

Mary Lloyd Wynne of Coed Coch and Alfred Osten Walker of Colwyn Bay: two little known mycologists from North Wales

By JOHN EDMONDSON

One of the richest mycological sites in North Wales, discovered in the mid-19th century, was the estate of Coed Coch ('Red Wood') in Denbighshire, located about 3 km south-east of Llanellian and 3 km west of Betws-yn-Rhos. Its prominence in the early literature of British fungi was largely due to the efforts of the estate owner's wife, Mary Anne Frances Lloyd Wynne (née Haggitt), who also prepared watercolours of the fungi. She is distinguished by having not only several species of fungi named for her but also one, or possibly two, genera. She collaborated with a local naturalist, Alfred Osten Walker, and hosted fungus forays at Coed Coch, involving the leading mycologists associated with the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club in the late-19th century, including Miles Berkeley, Christopher Broome, Henry Graves Bull, Mordecai Cubitt Cooke and James Renny. She participated in several of the Woolhope Club's ground-breaking forays in Herefordshire and recorded fungi, not only from North Wales, but also from a variety of locations across Britain and continental Europe.

MARY LLOYD WYNNE'S BIOGRAPHY

Mary Anne Frances Wynne was the eldest daughter of the Reverend John Haggitt (1762-1843), rector of St Mary the Virgin, Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, and Frances Peyton (1776-1854), daughter of Sir Henry Peyton Bt of Doddington, Cambridgeshire.¹ Fen Ditton lies a few kilometres east of Cambridge, just off the Newmarket Road and close to the river Cam; indeed, the vicarage garden backs on to the river.

Her father was educated at Harrow School and Clare College, University of Cambridge (matriculated 1780 and graduated B.A. in 1783) where he held a fellowship at Clare Hall from 1784 to 1804 and qualified as Bachelor of Divinity in 1796.² After being appointed as a deacon at Ely in 1789 and ordained in 1790,³ he became vicar of Madingley (1796-1804), from where he published a sermon in 1799 to mark a visit by the Bishop of Ely.⁴ He later published a work on the architecture of Ely Cathedral.⁵ He accepted appointment as rector of St Mary the Virgin, Fen Ditton, in 1804 and, later that year, as rector of Addington. He is credited with one other publication: a collection of his sermons, reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.⁶ He latterly lived in Wimpole Street, London where he died on 7 January 1843.⁷ He married Frances Peyton on 30 October 1810. Frances Haggitt died on 10 May 1854, aged eighty-one and is commemorated by a stained-glass window (with one light) in the church of St Michael, Betws-yn-Rhos (Figure 1).

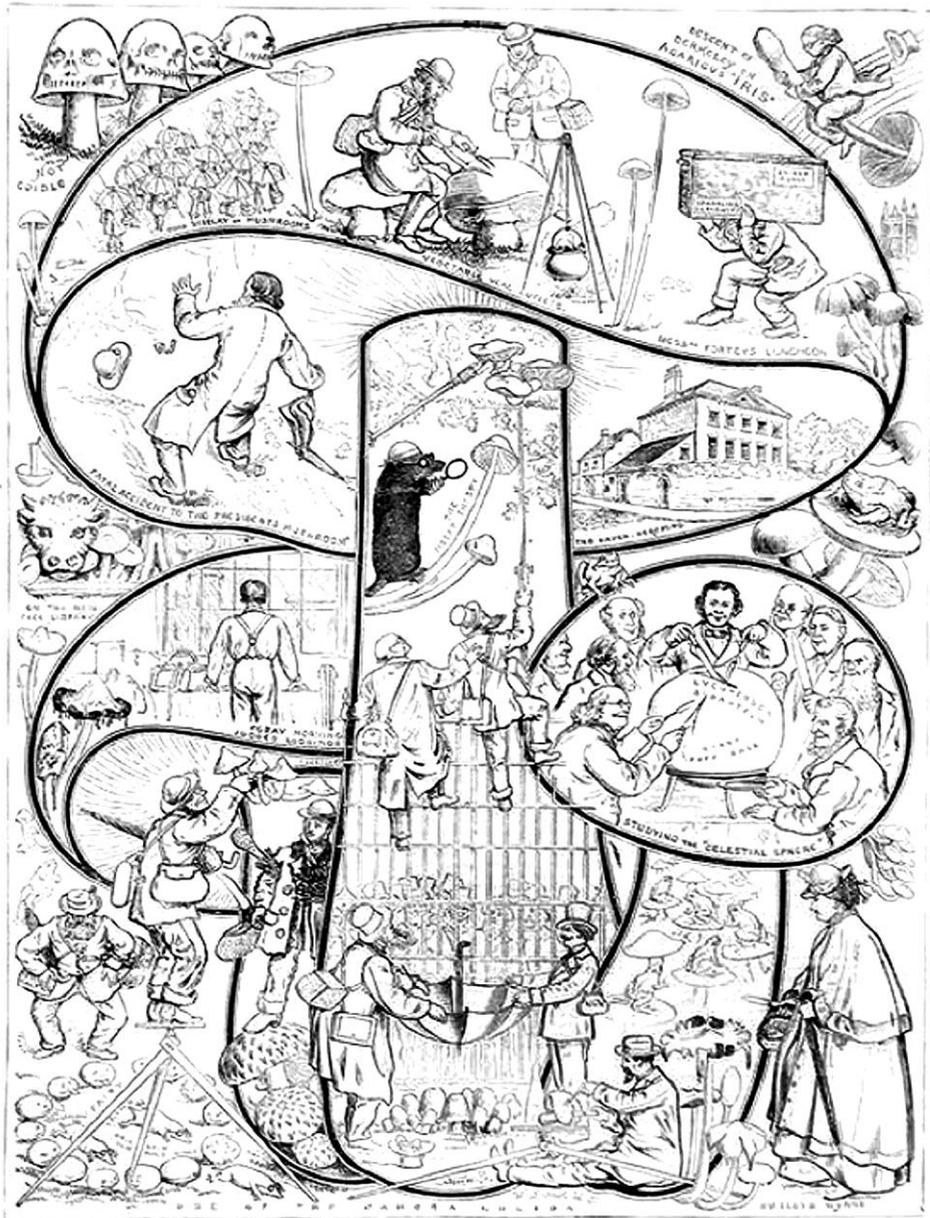


Figure 1. Lower part of memorial window for Frances Haggitt in the Church of St Michael, Betws-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire. (Photo: the author)



Mary's date and place of birth have not yet been established with precision. Later census returns indicate that she was born around 1813-16.⁸ No verifiable records of her christening have yet been found, although she is believed to have been born in Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire. How she met her future husband is also unclear, though papers connected with her marriage settlement indicate that her father had a financial relationship with David Pennant, owner of Downing Hall in Flintshire and son of the famous naturalist and author Thomas Pennant.⁹ It may also be relevant that the Rt Rev. & Hon. James Yorke, Bishop of Ely from 1781 to 1808, was responsible for John Haggitt's appointment as rector of Fen Ditton, as the Yorkes were related to the Wynnes.

Figure 2 (left). Mary Anne Frances Lloyd Wynne (c.1813/15-1895), taken in the early 1860s. (Courtesy of Flintshire R.O., D/E/3087)



THE HEREFORD FUNGUS FESTIVAL.

