

**Transactions**  
of the  
**Dumfriesshire and Galloway**  
**Natural History**  
and  
**Antiquarian Society**

**FLORA OF KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE VOLUME**



LXV 1990

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of the  
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JAMES WILLIAMS, F.S.A.Scot.,  
W. F. CORMACK, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A.Scot.

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## EDITORIAL

Contributions are invited on the Natural History, Geology, Antiquities and Archaeology, including Industrial Archaeology of South West Scotland or the Solway basin, and preference is always given to original work on local subjects. Intending contributors should, in the first instance, apply to the Editors for instructions giving the nature and approximate size of their paper. Each contributor has seen a proof of his paper and neither the Editors nor the Society hold themselves responsible for the accuracy of the information in it.

A list of members appeared in volume 63, and a copy of the current Rules appeared in volume 61.

From October 1991 the Honorary Secretary (Mrs J. Muir, North Wing, Carzield House, Kirkmahoe, Dumfries DG1 1SY, Tel. 0387-710216) will deal with all general matters other than membership which will be dealt with by the Hon. Membership Secretary (Mrs M. Rochester, Hillcrest, Kirkton, Dumfries DG1 1SL, Tel. 0387-710144).

Exchanges should be sent to the Hon. Assistant Librarian, Mr J. Williams, 42 New Abbey Road, Dumfries DG2 7LZ. Enquiries regarding back numbers of *Transactions* — see rear cover — should be made to the Hon. Librarian, Mr R. Coleman, 4 Lovers Walk, Dumfries DG1 1LP. As many of the back numbers are out of stock, members can greatly assist the finances of the Society by arranging for any volumes which are not required, whether of their own or those of deceased members, to be handed in. It follows that volumes marked as out of print may nevertheless be available from time to time. The Society is indebted to Professor Robertson for the gift to the Society, for sale, of the last remaining volumes of her *Birrens (Blatobulgium)* — when these are sold no more will be available.

Payment of subscriptions should be made to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr John Neilson, 2 Park Street, Dumfries DG2 7PH, who will be pleased to arrange Bonds of Covenant, which can materially increase the income of the Society without, generally, any additional cost to the member. The attention of members and friends is drawn to the important Inheritance Tax and Capital Gains Tax concessions which are conferred on individuals by the Finance Acts, inasmuch as bequests or transfers of shares or cash to the Society are exempt from these taxes.

Limited grants may be available for excavations or other research. Applications should be made prior to 28th February in each year to the Hon. Secretary. Researchers are also reminded of the Mouswald Trust founded by our late President Dr R. C. Reid, which provides grants for work on the Early Iron Age, Roman, Romano-British and Early Christian periods. Applications for grants should be made to Primrose and Gordon, Solicitors, Irish Street, Dumfries.

The Council is indebted to the Scottish Development Department (Historic Scotland) for a grant towards the publication costs of Gordon Barclay's and Noel Fojut's paper on The Site at Pict's Knowe, Troqueer.

The illustration on the front cover is of the Wamphray "grave slab" from the article "The Early Church in Dumfriesshire" by W. G. Collingwood, in volume 12, Series III (1926) of these *Transactions*.

# FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

by

Olga Stewart

West Maryfield, New Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire

This check list covers the flowering plants and ferns of Kirkcudbrightshire, the area that stretches from the R. Nith in the East to the R. Cree in the West, and from the watershed in the North down to the Solway. This is the old county boundary at the time when Dr H.C. Watson in 1873 divided the British Isles into 112 botanical regions and it has remained unchanged for recording purposes in spite of many municipal boundary changes since then.

I took over as official botanical recorder for Kirkcudbrightshire for the Botanical Society of the British Isles from the late Dr H. Milne-Redhead some twenty years ago and this is an attempt to bring up-to-date and expand the check list which he published in the Society's *Transactions* (Vol. XLIX, 1972). I have also given information on the past and present recordings to show how the plants are surviving with the continuous changes in land use. It is extraordinary how many of them have survived for over a hundred years, despite the increase in forestry, the drainage of marshes and the 'improvement' of agricultural fields; sadly, however, the sites and populations have diminished greatly in numbers.

The mountainous area of the northern part of the county has never been prolific botanically as the soil is rocky and barren, or blanket bog, so the introduction of blanket forestry over a large area has done relatively little harm to the flora. We never had any of the rare alpine, our most uncommon being Purple Saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*) which can be found in one place on Merrick, while Dwarf Willow (*Salix herbacea*) and Stiff Sedge (*Carex bigelowii*) are found frequently on the bare summits over 2000 feet. These can compete with the grazing of the deer and feral goats. The greatest damages from afforestation are the loss of open moorland and with the acid rain the increased acidification of our upland lochs, where the vegetation in and around them has decreased considerably. There is a project at L. Fleet which has been carried out for several years to see if this acidification can be counteracted. Round the burns that feed the loch, they have been liming the banks and this has helped. Trout are now back in the loch and pondweeds have been recorded again. The effects of forestry are noticed in other ways, and new plants are occasionally brought in inadvertently by vehicles; for instance many forestry tracks now have Sand Spurrey (*Spergularia rubra*) growing on them, a species that is otherwise absent from the uplands.

One other area deserves special mention. North of Clatteringshaws, hemmed in by forestry but untouched by it, is the Silver Flow, an exceptionally fine series of bog formations, where Sundews (*Drosera*) and Bladder-worts (*Utricularia*) grow on the edges of mossy pools.

With so much conifer afforestation in the north, one has to come south to the lowlands to find deciduous woodlands. Two good examples of fine oak woodlands are the Wood of Cree, now a R.S.P.B. reserve, and Castramont Wood owned by the Scottish Wildlife Trust thanks to a bequest of the late Mrs Murray Usher. Other wooded areas are on the banks of two of the three rivers that flow south through the centre of the county. The

Water of Urr is a meandering wooded river rising in L. Urr and flowing out through Dalbeattie to Kippford. The second is the Water of Fleet, with its two large branches, the larger rising on Cairnsmore of Fleet, and the Little Water of Fleet flowing out of L. Fleet, joining the main river at Castramont and flowing into the Solway south of Gatehouse. The third of our river systems is the R. Dee/Water of Ken with its many tributaries, which since the 1930's has been the source of our electricity supply. Dams have been built at Clatteringshaws on the Dee and at Dundough on the Ken, with other dams further south, ending with the lowest at Tongland near the mouth of the Dee. These have formed large lochs, and so have changed the vegetation considerably. The fluctuating levels of the water have been of benefit to some plants. In 1988 when the dam at Glenlochrae was opened to allow maintenance, L. Ken was very low, being practically back to the original line of the river before the dam was built; on the exposed mud there were large populations of Pillwort (*Pilularia globulifera*), a rare tiny fern which is on the endangered list of plants in Europe. By the time the dam was back in operation, other plants had taken over and covered the Pillwort, and it needed the water to drown the other plants for its continued survival.

Of our lowland lochs Carlingwark Loch at Castle Douglas is the most interesting. It has a rich fen at the southern end where Greater Spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), Cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*) and some uncommon sedges grow, and was a favourite grazing area of the Bean Goose (A.D. Watson: *Scottish Birds* 1986). Despite the algae resulting from enrichment from farm pollutants, the loch has a good population of various pondweeds. One of the rarer is Flat-stalked Pondweed (*Potamogeton friesii*) which has been there for over 100 years. Maxwelltown Loch which lay to the North-west of Dumfries must have been a similar loch with rich fen and aquatic vegetation. From the evidence of old records we must have lost a great many of our rarer water plants when the loch was drained to allow the spread of the town of Dumfries.

It is the lowland agricultural area which has shown the greatest change over the years. Weeds of the corn fields like Corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) which was common until the 1900's has gone completely, and Corn Marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) is now becoming a rarity. Clean seed and the extensive use of weedkillers have deprived us of meadows full of wild flowers. Any that remain are often in small corners which are too damp or stony to plough and here one can occasionally find Butterfly Orchids (*Platanthera*) and interesting sedges.

Kirkcudbrightshire has an extensive coastline which is mostly rocky with a variety of interesting geological formations. These are interspersed with a few sandy bays and large muddy areas at the mouths of rivers. The result is a diverse flora and here are found the largest proportion of our rarer plants. With a relatively milder and wetter climate, compared with central and eastern Scotland, several southern species spread further north, and we have good populations of, for instance, Sea Lavenders (*Limonium*) at their northern limit. Again, Dotted Sedge (*Carex punctata*) has several sites among rocky areas near the shore, the next nearest places where it grows being on the Isle of Man, N. Ireland and in North Wales. Also the currents of the Irish Sea swing round the Mull of Galloway and deposit jetsam on our shores. Twenty huge logs were washed on to the low dunes at Preston Merse ten years ago, and at the same time Beach Sagewort (*Artemisia stellerana*) appeared for the first time. This plant has spread further along the coast since, and has recently been seen in Cumbria.

The flower population along the shore is forever changing. Oyster Plant (*Mertensia maritima*) is one that gets washed in, established for a few years and then washed away again. It grew at Whiteport 100 years ago, but was not recorded again until 1987, only half a mile from the original site. The sea has brought in plants, and so, I think, have the geese. Small Centaury (*Centaureum pulchellum*) appeared some years ago on the merseland where they feed. Horned Poppy (*Glaucium flavum*) was common along our coast during last century, but is now found in only three places; on the other hand Sea Kale (*Crambe maritima*) seems to be on the increase. All these plants are very susceptible to storm damage.

There are only a few plants that are known to be extinct because their habitat has gone; for example Brown Beak Sedge (*Rhynchospora fusca*) disappeared when Rascarrel Moss was drained and afforested, and Wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) was weeded out from the walls of Sweetheart Abbey when they were cleaned by the Ministry of Works in the 1950s. But others new to the county keep appearing. New Zealand Willowherb (*Epilobium brunnescens*) was first recorded in the British Isles in 1927 and now when one walks up a hill-burn it is hard to believe it is not a native, since it looks so natural growing there. Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*), are less popular newcomers though they have not yet taken over our river banks to the extent they have in other parts of the country. Oxford Ragwort (*Senecio squalidus*), which started life in the Oxford Botanic Gardens, has spread all over Britain, and has now reached us near Cargen.

The fact remains that there is still an abundant number of plants and ferns growing in Kirkcudbrightshire, and I hope that this list will help botanists to find and enjoy some of them more easily, and leave them for others to enjoy as well.



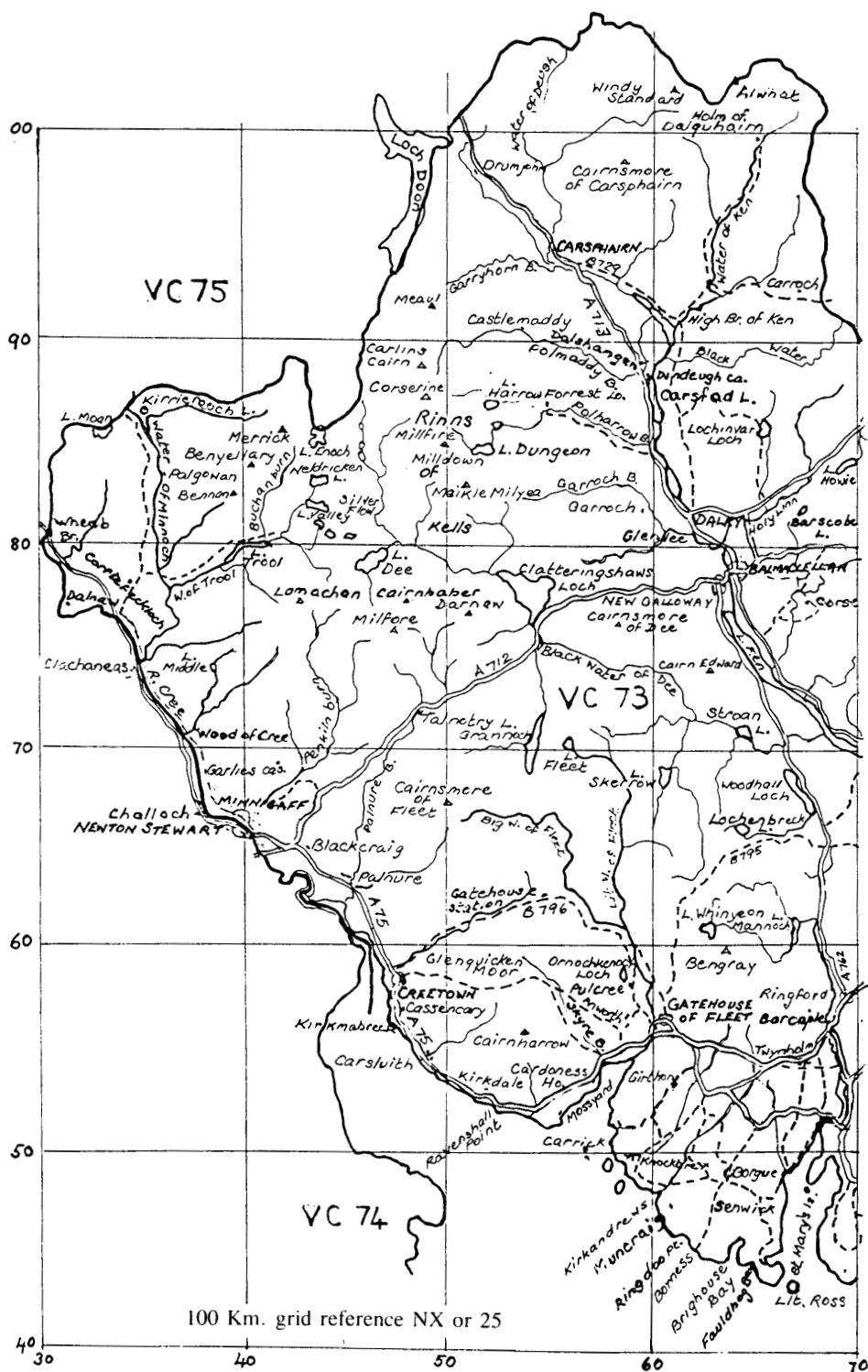


Fig. 1a



## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BSBI</b>	Botanical Society of the British Isles.
<b>NCC</b>	Nature Conservancy Council.
<b>The Society</b>	Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
<b>VC</b>	The Vice Counties were first published in <i>Topographical Botany</i> by Hewett Cottrell Watson, printed in London, Bernard Quaritch 2nd edition 1883 and the Vice Counties have remained the basis of our recording to the present day. VC 72 Dumfriesshire. VC 73 Kirkcudbrightshire. VC 74 Wigtownshire. VC 75 Ayrshire.  Pressed specimens of plants from VC 73 are held in the following herbaria:
<b>BM</b>	Natural History Museum, London.
<b>CGE</b>	Botany School, Cambridge.
<b>DFS</b>	Dumfries Museum.
<b>E</b>	Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
<b>Forres</b>	Falconer Museum, Forres, Invernessshire.
<b>K</b>	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
<b>LANC</b>	Lancaster University.
<b>MANCH</b>	Manchester University.
<b>OXF</b>	Oxford University.
<b>STA</b>	St. Andrews University.
- -	First localised record.
( )	No longer found at the site.  If the record has no bracket, the plant has been seen since 1985, with the exception of a few plants in out of the way places, which are presumed to be still there, but no one has been to look for them.
*	Species considered to be an introduction into the county.
[ ]	Considered to be wrongly recorded.
Rare	1 - 5 sites.
Uncommon	6 - 20 sites.
Occasional	21 - 40 sites.
Fairly Frequent	41 - 80 sites.
Frequent	81 - 120 sites.
Common	120 sites and over.
ssp.	Subspecies.
fl	Before the date indicates when the recorder was active.  Modern records without initials have been seen by the writer, OMS.

## RECORDERS OF PLANTS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE AND REFERENCES.

## Prior to 1830

Our earliest botanical records occur in *A Large Description of Galloway* written by Andrew Symson in 1684. This was printed in 1823 by W. and C. Watt from a manuscript held in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

AS Andrew Symson was Minister of Kirkcinner, VC 74, and most of his botanical entries were plants he saw growing in his parish in Wigtownshire, but two were from Kirkcudbrightshire.

Lightfoot's *Flora Scotica* 1772 was the first systematic flora for Scotland and it mentions records from VC 73 seen by the following botanists:

Rev JB Reverend John Burgess - Minister at Kirkmichael, a lichenologist, fl 1769.

Rev JW Reverend J. Walker - Minister at Glencorse, Edinburgh and then at Moffat. He became Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh in 1779 and was there for 24 years.

## 1830 - 1870

ACC A. Craig Christie - Botanist fl 1868.

Col I Colonel Irving - A Colonel in 1837, but by 1845 he had become a Major General. He lived at Balmae, and his botanical records were included in the *New Statistical Account, Scotland*, 1845. Printed by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

GMcN Gilbert McNab - MD Edinburgh 1836.

GNL G.N. Lloyd - Lecturer of Botany in Edinburgh, fl 1837.

HCW Hewett C. Watson - *New Botanist Guide* 1837

JAB John A. Brown - fl 1836.

JBS J.T.I. Boswell-Syme - Curator of Botanical Society of Edinburgh and then Medical Lecturer in London, fl 1842.

JC J. Cruikshank, fl 1836

JGI Dr John G. Innes, fl 1867.

JHB Dr John Hutton Balfour - Professor of Botany at Glasgow University and then King's Botanist, Edinburgh University. He took his students on botanical trips all round Scotland, including Galloway in 1843 and 1868, and what they saw has been well documented in the Society's *Transactions* IIIrd Series, Vol LXII.

Mrs GC Mrs Gilchrist Clark -fl 1867.

PG Peter Gray - Journalist and botanist from Dumfries, fl 1850, also interested in lichens and mosses.

RevJFn Reverend James Farquharson - Minister at Alford, Aberdeenshire, fl 1870.

WLL W. Lauder Lindsay, fl 1855

Records during this period are from specimens in **E**, **BM** or **DFS**. or published in the *Phytologist*, *Proceedings of the Royal Philosophical Society*, Glasgow 1844 or *Notes of Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh*.



## 1870 - 1895

- JM'A James M'Andrew - Headmaster at Kells Parish School. He compiled *List of Flowering Plants of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire*, 1882. He was a botanist who recorded many new county records which were published annually in the Society's *Transactions*. Others who helped him with his *List of Flowering Plants* were:
- FRC Fred R. Coles - Tongland, fl 1882. As well as being a competent botanist had extensive archaeological experience being assistant Keeper at the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, 1896-1912.
- FWG Francis W. Grierson - Chapelmount, Maxwelltown. Graduated MD at Edinburgh 1883 and emigrated to N.S.Wales, Australia where he died, at an early age, 8th January 1885. He was an accomplished botanist, microscopist, draftsman and photographer.
- JG Dr James Gilchrist (1813-85). Attended Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities graduating MD in 1850. Medical Superintendent at the Crichton Royal Asylum, Dumfries. A founder-member of this Society in 1862 - becoming President for the terms 1874-78 and 1882-5. His Lichen Collection has been described within these *Transactions*, IIIrd Series Vol. LII.
- Rev GMcC Reverend George McConochie - Minister at Rerrick.
- Rev JF Reverend James Fraser - Minister at Colvend. Edited 2nd edition of *Handbook of Colvend and Southwick*.
- TB Reverend Thomas Bell - Minister at Keig, Aberdeenshire.
- WSH W.S.Hogg - fl 1866.  
Also during this period:-
- CB Charles Bailey - Manchester based botanist fl 1889.
- CS Charles Scott - fl 1887.
- RHM R.H. Masterman - fl 1891.

## 1895 - 1935

- GFSE George Francis Scott-Elliot - Botanist, first abroad and then returned to Dumfries and produced *Flora of Dumfriesshire including part of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, published at Dumfries by J. Maxwell & Son, 1896. This collected all of the information from the previous period. He was assisted by James M'Andrew and the Misses Hannay.
- EKH E.K. Higgins - fl 1900.
- GCD George Claridge Druce - Hon. Secretary of the Botanical Society and Exchange Club of the British Isles. He produced *The Comital Flora of the British Isles*, published by T.Buncle & Co., Arbroath 1932. This was then the standard authority on the distribution of plants.
- GTW G.T. West -, *Scottish Lake Survey, 1904* published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 1909-10 and Murray & Puller's *Bathymetrical Survey of Scottish Lochs*, 1910.
- JF James Fraser - interested in aliens fl 1906-21.
- MS Mrs May Stewart - Shambellie, New Abbey fl 1914-21.
- WS Dr W. Semple - fl 1927.

## 1935 - 1970

During this period records were published in the *Publications of the Botanical Society and Exchange Club of the British Isles*, which after the war became the *Botanical Society of the British Isles*. The BSBI produced an *Atlas of the British Flora* in 1962, based on field work during the 1950's.

- HM-R Dr Humphrey Milne-Redhead - Doctor at Mainsriddle. BSBI botanical recorder for VC 72, VC 73 and VC 74, and produced the information for the *Atlas*. He also produced a *Check List of Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire*, published in the Society's *Transactions*, IIIrd Series, Vol XLIX. Others who helped with recording for the *Atlas* were:
- AMcGS Alan McG. Stirling - BSBI recorder for VC 75. Worked in Kirkcudbright in 1960.
- EIB Miss Effie Biggar - Amateur botanist, Haugh of Urr.
- FHP Dr Franklyn Perring - Edited with S.M. Walters *Atlas of the British Isles*, and the *Critical Supplement to the Atlas of the British Flora* both published by Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd. 1962 and 1968.
- FLBB F. L. Balfour-Browne, fl 1952.
- MMcCW Mary McCallum Webster - Author of *Flora of Moray, Nairn and East Inverness*, 1978. fl 1960.
- PCH Mr and Mrs Peter C. Hall recorded while on holiday. Assisted with Hampshire recording.

## 1970 - 1990

- ACJ A. Clive Jermy - botanist at BM. Authority on Sedges and Ferns.
- AJR Dr John Richards - Lecturer at Newcastle University. Authority on Dandelions.
- AJS Dr Alan Silverside - BSBI recorder for VC 74. Authority on Eyebrights, Mimuluses and other critical groups. Fungi specialist.
- AN Alan Newton - *Flora of Cheshire*, 1971, and co-author of *Brambles of the British Isles*.
- CDP Chris Preston - In charge of Botanical Records at the Biological Records Centre, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Huntingdon. Authority on pondweeds.
- CEH Dr C. E. Hubbard - Author of *Grasses* published by Penguin Books, 1958. Identified many grasses for the Writer before he died in 1980.
- CH Chris Haworth - Late schoolmaster from Cumbria. Authority on Dandelions.
- CNP Dr Chris Page - Botanist at the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. Authority on Horsetails & Ferns.
- CTM Clapham, Tutin and Moore *Flora of the British Isles*: Chief reference book.
- DMcC David M.J. McCosh - BSBI recorder for Peeblesshire. Hawkweed specialist.
- ESE E.S. Edees - Author of *Flora of Staffordshire* and co-author of *Brambles of the British Isles*.
- GT Sir George Taylor - Authority on Pondweeds.
- HAL Dr Hugh Lang - Retired doctor, Newton Stewart. Mountaineer and mountain plant botanist.
- Mrs JC Mrs Jean Cameron - Amateur botanist, New Galloway.
- JED J.E. Dandy - Author of *Lists of British Vascular Plants*. Authority on Pondweeds.

JIW	J.I. Woods - interested in Brambles.
MM	Mrs Mary Martin - BSBI recorder for VC 72. Author of <i>Wild Plants of Dumfriesshire</i> published in these <i>Transactions</i> IIIrd Series, Vol LX.
NFS	Nick Stewart - BSBI recorder for West Perthshire.
PA	Paul Adams fl 1974.
PDS	Peter Sell - Botany School, Cambridge. Authority on Hawkweeds.
PFY	Dr Peter Yeo - Cambridge University Botanic gardens. Authority on Eyebrights.
PMT	Dr Pierre M. Taschereau - A Canadian who worked at Manchester University 1977. Authority on Oraches.
PS	Paul Stanley - Visiting botanist from Hampshire.
RCLH	R.C. Leaver Howitt - Late botanist from Nottingham. Authority on Pondweeds and Willows.
RGH	Ray Hawley - Warden of the RSPB Reserve, Hensol.
RM	Dr R. Melville - Late botanist at Kew. Authority on Roses.
RMH	Dr R.M. Harley - Botanist at Kew. Authority on Mints.
RMCK	Robert Mackechnie - Late BSBI recorder for VC 75, Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire.
RS	Ralph Stokoe - Late Cumbrian botanist, interested in water plants and Charophytes.
RWD	Dick David - Retired publisher. Authority on sedges.
Finally to the following who are, or were, members of the Nature Conservancy Council:	
AGC	Anne Carstairs - Area Regional Officer for VC 73.
DAR	Dr Derek Ratcliffe - Chief Scientist NCC. Retired 1990.
DH	David Hawker - ARO for VC 73.
JM	Joanna Martin - ARO for VC 72, VC 73 and VC 74 fl 1975.
KH	Katherine Hearn - Surveyed an NCC project.
VF	Dr Vincent Fleming - ARO for VC 72.

I wish to thank all the above people who have helped me in compiling this checklist, and the many authorities that have helped me by determining material of critical or difficult groups. I also want to thank the Staff in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh for allowing me to work there and for their help, as also to the owners of property allowing me to botanise on their land. A grateful thank you to James Williams, who helped me prepare this manuscript for publication, and a particular thank you to Dr Alan Silverside, who allowed me to follow his format and quote from his pre-publication checklist of Wigtownshire, and my son Nick Stewart who gave me help and encouragement.

**PTERIDOPHYTA**

(FERNS &amp; FERN ALLIES)

**LYCOPODIACEAE**

*Huperzia selago*(= *Lycopodium selago*) FIR CLUB MOSS. - (Criffel 1840 E) - Common on the higher hills. Windy Standard 1977, Merrick 1988, Corserine 1990.

*Lycopodium clavatum* STAG'S HORN CLUBMOSS.- Lochanhead hill PG 1844 - Fairly frequent on hills throughout the county.

*Diplazium alpinum* ALPINE CLUBMOSS.- (Criffel JHB 1843) - Frequent on tops of Merrick range and Rhinns of Kells.

**SELAGINELLACEAE**

*Selaginella selaginoides* LESSER CLUBMOSS. - (Dalskairth hill PG E 1841) - now forested. Balmae coast 1831 E, 1985. Most recent records are in Western part of County, eg Bennan hill, NX4082, 1988.

**ISOETACEAE**

*Isoetes lacustris* QUILLWORT. - (Ironhash Loch, Colvend 1872 DFS) - Frequent in lochs with substrata of stones. Also R. Dee below Glenlochar Dam. 1988.

*I. echinospora* SPRING QUILLWORT.- Lochenkit Loch, 1977 - L. Grannoch 1981. Rare.

**EQUISETACEAE**

*Equisetum hyemale* ROUGH HORSETAIL. - (Near Barnbarroch School, Colvend 1863).

*E. fluviatile* WATER HORSETAIL. - Cargen Water FWG 1882 DFS. - Marshes and lochs, frequent.

*E. palustre* MARSH HORSETAIL. - Lotus Loch, 1882 DFS. - Wet flushes, frequent.

*E. sylvaticum* WOOD HORSETAIL. - By Nith FWG 1882 DFS. - Fairly frequent.

*E. arvense* FIELD HORSETAIL.- Kirkbean roadside 1883. - Common.

*E. arvense x fluviatile* (= *E x litorale*) - Near Dundrennan 1973 E - Frequent and in great abundance where it grows by hedges, back of dunes and coastal marshes.

*E. telmateia* GREAT HORSETAIL. - From Carsluith to Ravenshall JM'A 1890 - still plentiful in that area.

**OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**

*Botrychium lunaria* MOONWORT. - (Balmae JHB 1843) - Still found occasionally in unimproved grassland, eg Ingleston Moor, 1988 and near Loch Milton, 1990.

*Ophioglossum vulgatum* ADDER'S TONGUE. - (Near Balmae JHB 1843) - (Quarry near Bread and Beer, is now a cattle yard, last seen there 1986). Bengairn, 1987. Rare.

**OSMUNDACEAE**

*Osmunda regalis* ROYAL FERN. - (Lot's Wife, Colvend 1850 E) - \* Solway fisheries 1975. (Fen near Newton Farm NX5553 1975 if still present). By R. Cree, 1985. Rare.

**CRYPTOGRAMMACEAE**

*Cryptogramma crista* PARSLEY FERN. - (Criffel JHB 1843) - Fairly frequent on acid hills in West of county. Moorbrock Gairry NX6298 DMcC 1990.

**HYPOLEPIDACEAE**

*Pteridium aquilinum* BRACKEN. Common.



**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**

[*Hymenophyllum tunbrigense* TUNBRIDGE FILMY FERN. Rig of L. Enoch 1978 Re-identified as *Hymenophyllum wilsonii*.]

*Hymenophyllum wilsonii* WILSON'S FILMY FERN. - Cairnsmore 1881 - High Wood, New Galloway 1985. Rig of L. Enoch 1988. Shaded rocks in NW of county.

**THELYPTERIDACEAE**

*Oreopteris limbosperma* (= *Thelypteris oreopteris*) LEMON SCENTED FERN, MOUNTAIN FERN. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 DFS - Fairly frequent.

*Thelypteris thelypteroides* (= *T. palustris*) MARSH FERN. - Ditch, Preston Merse HM-R 1947 - Newlaw Moss NX7347 AMcGS 1959. Rare.

*Phegopteris connectilis* (= *T. phegopteris*) BEECH FERN. - Criffel JHB 1843 - Fairly frequent in old woodlands, eg Glen Burn Wood NX8476 1990.

*Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (= *T. dryopteris*) OAK FERN. - Dalskairth PG 1846 - Uncommon in old woodlands, eg Bar of Barlay NX6058 1985.

**ASPLENIACEAE**

*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* BLACK SPLEENWORT. Fairly frequent.

*A. adiantum-nigrum* ssp. *onopteris* (Mill Hall Bridge NX6548 1975, chromosome count needed for confirmation, but bridge now repointed).

*A. marinum* SEA SPLEENWORT. - Southwick cliffs WLL 1855 - coastal, occasional.

*A. trichomanes* ssp. *trichomanes* MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. - Near Borgan NX3674 1985 - Holy Linn, Barscobe 1986. Rare.

*A. trichomanes* ssp. *quadrivalens* - Sweetheart Abbey WLL 1885 - Common on rocks and walls.

*A. viride* GREEN SPLEENWORT. - L. Dungeon HM-R 1949 - Castramont 1989. Rare.

*A. ruta-muraria* WALL RUE. - Balmae 1863 E - Frequent on walls.

*Ceterach officinarum* RUSTY BACK. - Orchardton Tower 1881 - Little Water of Fleet viaduct DAR 1975. Quarry near Balmaclellan 1982. Uncommon on old walls.

*Phyllitis scolopendrium* HARTS-TONGUE. - Cluden Craigs Glen PG 1850 - Fairly frequent in shady places.

**ATHYRIACEAE**

*Athyrium filix-femina* LADY FERN. - PG 1850 - Common.

*Cystopteris fragilis* BRITTLE BLADDER-FERN. - Kirkconnell House GNL 1837 - Wall near Kenmure Castle JMcC 1972, still there. Uncommon.

\* *Matteuccia struthiopteris* OSTRICH FERN. - New Abbey 1980 - Southwick House grounds 1982. Munches, Dalbeattie 1985. Knockbrex 1986.

**ASPIDIACEAE**

*Dryopteris filix-mas* COMMON MALE FERN. - Cargen Glen FWG 1882 - Common.

*D. affinis* (= *D. borrieri*) SCALY MALE FERN. - Orchardton 1887 - Common.

*D. affinis* ssp. *affinis* - Gatehouse station ACJ 1987 - fairly frequent but under-recorded.

*D. affinis* ssp. *borrieri* - Kenmure Castle ACJ 1987. As other subspecies.

*D. affinis* ssp. *cambrensis* - Kenmure Castle ACJ 1987. As other subspecies.

*D. affinis* x *filix mas* (= *D. x tavelii*) - Kirkdale 1976 - Rarely recorded.

*D. oreades* (= *D. abbreviata*) MOUNTAIN MALE FERN. - (Was on walls near New Galloway and Gatehouse Stations 1960 & 1977) - Craggan NX5704 1989.

*D. carthusiana* (= *D. spinulosa*) NARROW BUCKLER FERN. - Near Southwick House, 1884 - Wet heathland and boggy woodland. Fairly frequent.

*D. dilatata* (= *D. austriaca*) BROAD BUCKLER FERN. - Cairnharrow JHB 1868 - Common.  
*D. carthusiana x dilatata* (= *D. x deweveri*) - Heart Moss ACJ 1975 - Carruchan and Newlaw Moss.  
*D. expansa* (= *D. assimilis*) - Carruchan Moss 1976 - Meikle Milyea 1986. Black Gairy, Merrick 1988.

*Polystichum setiferum* SOFT SHIELD-FERN. - Kirkdale Burn JHB 1868 - Occasional in ravines.  
*P. aculeatum* HARD SHIELD-FERN. - Kirkbean Glen JM'A 1896 - In ravines. Not as common as *P. setiferum*.

*P. aculeatum x setiferum* (= *P. x bicknellii*) - Kirkdale CP 1976 - Rare.

### BLECHNACEAE

\* *Onoclea sensibilis* SENSITIVE FERN. - (Solway Fishery, New Abbey 1975) - Island in R. Cree 1980.

*Blechnum spicant* HARD FERN. - PG 1850 - Minnigaff HAL 1980. Common.

### POLYPODIACEAE

*Polypodium vulgare* COMMON POLYPODY. - PG 1850 - Common.

*P. interjectum* WESTERN POLYPODY. - Colvend coast WGJ 1850 E - Common.

*P. cambricum* (= *P. australe*) WELSH POLYPODY. - Colvend coast WGJ 1850 E - Nether Clifton 1971. Douglas Hall 1989. Carrick shore 1990.

*P. cambricum x interjectum* (= *P. x shivasiae*) - Needles Eye, Nether Clifton 1971 -.

*P. interjectum x P. vulgare* - Rascarrel 1973.

### MARSILEACEAE

*Pilularia globulifera* PILLWORT. - (Lincluden JHB 1843) - First modern record Jordieland Loch AMcGS 1960, Parton, L. Ken 1961. Now found all round L. Ken below the viaduct. 1988.

### SPERMATOPHYTA

#### GYMNOSPERMAE

##### (PINACEA)

\* *Picea abies* NORWAY SPRUCE. Planted - Naturalised Shambellie, New Abbey 1979 -.

\* *P. sitchensis* SITKA SPRUCE. Planted, but naturalising too freely - Shambellie Wood, New Abbey 1979 - Near Silver Flow 1983.

\* *Pseudotsuga menziesii* DOUGLAS FIR. - Naturalised Shambellie, New Abbey 1979 -. Also naturalised in other policy woods, Hensol, Gelston, etc.

\* *Larix decidua* EUROPEAN LARCH. Planted and regenerating in many places.

\* *L. Kaempferi* JAPANESE LARCH. Planted.

\* *Pinus sylvestris* SCOTS PINE. Probably always originally planted but self seeding.

\* *Thuja plicata* WESTERN RED CEDAR. Regenerating Shambellie, New Abbey 1979.

\* *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* LAWSON PINE. Regenerating Shambellie, New Abbey 1979.

\* *Tsuga heterophylla* WESTERN HEMLOCK. Regenerating in various policy woods.

\* *Abies procera* NOBLE FIR. Planted.

\* *Abies grandis* GIANT FIR. Planted. Some regeneration, New Abbey.

### CUPRESSACEAE

*Juniperus communis ssp. communis* JUNIPER. - Almoriness Point JM'A 1882- scattered on sea cliffs. Occasional in hills, eg by L. Dungeon 1973.

*J. communis ssp. nana* - L. Enoch DAR 1976 -.

### TAXACEAE

- \* *Taxus baccata* YEW. Occasional by Cluden Water and elsewhere, probably planted.

### ANGIOSPERMAE

#### (FLOWERING PLANTS)

### RANUNCULACEAE

- Caltha palustris* ssp. *palustris* MARSH MARIGOLD. - PG 1850 - Marshes and wet fields. Common.
- Trollius europaeus* GLOBE FLOWER. - Routin Bridge PG 1850 - Still in a few meadows, eg along Abbey Burn N. of Dundrennan 1987. Near Porterbelly NX8565 1990. Occasionally along stream sides.
- \* *Helleborus viride* GREEN HELLEBORE. - Between Kirkcudbright & Borgue JHB 1868 - This could be Senwick House grounds JM 1973. Grassy field Lagg Farm NX5959 1968.
- \* *Aconitum napellus* (= *A. anglicum*) MONKSHOOD. - Near King's Grange NX7867 1986 - Wood below Carsluith Castle 1987.
- Anemone nemorosa* WOOD ANEMONE. - The Grove, Terregles 1865 **DFS** - Frequent.
- \* *A. ranunculoides* YELLOW WOOD ANEMONE. - (Shambellie Wood, New Abbey 1980) -.
- \* *Clematis vitalba* TRAVELLER'S JOY. Rare introduction - (Balcary Bay TC 1838) - By Dalbeattie Quarry 1980.
- Ranunculus acris* MEADOW BUTTERCUP. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Common.
- R. repens* CREEPING BUTTERCUP. - New Abbey MS 1917 - Common.
- R. bulbosus* BULBOUS BUTTERCUP. - Banks of Nith JM'A **DFS** - Locally common, coastal and occasional inland.
- R. arvensis* CORN BUTTERCUP. - (Balmae, Col I 1882 -).
- R. sardous* HAIRY BUTTERCUP. - (Kirkconnell, Mabie Moss Dr J Gilchrist 1860 -).
- R. auricomus* WOOD GOLDSLOCKS. - Cargen Glen 1882 **DFS** - Occasionally in woods, also by Abbey Wall, New Abbey, 1981.
- R. lingua* GREATER SPEARWORT. - Carlingwark Loch FRC 1883 **DFS** - Pulcree AMcGS 1959. Dundrennan Range 1984 and Torrs Moss NX7861. Uncommon by lochs.
- R. flammula* ssp. *flammula* LESSER SPEARWORT. - Cairnharrow JHB 1868 - Common.
- R. flammula* x *reptans* - (L. Whinyeon 1973) - The plant never survives for more than a year or two. (L. Ken, Waterside 1976).
- R. sceleratus* CELERY-LEAVED BUTTERCUP. - Southernness JHB 1843 - Edge of pools and ditches, coastal.
- R. hederaceus* IVY-LEAVED CROWFOOT. - Orchardton JM'A 1882 - Frequent in south half of county.
- R. omiophyllus* (= *R. lenormandii*) - New Galloway JM'A 1900 **DFS** - Fairly frequent in ditches.
- R. trichophyllus* THREAD-LEAVED WATER-CROWFOOT. - (Orchardton JM'A 1887) - Orchen-kenoch 1975 E. The 2 other records from Southwick Merse and Borness have disappeared due to drainage.
- R. aquatilis* WATER CROWFOOT. - L. Ken GTW 1905 - Fairly frequent by lochs.
- R. peltatus* POND WATER-CROWFOOT. - Tarff Water FRC 1882 - Locally frequent in R. Nith, Maxwelltown, also Tarff water and occasionally in lochs.
- R. penicillatus* var. *calcareus* (= *R. pseudofluitans*) - R. Urr, Dalbeattie 1972 - R. Nith, Maxwelltown 1981.
- R. baudonii* - Greenmerse HM-R 1958 - (Southwick Merse 1975).
- R. ficaria* ssp. *ficaria* LESSER CELANDINE. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Common.

- R. ficaria* ssp. *bulbifer* - New Abbey 1979 - Minnigaff 1986. Probably under-recorded, but appears to be less frequent than ssp. *ficaria*.
- \* *Aquilegia vulgaris* COLUMBINE. - (Balmae JHB 1843) - (Colvend JM'A 1880 **DFS**). A fairly frequent garden escape.
- Thalictrum flavum* COMMON MEADOW RUE. - (Auchencairn Bay JM'A 1882) - Some other old records but none since 1903.
- T. alpinum* ALPINE MEADOW RUE. - GNL 1837 - Merrick and Rhinns of Kells. Rare.
- T. minus* ssp. *majus* LESSER MEADOW RUE. - By Cree and in Wood of Cree KH 1978 - Carsluith 1987.
- T. minus* ssp. *arenarium* - Brighthouse Bay MS 1922 -.
- T. minus* ssp. *minus* - Merrick HM-R 1951 -.
- \* *Epimedium alpinum* BARRENWORT. - (Arbigland RW 1869 **BM**) -.

### BERBERIDACEAE

- \* *Berberis vulgaris* BARBERRY. - (Lincluden PG 1850) - Wood, Mossdale 1978. Parton 1979.
- \* *Mahonia aquifolium* OREGON GRAPE. - Black Water of Dee, Slogarie 1977 - Trowdale Glen, NX7668, 1986. Both introduced and spreading.

### NYMPHAEACEAE

- Nymphaea alba* WHITE WATERLILY. - (Balmae Loch JHB 1843) - Lochs. Frequent.
- Nuphar lutea* YELLOW WATERLILY. - Colvend Rev JF 1864 - Lochs and deep slow flowing burns. Frequent.
- N. pumila* LESSER YELLOW WATERLILY. - (L. Stroan GTW 1905) - Recorded there in 1983 by P.J. Raven but is certainly the following.-
- N. x spennerana* (= *N. lutea* x *N. pumila*) - L. Ken GTW 1905 **STA** - Stroan Loch 1976. This is often found long after *N. pumila* has become extinct. Rare.

