

B.S.B.I. NEWS

Edited by J. E. ELSLEY

VOLUME 1, No. 2

July, 1972

CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| President's Introduction | 22-23 |
| Editor's Notes | 23 |
| Notes from Secretary | 24 |
| Conservation Committee Report | 25-26 |
| Book Notes | 27-28 |
| News from Regions | 29-30 |
| Profile | 30-31 |
| Letters | 32-35 |
| News of Members | 36 |
| What is at Stake? | 36 |
| Arable Weed Survey | 37 |
| Coming Events | 37-38 |
| Dublin Recorders Conference | 38-39 |
| Botanical Research Fund | 39 |
| Wild Life in Danger | 39 |
| New Members | 40-43 |

PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTION

The contents of B.S.B.I. News No. 1 seem to have met with general approval, but we still lack the contributions from members we need — short notes, records, comments, news of members and so on. Indeed, I think that all there is in this issue has been learnt verbally. We want to keep members in touch with what is going on in a more rapid and personal way than is possible in Watsonia, and for members to feel that this is a place where their views can be expressed and commented on.

We have had some difficulty in deciding the dates for sending out the Newsletter. A simple calculation will show that even a circulation at the lowest rate to each of our members costs well over £40, so we try to combine as much as we can in one mailing. The dates for such circulations vary, and so may the dates for the Newsletter. But there still will be three issues a year, even if they may not be spaced as evenly as we would wish.

You will see the style of printing has been changed. We tried to economise on the first issue, but the Publications Committee, and the Treasurer, have allowed us to spend more. I hope the new style will be more worthy of the Society.

I want to welcome our new officials. First, Mrs. Mary Briggs in the key post of Secretary. I am very sorry to lose my fellow Irishman Keith Ferguson, who has done so well (although he stays on some of our Committees). But Mary should do the job admirably after eight years in the exacting post of Meetings Secretary. She is the Society's second woman Secretary, the first was our old friend Miss M. Campbell, who still takes such an interest in our doings.

At the Annual General Meeting it was agreed that Mrs. Briggs should be succeeded as Meetings Secretary by Miss Gillian Tuck, who has had a good training as Assistant to Mrs. Briggs, for some years. We are fortunate to have two such experienced people in these two exacting posts. But the Society is fortunate also in its other officials, Assistants and all. It is only when one is in such close touch with the workings of a Society such as ours, that one realises the endless amount of detail, as well as of principle, constantly needing seeing to, and there are no permanent paid officials to use at all. In all I have seen of their work, I could not have wished for more meticulous care, and my gratitude to these good people would I know be echoed by any who knew just how much work they do for us, and do so well.

I should have specifically mentioned other changes. In the course of the usual length of tenure of office, we sadly lose Professor Valentine as a Vice-President. After much deliberation the post was offered to Mr. Jack Gardiner, who was for thirteen years and, until quite recently, the Society's Treasurer. He is a Chartered Accountant of long experience, having qualified nine years before I did, and had also an important part to play in the recent rebuildings at the Linnean Society. We also have a new Secretary of the important Publications Committee, Dr. Dick Brummitt succeeding Peter Green, who needs some relief now he has been appointed

Deputy Director of the Herbarium at Kew. Dr. Brummitt knows this Committee well and I am delighted he is taking over. The officials we have are not only very capable, but all real friends to work with.

The Society, wisely in my view, ceased offering life memberships some years ago and so there are few life members left. Many of these had in fact paid for this little more than twice the present annual subscription. The point was put to them and as a result several sent cheques, totalling in fact £100, and several others offered to re-start annual subscriptions, most of them under covenant. This was a heartening sign of their appreciation of the Society and I would like the thanks I sent each of them personally to be repeated in print.

The Society has lost some particularly good friends by death in recent months. One of these was Dr. Donald Young of Sanderstead, an obituary of whom will appear in the winter *Watsonia*. With his typical kindness, he has generously remembered the Society, and others, in his will: we shall report details when these are more precisely known. Legacies to our Society are rare events, but the recent Budget gives extra encouragement to legacies left to a charity, and the B.S.B.I. is a charity. So I do trust that others are, or will be, remembering us in their wills.

DAVID MCCLINTOCK

EDITOR'S NOTES

I should like to thank all those members who have 'voiced' comments on the first issue of the Newsletter. In general these have been favourable, the major criticism being directed at the presentation, a factor we hope has been, to some degree at least, rectified in this present issue. Please continue to forward your ideas on the Newsletter and personal contributions are, of course, always welcome.

Two separate items in the currently topical sphere of Conservation have recently caught my attention. At this year's Chelsea Flower Show, Monks Wood Experimental Station staged a fascinating exhibit dealing with the increasing importance of roadside verges as refugia for wild life—both plants and animals. They emphasised that, by proper management, much can be achieved by widening the range of habitats and conditions offered, thus helping to increase the number and variety of different species.

The second and more alarming item was broadcast in the 'Today' programme on April 29th. It was suggested to listeners that, amongst other wild flowers recommended for picking, were the Pasque Flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*, and the Snake's Head or Fritillary, *Fritillaria meleagris*! Fortunately, reaction to this suggestion was swift, for within fifteen minutes Jack de Manio had announced that many telephone calls had been received condemning this suggestion. In addition to this immediate reaction, a letter instigated by the broadcast, and generally condemning the picking of wild flowers, appeared in the Radio Times. Such swift reactions (especially at this early hour) on the part of botanists is indeed encouraging!

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY

A.G.M. AND FIELD EXCURSION TO WARLEY GARDENS

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Linnean Society on Saturday, May 13th, the main business being the election of Officers and Council Members for this coming year. The meeting was preceded by the Presidential Address "The Common Ground of Wild and Cultivated Plants", and was followed by a visit to Warley Gardens, where the theme of the Address was suitably illustrated. As Dr. W. T. Stearn was in the United States at the time he was unfortunately unable to present his paper on Miss E. A. Willmott of Warley Gardens (as announced in the Programme), but members who attended the Field Meeting in the afternoon were given an interesting introductory talk by the leader, Mr. S. Jermyn, on arrival at Warley. Fifty members braved the uncertainty of both British Rail transport (due to the "Go Slow") and the wintry weather, to join the enjoyable tour of the Gardens, where thriving communities of *Tellima grandiflora*, *Scilla italica* and flowering *Deutzia* shrubs were among the many naturalised plants, intermingled with native wild species, and now surviving as a reminder of the work of the fifty gardeners who were employed by Miss Willmott in the early years of this century. We should like to thank Mr. Jermyn for his able leadership and to sympathise with those members who had booked for the excursion, but who were prevented from coming by suspended train services on that day. The Presidential Address is to be published in the next Part of *Watsonia*, due in July, and the Report of the Annual General Meeting will appear in the following edition of *Watsonia*.