Figure 3. 'Mrs Lloyd Wynne' (bottom right) in 'The Hereford Fungus Festival', drawn by Worthington G. Smith. Originally published in *The Graphic*, 17 October 1874

On 3 September 1833, at St. Mary's, Fen Ditton, the Rev. Haggitt's daughter married John Lloyd Wynne (1807-87), a Welsh landowner who had attended the University of Oxford (Christ Church), matriculating on 21 May 1825, aged eighteen.¹⁰ Mary's husband had interests in extensive estates comprising over 4,000 ha. (10,000 acres) in total across North Wales, from Abergele and Llanellian to Denbigh, Cilcain, Ruthin, Nannerch and Caerwys, in both Flintshire and Denbighshire.¹¹ On her marriage, a legal document, preserved in the National Library of Wales, was drawn up for their marriage settlement.¹² John Lloyd Wynne was elected to the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1844 and was portrayed in a bust sculpted by John Gibson, believed to have been displayed in the collections of the National Museum of Wales.¹³ Their sons both pursued military careers; the elder, Henry John Lloyd Wynne (1834-93) was captain in the 2nd Lifeguards, whilst his brother Edward (1836-93) achieved the rank of major general in the Grenadier Guards. His son, Mary's grandson, also called Edward, was killed in action on 16 September 1916 and is buried at La Neuville cemetery in France.¹⁴ A depiction of Mary Lloyd Wynne, aged about sixty, appears in a cartoon depicting the Woolhope Club's mycological activities (Figure 3).

Mary's father died in 1842, when his grandsons were still of primary-school age, and bequeathed:

all my pictures, prints, drawings, books of every description also all my plate, linen, china, glass and whatever household furniture shall not have been parted with by her mother for her personal supply at my death or afterwards all the these items and particulars I leave to my said eldest daughter for her sole and separate use with the exception of my pictures which I leave for the purpose I have long designed them namely to take their places at Coed Coch.¹⁵

Mary Wynne's husband, John Lloyd Wynne, died on 4 March 1887 at 7 Eaton Place, Belgravia, London and was interred in the cemetery of the Church of St. Michael, Betws-yn-Rhos, with his grandfather, John Wynne (d. 1788). Mary subsequently went to live at 138 Inverness Terrace, Paddington,¹⁶ though she continued to attend events in Denbighshire.¹⁷ No evidence has so far come to light that she sustained her interest in fungi into old age; her last dated paintings were composed in 1881. She died at the Bielerhof Hotel, Bienne, Switzerland on 23 August 1895, having outlived both of her sons by two years, and was buried in the cemetery at Bienne on 26 August 1895.¹⁸ Probate was granted in the sum of £7572.¹⁹ Her will is preserved in Denbighshire Record Office.²⁰

The Grade II* country mansion that was the home of the Wynne family had been built in the early-19th century, on the site of an earlier building, for Mary Lloyd Wynne's father-in-law, John Lloyd Wynne the elder (1775-1862), to the design of Henry Hakewill.^{21,22} It included extensive outbuildings, a walled garden, pleasure grounds, conservatory and an artificial lake.²³ The wider landscaped park is surrounded by extensive conifer plantations and ancient, native-oak woods, as well as open ground and fields. The underlying geology is of Silurian mudstones, siltstones and sandstones, partly overlain by Devensian till.²⁴ Its diverse habitats harboured a rich *mycota*, documented by Ing in his recent *Mycota of Flintshire and Denbighshire*.²⁵



Figure 4. Coed Coch, Denbighshire, the residence of the Lloyd Wynne family (© Crown Copyright: RCAHMW). The image GTJ22199 (Arc No. 6260729) Coed Coch, Denbighshire is Crown copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), under delegated authority from The Keeper of Public Records

BEGINNINGS OF MARY LLOYD WYNNE'S INTEREST IN FUNGI

But when did Mary (Haggitt) Wynne first take an interest in fungi? The first appearance of Mary Lloyd Wynne's fungi records in print appears to be in an article by Berkeley & Broome in which *Agaricus (Tricholoma) bufonius* is mentioned, from 'Coed Coch, Nov. 1858, Mrs Wynne'.²⁶ They comment:

This interesting addition to our flora was made by Mrs Wynne, of Coed Coch, who has been induced to study the Agarics in consequence of the beauty and profusion in which they are produced in her neighbourhood.

Her expertise had reached a level where she was capable of recognising a fungus new to Wales, and indeed the UK, which suggests she might have owned a copy of Bulliard, or at least the mycological volumes,²⁷ since his figure of *Agaricus bufonius* is cited by Berkeley & Broome.

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There is a clue in the dedication to her in Miles Berkeley's *Outlines of British Fungology* (1860) which mentions 'the zeal with which she has studied the numerous fungi of her beautiful country' (meaning Wales). Since the British Mycological Society was only founded in 1896, one must look elsewhere for evidence of her activities. Her earliest published records come from 1858, 1859 and 1860, as they are cited in Berkeley's *Outlines*; her earliest dated drawing was composed in Venice in 1857 (Figure 19, included in the additional drawings at the end of the paper).

TO
MRS. LLOYD WYNNE,
OF COED COCH,
IN THE COUNTY OF DENBIGH,
This Work is Inscribed,
AS A SMALL TRIBUTE TO THE ZEAL WITH WHICH SHE
HAS STUDIED THE NUMEROUS FUNGI OF
HER BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY,
AND IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE MANY ACTS OF KINDNESS
WHICH SHE HAS CONFERRED UPON
THE AUTHOR.

Figure 5. Dedication to Mary Lloyd Wynne in Berkeley's *Outlines of British Fungology* (1860)

A possible link is with Christopher Edmund Broome (1812-86), a long-term collaborator with Miles Berkeley.²⁸ He graduated from the University of Cambridge (Trinity Hall) in 1836, three years after Mary's marriage, but because he had earlier studied for Holy Orders in a curacy at Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, it is plausible that they came into contact via the respective clergy of Swaffham Prior and the neighbouring village of Fen Ditton, where Mary's father was rector. He was formerly a fellow at Cambridge University, which might suggest an alternative route for their connection. Broome's large fungarium is now kept at Kew.



Figure 6. Christopher E. Broome, taken in the 1870s. Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery (NPF 35014)

Berkeley (1860) cites the following five species from Mrs Wynne's collections:

- A**[garicus] (**Tricholoma**) **bufonius**, Pers. (now *Tricholoma sulphureum* (Bull.) P. Kumm.); 'In pine-woods. Coed Coch, Mrs. Wynne'.
- A**[garicus] (**Hebeloma**) **testaceus**, Batsch. (now *Hebeloma testaceum* (Batsch ex Fr.) Quel.): 'in woods. Coed Coch, Mrs. Wynne'.
- C**[raterellus] **sinuosus**, (Fr.) Fr. (now *Pseudocraterellus undulatus* (Pers.) Rauschert): 'In woods. Scotland, Mrs. Wynne'.
- C**[ortinari] (**Inoloma**) **bolaris**, Fr. (accepted name): 'Argyllshire, Mrs. Wynne'.
- P**[olyporus] **destructor** Fr. (Now *Fibroporia destructor* (Schrad.) Parmasto): 'Scotland, Mrs. Wynne'.

No further details of Mary Wynne's visits to Scotland have been traced, and none of these five records is represented by specimens so far documented in the Kew Fungarium database.

As well as these, there are thirty-two references to Coed Coch in Berkeley (1860), the majority not being attributed to a collector, including *Marasmius wynnei* Berk. & Broome. Berkeley's elder daughter, Ruth Ellen Berkeley, visited Coed Coch in 1883 and is credited with a record of *Agaricus (Mycena) marginellus* Fr. (now *Hydropus marginellus* (Pers.) Singer).²⁹ As mentioned below, she also contributed some drawings to Mary Wynne's collection.

The table in the Appendix lists specimens attributed to Coed Coch (and by implication Mary Lloyd Wynne) that are cited in Berkeley's *Outlines*. It is arranged in order of the original name, along with modern names.

COMMEMORATIVE SPECIES

These are the five basidiomycete species named in honour of Mrs Wynne.