### PAPAVERACEAE

- \* *Papaver rhoeas* COMMON POPPY Casual and rare.
- P. dubium* LONG-HEADED POPPY. Rare weed. When roadsides are disturbed *P. dubium* appears for a year and is gone by the next.
- \* *P. somniferum* OPIUM POPPY. - (Crossmichael GTW 1905) - Appears on waste ground occasionally, usually a garden escape.
- \* *P. atlanticum* - Ernecrago NX7467 1975 - (New Abbey 1979). Garden escape.
- \* *Meconopsis cambrica* WELSH POPPY. - Colvend FWG 1877 **DFS** - Originally a garden escape, now a frequent addition to the flora away from habitation.
- Glaucium flavum* YELLOW HORNED POPPY. - (West of Kirkdale Burn JHB 1868 **DFS**) - 'Mullock Bay FRC 1883 (not abundant)'. Small population there 1988. Coastal, rare.
- Chelidonium majus* GREATER CELANDINE - Near Sweetheart Abbey WLL 1855 - Bank of Dee, Tongland JHB 1843. Occasional.

### FUMARIAEAE

- \* *Dicentra eximia* x *formosa* - New Abbey 1978 - Garden escape.
- \* *Corydalis solida* - Near King's Grange 1974 - By R. Cluden 1988, naturalised far from a garden.
- C. claviculata* CLIMBING CORYDALIS. - Kirkconnel Moss Mrs GG 1867 - Fairly frequent in heathy wooded areas.
- \* *C. lutea* YELLOW CORYDALIS. - Shambellie, New Abbey 1971 - Senwick House 1978.
- Fumaria capreolata* RAMPING FUMITORY. - Near Dumfries HM-R 1958 - Appears when ground is disturbed, eg at Maxwelltown 1986. Rare.



- F. purpurea* PURPLE FUMITORY. - Carsethorn 1972 - Auchencairn 1978.  
*F. bastardii* BASTARD'S FUMITORY. - Torrs Moss NX7861 1988 - New Abbey 1990.  
*F. muralis* ssp. *boraei* BOREAU'S FUMITORY. - Near Creetown GCD 1883 - Common.  
*F. densiflora* (= *F. micrantha*) DENSE-FLOWERED FUMITORY. - (Creetown GCD 1883) - (Castle Douglas PS 1987). Casual.  
*F. officinalis* COMMON FUMITORY. - L. Rutton JG 1869 - Frequent.

### CRUCIFERAE

- \* *Brassica napus* RAPE. - Newton GFSE 1891 - Agricultural relic.  
 \* *B. rapa* ssp. *sylvestris* (= *B. campestris*) WILD TURNIP. - (Near Whinnyhill, New Abbey JM'A 1884) - Occasional arable weed.  
 \* *B. nigra* BLACK MUSTARD. Once recorded but site unknown.  
 \* *Erucastrum gallicum* HOARY ROCKET. - Dalbeattie, grain alien 1986 - Casual.  
*Rhynchosinapis monensis* ISLE OF MAN CABBAGE. - Southernness JF 1843 - In 1896 JM'A failed to find it there, but it certainly grows there now, 1990.  
*Sinapis arvensis* CHARLOCK. - New Abbey MS 1922 - Fairly frequent.  
 \* *S. alba* WHITE MUSTARD. - (L. Rutton PG 1843) - Only modern record (Meikle Ross JM 1988).  
 \* *Hirshfeldia incana* HOARY MUSTARD. - (Maxwelltown 1986) - Casual.  
 \* *Raphanus raphanistrum* WILD RADISH. - (Kirkconnell Linn NX6761 1975) - Rare weed.  
*R. maritimus* SEA RADISH. - Port o' Warren PG 1843 - Now abundant at the top of shingle beaches.  
*R. sativus* GARDEN RADISH. - (Gillfoot 1971) - Casual agricultural escape.  
*Crambe maritima* SEA KALE. - Ross to Balmae GNL 1837 - Coastal shingle. Howell Bay, abundant 1990.  
*Cakile maritima* SEA ROCKET - Near Ardwall JHB 1868 - Shore, occasional.  
*Lepidium campestre* FIELD PEPPERWORT. - (Dumfries PG 1843) - only record probably erroneous.  
*L. heterophyllum* SMITH'S PEPPERWORT. - New Galloway Station GTW 1905 STA - Dry banks and roadsides. Frequent.  
 \* *L. densiflorum* - (Dalbeattie 1986) - Grain alien casual.  
 \* *Coronopus squamatus* SWINE-CRESS. - (Tongland FRC 1882) - (Borness Bay 1974) Muncraig 1990.  
 \* *C. didymus* LESSER SWINE-CRESS. - (St Mary's Isle EIB 1960) New Abbey and near Dumfries 1990. Rare.  
 \* *Cardaria draba* HOARY CRESS. - Near Castle Douglas 1986 -  
 \* *Iberis amara* WILD CANDYTUFT. - (Kirkconnell Lodge RHM 1891) - probably a garden escape.  
*Thlaspi arvense* FIELD PENNY-CRESS. - Balmae JHB 1843 - Infrequent casual.  
*Teesdalia nudicaulis* SHEPHERD'S CRESS. - Southernness JM'A 1896 - still there 1990, also on forestry tracks, Dalbeattie forest.  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris* SHEPHERD'S PURSE. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Very common.  
*Cochlearia officinalis* COMMON SCURVY-GRASS. - Douglas Hall FWG 1882 - Common along coast.  
*C. alpina* UPLAND SCURVY-GRASS. - Windy Standard 1977 - Rare.  
*C. danica* DANISH SCURVY-GRASS. - Colvend Rev JF 1884 - Coastal rocks, rare.  
*C. anglica* ENGLISH SCURVY-GRASS. - Palnackie Dr McNab 1835 - Salt marshes. It readily hybridises with *C. officinalis* and this may be more frequent than the pure plant.  
*C. anglica* x *officinalis* (= *C. x hollandica*) See above.  
*Subularia aquatica* AWLWORT. - By Threave Castle FRC 1882 - Frequent in peaty lochs.  
 \* *Lunaria annua* HONESTY. - New Bridge 1988 - Garden escape.  
 \* *Lobularia maritima* SWEET ALLISON. - Creetown 1988 - Garden escape, casual.  
 \* *Draba muralis* WALL WHITLOW GRASS - (JM'A 1903 but no location given) -.

- Erophila verna* COMMON WHITLOW GRASS. - The Camp, Borgue FRC 1882 - Common.  
*E. spathulata* - Brighthouse Bay AMcGS 1960 - Kirkandrews 1978. Rare.  
 \* *Armoracia rusticana* HORSE-RADISH. - Nun Mill NX6548 1990 - Only record.  
*Cardamine pratensis* LADY'S SMOCK, CUCKOO FLOWER. - Kirkbean JM'A 1883 - Common.  
*C. amara* LARGE BITTER-CRESS. - Colvend Rev JF 1882 - Frequent.  
*C. amara* var. *liliacina* - West Cluden 1989 - A rare pink tipped form.  
 [\* *C. impatiens* NARROW-LEAVED BITTER-CRESS. - (Troqueer Church 1892 **DFS** - and Irongray Churchyard, Misses Hannay 1896). Probably erroneous.]  
*C. flexuosa* WAVY BITTER-CRESS. - Kirkmabreck JHB 1843 - Frequent.  
*C. hirsuta* HAIRY BITTER-CRESS. - Kirkbean JM'A 1883 - Frequent.  
 \* *C. raphanifolia* - Gatehouse of Fleet Forest 1988 -  
*Barbarea vulgaris* COMMON WINTER-CRESS. - Whinnyhill, New Abbey FWG 1882 - Roadsides, especially after the verges have been disturbed. Uncommon.  
*B. intermedia* MEDIUM FLOWERED WINTER-CRESS. - Bank of Tarff, Tongland FRC 1881 - Roadsides S. of county. Fairly common.  
*B. verna* AMERICAN WINTER-CRESS. - (Tarff, an escape, FRC 1882) - Casual, but has been established for 8 years on a roadside near Dalskairth.  
*Arabis hirsuta* HAIRY ROCK-CRESS. - S. of Creetown FRC 1882 - Carsluith 1955. Portling 1987. Rare.  
*Nasturtium officinale* (= *Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum*) WATERCRESS. - Dalskairth MS 1914 - Common.  
*N. microphyllum* (= *Rorippa microphylla*) ONE-ROWED WATERCRESS. - Southwick Merse HM-R 1956 - Carseminnoch NX4463 1978. Occasional.  
*N. microphyllum* x *officinale* (= *Rorippa* x *sterilis*) - Pulcree 1975 - L. Milton 1990.  
*Rorippa palustris* (agg) MARSH YELLOW-CRESS. Two species occur *R. palustris* and *R. islandica*. The former is the one found in Kirkcudbrightshire - Carlingwark Loch JHB 1897 **DFS** - By Loch at Cally House NX5955 JHB 1868. Fairly Common.  
*R. sylvestris* CREEPING YELLOW-CRESS. - Carlingwark Loch, Castle Douglas FRC 1883 - Fairly common by lochsides, ditches and burns.  
*R. sylvestris* x *R. islandica* det R.D. Meikle - By R. Nith, Maxwelltown 1975 - with modern information this needs to be re-determined.  
 \* *Hesperis matronalis* DAME'S VIOLET. Frequent garden escape. All records since 1973.  
 \* *Erysimum cheiranthoides* TREACLE MUSTARD. - (Sandyhills 1984) - Casual.  
 \* *Cheiranthus cheiri* WALLFLOWER. - (Sweetheart Abbey WLL 1855) - Remained there till the Abbey Walls were repointed 1950. (Dundrennan Abbey GCD 1910).  
*Alliaria petiolata* GARLIC MUSTARD, JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE. - Kirkcudbright JC 1829 **E** - Near Whinnyhill, New Abbey, 1884. Fairly common and spreading.  
*Sisymbrium officinale* HEDGE MUSTARD. - Cargen PG 1850 - Common.  
*Arabidopsis thaliana* THALE CRESS. - Kirkcudbright FRC 1884 **BM** Common.  
 \* *Descurainia sophia* FLIXWEED. - (Dalbeattie 1986) - Casual.

## RESEDACEAE

- Reseda luteola* WELD. - S. of Creetown JM'A 1882 - Still by the quarry at Kirkmabreck. Rare.

## VIOLACEAE

- \* *Viola odorata* SWEET VIOLET. Most records are var. *alba* - Nithbank RB 1879 **DFS** - Occasional. One record for var. *purpurea* - Near Kirkchrist 1983 -  
*V. hirta* HAIRY VIOLET. - (Criffel ABH 1891) I doubt this record as no suitable habitat. (Skinney Wood, Tongland FRC 1883. Rerrick FRC 1883).  
*V. riviniana* ssp. *riviniana* COMMON DOG VIOLET. - Maxwelltown FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.

- V. reichenbachiana* PALE WOOD VIOLET. - (Glen Farm, Castle Douglas road 1893 DFS) - The Grove, Terregles HM-R 1956.
- V. canina* ssp. *canina* HEATH DOG VIOLET. - (Banks of Dee below Threave FRC 1884) - Occasional. More frequent near shore.
- V. palustris* ssp. *palustris* MARSH VIOLET. - Lincluden, PG 1844 - Common in acidic marshy places.
- V. lutea* MOUNTAIN PANSY. - (Hills near Barnbarroch, Colvend Rev JF 1864) - Grassland by L. Ken and R. Dee AB Hall 1990.
- V. tricolor* ssp. *tricolor* HEART'S-EASE, WILD PANSY. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Occasional.
- V. tricolor* ssp. *curtisii* SEASIDE PANSY. - Near Strohanna NX6496, burn shingle 1976 - Rare.
- V. arvensis* FIELD PANSY. - Near Dumfries - Frequent arable weed.
- V. arvensis* x *V. tricolor*. Occasional when the two parents grow together - Gillfoot 1975 -.
- \* *V. wittrockiana* GARDEN PANSY. - Barnsoul NX8877 1990 -.

### POLYGALACEAE

- Polygala vulgaris* COMMON MILKWORT. - Tongland FRC 1883 - Fairly common.
- P. serpyllifolia* HEATH MILKWORT. - Cairnharrow JHB 1868 - Common in heathy turf.

### HYPERICACEAE

- Hypericum androsaemum* TUTSAN. - Kirkdale Glen JHB 1868 - Frequent in woods round Kirkmabreck quarry 1990. Elsewhere occasional.
- \* *H. inodorum* (= *H. elatum*) TALL TUTSAN. - (Castle Douglas 1985) -.
- H. perforatum* PERFORATE ST. JOHN'S WORT. - Tongland FRC 1883 - Frequent.
- H. maculatum* IMPERFORATE ST. JOHN'S WORT. - Kirkdale Glen JHB 1868 - Fairly common.
- H. x desetangsii* n.m. *desetangsii* - Disused railway, Crossmichael 1977 - 3 other sites, roadside and disused railway.
- H. tetrapterum* SQUARE-STALKED ST. JOHN'S WORT. Tarff meadows, Tongland FRC 1882 - Frequent in wet acidic flushes.
- H. humifusum* TRAILING ST. JOHN'S WORT. - Dalskairth Hills, PG 1848 - Occasional, on heathy banks and tracks.
- H. pulchrum* SLENDER ST. JOHN'S WORT. - Near Threave Castle 1883 - Frequent.
- H. hirsutum* HAIRY ST. JOHN'S WORT. - Tongland FRC 1881 (Falbogue Bay 1885. Port o'Warren MS 1914). Rare.
- H. elodes* MARSH ST. JOHN'S WORT. - (Barscraigh NX8736 Rev JF 1843) - Uncommon in marshy areas.

### CISTACEAE

- Helianthemum nummularium* (= *H. chamaecistus*) COMMON ROCK-ROSE. - Tongland FRC 1883 - Locally frequent on basic soils.

### ELATINACEAE

- Elatine hexandra* SIX STAMENED WATERWORT. - In a burn near Threave Castle JM'A 1862 - Jordieland Loch AMcGS 1960, and since found in several lochs.

### CARYOPHYLLACEAE

- Silene vulgaris* BLADDER CAMPION. - Hedgebanks near Dumfries FWG 1881 DFS - common except in the vicinity of Dumfries.
- S. maritima* SEA CAMPION. - Kirkandrews JHB 1868 - Common on the coast.

- S. dioica* RED CAMPION. - Mavisgrove, Dumfries JC 1836 - Hedgerows. Common.
- S. alba* WHITE CAMPION. - Maxwelltown FWG 1882 - Scattered records, near Dumfries and Creetown. Rare.
- Lychnis viscaria* RED GERMAN CATCHFLY. - Port o' Warren and Lot's Wife PG 1843 - Very rare and decreasing.
- L. flos-cuculi* RAGGED ROBIN. - Port St. Mary Rev JF 1864 - Common in damp places.
- Agrostemma githago* CORN COCKLE. - (Southernness Point JHB 1843) - Last century common in the north of the county but long extinct.
- \* *Dianthus plumarius* COMMON PINK. - (Shingle, Port Mary 1986) - Garden escape.
- \* *Saponaria officinalis* SOAPWORT. - Side of Cluden 1893 **DFS** - scattered records, particularly coastal.
- Cerastium arvense* FIELD MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. - Lincluden JHB 1843 - Only modern record Preston Merse 1981.
- C. tomentosum* SNOW-IN-SUMMER, DUSTY MILLER. Occasional garden escape *eg* shore, Carsluith 1980.
- C. fontanum* ssp. *triviale* (inc. *C. holosteoides*) COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. - Near Creetown GCD 1883 - Common.
- C. glomeratum* STICKY MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. - PG 1850 - on farm tracks etc, common.
- C. diffusum* (= *C. atrovirens*) DARK GREEN MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. - Southernness 1892 - Coastal turf and dunes, locally common.
- C. semidecandrum* LITTLE MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. - Colvend coast Rev JF 1885 - Sandy turf and dunes, less common than *C. diffusum*.
- Stellaria nemorum* WOOD CHICKWEED, WOOD STICHWORT. - Cluden FWG 1882 - Near R. Nith to Aird's Point 1988.
- S. media* COMMON CHICKWEED. - PG 1850 - Very common.
- S. pallida* LESSER CHICKWEED. - Sandy turf by shore, Southernness 1981 - Cardoness 1985.
- S. holostea* GREATER STITCHWORT. - S. of Carlingwark 1885 **DFS** - Woods and roadside banks, common.
- S. palustris* MARSH STITCHWORT. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1844) - S. of Carlingwark Loch FRC 1885 and other marshes by L. Ken. Rare.
- S. graminea* LESSER STITCHWORT. - Milton Burn, Kirkcudbright FRC 1884 - Grassland, common.
- S. alsine* BOG STITCHWORT. - PG 1850 - Wet ground, common.
- Sagina apetala* ANNUAL PEARLWORT. Two subspecies occur, their names confused in the past:  
*S. apetala* ssp. *apetala* (= *S. ciliata*) Dry ground, - Borness 1976. Rare.  
*S. apetala* ssp. *erecta* (= '*S. apetala*' of most books) - Creetown Station JM'A 1897 - Occasional, on dry ground.
- S. maritima* SEA PEARLWORT. - Auchencairn Bay JM'A 1897 - Damp, bare ground near sea. Occasional.
- S. procumbens* MOSSY PEARLWORT. - PG 1850 - Common.
- S. subulata* HEATH PEARLWORT. - Screel JM'A 1897 - Roadsides and forestry tracks, fairly common.
- S. nodosa* KNOTTED PEARLWORT. - Dalskairth PG 1850 - Boggy pastures, uncommon.
- Minuartia verna* SPRING SANDWORT. - Torrsheugh, Colvend JAB 1836 - The only site and still there.
- Honkenya peploides* SEA SANDWORT. - Rerrick Rev JF 1866 - Common and often dominant on coastal shingle.
- Moehringia trinervia* THREE NERVED SANDWORT. - PG 1850 - Shady places, common.

*Arenaria serpyllifolia* THYME-LEAVED SANDWORT. Two subspecies occur:

*A. serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia* - Falbogue Bay NX6044 1885 - Common.

*A. serpyllifolia* ssp. *leptoclados* - One record Goldielea 1975 -

\* *A. balearica* MOSSY SANDWORT. - Wall, Shambellie, New Abbey 1989.

*Spergula arvensis* CORN SPURREY. - Lochanhead FWG 1881 - Common.

*Spergularia rubra* SAND SPURREY. - Near Southwick JHB 1843 - Sandy and gravelly tracks, fairly common. Now becoming a common feature of forestry tracks.

*S. rupicola* CLIFF SEA-SPURREY. - Kirkandrews ACC 1868 - Locally common on sea cliffs.

*S. media* GREATER SEA-SPURREY. - Rerrick Rev JF 1866 DFS - Muddy shores, common.

*S. marina* LESSER SEA-SPURREY. - Rerrick Rev JF 1866 - Muddy shore, less common than *S. media*.

*Scleranthus annuus* KNAWEL. - Tongland FRC 1882 - Dry gravelly ground, occasional.

### PORTULACACEAE

*Montia fontana* BLINKS. Common mostly in wet places. Four subspecies occur:

*M. fontana* ssp. *fontana* - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1841) - Common.

*M. fontana* ssp. *amportitana* (= ssp. *intermedia*) An intermediate between this species and *M. chondrosperma* - Borness 1978.

*M. fontana* ssp. *variabilis* - Barscobe Loch 1973 - Occasional in wet turf.

*M. fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma* - Castlehill Point 1978 - a component of the small annual community of only seasonally wet gravelly ground and turf, coastal. Locally frequent.

\* *M. sibirica* PINK PURSLANE. - Near Kirkbean JM'A 1896 - Woodland, locally abundant.

### CHENOPODIACEAE

\* *Amaranthus retroflexus* PIGWEED. - (Dalbeattie 1989 and Near Castle Douglas 1989) - Casual.

\* *Chenopodium bonus-henricus* GOOD KING HENRY. - (On the Dee, Tongland FRC 1882) -

*C. polyspermum* ALL-SEED, MANY SEEDED GOOSEFOOT. - (Gatehouse Station AJS 1977) -

*C. vulvaria* STINKING GOOSEFOOT. - (Ross Mrs GC 1867) -

*C. album* FAT HEN. - Mrs GC 1867 - Common.

*C. suecicum* - (JM'A 1882.) -

*C. rubrum* RED GOOSEFOOT. - White Port 1971 - Kirkmabreck shore 1988. By Lochrutton Loch 1989. Rare.

*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *maritima* SEA BEET. - Kirkcudbright JHB 1843 - Coast, occasional.

*Atriplex littoralis* GRASS-LEAVED ORACHE. - St Mary's Isle PA 1974 - Coast, occasional.

*A. patula* COMMON ORACHE. Minnigaff GCD 1883 - Occasional.

*A. prostrata* (= *A. hastata*) HASTATE ORACHE. - Near Creetown GCD 1883 - Coastal, common.

*A. praecox* EARLY ORACHE. - (Falbogue Bay NX6444 1977) - Rare.

*A. glabriuscula* BABINGTON'S ORACHE. - Falbogue Bay JM'A 1885 - Not as common along coast as *A. prostrata*.

*A. longipes* - Creetown PMT 1975 - Nether Clifton NX9055 1980. Rare.

*A. hastata* x *longipes* - Creetown 1978 -

*A. laciniata* FROSTED ORACHE. - Southerness JHB 1843 - Occasional on sandy sea shores.

*Halimione portulacoides* SEA PURSLANE. - Kippford WS 1927 E. - Fairly common, salt marshes, also cliff at Balcary Point.

*Suaeda maritima* SEABLITE. - St Mary's Isle JHB 1868 - Salt marshes, common.

*Salsola kali* PRICKLY SALTWORT. - Brighthouse Bay FRC 1883 - a rare and sporadic plant of sandy foreshores. Recently at Brighthouse Bay, Southwick and Skyre Burn shore, 1990.

*Salicornia europaea* (agg) GLASSWORT, MARSH SAMPHIRE. Fairly common in saltmarshes and muddy shores. Reported decreasing with the advent of *Spartina anglica*.

Segregates recorded are:

- S. dolichostachya*. Bare mudflats below high tide mark - Sandside, Kirkcudbright 1960 - Occasional along coast.
- S. lutescens* - Mouth of Southwick Burn AMcGS 1960.
- S. ramosissima* - Orchardton Bay AMcGS 1960 - Barish places in salt marsh turf. Common.
- S. europaea* - St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 - Common on muddy shore.

### TILIACEAE

- \* *Tilia platyphyllos* LARGE-LEAVED LIME. - Wood, St Mary's Isle 1979.
- \* *T. cordata x platyphyllos* COMMON LIME. A partly fertile hybrid, almost always occurring as a planted tree - JM'A 1882 - Fairly common.

### MALVACEAE

- Malva moschata* MUSK MALLOW. - Near Dumfries PG 1844 - Dee, Tongland FRC 1884 and occasional on the coast.
- M. sylvestris* COMMON MALLOW. - Glen Mills PG 1865 - Carsethorn FWG 1880. Occasional by the shore.
- \* *M. neglecta* DWARF MALLOW. - (Near Lochinvar Loch RCLH 1975) -.
- \* *Lavatera arborea* TREE MALLOW. - (S. of Creetown GTW 1904) -.
- Althaea officinalis* MARSH MALLOW. - (Shore near Arbigland Dr JB 1777) - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843).

### LINACEAE

- \* *Linum bienne* PALE FLAX. - (Colvend Miss CE Milligan 1892) -.
- \* *L. usitatissimum* CULTIVATED FLAX. - (Near Dumfries PG 1850) - (North Corbely MS 1922).
- L. anglicum* PERENNIAL FLAX. - Brighthouse Bay Rev JF 1843 - Plentiful there 1990.
- L. catharticum* PURGING FLAX, FAIRY FLAX. - Dalskairth Hill 1867 **DFS** - Fairly common in richer grassland.
- Radiola linoides* ALL-SEED. - Near New Galloway Station FWG 1882 - Uncommon but increasing on forestry tracks.

### GERANIACEAE

- Geranium pratense* MEADOW CRANE'S-BILL. - Banks of Dee, Tongland JHB 1843 - Grassy roadsides, uncommon.
- G. sylvaticum* WOOD CRANE'S-BILL. - By Cluden PG 1850 - Roadsides, uncommon.
- G. endressii* FRENCH CRANE'S-BILL. - Near Creetown Mrs JC 1979 - Near New Abbey 1982. Garden escape.
- \* *G. endressii x versicolor* - Roadside Killymingan NX8567 1986 -.
- \* *G. phaeum* DUSKY CRANE'S-BILL. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843) - (Near Palnackie JM'A 1882) (By L. Milton 1983) Haugh of Urr 1989.
- G. sanguineum* BLOODY CRANE'S-BILL. - Common along coast PG 1841 - Banks of Dee, Tongland JHB 1843. Particularly plentiful Kirkandrews to Carrick 1990.
- G. columbinum* LONG-STALKED CRANE'S-BILL. - (Ross Mrs GC 1867) - Torrs heughs NX8854 HM-R 1958. Brighthouse Bay 1978. Hazelwood NX4954 1988.
- G. dissectum* CUT-LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL. - FRC 1883 **BM** - Grassy roadsides etc. Frequent.
- G. molle* DOVE'S-FOOT CRANE'S-BILL. - PG 1850 - Open grassland, common.
- G. lucidum* SHINING CRANE'S-BILL. - By R. Dee, Tongland JHB 1843 - Pow Bridge, New Abbey, 1980. Near Dalbeattie JM'A 1885 and OMS 1990. Occasional.

*G. robertianum* ssp. *robertianum* HERB ROBERT. Two subspecies occur:

*G. robertianum* ssp. *robertianum* - PG 1850 - Barr Hill, New Abbey MS 1914. Common.

*G. robertianum* ssp. *maritimum* - Burnfoot JA 1969 - Coastal shingle occasional.

*Erodium cicutarium* COMMON STORK'S-BILL. There are two subspecies in Kirkcudbrightshire:

*E. cicutarium* ssp. *cutitarium* - Sandyhills Bay PG 1848 - Coastal, fairly frequent (One inland site, near Kenmuir Holms 1978)

*E. cicutarium* ssp. *glutinsum* (= *E. cicutarium* ssp. *bipinnatum*) STICKY STORK'S-BILL. - Powillimont NX9856 1986 - Rare.

### OXALIDACEAE

*Oxalis acetosella* WOOD-SORREL. - Tongland FRC 1883 - Common.

\* *O. corniculata* SLEEPING BEAUTY, PROCUMBENT YELLOW SORREL. - (Wood, New Abbey 1967) - Burn edge, Creetown 1988.

\* *O. corniculata* var *purpurea* - By Carlingwark Loch, 1989. .

\* *O. exilis* LEAST YELLOW SORREL. - Creetown pavement, 1977 - Step crevice, New Galloway, 1984.

\* *O. incarnata* PALE OXALIS. - (Gatehouse of Fleet, RCLH 1975) -.

### BALSAMINACEAE

\* *Impatiens noli-tangere* TOUCH-ME-NOT-BALSAM. - (Station and cemetery, Dalbeattie, JM'A 1882) -.

\* *I. parviflora* SMALL BALSAM. - Buittle Bridge, Dalbeattie CB 1889 - Has spread with quarried stone, eg Carsethorn 1988. Occasional.

\* *I. glandulifera* HIMALAYAN BALSAM. - Near Kirkconnell Moss 1971 - Wood, Corsock House 1974. Between 1987 and 1990, it has spread considerably.

### ACERACEAE

\* *Acer pseudoplatanus* SYCAMORE. - Kirkcudbright Road, FRC 1885 - Common.

\* *A. platanoides* NORWAY MAPLE. - FRC 1883 - Established introduction in woodlands.

\* *A. campestre* FIELD MAPLE. - Balmae JHB 1843 - St Mary's Isle JHB 1868. Near Carlingwark Loch 1975, and a few other sites.

### STAPHYLEACEAE

\* *Staphylea pinnata* BLADDER-NUT. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843) -.

### HIPPOCASTANACEAE

\* *Aesculus hippocastanum* HORSE-CHESTNUT. - Clachaneasy 1974 - Frequently planted, sometimes regenerating.

### AQUIFOLIACEAE

*Ilex aquifolium* HOLLY. - New Abbey MS 1922 - Fairly common.

### CELASTRACEAE

*Euonymus europaeus* SPINDLE. - Sypland, Kirkcudbright I. Henedy 1848 - Scattered, rare and decreasing.

**BUXACEAE**

- \* *Buxus sempervirens* BOX. - Nether Clifton 1975 - Cordocan 1982, New Bridge 1988, Carsluith 1988.

**RHAMNACEAE**

- \* *Rhamnus catharticus* BUCKTHORN. - (Near Dalbeattie JM'A 1882) -.  
 \* *Frangula alnus* ALDER BUCKTHORN. - (Slogarie Bridge, Keir JM'A 1843) - Carruchan Moss RMcK 1950, spreading there 1990. Palnure 1960.

**VITIDACEAE**

- \* *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* VIRGINIA CREEPER. - Balmae Wood 1990 -.

**LEGUMINOSAE**

- \* *Lupinus arboreus* TREE LUPIN. - Meikle Culloch NX8463 1985 - Southernness 1987, Sandgreen NX5752 1989. Garden escape.  
 \* *L. polyphyllus* GARDEN LUPIN. - Carsphairn RCLH 1975 - Crossmichael 1977, Kenmure Holms RGH 1982. Garden escape.  
 \* *Laburnum alpinum* LABURNUM. - Heart Moss, Dundrennan 1975 - Woodhead 1984.  
*Genista tinctoria* DYER'S GREENWEED. - (Hillhead, Dalskairth PG 1844) - Rocky pastures, southern part of county, Southernness golf course 1990.  
*G. anglica* PETTY WHIN. - (Terregles PG 1846) - Drumstinchall Moor NX8857 Rev JF 1864. Uncommon and decreasing as moorland habitat gets less.  
*Ulex europaeus* GORSE, WHIN. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Common.  
*U. gallii* WESTERN GORSE. - Colvend Hill RevJF 1850 - Fairly common. Coastal and southern part of county.  
*Cytisus scoparius* ssp. *scoparius* (= *Sarothamnus scoparius*) BROOM. - West Glen, New Abbey, MS 1914. Common.  
*Ononis repens* COMMON RESTHARROW. - Southernness Point JHB 1843 - Coastal, common.  
 [ *O. spinosa* SPINY RESTHARROW. - Balmae JHB 1843 - No modern records, except for the spiny form of *Ononis repens* var. *horrida*. ]  
 [ *O. repens* x *spinosa* - New Abbey 1843 E - Auchencairn Bay JF 1910. ]  
*Medicago lupulina* BLACK MEDICK. - Southernness to Kirkbean JM'A 1896 - Uncommon.  
 \* *M. sativa* LUCERNE. - (Southwick JHB 1843) - New Abbey 1990. Casual from birdseed.  
 \* *M. nigra* (= *M. polymorpha*) HAIRY MEDICK. - (Near Gatehouse JHB 1868 E) - (N. of Dalbeattie CB 1899).  
 \* *Melilotus officinalis* COMMON MELILOT. - (Near Dumfries Misses Hannay 1893) - (Only modern record, Kirkbean, 1977).  
 \* *M. alba* WHITE MELILOT. - (West Shambellie, New Abbey MS 1927) - (Only modern record, Kirkbean, 1978.)  
*Trifolium pratense* RED CLOVER. - Lochanhead FWG 1881 - Common.  
*T. medium* ZIGZAG CLOVER. - Tongland FRC 1885 DFS - Frequent.  
 [ \* *T. ochroleucon* SULPHUR CLOVER. - (Burnfoot 1895) - ]  
*T. arvense* HARE'S-FOOT CLOVER. - Southwick JHB 1843 - Gillfoot MS 1919. Howell Bay 1990. Locally frequent.  
*T. striatum* SOFT CLOVER. - Abbey Burnfoot AMcGS 1959 - and west as far as Kirkandrews. Rare.  
 \* *T. hybridum* ALSIKE CLOVER. - JM'A 1893 - Fairly common.  
*T. repens* WHITE CLOVER. - JM'A 1882 - Common.



- T. campestre* HOP TREFOIL. - Maxwelltown Station Miss Milligan 1895 - Common in southern half of county.
- T. dubium* LESSER YELLOW TREFOIL. - New Abbey MS 1922 - Common.
- T. micranthum* SLENDER TREFOIL. - Port St Mary Rev JF 1864 - Caravan site, Minnigaff AJS 1977. Rare.
- \* *Anthyllis vulneraria* ssp. *carpathica* var. *pseudovulneraria* - East of Castle Douglas, embankment 1986 -. Probably introduced with grass seed.
- A. vulneraria* KIDNEY-VETCH, LADIES' FINGERS. - Douglas Hall 1884 - Tongland FRC 1884 **DFS**. Frequent near shore.
- Lotus corniculatus* COMMON BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL. - Dalskairth PG 1850 - Common.
- L. uliginosus* GREATER BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL. - Tongland FRC 1884 **BM** - Frequent.
- Astragalus danicus* PURPLE MILK-VETCH. - Brighthouse Bay JM'A 1882 - Falbogue Bay 1885 and again 1990. Rare.
- A. glycyphyllos* WILD LIQUORICE. - (West side of Kirkcudbright Bay and the Ross JHB 1843) - Port Ling 1977 and two or three places on the cliffs of Army Range, Dundrennan.
- Ornithopus perpusillus* BIRD'S-FOOT. - Southernness Point JHB 1843 - Very locally frequent on dry, base-poor turf and dunes.
- Vicia hirsuta* HAIRY TARE. - Near Creetown 1843 **E** - Frequent.
- V. tetrasperma* SMOOTH TARE. - Balmae Coast GMcN 1837 **DFS** - Refound 1985. Very rare.
- [*V. tenuissima* (= *V. gracilis*) SLENDER TARE. - (Southernness Point JHB 1843)]
- V. cracca* TUFTED VETCH. - Routin Bridge JG 1868 - Common.
- V. orobus* BITTER VETCH. - Along R. Ken and R. Dee JM'A 1882 - Cairnaber HAL 1973. **DFS**. Grey Mare's Tail Burn 1977. Rare but locally frequent.
- V. sylvatica* WOOD VETCH. (var. *sylvatica*) - Carsluith JHB 1843 - Uncommon.
- V. sepium* BUSH VETCH. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Common.
- V. lutea* YELLOW VETCH. - (Orroland Shore 1882 JM'A) - Raeberry and Howell Bay 1986. Rare.
- V. sativa* COMMON VETCH. Two subspecies have occurred:
- \* *V. sativa* ssp. *sativa* - Cluden Bridge 1882 **DFS** - Modern records for this taxon in Britain are almost always ssp. *segetalis*, which needs to be confirmed for Kirkcudbrightshire.
  - V. sativa* ssp. *nigra* (= *V. angustifolia*) - Near Gatehouse JHB 1868 - Frequent.
- V. lathyroides* SPRING VETCH. - Ravenshall FWG 1882 - Gillfoot 1975 **E**. and four other coastal sites.
- \* *V. bithynica* BYTHINIAN VETCH. - (Cluden Mill Miss Hannay 1893 **DFS**) -.
- \* *Lathyrus grandiflorus* - Near Sandyhills 1972 - Terregles Bank 1989.
- \* *L. aphaca* YELLOW VETCHLING. - (Near Cluden Mill Miss Hannay 1892 **DFS**). -.
- \* *L. hirsutus* HAIRY VETCHLING. - (West Cluden NX9379 1974) -.
- L. pratensis* MEADOW VETCHLING. - Tongland FRC 1884 **DFS** - Common.
- L. tuberosus* TUBEROUS PEA. - (Tongland Hill FRC 1885 **DFS** - Southernness RM 1946, Sandyhills E. C. Wallace 1947).
- L. sylvestris* NARROW-LEAVED EVERLASTING PEA. - Near Carsluith JHB 1843 - Occasional along coast.
- \* *L. latifolius* GARDEN EVERLASTING PEA. - (St Mary's Isle 1837, and JHB 1843) - Shore, Southernness 1980.
- L. montanus* BITTER VETCH. - Hillside above Grove 1882 **DFS** - Common.

## ROSACEAE

- \* *Spiraea salicifolia* BRIDEWORT. - Near Barlay NX6877 1980 - A record for St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 is probably the following:-

- \* *S. douglasii* x *salicifolia* - South of Corse NX6876 1980 -. Occasional.
- \* *S. alba* var. *latifolia* - Glenloch 1978 E - Naturalised at Maxwelltown 1986, Wood of Cree 1988 and Minigaff 1989.
- \* *S. douglasii* - Southwick 1980 - Knockbex 1983. Garden escape.
- \* *S. alba* x *douglasii* - South of Corse NX6876 1980 -.
- \* *Aruncus sylvestris* - Island in Penkiln Burn, 1984 - Garden escape.
- Filipendula ulmaria* MEADOWSWEET. - Near Dumfries FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- Rubus chamaemorus* CLOUDBERRY. Windy Standard HM-R 1961. Alwath HAL 1974. Rare.
- R. saxatilis* STONE BRAMBLE. - (Near Tongueland JHB 1843 ) - (Dalskairth Hill PG 1844)  
Recent records, ravines in NW of county, eg upper part of Glenhead Burn HAL 1965.
- R. idaeus* RASPBERRY. - Dalskairth PG 1850 - Common.
- R. fruticosus* BRAMBLE, BLACKBERRY. A mostly agamaspermous group of numerous microspecies, (Fortunately) relatively few in Kirkcudbrightshire. They have been determined by AS and ESE. Some have only one record but, except for the common ones, are under-recorded.
- R. nessensis* (*R. suberectus*) - St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 - Near Dalbeattie JIW 1972. Near Loch Dungeon 1973.
- R. scissus* - South of Dalbeattie JIW 1972 - Scattered records in county.
- R. plicatus* - Near New Abbey 1972 -.
- R. fissus* - ESE and AN NX86 1988 -.
- R. caesius* DEWBERRY. - Port Ling PG 1868 - Coastal, fairly common.
- R. pruinosis* (= *R. sublustris*) - ESE and AN NC64 1988 -.
- R. latifolius*. - Rockcliffe 1969 -. Southern part of county, locally common.
- R. tuberculatus* - Clatteringshaws 1986 -.
- R. nemoralis* (= *R. selmeri*) - Near Dalbeattie Station CB 1899 - (= *R. affinis*) Gatehouse of Fleet CB 1899.
- \* *R. laciniatus* - Terregles 1980 - New Abbey 1981.
- R. lindleianus* - Sandyhills 1969 - Fairly common, SE of county.
- R. septentrionalis* - ESE and AN NX46 1988 -.
- R. pyramidalis* - Palnackie ESE 1964 - Knockvennie Smithy 1978 NX7471. Glen Trool 1988.
- R. polyanthemus* - Rockcliffe 1972 - Widespread, south of county.
- R. rhombifolius* - ESE and AN NX76 & NX85 1988 -.
- R. cardiophyllus* - ESE and AN NX96 1988 -.
- R. dumnoniensis* - ESE and AN NX64 1988 -.
- R. lindebergii* - North of Palnackie ESE 1964 - Uncommon round Castle Douglas area.
- R. errabundus* - North of Dalbeattie CB 1899 - Common.
- R. ulmifolius* - Near Creetown JHB 1868 - Uncommon, south of county.
- R. sprengelii* - North-west of Parton AMcGS 1972 - Fairly common in woods.
- R. wirralensis* - Burnfoot 1977 - Locally common.
- R. mucronulatus* - Dalbeattie 1972 - Burnfoot 1977. Also a pink form with small leaves near Glen Trool village.
- R. infestus* (= *R. taeniarum*) - Killywhan Station NX7471 near Beeswing 1970 - Uncommon.
- R. radula* - Barnbuie Bridge NX8681 1978 -.
- R. scoticus* - ESE and AN NX67 & NX85 1988 -.
- R. echinoides* - Near Boreland House NX9060 1972 - Trostan NX9268 1981.
- R. raduloides* - South of Dalbeattie 1982 -.
- R. hylocharis* - North of Newton Stewart 1974 - West of county. Uncommon.
- R. dasyphyllus* (= *R. Koehleri*) - Near Borgue CB 1899 - Rockcliffe 1969. The commonest bramble.
- Potentilla palustris* MARSH CINQUEFOIL. - Tongland FRC 1883 **BM** - Frequent.
- P. sterilis* BARREN STRAWBERRY. - Near Cargen PG 1844 - Frequent.

