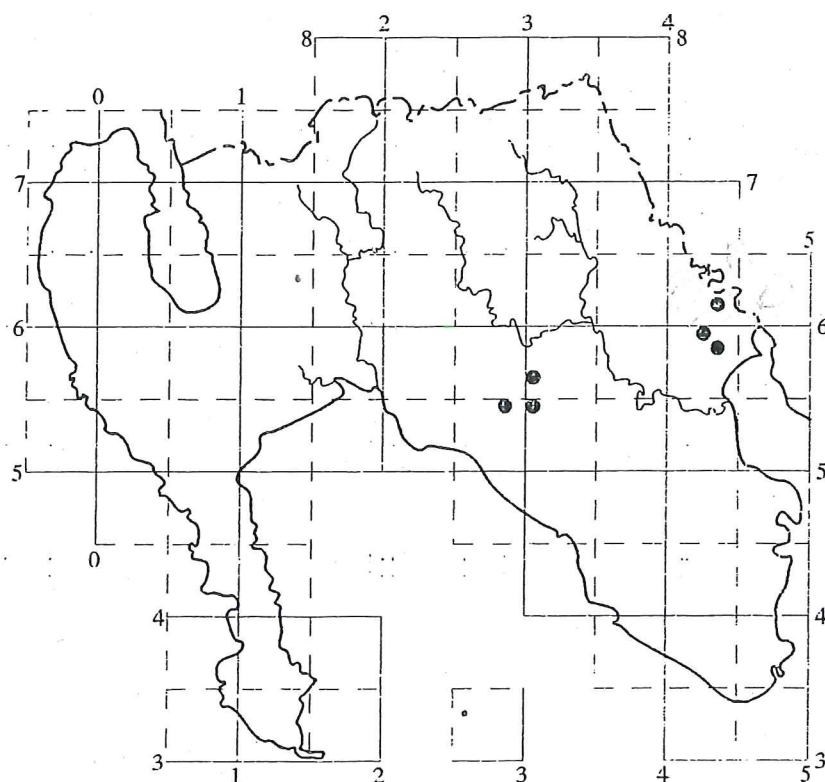


THE FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS OF WIGTOWNSHIRE

A VERY PROVISIONAL CHECKLIST

ALAN J. SILVERSIDE



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VICE-COUNTY 74 (WIGTOWN)

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This is a listing of Wigtownshire flowering plants and ferns as contained in the B.S.B.I. card index for the vice-county. The sources of many records in the 'Atlas of the British Flora' have yet to be checked and are not necessarily included. Selected localities of rarer species are given; such lists of localities are to be taken as selective rather than exhaustive, though sites additional to those listed will always be of interest. There is still much information on old records that has not yet been fully incorporated.

This version of the Wigtown list represents a substantial but hurried revision in time for the July 1990 BSBI meeting. Readers should bear with the no

doubt numerous misspellings and typographical errors.

General recording in the vice-county is on the basis of 5 x 5 km squares. The River Cree marks the eastern boundary of the vice-county, unlike modern political divisions. Records for species not in this list will be gratefully received; these should normally be accompanied by a voucher specimen, especially in the case of critical species and garden escapes (which are commonly mis-recorded). As far as possible, all records are attributable to 1km squares and this should be borne in mind both for individual records and for lists.

Symbols and explanations

* Species considered to be introductions in the vice-county.

() Rounded brackets enclose records that are pre-1975. Where the entire entry is enclosed in brackets, this indicates that *all* records for the species are pre-1975. Certain more modern records are similarly treated if there is reason to suspect that there has been a subsequent extinction.

[] Square brackets are used in the same way as above to indicate dubious records or species likely to have been recorded in error.

'Atlas' = 'Atlas of the British Flora'

'Atlas Crit. Suppl.' = 'Critical Supplement' to the above.

CTM = Clapham, Tutin & Moore, 'Flora of the British Isles' 3rd Edn.

Nomenclature: As this is a working list, to be updated as convenient, I have not rigidly kept to any one standard work. Latin names should, however, be compatible with Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, 'Excursion Flora of the British Isles', 3rd edition, sometimes as synonyms. Common names frequently \pm follow 'English Names of Wild Flowers' by Dony et al., a standardised list promoted by the BSBI. Whether standardisation of common names is a desirable aim or destruction of our cultural heritage is not a matter to be discussed here, but I have at least partly given up on the "pseudo-genera" and much of the general philosophy employed in that work. In this list, substantial deviation from 'English Names....' began when I discovered that *Fumaria bastardii*, a species which is neither tall nor noticeably ramping, is given as "Tall Ramping-Fumitory". (The name adopted instead, taken from David McClintock's 'The Wild Flowers of Guernsey', commemorates a Mons. T. Bastard, and should not be interpreted as any form of insult to finders of the plant.)

Acknowledgements

This list is very much the product of all those who have contributed to BSBI records. The first BSBI Recorder for Wigtownshire was Dr. H. Milne-Redhead, succeeded briefly by H.K.C. Mair and then by Miss J. Martin, who built up the card index in its present form. I took over in 1977. Both Joanna Martin and I have been helped enormously by Mrs. Olga Stewart, who has also contributed many records. Others to whom I am particularly indebted for recent records include Mrs. M. Martin, Mrs. J. Cameron, Mr. A.McG. Stirling, Dr. H. Lang and Mrs. P. Swettenham.

PTERIDOPHYTA

(FERNS & FERN-ALLIES)

LYCOPODIACEAE

Huperzia selago (= *Lycopodium selago*) FIR CLUBMOSS. Craigairie Fell, 1971; near New Luce.

Lycopodium clavatum STAG'S-HORN CLUBMOSS. Frequent in dune heathland on Torrs Warren.

[*Diphasiastrum alpinum* ALPINE CLUBMOSS. Listed for vc.74 in the *Comital Flora*, an unlikely record.]

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella selaginoides LESSER CLUBMOSS. Most recent records: Broad Port, 1972; Culvannan Fell.

ISOETACEAE

Isoetes lacustris QUILLWORT. (Loch Magillie, 1883, ?extinct); Black Loch at Castle Kennedy; Loch Heron.

EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum fluviatile WATER HORSETAIL. Marshes, frequent.

E. palustre MARSH HORSETAIL. Wet flushes, frequent.

E. sylvaticum WOOD HORSETAIL. Damp woodland, apparently rare.

E. arvense FIELD HORSETAIL. Common.

E. arvense × *fluviatile* (= *E.* × *litorale*). Mostly in coastal ditches, rare but very locally abundant.

E. telmateia GREAT HORSETAIL. On wet banks and roadsides, especially on western coasts.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

(*Botrychium lunaria* MOONWORT. Several old, coastal records, not recently seen?)

Ophioglossum vulgatum ADDER'S-TONGUE. Apparently rare, but recently seen in plenty in coastal turf on the Mull of Galloway and Mull of Logan.

OSMUNDACEAE

Osmunda regalis ROYAL FERN. Mochrum Loch; Torrs Warren; Castle Kennedy etc.; much reduced, "carried off in cartloads by fern vendors" last century and now threatened by afforestation.

CRYPTOGRAMMACEAE

(*Cryptogramma crispa* PARSLEY FERN. By Dowalton Loch, 1890.)

HYPOLEPIDACEAE

Pteridium aquilinum BRACKEN. Common.

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum wilsonii WILSON'S FILMY-FERN. (Knock Bay); Pularyan Burn; Cross Water of Luce.

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Oreopteris limbosperma (= *Thelypteris oreopteris*) LEMON-SCENTED FERN, MOUNTAIN FERN. Seemingly uncommon.

Phegopteris connectilis (= *Thelypteris phegopteris*) BEECH FERN. (Dowalton Loch); Pularyan Burn; Main Water of Luce; Glenhapple.

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium adiantum-nigrum BLACK SPLEENWORT. Local.

A. marinum SEA SPLEENWORT. Not uncommon on coastal rocks.

A. trichomanes MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. Common on rocks and walls. So far, all records are for subsp. *quadrialeans*, but subsp. *trichomanes* should occur on base-poor rock outcrops.

A. ruta-muraria WALL-RUE. Frequent on walls.

Ceterach officinarum RUSTYBACK. On old walls, rare.

Phyllitis scolopendrium HART'S-TONGUE. Local in shady places.

ATHYRIACEAE

Athyrium filix-femina LADY-FERN. Common.

Cystopteris fragilis BRITTLE BLADDER-FERN. Only recent record is from old wall at Glenluce.

ASPIDIACEAE

Dryopteris filix-mas COMMON MALE-FERN. Common.

D. affinis (= *D. borrieri*) SCALY MALE-FERN. Common, subspecies need further attention.

D. affinis × *filix-mas* (= *D.* × *tavelii*). Castle Kennedy, 1977.

(*D. oreades* (= *D. abbreviata*) MOUNTAIN MALE-FERN. On a moorland roadside near Dirnow, 1977, site now destroyed but perhaps overlooked elsewhere.)

[*D. cristata* CRESTED BUCKLER-FERN. Listed for vc.74 in the *Comital Flora*, presumably in error.]

D. carthusiana NARROW BUCKLER-FERN. Wet heathland and boggy woodland, not uncommon.

D. dilatata (= *D. austriaca*) BROAD BUCKLER-FERN. Common.

D. dilatata × *carthusiana* (= *D.* × *deweveri*). Loch Heron; Carsegowan Moss; no doubt elsewhere.

Polystichum setiferum SOFT SHIELD-FERN. Sparse in western ravines. In common with other British western-coastal populations, the fronds are rather coriaceous, capable of over-wintering and liable to be confused with the next species.

P. aculeatum HARD SHIELD-FERN. In ravines, not common.

Gymnocarpium dryopteris (= *Thelypteris dryopteris*) OAK FERN. Pularyan Burn; Main Water of Luce; Glenhapple.

BLECHNACEAE

Blechnum spicant HARD FERN. Heathy banks, common.

POLYPODIACEAE

Polypodium vulgare COMMON POLYPODY. Common.

P. interjectum WESTERN POLYPODY. Ravines, probably frequent, but must be checked microscopically.

P. interjectum × *vulgare* (= *P.* × *mantoniae*). Near Glenhapple; Castle Kennedy.

MARSILEACEAE

Pilularia globulifera PILLWORT. The Round Pond at Castle Kennedy (now an artificial pond, but formerly part of Black Loch); Loch Dernaglar, formerly abundant but now threatened by continuingly low water levels.

SPERMATOPHYTA

GYMNOSPERMAE

(CONIFERS)

PINACEAE

**Picea abies* NORWAY SPRUCE. Planted.

**P. sitchensis* STKA SPRUCE. An environmental disaster.

**Larix decidua* EUROPEAN LARCH. Planted.

**Pinus sylvestris* SCOTS PINE. Probably always an introduction, though apparently considered native on the Moss of Cree last century.

**P. contorta* LODGEPOLE PINE. Used for block afforestation and readily regenerating from seed.

CUPRESSACEAE

Juniperus communis ssp. *communis* JUNIPER. Scattered on western sea-cliffs.

TAXACEAE

**Taxus baccata* YEW. Planted.

ANGIOSPERMAE

(FLOWERING PLANTS)

RANUNCULACEAE

Caltha palustris subsp. *palustris* MARSH MARIGOLD. Marshes and wet fields, common.

Trollius europaeus GLOBEFLOWER. On stream banks, rare.

**Aconitum napellus* subsp. *napellus* (= *A. anglicum*) MONK'S-HOOD. A garden throw-out, known with certainty only on dunes near Sandhead. Recorded also from Glenwhilly, but this may prove to be the horticultural hybrid with *A. versicolor*, which is much the commoner garden escape in Scotland.

Anemone nemorosa WOOD ANEMONE. Widespread.

**Clematis vitalba* TRAVELLER'S-JOY. Rare introduction, two *Atlas* records.

Ranunculus acris MEADOW BUTTERCUP. Common.

R. repens CREEPING BUTTERCUP. Common.

R. bulbosus BULBOUS BUTTERCUP. Locally common, mainly coastal.

(*R. sardous* HAIRY BUTTERCUP. In coastal turf between Barr Point and Port William, last seen in 1883.)

R. flammula subsp. *flammula* LESSER SPEARWORT. Common. Forma *gracilis* (= f. *pseudoreptans*) occurs on the shore of Loch Maberry.

R. sceleratus CELERY-LEAVED BUTTERCUP. Muddy edges of pools, etc., seemingly rare.

R. hederaceus IVY-LEAVED CROWFOOT. Frequent in wet, muddy fields, etc.

R. omiophyllus ROUND-LEAVED CROWFOOT. West Culvennan; Knockquassen.

R. aquatilis (agg.) WATER-CROWFOOT. A difficult aggregate that needs attention.

(*R. circinatus* FAN-LEAVED WATER-CROWFOOT. Formerly in Souleat Loch, apparently extinct through eutrophication.)

R. trichophyllus THREAD-LEAVED WATER-CROWFOOT. Newton Stewart.

R. aquatilis COMMON WATER-CROWFOOT. Near Port Logan, no doubt elsewhere, but not critically separated from related taxa.

[(*R. peltatus* POND WATER-CROWFOOT. Recorded from Bishop Burn, 1883.)]

[(*R. pencillatus* (= *R. pseudofluitans*) FLOATING WATER-CROWFOOT. "Black Loch", 1883.)]

R. ficaria LESSER CELANDINE. Two subspecies occur:

R. ficaria subsp. *ficaria*. Common.

**R. ficaria* subsp. *bulbifer*. In a shady gully in Portpatrick, absent from equivalent natural sites.

*(*Aquilegia vulgaris* COLUMBINE. Garden escape, no recent record?)

(*Thalictrum flavum* COMMON MEADOW-RUE. Formerly at Garlieston Bay, last recorded 1889.)

Thalictrum minus subsp. *minus* (incl. subsp. *arenarium*) LESSER MEADOW-RUE. River banks and dune turf. (Barnkirk, 1955); one site near Glenluce.

BERBERIDACEAE

*(*Berberis vulgaris* BARBERRY. Glenluce district, 1894.)

NYMPHAEACEAE

Nymphaea alba WHITE WATER-LILY. Lochs, frequent.

Nuphar lutea YELLOW WATER-LILY. Lochs and deep moorland ditches, frequent.

PAPAVERACEAE

Papaver rhoeas COMMON POPPY. Only recent record: Garlieston.

P. dubium LONG-HEADED POPPY. Rare weed on sandy soils.

[(*P. argemone* PRICKLY POPPY. Cited for vc.74 in the *Comital Flora*.)]

**P. somniferum* OPIUM POPPY. Garlieston.

**P. pseudoorientale* GARDEN ORIENTAL POPPY. Rare garden throw-out, as in coastal scrub at Garheugh.

**Meconopsis cambrica* WELSH POPPY. Occasional garden escape.

Glaucium flavum YELLOW HORNED-POPPY. Occasional on coastal shingle. (Drummore, 1890); Glenluce to Port William.

**Chelidonium majus* GREATER CELANDINE. One or two old records, recently at Newton Stewart.

FUMARIACEAE

Corydalis claviculata CLIMBING CORYDALIS. (Baltersan, 1883); Carsegowan Moss; Glenrazie.

**C. lutea* YELLOW CORYDALIS. Galloway House.

[(*Fumaria capreolata* RAMPING FUMITORY. "Sands of Luce", 1873, voucher material to be checked.)]

[(*F. purpurea* PURPLE FUMITORY. Terally Bay, 1912, voucher material to be checked.)]

F. bastardii BASTARD'S FUMITORY. An occasional weed, more frequent in the west.

F. muralis subsp. *boraei* BOREAU'S FUMITORY. Common.

(*F. densiflora* (= *F. micrantha*) DENSE-FLOWERED FUMITORY. Penninghame and Stranraer, 1883.)

F. officinalis subsp. *officinalis* COMMON FUMITORY. Frequent.

CRUCIFERAE

**Brassica oleracea* CABBAGE. Agricultural relic.

**B. napus* RAPE. Agricultural relic.

**B. rapa* subsp. *sylvestris* (= *B. campestris*) WILD TURNIP. Occasional arable weed.

**B. nigra* BLACK MUSTARD. On disturbed bank, Grange of Cree, 1977.

[(*Rhynchosinapis monensis* ISLE OF MAN CABBAGE. Listed for vc.74 in the *Comital Flora* and an old record for "Galloway" could refer to Wigtownshire. It may be in sandy turf somewhere along the coast, but cannot yet be regarded as ever having occurred in the county.)]

Sinapis arvensis CHARLOCK. Frequent.

**S. alba* WHITE MUSTARD. Newton Stewart, 1977.

Raphanus raphanistrum WILD RADISH. Rare.

R. maritimus SEA RADISH. Coastal, often forming a continuous zone along the tops of shingle beaches.

Crambe maritima SEA-KALE. Coastal shingle, now very local and sparse.

