

NT53, 2002, D.G. Long. **81:** field by Lintlaw Burn, 1926, J.B. Duncan; on soil, stubble field margin, ca 120 m alt., Leader Valley, below The Park, NT53, 2002, D.G. Long. **86:** stubble field, near Bandowie, 1949, A.C. Crundwell. **87:** arable field, Ledard Burn, Loch Ard, 1964, A.M. Stirling & A.C. Crundwell. **89:** setaside arable field, Delvine, NO13, 2003, M. Lawley. **99:** grass ley, near Milngavie, 1949, A.C. Crundwell. **103:** bare patch of soil in grass field, Kilfinichen, Loch Seridain, Mull, NM4824, 1968, U.K. Duncan & P.W. James.

laevis but a minute gathering with only two (male) thalli segments). **H7:** cornfield, W of Longfordpass Bridge, Urlingford, 03/12, 1966, J.A. Paton & E.R.B. Little (referred to *Anthoceros laevis* but fertile (female) thalli minute). **H9:** ditch by path from Fisherstreet to cliffs of Moher, 1962, J. Lane (referred to *Anthoceros laevis* but non-fertile). **H12:** forestry track, SE of Killinierin, N of Gorey, 31/1665, 1975, J.A. Paton (referred to *Anthoceros laevis* but non-fertile). **H26:** ditch bank, W of Pollagh R, NE of Balla, 1970, J.A. Paton (referred to *Anthoceros laevis* but non-fertile).

Phaeoceros indeterminable at species level. **51:** on damp calcareous mud in moat, Ewloe Castle, 1966, J. Dransfield (referred to *Anthoceros laevis* but non-fertile). **58:** in arable field, above the Dungeon, Thurstaston, 1967, J. Dransfield (labelled *Anthoceros*

Specimen incorrectly determined at generic level. **105:** in deep cleft in sea cliff, Seana Chamas near Melvaig, Gairloch, NG742848, 1984, D.G. Long (specimen is male *Pellia endiviifolia*).

Bygone bryologists

This is the second article in a series about prominent British and Irish field-bryologists of the past. The author would be very pleased to learn of any information that supplements its content.

A more general and at present unfinished *Social and biographical history of British and Irish field-bryologists* is available on-line at <http://ralph.cs.cf.ac.uk/HOB/HOBBintro.htm>.

Robert Kaye Greville (1794-1866)

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Summary of bryological career

Robert Kay Greville (see Figure 1) was a notable field-bryologist in the first half of the 19th century. Much of his time in the field was spent in the Scottish Highlands, and his huge collection of plants today forms a core of the herbarium at the Botanic Garden in Edinburgh.

Together with W.J. Hooker and G.A. Walker Arnott, Greville found a number of mosses new to Britain as they jointly explored the Scottish Highlands, including *Blindia caespiticia*,

Campylophyllum halleri, *Cirriphyllum cirrosum* and *Heterocladium dimorphum* on Ben Lawers. He also added to the Scottish bryoflora the liverworts *Anastrophyllum saxicola*, *Cephaloxia lunulifolia*, *Frullania microphylla*, *F. teneriffae*, *Gymnomitrium coralloides*, *Jungermannia gracillima*, *Marchesinia mackaii*, *Mastigophora woodsii*, *Metzgeria conjugata*, *M. leptoneura*, *Plagiochila carringtonii*, *Reboulia hemisphaerica* and *Riccia fluitans*.

Greville's most important contribution to bryological literature was his illustrated *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora* (1822-28).



Figure 1. Robert Kaye Greville. Courtesy of Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.

Family background

Several of R.K. Greville's ancestors were of great prominence, and taken together they comprise an impressively eclectic sweep through English social history.

Robert's father, also Robert (1759-1830), was rector of Edlaston and Wyaston in Derbyshire,

and son of Caleb Greville, gent., of London. Before he died, Caleb had been living at St George, Hanover Square, London, and seems to have been one of a junior branch of the Greville family of Brooke in Wiltshire and Beauchamp's Court in Warwickshire.

A Mary Greville who died in December 1769 ended her life in or near Caleb's residence at St

George, Hanover Square, having previously lived at 'Moulsey' (Molesey), Surrey, near Hampton Court Palace. She was very likely the widow of Algernon Greville (*ca* 1677-1720) of Brooke, and born Mary Somerset (1692-1769), daughter of Lord Arthur Somerset, whose mother, Mary, the first Duchess of Beaufort (1630-*ca* 1715) was a keen and accomplished lepidopterist, gardener and collector of floral illustrations. The Somersets were descended from Edward III, and they and the Grevilles also became linked with the Bentincks, from whom the present royal family is descended. I have not established Caleb Greville's connection with Algernon, who was a son of Fulke Greville (1643-1710), 5th Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court. Also of Brooke, Charles Francis Greville (1749-1810) was the second son of the Earl of Warwick and a nephew of Sir William Hamilton, the diplomatist and volcanologist. Like his uncle, C.F. Greville had scientific interests and was a close friend of Sir Joseph Banks, to whom he introduced Erasmus Darwin. His collection of 15,000 geological specimens was bought for the British Museum after his death. He impregnated Emma Hart, and subsequently passed her to his uncle Sir William, whom she married, only for Horatio Nelson to steal her affections.