1. *Agaricus wynnei* Berk. & Broome (1873), (now *Leptonia wynneae* (Berk. & Broome) P.D. Orton). First described in *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1873), as 'wynnei',³⁰ and also mentioned in *Grevillea* (1873),³¹ it was first found 'in fir-woods, Coed Coch, on Sept. 16, 1872'. *L. wynneae* is still only known from two localities, the other being in the Black Woods of Rannoch.³²
2. *Hiatula wynnei* Berk. & Broome (now *Leucocoprinus wynneae* (Berk. & Broome) Locq.). Holotype: Kew, Wynne s.n. Surprisingly, this species was discovered 'in a stove at Kew' by Mrs Wynne, and not at Coed Coch. First described as 'wynniæ',³³ it is still unrecorded save for this original record.³⁴ It was James Bolton, author of *An history of fungusses growing about Halifax*, who first described a fungus growing on waste in a stove at Sha[y], Halifax (and not native to that area).³⁵ Similarly, Mary Wynne also discovered *Agaricus meleagris* (now *Leucoagaricus meleagris* (Gray) Singer) on two occasions, growing 'abundantly in a hothouse at Coed Coch, Denbighshire, amongst spent tan'. Her earlier record came from 1861; Berkeley (1860) gives its habitat as 'hotbeds'.³⁶
3. *Marasmius wynnei* Berk. & Broome (accepted name). Holotype: Kew, M 87673. Syntype: Kew, M 180887. Described from 'amongst twigs, &c., Coed Coch, Mrs Wynne'. The name was described as a 'clerical error' for *Hygrophorus wynnei* [sic] in Berkeley & Broome (1884), having been described under the former name by Berkeley & Broome (1858).³⁷

Known by the English name ‘Pearly Parachute’, its original epithet was wrongly cited with a masculine gender, later corrected, in line with the International Rules for the nomenclature of plants and fungi, to *wynneae*, as the person being commemorated is female.

4. *Hygrophorus wynnei* Berk. & Broome (1873): now *Omphalia wynneae* (Berk. & Broome) Guél. Described from ‘old chip, stumps, &c. N. Wales. Yorks’.
5. *Polyporus wynnei* Berk. & Broome (1859): now *Loweomyces wynneae* (Berk. & Broome) Jülich. ‘Amongst twigs, &c. Coed Coch, Denbighshire, Mrs Wynne’.

COMMEMORATIVE GENERA

In 1867 Miles Berkeley and M. A. Curtis described a new genus, *Wynnea*.³⁸ Although they did not include a dedication, it is evident that this was named for Mary Lloyd Wynne, but, as the original material was from Mexico and India, it is clear that she was not the discoverer. Unlike the other eponymous fungi, *Wynnea* is an Ascomycete with its own singular family *Wynneaceae*. The genus is now assigned to the family *Sarcoscyphaceae* of the Pezizales.



Figure 7. *Wynnea americana* Thaxter (1905), courtesy of ascomycete.org (W. Sturgeon)

A further genus, *Wynnella*, was created by J. L. L. É. Boudier in 1885 in the Discomycetes, which may also have been named in her honour, but more likely because of its superficial resemblance to *Wynnea*.³⁹ Its sole British species, *Wynnella silvicola* (Beck) Nannf. is a member of the family *Helvellaceae*.⁴⁰



Figure 8. *Wynnella silvicola* (Beck) Nannf. (1966), currently known as *Helvella silvicola* (Sacc.) Harmaja; courtesy of Leandro Sánchez, <https://www.centrodeestudiosmicologicosasturianos.org>

MARY WYNNE'S FUNGI DRAWINGS

A collection of Mary Wynne's fungi drawings was unexpectedly located in the collections of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, having been originally acquired by Alfred Osten Walker (see below) and donated to the Chester Society for Natural Science, whose collections were later incorporated into the Grosvenor Museum, Chester. They were transferred to Kew in 1957 'on the understanding that they will be made available to them if required'. Although the date when Walker first passed them on is currently unknown, they were exhibited at a *Conversazione* of the Society in 1906, when the artist was named as 'the late Mrs Lloyd-Wynne, Coed Coch'.

The drawings are stored in four albums, the individual drawings being mounted, at their corners, in diagonal slits, and are nearly all annotated with the scientific names of the fungi. Some of these names are written in her hand; others have been added later, possibly by Miles Berkeley. A few drawings initialled by his daughter, Ruth Berkeley, are included, and some apparently from her father. There is one drawing attributed to the Rev. Aubrey Clark (1826-90)

of Street, Somerset, dated 1871, showing *Cortinarius cinnabarinus* Fr. Some of the drawings are also captioned with the date of execution and the source of the specimen, which gives an interesting insight into Mary Wynne's extensive travels.

Table 1
Mary Wynne's collecting localities and dates recorded on her illustrations

Locality	Drawings		Locality	Drawings	
	No.	Date		No.	Date
Arrochar, Argyle	1	1862	Glamis, Forfar	1	1881
Ascot, Surrey	1	1863	Gwrych, Denbighshire	1	1886
Badminton, Gloucestershire	1	?	Hereford, Herefordshire	7	1872-79
Bath, Somerset	1	1879	Killarney, Ireland	1	?
Bavaria, Germany	2	1867	Lennox Castle, Glasgow	1	1868
Bodrhyddan, Denbighshire	1	1869	Little Orme, Denbighshire	1	1867
Cauterets, France	1	1860s	Lucerne, Switzerland	1	?
Coed Coch, Denbighshire	30	1866-81	Maidenhead, Berkshire	1	1868
Colmegna, Italy	1	?	Pau, France	1	1869
Corsica, France	1	?	Melrose, Roxburghshire	1	1871
Doddington, Cheshire	3	1868	Raglan Castle, Monmouth	1	?
Eaton Place, London	1	1858	Unlocalised, Scotland	3	1876
Florence, Italy	1	?	Shobdon, Herefordshire	1	?
Forres, Moray	1	?	Shrewsbury, Shropshire	1	1879
Garthewin, Denbighshire	2	1880	Venice, Italy	1	1857

Mary Wynne's first dated painting was made in Italy, and the second in London, well before Miles Berkeley first published her records of fungi from Coed Coch and elsewhere in his *Outlines of British Fungology* (1860). This would indicate that she had already developed an interest in fungi in the 1850s, and the paintings of fungi found by her would undoubtedly have helped to validate their identification. The drawing from 1881 from Glamis suggests that Mary Wynne may have visited the Rev. John Stevenson, a noted mycologist and co-founder of the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland.

MARY WYNNE'S INVOLVEMENT WITH THE WOOLHOPE CLUB

Well before the earliest activities of mycologists in Yorkshire that eventually led to the formation of the British Mycological Society, the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, a society founded in Hereford in 1851, did much to promote the study of mycology in the Welsh Marches. From 1868, an annual field meeting was arranged by the Hereford physician, Dr Henry Graves Bull (1818-85), a series which lasted for twenty-four years and attracted many prominent mycologists, including Berkeley, Broome, Mordecai Cubbitt Cooke and James Renny. At their peak, these meetings, from which the term 'fungus foray' originated, offered several days of field work in an area rich in fungi, and the opportunity to share knowledge, thus creating an event which leading mycologists found irresistible. Eminent French guests came to forays too, including Quélet, the founding president of the Société mycologique de France, Boudier and Cornu.⁴¹ Edward Blackwell's enlightening paper, published in the Club's *Transactions* of 2010, describes the remarkable range of participants, their activities and the energy with which they pursued their

interests.⁴² Dr Bull and the Club's forays reached out far beyond the Marches; participants included mycologists fundamental to developing the science in Britain and the near continent.

Mary Wynne's involvement with the Woolhope Club dates from this period. She attended forays there with her husband, and specimens from these forays credited to her have been preserved in the Berkeley and Broome Fungaria at Kew. Although she is not listed as a 'British Mycologist' in Webster & Moore (1996), she is mentioned under the entry for H. G. Bull in the context of a competition held in 1868, instigated by Miles Berkeley, for the best collection of edible fungi.⁴³ 'Lady Dorothy Neville' [*sic*, correctly Nevill⁴⁴] and 'Mrs Lloyd Wynne' provided the prizes, which were awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society at their premises in South Kensington.

At this relatively early date Mary Wynne was already making important discoveries. One unlocalised specimen, *Polyscyphia multizonata* (Berk. & Broome) Pat., was originally described in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* as '*Thelephora multizonata* Berk. & Broome' from Wynne's material.⁴⁵ Their plate XIII (Figure 9b below), bears a strong similarity to the specimen at Kew, K(M): 33362. But as no specimen is cited by Berkeley & Broome its status as holotype is problematic, being based purely on this resemblance.