Cakile maritima SEA ROCKET. Local along the coast.

[(*Lepidium campestre* FIELD PEPPERWORT. One old and probably erroneous record.)]

L. heterophyllum SMITH'S PEPPERWORT. Dry banks and roadsides, frequent.

*(*L. ruderales* NARROW-LEAVED PEPPERWORT. Penkill Farm, 1899.)

Coronopus squamatus SWINE-CRESS. Formerly widespread but recently seen only at Port Logan.

- **C. didymus* LESSER SWINE-CRESS. Port Logan; Clayshant.
- **Cardaria draba* HOARY CRESS. Established around Drummore, not yet elsewhere?
- *(*Isatis tinctoria* WOAD. Extinct casual.)
- **Iberis umbellata* GARDEN CANDYTUFT. Garden escape, Glenluce.
- Thlaspi arvense* FIELD PENNY-CRESS. Rare.
- Teesdalia nudicaulis* SHEPHERD'S CRESS. Torrs Warren, plentiful in dune heathland.
- Capsella bursa-pastoris* SHEPHERD'S-PURSE. Common.
- Cochlearia officinalis* COMMON SCURVYGRASS. Common along the coast.
- C. danica* DANISH SCURVYGRASS. Frequent on coastal rocks on the west coast.
- C. danica* × *officinalis*. West Tarbet Bay; Dunskey Castle; Dally Bay; likely to occur wherever the parents grow together.
- [*C. anglica* ENGLISH SCURVYGRASS. Saltmarshes around Wigtown, but the pure plant requires confirmation. It readily hybridises with *C. officinalis* and most or all plants may be better regarded as the hybrid, but more detailed investigation is needed.]
- C. anglica* × *officinalis* (= *C. × hollandica*). Wigtown Bay, see previous entry.
- Subularia aquatica* AWLWORT. Loch Derry; Fell Loch.
- **Lunaria annua* HONESTY. Garden escape, Stranraer.
- Erophila verna* COMMON WHITLOWGRASS. Common as an aggregate. Subject to varying treatments and needing more attention in the light of recent work. Currently known are:
E. verna subsp. *verna*. Apparently common, but needing reassessment.
E. verna subsp. *spathulata* (= *E. verna* var. *praecox*). With other small annuals on sand-dune sites near Glenluce.
- Armoracia rusticana* HORSE-RADISH. Glenluce.
- Cardamine pratensis* LADY'S-SMOCK, CUCKOOFLOWER. Widespread.
- C. amara* LARGE BITTER-CRESS. Glenhapple marshes; Piltanton Burn.
- C. flexuosa* WAVY BITTER-CRESS. Frequent.
- C. hirsuta* HAIRY BITTER-CRESS. Frequent.
- Barbarea vulgaris* COMMON WINTER-CRESS. Roadsides and riverbanks, rare.
- **B. intermedia* MEDIUM-FLOWERED WINTER-CRESS. Dry roadsides, rare.
- *(*B. verna* AMERICAN WINTER-CRESS. Presumably casual on the shore on the south side of Portpatrick, 1912.)
- (*Arabis hirsuta* HAIRY ROCK-CRESS. *Atlas* record for north Rhinns area.)
- Nasturtium officinale* (= *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*) (agg.) WATERCRESS. Common in wet places, at least in agricultural areas. So far, all colonies checked have been *N. officinale* in the strict sense.
- Rorippa palustris* (agg.) MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Wet, muddy places, very rare. Two species occur, but the status of neither species in Wigtownshire is at all clear. Generally, in Britain, virtually all records for "*R. islandica*" really refer to *R. palustris*.
- R. palustris* COMMON MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Castle Kennedy, not known with certainty elsewhere.
- R. islandica* NORTHERN MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Reliably recorded, but I have no details.
- **Hesperis matronalis* DAME'S-VIOLET. Frequent garden-escape.
- *(*Cheiranthus cheiri* WALLFLOWER. Formerly at Glenluce Abbey.)
- Alliaria petiolata* GARLIC MUSTARD, JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE. Cruggleton woods (and two *Atlas* records).
- Sisymbrium officinale* HEDGE MUSTARD. Common.
- *(*S. orientale* EASTERN ROCKET. On wasteground in Garlieston, 1955.)
- Arabidopsis thaliana* THALE CRESS. Occasional.

RESEDACEAE

- Reseda luteola* WELD. Waste places, rare and recently recorded only from Cairnryan.

VIOLACEAE

*(*Viola odorata* SWEET VIOLET. Old, unlocalised record.)

V. riviniana COMMON DOG-VIOLET. Common in heathy and coastal turf, often as f. *minor*. With
carmine flowers at Salt Pans Bay.

V. canina HEATH DOG-VIOLET. Occasional in sandy turf, mainly around Luce Bay.

V. canina × *riviniana*. Occurs sporadically with the parents on Torrs Warren.

V. palustris MARSH VIOLET. Locally common in acidic, swampy places, apparently always as subsp.
palustris.

V. lutea MOUNTAIN PANSY. Moorland, last recorded on a roadside at Dirnow in an area now much
changed by afforestation. Hopefully still about, but a current record is needed.

V. tricolor. Two subspecies:

(*V. tricolor* subsp. *tricolor* HEARTSEASE, WILD PANSY. Fields near Penninghame, 1883. Inland *Atlas*
records for *V. tricolor* presumably refer to this subsp., but definite modern records are lacking.)

V. tricolor subsp. *curtisii* SEASIDE PANSY. Locally abundant on dunes, especially at the head of Luce Bay.

V. arvensis FIELD PANSY. Frequent on arable weed.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala vulgaris COMMON MILKWORT. Coastal turf, seemingly rare. (Var. *oxyptera*, Drummore, 1890.)

P. serpyllifolia HEATH MILKWORT. Common in heathy turf.

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum androsaemum TUTSAN. Occasional, shady banks and wooded seacliffs.

**H. inodorum* (= *H. elatum*) TALL TUTSAN. Claddyhouse Burn, 1977.

*(*H. calycinum* ROSE-OF-SHARON. Lochnaw, 1835.)

H. perforatum PERFORATE ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Occasional.

H. maculatum IMPERFORATE ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Rare, evidently much more so than last century. As far
as is known, only subsp. *obtusiusculum* occurs.

H. tetrapterum SQUARE-STALKED ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Wet, acidic flushes, perhaps mainly coastal.

H. humifusum TRAILING ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Occasional, on heathy banks and tracks.

H. pulchrum SLENDER ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Frequent.

H. elodes MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT. A characteristic species of runnels in the wet, oceanic, Wigtownshire
heathlands, not yet rare, but threatened by afforestation.

CISTACEAE

Helianthemum nummularium (= *H. chamaecistus*) COMMON ROCK-ROSE. Locally frequent on coastal
rocks.

ELATINACEAE

Elatine hexandra SIX-STAMENED WATERWORT. White Loch at Castle Kennedy; Fell Loch.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Silene dioica RED CAMPION. Common, occasionally with pink or white flowers.

*(*S. alba* WHITE CAMPION. Status in doubt. While there seem to be reliable old records, it has not been
recorded recently and the two *Atlas* dots are from the west Rhinns coast, where white-flowered *S. dioica* occurs.)

[(*S. alba* × *dioica*. One possible record, 1883.)]

S. vulgaris BLADDER CAMPION. Apparently rare, recently recorded from Drummore.

S. maritima SEA CAMPION. Common on coastal shingle.

- Lychnis flos-cuculi* RAGGED ROBIN. Common.
- *(*Agrostemma githago* CORN COCKLE. Long extinct, if ever more than a rare introduction.
- [(*Dianthus deltoides* MAIDEN PINK. "Mouth of Luce River", before 1894, a plausible record but from a not wholly reliable source.)]
- **Saponaria officinalis* SOAPWORT. Roadsides etc., long known in the vicinity of Glenluce.
- (*Cerastium arvense* FIELD MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Penninghame, 1883.)
- C. fontanum* subsp. *triviale* (incl. *C. holosteoides*) COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Common. [(Var. *holosteoides* (= *C. fontanum* subsp. *glabrescens*) tentatively recorded from tidal banks of the Cree, below Newton Stewart, 1883.)]
- C. glomeratum* STICKY MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. On farm tracks etc., common.
- C. diffusum* (= *C. atrovirens*) DARK-GREEN MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Coastal turf and dunes, common.
- C. semidecandrum* LITTLE MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Sandy turf and dunes on the shores of Luce Bay.
- **C. tomentosum* SNOW-IN-SUMMER, DUSTY MILLER. An occasional garden escape on dry roadsides, as the form, more commonly cultivated in the north (?), with longer, more pointed leaves, that has, apparently wrongly, been sometimes regarded as *C. biebersteinii*.
- Stellaria nemorum* WOOD CHICKWEED, WOOD STITCHWORT. Aldouran Glen.
- S. media* COMMON CHICKWEED.
- S. holostea* GREATER STITCHWORT. Woods and road-banks, common.
- S. graminea* LESSER STITCHWORT. Grassland, common.
- S. alsine* BOG STITCHWORT. Wet ground, common but often hidden amongst taller vegetation.
- Sagina apetala* ANNUAL PEARLWORT. Two subspecies occur, their names confused in the past:
S. apetala subsp. *apetala* (= *S. ciliata*). Occasional, especially on old walls.
S. apetala subsp. *erecta* (= "*S. apetala*" of most books). Occasional, on dry ground.
- S. maritima* SEA PEARLWORT. Damp, bare ground near the sea, not uncommon.
- S. procumbens* MOSSY PEARLWORT. Common.
- S. subulata* HEATH PEARLWORT. Coastal, frequent.
- S. nodosa* KNOTTED PEARLWORT. Last recorded from a boggy pasture at Barvennan, 1974.
- Honkenya peploides* SEA SANDWORT. Common and often dominant on coastal shingle.
- Moehringia trinervia* THREE-NERVED SANDWORT. Shady places. Aird; Chapel Rossan; Glenluce.
- Arenaria serpyllifolia* THYME-LEAVED SANDWORT. Two subspecies occur:
A. serpyllifolia subsp. *serpyllifolia*. Common, especially near the sea.
A. serpyllifolia subsp. *macrocarpa*. On disturbed sandy shores at Auchenmalg and Craignarget.
- [(*A. leptoclados* SLENDER SANDWORT. Recorded from Garlieston Bay, 1889, voucher material exists but needs to be checked.)]
- *(*A. balearica* MOSSY SANDWORT. Recorded from Logan Gardens, 1955, status not given.)
- Spergula arvensis* CORN SPURREY. Common.
- Spergularia rubra* SAND SPURREY. Rare, on sandy and gravelly tracks.
- S. rupicola* CLIFF SEA-SPURREY. Locally common on seacliffs.
- S. media* GREATER SEA-SPURREY. Muddy shores of Wigtown Bay.
- S. marina* LESSER SEA-SPURREY. Many old records, recently recorded from Cairnryan and Garlieston.
- Scleranthus annuus* KNAWEL. Rare on dry, gravelly ground, recent records from Aird, Castle Kennedy and Stranraer.

PORTULACACEAE

- Montia fontana* BLINKS. Common, mostly in wet places. Four subspecies occur but need more attention:
M. fontana subsp. *fontana*. Confined to wet sites, apparently frequent.
(*M. fontana* subsp. *amporitana* (= subsp. *intermedia*). Near Physgill House, 1955.)
M. fontana subsp. *variabilis*. Occasional in wet turf.
M. fontana subsp. *chondrosperma*. A component of the small annual community of only seasonally wet, gravelly ground and turf, mainly coastal.
- **M. perfoliata* SPRING BEAUTY. Roadsides between Sandhead and Ardwell, first recorded in 1938.
- **M. sibirica* PINK PURSLANE. Woodland, locally abundant.

AIZOACEAE

- **Carpobrotus glaucescens* ANGULAR PIGFACE. Planted by the Fish Pond at Port Logan, until recently misidentified as *C. edulis* and, in any case, hardly naturalized.
- *[*C. edulis* KAFFIR FIG. Recorded in error - see above.]

CHENOPODIACEAE

- **Chenopodium bonus-henricus* GOOD-KING-HENRY. Glenluce.
- **C. polyspermum* ALL-SEED, MANY-SEEDED GOOSEFOOT. Garden weed at Castle Kennedy, 1977.
- C. album* WHITE GOOSEFOOT, FAT-HEN. Common.
- Beta vulgaris* subsp. *maritima* SEA BEET. Sparse and sporadic along the coast.
- Atriplex littoralis* GRASS-LEAVED ORACHE. Shores and coastal roadsides, occasional.
- A. patula* COMMON ORACHE. Scattered.
- A. prostrata* (= *A. hastata*) HASTATE ORACHE. Common along the shore, but variable and not easily distinguished from the next species until late in the season.
- A. glabriuscula* BABINGTON'S ORACHE. Common along the shore, see previous entry.
- (*A. glabriuscula* × *prostrata*. One authentic record, date unknown.)
- [*A. longipes* × *prostrata*. Not yet recorded, but only because *Atriplex* populations have been given little attention on the Wigtownshire coast. A common coastal taxon in Britain, usually in the absence of *A. longipes*, but *A. longipes* itself should be searched for amongst *Phragmites* along the shore of Wigtown Bay.]
- A. laciniata* FROSTED ORACHE. Frequent on sandy foreshores.
- Halimione portulacoides* SEA PURSLANE. Portdown Bay; Mull of Galloway. On seacliffs in Wigtownshire.
- Suaeda maritima* SEABLITE. Saltmarshes, occasional. Three varieties occur, *maritima*, *macrocarpa* and *flexilis*, all recorded at Garlieston, but their further distributions or significance are unknown.
- Salsola kali* PRICKLY SALTWORT. A rare and sporadic plant of sandy foreshores, recently at Torrs Warren.
- Salicornia europaea* (agg.) GLASSWORT, MARSH SAMPHIRE. Local in stony saltmarshes between Orchardton and Whithorn. A difficult group in which there is little agreement between experts, needing study late in the season and having received no recent attention in Wigtownshire. Segregates recorded are:
(*S. europaea*. Orchardton Bay, 1883; Isle of Whithorn, 1891.)
(*S. ramosissima*. Garlieston, 1906.)

TILIACEAE

- **Tilia cordata* × *platyphyllos* (= *T. × vulgaris*) COMMON LIME. A partly fertile hybrid, almost always occurring as a planted tree, but recorded as regenerating in woods at Physgill.

MALVACEAE

- Malva moschata* MUSK MALLOW. Shingly shores, recently recorded only at Chippermere.
- M. sylvestris* COMMON MALLOW. Occasional, coastal, looks natural on cliff near West Tarbet.
- *(*M. nicaeensis*. Extinct casual.)
- (*M. neglecta* DWARF MALLOW. Old records from Cairnryan and two *Atlas* dots, no recent records?)
- *(*Lavatera arborea* TREE MALLOW. Old records from Portpatrick and Drummore, introduced.)

LINACEAE

*(*Linum usitatissimum* FLAX. Extinct casual.)

Linum catharticum PURGING FLAX, FAIRY FLAX. Uncommon.

Radiola linoides ALLSEED. Widespread but rare or overlooked in damp, bare, peaty and sandy places.

GERANIACEAE

Geranium pratense MEADOW CRANE'S-BILL. Grassy roadsides, rare.

**G. × magnificum*. Garden escape at Newton Stewart.

**G. phaeum* DUSKY CRANE'S-BILL. Sorbie.

G. sanguineum BLOODY CRANE'S-BILL. Common on seacliffs.

G. dissectum CUT-LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL. Grassy roadsides, etc., frequent.

G. molle DOVE'S-FOOT CRANE'S-BILL. Common in open turf.

**G. lucidum* SHINING CRANE'S-BILL. Kirkmaiden, 1972; Newton Stewart.

G. robertianum HERB ROBERT. Two subspecies occur:

G. robertianum subsp. *robertianum*. Common.

G. robertianum subsp. *maritimum*. Coastal shingle, probably at least frequent, but it remains to be confirmed that shingle populations are mostly or always referable to this subspecies.

[[*G. purpureum* LITTLE ROBIN. Old records from the head of Luce Bay, presumably in error for *E. robertianum* subsp. *maritimum*.]

Erodium maritimum SEA STORK'S-BILL. Bare places along the coast, at its northern European limit but not uncommon in suitable years along the eastern shores of Luce Bay and in the Mull of Galloway area.

E. cicutarium COMMON STORK'S-BILL. Common, coastal. The following two subspecies are not clearly distinct in Wigtownshire and are not separated in most modern floras, but are treated separately here as they are clearly distinguishable, morphologically and ecologically, in many other parts of the country. [A ± sterile hybrid with *E. glutinosum* occurs on the Welsh coast and could occur in Wigtownshire; contrary to the statement in *CTM* it is not subsp. *dunense*, as the taxon is understood here.]