- P. anserina* SILVERWEED. - Tongland FRC 1883 - Frequent.
- P. crantzii* ALPINE CINQUEFOIL. - Cairnbaber DAR 1959 - Very rare.
- P. erecta* TORMENTIL. - On Tarff FRC 1883 **BM** - Common.
- P. anglica* TRAILING TORMENTIL. - New Galloway JM'A 1907 - Frequent.
- P. reptans* CREEPING CINQUEFOIL. - Carlingwark meadows JM'A 1893 - Locally common.
- P. x suberecta* (= *P. anglica x erecta*) - Lochanhead 1974 - North of Dalry PFY 1974.
- Fragaria vesca* WILD STRAWBERRY. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Common.
- Geum urbanum* WOOD AVENS, HERB BENNET. - Tongland FRC 1883 **BM** - Frequent.
- G. rivale* WATER AVENS. - By Cluden Misses Hannay 1895 - Locally frequent in marshes and wet meadows.
- G. x intermedium* (= *G. rivale x urbanum*) - Irongray 1901 **DFS** - Locally frequent where both parents grow.
- Agrimonia eupatoria* AGRIMONY. - Colvend 1863 **DFS** - Fairly common.
- A. procera* (= *A. odorata*) - Southwick, Needle's Eye HM-R 1956 - Modern records are uncommon, mostly near coast.
- \* *Aremonia agrimonoides* - (Irongray MrsGC 1890) -.
- Alchemilla vulgaris* LADY'S-MANTLE. The following microspecies are recorded:
- A. vestita* - Kirkcudbright GCD 1910 - Not as common as the two following microspecies:
- A. xanthochlora* - PG 1850 - Locally frequent.
- A. glabra* - Barnbarroch EKH 1900 - Common.
- \* *A. mollis* - Rosebank Bridge, Shawhead 1990 - Garden escape.
- Aphanes arvensis* (agg) PARSLEY-PIERT. Two segregates occur:
- A. arvensis* COMMON PARSLEY-PIERT. - Routin Bridge 1881 FCG **DFS** - Frequent.
- A. microcarpa* SLENDER PARSLEY-PIERT. - Ravenshall FHP 1955 - Frequent on base poor rocks and bare fields.
- Sanguisorba officinalis* GREAT BURNET. - West side of Kirkcudbright Bay JHB 1843 - Present sites are coastal. Brighthouse Bay AMcGS 1959 and OMS 1987. Mullock Bay AMcGS 1959.
- \* *S. canadensis* - By River Cree, South of Minnigaff 1982 - Garden escape.
- \* *Poterium sanguisorba* SALAD BURNET. - (Tongland FRC 1883) - Kirkdale bank shore H. K. C. Mair 1966.
- The following roses have been identified by the late Dr R Melville of Kew. He gave many of them varietal names, which with present day opinion are now considered to be hybrids, and as a result some of the roses need to be redetermined.
- \* *Rosa arvensis* FIELD ROSE. - Kirkconnell, New Abbey MS 1914 - In 1977 a record from here was identified as *R. arvensis x canina*. Near Bridge of Dee AMcGS 1960. A rose from the Fort at Kirkandrews JC 1979 is also a *R. arvensis* hybrid. Rare.
- \* *R. multiflora* - Calgow NX4365 near Creebridge 1988 100 yard hedge - and also well naturalised near Carsluith.
- \* *R. Dorothy Perkins* - Near Castle Douglas 1986 - Well naturalised.
- R. pimpinellifolia* (= *R. spinosissima*) BURNET ROSE. - Tarff Station JHB 1868 - Common along coast, rare inland.
- R. pimpinellifolia* var. *hispidula* - By Loch Ken below Parton House 1979 -.
- R. pimpinellifolia x sherardii* - Knockbrex shore 1986.
- \* *R. rugosa* JAPANESE ROSE. Naturalised especially in dunes - Southernness 1975 -.
- R. canina* (group) DOG ROSE. Common, given varying taxonomic treatment and includes the following:
- R. canina* has been further subdivided into:
- R. canina* (ss) Common with a number of named variants recorded in the past:-
- R. canina* var. *luteiana* - Kirkconnell drive 1978 -.
- R. canina* var. *globularis* - Mill Hill, New Abbey 1972 -.

- R. canina* var. *dumalis* - New Galloway 1974 - Tarff station 1977. Near Sandyhills 1977. Glenlochar 1978.
- R. dumetorum* (No longer considered separate from *R. canina* in the strict sense)
- R. dumetorum* prob. *urbica* - North of Ringford road 1978 -.
- R. caesia*. This name covers two distinct taxa:
- R. afzeliana*. Locally common.
- R. afzeliana* var. *reuteri* - Polharrow JMcC 1969 -
- R. afzeliana* var. *glaucophylla* - Porterbelly NX8565 1976 E - Balmae AJS 1977 OMS. North of Ringford road 1978.
- R. afzeliana* x *canina* - Barrhill. New Abbey 1978 K -.
- R. coriifolia*. No record.
- R. tomentosa* (group) DOWNY ROSE. includes the following taxa:-
- R. tomentosa* var. *subglobosa* - Gatehouse of Fleet CB 1889 - and between Borgue and Girthon Kirk, CB 1889. Between Grove and Bonerick NX9177 DFS 1889.
- R. tomentosa* forma *cuspidatoides* - South of Lauriston 1974 E.
- R. sherardii* var. *sherardii* - Near Waterside NX7267 1976 E - One of the most common roses in the county.
- R. sherardii* var. *cinerascens* - Glenfair 1943 -
- R. sherardii* var. *suberecta* - Porterbelly NX8565 1976 E - and four other scattered sites.
- R. sherardii* var. *eminens* - South of Lauriston 1974 E -.
- R. sherardii* forma *resinosoides* - Railway to Loch Stroan 1972 E - Near Bridge of Dee 1978.
- R. sherardii* var. *omissa* - Shambellie Grange 1972 E - Near Barcloy NX7351 1978 K. South of Crofts 1979 K.
- R. sherardii* f. *pseudomollis* - Railway to Loch Stroan 1972 E.
- R. villosa* (= *R. mollis*) - Buittle Bridge CB 1879 E - Old Glenlee 1990 and occasional records round county.
- R. mollis* var. *caerulea* - Railway, Crossmichael 1977 E - Tarff Station 1977 DFS.
- R. mollis* var. *mollis* - New Abbey 1972 E - A few scattered records.
- R. villosa* var. *relicta* - Balmaclellan JMcC 1978 K.
- R. rubiginosa* SWEET BRIAR. - (Tongland Hill FRC 1882) - No confirmed modern records.
- Prunus spinosa* BLACKTHORN, SLOE. - Between Creetown and Ardwall JHB 1868 - Common.
- P. domestica* ssp. *institia* BULLACE. - Tongland Hill FRC 1882 - Occasional.
- \* *P. cerasifera* CHERRY PLUM. - Sheillahill 1973 - Occasional in hedges.
- P. avium* WILD CHERRY. - Cargen Glen FWG 1882 - Fairly common.
- \* *P. cerasus* DWARF CHERRY. - Talnotry 1955 - Rare, presumably an introduction.
- P. padus* BIRD CHERRY. - Rutting Bridge = Routin Bridge JC 1840 E - Occasional.
- \* *P. laurocerasus* CHERRY LAUREL. - Planted on estates and becoming naturalised.
- \* *P. lusitanica* PORTUGUESE LAUREL. - Near Woodhall Loch 1984 - Introduced.
- \* *Cotoneaster bullatus* - Churchyard wall, Maxwelltown 1986 - Bird sown on railway and in a wood at Hensol 1985.
- \* *C. simonsii* HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER. - Cliffs between Douglas Hall and Portling 1970 E - Waterfall, Grey Mare's Tail NX4972 1977 and disused railway near Underwood Farm and near Summerville, Dumfries.
- \* *C. horizontalis* WALL COTONEASTER. - Railway, Summerville, Dumfries 1987 -.
- \* *C. microphyllus* ROCK SPRAY. - Cliff, Ringdoo Point 1973 E - Bird sown at Kirkmabreck 1976. By R. Dee, Kildown Kennels NX7258 1979. Wall, Auchendolly NX7668 1986.
- Crataegus monogyna* HAWTHORN. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Common, but often originally planted.
- Sorbus aucuparia* ROWAN, MOUNTAIN ASH. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Common.
- \* *S. intermedia* SWEDISH WHITEBEAM. - Quarry, Falbae NX7370 1978 E - Railway, Cargen-bridge 1985.

- \**S. aria* COMMON WHITEBEAM. - New Abbey MS 1922 - Carsphairn Forest 1989.  
*Malus sylvestris* APPLE. Native status doubtful. Two subordinates have occurred, but most specimens are intermediate in their characters perhaps representing hybridisation between garden apples and native crab apples.  
*M. sylvestris ssp. sylvestris* CRAB APPLE. - Near Creetown JHB 1868 - Occasional.

### CRASSULACEAE

- Sedum rosea* ROSEROOT. - (Cairnsmore JM'A 1881) - Merrick AMcGS 1959. Uncommon.  
*S. telephium ssp. purpurascens* ORPINE. - Ravenshall JHB 1868 - Occasional on road banks.  
 \* *S. telephium ssp. fabaria* - (Lincluden and Colvend JM'A 1882) - No modern confirmed records.  
 \* *S. spurium* CAUCASIAN STONECROP. - Roadside, Minnigaff PCH 1955 - A garden escape in various localities.  
*S. anglicum* ENGLISH STONECROP. - Lincluden Abbey PG 1846 - Common.  
 \* *S. album ssp. album* WHITE STONECROP. West Cluden 1975. Occasional.  
*S. acre* BITING STONECROP. - Blackneuk Rev JF 1864 - Locally common.  
 \* *S. forsteranum ssp. forsteranum* ROCK STONECROP. - Colvend 1971 - Uncommon.  
 \* *S. forsteranum ssp. elegans* - (Near Gatehouse JHB 1868) - No modern record.  
 \* *S. reflexum* LARGE YELLOW STONECROP. - (Creetown Station 1977) -  
*S. villosum* HAIRY STONECROP. ('Moist places along roadside between New Galloway and Minihive 1854 BM') (Marsh at head of 'Purgatory' in Cargen Glen FWG 1882)  
 \* *Sempervivum tectorum* HOUSELEEK. (Old wall, Glenharvie, New Abbey 1977)  
 \* *Umbilicus rupestris* WALL PENNYWORT, NAVELWORT. - (Bank of Dee, Tongueland JHB 1843) - Balcary JM'A 1897, Monybuie near Corsock JM 1975.

### SAXIFRAGACEA

- Saxifraga stellaris* STARRY SAXIFRAGE. - Cairnsmore JHB 1868 - Merrick KH 1978, and on other hills in north west.  
*S. stellaris var. integrifolia* - (In Carsphairn woods JM'A 1885) -  
 \* *S. spathularis x umbrosa* (= *S. x urbium*) LONDON PRIDE. - By Cluden Water 1988 - Wood near Corsock 1989. Garden escape.  
 \* *S. hirsuta* KIDNEY SAXIFRAGE. - Drumpark bridge NX8779 1978 - Brooklands 1980.  
*S. granulata* MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. - Banks of Cluden near New Bridge FWG 1882 - Banks of R. Urr and Cluden, and occasionally on sea cliffs.  
*S. hypnoides* MOSSY SAXIFRAGE. - Cairnsmore of Fleet JHB 1868 - Merrick AMcGS 1959.  
*S. oppositifolia* PURPLE SAXIFRAGE. - Merrick HAL 1973 -  
 \* *Tellima grandiflora* - On banks of R. Urr South of Bridge of Urr 1975 - Near Craignine Bridge NX4666 1981. Near Old Tongland Bridge 1990.  
 \* *Tolmiea menziesii* PICK-A-BACK-PLANT. - Hannaston Wood, Garroch 1978 - (New Abbey 1981). Near Merkland NX7473 1982. Below Laghead NX6060 1985.  
*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* OPPOSITE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. - Below Rascarril House Rev JF 1864 - Common.  
*C. alternifolium* ALTERNATE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. - The Grove FWG 1879 DFS - Woodland. Less common than *C. oppositifolium*.

### PARNASSIACEAE

- Parnassia palustris* GRASS OF PARNASSUS. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1846) - Cairnharrow JHB 1868. Locally frequent.

**HYDRANGEACEAE**

- \* *Philadelphus coronarius* MOCK ORANGE. - Holm of Dalry RCLH 1975 -.

**GROSSULARIACEAE**

- \* *Ribes rubrum* RED CURRANT. - Routin Bridge PG 1846 - Frequent escape in woodlands.  
 \* *R. nigrum* BLACK CURRANT. - JM'A 1882 - Near Rockcliffe 1967. Frequent escape.  
 \* *R. sanguineum* FLOWERING CURRANT. - Carsluith Mrs JC 1978 - Occasional escape.  
 \* *R. alpinum* MOUNTAIN CURRANT. - (Terregles Wood CS 1887 **DFS**) -.  
 \* *R. uva-crispa* GOOSEBERRY. - JM'A 1882 - Hannaston Wood 1978. Frequent in hedges and woods.

**DROSERACEAE**

- Drosera rotundifolia* ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW. - Near Colvend Rev JF 1864 - In sphagnum. Common.  
*D. anglica* GREAT SUNDEW. - Barscraigh Loch, Colvend Rev JF 1844 - Occasional in west of county.  
*D. x obovata* (= *D. anglica x rotundifolia*) - Silver Flow, with both parents, 1988 -.  
*D. intermedia* OBLONG-LEAVED SUNDEW. - Kirkconnell Moss GNL 1837 - Very local in the west.

**LYTHRACEAE**

- Lythrum salicaria* PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE. - Maxwelltown Loch PG 1846 - Fairly frequent.  
*L. portula* (= *Peplis portula*) WATER PURSLANE. - Jordieland Loch FRC 1882 - Locally frequent.

**THYMELAEACEAE**

- \* *Daphne laureola* SPURGE-LAUREL. - Near New Bridge, Cluden, 1988 -.

**ELEAEGNACEAE**

- \* *Hippophae rhamnoides* SEA BUCKTHORN. - Near Balmae JHB 1843 - St Mary's Isle 1979, and now on island off St Mary's Isle, 1990. Bird sown.

**ONAGRACEAE**

- Epilobium hirsutum* GREAT WILLOWHERB. - Carsluith JHB 1843 - Frequent.  
*E. parviflorum* HOARY WILLOWHERB. - Southernness JM'A 1895 - Occasional.  
*E. montanum* BROAD-LEAVED WILLOWHERB. - Tongland FRC 1884 - Common.  
*E. roseum* SMALL-FLOWERED WILLOWHERB. - (Kirkbean 1865 **DFS**) - A doubtful record.  
*E. ciliatum* (= *E. adenocaulon*) AMERICAN WILLOWHERB. - 1st recorded Minnigaff NFS 1973 - Now frequent.  
*E. ciliatum x montanum* - Grey Mare's Tail Burn 1977 - Near Castle Douglas 1981.  
*E. ciliatum x obscurum* - Burnfoot 1986 -.  
*E. tetragonum* (= *E. adnatum*) SQUARE-STALKED WILLOWHERB. - (Maxwelltown Loch JM'A 1882) - (By L. Stroan GTW 1909). No modern records.  
*E. obscurum* SHORT-FRUITED WILLOWHERB. - Tongland FRC 1883 - Common.  
*E. palustre* MARSH WILLOWHERB. - Tongland FRC 1884 - Common.  
 \* *E. brunnescens* (= *E. nerterioides*) - By Clatteringshaws EIB 1955 - Frequent by upland burns.

*Chamaenerion angustifolium* (= *Epilobium angustifolium*) ROSEBAY WILLOWHERB. - St Mary's Isle JHB 1868 - Common.

\* *Oenothera biennis* LESSER EVENING PRIMROSE. - (Near Dumfries PG 1850) - No modern records.

\* *O. erythrosepala* LARGE EVENING PRIMROSE. - (Palnackie JS 1973) - Kirkennan by Palnackie JM 1975 E.

*O. fallax* - Preston Merse 1981 -.

\* *Fuchsia magellanica* FUCHSIA. - East of Hazelwood NX4954 1988 - Escape.

*Circeae lutetiana* ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. - Dalskairth FWG 1850 DFS - Common.

*C. intermedia* INTERMEDIATE ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. - Kirkbean Burn HM-R 1956 - Occasional, eg Screel Burn 1959, Routin Bridge 1990.

#### HALORAGIDACEAE

\* *Myriophyllum verticillatum* WHORLED WATER-MILFOIL. - ('In a burn near Threave Castle (doubtful) JM'A 1882') - In pond, Threave Gardens 1986.

*M. spicatum* SPIKED WATER-MILFOIL. - Carlingwark Loch FRC 1883 - Eutrophic lochs or faintly brackish water, occasional.

*M. alterniflorum* ALTERNATE-FLOWERED WATER-MILFOIL. - (Maxwelltown Loch FWG 1882) - Common in peaty lochs.

#### HIPPURIDACEAE

*Hippuris vulgaris* MARE'S-TAIL. - (Cairnharrow JHB 1868) - Marshes, uncommon and decreasing. Near Loch of Lowes 1988. Plunton Pools NX6151 DH 1987, etc.

#### CALLITRICHACEAE

*Callitriche stagnalis* COMMON WATER-STARWORT. - 'Common in Kirkcudbrightshire' FRC 1885 - Common.

*C. platycarpa* VARIOUS-LEAVED WATER-STARWORT. - (L. Erncrogo NX7467 GTW 1909) - 3 modern records: Carton Bridge NX8366 1986, Tarff Water by Tarff Bridge NFS 1988 and Kirkgunzeon Lane 1990.

*C. obtusangula* BLUNT-FRUITED WATER-STARWORT. - R. Cree, Wheeb Bridge 1974 - Glenamour Loch NX4467 1989.

*C. hamulata* (= *C. intermedia*) INTERMEDIATE WATER-STARWORT. - Creeside GCD 1883 - Common.

*C. hermaphroditica* AUTUMNAL WATER-STARWORT. - Lochrutton PG 1830 - Carlingwark Loch 1989. Scattered distribution. Uncommon.

#### LORANTHACEAE

\* *Viscum album* MISTLETOE. - (Near Rockcliffe on Hawthorn HM-R 1973) - Destroyed 1980.

#### CORNACEAE

\* *Cornus sanguinea* (= *Thelycrania sanguinea*) DOGWOOD - (Dalbeattie bowling green, planted, JM'A 1882) - SW of Glenkiln, by a lochan, 1990.

\* *Thelycrania stolonifera* - Near Gelston, naturalised, 1988 -.

## ARALIACEAE

*Hedera helix* IVY. Two species are now recognised:-

*H. helix* (ss) COMMON IVY. - Tongland Bridge FRC 1882 **BM** - Frequent inland.

*H. hibernica* ATLANTIC IVY. - Common ivy on coast 1988 -.

\* *H. hibernica* c.v. 'Hibernica' IRISH IVY. - Auchenskeoch 1976 - A rampant garden escape on shady riverbanks and in estate woodlands.

## UMBELLIFERAE

*Hydrocotyle vulgaris* MARSH PENNYWORT. - Colvend FWG 1878 **DFS** - Common.

*Sanicula europaea* SANICLE. - Tongland FRC 1882 **BM** - Rich woodland, frequent.

\* *Astrantia major* MASTERWORT. - Ironlosh, E. of Balmaclellan 1972 - only record.

*Eryngium maritimum* SEA HOLLY. - Brighthouse Bay GNL 1837 - Now very local. JHB found it near Sauterness Point in 1843 and it still grows along that coast.

*Chaerophyllum temulentum* ROUGH CHERVIL. - 'Shaded places, hedgeside, Lincluden' 1882 **DFS** - Occasional southern part of the county.

*Anthriscus sylvestris* COW PARSLEY. - Near Dumfries FWG 1882 - Frequent.

*Myrrhis odorata* SWEET CICELY. - By Orchardton Tower Rev JF 1864 - Roadsides, fairly frequent.

*Torilis japonica* UPRIGHT HEDGE PARSLEY. - PG 1850 - Fairly common on hedge banks.

\* *Coriandrum sativum* CORIANDER. - (Roadside, Underwood, Tongland FRC 1884) - Only record.

*Conium maculatum* HEMLOCK. - (South Glen, Palnackie JM'A 1882) - Mainly coastal, occasional.

*Apium graveolens* WILD CELERY. - Near Needle's Eye, Colvend Rev JF 1864 - Lot's Wife, Colvend (the same site) 1882. Refound OMS 1967. PA 1974.

*A. nodiflorum* FOOL'S WATER-CRESS. - Tongland FRC 1882 - Occasional in wet places, mostly coastal.

*A. inundatum* LESSER MARSHWORT. - L. Kindar 1852 **DFS** - Locally frequent in lochs, *eg* L. Ken, L. Urr.

\* *Petroselinum crispum* GARDEN PARSLEY. - (Balmae Col I 1837 E) - Only record.

*Cicuta virosa* COWBANE. - Carlingwark Loch HCW 1837 - Still the main site, also Brochloch NX7051, Southernness and Torrs Moss NX7861 DH 1987.

*Carum verticillatum* WHORLED CARAWAY. - Minnigaff GNL 1836 - Common, in wet base poor grassland.

*Conopodium majus* PIGNUT. - Tongland Hill FRC 1865 - Common.

*Pimpinella saxifraga* BURNET SAXIFRAGE. - Ravenshaugh JHB 1843 - Basic turf. Fairly common.

*Aegopodium podagraria* GROUND-ELDER. - New Abbey 1851 **DFS** - Common.

*Berula erecta* LESSER WATER PARSNIP. - Between Dundrennan and Dalbeattie JHB 1843 - Rerrick 1882. Uncommon though locally abundant *eg* Standingstone NX6352 DH 1989 and Earlston Park NX6249 1990.

*Crithmum maritimum* ROCK SAMPHIRE. - Ross of Balmangan DrJB 1777 - It is still growing on the same cliffs where it grew in all early records.

[*Oenanthe fistulosa* TUBULAR WATER DROPWORT. - (Rosshill GNL 1837) - Voucher specimens need checking.]

[*O. pimpinelloides* CORKY-FRUITED WATER DROPWORT. No localised site, probably refer to *O. lachenalii*.]

*O. lachenalii* PARSLEY WATER DROPWORT. - West of Ardwall JHB 1868 - Frequent along coast.

*O. crocata* HEMLOCK WATER DROPWORT. - Little Ross Island JBS 1842 - Common.

*Aethusa cynapium* ssp. *cynapium* FOOL'S PARSLEY. - (3 m. from Dumfries PG 1850) - Modern records in the vicinity of Dumfries. Rare.

*Meum athamanticum* SPIGNEL. - Carsphairn GNL 1837 - Locally abundant. Kirkcudbrightshire, like Perthshire, has many sites for the plant.



- Ligusticum scoticum* LOVAGE. - Kirkandrews JHB 1868 - Occasional on coast. Rocky isle, estuary of R. Fleet, Prof. D Oliver 1887, refound there 1985.
- Angelica sylvestris* WILD ANGELICA. - Castle Douglas railway FWG 1882 - Common.
- \* *Peucedanum ostruthium* MASTERWORT. JM'A's Flora of Dfs claims it is recorded in the county but no site given.
- Heracleum sphondylium* HOGWEED. - PG 1850 - New Abbey MS 1920. Common.
- H. mantegazzianum* GIANT HOGWEED. - Auchencairn AMcGS 1959 - Occasional, unfortunately increasing on river banks.
- Daucus carota* ssp. *carota* WILD CARROT. - Ross Mrs GC 1867 - Coastal occasional.

### EUPHORBIACEAE

- Mercurialis perennis* DOG'S MERCURY. - Grove 1863 DFS - Frequent.
- \* *Euphorbia lathyris* CAPER SPURGE. - Shore, Carsethorn 1987 -.
- \* *E. dulcis* - Routin Bridge GFSE 1891 - (Haugh of Urr 1975). E. of Barbuie NX8780 1976. St Margaret's churchyard, New Galloway Mrs JC 1982. Holmhead, Corsock 1989.
- \* *E. serrulata* UPRIGHT SPURGE. - (Near Dalbeattie 1972) - Garden escape.
- E. helioscopia* SUN SPURGE. - PG 1850 - Occasional eg Dalquhairn NX8979 1976.
- E. peplus* PETTY SPURGE. - JM'A 1882 - Occasional eg Carsluith 1990.
- E. exigua* DWARF SPURGE. - (Mullock Bay JM'A 1882) -.
- E. portlandica* PORTLAND SPURGE. - (Near Kirkandrews JM'A 1882) -.
- E. paralias* SEA SPURGE. - (Mullock Bay HM-R 1964) - (Southwick Merse 1976).
- \* *E. cyparissias* CYPRUS SPURGE. - (Near Balmae JHB 1843) - Near Balmaclellan 1985.

### POLYGONACEAE

- Polygonum aviculare* COMMON KNOTGRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.
- P. aviculare* var. *littorale* - Shingle, St Mary's Isle 1990 -.
- P. rurivagum* - (Southernness 1984) -
- P. arenastrum* SMALL-LEAVED KNOTGRASS. - Tongland FRC 1884 DFS - Trodden places, frequent.
- P. oxyspermum* ssp. *raii* (= *P. raii*) RAY'S KNOTGRASS. - (Rerrick Rev GMcC 1882) - Southernness AMcGS 1959, Brighthouse Bay 1970, Skyreburn shore PS 1987. Very seldom in the same place, but still found at all 3 sites.
- P. viviparum* ALPINE BISTORT. - N.E. side of Merrick AMcGS 1959 - Rare.
- P. bistorta* BISTORT. - Tongueland JHB 1843 - Fairly common on roadsides and in old churchyards.
- P. amplexicaule* - Balcary Bay RCLH 1975 -
- P. amphibium* AMPHIBIOUS BISTORT. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Occasional, eg Lochrutton Loch 1989.
- P. persicaria* REDSHANK, SPOTTED PERSICARIA. - PG 1850 - Common.
- P. lapathifolium* PALE PERSICARIA. - (Maxwelltown Loch FWG 1882) - Corsock 1989. Occasional arable weed.
- P. nodosum* KNOTTED PERSICARIA. - Balmae AIS 1977 - Port Muddle, Balmae 1990.
- P. hydropiper* WATER-PEPPER. - Loch by Cally House, Gatehouse JHB 1868 - Carsphairn 1974. Frequent.
- P. minus* SMALL WATER-PEPPER. - Near Castle Douglas JM'A 1882 - Locally abundant particularly by R. Dee and L. Ken.
- Fallopia convolvulus* (= *P. convolvulus*) BLACK BINDWEED. - Maxwelltown GSE 1896 - Nr Palnure NFS 1986. Occasional.
- \* *Reynoutria japonica* (= *P. cuspidatum*) JAPANESE KNOTWEED. - Haugh of Urr, 1971 - Fairly frequent.

- \**R. sachalinensis* (= *P. sachalinense*) GIANT KNOTWEED. - Pow Burn, New Abbey 1970 - Cassencarrie Wood, Creetown 1988.
- \* *Polygonum polystachyum* HIMALAYAN KNOTWEED. - Disused railway, Castle Douglas, NFS 1976 - Has been weedkilled regularly so may not be there now. Garroch 1990.
- \* *P. campanulatum* LESSER KNOTWEED. - Kirkdale Church, Cairnholly J. Anthony 1969 - Kirkdale Burn, Barholm Bridge to sea 1975. Shambellie Wood, New Abbey 1970.
- \* *Fagopyrum esculentum* BUCKWHEAT. - (Field edge Pipercroft Loch 1976) - Probably arrived as pheasant food.
- Oxyria digyna* MOUNTAIN SORREL. - Merrick JE Raven 1935 -.
- Rumex acetosella* SHEEP'S SORREL. - PG 1850 - Common.
- R. tenuifolius* NARROW-LEAVED SHEEP'S SORREL. - Sands of Kippford MMcCW 1960 - Southernness golf course MMcCW 1970. Track, Garlies Castle 1984.
- R. acetosa* COMMON SORREL. - Tongland Hill FRC 1884 - Common.
- R. hydrolapathum* GREAT WATER DOCK. - Carlingwark Loch JM'A 1882 - Oxbow near Urr Water, Dalbeattie 1988.
- \* *R. alpinus* MONK'S RHUBARB. - Ken Bridge, Balmaclellan JM'A 1882 - Roadside verge, Barlocco 1974, Nethertown farm NX8475 1977. Garden escape.
- [*R. aquaticus* SCOTTISH DOCK. - About Ken Bridge, Balmaclellan, JM'A 1882 - An early term for the following species.]
- R. longifolius* NORTHERN DOCK. - Water of Deugh, N of Carsphairn 1978 - Since then has been found at six other sites.
- R. longifolius x obtusifolius* - Quarry near Nethercleugh NX6186 with both parents 1983 - By Water of Deugh, Carsphairn 1989.
- R. crispus* CURLED DOCK. Two subspecies occur:
- R. crispus ssp. crispus* - PG 1850 - Common.
- R. crispus ssp. littoreus* - Mullock Bay 1982 - Common along coast.
- R. obtusifolius* BROAD-LEAVED DOCK. - Near Creetown GCD 1883 - Common.
- R. sanguineus* WOOD DOCK. - JM'A 1882 - Glen Trool 1988. Frequent, always *var. viridis*.
- R. conglomeratus* CLUSTERED DOCK. - 'Not common', FRC 1883 - Near Southwick House 1982. (Balmae, Dundrennan, 1984) Rare.

### URTICACEAE

- Parietaria judaica* PELLITORY OF THE WALL. - Between Port o'Warren and Port Ling JM'A 1882 - It still grows in a rock crevice near shore in same area. Also wall, Carsethorn 1971.
- Urtica urens* SMALL NETTLE. - Colvend Rev JF 1882 - Occasional weed of cultivation.
- U. dioica* STINGING NETTLE. - PG 1850 - Common.

### CANNABACEAE

- \**Humulus lupulus* HOP. - Kirkandrews ACC 1868 E - Occasional. In the 17th century, local farmers made their own beer and the hops are probably remnants of this.

### ULMACEAE

- Ulmus glabra* WYCH ELM. - Cargen Glen FWG 1882 - Frequent.
- U. glutinosa* - (New Galloway JBS 1850 **BM**) -.
- U. procera* ENGLISH ELM. - JM'A 1882 - Occasionally planted on old estates.
- \* *U. suberosa* - (Culraven JHB 1843) -.

### JUGLANDACEAE

- \* *Juglans regia* WALNUT TREE. - Gatehouse of Fleet - Planted.

**MYRICACEAE**

*Myrica gale* BOG MYRTLE, SWEET GALE. - Terregles JC 1829 - Near New Abbey 1990. Common in moorland areas.

**BETULACEAE**

*Betula pendula* SILVER BIRCH. - PG 1858 - Frequent.

*B. pubescens* DOWNY BIRCH. - FRC 1885 - Common.

*B. pubescens* ssp. *odorata* - Sheillahill 1974 - This ssp. only occasionally recorded.

*Alnus glutinosa* ALDER. - Banks o'Tarff FRC 1885 **DFS** - Common.

\* *A. incana* GREY ALDER. - Erncrogo Loch NX7467 1975 - Woodhall Loch Mrs JC 1978.

And planted by Forestry Commission S of Gleckmalloch, Glentrool Forest.

**CORYLACEAE**

\* *Carpinus betulus* HORNBEAM. - Orchardton JM'A 1887 - Occasional, probably planted, eg Near Pulcree 1989.

*Corylus avellana* HAZEL. - New Abbey JG 1868 - Frequent.

**FAGACEAE**

*Fagus sylvatica* BEECH. - PG 1850 - Frequent.

\* *Castanea sativa* SWEET CHESTNUT. - JM'A 1882 - Occasional introduction, eg Old trees near New Abbey 1990.

\* *Quercus cerris* TURKEY OAK. - Near Kelton Kirk JC 1878 - Occasional introduction, naturalising at Grange NX6847 1982.

\* *Q. ilex* HOLLY OAK. - Two trees in field near Terregles stables 1989.

*Q. robur* PEDUNCULATE OAK. - Near Dumfries FWG 1881 - Fairly common.

*Q. petraea* SESSILE OAK. - Wood of Cree 'an abundance of good strong oak' AS 1684 - Creeside GCD 1895 Frequent.

*Q. petraea* x *robur* (= *Q. x rosacea*) - Balcary 1978 - Occasional.

**SALICACEAE**

*Populus alba* WHITE POPLAR. - JM'A 1882 - Uncommon. Wood, Balmae 1982. Kirkdale 1989. Dalshangan roadside 1990 and Muncraig NX6046 1990.

\* *P. x canescens* (= *P. alba* x *tremula*) GREY POPLAR. - Muncraig, Borgue 1984 - and wood, Ross Farm 1990.

\* *P. trichocarpa* - Airds roadend NX9778 1989 -.

*P. tremula* ASPEN. - In a wild glen, Carsphairn 1885 - Uncommon.

\* *P. nigra* BLACK POPLAR. - St Mary's Isle 1979 -.

\* *P. x canadensis* BLACK ITALIAN POPLAR. - Kirkcudbright GCD 1910 -.

\* *P. candicans* BALSAM POPLAR. - Auchencairn 1988 -.

\* *P. gileadensis* ssp. *balsamifera* BALSAM POPLAR. - Near New Abbey 1982 - Maxwelltown 1986.

\* *Salix chermesina* - Dalbeattie, planted by Council RCLH 1975 -.

*S. pentandra* BAY WILLOW. - Torr, Colvend, Rev JF 1864 - Fairly frequent.

\* *S. alba* WHITE WILLOW. - Kenmure Holms, 1974 - Occasional.

\* *S. alba* x *fragilis* (= *S. x rubens*) - Opposite Challoch-on-Cree, RCLH 1977 -.

\* *S. fragilis* CRACK WILLOW. - Kenmure Holms, New Galloway, JM'A 1882 - Occasional.

*S. fragilis* var. *latifolia* - Low Bridge of Tarff RCLH 1975 - Cargenbridge RCLH 1975. Near Palnure 1976.

*S. decipiens* WHITE WELSH WILLOW. - Near Woodhall Loch AMcGS 1959 - Occasional.

- \* *S. fragilis* var. *russelliana* - Holm of Dalry by R. Ken, RCLH 1975 -.
- \* *S. fragilis* x *triandra* (= *S. x speciosa*) - (Kirkmabreck Mrs Blair Imrie 1895) -.
- S. purpurea* PURPLE WILLOW. - JM'A 1882 - Kirkconnell, by R. Tarff NX8761 1975. Occasional.
- \* *S. purpurea* x *S. viminalis* (= *S. x rubra*) - Near Carsethorne 1972 -. This is a fairly common introduction near the coast.
- \* *S. daphnoides* - Near Gelston 1975 - and a few other sites where it has been introduced.
- \* *S. acutifolia* - Near Rockcliffe, 1988 - Introduced.
- S. viminalis* OSIER. - PG 1850 - Fairly frequent.
- S. aurita* x *caprea* x *viminalis* (= *S. stipularis*) - Intersection of Minnigyle Burn and Castlefairn Water, 1976 -.
- \* *S. x calodendron* - Near Carseminnoch 1976 -.
- S. caprea* GOAT WILLOW. - JM'A 1882 - Frequent.
- S. caprea* x *viminalis* (= *S. x sericans*) - Low Bridge of Tarff, Tongland, 1975 - A fairly frequent hybrid.
- S. cinerea* ssp. *oleifolia* (= *S. atrocinerea*) - JM'A 1882 - Common.
- S. cinerea* x *viminalis* (= *S. x smithiana*) - Near Creetown JHB 1868 - A fairly frequent hybrid.
- S. caprea* x *cinerea* (= *S. x reichardtii*) - By R. Urr, Dalbeattie RCLH 1975 - Gatehouse Station 1977. Near Castle Douglas 1987. Carsphairn Forest 1989.
- S. cinerea* x *purpurea* (= *S. sordida*) - Carrick, Gatehouse, 1985 -.
- S. aurita* EARED WILLOW. - Near Creetown, GCD 1883 - Frequent.
- S. aurita* x *cinerea* (= *S. x multinervis*) - Near Old Bridge of Urr, 1975 - Occasional.
- S. aurita* x *caprea* (= *S. x capreola*) - High Bridge of Ken 1974 - Near L. Doon 1975. Scroggy Hill 1976.
- S. aurita* x *cinerea* x *phylicifolia* - On Lane of Carsphairn 1 m N. of bridge, 1975 -.
- S. myrsinifolia* (= *S. nigricans*) DARK-LEAVED WILLOW. - Creeside, Minnigaff GCD 1883 - By Milton Loch 1975. Torrs Moss NX7862 NFS 1988.
- S. myrsinifolia* var. *cotinifolia* - By Milton Loch 1977 -.
- S. cinerea* x *myrsinifolia* (= *S. x strepida*) - Lotus Loch 1977 E - Near Castle Douglas 1988.
- S. phylicifolia* TEA-LEAVED WILLOW. - Ken Water near Glenlee Bridge AMcGS 1960 - Fairly frequent Dalry to Carsphairn, also occasional by shore.
- S. myrsinifolia* x *phylicifolia* (= *S. x tetrapla*) - Loch Milton RCLH 1977 - Torrs Moss NX7861 NFS 1988. Near Castle Douglas 1990.
- S. cinerea* x *phylicifolia* (= *S. x wardiana*) - High Bridge of Ken RCLH 1975 - Polharrow Burn RCLH 1975. Water of Deugh, Carsphairn Bridge, RCLH 1975.
- S. repens* CREEPING WILLOW. Two subspecies occur:-
  - S. repens* ssp. *repens* - Almorness JM'A 1882 - Fairly frequent S. of county. Occasional records in N., eg Holm of Dalquhairn, Dalry, 1973 and disused railway, Little Water of Fleet 1977.
  - S. repens* ssp. *argentea* - Preston Merse and Southernness 1975 -.
- S. aurita* x *repens* (= *S. x ambigua*) - Southernness AJS 1981 - Preston Merse 1988.
- S. cinerea* x *repens* (= *S. subsericea*) - Near Waterside, Crossmichael 1979 -.
- S. lapponum* DOWNY WILLOW. - Black Gairy, Merrick DAR 1961 -.
- S. herbacea* LEAST WILLOW. - Cairnsmore of Fleet JHB 1868 - Above 2000 feet on hills in N.W. of County.

## ERICACEAE

- \* *Ledum groenlandicum* LABRADOR TEA. - Carruchan Moss NX9472 Dumfries HM-R 1962 - Probably introduced about 1928, but no definite record.

- \* *Rhododendron ponticum* RHODODENDRON. - Water of Minnoch 1973 - Frequently established and in some places becoming a menace.
- \* *R. luteum* AZALEA. - Kirkconnell Moss 1976 - Also by Luskie Dam, Garroch 1981.
- Andromeda polifolia* BOG ROSEMARY. - Kirkconnell Moss GNL 1831 - Locally frequent in mosses and Silver Flow.
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* BEARBERRY. - (No site given Rev JF 1843) - (Talnotry Fell DAR 1961. This area now forested).
- Calluna vulgaris* HEATHER. - Colvend FWG 1878 **DFS** - Common.
- Erica tetralix* CROSS-LEAVED HEATH. - PG 1850 - Common on wet moorland.
- E. cinerea* BELL HEATHER. - Lochanhead FWG 1881 **DFS** - Frequent on dry peaty moorland and base-poor rock outcrops.
- Vaccinium vitis-idaea* COWBERRY. - Criffel JHB 1843 - Also on hills in N.W. of county.
- V. myrtillus* BLAEBERRY, BILBERRY. - Dalskairth PG 1848 - Frequent on heathy banks and in light acid woodland, eg Kirkconnell Moss 1990.
- V. oxycoccus* CRANBERRY. - Moss near Southwick JHB 1843 - Fairly frequent on peat bogs and on damp moorland, and in Kirkconnell Moss FWG 1882 and OMS 1990.

#### PYROLACEAE

- Pyrola minor* COMMON WINTERGREEN. - Dalskairth JC 1840 - One other modern record: Kirkconnell Linns NX6761 Ringford AMcGS 1959, but not seen recently.
- P. media* GREATER WINTERGREEN. - (Dalskairth Woods Rev JF 1843) - No modern records.
- Orthilia secunda* YAVERING BELLS. - No site JM'A 1883 - Caldons Burn, Glentool DAR 1962.

#### EMPETRACEAE

- Empetrum nigrum* ssp. *nigrum* CROWBERRY. - Criffel JHB 1843 - Scattered records, uncommon.

#### PLUMBAGINACEAE

- Limonium vulgare* COMMON SEA LAVENDER. - Near Kirkcudbright JHB 1843 - Shore and on merseland, locally frequent. Increasing at Southwick Merse 1990.
- L. humile* LAX-FLOWERED SEA LAVENDER. - St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 **E** - Orchardton Bay JM'A 1897 & OMS 1987. Locally abundant along muddy coast.
- L. humile* x *vulgare* (= *L. x newmanii*) - St Mary's Isle JHB 1868 - Rockcliffe, rare.
- Armeria maritima* THRIFT. - Colvend, Rev JF 1864 - Coastal, common. Also Black Gairy, Merrick DAR 1949.

#### PRIMULACEAE

- Primula veris* COWSLIP. - Douglas Hall, Colvend, Rev JF 1882 - Now very rare, (It grew at Arbigland and Powillimount 1985) and the only extant record is now a few plants at Burnfoot, 1989.
- P. vulgaris* PRIMROSE. - PG 1850 - Common.
- P. elatior* OXLIP. (An escape, Rev JF 1882) Probably a garden primula.
- Lysimachia nemorum* YELLOW PIMPERNEL. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- \* *L. nummularia* CREEPING JENNY. - Cally Loch, Gatehouse JHB 1868 - Occasional escape and well naturalised, eg by R. Urr, Dalbeattie, 1987.
- L. vulgaris* YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE. - Manse Loch, Colvend, Rev JF 1864 - Locally frequent, marshes.
- L. ciliata* - (Waterside farm wood, Kirkconnell Lodge RHM 1891) - This may be a *Dumfriesshire* record.

- L. punctata* DOTTED LOOSESTRIFE. - Near Mains of Cargen 1976 - N. of Palnure 1986. St Mary's Isle 1990. Well naturalised.
- Anagallis tenella* BOG PIMPERNEL. - Port Ling PG 1848 - Frequent in wet flushes.
- A. arvensis* SCARLET PIMPERNEL. - Near Southwick JHB 1843 - Occasional in south part of county.
- A. arvensis* ssp. *foemina* BLUE PIMPERNEL. - (Southwick JHB 1843) -.
- A. minima* CHAFFWEED. - (Kelton FRC 1884) - Nr. Clachaneasy PCH 1955. Gatehouse Station AJS 1977, and track Craigenallie NX5075 1983.
- Glaux maritima* SEA MILKWORT. - Brighthouse Bay FRC - Common along coast.
- Samolus valerandi* BROOKWEED. - Little Ross JBS 1842 **BM** - Frequent in wet places along coast.

### BUDDLEJACEAE

- \* *Buddleja davidii* BUDDLEJA. - Arbigland 1978 - Shore, Cardoness 1980. Wood, Carsluith 1987.

