owner, is this a book you must get, or can you continue to live with your trusty and dusty edition 2? Below I look at the nature of the changes to help you answer this question.

Changes to Classification

It is in the grouping and sequencing of families and genera that the biggest changes have been made. This is in accordance with the current evidence from DNA, and for flowering plants follows the classification and ordering of families in the third revision of the Angiosperm Phylogeny

Group (LAPG III), except that monocots are retained at the end of the Flora, and some older family divisions have been retained on the basis of morphological features. Although it will probably be a relief to most (hard to think of Speedwells and Water-starworts as Plantains!) this latter feature seems dubious to me; if, as Stace says, "there is a need for all botanists to come to terms with the new classification", surely one shouldn't confuse the issue by creating local variants?

The practical effect of all this is that the ordering of families is very different from the older, 'Cronquist' sequence. If you are the sort of person who could look up a plant by opening the Flora at roughly the right place, your fingers have a lot of relearning to do. If you use the index, it won't make a lot of difference.

Then there are the changes in family boundaries. Here are some of the more significant ones:

- *Papaveraceae* swallows up *Fumariaceae* (*Fumitories* go in with Poppies)
- *Malvaceae* swallows up *Tiliaceae* (Lime trees go in with Mallows)
- *Chenopodiaceae* and *Amaranthaceae* go into one family, *Amaranthaceae* (Pigweeds, Goosefoots, Oraches, Glassworts and their kin are one big happy family)
- *Ericaceae* now includes the old *Empetraceae*, *Monotropaceae* and *Pyrolaceae* (Crowberries, Yellow Bird's-nest and Wintergreens)
- *Scrophulariaceae* now includes *Buddlejaceae* but *Calceolariaceae*, *Veronicaceae*, *Phrymaceae* and *Paulowniaceae* are split off, and all the semiparasitic genera go off to *Orobanchaceae* to join Broomrapes
- *Tofieldiaceae*, *Nartheciaceae*, *Melanthiaceae*, *Alstroemeriaceae*, *Colchicaceae*, *Xanthorrhoeaceae*, *Alliaceae* and *Asparagaceae* are split off from *Liliaceae*.
- *Typhaceae* swallows up *Sparganiaceae* (Reed-maces and Bur-reeds are united)

Changes to Names

I will not list all the name changes; the BSBI has prepared a spreadsheet of those that are currently used in its Atlas Updating Project, which is available from its Web site at <http://www.bsbi.org.uk/stace3changes.xls>. This doesn't cover all changes by any means, but it includes those you are most likely to be concerned with. There are 275 instances of changes, and these include 61 cases where a genus or intergeneric hybrid name has changed or genus boundaries changed.

Older botanists will greet some of these "new" names with a wry smile, as old friends return sheepishly to the fold. Chaffweed is *Centunculus minimus*, not *Anagallis*; Tower Mustard is *Turritis glabra*; Water-cresses are born-again *Nasturtiums*; Sea Wormwood really is an *Artemisia*. Some changes, such as the splitting of Autumn Hawkbit *Scorzoneroides* from other Hawkbits *Leontodon*, are unsurprising, will make sense to ordinary mortals looking at field characters, and are already anticipated in other works. Some changes are startling, and are not generally in line with other works in progress on floras or synonymies, elsewhere in Europe or beyond. Tree-

mallows and their relatives (formerly *Lavatera*) have gone into Malva, along with Rough Mallow, formerly *Althaea hirsuta*. The broad-leaved Fescues, on the other hand, have been split off into a separate genus *Schedonorus*. Perhaps it's worth pointing out that, irritating as name changes may be to the non-taxonomist plant-lover, they make little if any difference to the circumscription of the plants they define, so identification features and the content, if not the organisation, of ID keys is as it was.

Additional Species and Other Taxa

There are more than 160 new taxa included in this edition, not counting those given passing mention at the beginning of family or genus accounts. A tiny number of these are "new natives", for instance the recently discovered Bladder-fern *Cystopteris diaphana*. But of course the majority are aliens. Most of these are increasing garden escapes, countryside plantings, or cosmopolitan weeds as yet appearing casually from sources such as bird seed. In addition, more attention is given to some infraspecific taxa (subspecies and varieties), often following the lead of Sell & Murrell's 5-volume work in progress, Flora of Great Britain and Ireland. Coverage of hybrids is increased, but usually limited to a brief mention of their name and occurrence, without identification details.

All of these additions are welcome in their own right, but the Flora is now 100 pages longer (1266 pages). Many people are already reluctant to carry the second edition into the field because of its bulk and weight and the risk of damage to a fairly expensive asset. Yet, with its terse species accounts and single-volume format, it must surely be thought of primarily as a field Flora. Perhaps there would have been virtue in removing the accounts of those non-native plants known from very few locations, or vanishing casual wool-aliens, into a supplementary volume, while retaining them in keys in the main volume?

Status and Distribution

The Flora has updated the distribution data using the BSBI's 2002 New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora, and uses symbols for three levels of rarity (Rare, Scarce and Uncommon) based on post-1987 data. Those of us who spent our botanical childhoods with McClintock and Fitter's original Collins Pocket Guide can now use Stace to replay the frivolous but compulsive game of "star-bagging", where the measure of a good day out was the number of rarity points scored. I suspect that more people have played this at some point in their lives than would care to admit it. On a more serious note, bringing this information properly up to date helps to reinforce a diagnosis by suggesting how likely it is that you have found a given plant. Floras and popular field guides are often strangely outdated in this respect.

Other Changes

As one would expect, corrections, clarifications and improvements identified since the previous edition have been incorporated. For example, the multi-access key to Willow-herbs *Epilobium*, which was difficult to work without small seed characters, has been supplemented by a dichotomous key where the dependence on seed characters is restricted. The existing line drawings have been improved and supplemented by new ones. There

are now 180 pages of illustrations.

The Bottom Line...