E. cicutarium subsp. *cutarium*. Most populations should probably be referred here, but "good" subsp. *cutarium* is not common.

E. cicutarium subsp. *dunense*. Grows with other small annuals in fine sand, Craignarget and Ringdoe Point.

E. glutinosum (= *E. cicutarium* subsp. *bipinnatum*) STICKY STORK'S-BILL. Fine coastal sand, Torrs Warren and adjacent coast, very sparse and less frequent than pale-flowered *E. cicutarium*.

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis acetosella WOOD-SORREL. Common.

*[*O. corniculata* SLEEPING BEAUTY, PROCUMBENT YELLOW-SORREL. A very few records, in some, perhaps all, cases, confused with related species.]

**O. exilis* LEAST YELLOW-SORREL. Ardwell House gardens, 1977. Status?

*[[*O. europaea* UPRIGHT YELLOW-SORREL. Supposed to have occurred (e.g. Logan, 1955) but details unsatisfactory.]]

**O. articulata* PINK OXALIS. Garden escape. Low Salchrie; Drummore.

**O. corymbosa* PINK BULBOUS OXALIS. Ardwell House gardens, 1977. Status?

**O. incarnata* PALE OXALIS. (Logan Gardens, 1955); Lochinch gardens. Status?

BALSAMINACEAE

**Impatiens glandulifera* HIMALAYAN BALSAM. (Ardwell); Glenluce; Sandhead.

ACERACEAE

**Acer pseudoplatanus* SYCAMORE. Common.

**A. platanoides* NORWAY MAPLE. Established introduction in woodlands. Castle Kennedy; Glenluce.

*(*A. campestre* FIELD MAPLE. No recent records?)

HIPPOCASTANACEAE

**Aesculus hippocastanum* HORSE-CHESTNUT. Frequently planted, sometimes regenerating.

AQUIFOLIACEAE

Ilex aquifolium HOLLY. Occasional.

CELASTRACEAE

*(*Euonymus europaeus* SPINDLE. South Rhinns area, 1843, presumably as an introduction.)

LEGUMINOSAE

**Lupinus arboreus* TREE LUPIN. Garden escape, coastal, e.g. Piltanton Burn; Marchburn.

*(*L. arboreus* × *polyphyllus*. Garden escape on new roadside bank at Auchenmalg, 1980, with *L. arboreus* and backcrossing to give a hybrid swarm. Thereafter declined and no plants seen, 1990.)

**L. polyphyllus* GARDEN LUPIN. Garden outcast at Newton Stewart. (The true plant, not the usual garden hybrid.)

*(*Laburnum anagyroides* LABURNUM. Two *Atlas* records, date and status unknown.)

Genista tinctoria DYER'S GREENWEED. Rocky pastures in the Machars, rare.

Ulex europaeus GORSE, WHIN. Common.

U. gallii WESTERN GORSE. Many old records, but recently recorded only from Alticry and Crammag Head.

[[*U. minor* DWARF GORSE. Old records (as *U. nanus*) refer to *U. gallii*]]

Cytisus scoparius subsp. *scoparius* (= *Sarothamnus scoparius*) BROOM. Frequent.

Ononis repens COMMON RESTHARROW. Coastal, common.

(*O. repens* × *spinosa*. Whithorn, 1876.)

(*O. spinosa* SPINY RESTHARROW. Once frequent on the coast in the Whithorn area, last seen, Isle of Whithorn, 1968.)

O. reclinata SMALL RESTHARROW. One site, too delicate for frequent visits. Protected by law.

*(*Melilotus indica* SMALL MELILOT. Isle of Whithorn, 1955.)

*(*Medicago sativa* LUCERNE. Glenluce, 1969.)

M. lupulina BLACK MEDICK. Occasional near the coast.

**Trifolium micranthum* SLENDER TREFOIL. In turf, certainly an introduction at its current sites. (Above Morroch Bay, 1937); Logan Gardens; Stranraer.

T. dubium LESSER YELLOW TREFOIL. Common.

T. campestre HOP TREFOIL. Frequent, mainly coastal.

**T. hybridum* ALSIKE CLOVER. Disturbed ground, rare.

T. repens WHITE CLOVER. Common.

T. medium ZIGZAG CLOVER. Local, mainly coastal.

T. arvense HARE'S-FOOT CLOVER. Dry places, mainly on the west coast.

T. striatum SOFT CLOVER. Dry coastal turf, occasional to locally frequent.

T. pratense RED CLOVER. Common.

Anthyllis vulneraria KIDNEY-VETCH, LADIES'-FINGERS. Common on coastal rocks. Infra-specific taxa need further attention.

Lotus corniculatus COMMON BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL. Common. Var. *incanus* occurs locally on dunes.

L. uliginosus GREATER BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL. Frequent.

Astragalus danicus PURPLE MILK-VETCH. In thin turf on basic coastal rocks and cliffs. Garheugh to Burrow Head; Mull of Galloway area.

(*A. glycyphyllos* WILD LICORICE. Near Port William, 1887.)

Oxytropis halleri PURPLE MOUNTAIN MILK-VETCH. Long known on volcanic sills outcropping on seacliffs in the Mull of Galloway area. Began to decline last century, suffering from sheep-grazing and perhaps from rock-falls; now reduced to perhaps a single plant.

Ornithopus perpusillus BIRD'S-FOOT. Very locally frequent on dry, base-poor banks and dunes.

Vicia hirsuta HAIRY TARE. Frequent, a small form occurs on cliffs near the Mull of Galloway.

V. cracca TUFTED VETCH. Common.

V. sylvatica WOOD VETCH. The typical form (var. *sylvatica*) is known only on unstable cliffs at the Nick of Kindram. Var. *condensata* is locally frequent on sheltered coastal shingle around the shores of Luce Bay.

V. sepium BUSH VETCH. Common.

V. lutea YELLOW VETCH. Rare on sandy cliffs and in sandy turf around the shores of Luce Bay, occurring in quantity at Port Castle Bay. Wigtownshire populations have flowers varying in colour from pale yellow to dirty pink.

V. sativa COMMON VETCH. Two subspecies have occurred:

*[[*V. sativa* subsp. *sativa*. Old records only, likely to have been correct (as a relic of cultivation) but existing specimens need to be checked. Modern records for this taxon in Britain are almost always subsp. *segetalis*, surprisingly unrecorded for Wigtownshire.]]

V. sativa subsp. *nigra* (= *V. angustifolia*) NARROW-LEAVED VETCH. Frequent.

V. lathyroides SPRING VETCH. Occasional on dunes and in sandy turf along the shores of Luce Bay.

V. bithynica BITHYNIAN VETCH. On bushy cliffs at two sites near Burrow Head.

Lathyrus pratensis MEADOW VETCHLING. Common.

*[*L. tuberosus* TUBEROUS PEA. Reported from one site, but needs further investigation.]

**L. grandiflorus*. Garden escape, Glenwhilly.

[*L. palustris* MARSH PEA. One ancient record, probably in error, but this species has been found in Kintyre in marshy meadowland and the past (or present) existence of this species in Wigtownshire is by no means impossible. The BSBI card-index further gives "Port Logan", but this is not stated in the literature source quoted. The plant is not always as conspicuous as one might expect and its possible occurrence should be born in mind when recording in tall marsh vegetation on the west coast.]

L. montanus BITTER VETCH. Common.

ROSACEAE

*[*Spiraea salicifolia* BRIDEWORT. The *Atlas* record is an error for *S. alba*.]

**S. alba* var. *latifolia*. Naturalized at Kirkcowan and by White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

**S. media*. On roadside near Kirkinner.

Filipendula ulmaria MEADOWSWEET. Common.

**F. rubra* QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. Naturalized by White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

Rubus saxatilis STONE BRAMBLE. Pularyan Burn.

R. idaeus RASPBERRY. Common.

**R. spectabilis* SALMONBERRY. McCulloch's Point, Stranraer.

R. caesius DEWBERRY. Readily confused with brambles of Section *Corylifolii* and reliably recorded only from Stairhaven.

R. fruticosus BRAMBLE. A mostly agamosperous group of numerous microspecies, of which (fortunately) relatively few occur in Wigtownshire. There are many old records under a variety of names, some of which might be profitably investigated, but the following treatment is based entirely on *Brambles of the British Isles* (Edees & Newton, 1988). In most cases, dates of collection are not known for the rarer species and I have not attempted to separate pre- and post-1970 records.

Section *Rubus*.

Subsection *Rubus* (= Section *Suberecti*). A group primarily of heathy and peaty places.

R. plicatus. 3 10km squares in the north-west of the county.

Subsection *Hiemales*. The typical "brambles", common except on the northern moors.

Series *Sylvatici*.

R. errabundus. Locally common.

R. leptothyrsos. Recorded from the Wigtown 10km square.

[*R. lindleianus*. Recorded near Glenluce, but material not yet seen by Edees & Newton.]

Series *Rhamnifolii*.

R. cardiophyllus. Scattered records.

R. dumnoniensis. In the north-west.

R. lindebergii. Rare.

R. nemoralis. Common.

R. polyanthemus. Widespread and locally abundant.

R. septentrionalis. Recorded from the eastern Machars area.

Series *Sprengeliani*.

R. sprengelii. Occasional.

Series *Discolores*.

R. ulmifolius. Coastal, locally common.

Series *Vestiti*.

R. vestitus. Innerwell.

Series *Mucronati*.

R. mucronulatus. Recorded from 1 10km square in the north Rhinns (and on vc.73/74 boundary).

R. wirralensis. Rare.

Series *Micantes*.

R. raduloides. Locally common.

Series *Anisacanthi*.

R. anisacanthos. One 10km square, Glenluce area, an outlier from its main British distribution.

R. dunensis. One 10km square, Stranraer area, otherwise a species endemic to N.E. Ireland. It is tempting to suggest that this species has come over on the ferry, or does it have a native distribution this side of the Irish Sea?

R. infestus. Newton Stewart area.

Series *Hystrices*.

R. dasyphyllus. Common, especially in dryish, acid woodland.

R. hylcharis. Rare, probably in woodlands.

Section *Corylifolii* (= Section *Triviales*). A usually difficult group, generally assumed to have *R. caesius* in their ancestry and sometimes confused with that species. Typical of roadsides and disturbed sites.

R. hebridensis. One 10km square in the central Rhinns.

R. latifolius. Coastal, locally common. A pale-pink flowered variant near Glenluce.

Potentilla palustris MARSH CINQUEFOIL. Frequent.

P. sterilis BARREN STRAWBERRY. Frequent.

P. anserina SILVERWEED. Frequent.

P. erecta TORMENTIL. Probably two subspecies occur:

P. erecta subsp. *erecta*. Common.

P. erecta subsp. *strictissima*. Some, but not all, plants amongst *Calluna* on Torrs Warren look like this subspecies, but await critical examination.

P. anglica TRAILING TORMENTIL. Occasional on heathy banks.

P. anglica/erecta × *reptans* (= *P.* × *mixta*). This hybrid complex has been reported, presumably correctly, but is certainly rare and does not replace *P. anglica*, as happens frequently elsewhere.

P. reptans CREEPING CINQUEFOIL. Locally common.

Fragaria vesca WILD STRAWBERRY. Frequent.

*[*F. moschata* HAUTBOIS STRAWBERRY. Reported (as *F. elatior*) near Whithorn, 1843.]

*(*F.* × *ananassa* GARDEN STRAWBERRY. Railway cutting, Kirkcowan, 1955.)

Geum urbanum WOOD AVENS, HERB BENNET. Local.

G. rivale WATER AVENS. Locally frequent in marshes and wet meadows.

(*G. rivale* × *urbanum* (= *G.* × *intermedium*). Surprisingly, no recent record?)

Agrimonia eupatoria AGRIMONY. Coastal, occasional.

A. procera (= *A. odorata*) FRAGRANT AGRIMONY. Cairnryan; Glenluce.

Alchemilla vulgaris LADY'S-MANTLE. The following microspecies are recorded:

A. vestita (= *A. filicaulis* subsp. *vestita*). Status in doubt.

A. xanthochlora. Scattered, but not common.

A. glabra. Frequent.

Aphanes arvensis (agg.) PARSLEY-PIERT. Two segregates occur:

(*A. arvensis* COMMON PARSLEY-PIERT. Recorded in 'Atlas, Crit. Suppl.')

A. microcarpa SLENDER PARSLEY-PIERT. Frequent on base-poor rocks and dunes.

(*Sanguisorba officinalis* GREAT BURNET. Knock Bay, 1891; N. of Eggerness Point, 1889.)

**S. canadensis*. By Black Loch at Castle Kennedy.

Rosa pimpinellifolia (= *R. spinosissima*) BURNET ROSE. Common along the coast, rare inland.

[(*R. pimpinellifolia* × *sherardii* (= *R. × involuta*). Probable old records from Monreith & Grennan Plantation.)]

[(*R. pimpinellifolia* × *mollis* (= *R. × sabinii*). Records of *R. × sabinii* in Wigtownshire seem to have referred to the previous hybrid.)]

**R. rugosa* JAPANESE ROSE. Coastal, frequently naturalised.

*(*R. virginiana*. Glenluce, 1912.)

R. canina (group) DOG ROSE. Common, given varying taxonomic treatments and includes the following:

R. canina. Has been further subdivided into:

R. canina (s.s.). Common, with a number of named variants recorded in the past.

(*R. dumetorum*. A few old records. No longer considered separate from *R. canina* in the strict sense.)

R. caesia. This name covers two distinct taxa:

R. afzeliana. Locally common, with a few named variants recorded.

(*R. coriifolia*. Bargrennan, 1929.)

R. tomentosa (group) DOWNY ROSE. Includes the following taxa:

[(*R. tomentosa*. Old records refer to *R. sherardii*.)]

R. sherardii. Common. A number of named variants recorded in the past.

R. mollis (= *R. villosa*). Near Glenluce; Black Loch at Drumwalt.

R. rubiginosa SWEET BRIAR. Garlieston (?introduced); Nick of Kindram (native).

Prunus spinosa BLACKTHORN, SLOE. Common, often dominating coastal scrub.

*(*P. domestica* subsp. *insititia* BULLACE. Lochnaw, 1843; Penninghame, 1883.)

P. avium WILD CHERRY. Only recent record from Cairnryan area.

*(*P. cerasus* DWARF CHERRY. South of Glenluce, 1969, presumably an introduction.)

(*P. padus* BIRD CHERRY. Glenluce, before 1894.)

**P. laurocerasus* CHERRY LAUREL. Planted and becoming naturalized in damp woodland. Logan; Glenluce; Dunskey Glen.

**Cotoneaster simonsii* HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER. Occasional escape, sometimes bird-sown?.

**C. horizontalis* WALL COTONEASTER. Stranraer, bird-sown (?) on old wall.

**C. bullatus*. Torrs Warren, planted but regenerating.

Crataegus monogyna Common, but often originally planted.

Sorbus aucuparia ROWAN, MOUNTAIN ASH. Frequent.

**S. intermedia* SWEDISH WHITEBEAM. Castle Kennedy.

**S. aria* COMMON WHITEBEAM. Introduction by old railway, Wigtown.

**Pyrus pyraster* (= *P. communis*) PEAR. By old railway, Kirkcinner.

Malus sylvestris APPLE. Rare, native status doubtful. Two subspecies have occurred, but most specimens are intermediate in their characters, perhaps representing hybridization between garden apples and native crab apples (genetic pollution from discarded apple cores?).

(*M. sylvestris* subsp. *sylvestris*. CRAB APPLE. Penninghame, etc., 1883)

**M. sylvestris* subsp. *mitis* GARDEN APPLE. Dowalton.

CRASSULACEAE

(*Sedum rosea* ROSE-ROOT. Cliffs on the west coast, pre-1930 *Atlas* dots for Portpatrick (1843 record?) and north Rhinns, post-1930 dot for Mull of Galloway, but not recently confirmed.)

S. telephium ORPINE. Occasional on roadbanks. Subsp. *fabaria* is reported, but the subspecies need critical attention, the situation complicated by introductions.

**S. spurium* CAUCASIAN STONECROP. At top of shingle beach, Auchenmalg.

S. anglicum ENGLISH STONECROP. Common.

**S. album* subsp. *album* WHITE STONECROP. Monreith; Meikle Galdenoch; Glenluce.

S. acre BITING STONECROP. Locally common.

*(*S. forsteranum* subsp. *elegans* ROCK STONECROP. Banks of Lochnaw, 1843, presumably introduced.)

*(*Sempervivum tectorum* HOUSE-LEEK. Glenluce district, before 1894.)