### OLEACEAE

- Fraxinus excelsior* ASH. - JM'A 1882 - Frequent.
- \* *Syringa vulgaris* LILAC. - (Carsluith BSBI Meeting 1955) - Only record.
- \* *Ligustrum vulgare* WILD PRIVET. - Creetown Station 1977 - Lincluden 1980. By Pow Burn, New Abbey 1983.

### APOCYNACEAE

- \* *Vinca minor* LESSER PERIWINKLE. - Kenmure Castle, New Galloway JM'A 1882 - Kirkconnell 1886 and 1990. Kirkland Burn near Haugh of Urr Church NFS 1975. Balmae 1981. Netherlaw, Dundrennan 1983.
- \* *V. major* GREATER PERIWINKLE. - Roadside, Colvend, Mrs Thompson 1893 - Abbey Burnfoot 1990. Occasional escape.

### GENTIANACEAE

- Centaurium erythraea* COMMON CENTAURY. - Corbelly, New Abbey 1864 **DFS**. - Occasional, mainly coastal.
- C. littorale* SEASIDE CENTAURY. - Coast of Colvend, PG 1867 **DFS** - Coastal turf, uncommon.
- C. pulchellum* SMALL CENTAURY. - (Banks of the Nith near the mouth JM'A 1882) - Mersehead, Southwick 1962 **E**. Rare.
- Gentianella campestris* FIELD GENTIAN. - North of Hillhead farm, Dalskairth PG 1844 - Previously frequent now rare, *eg* Near Dalshangan 1981, Near Kendoon Loch PS 1986, and Carsfad Loch 1988.

### MENYANTHACEAE

- Menyanthes trifoliata* BOGBEAN. - Summerville House, Dumfries JC 1836 **DFS** - Locally common by lochs and marshy areas.
- \* *Nymphoides peltata* FRINGED WATER-LILY. - Auchenskeoch Loch near Southwick 1967 -.

### POLEMONIACEAE

- \* *Polemonium caeruleum* agg. JACOB'S LADDER. - (New Abbey Road, Calton's Loaning PG 1850) - Only modern record near Balloch Wood, Creetown 1988.

## BORAGINACEAE

- Symphytum officinale* var. *purpureum* COMMON COMFREY. - Buittle NX8161 JGI 1867 **Forres**. - Occasional, roadsides and riverbanks.
- \* *S. asperum* x *officinale* (= *S. x uplandicum*) RUSSIAN COMFREY. - By the R. Cree GCD 1883 - More frequent than *S. officinale*.
- S. tuberosum* TUBEROUS COMFREY. - JM'A 1882 - Occasional, roadsides, riverbanks, eg by Water of Ken NE of Carsphairn 1983.
- \* *S. ibiricum* (= *S. grandiflorum*). - Roadside near Rockcliffe 1981 -.
- \* *Borago officinalis* BORAGE. - (Palnure Station 1882 **DFS**) - Shore, Carsethorn 1987. Casual.
- \* *B. pygmaea* (= *B. laxiflora*) - (By path from Rockcliffe to Kippford Hoyle 1965 **DFS**) -.
- \* *Pentaglottis sempervirens* GREEN ALKANET. - (Sauterness point JHB 1843) - though not far away near Southwick 1987. Fairly frequent by roadsides.
- Anchusa arvensis* (= *Lycopsis arvensis*) BUGLOSS. - Colvend PG 1850 - Recorded Southernness 1841 and 1990. Uncommon weed.
- \* *Pulmonaria angustifolia* 'MAWSON'S BLUE'. - Well naturalised by Urr Water S of Corsock 1977 **E**.
- \* *P. rubra*. - By burn, Rockcliffe 1981 **E** -.
- P. officinalis* COMMON LUNGWORT. - Roadside near Balmaclellan 1978 - Garden escape, at 7 other sites, eg St Mary's Isle Mrs MM 1979 and Dalshangan 1990.
- \* *Brunnera macrophylla* - Ditch bank, Knockbrex 1986 -.
- Myosotis scorpioides* WATER FORGET-ME-NOT. - Maxwelltown Loch PG 1850 - Common in wet places.
- M. secunda* CREEPING FORGET-ME-NOT. - Tongland FRC 1882 - Frequent in wet acid places.
- M. laxa* (= *M. caespitosa*) TUFTED FORGET-ME-NOT. - Tariff meadows FWG 1885 - Frequent.
- \* *M. sylvatica* WOOD FORGET-ME-NOT. - PG 1850 - Occasional in woodland, eg bank by Irongray Church 1974 and wood, Knockbrex 1990.
- M. arvensis* FIELD FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent. Two subspecies occur:  
*M. arvensis* ssp. *arvensis*. A weed in light soils - FRC 1883 - Frequent.  
*M. arvensis* ssp. *umbrata* - 'Frequent VC 73 FRC 1882' **BM** - Woods, frequent.
- M. discolor* CHANGING FORGET-ME-NOT. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Frequent in open fields.
- M. ramosissima* ssp. *ramosissima* EARLY FORGET-ME-NOT. - (Near Kirkmahoe, Kelton Parish Rev JF 1842) - Balmae Haven 1983 **E** only modern record.
- Lithospermum arvense* CORN GROMWELL. - (Field near Dumfries JM'A 1982) -.
- L. officinale* GROMWELL. - West side of Kirkcudbright Bay JHB 1843 - Still fairly abundant on west side of St Mary's Isle. (Sandyhills EC Wallace 1947: seen there up till 1982.).
- Mertensia maritima* OYSTER PLANT. - (Shore of Whiteport Bay NX7243, Dundrennan Rev GMcC 1882) - Near Big Raeberry DH 1985, 1 plant. 1 plant and 2 seedlings 1987. 1 plant 1988. 1 seedling and 1 non-flowering 1990. Also 1 flowering plant at Howell Bay. Populations of *Mertensia* are always susceptible to storms and erosion, appear and then may be washed away.
- Echium vulgare* VIPER'S BUGLOSS. - Rev JF 1843 - (Gypsy Point, Dundrennan 1982) - Sandyhills PS 1985.

## CONVOLVULACEAE

- Convolvulus arvensis* FIELD BINDWEED. - (Southernness Point JHB 1843) - Dundrennan range 1990. Uncommon.
- Calystegia sepium* HEDGE BINDWEED. - Southernness point 1843 - Frequent.  
*C. sepium* var. *roseata* - Near Creetown RK Brummitt 1842 - Carsluith JHB 1843. Near Southernness 1980.

- \* *C. pulchra* HAIRY BINDWEED. - Hedges, Rockcliffe CB 1899 - Near Auchencairn 1978. Scattered records, fairly frequent.
- \* *C. sylvatica* LARGE BINDWEED. - Minnigaff PCH 1955 - Occasional.
- C. soldanella* SEA BINDWEED. - (Southernness Rev JF 1882) - (Southwick merse 1976 - approx. 1980). Preston Merse 1980.
- Cuscuta epithymum* COMMON DODDER. - (Near Mollance, Castle Douglas Rev JB 1789) -.

### SOLANACEAE

- \* *Lycium barbarum* (= *L. halimifolium*) DUKE OF ARGYLL'S TEA PLANT. - Kirkandrews Old Churchyard DC 1978 - Senwick House garden wall 1990.
- Hyoscyamus niger* HENBANE. - (Brighthouse Bay AMcGS 1959) -.
- Solanum dulcamara* BITTERSWEET, WOODY NIGHTSHADE. - Near Kirkmabreck quarries JHB 1843 - Frequent.
- S. nigrum* BLACK NIGHTSHADE. - (Roadside near Water of Ken 1974) - Casual.
- Datura stramonium* THORN-APPLE - (Near Fish House, Balcary JM'A 1897) -.

### SCHROPHULARIACEAE

- Verbascum thapsus* GREAT MULLEIN. - Near Orchardton Tower Rev JF 1864 - Occasional.
- \* *V. nigrum* DARK MULLEIN. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843) - Standing Stone of Kirroughtree NX4265 1984, both yellow and white form. Woodyard Minnigaff 1985.
- \* *V. nigrum* x *thapsus* - Woodyard Minnigaff 1973 - Standing Stone at Kirroughtree NX4265 1987 with both parents.
- \* *Antirrhinum majus* SNAPDRAGON. - (Dundrennan Church Rev JFn 1873) - (On way to Threave Castle 1883). Wall, Kirkandrews Church 1978.
- \* *Linaria purpurea* PURPLE TOADFLAX. - Carsethorn 1972 - On walls, Creetown 1988. Sand dune, Preston Merse 1981.
- L. repens* PALE TOADFLAX. - (Near Murray's monument Talnotry Miss McAndrew 1906 E) - Preston Merse 1967, and 5 other sites.
- L. vulgaris* YELLOW TOADFLAX. - Near Carsluith JHB 1843 - Near Dumfries PG 1846. Frequent.
- Chaenorhinum minus* SMALL TOADFLAX. - FRC 1883 - On old railways, now less common as disused railways become overgrown. Forestry track near Lochaber Loch, Mabie 1987. Gillfoot 1989.
- Cymbalaria muralis* IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX. - Bridge at Southwick JM'A 1884 - Fairly frequent on old walls.
- C. pallida* - (Wall of ruined cottage, Howell, Dundrennan range HM-R 1964. Gone by 1982 as cottage was blown up.) -.
- Scrophularia nodosa* COMMON FIGWORT. - Orchardton JM'A 1887 - Common.
- S. auriculata* (= *S. aquatica*) WATER FIGWORT. - V. rare, Lot's Wife, Colvend Rev JF 1882 & OMS 1982 - Still a rare plant, eg by L. Ken GTW 1906, also near there by Kenmure Castle 1976 and near Kirkcudbright 1975.
- S. vernalis* YELLOW FIGWORT. - (Near Balmae JHB 1843) - The only record.
- Mimulus guttatus* MONKEY FLOWER. Several records, but some or most will be the following:
- M. guttatus* x *nummularius* (= *M. x robertsii*) - Near Kirkland, Nithside JF 1876 DFS - Fairly frequent.
- M. nummularius* x *guttatus* (= *M. luteus* p.p.) - Burnfoot 1977 - Pulcree Loch 1989.
- M. moschatus* MUSK MIMULUS. - L. Skerrow 1974 - Occasional.
- Limosella aquatica* MUDWORT. - Tongland Loch by R. Dee OMS and NFS 1988 - By L. Ken 1988 and by a pond near Threave Castle 1990. Locally abundant.
- Erinus alpinus* FAIRY FOXGLOVE. - Wall, Colvend 1968 - Wall, Balcary Bay 1975. Balmae AJS 1977. Cardoness Castle DC 1982. Kirkcudbright Castle 1982. Terreglesbank 1989. Bridge, Dundeech Glen, Garroch 1990.



- Digitalis purpurea* FOXGLOVE. - Tongland Hill FRC 1884 - Common.
- Veronica beccabunga* BROOKLIME. - Castle Douglas road, Dumfries FWG 1881 - Frequent.
- V. anagallis-aquatica* BLUE WATER-SPEEDWELL. - Marsh near Gatehouse JHB 1868 - Occasional.
- V. catenata* PINK WATER-SPEEDWELL. - Southwick 1971 - Girthon 1978. (New Abbey 1984). Auchenreoch Loch 1990.
- V. scutellata* MARSH SPEEDWELL. - Near Dalbeattie 1885 field meeting - Frequent.
- V. officinalis* HEATH SPEEDWELL. - Heughs at Lot's Wife, Colvend Rev JF 1872 E - Dry turf, common.
- V. montana* WOOD SPEEDWELL. - Irongray Manse PG 1846 - Woods, fairly frequent.
- V. chamaedrys* GERMANDER SPEEDWELL. - Underwood, Tongland FRC 1883 **DFS** - Common.
- \* *V. longifolia* - Roadside bank S of Creetown 1988, well naturalised -.
- V. serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia* THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. - Near Kirkcudbright FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- \* *V. peregrina* AMERICAN SPEEDWELL. - Garden weed, Cairnsmore House SWB 1965 - Threave estate SWB 1965, Corbieton, Haugh of Urr EIB 1967.
- V. arvensis* WALL SPEEDWELL. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Common.
- V. hederifolia* ssp. *lucorum* IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. - Dalbeattie road, Dumfries. Misses Hannay 1895 - Occasional. A blue-flowered, possibly ssp. *hederifolia* is locally abundant at Knockbrex.
- V. persica* COMMON FIELD-SPEEDWELL. - Garden in Kirkcudbright FRC 1885 - Frequent.
- V. polita* GREY FIELD-SPEEDWELL. - PG 1876 - Ardwall 1980. Threave Gardens 1986. Knockbrex 1990. Arbigland 1990.
- V. agrestis* GREEN FIELD-SPEEDWELL. - Chapelbrae, L. Ken JM'A 1885 - Scattered records locally frequent, eg Pulcree, Gatehouse NFS 1975 and New Abbey 1987.
- \* *V. filiformis* SLENDER SPEEDWELL. - Near Rockcliffe RMcK 1946 - In lawns and short turf fairly frequent.
- \* *V. salicifolia*. - Abbey Burnfoot 1984 -.
- Pedicularis palustris* RED RATTLE, MARSH LOUSEWORT. - Lochanhead FWG 1880 - Wet acid flushes, frequent.
- P. sylvatica* ssp. *sylvatica* LOUSEWORT. - Tongland FRC 1881 **BM** - Common.
- Rhinanthus minor* YELLOW RATTLE. Frequent in grassland. Two ssp. occur both probably widespread but with few definite records:
- R. minor* ssp. *minor*. Neutral to basic turf.
- R. minor* ssp. *stenophyllus*. Base poor, usually damp turf - Torrs Moss NX7861 1988 -.
- Melampyrum pratense* COMMON COW-WHEAT. - Cargen Glen, HWG 1881 **DFS** - Scattered, locally frequent.
- [*M. sylvaticum* SMALL COW-WHEAT. - Banks of Dee near Queen Mary's cave, Tongland GNL 1837. JM'A said it was a doubtful record 1883 -.]
- Euphrasia officinalis* (agg) EYEBRIGHT. Common.
- E. micrantha*. - By Buchan burn PFY 1869 - Fairly frequent in rather dry heather moorland.
- E. micrantha* x *arctica*. - Mossdale railway 1982 E -.
- E. confusa* x *micrantha*. - By Water of Deugh 1982 E -.
- E. micrantha* x *nemorosa*. - Lower Porterbelly NX8560 Kirkgunzeon det. PFY 1972 E - and 2 other records.
- E. scottica*. - Near L. Minnock NX5385 PFY 1969 - Locally frequent in wet moorland.
- E. confusa* x *scottica*. - Bog W of New Galloway FLBB 1952 **BM** - Drumstinchall det. PFY 1974 **DFS** -.
- E. frigida*. - On Merrick AMcGS 1959. OMS 1979 and 1988 -.
- E. tetraquetra* (= *E. occidentalis*) - Near Abbey Burnfoot AMcGS 1959 - Six other records. Exposed cliffs.

## FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

- E. nemorosa*. - Stronach Hill NX5358 1969 **E** - Locally frequent in slightly basic turf.
- E. confusa x nemorosa*. This is a common hybrid, though it is a matter of opinion whether it is a hybrid or the two species intergrade +/- completely. - Port o'Warren 1971 -.
- E. confusa*. - Culsharg, Glen Trool PFY 1969 - Fairly common in short turf though often intergrades with *E. nemorosa*.
- E. arctica x nemorosa*. - Raeberry, Dundrennan det. AJS 1968 **E** -.
- E. arctica ssp. borealis* (= *E. borealis*, *E. brevipila*) - Ravenshall cliffs FHP 1955 - Scattered, occasional.
- E. rostkoviana ssp. rostkoviana*. - Near Bargaly Farm NX4667 PCH det. PFY 1955 - Scattered records, locally plentiful.
- E. micrantha x rostkoviana*. - Stronach Hill NX5358 with both parents 1969 **E** -.
- E. anglica*. - Near Bargrug NX8663 AMcGS 1960 and OMS 1989 - Barlocco NX7846 **E**. Near Jordieland Loch, Tongland det. AJS 1988.
- E. anglica x confusa*. - Barlocco, AJS 1982 **E** -.
- Odontites verna* agg. **RED BARTSIA**. There are two subspecies in the county:
- O. verna ssp. verna*. - Rerrick 1866 **DFS** - Fairly frequent.
- O. verna ssp. serotina*. - VC 73 FRC det PDS 1883 **BM** - Also fairly frequent.

## OROBANCHACEAE

- Lathraea squamaria* **TOOTHWORT**. - The Grove Wood PG 1844 **E** - (Terregles Wood JG 1882) (Holme Glen, Balmaclellan JM'A 1882) Back Wood, Irongray HM-R 1972 and OMS 1990.
- Orobanche rapum-genistae* **GREATER BROOMRAPE**. - (Harley Bank, Cluden Craigs PG 1846) - (Irongray RTurner 1884).
- [*O. alba* **THYME BROOMRAPE**. - Rev JF 1843 - Colvend HM-R 1948.] This specimen has been re-identified by F.J. Rumsey as *O. hederæ*.
- O. hederæ* **IVY BROOMRAPE**. - Colvend HM-R 1948 -.

## LENTIBULARIACEAE

- Pinguicula lusitanica* **PALE BUTTERWORT**. - (Burnhead, Kells. Balmaclellan and Tongland 1843 and about L. Dee near Drumbuie 1843) - Wet peaty grassland in W of county, eg Larg Hill, Creetown 1988.
- P. vulgaris* **BUTTERWORT**. - Loch Arthur 1880 **DFS** - Frequent in marshy ground.
- Utricularia vulgaris* (agg) **GREATER BLADDERWORT**. - (Nunton NX6549 FWG 1880) - Modern records to be confirmed.
- U. neglecta* - (Barscraigh and Nunton NX6549 FRC 1885) -.
- U. intermedia* (agg) **INTERMEDIATE BLADDERWORT**. - (Barscraigh Loch, Colvend Rev JF 1882) - occasional in peaty lochs and pools. Recently considered as an aggregate of three species, but no work on this has been done in the county.
- U. minor* **LESSER BLADDERWORT**. - (Black Loch 1 mile SW of Kirkconnell Rev JB 1789) - (Moor near Southwick JHB 1843). In pools, uncommon. Silver Flow 1977 and 1990.

## LABIATAE

- Mentha arvensis* **CORN MINT**. - Lochanhead FWG 1881 **DFS** - Damp places, fairly common.
- M. arvensis x spicata* (= *M. x gentilis*) - By R. Urr, Buittle NX8161 1972 **E**. - Occasional in damp places.
- M. aquatica* **WATER MINT**. - Near Tongland FRC 1882 - Common.
- M. aquatica x arvensis* (= *M. x verticillata*) **WHORLED MINT**. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Frequent in marshy places.
- \* *M. aquatica x spicata* (= *M. x piperita*) **PEPPERMINT**. - NW of Grange NX6847 1884 **DFS** - W of New Galloway JMcC 1968. Sheillahill 1973. Crook's Pow, Dalskairth RCLH 1976.

- \* *M. spicata* SPEARMINT. - W side of Kirkcudbright Bay JHB 1843 - A few scattered records, eg near Troquhain NX6879 1988 E.
- M. spicata* var. *scotica*. - Near Old Anwoth Churchyard 1988 E.
- \* *M. suaveolens* (= *M. rotundifolia*) APPLE MINT. - (Near Balmae 'probably naturalised' JHB 1843) - Near Rockcliffe det. RMH 1972. Only modern record.
- \* *M. spicata* x *suaveolens* (= *M. x villosa* var. *alopecuroides*). - Abbey Burnfoot 1972 DFS. - Scattered records, garden escape. *Mentha x niliaca* records refer to *M. x villosa*.
- \* *M. longifolia* HORSE MINT. - (New Abbey MS 1893, may be misidentified, probably the previous plant) -.
- \* *M. rotundifolia* var. *Webberi*. - Maxwelltown det. RMH 1977 - Troquhain NX6879 1988.
- M. aquatica* x *arvensis* x *spicata* (= *M. x smithiana*) - (W side of Kirkcudbright Bay JHB 1843) - Preston Merse 1981 E.
- Lycopus europaeus* GIPSYWORT. - Near Sauterness Point JHB 1843 - Marshes, southern half of county.
- Origanum vulgare* MARJORAM. - (Banks of R. Dee, Tongueland JHB 1843) - Orchardton Tower JF 1910 and OMS 1973.
- Thymus praecox* (= *T. drucei*) WILD THYME. - Tongland Hill FRC 1883 - Common.
- \* *Acinos arvensis* BASIL THYME. - (Near 1st Railway Bridge on Castle Douglas Road near Dumfries FWG 1866 DFS.) -.
- Clinopodium vulgare* WILD BASIL. - Near granite quarry, Kirkmabreck JHB 1843 - Near Tongland AMcGS 1960. Preston Merse 1981. Rare.
- \* *Melissa officinalis* BALM. - Near Borness 1990. Garden escape -.
- \* *Melittis melissophyllum* BASTARD BALM. - (Balmae Col I 1837 E.) -.
- Prunella vulgaris* SELFHEAL. - PG 1850 - Common.
- Betonica officinalis* BETONY. - E. of Glenstocking Rev JF 1864 - Uncommon, eg at Douglas Hall 1980 and Kirkgunzeon VF 1988.
- Stachys arvensis* FIELD WOUNDWORT. - Tongland FRC 1882 - Occasional arable weed.
- S. palustris* MARSH WOUNDWORT. - Near Threave Castle 1883 JM'A - Frequent.
- S. palustris* x *sylvatica* (= *S. x ambigua*) - Field near Balmae Shore GNL 1837 - Scattered records, occasional.
- S. sylvatica* HEDGE WOUNDWORT. - Tongland FRC 1884 - Common.
- \* *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* ssp. *argentatum*. - Near New Abbey 1981 - An increasing garden escape.
- L. galeobdolon* ssp. *montanum* (= *Galeobdolon luteum*) YELLOW ARCHANGEL. - (Roadside, Balcary House, Auchencairn HM-R 1943) - Road has been widened. Other records have been re-identified as ssp. *argentatum*.
- L. galeobdolon* ssp. *galeobdolon*. - By L. Milton 1979, 1990 - Rare.
- Lamium amplexicaule* HENBIT, DEAD-NETTLE. - Southernness JM'A 1896 - Occasional weed.
- L. moluccellifolium* NORTHERN DEAD-NETTLE. - Near Creetown GCD 1883 - Uncommon arable weed eg near Kirkbean 1980.
- L. hybridum* CUT-LEAVED DEAD-NETTLE. - (Carsluith BSBI meeting 1955) - No confirmed modern records.
- L. purpureum* RED DEAD-NETTLE. - PG 1850 - Common.
- L. album* WHITE DEAD-NETTLE. - (New Abbey FWG 1880) - Uncommon roadside weed, eg disused quarry near L. Ken DH 1988.
- \* *L. maculatum* SPOTTED DEAD-NETTLE. - Grove Road, Dumfries JM'A 1882 - which could be the same as roadside Terregles Bank 1989. Also bank of R. Nith S of Dumfries 1973.
- \* *Leonorus cardiaca* MOTHERWORT. - (Carrick Shore, Gatehouse EIB 1964) -.
- Galeopsis tetrahit* COMMON HEMP-NETTLE. Two segregates occur:-  
*Galeopsis tetrahit* (ss). - Near Creetown GCD 1883 - Frequent.  
*Galeopsis bifida* - North Corbely, Kirkbean 1975 - Frequent.

- G. speciosa* LARGE HEMPNETTLE. - PG 1850 - Rare arable weed, *eg* Waterside Mrs JC 1988.  
*Glechoma hederacea* GROUND IVY. - New Abbey JM'A 1883 - Frequent.  
*Marrubium vulgare* WHITE HOREHOUND. - (Orchardton Rev JF 1864) - .  
*Scutellaria galericulata* COMMON SKULLCAP. - Colvend Rev JF 1864 - Marshes and wet places, fairly frequent.  
*S. minor* LESSER SKULLCAP. - (Conaughty field, Dundrennan GNL 1837) - Cairnaber HB Birks 1975. (Heughs of Laggan, Colvend HM-R 1972). Near L. Mackie, Rascarrel 1979.  
*Teucrium scorodonia* WOOD SAGE. - Near Threave Castle JM'A 1883 - Common.  
*Ajuga reptans* BUGLE. - Ladyland farm near Kirkbean 1883 - Common.

### PLANTAGINACEAE

- Plantago major ssp. major* GREATER PLANTAIN. - Tongland Hill FRC 1884 **BM** - Common.  
*P. major ssp. intermedia*. - Shore, Port Mary 1986 - Near shore, Big Raeberry 1987. Shore W of Kirkandrews 1990.  
 \* *P. media* HOARY PLANTAIN. - (Tennis court, Auchencairn JM'A 1897) - .  
*P. lanceolata* RIBWORT PLANTAIN. - PG 1850 - Common.  
*P. maritima* SEA PLANTAIN. - Near Ardwall JHB 1868 - Common on the coast, occasionally inland.  
*P. coronopus* BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. - Colvend FWG 1878 **DFS** - Common on the coast.  
*Littorella uniflora* SHOREWEED. - By Cluden above Lincluden Abbey PG 1850 - Common along loch margins.

### CAMPANULACEAE

- \* *Wahlenbergia hederacea* IVY-LEAVED BELLFLOWER. - (Near Newton Stewart GCD 1910) - .  
*Campanula latifolia* GIANT BELLFLOWER. - Near granite quarries, Kirkmabreck, Creetown JHB 1843 - Occasional in woods and by streams.  
 \* *C. trachelium* NETTLE-LEAVED BELLFLOWER. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843) - (An escape by Dee, Tongland FRC 1883). Only modern record roadside SW of Lairdlaugh Bridge NX7971 1989. **E**.  
 \* *C. rapunculoides* CREEPING BELLFLOWER. - By Dee, Tongland FRC 1883 - By Cluden Water, West Cluden 1974. Wood, St Mary's Isle 1979.  
 \* *C. persicifolia*. - (Near New Galloway JM'C 1969) - (Lauriston 1975). Near Southwick House 1982. Auchencairn 1986. Minnigaff 1987.  
*C. rotundifolia* HAREBELL. - Port O'Warren FWG 1881 **DFS** - Common.  
*Jasione montana* SHEEP'S BIT. - Colvend Rev JF 1864 - Occasional in dry places, *eg* Torr's Look-out 1985.  
*Lobelia dortmanna* WATER LOBELIA. - L. Kindar. Miss Copland 1837 - Occasional in stony lochs, *eg* Lochaber Loch FWG 1882 **DFS** and OMS 1989.

### RUBIACEAE

- Sherardia arvensis* FIELD MADDER - Colvend FWG 1882 **DFS**. - Occasional, coastal turf and fields.  
*Galium cruciata* (= *Cruciata laevipes*) CROSSWORT. - PG 1850 - Fairly frequent east side of county.  
*G. odoratum* WOODRUFF. - Cargen Glen near Dumfries 1882 **DFS** - Fairly frequent.  
*G. boreale* NORTHERN BEDSTRAW. - Banks of Dee, Tongueland JHB 1843 - W. half of county, on river bank rocks.  
*G. mollugo* (agg) HEDGE BEDSTRAW. - (Palnackie Rev JF 1882) - in grassland, occasional. Only *ssp. mollugo* recorded.

- G. mollugo x verum* (= *G. x pomeranicum*). - Roadside bank, Netherbar, Corsock NX7676 1976 - .  
*G. verum* LADY'S BEDSTRAW. - PG 1850 - Common.  
*G. saxatile* HEATH BEDSTRAW. - Tongland FRC 1883 **BM** - W of New Galloway FLBB 1952. Common.  
*G. sternerii*. - Flora of Dfs JM'A: JM'A 1882 - No confirmed modern records.  
*G. palustre* MARSH BEDSTRAW. Two subspecies, but not enough work has been done to record them. - Kirkbean PG 1850 - Common.  
*G. uliginosum* FEN BEDSTRAW. - On way to Threave Castle. Field Meeting 1883 - Occasional in marshy areas.  
*G. aparine* GOOSEGRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.

### CAPRIFOLIACEAE

- \* *Sambucus ebulus* DANEWORT. - (Anwoth churchyard AS 1684) - Milton near Kirkcudbright JM'A 1882 - Hedge NE of Castle Douglas EB 1970.  
*S. nigra* ELDER. - PG 1850 - Common.  
 \* *S. racemosa* RED-BERRIED ELDER - Near Airds, New Abbey NX9966 1974 - 8 other scattered records. Probably introduced but becoming well naturalised.  
 \* *Viburnum lantana* WAYFARING TREE. - Roadside near Bankhead NX7648 1983.  
*V. opulus* GUELDER ROSE. - Mavis Grove, Glen, Dumfries PG 1844 - Occasional.  
 \* *Symphoricarpos x chenaultii*. - (Maxwelltown 1986) - .  
 \* *S. rivularis* SNOWBERRY. - Near Bridge of Dee 1974 - Fairly common, planted or escape.  
*Lonicera periclymenum* HONEYSUCKLE. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Common.  
 \* *Leycesteria formosa* HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE. - Merseland near mouth of Southwick Water, well naturalised 1976 - A few plants, wood St Mary's Isle 1979.

### ADOXACEAE

- Adoxa moschatellina* MOSCHATEL, TOWNHALL CLOCK. - Glen Mills 1860 **DFS** - Locally abundant in damp woodland and roadsides.

### VALERIANACEAE

- Valerianella locusta* COMMON CORNSALAD. Two subspecies occur:  
*V. locusta* ssp. *locusta*. - Tongland FRC 1883 **BM** - Modern records mostly coastal.  
*V. locusta* ssp. *dunensis*. In sand dunes. Uncommon, eg at Kirkandrews 1990.  
*V. dentata* NARROW FRUITED CORNSALAD. - (E. of R. Dee FRC 1882 **BM**) - Vanished cornfield weed.  
*Valeriana officinalis* COMMON VALERIAN. - Cargen Miss Milligan 1896 - Common.  
 \* *V. pyrenaica* PYRENEAN VALERIAN. - Routin Bridge PG 1848 - Occasionally naturalised, eg wood near Cluden 1880, **DFS**, and OMS 1974. St Mary's Isle GCD 1910 and OMS 1990.  
*V. dioica* MARSH VALERIAN. - (Meiklewood, Tongland FRC 1882) - (Southernness MS 1914). No modern records.  
*Centranthus ruber* RED VALERIAN. - (Dundrennan Abbey LJT 1928) - Rockcliffe LJT 1928.

### DIPSACACEAE

- Dipsacus fullonum* ssp. *fullonum* TEASEL. - Shore near Kirkcudbright and St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 - Carsluith, S. of Creetown JM'A 1882. Still frequent along shore. A few other scattered records.  
*Knautia arvensis* FIELD SCABIOUS. - Near Southernness JHB 1843 - (Dalskairth, Terregles PG 1850). Senwick wood 1985.  
*Succisa pratensis* DEVIL'S BIT SCABIOUS. - Lochanhead FWG 1880 - Common.

## COMPOSITAE

- \* *Rudbeckia laciniata*. - Garden escape by R. Urr, S of Old Bridge of Urr 1975 - Also river's edge S of Creebridge 1982.
- Bidens cernua* NODDING BUR-MARIGOLD. - Carlingwark Loch, Castle Douglas Rev JF 1864 - Occasional by lochs, eg L. Milton, Lochrutton Loch, etc.
- B. tripartita* TRIFID BUR-MARIGOLD. - JM'A 1889 - Waterside, L. Ken 1981 and occasionally in marshes from R. Dee to Parton, L. Ken.
- \* *Galinsoga ciliata* SHAGGY SOLDIER. One unconfirmed record.
- Senecio jacobaea* RAGWORT. - PG 1850 - Common.
- S. aquaticus* MARSH RAGWORT. - Tarff valley, Tongland FRC 1884 **BM** - Frequent.
- S. aquaticus x jacobaea* (= *S. x ostenfeldii*). - West Cluden 1974 - Drumjohn, N of Carsphairn 1983. Glaister Bridge 1987. Corsock Loch 1989.
- \* *S. squalidus* OXFORD RAGWORT. - Cargenbridge, Dumfries 1980 -.
- S. jacobaea x squalidus* (= *S. x londinensis*) - Cargenbridge, Dumfries 1985 -.
- S. sylvaticus* HEATH GROUNDSEL. - Lochrutton Mr Marshall 1867 **E** - Frequent.
- S. viscosus* STICKY GROUNDSEL. - Near Kirkbean JHB 1843 - Fairly frequent on roadsides and disused railways.
- S. vulgaris* GROUNDSEL. - PG 1850 - Common. *Forma radiatus* shore near Kirkcudbright D. Patton 1956.
- \* *S. doria*. - Newton Stewart WW Smith 1906 **E** - Near Queen Mary's Bridge, Minnigaff 1974. Torglass EIB 1974, ditch cleared 1983, still existing on bank 1989.
- \* *S. fluvialis* SARACEN'S WOUNDWORT. - (Castle Douglas, Mr Maugham 1789) - (Borgue JHB 1868). Gribdae NX7350 1988.
- \* *Doronicum pardalianches* GREAT LEOPARD'S BANE. - (Near Woodhall JHB 1836 **E**) - Balmae JHB 1843. Occasional in woods.
- \* *D. plantagineum* LEOPARD'S BANE. - (St Mary's Isle, GCD 1910) - Wood edge Barlay, New Abbey 1986, now considered an unusual form of *D. pardalianches*.
- Tussilago farfara* COLTSFOOT. - Kirkbean roadside JM'A 1883 - Common.
- Petasites hybridus* BUTTERBUR. - Banks of Nith FWG 1882 - Frequent.
- \* *P. albus* WHITE BUTTERBUR. - Near Irongray 1977 -.
- \* *P. japonicus* CREAMY BUTTERBUR. - By Old Water, Shawhead, 1990 -.
- P. fragrans* WINTER HELIOTROPE. - Balmae 1981 - Castramont Wood, near Gatehouse, 1983. Wood near Carruchan House 1984.
- \* *Inula helenium* ELECAMpane. - (Cardoness Castle JHB 1843 **E**) - (Near Borgue ACC 1868 **E**). (Rockcliffe MS 1924). No modern records.
- I. crithmoides* GOLDEN SAMPHIRE. - (Arbigland, Rev JB 1777) - (S of Creetown JM'A 1882). No modern records.
- Pulicaria dysenterica* FLEABANE. - Near Balmae JHB 1843 - Old records along coast, now reduced to two sites, Torr's Point and Dundrennan range.
- Filago vulgaris* (= *F. germanica*) COMMON CUDWEED. - (Lochanhead Hill, W of Dumfries, 1882 **DFS**) - One modern record near Creetown 1976, still existing 1990.
- F. minima* SMALL CUDWEED. - (Dalskairth PG 1853) - Kirkmabreck quarry, Creetown 1976 and 1990.
- Gnaphalium sylvaticum* HEATH CUDWEED. - (Gallow Hill, Terregles FWG 1881 **DFS**) - A decreasing plant. Rare.
- G. uliginosum* MARSH CUDWEED. - Dalskairth PG 1850 **DFS** - Common.
- \* *Anaphalis margaritacea* PEARLY EVERLASTING. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 **E**) - (Portling shore, destroyed by storms approx. 1980). Roadside bank near Colvend 1980.

- Antennaria dioica* MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING, CAT'S FOOT. - (Lochanhead hills, W of Dumfries FWG 1882 **DFS**) - On hill near Ross Lighthouse 1882 **DFS**. Scattered records, uncommon, eg E of Meikle Ross 1990.
- Solidago virgaurea* GOLDEN-ROD. - Dalskairth PG 1850 **DFS** - Frequent on rocky outcrops and burn-sides. A dwarf form is found on the bare summit round Corserine.
- \* *S. canadensis* CANADIAN GOLDEN-ROD. - Southwick Merse 1971 - and four other records.
- \* *S. gigantea* EARLY GOLDEN ROD. - Ditch, Barcloy, S of Gelston 1973 - Wood near Summer-ville NX9576 1980. Shore S of Kirkcudbright 1990.
- Aster tripolium* SEA ASTER. - Ravenshall 1865 **DFS** - Salt marshes, frequent.
- \* *A. nova belgii* MICHAELMAS DAISY. - Southernness 1977 - By R. Nith, Dumfries 1979. Near Auchencairn 1988. By R. Cree, Creebridge 1988.
- \* *Conyza canadensis* CANADIAN FLEABANE. - (Roadside, N of Stroanfreggan NX6373 1974) - Casual.
- Bellis perennis* DAISY. - Dalskairth PG 1850 **DFS** - Common.
- Eupatorium cannabinum* HEMP AGRIMONY. - Portling NX8854 PG 1848 - Frequent by shore and coastal woodlands.
- \* *Anthemis tinctoria* YELLOW CHAMOMILE. - (Castle Douglas 1987) - Casual.
- \* *A. arvensis* CORN CHAMOMILE. - (Balmae JHB 1843) - .
- \* *Chamaemelum nobile* CHAMOMILE. - (Tongland FRC 1882) - .
- Achillea millefolium* YARROW. - Near Dumfries FWG 1881 **DFS** - Common.
- A. ptarmica* SNEEZEWORT. - L. Kindar PG 1853 **DFS** - Common in marshy places.
- Tripleurospermum inodorum* SCENTLESS MAYWEED. - Kirkandrews ACC 1868 **E** - Frequent.
- T. maritimum* ssp. *maritimum* SEA MAYWEED. - Shore, Borgue 1882 **DFS** - Common along coast.
- Matricaria recutita* SCENTED MAYWEED. - Borness 1974 - Near Barlay, Balmaclellan 1980. Barlocco 1982. NW of Clatteringshaws Loch 1983. Bankhead to Stockmoss NX7648 1990.
- \* *M. matricarioides* PINEAPPLE WEED. - Dundrennan J Britten 1912 - Common.
- Chrysanthemum segetum* CORN MARIGOLD. - Near Dumfries FWG 1882 **DFS** - Arable fields, still about but decreasing.
- Leucanthemum vulgare* (= *Chrysanthemum vulgare*) OXEYE DAISY. - Near Dumfries FWG 1882 - Frequent.
- \* *L. maximum* SHASTA DAISY. - Dalbeattie 1978 - Near Carsluith 1980. Creetown Station 1988.
- \* *Tanacetum parthenium* (= *Chrysanthemum parthenium*) FEVERFEW. - Near Kirkandrews Miss E Taylor 1891 - Occasional.
- T. vulgare* (= *Chrysanthemum vulgare*) TANSY. - Bridge of Dee PG 1853 **DFS** - Occasional.
- Artemisia vulgaris* MUGWORT. - Lochrutton PG 1850 **DFS** - Occasional.
- \* *A. stellerana* BEACH SAGEWORT. - (Southwick Merse 1979) - Preston Merse 1981. Near Gillfoot 1981. Has spread E to three other coastal sites. In 1986 first recorded in Cumbria.
- A. maritima* SEA WORMWOOD. - St Mary's Isle Dr Graham 1836 - JHB 1843 and PA 1974 and OMS 1990. Rock pinnacle, Ravenshall 1980. Ross 1990.
- Carlina vulgaris* CARLINE THISTLE. - Balcary GNL 1837 - Coastal, locally fairly frequent.
- Arctium lappa* GREAT BURDOCK. - Near Corsock House, field Meeting 1883 - Barlocco RWD 1983.
- A. minus* LESSER BURDOCK. Three subspecies have been recorded:
- A. minus* ssp. *minus* intermediate with *A. nemorosum*. - Torrs Point NX6744 NFS det FHP 1976 - .
- A. minus* ssp. *nemorosum*. - Creeside GCD 1883 - Common.
- A. minus* ssp. *pubens* - Creetown 1978 - Kirkdale 1980. Cassencarrie 1988.
- Carduus tenuiflorus* SLENDER THISTLE. - Cree GCD 1882 **OXF** - No modern records.

