

OBITUARIES

Compiled by J. E. LOUSLEY.

IDA MARGARET HAYWARD (1872-1949). The death of Miss Ida M. Hayward on 2nd October, 1949, at Galashiels, recalls the active part she played in recording the extensive alien flora which occurred in that neighbourhood.

Born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in 1872, she was connected on both sides of the family with the woollen industry. On the death of her father she and her mother came to reside at Galashiels, where her uncles were engaged in Tweed manufacture.

The wool, imported mainly from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America, contained much extraneous matter, including many prickly fruits and seeds. To free it from these the wool was subjected to drastic treatment, after which the impurities were washed away. One of the uncles, a keen naturalist, noted that some of these fruits and seeds survived the treatment and were able to germinate. He suggested to Miss Hayward, who was interested in Botany, that she should investigate the alien flora which, as a result, flourished intermittently on the banks of the Tweed.

In the years that followed she explored thoroughly the surrounding country, collecting, drying and mounting the strange plants which she found. Thus she built up an unique herbarium, which shortly before her death she presented to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. The identification of these plants presented much difficulty. Very fortunately Dr G. C. Druce collaborated with her, and it was he who was responsible for naming them with the help of botanists in many parts of the world.

The results were published in 1919 in a book entitled *The Adventive Flora of Tweedside*. Miss Hayward had recorded 348 alien plants, of which only 89 had been previously noted. It was well that she collected these plants when she did, as new systems of drainage have been installed, where in septic tanks all or nearly all fruits and seeds are destroyed.

In later life she travelled widely, visiting among other places South Africa and South America. By this time she had become interested in the use of coloured film in photography, and so brought back with her many films mainly of botanical interest which she showed to scientific audiences.

Latterly she devoted her time to making coloured films of the scenery and plants of the Scottish Borders. During the war she exhibited these to many audiences and in this way raised large sums of money for local charities. As recently as 1948 she delivered illustrated lectures to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and to the British Association.

Miss Hayward was a member of this Society (1908), a Fellow of the Linnean Society (1910) and a Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (1913).

J. ANTHONY.

EMILY SOPHIA TODD (1859-1949). By the passing of Miss Todd, the Society loses one of its oldest members. The daughter of John Todd, she was born in London on 19th May 1859, and was the youngest of a family of eleven. As a child, Miss Todd spent many holidays at Tummel Bridge, Perthshire, and it was doubtless here that she first acquired that love of botany which was to become her chief interest in life. Her first specimens were gathered at the age of seventeen, and for seventy years she built a herbarium which now contains sheets of nearly every British plant collected by herself.

On the death of her mother in 1907, Miss Todd settled at Aldbourne, Wilts. She regularly let her house for the summer months and resumed her search for the few remaining species to complete her collection. Even in her later years she was a woman of indomitable energy, and at the age of 80 she had been known to wade bare-footed in a marsh for some prized specimen. She died at Wantage on 16th April 1949. and is buried in Aldbourne churchyard.

× *Rosa Toddii* W.-Dod and *Melampyrum silvaticum* L. var. *Toddae* C. E. Britton were named in her honour. Her herbarium is now at the Museum, Swindon, where a large room has been allocated entirely for its display.

J. D. GROSE.

ELEANOR VACHELL (1879-1948). Miss Eleanor Vachell, who was for many years one of the most prominent members of the Botanical Society, was born at Cardiff in 1879, the eldest child of Charles Tanfield Vachell, M.D., and his wife Winifred. After attending a small school in Cardiff she went to The Manse, Malvern, and later to St John's, Brighton. She was introduced to field botany by her father, from whom she received her first lesson at Killarney when she was ten. Two years later she was given a copy of Johns' *Flowers of the Field* and a botanical diary. Johns she outgrew, but she continued to record her finds in the diary until near the end of her life. As a girl Eleanor Vachell botanised enthusiastically around Cardiff, on the Glamorgan coast at Southerndown (where an annual stay was made in spring for many years), in the many and varied *locales* of the family holidays, and above all on botanical trips with her father to Scotland, Ireland, Brittany, Norway, Switzerland and elsewhere. Very early on she set herself the task of "painting her Bentham." This involved seeing *in situ* every species recognized as British, collecting it if allowable, and recording it by colouring the illustration in Fitch's or (later) in Butcher and Strudwick's *Illustrations*. The pursuit of this aim led her into almost every corner of the British Isles. Few of Miss Vachell's contemporaries can have obtained a better knowledge of British plants in their native habitats. At the end only thirteen species remained uncoloured in her copies of the works mentioned.