Figure 9a. *Polyscyphia multizonata* (Berk. & Broome) Pat., K (M) 33362. (Courtesy of Lee Davies, Kew)



Figure 9b. Plate XIII from *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* series 3, vol. 15 (1865)

Another Wynne specimen in the Kew Fungarium is localised but undated: *Polyporus intybaceus* Berk. (now *Cyclomyces setiporus* (Berk.) Pat.), found at Bodyddan, near Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, Montgomeryshire, about 6 km north of Llanfyllin. The A554 road from Coed Coch to Hereford passes through this area. Bodyddan is close to a large estate north-west of Llanfyllin, a possible stopping-off point.



Figure 10. *Polyporus intybaceus* Berk. & Broome K(M) 74479 from Bodyddan, 'Mrs Wynne', NGR SJ 119216. (Courtesy of Lee Davies, Kew)

Mrs Wynne's foraging activities were not confined to Wales and Herefordshire. There is a specimen of *Cantherellus cinereus* Pers. from 'Hampshire' dated 1853 (Figure 11a) and a specimen from 'Hampshire' at Kew, not further localised, of *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L.) Pers. that is attributed to Mrs Wynne and dated 1863 (Figure 11b).



Figure 11a. *Cantherellus cinereus* Pers. from Hampshire, K (M) 34151, 'Mrs Wynne'. (Courtesy of Lee Davies, Kew)



Figure 11b (right). *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L.) Pers. from Hampshire, K (M) 33934. (Courtesy of Lee Davies, Kew)

Two Wynne specimens from Herefordshire, dated 1872, are known from Kew; one was co-collected with James Renny (see below). The other, *Cotylidia pannosa* (Sowerby) D.A. Reid, was originally named *Helvella pannosa* Sowerby; the name dates from 1799.

In 1874 Mary Lloyd Wynne's participation in a Woolhope foray was recorded in an extraordinary cartoon by Worthington Smith (Figure 3) showing the various activities involved in the 'Hereford Fungus Festival'.

Although Mary Lloyd Wynne didn't attend the 1878 Woolhope foray in Herefordshire, which included the grounds of Ludlow Castle in Shropshire and 'ransacking' the Doward Hills (according to Worthington Smith's report on the forays of 1878⁴⁶) she and Miles Berkeley sent 'a few fungi of interest' from Coed Coch, which included a species of *Hygrophorus*, named by Berkeley *H. Wynniae*; 'this plant was immediately put under a glass case by Dr. Bull, lest it should be touched by profane and unfungological fingers'.⁴⁷ The report continues: 'its colour is a beautiful [*sic*] pure, semi-transparent, lemon colour, with just a suggestion of green'. It is strange that the fungus is mentioned in this context as a new species when it had already been described by Berkeley and Broome in 1873.

The 1879 Woolhope foray was attended by Émile Boudier and James Renny (see below) among others. Only the briefest of reports appears in that year's *Transactions*, the main fungus list having been published in the journal *Grevillea* and the report in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.^{48,49} Three French participants were noted: Messrs. Quélet, Boudier and Cornu.

The 1880 Woolhope foray is dealt with in more detail below, since it involved Alfred Osten Walker, along with Mary Wynne and Miles Berkeley, on a visit to Coed Coch for a foray on 11 and 12 October, following a four-day foray in Herefordshire. The group travelled by train to Chester from Hereford on Saturday 9 October. An account was published in the Woolhope Club's *Transactions* with a long list of fungi found during the visit, including *Hygrophorus wynniae* (*sic*).⁵⁰

MARY WYNNE'S TRAVELS FURTHER AFIELD

Having been gathered during travels abroad, a specimen at Kew dating from 1870, from Ajaccio, Corsica, was credited to Mary's husband, John Lloyd Wynne. The specimen is named as *Bolbitius princeps*, K (M) 173622, possibly in error for *Lactarius princeps*. The former name does not appear in *Index Fungorum*. She also visited numerous localities in England and Wales, as evidenced by the captions to some of her fungi drawings (see Table 1 above).

There are undated and unlocalised Wynne specimens from Scotland at Kew: *Cantharellus tubaeformis* Fr. (now *Craterellus tubaeformis* (Fr.) Quél.) from 'Argyll', *Boletus perennis* L. (Now *Coltricia perennis* (L.) Murrill) and *Mycena adonis* (Bull.) Gray (now *Atheniella adonis* (Bull.) Redhead et al). As the Kew Fungarium is in process of being digitised, there may well be other records that do not as yet appear on their database.

MILES BERKELEY, MARY WYNNE'S MENTOR

As the dedication in his book indicates, Mary Wynne was well acquainted with the Rev. Miles Berkeley (1803-89) who has been recognised as one of the founders of British mycology or, as formerly known, fungology.⁵¹ A graduate of Cambridge University in 1825, he spent most of his working life as the rector of St Helen's Church, Sibbertoft, Leicestershire. He corresponded with the magazine *Gardeners' Chronicle*, often on questions of plant pathology, and edited the journal of the Royal Horticultural Society from 1866 to 1877.

Although Berkeley was quite elderly by the time the Woolhope forays got underway, his presence would have encouraged the development of taxonomic expertise among the visiting fungologists. It also minimised the risks of accidental poisoning, by fungi included on the menus of the substantial meals that accompanied such events, as Blackwell noted in 2010.

Many records from the Coed Coch estate were made by visitors such as Berkeley, as well as the keen botanist, Marchioness Mary Antoinette Huntly, née Pegus (1821-93), who collected *Pedicularis sylvatica* while visiting on 24 August 1880.⁵² Some have been published under Mary Wynne's own name. One such, (*Helvella klotzschiana* Corda, now *H. elastica* Bull.) was discovered in 'the Fernery', Coed Coch.

Berkeley's fungarium is now kept at Kew; the majority of his specimens were acquired in 1879 (Davies, *pers. comm.*). Berkeley & Broome's collaboration ended with the death of Broome in 1886.

