

B.S.B.I. NEWS

Edited by KENNETH A. BECKETT

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EDITOR'S NOTES

Members may, with some justification, be puzzled by the somewhat erratic appearance of B.S.B.I. News. The reasons are various and perhaps of passing interest. On John Elsley's departure to the U.S.A. early last summer, to work and live, Dr. C. T. Prime agreed to take over the editorship. However before he was in a position to produce an issue of *News* he was taken seriously ill, (an illness from which he has now happily recovered). When I took over, initially as a stop gap, things were somewhat chaotic. A first priority was to get out a *News* as soon as possible after such a prolonged gap, regardless of the usual times of publication.

Providing enough interesting items continue to be sent in, it is hoped in future to have three issues a year: January, May and September. However, distribution of any printed matter by post is expensive, so *News* has to go out with some other item of regular mailing, such as *Watsonia*, and if these are late, then so will *News* be. I need hardly say that several thousand words are needed to fill a *News* and while the amount that comes in unsolicited is very heartening, even more will be appreciated. Any sort of information or observation on the British flora will be welcome.

It had been hoped to publish in this issue another in our "Profile" series. However owing to a certain breakdown in communications at the time I took over, and some general misunderstanding, one has not been written. It is however confidently hoped that this feature will re-appear in the next *News*.

KENNETH A. BECKETT

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY

The 1974/75 B.S.B.I. year was satisfactorily launched at the Annual General Meeting held on 4th May at the Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Around 70 members attended to hear the Presidential Address, "Botanical Co-operation". This is to be published in *Watsonia*, together with summaries of the four Network Research papers which followed. A general report of the meeting appears on page 3.

During the summer months the thoughts of most B.S.B.I. members turn to field work, and there are normally no meetings of Council or Committees between May and September. However, the Officers, and the Committee Secretaries in particular, continue to deal with the Society's affairs. By the time this reaches you the Cambridge Conference will have taken place, giving us the opportunity to entertain a number of visiting botanists from Europe.

In the autumn it is hoped that the Wild Plants Protection Bill will go to the House of Lords early in the new session, and during the intervening weeks at meetings with representatives of the Department of the Environment we have aimed to ensure that the Bill will have the maximum possible Government approval for its next introduction.

Those members who are photographers may be interested to see the recently published *Nature Photographers' Code of Practice*. This reminds photographers of the importance of conservation of the habitat and the surrounding plants, especially when taking close ups. Please send a stamped addressed envelope marked "Photographers' Code" to The Lodge, Sandy, Beds., if you would like a copy.

In recent reports of field meetings there was some confusion between quadrats and quadrants, and in case any members may be as puzzled as we were:— a *quadrat* can be a square of any size, but is by convention the metal frame (often one metre square) used in vegetation surveys; a *quadrant*, by dictionary definition one quarter of a circle, has in recent years been taken by ecological convention also to mean one quarter of a ten kilometre square (i.e. 5×5 kilometres), and to be precise this should be written as a “quadrant 5×5”. A tetrad, as you will know, is a fixed size of 2×2 kilometres.

Mrs. Donaldson of Vagorna, Waterville, Co. Kerry, Ireland, who has recently joined the society, has kindly offered assistance to any member visiting that district. She can offer a knowledge of local plants, reference books, and, with her husband, an exhibition of local crafts and flower paintings.

MARY BRIGGS

NOTES FROM THE MEETINGS SECRETARY

Since the production, if not the publication, of the last issue of the Newsletter, the two annual events which appear regularly in the Society's calendar have taken place. These are the Annual Exhibition Meeting and the Annual General Meeting.

The Exhibition Meeting took place on its regular date, the last Saturday in November which in 1973 fell on the 24th. It was held in the Botany Department of the British Museum (Natural History) by permission of Mr. Ross, the Keeper of Botany, and the Trustees of the Museum. From every point of view it turned out to be a most successful event with, to put it in bald figures, 40 exhibits, six slide showings, 113 tickets sold for the *Conversazione* and President's Reception and 289 names in the book at the door. This last figure does not however represent the full number of those who attended. Many non-members are rather shy of putting their names on record, while it must be said that a number of familiar faces which are seen almost annually amongst the crowds do not seem to be represented by any equally familiar names amongst those in the book! Please do sign in when you come as it is a wonderful record of the number of people present, and it really would be quite impossible to count heads! Of course, as someone did add, if the Society one day should fall on to hard times, the book could always be cut up and sold for its autograph value. Seriously however, it is a most interesting document and would be even more so if really complete.