Miss Vachell's membership of the old B.E.C. dated from the day in 1916 on which its Hon. Secretary walked into the Vachell home in Cardiff announcing "I am Dr Druce." She became one of a band of loyal and enthusiastic friends of Dr Druce's, united in a common devotion to him and to British botany. Their trips to Scotland, Ireland, Teesdale, North Wales and elsewhere, were the forerunners of the more scientific though perhaps less spectacular annual excursions of later years. Miss Vachell herself wrote the accounts of three of these trips which afterwards appeared in the *Report*, viz. Jersey (1923) **7**, 245-9, North Wales (1924) **7**, 606-9, and Glamorgan (1927) **8**, 455-8. When the Society was democratised in 1932, Miss Vachell was one of the first members of the newly formed Committee and she continued to serve thereon except at short intervals until her death, being invariably re-elected after her statutory periods of retirement.

Miss Vachell inherited from her father a strong and abiding interest in her native county. This expressed itself in and through, among other ways, support of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society and its activities. She was from 1903 and jointly at first with Dr Vachell, Hon. Secretary of the Committee responsible for the preparation of the *Flora of Glamorgan*, the first volume of which was later published under the editorship of A. H. Trow, and she acted as Recorder therefor for the remainder of her life. She summarized her intimate and peculiar knowledge of this subject in articles published in 1933 (*A List of Glamorgan Plants*, *Rep. B.E.C.* **10**, 686-743), and 1936 (*Glamorgan County History*, **1**, ed. W. M. Tattersall, Cardiff, pp. 123-178), and contributed supplementary notes thereon to the *Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society* (1936, **69**; 1941-7, **71-78**). She was instrumental with Dr K. B. Blackburn in discovering the hybrid *Limosella aquatica* × *subulata* (1939, *J. Bot.*, **77**, 65-71; and 1941, *Trans. C.N.S.*, **71**, 32-35) and published an article on the leek as the national emblem of Wales (1919, *Trans. C.N.S.*, **52**). It was fitting that Miss Vachell who had done so much for the Cardiff Naturalists' Society should have become, as she did, the first, and has remained the only, woman to become its President.

She did much to popularise the pursuit of field botany. Every week for over 27 years from 1921 onwards she contributed a note on wild flowers to the *Western Mail*, the last such item being dictated from her death bed. She was always ready to lecture to societies, and broadcast many times from Cardiff when this was the home of West Regional. In later years she was always most anxious to help and encourage young botanists and she watched their progress with the utmost interest. She was most generous in sharing her knowledge with others.

Miss Vachell was a keen churchwoman and an enthusiastic supporter of the British Red Cross Society, of which she was later a Commandant and finally a Vice-President. During the First World War she worked as a part-time V.A.D. at the 3rd Western General Hospital throughout its existence. During the Second World War she again set aside her beloved hobby in order to devote herself to war work, becoming Deputy Chairman of the Women's Land Army for the County of Glamorgan and

acting as visiting Representative of the organization; she was also in charge of the library at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Rookwood, Llandaff. She was a member of the Court of Governors of the National Museum of Wales from 1919 and of its Council from 1925, and served on several of its Committees, being twice Chairman of the Science Committee. She was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1917. In whatever capacity she acted she contributed of her best. Her loyalty once given, whether to a person, a society, or a cause, was absolute.

Miss Vachell died on 6th December 1948. She bequeathed to the National Museum of Wales the Herbarium which had been formed by the late Dr C. T. Vachell and herself and which is to be known as the C. T. and E. Vachell Herbarium, together with her botanical diary and notes, and other botanical books and records, and she also gave the sum of five hundred pounds for the upkeep of the herbarium and records referred to.

This notice incorporates one already accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society.

H. A. HYDE.

I should like to add a personal tribute to Miss Vachell who was always so generous in her help to me and other members of the Society.