- [*C. nutans* MUSK THISTLE. Smittons Bridge 1974: Misrecording.]
- C. acanthoides* WELTED THISTLE. - Near granite quarries, Creetown JHB 1843, still there 1990 - Brighthouse Bay. AMcGS 1959. S of Carrick 1990.
- Cirsium vulgare* SPEAR THISTLE. - Near Ardwall JHB 1868 **E** - Common.
- C. palustre* MARSH THISTLE. - Tongland FRC 1884 **BM** - Common.
- C. arvense* CREEPING THISTLE. - Near Dumfries FWG 1882 - Common.
- C. helenoides* (= *C. heterophyllum*) MELANCHOLY THISTLE - (Near Balmae JHB 1843) - St Mary's Isle 1979. Tonderghie Burn NX4973 AJ5 1977. Garrary Burn, New Galloway KH 1978. Kirriereoch Hill HAL 1983.
- Silybum marianum* MILK THISTLE. - (Creetown JM'A 1882 - S of Creetown GTW 1905. Creetown, newly dug garden, 1977 No longer there, garden overgrown 1989).
- \* *Onopordium acanthium* SCOTCH THISTLE. - (Near Ravenshall MS 1922) - (Roadside near Forebush NX5486 1974. Casual).
- Saussurea alpina* PURPLE HAWKWEED. - E side of Millfire JM'A 1882 - Merrick J. E. Raven 1935. Beninner NX6097 AMcGS 1960. Millfire 1986. Cairnbaber 1990.
- Centaurea nigra* BLACK KNAPWEED, HARDHEADS. - Kirkcudbright, Cockey 1874 - Common.
- C. nigra* ssp. *nemoralis* - Rayed form Cairnharrow JHB 1868 - Loch edge, Parton 1979. Uncommon.
- Serratula tinctoria* SAWWORT. - Along R. Dee from Ringaur, L. Ken to Kirkcudbright GNL 1837 - Hensol, L. Ken 1981. Senwick Wood 1985.
- Lapsana communis* NIPPLEWORT. - PG 1850 - Frequent.
- Hypochoeris radicata* CAT'S EAR. - PG 1850 - Common.
- Leontodon autumnalis* AUTUMN HAWKBIT. - Lochrutton PG 1850 **DFS** - Common.
- L. autumnalis* var. *sordida* - Meikle Milyea 1987 -
- L. hispidus* ROUGH HAWKBIT. - Roadside near Kirkbean JM'A 1896 - Quarry, Corse of Slakes JM 1977. Near Parton Church 1988.
- L. taraxacoides* (= *L. sicula*) LESSER HAWKBIT. - Glenstocking, Rockcliffe Rev JF 1880 **E** - Howell Bay 1982. Local in open turf, mostly by the coast.
- Tragopogon pratensis* ssp. *minor* GOAT'S BEARD. - Mersehead, Kirkbean Rev JF 1882 - Also OMS 1977. Castle Douglas 1976.
- Lactuca virosa* GREAT PRICKLY LETTUCE. - (Colvend rocks JM'A 1882) - Only record.
- Mycelis muralis* WALL LETTUCE. - Kirkconnell gardens MS 1922 - and Near Kirkconnell 1970 and 1990. Ken Brig, New Galloway JMcC 1970. (Clatteringshaws reservoir 1978, casual).
- Sonchus arvensis* CORN SOW-THISTLE. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Occasional inland, frequent on foreshore.
- S. oleraceus* SMOOTH SOW-THISTLE. - New Abbey MS 1914 - Frequent.
- S. asper* PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE. - FRC 1882 - Frequent.
- \* *Cicerbita plumieri* - (Near derelict cottage, Talnotry 1955) - possibly a mistake for *C. macrophylla*.
- \* *C. macrophylla* BLUE SOW-THISTLE. - New Galloway ND Simpson 1957 **BM** - On roadsides, occasional.
- Hieracium murorum* agg. HAWKWEED. A complex group on which some work has been done in the county but needs more study. The section order follows the format in the *Critical Atlas* of Sell & West.
- Section *Alpina*.
- H. holosericeum* - (Between Milldown and Milyea JM'A 1885) - An unsuccessful search was made in 1986 and 1990.
- Section *Subalpina*.
- H. gracifolium* - Poldores Burn 1959 - Black Gairy, Merrick 1988. Needs confirmation.
- H. centripetale* - Meikle Milyea DMcC 1986 -.
- H. dasythrix* - Cairnbaber DMcC 1986 -.



Section *Cerinthoidea*.

*H. hebridense* - Tonderghie Burn OMS - Still to be refound and confirmed.

*H. ampliatus* - Cairnbaber DMcC & OMS 1986 -.

*H. langwellense* - Cairnbaber DMcC 1986 -.

Section *Oreadea*.

*H. orimeles* - Near Kirkcudbright AMcGS 1962 - Ross Point 1977. Carrick Shore 1978.

*H. caledonicum* - Portling 1968 - Nether Clifton 1975 OMS. Near L. Doon 1975 E. Kirkandrews 1978 E.

*H. argenteum* - Screel Hill AMcGS 1959 - Near L. Harrow AMcGS 1973 **DFS**. Palmaddie 1981. S of L. Stroan 1982. Cairnbaber 1990.

*H. subrude* - Carrick Shore AMcGS 1963 - Torrs Point AMcGS 1963 E. Near Kirkcudbright AMcGS 1962.

*H. vagense* - (Near Old Tongland Bridge AMcGS 1959) - Not seen lately.

*H. leyi* - Near Sandy Hills 1969 **CGE** & OMS -.

*H. schmidtii* - Lot's Wife, Southwick AMcGS 1962 **CGE** -.

*H. subplanifolium* - The Torrs, Colvend AMcGS 1959 - Glenstocking shore 1983 OMS.

Section *Vulgata*.Subsection *Vulgata*.

*H. vulgatum* - Creeside GCD 1883 - The most common hawkweed in the county.

*H. cravoniense* - Minnigaff Bridge PCH 1955 - Corsock AMcGS 1959. High Bridge of Ken JMcC 1971.

*H. diaphanoides* - Talnotry FHP 1955 - R. Urr near Corsock AMcGS 1962. Glen Trool 1988.

*H. diaphanum* - Gatehouse Station AMcGS 1962 - 6 other records in W of county.

*H. anglorum* (= *H. diaphanum*) - Shore near Creetown FHP 1955 - Gelston road, Kirkcudbright AMcGS 1962. Now included under *H. diaphanum*.

Subsection *Caesia*.

*H. rubiginosum* - Poldores Burn NX6196 AMcGS 1962 - Carsphairn Bridge 1975 E. Cairnbaber NX4876 1986.

Subsection *Sagittata*.

*H. euprepes* - High Bridge of Ken AMcGS 1962 -.

*H. anguinum* - High Bridge of Ken 1983 OMS -.

Subsection *Glandulosa*.

*H. duriceps* - Garple Burn AMcGS 1973 **DFS** - Tarff Burn, N of Ringford 1975 E. Graddock Burn NX4963 1975 E. Routin Bridge 1983. Tonderghie Burn 1985. Craignine Bridge, Bargaly 1986. An untypical one with very dark markings on the leaves. Cairnbaber DMcC 1986.

*H. exotericum* agg. These are waiting up to date examination. We have at least two different varieties, a spotted one at Lochanhead 1974 and possibly (*ss*) at Spottes EFB 1975.

*H. grandidens* - Kenmure Castle JMcC 1971 - New Abbey 1971. (New Galloway Mrs JC 1978). Southwick 1982.

*H. uistense* - Black Gairy, Merrick 1979 -.

Section *Tridentata*.

*H. sparsifolium* - Carsphairn Hills FRC 1882 - On rocks by rivers, locally common in NW.

*H. lissoplegium* - (Shingle R. Urr, S of Corsock 1970) - Polharrow Burn 1973. Glaister Bridge 1983.

*H. gothicoides* - Carsphairn Bridge 1974 - Garrary Burn, Clatteringshaws DJMcC 1986.

*H. placherophylloides* - Near Corsock J Bevan and OMS 1986 E. Was first recorded as *H. subcrocatum* and *H. strictiforme* when collected in 1976.

Section *Foliosa*.

- H. latobrigorum* - High Bridge of Ken JMcC 1971 - Polgowan Bridge NX3783 1974. Castlefairn 1970. Near Buchan Burn, Glen Trool 1988.  
*H. subcrocatum* - (Near Gatehouse ACC 1868 E).  
*H. strictiforme* - Near Glen Trool Village 1973 - L. Skerrow 1974. Routin Bridge 1983.  
*H. subumbellatiforme* - (By R. Urr, S of Corsock 1972) -.  
*H. bakeranum* - (Southernness JM'A 1896) - Probably *H. perpropinquum*.  
*H. maritimum* - (S of Thorniehill NX6676 1980) -.

Section *Sabauda*.

- H. vagum* - (Near Minnigaff JMcC 1971, OMS 1974) - House built on site.  
*H. salticola* - By R. Cree, Minnigaff 1982 -.  
*H. perpropinquum* (= *H. sabaudum*) - Lochrutton 1850 **DFS** - With *H. vulgatum*, the most common Hawkweed in the county.

Section *Umbellata*.

- Hieracium umbellatum* - Near Southernness Point JHB 1843 - Still in dunes, W end of Southernness Golf Course 1989 - Scattered records but uncommon.  
*H. umbellatum* var. *dunense* - By bridge over R. Deugh, Dundee 1981 -.  
*Pilosella officinarum* MOUSE-EAR HAWKWEED. Frequent on rocks and short turf.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *tricholepis* - Lochanhead disused railway 1974 **DFS** - Dalnaw 1985.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *trichoscoma* (= ssp. *nigrescens*) - Southernness 1970 E - A common ssp. in the county.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *officinarum* - L. Skerrow Halt **OMS** 1974 - By Tarff Water 1975 **DFS**. Near Dumfries 1978. Dalbeattie cemetery 1978. Kelton Hill 1979.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *euronota* - Near L. Harrow AMcGS 1973 **DFS** - Near Corsock 1983. Tonderghie Burn 1985. Felcroft Loch NX7556 1988. Screel 1988. Little Craigtarson NX4786 1988.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *trichoscapa* - Southernness Golf Course 1970 E - W of Torrs Point 1990.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *micradenia* (= ssp. *concinata*) - New Abbey 1970 - A common ssp. in the county.  
*P. officinarum* ssp. *melanops* - Brighthouse Bay 1973 **DFS** - Barscobe Loch AMcGS 1973 **DFS**. Near Wheeb Bridge 1974 **DFS**. Near Dundrennan 1975 E. Southernness 1975 E. Glaister Bridge 1983. Torrs Lookout NX6744 1985.  
*P. aurantiaca* ssp. *aurantiaca* (= *Hieracium aurantiacum*) - New Abbey 1988 E - Creebridge 1988 E. Pulcree, Gatehouse 1989. Water of Deugh, Dundee 1989.  
*P. aurantiaca* ssp. *carpathicola* (= *Hieracium brunneocroceum*) - Near Crockettford 1972 OMS - Scattered records, much the commoner of the two subspecies.  
*P. aurantiaca* x *officinarum* (= *P. x stolonifera*) - Near Tongland **CGE** 1983 and 1990.  
*Crepis setosa* - (Minnigaff 1973 **DFS**) - Casual.  
*C. mollis* NORTHERN HAWK'SBEARD. - (Tongland FRC 1883) -.  
*C. capillaris* SMOOTH HAWK'SBEARD. - JM'A 1882 - Frequent.  
*C. paludosa* MARSH HAWK'SBEARD. - Tarff FRC 1882 - Marshy areas, frequent.  
*Taraxacum officinale* DANDELION. Common. A complex of microspecies with the following records based on many determinations over the past few years by Dr AJ Richards and the late CC Haworth. Those listed here follow an annotated list of British and Irish dandelions issued and circulated by A Dudman, April 1991.  
Section *Erythrosperma*. Short turf, rocks and dunes.  
*Taraxacum argutum* - Near Ravenshall 1975 OMS -.  
*T. brachyglossum* - Near Carsluith Castle 1973 **DFS** - Frequent near coast, rare inland.  
*T. fulviforme* - Goldielee railway MMcCW 1975 E -.  
*T. lacistophyllum* - Carrick shore 1973 **DFS** - In short turf and dunes. Only inland record is at High Bridge, Clatteringshaws 1984.  
*T. laetiforme* (= *T. 'sublaetum'*) - Kirkandrews shore 1978 OMS - British records are now considered to be an unpublished species.

Section *Palustre*.

*T. palustre* - Near Borness 1974 **E** - All records from damp ground near shore. Below Barholm Castle NX5152 1982. Nr Ravenshall 1983. Cardoness 1985 **E**. Fauldbog Bay 1986 and 1990.

Section *Spectabilia*. Bog, marshland and grassland.

*T. faeroense* - New Abbey 1972 **DFS** - Locally common.

*T. spectabile* - St Mary's Isle GCD 1910 **OXF** - Locally common. Now comes under *T. faeroense*.

Section *Naevosa*

*T. euryphyllum* - Near L. Ken, Parton AMcGS 1973 **E** - Scattered through the county, one of the commoner ones in this section.

*T. maculosum* (= *T. maculigerum*) - Kirkcudbright GCD 1910 - Orroland 1973 **DFS**. Scattered records.

*T. pseudolarssonii* - Palnackie 1979 **E** - New Farm, Southwick 1982 **E**. Corrafeckloch 1985 **DFS**. Southernness 1985. Near Kirkpatrick Durham 1989 OMS.

*T. richardsianum* - Cardoness 1985 OMS - Airds Farm, NX9866 1989 OMS.

*T. stictophyllum* - Brighthouse Bay 1976 OMS - Holm 1976 **E**.

*Taraxacum subnaevosum* - Torr Hill NX8152 1984 OMS.

Section *Celtica*.

*T. berthae* - Bar of Barlay NX6058 1985 -.

*T. bracteatum* - L. Milton 1979 **E** -.

*T. britanicum* - By Palnackie harbour 1979 **E** -.

*T. duplidentifrons* (= *T. raunkiaerii*) - Millhill, New Abbey 1972 **DFS** - Very common in the county.

*T. gelertii* - Near Carruchan NX9672 1975 **E** - Goldielea railway MMcCW 1975 **E**. Near Ravenshall 1979 **E**. Near Haugh of Urr 1981 **E**.

*T. landmarkii* - Stockerton NX7253 1975 OMS - Arbigland 1979 OMS. Craigengillan Bridge NX6394 1983 OMS. Wood of Dalquhairn NX2575 1985 OMS. By Glen Bridge NX5558 1989 OMS.

*T. nordstedtii* - Newlaw bog AMcGS 1973 - Locally common in fertile grassland.

*T. olgae* - Near Ravenshall 1978 OMS and **BM** - Cardoness 1985 OMS. Creeside 1985 OMS. Mossyard 1986. Knockbrex 1986. Named after myself. Chromosome number  $2n=40$ .

*T. praestans* - L. Milton OMS and CCH 1983 - British records need revision.

*T. subbracteatum* (= *T. crispifolium*). 5 records of *T. crispifolium*, which need to be reidentified - Near Lauriston 1991 -.

*T. unguilobum* - Carrick Shore 1973 OMS - Common.

Section *Hamata*.

*T. atactum* - Near Ravenshall 1983 - Borness 1983. Near Lauriston Hall 1991. Near Dundrennan 1991.

*T. hamatiforme* - Southernness 1975 OMS - Occasional.

*T. hamatum* - Mabie drive 1973 OMS - Widespread and frequent.

*T. hamiferum* (= *T. atrovirens*) - Near Falbae NX4961 1981 OMS - Routin bridge 1988 OMS.

*T. lamprophyllum* (= *T. maculatum*) - West Cluden 1974 OMS -.

*T. pseudohamatum* - Haugh of Urr 1975 OMS - Borness shore 1978 **E** and 5 other scattered records.

*T. subhamatum* - Buittle 1975 OMS - and 5 other scattered records.

Section *Ruderalia*.

*T. aequilobum* - Crochmore House NX8977 1981 OMS -.

*T. alatum* - West Cluden 1975 **E** - Nether Clifton 1981 OMS.

*T. ancistrolobum* - Hannaston Wood NX5982 MM 1976 OMS - Beeswing 1983.

*T. cordatum* - Jordieland 1975 OMS - Goldielea 1975 **E**. Borness shore 1979 **E**. Beeswing 1983.

- T. croceiflorum* - Near L. Arthur 1975 OMS - Quarry E of Kirkcudbright 1980. By R. Cluden N of Dumfries 1983.
- T. cyanolepis* - Near Lochanhead AJR 1975 E -.
- T. dahlstedtii* - Near Cargenbridge 1976 OMS -.
- T. ekmani* - Nether Clifton 1982 E - Dalbeattie tip 1982.
- T. expallidiforme* - Seaward NX6649 1985 OMS - Blackcraig wood, Minnigaff 1982. Muncraig 1984. Jardington, Dumfries 1989.
- T. exsertum* - Crochmore House NX8977 1981 E - Skyreburn Bridge 1989 OMS.
- T. fasciatum* - Near Lincluden 1985 OMS -.
- T. hemicyclum* - Brighthouse Bay 1979 OMS - By R. Cluden near Dumfries 1983.
- T. huelpersianum* - Barr Hill, New Abbey 1979 E - Blackcraig, Minnigaff 1982 OMS.
- T. insigne* - Nether Clifton OMS - Near Seaward NX6649 1985 E. Auchencairn 1988 OMS. Doach NX7957 1988 OMS. Southernness 1989. Near Glen NX5459 1989 E.
- T. lingulatum* - Southernness 1989 OMS -.
- T. longisquameum* Stockerton NX7253 OMS - Haugh of Urr 1976 E. Shore, near Ravenshall 1980 E.
- T. oblongatum* - Overton NX9863 E.
- T. pachymerum* - Palnackie harbour 1979 OMS -.
- T. pannucium* - Hannaston Wood, Garroch Mrs MM 1976 OMS -.
- T. pannulatum* - Gatehouse 1981 OMS -.
- T. pectinatiforme* - New Abbey 1981 OMS -.
- T. piceatum* - Dalbeattie 1985 OMS -.
- T. polyodon* - Palnackie harbour 1979 E - and 6 other coastal records.
- T. procerisquameum* - N of Dumfries 1983 OMS -.
- T. sellandii* - Lochanhead AJR 1975 E - Near Haugh of Urr, 1981 OMS. New Abbey 1981 E. Near Dumfries by R. Cluden 1989.
- T. subcyanolepis* - Near Lochanhead NX9273 1975 OMS -.

### ALISMATACEAE

- Baldellia ranunculoides* LESSER WATER-PLANTAIN. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1846 E and BM)  
- Occasional eg Carrick ponds NX5850 DH 1987. Viaduct, L. Ken 1988. Craigshundie NX5949 1990.
- Alisma plantago-aquatica* WATER PLANTAIN. - Pond, Balmae Col I 1837 E - Frequent.

### BUTOMACEAE

- Butomus umbellatus* FLOWERING RUSH. - (Kirkbean 1865 DFS) -.

### HYDROCHARITACEAE

- \* *Elodea canadensis* CANADIAN WATERWEED. - Dunjarg Loch NX7865 EIB 1961 DFS - In many lochs, eg Balmae Loch 1981. L. Arthur 1983. L. Kindar 1989.
- E. nuttallii* ESTHWAITE WATERWEED. - R. Dee near Threave Island NFS and OMS 1990 E-.
- Lagarosiphon major* - Crossmichael RS 1978 E -.

### JUNCAGINACEAE

- Triglochin palustris* MARSH ARROW-GRASS. - Maxwelltown Loch FWG 1880 - Frequent.
- T. maritima* SEA ARROW-GRASS. - Sandyhills Field Meeting 1884 - Frequent, coastal.

**ZOSTERACEAE**

- Zostera marina* EEL GRASS. - (Kirkcudbright Bay GNL 1837) - Other old coastal records were pre-1900.
- Z. angustifolia* NARROW-LEAVED EEL-GRASS. - Kirkcudbright Bay GNL 1831 **BM** - Auchencairn Bay 1970 **DFS**.
- Z. noltii* DWARF EEL GRASS. - Sandside, Kirkcudbright AMcGS 1960 - Skyreburn Bay AMcGS 1960. Auchencairn 1970.

**POTAMOGETONACEAE**

- Potamogeton natans* BROAD-LEAVED PONDWEED. - Lochrutton PG 1850 **DFS** - Frequent.
- P. polygonifolius* BOG PONDWEED. - Balmae Col I 1837 **E** - Common in moorland pools and burns. [*P. berchtoldii* x *coloratus* (= *P. x lanceolatus*) - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1848 **DFS**)] - Misrecorded.
- P. lucens* SHINING PONDWEED. - (Lochrutton Loch PG 1850 **BM**) - (L. Whinyeon GTW 1905 **STA**). (Oxbow Lake of R. Cree JM 1975 **BM**, misrecorded, Chris Preston reidentified specimen as *P. alpinus*). Of 8 lochs in which GTW recorded *P. lucens* in 1905, there are no modern records.
- P. gramineus* (= *P. heterophyllus*) VARIOUS-LEAVED PONDWEED. - Near Dumfries-JHB 1839 **BM** - Modern records from several lochs, eg L. Arthur ACJ 1975 and OMS 1990.
- P. gramineus* x *P. lucens* (= *P. x zizii*) - (Lochrutton PG 1850 **DFS**) - Tarff Water FRC 1883 **CGE** and OMS 1988. Lochinvar GTW 1905.
- [*P. lucens* x *perfoliatus* (= *P. x salicifolia*) - (Woodend Loch NX5856 det ACJ 1976 **E**. Reidentified by CDP and NFS as *P. praelongus*)].
- P. gramineus* x *perfoliatus* (= *P. x nitens*) - Auchenreoch Loch GT 1934 **BM** - Lochinvar, Dalry GT 1953 **BM** and **E**, NFS 1988. Lochrutton Loch CDP 1989 **CGE**.
- P. alpinus* RED PONDWEED. - (Maxwelltown Loch JHB 1843) - In some lochs and in slow flowing burns, eg Drumhumphry burn, Corsock 1984 **E**, also R. Cree near Wood of Cree 1988.
- P. praelongus* LONG-STALKED PONDWEED. - Tarff FRC 1883 and NFS 1988 - L. Roan NX7469 1975 **DFS**. Woodend Loch det NFS and CDP 1976 **E**. L. Whinyeon PJ Raven 1984. L. Mannoch PJ Raven 1984.
- P. perfoliatus* PERFOLIATE PONDWEED. - Lochrutton PG 1850 **DFS** and CDP 1989 - Lochinvar GTW 1905. Carlingwark Loch JHB 1883 and CDP 1989. Ornockenoch Loch 1975 **DFS**. L. Mannoch 1975 **BM**. L. Kindar 1975 **E** and **BM** & CDP 1989. L. Arthur ACJ 1975 **BM** and OMS 1990.
- Potamogeton crispus* x *perfoliatus* (= *P. x cooperi*) - Carlingwark Loch CDP 1989 **E** and **CGE**.
- P. friesii* FLAT-STALKED PONDWEED. - Carlingwark Loch FRC 1882 **BM** & RS 1978 & CDP and OMS 1989 **CGE**.
- P. crispus* x *P. friesii* (= *P. x lintonii*) - Carlingwark Loch OMS det CDP 1989 **E** and **CGE**.
- P. pusillus* LESSER PONDWEED. - (Maxwelltown Loch JHB 1843 & FWG 1882 **DFS**) - Modern records in 8 lochs, eg Carlingwark Loch 1990.
- P. obtusifolius* BLUNT-LEAVED PONDWEED. - Carlingwark Loch FRC 1882 - Frequently recorded in lochs in the 1970's. Only record since 1980 R. Cree near Wood of Cree 1988.
- P. berchtoldii* SMALL PONDWEED. - R. Dee, Tongland 1883 **BM** - Fairly frequent.
- [*P. compressus* (The old name for *P. friesii*) - (Carlingwark Loch FRC 1880) - .]
- P. crispus* CURLED PONDWEED. - Carlingwark Loch. Rev JF 1864, JHB 1883 and CDP 1989 - Fairly frequent in county.
- P. pectinatus* FENNEL PONDWEED. - Carlingwark Loch GT 1954 **BM** and CDP 1989 - .

**RUPPIACEAE**

*Ruppia maritima* BEAKED TASSELWEED. - (Gillfoot PG 1837 and HM-R 1957) - Greenmerse HM-R 1972 **DFS**. Fleet estuary near Cardoness Castle AMcGS 1959. These need to be refound.

**ZANNICHELLIACEAE**

*Zannichellia palustris* HORNED PONDWEED. - Carlingwark Loch 1969 **E** and CDP 1989 - Milton Loch 1974 **E**. Auchenreoch Loch NFS 1988.

**NAJADACEAE**

*Najas flexilis* SLENDER NAIAD. - Loch Kindar HM-R 1959 **DFS** - So far has not been refound.

**LILIACEAE**

*Narthecium ossifragum* BOG ASPHODEL. - Lochanhead 1881 **DFS** - Common on wet moorlands.

\* *Hemerocallis fulva* ORANGE DAY LILY. - Naturalised, island, Creebridge 1985 -.

\* *H. lilioasphodelus* YELLOW DAY LILY. - Near Gatehouse of Fleet Station 1977 -.

\* *Convallaria majalis* LILY OF THE VALLEY. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1868) - (Auchencairn Bay JM'A 1897). Woods, New Abbey 1981. Introduced.

\* *Polygonatum multiflorum* SOLOMON'S SEAL. - Senwick churchyard JM'A 1882 - Scattered records, garden escape.

\* *P. x hybridum* - Wood, Tongland 1980 - a garden escape.

*Asparagus officinalis* ASPARAGUS. - (Seashore, Arbigland 1893) -.

\* *Ruscus aculeatus* BUTCHER'S BROOM. - St Mary's Isle 1990 -.

\* *Lilium martagon* MARTAGON LILY. - St Mary's Isle 1973 and 1990, well naturalised with some white forms - By R. Urr, Haugh of Urr EIB 1975.

\* *L. pyrenaicum* PYRENEAN LILY. - By R. Urr near Old Bridge of Urr NFS 1975 -.

*Gagea lutea* YELLOW STAR OF BETHLEHEM. - The Grove PG 1841 **E**, still a large colony 1989 - Small colonies by R. Urr S from Bridge of Urr 1974 and 1986.

*Ornithogalum umbellatum* STAR OF BETHLEHEM. - Kirkbean 1880 **DFS** - Occasional, grassy roadsides and by rivers.

*Scilla verna* SPRING SQUILL. - Ross JTB 1836 and 1990 OMS - Locally abundant on sea cliffs and coastal turf, Brighthouse Bay to Kirkandrews and Auchenlarie 1990.

\* *S. sardensis* - By R. Urr, King's Grange 1983 **E** - Garden escape.

\* *Chionodoxa lucindae* - (By Pow Burn, New Abbey 1983, garden escape) -.

*Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (= *Endymion non-scriptus*) BLUEBELL, WILD HYACINTH. - Near Dumfries FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.

\* *H. hispanica* (= *scilla non-scripta* ssp. *hispanica*) - Arbigland 1979 - New Abbey 1987. Garden escape.

\* *H. hispanica* x *non-scripta* HYBRID GARDEN BLUEBELL. - Arbigland 1979 - Frequent garden escape.

\* *Colchicum autumnale* AUTUMN CROCUS. - Near Kenmure Castle JMcC 1970 - Near New Abbey MMcCW 1979 **E**. Introduced.

*Paris quadrifolia* HERB PARIS. - (Near Dundrennan Rev JF 1882) - ("In plenty, c 1e spot near Dundrennan village" Rev GM 1897).

## JUNCACEAE

- Juncus squarrosus* HEATH RUSH. - Richorn Wood, Dalbeattie FRC 1886 **BM** - Common.
- J. tenuis* SLENDER RUSH. - West Risk, New Galloway JM'A 1886 **E** - Roadside and tracks. Scattered records, becoming more frequent.
- J. compressus* ROUND FRUITED RUSH. - Near Gatehouse Prof. D. Oliver 1887 **BM** - Occasional on the coast where fresh water seeps into salt marsh, eg Glenstocking shore 1974 **DFS** and **E**.
- J. gerardii* SALT MARSH RUSH. - Galloway coast Greville 1836 **E** - Common in salt marshes.
- J. bufonius* TOAD RUSH. Two segregates occur:  
*J. bufonius* - L. Ken GTW 1905 - Common.  
*J. ranarius* (= *J. ambiguus*) - Preston Merse 1983 - Rare on coastal mud.
- J. inflexus* HARD RUSH. - Auchencairn Bay JF 1907 **E** - Occasional, mostly coastal.
- J. effusus* SOFT RUSH. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- J. conglomeratus* COMPACT RUSH. - Lochanhead NX9171 FWG 1880 **DFS** - Common. [*J. balticus* - Gillfoot Rev JF 1843 - JM'A in 1883 said the record should be withdrawn].
- J. maritimus* SEA RUSH. - Balmae JHB 1843 **BM** - Fairly common coastal plant.
- J. subnodulosus* BLUNT-FLOWERED RUSH. - Balmae GNL 1837 - Occasional in coastal marshes.
- J. acutiflorus* SHARP FLOWERED RUSH. - Lochanhead FWG 1880 **DFS** - Common.
- J. articulatus* JOINTED RUSH. - L. Kindar RHM 1896 - Frequent.
- J. alpinoarticulatus* ALPINE RUSH. - Loch Grannoch GTW 1910 - Only record.
- J. bulbosus* (inc. *J. kochii*) BULBOUS RUSH. - Richorn Wood, Dalbeattie FRC 1886 **BM** - Common in wet peaty places. The aquatic form is often the dominant waterweed in peaty lochs.
- Luzula pilosa* HAIRY WOODRUSH. - Tongland FRC 1883 **DFS** - Frequent.
- L. sylvatica* GREAT WOODRUSH. - Banks of Nith PG 1865 **DFS** - Frequent.
- \* *L. luzuloides* - (Corsock House JM'A 1899) - (Glenluce Ave., New Galloway JM'A 1901) (Buittle Old Church HM-R 1962 **DFS**).
- L. arcuata* ARCTIC WOODRUSH. Raven's *Mountain Flora* pp.122-3: He thought he saw it in VC 73.
- L. campestris* FIELD WOODRUSH. - Kirkbean Burn. Field Meeting 1883 - Common in grassy places.
- L. multiflora* HEATH WOODRUSH. Two subsp. occur:  
*L. multiflora ssp. multiflora* - Barend Loch NX7062 FRC 1884 **DFS** - Common on heaths and moorlands.  
*L. multiflora ssp. congesta* - Barend Loch NX 7062 FRC 1884 **BM** - Common on heaths and moorlands.  
*L. multiflora var. pallescens* - Wood, Loch of Lowes 1989 - Rare variety.

## AMARYLLIDACEAE

- Allium scorodoprasum* SAND LEEK. - Near St Mary's Isle Rev JF 1837 - Uncommon in S of county, eg Rockcliffe 1888.
- A. vineale* CROW GARLIC. - Shore near Kirkcudbright and St Mary's Isle JHB 1843 - Occasional on coastal banks.
- A. carinatum* KEELED GARLIC. - Shore of The Lake, Kirkcudbright FRC 1884 **BM** and OMS 1990 - Near Kirkbean JM'A 1896 and OMS 1989. Occasional.
- A. schoenoprasum* CHIVES. - (Auchencairn Bay near Auchencairn House 1882 **DFS**)- (Douglas Hall cliffs NX8854 EIB 1964 HM-R).
- \* *A. paradoxum* FEW FLOWERED LEEK. - By R. Urr, Haugh of Urr EIB 1969 - Halfmark NX7182, in garden. Brought in by mistake when transferring plants from St Boswells 1985.

- A. ursinum* RAMSONS. - Cargen Glen FWG 1882 **DFS** - Frequent.
- \* *Leucojum aestivum* LODDON LILY. - Saltings, Low Bridge of Tarff, Tongland 1975 **DFS** in native habitat - Wood, Knockbren, introduced 1986. Wood by Carlingwark Loch AC 1986.
- \* *Galanthus nivalis* SNOWDROP. - Spout Glen, Tongland FWG 1883 **DFS** - Frequent and locally well naturalised.
- \* *Galanthus nivalis* var. *florepleno* - Along R. Urr, Ramshill, Haugh of Urr 1986 -.
- \* *Narcissus tenuiflorus* DOUBLE DAFFODIL. - By Pow Burn, New Abbey 1983 - Occasionally naturalised by the R. Urr and the R. Cree.
- \* *N. pseudonarcissus* WILD DAFFODIL. - Water of Fleet, S of Rusko RCLH 1955 - occasionally naturalised.
- \* *N. hispanicus* - Island in Cluden Water near Irongray 1988 - Garden escape.
- \* *N. poeticus* (= *N. majalis*) - By R. Urr, King's Grange NX7867 1979 - By Pow Burn, New Abbey 1981.

### IRIDACEAE

- \* *Iris versicolor* PURPLE WATER IRIS. - Near New Galloway D McClintock 1943 and OMS 1987 - Rascarrel Bay MMcW 1971 **E**. Near St John's of Dalry 1985. By R. Dee near Tongland Bridge 1990.
- \* *I. foetidissima* ROAST BEEF FLAG. - (Near Dundrennan D Grieve 1864 **DFS**) - (Naturalised near Rascarrel JM'A 1882).
- I. pseudacorus* YELLOW FLAG. - Colvend FWG 1881 **DFS** - Frequent.
- \* *Crocus nudiflorus* AUTUMN CROCUS. - Island in R. Cree, Creebridge 1988 -.
- \* *Crocus x crocosmiflora* MONTBRETIA. - Shore, Carsluith BSBI Meeting 1955 - Frequent garden escape.
- \* *C. pottsii* - On 50 yard embankment in R. Dee, Glenlochar **E** - By River, Bridge of Dee and R. Cree, Minnigaff 1982. Near Abbey Burnfoot 1986. Near Glentool Lodge 1988 and all well naturalised.
- \* *Alstromeria aurantica* - Island, Minnigaff 1982 - Garden escape.

### ORCHIDACEAE

- Epipactis palustris* MARSH HELLEBORINE. - S of Creetown GTW 1905 **STA** - The specimen is the only record that the plant has ever been seen in the county. No other even written records.
- E. helleborine* BROAD-LEAVED HELLEBORINE. - (Near St Mary's Isle JHB 1843) - (Kirkmahoe WSH 1866). Arbigland woods JM'A 1896 and NFS 1976.
- Listera ovata* TWAYBLADE. - (Arbigland JF 1843) - Frequent early records, now only occasional ones, eg near Castle Douglas 1986.
- L. cordata* LESSER TWAYBLADE. - (Cairnmuir of Dee JM'A 1882) - (Criffel HM-R 1959 and KH 1978, may be still there but there has been more afforestation) (Near L. Dungeon AMcGS 1973) By L. Fleet 1977. Kirkconnel Flow 1978. E side of Merrick NFS 1988.
- Neottia nidus-avis* BIRD'S NEST ORCHID. - (Hillhead, Dalskairth PG 1848) - No other record.
- Hammarbya paludosa* BOG ORCHID. - (Barscraigh Loch, Colvend JM'A 1882) - Drigmorn Hill HAL 1972. Cairnaber PS 1983. Millfore PS 1984. Lamachan 1985. All within grid NX/47.
- Coeloglossum viride* FROG ORCHID. - (St Mary's Isle JHB 1843) - Previous to 1880 there were scattered records in the south of the county. Now one site near Dalry PS 1979, with populations varying each year from 5 to 400 flowers.
- Gymnadenia conopsea* FRAGRANT ORCHID. - (Dalskairth PG 1846) - Occasional records in unimproved pasture.
- Pseudorchis albida* (= *Leucorchis albida*) SMALL WHITE ORCHID. - (Marshes, Culraven JHB 1843) - (Near Hillhead, Dalskairth Hill PG 1844). The only modern record is (Fore Bush NX5486 RS 1978).



- Platanthera chlorantha* GREATER BUTTERFLY ORCHID. - (Terregles PG 1846) - A few scattered records, eg near Big Raeberry, Dundrennan 1988.
- P. bifolia* LESSER BUTTERFLY ORCHID. - (Near Hillhead, Dalskairth PG 1844) - A few scattered records, eg Southernness 1977 & 1989.
- Ophrys apifera* BEE ORCHID. - (Park Lane, Southwick BK 1908 E) - (Per Miss W Muirhead, quarry garden near Dalbeattie 1980).
- Orchis mascula* EARLY PURPLE ORCHID. - (Near Kirkbean, field meeting 1883) - Locally frequent near coast, eg roadside, Cassencarie 1989 and Brighthouse Bay 1989.
- Dactylorhiza fuchsii* ssp. *fuchsii* COMMON SPOTTED ORCHID. - Near Goldielea 1974 - Fairly frequent.
- D. maculata* ssp. *ericetorum* HEATH SPOTTED ORCHID. - Carsethorn to Southernness FWG 1882 **DFS**. Frequent.
- D. maculata* ssp. *ericetorum* x *D. fuchsii*. - Near Scarr Bridge NX8677 1990 -.
- D. maculata* ssp. *ericetorum* x *D. majalis* ssp. *purpurella*. - Near New Abbey Dr P Davies 1974 - A few scattered records with both parents.
- D. majalis* ssp. *purpurella* NORTHERN MARSH ORCHID. - Barcaple Moor NX6758 FRC 1883 **BM** - Occasional in flushes, mostly S. of the county.
- D. incarnata* EARLY MARSH ORCHID. Rare in wet pastures.
- D. incarnata* ssp. *incarnata*. - (New Abbey FWG 1851 **DFS**) - Dildawn Kennels NX7358 1980. Near Kirkandrews 1982. S. of Dundee 1984.
- D. incarnata* ssp. *pulchella*. - Southernness 1986 -.
- D. maculata* ssp. *ericetorum* x *D. incarnata*. - Lettrick 1983 -.
- D. maculata* x *Gymnadenia conopsea*. - Dromore AJS 1977 E - Ingleston Moor 1988. Claughread NX5254 1989. Glen Bridge NX8476 1990.
- [*D. praetermissa* SOUTHERN MARSH ORCHID. - New Abbey PG 1850 **DFS** - This is probably an error.]
- Anacamptis pyramidalis* PYRAMIDAL ORCHID. - 'V. rare 1m. S of Dundrennan JM'A 1882' - This is probably the site at Burnfoot where 1 spike was found on a field meeting in 1977. Several spikes in 1990. (Falbogue Bay field meeting 1885). Brighthouse Bay DH 1988.

#### ARACEAE

- \* *Acorus calamus* SWEET FLAG. - (Balmae JHB 1843) - The only modern record R. Nith. Maxwelltown 1974.
- \* *Lysichiton americanus* SKUNK CABBAGE. - Shambellie Wood 1973 -.
- Arum maculatum* CUCKOO-PINT, LORDS-AND-LADIES. - Senwick Wood JHB 1843 - Locally frequent in woods, eg near New Abbey 1972.
- \* *A. italicum* LARGE CUCKOO-PINT. - Near New Abbey 1983 E - Near R. Urr, Munches NX8358 1985.

#### LEMNACEAE

- Lemna trisulca* IVY DUCKWEED. - Loch Milton NFS 1988 E - Lochrutton Loch CDP 1989.
- L. minor* COMMON DUCKWEED. - (Maxwelltown Loch FWG 1881 **DFS**) - Lochs and marshes, common.

#### SPARGANIACEAE

- Sparganium erectum* BRANCHED BUR-REED. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1850) - Marshes, locally frequent, eg near L. Arthur.
- S. emersum* UNBRANCHED BUR-REED. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1846) - Occasional, eg Glaister Bridge 1987.

- S. angustifolium* FLOATING BUR-REED. - Balmae pond GNL 1837 & OMS 1985. - Locally frequent.
- S. minimum* LEAST BUR-WEED. - GNL 1837 - L. Dungeon GTW 1905. Occasional records in lochs in NW of county, *eg* Lochenkit Loch 1990.

### TYPHACEAE

- Typha latifolia* GREAT REEDMACE, BULRUSH. - (Lincluden JHB 1843) - Locally frequent, *eg* near Knockbex 1990.
- T. angustifolia* LESSER REEDMACE. - (Lincluden PG 1843 **E**) - Loch, Pulcree 1975. Lochaber 1984. Diamonds Laggan, Parton 1989. Craigshundie Loch NX5949 1990.

### CYPERACEAE

- Eriophorum angustifolium* COMMON COTTON-GRASS, BOG-COTTON. - Lochanhead FWG 1881 **DFS** - Bogs and moors. Common.
- E. latifolium* BROAD-LEAVED COTTON-GRASS. - (Near Maxwelltown Loch JHB 1843) - Near Sheillahill AMcGS 1960. Near Parton AMcGS 1960. Near Stroanshalloch NX6990 PS 1987. Larg Hill NX4858 1988.
- E. vaginatum* HAIR'S TAIL COTTON-GRASS. - L. Minnoch GTW 1905 - Bogs and moors, common.
- Scirpus cespitosus* DEER-GRASS. - L. Doon GTW 1905 - Heaths and moors, common.
- Eleocharis acicularis* SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH. - (Townfoot Loch, probably Maxwelltown Loch, Mr Fingland 1883) - L. Mannoeh 1975, particularly abundant when loch was drained. L. Ken near Waterside 1975. Southwick House Loch 1982. R. Cree near Drennandow NX3870 CDP 1989 **CGE**.
- E. quinqueflora* (= *E. pauciflora*) FEW-FLOWERED SPIKE-RUSH. - Balmae Col I 1837 **E** - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1850). Occasional in stony moorland and coastal flushes.
- E. multicaulis* MANY-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH. Barscraigh Loch, Colvend FWG 1880 **DFS** - Moors, common in W of county.
- E. palustris* COMMON SPIKE-RUSH. - L. Grannoch GTW 1905 **STA** - Frequent.
- E. uniglumis* SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH. - W side of Auchencairn Bay Dr G Halliday 1970 **LANC** - Fairly frequent in coastal marshes.
- Scirpus maritimus* SEA CLUB-RUSH. - Colvend Rev JF 1873 - Coastal, frequent.
- Blysmus compressus* FLAT-HEADED SEDGE. - Arbigland Rev JW 1769 **BM** - Near Sandyhills 1970. Southernness 1970. Southwick Merse 1984. Rascarrel 1987.
- B. rufus* SALT MARSH FLAT-SEDGE. - Arbigland Rev JW 1769 **BM** - Locally frequent in salt marshes.
- Scirpus sylvaticus* WOOD CLUB-RUSH. - Head of L. Ken JM'A 1882 - R. Nith, Maxwelltown JM'A 1883 and OMS 1974. Banks of Tarff AMcGS 1959. Gillfoot 1984. Glaister Bridge 1987.
- Schoenoplectus lacustris* (= *Scirpus lacustris*) COMMON CLUB-RUSH. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Locally common in lochs in centre of county.
- S. tabernaemontani* (= *Scirpus tabernaemontani*) GREY CLUB-RUSH. - Arbigland at mouth of R. Nith JM'A 1882 - Rascarrel Bay 1971. (Southernness 1984. Storms have covered site with stones and shells). Overton 1986. Intersection of Pow Burn and Drummillan Burn NX9865 1987. Muncraig Loch NX6047 1990.
- Isolepis setacea* (= *Scirpus setaceus*) BRISTLE CLUB-RUSH. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Frequent on wet tracks and loch margins.
- Eleogiton fluitans* (= *Scirpus fluitans*) FLOATING CLUB-RUSH. - (Near Dumfries PG 1850) - In peaty lochs and wet peaty flushes. Occasional, *eg* L. Stroan GTW 1905 and OMS 1989.
- Schoenus nigricans* BLACK BOG-RUSH. - Near Ardwall JHB 1878 - Frequent in coastal flushes, occasional in basic flushes inland.