Past members of many working committees of the Society will realise the shock with which we discovered in January that the Piccadilly Kardomah had closed! Almost directly opposite the Linnean Society, Burlington House (where most of our committee meetings are held), this Kardomah was very convenient for a pre-meeting cup of tea or snack and "See you at the Kardomah" was a phrase frequently heard amongst committee members. A good deal of unofficial B.S.B.I. business must have been sorted out in the Kardomah through the years. Dr. Dony has, however, pioneered for us a new meeting place nearby, recognised by the diagnostic character of its window display of plastic palms, or more critically distinguished by the notice announcing "seating for 70". Here now, the interrupted flow of pre-committee discussion, often of genuine importance because of the scattered geographical distribution of committee members, can be effectively resumed.

MARY BRIGGS

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Strangely enough, the spring and summer are often the quietest times for those of us who administer matters of Conservation for the B.S.B.I. Perhaps this is because members are too busy in the field to worry about the future of the plants they are visiting! Nevertheless, we have been kept busy by a number of interesting matters. As most will know, subsequent to the production of the "Code of Conduct", were lists of rare plants published in January in *Watsonia* 9 (1), pp. 67-72, in which the rarest plants of England and Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland were tabulated separately. These lists caused widespread public interest and concern, at least in part due to the generosity of the Council for Nature who provided the finance for over 2,000 copies of the lists to be distributed with their newsletter "Habitat". Many national and local papers ran stories on the lists, and at least one television interview ensued on the subject. In addition, the Hampshire Naturalists Trust have produced a list of rare plants for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, based on the B.S.B.I. list. It is hoped that other local bodies will follow their excellent example, producing lists of rare plants for a district, and including the critical segregates that had to be excluded from the national list. Perhaps such lists could also be produced for other groups of organisms? There is already some evidence that the production of these lists serves to alert local authorities about the rarity of some of the plants on their "patch".

We feel that it is not enough to attempt to protect rare plants in situ in this country. We must think internationally, and we must be prepared for the eventual extinction of some species either in this country, or throughout their distribution. We are therefore eager to co-operate with two schemes: one, run from Kew, with the aid of the Nature Conservancy Station at Monks Wood, seeks to maintain rare annuals and biennials in cultivation through the techniques of seed storage. Please note however, that randomly collected seed of rare annuals may easily do more harm than good. Please do not collect seed of your local rarities unless you are asked to do so by Kew, Monks Wood, or your County Recorder.

In addition a "Plant Resources Working Party" has been set up by the Botanic Gardens, in order that information on rare and useful plants already in cultivation in the British Isles may be collated. If you have living material of rarities from Britain or elsewhere, of accredited origin, please write to me in the first instance, and I will forward the information.

Replanting schemes are of great interest to us. Much British countryside is being destroyed by cultivation, building and road construction at the present time, but there is also a great deal of money being spent on land reclamation, and the landscaping of road-verges etc. It is important that these areas should carry as rich a sample of the flora native to the area as possible. Individual members can help in this kind of scheme with local pressure and by collecting and cultivating suitable (common) species for planting in reclaimed areas. There is a shortage of living material, particularly of trees and shrubs, of attested native (and preferably local) origin suitable for replanting schemes. We hope that discussion at the joint R.H.S./B.S.B.I. Conference in London in September will be able to resolve some problems. In particular, it seems that many botanists, and many local authorities are unaware of the extent of the stocks of British natives that some Nurserymen carry.

We are finding that we are being increasingly asked as a Society to lend weight to Conservation matters that do not directly affect the native Flora. Although we are very sympathetic to most of these concerns, we feel that unless a Botanical case can be made out for the Conservation of an area, we cannot become involved. Clearly, our representation will make the most impact if used relatively infrequently, and for cases of major importance. There are far too many of these! However, we can, and do, write as private individuals to deplore various schemes which we feel will act to the detriment of the countryside without creating obvious botanical damage.

I would like to finish on a specific problem which is causing mounting concern. Many of you will be aware that several nurserymen offer hardy orchids for sale to gardeners. It seems that instead of propagating new stock, some stock that is offered is collected from the field, usually from abroad, but also in some cases probably from this country. If you know of growers of hardy orchids, or grow them yourself perhaps you could attempt to find out the source of the material. If it is collected from the wild, this must be a matter of the gravest concern. Although it is not yet illegal to offer orchids for sale that have been collected from the wild in this country, it will become so if the Wild Plant Protection Bill becomes Law. In addition, an international agreement will come into force next year through which it will no longer be possible to import orchids into any country. We must hope that the implementation of these Laws will ensure that the nefarious practice of collecting hardy orchids for sale will soon be stamped out.

DR. A. J. RICHARDS

BOOK NOTES

The January part of *Watsonia* (Vol. 9 [3]) will contain reviews of the following books and, I hope, as many more again:

- The Scented Wild Flowers of Britain, by Roy Genders
- Introduction to Biogeography, by Brian Seddon
- The Biology of the Umbelliferæ, edited by V. H. Heywood
- Mathematical Taxonomy, by N. Jardine and R. Sibson
- Shoot Organisation in Vascular Plants, by K. J. Dormer
- Chromosomes of California Liliaceæ, by M. S. Cave
- Scientific Writing for Graduate Students, edited by H. P. Woodford

With the exception of the first one, all the books in the list have a more immediate appeal to the professional botanist than to the amateur. For those interested in the Umbelliferæ, however,—and that should include all those interested in the British and Irish flora—there is much in the symposium volume on that family to attract them, even though it will probably require more than a casual reference to extract it. Likewise, Brian Seddon's essay on biogeography includes many references to the plants (and animals) of Europe in general and of the British Isles in particular. In fact, the emphasis in the book as a whole is on the British Isles and the rest of Europe. Other books to be reviewed in January will be noted in the next Newsletter.