Should you buy the new edition? If you don't already own a copy of Stace and want a modern technical Flora, then clearly edition 3 is the way for you to go. If you already own edition 2 and the price is a consideration for you, then the answer is less clear-cut. The earlier edition remains a viable identification guide and there is very little that will be overturned by edition 3, although some things have improved a bit and your chances of keying out a rare non-native will have been enhanced.

The main issue now is one that we have been largely protected from in Britain, and it is not of Clive Stace's making. For well over a century, although nomenclature has changed, we have tended to operate on the 'one at a time' basis of a single handbook to the British flora regarded as authoritative for everyday purposes: the grossly inadequate Bentham and Hooker being succeeded by Clapham, Tutin and Warburg and then by Stace. During this time there has been no British Flora that is encyclopaedic, comprehensive and critical. Now we have an encyclopaedic Flora in the making, two comparatively recent editions of the standard handbook, and several BSBI Handbooks and other monographs on difficult genera; and they differ in circumscription of families and genera, in species names, and in divisions within species.

This is a more familiar situation on the Continent: In France, if you want a thorough overview of the national flora, you are likely to consult works from 1857, the early 1900s, 1937 and the 1970s-1980s, not even counting books you could take into the field. The resulting botanical babel was addressed by Kerguelen in the 1990s and has since been taken into the online Base de Données Nomenclaturale de la Flore de France (BDNFF). Kent's List of Vascular Plants of the British Isles for the BSBI served a similar purpose, but went only as far as citing naming authorities and is no longer up to date. The Tela Botanica enterprise in France allows you to look up a plant by any of its synonyms, determine the current approved name in BDNFF, and see all synonyms that have been applied (or misapplied) and in which standard works they are used. The BSBI have made a firm commitment to the nomenclature of Stace 3, and have signalled this by immediately converting their online Atlas Updating Project to the new names. This seems unfortunately hasty to me. It immediately puts them out of line with other major sources of data such as the NBN, and even with their own promoted sources and tools such as the Mapmate recording programme, which I understand is unlikely to make the transition any time soon. (And quite rightly – the risk of invalidating existing data by making name changes, especially where they involve changes of taxonomic level, is high.) As an aid to the bewildered and as a precursor to any wholesale change, we need a synonymy that does the job for Britain that BDNFF and Tela Botanica now do for France.

A Reduced Key for *Hieracium* (Hawkweeds) in Hampshire and Nearby Counties by Martin Rand

In Sell & Murrell (2006), Peter Sell has given us an up to date work on this difficult critical genus that is both comprehensive and encyclopaedic – every taxon is keyed out, then described in full detail.

The identification key in this work is a serious challenge to ordinary mortals mostly living and recording in the South. (In a masterpiece of understatement Sell comments “To make a key to 412 species of *Hieracium* is very difficult”!) There are 500 key couplets, many of which lead to northern and montane species that will never be recorded here. With a bit of experience one learns to skip certain sections of the key, but the way in which it is laid out does not always make this easy, and there are plenty of possibilities for going astray.

The key given here reduces the challenge by including only those species which have been recorded in Hampshire, or have a chance of being found because they are known elsewhere in the South and there are no natural barriers to their appearing here. That still leaves a considerable number, but it reduces the key to fewer than 60 couplets. Of course there is always the possibility of other species that are known only from farther afield turning up here, especially amongst introduced species that are not specialised in their requirements.

If you are seriously interested in recording Hawkweeds, you should never use the key on its own. You will need to read the full species accounts given in Sell & Murrell. There are also useful notes there on the key features and on collecting protocol, in the introduction to the genus. The annotations that follow the species name are explained in the key. The numbers given before the species name refer to the numbered accounts in Sell & Murrell. Wherever a key couplet is not reached from the one immediately above, I have included the starting point in brackets after the first couplet number, to make backtracking easier.

Hieracium gets only sporadic attention in Hampshire, and there have been no systematic surveys since Sell & Murrell was published, although species treatments have changed in a few groups. However material held in the Hampshire County Museums Service (HCMS) herbarium has been re-examined and renamed. There is no official BSBI referee for Hawkweeds at present, but if people like to send me specimens towards the end of the calendar year, I can arrange for an annual batch to be sent off for determination. If you are new to Hawkweed collection, please talk to me first, as the value of a specimen depends on what, when and how you collect, and also on field notes taken from fresh material. And although one can collect specimens non-destructively, it is best not to collect the rarer species from sites where they are already known and documented.

References

Sell & Murrell (2006), *Flora of Great Britain and Ireland* vol. 4, Cambridge University Press

KEY TO *HIERACIUM* SPECIES OF HAMPSHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTIES

Constructed from Sell, P. D. & Murrell, G. (2006): *Flora of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 4: *Campanulaceae* – *Asteraceaceae*, Cambridge. The key should always be used in conjunction with the full species accounts given in that volume for a reliable identification.

The key includes all those species known to have been recorded in Hampshire, those not recorded in Hampshire but recorded in a neighbouring county, and those not recorded in Hampshire or a neighbouring county but whose known distribution suggests that they might occur (this last group excludes some very rare casuals known from one or two sites).

The status description is included to give some indication of the likelihood of encountering a species, given current knowledge.

NAT Native
INT Introduced

The frequency status refers to the national distribution, where ‘recent’ is from 1987 onwards:

RRR 0-3 known recent sites or 10km squares
RR 4-15 known recent grid squares
R 15-100 known recent grid squares
O 101-250 known recent grid squares

F	251-500 known recent grid squares
C	501-1000 known recent grid squares
CC	1001-2000 known recent grid squares
CCC	2000+ known recent grid squares
??	No quantitative measure of frequency

This is followed by a note of neighbouring counties in which the species is known to occur, as follows:

BE	Berkshire
Do	Dorset
HA	Hampshire
Sx	Sussex
SY	Surrey
Wi	Wiltshire

Expected flowering months are shown in square brackets. Specimens may be found flowering outside those periods, and it will often be difficult or impossible to determine either these or specimens flowering late within their stated period.