- Rhynchospora alba* WHITE BEAK-SEDGE. Kirkconnell Moss GNL 1837 and OMS 1990 - Locally frequent on wet moorland and mosses.
- R. fusca* BROWN BEAK-SEDGE. - (Auchencairn Moor JM'A 1882 **DFS**) - Now forested, no modern records.
- Cladium mariscus* SAW SEDGE. - (Marshes Culraven JHB 1843) - Before 1900 3 records (Barnhourie Loch, Colvend Rev JF 1882. Trostrie Loch Rev TB 1882. Nunton, Twynholm FRC 1883). Only modern records Barean Loch NX8655 HM-R 1960 and OMS 1987. Clonyard Loch NX8555 PJR 1983.
- Carex laevigata* SMOOTH-STALKED SEDGE. - Near Hensol FWG 1870 **DFS** - Fairly frequent, eg SE of Glenbridge NX8476 1990.
- C. distans* DISTANT SEDGE. - Little Ross JTBS 1842 **BM** - Common, coastal.
- C. punctata* DOTTED SEDGE. - Glenstocking Rev JF 1870 **FORRES** - Lot's Wife NX9055 HM-R 1960 **DFS**. Sandyhills 1970. Uncommon.
- C. hostiana* TAWNY SEDGE. - (Maxwelltown Loch JC 1839) - Frequent.
- C. binervis* GREEN-RIBBED SEDGE. - Southwick House, field meeting 1884 - Moorlands, common.
- [*C. flava* LARGE YELLOW SEDGE. Not known. Old records are an aggregate name and will be one of the following 3 species:]
- C. lepidocarpa* LONG-STALKED YELLOW SEDGE. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1850) - Occasional records inland, fairly frequent near coast, eg Gillfoot 1975.
- C. demissa* COMMON YELLOW SEDGE. - Near Dalbeattie, field meeting 1885 - Common in wet and peaty places.
- C. serotina* SMALL-FRUITED YELLOW SEDGE. - Near Ornockenock Loch 1975 **DFS** - Only record.
- C. demissa x hostiana* - Near Stroan Loch 1976 **E** - Near Lowes Loch 1980. Gutcher's Isle NX8652 RWD 1985.
- C. extensa* LONG-BRACTED SEDGE. - Arbigland Rev JW 1769 **BM** - Occasional in salt marshes.
- C. sylvatica* WOOD SEDGE. - Burnfoot FWG 1866 **DFS** - In woods, occasional.
- C. rostrata* BOTTLE SEDGE. - Lochanhead FWG 1878 **DFS** - Common on loch margins etc.
- C. vesicaria* BLADDER SEDGE. - (Maxwelltown PG 1850) - In slightly drier areas than *C. rostrata*. Common on the margins of L. Ken, occasional elsewhere.
- C. rostrata x vesicaria* - Luskie Dam NX5982 1978 **E** with parents - Waterside NX7267 1985. Parton DH 1986.
- C. acutiformis* LESSER POND SEDGE. - Colvend Rev JF 1882 - Uncommon.
- \* *C. pendula* PENDULOUS SEDGE. - Near Orroland FWG 1866 **DFS** - Probably introduced near Solway Fisheries, New Abbey 1975. Barlocco 1983.
- C. strigosa* - Lot's Wife 1976 **E** - Only record.
- C. pallescens* PALE SEDGE. - Orchardton Bay, field meeting 1887 - Fairly frequent.
- C. panicea* CARNATION SEDGE. - Orchardton Bay, field meeting 1887 - Common.
- C. limosa* MUD SEDGE. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1849 **BM**) - Rare and endangered by drainage and afforestation. Quaking bogs, Black Loch HM-R 1959. SE of Clawbelly Hill HM-R 1956. Lillie's Loch NX5174 JMcC 1969. The latter may now be forested.
- C. magellanica* (= *C. paupercula*) TALL BOG-SEDGE. - (Terregles Wood PG 1840 **BM E**) - (Near Kirriereoch HM-R 1958, now forested). Moorland, W of Loch Urr DAR 1978 and OMS 1987.
- C. flacca* GLAUCOUS SEDGE. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- C. hirta* HAIRY SEDGE. - (Near Maxwelltown Loch PG 1841 **E**) - Frequent in southern half of county, eg Castramont ACJ 1987.
- C. lasiocarpa* SLENDER SEDGE. - (Near Maxwelltown Loch PG 1841 **BM**) - Loch margins, locally frequent especially in NW of county, eg by R. Cree, Wheeb bridge.

- C. pilulifera* PILL SEDGE. - Routing Bridge PG 1840 **BM** - Frequent in heathy grassland.
- C. carvophyllea* SPRING SEDGE. - PG 1850 - Occasional in short turf.
- C. elata* TUFTED SEDGE. - Near Carlingwark Loch 1979 **E** - Only record.
- C. acuta* SLENDER TUFTED SEDGE. - L. Ken FWG 1882 **DFS** & Livingstone, L. Ken HM-R 1963 - L. Arvie NX7475 1979.
- C. aquatilis* WATER SEDGE. - Near New Galloway JM'A 1882 'v. rare' - Nowadays locally frequent by L. Ken.
- C. nigra* COMMON SEDGE. - Woodlaw Loch 1857 **DFS** - Common.
- C. bigelowii* STIFF SEDGE. - Corserine AMcGS 1959 - Summits of hills in NW of county.
- C. paniculata* GREATER TUSsock SEDGE. - Balmae JHB 1843 - Occasional in swamps and by loch edges.
- C. paniculata x remota* (= *C. x boenninghousiana*) - (Trostrie Loch TB 1882) - Preston Merse 1979 **E**.
- C. diandra* LESSER TUSsock SEDGE. - (Near Buittle Kirk JGI 1867 **Forres**) - S of Carlingwark Loch FWG 1880 **DFS**. Milton Loch 1977 and locally frequent, marshes SW of county.
- C. otrubae* FALSE FOX SEDGE. - Little Ross JBS 1842 **E** and **BM** - Coastal, frequent.
- C. disticha* BROWN SEDGE. - (Little Ross JBS 1842 **BM** - Locally frequent, S of county, particularly coastal marshes.
- C. arenaria* SAND SEDGE. - Orchardton Bay, field meeting 1887 - Common in sandy coastal turf and on dunes.
- C. muricata* ssp. *lamprocarpa* PRICKLY SEDGE. - Lincluden PG 1846 - Fairly frequent on dry grassy banks, eg at Barnsoul NX8777 1990 and Muncraig 1990.
- C. elongata* ELONGATED SEDGE. - Kenmure Holms JM'A 1893 **E** and OMS 1989 - Dow's Loch, Wood of Cree AMcGS 1977 **E**. Rare.
- C. echinata* STAR SEDGE. - Lincluden Wood PG 1850 **BM** - Wet peaty places, common.
- C. remota* REMOTE SEDGE. - Maris Grove, Kirkcudbright JC 1837 **BM** - Damp shady woods, frequent.
- C. curta* WHITE SEDGE. - New Galloway JM'A 1907 **E** - Wet bogs, fairly frequent.
- C. ovalis* OVAL SEDGE. - New Galloway Station GTW 1905 **E** - Frequent.
- C. pauciflora* FEW-FLOWERED SEDGE. - (Near Southwick JHB 1843) - White Laggan Burn HM-R 1959. Near L. Dungeon AMcGS 1973. Merrick 1989. Uncommon.
- C. pulicaris* FLEA SEDGE. - Lochanhead FWG 1880 'v. common' - Frequent, in base rich flushes.
- C. dioica* DIOECIOUS SEDGE. - (Maxwelltown Loch JC 1810) - Occasional in flushes, eg L. Dungeon 1973.

### GRAMINEAE

- Phragmites australis* (= *P. communis*) REED GRASS. - Near Dumfries PG 1850 - Common in wet places.
- Molinia caerulea* PURPLE MOOR-GRASS. - Maxwelltown Loch FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- Danthonia decumbens* (= *Sieglingia decumbens*) HEATH GRASS. - (Maxwelltown Loch PG 1846) - Frequent.
- Glyceria fluitans* FLOATING SWEET-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Common in burns and wet places.
- G. fluitans x plicata* (= *Glyceria x pedicillata*) - By R. Urr near Dalbeattie 1972 **DFS** - Borness 1974 **E**. Glenstocken 1983.
- G. plicata* PLICATE SWEET-GRASS. - (Maryfield Loch, Terregles HM-R 1958) - High Nunton HM-R 1959. Southernness MMcCW 1970 **E**. Mullock Bay NFS 1975.
- G. declinata* SMALL SWEET-GRASS. - Cullocham NX9176 HM-R 1956 - Frequent.
- G. maxima* REED SWEET-GRASS. - Carlingwark Loch JM'A 1882 and GTW 1905 **STA** & **E** - Southwick NFS 1976. Near New Abbey 1982. Lochrutton Loch 1989.
- Festuca pratensis* MEADOW FESCUE. - PG 1850 - Fairly frequent, roadside and shore.
- F. arundinacea* TALL FESCUE. - JM'A 1882 - Fairly frequent, southern half of county.
- F. arundinacea* var. *strictior* - Near Torrs Moss NX7861 1988 **E** -.

- F. gigantea* GIANT FESCUE. - St Mary's Isle JHB 1868 - Scattered records, uncommon.
- F. arundinacea x gigantea* (= *F. x gigas*) - Near New Galloway 1974 **DFS** - N of Ringford 1975 **K**. Nethertown NX9673 1976 **K**.
- F. altissima* WOOD FESCUE. - (Kirkbean TB 1882) - Dunveoch Glen, Garroch AMcGS 1960, JM 1976 and OMS 1990 - Rare.
- F. heterophylla* GRANDMOTHER'S HAIR. - Burnfoot SE of Carsphairn 1989 - Garroch 1990 **E**. Rare.
- F. rubra ssp. arctica* (= *F. richardsonii*) - Balmae Col I 1837 **E** -.
- F. rubra ssp. rubra* RED FESCUE. - Arbigland JB 1789 - Common.
- F. rubra ssp. juncea* (= *ssp. pruinosa*) - Rockcliffe RMcK 1946 **E** - Common on sea cliffs and rocks above the shore.
- F. rubra ssp. arenaria* - Southernness det CEH 1976 **E** - Locally abundant on sand dunes.
- F. rubra ssp. litoralis* - In a letter from Dr CE Hubbard to me, he wrote 'in J Lightfoot's *Flora Scottica* 2:1085 (1777) a *Festuca glabra* was described which had been found at Arbigland.' Dr Hubbard thought it was *F. rubra ssp. litoralis* from a part specimen at Kew. - Southernness OMS det CEH 1976 **E**. Borness 1976 **DFS**.
- F. diffusa* (= *F. rubra ssp. megastachys*) - Southwick Merse 1975 **K** - Quarry near Dundrennan 1975 **K**. Southernness golf course 1976 **E**. All determined by CEH.
- F. junceifolia* (= *F. arenaria*) - Southernness det CEH 1976 **E** - Locally abundant on sand dunes.
- \* *F. nigrescens* (= *F. rubra ssp. commutata*). - Near Carsluith Castle 1987 **E** - Uncommon.
- F. rubra* var. *multiflora* - Sweetheart Abbey CEH 1972 **K** -.
- F. ovina* SHEEP'S FESCUE - PG 1850 - Frequent. Work needs to be done on the subspecies.
- F. tenuifolia* - S of L. Moan 1974 **E** - Hill grassland, fairly frequent.
- F. tenuifolia x F. ovina* var. *hispidula* - Quarry near Dundrennan OMS det CEH 1975 **K** -.
- F. vivipara* VIVIPAROUS FESCUE. - Near L. Moan 1974 - Upland grassland, NW of county.
- Lolium perenne* RYE GRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.
- L. perenne* var. *longiglume* - Kirkdale 1975 **K** -.
- L. perenne* var. *ramosum* - New Abbey 1976 **E** -.
- L. multiflorum* ITALIAN RYE-GRASS. - Near New Abbey 1971 - Occasional.
- L. multiflorum x L. perenne* - By R. Nith N of Dumfries 1975 **K** -.
- \* *L. temulentum* DARNEL. - (Kirkcudbright JHB 1843 **E**) - (Blackcraig, Newton Stewart AMcGS 1960). (Dalbeattie 1973).
- Festuca pratensis x Lolium perenne* (= *x Festulolium loliaceum*) - Tongland Loch NFS and OMS 1988 **E** -.
- Vulpia bromoides* SQUIRREL TAIL FESCUE. - Near Wood of Cree PCH 1955 - Occasional in dry places.
- Puccinellia maritima* COMMON SALTMARSH GRASS. - Auchencairn Bay JM'A 1882 - Salt-marshes, frequent.
- Desmazeria marina* (= *Catapodium marinum*) HARD GRASS. - (Creetown JM'A 1882 and GCD 1883) -.
- Poa annua* ANNUAL MEADOW-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.
- P. nemoralis* WOOD MEADOW-GRASS. - Routin Bridge 1885 - In rich woodland, fairly frequent.
- P. nemoralis* var. *parnellii* - St Mary's Isle GCD 1910 **OXF** -.
- P. compressa* FLATTENED MEADOW-GRASS. - Castle Douglas JF 1910 **E** - Only record.
- P. pratensis* SMOOTH MEADOW-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Roadsides etc., frequent.
- P. subcaerulea* SPREADING MEADOW-GRASS. - Kirkdale Burn FHP 1955 - Common in short turf.
- P. trivialis* ROUGH MEADOW-GRASS. - Near New Galloway JM'A 1896 - Common.
- P. palustris* NARROW-LEAVED MEADOW-GRASS. - (Roadside, Kenmure Castle JM'A 1901 **E**) - Tongland 1980 **E**.
- Catabrosa aquatica* WATER WHORL-GRASS. - Preston Merse HM-R 1958 **DFS** - Southernness PS 1987. Torrs Point NX6745 1990. Rare.

- Dactylis glomerata* COCK'SFOOT. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- Cynosurus cristatus* CRESTED DOG'S TAIL. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Common.
- Briza media* QUAKING GRASS. - Lochanhead FWG 1882 **DFS** - Damp pastures, fairly frequent.
- Melica uniflora* WOOD MELICK. - Kirkbean Glen JM'A 1896 - Occasional in rich ravines.
- Melica nutans* MOUNTAIN MELICK. - Holme Glen, Balmaclellan JM'A 1882 - Uncommon in rich ravines, eg Minnigryle Burn NX7287 NFS 1988.
- Bromus ramosus* HAIRY BROME. - (Holme Glen JM'A 1882) - Uncommon in woods, eg Castramont Wood 1989.
- B. erectus* UPRIGHT BROME. - (New Abbey churchyard PG 1846) - Not seen there by JM'A in 1896.
- B. sterilis* BARREN BROME. - JM'A 1882 - Carsluith 1977.
- B. hordaceus* SOFT BROME. Two subspecies:
- B. hordaceus* ssp. *hordaceus* - Kirkmabreck quarry JHB 1843 - Common.
- B. hordaceus* ssp. *thominii* - Torrs Heugh HM-R 1958 **DFS** - Bogle Hole NX8652 1974. Rare.
- B. hordaceus* x *B. lepidus* (= *B. x pseudothominii*) - Near Kirkconnell Moss 1971 **DFS** - Preston Merse 1974 **E**. Scroggy Hill NX 6779 1979. Ross Point 1977. Occasional.
- B. lepidus* SLENDER SOFT-BROME. - Ryes, Southwick HM-R 1958 **DFS** - Halketh Heath NX8063 1980 **E**. Porterbelly 1980 **E**.
- B. racemosus* SMOOTH BROME. - (JM'A 1882) -.
- B. commutatus* MEADOW BROME. - (PG 1846) - Casual.
- B. secalinus* RYE-BROME. - (Near Dumfries PG 1850) - Brighthouse Bay MMcCW 1960 **E** -.
- Brachypodium sylvaticum* FALSE BROME. - Balmae Col I 1837 **E** - Fairly frequent.
- Elymus caninus* (= *Agropyron caninum*) BEARDED COUCH. - W side of Kirkcudbright Bay. JHB 1843 - Occasional, eg Routin Bridge 1990.
- E. repens* (= *Agropyron repens*) COMMON COUCH. - Maxwelltown Loch PG 1850 - Frequent.
- E. pycnanthus* (= *Agropyron pungens*) SEA COUCH. - Auchencairn Bay HM-R 1972 **DFS** - Carsethorn OMS and AN 1982. Carsluith 1988.
- E. farctus* (= *Agropyron junceiforme*) SAND COUCH. - JM'A 1882 - Frequent in sand dunes.
- E. farctus* x *repens* (= *E. x laxus*) - Rockcliffe RMcK 1946 **K** and **E** - Near Minnigaff AMcGS 1960. Southwick Merse 1974 **E**. Carsethorn 1986.
- E. junceiforme* x *pungens* (= *E. x obtusiusculus*) - (Near Creetown GCD 1883) - Only record.
- Leymus arenarius* (*E. arenarius*) LYME GRASS. - Mershead, Southwick HM-R 1967 - Cardoness 1985. Increasing on the coast.
- Hordeum secalinum* MEADOW BARLEY. - (Dalbeattie quarry JF 1910 **E**) - Only record.
- Koeleria cristata* agg. CRESTED HAIR-GRASS. This recently has been subdivided, but only the aggregate has been recorded in the county. - Borgue JM'A 1882 - Brighthouse Bay RMcK 1959 **E**. Uncommon in S of county.
- Trisetum flavescens* YELLOW OAT-GRASS. - (Railway embankment Carlingwark meadow JM'A 1893) - (Holme, Balmaclellan JM'A 1893). (Auchencairn JM'A 1897). Carsluith FHP 1955 and Mrs JC 1988. Brighthouse Bay AMcGS 1960.
- Avena strigosa* BLACK OAT. - (Near Dumfries PG 1850: Extinct casual) -.
- Avenula pratensis* (= *Helictotrichon pratense*) MEADOW OAT-GRASS. - (Terregles PG 1850) - Heughs of Laggan NX9055 HM-R 1957 **DFS**. 7 records, mostly near shore.
- A. pubescens* (= *Helictotrichon pubescens*) DOWNY OAT-GRASS. - Terregles by R. Nith PG 1846 - Occasional, eg Kirkandrews shore 1990.
- Arrhenatherum elatius* FALSE OAT-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.
- Holcus lanatus* YORKSHIRE FOG. - PG 1850 - Common.
- H. mollis* CREEPING SOFT-GRASS. - Kirkgunzeon CB 1899 - Common.
- Deschampsia cespitosa* TUFTED HAIR-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.
- D. flexuosa* WAVY-HAIR-GRASS. - Terregles PG 1865 **DFS** - Common on heath and moors.

- Aira praecox* EARLY HAIR-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Rocky outcrops, common.
- A. caryophyllea* SILVERY HAIR-GRASS. Two subspecies:
- A. caryophyllea* ssp. *caryophyllea* - PG 1850 - Rocky outcrops, locally frequent.
- A. caryophyllea* ssp. *multiculmis* - Railway embankment Dalbeattie PH Davies 1955 E - Casual on dry roadsides, cliff scree and railway ballast.
- Ammophila arenaria* MARRAM. - Carsethorn PG 1846 - Common. Rascarrel to Southernness.
- Calamagrostis epigejos* WOOD SMALL-REED. - Almoriness peninsula HM-R 1947 and OMS 1980 - Port Mary DH 1988.
- C. canescens* PURPLE SMALL-REED. - Kenmure Holms JM'A 1883 and HM-R 1958 DFS and OMS 1978 -.
- Agrostis canina* agg. Two species are now recognised:
- A. canina* (= *A. canina* ssp. *canina*) VELVET BENT. - JM'A 1882 - Swamps and wet peaty places, locally abundant.
- A. vinealis* (= *A. canina* ssp. *montana*) BROWN BENT. - Grey Mare's Tail NX4972 1977 - Dry heathy places and hills, frequent.
- A. capillaris* (= *A. tenuis*) COMMON BENT. - PG 1850 - Common.
- A. gigantea* BLACK BENT. - Minnigaff 1974 E - Near New Abbey 1986. Brockcleugh Loch NX7051 1987. Carswadda NX8970 1990. Uncommon.
- A. stolonifera* CREEPING BENT. - PG 1850 - Common.
- Phleum pratense* CAT'S-TAIL. Perhaps two subspecies:
- P. pratense* ssp. *pratense* - PG 1850 - Common.
- P. pratense* ssp. *bertolonii* - Carlingwark Loch NFS 1976 E - Occasional.
- P. arenarium* SAND CAT'S-TAIL. - JM'A 1882 - Mersehead HM-R 1964 DFS and OMS 1988.
- Alopecurus pratensis* MEADOW FOX-TAIL. - PG 1850 - Frequent.
- A. geniculatus* MARSH FOX-TAIL. - Southernness JF 1843 - Frequent in marshy places.
- Milium effusum* WOOD MILLET. - (Cluden Craigs, Mavisgrove, PG 1846) - Uncommon. A few scattered records, eg Shawhead 1990.
- Hierochloa odorata* HOLY GRASS. - Sea shore, Rerrick. Rev GMcC 1899 E and OMS 1973 - Ravenshall BSBI meeting 1956 and OMS 1968 E. Rascarrel heugh HM-R 1966 DFS. Southwick HM-R 1966.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum* SWEET VERNAL GRASS. - PG 1850 - Common.
- \* *A. puelii* - (Burnfoot JM'A 1886 DFS) -.
- Phalaris arundinacea* REED CANARY-GRASS. - Maxwelltown Loch PG 1850 - Common.
- \* *P. canariensis* CANARY-GRASS. - JM'A 1882 - (Casual Dalbeattie 1973. Maxwelltown 1986).
- Parapholis strigosa* SEA HARD-GRASS. - Arbigland Rev JB 1777 - Coastal, locally frequent.
- Nardus stricta* MAT-GRASS. - PG 1850 - Heathland, common.
- Spartina anglica* COMMON CORD-GRASS. - Auchencairn Bay. Rev JB Primrose 1856 E - Salt marshes all along coast and spreading.
- S. x townsendii*. (The two *Spartinas* have not been separately recorded.)
- \* *Setaria viridis* GREEN BRISTLE GRASS. - (Haugh of Urr EB 1951) - (Blackcraig, Newton Stewart AMcGS 1960). Dalbeattie 1989 casual, still there 1990.

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<i>Malus</i> .....	28	Moschatel .....	44	Oregon Grape .....	Pigweed .....	20
<i>Malva</i> .....	21	Motherwort .....	42	<i>Oreopteris</i> .....	<i>Pilosella</i> .....	49
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Mare's-tail .....	30	Mountain Fern .....	12	<i>Ornithopus</i> .....	Pimpernel .....	37
Marigold, Corn .....	46	Mouse-ear Chick-		OROBANCH-	<i>Pimpinella</i> .....	31
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<i>Mertensia</i> .....	38	Oak .....	34	Pellitory .....	PORTULAC-	
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<i>Raphanus</i> .....	16	<i>Saussurea</i> .....	47	Snow-in-summer .....	19	Tansy .....	46
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# THE SITE AT PICT'S KNOWE, TROQUEER, NEAR DUMFRIES

## A SOUTH-WESTERN HENGES RE-DISCOVERED

by

G. J. Barclay and N. Fojut

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland

The site known as Pict's Knowe (NGR NX 9538 7213) was scheduled as an ancient monument first in 1928 and then (as with all pre-1931 schedulings, because of legal technicalities) rescheduled in 1962; on both occasions the monument was identified in the list of scheduled monuments as a prehistoric fort, the interpretation put on the site in the nineteenth century (Coles 1893, 122-3). During routine casework by NF the features of the site were recognised as more typical of a henge than a fort. Checking with the copy of the old Ordnance Survey field record held in the Inspectorate, it was noted that an undated MS addition (predating the copying of the card to the Inspectorate) had been made, suggesting that the site was a henge — an interpretation which did not appear in the formal descriptions on the card (the last of which was dated 1964).



Fig. 1. The site from the east, looking over the entrance causeway towards the centre of the henge.

The automated process by which the contents of the card had been uplifted to the Scottish Office computer had not picked up the manuscript addition, and the site was classed as an 'earthwork' by the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The site has not been included in any listing of henge monuments and related sites, including the most recent and complete (Harding 1987).

The only plan (or rather measured sketch plan) available was that of Coles (1893). A new survey was undertaken by the authors as part of their consideration of the nature of the site and its management problems. The monument has suffered considerable damage by cattle trampling, tree rooting and rabbit burrowing.

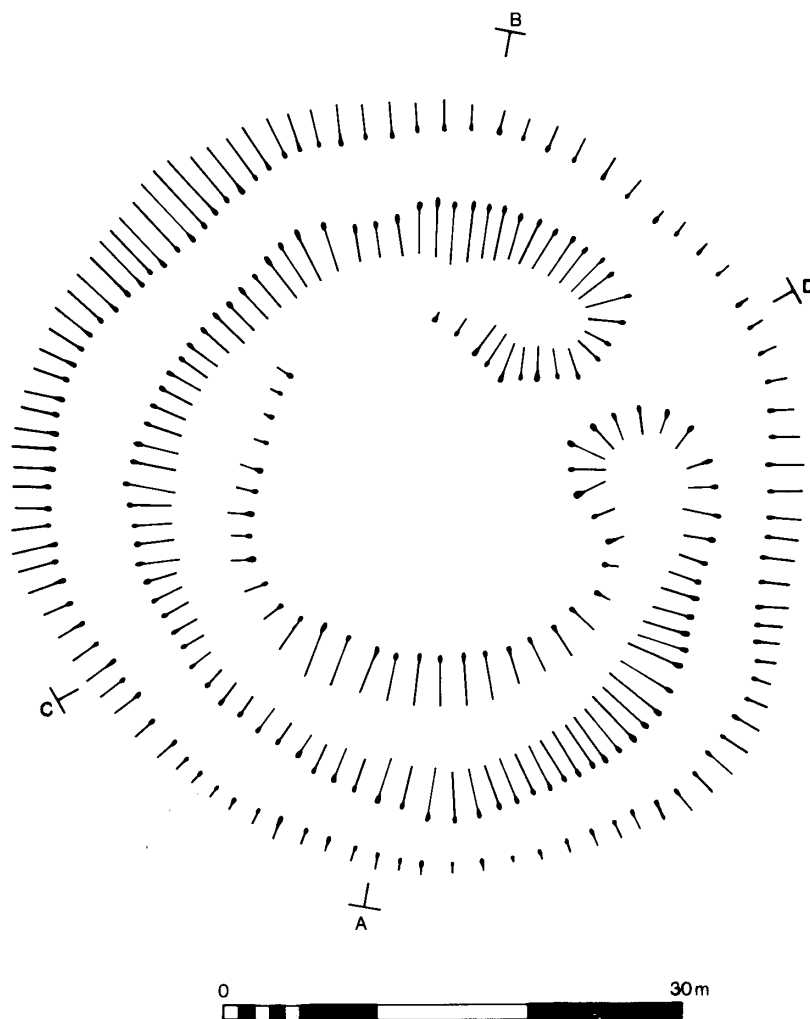


Fig. 2. Site Plan

The henge is sited on a flat rather damp terrace at approximately 11m OD. There is a raised horizon on all sides. It takes the form of a flattened dome 22m to 23m in diameter surrounded by a ditch between 7m and 11m across and up to 1.3m deep (fig 2); on the outer side of the ditch there is a bank, up to 9m broad and up to 1.5m high above the surrounding ground. There is no berm between the ditch and bank. There is one causeway across the ditch but it is not matched by a clear break in the bank, although the bank at that point is not pronounced (see section C-D, fig. 3). The causeway is aligned due east.

Harding's recent inventory and discussion of henge monuments (Harding 1987) simplified the search for comparanda. The henge at Pict's Knowe would traditionally be called a class I henge, as it has only one entrance. It is strikingly similar to other henges known in Scotland, particularly the class I 'mini-henges' recognised in northern Scotland

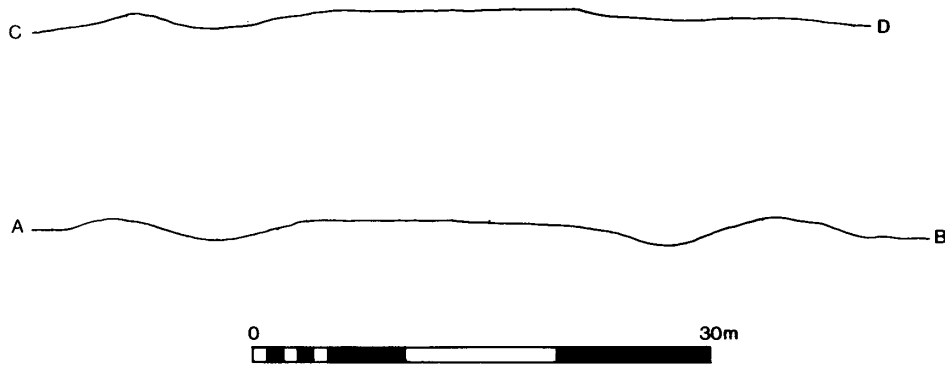


Fig. 3. Ditch Profiles

by Woodham (1953) at Cononbridge, Contin and Culbokie. In addition small class II henges elsewhere in Scotland are of similar dimensions; for example Ballymeanoch (Argyll) and Broomend of Crichtie (Aberdeenshire).

The only comparable excavated site in Scotland is the henge and stone circle at Moncreiffe in Perthshire (Stewart 1985), where a henge with an enclosed space far smaller than Pict's Knowe was associated with a timber circle prior to the erection of a stone circle and a ring cairn.

In Dumfries and Galloway there is only one other indubitable henge, the class II at Broadlea (NY 2193 7464) appearing as a cropmark some 26km to the E; it is similar to the class II henge to the N, at Crawford in Lanarkshire. To the south the two henges near Penrith, King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh, are very different sites.

In the area around there is clear evidence of occupation of the third and second millennia BC in the form of a considerable number of stone axes, at least two stone circles (Easthill and the Twelve Apostles) and the cursus monuments and possibly associated ring ditches at Holywood. The pattern of prehistoric ceremonial monuments of which the Pict's Knowe henge is part is currently being studied as part of a doctoral thesis by Jane Murray.

Some 220m to the ENE lies St. Quernan's Well (fig. 4). This is a 'cloutie well' one of a widespread phenomenon of wells or springs where there is a long tradition of magical association, represented today by the attachment of strips of cloth to the trees which inevitably surround or fringe such sites; the site was described clearly by Dudgeon (1892) and the coins removed from it when it was cleaned out and repaired have been examined by Stevenson (1988). The possible Celtic origin of such observances, which are usually linked to belief in the healing powers of water, has been discussed elsewhere (Ross 1986, 105) and it may be that such sites were revered in even earlier times.





Fig. 4. St. Quernan's Well

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# EARLY MEDIEVAL PLOUGHING AT WHITHORN AND THE CHRONOLOGY OF PLOUGH PEBBLES

by

Peter H Hill and Karina Kucharski

## Summary

*The current excavations at Whithorn Priory have revealed two phases of mouldboard ploughing dating respectively to the sixth/seventh and mid-ninth centuries A.D. Both phases are associated with plough pebbles used to protect the wooden parts of ploughs from erosion. Plough pebbles have not previously been found in secure contexts earlier than the thirteenth century. The Whithorn finds confirm that this technology originated in the Early Historic period if not before and invites a reappraisal of the evidence from other parts of Europe where plough pebbles have been found.*

## Introduction

The current excavations by the Whithorn Trust at Whithorn Priory, Wigtownshire have revealed a long sequence of occupation on the south flank of the low hill crowned by the ruins of the twelfth century cathedral (Figure 1). A wide variety of cultivation remains, spanning at least thirteen centuries, has been examined (Hill 1988, 1990 *passim*). Two of the most interesting of these are Early Historic ploughsoils dating respectively

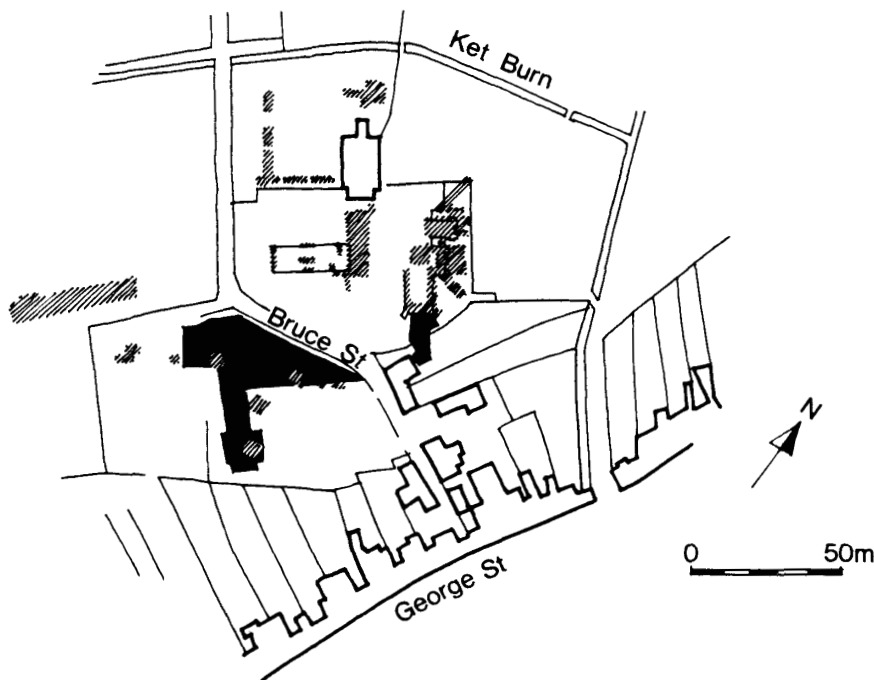


Fig. 1. General plan of Whithorn Priory and its environs showing recent excavations by the Whithorn Trust (in black) and earlier excavations (shaded).

to the sixth/seventh and mid-ninth centuries A.D. These are important to the interpretation of the development and economy of the site but also have a wider significance as unusually well-dated evidence of ploughing technology.

Both ploughsoils have produced large numbers of plough pebbles indicating the use of mouldboard ploughs. Plough pebbles are known from various parts of Northern Europe and have been extensively studied by agricultural historians. The most recent treatment (Brady 1988) argues that they are a thirteenth century innovation possibly originating in eastern Ireland and spreading eastwards to mainland Britain, France and Denmark (Brady 1988 54-6). The chronological evidence from Whithorn is thus critical to this field of study and the circumstances of discovery, stratification and dating must be rehearsed in detail.

### Plough pebbles

Plough pebbles are natural pebbles of hard stone which have been inserted into wooden ploughs to protect them from abrasion. This use produces a distinctive wear pattern on the exposed face of the pebble characterised by a slightly convex facet marked by regular, parallel striations (Figure 2). The forward (leading) and backward (trailing) ends of the facet can be distinguished establishing the orientation of the pebble in the plough. The leading edge is rounded while the trailing edge is sharper and frequently appears battered or plucked.

A number of pebble-studded plough soles have survived in Denmark (Fenton 1963, Lerche 1970a), and these provide a totally convincing explanation for the detached plough pebbles found elsewhere. Pebble-studding is restricted to the sole and landward sides of these ploughs as the furrow side was shielded by a mouldboard. The Danish evidence shows that pebbles with similar (but not identical) pattern of wear were used to protect the axles of wheeled ploughs (Steensberg 1963, Lerche 1970b).

By September 1990 some 136 plough pebbles had been found at Whithorn in three contextual groups:

- 1) 31 examples from 'Early Christian' ploughsoils of the sixth/seventh centuries and related contexts (e.g. later features disturbing the ploughsoils).

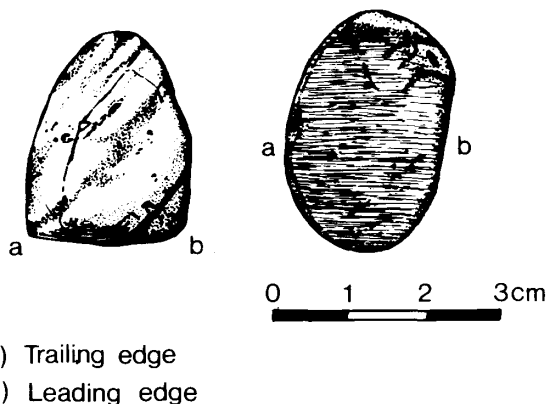


Fig. 2. Typical Plough pebble.

- 2) 94 from the mid-ninth century ploughsoil and related contexts.
- 3) 11 from contexts not related to cultivation.

The third group merits brief elaboration. It includes finds from an early pebbled roadway, a seventh/eighth-ninth century church and seventh-ninth century graves. There was an enduring interest in white pebbles and cobbles which were scattered over graves in the sixth/seventh centuries and, probably, in the thirteenth-fifteenth centuries and were set around the doorpost of one seventh-eighth century building (Building 10b; Hill 1990, 16-7). These deposits of white pebbles were presumably gathered in the nearest convenient places and it is thus no surprise to find displaced plough pebbles which would have been scattered over cultivated ground. The potential significance of white pebbles was recognised during the trial excavation at Whithorn in 1984 (Hill 1984) and they have been collected assiduously from every level during five subsequent seasons of excavation (1986-1990). Stray finds of plough pebbles are concentrated in deposits earlier than the tenth/eleventh centuries indicating that the supply was not subsequently refreshed.

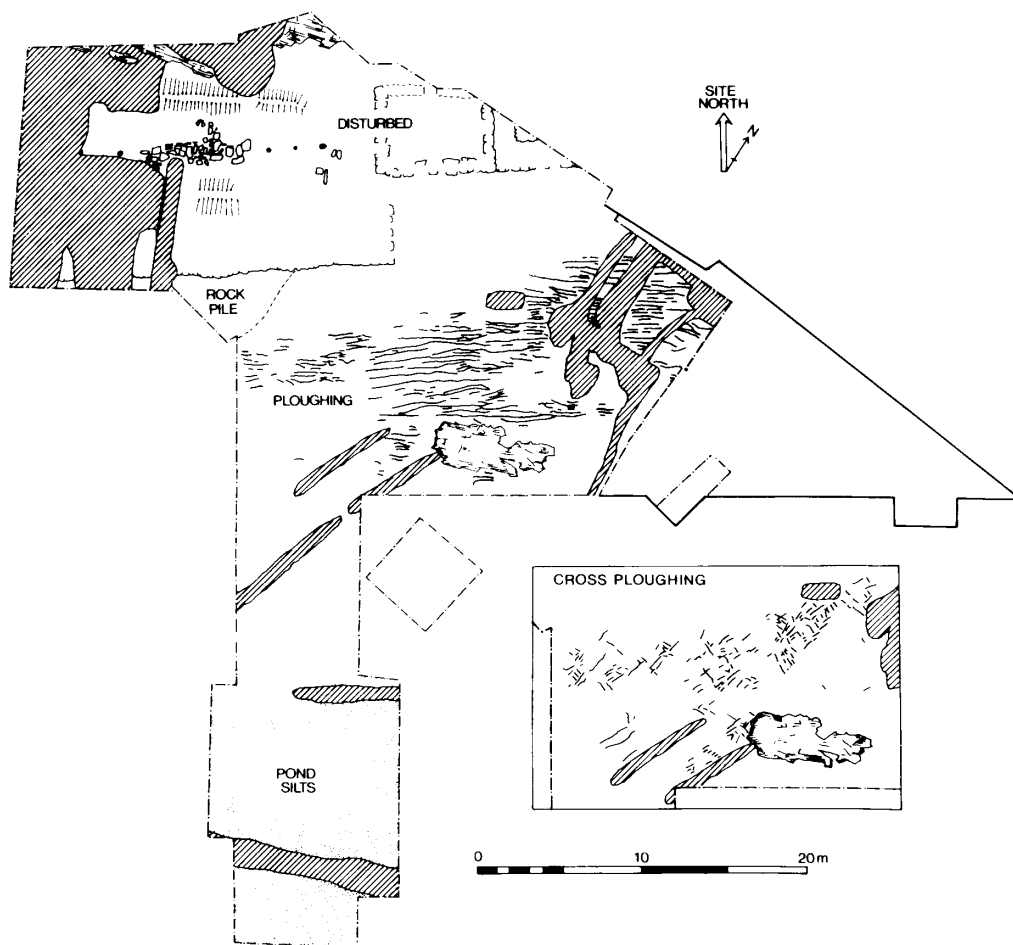


Fig. 3. Main trench in about 850 AD showing ploughed area with earlier cross-ploughing in inset.