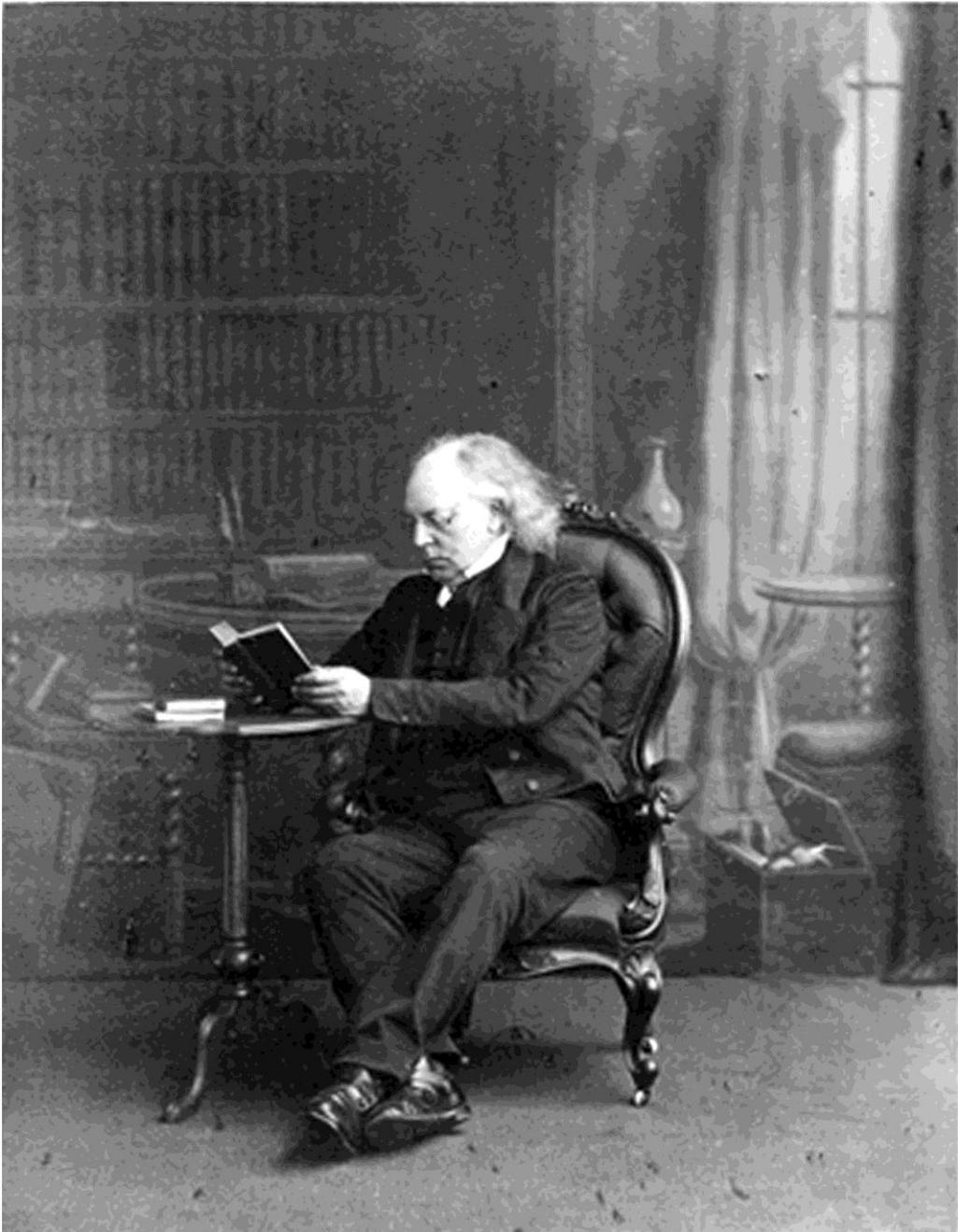


Figure 12. Reverend Miles Berkeley FRS FLS (NPG 764), published in 1864. (Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery)

MARY WYNNE AND ALFRED OSTEN WALKER

The naturalist A. O. Walker (1832-1925) owned two lead factories; a smelter in Bagillt, Flintshire, and a shot works and lead oxide factory in Chester. He commuted by rail to Bagillt and Chester from his home in Colwyn Bay. A biography is in preparation, written by Geoffrey Moore, a marine biologist, reflecting the fact that Walker was known in the scientific world primarily as a taxonomist of the Amphipoda. Walker co-founded a marine-biology station at Puffin Island near Anglesey in 1887 (Herdman 1887) and later, in 1892, helped to establish the Port Erin Marine Laboratory on the Isle of Man with Sir William Herdman. Walker has not previously been recognised as having had an interest in mycology,⁵³ though his natural history pursuits were many and varied (Moore, in prep.).



Walker played a major role in the development of natural history in Chester. Through his association with Canon Charles Kingsley, he helped launch the Chester Society for Natural Science in 1871 and was immediately elected as one of its vice-presidents, later serving as its president from 1891-2. He was also one of the instigators of the Grosvenor Museum, opened in 1886, which he described as ‘a local University successfully carried out without any cost to the City’.

Figure 13. Alfred Osten Walker (age c.60) from Siddall (1911), courtesy of Geoff Moore

Walker acted as a ‘fixer’ for Berkeley and his followers to arrange a foray at Coed Coch, since he was acquainted with the Lloyd Wynne family, not only as a magistrate in Colwyn Bay and Abergel, where he served on the bench with Mary’s husband John Lloyd Wynne, but also through a mutual love of beagling. The Flintshire and Denbighshire Beagles convened at Coed Coch, and Walker records his participation in his diaries which, as described below, are preserved in the archives of Liverpool University.

Evidence of Walker’s role is provided by another article in the journal *Grevillea*, headed ‘Coed Coch and Colwyn Fungi’,⁵⁴ which begins:

By invitation of Mrs Lloyd Wynne and Mr A. O. Walker, a party of mycologists visited these localities for two or three days, from the 9th October [1880]; and the following list includes the majority of species found during the excursions. Others have been collected since by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, of which a special record will probably be given by that gentleman. As no extensive list of the North Wales Fungi has been published, we give the list in its entirety, although it represents only the result of two or three consecutive days, and must therefore be regarded as fragmentary.

The article is unsigned but would have been written by Mordecai Cubitt Cooke,⁵⁵ the editor of the journal, who worked at Kew from 1879. An identical account was published in the Woolhope Club's *Transactions* for the same year (1880), since a party from the Club, led by H. G. Bull, had travelled to join the foray.⁵⁶ The botanical collections of the India Museum, of which Cooke was curator, had been transferred to Kew in that year. The account lists 271 species of fungi, about 20% of the number of Basidiomycetes now recorded for the whole of Vice-county 50, Denbighshire. Cooke himself visited Walker's woodland in Colwyn Bay on 10 October 1880 and is credited with records from there by Phillips.⁵⁷

A separate account of this foray was published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* by 'M.J.B', that is Miles Berkeley.⁵⁸ Reference is made to the fact that Berkeley and his daughter (see below) arrived in advance of the Woolhope party and were able to 'greet them on arrival'. These collections included the discovery of a new record of *Agaricus senilis* (now *Clitocybe senilis*) which had only been first described by Fries some six years earlier in 1874, from Småland, Sweden, and credits Mrs Wynne with the discovery of *Agaricus nudipes* (now *Hebeloma crustuliniforme* (Bull.) Quél.). The discovery of *Hygrophorus wynniae* (*sic*) 'excited great interest'.

Cooke, who was involved in the Woolhope Club's forays of 1879 and 1880, also made use of material from visits to Coed Coch in his *Illustrations of British Fungi* (1881) as follows: *Agaricus lenticularis* Lasch., 'in woods, Oct. 1880';⁵⁹ *Agaricus tumidus* Pers., 'in moist pine woods', undated;⁶⁰ *Agaricus putidus* Fries, 'in fir woods', undated;⁶¹ *Agaricus hirneolus* Fries 'amongst moss, Oct. 1879';⁶² *Agaricus aggregatus* Scheff. 'on sawdust, July 1882';⁶³ and *Agaricus rivulosus* Fries, 'amongst grass and moss', undated.⁶⁴ Nineteen earlier records from Coed Coch are cited in his *Handbook of British Fungi* (1871), doubtless based on specimens gathered by Mary Wynne.

A further list of fungi from 'near Coed Coch' has been found included in the diary of A. O. Walker.⁶⁵ His diaries cover a period of fifty-three years from 1873 and are preserved in the Archives of the University of Liverpool, having originally been bequeathed to the Liverpool Biological Society. The two-page list contains ninety-two species. One species, *Cortinarius germanus* Fr. (now *Gomphos germanus* (Fr.) Kuntze) is asterisked as a new British record. A third page lists fungi found near Chester in October 1883, again with one species found 'at the Lead Works' claimed as new to Britain, *Agaricus clivularum* or *A. sub(s)ericeus* (neither species being listed in *Index Fungorum*). Walker's diary confirms that he spent three days foraging in October of that year. On 9 October, he records 'Fungi at Coed Coch', on 19 October, 'Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Fungi at Chester' and on 22 October 'Fungi from Delamere Forest'.

One Chester record is from Walker's lead works: *Peziza scutellata*, 'on Timber'. It is now known as *Scutellinia scutellata* (L.) Lambotte. Although Walker claims in his note that it is 'new to Britain', Berkeley & Broome (1883) indicate that 'this is probably a common species. We have found it many years since at King's Cliffe', and they cite Walker's record from 'Near Chester'.⁶⁶ The same article cites other species from Coed Coch that were gathered in 1883, which were credited to Miss R. Berkeley—Ruth Ellen Berkeley, b. 1846—or to Mr A. O. Walker, including the aforementioned *Cortinarius germanus*.