The following books have been received or noted recently. Most of them are being or will be reviewed for *Watsonia*.

- Nature Conservation—M. Baron; Methuen; 90p
- A Flora of Tropical Florida—R. W. Long & O. Lakela; Univ. of Miami Press; \$27·50
- A Computer-mapped Flora—Cadbury, Hawkes & Readett; Academic Press; £10·00
- Description and Classification of Vegetation—D. Shimwell; Sidgwick & Jackson; £5·00 & £2·25
- Wildlife Conservation in Woodlands—R. C. Steele; Forestry Commission;
- A Beginner's Guide to Fern Study—M. Merryweather; Brit. Pteridol. Soc.; 25p

Arctic Adaptations in Plants—D. B. O. Savile; Canadian Dept. of Agriculture; price not stated.

Phytochemical Ecology—edited J. B. Harborne; Academic Press; £5·00

The Flora of the Isles of Scilly—J. E. Lousley; David & Charles; £4·75

Morphologie et anatomie des végétaux vasculaires (ed. 2)—H. Camefort; Doin (Paris); 78·00fr.

Flora of Rutland—G. Messenger; Leicester Museum; £2·50

British Wild Flowers (hardback edition) (2 volumes)—J. Hutchinson; David & Charles; £7·00

Checklist of the Vascular Plants of County Durham—G. G. Graham; Botany Dept., Univ. of Durham; 20p

DR. N. K. B. ROBSON

The Flora of Bristol

We have recently been informed by the publishers of the forthcoming reprint of the Bristol Flora by J. W. White that, owing to a delay in printing, caused by the miners' strike earlier this year, they are able to extend the special pre-publication price of £5·25 until July 15th.

The publishers are the Chatford House Press Ltd., 43 Triangle West, Bristol, BS8 1ES.

A Check List of the Vascular Plants of County Durham

G. G. Graham, C. D. Sayers and J. H. Gaman. 1972. 30p post free, from the Department of Botany, South Road, Durham City.

The authors' primary concern has been to produce as comprehensive a list as possible of all species that have been mentioned in the literature for VC 66. Apart from the basic list of species certain other information is included, in particular lists of localities where the more interesting species have been found in the last 100 years culled from the Vasculum or from material in Durham University Herbarium. These localities are given to show where species have been found in the past as a stimulus to the present generation to search for similar localities to discover the present distribution.

The authors regard the check list as an essential step to a new Flora of County Durham which they and other local botanists have just begun, using the tetrads of the national grid.

F. H. PERRING

NEWS FROM REGIONS

SCOTLAND

1. Fife (with Kinross)—VC 85

The collection of some critical material from parts of south Fife (VC 85) during 1968-71 has brought some interesting results. Although much work remains to be done on *Rubus*, it would appear that the number of species represented is on the low side. *R. ulmifolius* does not occur, seemingly being replaced by *R. latifolius*, which is much the commonest bramble. *R. radula* is also common, while *R. selmeri* (= *R. nemoralis*), *R. mucronulatus* and *R. danicus* are frequent. New to the vice-county is *R. vestitus*, first collected in 1962. All have been determined by E. S. Edees.

Further to the *Salix* species and hybrids mentioned in *Watsonia*, 8 (3), 1971: 332, the last three seasons have yielded *S. pentandra*, *S. triandra*, *S. nigricans*, *S. aurita x repens* and *S. purpurea x viminalis*. All except the first appear to be NCRs, while the only previous record of *S. triandra* is an unconfirmed one of 1836. These have been named by R. D. Meikle.

Epilobium adenocaulon, first observed in Fife in the late 1950s, is now widespread in lowland districts, and is commoner than *E. obscurum* and *E. roseum*, with both of which it hybridises. Is there any news of it spreading in other Scottish counties?

G. H. BALLANTYNE
(VC 85 Recorder)

2. Inverness-shire Survey, 1970-1974

We have received a copy of the Inverness-shire Survey Newsletter No. 1, published in April of this year. Included in this Newsletter are details of species which flower during the spring and which may easily be overlooked by recorders later in the season. The following is an extract from the Progress Report which is also included in the Newsletter:

"As we approach the half-way stage of our 5-year programme with two seasons of field work behind us it will be helpful to summarise the achievement so far, and to outline the future plans.

During the past two summers fruitful meetings, each of a week's duration, have been held at Fort William and at Invergarry, and in the glens of Easternness. In that time over 16,000 records have been compiled from just over 100 of the 300-odd 5 x 5 km squares in the chosen area. We look forward now to three more summers of field work, with six or seven meetings; for 1972 the centres selected are at Kingussie and in the Loch Laggan area."

The Recorder for VC 97 has prepared the map which illustrates the progress of the Survey. Not all areas have been surveyed with equal thoroughness; cards

in the files show that squares in the neighbourhood of Fort William and of Inverness town have been well done, thanks to the co-operation of members of the Lachaber Natural History Society and of the Inverness Botany Group respectively. Mr. Andrew Currie's 1971 field meetings in the Easternness glens helped to put that area on the map; there is also fair cover of the Aviemore district, and of the area round Loch Houran. On the other hand, more records should be forthcoming from the region immediately east of Loch Ness.

The Survey has been brought to the notice of a wide circle of naturalists through the publicity given in the B.S.E. and B.S.B.I. Newsletters, the Council for Nature's 'Habitat' and the publication of the Scottish Wildlife Trust; all of these journals have published notices advertising the survey and space has been promised in other similar publications. In consequence of this a number of private individuals have written offering help with a project, and records have already come in from some of them. There are, of course, various ways in which those interested can help the committee with the survey; visitors to the county are urged to identify their 5 x 5 km square, and either mark a regional card or send in a plant list. At present members of the C.S.S.F. are undertaking the task of extracting Inverness-shire records from the various botanical journals, and later we shall try to trace Inverness-shire sheets in public and private collections. Offers of assistance with any of these activities will be very welcome; they should be made to the chairman of the Committee (R. Mackechnie, 9 Skirving Street, Glasgow, G41 3AB)."