1	Stem leaves >12; basal lvs usu. absent, rarely forming a rosette, sometimes forming a false rosette	2
1	Stem leaves <12; basal lvs present or not	17
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2	Involucral bracts ±glabrous or with an occasional glandular and/or eglandular hair	3
2	Involucral bracts with ±numerous microglandular and glandular, and/or eglandular, hairs	7
3	At least some lf teeth >5mm	4
3	Lf teeth ≤5mm	5
4	Lvs lanceolate to ovate or oblong-lanceolate, deeply laciniate	
	..... 4. H. prominentidens P. D. Sell NAT (RRR, SY) [8-9]	
4	Lvs linear to oblong, with distant, long, curved teeth	
	..... 11. H. umbellatum L. NAT (F, HA/SX/SY/Wi/Do) [7-9] ¹	
5 (3)	Many lvs ±ovate; infl ±umbellate	
	..... 11. H. umbellatum L. NAT (F, HA/SX/SY/Wi/Do) [7-9] ¹	
5	Lvs longer, being oblong, linear or elliptical-oblong	6
6	Lvs bluish-green, with margins not recurved; infl paniculate, not umbellate	
	..... 3. H. salticola (Sudre) P. D. Sell & C. West ?NAT (R, HA/SY) [8-10]	
6	Lvs variously light or dark green, with margins not recurved; infl ±umbellate	
	..... 11. H. umbellatum L. NAT (F, HA/SX/SY/Wi/Do) [7-9] ¹	
7 (2)	Involucral bracts with ±numerous glandular hairs or microglands, without or with very occasional simple eglandular hairs	8
7	Involucral bracts with numerous glandular hairs and ±numerous simple eglandular hairs	10
8	Lvs long attenuate at base	5. H. virgultorum Jord. ?NAT (RR, SX/SY) [8-10]
8	Lvs rounded or shortly narrowed at base	9
9	Lvs dark green, sharply serrate or serrulate; infl often in a narrow panicle; involucral bracts with numerous very short to short, unequal, glandular hairs	
	..... 2. H. rigens Jord. NAT (R, HA/SX/SY/BE/Wi) [8-10]	
9	Lvs mid to dark green, less sharply toothed; infl a spreading corymbose panicle; involucral bracts with numerous to dense glandular hairs and microglands	
	..... 8. H. sabaudum L. NAT (C, HA/SX/SY/BE/Wi/Do) [7-10]	
10 (7)	Lf-teeth blunt and ±mammiform	11
10	Lf-teeth pointed and not mammiform	12

¹ Forms found in central Southern England have recurved outer involucral bracts

11	Involucral bracts without stellate hairs	26. H. cantianum F. Hanb. NAT (RR, HA/SX/SY) [6-8]	
11	Involucral bracts with numerous stellate hairs towards the base	27. H. acamptum P. D. Sell & C. West NAT (RRR, SY) [6-8]	
12 (10)	Lvs long lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or narrowly elliptic-oblong, attenuate at both ends Sudre ?NAT (RRR, SY) [7-8]	6. H. salicetorum	
12	Lvs broader and not so attenuate, particularly at the base		13
13	Margins of receptacle pits subulate-dentate.....		14
13	Margins of receptacle pits fimbriate-dentate		15
14	Lvs up to 3cm wide, elliptical, ovate, elliptical-oblong or lanceolate	28. H. trichocaulon (Dahlst.) Johanss NAT (R, HA/SX/SY/BE/WI/DO) [6-7(-9)]	
14	Lvs up to 2cm wide, narrowly elliptical, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate	29. H. calcaricola (F. Hanb.) Roffey NAT (RR, HA/SX/SY) [7-8]	
15 (13)	Involucral bracts up to 10mm	25. H. eboracense Pugsley NAT (R, HA/SY/DO) [7-9]	
15	Longest involucral bracts >10mm.....		16
16	Involucral bracts with broad pale margins	10. H. dumosum Jord. ?INT (RRR, HA) [7-9]	
16	Involucral bracts blackish-green and nearly concolorous	8. H. sabaudum L. NAT (C, HA/SX/SY/BE//WI/DO) [7-10]	
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17	Lvs with numerous obvious medium, stout glandular hairs	71-73. Sect. Amplexicaulia VERY RARE GARDEN ESCAPES [6-8]	
17	Lvs without glandular hairs or with few to fairly numerous very short or minute glandular hairs		18
18	Some of the hairs on the plant plumose.....		19
18	None of the hairs on the plant plumose, but they may be denticulate		20
19	Lvs spotted, blotched and marbled with brownish-purplish colour, with large mammiform teeth Gremli VERY RARE GARDEN ESCAPE [5-6 & 9-10]	154. H. rionii	
19	Lvs not spotted, blotched or marbled, entire or denticulate	155. H. lanatum Vill. VERY RARE GARDEN ESCAPE [6-7]	
20	Whole plant with long dense simple eglandular hairs, without glandular hairs; stem lvs 3-6, semi-amplexicaul	156. H. pilosum Schleich. ex Froel. INT (RRR) [7-8]	
20	Not as above.....		21
21	Lvs with rigid hairs on the margin, and glabrous or with a few scattered hairs on upper surface; infl with 2-10 capitula on usu. long, straight peduncles; involucral bracts narrowly linear-lanceolate, 4-11 x 1.0-1.2mm	184. H. angustiquamum (Pugsley) Pugsley NAT (RRR, SX) [5-7]	
21	Not as above.....		22
22	Stem lvs >5; involucral bracts with numerous glandular hairs and no or few simple eglandular hairs		23
22	Stem lvs ≤5; involucral bracts with or without glandular and/or eglandular hairs.....		26
23	Involucral bracts obtuse at apex, without, or with few, stellate hairs	317. H. festinum ?INT (RRR) [6-8]	
23	Involucral bracts acute at apex, with numerous to dense stellate hairs		24
24	Many lvs 3-4x as long as broad.....	263. H. vulgatum Fr. NAT (C, HA, SX, SY, DO) [6-8]	
24	Lvs ≤3x as long as broad.....		25
25	Lvs denticulate to shortly dentate; involucral bracts up to 13mm	310. H. argillaceum Jord. ?INT (??, ?HA/??) [6-8]	
25	Lvs dentate to incise-dentate; involucral bracts <11mm		