R.K. Greville's mother, born Dorothy Chaloner in 1766, came of no less illustrious stock. Her great-great-great-great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Chaloner (1521-1565), was a prominent Elizabethan, and his son, also Sir Thomas (1561-1615), married Elizabeth Fleetwood, whose family knew the Cromwells. Their son, Reverend Edward Chaloner, married Ann Ingoldsby, whose mother was Oliver Cromwell's cousin. Sir Thomas junior was a soldier, statesman, scholar and natural historian who travelled to Italy in 1580, where he consorted with that country's learned men. While there, he visited the pope's alum-works, and noticed the surrounding vegetation's similarity to that of some parts of his own estate at Guisborough in Yorkshire. On his return home in about 1600 he discovered

alum there and opened the first alum-mines in England. These became immensely profitable, and consequently Charles I claimed them for the Crown. The Chaloners understandably did not feel endeared to royalty after this treatment, which goes a long way to explaining their friendly terms with the Cromwells, and why they were Parliamentarians at the time of the Civil War.

Notwithstanding this fascinating family background, the most botanically interesting element of R.K. Greville's genealogical provenance arises through his mother's grandmother, who was born Dorothy Richardson in 1712 at Bierley in Yorkshire, daughter of Richard Richardson (1663-1741), a famous botanist who was an authority on mosses. She became the second wife of Sir John Lister Kaye, whose family made a fortune from mining coal at Wakefield. Their daughter, Dorothy Kaye (*ca* 1744-*ca* 1820), married Robert Chaloner, and their daughter Dorothy in turn married Robert Greville, and they begat R.K. Greville. Thus, Richard Richardson was R.K. Greville's great-great-grandfather on Robert's mother's side of the family. One can imagine Richard Richardson, with his young daughter on his knee, imbuing her with a love and lore of plants which passed down through the three Dorothys to R.K. Greville.

Biography

R.K. Greville was born at Bishop Auckland in County Durham in 1794, but while he was still very young the family moved to Derbyshire. He studied and drew plants while a boy, but was intended for the medical profession and spent four years at London and Edinburgh. However, on becoming financially independent, he settled in Edinburgh after marrying in 1816. His bride was Dorothy Charlotte Eden, daughter of Sir John Eden (1740-1816) of Windlestone, County Durham. Sir John's brother, William (1744-1814), 1st Baron of Auckland, statesman and diplomatist, married Eleanor, sister of Sir

Gilbert Elliot, later Earl of Minto, and a friend of Nelson; William and Eleanor begat George Eden (1784-1849), who became governor-general of India.

Greville had not been in Edinburgh long before he was reading papers on cryptogamic botany before the Wernerian and Botanical Societies of that city, and accompanying William Jackson Hooker, Robert Graham, George Walker Arnott and other botanists on excursions. Neither requiring nor caring to take up his professional yoke, thereafter he devoted himself to botany. In 1823 he began to publish his *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora* in monthly parts, drawing and colouring the illustrations himself. This work extended to six yearly volumes containing 360 octavo plates. Some of Greville's original and beautiful coloured drawings lie today with the plants they represent in the herbarium at Edinburgh Botanic Garden.

By the mid-1820s he was giving popular lectures on botany in Edinburgh, and he formed extensive collections, not only of plants, but also of insects, marine crustaceans, and terrestrial and freshwater molluscs.

As a young man, Greville was fond of his rod and gun. Throughout his adult life he retained interest in a variety of cultural activities, and took an active role in various social matters, such as opposing slavery and promoting philanthropic concerns. In 1856 he was elected MP for Edinburgh.

During his later years Greville lost much of his private means, and paid his way by executing and selling drawings and paintings of Highland landscapes.

His son, a noted coleopterist, and three daughters survived him.

BBS field-guide

A team of BBS members is preparing a field-guide to British and Irish bryophytes. A sample page is reproduced below to indicate the layout and kind of treatment envisaged.

Parts of the guide will be published on the Society's website as they are drafted, so that field bryologists can test them, and notify comments, errors and omissions to the authors. The completed guide will be published as a book once it has been fully field tested.

In addition to testing parts of the guide as they become available, would you like to assist with this venture, for example by providing high-quality digital images, or writing accounts of species or groups of species, or helping with the administrative side? If so, please contact me in the first instance.

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