**Crassula helmsii*. Has appeared in garden pond at Sorbie, 1990.

*(*Umbilicus rupestris* WALL PENNYWORT, NAVELWORT. Garden escape, Glenluce district, before 1894.)

SAXIFRAGACEAE

**Saxifraga spathularis* × *umbrosa* (= *S. × urbium*) LONDON PRIDE. Garden throwout, Stranraer.

S. granulata MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. West Machars coast, locally frequent; (Galloway House, 1890).

**Tolmiea menziesii* PICK-A-BACK-PLANT. Above Port Castle Bay; Kirkcolm; Cairnryan.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium OPPOSITE-LEAVED GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE. Generally common.

PARNASSIACEAE

Parnassia palustris GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS. Local, in coastal flushes.

HYDRANGEACEAE

**Philadelphus coronarius* MOCK-ORANGE. Lochryan House, 1977. Status?

GROSSULARIACEAE

**Ribes rubrum* (= *R. sylvestre*) RED CURRANT. Introduced. By Logan Fish Pond; near Kirkinner.

**R. nigrum* BLACK CURRANT. Introduced. Cairnryan; Barnbarroch.

**R. sanguineum* FLOWERING CURRANT. Old House Point; Portpatrick; New Luce.

**R. uva-crispa* GOOSEBERRY. Probably introduced. Recently recorded only above Knock Bay, but surely elsewhere.

DROSERACEAE

Drosera rotundifolia ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW. In *Sphagnum* on moorland and in wet dune slacks, locally common.

D. anglica GREAT SUNDEW. Occasional in wet sites on the Machar moorlands, usually in company with the previous species, though their hybrid is yet to be recorded.

D. intermedia OBLONG-LEAVED SUNDEW. Very local, mainly on the wet heaths of the Machars, typically on bare, flushed peat, often in association with *Pinguicula lusitanica*. It rarely occurs in direct proximity to either of the other *Drosera* species; similar-looking plants in wet *Sphagnum* are usually young specimens of *D. anglica*.

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum salicaria PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE. Lochsides and marshes, not uncommon.

L. portula (= *Peplis portula*) WATER PURSLANE. Locally frequent on wet moorland tracks, by lochs and in dune slacks. The length of the epicalyx segments has been used to recognise two subspecies; some populations could be referred to subsp. *portula*, while others approach subsp. *longidentata*, but there can be considerable variation within single populations and, on present knowledge, it does not seem possible to delimit two independent taxa.

THYMELAEACEAE

**Daphne laureola* SPURGE LAUREL. Rare introduction. Monreith House; Dunskey.

ELAEAGNACEAE

**Hippophaë rhamnoides* SEA-BUCKTHORN. Occasionally planted on the coast.

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium hirsutum GREAT WILLOWHERB. Frequent.

E. parviflorum HOARY WILLOWHERB. Occasional.

E. montanum BROAD-LEAVED WILLOWHERB. Common.

**E. ciliatum* (= *E. adenocaulon*) AMERICAN WILLOWHERB. First recorded in 1977, now frequent.

E. obscurum SHORT-FRUITED WILLOWHERB. In ditches and marshes, common but under-recorded..

E. palustre MARSH WILLOWHERB. Locally common in boggy places.

**E. brunnescens* (= *E. nerterioides*) NEW ZEALAND WILLOWHERB. Stranraer.

Chamerion angustifolium (= *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Chamaenerion angustifolium*) ROSEBAY WILLOWHERB. Recorded at Lochnaw in 1843 and presumably native, now common.

**Fuchsia magellanica* FUCHSIA. Aldouran Glen; Corsewall; Knock Bay; Port Logan Bay.

Circaea lutetiana ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. Local.

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum spicatum SPIKED WATER-MILFOIL. White loch at Castle Kennedy.

M. alterniflorum ALTERNATE-FLOWERED WATER-MILFOIL. Main and Cross Waters of Luce; Loch Heron, etc. A plant of nutrient-poor water, pollution-sensitive and declining in Britain, but still locally frequent in Wigtownshire.

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris vulgaris MARE'S-TAIL. Marshes. White Loch of Ravenstone; Torrs Warren.

CALLITRICHACEAE

Callitriche stagnalis COMMON WATER-STARWORT. Common.

C. platycarpa VARIOUS-LEAVED WATER-STARWORT. Old records are mud-forms of *C. stagnalis*, but the true plant (confirmed by microscopical examination of the pollen) has recently been found in peaty pools in ruts on the track crossing Challochglass Moor (mixed with *C. stagnalis*). Barren material resembling this species is not rare.

(*C. obtusangula* BLUNT-FRUITED WATER-STARWORT. "Pond near Sandhead", 1934.)

C. hamulata (= *C. intermedia*) INTERMEDIATE WATER-STARWORT. Frequent, but not always identifiable without microscopical examination.

(*C. hermaphroditica* AUTUMNAL WATER-STARWORT. Long known at Lochnaw, with a post-1930 *Atlas* dot presumably from this site, and a few other old records. Needs to be refound.)

CORNACEAE

**Cornus sanguinea* (= *Thelycrania sanguinea*) DOGWOOD. Rare introduction in hedges, e.g. near Portpatrick; Bladnoch.

ARALIACEAE

Hedera helix (agg.) IVY. Two species are now recognised:

H. helix (s.s.) COMMON IVY. Frequent inland, rarely coastal and then looking introduced. Typical of inland woodland and also frequently amongst rocks on moorland.

H. hibernica ATLANTIC IVY. The common ivy of the Wigtownshire coast, rare inland.

**H. hibernica* cv. '*Hibernica*'. "IRISH" IVY. A rampant garden escape on shady riverbanks and in estate woodlands.

UMBELLIFERAE

Hydrocotyle vulgaris MARSH PENNYWORT. Common.

Sanicula europaea SANICLE. Rich woodland, local.

Eryngium maritimum SEA HOLLY. Coastal sand, several sites but very sparse and decreasing.

(*Chaerophyllum temulentum* ROUGH CHERVIL. '*Atlas*' records from the Machars, but current status unknown.)

(*Anthriscus caucalis* BUR CHERVIL. East of Stranraer, 1892, probably casual.)

A. sylvestris COW PARSLEY. Frequent.

**Myrrhis odorata* SWEET CICELY. Rare, current records needed.

**Smyrniolum olusatrum* ALEXANDERS. Portpatrick.

Conopodium majus PIGNUT. Common.

Pimpinella saxifraga BURNET SAXIFRAGE. Basic turf, uncommon.

**Aegopodium podagraria* GROUND-ELDER. Common.

Berula erecta LESSER WATER-PARSNIP. (Drummore; Isle of Whithorn); Torrs Warren; Kirkcolm.

Crithmum maritimum ROCK SAMPHIRE. Sparse on rocky coasts.

[(*Oenanthe fistulosa* TUBULAR WATER-DROPWORT. Glenluce, 1836, vouchers exist and need checking.)]

[(*O. pimpinelloides* CORKY-FRUITED WATER-DROPWORT. Old records refer to *O. lachenalii*.)]

O. lachenalii PARSLEY WATER-DROPWORT. Occasional along the coast.

O. crocata HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT. Common.

Aethusa cynapium subsp. *cynapium* FOOL'S PARSLEY. Rare. Only subsp. *cynapium* is known to occur. Some, but by no means all, populations of dwarf plants in cereal crops in Britain are referable to subsp. *agrestis* and since *A. cynapium* has occurred, at least in the past, as an arable weed ("Among corn on Drummorral Farm", 1889), any arable plants should be closely examined.

(*Silaum silaus* PEPPER SAXIFRAGE. Near Mochrum Loch, 1955, probably now lost through afforestation.)

(*Meum athamanticum* SPIGNEL. Two pre-1930 *Atlas* records from the Machars.)

Conium maculatum HEMLOCK. Frequent, mainly coastal.

*[(*Bupleurum rotundifolium* THOROW-WAX. A specimen collected by Druce, Drummore, 1909, is in the Brit. Mus. and is presumably the source of the entry in his *Comital Flora*. It has been redetermined as "*B. heldreichii*", whatever that is.)]

(*Apium graveolens* WILD CELERY. Below lighthouse, Mull of Galloway, 1843.)

A. nodiflorum FOOL'S WATER-CRESS. Occasional in wet places, mainly coastal.

A. inundatum LESSER MARSHWORT. Margins of base-poor lochs, rare. Castle Kennedy; Castle Loch, etc.

*(*Petroselinum crispum* GARDEN PARSLEY. Coast at head of Luce Bay, 1843.)

Cicuta virosa COWBANE. A large population in floating fen on Torrs Warren.

Carum verticillatum WHORLED CARAWAY. Local, but sometimes abundant, in wet, base-poor grassland.

*(*Carum carvi* CARAWAY. Meadows near Newton Stewart, 1835.)

Ligusticum scoticum SCOTS LOVAGE. Occasional on western coasts.

Angelica sylvestris WILD ANGELICA. Common.

*(*Peucedanum ostruthium* MASTERWORT. Eldrickhill, 1968; Stranraer, 1968; Mull of Galloway, 1968.)

**Pastinaca sativa* subsp. *sativa* PARSNIP. On roadside bank, Ardachie.

Heracleum sphondylium HOGWEED. Common.

**H. mantegazzianum* GIANT HOGWEED. Glenluce; Monreith; Galloway House.

Torilis japonica UPRIGHT HEDGE-PARSLEY. Common.

Daucus carota subsp. *carota* WILD CARROT. Frequent, coastal. [Populations on exposed coasts, notably on the Mull of Galloway, superficially resemble subsp. *gummifer* and have sometimes been recorded as such. However, critical examination shows that they are local derivatives of subsp. *carota*.]

EUPHORBIACEAE

Mercurialis perennis DOG'S MERCURY. Frequent.

[*Euphorbia peplis*. PURPLE SPURGE. An old entry on a Glenluce list is a clear typographical error for *E. peplus*.]

E. helioscopia SUN SPURGE. Occasional.

E. peplus PETTY SPURGE. Occasional.

(*E. exigua* DWARF SPURGE. "On the Isle Farm; rare", 1889.)

E. portlandica PORTLAND SPURGE. (Morroch Bay, 1911); Port Castle Bay; coast near Mull of Galloway.

E. paralias SEA SPURGE. Recently seen only between Monreith Bay and Port Castle Bay.

[(*E. amygdaloides* WOOD SPURGE. Reported from wasteground at Old House Point, Cairnryan, 1968. A surprising record which has not been confirmed or refound, perhaps an error for one of the alien species?)]

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum aviculare COMMON KNOTGRASS. Common. (Var. *littorale* recorded from Stranraer, 1883.)

P. arenastrum SMALL-LEAVED KNOTGRASS. Trodden places, frequent.

P. oxyspermum subsp. *raii* (= *P. raii*) RAY'S KNOTGRASS. Several authentic old records from various parts of the coast, recently seen near Monreith. (Not to be confused with *P. aviculare* var. *littorale*!)

[(*P. maritimum* SEA KNOTGRASS. Old records refer to *P. oxyspermum*.)]

**P. bistorta* COMMON BISTORT. Kirkcowan; Sorbie; Auchenmalg.

P. amphibium AMPHIBIOUS BISTORT. Local.

P. persicaria REDSHANK, SPOTTED PERSICARIA. Common.

P. lapathifolium PALE PERSICARIA. Occasional arable weed.

P. hydropiper WATER-PEPPER. Frequent.

P. minus SMALL WATER-PEPPER. Rare, on stony loch-shores. White Loch, Castle Kennedy; Loch Maberry; Fell Loch.

**P. campanulatum* LESSER KNOTWEED. Drummore; Alticry.

**P. polystachyum* HIMALAYAN KNOTWEED. Newton Stewart; Castle Kennedy; Glenluce. All var. *polystachyum*.

**Fallopia japonica* (= *Reynoutria japonica*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*) JAPANESE KNOTWEED. Occasional.

**F. sachalinensis* (= *Polygonum sachalinense*) GIANT KNOTWEED. Castle Kennedy; Knock Bay.

F. convolvulus (= *Polygonum convolvulus*) BLACK BINDWEED. Occasional.

**Rheum rhabarbarum* RHUBARB. Escape or garden throw-out. Glenwhilly; Craignarget.

Rumex acetosella SHEEP'S SORREL. Common. The controversial segregate *R. angiocarpus* is back in fashion (as a subspecies) and may occur, but Wigtownshire material has not been examined critically.

R. tenuifolius NARROW-LEAVED SHEEP'S SORREL. On base-poor gravel and sand on Torrs Warren. A distinctive taxon, worthy of specific rank, but often confused with narrow-leaved variants of *R. acetosella*.

R. acetosa COMMON SORREL. Common.

R. hydrolapathum GREAT WATER DOCK. In reed-swamp on Torrs Warren.

*(*R. alpinus* MONK'S RHUBARB. Roadside verge, Inshanks, 1967.)

[*R. aquaticus* SCOTTISH DOCK. An old record refers to *R. longifolius*.]

R. longifolius NORTHERN DOCK. (Newton Stewart, 1883); Glenwhilly, 1977.

R. crispus CURLED DOCK. Two subspecies occur:

R. crispus subsp. *crispus*. The common, weedy plant.

R. crispus subsp. *littoreus* (= var. *trigranulatus*). Common along the coast.

R. crispus × *obtusifolius* (= *R. × pratensis*). Hybrids involving each subspecies of *R. crispus* occur:

R. crispus subsp. *crispus* × *obtusifolius*. Occasional.

R. crispus subsp. *littoreus* × *obtusifolius*. Recorded from Auchenmalg Bay, no doubt elsewhere.

R. obtusifolius BROAD-LEAVED DOCK. Common.

R. sanguineus WOOD DOCK. Woods, rare, always var. *viridis*.

R. conglomeratus CLUSTERED DOCK. Rare, recently recorded only on lochsides, Castle Kennedy.

URTICACEAE

*(*Soleirolia soleirolii* (= *Helxine soleirolii*) MIND-YOUR-OWN-BUSINESS. Weed at Logan Gardens, ?1955.)

Urtica urens SMALL NETTLE. Occasional weed.

U. dioica STINGING NETTLE. Common.

CANNABACEAE

**Humulus lupulus* HOP. Rare and presumably introduced, though first recorded in 1843.

ULMACEAE

Ulmus glabra WYCH ELM. Frequent, subspp. not investigated.

**U. procera* ENGLISH ELM. Occasionally planted: Cairnryan; Castle Kennedy.

MYRICACEAE

Myrica gale BOG MYRTLE, SWEET GALE. Common in the moorland areas.

BETULACEAE

Betula pendula SILVER BIRCH. Frequent.

B. pubescens DOWNY BIRCH. Common, subspp. not clearly separable, but most trees nearest subsp. *pubescens*?

Alnus glutinosa ALDER. Common.

**A. glutinosa* × *incana* (= *A. × pubescens*). Planted in quantity near Carsegowan, not regenerating.

**A. incana* GREY ALDER. Planted by Fell Loch, regenerating freely.

CORYLACEAE

Corylus avellana HAZEL. Frequent.

FAGACEAE

**Fagus sylvatica* BEECH. Frequent.

**Castanea sativa* SWEET CHESTNUT. Rare introduction, not naturalising?

**Quercus cerris* TURKEY OAK. Estate woodland, Castle Kennedy.

Q. robur PEDUNCULATE OAK. Occasional, native status uncertain.

Q. petraea SESSILE OAK. Apparently rare.

Q. petraea × *robur* (= *Q. × rosacea*). Occurs, perhaps widespread.

SALICACEAE

- *(*Populus alba* WHITE POPLAR. Glenluce district, before 1894.)
- **P. × canescens* GREY POPLAR. Roadside by Logan Estate.
- (*P. tremula* ASPEN. Rare, recent record needed.)
- [(*P. nigra* BLACK POPLAR. Old literature records must refer to *P. × canadensis*.)]
- *[(*P. × canadensis* BLACK ITALIAN POPLAR. Presumably this as introduction, Newton Stewart, 1883.)]
- Salix pentandra* BAY WILLOW. Wet scrub: Whitefield Loch; Kirkcowan.
- **S. alba* WHITE WILLOW. Grange of Cree; Carty Port. Intraspecific taxa generally not noted.
(Var. *vitellina* GOLDEN WILLOW. Woods by Galloway House, Garlieston, 1955.)
- **S. fragilis* CRACK WILLOW. Rare, infraspecific taxa not noted.
- **S. decipiens* WHITE WELSH WILLOW. Wigtown; Glenluce.
- (*S. purpurea* PURPLE WILLOW. Glenluce, 1930.)
- *(*S. purpurea × viminalis* (= *S. × rubra*). Near Garlieston, 1930. Presumably an introduction?)
- **S. viminalis* Osier. Only recent record: Knock and Maize.
- S. caprea* subsp. *caprea*. GOAT WILLOW. Occasional.
- S. caprea × cinerea* (= *S. × reichardtii*). Castle Kennedy; Glenluce; Carsegowan.
- **S. caprea × viminalis* (= *S. × sericans*). Dirnow.
- S. cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia* (= *S. atrocinerea*) COMMON SALLOW. Frequent.
- S. cinerea × viminalis* (= *S. × smithiana*). Tarf Bridge.
- S. aurita* EARED SALLOW. Mainly moorland areas, frequent.
- S. aurita × cinerea* (= *S. × multinervis*). Frequent, often replacing pure *S. aurita*.
- S. aurita × repens* (= *S. × ambigua*). Torrs Warren; Drummore. In both cited localities it occurs with *S. repens* subsp. *repens*, but at Torrs Warren it also occurs with a complex of both subsp. *repens* and subsp. *argentea*.
- S. myrsinifolia* (= *S. nigricans*) DARK-LEAVED WILLOW. Recently seen only at Grange of Cree, a single bush.
- S. repens* CREEPING WILLOW. Two subspecies occur, but intermediates are common:
S. repens subsp. *repens*. Widespread, typically in damp, acid places, very locally frequent.
S. repens subsp. *argentea*. Sand dunes, ± restricted to Torrs Warren in pure form, but intermediates between this and the previous subsp. dominate parts of Torrs Warren and occur elsewhere on the coast.