	308. H. consociatum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (??, ?HA/??) [6-8]	
26 (22)	Stem lvs 2-5.....		27
26	Stem lvs 0-1, rarely 2.....		47
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27	Involucral bracts with numerous simple eglandular hairs.....		28
27	Involucral bracts with few or no simple eglandular hairs.....		33
28	Involucral bracts with numerous to dense stellate hairs.....		29
28	Involucral bracts with few or no stellate hairs.....		30
29	Involucral bracts obtuse at apex, with numerous glandular hairs	284. H. lepidulum INT (RRR, SY) [5-7]	
29	Involucral bracts acute at apex, with few or no glandular hairs	263. H. vulgatum Fr. NAT (C, HA, Sx, SY, DO) [6-8]	
30 (28)	Involucral bracts with numerous glandular hairs.....		31
30	Involucral bracts with few glandular hairs.....		32
31	Involucral bracts linear-lanceolate, (sub)acute at apex; styles discoloured	285. H. subviolascens P. D. Sell INT (RRR) [5-7]	
31	Involucral bracts oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at apex; styles yellow to slightly discoloured	305. H. megapodium Dahlst. ?NAT (RRR, Sx) [6-7]	
32 (30)	Lvs faintly spotted and blotched; involucral bracts ±acute at apex	268. H. pollichiae Sch. Bip. NAT (RR, HA/Sx/SY/BE) [6-7]	
32	Lvs not spotted or blotched; involucral bracts obtuse at apex	286. H. surrejanum F. Hanb. NAT (RRR, Sx/SY) [5-6]	
33 (27)	Involucral bracts with numerous stellate hairs.....		34
33	Involucral bracts with few or no stellate hairs.....		40
34	Lvs spotted and blotched with brownish-purple; involucral bracts acute or obtuse at apex.....		35
34	Lvs not spotted and blotched but sometimes washed with purple; involucral bracts acute at apex.....		37
35	Involucral bracts acute at apex.....	294. H. spilophaeum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (O, HA/Sx/SY/BE/WI/DO) [5-7]	
35	Involucral bracts obtuse at apex.....		36
36	Peduncles without, or with rare, glandular hairs; styles discoloured	292. H. asperatum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (RRR, SY) [5-7]	
36	Peduncles with numerous glandular hairs ; styles yellow	293. H. fictum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (RR, ??) [5-7]	
37 (34)	Lvs with small sharp teeth.....	313. H. aviicola Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (RR, SY)	
37	Lvs with teeth ±mammiform.....		38
38	Lvs 2.5-6.0 x 1.5-2.0cm.....	312. H. nemophilum Jord. ex Boreau NAT (??, ??)	
38	Lvs 5-12 x 2-5cm.....		39
39	Lvs mainly ovate or elliptical-ovate; involucral bracts up to 10mm	308. H. consociatum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (??, ?HA/??) [6-8]	
39	Lvs mainly elliptical or oblong-elliptical; involucral bracts up to 13mm	310. H. argillaceum Jord. ?INT (??, ?HA/??) [6-8]	
40 (33)	Involucral bracts obtuse at apex.....		41
40	Involucral bracts acute at apex.....		45

41	Lvs entire to denticulate; at least some of the glandular hairs of the involucre bracts medium in length	290. H. inquinatum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (RRR, HA) [5-7]	
41	Lvs variously toothed but never entire; glandular hairs of involucre bracts short and very short, without medium glandular hairs		42
42	Lvs 1.5-2.5cm wide	298. H. diaphanum Fr. ?INT (O, HA/SX/SY/BE/WI) [6-7]	
42	Lvs 2-4cm wide		43
43	Lf-teeth large and mammiform	296. H. mammidens P. D. Sell ?NAT (RR, HA/SX) [5-6]	
43	Lf-teeth small and not mammiform		44
44	Lvs long-attenuate at the base with long petioles, undulate-dentate; styles yellow	305. H. megapodium Dahlst. ?NAT (RRR, SX) [6-7]	
44	Lvs cuneate at base to a short petiole, more sharply toothed; styles discoloured	317. H. festinum ?INT (RRR) [6-8]	
45 (40)	Lvs spotted, 4-5 x 1.0-1.5cm	288. H. commixtum Jord. : ?NAT (RRR) [5-6]	
45	Lvs not spotted, 2-11 x 1-5cm		46
46	Basal lvs 5-11 x 2-5cm, lower stem lvs as large as basal, subentire to shortly dentate	311. H. chlorophyllum Jord. ex Boreau ?NAT (RRR) [6-7]	
46	Basal lvs 2-9 x 1-4cm, denticulate to dentate	318. H. cheriense Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (R, HA/SY/BE) [6-8]	
<hr/>			
47 (26)	Involucre bracts with numerous simple eglandular hairs (also with numerous glandular hairs, few or no stellate hairs; lvs usua. spotted or blotched)	365. H. scotostictum Hyl. INT (R, HA/SX/SY/WI/DO) [5-7]	
47	Involucre bracts with no or few simple eglandular hairs		48
48	Involucre bracts with numerous to dense stellate hairs		49
48	Involucre bracts with few or no stellate hairs		53
49	Involucre bracts obtuse at apex	395. H. cardiophyllum (Jord. ex Sudre) Juxip INT (RRR) [5-7]	
49	Involucre bract acute at apex		50
50	At least the stem lvs with numerous to dense stellate hairs beneath	385. H. kentii P. D. Sell ?NAT (RRR, SX/SY) [5-6]	
50	Lvs without or with occasional stellate hairs		51
51	Lvs subentire or denticulate	398. H. microspilum (Jord. ex Sudre) A. W. Hill ?INT (RRR, SY) [5-7]	
51	Lvs shallowly to fairly deeply dentate		52
52	Lvs ovate, lanceolate or elliptical; stem lvs 0-1; involucre bracts ±acute at apex; styles discoloured	394. H. sublepistoides (Zahn) Druce INT (R, HA/SX/SY/BE/WI/DO) [5-7]	
52	Lvs mostly broadly triangular-ovate; stem lvs 1-2; involucre bracts with a long, narrow, acute apex; styles yellow to slightly discoloured	397. H. sylvivagum Jord. ex Boreau INT (RR, SY) [5-7]	
53 (48)	Involucre bracts usu. with a few simple eglandular hairs	369. H. liljeholmii Dahlst. INT (RRR) [5-6]	
53	Involucre bracts without simple eglandular hairs		54
54	Lvs with large mammiform teeth		55
54	Lvs entire or with small teeth		57
55	Lvs ovate or elliptic-ovate	383. H. koehleri Dahlst. INT (RR, SY) [5-7]	
55	At least the inner lvs oblong, elliptic-oblong or lanceolate-oblong		56