Walker's diary also gives a first-hand account of the detailed arrangements for the foray of 1880. The entry for 9 October continues:

After lunch walked with Claude to Coed Coch & saw Mrs Wynne & Mr Berkeley to make arrangements about fungus hunt. Messrs. Broome, Cooke, Phillips & Plowright arrived at

6.40. Had a good discussion & got several species named: among others Ag. fastibilis of which there is a large ring on the lawn round *Pinus insignis*, A. purgens north Wales [a surprising record, since this species was described from Sri Lanka in 1871 by Berkeley & Broome], A. subdulcis [=Lactarius subdulcis], Cantharellus ciborium &c. from the wood.

The following day he writes:

Had a ramble in my wood in the morning with Cooke, Plowright & Phillips, the rest going to Colwyn Bay Church. After lunch drew the [inserted as superscript] *Pwllcrochan* with the above & Broome & found a number of things. Altogether got 47 species of Agarici, 4 of Boletus, 6 of Polyporus, & many microscopic sp. - altogether about 140 species.

On Monday 11 October the diary continues:

Took a group including Broome, Plowright, Cooke, Phillips myself. Started at 10 a.m. with the above to the Gordon Dingle where we met the party from Coed Coch consisting of Mr. & Mrs Wynne, Dr. Bull, Mons. Cornu & Messrs. Bucknell, Percival, Howes, Morris, Miss Berkeley. Had a good hunt & got a lot of things. I got A. controversus & A. tumidus besides many commoner things. Got back at 5.30. [There is a cross next to *A. tumidus* indicating that it was new to Britain. The modern name for this species is *Tricholoma tumidum* (Pers.) P. Karst.]

On Tuesday 12 October:

Drove up to Fawnog with the Mycologists & had a great hunt through the wood round the pool [a reference to Llyn-y-Fawnog, situated at the western side of Coed Bryndansi] joining the party from Coed Coch. Lunched with them at a cottage & worked our way along the valley to Coed Coch where we found old Berkeley. Dined at 7.30 & had a discourse from Cornu on the superiority of English Fungology to French & got home at 11.30 after a charming day. Got many good things.

The irony of discussing ‘English Fungology’ while foraging in Wales doesn’t seem to have registered, and Walker’s account doesn’t exactly match Cooke’s published version, which tactfully mentions ‘a charming lecture on the comparative mycology of France and England’.

The presence of a French mycologist at the foray is worthy of special note. Marie Maxime ‘Max’ Cornu (1843-1901) was chair of horticulture at the Paris Natural History Museum from 1884 to 1901, having previously held a lectureship in botany there. He is best known for his work on the vine disease *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

The fungologists left by train the following day at 10.40. Thanks to Walker’s diary we now have an almost full list of participants; the published write-up by Cooke, which was pasted into the diary, doesn’t name them all, and ‘Sir W. Guise’ is omitted from the diary account. Guise is better known as a palaeontologist, who published an account of ‘bone caverns of the Lesse, in Belgium’ in the 1866 *Transactions* of the Woolhope Club.⁶⁷ He was a baronet living at Elmore Court, Gloucester, who held an honorary membership of the Club as a consequence of his presidency of the Cotteswold Naturalists’ Field Club.

In 1883, the foray on 19 October was an informal affair. Walker met Miles Berkeley at Chester station at 11.40 to stay the night there; Walker provided accommodation at the lead works close by the station. The diary continues:

Took them to Cathedral in the afternoon & went myself to look for fungi near the Cemetery.⁶⁸ Got *Agaricus melleus* tenuis, *Helvella crispa* [now *Pseudocraterellus undulatus*] & *Polyporus annosus* [now *Heterobasidion annosum*]. In the evening they dined with Paul Berkeley, the Reverend's son, who happened to be visiting Chester as a Post Office inspector.

A separate page of the diary lists 'Fungi found at Chester, Oct' and includes a reference to the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* of 1883:

Ag. clivularum (Letellica) = *A. subericaeus* (Fr.) on timber at the Lead Works (new to Britain). [Now *Hypholoma subericaeum* (Fr.) Kühner.]
[Ditto] *limpidus* do. [now *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq.) P. Kumm.]
[Ditto] *hispidus* do. [now *Cystolepiota hispida* (Gillet) Bon]
[Ditto] *melleus* do. [now *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl) P. Kumm.]
See Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 12, 5th Series p. 370 [1883]
Peziza scutellata - Lead Words on Timber. [Now *Scutellinia scutellata* (L.) Lambotte]

The diary entry for 23 October reads:

Went by 12.20 train to Mouldsworth Station & walked on the N. Side to the Forest going through to Delamere Station & returning by 4.52 train. Got a good lot of fungi to send to Mr. Berkeley. *Scleroderma vulgare* very abundant & fine.

Berkeley did not take part in this walk since he had already departed on the 12 o'clock train on Saturday 20 October.

A list of fungi from Delamere Forest was appended to the diary by 'Miss [Ruth Ellen] Berkeley, from Rev. M. J. Berkeley's dictation'. Thirty-four entries are listed, two of which are duplicates and one unidentified (as 'young'). An x against *Agaricus cerodes* (now *Naucoria cerodes* (Fr.) P. Kumm.) indicates that it was new to Britain. There are no further records of this species in the National Biodiversity Network data base.⁶⁹

A meeting of the Woolhope Club took place in Hereford in the week commencing 13 October 1884, and also involved visits to Leominster and Croft Ambrey. Alfred O. Walker 'sent a box of specimens from North Wales, which contained nothing rare'.⁷⁰ This followed Walker's previous efforts to have his fungi expertly named; according to his diary he sent specimens to Kew for naming.

After the death of Mary Lloyd Wynne, Walker donated a collection of four volumes of her fungi paintings to the Chester Society for Natural Science. In a typewritten note, accompanying Mary Lloyd Wynne's handwritten index to the drawings, he stated:

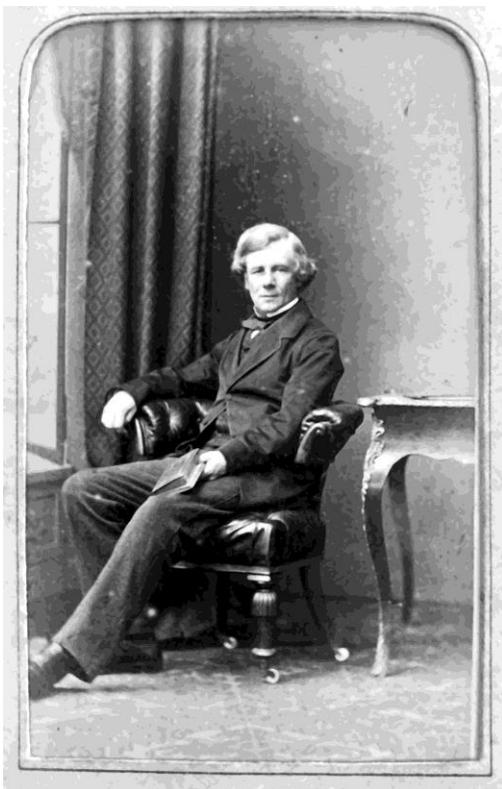
The accompanying collection of drawings of fungi was given to me by that excellent Fungologist the late Mrs. Lloyd-Wynne of Coed Coch. The greater part of them were drawn by herself; some, bearing the initials R.E.B., by Miss Ruth Berkeley; and a few by the Rev. M.J. Berkeley himself. Practically all the species were named by Mr. Berkeley, who, as is well known, was the highest authority on Fungi in this country. Many of the drawings have the value of Type Specimens, having been taken from the originals of the various new species found at Coed Coch. When not otherwise stated, the various species are to be taken

as having been found at that place, which has become classical in the annals of British Fungology, and which is happily in the District of the Chester Society of Natural Science.

The collection was handed over on 5 October 1897 and was subsequently acquired by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The exact circumstances in which they were transferred have yet to be investigated. Most of the drawings are labelled only with the scientific name applied by Mrs Wynne; some are dated either with the year of execution or, in a small number of cases, an exact date. A selection of these drawings is included at the end of this paper (Figures 18 to 22).