ERICACEAE

- **Rhododendron ponticum* RHODODENDRON. Increasingly established.
- Andromeda polifolia* BOG ROSEMARY. Scattered on bogs and moorland, still in many places, though threatened by drainage and afforestation.
- **Gaultheria shallon* SHALLON. In and around estate woodlands: Castle Kennedy; Lochnaw; Leswalt.
- **Pernettya mucronata* PRICKLY HEATH. Well naturalised along woodland margin, Castle Kennedy.
- Calluna vulgaris* HEATHER. Common. Var. *hirsuta* occurs on the Mull Head, Mull of Galloway.
- Erica tetralix* CROSS-LEAVED HEATH. Common on wet moorland.
- E. cinerea* BELL HEATHER. Frequent on dry, peaty moorland and base-poor rock outcrops.
- Vaccinium myrtillus* BLAEBERRY, BILBERRY. Frequent on heathy banks and in light, acid woodland.
- Vaccinium oxycoccus* CRANBERRY. Very local on peat-bogs and coastal moorland (still at Cranberry Point!).

PYROLACEAE

- Pyrola minor* COMMON WINTERGREEN. (Creeside woods above Newton Stewart, 1883); scattered colonies under sallows in dune slacks on Torrs Warren.

EMPETRACEAE

Empetrum nigrum subsp. *nigrum* CROWBERRY. Heathland, local.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

[[*Limonium vulgare* COMMON SEA-LAVENDER. Reported from Orchardton Bay, 1883, by G.C. Druce, but he did not mention *L. humile*, which now is, and presumably was, abundant there. His record must thus be taken as an aggregate record or error and there seems no reason to accept *L. vulgare* as a Wigtownshire plant.]]

L. humile LAX-FLOWERED SEA-LAVENDER. Abundant on the rocky and muddy shore of Orchardton Bay, and, at least formerly, known southwards along the coast to Whithorn.

Limonium recurvum subsp. *humile* (= *L. binervosum* var. *humile*) ROCK SEA-LAVENDER. Mull of Galloway, with old records, presumably of the same taxon, from Dunskey Castle (1843) and the Mull of Sanness (before 1894). The Wigtownshire plant is var. *humile*, an apomict endemic to Wigtownshire and Cumbria. It should not be picked.

Armeria maritima THRIFT. Coastal, common.

PRIMULACEAE

[[*Primula veris* COWSLIP. "Said to grow about Monreith", G.C. Druce - 1884, no firm record.]]

P. vulgaris PRIMROSE. Common.

Lysimachia nemorum YELLOW PIMPERNEL. Generally common.

**L. nummularia* CREEPING JENNY. Ardwell Mill Dam, 1890.)

L. vulgaris YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE. In marshes: Black Loch at Castle Kennedy; Glenhapple; Dowalton Loch. Var. *angustifolia*. Glenhapple marshes, with the typical form.

**L. punctata* DOTTED LOOSESTRIFE. Garden escape: Newton Stewart; Kirkcowan.

Trientalis europaea CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN. Coastal heathland near Dunman, 1972.

Anagallis tenella BOG PIMPERNEL. Frequent in wet flushes, especially along the coast.

A. arvensis SCARLET PIMPERNEL. Occasional weed, no information on colour forms.

[(*A. foemina* BLUE PIMPERNEL. Reported from Glenluce before 1894, probably in error for the blue-flowered form of *A. arvensis*.)]

A. minima (= *Centunculus minimus*) CHAFFWEED. Rare or overlooked in flushed turf: (near Morroch Bay, 1911); White Loch at Castle Kennedy; Dernaglar Loch; Fell Loch; near Barnshangan Bridge.

Glaux maritima SEA MILKWORT. Usually amongst muddy rocks along the coast.

Samolus valerandi BROOKWEED. Frequent in wet spots along the coast.

BUDDLEJACEAE

Buddleja davidii BUTTERFLY-BUSH. Rare escape: Stranraer; Cairnryan; Glenluce.

OLEACEAE

Fraxinus excelsior ASH. Frequent.

**Ligustrum vulgare* WILD PRIVET. Occasional.

**L. ovalifolium* GARDEN PRIVET. Persisting throw-out. Torrs Warren; Newton Stewart; Glenluce; etc.

APOCYNACEAE

**Vinca minor* LESSER PERIWINKLE. Naturalised in woodland, Glenluce.

**V. major* GREATER PERIWINKLE. Frequent escape.

GENTIANACEAE

Centaureum erythraea COMMON CENTAURY. Occasional, mainly coastal?

(*C. littorale* SEASIDE CENTAURY. Portpatrick, 1843 (and post-1930 *Atlas* dot); Auchenmalg Bay, 1843; [Cairnryan, 1977, needs confirmation].)

Gentianella campestris FIELD GENTIAN. Recently recorded only at Ardwell Bay.

MENYANTHACEAE

Menyanthes trifoliata BOGBEAN. Locally common in the moorland areas.

POLEMONIACEAE

*(*Polemonium caeruleum* (agg.) JACOB'S-LADDER. "Naturalized in plantations at Castle Kennedy", 1883.)

BORAGINACEAE

**Symphytum officinale* var. *purpureum* COMMON COMFREY. Rare introduction on roadsides and riverbanks, more frequent than *S. × uplandicum*, with which it is commonly confused. (Flowers rich carmine-purple, without trace of blue, leaf-bases long-decurrent.)

*[(*Symphytum asperum* ROUGH COMFREY. By the Cree at Newton Stewart, 1883 - doubtful in the absence of a specimen.)]

**S. asperum* × *officinale* (= *S. × uplandicum*) RUSSIAN COMFREY. Auchenmalg; Glenluce; Innerwell.

S. tuberosum TUBEROUS COMFREY. Occasional in damp, rich woodland.

*(*Borago officinalis* BORAGE. Extinct casual.)

**Pentaglottis sempervirens* GREEN ALKANET. Occasional on roadsides and woodland edges.

Anchusa arvensis (= *Lycopsis arvensis*) BUGLOSS. Frequent weed, especially in sandy, coastal ground.

Myosotis scorpioides WATER FORGET-ME-NOT. Common in wet places that are not too acid. Two segregates may occur:

M. scorpioides (s.s.). Apparently the usual taxon.

[(*M. nemorosa* (= *M. strigulosa*?). Included here on the basis of a record of *M. strigulosa* from Castle Kennedy, 1883, but a taxon that has not received recent recognition in Britain. May occur in more shaded places.)]

M. secunda CREEPING FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent in wet, acid places.

M. laxa (= *M. caespitosa*) TUFTED FORGET-ME-NOT. Occasional.

**M. sylvatica* (agg.) WOOD FORGET-ME-NOT. Estate woodland, Castle Kennedy.

M. arvensis FIELD FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent, two subspecies occur:

M. arvensis subsp. *arvensis*. A weed of light soils, records all coastal.

M. arvensis subsp. *umbrata*. Shady roadsides and woodland edges, probably more common than the last.

M. discolor CHANGING FORGET-ME-NOT. Occasional in open turf.

M. ramosissima subsp. *ramosissima* EARLY FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent in sandy coastal turf.

*(*Lithospermum officinale* GROMWELL. Long known by Glenluce Abbey, but no recent record.)

Mertensia maritima OYSTER-PLANT. Now very rare on shingly sand, best known near Auchenmalg.

(*Echium vulgare* VIPER'S BUGLOSS. Glenluce, 1843; Port William, 1883.)

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus arvensis FIELD BINDWEED. Castle Kennedy; Garlieston; West Barr.

Calystegia sepium HEDGE BINDWEED. Rare, apparently always subsp. *sepium*, though the pink-flowered subsp. *roseata* may occur in estuarine scrub (where it could be confused with *C. pulchra*).

**C. pulchra* HAIRY BINDWEED. Hedges: Carty Point; Wigtown; Planting End.

**C. silvatica* LARGE BINDWEED. Rare, last recorded at Castle Kennedy, 1977.

C. soldanella SEA BINDWEED. Sand dunes: Monreith Bay; Cailliness; Knock Bay; Port Logan.

SOLANACEAE

**Lycium barbarum* (= *L. halimifolium*) DUKE OF ARGYLL'S TEAPLANT. Port Logan.

(*Hyoscyamus niger* HENBANE. Native or long-established, old records for Luce Bay but last seen on the shore south of Garlieston, 1968.)

Solanum dulcamara BITTERSWEET, WOODY NIGHTSHADE. Frequent. Var. *alba* at Aird and near Barr Point.

**S. nigrum* BLACK NIGHTSHADE. On the shore near Sandhead and Port William, 1836.)

**S. tuberosum* POTATO. Agricultural relic.

**Lycopersicon esculentum* TOMATO. Casual, but not unusual on the foreshore at Stranraer.

**Datura stramonium* THORN-APPLE. Established at Rigg Bay.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Verbascum thapsus GREAT MULLEIN. Occasional.

**Linaria purpurea* PURPLE TOADFLAX. On walls: Castle Kennedy; Newton Stewart; Glenluce.

**L. repens* PALE TOADFLAX. Barsalloch Point; Elrig.

L. vulgaris YELLOW TOADFLAX, COMMON TOADFLAX. Occasional.

Chaenorhinum minus SMALL TOADFLAX. On old railways: (Barlae, 1955; Kirkcowan, 1955); Glenluce.

**Cymbalaria muralis* IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX. Rare.

Scrophularia nodosa COMMON FIGWORT. Frequent.

[*S. auriculata* (= *S. aquatica*) WATER FIGWORT. All records are errors for the next species.]

S. umbrosa GREEN FIGWORT. Above Port Castle Bay; Milton.

*[*Mimulus guttatus* MONKEYFLOWER. Several records, but none confirmed.]

**M. guttatus* × *nummularius* (= *M. × robertsii*). Mochrum Loch; Monreith Bay; Alticry Burn. No doubt elsewhere, but confused with both parents.

**M. nummularius* (= *M. luteus*, p.p.). In small quantity, and declining, at Killantringan Bay, the only site.

**M. moschatus* MUSK. Black Loch, Castle Kennedy; Ardwell House.

**Erinus alpinus* FAIRY FOXGLOVE. On old walls, Castle Kennedy.

Digitalis purpurea FOXGLOVE. Common.

Veronica beccabunga BROOKLIME. Frequent.

V. anagallis-aquatica BLUE WATER-SPEEDWELL. (Whithorn; Newton Stewart); near Dunragit.

V. scutellata MARSH SPEEDWELL. Frequent.

V. officinalis HEATH SPEEDWELL. Dry turf, common.

V. montana WOOD SPEEDWELL. Recorded near Cairnryan.

V. chamaedrys GERMANDER SPEEDWELL. Common.

V. serpyllifolia subsp. *serpyllifolia* THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL.

**V. peregrina* AMERICAN SPEEDWELL. Garden weed, Newton Stewart, 1977.

V. arvensis WALL SPEEDWELL. Common, especially coastal.

V. hederifolia IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. Rather rare, all specimens seen have been subsp. *lucorum*, but subsp. *hederifolia* could occur on sandy arable land.

**V. persica* COMMON FIELD-SPEEDWELL. Frequent.

V. polita GREY FIELD-SPEEDWELL. Rare, recently at Sorbie.

V. agrestis GREEN FIELD-SPEEDWELL. Rare, last seen at Castle Kennedy, 1977.

**V. filiformis* SLENDER SPEEDWELL. Still very local, in lawns and short turf.

Pedicularis palustris RED RATTLE, MARSH LOUSEWORT. Wet acid flushes, locally frequent.

P. sylvatica subsp. *sylvatica* LOUSEWORT. Common. [Subsp. *hibernica*, with hairy calyces, might occur.]

Rhinanthus minor YELLOW RATTLE. Frequent in grassland. Two subspecies occur, both probably widespread but with few definite records:

R. minor subsp. *minor*. Mesic to basic turf.

R. minor subsp. *stenophyllus*. Base-poor, usually dampish turf.

Melampyrum pratense COMMON COW-WHEAT. Scattered. (Var. *hians*, with golden flowers, has been recorded.)

Euphrasia officinalis (agg.) EYEBRIGHT. All taxa in Wigtownshire are capable of interbreeding and hence of intergrading, but most species remain morphologically and ecologically distinct.

E. micrantha. In rather dry heather moorland, few records but easily overlooked.

E. scottica. Locally frequent in wet moorland.

[(*E. marshallii*. Material referred to this species was collected on the Mull of Galloway, 1934. *E. marshallii* certainly extends some distance down the west Scottish coast but this represents a substantial southern extension of its range and the record has been disregarded in recent times. I have not yet examined the original material, but I have seen remains of strongly hairy eyebrights on the Mull of Galloway late in the season. Such an occurrence would tie in with the distributions of other species, notably *Oxytropis halleri*, and it is likely that the record will prove to be correct.)]

E. tetraquetra (= *E. occidentalis*). Exposed cliffs on the west coast, notably on the Mull of Galloway.

E. nemorosa. Local in slightly basic turf, the commonest Wigtownshire species (but see below).

E. nemorosa × *scottica*. Roadside by Culvennan Fell.

E. nemorosa × *tetraquetra*. Coastal turf on the west coast: (Dunskey Castle, 1912); Killantringan.

E. confusa. Occasional in short turf, but rarely very satisfactory (see below).

E. confusa × *nemorosa*. The two species intergrade ± completely and it is a matter of opinion as to where to draw the distinctions between this presumed hybrid and the parents (or at what level to separate the parents).

(*E. arctica* subsp. *borealis* (= *E. borealis*, *E. brevipila*). Grassland, rare, no record since 1955.)

Odontites verna (agg.) RED BARTSIA. Occasional. So far as is known, records refer to *O. verna* sens. strict.

Parentucellia viscosa YELLOW BARTSIA. (Shore between Barr Point and Port William, 1843); Elrig Loch.

OROBANCHACEAE

**Lathraea clandestina* PURPLE TOOTHWORT. White Loch of Myrton.

(*Orobanche alba* THYME BROOMRAPE. Between Dunskey Castle and Portpatrick, 1843. [Port Castle Bay, error.]

Orobanche hederæ IVY BROOMRAPE. Port Castle Bay.

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Pinguicula lusitanica PALE BUTTERWORT. In wet, peaty, moorland and coastal flushes, often with *Schoenus*, one of the characteristic, Wigtownshire, oceanic-heath species.

P. vulgaris BUTTERWORT. Frequent on moors and seacliffs.

(*Utricularia vulgaris* (agg.) GREATER BLADDERWORT. Dowalton Loch, 1890, before loch drained, presumably extinct.)

U. intermedia (agg.) INTERMEDIATE BLADDERWORT. Rare in peaty flushes and pools. Recently considered an aggregate of three species, requiring a microscope for their reliable separation. On available information, a recent collection from Culvennan Fell is *U. stygia*.

Utricularia minor LESSER BLADDERWORT. In pools, recently recorded only at New Luce. (Identifications of this species must not be based on bladders being present on green leaves, since this feature is seen also in two taxa of the *U. intermedia* group.)

VERBENACEAE

*(*Verbena officinalis* VERVAIN. Extinct casual.)

LABIATAE

Mentha arvensis CORN MINT. Damp places, rare.

(*M. arvensis* × *spicata* (= *M. × gentilis*) BUSHY MINT. Two records.)

M. aquatica WATER MINT. Common.

M. aquatica × *arvensis* (= *M. × verticillata*) WHORLED MINT. Occasional.

**M. aquatica* × *spicata* (= *M. × piperita*) PEPPERMINT. (Port Spittal, 1915); Carty Port.

*(*M. spicata* SPEARMINT. No modern records?)

