

## Obituaries

DOREEN SYLVIA LAMBERT M.B.E.  
(1915–1996)

Doreen Lambert died unexpectedly in July 1996. She had been for many years the B.S.B.I. Recorder for both Co. Londonderry (v.c. H40) and Co. Tyrone (v.c. H36), a job which she pursued with characteristic vigour and attention to detail. Originating from Co. Galway, from an old Anglo-Irish family of the sort which at times seems more English than the English, despite generations spent in Ireland, Doreen claimed her family was connected with Colonel Lambert, one of Oliver Cromwell's notable lieutenants who settled in Ireland during the Commonwealth. The Lambert clan became well established in the Oughterard district of Galway, but Doreen and her parents moved to Garvagh in Co. Londonderry in the 1930s, where Doreen used to "shoot the hills" with her father. During World War II she characteristically volunteered for service in the British Forces, becoming an officer in the Royal Air Force, attached to the newly developing Radar arm. During part of the war she was stationed at a Radar station atop the Great Orme at Llandudno, an excellent posting for a field botanist as she fondly remembered! She was awarded the M.B.E. for her wartime services. Later she pursued a successful career as a civil servant in Northern Ireland, latterly working in the Ancient Monuments section of the Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland.

After retirement in the 1970s she and her mother (an astonishing lady in her own right who died at the age of 102 with a mind as clear as a bell to the end; like many of the Irish she had a great fondness for horses) moved to the small seaside resort of Castlerock on the windy north coast of Co. Londonderry (Doreen always, incidentally, referred to it as "Derry"), to a large bungalow with magnificent views of the Atlantic Ocean from the picture windows. There she settled down in earnest to pursue her hobby of field botany which had begun before the War; she had gone out botanising in the 1930s with Robert Lloyd Praeger, and had become very friendly with the late Miss Pat ("Paddy") Kertland of Queen's University, Belfast, who was the leading light in field botany in Northern Ireland in the 1950s and 1960s, and with Maura Scannell, of the Botany Dept at the National Museum in Dublin, later of Glasnevin. I first met her in the very early 1970s at Miss Kertland's home, and from about 1973 we developed a mutual passion for dandelions inspired by John Richards' *Taraxacum Flora* published in 1972. Many of the first Irish county records of various *Taraxacum* species are Doreen's. She collected assiduously, not only in the northern counties, but also in her native west of Ireland, where she was able to show that *Taraxacum palustre* and its allies were nowhere near so rare as had been hitherto thought. 1972 was also the year that Miss Kertland produced a *Supplement* to Praeger's 1938 edition of the *Flora of the north-east of Ireland*, helped considerably, as the title page states, by Doreen.

From about 1976, by which time Doreen had settled down at Castlerock and had become the Recorder for Cos Londonderry (H40) and Tyrone (H36), we worked together on producing a revision of the *Flora of the north-east of Ireland*. Doreen, with her collaborators in Co. Londonderry, notably Ian and David McNeill, John Harron, David Riley and Mrs Jo Newbould, provided me with a steady, and at times almost overwhelming, stream of records, sightings and queries. At the same time she was vigorously opposing the spoilation of the countryside of her adopted county, especially of its beautiful coast. A keen golfer, she used to botanise on the links at the same time as golfing, but she vociferously opposed the damage done to the north coast dunes by extensions of local golf courses at Castlerock and Portstewart and was instrumental in averting the worst consequences that might have followed without intervention. Her golfing activities included membership of the Castlerock Golf Club, on which course she had seen what she considered to be *Campanula giesekiana*. Determined to show this to me one day, she took me on to the course and walked past and through small armies of irate golfers who kept shouting warnings at us. I expected any moment to be struck down by a golf ball, but Doreen placidly ignored the shouts, said "I'm a member!" and leisurely proceeded on her way.

She was a careful and meticulous observer and was quite an accomplished botanical artist – she recorded many of her more notable finds as watercolours in a series of loose-leaf albums. It includes carefully observed drawings of most of the *Taraxacum* microspecies that she had found and collected; together with her herbarium material the collection of drawings is housed in the Ulster Museum, Belfast. Doreen's contribution to our botanical knowledge of the north of Ireland is considerable, as any glance through our 3rd edition of the *Flora of the north-east of Ireland*, which appeared in 1992, will show; her name appears with the other principal collaborators on the title page. (Whilst engaged on the *Flora of the north-east*, she was simultaneously preparing a typescript draft *Flora of Tyrone*.)

It was my privilege to know Doreen as a friend for nearly 25 years, and I was saddened by her unexpected death, but whenever I visit the north coast dunes I will half close my eyes and remember her stocky, jovial figure, the upper class accent, and long talks about hybrids and subspecies over gin-and-tonic with the majestic waters of the Atlantic in the background.