Mr. Mackechnie would like to encourage any members to extract Inverness-shire records from field note-books and herbaria in private hands to which they might have access. (Editor)

Haberlea rhodopensis

The reported find (B.S.B.I. News, Vol. 1 No. 1, page 10) of *Haberlea rhodopensis* on Skomer Island created much interest and comment! However, after seeing the slides on which the identification was reported to have been based, the unanimous opinion is that the plant was not that species. A more likely suggestion was that the plant depicted was a rather stunted specimen of *Silene dioica*. (Editor)

PROFILE

PROFESSOR JOHN HESLOP-HARRISON

The genes controlling botanical eminence have an unfortunate tendency to skipping generations or even, it seems, to become altogether recessive. Happily there are some notable exceptions. Our new Vice-President, Professor John Heslop-Harrison, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., F.I.Biol., is the son of Professor J. W. Heslop-Harrison, who held the Chair of Botany at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and was also an F.R.S.—achievements repeated and enhanced by his son.

Our Vice-President was born in Middlesbrough in 1920 and was educated at the Grammar School, Chester-le-Street, and at King's College, University of

Durham, where (after commissioned service in the 1939/45 war) he became Lecturer in Agricultural Botany. Subsequently he moved to Queen's University at Belfast where he became Lecturer in Botany from 1946-50, and then to University College, London, where he was Lecturer in Botany and Reader in Taxonomy from 1950-54. From 1954-60 he held the Chair of Botany at Queen's University, Belfast, and from 1960-67 was Mason Professor of Botany in the University of Birmingham. In 1965 he was Brittingham Visiting Professor in the University of Wisconsin, and in 1967 he joined the Institute of Plant Development in the same University. During 1968 he was Visiting Professor in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Institute of Forest Genetics at Rhinelander, Wisconsin. He returned to Britain to take up the Directorship of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1971 in succession to Sir George Taylor who had held the Directorship since 1956.

Professor Heslop-Harrison's botanical publications range over a remarkably wide field of subjects including, as a matter of special interest to some of our members, notable contributions to our knowledge of the British Dactyl-orchids including the addition of *Orchis cruenta* to the Flora of Britain (see *Watsonia* 1: 366-375: 1950). Thoughtful taxonomists still turn to and receive benefit from his invaluable little book *New Concepts in Flowering Plant Taxonomy*, which he published in 1953. His studies in plant taxonomy have latterly focussed particularly on genecology, the variation within species in response to environment — a field where taxonomy and ecology mingle with other disciplines.

His interest in the breeding systems of plants is of long standing and embraces such topics as the control of sexuality in flowers and the development and physiology of pollen. These interests have in turn led logically to enthusiastic use of the electron microscope, both scanning and transmission, to elucidating the ultra-structure of pollen and indeed of cell inclusions generally, including the chloroplast, where the electron microscope has revealed a new and previously unsuspected world of minute complexity. During the years 1961-67 he edited the *Annals of Botany*.

Recognition of his work has come in various ways: Fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1952, Membership of the Royal Irish Academy in 1956, and Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1970. The Queen's University of Belfast conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. in 1970. He was also awarded the Trail-Crisp Award of the Linnean Society (1967), the Medal of the University of Liège (1967), and the Erdtman International Medal for Palynology (1971). He is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Dutch Botanical Society. He is at present Visiting Professor at the University of Reading.

Our Vice-President's botanical interests are shared by his wife, Dr. Yolande Heslop-Harrison, who is an accomplished botanist in her own right and whose name and reputation as an author of botanical papers will be familiar to many of our members.

By the appointment of so versatile and distinguished a botanist as its Vice-President, the Botanical Society of the British Isles continues to show its progressive attitude towards research on the British flora.

J. P. M. BRENNAN.

LETTERS

Dear Sir,

The R.H.S. Garden, Wisley

Professor A. J. Willis states (B.S.B.I. News, Vol. 1 No. 1, Page 10) that the recent discovery of the Musk Orchid (*Herminium monorchis*) on Bathford Hill, north-east of Bath, appears to be the only record from Somerset since 1939. Presumably he is referring to its rediscovery by Miss A. E. White of Rose Cottage, Tadwick, near Bath in 1938, which confirmed the original record by C. C. Babington in the 'Flora Bathoniensis'. Miss White's discovery of several plants on the Combe Down side of Bath (i.e. south of the city) in 1938 and a single plant in 1939 was recorded in the Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society under 'Bristol Botany in 1939'.

It may interest your readers to know that in 1946 I received three specimens of the Musk Orchid from Miss White from the same locality and in the accompanying letter, which mentions various other orchids found that day, she says there was 'quite a little colony of the Musk'. I still have the letter, and the three specimens.

Miss White's other interesting discovery, of *Aceras anthropophora* in 1933, was made on 30th May of that year, and the wood where she found it was near Southstoke, also to the south of the city. Although advanced in years, Miss White was a person of great energy and would walk for many miles in her search for plants, but she was very independent, and preferred not to share her knowledge with other local botanists. She was also well acquainted with the fungi of the district, and I well remember her showing me *Cyathus striatus*, *Geaster hygrometricus*, *G. triplex* and *G. fornicatus* when I visited her tiny old-world cottage.

ROBERT SCASE

31st May, 1972

Survey Directorate Near East and Gulf,

B.F.P.O. 53,

Episkopi, 3063, Cyprus

Dear Sir,

Congratulations on the News, an excellent idea. To improve the Society's image and appeal to the enthusiastic amateurs could we have an amateurs/novices section with advice/contributions in 'Lay Language'.

Most of my own equipment has been improvised and produced at home from vague descriptions in books; could not the suppliers of botanical equipment be offered advertising space within our publications?

S. SGT. J. L. UNTHANK, R.E.

8th February, 1972

Maltsters,
 32 Long Street,
 Cerne Abbas,
 Dorset

Dear Sir,

I am sure you will receive many letters of appreciation of the new Letter, which will be a very useful forum for members' opinions. In this connection I am sure nearly all of us must have read Lady Anne's letter with disgust; not quite all, for one at least was capable of the theft she records. It is chastening to think that our ranks harbour any whose greed can repay hospitality in this way.

Unfortunately, Sir, I do not think this incident is entirely without precedent, though the case I now quote did not relate to private property. It has left, after more than two years, a smouldering resentment in my mind, and may be worth the recording as a warning on future similar occasions. I was one of a B.S.B.I. party being shown a number of interesting alien plants on various tips in the London area. The party was large, and it was not always possible for every member of it to keep with the leaders. Several times there were those who never saw some plant at all because one or two of the party were so avid to add it to their collection that they pulled it up before others had seen it. This also made photography quite impossible, and caused some annoyance to others than myself, from what was said at the time. The plants, it must be admitted, would very likely not have survived many days because of the bulldozers working at the tips, and the onset of frost would have finished them anyway.