- **M. spicata* × *suaveolens* (= *M. × villosa*) LARGE APPLE-MINT. Occasional escape, most or all colonies are var. *alopecuroides*.
- *(*M. longifolia*. "HORSE MINT" (misapplied name?). Garden escape, 1912, reputedly the only correct British record. Much confused with *M. × villosa*.)
- [*M. × niliaca*. Records refer to *M. × villosa*.]
- [*M. scotica*. Newton Stewart, 1955, as "*M. × niliaca* var. *sapida*", but a presumed error.]
- [(*M. suaveolens*. APPLE MINT. An 1843 record of "*M. rotundifolia*" between Wigtown and Newton Stewart, if correct, would belong here, but confusion with *M. × villosa* was very probable.)]
- Lycopus europaeus* GIPSY-WORT. Marshes, occasional.
- (*Origanum vulgare* MARJORAM. Castle Kennedy, 1883.)
- (*Thymus pulegioides* LARGE WILD THYME. Correct record from Wigtown 10km square, status of this and other old records unknown.)
- T. praecox* (*T. drucei*) WILD THYME. Common.
- (*Clinopodium vulgare* WILD BASIL. North side of Garlieston Bay, 1889.)
- Prunella vulgaris* SELF-HEAL. Common.
- Stachys arvensis* FIELD WOUNDWORT. Occasional arable weed.
- S. palustris* MARSH WOUNDWORT. Frequent.
- S. palustris* × *sylvatica* (= *S. × ambigua*). Soulseat Loch and scattered old records.
- S. sylvatica* HEDGE WOUNDWORT. Common.
- (*S. officinalis* (= *Betonica officinalis*) BETONY. Atlas dot for Rhinns, no recent records.)
- *(*Ballota nigra* BLACK HOREHOUND. Atlas dot for Whithorn area.)
- *(*Lamiastrum galeobdolon* subsp. *argentatum*. Garden escape on roadside at Sandhead, 1980, now gone?)
- Lamium amplexicaule* HENBIT DEAD-NETTLE. Occasional weed.
- L. moluccellifolium* NORTHERN DEAD-NETTLE. Locally frequent arable weed.
- *(*L. hybridum* CUT-LEAVED DEAD-NETTLE. Weed in flower-bed at Black Head lighthouse, 1978, has not persisted.)
- L. purpureum* RED DEAD-NETTLE. Common.
- **L. album* WHITE DEAD-NETTLE. Coastal roadsides, mainly around Garlieston and Wigtown.
- *(*L. maculatum* SPOTTED DEAD-NETTLE. Newton Stewart, 1906.)
- Galeopsis tetrahit* COMMON HEMP-NETTLE. Two segregates occur:
G. tetrahit (s.s.). Frequent.
G. bifida. Frequent.
- Glechoma hederacea* GROUND IVY. Locally common.
- Scutellaria galericulata* COMMON SKULL-CAP. Marshes and wet places along the coast.
- S. minor* LESSER SKULL-CAP. Garheugh; Fell Loch. Formerly widespread and has apparently declined, but can be overlooked when it grows under *Myrica gale*.
- Teucrium scorodonia* WOOD SAGE. Common.
- Ajuga reptans* BUGLE. Common.

PLANTAGINACEAE

- Plantago major* subsp. *major* GREATER PLANTAIN. Common.
- P. lanceolata* RIBWORT PLANTAIN. Common.
- P. maritima* SEA PLANTAIN. Common on the coast and sometimes on tracks and roadsides inland.
- P. coronopus* BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN. Common on the coast.
- Littorella uniflora* SHOREWEED. Common along loch margins, formerly also in wet places on the seashore.

CAMPANULACEAE

Campanula latifolia GIANT BELLFLOWER. Galloway House; Knockinaam; near Glenluce.

C. rotundifolia HAREBELL. Common.

Jasione montana SHEEP'S-BIT. Frequent in dry places on the coast, rare inland.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia dortmanna WATER LOBELIA. Occasional in stony lochs.

RUBIACEAE

Sherardia arvensis FIELD MADDER. Occasional, coastal rocks and turf.

Galium odoratum WOODRUFF. Coastal woodland, rare.

G. cruciata (= *Cruciata laevipes*) CROSSWORT. Roadside by Torrs Warren.

(*G. boreale* NORTHERN BEDSTRAW. "Cree side above Newton", 1883.)

G. mollugo (agg.) HEDGE BEDSTRAW. Mainly in coastal grass and scrub; Aird; Kirkcolm; Torrs Warren; Grennan Plantation. Commonly divided into two species or subspecies in Britain; Torrs Warren material seems closer to subsp. *mollugo*, while the inland population in the Aird area was recorded as subsp. *erectum* (= *G. album*). A difference between inland and coastal populations could make sense in relation to their distribution in the rest of Britain, but more work is needed before either taxon can be firmly accepted as present in the county.

G. mollugo × *verum* (= *G. × pomeranicum*). Roadside near Spittal.

G. verum LADY'S BEDSTRAW. Common. (Var. *maritimum*, Port William, 1883.)

G. saxatile HEATH BEDSTRAW. Common.

G. palustre MARSH BEDSTRAW. Two subspecies (or species) occur, and seem more distinct in Wigtownshire than in many places elsewhere.

G. palustre subsp. *palustre* COMMON MARSH-BEDSTRAW. Common in marshy and wet, peaty places.

G. palustre subsp. *elongatum* (= *G. elongatum*) GREAT MARSH-BEDSTRAW. In tall marsh vegetation and reed-swamp, e.g. Glenhapple marshes; Torrs Warren.

[*G. uliginosum* FEN BEDSTRAW. Blank card in BSBI Index, *Atlas* dots in Cree Valley, but not certainly known in Wigtownshire?]

G. aparine GOOSEGRASS etc. Common.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus nigra ELDER. Common.

**Viburnum lantana* WAYFARING TREE. Rare introduction, no recent records?

V. opulus GUELDER ROSE. Recently seen near Logan, native status perhaps doubtful.

**Symphoricarpos rivularis* SNOWBERRY. Occasional planting or escape.

Lonicera periclymenum HONEYSUCKLE. Common.

**Leycesteria formosa* HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE. On old keep walls, Castle Kennedy.

ADOXACEAE

Adoxa moschatellina MOSCHATEL. Local in damp woodland on rich soils.

VALERIANACEAE

Valerianella locusta COMMON CORNSALAD. Two subspecies occur:

V. locusta subsp. *locusta*. Common along the coast, no inland records?

V. locusta subsp. *dunensis*. Sand-dunes at head of Luce Bay.

(*V. dentata* NARROW-FRUITED CORNSALAD. Vanished cornfield weed; near Whithorn, 1837; Orchardton Bay, 1883.)

Valeriana officinalis COMMON VALERIAN. Frequent.

**V. pyrenaica* PYRENEAN VALERIAN. Occasionally naturalised: New Luce; Physgill; Glasserton.

DIPSACACEAE

**Dipsacus fullonum* subsp. *fullonum*. TEASEL. Sporadic, recently recorded from Stranraer and Cairnryan.

(*Knautia arvensis* FIELD SCABIOUS. Glenluce district, before 1894.)

Succisa pratensis DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS. Common.

COMPOSITAE

Bidens cernua NODDING BUR-MARIGOLD. Torrs Warren; Soulseat Loch.

B. tripartita TRIFID BUR-MARIGOLD. (Larbrax, 1969); Soulseat Loch; Planting End.

*(*Guizotia abyssinica*. Extinct casual.)

Senecio jacobaea RAGWORT. Common. (Var. *discoideus* on shore of Monreith Bay, 1883.)

S. cineraria × *jacobaea* (= *S.* × *albescens*). A single plant amongst *S. jacobaea* on the sea-front at Port William, 1990, close to cultivated *S. cineraria*, very typical of the occurrence of this hybrid around the British coastline.

S. aquaticus MARSH RAGWORT. Frequent.

S. aquaticus × *jacobaea* (= *S.* × *ostenfeldii*). Recorded only from a marshy pasture at Low Chlenry, where it has apparently ousted *S. aquaticus*, but surely overlooked or misrecorded as *S. aquaticus* elsewhere.

S. sylvaticus HEATH GROUNDSEL. Frequent.

S. viscosus STICKY GROUNDSEL. Rare, coastal.

S. vulgaris GROUNDSEL. Common. *Forma *radiatus* is an incomer at Stranraer and Cairnryan harbours.

*(*S. doria*. Outside a cottage garden, Morroch Bay, 1914.)

*(*S. fluviatilis* SARRACEN'S WOUNDWORT. (Ardwell Mill Dam, 1890); Port Gill.

*(*S. smithii* MAGELLAN RAGWORT. "In a ditch near Whauphill", 1941.)

*(*Doronicum plantagineum* PLANTAIN-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE. Var. *excelsum* has been recorded.)

Tussilago farfara COLTSFOOT. Common.

Petasites hybridus BUTTERBUR. Frequent.

**P. fragrans* WINTER HELIOTROPE. Occasional escape, published as "new to Wigtownshire" several times!

**Calendula officinalis* POT MARIGOLD. Casual at top of shore, Stranraer, 1981.

**Inula helenium* ELECAMPANE. On roadside at Low Ersock. Much confused in Scotland with the more common *Telekia speciosa*, but this is the true plant.

Inula crithmoides GOLDEN SAMPHIRE. Long known on the Mull of Galloway, well north of its other British localities, not recently seen on the Mull itself (last record, 1890?), but still on cliffs at West Tarbet and Dunman.

(*Pulicaria dysenterica* FLEABANE. Old records for the Mull of Galloway and *Atlas* dots for the Whithorn peninsula, but current status unknown.)

(*Filago vulgaris* (= *F. germanica*) COMMON CUDWEED. Several old records, last seen, 1890. Declining nationally.)

F. minima SMALL CUDWEED. On coastal sand: (Drummore, 1890); Torrs Warren; Glenluce.

(*Gnaphalium sylvaticum* HEATH CUDWEED. Little information and no recent record. May colonise forestry roads.)

G. uliginosum MARSH CUDWEED. Frequent.

*(*Anaphalis margaritacea* PEARLY EVERLASTING. "Loch Eldrig" (Elrig Loch?), 1951.)

Antennaria dioica MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING, CAT'S-FOOT. Tarf Water; Moor of Ravenstone.

Solidago virgaurea GOLDENROD. Occasional.

**S. canadensis* CANADIAN GOLDENROD. Riverbank at Newton Stewart.

**S. gigantea* EARLY GOLDENROD. Spittal; Glenluce.

- Aster tripolium* SEA ASTER. Saltmarshes, local. (Var. *discoideus*, Orchardton Bay, 1883.)
- **A. novi-belgii* MICHAELMAS DAISY. Near Glenluce Abbey. A difficult group, with other taxa apparently occurring, but not yet sorted out.
- *[(*A. lanceolatus*. Doubtfully recorded, as "probably *paniculatus*", by the Cree below Newton Stewart, 1883.)]
- **Olearia macrodonta* NEW ZEALAND HOLLY. Planted and naturalising above Knock Bay.
- Bellis perennis* DAISY. Common.
- Eupatorium cannabinum* HEMP AGRIMONY. Frequent on wet seacliffs and in coastal woodland.
- Achillea millefolium* YARROW. Common.
- A. ptarmica* SNEEZEWORT. Frequent.
- Tripleurospermum inodorum* SCENTLESS MAYWEED. Frequent.
- [*T. inodorum* × *maritimum*. Disturbed coastal ground, seen but not yet critically examined.]
- T. maritimum* subsp. *maritimum*. SEA MAYWEED. Common along the coast.
- Matricaria recutita* SCENTED MAYWEED. Glenluce.
- **M. matricarioides* PINEAPPLE-WEED. Frequent.
- *(*Anacyclus radiatus*. Extinct casual, as var. *purpurascens*.)
- Chrysanthemum segetum* CORN MARIGOLD. Arable fields, still about but not common.
- Leucanthemum vulgare* (= *Chrysanthemum vulgare*) OXEYE DAISY. Frequent.
- **Tanacetum parthenium* (= *Chrysanthemum parthenium*) FEVERFEW. Rare, e.g. Barsalloch Point.
- (*T. vulgare* (= *C. vulgare*) TANSY. No recent record?)
- Artemisia vulgaris* MUGWORT. Occasional, more common on the coast.
- A. maritima* SEA WORMWOOD. Formerly scattered along the coast between Garlieston and Whithorn, but recently recorded only at Portyerryrock Bay.
- Carlina vulgaris* CARLINE THISTLE. Coastal, locally frequent.
- [(*Arctium lappa* GREAT BURDOCK. An old record from Glenluce must surely be an error for *A. minus* subsp. *nemorosum*.)]
- A. minus* LESSER BURDOCK. Two subspecies have been recorded:
(*A. minus* subsp. *minus*. "St.Ninians", 1883, if record was correct.)
A. minus subsp. *nemorosum*. Common.
- Carduus tenuiflorus* SLENDER THISTLE. Coastal, rare, recently seen at Garheugh.
- (*C. acanthoides* WELTED THISTLE. Once described as "common" on the west coast of the Whithorn peninsula, and perhaps it still is, but I have no recent records.)
- Cirsium vulgare* SPEAR THISTLE. Common.
- C. palustre* MARSH THISTLE. Common.
- C. arvense* CREEPING THISTLE. Common.
- *(*Silybum marianum* MILK-THISTLE. Presumably casual: Terally Bay, 1960; shore south of Sandhead, 1971.)
- **Centaurea montana* PERENNIAL CORNFLOWER. Occasional escape.
- C. cyanus* CORNFLOWER. Cliff-top at Cruggleton, 1977, casual?
- C. nigra* BLACK KNAPWEED, COMMON KNAPWEED, HARDHEADS. Common.
- *(*Cichorium intybus* CHICORY. Two post-1930 *Atlas* records for Glenluce area.)
- Lapsana communis* NIPPLEWORT. Frequent.
- Hypochoeris radicata* CAT'S-EAR. Common.
- H. glabra* SMOOTH CAT'S-EAR. Very sparse on acid dune banks at Torrs Warren.
- Leontodon autumnalis* AUTUMN HAWKBIT. Common.

L. taraxacoides LESSER HAWKBIT. Local in open turf, mostly on the coast.

Tragopogon pratensis subsp. *minor* GOAT'S-BEARD. Monreith Bay; Cairnryan.

Sonchus arvensis PERENNIAL SOW-THISTLE, CORN SOW-THISTLE. Occasional, frequent on foreshores.

S. oleraceus SMOOTH SOW-THISTLE. Frequent.

S. asper PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE. Frequent.

Hieracium murorum (agg.) HAWKWEED. A mostly agamospermous complex, requiring more study in the county. However, apart from *H. vulgatum*, hawkweeds, as a group, are surprisingly infrequent. Individual microspecies are mostly very rare and must not be collected from their known localities. The information presented below is undoubtedly incomplete; the county was briefly visited by the BSBI *Hieracium* Study Group in 1986 but I do not have full information on the results of the visit.

Section *Umbellata*.

(*H. umbellatum*. Sorbie, 1891; old record in Glenluce area.)

Section *Sabauda*.

[*H. sabaudum* (= *H. perpropinquum*). Some recent reports are no doubt correct, but need confirmation.]

Section *Foliosa*.

H. latobrigorum. Recorded, 1986, but where?

H. subcrocatum. Barnshangan Bridge.

H. reticulatum. Tarf Bridge.

Section *Tridentata*.

H. lissolepium. Recorded, 1986, ?Tarf Bridge.

(*H. gothicoides*. Old record in Glenluce area.)

Section *Vulgata*.

Subsection *Vulgata*

H. vulgatum. Locally common on roadsides, dry banks, walls, acidic rocks, etc.

(*H. diaphanum*. One record in *Atlas Critical Supplement*.)

Subsection *Sagittata*.

H. subhirtum. Near New Luce.

Section *Oreadea*.

H. sommerfeltii. Recorded, 1986, but where?

Section *Subalpina*.

H. dissimile. Tarf Bridge; ?Barshangan Bridge. A nationally very rare species which must not be collected.

H. pilosella (= *Pilosella officinarum*) MOUSE-EAR HAWKWEED. Frequent on rocks and in short turf. A very complex species, either sexual or agamospermous, varying considerably in chromosome number, which has been divided into a huge number of "subspecies" in Europe in the past. Recently it has been fashionable to recognise just a few subspecies, based on various combinations of characters of the simple and glandular hairs on the involucre, giving what may be an arbitrary classification that cuts across other types of variation. Probably the commonest Wigtownshire taxon is subsp. *trichosoma* (= subsp. *nigrescens*), but there are also records for subsp. *melanops*, *micradenium* and *trichoscapum*. There is no indication, as yet, that these "subspecies" have any ecological meaning in the county and they also readily intergrade.