56	Lvs very large, 9-16 x 4-7cm, teeth very large	.....	379. H. seriflorum Hyl. INT (RR, SY) [5-7]
56	Lvs smaller, 3-11 x 2.5-4.0cm	.....	373. H. grandidens Dahlst. INT (O, HA/SX/SY/BE/WI) [5-7]
57 (54)	Styles discoloured.....	.....	399. H. oblongum Jord. INT (RR, HA) [5-7]
57	Styles yellow .....	.....	58
58	Lvs sharply serrate-dentate .....	.....	396. H. severiceps Wiinst. INT (RR, SX) [5-7]
58	Lvs not sharply serrate-dentate .....	.....	59
59	Involucral bracts narrow linear-lanceolate, 0.8-1.0mm	.....	402. H. exotericum Jord. ex Boreau ?INT (R, HA/SX/SY/BE/WI) [5-7]
59	Involucral bracts linear-lanceolate, 1.0-1.2mm wide	.....	403. H. neosparsum (Zahn) P. D. Sell INT (RR, SX) [5-7]

VC11 Records compiled by Martin Rand

I'm afraid that time pressures have prevented me compiling a 'half year' list this year, so there will be a bumper list in the Winter / Spring edition of *Flora News*. Meanwhile, thanks to all those who continue to send me records, welcome to the newcomers, and please don't stop!

If you are sending a record of an invasive non-native plant, can I suggest that you send a copy to the one of the people below where appropriate? I will pass records on, but this ensures that they get to know about it quickly.

On the New Forest: Catherine Chatters (New Forest Non-Native Plants Officer, HIWWT, PO Box 268 Brunel Road, Totton, Southampton, SO40 3XP, catherinec@hwt.org.uk)

On or alongside the public highway (any part of the county, other than motorways and trunk roads): Mike Seed, Principal Engineer, Highways and Transport Area West, Hampshire County Council, Jacobs Gutter Lane, Totton, SO40 9FT, mike.seed@hants.gov.uk. He is particularly interested in Japanese Knotweed and its close relatives.

On motorways and trunk roads: Highways Agency, ha_info@highways.gsi.gov.uk. As the telephone number they give out publicly makes a minute-by-minute charge for the privilege of **you** giving **them** useful information, I won't publicise it.

In watercourses and water bodies: Environment Agency (Fisheries Recreation, Biodiversity), 08708 506506 www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

And of course, if you see Japanese Knotweed on a roadside stream-bank in the New Forest...

Remember that we are only talking here about a very small number of genuinely problematic non-native species, primarily:

- Japanese Knotweeds (some *Fallopia* species)
- Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
- Water-primroses (large-flowered *Ludwigia* species)
- Parrot's-feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
- New Zealand Pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*)
- Floating Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*)

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Tel: 07531 461442

Email: vc11recorder@hantsplants.org.uk

VC12 Records compiled by Tony Mundell

Once again here is a set of my personal selections from the records received recently. As usual I have omitted the "SU" to save space, and I remind you that inclusion of a record does not imply that there is public access, as some of these records were obtained during surveys at the owner's invitation.

After joining the Reading & District Natural History Society I now receive lists of plants found on their field trips within Hampshire. I was pleased to receive a record for a plant of *Stellaria palustris* (Marsh Stitchwort) in the meadow just north of the Ship Pub, across the road from the main part of Ashford Hill Meadows NNR. Following this up I was delighted to find an extensive colony of it there.

On 19 July 2010 Bill Helyar showed me a breath-taking sight in Silchester. A very large field of corn was dominated over much of its area by Cornflowers – with blue extending as far as the eye could see. The field is crossed by a public footpath so access was no problem. I was rather late for the main show of colour but luckily Bill's daughter Jacqui has sent me a couple of photos taken earlier. I have no idea how this amazing sight arose – there were rumours that the farmer's spray system had broken down, but even that would not explain the density of the Cornflower plants. They all looked like the native form (i.e. none of the cultivated double-flowered or different coloured forms). To add to the interest the same large field had abundant patches of *Bromus secalinus* (Rye Brome) and an adjacent smaller field not only had a few scattered Cornflowers but also had more *Bromus secalinus* with some other unusual grasses, *B. racemosus*, *Anisantha diandra* and *Phalaris paradoxa* – see the records below for more details.

Miles Hodgkiss has added even more alien/garden plants to the impressive list already amassed last year for the Thruxton Race Circuit site (BSBI members can read about it in BSBI News No.113, p.58). Some of his more interesting finds this year include *Limnanthes douglasii* (Meadow-foam), *Lagurus ovatus* (Hare's-tail Grass), *Saponaria ocymoides* (Rock Soapwort) and *Leonurus cardiaca* (Motherwort). I have contacted the land owner and have permission for a HFG visit there on 10 October so why not join us (see the 'Forthcoming Events' section).

Acer campestre (Field Maple) A remarkably massive tree at roadside, Cheriton 5737 2998, Tony Mundell & Peter Billinghamurst 25 May 2010.

Aconitum napellus* subsp. *napellus (Monk's-hood) Large clump at 4140 4234 by river bank at Bransbury Common, HFG meeting 9 May 2010. Church Lane, Wherwell 3916 4091, under a wall near the river, Ginnie Copey 4 Jun 2010, photos conf. Tony Mundell.