This raises in my mind a point I think worth ventilating. In the ornithological world it is not permitted for unlicensed persons to 'collect' birds by ringing. Our opposite number, the British Trust for Ornithology, has a well organised scheme, which not only controls what is done, but also helps to preserve a good image in the public eye. The ringing is a scientific necessity, and is not done at haphazard by anyone who feels like it on the spur of the moment. Could there not be some similar scheme in operation with plant collecting? I do not mean that it should be made difficult for serious students or those with some public benefaction in mind to collect a limited amount of material. But for any amateur to collect without a valid purpose, and to do so often, as we all know happens, with rare plants and in quantities quite excessive, is to give botanists a bad name in these days of conservation-conscious public thinking.

If there is anything valuable in this suggestion, your columns will obviously give opportunity for discussion, and perhaps it might even reach the point of official acceptance or rejection in committee.

D. ENGLISH

24th January, 1972.

Appledore,
Mogador Road,
Lower Kingswood,
Surrey

Dear Sir,

In response to the appeal of both the President and yourself in the first number of the B.S.B.I. News, I should like to send you the following.

I think this is a very good effort and a move in the right direction: I hope it will become possible to take it yet further.

The B.S.B.I. certainly has an image which is not too attractive to the average naturalist since it has a very academical bias: it will have to popularise more, albeit without detracting from this too much, if the membership is going to be raised. 'Birds are not forty times as popular as wild flowers', but they do have a beautifully produced bi-monthly magazine; they have a first class film unit, reserves and public exhibitions all over the country, even a tie! (not that we want that). This, I believe, is largely why they have 'over 70,000 in the R.S.P.G.'.

For B.S.B.I. News, what is being done around the country in the plant recording line these days? What conservation is going on? This is where the County Trusts come in. Can we hear from our members, who must belong to these. We in Surrey are very strong in this direction and at present are busy working for new S.S.S.Is. Perhaps we can set the ball rolling.

Rare plants: public institutions are at fault. After enquiry I find that young university students are told too much — at least that is my opinion — and others as well. One lady was given access to confidential records by a supernumerary, in the absence of the chief.

Very many feet scoured the *Epipogium* site this year, people were literally queuing for photographs last August. I was lucky enough to be just in time to see the last one, the other eight had been picked a few days earlier.

I have known the south-eastern colony of *O. simia* for twenty years now, I thought it was very much on the decline last year. How do its guardians feel about it?

C. W. WARD
(Regional Secretary, Surrey Naturalists Trust)

23rd January, 1972

The Flat,

“Well Furlong,”

Little Comberton,

near Pershore,

Worcestershire

Dear Sir,

I am surprised that it is only now that you are attempting to identify the problems associated with a relatively low membership. At least this is the first positive approach that I have noticed. It seems that you are now on the way to an improved situation, but this will only be achieved after a long period of readjustment.

I would like to suggest one way in which an improvement could occur. As you do seem to be aware *Watsonia* does appear a trifle frightening to the mainstream plantsman, with its macabre black and white contents. According every acknowledgement to the erudite professionals who raise the B.S.B.I. to its distinguished level, plants are after all, in the main, light, airy and colourful creations, which are all too readily reduced to a series of sombre taxonomic elements when determinations, diagnoses and comparisons have to be made. The bird-watching world has put these different schools of thought to good use, especially in America, where societies are promoting bird-watching for its meagre, æsthetic and sensual, as opposed to scientific, offerings.

May I amplify this point from a personal experience? In 1968, when wandering through Argyll, I came upon an extensive peat bog in a shallow valley near the sea. For as far as the eye could see, the ground was thick with *Narthecium*, *Eriophorum* and *Pedicularis*; there were not just hundreds, but thousands of orchids, and there was *Myrica*, *Pinguicula*, *Triglochin* and *Polygala*, all within sight and sound of the salt spray.

Here was the true call of the wild, a myriad wild flowers of diverse form and colour, each with its ecological requirements satisfied. The overall picture was simplicity itself, with as much potential meaning for botanists, artists, engineers, architects, in fact, anyone with even the slightest awareness.

I propose that the B.S.B.I. integrates into its format, in any practicable ways, this call of the wild. I also propose that the involvement of the plant with its environment be emphasised, to make the overall subject much more evocative.

Having done this, the B.S.B.I. will see a new flourishing and blossoming.

P. F. WHITEHEAD

16th January, 1972.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

It is with regret that we report the passing of Dr. D. Young, Miss D. W. Fawdry, a former member of Council, Mr. T. R. Eagles and Mr. H. M. Pratt.

We would like to congratulate David E. Allen on his marriage to Miss Gillian C. Archibald on Saturday, May 13th.

Congratulations are extended to Keith and Lorna Ferguson on the birth of their first child, Ian Henry, on May 14th. Keith was pleased that Ian appears to have an excellent time sense—just allowing his father time to complete his Secretarial duties at the A.G.M. before arrival!

Mr. Edgar Milne-Redhead gave evidence on behalf of the B.S.B.I. at the Staines Moor enquiry held during mid-May. Botanically, Staines Moor is of interest as an area of species-rich grazed pasture, and the public enquiry was held following public appeals. It is hoped that the result of the enquiry will be available towards the end of the year.

WHAT IS AT STAKE?

Stake Ness is a low, rocky promontory lying just west of Whitehills in the parish of Boyndie, VC 94, Banffshire. Its shore has, among rocky reefs, shingle beaches and salt-marsh, both very much in miniature. Behind these lies a low raised beach, very marshy in parts, which rises in banks of varying steepness, less than 100 m from the tide line, to undulating ground about 15 m above sea-level. On some quarter of a square-kilometre of this it is proposed, though in January 1972 not yet confirmed, to erect a power station on a site covering raised beach and higher ground. It is, however, believed that access along the shore might still be possible.

This general area contains the only known sites of *Anagallis tenella* and of *Schoenus nigricans* in what is, meantime, Banffshire, though the latter occurs also in VC 94 on the Enzie Braes, now political Moray. (Here also it is threatened, this time by agriculture.) *Mertensia maritima* is represented at Stake Ness by one good patch and by other occasional patches round the shore.