Crepis capillaris SMOOTH HAWK'S-BEARD. Frequent and variable.

C. paludosa. MARSH HAWK'S-BEARD. Local.

Taraxacum officinale DANDELION. Common. A mostly agamospermous complex of numerous microspecies, with the following records based on many determinations over the past few years by A.J.Richards and the late C.C.Haworth. It is not feasible, at present, if at all, to distinguish native taxa and introductions, though it is likely that several microspecies of section *Ruderalia* are relatively recent introductions. Continuing study of *Taraxacum* in Britain over the past few years has resulted in many changes of opinion and species concepts and some now doubtful microspecies are omitted from the following account. Those listed here mostly follow the British list issued by Haworth & Rundle, 1987, but need further revision.

Section *Erythrosperma*. Short turf, rocks and dunes, mainly Mull of Galloway and shores of Luce Bay.

T. arenastrum. Dunes: Point of Lag; ?Auchenmalg.

T. brachyglossum. Frequent on trodden dunes, rare inland.

(*T. fulviforme*. Unlocalised, apparently pre-1970 record.)

T. lacistophyllum. West Tarbet Bay; Cailliness Point; Auchenmalg.

T. laetum. Dune grassland, Glenluce.

T. proximum. Dune grassland, Glenluce.

T. pseudolacistophyllum. West Tarbet; Glenluce.

T. scoticum. Sandy, coastal turf near Glenluce.

Section *Obliqua*. Base-poor dunes.

T. platyglossum. Cailliness Point.

Section *Spectabilia*. Bogs, marshes and wet grassland.

T. faeroense. Locally common.

Section *Naevosa*. Damp and often shady places.

T. euryphyllum. Scattered throughout the county.

T. maculosum. Occasional, so far only near the coast.

T. naevosiforme. Mull of Sinniness; Glenluce.

T. "non-maculigerum". An undescribed species recorded in and near Portpatrick.

T. pseudolarsonii. Occasional.

T. subnaevosum. In damp turf on the west coast.

Section *Celtica*. Grasslands, wet rocks, etc.

T. ardlense. Cliff-top, Dunskey Castle.

T. bracteatum. Coastal streambank, Garheugh; Port William.

T. "bractiforme". (Unpublished name.) Coastal roadside, Cairnryan.

- T. explanatum*. A record of "*T. praestans*" on wet rocks at Meikle Galdenoch is almost certainly this taxon.
T. gelertii. In lush grass, Garlieston.
T. hibernicum. In cliff turf, Meikle Galdenoch.
T. laetifrons. Cliff turf: Mull of Sinniness; ?Killantringan Bay.
T. landmarkii. Upland roadside, New Luce.
T. nordstedtii. Locally common in fertile grassland.
T. raunkiaerii. Very common on light soils in lowland parts of the county.
T. unguilobum. Common on damp rocks, tracks and turf.
Section *Hamata*. Wasteground, roadsides, damp turf etc., a difficult section.
T. atactum. Lady Bay; Genoch; Cairnryan; Glanluce.
T. hamatiforme. On old railway, Wigtown; Cairnryan.
T. hamatulium. Coastal turf: Garheugh; Dally Bay; Kirkcolm; Marchburn.
T. hamatum. Widespread and probably frequent, mostly on roadsides.
T. hamiferum. Portpatrick; Stranraer; Port William.
T. lamprophyllum. Dry, disturbed, coastal grass: Corsewall; Dally Bay; Garlieston; Isle of Whithorn.
T. polyhamatum. Marchburn.
T. pseudohamatum. Roadsides: Lochans; Knockaldie; Cairnryan.
T. quadrans. Scattered, on roadsides.
T. subhamatum. Coastal turf, Corsewall Point.
Section *Ruderalia* (= Section *Vulgaria*). Lowland, often urban adventives or on roadsides.
T. alatum. Old station yard, Stranraer.
T. aurosulum.
T. cordatum. Grassy roadsides: Challoch; Newton Stewart; Marchburn.
T. cyanolepis. A distinctive species, abundant around Cairnryan, but unrecorded elsewhere.
T. dahlstedtii. Sandy coastal turf: Dally Bay; Kirkcolm; St. Ninian's Cave.
T. ekmanii. Marchburn; New Luce; Glanluce.
T. exacutum. Old railway, Glanluce.
T. excellens. Wasteground, Newton Stewart.
T. expallidiforme. Corsewall Point; Port William; Newton Stewart.
T. exsertum. Grassy roadside, Challoch.
(*T. hemipolyodon*. Casual on disturbed roadside at Low Balyett, 1977, now gone.)
T. insigne. In sandy coastal turf in the north Rhinns and at Sandhead.
T. laticordatum. Wasteground, etc.: Newton Stewart, Stranraer; Portpatrick; Port William.
T. necessarium. On disturbed shingle beach at Stairhaven.
T. oblongatum. Damp, coastal roadbank south of Cairnryan.
T. pallipes. Wasteground, Port William harbour.
T. pannulatiforme. Wasteground, Port William harbour.
T. pannucium. Coastal roadside, Kirkcolm.
T. polyodon. Frequent on roadsides and wasteground.
T. sagittipotens. Disturbed riverbank, Newton Stewart.
T. scotiniforme. Coastal roadside, Garheugh.
T. sublaeticolor. Disused railway, Glanluce.
T. sublucescens. Coastal roadside, as "*T. sublacinosum*", needs to be rechecked.
T. undulatum. Base of harbour wall, Port William.
T. xanthostigma. Coastal roadside, Cairnryan.

ALISMATACEAE

Baldellia ranunculoides LESSER WATER-PLANTAIN. On wet, peaty mud: Dowalton; Castle Kennedy; Fell Loch; etc.

[(*Luronium natans* FLOATING WATER-PLANTAIN. A pre-1837 record from Black Loch, Castle Kennedy, has been generally considered to have been based on a form of *B. ranunculoides*.)

Alisma plantago-aquatica WATER-PLANTAIN. Frequent.

JUNCAGINACEAE

Triglochin palustris MARSH ARROWGRASS. Frequent, often at tops of saltmarshes as well as inland.

T. maritima SEA ARROWGRASS. Frequent in saltmarshes.

ZOSTERACEAE

Zostera marina EELGRASS. On estuarine mud below the low water-mark: Loch Ryan; Baldoon Sands.

Z. angustifolia NARROW-LEAVED EELGRASS. On estuarine mud, often above the LWM: Loch Ryan; Baldoon Sands.

Z. noltii DWARF EELGRASS. Estuarine mud above the low water-mark: Loch Ryan; cast up at Innerwell.

POTAMOGETONACEAE

Potamogeton natans BROAD-LEAVED PONDWEED. Frequent.

P. polygonifolius BOG PONDWEED. Common in moorland pools and runnels.

P. lucens SHINING PONDWEED. White Loch at Castle Kennedy.

P. gramineus VARIOUS-LEAVED PONDWEED. Recent records from White Loch at Castle Kennedy and
Dernaglar Loch.

(*P. gramineus* × *polygonifolius*. An extremely rare hybrid, found in the River Bladnoch at Spittal Bridge in 1953. Convincing material was seen there, in very small quantity, in 1977, but a more recent search has been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that it still survives somewhere else in the river.)

(*P. gramineus* × *lucens* (= *P.* × *zizii*). One 10km dot in the *Atlas Critical Supplement*.

P. gramineus × *perfoliatus* (= *P.* × *nitens*). Rare, recently seen at Dernaglar Loch .

P. alpinus RED PONDWEED. Rare.

(*P. praelongus* LONG-STALKED PONDWEED. Lochnaw, 1843; Bishopburn, 1883.)

P. perfoliatus PERFOLIATE PONDWEED. Rare, recently seen at White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

(*P. pusillus* LESSER PONDWEED. Confirmed old records from Baldoon, the R. Bladnoch and near Sandhead.)

(*P. obtusifolius* BLUNT-LEAVED PONDWEED. Several old records, not recently seen.)

P. berchtoldii SMALL PONDWEED. A few old records, recently recorded at Clayshant.

P. crispus CURLED PONDWEED. Scattered records, recently at White Loch, Castle Kennedy.

P. pectinatus FENNEL PONDWEED. (*Atlas* record, Whithorn area;) White Loch at Castle Kennedy.

RUPPIACEAE

Ruppia maritima BEAKED TASSELWEED. Brackish pools, St. Helina Island.

(*R. cirrhosa* SPIRAL TASSELWEED. An old record for *R. maritima* (agg.) from Kirkcolm is, according to the *Atlas*, referable to this species. Recent searches of apparently suitable brackish pools at Kirkcolm have been unsuccessful.)

LILIACEAE

Narthecium ossifragum BOG ASPHODEL. Common on wet moorlands.

**Polygonatum multiflorum* SOLOMON'S SEAL. In woodland at Glenluce, apparently an introduction but not
the hybrid usually grown in gardens.

**Ruscus aculeatus* BUTCHER'S BROOM. On roadside at Logan.

**Lilium martagon* MARTAGON LILY. Garden escape in dunes, Sandhead.

**L. pyrenaicum* PYRENEAN LILY. Garden escape in dunes, Port Logan.

**Ornithogalum umbellatum* STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM. Occasional, usually on grassy roadbanks.

Scilla verna SPRING SQUILL. Locally abundant on seacliffs and in rocky coastal turf.

Hyacinthoides non-scripta (= *Endymion non-scriptus*) BLUEBELL, WILD HYACINTH. Common.

**H. hispanica* × *non-scripta* HYBRID GARDEN BLUEBELL. A frequent garden escape.

Allium scorodoprasum SAND LEEK. (Barnbarrock, 1904); Garlieston; Port Castle Bay.

A. vineale CROW GARLIC. Occasional, on coastal banks.

*(*A. carinatum* KEELED GARLIC. Glenluce, 1896 [perhaps just refound, 1990?].)

**A. triquetrum* THREE-CORNERED LEEK. Planted and becoming naturalised on wooded roadside, Logan.

A. ursinum RAMSONS. Occasional.

**A. moly*. Garden escape in dunes at Monreith.

JUNCACEAE

Juncus squarrosus HEATH RUSH. Common.

**J. tenuis* SLENDER RUSH. Damp roadsides, rare.

J. gerardii SALT MARSH RUSH. Common in saltmarshes and amongst rocks at the top of the shore.

- J. bufonius* TOAD RUSH. Two (or three?) segregates occur:
J. bufonius (s.s.). Common in seasonally wet places.
J. foliosus. Streamsides, etc.: Glenluce; Grennan Plantation.
J. ranarius (= *J. ambiguus*). Should occur in damp, coastal sites, but collections await critical examination.]
- J. inflexus* HARD RUSH. Rare, coastal.
- J. effusus* SOFT RUSH. Very common.
- J. conglomeratus* COMPACT RUSH. Common in wet, peaty places.
- J. maritimus* SEA RUSH. Occasional in wet places on the seashore.
- (*J. subnodulosus* BLUNT-FLOWERED RUSH. West coast of the Whithorn peninsula, no recent records?)
- J. acutiflorus* SHARP-FLOWERED RUSH. Very common.
- J. acutiflorus* × *articulatus* (= *J.* × *surrejanus*). With the parents on Torrs Warren.
- J. articulatus* JOINTED RUSH. Frequent.
- J. bulbosus* (incl. *J. kochii*) BULBOUS RUSH. Common in wet, peaty places. The aquatic form is often the dominant waterweed in peaty lochs.
- Luzula pilosa* HAIRY WOODRUSH. Frequent, more a plant of heathy banks than of woodland.
- L. sylvatica* GREAT WOODRUSH. Frequent.
- L. campestris* FIELD WOODRUSH. Common.
- L. multiflora* HEATH WOODRUSH. Two subspecies occur, both frequent:
L. multiflora subsp. *multiflora*. Heathland and woodland edges.
L. multiflora subsp. *congesta*. Heathland and moorland.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

- **Leucojum vernum* SPRING SNOWFLAKE. Abundantly naturalised in damp woodland near Cairnryan.
- *(*L. aestivum* SUMMER SNOWFLAKE. Ardwell Mill, 1938.)
- **Galanthus nivalis* SNOWDROP. Frequent and locally well naturalised.
- **Narcissus pseudonarcissus* subsp. *pseudonarcissus*. WILD DAFFODIL. Occasionally naturalised.
- **N. poeticus* (= *N. majalis*) PHEASANT'S-EYE. Rare introduction or escape: above Knock Bay; Boreland.
- **N.* × *incomparabilis* DAFFODIL. Many of the garden escapes and plantings on village roadsides can, no doubt, be grouped under this name, but have not been critically studied.

IRIDACEAE

- Iris pseudacorus* YELLOW FLAG. Frequent.
- **Tritonia* × *crocosmiflora* MONTBRETIA. Frequent garden escape.
- **T. pottsii*. Riverbank near Spittal.

ORCHIDACEAE

- Epipactis helleborine* BROAD-LEAVED HELLEBORINE. Cotland Plantation.
- Listera ovata* TWAYBLADE. Cotland Plantation; Dowalton Loch; Kirkinner.
- L. cordata* LESSER TWAYBLADE. Only modern record: a few plants at one site on Torrs Warren.
- (*Hammarbya paludosa* BOG ORCHID. Near Mull of Galloway, long extinct.)
- Corallorhiza trifida* CORAL-ROOT. Dune-slacks on Torrs Warren.
- (*Coeloglossum viride* FROG ORCHID. Several old records.)
- Gymnadenia conopsea* FRAGRANT ORCHID. Drumnabrennan; Moor of Ravenstone; Culvinnan Fell. The Culvinnan Fell plant is subsp. *borealis* and other populations are no doubt the same.
- Pseudorchis albida* (= *Leucorchis albida*) SMALL WHITE ORCHID. Dowalton Loch; Drumnabrennan.
- Platanthera chlorantha* GREATER BUTTERFLY ORCHID. Castle Kennedy; Moor of Ravenstone.

- P. bifolia* LESSER BUTTERFLY ORCHID. (Craiglemine, 1955); Dowalton Loch; Airies, The Beef Barrel.
- Orchis mascula* EARLY PURPLE ORCHID. Locally frequent on seacliffs.
- Dactylorhiza fuchsii* subsp. *fuchsii* COMMON SPOTTED ORCHID. Occasional.
- D. maculata* subsp. *ericetorum* HEATH SPOTTED ORCHID. Frequent.
- D. incarnata* EARLY MARSH-ORCHID. Rare, in wet pastures. Dowalton Loch (subspecies unknown) and as follows:
D. incarnata subsp. *incarnata*. Moor of Ravenstone.
D. incarnata subsp. *pulchella*. In wetter, more acid sites than the last, also at Moor of Ravenstone.
- D. purpurella* NORTHERN MARSH-ORCHID. Mostly in flushes on the west coast.
- Dactylorhiza maculata* × *Gymnadenia conopsea* (= × *Dactylogymnadenia legrandiana*). Drumnabrennan.
- Anacamptis pyramidalis* PYRAMIDAL ORCHID. Port Logan; (old records elsewhere in the Rhinns and at Castle Kennedy).

ARACEAE

- **Acorus calamus* SWEET FLAG. Ardwell.
- **Lysichiton americanus* SKUNK-CABBAGE. Well naturalised in woodland, White Loch of Myrton.
- Arum maculatum* CUCKOO-PINT, LORDS-AND-LADIES. Woodland, rare, looking native in coastal sites.

LEMNACEAE

- Lemna minor* COMMON DUCKWEED. Pools and marshes: Aird; Isle of Whithorn.

SPARGANIACEAE

- Sparganium erectum* BRANCHED BUR-REED. Marshes, scattered, subsp. unknown, presumably *microcarpum*.
- S. emersum* UNBRANCHED BUR-REED. Marshes, only recent record is from Aird.
- [(*S. angustifolium* FLOATING BUR-REED. Perhaps recorded at Lochnaw in 1843, but this and other old, supposed records probably refer to species-aggregates. *S. angustifolium* cannot be accepted as having occurred in the county, but there seems no reason why it should not occur, particularly in view of the presence of the following hybrid.)]
- S. angustifolium* × *emersum*. Loch Maberry, stable population, neither parent known to be present.
- S. minimum* LEAST BUR-REED. Rare, recently recorded in peaty ditches near Fell Loch.

TYPHACEAE

- Typha latifolia* GREAT REEDMACE. Lochs and marshes, rare.