It was typical of her anxiety not to risk spoiling the enjoyment of others that when I stayed with her at Cardiff at the end of August 1948, followed by a holiday in Gower a few days later (where we were accompanied by Mr D. McClintock), there was no mention of the malady which was so soon to bring her life to a close. The excursion was nearly at an end before casual mention of an appointment with a specialist shortly afterwards led us to suspect that she might be suffering from something more serious than a slight indisposition. Meanwhile she entered into all our plans with enthusiasm and braved rain and hard going which might have deterred many a younger lady. The discovery of *Aster Linosyris* and other interesting plants recorded from Glamorgan as found on this trip (see Plant Notes, *Watsonia*, 1 (4)), gave her great pleasure and are in no small degree due to her fortitude. She passed away just three months later.

Miss Vachell was one of the small coterie of enthusiasts closely associated with the late Dr Druce and had a sentimental as well as a very practical interest in our Society. In her we have lost one of our most popular and active members. The B.S.B.I. was represented at the funeral by Mr A. E. Wade, and a telegram of condolence was sent from the Hon. General Secretary to her sister.

J. E. LOUSLEY.

ALBERT WILSON (1862-1949). By the death of Albert Wilson the Society has lost one of its oldest members and most able local botanists. With the almost unique distinction of being the author of one important county flora and joint author of another, he was accepted as the authority on a group of north-western counties. In each of these it will be exceptionally difficult to fill his place.

Wilson was born of Quaker parents at "Calder Mount" near Garstang, Lancashire, on October 12th, 1862, and educated at Quaker schools at Kendal and Hitchin. He first became interested in field botany in the early spring of 1876 and, encouraged by his parents, began to prepare a collection of dried plants. He left school in 1879 and was apprenticed by a firm of Pharmaceutical Chemists at Bradford. After studying for a year in London he passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1884. He then returned to Harrison, Parkinson & Co. of Bradford as an assistant, later becoming a partner in the firm.

Albert Wilson married in June 1890 and moved to Ilkley seven years later, travelling to and from business in Bradford each day until his retirement in 1912. He then removed to his mother's home at Garstang until 1916, when he moved to Bentham and two years later to Sedbergh. In 1924 he left Sedbergh for Ro Wen, near Conway, where he stayed until 1946. At the beginning of the following year he made his home with his son at Priest Hutton, near Carnforth, where he died, after a second attack of thrombosis, on May 15th, 1949.

Thirty-seven years of retirement in five widely scattered homes in excellent country provided almost ideal conditions for the careful investigations for which Wilson became well known. But it is unlikely that these conditions would have been used to such advantage without the knowledge and experience gained from his collaboration with J. A. Wheldon in earlier days while he was still preoccupied with the ties and anxieties of business life. It was in 1898 that he made the acquaintance of the friend with whom he was so closely associated in botanical affairs for so many years. Wheldon, like Wilson, was a Pharmacist, and from 1891 until 1921 was Dispenser to H.M. Prison, Liverpool. Only six months older, he was, at the time of their meeting, very much more experienced in botany. Already a contributor to the *Journal of Botany*, he encouraged Wilson to collaborate with him in a joint paper the following year (1899); and, as he was a contributor to the Botanical Exchange Club, it was doubtless his influence that led Wilson to join our Society and send specimens for exchange in 1899. No less than 19 papers of a high standard and the *Flora of West Lancashire* appeared under their joint names during the next 16 years. They spent their holidays together in Scotland, Westmorland and the Isle of Man, and made shorter excursions to districts nearer their homes. A common interest in bryophytes and lichens as well as phanerogams cemented their friendship, which lasted until Wheldon's death in 1924. There are few examples in the history of British field botany of two men being so closely associated for so long.

Wilson's botanical work also owed much to his interest in meteorology and photography. For 56 years he sent up records of rainfall to the British Rainfall organisation (now under the Meteorological Office) and he also kept daily records of temperature. He was keenly interested in the effect of weather on plant-life, and climate is very ably

recorded in both his county floras. He similarly combined his knowledge of meteorology and botany in his papers on *The Great Smoke Cloud of the North of England* (1900?) and the series on *Meteorology and Phenology* (1926-1938). His interest in photography was put to good use in the *Flora of West Lancashire*, which is illustrated with 15 of his own photographs. For the later book his son, Howard Wilson, provided most of the pictures. His father's enthusiasm for the possibilities of using the camera more extensively for recording features of plant-life encouraged me to start using it for this purpose shortly after a visit to North Wales in 1931.