To ascertain what might be lost, the area was visited twice in 1971 and a plant list made on the proposed site. It amounted to 125 vascular species.

Anagallis tenella was found at three places, always in very small quantity. Two of these spots should survive. The *Schoenus* and the best *Mertensia* are on the area which will be lost as is an unexpected occurrence of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Copies of the card will be lodged with the county recorder and offered to Banff Museum if the scheme proceeds.

VC 94 is not listed in Druce as having *Juncus maritimus*, although this plant was included by Craib in his Flora of Banffshire, 1912, as occurring in the parishes of Rathven and Boyndie. His authority was Thomas Edward, the outstanding Banff cobbler-naturalist of the 19th century, the record communicated to Craib by Professor Trail, author of the Flora of Buchan, 1902.

During the first visit it was rediscovered, safely to the west of the threatened area.

ALAN J. SOUTER

THE B.S.B.I./W.R.O. SURVEY OF ARABLE WEEDS NO. 1

This survey, which will be repeated after a period of years, is designed to measure some of the changes that are occurring in the weed populations of arable land. These changes are thought to be considerable, with some of our more colourful weeds such as Poppy and Charlock declining, and others increasing to take their places. In addition to the arable species, 21 less common weeds can also be recorded from any habitat. These include several garden and horticultural weeds, some of which are thought to be spreading and are probably much more widespread than hitherto suspected.

Records have so far only been received for about 175 tetrads. If this initial survey, which is continuing until the end of 1973, is to provide a useful comparison with a repeated survey in the future, it is essential that many more record cards are filled. So all members who have any interest in this, our most rapidly changing habitat, or in these, some of our most abundant plants, are asked to contribute. Records for a single tetrad or for only a single species in several tetrads are all welcome. Cards are available from the Botany Section, Weed Research Organisation, Begbroke Hill, Yarnton, Oxford.

R. J. CHANCELLOR

COMING EVENTS

Conference on Horticulture and Field Botany

SEPTEMBER 2ND-4TH, 1972

Bookings for this jointly organised Conference between the Royal Horticultural Society and the Botanical Society of the British Isles are steadily being received—to date (June 21st), more than three-quarters of the allocated 200 places have been filled. Members who wish to attend and have so far not returned their booking forms are urged to do so as soon as possible. I shall be pleased to forward details of the Conference to any member who may still require them.

Two changes have had to be made to the published programme, these being due to the unfortunate death of Dr. D. P. Young who was to have spoken on *Oxalis*, and Dr. H. Bowen, who has to be abroad during the Conference. We are fortunate that Mr. Peter S. Green has agreed to speak on the genus *Hebe* in place of Dr. Young, whilst Miss C. M. Rob will replace Dr. Bowen.

J. E. ELSLEY

Devon Flora Recording

JUNE 15TH-17TH, 1973

This is an advance notice of a meeting in an area where accommodation is difficult to obtain unless booked very early. The headquarters will be at the White Hart Hotel, Holsworthy, Devon, and bookings should be made as soon as possible. Full details will appear in the programme as usual.

GILLIAN TUCK

E. M. Holmes Anniversary Meeting

E. M. Holmes was curator of the materia medica museum of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1872 to 1922. During this time, in addition to his studies in pharmacognosy, Holmes made important contributions to the botanical knowledge of lichens, mosses and marine algæ. To commemorate this curatorship the Society

is holding a colloquium on advances in the knowledge of lichens, mosses and marine algæ since the time of E. M. Holmes on Thursday, November 2nd, 1972 at 2.30 p.m. at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London W.C.1. Dr. D. L. Hawkesworth of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute will speak on lichens, Dr. E. V. Watson of the University of Reading will speak on mosses and Dr. J. H. Price of the British Museum (Natural History) will speak on marine algæ.

Admission to this colloquium will be by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be sent to R. E. Marshall, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London W.C.1.

The colloquium will be followed at 7.00 p.m. by a Joint Evening Meeting with the British Society for the History of Pharmacy on the life and work of E. M. Holmes, curator of the *materia medica* museum of the Pharmaceutical Society 1872-1922. The lecture will be given by Professor E. J. Shellard. No tickets will be required for this Evening Meeting.

DUBLIN RECORDERS CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 23RD-24TH, 1972

Situated as it is on the extreme western coast of Western Europe, Ireland is of unique phytogeographical interest. Despite its floristic quality and character, it has not attracted as much attention as other areas of the British Isles have in recent times. Many problems face the local botanists—their own sparseness being the greatest obstacle to complete recording!

The Local Flora Writers Conference, is being held in Dublin on September 23rd-24th, 1972 and it appears likely that it will have the effect of focussing attention on the more interesting aspects of Irish Field Botany. The Director of the Botanic Gardens has kindly allowed us the use of their lecture theatre for the duration of the conference, while the gardens should be at their best at this time of the year and visitors will be free to relax there between sessions. This venue is most appropriate as the collections of the National Herbarium have recently been transferred to these gardens from the Dublin Museum.

An extensive lecture and discussion programme is planned with a large number of amateur and professional botanists contributing. In addition a field trip to the interesting Malahide sand dunes is being organised.

A paper prepared by Professor Webb dealing with some recent problems in the Irish Flora should prove an interesting starting point and Fr. Moore will contribute a paper on the treatment of ecological information in a county flora. Mr. D. Synnott from the Botanic Gardens will give a talk on the Irish diploid ferns and Mr. McMullen, the recorder for H 10 will speak on the Flora of North Tipperary.

The conference is most fortunate in that Dr. F. Perring will be present for the duration of the meeting, and will be chairing a discussion on conservation. Miss M. Keartland will contribute a paper on the Changing Flora of N.E. Ireland and Mr. D. McClintock will speak on the very interesting heather species of Ireland.

At the moment, biological records are being transferred to the recently established Foras Forbatha centre in Dublin. Dr. D. Cabot will be reporting on recent developments in this sphere.

Accommodation can be arranged locally for those who require it and the conference centre can be approached without difficulty from the airport.

The conference promises to be most successful and we look forward to seeing as many friends as possible there.

If you require any further details please do not hesitate to contact the organiser, or myself at 12 Glasilawn Road, Dublin, 11.