CYPERACEAE

- Eriophorum angustifolium* COMMON COTTONGRASS, BOG-COTTON. Bogs and moors, common.
- [*E. gracile* SLENDER COTTONGRASS. A published record for *E. gracile* is as an old synonym of *E. latifolium* (q.v.)]
- [(*E. latifolium* BROAD-LEAVED COTTONGRASS. Old and doubtful records for Glenluce and Newton Stewart.)]
- E. vaginatum* HARE'S-TAIL COTTONGRASS. Bogs and moors, common.
- Scirpus cespitosus* DEER-GRASS. Heaths and moors, common. As far as is known, all populations are subsp. *germanicus* [though subsp. *cespitosus* could plausibly occur in wetter sites].
- Eleocharis acicularis* SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH. (Castle Kennedy, 1883, perhaps recently seen in White Loch, but record needs confirmation); Creeside at Glenhapple.
- E. quinqueflora* FEW-FLOWERED SPIKE-RUSH. Occasional in stony moorland and coastal flushes.
- E. multicaulis* MANY-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH. Occasional in wet, peaty places.
- E. palustris* COMMON SPIKE-RUSH. Frequent.

- E. uniglumis* SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH. Rare or overlooked in coastal marshes.
- Scirpus maritimus* SEA CLUB-RUSH. Occasional in pools at the tops of foreshores.
- Blysmus rufus* SALTMARSH FLAT-SEDGE. Saltmarshes: (Portyerrock, 1955); West Tarbet Bay; Orchardton Bay.
- Schoenoplectus lacustris* (= *Scirpus lacustris*) COMMON CLUB-RUSH. Lochs and marshes, occasional.
- S. tabernaemontani* (= *Scirpus tabernaemontani*) GREY CLUB-RUSH. Saltmarshes: Wigtown; Kirkcolm.
- Isolepis setacea* (= *Scirpus setaceus*) BRISTLE CLUB-RUSH. Frequent on wet tracks and loch margins.
- I. cernua* (= *Scirpus cernuus*) SLENDER CLUB-RUSH. Occasional in damp spots on Torrs Warren and the Rhinns coast.
- Eleogiton fluitans* (= *Scirpus fluitans*) FLOATING CLUB-RUSH. In peaty lochs and wet, peaty flushes, rare.
- Schoenus nigricans* BLACK BOG-RUSH. Coastal flushes and Machars moorlands, frequent.
- Rhynchospora alba* WHITE BEAK-SEDGE. Frequent on wet moorland.
- (*Cladium mariscus* SAW SEDGE. Once known around a number of moorland lochs, mostly in the Machars, and apparently in abundance at some sites. Recent searches of several of these localities have been unsuccessful and while afforestation has affected some sites, others still appear undisturbed. Galloway lochs are known to have suffered dramatic acidification as a result of "acid rain" and this may have tipped the balance against a moderately calcicolous plant that was always on the edge of its ecological range. There is a record from "Knock Moss", 1964, and it was also reliably reported in the floating fen on Torrs Warren in 1971, but has not been found there recently.)
- Carex laevigata* SMOOTH-STALKED SEDGE. Ravine woodland and cliff gullies, rare.
- C. distans* DISTANT SEDGE. Wet places on the coast, occasional.
- C. punctata* DOTTED SEDGE. Cliffs at Garheugh (a rare plant which is not to be collected).
- C. hostiana* TAWNY SEDGE. Rather common in coastal and moorland flushes.
- C. binervis* GREEN-RIBBED SEDGE. Moorlands, common.
- [*C. flava* LARGE YELLOW SEDGE. Not known; old records are as aggregate name covering the next three species.]
- C. lepidocarpa* LONG-STALKED YELLOW SEDGE. (Broadsea Bay, 1962); Dowalton Loch.
- C. demissa* COMMON YELLOW SEDGE. Common in wet, peaty places.
- C. serotina* SMALL-FRUITED YELLOW SEDGE. Stony loch shores, recently seen in small quantity at Dernaglar Loch and as single plants at Barhapple Loch and Fell Loch. Liable to be confused with small plants of *C. demissa*. (Var. *cyperoides*, said to be a plant of southern England, reported at Garlieston Curling Pond, 1889.)
- C. extensa* LONG-BRACTED SEDGE. Occasional in saltmarshes and wet grassy hummocks on the foreshore.
- (*C. sylvatica* WOOD SEDGE. Cairnryan, 1892.)
- C. rostrata* BOTTLE SEDGE. Common on loch margins, etc.
- C. vesicaria* BLADDER SEDGE. Glenhapple marshes; Dowalton Loch.
- C. acutiformis* LESSER POND SEDGE. (Near Port William, 1887; Portencorkrie Bay, 1890); Dowalton Loch.
- C. pendula* PENDULOUS SEDGE. Coastal woodland, Marchburn.
- C. pallescens* PALE SEDGE. Rare, recent records from Tarf Water and Kirkcowan.
- C. panicea* CARNATION SEDGE. Common.
- C. limosa* MUD SEDGE. Quaking bogs, rare and endangered by drainage and afforestation: (Dernaglar Loch, 1955; Lochs of High Derry, 1960); near Barhaskine, 1972; Eldrig Moss, 1976.
- C. flacca* GLAUCOUS SEDGE. Common.
- C. hirta* HAIRY SEDGE. Frequent.
- C. lasiocarpa* SLENDER SEDGE. Loch margins, local.
- C. pilulifera* PILL SEDGE. Frequent in heathy grassland.
- C. caryophylla* SPRING SEDGE. Occasional in short turf.
- C. elata* TUFTED SEDGE. Elrig Loch.

- C. acuta* SLENDER TUFTED SEDGE. Prestrie Loch; Elrig Loch.
- C. aquatilis* WATER SEDGE. Glenhapple marshes; Spittal.
- C. nigra* COMMON SEDGE. Common.
- C. paniculata* GREATER TUSSOCK SEDGE. Swamps and loch edges, rare.
- C. diandra* LESSER TUSSOCK SEDGE. Quaking bogs: Prestrie Loch; Torrs Warren; Dowalton Loch.
- C. otrubae* FALSE FOX SEDGE. Coastal, frequent.
- C. disticha* BROWN SEDGE. Very local in damp, coastal grass.
- C. arenaria* SAND SEDGE. Common in sandy, coastal turf and on dunes.
- C. muricata* subsp. *lamprocarpa* PRICKLY SEDGE. Glenluce Abbey; Castle Kennedy; West Tabet Bay.
- C. echinata* STAR SEDGE. Wet, peaty places, common.
- C. remota* REMOTE SEDGE. Damp, shady places, local.
- C. curta* WHITE SEDGE. Wet bogs, frequent.
- C. ovalis* OVAL SEDGE. Frequent.
- (*C. pauciflora* FEW-FLOWERED SEDGE. Collected "near Loch Maberry", 1963, an area now mostly afforested.)
- C. pulicaris* FLEA SEDGE. Frequent.
- C. dioica* DIOECIOUS SEDGE. Local, in flushes.

GRAMINEAE

- Festuca pratensis* MEADOW FESCUE. Occasional.
- F. arundinacea* TALL FESCUE. Occasional.
- F. gigantea* GIANT FESCUE. Glenluce.
- **F. nigrescens* (= *F. rubra* subsp. *commutata*) CHEWING'S FESCUE. Roadside, Knockishee, generally overlooked?
- F. rubra* RED FESCUE. Common and variable, the following subspecies are recorded:
F. rubra subsp. *rubra*. Very common in a wide range of habitats, including cliffs and dunes.
F. rubra subsp. *arenaria*. Locally abundant on sand-dunes.
F. rubra subsp. *pruinosa*. Common on seacliffs and on rocks above the shore.
- F. filiformis* (= *F. tenuifolia*) FINE-LEAVED SHEEP'S FESCUE. Frequent: dry heathland and acid rocks.
- F. ovina* SHEEP'S FESCUE. Frequent but confused with *F. filiformis* and tufted forms of *F. rubra*. Subspecies need to be worked out.
- Lolium perenne* RYE-GRASS. Common.
- **L. multiflorum* ITALIAN RYE-GRASS. Occasional agricultural relic.
- L. multiflorum* × *perenne* (= *L. × hybridum*). With the parents on wasteground at Stranraer.
- *[(*L. temulentum* DARNEL. Extinct casual, evidence for it having occurred in Wigtownshire a bit shaky.)]
- Vulpia bromoides* SQUIRRELTAIL FESCUE. Occasional in dry places.
- (*Desmazeria rigida* (= *Catapodium rigidum*) FERN-GRASS. Port Logan, 1955; Port Castle Bay, 1955.)
- D. marina* (= *Catapodium marinum*) SEA FERN-GRASS. Occasional along the coast.
- Poa annua* ANNUAL MEADOW-GRASS. Common.
- P. nemoralis* WOOD MEADOW-GRASS. Rich woodland, apparently rare.
- **P. compressa* FLATTENED MEADOW-GRASS. On river-shingle at Glenluce.
- P. pratensis* SMOOTH MEADOW-GRASS. Roadsides, etc., frequent, but confused with *P. subcaerulea*.
- *(*P. angustifolia* NARROW-LEAVED MEADOW-GRASS. Castle Kennedy.)
- P. subcaerulea* SPREADING MEADOW-GRASS. Common in short turf.

- P. trivialis* ROUGH MEADOW-GRASS. Common, often in marshes when it may have smooth leaf-sheaths.
- Puccinellia maritima* COMMON SALTMARSH-GRASS. Saltmarshes, frequent.
- P. distans* subsp. *distans* REFLEXED SALTMARSH-GRASS. Bare depression in saltmarsh-meadow, Grange of Cree, 1977.
- Dactylis glomerata* COCK'S-FOOT. Common.
- Cynosurus cristatus* CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL. Common.
- *(*C. echinatus* ROUGH DOG'S-TAIL. "Roadside, about one mile west of Glenluce," 1938.)
- Catabrosa aquatica* WATER WHORL-GRASS. Two subspecies:
C. aquatica subsp. *aquatica*. Occasional in muddy, often cattle-trampled streams, usually near the coast.
C. aquatica subsp. *minor*. Wet coastal sand; Philip and Mary; Torrs Warren.
- Briza media* QUAKING GRASS. Damp pastures: Dowalton Loch; Moor of Ravenstone.
- (*Melica uniflora* WOOD MELICK. Old records in rocky woodlands, not recently confirmed.)
- [*M. nutans* MOUNTAIN MELICK. Reported from a suitable site near Cairnryan, but needs confirmation.]
- Glyceria fluitans* FLOATING SWEET-GRASS. Common.
- [(*G. plicata* PLICATE SWEET-GRASS. Listed for vc.74 in the *Comital Flora* and one *Atlas* dot on vc. boundary.)]
- G. declinata* SMALL SWEET-GRASS. Muddy, trampled places, frequent.
- G. maxima* REED SWEET-GRASS. Coastal marsh, Knock Bay.
- **Bromus sterilis* BARREN BROME. Physgill; Glenluce; near Leffnoll Point.
- B. ramosus* HAIRY BROME. Wooded seacliffs: Marchburn; Grennan Plantation.
- B. hordeaceus* SOFT BROME. Two subspecies:
B. hordeaceus subsp. *hordeaceus* (= *B. mollis*). Common and variable.
B. hordeaceus subsp. *thominii*. Recognised only at Sandhead, but probably overlooked on dunes.
- **B. hordeaceus* × *lepidus* (= *B. × pseudothominii*). A rare introduction in sown grassland.
- *(*B. lepidus* SLENDER SOFT BROME. Some *Atlas* records (all correct?), not recently recorded.)
- (*B. racemosus* SMOOTH BROME. Carsegowan, 1883.)
- (*B. commutatus* MEADOW BROME. Wigtown, 1883.)
- *(*B. arvensis* FIELD BROME. Extinct casual.)
- *(*B. secalinus* RYE-BROME. Sandhead, 1836.)
- *(*B. japonicus*. Extinct casual.)
- Brachypodium sylvaticum* FALSE BROME. Widespread.
- Leymus arenarius* (= *Elymus arenarius*) LYME-GRASS. Locally common on dunes.
- Elymus caninus* (= *Agropyron caninum*) BEARDED COUCH. Grange of Cree; Glenluce.
- E. repens* subsp. *repens* (= *Agropyron repens*) COMMON COUCH. Occasional. Var. *aristatus*, Glenluce.
- E. pycnanthus* (= *Agropyron pungens*) SEA COUCH. Saltmarsh at mouth of Piltanton Burn.
- E. farctus* (= *Agropyron junceiforme*) SAND COUCH. Common on dunes, but replaced locally by *E. × laxus*.
- [*E. farctus* × *pycnanthus*. Reported from saltmarshes at Wigtown, but perhaps confused with *E. × laxus*.]
- E. farctus* × *repens* (= *E. × laxus*). Local but sometimes dominant at the tops of disturbed sandy seashores.
- **Hordeum jubatum* FOXTAIL BARLEY. Established in saltmarsh, Grange of Cree.
- **H. distichon* TWO-ROWED BARLEY. Casual agricultural relic.
- **H. vulgare* SIX-ROWED BARLEY. Casual agricultural relic.
- *(*Avena fatua* WILD OAT. Old casual occurrences only.)
- **A. sativa* OAT. Casual agricultural relic.

*(*A. strigosa* BLACK OAT. Extinct casual.)

Avenula pubescens (= *Helictotrichon pubescens*) DOWNY OAT-GRASS. Occasional.

Arrhenatherum elatius FALSE OAT-GRASS. Common. Both subspecies *elatius* and *bulbosum* occur.

*[(*Gaudinia fragilis*. Extinct casual, but source of record in doubt.)]

Koeleria cristata (agg.) CRESTED HAIR-GRASS. Frequent on seacliffs and in coastal turf. A variable species, which has been subdivided in various ways at different times. Another very tentative treatment of European forms (*Flora Europaea*) has been reproduced as established fact in recent British floras, with recognition of two "species", *K. macrantha* and *K. glauca*. As is the case elsewhere, Wigtownshire populations show considerable variation in the supposed diagnostic characters and it currently seems best to record them as the single species, *K. cristata*. If subdivisions were to be recognised, some Wigtownshire populations might constitute a separate taxon.

(*Trisetum flavescens* YELLOW OAT-GRASS. Apparently a Wigtownshire taxon, but status unclear.)

Deschampsia cespitosa TUFTED HAIR-GRASS. Common.

D. flexuosa WAVY HAIR-GRASS. Common on heaths and moors.

Aira praecox EARLY HAIR-GRASS. Rocky outcrops, common.

A. caryophyllea SILVERY HAIR-GRASS. Two subspecies:

A. caryophyllea subsp. *caryophyllea*. Rocky outcrops, locally frequent.

**A. caryophyllea* subsp. *multiculmis*. Casual on dry roadsides, etc.

(*Hierochloa odorata* HOLY-GRASS. Known to have been collected at Lochinch - needs refinding.)

Anthoxanthum odoratum SWEET VERNAL-GRASS. Common.

Holcus lanatus YORKSHIRE-FOG. Common.

H. mollis CREEPING SOFT-GRASS. Locally common.

Agrostis canina (agg.). Two species are now recognised:

A. canina (= *A. canina* subsp. *canina*) VELVET BENT. Swamps and wet peaty places, locally abundant.

A. vinealis (= *A. canina* subsp. *montana*) BROWN BENT. Frequent in dry heathland.

A. capillaris (= *A. tenuis*) COMMON BENT. Common.

A. gigantea BLACK BENT. Drummore; Glenluce; Beoch Burn.

A. stolonifera CREEPING BENT. Common.

Ammophila arenaria MARRAM. Frequent along the coast.

Calamagrostis epigejos WOOD SMALL-REED. Portpatrick.

Phleum pratense CAT'S-TAIL. Perhaps two subspecies:

**P. pratense* subsp. *pratense* TIMOTHY. Occasional.

[*P. pratense* subsp. *bertolonii*. Reported above Claddyhouse Burn, confirmation needed.]

Alopecurus pratensis MEADOW FOXTAIL. Frequent.

A. geniculatus MARSH FOXTAIL. Frequent.

*(*A. utriculatus*. Extinct casual.)

Parapholis strigosa HARD-GRASS. Saltmarshes; Grange of Cree; Orchardton Bay.

Phalaris arundinacea REED CANARY-GRASS. Common.

*(*P. canariensis* CANARY-GRASS. Extinct casual.)

Milium effusum WOOD MILLET. Woodland, Glenluce.

Phragmites australis (= *P. communis*) COMMON REED. Widespread.

Danthonia decumbens (= *Sieglingia decumbens*) HEATH-GRASS. Frequent in heathy grassland.

Molinia caerulea PURPLE MOOR-GRASS. Locally abundant in wet grassland and moorland.

Nardus stricta MAT-GRASS. Heathland, locally common.

Spartina anglica COMMON CORD-GRASS. Saltmarshes, Baldoon Sands.

**Sasa palmata* CHIMAKIZASA BAMBOO. Castle Kennedy; above Knock Bay.