

In addition to these five species of agarics, Berkeley and his American co-author Curtis named a new asco genus *Wynnea* (*Sarcosomataceae*) still in current use, which has since spawned a further related genus *Wynnella*. So the name of Mary Lloyd Wynne lives on around the world.

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Urocystis on Ranunculaceae in Britain

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At one time all leaf blister smuts on *Ranunculaceae* were considered to be *Urocystis anemones*. However, it is now known that the smuts in this genus are highly host specific. Studies by Ainsworth & Sampson (1950) (A&S) and Mordue & Ainsworth (1984) (M&A) indicate that many other host genera, native and cultivated, have been infected in these islands, and thus many further *Urocystis* species are British. Most of these are listed in CBIB (Legon & Henrici, 2005). The list below includes one more added since (see under *Pulsatilla*) and two more added here (see under *Aconitum* and *Aquilegia*). The species are listed under host, in alphabetical order. In addition, British plants that are infected in Europe are listed so that they may be checked, if and when found. The object of this article is to encourage colleagues to search for these smuts and increase our knowledge of their frequency and distribution. Most appear to be rare but may be simply under-recorded.

Aconitum napellus (Monkshood) is infected by *Urocystis irregularis* (G. Winter) Sävul. Although

not previously recorded as a British species I have recently collected material from two gardens in Wester Ross. The smut is widespread in Europe.

Anemone coronaria (Garden Anemone) is suggested as a host by A&S, and implicitly by M&A, on cultivated Anemones. In Europe it is infected by *Urocystis antipolitana* Magnus. No material has been confirmed, so it is not listed in CBIB, but the host is commonly grown in our gardens so it is worth looking out for it.

Anemone nemorosa (Wood Anemone) is commonly found carrying *Urocystis anemones* (Pers.) G. Winter *sensu stricto*.

Anemone ranunculoides (Yellow Anemone) is naturalised in southern England and is frequently found with *U. anemones sensu stricto*.

Aquilegia species (Columbines) are host to *Urocystis aquilegiae* (Cif.) Schwarzman. The host is cited by M&A and CBIB as carrying

U. sorosporioides (see below, now confined to *Thalictrum*). There is a single record from London. In Europe the fungus is often on *Aquilegia caerulea*, which is widely grown in British gardens.

Eranthis hiemalis (Winter Aconite) is infected by *Urocystis eranthidis* (Pass.) Ainsw. & Sampson and this occurs on both cultivated and naturalised plants. The smut is not rare and has been found as far north as Easter Ross.

Ficaria verna (Lesser Celandine), although a very common plant, is rarely found with its smut, *Urocystis ficariae* (Liro) Moesz. There are a few records from England and Wales but the most recent record, in 2018, was from Kindrogan (sadly now closed) in Perthshire.

Helleborus viridis (Green Hellebore) is listed by M&A and CBIB as carrying *Urocystis floccosa* (Wallr.) D.M. Hend., which also occurs on *H. foetidus* and *H. niger* in Europe. It is rare in Britain.

Hepatica species (Liverleaves) in cultivation are included in A&S and M&A. The smut is *Urocystis syncocca* (L.A. Kirchn.) B. Lindeb. (syn. *U. hepaticae-trilobae* (DC.) Ainsw. & Sampson). In Europe it infects *Hepatica triloba*. It was recorded from Kew in 1890, and listed as an alien in CBIB.

Pulsatilla vulgaris (Pasque Flower) is listed by A&S and M&A as infected by *U. anemones*. The species involved is *Urocystis pulsatillae* (Bubák) Moesz, and was found in Hertfordshire in 2012 (CBIB, Update 6). The smut occurs on several *Pulsatilla* species in Europe, especially *P. alpina* (Alpine Pasque Flower), which is widely grown in British rock gardens.

Ranunculus species (Buttercups) are regularly attacked by *Urocystis ranunculi* (Lib.) Moesz, most frequently *R. repens* (Creeping Buttercup) but *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus* and *R. sardous* are also hosts. The smut is common everywhere.

Thalictrum species (Meadow Rues) are listed by A&S, M&A and CBIB as infected by *Urocystis sorosporioides* Körn. ex A.A. Fisch. Waldh. Native *T. alpinum* and *T. minus* and cultivated

T. aquilegifolium are the host species. The smut is rare in Britain.

Trollius europaeus (Globe Flower) is rarely infected by *Urocystis trollii* Nannf., both in the wild and as a garden plant. The smut also occurs on cultivated *Trollius* species, more commonly than on our native species. It is rare but has been found recently in Perthshire and Easter Ross.

The following plants cultivated or native in Britain have never been recorded as infected here, but are in Europe.

Actaea spicata (Baneberry) is infected by *Urocystis carcinodes* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) A.A. Fisch. Waldh.

Adonis annua (Pheasant's Eye) is infected by *Urocystis leimbachii* Oertel

Clematis alpina (Alpine Clematis) and *C. vitalba* (Travellers' Joy) are infected by *Urocystis mustaphae* Maire

Details of these, and all other species, may be found in Klenke & Scholler (2015).

Some of the accepted British species are also covered in Woods *et al.* (2018).

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