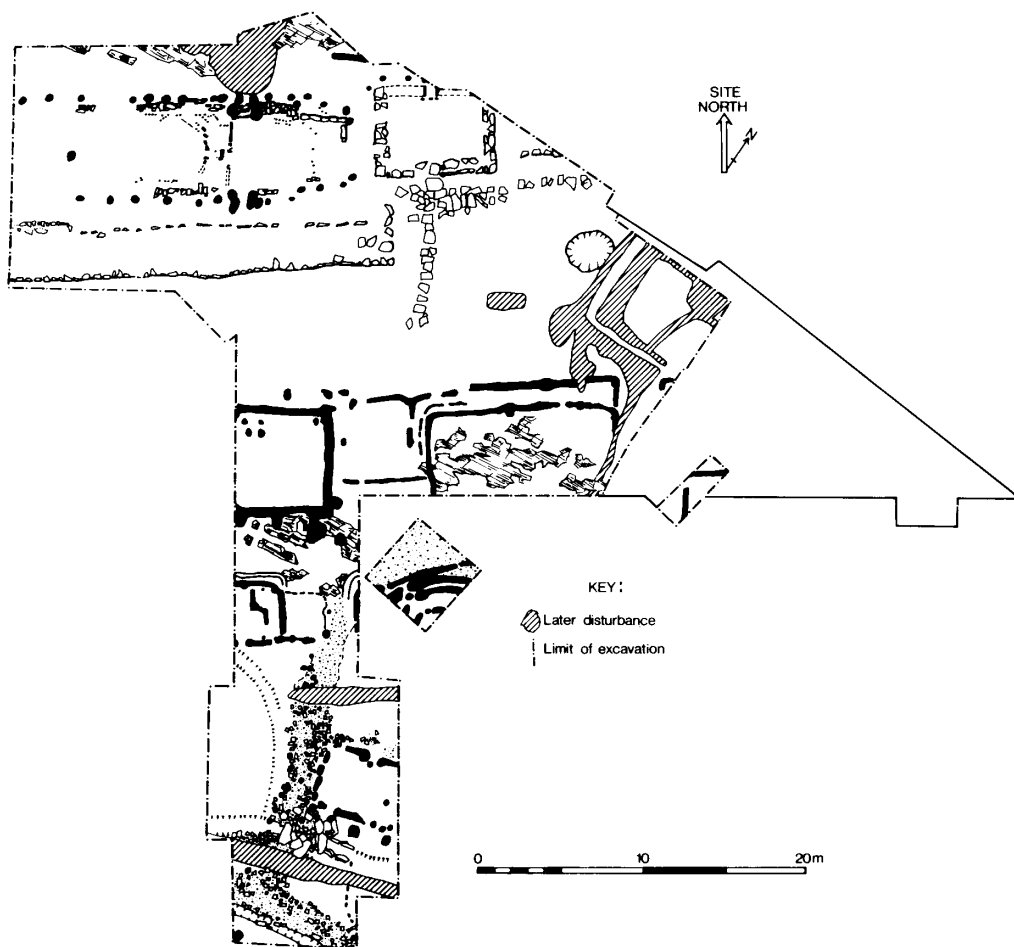


Fig. 4. Main trench in about 750 AD showing Northumbrian settlement at its fullest extent.

### The mid-ninth century ploughing

The mid-ninth century ploughsoil covered a level terrace halfway down the hill (Figure 3). This terrace had been used as a graveyard in the sixth/seventh centuries (Figure 6) and by the eighth century was occupied by a range of timber halls associated with shale and pebble surfaces (Figure 4). A range of stone-founded ecclesiastical buildings associated with a massive stone built terrace lay on higher ground to the north. By the mid-ninth century the timber halls had decayed. This earlier activity was represented by a well-stratified sequence of deposits comprising:

- a - an early tilled soil
- b - a layer of charcoal
- c - a surface of shale and/or pebbles
- d - a fine worm-sorted soil

These deposits were disturbed and inverted when the ground was cultivated.

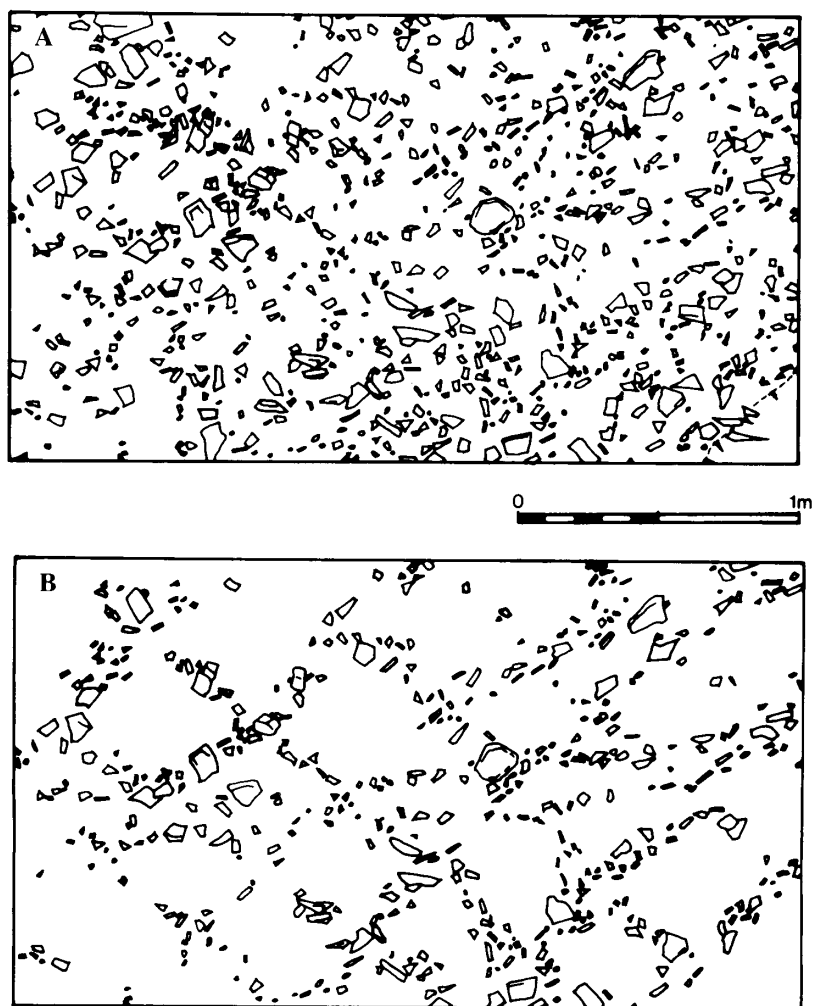


Fig. 5. Mid ninth century ploughsoil as planned (A) and with plough lines accentuated (B).

There were two phases of ploughing. The earlier was cross-ploughing possibly with a sod-breaker, ard or ristle. The second phase lay at 45 degrees to the first and involved a mouldboard plough which turned the soil over rather than merely scoring a groove. The two phases of ploughing probably represent a single season of cultivation. Some 94 plough pebbles were recovered from this ploughsoil and related contexts.

The excavation evidence was initially confusing and it took the authors some time to unravel the processes involved. The confusion stemmed partly from earthworm activity after the ploughing and partly from the inversion of the initial cultivation marks by the subsequent ploughing. Worm casts created a layer of fine sorted soil over the ploughed soil leaving a bed of smaller stones and grit with the appearance of an undisturbed, man-made surface. Regular stripes of moister soil revealed when this 'surface' was cleaned

were tentatively identified as plough-scores analogous to the ard-marks now recognised on many prehistoric sites. Attempts to empty the 'scores' were unsuccessful as each one merged into the next during excavation. It gradually became clear that the 'scores' were exposed layers in the sods inverted by ploughing and that the site was in reality being excavated upside-down.

Archaeologists have two standard reactions to archaeological confusion, neither especially worthy. The first is to remove the confusing deposits as rapidly as possible in the hope of finding something comprehensible lower down. The second, applied in this instance, is to record the confusion in detailed plans and photographs in the hope of future (deferred) resolution. Usually these records are useless. On this occasion they preserved a regular and widespread record of the first phase of ploughing which had been inverted and displaced by the second. Figure 5 shows a small area as planned (5A) and with the traces of cross-ploughing accentuated (5B). This evidence may seem tenuous, but similar traces were planned throughout the cultivated area (Figure 3 inset).

Plough scored rocks were identified in the central and western parts of the cultivated area where earlier buildings, graves and bedrock were close to the ploughed surface. Plough pebbles were concentrated in this area and they may well have been jarred loose when the plough struck bedrock and the stones packing post-holes and slots.

*Stratigraphy and dating.* The ploughsoil overlay the foundations of seventh/eighth century Northumbrian timber buildings and had disturbed associated shale surfaces and middens. A layer of worm-sorted soil indicated a brief period of fallow after the ploughing. This soil was overlain by a) a layer of burnt debris, b) a spread of cobbles and, c) extensive paving. These layers indicated renewed occupation in the later ninth and tenth centuries. Continuing activity in the eleventh-thirteenth centuries was represented by spreads of ash and rubbish. The area formed part of an extensive cemetery for about two hundred years from 1250 till 1450 AD (Hill 1988, 21-3). The ploughsoil was thus securely stratified between the Northumbrian buildings (and related deposits) and the overlying paving and related features. It is inconceivable that the plough pebbles from the ploughsoil were introduced by later activity.

TABLE I

**Occupation — paving, fires, etc.**1 coin of Osberht and a related irregular issue: (c 849-855<sup>1</sup>)

I

**Fallow, demolition of church and related deposits**6 coins of Aethelred II (c 843-9<sup>1</sup>) and 1 of Archbishop Wigimund (c 840 x 845<sup>2</sup>)

I

**Ploughing**

I

**Midden**23 coins of Aethelred I (c 790-6) and Eanred (810-41<sup>1</sup>)

Ninth century events and coin finds. 1 = Traditional dates deriving from Symeon of Durham now disputed on numismatic grounds (Pagan 1969). 2 = Reliable dating adduced by Dumville (1987).

The dating evidence is unusually precise. The plough had cut into an earlier midden incorporating a scatter of late Northumbrian coins while the overlying worm-sorted soil and subsequent occupation produced a small number of later issues (Table 1). Assuming that these finds give reliable evidence the ploughing can be dated to the ultimate years of Eanred's reign or to the first reign of his successor Aethelred II. The chronology of the Northumbrian kings at this time is debatable (Pagan 1969, Lyon 1987, Dumville 1987) but the first reign of Aethelred II probably fell within the period 840 x 860 A.D. The ploughing can thus be dated securely to the mid ninth century.

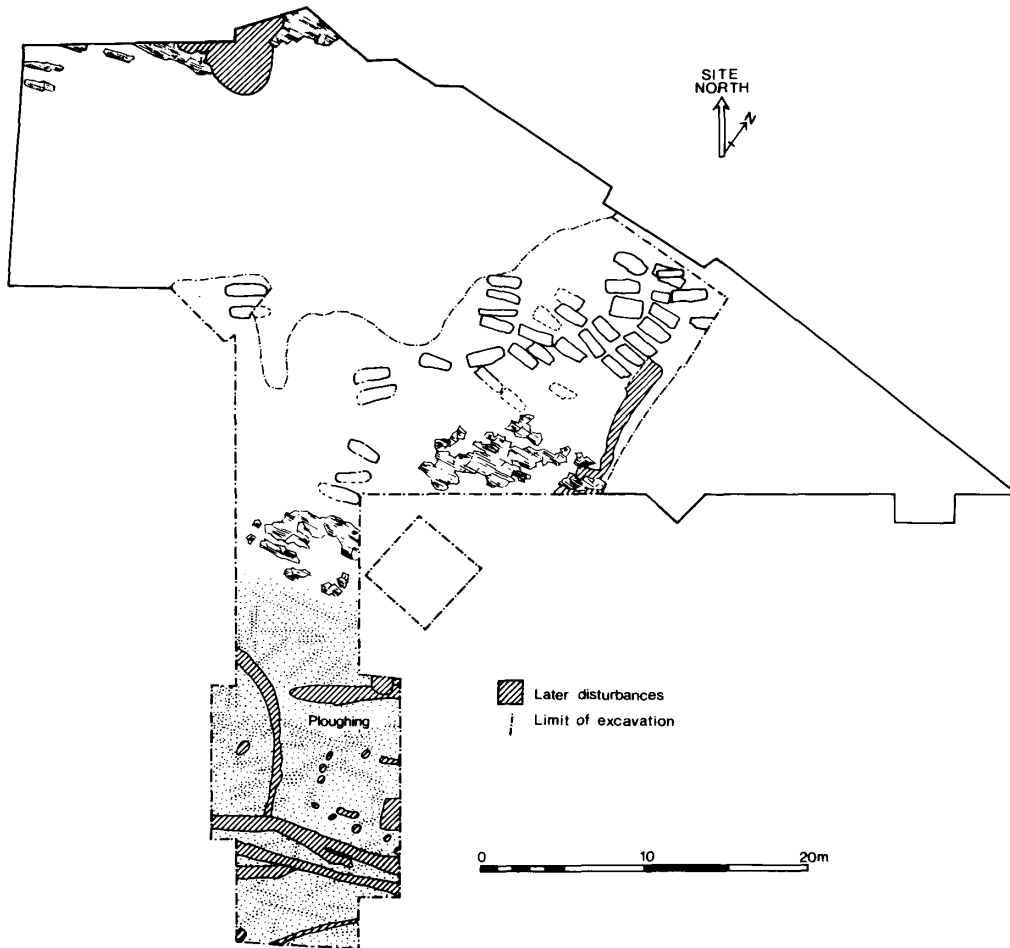


Fig. 6. Main trench in the late sixth/seventh century.

### The sixth/seventh century ploughing

The ground at the foot of the slope had been ploughed in the sixth or seventh century (Figure 6). This area was intermittently flooded during the second half of the first millennium AD and the lower strata were obscured by post-depositional soil changes and mineral staining. A complex sequence of features and deposits revealed at least two phases



of Early Historic ploughing. The evidence comprised surface 'stripes' filled with silt and/or charcoal; lines of tipping stones and plough pebbles. Ploughsoils were virtually impossible to record in plan but could be distinguished in the sections. The earlier ploughsoil was more widespread than the later and was associated with a scatter of plough pebbles and diagnostic Early Historic artefacts which were probably incorporated in manure spread to enrich the fields (Figure 7).



Fig. 7. Late sixth/seventh century ploughsoil showing furrows and find spots of plough pebbles, E ware and vessel glass. Later disturbances are shown hatched.

*Stratigraphy and dating.* The two phases of sixth/seventh century ploughing were internally confusing but their stratigraphic relationships were secure and their chronology is relatively clear. The earlier cultivation had disturbed the remains of a long-lived settlement of small roundhouses associated, in its later stages, with sherds of eastern Mediterranean amphorae (B ware). This ploughsoil produced a rich assemblage of western Gaullish pottery (E ware) and vessel glass from cone beakers. It was overlain by slopewash deposits associated with a rectangular structure which were, in turn, disturbed by renewed cultivation. The area was subsequently occupied by a settlement of timber buildings and the underlying deposits were sealed by paved and pebbled paths and related features (Figure 4). The area subsequently flooded and the buildings and underlying cultivation remains were securely sealed by a thick deposit of alluvial silt (Figure 3). The stratigraphic context is thus totally secure and it is, again, inconceivable that the 31 plough pebbles associated with this cultivation were introduced from later contexts.

The cultivation cannot be dated precisely. B ware was probably imported to Britain from about 470 till 560 AD and E ware was perhaps current from about 580 till 720 AD. A plank used in one of the overlying buildings came from a tree felled between 687 and 732 AD. The cultivation and associated plough pebbles probably date to the later sixth or seventh century AD. An early eighth century date is conceivable but unlikely.

## Discussion

The evidence demonstrates that plough pebbles had been introduced to Whithorn by the seventh century and continued in use till the mid ninth century. There is little evidence of their use thereafter and new types of ploughs may have been introduced or new ways developed of protecting them from abrasion.

The Whithorn evidence has extended the demonstrable chronology of plough pebbles by at least five hundred years. This does not affect the dating of the Danish ploughs to the middle centuries of the second millennium AD which is reliably based on radiocarbon assays (Lerche 1970a). It does, however, suggest that plough pebbles are too dispersed in space and time to be attributed to a single common origin.

The Whithorn chronology is, perhaps, of greater relevance to the corpus of Irish plough pebbles and a significant number of these come from sites with Early Historic occupation (Ballybarrack, Co. Louth; Cashel, Co. Tipperary; Knowth, Co. Meath; and Newgrange, Co. Meath; Brady 1988). Brady has argued that all these finds can be ascribed to thirteenth century cultivation (op. cit. 50-2, 57-8), Whithorn has established a secure seventh-ninth century context which could *potentially* apply to some of the Irish finds. There is abundant evidence of intellectual, linguistic and mercantile contact across the Irish sea during this period. It is an attractive idea that the simple practicalities of plough design were also shared.

Plough pebbles are an esoteric subject and it takes the rare diligence of a Brady (1988) to produce a comprehensive regional corpus. There is thus no reliable picture of their distribution in Britain and numerous examples doubtless lie unidentified in museum collections. The known distribution is confined to northern Britain (Phillips 1938, Fenton 1963, Brady 1988) and within this zone corresponds broadly with the territories under Northumbrian control in the seventh to ninth centuries. The Whithorn evidence confirms that plough pebbles were in use throughout the period of Northumbrian ascendancy in Galloway and thus some or all of the North British examples could reflect Northumbrian cultivation.

This simple 'cultural' hypothesis is challenged by the earlier group of plough pebbles from Whithorn which were associated with finds of E ware and vessel glass. These imported artefacts are confined to western Britain and probably represent sea-borne trade linking western Gaul with the Celtic peoples of western Britain and Ireland. These goods failed to penetrate the Anglo-Saxon markets of eastern Britain which enjoyed different European contacts. It follows either that the plough pebbles were introduced to Whithorn before the Northumbrians assumed control or else that the former trade connections were maintained after this point. Plough pebbles have been found at the 'British' monastery at St Blanes, Isle of Bute and in the vicinity of the Northumbrian monastery at Old Melrose which may also have had a British predecessor (Fenton 1963). Early ecclesiastical sites may thus, as in later centuries, have been centres of improved agricultural practice.

In all likelihood these cultural models may be inappropriate. The diffusion and application of plough technology may well pertain to a stratum of society too concerned with subsistence and daily survival to worry about the ancestry of its landlords, the proper date to celebrate Easter and other burning issues of the day.

\* \* \*

It has long been argued that the progress of Anglo-Saxon settlement was linked to the development of heavy mouldboard ploughs able to cultivate heavier soils. There is as yet little excavation evidence of cultivation in the Early Historic period (e.g. Edwards 1990, 60-4) and what there is, is generally poorly dated. The two ploughsoils recorded in this paper are thus of considerable interest — not because their *occurrence* is in any way surprising but because their *survival* is, at the time of writing, a rare phenomenon.

The mid-ninth century soil would be remarkable at any period for the structural detail which would have been destroyed by sustained cultivation. As it is, a single season of cultivation left convincing evidence of preliminary cross-ploughing, probably with some sort of a sod breaker, followed by tillage with a pebble-studded mouldboard plough. The structural detail of the sixth/seventh century ploughsoil is probably irretrievable due to cultivation with a mouldboard plough. There is convincing evidence of manuring and the sherds of pottery and glass doubtless represent a small and irrelevant element of rich organic waste.

In both instances the field surfaces had survived and there was no trace of the narrow ridging recorded in Early Historic fields at Gwithian, Cornwall (Fowler and Thomas 1962) and on a handful of Irish sites (Edwards 1990, 52-56). There thus seem to be no distinctive characteristics allowing the identification of other contemporary ploughscapes.

The later ploughsoil is securely dated to the late Northumbrian period while the stray finds of plough pebbles indicate that mouldboard ploughing spanned the period of Northumbrian occupation. The 'cultural' context of the sixth/seventh century ploughsoil is equivocal (above). It is, however, likely that it precedes the Northumbrian occupation of Galloway, that the mouldboard plough was used by the original British community and that it was potentially available elsewhere in the Celtic west.

### Acknowledgements

The writers are deeply indebted to all the members of the excavation team who have helped to elucidate the evidence presented in this paper and in particular to Jean Comrie, Finds Officer, for marshalling the plough pebbles and Jo Moran and Dave Pollock who disentangled the sixth/seventh century ploughsoil. We are grateful to Professor Fenton for his help, encouragement and polite disbelief of the dating evidence and to Bill Cormack for his gentle pressure to complete the paper. The Whithorn Project is indebted to the Society for its enduring support and for generous financial assistance for which, we hope, this paper will be a suitable acknowledgement.

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# ROYAL BURGH OF LOCHMABEN COURT AND COUNCIL BOOK 1612 - 1721

by  
John B. Wilson

This volume was discovered some years ago amongst the Minute Books of Lochmaben Town Council. Probably because the pages were so faded and the writing so difficult to read not one of Lochmaben's previous historians had recognised it for what it was.<sup>1</sup> Soon after its discovery the leaves of this Court and Council Book were carefully remounted and bound by the Scottish Record Office and are safely preserved for posterity.

The volume under review extends to 221 pages, most of them written on both sides and fully covered by the Town Clerk of the time in a script sometimes neat, sometimes untidy but almost always difficult to transcribe. The deciphering of this mass of detail has proved a long and wearisome task and only after transcribing the whole volume twice, each time working backwards in sections from the last entries, has a review of the whole volume become possible. Though many words remain undeciphered and quite long passages in the present typed manuscript remain blank, sufficient has been transcribed to allow a superficial examination of the volume before proceeding to a more detailed study of its contents.

The record commences soon after the Union of the Crowns in 1603 and spans the period until after the Union of the Parliaments in 1707 so includes the time of the Covenants and the Covenanting Wars. During this period Lochmaben seems to have been by-passed by events of national importance for reference is made to only one important event, the Taking of the Test in 1681.

The meetings of the Town Council were held at varying intervals, depending on the business to be transacted. Their number varied from two to six in a year, a total of 404 meetings being recorded over the 109 years covered by this volume. Few minute books can extend over such a span of years.

The election of the Town Council and its office-bearers took place annually, usually at the end of September. How this was done is detailed in "The Sett of the Burgh of Lochmaben on 6th June 1712", reported in the Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records and published in 1881.

'The Burgh has been of use to have a provost and sometimes three baillies and sometimes only two, a dean of guild and ten councillors when they had three baillies and eleven when they had only two, of which councillors two are put off annually after the election and two new ones brought in their place, and that both the new and old councillors have voice in the election before the two old ones are turned out of the council which is ordinarily done in the afternoon of the election day.'

This procedure was followed throughout the volume and is described fully in the Minutes of 29th September 1704 and 12th October 1706. Such a method of election

1. *Lochmaben 500 Years Ago* (1865) William Graham, Nimmo, Edinburgh p.113. Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Lochmaben (1906), E. B. Rae, these *Transactions* Vol. 18 (2nd series) p. 104.  
*Sidelights of Lochmaben History* (1934), R. Fraser, these *Transactions* Vol. 19 (3rd series) p. 183.

ensured that the council was self-perpetuating, the Election of the New by the Old! Certainly in these circumstances the voices of the inhabitants of the Royal Burgh could not easily be heard and as Lord Cockburn wrote many years later

‘In general they (the Burgh Councils) were sinks of political and municipal iniquity steeped in the baseness which they propagated and types and causes of the corruption which surrounded them.’<sup>2</sup>

Though these comments may not find justification within the covers of this volume of the Lochmaben Town Council Minutes this cannot be said of the events recorded in subsequent volumes when civil disorders erupted at election times.<sup>3</sup> Perusal of this volume does, however, lend support to the opinion of an English agent expressed in 1580,

‘Burghs and Burgh Towns are wholly at the devotion of some nobleman or other.’<sup>4</sup>

As will be seen in the next section the Royal Burgh of Lochmaben, for better or for worse, was very much under the influence of the Johnstones of Elsieshiels and their powerful kinsfolk, the Lords of Annandale.

### Provosts

Throughout the volume the Provosts of the Burgh were always Johnstones, during the early years the Laird of Elsieshiels then his kinsman James Johnstone of that Ilk who in 1633 was created Lord Johnstone of Lochwood by Charles the First and subsequently Earl of Hartfell. In 1663 Hartfell’s son, James Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, was elected provost. Not surprisingly the provost, unless from Elsieshiels, was an infrequent attender at the meetings of the Town Council and in May 1662 the provost appointed John Johnstone of Elsieshiels to ‘Regulate the affairs of the Burgh’. During the periods in which the Lochwood and Annandale Johnstones held the office of Provost the baillies were usually the two local landlords Elsieshiels and Halleaths.

#### *Provosts 1612-1721*

- 1611 William Johnstone of Elsieshiels.
- 1620 James Johnstone of that Ilk.
- 1633 Lord Johnstone of Lochwood.
- 1655 Earl of Hartfell.
- 1663 James Earl of Annandale and Hartfell.
- 1674 John Johnstone of Elsieshiels.
- 1683 Alexander Johnstone of Elsieshiels.
- 1705 William Marquis of Annandale.
- 1707 James, Lord Johnstone.
- 1709 William, Marquis of Annandale.
- 1712 James, Lord Johnstone.

As can be seen from this list the office of provost reverted in 1674 to the Laird of Elsieshiels, but by 1705 William Marquis of Annandale occupied the provost’s chair and until 1721 alternated with his son, later the second Marquis, James Lord Johnstone, as titular head of the Burgh.

2. *The Scottish Burghs* (1949), W. N. Mackenzie, Oliver & Boyd, p. 184.

3. Lochmaben Council Minutes (1977), J. B. Wilson, these *Transactions*, Vol. 52, p. 152.  
Lochmaben Burgh Politics (1973), J. B. Wilson, these *Transactions*, Vol. 50, p. 91.

4. *The Scottish Burghs* (1949), W. N. Mackenzie, Oliver & Boyd, p. 133.

The reason for the interest shown by the Johnstones in the affairs of the Burgh is not easily resolved. In 1646 is the first mention of the choosing of a Commissioner to the Parliament in Edinburgh then ten years later the choosing of a Commissioner to meet with the Commissioners for the eight burghs of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, Annan, Whithorn and New Town of Galloway to elect 'The fittest of the eight' to be Commissioner. The same year John Henderson was elected Commissioner to choose the member of Parliament at Westminster, then in 1708 the Provost of Lochmaben, James Lord Johnstone was chosen Commissioner to meet with the Commissioners from Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Annan and Sanquhar to elect a representative to the Parliament at Westminster. Lord James Johnston represented the Dumfries Burghs for some years. The power to influence these selections was probably the main reason for the Annandales' continuing interest in the affairs of the Royal Burgh of Lochmaben, a reason given further support by the information that the Marquis of Annandale was elected provost of Annan in 1721, an honour he had to decline for he was already provost of Lochmaben! Obviously the Annandales were anxious, in that age of Patronage, to have their nominee elected to Parliament.<sup>5</sup>

Not that these powerful landowners had everything their own way for in 1704 an objection was raised against the appointment of the Marquis of Annandale as *Lord* Provost since he already held the position of Constable of Lochmaben Castle. However as the Castle was outside the Burgh Territory this objection was overruled; anyway several of his predecessors had been Provosts of Lochmaben before him.

On an earlier occasion, on 1st December 1681, the whole town of Lochmaben protested against their Provost's action in demanding rents from the tenants of Whitehills 'in respect he was both judge and party.'

### **Officebearers**

After the election of the Provost the other officebearers were chosen in turn. First of all the Bailies, two in number but occasionally three. Even the election of the bailies could give rise to dispute for in November 1658 Halleaths and Elsiehiels objected, albeit unsuccessfully, to William Maxwell's appointment as third bailie for they argued he could not become a councillor and a bailie in one day!

The Treasurer and Dean of Guild were elected from the members of the Town Council but the Town Clerk, the Burgh Officer and the Barleymen were all appointed from outside the ranks of the Council. The Town Clerk, who wrote the Minutes and acted as Secretary to the Council was usually a writer or a person with some legal training. The Burgh Officer was his Executive Officer while the Barleymen, a court of neighbours for settling local affairs and disputes, were responsible citizens appointed to supervise communal affairs concerned with husbandry and to arbitrate in disputes. They varied in number from two to six, their main duties being concerned with the supervision of the building and upkeep of the town dykes.

In addition to these officebearers, apprizers were occasionally appointed, usually two in number, to value pointed goods, while on 4th May 1665 poinders were appointed to remove a debtor's moveables after their appraisal.

5. *Patronage and Politics in Scotland, 1707-1832*, 1986. Ronald M. Sunter, John Donald.

### **The Tolbooth**

Prior to 1625 the Warden's and the Steward's Courts were held in Lochmaben Parish Church, a fact that James the sixth considered so unseemly that he ordered his Master of Works to repair to Lochmaben to select a site for a Tolbooth in such a form that the lower rooms might serve as a prison and the upper as court rooms for the administration of justice.<sup>6</sup>

His orders must have been carried out expeditiously for the Minutes record that on 20th July 1627 the Town Council met that day in the Tolbooth. Before this the Minutes, when a location is mentioned, record that the meetings were held in the Kirk.

Though reference is made twice in manuscripts of 1563 to a Tolbooth in Lochmaben,<sup>7</sup> its position is unknown; perhaps it was not suitable as a meeting place for the Town Council and used only as a prison. However that may be, the Tolbooth erected on the orders of King James does not seem to have lasted long for though most of the meetings recorded in this volume were held therein, by 1720 the Town Council was complaining 'Of the great loss to the Community through the want of a Tolbooth.'

The poor state of repair of this Tolbooth is also commented on in 1705 in the Minutes of the Convention of Royal Burghs when the Convention ordained its agent to pay to the Burgh of Lochmaben £100 Scots 'for building and repairing their Tolbooth'.

Many of the Minutes describe the Council meetings as being held in the Court Room and occasionally, as in 1638 and in 1704, in the Kirk, but mostly their location is simply described as 'The place used and wont'.

### **The Law and its Punishments**

Violence must have been no stranger in the streets and dwellings of Lochmaben for the Town Council had to hear many charges of blooding, batterie or striking, that is cases of assault; or ryots, that is breaches of the peace as well as occasional charges of drinking and blasphemy. Usually the punishment was a fine, seldom imprisonment. Crimes which infringed the moral code of the times were heard and dealt with by the Kirk Session.

Many of the accused were tried by an Inquest, a panel appointed to hear that particular case by the Town Council. The Inquest consisted of from ten to fourteen persons, always male, though many women appeared as offenders! One of their number was chosen Chancellor and the Inquest then heard the charge and the defence before passing judgement. Though these Inquests occur at intervals throughout the whole volume no reason can be identified as to why some cases came before the whole council and some before an Inquest.

A typical example of an offence and its punishment is described in the opening pages of the volume when on 10th April 1618 James Ker was accused of a blood committed by him upon James Wyteman in the Kirk upon the neib (nose). The accused admitted the offence and was fined ten pounds.

6. *Annandale Family Book*, 1854, Sir William Fraser, Vol. II p. 332.

7. *Burghs of Dumfriesshire and Galloway*, 1950, G. S. Pryde, these *Transactions*, Vol. 29 (3rd series), p. 88.



These sentences were not however all so straightforward and in many cases the punishment was made to fit the crime. On 10th April 1666 William Smail, for slandering a bailie, was ordered to stand at the Cross in the Jorgelia for the space of three hours with a paper on his head. On 17th April 1677 Jon Carruthers was banned from the Burgh for slandering William Johnstone while Margaret Russell was to stand at the Cross for one hour with capital letters on her head bearing what she had called William Johnstone and his family. She had called them goats!

In 1683 John Johnstone alias Brummel was accused of breaking prison and carrying away the irons. He was fined thirty pounds Scots and ordered to deliver back the irons.

One of the most severe sentences was that passed in 1691 on John Brown by an Inquest which found him guilty of stealing and sentenced him to be taken through the town by the hand of the hangman and out of Lochmaben gait port, never to come within the territories of the said Burgh again.

On the 7th November 1664 an unusual defence was put forward by Alexander Henderson in the course of his trial by Inquest. He denied a blood and gave his oath that he only shot John Russell by the which shot he fell into the loch. He was found guilty of a ryot but cleared of the blood!

These are only a few examples from the numerous cases which appeared before Lochmaben Town Council. Others, too numerous to enumerate and just as interesting, remain to be recorded.

### **Events outside Lochmaben**

Apart from the excursion of Sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae into Lochmaben Burgh territory in 1680, when he annexed part of the Lochmaben common land, little reference is made in these Minutes to events outside the Royal Burgh.

The Test Act of 1673 which applied only to England decreed that all persons who held office in the state should take the several oaths of supremacy and allegiance and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. In Scotland a somewhat similar Act was introduced in 1681; it acknowledged the Royal Supremacy and renounced the Covenants.

Lochmaben Town Council met on the 24th November 1681 to take the Test but having some reservations on the matter postponed this step to the next meeting. However, several of the council absented themselves from that meeting and the remaining councillors refused to take the Test. Eventually, on 6th March 1682, a list was completed of those who had taken the Test. The list included the Provost, two bailies, eleven councillors, the town clerk and town officer.

### **Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland**

The only references to Lochmaben from outside sources during the period covered by this Minute Book are to be found in the Minutes of the Convention of Royal Burrows to which Lochmaben each year sent a Commissioner. Though enrolled as a member of the Convention in 1605 the Burgh was not represented on it until 1641 when John Kennedy

of Halleaths was chosen Commissioner to the Convention by the Town Council. The Commissioner's expenses were usually paid by the Council but no recommendations as to how he should vote on the various issues debated by the Convention are to be found in the Minutes.

Lochmaben was one of the smallest and poorest members of the Convention and in 1705 paid only one shilling a year in dues, the smallest due paid by any Burgh, though eight other small burghs paid a similar amount.<sup>8</sup> Often Lochmaben could not pay even this small sum and from 1606 to 1620 the Burgh was exempt from these dues though fines were imposed on the Burgh by the Convention during this period for non payment of other debts.

In 1692 a Report on the State and Condition of every Burgh within the Kingdom of Scotland was drawn up by the Convention. No reference is made to this report in the Lochmaben Town Council Minutes though the Magistrates appeared at Dumfries on 3rd April to answer the 14 questions set by the Convention. Their answers, recorded in the Minutes of the Convention, produced some interesting information.

Most of the Convention's questions had to do with Trade and were answered in the negative by the representatives of Lochmaben. However we learn that Lochmaben vent no French wines, sack or brandy though five firbotts of malt Lithgow measure were consumed weekly. We learn too that the 'greatest part' of the houses in Lochmaben were uninhabited and in this connection it is of interest to note that the Town Council Minutes for 1667 list only 36 inhabitants in the Burgh, perhaps as a result of the great epidemic of plague which had swept Scotland in 1646 and 1647 in the wake of Montrose's Covenanting Army. Not surprisingly in view of the small amount of trading carried on by the inhabitants of the Royal Burgh neither weekly nor yearly markets were held in Lochmaben at that time.

As in most Burghs the minister's stipend was paid from the teinds of the land belonging to the Burgh and Parish, while the schoolmaster was paid by the heritors of the Parish. However, when, on 17th February 1655, Priesthead was roused, ten pounds of this sum was delivered to the schoolmaster. The other public servants were paid out of the public good which in 1692 amounted to £40 Scots each year.

Two other entries in the Minutes of the Convention throw some light on matters referred to in the Town Council Minutes. In 1648 the Burgh of Lochmaben through their Commissioner complained to the Convention about the annexation of the five merk land of Thorniethwaite by the Earl of Hartfell and its renting from him by John Henderson one of the bailies, further proof of the piratical aspirations of the Noble Family of Annandale against the Burgh of Lochmaben. To answer the charge Bailie Henderson was cited to appear at the next Convention.

Secondly, in 1711, the Town Council petitioned the Convention that the Tenants in the Barony of Torthorwald had made encroachment upon their commonty, inroads which had probably continued from the time of Sir Robert Dalziel's intrusion into the Burgh's territory in 1680.

8. Wilson, J. B., these *Transactions*, Vol. LII (1976), p. 177-179.

### **Rouping of the Burgh Property**

One of the Burgh's main sources of income was the letting or rousing of its various properties. Each was roused at varying intervals to the highest bidder. Throughout the volume the Customs are roused regularly while the Blaemeadow with the Croftfoots, Priesthead and the common good were roused at more irregular intervals, sometimes for as long as ten years at a time. The occasional roup of the Crooked Acre, the drained portion of the Grummel Loch, Todholes and the common dark are also mentioned.

These small areas and properties can be identified to this day by the older Lochmaben inhabitants.

### **Valuations**

For rating purposes all property within the Burgh had, from time to time, to be valued. In 1671 a particularly detailed valuation, covering six pages of the minute book, is recorded. In this valuation the property owned by each inhabitant of the Burgh is listed commencing with the Laird of Elsieshiels and enumerating 32 other property owners.

The valuation was drawn up by four stentors appointed by the Town Council from their own number.

John Kennedy of Halleaths	Christopher Byers, Tailor
Thomas Johnstone, Merchant	Johne Dods

A typical entry deals with John Dickson

His valuation	
Item he hath one acre of land valued to	5.10.0.
Item his onsett and yards valued to	8. 0.0.
	<hr/>
Sum	13.10.0.

The highest valuations were naturally those of the two local land owners Johnstone of Elsieshiels and Kennedy of Halleaths while both Henderson of Broadchapel and Maxwell of Castlehill held property of some value.

Elsieshiels	£64. 6.8.
Halleaths	172. 6.3.
John Henderson	67. 7.6.
James Maxwell	57.18.4.

The complete valuation amounted to £1468.8.10. In 1712 another valuation, not this time detailed, totalled 707½ merks Scots money. Another undated valuation roll is included amongst the loose leaves mounted at the back of the volume. Judging by the handwriting this belonged to the 1660's.

### **Lochmaben in the Seventeenth Century**

In spite of the wealth of detailed contained within the covers of this massive minute book little information can be gleaned from it about our predecessors of three hundred

years ago. We may know the names of many of the more prominent citizens, names which are common in Lochmaben to this day, and also the names of a few of the properties within the Burgh Territory but we know little else except that violence and quarrelling were no strangers in Lochmaben.

We do not know what their houses looked like, probably they were small and flimsy erections. The use of the church, 'The only substantial building in the town and the only one large enough to house the meetings of the Town Council is therefore not so surprising as may appear at first sight. We do know however that the community grazed its stock on the common ground and that most of the small houses possessed a 'yard'. So small were the houses that a larger house had to be built to act as the Fyre House, mentioned twice in the volume. Only two streets are named, High Street and Braegait (now Bruce Street). Where lists of the inhabitants are given only 30 or at most 36 names are listed. Though tradesmen were not normally elected to the Town Council, by 1708 the Trades were so powerful that they were incorporated into several incorporations with power to choose their deacons. In 1711 seven deacons were recorded as being present at the meeting of the Town Council on 29th September. The names of the various trades, Masters of Trade, sawmasters, boxmasters and their officers, smiths, wrights, masons, shoemakers, tailors and weavers provide some insight into the life of the Burgh.

Prior to the emergence of the Trades the community was composed almost entirely of country folk who tended their stock and cultivated the land and who were able to clothe, feed and house themselves. In time a few of the inhabitants of the Burgh must have saved sufficient money by selling their produce or animals or by working for a neighbour to allow them, along with the local landlords, to employ tradesmen.

Perhaps the nearest we can come to obtaining a picture of life in Lochmaben during this period comes from study of the various byelaws which the Town Council passed in order to regulate the life of the community. They provide some insight into the life in the Royal Burgh three hundred years ago and a few of the most interesting are listed below.

28th April 1663:	Everyman shall big his dyke. Nolts nags or sheep to be kept out of the corn.
19th May 1663:	No person within the town of Lochmaben to put out their horses in the nighttime without watering.
8th September 1663:	John Johnstone and John Russell to inspect the mill.
27th October 1663:	No one to meddle with the smith's hammers.
6th February 1674:	Every inhabitant with a horse to bring the smith a load of coals and he to shoe them.
21st March 1674:	Horses and Godes not allowed in the Churchyard.
20th May 1684:	No person within the town to put out beasts without a herd to attend them.
January 1698:	The appointments of John Harkness as drummer and John Johstone as piper are minuted (no mention of their duties).
21st March 1704:	No coltar to keep above one hen or two within doors.
29th January 1715:	Appointment of a common herd. To have his house at the Foord green near the Elf Knowe.

Many parts of this volume remain to be transcribed. They deal mainly with various debts and matters pertaining to Burgh finance. From this study however a picture emerges of a small Royal Burgh dominated by a powerful local family. Only three times in 109 years were the marches ridden, in 1664, when the Magistrates were to be fined £10 if absent, in 1707 and again in 1717. Perhaps this was because the Johnstones did not wish the Burgh to be reminded too often of the boundaries of its extensive property!

So little trade was generated by Lochmaben that the movement of goods into the Burgh was probably also very small. The community must therefore have been practically self-supporting and any contact with the outside world seems to have been mainly through the local landlords.

As can be seen from James Tait's map of 1786 Lochmaben at one time possessed a very large area of common ground, large parts of which were sold to members of the Town Council at prices well below their real value. While most of Lochmaben's Territory was common land, extending originally to nearly 2,000 acres, several properties or small farms are named in this volume, Thorniethwaite (the five merk land), Broadchapel, Smallrig, Lochhead, Lochside and Castlehill. In them dwelt these local inhabitants who had amassed sufficient capital to buy land and support a small homestead. The picture is, as Professor Pryde said of Kirkintilloch, 'One of a tight little community closely tied to the soil and primarily concerned with land use'.

# LOCHWOOD CASTLE

## A RÉSUMÉ

by

Alastair M. T. Maxwell-Irving

During the late 1960s the writer, with the kind assistance of Patrick Hope-Johnstone (now Earl of Annandale), cleared all the trees and scrub that then enshrouded the ruins of Lochwood Castle, and carried out some exploratory excavations. This work was necessarily limited in scope, but it did establish certain details about the motte, tower, barmkin and outbuildings, especially on the west side of the site. The results of this exercise were incorporated in a paper about Lochwood and the later history of Upper Annandale under the Hope-Johnstones, which was subsequently lodged with the National Monuments Record in Edinburgh.<sup>1</sup>

Then, in 1982, the Earl of Annandale himself employed the services of the Manpower Services Commission for a much more ambitious undertaking. This was the complete excavation of the remains of the tower and the two east ranges of associated buildings. During the course of this work, which was completed in 1986, the entire plan of these ranges and the lowest two floors of the tower were established. In addition, the iron yett guarding the tower's entrance was found still *in situ*, and a considerable number of finely moulded, and one dated (1603), stones from the tower's upper works were found amongst the rubble at first floor level. These artefacts are now preserved at Raehills.