DECLAN DOOGUE

BOTANICAL RESEARCH FUND

The Botanical Research Fund is a small private Trust Fund founded in July 1913. Its purpose is to encourage research in Botany in all its branches and to assist research workers, more especially women, and particularly those with some experience of research, who, for some reason, may not be eligible for grants from public or university funds.

Short term grants of the order of £50 or £100, are given in aid of maintenance or research expenses. The grants may be renewed in special circumstances, but assistance over lengthy periods is not contemplated.

Applications may be submitted at any time and no special form is needed.

Applicants should normally be graduates and may be of any nationality, but consideration will given to applications from non-graduates provided they are supported by a graduate who is known personally to the applicant and is qualified to express an opinion about the status and value of the work to be undertaken.

Further details may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Dr. M. A. P. Madge, 6 Rosamond Court, Burton Bradstock, Bridport, Dorset.

“WILDLIFE IN DANGER — THE MORE YOU READ, THE MORE YOU CAN DO”

It is under this slogan that Collins, the publishers, are embarking on a national campaign, directed at both schools and the general public, with the aim of assisting to promote a better understanding of protecting wildlife. They have obtained the assistance of such bodies as the World Wildlife Fund and the Field Studies Council, who are aiding by displays of posters or giving prizes. It is hoped that people will be encouraged to read and discover ways in which they can do more themselves to protect the British Isles from the environmental crisis which threatens both wild and human life. Spearheading the campaign will be the famed ‘New Naturalist’ series and Field and Pocket Guide books.

Some of our junior members may be interested in a schools competition run in conjunction with this campaign. Further details of this competition as well as the overall campaign may be obtained from Collins Ltd., 14 St. James Place, London, S.W.1.

NEW MEMBERS

(November 1971–April 1972 inclusive)

Ordinary Members (British Isles)

- M. V. Albertini, 72 Dropmore Road, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, SL1 8AR.
 D. Astley, 19 Herondale Road, South Yardley, Birmingham 26.
 Mrs. M. Barron, Charleston of Dunain, Inverness.
 A. J. Bellett, Rough Tye, Guildford Road, Little Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey.
 Mrs. B. M. J. Bevan, 71 Baker Street, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.
 J. Bevan, 2 Darwin Road, London, N.22.
 Mrs. D. Bowman, 25 Pear Tree Terrace, Chopwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Miss P. J. Boyle (rejoined), Dept. of Botany, University College, Belfield, Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4, Irish Republic.
 Mrs. H. R. Broad, "Lithops", Brill Road, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford.
 Mrs. M. I. Burkitt, B.E.M., South Wing, Merton House, Grantchester, Cambridge.
 Mrs. M. Burnip, 38 Langhom Crescent, Darlington, Co. Durham.
 I. B. F. Burston, 68 Warwick Place, Priors Park, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.
 A. R. Busby, University of Aston in Birmingham, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Gosta Green, Birmingham, B4 7ET.
 R. H. Bushell, c/o King's School, Rochester, Kent.
 Dr. W. H. Clegg (rejoined), St. Mary's, Tobermory, Isle of Mull.
 J. V. Colhoun, White House, Church Town, Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire.
 J. Coleman, 84 Oakfield Road, London, N4 4LB.
 D. W. Coles, 13 Rose Grove, Wellington, Shropshire.
 T. A. Cope, 62 Abbeville Road, London, SW4 9NE.
 E. Crompton, 112 Barkerhouse Road, Nelson, Lancashire, BB9 9EU.
 R. S. Forbes, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Queen's University, Belfast.
 B. R. W. Fowler, 84 Woodthorne Road South, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, WV6 8SL.
 R. H. Franks, The Small House, Sibford Ferris, Banbury, Oxon.
 Miss B. M. Frederick, Ty Cornel, Clytha, Raglan, Monmouthshire.
 Mrs. H. I. Frost, 13 St. Martin's Meadow, Brasted, Westerham, Kent.
 M. J. Galliot, 55 Springfield Road, Yeovil, Somerset.
 D. Getty, 54 The Straight, Cregagh, Belfast BT6 0EP.
 J. S. Godfree, The Green, Meesden, Buntingford, Hertfordshire.
 J. W. Grimes, Flat 6, 12 Deerpark Road, Whalley Range, Manchester 16.
 Mrs. D. M. Guthrie, 9 Winchelsea Avenue, Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.
 M. Gutteridge, 135 Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry, Warwickshire.
 Miss M. C. Hewitt, 137 Brockwell Lane, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
 Mrs. L. J. Hill, B.Sc., Northwethel, Little Carharrack, Redruth, Cornwall.
 W. E. Hughes, Dept. of Botany, Adrian Buildings, The University, Leicester, LE1 7RH.
 Dr. R. B. Hunter, 24 High Street, Bridge, Canterbury, Kent.
 J. Iliff, Eithin Tewion, Cilycwn, Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire.
 Mrs. B. Jackson, 9 Pavilion Crescent, Worthing Street, Hull, HU5 1PU.