P. HACKNEY

EDGAR W. B. H. MILNE-REDHEAD M.B.E, I.S.O., T.D.  
(1906—1996)

Edgar Wolston Bertram Handsley Milne-Redhead, who died on 29 June 1996 in his 91st year, was a professional systematic botanist but better simply described as an all-round naturalist; field work had more appeal for him than writing monographs in the herbarium. He will be best remembered as an ardent and successful conservationist, a collector of superb specimens, for his editorial work but perhaps above all for firing the enthusiasm of many amateur botanists, particularly in Africa, to



emulate his own magnificent results. He had at first sight an austere military air caught to perfection by his Belgian colleague Prof. J. Léonard (a co-founder of Association pour l'Étude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale) – to translate his comments would spoil them – “comme c'était ma première visite à Kew il eut la délicate attention de venir me chercher à la gare de Victoria à Londres. Je vis un homme sérieux très droit que me fit immédiatement penser à un officier anglais de l'armée britannique des Indes. Mais sous cet aspect un peu sévère je découvris rapidement un caractère particulièrement aimable.”

Edgar was born near Frome in Somerset on 24 May 1906. His father George Bertram Milne-Redhead was a keen gardener and his grandfather Richard, a great traveller, seed collector and Fellow of the Linnean Society, had established a fine garden at Holden Clough near Clitheroe. His mother Agnes was interested in classical music and croquet and after the death of Edgar's elder sister Rosamund at only 16 developed a strongly protective manner towards him. Edgar's early schooling was at The Old Ryde preparatory school in Bournemouth. In 1920 the family moved to Cheltenham enabling him to attend the college as a day boy and to enjoy the fine countryside. He went up to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge in 1925 and read Natural Sciences, taking a particular interest in botany after meeting the legendary Humphrey Gilbert-Carter and gaining a half-blue for rifle shooting. Examinations, however, were not his forte and rather than take Part II of the Tripos he applied for a post at Kew. No posts being available he accepted an unpaid position for several months. A terse announcement in the *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* records that in 1929 C. E. Hubbard and E. Milne-Redhead had been appointed Temporary Subassistants in the Herbarium – there were no flattering titles for the lower ranks in those days! For a year he worked successively on plants of Europe, Canada, Fiji and elsewhere; then a remarkable opportunity occurred in March 1930. The then Director of Kew, Sir Arthur Hill, was asked by the Colonial Office to suggest a botanist to assist with an aerial survey of what is now Zambia and offered to second Edgar to the scheme. The offer was eagerly accepted and he spent four and half months in Mwinilunga District when he prepared some of the most elegant herbarium specimens ever to have come out of Africa. His unpublished report on the interpretation of vegetation by aerial surveys is in the library at Kew.

In 1933 he married Olive, the sister of a senior colleague Kenneth Airy Shaw. She became an excellent botanical artist and her drawings of African plants grace the work of many botanists (including one of my earliest papers). Their golden wedding was celebrated with friends at Great Horkeley. She survived him until September 1997.

For some years the Empire Marketing Board had funded several posts at Kew including Edgar's but in 1935 the Board came to an end and Edgar and others joined the official Kew staff. In 1936 he succeeded John Hutchinson as head of the tropical African Section, a position he held until 1959. Leading a University Travel Club expedition to the Austrian Tyrol he gained some insight into the European mountain flora. A return to Mwinilunga was possible in 1937, thanks mostly to the hospitality of his friends Capt. and Mrs K. R. Patterson but after four and half months his request to stay longer in order to encompass the second half of the rainy season was refused for no obvious reason. Edgar was embittered by this ill-considered decision typical of the attitude of half-witted administrators to scientists everywhere. The second collection was even better than the first and it is a great pity it was not written up as a whole. Nevertheless many of the more striking new species Edgar were described in a series of contributions to *Hooker's Icones Plantarum* and in a series entitled African Plants in the *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew*. The collection was kept in the basement and often missed by visiting researchers, in fact frequently hidden from them; only people judged to be good workers were given access. In my opinion it would have been preferable if the whole collection had been named up even if only to genus and the duplicates distributed. In the end decades were to pass before it was all dealt with and accessible to everyone. This collection has been one of the main sources of information for Mwinilunga District for *Flora Zambesiaca*. Before the war Edgar gave up quite a lot of time (unlike most of his colleagues) encouraging the student gardeners by giving talks and taking them out on botanical excursions.

Work at Kew was of course totally disrupted by the war. Edgar who had been commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Territorial Army in 1929 and served for ten years with the 30th (Surrey) Searchlight Battalion, Royal Engineers was called up when the Air Defence services were mobilised in August 1939. He became a gunner in 1940 when the searchlight units were transferred to the Royal Artillery and in November were drafted to West Africa and attached to the Royal West