The purpose of the following synopsis is not to give a detailed account of the excavations or findings as such,<sup>2</sup> but to summarize the progressive history and development of Lochwood as now, cautiously interpreted from the latest archaeological and historical information available.

\* \* \*

The first of the Johnstons of Annandale was evidently one John, to whom Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, granted certain lands in Upper Annandale c. 1170-90.<sup>3</sup> They became the lands of "John's Toun", or Johnston, and there, on a naturally strong site with a commanding view of the Annan valley, John built his small, terraced, motte castle.<sup>4</sup> Known at first as Johnston, and later as Lochwood,<sup>5</sup> this castle was rebuilt and extended until it became one of the most important strongholds in the West March. For more than five centuries it was the principal residence of the Johnston chiefs, later Earls and Marquises of Annandale.

1. Maxwell-Irving, A.M.T., 1974, *LOCHWOOD CASTLE II — Exploratory Excavations and Further Observations on Lochwood and its Laids*. An earlier paper, 'LOCHWOOD CASTLE — A Preliminary Site Survey', by the same writer, appeared in 1968 in *TDGNHAS*, Series 3, Vol. XLV.

2. Regrettably, no professional archaeologist was available either to supervise, or to record, the work on a systematic basis as it progressed.

3. Fraser, Sir W., 1894, *The Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones*, I, cccxxiii.

4. RCAHMS, 1920, *Seventh Report with Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Dumfries*, No. 316; Maxwell-Irving 1974, *op. cit.*, 18-22.

5. The name 'Lochwood' is taken from the ancient wood of oaks immediately north of the site. Some of the trees are of a venerable age, while the wood itself may well pre-date the motte.

As all the family papers were destroyed in 1585 (*infra*), little is known of the castle and its lairds before that date. It was probably during the 13th or 14th centuries — family tradition relates the latter<sup>6</sup> — that the old motte was succeeded by a new castle of stone. Certainly the family had attained a leading position in Border affairs before 1380,<sup>7</sup> and would by then have required something more substantial for their protection. The new castle is presumed to have been built on the site of the original bailey, immediately south of the motte where the present ruins stand. Whether any of the visible remains date from this period has not been established, but some of the sandstone mouldings found re-used in the present tower (and in some instances used merely as rubble infill for the walls), almost certainly do.<sup>8</sup>

In 1484 James III granted John Johnston of that Ilk a new charter of the lands of Johnston,<sup>9</sup> and in 1496 there is the earliest reference to “a place callit Lochwood in Annandail”.<sup>10</sup> A further crown charter in 1509 referred to “the lands of Johnestoun, with the tower, fortalice, manor and place of the same”.<sup>11</sup> Lochwood first came into prominence in 1547, when it was taken by the English under Sir Thomas Carleton. At that time Johnston was a prisoner in England. Carleton described Lochwood as “a fair large tower, able to lodge all our company safely, with a barnekin-hall, kitchen, and stables all within the barnekin”.<sup>12</sup> He described the capture in detail. Arriving secretly by night, about a dozen men climbed the barmkin wall and “took the wenchies and kept them secure in the house till daylight”. The next morning, when one of the men in the tower had gone to the tower head and checked that nothing stirred about, he called on the wench below to open the door and “call up them that lay beneath”. This she did, “opening the iron door and a wood door without it”; but one of Carleton’s men broke too soon, so that the wench leaped back into the tower and almost succeeded in closing the door again, “but we got hold of it, so that she could not get it close to, so that the skirmish rose, and we over the barnekin, and broke open the wood door; and she, being troubled with the wood door, left the iron one open, and so we entered, and won the Loughwood”.<sup>13</sup> Shortly afterwards Lord Wharton arranged for a survey of the West March of Scotland, which was to include Lochwood, his most recent capture. The result was the “Platte of Castlemilk”, a pictorial map that included thumbnail sketches of all the principal strongholds, including Lochwood.<sup>14</sup> For the next three years Carleton used the castle as his base.

The major part of the present ruins pre-dates this period, being the remains of the stronghold depicted on the Platte. It comprises two, adjacent, quadrilateral enclosures, with an overall measurement averaging 150ft from N to S by 95ft from E to W, while

6. Fraser 1894, *Op. cit.*, I, xxix.

7. *Ibid.*, ix.

8. Maxwell-Irving 1968, *op. cit.*, 188-9. During the excavation of the tower in 1986, a considerable number of early-type sandstone mouldings were exposed within the core of the walls before the walls were ‘restored’.

9. Fraser 1894, *op. cit.*, I, xxiv.

10. *Ibid.*, xv.

11. *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, II, No. 3382.

12. Memoirs of Sir Thomas Carleton, formerly at Carleton Hall, cited in Irving, J.B., 1907, *The Book of the Irvings, Etc.*, 33-4, and Mackenzie, W.M., 1927, *The Mediaeval Castle in Scotland*, 94.

13. *Ibid.*

14. Merriman, M. 1967, ‘The Platte of Castlemilk, 1547’, in *TDGNHAS*, Series 3, XLIV, 175-181.

at the SE corner of the site was the tower itself. Around these enclosures ran the barmkin. Varying in thickness from 4ft to 4ft 6in, with boldly rounded corners, it was built of local Silurian rubble. The only entrance to either enclosure appears to have been on the S side, adjacent to the tower, where the outline of another structure, possibly a gatehouse, could, until recently, still be traced.<sup>15</sup>

The **Northern Enclosure** (see fig. 1) is the earlier of the two, and may represent a much-altered vestige of the first stone castle. It measures on average 81ft from N to S and 95ft from E to W. Along the N wall are the remains of a building range with walls 4ft 6in thick and an internal width of 13ft. A section of walling entrapped by tree roots suggests it was at least two storeys high. Another range, which was excavated in 1982, extended the whole length of the E wall. It comprised three chambers, each with an internal width of 15ft and inner walls averaging 3ft in thickness, which were reached from a common passage along the W side. The most northerly chamber was a kitchen or bakehouse with a relatively small fireplace, 4ft 10in wide, in the N wall. Immediately outside at this point (and outside the barmkin), is a large, circular oven, some 5ft 4in in diameter. The remains of another, larger oven, 7ft 2in in diameter, were found at ground level in the NW corner of this building, but without any obvious means of access, suggesting it had been abandoned and closed off. The remains of a third range on the W side of the courtyard were partly excavated in 1968.<sup>16</sup> This revealed a room measuring 24ft by 13ft internally, with a fireplace at the S end, a central doorway and inner walls 2ft 9in thick. It a 17th century addition. The continuation of this enclosure's outer wall right across the S side — apart from a gateway, now gone — effectively segregated the two courtyards.

The **Southern Courtyard** was much more open, the only known buildings being the large range, 60ft 6in long and 29ft 6in wide, inserted between the tower and the earlier courtyard. At basement level this range comprised a fine kitchen and two vaulted cellars, connected on the W side by a common service passage, while to the N of the passage, and entered directly from the kitchen, there was another, smaller chamber — probably a store room — with an aumbry. The kitchen was at the N end of this range, with its great fireplace, 14ft 3in wide and 4ft 6in deep, separated from the rest of the room by a fine, semi-circular arch, some 8ft 6in wide, with finely-wrought, ashlar voussoirs and rounded arrises. Only the W end of this arch survives. The only other feature in the kitchen is a slop-sink, which discharged outside the barmkin on the E side.<sup>17</sup> The masonry of this range is local rubble with sandstone dressings, and the walls are 3ft 6in thick. In all probability this range was the “barnekin-hall” mentioned by Carleton, the first floor of which would have been the Great Hall of the castle.

The **Tower** (fig. 2) appears to date from late in the 15th century, or, just possibly, early in the 16th century. The thickness of the walls — 7ft 8in at basement level and 5ft 6in at the first floor — and the lack of any provision for firearms virtually precludes a later date, while the widespread re-use of older, probably 14th century mouldings makes

15. This area has now disappeared under a vast heap of rubble from the excavated tower.

16. Maxwell-Irving 1974, *op. cit.*, 37-46.

17. Another gully now near the SE corner was “rebuilt” into the wall in error where it was found in 1983 — a lesson in not making assumptions, for some 15 years earlier it had been put there by the writer for safety!



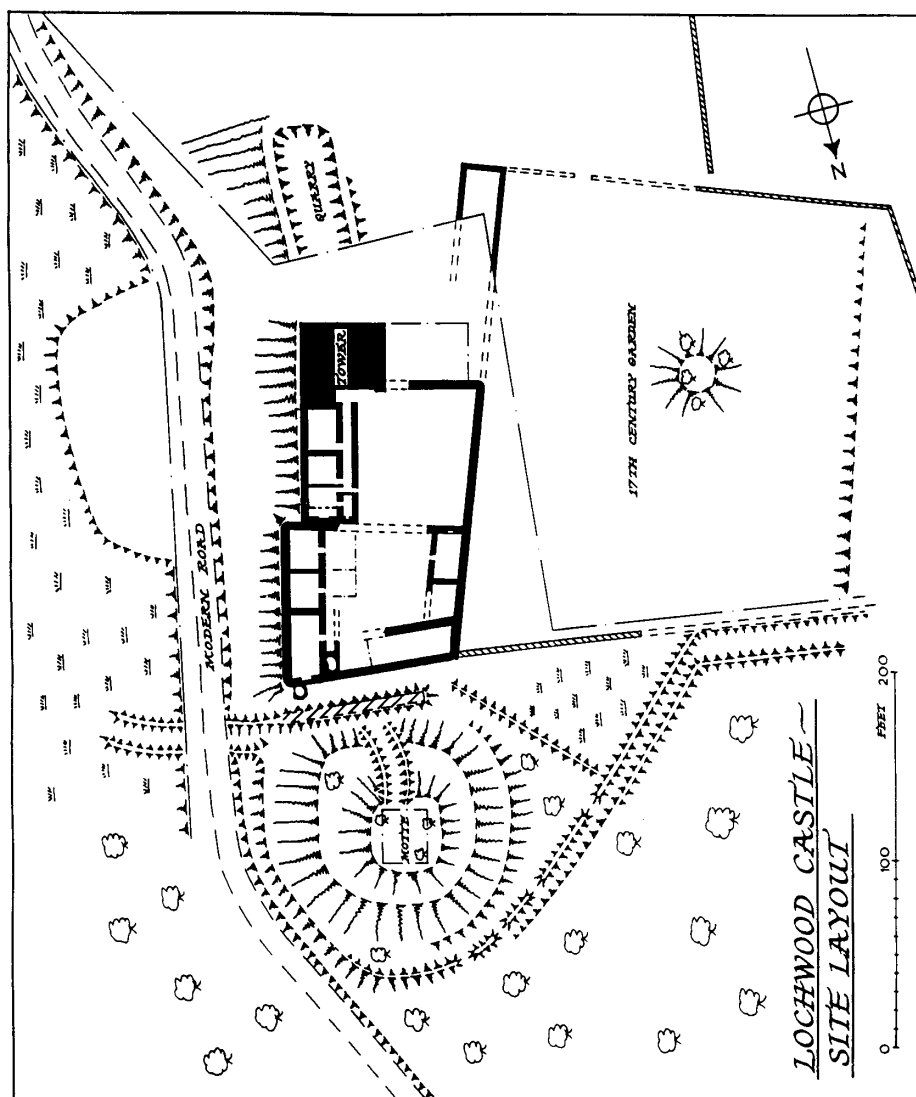


Figure 1

an earlier date unlikely. The tower is built on the L-plan, and has a main block measuring 43ft 8in by 34ft 6 in, from the N end of which a stair wing, 17ft 6in wide, projects 10ft 5in to the N. There is a splayed plinth course. The masonry is local rubble with red sandstone mouldings. Apart from a QER (quirked edge-roll) moulding around the entrance, all the margins have rounded or chamfered arrises.

The entrance, which is at ground level in the re-entrant angle, was protected by the usual wooden door and iron yett.<sup>18</sup> This admitted directly to the unusually large wheel-stair, 10ft in diameter, and a mural passage leading to the basement. A low doorway, only 3ft 6in high, on the E side of this passage leads down to a second mural passage serving the prison. The latter passage, which is 5ft high, is roofed throughout its length with large, dressed, sandstone slabs, all of which have come from a parapet walk, while a third has a raised edge on either side. Two thirds of the way down this passage is the doorway guarding the prison.<sup>19</sup> The prison itself measures 8ft 9in by 5ft 4in and has a barrel-vaulted roof 5ft 7in high.<sup>20</sup> The lower half is subterranean, while the upper part is contained partly within the thickness of the wall and partly by a stone platform intruding upon the E end of the basement. There is no illumination for the prison or its passage, and the only ventilation is provided by a vent, 8in square, at the N end of the passage and another, only 7in by 4in, at the S end of the prison, both of which rise up within the E wall.

The basement is barrel-vaulted and subdivided into two unequal chambers by a cross wall supporting a similar partition on the floor above. Each chamber has a hatch in the vault. The only illumination at this level is provided by three slit-windows, one at each end with widely splayed jambs and a third covering the entrance.

On the first floor the E chamber had a small fireplace in the N wall and window recesses in the E and S walls, the latter incorporating a slop-sink below the sill. The smaller western chamber was reached through doorways at either end of the dividing wall. The N doorway was later altered. In each of the outside walls there was one window, the S and W ones being recessed. This room also had a small fireplace beside the W window and two aumbries. Nothing survives above this level; but two flues, which emerge from a common outlet at ground level near the middle of the S wall, indicate the former existence of at least two levels of garderobe above the first floor. The only other clues to the upper works were to be found amongst the fallen masonry cleared from the first floor. These included small corbels with carved heads; pieces of billet- or chequer-corbelling; the pediment from a dormer window bearing the initials "S I [I]" and "D S M", for Sir James Johnston (d.1608) and Dame Sarah Maxwell (d.1636) (daughter of the 4th Lord Herries); and a stone bearing the date "1603". All but the corbels have clearly come from alterations to, or a reconstruction of, the upper works carried out in 1603.

After Queen Mary's defeat at Langside in 1568, the Regent Moray made a military progress through SW Scotland, and there received Johnston's houses of Lochwood and Lochhouse, "but cast them not down" as Johnston had promised to submit and give surety.<sup>21</sup> Seven years later, in 1585, when the Johnston-Maxwell feud was at its height but Johnston absent, Robert Maxwell of Cowhill and about 120 English and Scots rebels attacked Lochwood and "brint the place, mantioun, and hail houss thairof, with the hail

18. This was found still *in situ* when the rubble was cleared in 1983.

19. The supposition in the RCAMS Report, 1920, *op. cit.*, that the door "folded vertically in leaves" was due to a misinterpretation of the inverted drainage gully immediately above it.

20. Other towers in the West March that have comparable, relatively simple prisons are Hoddum (1565) and Bonshaw (c.1560-70). These are quite distinct from the pit prisons found in the more sophisticated, earlier towers, such as Comlongon, Cardoness, and Spedlins..

21. *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots, 1547-1603*, II, Nos. 716-7.

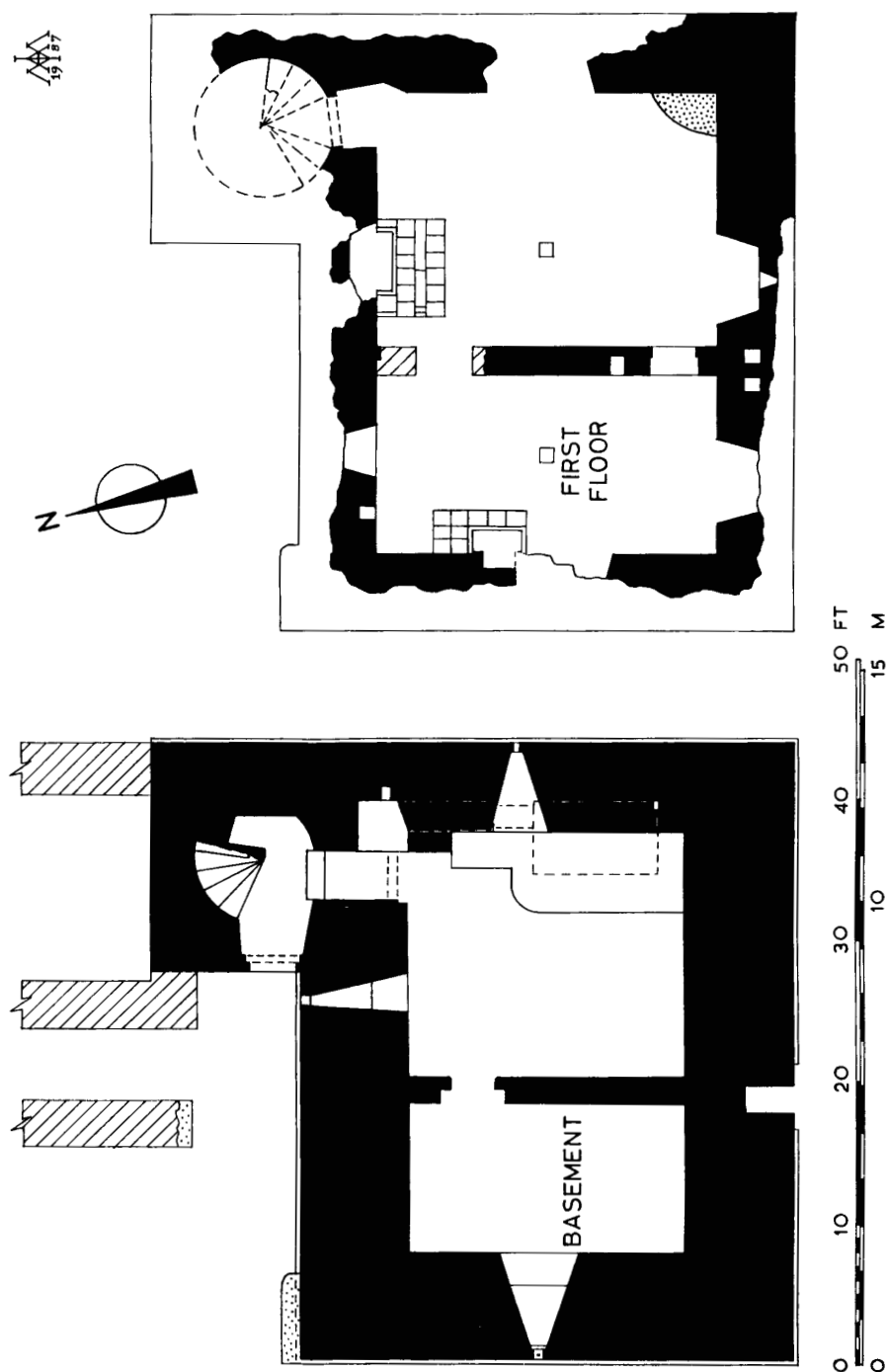


Figure 2

*LOCHWOOD TOWER*

insyght thairin, bedding, plenesching, and brint and distroyit my chartour kist with my haill evedentis and wreittis besyd uthir jowellis".<sup>22</sup> The castle was repaired, and in 1592 James VI spent a night there during a military expedition to the Borders.<sup>23</sup>

Either at the same time as the tower was modified in 1603, or later in the century, various other works were carried out at Lochwood. These included the addition of a new range, 111ft long and 22ft 6in wide, running S from the SW corner of the southern courtyard and the laying out of a formal, walled garden, with a central "mount"<sup>24</sup>, on the W side. The garden measured some 235ft by 190ft.<sup>25</sup> When the Hearth Tax was introduced in 1690, the Roll listed 14 fireplaces "in Lochwood".<sup>26</sup>

By the end of the 17th century, Lochwood was increasingly considered to be outmoded and uncomfortable. In 1682 the newly married Earl of Annandale and his Countess preferred to reside at Newbie, near Annan,<sup>27</sup> and in 1706, by which time the Earl had been raised to the dignity of Marquis, they moved to the Countess's family home at Craigiehall, near Edinburgh.<sup>28</sup> Lochwood is said to have been destroyed by fire c.1710,<sup>29</sup> though sasine is recorded "at the mansion house of Lochwood" in 1719.<sup>30</sup> A survey of the estate in 1759 shows the castle layout at that time.<sup>31</sup> The feature of greatest interest is an enclosure on the E side of the castle, where the present road runs. All trace of this has since disappeared. The site was finally abandoned c.1773.<sup>32</sup>

21. *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots, 1547-1603*, II, Nos. 716-7.

22. Historical MSS Commission, 15th Report, Appendix, Part IX, *Hope-Johnstone MSS*, 32 (No. 64).

23. *Calendar of Border Papers*, I, No. 780.

24. This has only recently been levelled.

25. The form of this garden was perhaps inspired by the "King's Knot" garden laid out at Stirling Castle in 1627.

26. Adamson, D, 1972, 'The Hearth Tax for Dumfriesshire' in *TDGNHAS*, XLIX, 78.

27. Fraser 1894, *op. cit.*, I, cclvi.

28. *Ibid.*, cccvii.

29. *Ibid.*, cccxxxiv.

30. *Ibid.*, cccxxi.

31. Maxwell-Irving 1974, *op. cit.*, 13-16.

32. *Ibid.*, 3.

# THE CARLISLE TO GLASGOW ROAD

## AN EARLY 19TH CENTURY ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE AND MAINTAIN SCOTLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT ROAD

by  
Norman and Margaret Miller

The safe passage of the mail was the greatest influence on the improvement of main roads in Scotland. Until the early 1880's the Carlisle to Glasgow road was maintained by Turnpike Trusts, which were composed mainly of land owners and other public spirited members of the community.

Turnpike tolls were collected at Toll Houses along the route. Between 1750 and 1880 sixteen hundred Acts of Parliament were passed with the intention of improving the maintenance of roads in England alone. Most of the Trusts proved to be incapable of achieving a lasting satisfactory result and acts had to be extended, and re-extended. Very little of the money taken as Tolls found its way into effective road repair which was often at best filling the potholes with stones and hoping the wheeled traffic would do the rest.<sup>1</sup>

When a mail coach fell through a bridge at Evan Water with the loss of the coach and two horses, and with several passengers injured, the Post Office was outraged at the inability of the Turnpike Trust to raise the money to repair it.<sup>2</sup>

The Carlisle to Glasgow road was of national importance and in 1815 £50,000 was granted by an Act of Parliament to improve and repair it, under the auspices of the Highland Road and Bridges Commissioners, with the eminent Thomas Telford as engineer. At this time the route across the border was via Longtown. Telford had earlier been commissioned to make proposals for a fast road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, to improve communications to Ireland. He built a new road and bridge over the river Sark into Gretna to connect with the existing road to Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and Portpatrick.<sup>3</sup> His plans for other improvements on this road were only partially carried out.

Telford's most southerly large bridge on the Glasgow-Carlisle road over the Esk was erected on the English side of the border alongside what is now the 'Metal Bridge Inn'. The bridge had three prefabricated open lattice spandrel arches of the 'Bonnar' type with spans of 150-105-105 feet. The last span may have been decided on after a flood during construction, which would account for the unbalanced appearance. It was replaced by a reinforced concrete structure in 1916, at a cost of £16,000 including road construction. A section of the parapet railings of Telford's bridge with the name plate and lamp bracket were re-erected in the grounds of Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, where they can still be seen.<sup>4</sup>

An amusing story is told by Robert Southey the Poet Laureate, in his journal of 1819. He accompanied Telford on one of his annual tours of inspection from London to the

1. Meynell *Thomas Telford*, 1975, Publishers, Bodley Head.

2. *Select Committee Report* 1815, by Thomas Telford, on the state of the Glasgow-Carlisle Road with estimates of costs.

3. Telford's reports of 1809 and 1811, and recommended by the Select Committee, 1811.

4. Cumberland County Council on opening of replacement bridge, 1916.

Highlands. On their return, they stayed overnight at Longtown. They were so pleased with the service at the Inn that Telford said he regretted the injury he would do to it by turning the road at Gretna. Later he noticed on the bill that he had been charged 'Foupençe' to read the newspaper. Perhaps the Landlord's response to 'Market Forces' helped to ease Telford's conscience and play a minor part in history.

The total length of the road from Glasgow to Carlisle was 102 miles, but by minor alterations reduced to 93. The existing Trusts retained control of 11 miles of road between Glasgow and Hamilton, and 13 miles at the boundary of Lanark and Dumfriesshire. The remaining 69 miles was remade or improved at a cost of £800-£1000 per mile, excluding 15 large bridges.<sup>5</sup>

This new attempt to adequately finance the maintenance of the road, by means of tolls on its users, was a disappointment. As a Post Road it was a success in its object, but financially was a disappointment. The road opened in 1819 with a Government debt of £50,000.

By 1835 the debt had risen to £86,000 including interest. The income from tolls at Gretna, Ecclefechan, Lockerbie, Dinwoodie, Beattock, Elvanfoot, Abington, Douglas Mill, Lesmahago, Canderby, Hamilton, Clydesdale (check bar only), and Glasgow was £6,107, of which £2,409 was paid by mail coaches. The Portpatrick to Carlisle mail paid 12 shillings daily or £219 per year at the Gretna toll (the last house in Scotland)<sup>6</sup>

In addition to these tolls, the Glasgow-Carlisle mail also paid at Raecleugh, and Newton bars, which were situated on a twenty-mile length of road between Beattock and Elvanfoot, and which were not included in the Act of 1816. The Evan Water Trustees were considered capable of improving this section of road at their own expense but they do not appear to have achieved the standard of the adjoining sections. A further Act of Parliament was obtained, under which it became part of the Glasgow-Carlisle Trust.<sup>7</sup>

For administration purposes the road was divided into four sections, or Trusts, each answerable to the Commissioners for its maintenance who in their turn were answerable to Parliament. These sections were Glasgow to Hamilton, Hamilton to Elvanfoot, Elvanfoot to Beattock Bridge, and Beattock Bridge to Gretna. Accounts were submitted to Parliament annually at Whitsunday.<sup>8</sup>

The Act provided for not less than ten broken stone depots per mile. One man maintained from one to five miles, depending on the usage. In winter men were employed in keeping the road clear of mud and water. In the summer they filled holes removing loose surface stones, cleared side drains and repaired retaining walls.<sup>9</sup>

The distance between toll bars was not greater than six miles and the Act laid down that existing toll houses could be used where appropriate and new ones be erected by the Road Commissioners where required.<sup>10</sup> As a coach road already existed Telford improved

5. Telford's 9th Road and Bridge Report, 1821.

6. Glasgow-Carlisle Road Return, to the House of Commons, 25 Aug 1835.

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*

9. *The Life of Thomas Telford* written by himself, Appendix (L16) to his account of the building of the Glasgow-Carlisle road.

10. Select Committee Report H C 1814-15, II 458.

it where he could, realigned three sections, and built eight toll houses at Kingsmuir Racecourse (Carlisle), Gretna, Dinwoodie, Beattock, Douglas Mill, Abington, Lesmahagow and Hamilton<sup>11</sup>. The toll houses were built to a standard design and specification made out by Telford (see Appendix I).



Figure 1

Only two of the original eight toll houses survive: those at Gretna and Dinwoodie (Fig. 1). The latter remains externally as built and was 'A Listed' by the Secretary of State on 22nd December 1988. A new road was built despite many objections by landowners, from Dinwoodie (where the Dinwoodie Lodge now stands) to Beattock, a distance of 8½ miles (see Appendix II). The existing route was considered unsuitable because of the severe gradients and occasional flooding, both of which caused considerable delays to the mails on the Wamphray to Moffat section of the road.

The Act stipulated the exact size of the garden at each toll house. The total area of the ground occupied by the house and garden was not to exceed one-eighth of an acre. A privy and stable were to be provided if required.<sup>12</sup> It was realised by the Commissioners that if the garden was too large, it could be more profitable for the tollkeeper to sell the produce than taking tolls, as happened in Helmsdale.<sup>13</sup> The duties of the keeper were many and varied. Even so, at the annual roupings for the toll bars the bidding was brisk and usually took place in the coach yard of the Brigg-Inn at Beattock. The roup for the toll bars on the northern section was held at the Court Hall in Hamilton.<sup>14</sup>

11. Accounts Glasgow-Carlisle Road, 1817-43 S.R.O (E 417/).

12. Select Committee Report H C 1814-15, II 45.

13. Robert Southey, *Journal of Tour of Scotland 1819*, in the possession of the Institution of Civil Engineers, reprinted by Murray 1929, p.130.

14. Scott, *Horses for hire*, Biggar Museum

## Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Roland Paxton, Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Chairman of the panel of Historical Engineering, for the papers from which a large amount of the information has been extracted, Mr I. Hill, S.R.O., for his help in locating the Toll House documents; also to Mr Aonghus McKechnie of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Department.

## APPENDIX I & IA

### The building of the Toll House at Dinwoodie Green

John Macdonald binds himself his heirs executors and successors and representatives whomsoever, to build erect finish and complete a Toll House at Dinwoodie on the said line of road, agreeably to the form dimensions and structure delineated on a plan thereof made out by Mr Thomas Telford Civil Engineer, and subscribed by the said parties, of the dates hereof, and agreeably also to the specifications following viz. The said Toll House shall be placed in the precise situation to be pointed out by the road inspector, the foundations to be laid at two feet below the surface of the road, and if necessary, deeper, so as to reach firm ground, but the extra depth to be paid for: the several walls to be of the thickness marked on the plan above referred to, and the heights according to the elevation, the level of the floor shall be six inches above the surface of the road, and from the top of the finished floor to the lower side of the wall plate is to be eight feet: The outside of the outer wall to be freestone chisel draughted and neatly scabbled or pointed between the draughts, and laid in regular courses, with plinths corners pilasters rybals string courses and copings, all according to the said plan; the backing of the outer walls and all inner walls to be of proper stones laid in a regular manner binding with the outer stones and with each other; all the masonry to be laid in proper lime mortar — all the floors to be paved with good flag stones laid in a proper manner; there must also be a bordering of flag stones two feet wide round two sides of the house, as shown in the said plan, the outer doors to have steps and the chimney pieces jambs and mantles of good freestone the inside of all the walls to be plastered, two coats with good lime and hair mortar, and the chimney flues to be pargetted smooth; the chimney tops to be hewn stone in form as shown in the elevation; the roof and partitions to be of good American red pine framed of dimensions usual in such houses, in a workmanlike and substantial manner, the roof to be covered with sawn laths one inch thick for slating, with projecting eaves, as shown in the elevation — the ceilings and lower side of projecting eaves, and the partition to be lathed and plastered three coats, the roof to be covered with the best Welsh slate not smaller than doubles, and smooth and substantial and well rendered in the inside between the laths; the ridge hips and flat over the circular part to be covered with lead not less than seven pounds to the foot; the chimney flue and top to be carefully and smoothly constructed; the outer door to be two inch deal framed six panels flush and square, with frames, deal facings hinges locks and bolts complete; the windows to be of cast iron with sliding casement, deal facings to angles and bottom boards, also outside shutters and fastenings; the inside doors to bedrooms closets and cupboards to be one and a half four panelled square doors with locks bolts and hinges complete; an inch skirting board to be round the bottom of each room wall, two deal tables to be fixed in the public or ticket room, and the closets and cupboards to be filled up with shelves; flooring boards to be laid over the tie beams of the roof, which tie beams are to be at the level of the wall plate to receive the ceiling below; all the doors windows facings shutters skirtings and shelves to be painted three times in oil, the chimneys to be filled up with proper grates side slips and coverings complete; the kitchen grate and chimney to be connected with a stove to warm the ticket room — The stable pig styes and privy to be of dimensions shown on the plan, and finished with slate roofs, and in a suitable manner in every respect as is usual, with gates doors and windows; there must also be proper wickets to the back entrances and garden, with bolts and latches:<sup>15</sup>

John MacDonald	£303- 9s- 6d	In three instalments.
James Wotherspoon	£8-15s- 0d	Fences for the garden.
James Brand	£1-16s- 5d	Loss of ground & crop.
Total cost	£314- 0s-11d <sup>16</sup>	

15. S.R.O. E330/16/4.

16. Accounts, Glasgow-Carlisle Road, S.R.O.



The valuation roll for 1878 states that the proprietors were the Road Trustees and the occupier was the toll collector; the assessed yearly rent, or value of the property, was £5. It remained in the possession of the Road Trustees until the 10th of December, 1833, when by virtue of the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act 1878, was purchased for the sum of £110 by Sir Robert Jardine.<sup>17</sup>

### **The Gretna Toll House**

The specifications were basically the same as the Dinwoodie toll house. Any differences due to local difficulties were entered in the margins of the document. The builder was John Park of Ecclefechan, at a cost of £415 0s 0d.

#### **(Margin Notes)**

1. Roof is all to be constructed of strong durable timber, and covered with sound freestone flags, not less than 3 inches in thickness, well jointed and rebated, the joints made with white lead and oil, the outside painted three coats, and finished in lead colour.
2. Inner walls either whinstone or freestone, outer walls similar finish to Sark bridge.

Park was also responsible for the Mein bridge and possibly for the widening of the bridge over the river Kirtle, as stated by Telford in his estimate, for Glasgow-Carlisle road 'Kirtle bridge, which, being too narrow, must be widened, and have its approaches improved, immediately to the south the road is so confined between improved lawns (locally named policies) and high banks, that no changes can be made at moderate cost, but near to Merkland (curious old) Cross and Woodhouse, the irregularities may be avoided by a deviation of about three quarters of a mile.'

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Letter to the Road Trustees. November 2nd 1818**

'I have lately a message from Mr Stewart of Hillside mentioning that the path of the new Glasgow & Carlisle road through the estate of Dinwoodie had been contracted for and would be immediately made and it would be proper for me to take the necessary steps for ascertaining my damages.

I observe from the Act of Parliament, a copy of which I received from Edinburgh only a few days ago, that three months notice in writing must be given to the land owner, before entering on such lands. Being wishful however, that no unnecessary impediment should be thrown in the way of the proposed improvement on my part.

I do not wait for such intimation, but now address myself to you to state my intention of claiming damages, for the irreparable injury that will be done to the property in question.

By the 31st section of the act, it seems to be understood that the trustees are to make an offer of damages to the owner, and if not accepted of, they are empowered by the 30th section to apply to the Sheriff to have the damages ascertained by a jury.

Following out, therefore, what I conceive to be the meaning of the act, I hope to receive from the Trustees through you an offer of damages, and in forming an opinion thereof, I hope they will have in view the following particulars

1st/

The extent & value of the ground to be occupied by the road and fences.

2nd/

The expense of erecting sufficient fences on each side of the road.

3rd/

The great damage done to the farms generally. The land through which the new road passes, not only being of the best quality, but in the highest state of cultivation, well sub-divided, and the inclosures such as to answer

17. Sasines.

the present improved state of agriculture. The proposed road will cut almost every field diagonally, leaving them in patches and corners, and I believe depriving many of them of water.

The present line of road through the estate is in the best possible direction for it, so that in no point of view, will the new line be of any advantage to it. When you communicate to me the ideas of the Trustees with respect to the amount of damages, I shall lose no time in furnishing you with mine, and if we unfortunately cannot agree, we must then have recourse to a jury, as pointed out by the act.

I shall be happy to communicate to the tennants, any offer you may wish to make to them.

J. H. Maxwell.<sup>18</sup>

### APPENDIX III

#### Tolls levied at Dinwoodie Toll Bar

For every horse or beast drawing any coach 1s.

For every stage coach, one half more.

For every horse, ox or beast drawing any waggon, wain, &c., drawn by not more than two oxen or beasts of draught, each 6d.

If drawn by three horses, oxen or other beasts of draught, each 10d.

If drawn by four or more horses, oxen or beasts of draught, each 1s.

For every horse or mule, saddled or unsaddled, laden or unladen, and not drawing, each 3d.

For every ass, loaded or unloaded, 2d.

For every score of oxen or neat cattle, 1s 8d.

And so in proportion for any greater or less number.

For every drove of horses or fillies unshod, per score, 2s 6d.

And so in proportion for any greater or less number.

For every horse, ox or beast drawing carts or other carriages loaded with coal or fuel, hay, straw, &c, if not drawn by more than two horses, oxen or beasts of draught, each 3d.

If drawn by three horses, oxen or beasts of draught, 5d.

If drawn by four horses, oxen or beasts of draught, 6d.

*Note. It has been lately resolved to take 6d. per horse off the tolls payable by stage coaches, post-chaises, gigs and other such carriages, and one penny off each riding horse.*

Laurence Hill, Clerk.<sup>19</sup>

18. R. Paxton.

19. Glasgow Carlisle road returns to House of Commons, 25 Aug 1835.

## OBITUARIES

**Professor Ian Borthwick Cowan**

For a number of years Dumfries enjoyed the unusual distinction of being the childhood home of two Scottish History professors with the surname Cowan, Ian and Edward. Now Ian Cowan's sadly early death has taken from us a notable and indefatigable scholar and a most likeable personality.

Ian Cowan was born in Dumfries in 1932, and, after his education at Dumfries Academy and the University of Edinburgh, he taught at his *alma mater* and at Newbattle Abbey College, before moving to Glasgow University as a lecturer in 1962. Promotion to Reader followed in 1977 and to Professor in Scottish History in 1983.

His publications include *Blast and Counterblast* (1960), *The Parishes of Medieval Scotland* (Scottish Record Society 1962), *The Enigma of Mary Stewart* (1971), *The Scottish Covenanters, 1660-88* (1976), *Medieval Religious Houses: Scotland* (with Dr. Easson 1976) and *The Scottish Reformation* (1982). In 1981 he contributed a valuable paper — 'The Reformation in Dumfriesshire' — to Vol. 56 of our *Transactions*.

Starting in the mid sixties, Ian Cowan directed and took part in a massive programme of research in the Vatican archives, which was to last for 22 years. This has shed much new light on the history of the pre Reformation Church in Scotland, and will be of immense value to generations of scholars yet to come, especially as so many of the contemporary records in Scotland were lost centuries ago. Characteristically he built up excellent relations between the Vatican officials and the researchers from Scotland.

Professor Cowan was Treasurer of the Scottish History Society for a quarter of a century, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and an organiser of or participant in many historical conferences. His recent appointment as a member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts reflected his high reputation as a record scholar.

On a personal note I well remember Ian Cowan's kindness and valuable advice when I was a raw first year history student and, indeed, on various occasions in later years.

Ian Cowan joined our Society in 1962, and our sympathy is extended to his wife and his three daughters.

J.H.D.G.

**Mr Richard J. Clarke**

The Society also has lost a member of note with the death of Richard Clarke, of Ashwood, Closeburn. Born in Canada, he was educated at Merchant Taylors and Imperial College, where he obtained a degree in electrical engineering. His career took him to Manchester with Metropolitan Vickers, to the army as a captain in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and to a pair of management consultant posts before retirement in 1980.

He served as a member of Council for several years and played a leading role in the Mid Nithsdale Historical Society. His most enduring contribution to this Society was his excellent series of articles on the Garroch Waterpower Scheme in the Parish of Closeburn. These were published in Volumes LIX, LX, LXI, LXII and LXIV of the *Transactions*, and they covered this remarkable system from the remote Garroch Burn right down to Barburgh Mill beside the River Nith. They gave full scope to his talents as an engineer and as a historical researcher.

The sympathy of Society members is extended to his wife.

J.H.D.G.

PROCEEDINGS 1989-90

**20th October**

Annual General Meeting

Mr A. E. Truckell was elected as an Honorary Member

Speaker: Mr J. Chinnock — Presidential Address — 'The Fabric of the Countryside'

**3rd November**

Speaker: Mr A. Collier — 'Operation Raleigh'

**17th November**

Speaker: Mr J. Hodgart — 'Witchcraft in Scotland'

**1st December**

Speakers: Mr & Mrs P. Harlington — 'Wildlife in Your Garden'

**15th December**

Speaker: Mrs A. Wilkins - 'Queen Victoria's Children'

**12th January**

Speaker: Mr G. Keevill - 'Excavations at Carlisle Cathedral'

**26th January**

Members' Night

Speakers: Miss J. Page — 'The Work of a Regional Archaeologist'

Mr J. Gair — 'The First Century of Lockerbie Academy'

**9th February**

Speaker: Mrs O. Stewart — 'Wild Flowers in Kirkcudbright'

**23rd February**

Speaker: Dr R. Tipping — 'Palaeo-Environmental Survey at Kirkpatrick Fleming'

**9th March**

Speaker: Mr W. Elliot — 'The Walter Mason Collection'

**17th March**

This meeting was held at Gatehouse of Fleet

Speaker: Mr G. Maxwell — 'The Romans in Dumfries and Galloway'

**23rd March**

Special General Meeting

Speaker: Mr S. Wood — 'Fossils'

**30th March**

Speaker: Mr Pinkerton — '150th Anniversary of Kirkpatrick Macmillan's Bicycle'



## Publications funded by the Ann Hill Research Bequest

### **The History and Archaeology of Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish**

No. 1 Ann Hill and her family. A Memorial, by D. Adamson

No. 2\* Kirkpatrick-Fleming Poorhouse, by D. Adamson

No. 3\* Kirkpatrick-Fleming Miscellany

Mossknow Game Register 1875

Diary of J. Gordon Graham 1854

edited by D. Adamson and I. S. MacDonald

No. 4\* Middlebie Presbytery Records, by D. Adamson

No. 5\* Kirkpatrick-Fleming Miscellany

How Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell worsted the Devil

Fergus Graham of Mossknow and the Murder at Kirkpatrick

both by W. F. Cormack

This series is crown quarto in size with a 2 colour titled card cover.

Publications marked \* are reprinted from the *Transactions*.

### **The Records of Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish**

(in preparation)

The series will be duplicated in A4 size with a titled card cover.

For prices of both series and current availability of Records apply to the Hon. Secretary.



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**Records of the Western Marches, Vol. III,** "The Upper Nithsdale Coalworks from Pictish Times to 1925", by J. C. McConnell, 1962, £2.00 plus postage.

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\*Indicates out of print, but see Editorial.

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