Adonis annua (Pheasant's-eye) 15 plants on chalky field border south of a rectangular wood, Fob Down, Alresford 5739 3304, it appeared that the flowers had been cut recently, also seen in 2009 when the flowers were much larger, Esther Hack 4 July 2010.

Agrostis curtisii (Bristle Bent) Bramshill 7577 6130, small patch beside track just north of road, HFG meeting 26 June 2010.

Allium paradoxum (Few-flowered Garlic) Two large flowering clumps plus three separate plants on south side of Green Meadow Lane, Goodworth Clatford 3619 4286, Peter Marston 19 April 2010.

Anacamptis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Orchid) Tichborne Churchyard 5684 3026, c.20 spikes, Colin Beyer July 2009.

Anagallis minima (Chaffweed) Heath Warren 7615 6065 beside minor track near a pond, extending over at least 1m, HFG meeting 26 Jun 2010.

Anisantha diandra (Great Brome) A few at edge of cornfield at Silchester 6530 6247 (together with a few patches of *Bromus racemosus*, abundant *B. secalinus* and *Phalaris paradoxa* nearby), Tony Mundell & Bill Helyar 19 Jul 2010.

Azolla filiculoides (Water Fern) Tufton 4598 4686, locally abundant in ditch, Tony Mundell 8 April 2010. Abbots Barton in stream beside St Swithuns Way c.486308, Graham Flatt 16 July 2010.

Berberis vulgaris (Barberry) Just north of Danebury Ring in a hedgerow at 3333 3917 on the west side of the road, Glynne Evans 12 July 2010.

Bromus racemosus (Smooth Brome) A few patches at edge of a cornfield at Silchester 6530 6247, Tony Mundell & Bill Helyar 19 Jul 2010.

Bromus secalinus (Rye Brome) Abundant patches scattered amongst the Cornflowers at Silchester e.g. in the large field at 6524 6249 and also plentiful in the adjacent smaller field at 6530 6247, Tony Mundell & Bill Helyar 19 Jul 2010.

Carex caryophyllea (Spring Sedge) Bransbury Common, at 4189 4199 and 4138 4169, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Carex dioica (Dioecious Sedge) Mapledurwell Fen c.677523, Ian Ralphs Jun 2009, photo of a female plant det. Martin Rand. Bransbury Common, one male plant at 4160 4173 and one female at 4160 4174, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Carex pulicaris (Flea Sedge) Bransbury Common, several at 4160 4174, very few at 4138 4169, locally plentiful at 4159 4172, also at 4165 4188 and 4189 4201, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Catabrosa aquatica (Whorl Grass) In stream at Cheriton 5799 32964 and 5796 2963; also in river at Tichborne 5729 3101 and 5727 3104, all Tony Mundell & Peter Billinghamurst 25 May 2010.

Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower) By the hundreds of thousands or even millions, covering about two thirds of a 30 acre field of corn at Silchester from 652625 to 646625 and probably beyond; also a few small patches in an adjacent field at 6530 6247, 6531 6247, 6529 6245 etc, all shown to Tony Mundell by Bill Helyar 19 July 2010.

Ceratocarpus claviculata (Climbing Corydalis) Several plants near a track junction, Heath Warren 7671 6032, HFG meeting 26 June 2010.

Ceterach officinalis (Rusty-back Fern) Whitchurch 4653 4822, on brick wall washed by the river, where footpath crosses the river, Tony Mundell 8 April 2010.

Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-valley) Silchester Common, 160+ at 6215 6195, 100+ at 6215 6197, 100+ at 6215 6198, 250+ at 6202 6213, 100+ at 6206 6218, hundreds 6200 6215 to 6189 6276, none yet in flower, Bill Helyar 18 May 2010. (It looks native here – ARGM).

Cirsium acaule (Dwarf Thistle) Bransbury Common, single plant on grassy path at 4177 4202, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Cirsium dissectum (Meadow Thistle) Bransbury Common, patches at 4137 4170, 4139 4223, 4142 4222 and 4189 4201, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Crassula tillaea (Mossy Stonecrop) Kingsley Common 7910 3808 on disused cricket pitch; The Warren, Oakhanger, several patches scattered thinly over 5m x 3m at 7765 3509 and more at 7731 3534; Longmoor, thinly scattered over a wide area of very short turf within 7848 3128 to 7843 3123 to 7846 3129. All Tony Mundell 14 Apr 2010.

Digitalis lutea (Straw Foxglove) S of Thruxton Race Circuit, 2765 4498, single plant, Miles Hodgkiss 26 May 2010, photo det. Tony Mundell.

Erodium maritimum (Sea Stork's-bill) On 18 April 2010 Andrew Cleave reported finding an extensive patch of this at the southern entrance to Bartley Heath near the pottery. Following it up on 21 April Tony Mundell found several hundred plants in the very short turf, mainly around the HWT Reserve sign, and stretching in a 25m x 4m strip from 7297 5267 to 7295 5265, with a few outliers in the car-parking area. This is a very surprising plant to find so far from the sea, and apart from a cryptic record just for 'Headley 1922' in 'Rayner's Supplement' this is the first properly localised record for VC12.

Fritillaria meleagris (Fritillary) Millennium Meadow, Whitchurch, single flowering plant at 4631 4742, no doubt originally planted here, Tony Mundell 8 April 2010.

Genista anglica (Petty Whin) Pyestock Heath, on bank near Gelvert Stream at 8279 5409, now decreased to three shrubs and becoming smothered by *Ulex minor* and *Ulex europaeus* - much of its former habitat here has become overgrown with gorse. Also in an open area below Pyestock Hill, site recently burned apart from NW corner where one shrub survives at 8294 5379. Doubtful if others formerly here will recover as all were senescent and struggling amongst rank *Molinia/Calluna/Ulex minor*. Both Chris Hall 18 May 2010.