African Frontier Force. Edgar rose from the rank of Captain to Temporary Major and managed to collect a few plants and make some observations in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast (now Ghana). On his return to England in early 1942 he became a Sector Searchlight Control Officer working with R.A.F. Fighter Command stationed at the R.A.F. Radar Station at East Hill near Houghton Regis on night interception of German bombers. Daylight hours were spent exploring on a bicycle around Dunstable and the nearby chalk hill flora. He also collected Hemiptera-Heteroptera, at that time very poorly known in Bedfordshire, and the results were written up by Airy Shaw. He soon made friends with local naturalists, particularly John Dony and Vic Chambers and also with two youngsters, myself and Peter Taylor who both owe him a great deal. Peter was later to leave his engineering job to join him at Kew and Edgar was instrumental in obtaining a job for me with Peter Greenway in what was then Tanganyika. At the request of James Fisher, Edgar undertook the rook census for South Bedfordshire in 1944. Luton Hoo was rich in rookeries but was the local testing ground for tanks by Commer Cars in Luton. It was definitely off limits to everyone. Edgar decided that if he wrote to the War Office for permission, by the time it had arrived the rooks would have left so he put on his uniform and walked smartly in, receiving a salute from the sentry who did not ask him his business. Once in he was free to wander all over the area counting nests, with tanks charging about the drives and tracks. He completed the task in about two hours and walked out past the sentry with no questions asked. It resulted in a very big count, more nests per hectare than anywhere else in his allotted area.

When he returned to Kew after the war he soon gained the rank of Principal Scientific Officer and set out to build up the African section. He encouraged many local amateur collectors (mostly but not all colonial government officers) in Tropical Africa to send in material and most responded to his request to collect only high quality material with meticulous notes. His great success is immediately apparent to anyone working at Kew who has to compare African plants with those from other areas. His standard slowly spread to all collectors on expeditions from Kew. Nothing annoyed him more than a poor specimen with scrappy notes.

The *Flora of West Tropical Africa* had long been completed and in fact work on a new edition was shortly to begin. A *Flora* for the other side of the continent was mooted some years before the war and Edgar was instrumental in 1949 in initiating the Colonial Office programme for such a project with provisions built in for a number of major expeditions. This vast undertaking was supposed to be finished in 20 years but is still far from completion. Edgar was the main editor until his retirement. His first co-editor was the Keeper of the Herbarium, W. B. Turrill, who thought a species could be written up in 20 minutes whereas a week is nearer the mark. Hubbard followed Turrill and in 1965 Roger Polhill, who continued alone after Edgar's retirement.

It is equally true of both professional and amateur botanists that they are associations of friends and the founding of A.E.T.F.A.T. in 1949 by Edgar, together with Arthur Exell of the British Museum and Jean Léonard of Brussels, was from the first an informal organisation of friends which has been of immense importance to students of African botany. It still flourishes and membership has grown over twenty fold but the informality of the small band of original friends still to some extent prevails.

In 1956 Edgar and Peter Taylor undertook an eight month collecting expedition to East Africa spending most of their time in Songea District in southernmost Tanzania, an area where only a very few small collections had been made. Their collaboration resulted in 5000 quite perfectly prepared gatherings of plants, mostly with many duplicates, which added immensely to the knowledge of East African plants.

In 1959 Edgar became Deputy Keeper of the Herbarium and editor of the *Kew bulletin* (the channel for publication of most scientific work at Kew), posts he retained until his retirement in 1971. He was very disappointed not to get the post of Keeper (for which he was ideally suited) – it went instead to C. E. Hubbard who had come into scientific work from the gardens and was academically unqualified. One must not forget of course that Hubbard had become one of the world's foremost grass experts and was much better known worldwide than Edgar and to reward him with such a post was only just, but Hubbard was a poor administrator. Edgar worked well at his new posts and despite his authoritarian manner was intensely loyal to his staff.

Edgar had long been deeply involved in various aspects of conservation, being an Associate of the Royal Society for Nature Conservation from 1948 and on the Standing Committee of "The Countryside in 1970" the third of a series of conferences, supported by the Duke of Edinburgh and

the then Prime Minister Edward Heath, to assess land use and environmental responsibilities. One of his last successes at Kew was to persuade the new Director, Prof. Heslop-Harrison, to set up a conservation unit at Kew. This was achieved in 1972 in time for Kew to participate in the first meeting of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (in Washington 1973). Kew has been concerned with conservation ever since.

The retirement dinner for Edgar was a very well attended affair with hand-painted menus by Pat Halliday. I think he was pleased to be going and looking forward to having time for other interests, which was fortunately vouchsafed him.

He had of course always been deeply interested in British botany and participated fully in the mapping schemes which resulted in the *Atlas of the British flora* in 1962. He joined the B.S.B.I. in 1929 and was on the Council as early as 1939 and at various other times, 1946–1950, 1951–1955 and again in 1957. He served on the Development Committee (later Development and Rules) from 1947–1967 being secretary in 1950, also on the Field Work Committee (from 1947), Maps Committee (1952–1965), Records Committee (1966–1967) and Conservation Committee (1952–1985), serving as its Chairman for over 10 years. This committee was very involved with the “Conservation of wild creatures and wild plants” Bill completed in 1975. Edgar represented the B.S.B.I. on the Council for Nature (1960–1969) of which he was a founder member and on the Wild Plant Protection Working Party in 1965 formed to promote legislation for wild plants in Britain. The publication and wide distribution to the public of the Code of Conduct for the Conservation of Wild Plants and the “Save our endangered wild flowers” poster were mainly due to him. He became President in 1970–1971 and was eventually awarded with honorary membership; at the end he was the Society’s oldest living member.