Alfred O. Walker retained his interest in fungi following his move from Colwyn Bay to Ulcombe, Kent in 1899. A diary entry for 11 September 1913 records that ‘mushroom from seed spawn put into top of Croquet ground in May cropping well’. On 15 December 1913 he wrote: ‘Found an interesting fungus on a piece of rotten wood with gills both in & outside the campanulate pileus—inside black, outside white: sent it to Kew’. No record of its receipt at Kew, nor its identity, has so far been found.

BROWNLOW WYNNE WYNNE AND MARY ANNE WYNNE OF GARTHEWIN



B. W. Wynne (1815-82) was a barrister who had studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, matriculating in 1833 at the age of eighteen. He was the son of a physician from Dolhyfryd (near Denbigh), George Cumming (d. 1863), who practised his medicine in Chester, and was born at Garn, Henllan, formerly the home of the lichenologist John Wynne Griffith. Cumming senior was a corresponding member of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, whose chairman was Rev. Henry Higgins (1814-93). Higgins published a paper on Hymenomycetes in the Society's *Proceedings* in 1858,⁷¹ but was primarily known as a palaeobotanist. The younger Cumming adopted the surname Wynne in 1844, on inheriting a property at Garthewin in Denbighshire, from his first cousin twice removed, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Wynne; the estate is located near Llanfair-Talhaiarn, now in the county of Conwy and formerly Denbighshire. He also inherited land near Wrexham.

Figure 14. Brownlow W. Wynne (1815-82), courtesy of NEWA (D/E/3088)

JOHN EDMONDSON

The Kew Fungarium contains at least one specimen attributed to the wider Wynne family. This is *Mycena adonis* (originally *Agaricus adonis*); the current name for this fungus is either *Atheniella adonis* or *Mycena adonis*, according to the *Index Fungorum* and Kew Fungarium respectively. The collector is named as Brownlow Wynne of Garthwin. However, as shown below, this may not be the case.



A. adonis, Bull.
Garthwin, Brownlow Wynne

Figure 15. *Agaricus adonis* (now *Mycena adonis*), K(M) 103210 (courtesy of Lee Davies, Kew)

Berkeley & Broome recorded this species from Garthewin, whilst Wynne also supplied *Agaricus infumatus* (now *Gerronema infumatum*)⁷² and *Geaster limbatus* (now *G. limbatum*), also from Garthewin.⁷³ According to Dennis it was collected in 1880, in which year Berkeley and Broome were known to have been visiting Coed Coch.⁷⁴ Garthewin is only 5 km from Coed Coch as the crow flies, suggesting that Berkeley and Broome may have visited Brownlow Wynne's property during their foray in North Wales in 1880.

However, Cooke attributes the Garthewin specimen of *Agaricus adonis* to **Mrs B. Wynne** (my emphasis),⁷⁵ the B. presumably standing for Brownlow, bringing yet another member of the wider Wynne family into consideration. Her full name was Mary Anne Wynne (née Waring) and both she and Mary Lloyd Wynne were Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society.⁷⁶ She died in May 1892 aged seventy-seven (in the 1881 census her age is given as sixty-six making her year of birth c.1815). Her memorial and that of her husband are to be found in Kensal Green Cemetery, London where they are both buried. She was an almost exact contemporary of Mary Lloyd Wynne, to whom she was related by marriage as her husband and John Lloyd Wynne were distant cousins.



Figure 16. Mary Anne Wynne of Garthewin (c.1815-92), courtesy of NEWA, D/E/3088

MARY LLOYD WYNNE AND JAMES RENNY

Renny, a specialist in the Discomycetes, has proved to be even more elusive than Mrs Wynne in the mycological literature.⁷⁷ He was probably born in London in 1819. He published several new species in the Woolhope Club *Transactions* that also feature in William Phillips's *A manual of the British Discomycetes* (2nd edition, 1893) where there are fifty-one matches for his name in the text, and three for hers. Phillips consistently mis-spells her surname as 'Wynn'. He received original drawings (made using a microscope) from Renny, complaining that as 'no indication of the magnifying power is given...I am unable to supply the measurements of the sporidia'.⁷⁸ Renny exhibited his drawings at meetings of the Woolhope Club, but their current whereabouts are unknown.

There is at least one specimen in the Kew Fungarium that was collected jointly by Mary Wynne and James Renny. Named *Sistotrema confluens*, it is a basidiomycete of the Hydnaceae. It was found at Vennwood, Herefordshire, during a Woolhope Club foray in October 1872 that was also attended by John Lloyd Wynne, Mary's husband.⁷⁹ Renny also found *Agaricus aureus*,

new to Britain, at Clehonger, near Hereford, during the same period. It was growing among a grove of *Cedrus deodara*. The newly discovered species was illustrated by H. G. Bull in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Club* for 1872.⁸⁰

Unlike some of the other Wynne material at Kew, the jointly gathered specimen came out of the Plowright Collection. This, as with part of Berkeley's *Fungarium*, was originally acquired by the Natural History Museum (NHM) but was transferred to Kew in the 1960s as part of an exchange of 'cryptogamic' material, whereby Kew received the NHM's fungi and sent them their bryophytes in exchange.

Renny also worked in the field with C. B. Plowright (1849-1910)⁸¹ and was active in Herefordshire in 1878.⁸² He co-collected with Dr Bull, the organiser of the Woolhope forays.⁸³ He is sometimes cited as F. Renny, probably in error.⁸⁴ He translated an autobiographical sketch of the Swedish mycologist Elias Fries (originally written in Latin) for publication.⁸⁵

Renny undertook fieldwork at Lucerne, Switzerland; the *Gardeners' Chronicle* reports that 'Mr Renny sent from Lucerne a valuable collection, and some exquisite drawings'.⁸⁶ He is mentioned in a report entitled 'Botanical notes and news', in the *Annals of Scottish Natural History*, as having found on Deeside a rare fungus, *Lactarius violascens*, new to Britain.⁸⁷ He had also gathered it in Savoie (France) and Switzerland. He was fond of commemorating French mycologists. One of his new species, *Ascozonus crouanii*, was named for the Crouan brothers (P. L. and H. M.), who published an early florula of Finisterre in 1867; another, *Ascozonus leveilleanus*, after Joseph-Henri Léveillé (1796-1870); and yet another, *Ascophanus boudieri*, after Émile Boudier (1828-1920), the leading French specialist on the Discomycetes and a founder member of the Société mycologique de France. But there are no references to Renny as collector in Boudier's *Icones Mycologicae* (1905-1910), according to a search of the book in the Biodiversity Heritage Library. Although he features in many foray reports, his publications are few: they include an account of 'New species of the genus *Ascobolus*'.⁸⁸

Renny recorded *Hygrophorus houghtonii* from Mayfield, Sussex,⁸⁹ and also from Derbyshire and Wernddu near Abergavenny.⁹⁰ He was made an honorary member of the Woolhope Club in 1880 and joined the British Mycological Society in 1903. An illustration of *Strobilomyces strobilaceus* by H. G. Bull is based on a specimen found by James Renny in 1872 (Figure 17).



Figure 17. *Strobilomyces strobilaceus* (Scop.) Berk., the Fir Cone Boletus, painted by Dr H. G. Bull from a specimen collected by James Renny from the grounds of Downton Castle, Herefordshire, on 20 August 1872

CONCLUSION

Mary Anne Frances Wynne was at the centre of a network of amateur fungologists; indeed, the term ‘amateur’ is almost superfluous, as there were almost no professional positions in mycology in the 1860s.⁹¹ Mordecai Cubitt Cooke was fortunate to hold a post at the India Museum, and later at The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, that allowed him to pursue his studies from an institutional setting. Mary Wynne lived in a mycologically rich area of Wales and had a privileged life as the wife of a major landowner whose estate, Coed Coch, became renowned as a source of interesting and unusual fungi, thanks largely to her efforts. To what extent she had particular expertise in identifying fungi, and how much she owed to taxonomic advice from leading experts, such as Miles Berkeley, will probably remain an unanswered question unless a hoard of her correspondence should be uncovered. But the fact that she was able to discover a new fungus at Kew, under the noses (as it were) of the experts, testifies to her ability. She joins a long list of women, sometimes pejoratively termed ‘blue stockings’, who excelled in their scientific studies from positions in the aristocracy and gentry.⁹² Though it seems shameful, from a modern perspective, that she was denied the opportunity to gain a university education, she made up for it by acting as a facilitator of field studies and by offering generous hospitality to visiting experts. By lending her support to societies like the Woolhope Club she helped validate their activities and contributed to the prestige of the branch of science in which the Club played so prominent and pioneering a role.