Gilia tricolor This very attractive garden plant was found by Mike Wildish on 9 June 2010 amongst several other aliens, where someone must have sown a seed mixture, at 3562 4661 on recently disturbed ground adjacent to a roundabout on the Andover northern ring road. Mike could not identify it and it also stumped Tony Mundell when he paid a visit, but of course Eric Clement was able to determine it. It native in California. Mike tells me that in early July the same site had ***Linum usitatissimum*** (Flax) and a lovely show of ***Agrostemma githago*** (Corncockle).

Hyoscyamus niger (Henbane) S of Thruxton Race Circuit, 2726 4481, single plant, Miles Hodgkiss 26 May 2010, photo det. Tony Mundell.

Juncus x kern-reichgeltii (Compact Rush x Soft Rush) Heath Warren, beside main track at 7608 6080, and Bramshill 7470 6174 at woodland edge of disused minor track, HFG meeting 26 June 2010, both found by John Norton.

Lagurus ovatus (Hare's-tail Grass) On ground subject to much disturbance S of Thruxton Race Circuit 276450, Miles Hodgkiss 26 May 2010, photos and specimen det. Tony Mundell.

Lathraea squamaria (Toothwort) At least a dozen spikes on road verge opposite Dell Cottages, Newton Valence 721½328, Tara Betts 28 April 2010 (who on 9 May mentioned more nearby on the edge of the adjacent field and also in the driveway of Orchard Cottage).

Lathyrus nissolia (Grass Vetchling) Bramshill 7492 6148, several flowering in ditch, HFG meeting 26 June 2010.

Leonurus cardiaca (Motherwort) One plant on disturbed soil S of Thruxton Race Circuit 2779 4513, Miles Hodgkiss 10 Jul 2010, photos det. Tony Mundell.

Leucojum aestivum* subsp. *aestivum (Summer Snowflake) Clatford Mills on the River Anton. Carefully det. as the native subspecies. A widespread colony with thinly scattered plants mapped in parts of five adjacent 100m squares, most dense in marshy woods adjacent to streams in 357431 and 358431 where it looks native, but some plants spreading (or transplanted) into more 'gardened' adjacent habitat within 358429, 358430 and 357430, John Moon & Tony Mundell 20 Apr 2010.

Limnanthes douglasii (Meadow Foam) On ground subject to much disturbance S of Thruxton Race Circuit 2761 4504, Miles Hodgkiss 26 May 2010, photos and specimen det. Tony Mundell.

Lycopodiella inundata (Marsh Clubmoss) A new site beside a pool at south end of Brocks Heath 8290 5239, 12 plants in c.70cm x 40cm and eight more 1.5m to west, most still immature, found originally by Alex Cruickshank 3 June 2010, conf. Chris Hall 4 June 2010, growing amongst c.700 *Drosera intermedia*. Bramshill 7470 6174, scattered in patch c.2m x 1m on disused minor track, HFG meeting 26 June 2010.

Mentha pulegium (Pennyroyal) Spring Lakes, Aldershot, locally abundant at 8838 5156 in short turf between lakes. Site is fairly modern commercial fishing lakes. Turf is heavily trampled by fisherman and grazed by wildfowl, Joel Miller 13 Aug 2009, conf. Tony Mundell, who suspects that it was introduced with grass seed used for landscaping.

Menyanthes trifoliata (Bog-bean) Bransbury Common, at 4137 4223, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Neottia nidus-avis (Bird's-nest Orchid) One plant under beech/yew at Ashford Hanger 7430 2705, on steep slope beneath a path, Jon Crewe 19 May 2010. Near Crawley, five in beech wood at 4228 3614, three at 4230 3614, two at 4245 3615 and two at 4246 3617, Peter Marston 3 Jun 2010.

Nepeta x faassenii (Garden Cat-mint) S of Thruxton Race Circuit, 2767 4499, two plants, Miles Hodgkiss 26 May 2010, photos det. Tony Mundell.

Ononis spinosa (Spiny Restharrow) Bransbury Common, scattered plants at 4139 4169, 4159 4173, 4160 4173, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Ophioglossum vulgatum (Adder's-tongue Fern) Bransbury Common, 16 fronds, a few of them fertile, at 4189 4192, HFG meeting 9 May 2010. A new site at Eelmoor 8464 5355 was found by Tony Mundell on 13 May 2010, Chris Hall visited later and found it there in two places with nearly 100 fronds. At the following locations at Noar Hill 7425 3188, 7438 3187, 7444 3186, 7442 3188, 7412 3187, Andrew Leonard 28 May 2010.

Ophrys apifera (Bee Orchid) Heath Warren 7656 5984, two flower spikes in area of disturbed sandy soil, HFG meeting 26 Jun 2010.

Orchis mascula (Early Purple Orchid) 148 spikes counted in brief lunch-time visit to a wood at Hound Green 724586, Jan Haseler 11 May 2010.

Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern) Hawley Common, one plant in full 'bloom' at 8389 5790 on ditch side of newly cleared area, Alex Cruickshank 7 June 2010.

Parentucellia viscosa (Yellow Bartsia) Bramshill 7488 6162, two flowering spikes, HFG meeting 26 June 2010.

Pedicularis palustris (Marsh Lousewort) Bransbury Common, at 4137 4223, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Phacelia tanacetifolia (Phacelia) Foxlease 8274 5692, on ground disturbed by tree clearance last winter, Chris Hall 28 June 2010, specimen det. Tony Mundell.

Phalaris paradoxa (Awned Canary-grass) At edge of a cornfield, Silchester 6529 6247, Tony Mundell & Bill Helyar 19 Jul 2010.

Pilularia globulifera (Pillwort) Heath Warren, in the wetter areas 7680 5984 via 7681 5986 to 7708 6004 (and probably beyond but no time for a proper survey), also abundant in pond at Bramshill 7709 6004, both HFG meeting 26 Jun 2010.

Polemonium caeruleum (Jacob's-ladder) S of Thruxton Race Circuit, 2724 4486, two plants, Miles Hodgkiss 26 May 2010, photo det. Tony Mundell.