The Annual General Meeting, which is really the first event of the Society's year, was on 4th May, held at the Linnean Society rooms in Piccadilly, a facility which again we are very lucky to be able to use as those who have tried to hire a room in central London will appreciate. Somehow the very name Annual General Meeting seems to put people off, and it was a select gathering of 72 members who were present to hear our President's Address and in the afternoon the four papers given by the organisers of some of the Network Research projects. It was sad for those who had spent much time and thought in organisation, that only 23 members made the effort to stay to the evening session and see the slides taken on the two foreign meetings organised by the Society in 1973. In view of this response, it does not seem worth the surprising amount of work involved and the experiment will probably not be repeated.

On 5th May the field meeting in association with the Annual General Meeting was held and 38 members met at Royston where Dr. and Mrs. Dony took the party onto Church Hill to see the chalk grassland flora. Everything was amazingly dry, and there were many exclamations as to the small numbers of *Pulsatilla vulgaris* present. A closer examination of the turf revealed in fact that the plants were there, but in this abnormal spring, very few had put up flowering stems. The cowslips were also very stunted and *Campanula glomerata*, which was just opening, could have earned the epithet *acaulis* with ease. After a lunch taken in the nearby café, or cowering from the strong cold winds in the shelter of coach and cars, the party moved on to Buff Wood at East Hatley in Cambridgeshire. Here our leader was Dr. Oliver Rackham who had taken over at very short notice from Richard Pankhurst, whom we hope at the time was enjoying warmer weather in Mexico. Unfortunately, owing to an apparently somewhat tardy coach driver, the programme was running a little late, and we were not able to spend the time we should have liked at this wood, in the company of a guide who was able to tell us so much about so many different aspects of the wood's history, past vegetation and land use, ecology, botany and present condition. Many of those who have struggled with the identification of elms were amused to hear that the range of variation found in this one wood covers that of almost all the elms to be found in the country. The elms present belonging to 29 clones, each developed by suckering from a single parent tree. Amongst the many interesting plants seen here were *Helleborus viridis*, *Paris quadrifolia* and *Primula elatior* surrounded by a large area of hybrids with the common primrose, (*P. x digenea*).

A full report of the Annual General Meeting and its field meeting will be found in the next edition of *Watsonia*, so no more must be said here.

A wide range of field meetings has been planned for 1974 and already plans are being made for 1975 . . . and by the way, don't forget to keep one eye open for *Populus nigra*, and if you see one, please fill in a survey card. Next year it is hoped that we shall hold a meeting early in the year to assist with the identification of this species, but this is no excuse for sitting back this year.

GILLIAN BECKETT

NOTES FROM THE IRISH REGION

During 1973, four field meetings were held. The first was in May at Clogher Head and Baltray sand dunes for the early flora of the east coast dunes. In July, during the meeting to Tralee, the Dingle peninsula area was worked. The meeting was lead by Miss M. P. H. Kertland (Belfast) and Miss M. Scannell (Dublin). Many of the Scully districts were visited and grid cards were filled. The party was joined by Mr. A. C. Jermy and Mr. M. Mullin of the British Museum which meant that both ferns and *Carex* were well covered. It was expected that more students would have attended this meeting, but local botanists participated and their knowledge was much appreciated by the leaders.

In August a field meeting was held in Bruse Hill, Co. Cavan. Unfortunately it clashed with the Royal Dublin Society Horse Show which some members supported. Mr. Faris was unable to attend for this reason, Miss Scannell substituting for him, but he provided much background botanic information, as County Recorder.

Ferns and marsh flora were studied in particular.

In September, a very successful ecological and vegetation meeting was held in Killarney, organised by Dr. Austin O'Sullivan. As this area is currently the subject of a survey, both of the oak woods and limnological, and as active research is in progress, much useful information was available for participants. Both lectures and field work were on the two day programme. The instruction course for teachers, arranged for University College, Dublin had to be cancelled due to inadequate advance notice.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Trinity College, Dublin in September, lectures were given, many of the participants being young field workers and those engaged on county floras. Specimens on display included a plant of *Erica x watsonii* (*Erica ciliaris x tetralix*) in flower, grown in the nursery at Glasnevin from a shoot fortuitously collected in 1971 on Roundstone, the first Irish record for the hybrid.

At the meeting Miss M. Scannell was elected as chairman in succession to Professor D. A. Webb.

Mr. D. Doogue has resigned from his position as Honorary Secretary to the Irish region, and his place has been taken by Mrs. J. A. Neff.