ADDITIONAL PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The illustrations below include six paintings, five by Mary Wynne (Figures 18 to 22) and one by Ruth Berkeley, daughter of the Rev. Miles Berkeley (Figure 23). Figure 24 is a photograph of Mary Wynne taken during a visit to Herefordshire in 1876.



Figure 18. *Lepiota licmophora* (Berk. & Broome) Sacc. (now *Leucocoprinus licmophorus* (Berk & Broome) Pat.) painted by Mary Wynne from Coed Coch. Ref.: RBG Kew, LLO (COLLN), barcode 114697-1001, vol. 1, p. 7



Figure 19. *Amanita caesarea* (Scop.) Pers., painted by Mary Wynne from Venice in 1857. Ref.: RBG Kew, LLO (COLLN), barcode 114697-1001, vol. 1, p. 1



Figure 20. *Flammula sapineus* (Fr.) P. Kumm. (now *Gymnopilus sapineus* (Fr.) Murrill) painted by Mary Wynne from Lennox Castle, September 1868. Ref.: RBG Kew, LLO (COLLN), barcode 114697-1001, vol. 2, p. 10



Figure 21. *Marasmius wynnei* Berk. & Broome, painted by Mary Wynne. Ref.: RBG Kew, LLO (COLLN), barcode 114697-1001, vol. 2, p. 38



Figure 22. *Coprinus micaceus* Bull. (now *Coprinellus micaceus* (Bull.) Vilgalys et al.) painted by Mary Wynne. Ref.: RBG Kew, LLO (COLLN), barcode 114697-1001, vol. 3 p. 9.



Figure 23. *Psathyrella arata* Sacc. (now *Parasola conopilea* (Fr.) Örstadius & E. Larss.), from Sibbertoft, Leicestershire, painted by Ruth Berkeley. Ref.: RBG Kew, LLO (COLLN), barcode 114697-1001, vol. 3, p. 10.



Figure 24. Mary Wynne, photographed, according to the inscription, at ‘the ruins of Shobdon Church’, Herefordshire, 29 September 1885. As pointed out by Edward Blackwell, with reference to another photograph taken at Shobdon Arches, during what can only be the same event, the date should be 1876.⁹³ Ref: RBG Kew, Bull’s ‘Herefordshire Funguses, Gasteromycetes, &c’.

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I am grateful to Geoff Moore, formerly of the marine laboratory at Millport, Isle of Cumbrae (University of London), whose draft biography of Alfred Osten Walker offered me many insights into his activities. Professor Stefan Buczacki helpfully alerted me to the presence of Mary Wynne's fungi drawings at Kew. Paul Kirk searched Kew's mycological databases for records associated with Mary Wynne, and Luc Lienhard and Heike Hofmann kindly looked for more evidence of her activities in Switzerland and succeeded in finding details of her burial place. I am also indebted to Gill Jones, from the Conwy Branch of Discovering Old Welsh Houses, for providing me with a pedigree of the Wynne family of Coed Coch, and to Anne Secord and Beatrice Senn-Irlet, for help in tracing Mary Wynne's ancestry. Simon Simcox introduced me to the present owner of the Coed Coch estate. The Biodiversity Heritage Library has proved invaluable in searching older literature. Thanks are also due to Julia Buckley, Lee Davies and Kiri Ross-Jones at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to Roy Watling (Edinburgh) for clarifying the status of *Wynnella*, to staff of the University of Liverpool Archives and for several other taxonomic corrections, to Alan Outen for discussing *Lepiota wynnei*, to the National Portrait Gallery for permission to reproduce images of Miles Berkeley and Christopher Broome, to Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru for permission to reproduce their photograph of Coed Coch mansion, and to North East Wales Archives for the use of photographs of Mary A. F. Wynne (of Coed Coch), Mary Anne Wynne and Brownlow Wynne Wynne (of Garthewin) and for access to their archives.

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APPENDIX

List of specimens cited from Coed Coch in Berkeley's 'Outlines of British Fungology' (1860)

Name	Location	Date	Modern Name
<i>Agaricus fulvellus</i>	In woods	Oct. 1859	<i>Tricholoma ustale</i>
<i>Agaricus fumosus</i>	In woods and waste ground	Oct. 1859	<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>
<i>Agaricus melaspermus</i>	In meadows and woods		<i>Stropharia melaspermus</i>
<i>Agaricus spermaticus</i>	In fir-woods	Oct. 1859	<i>Agaricus spermaticus</i>
<i>Boletus striipes</i>	In woods		<i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i>
<i>Boletus subtomentosus</i>	In woods		<i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i>
<i>Clavaria amethystina</i>	In mossy places		<i>Clavulina amethystina</i>
<i>Clavaria purpurea</i>	Amongst grass, in pastures		<i>Clavaria purpurea</i>
<i>Clavaria umbrina</i>	On mossy lawns		<i>Clavulinopsis umbrinella</i>
<i>Cortinarius livido-ochraceus</i>	In woods		<i>Cortinarius livido-ochraceus</i>
<i>Entoloma elodes</i>	On moors		<i>Entoloma elodes</i>
<i>Geoglossum olivaceum</i>	On lawns		<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>
<i>Agaricus testaceus</i>	In woods		<i>Hebeloma testaceus</i>
<i>Hygrophorus ovinus</i>	In pastures		<i>Hygrocybe ovina</i>
<i>Hypholoma dispersa</i>	On stumps and in the ground, in pine-woods		<i>Hypholoma dispersa</i>
<i>Lactarius mitissimus</i>	In woods and on hedge-banks		<i>Lactarius aurantiacus</i>
<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	In fir-woods		<i>Lactarius turpis</i>
<i>Marasmius wynnei</i>	Amongst leaves, twigs &c.		<i>Marasmius wynneae</i>
<i>Omphalia hepatica</i>	On lawns		<i>Omphalina subhepatica</i>
<i>Panaeolus retirugis</i>	On dung		<i>Panaeolus papilionaceus</i>
<i>Paxillus panuoides</i>	At a saw-mill	1858 & 59	<i>Tapinella panuoides</i>
<i>Peziza onotica</i>	On the ground, in woods		<i>Otidea onotica</i>
<i>Pluteus umbrinus</i>	On dead trunks		<i>Lactarius umbrinus</i>
<i>Polyporus adiposus</i>	On the ground.		<i>Physisporinus vitreus</i>
<i>Polyporus giganteus</i>	On trunks of trees, &c.		<i>Meripilus giganteus</i>
<i>Polyporus wynnei</i>	Running over twigs, grass &c.		<i>Loweomyces wynneae</i>
<i>Psathyra corrugis</i>	In pastures		<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>
<i>Russula adusta</i>	In woods		<i>Russula adusta</i>
<i>Tricholoma bufonium</i>	In pine-woods		<i>Tricholoma bufonium</i>
<i>Tricholoma columbetta</i>	In woods	Oct. 1859	<i>Tricholoma columbetta</i>

NOTES AND DETAILED REFERENCES

- ¹ He was elected as the MP for Cambridgeshire in 1782 and his fellow MP, Philip Yorke, described him as 'a mere country gentleman'.
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- ²³ <https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/coed-coch>
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- ²⁷ P. Bulliard, *Herbier de la France* (1792), vol. 12, plate 545, fig. 2.
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- ³¹ *Grevillea*, vol. 1 (1873), p. 113.
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