Turning to his more important publications, the two vice-county Floras are marked by close similarity in the method of presentation of the material. *The Flora of West Lancashire* (1907), of which he was joint author with Wheldon, has been regarded as the first local flora on ecological lines; the classification of vegetation in the introduction was certainly longer and more competent than that in any earlier work. *The Flora of Westmorland* (1938), for which Wilson was solely responsible, shows evidence of less thorough investigation of the vegetation of the area described. Both included Bryophytes and Lichens which reduced the space available for adequate treatment of the higher plants; both are characterised by unusual attention to altitude range and statements on habitat based on local rather than general observations. To produce such a volume at the age of 76 was a great achievement.

The Altitudinal Range of British Plants (1931), with its supplement (1940), was an important contribution to British Botany. Many of the entries were based on observations made by the writer and were greatly needed in a subject which had been somewhat neglected since the days of H. C. Watson and J. G. Baker. Wilson's book was the source for many of the entries on altitudinal range in Druce's *Comital Flora*. He added a few additional altitude records in his *Flora of a Portion of North-East Caernarvonshire* (1946-8) which is an account of a neglected, and not exceptionally productive area west of the Conway, written shortly before his death.

Wilson was a member of this Society from 1899 until his death and contributed regularly for many years to the Exchange Club. His specimens were well selected and carefully dried and the labels neat and informative. A particularly useful contribution was \times *Potamogeton Griffithii* A. Benn. from Llyn Anafon (*B.E.C. 1928 Rep.*, 928-929, 1929), which was to be destroyed shortly after by conversion of the lake into a reservoir. To obtain his gathering Wilson carried a garden rake across the moorland. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society from 1900 until his death, and a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society over a long period.

Albert Wilson was quiet, conscientious, perhaps a little reserved, but extremely kindly and most anxious to give every possible help to fellow botanists. He was an excellent walker and especially so on hills,

as I found to my discomfort on one hot June day we spent together on the Great Orme. When nearly 85 years of age he climbed to the summit of Ingleborough. He was a punctilious correspondent and his letters written in a beautiful round hand were a joy to read.

He presented his herbarium to the Yorkshire Museum, York, and leaves a brother and a son (Mr Howard Wilson), who assisted him in his later botanical work and to whom I am indebted for personal information incorporated in this appreciation. To them many members will wish to join in sending our deepest sympathy in their loss. A portrait of Albert Wilson working in his study appeared in his *Flora of Westmorland* (opposite p. 402). It is in accordance with his modesty that it is tucked away at the end of the book without mention in the list of illustrations. He was the last surviving member of the Botanical Record Club—an organisation which came to an end over sixty years ago.

In the compilation of the following list no search has been made of periodicals of local Natural History Societies. Some of the parts cited may have been issued after the ends of the years stated. An asterisk before the title indicates that the paper or book was written jointly with J. A. Wheldon. (s.n.) = short note.

- 1883 : West Lancaster : A Catalogue of species . . . observed in 1881-82; *Botanical Record Club Report for 1881 and 1882*, 248-249. (Other records in this and subsequent Reports of this Club).
- 1887 : Record of *Cirsium acaule* ex Lees, F. A., *Naturalist* for 1887, 273.
- 1899 : *The Mosses of West Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **37**, 465-473, 509-518.
- 1899→ : Records in *B.E.C. Reports*.
- 1900 : *Additions to the Flora of West Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **38**, 40-47.
- 1900 : In Lees, F. A., West Lancaster Indigenes, *Naturalist* (516), 3-4.
- 1901 : *Additions to the Flora of West Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **39**, 22-26.
- 1901 : *Mosses of West Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **39**, 294-299.
- 1901 : *Notes on the Flora of Over Wyresdale, *Naturalist* (539), 357-362.
- 1902 : *West Lancashire Plants, *J. Bot.*, **40**, 346-350.
- 1902 : *Additional West Lancashire Mosses and Hepatics, *J. Bot.*, **40**, 412-416.
- 1902 : **Alchemilla vulgaris* L. var. *filicaulis* (Buser) in West Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **40**, 392. (s.n.)
- 1902 : *Menyanthes trifoliata* at an Unusually High Elevation, *Naturalist* (550), 352. (s.n.)
- 1903 : **Kantia submersa* in Britain, *J. Bot.*, **41**, 17-18.
- 1903 : **Kantia submersa* : a new British Hepatic, *Naturalist* (553), 63.
- 1904 : *West Lancashire Lichens, *J. Bot.*, **42**, 255-261.
- 1905 : *Additions to the West Lancashire Flora, *J. Bot.*, **43**, 94-96.
- 1905 : *Scirpus sylvaticus* in Lake Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **43**, 243. (s.n.)
- 1906 : *Additions to the Flora of West Lancashire, *J. Bot.*, **44**, 99-102.
- 1907 : **The Flora of West Lancashire*, pp. 512, with map and 15 illustrations from photographs by A. Wilson; Henry Young & Sons, Liverpool.
- 1908 : *Inverness-shire Cryptogams, *J. Bot.*, **46**, 347-356.
- 1909 : **Lycopodium annotinum* in Westmorland, *J. Bot.*, **47**, 74-75. (s.n.)
- 1909 : **Gyrophora spodiochroa* Ach., *J. Bot.*, **47**, 431, 447-448. (s.n.n.)
- 1910 : *Inverness and Banff Cryptogams, *J. Bot.*, **48**, 123-129.
- 1910 : *West Lancashire Mosses, *J. Bot.*, **48**, 111. (s.n.)
- 1913 : *West Lancashire Extinctions [Cockerham Moss], *J. Bot.*, **51**, 336. (s.n.)
- 1913 : On Gathering, Growing and Preparing Mosses for the Herbarium, *Naturalist* (674), 128-130.