In 1964–1967 he was a leading campaigner on the Teesdale Appeal Committee to save the wonderful relict flora of Cow Green from being destroyed by a reservoir, and representing B.S.B.I. he founded the *Cypripedium* Committee in 1970 to look after the single remaining specimen of the Lady’s slipper orchid. Edgar used to tell how he persuaded the rather suspicious local naturalists to a first meeting held in a Grassington pub after a good lunch. The policy agreed differed from that of the locals who had previously believed in total secrecy, but now with co-operation and wider resources available the single remaining plant was saved, the seed collected and after many years seedlings successfully raised and now planted out at the original and new sites. Edgar also helped organise the annual scrub clearance on the Goring Scarp to preserve other scheduled orchids. He also encouraged one of the first County Wildlife Roadside Verge Schemes. He was also instrumental in setting up the smallest nature reserve in the world to conserve *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius* in Gloucestershire at Badgworth, designated an S.S.S.I. in 1949. It was leased by the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves to the Gloucestershire Trust for Nature Conservation in 1962 when Edgar was Chairman of the Management Committee of that Trust (of which he was a founder member). Its success was due to him noticing that the species responded well to trampling and recommending that cattle should be allowed to disturb the ground.

His well known survey of the native black poplar occupied him for many years and was his chief interest – in fact he was identifying specimens until a few weeks before his death. His fondness for this tree he attributed to Gilbert-Carter (reports that Edgar searched for it as a schoolboy are incorrect but he and his father certainly made special records of it for the *Flora of Gloucestershire*). He published many reports on the progress of the survey which grew to national dimensions when it was taken up by *The Daily Telegraph*.

His involvement with societies on various aspects of conservation was endless – he seemed to collect societies like some collect stamps (in fact he did that also). They include the Bedfordshire Natural History Society, B.B.O.N.T., Cotteswold Naturalists’ Field Club (Vice-President), Essex Naturalists’ Trust, Gloucestershire Naturalists’ Trust, The Kew Guild (President 1968–1969), Kew Lawn Tennis Club 1930–1970 (of which he was secretary for many years) (Olive was ladies’ champion on many occasions), Linnean Society (Vice-President 1953–54), London Natural History Society (Chairman of Nature Conservation Committee), his own local Nayland with Wissington Conservation Society (President), Norfolk Naturalists’ Trust, North Gloucestershire Naturalists’ Society (President), Ray Society (President, 1968–1971), Richmond Society, Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique (Honorary Member), Somerset Naturalists’ Trust, Suffolk Naturalists’ Trust (Hon. Vice-President), Surrey Naturalists’ Trust (Regional Representative for Western Boroughs of Greater London, Regional Secretary for Richmond, Representative on the County

Naturalists' Trust Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, later the Royal Society for Nature Conservation and now the Wildlife Trust).

Edgar certainly had his faults (who of any value does not), a short temper being one of them but it soon passed and he bore no grudge to its recipient, and to counter it his sense of humour was pronounced. He could be a most annoying editor both to authors and printers, suddenly deciding to alter something in page proof and not doing it properly so that a paper initially consistent in some recurring feature had some items half one way and half another; adding a last minute triviality could result in a real error and I and many authors were livid at the gratuitous mistakes in our work due to last minute fiddling, but he did bring new standards into the editing of the *Kew bulletin*. Little foibles could irritate – his habit of using the unit decimetre which was confusing to most people and his insistence that orbicular meant round and disk-like whereas I (and the Queen) used it for something spherical. He could be impractical; Peter Taylor was saddled with all the chores during their African trip and Edgar who was a poor linguist learnt no Swahili and was unable to communicate with their local staff.

He did not write a great deal himself and was I believe temperamentally incapable of spending the immense time needed to revise a large group or write a long floristic account when no matter how long one spends errors and omissions are inevitable. Edgar was scathing about large works produced quickly by J. Hutchinson, W. Robyns and others, rather forgetting that one just had to have these practical works. He liked to attack more circumscribed problems thoroughly and excelled at producing published accounts of small groups – that on Montiniaceae for example is a typical gem. This sort of work gave full scope for his meticulous nature. This did not prevent him being interested in large groups. His long term work on *Crotalaria* and the *Acanthaceae* involved putting the herbarium material in order, sorting out the new species which needed describing but not actually doing much of the writing. Roger Polhill who joined Edgar at Kew in 1962 (following a collecting expedition arranged by Edgar in 1961 and after working with me in Nairobi for about a year) brought the revision of African *Crotalaria* (some 500 species) to fruition but would be the first to acknowledge Edgar's considerable spade work.