Radiola linoides (Allseed) Heath Warren 7615 6065 beside minor track near a pond, extending over at least 1m, HFG meeting 26 Jun 2010.

Ranunculus auricomus (Goldilocks Buttercup) Kimmer Farm, Facombe 393566, Netheron Bottom, Hurstbourne Tarrant 388543, Hurstbourne Tarrant 385529, S of Facombe 392571, 391572 and 392565, all Ginnie Copsey 1 May 2009. Also near Preston Candover 585489, Ginnie Copsey 2 May 2009.

Rubus phoenicolasius (Japanese Wineberry) Heath Warren 7651 6012, two bushes near a track junction, HFG meeting 26 Jun 2010.

Salix alba* var. *caerulea (Cricket-bat Willow) Well over 100 trees planted in field at Silchester 6498 6103, Tony Mundell & Bill Helyar 6 April 2010

Saponaria ocymoides (Rock Soapwort) S of Thruxton Race Circuit 2764 4502, on ground subject to much disturbance, five plants Miles Hodgkiss 28 May 2010, specimen det. Tony Mundell.

Saxifraga granulata (Meadow Saxifrage) Bransbury Common, small patch at 4149 4203, HFG meeting 9 May 2010. Tichborne Churchyard, patch 12m diameter at 5689 3027 with more at 5686 3028, Tony Mundell & Peter Billingham 25 May 2010. Bramdean, on bank of ditch of A272, four at 611280 and one at 612280, Peter Marston 20 May 2010. Cheriton Wood, 40 spreading for 3m beside track at 603290, Peter Marston 24 May 2010.

Saxifraga x urbium (S. spathularis x umbrosa) Cheriton Churchyard, completely covering a grave at 582284, Peter Marston 20 May 2010.

Silaum silaus (Pepper-saxifrage) Bransbury Common, scattered plants at 4193 4194, 4130 4172, 4134 4170, 4165 4188, 4132 4198, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Stellaria palustris (Marsh Stitchwort) A plant at 5572 6241 in field NW of the Ship Inn, Ashford Hill, RDNHS with Janet Welsh *et al.*, 29 May 2010. Following this up on 13 June 2010 Tony Mundell found 38 plants scattered along the ditch between 5572 6241 and 5572 6236, with a further 10 plants towards the NW corner of the field at 5573 6242.

Teesdalia nudicaulis (Shepherd's Cress) Longmoor, numerous plants at 7892 3132 above steep raised sandy bank beside Woolmer Road. Also several plants at The Warren, Oakhanger on sandy bank at 7732 3534. Both Tony Mundell 14 Apr 2010.

Thalictrum flavum (Meadow Rue) Bransbury Common, small patch at 4189 4192, two plants at 41384195, few at 4164 4179, also 4189 4203, HFG meeting 9 May 2010. A few patches by stream bank at Leckford 3742 3790, Tony Mundell & Michael Sleight 20 June 2010.

Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime) A mature tree in a paddock off Station Road, Quidhampton, Overton 5183 5020, probably planted, Julia Nethercott & Frank Wright 14 Oct 2009.

Torilis nodosa (Knotted Hedge-parsley) In the lawn of newish flats on the corner of The Grove and Station Road, Aldershot 8653 5052, and more all the way along the edge of the grass abutting the building on the bus station side of the building, Fred Rumsey 9 July 2010.

Tulipa sylvestris (Wild Tulip) Axford, several clumps, but not flowering, at 5992 4312 and 5994 4313, at wood edge visible from public footpath, but the wood is now fenced and has been planted with garden daffodils etc, so the tulip was probably also planted, Tony Mundell 21 April 2010.

Valeriana dioica (Marsh Valerian) Bransbury Common, scattered plants at 4189 4199, 4193 4197, 4193 4193, 4136 4170, 4190 4196, 4126 4183, 4126 4182, 4189 4201, 4158 4205, 4139 4223, HFG meeting 9 May 2010. Tichborne 5743 3087 by meadow fence-line, Tony Mundell & Peter Billinghamurst 25 May 2010.

Valerianella carinata (Keeled-fruited Cornsalad) Wonston, a few plants on north side of path at 473393, for 2m, Peter Marston 11 May 2010. Bramdean, two on verge of A272 at 611280, Peter Marston 20 May 2010.

Veronica austriaca (Large Speedwell) Several spikes photographed by Miles Hodgkiss on grassy verge of A303 at Thruxton 2865 4522, where first noted the year before on 22 May 2009. Photos det. Tony Mundell.

Viola canina (Heath Dog-violet) Bransbury Common 4188 4203, HFG meeting 9 May 2010. Victor Meadow, North Eelmoor, six at 8454 5381, two at 8457 5381 and two at 8453 5380, Chris Hall 15 May 2010.

Viola canina x riviniana Bransbury Common, scattered over a 2m patch at 4191 4199, also patches at 4163 4193 and 4188 4203, HFG meeting 9 May 2010.

Viola lactea (Pale Dog-violet) Three plants refound at Pondtail 8288 5356, rather hidden in a dense sward near the poplar trees, Chris Hall 14 Jun 2010. This area is now grazed and the *Carex hostiana* here has responded extremely well.

Wahlenbergia hederacea (Ivy-leaved Bell-flower) Still just hanging on near Fleet Pond, only 12 plants at 8254 5472 in a gap between ferns and grasses, Chris Hall 15 June 2010.

Compiled 22 Jul 2010,

Tony Mundell, 38 Conifer Close, Church Crookham, Fleet, Hampshire, GU52 6LS.

Tel. 01252 614516.



LEFT: Cornflowers at Silchester.
Photo by Jacqui Baker



RIGHT: *Erodium maritimum* at Bartley Heath.
Photo by Tony Mundell



LEFT: Royal fern *Osmunda regalis* next to Martin Rand (for size comparison) photographed by Tony Mundell during Flora Group visit to valley mires at Mopley, led by Neil Sanderson, on Saturday 19 June 2010

**Many thanks to everyone who has contributed to this edition of Flora News.
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Cornflowers at Silchester. Photo by Jacqui Baker

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