- 1914 : *Alpine Vegetation on Ben-y-Gloe, Perthshire, *J. Bot.*, **52**, 227-235 (with correction on p. 277).
- 1915 : *The Lichens of Perthshire, *J. Bot.*, **53**, Suppl. 1, 1-74.
- 1918 : *Malaxis paludosa* (Sw.) and *Salix herbacea* (L.) in North-west Yorks., *Naturalist* (741), 335. (s.n.)
- 1919 : West Yorkshire Botanical Notes, *Naturalist* (754), 369.
- 1922 : West Yorkshire Botanical Notes, *Naturalist* (791), 397-398.
- 1924 : West Yorkshire Botanical Notes, *Naturalist* (805), 48-50.
- 1926-1938 : Meteorology and Phenology (Quarterly notes with many personal observations), *N.W.Nat.*, **1-13**.
- 1927 : *Stachys alpina* L. in North Wales, *N.W.Nat.*, **2**, 181-182.
- 1927 : Denbighshire Hepatics, *N.W.Nat.*, **2**, 182. (s.n.)
- 1927 : Wasps at a High Altitude (with H. Wilson), *N.W.Nat.*, **2**, 255. (s.n.)
- 1929 : Notes on the Flora of Carnedd Llewellyn, *N.W.Nat.*, **4**, 53-56.
- 1930 : *Asplenium septentrionale* in Wales, *N.W.Nat.*, **5**, 252. (s.n.)
- 1930-1931 : The Altitudinal Range of British Plants, *N.W.Nat.*, **5 & 6**, Supplement, 1-105; [reissued by T. Buncle & Co. Ltd., Arbroath].
- 1930 : Census Catalogue of British Hepatics (review), *N.W.Nat.*, **5**, 281-282.
- 1932 : *Tilia cordata* in Caernarvonshire, *N.W.Nat.*, **7**, 318. (s.n.)
- 1933 : Flora of Westmorland, *N.W.Nat.*, **8**, 52-53.
- 1933 : Westmorland Mosses, *N.W.Nat.*, **8**, 54. (s.n.)
- 1933 : *Juncus macer* in Caernarvonshire, *N.W.Nat.*, **8**, 328. (s.n.)
- 1933 : Yorkshire Naturalists' Union Circular No. 368 : The 368th Meeting at Sedburgh, *Naturalist* for 1932, Supplement.
- 1935 : Tomatillo (*Physalis ixocarpa* Brot.), *N.W.Nat.*, **10**, 359. (s.n.)
- 1936 : Westmorland Hepaticae, *N.W.Nat.*, **11**, 164-165. (s.n.)
- 1936 : A Large Evergreen Oak, *N.W.Nat.*, **11**, 359-360. (s.n.)
- 1936 : *Poa Chaixii* in Caernarvonshire, *N.W.Nat.*, **11**, 363. (s.n.)
- 1938 : *The Flora of Westmorland*; pp. 413, with map and 37 reproductions from photographs by Howard Wilson, etc.; printed by T. Buncle & Co. Ltd., Arbroath, and published privately.
- 1939 : The Aurora Borealis of February 24th, 1939, *N.W.Nat.*, **14**, 40. (s.n.)
- 1940 : Further Notes on the Altitudinal Range of British Plants, *N.W.Nat.*, **15**, 41-50.
- 1940 : Some Plants of Anglesey, *N.W.Nat.*, **15**, 104-109.
- 1940 : The Arctic Spell of Weather in January 1940, *N.W.Nat.*, **15**, 219-223.
- 1946-1948 : The Flora of a Portion of North-East Caernarvonshire, *N.W.Nat.*, **21**, 202-223; **22**, 62-83, 191-211.