MR (as we all knew him) was awarded the Imperial Service Order in the 1967 New Year's Honours List in recognition of his distinguished service at Kew and an M.B.E. in 1996 for his conservation work (it should have been more). Although he did not reach what a career pusher would consider any position of importance and is not mentioned in the recent history of Kew his work on Tropical African botany assures him of an honoured place in its history and 25 species have epithets commemorating him (list below). His beautifully prepared material will be valued by workers for as long as they last. His handwriting, exceedingly elegant and completely unmistakable will join those which when found on a label pronounce the determination as reliable. We at Kew are constantly and pleasantly reminded of our old friends since we use their determinations daily. His last months were spent at Nayland near his daughter Annette and her husband Basil Harley (well known for their natural history publishing) and later living with them at Martins, Gt Horkesley. Annette's interest in entomology had been aroused by her uncle Kenneth Airy Shaw who was at Daglingworth (where much of Kew's material was sent during the war) when she and her mother were at Cirencester during Edgar's wartime absence. Edgar's funeral at All Saints Church, Gt Horkesley was a joyous beautifully conducted celebration of a full life devoted to natural history. The church was decorated and his coffin strewn with branches from the Black Poplar he had planted at Martins.

#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF E. MILNE-REDHEAD

- Campanula orphanidea* Boiss. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1929**: 142 (1929) (with W. B. Turrill)  
 Variation in *Anemone nemorosa*. *Journal of botany* **70**: 325–328 (1932) (with W. B. Turrill)  
*Begonia plagioneura* [sp. nov.]. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1930**: 269–271 (1930)  
*Aporrhiza nitida* Gilg in Tropical African plants: VII. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1931**: 272–273 (1931)  
 The genus *Strobilanthopsis*. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1932**: 344–347 (1932)  
*Campanulata spathulata* S. et S. var. *Giuseppii* Milne-Redhead et Turrill [in Turrill, W. B. On the flora of the nearer east: XIII]. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1932**: 453 (1932)  
 Tropical African plants: X. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1933**: 142–151 (1933). Contributions by

- E.M.R. *Oxygonum fruticosum*: 142; *Acacia (Vulgares-Ataxacanthae) chariessa*: 143–144; *Albizia (Eualbizia-Microphyllae) struthiophylla*: 144
- Tropical African plants: XI. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1933*: 467–479 (1933). Contributions by E.M.R. *Crotalaria (Simplicifoliae) vialis*: 469; *Disperma crenatum*: 477; *Aloë (Eualoë) ortholopha*: 478–479, pl. 18 (with H. B. Christian)
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum 33*:  
 t. 3213 *Vigna nuda* N.E.Br.  
 t. 3214 *Physostigma mesoponticum* Taub.  
 t. 3215 *Oxygonum pachybasis* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3216 *Oxygonum tenerum* Milne-Redhead (1933)
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum 33*:  
 t. 3243 *Crotalaria annua* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3244 *Crotalaria praecox* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3245 *Crotalaria streptorrhyncha* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3246 *Bolusia resupinata* Milne-Redhead (1934)
- A buttercup. *Gloucestershire countryside 1* (12): 187–188 (1934)
- The type of *Ormocarpum kirkii*. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1934*: 42–43 (1934) (with T. A. Sprague)
- Notes on the flora of Southern Africa V. The genus *Ruellia* in Thunberg's Herbarium. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1934*: 264–265 (with R. A. Dyer)
- Tropical African plants: XII. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1934*: 301–307 (1934). Contributions by E.M.R. *Albizia sericocephala*: 301; *Vigna juncea major*: 301–302; *Disperma nudanthera*: 304; *Dyschoriste procumbens*: 304; *Monechma ciliatum*: 304–305; *Lapeyrouisia schimperi*: 307
- New Combinations under *Copaifera*. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1934*: 400 (1934)
- Curtis's botanical magazine 157*:  
 9345 *Hypericum kouyichense* Léveillé  
 9349 *Campanula propinqua* var. *grandiflora* Milne-Redhead  
 9361 *Verbena corymbosa* Ruiz & Pavon  
 9373 *Viburnum alnifolium* Marshall (1934)
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum 33*:  
 t. 3266 *Blepharis hornbyae* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3267 *Anisotes umbrosus* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3268 *Anisotes bracteatus* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3291 *Barleria tetraglochin* Milne-Redhead  
 t. 3292 *Barleria proxima* Lindau  
 t. 3293 *Barleria quadrispina* Lindau (1935)
- Tropical African plants: XIII. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1935*: 271–285 (1935). Contributions by E.M.R. *Triplochiton zambesiacus*: 271–272; *Hibiscus mastersianus*: 272–273; *Crotalaria (Eucrotalaria) lotiformis*: 274–276; *Clausenopsis hildebrandtii*: 278–279; *Crossandra thomensis*: 280–281; *Disperma eremophilum*: 282–283; *Rhinacanthus pulcher*: 283–284
- Curtis's botanical magazine 158*:  
 9385 *Choananthus cyrtanthiflorus* (C.H. Wright) Rendle  
 9412 *Rhodohypoxis baurii* (Bak.) Nel (1935)
- Curtis's botanical magazine 159*:  
 9436 *Campanula formanekiana* Degan & Dörfler  
 9444 *Adenophora morrisonensis* Hayata
- Eranthemum* of the "Flora of tropical Africa". *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1936*: 255–274 (1936)
- Tropical African plants: XIV. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1936*: 469–489 (1936). Contributions by E.M.R. *Indigofera annua*: 470; *Indigofera shinyangensis*: 471; *Vigna macrorrhyncha*: 473; *Salix subserrata*: 474; *Fagaropsis hildebrandtii*: 475; *Turraea fischeri*: 475; *Anisotes dumosus*: 487; *Justicia salvioides*: 488; *Kniphofia (Laxiflorae) rogersii*: 488; *Anthericum suffruticosum*: 489
- Curtis's botanical magazine 159*:  
 9452 *Sutera grandiflora* (Galpin) Hiern (1936)
- Curtis's botanical magazine 160*:  
 9470 *Chasmanthe caffra* (Bak.) N.E.Br.  
 9487 *Homeria collina* (Thunb.) Salisb. (1937)
- Tropical African plants: XVII. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew 1937*: 411–432 (1937). Contributions by E.M.R. *Euphorbia erantes* (with R. A. Dyer): 413; *Phyllanthus holostylus*: 414; *Dialium orientale*: 415; *Isoblerlinia densiflora* & *magnistipulata*: 415; *Acacia eggelingii*, *hebeclada* & *nigrescens*: 416–417; *Desmodium setigerum*: 417; *Mundulea sericea*: 417; *Pleiotaxis arenaria*: 424; *Dicliptera arenaria*: 427; *Dicliptera capitata*: 428; *Dicliptera nemorum*: 429; *Justicia (Rostellularia) syncollotheca*: 429; *Monechma praecox*: 430; *Phayloopsis hispida*: 431