- Mrs. C. A. Johnson, 8 Hill Top Close, Emsay, Skipton, Yorkshire, BD23 6PA.
 P. W. Lambley, 25 Firs Road, Hellesden, Norwich, NOR 39M.
 S. Lane, 82 Sandford Grove Road, Sheffield S7 1RR.
 J. M. Latto, 83 Ennerdale Road, New Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 D. Livingstone, 29 Deans Furlong, Tring, Hertfordshire.
 Mrs. D. K. Lucking, 7 Barratt Lane, Attenborough, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 6AD.
 J. G. Scott Marshall, 10 Arundel Gardens, Kensington, London, W11 2LA.
 Miss A. E. J. McIlwraith, 47 St. James's Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.
 Mrs. A. K. M. Merrett, 58 Bridgefield, Farnham, Surrey.
 B. D. Morley, Ph.D., F.L.S. (rejoined), National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Irish Republic.
 Rev. J. H. Morris, Turnham Green Vicarage, 2 Wellesley Road, London, W.4.
 C. M. Morrison, Innis Righ, Kingsmeadows Gardens, Peebles.
 O. Morton, B.A. (rejoined), Old Forge House, Malone Road, Belfast, BT9 5LJ.
 Mrs. D. M. Peet, The Manor of the Rose, Merchant Taylors School, Sandy Lodge, Northwood, Middlesex.
 S. R. Perrin, 8 Fowler Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
 Miss J. A. Price, Astley Hall School, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire.
 D. M. Raban, 74 Maes Hyfryd, Beaumaris, Anglesey, N. Wales.
 J. H. Rea, 63 Park Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex.
 Miss E. J. Rich, 26 Greystoke Court, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W5 1EN.
 M. H. Rickard, 51 Rylstone Way, Saffron Walden, Essex.
 Miss A. Rutherford, Rosslyn Cottage, Church Road, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, G84 8RW.
 Miss H. J. Scarterfield, c/o Botany Dept., The University, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.
 R. Scott, Coastal Ecology Research Station, Colney Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 70F.
 C. F. Smith, Shepherds Cottage, Gold Hill, Child Okeford, Blandford Forum, Dorset.
 Miss D. M. Staples, R.H.S. Garden, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.
 J. W. Stead, St. Edmunds Hall, Oxford.
 C. F. Steeden, 2 Brighton Avenue, Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire.
 W. J. Stichbury, Bryn-Leigh, Chelmsford Road, Purleigh, Essex, CM3 6PL.
 D. P. Stribley, 16 Priston, Bath, Somerset, BA2 9ED.
 T. Thomas, Briarsfield, 26a Moss Lane, Broadbottom, Hyde, Cheshire.
 Mrs. J. P. van Poortvliet, The Beeches, Stratton Strawless, Norwich, NOR 03Y.
 M. Walter, 27 Burlington Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.
 D. K. M. Walker, St. Chad's School, Prestatyn, North Wales.
 Mrs. I. Walker, 2 Mill Lane, Tetford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
 Dr. Lena K. Ward, 75 Ramsey Road, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.
 Mrs. A. A. Watt, 29c Boyn Hill Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
 Mrs. B. Whitcombe, 7 Astell Street, London, S.W.3.
 D. Whitehead, 59 Tennyson Road, Stoke, Coventry, CV2 5HZ.
 P. W. Wilberforce (rejoined), Little Yaffles, Womenswold, Canterbury, Kent.
 M. Wild, 16 Malcolm Road, London, S.W.19 4AS.
 Miss S. G. Williams, 150 Milton Road, Cambridge, CB4 1LE.
 R. Young, An Foras Forbartha, St. Martins House, Waterloo Road, Dublin 4, Irish Republic.

Junior Members

- S. S. Broadbent, 179 Roman Road, Blackamoor, Blackburn, Lancashire.
 S. Byrne, 22 Gotham Street, Leicester LE2 0NA.
 Miss A. J. Davies, 7 Old Hall Close, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 4ST.
 P. R. Eaton, 5 Upper Green Lane, Shipbourne, Tonbridge, Kent.
 F. G. Hardy, 11 Windsor Avenue, South Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE3 1PS.
 R. Holme, 33 Queen Street, Ulverston, Lancashire.
 N. W. Legon, 6 Morton Gardens, Wallington, Surrey.
 Miss P. A. Lintin, The Firs, Admaston, Wellington, Shropshire.
 A. B. Loy, 53 Fleckton Avenue, Sheffield, Yorkshire, S13 9QP.
 Miss N. Miller, 38 Stanton Road, Raynes Park, London, SW20 8RJ.
 Miss C. M. Mooney, 31 Shakespeare Avenue, New Southgate, London, N11 1AY.
 Miss D. B. Ogden, Latchetts, Windmill Road, Minchinhampton, Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL6 9ED.
 P. A. Potter, Hurstcombe, Chelmsford Road, Margaret Roding, Essex.
 Miss C. O. Pritchard, East Hall, Crewe College of Education, Crewe CW1 1OU.
 C. J. Thompson, Burton Bank, Wills Grove, Mill Hill, London, NW7 1QG.
 G. Walker, 52 Millers Road, Tadley, Basingstoke, Hampshire.
 Miss A. Woodhouse, "Sinjun", Claver Close, Swainsby, Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Family Members

- Mrs. K. W. H. Adlam, Moonrakers, Busgrove Wood, Stoke Row, Henley, Oxon.
 B. Coultrup, 143 Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 Miss H. Coultrup, 143 Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 Mrs. W. E. Coultrup, 143 Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 Mrs. K. A. W. Fry, "Westerlands", 27 King Street, Silverton, Exeter, Devon.
 Mrs. Y. Heslop-Harrison, 49 The Green, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.
 J. K. Hulme, Mickwell Brow, Ness, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire. L64 4AY.
 Mrs. J. Iliff, Eithin Tewion, Cilycwm, Ilandoverly, Carmarthenshire.
 Mrs. T. F. Medd, 53 Bootham Crescent, York, YO3 7AJ.
 Mrs. C. E. K. Scouller, Woodhill, Peaslake, Guildford, Surrey.
 N. J. Steeden, 2 Brighton Avenue, Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire.
 Mrs. G. Steel, 13 Gleneagles Close, Chester, CH3 5HW.
 S. G. Steel, 13 Gleneagles Close, Chester, CH3 5HW.
 Mrs. W. L. Stevens, 6 Windsor Road, Barton-le-Clay, Bedford.
 P. T. Thomson, Hall Pool, Marden, Hereford.

Subscriber Members (British Isles)

- Harrogate and District Naturalists' Society, Hon. Treasurer: Miss M. R. Sanderson, 51 Lancaster Park Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, HG2 7SN.
 Higham Lane High School, Higham Lane, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

Overseas (Ordinary Members)

Prof. F. Ehrendorfer (rejoined), Botanisches Institut der Universität Wien, 111, Rennweg 14, A-1030, Vienna, Austria.

Dr. D. K. Ferguson, Dienst Plantkunde, Rijksuniversitair Centrum, Groenenborgerlaan 171, 2020-Antwerpen, Belgium.

Dr. W. Joenje, Lab. of Plant-ecology, P.O. Box 14, Haren-Gn-Netherlands.

J. A. Whellan (rejoined), Brumbwe Research Station, P.O. Box 748, Limbe. Malawi.

Overseas (Subscriber Members)

Hunt Botanical Library, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.

Stockholm (Prof. M. Ryberg), Bergianska Stiftelsen S-104, 05 Stockholm 50, Sweden.

Uppsala Universitets, Institution for Systematisk Botanik, Box 541, S-751 21 Uppsala, Sweden.

We are once again indebted to our Hon. Membership Secretary, Mrs. J. G. Dony, for the above information.