In addition, he wrote a paper on "The Great Smoke Cloud of the North of England and its Influence on Plants," *Halifax Naturalist* (as read before the British Association Meeting, 1900), which is cited in *Fl. W. Lancs.*, 124, and *Fl. Westmorland*, 55, and which I have not seen.

J. E. LOUSLEY.

ANTHONY HURT WOLLEY-DOD (1861-1948) was born on 17th November 1861 at Eton College. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Charles Wolley-Dod, an assistant master at the College. Educated at Eton, he went to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1879, and from there obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery on 23rd February 1881. From 1881 to 1886 he served at Gibraltar, and in March 1886 went into the Advanced Class at the Artillery College till February 1888, when he entered the Inspection Department of Warlike Stores at Woolwich Arsenal, being promoted Captain in 1889 and remaining there until 1896. He served as Assistant Inspector in the Ordnance Department in South

Africa from 1896 to 1898, returning to the Inspection Department at Woolwich until 1901, when he retired from the Army with the rank of Major and became Artillery Adviser to Hadfield's Steel Foundry until 1910. He made two visits to Gibraltar, both from November to June inclusive, between 1911 and 1913, when he was able to devote practically the whole time to the study of the botany of the Rock and the adjacent portion of Spain. During the 1914-18 War he returned to the Inspection Department at Woolwich, obtaining the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring again in 1919. In 1920 he visited his brother-in-law in California for reasons of health, returning within a year. He died on 21st June 1948, having been ill for several years at his home in Mayfield, Sussex. He was twice married, first to Agnes Gardyne Mackintosh, who died in 1917, by whom he had a daughter, and in 1922 to Eileen Griffin, who survives him.

He had a general interest in Natural History, but his chief interest was in plants, especially in Roses, of which he became the acknowledged British expert. He parted with his Rose collection to the Natural History Museum in 1938, the rest of his herbarium following it at his death.

Most of his botanical writings appeared in the *Journal of Botany*, his first dealing with plants observed near Woolwich (1892, **30**, 121; 370, aliens). In a letter dated 16th Sept. 1892, F. Townsend asks W. H. Beeby if he can look over some specimens which Wolley-Dod had sent him, as he was going to Scotland and could not attend to them, and refers to Wolley-Dod as "an ardent young botanist, sagacious and very painstaking, sparing himself no trouble and deserving of help." Further short Kent notes followed (1893, **31**, 153, *Lonicera Caprifolium* in West Kent; 1894, **32**, 87; 1895, **33**, 84, *Glyceria distans* var. *pseudo-procumbens*, var. nov.; 185, monoecious *Mercurialis perennis*), and two on plants found in Cheshire (1893, **31**, 372). In 1898 (**36**, 352) he recorded *Gymnadenia albida* × *conopsea* from Scotland (near Arisaig). In 1899 he made his first contributions to the two Exchange Clubs, and he acted as Distributor for the Watson Club in 1901-2.

His sojourn in South Africa produced two papers in which new plants from the Cape were described (1900, **38**, 170-1; 1901, **39**, 379-402), and he collaborated with H. Bolus in the production of *A List of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Cape Peninsula, with notes on some of the critical species* (1903).

By 1906 he had become well acquainted with both *Rubus* and *Rosa*, for in that year (**44**, 63-65) he described a new species and variety of *Rubus* (*R. castrensis* and *R. rhombifolius* var. *megastachys*), and first acted as a critic of Roses sent to the Watson Club, a task which he continued until that Club ended in 1934. His first contribution to the B.E.C. in 1899 included Roses, and his criticisms of Roses sent to that Club began in its *1901 Report*. In 1906 also we find him reviewing a book for the editor of the *Journal of Botany* (**44**, 430), but his preoccupation was by now Roses, and his work resulted in two Supplements to the

Journal, the first, in 1908, dealing with the Subsection *Eucaninae* (see also a note on *R. obovata* Ley on p. 364) and the second in 1910 with the remainder of the genus. A further Supplement in 1911 provided *A List of British Roses*, which included an analytical key for identification. Notes on how good specimens of Roses should be collected appeared in 1909 (**47**, 247-255, with notes on identification), 1920 (**58**, 23-24), 1924 (**62**, 52-53, with remarks on reference numbers) and 1927 (**65**, 84). He was a good collector himself, and liked to receive equally good specimens when asked for identifications.