- The genus *Cordyla* Loureiro. *Repertorium Specierum novarum Regni vegetabilis* **41**: 227–235 (1937)
- Curtis's botanical magazine* **159**: 9510 *Homoglossum merianella* (Thunb.) Bak. (1938)
- Choice between epithets of the same date. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1939**: 34–35 (1939)
- The correct name for *Sesbania aculeata*. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1939**: 159 (1939) (with T. A. Sprague)
- A new conception of the genus *Ammocharis* Herb. *Journal of the Linnean Society (botany)* **52** (342): 159–197 pl. 2, 3, 4 (1939) (with H. G. Schweickerdt)
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum* **34**:
- t. 3388 *Eriocaulon strictum* Milne-Redhead
  - t. 3389 *Eriocaulon annuum* Milne-Redhead
  - t. 3390 *Gerardina eylesiana* Milne-Redhead (1939)
- Curtis's botanical magazine* **161**:
- 9556 *Campanula incurva* Auch. ex DC. (1939)
- Curtis's botanical magazine* **162**:
- 9568 *Campanula affinis* Roem. & Schultes (1939)
- Tropical African plants: XVIII. *Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Kew* **1940**: 49–66 (1940). Contributions by E.M.R. *Crotalaria diloloensis*: 52; *Crotalaria elisabethae*: 52; *Hypoestes rosea*: 64; *Barleria (Somalia) phaylopsis*: 65
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum* **35**: t. 3417 *Buchnera prorepens* Engl. & Gilg (1940)
- Curtis's botanical magazine* **164**: 9676 *Erica pillansii* Bolus (1946)
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum* **35**:
- t. 3459 *Fadogia spectabilis* Milne-Redhead
  - t. 3460 *Pilosigma thonningii* (Hochst.) Milne-Redhead (1947)
- Tropical African plants: XIX. *Kew bulletin* **2**: 23–35 (1947). Contributions by E.M.R. *Gomphrena celosioides*: 23; *Impatiens niarniimensis*: 23; *Syzygium huillense*: 24; *Baphia pyrifolia*: 26; *Crotalaria unicalis*: 26; *Vigna paludosa*: 27; *Morinda morindoides*: 31; *Pavetta coriacea*: 31; *Pentas zanzibarica*: 31; *Aloe zanzibarica*: 33; *Anthericum dimorphum*: 33; *Crinum minimum*: 33; *Juncus dregeanus*: 35
- A probably [sic] natural hybrid in *Hymenocardia* Tul. *Kew bulletin* **2**: 46 (1947)
- Cerastium brachypetalum* Pers. in Britain. *The naturalist* **1947** [822]: 95–96 (1947)
- Ferdinandia* Welw. ex Seem [Bignoniaceae], an unintentional orthographic error. *Kew bulletin* **3**: 170–171 (1948)
- Tropical African plants: XX. *Kew bulletin* **3**: 449–473 (1949). Contributions by E.M.R. *Cladostemon kirkii*: 449–450; *Bergia capensis*: 450; *Polycarpon prostratum*: 451–452; *Robbairia delileana*: 452; *Philoxerus vermicularis*: 452–453; *Geranium ocellatum* var. *sublaeve*: 453; *Geranium yemensis*: 453–454; *Hypericum oligandrum*: 454; *Hypericum stolzii*: 455–456; *Corchorus hochstetteri*: 456; *Oldfieldia somalensis*: 456; *Euphorbia geniculata*: 457–458; *Vigna juncea*: 458; *Nauclea latifolia*: 459; *Ceropegia yorubana*: 465; *Chrysanthellum americanum*: 466; *Solanum bifurcatum*: 467; *Dopatrium luteum*: 467; *Crococsmia pauciflora*: 469; *Urginea glaucescens*: 470–471; *Paepalanthus lamarekii*: 472
- The positions of Kew in relation to taxonomic and ecological researches in Africa. Communication No. B (h) 22 at African Regional Scientific Conference, Johannesburg 4 pp. (1949)
- Hooker's Icones Plantarum* **35**:
- t. 3477 *Loranthus dependens* Engl.
  - t. 3478 *Petamenes vaginifer* Milne-Redhead
  - t. 3479 A et B *Ensete homblei* (Bequaert ex DeWild.) E. E. Cheesm.
  - t. 3480 *Euphorbia erythrocephala* Bally et Milne-Redhead
  - t. 3481 *Euphorbia asclepiadea* Milne-Redhead (1950)
- Curtis's botanical magazine* **167**:
- 111 *Crotalaria raffillii* Milne-Redhead (1950)
- Clef pratique des Marantacées Congolaises. *Bulletin de la Société royale de Botanique de Belgique* **83**: 5–32 (1950) (with J. Léonard & W. Mullenders)
- Notes on African Marantaceae: 1. *Kew bulletin* **5**: 157–163 (1950)
- Variation in leaf-shape within a species: some examples from the Gold Coast. *Kew bulletin* **5**: 261 (1950)
- Tropical African plants: XXI. *Kew bulletin* **5**: 335–384 (1951). Contributions by E.M.R. *Spergula fallax*: 338; *Robbairia delileana*: 340; *Geranium purpureum*: 341; *Hypericum scioanum* & *humbertii*: 343–344 (with J. B. Gillett); *Pterygota macrocarpa*: 348; *Adenocline acuta*: 349; *Crotalaria grandistipulata*: 349–351; *Neorautanenia pseudopachyrrhiza*: 355; *Eriosema burkei*, *cryptanthum*, *velutinum*, *molle* & *andohii*: 355–363; *Lasiodiscus zenkeri*: 366; *Emilia praetermissa*: 375–376; *Crassocephalum bauchiense*, *montuosum*, *baoulense* & *mannii*: 376–377; *Exochaenium pygmaeum*: 377–378; *Cyphia erecta*: 378–379; *Englerastrum gracillimum*: 380; *Monechma ciliatum*: 381; *Vellozia schnitzleinia* var. *occidentalis*: 381–382; *Amorphophallus abyssinicus*: 382–384
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- Tropical African plants XXIV. *Kew bulletin* 8: 431–445 (1953). Contributions by E.M.R. *Ranunculus oligocarpus*: 431; *Hypericum kenienense* & *annulatum*: 434–437; *Vismia pauciflora*: 437; *Justicia praecox*: 444
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- t. 3541 A & B *Montinia caryophyllacea* Thunb.
  - t. 3542 *Montinia caryophyllacea* Thunb.
  - t. 3543 *Grevea eggelingii* Milne-Redhead
  - t. 3544 *Grevea eggelingii* Milne-Redhead [pp. 1–16] Montiniaceae (1956)
- Flora of Tropical East Africa*. *Memórias da Sociedade broteriana* 13: 57–59 (1958)
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- Reserves for arable weeds. *B.S.B.I. news* 3 (2): 10 (1974)
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- Obituary. Humphrey Milne-Redhead (1906–1974). *Watsonia* 10: 449–450 (1975)
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- Rex Graham Reserve. *B.S.B.I. news* 9: 9 (1975)
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 More about the Black Poplar survey. *B.S.B.I. news* 16: 13–14 (1977)  
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 The not so hardy British Oak. *B.S.B.I. news* 39: 19 (1985)  
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 Cotton tree in Lancashire. *B.S.B.I. news* 45: 32 (1987)  
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 Where are Suffolk's earwigs? *Suffolk natural history* 25: 44 (1989)  
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 Mega-Mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.). *B.S.B.I. news* 60: 65 (1992)  
 Protected roadside verges. *White Admiral* 22: 13 (1992)  
 B.S.B.I. Black Poplar survey, 1973–8. *White Admiral* 25: 35 (1993)  
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 Edgar reflects: His first African expedition in 1930. *White Admiral* 26: 8–9 (1993)  
 Edgar Milne-Redhead – a correction. *White Admiral* 27: 39 (1994)  
 Obituary. Sonia C. Holland (1912–1993). *Watsonia* 20: 171–173 (1994)  
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 Ticking them off. *White Admiral* 30: 38 (1995)  
*Tragopogon* in Suffolk. *B.S.B.I. news* 70: 21 (1995)  
 Recollections of the early years 1. *The Muntjac* 103: 3 (1996)  
 He also made numerous contributions particularly of birds to various parts of “Additions to the wild fauna and flora of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew” published in the *Kew bulletin*.