During his two seasons at Gibraltar he made fine collections in duplicate so that one series might remain in the Museum at Gibraltar. The first year he presented the other to the Natural History Museum, the second year to Kew, with additions to the N.H.M. collection. He found the neighbourhood "considerably richer than is indicated by the Floras hitherto published," and prepared a *Flora of Gibraltar and Neighbourhood*, an excellent piece of work which appeared as a Supplement to the *Journal of Botany* in 1914, several new species and varieties having been previously published (1914, **52**, 16-15, 47).

For the next few years his only note concerned the finding of *Juncus tenuis* in Carnarvonshire (1916, **54**, 88), but in 1920 *A revised Arrangement of British Roses* formed another Supplement to the *Journal of Botany*.

During his visit to California he collected over 450 specimens* (presented to the Natural History Museum in 1925), and prepared a paper on "The Flora of the Santa Cruz Hills," proof of which, set up by Taylor and Francis dated 17th April 1923 (about 20 pages) exists in the library of the Natural History Museum. Except for the reader's corrections on the top of three copies, the proof is untouched, and I have been unable to discover why it has since remained in that condition. He had reviewed a *Report on the boreal Flora of the Sierra Nevada of California* in 1922 (**60**, 90-91).

He returned to Roses with *The Roses of Britain*, published by Taylor and Francis (reviewed in *J. Bot.* by Matthews, **62**, 354), some novelties having first appeared in 1921 (**59**, 178, *R. rubiginosa* × *spinosissima* forma *cantiana*) and 1924 (**62**, 202-209). In 1931 his last *Revision of the British Roses* appeared as yet another *J. Bot.* Supplement, which had been preceded by notes on *R. hibernica* Templ. (1928, **66**, 361-2), "Some varieties of *Rosa tomentosa*" (1929, **67**, 38-42, 87), and *Rosa scabriuscula* Smith (1930, **68**, 185-187).

For the next few years a new interest entered his life. In 1927 Dr Rendle, in his Presidential Address to the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies at Hastings, suggested that the local Natural History Societies might work towards the production of an up-to-date Flora of Sussex, and in 1930 Wolley-Dod was invited to undertake the task

*In the Herbarium at Kew there are specimens belonging to various families collected by Wolley-Dod stamped "Received March 13, 1922." In addition he presented "over 200 grasses collected by him in California"—see *Kew Bulletin*, **1923**, 62.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

of editing such a Flora, an invitation which he accepted. The large amount of work which such an undertaking involves was brought to a successful conclusion in 1937. The various MSS. concerning this Flora he deposited in the Natural History Museum. A note on "The Markwick Papers" connected with it appeared in 1933 (**71**, 348-351). During this last period he reviewed Keller's *Synopsis Rosarum . . . Europae Mediae* (1932, **70**, 114-116) and Boulenger's *Les Roses d'Europe* (the only two volumes which appeared) (1933, **71**, 108-110).

By the time the *Flora of Sussex* was completed he was 75 years of age, and although he tried to bring the nomenclature of British Roses into line with changing Continental views, no further paper was published. In his work on Roses he relied considerably on Crépin until that botanist's death, and later obtained determinations from Sudre and Dingler, but with them he often found himself in disagreement, as his herbarium notes show. In his later years he was, not unnaturally, unable to follow up the developments arising from increasing knowledge of the peculiar cytology of the genus, which have thrown new light into the tangle which is still far from being unravelled. He spent his remaining years on his other hobby, gardening, until his increasing frailty put an end to such activity.

As a man I found him quiet and reserved, a voluminous botanical correspondent, always willing to give others the benefit of his knowledge and experience. He gave great help to the Wild Flower Society, where it was much appreciated (*Wild Flower Magazine*, Sept.-Dec. 1948, 220).

A. J. WILMOTT.