#### Eponymous epithets

*Aloe milne-redheadii* Christian, *Amphiasma redheadii* Brem., *Ascolepis erythrocephala* S. S. Hooper, *Cissus milnei* Verdc., *Clerodendrum milne-redheadii* Moldenke, *Crotalaria milneana* Wilczek, *Digitaria redheadii* (C. E. Hubbard) Clayton, *Helichrysum milne-redheadii* Brenan, *Hypericum milne-redheadii* Gilli, *Indigofera milne-redheadii* J. B. Gillett, *Ipomoea milnei* Verdc., *Lantana milne-redheadii* Moldenke, *Lobelia milneana* E. Wimmer, *Monotes redheadii* DuVign., *Nymphoides milnei* A. Raynal, *Pandiaka milnei* Suesseng & Overk., *Pavetta redheadii* Bremek., *Polystachya erythrocephala* Summerhayes, *Rotala milne-redheadii* A. Fernandes & Diniz, *Spermacoce milnei* Verdc., *Strychnos milne-redheadii* DuVign. & Staquet, *Stylochaeton milneanus* Mayo, *Triglochin milnei* H. Horn, *Vernonia milne-redheadii* H. Wild. There is also a *Euphorbia erythrocephala* Bally & Milne-Redhead which has red cyathia but was probably meant as a bit of a joke!

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to the writers of several previous obituaries, to Mary Briggs for information on British connections, to Annette and Basil Harley for vetting the manuscript, to Rosemary Davies for the list of eponyms many of which I would otherwise have missed and to Suzy Dickerson for some of his publications. E.M.R. kept no list and I have doubtless missed a great many.

B. VERDCOURT

JOHN GRANT ROGER  
(1909—1997)

Grant Roger was an Aberdonian whose youthful passion for botany led him first to the tropics as a tea planter on Sumatra. Disillusioned with colonial ways, he returned to Aberdeen University to study botany under Professor J. R. Matthews. After graduating with distinction, he joined the Regional Museum in Aberdeen, but in 1944 became Assistant Keeper in charge of Botany in the Manchester Museum. When the Nature Conservancy was set up in 1949, a career in wildlife conservation beckoned, and the next year he joined the Edinburgh headquarters staff, to participate in developing the Scottish programme.

Grant's botanical expertise led to field survey and assessment widely over Scotland, developing a valuable network of contacts and spreading the message as an ambassador for conservation. His later role as Regional Officer for north-east Scotland gave him jurisdiction over the magnificent Cairngorms and other parts of his home territory. He helped to set up the National Nature Reserves over the Cairngorms, and other famous areas, including Glens Clova and Caenlochan, Muir of Dinnet, Sands of Forvie, St Cyrus and the Morrone Birchwood at Braemar, his spiritual home.

These reserves and the more numerous Sites of Special Scientific Interest were his most enduring achievement in conservation, and their management and monitoring became a major part of his work. The administrative side was a necessary but less appealing part of the job, and Grant was happiest in the field, keeping an eye on reality in nature and discussing the flora and fauna with Wardens and other people on the ground. He was a brilliant photographer, and formed a unique pictorial record of his field experiences, which he drew upon in his many and much acclaimed lectures about botanical conservation.

Grant knew the Scottish flora inside out, and especially the mountain plants, but had a wide knowledge of British botany and its history besides. His own searches expanded knowledge of plant distribution considerably. A revered figure in the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (now Scotland), he became its President from 1966–68. After retirement from the Nature Conservancy in 1970, he was honoured with the Queen's Jubilee Medal for his work on wildlife conservation in Scotland. For long afterwards, he gave annual courses in field botany at Kindrogan Field Studies Centre, where students continued to absorb his knowledge and wisdom.

Amongst those who knew him, it is Grant Roger the person who is remembered above all. He had an endearing modesty, gentleness and old-world courtesy, and a total lack of conceit or pretence, yet a keen sense of fun, that won him a great many friends. A delightful companion, his priceless anecdotes, aphorisms and wry comments on the human condition, enlivened his learned discourses on matters botanical. His heroes were the self-taught Victorian naturalists of humble origin such as Russel Wallace, Richard Spruce and Hugh Miller whose selfless dedication to the pursuit of knowledge he so much admired. His wide interests were to be seen in his home full of books, covering not only natural history, but also art, music, literature, philosophy, history, castles, heraldry, ships and railways.

Grant was blessed with a long and happy married life of 55 years, to Jean, who supported him devotedly throughout, including nursing him through a final difficult period of heart problems. Their warm hospitality to their many friends and visitors was legendary. Home life with Jean and children Neil, Lindsay, David and John meant a great deal to Grant, and annual family holidays in interesting places were a great event. Their lives were, sadly, clouded by John's tragic death in a

climbing accident in 1975. The company of his grandsons Ben and Sam became a great delight to Grant in later life.

Grant Roger was a lovable person, whose integrity, high ideals and generosity of spirit will remain an abiding memory and inspiration to those fortunate to have known him.

D. A. RATCLIFFE