M. SCANNELL

NOTE FROM THE WELSH REGION

The Welsh Region Bulletin is a useful source of information about what B.S.B.I. members are doing in Wales. Two numbers are issued each year, edited alternately by Mrs. I. M. Vaughan and S. G. Harrison and duplicated at the Department of Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, from where the Bulletin may be purchased, price 5p plus postage to those not resident in Wales. A few back numbers are available, at the same price. The winter number usually contains reports on meetings held during the previous year and a programme of meetings for the current year. Summaries of lectures given at Welsh Region meetings, notes and articles are printed when available. The editors would welcome notes or articles from visitors to Wales, or from anyone who would like to make a contribution, however small, to *Welsh Botany*.

S. G. HARRISON

NOTES FROM THE C.S.S.F. INVERNESS-SHIRE SURVEY 1970-1974

The third Newsletter concerning the Inverness-shire survey and published by the C.S.S.F. appeared in February, 1974.

It records the work covered by the survey in 1973 and tells of plans for 1974 which is the last year of field recording. There are many areas still to be visited and many field meetings are planned, details of which can be found in the C.S.S.F. field programme, while anyone who may be within the shire during the year can help by making records for the area they visit. Help in any of the following quadrants will be particularly welcome, where there is much to be done.

Easternness—whole quadrants

27/39 NW, SE; 79 SW; 88 NW.

28/11 NW, SE, NE; 21 NW, SE, NE; 22 SE; 34 SW; 40 SW, SE, NE; 41 SW, NW, SE; 50 SW, SE, NE; 51 SE, NE; 60 NW, NE; 61 SW, NW; 62 SE; 70 NW; 71 SW, SE, NE; 72 NW, NE; 73 SW; 83 SW; 91 SW.

Easternness—part quadrants

27/39 NE; 46 NE; 48 NW; 56 NW; 57 SE; 88 SW, SE; 98 NW.

28/01 SW, NW, SE, NE; 02 SW, SE; 10 NW; 13 NW; 14 SW, SE; 24 SE; 34 NW, NE; 44 NW; 81 NW; 82 SW, NE; 83 NW, SE; 85 NW.

For areas east of the Great Glen, please contact Miss E. R. T. Conacher, An Fharaid, Lawmarnock Road, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, PA11 3AP, and for areas west of the Great Glen, contact Mr. A. A. P. Slack, 24 Garscadden Road, Glasgow, G15 6UN.

Useful identification keys and notes on *Potamogeton* and *Agrostis* by Miss U. K. Duncan and Mr. A. Copping are also in the issue, written especially with field work in Inverness-shire in mind.

Copies of this Newsletter and the two previous issues are available from Mr. B. W. Ribbons, Department of Botany, The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

REPORT FROM RECORDS COMMITTEE**County Recorders**

The following changes are announced:

Denbigh: J. M. Brummitt has been reappointed because, just after he stood down in favour of Mr. I. Bonner, the latter was moved to Scotland.

Ayrshire: B. Simpson.

E. Sutherland: J. E. Kirby.

Referees and Specialists

Rubus: add A. Newton.

Herbals: Mr. Desmond has resigned and his place is taken by M. Walpole.

Submission of Plant Records

I have been asked to remind all members of the Society that records qualifying for publication in Plant Records should be sent to the County Recorder so that he/she may check their validity before passing them to Dr. Halliday for publication. Records should normally be submitted on pink BRC cards.

Records of alien species should not be submitted unless they refer to plants which are well established or reproducing by seed *in situ*.

DEVELOPMENTS AT LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS

During the last few months a number of changes have taken place at Liverpool. At the end of January the University of Liverpool British Herbarium came to the City of Liverpool Museums on permanent loan. This herbarium consists of British flowering plants and ferns together with the algae, which are mostly British. Amongst the more notable collections is that of W. R. Linton (1850-1908) whose herbarium was especially rich in *Hieracium* and includes a number of type specimens.

The combined Museum and University British herbaria totals approximately 73,000 specimens and is rich in most groups. Although specimens have been collected from all parts of the British Isles it is particularly rich in material from Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and North Wales.

In February the Museum opened a large new natural history gallery. This display consists of a number of units devoted to world environments surrounded by sections on evolution, geology and man and his environment. A feature of interest to botanists is the inclusion of living plant displays.

As a consequence of local government reorganisation the City of Liverpool Museums became a county function on 1st April and has changed its name to Merseyside County Museums.

Finally, if any member would like to visit the Museum or consult the collections I would be very pleased to welcome them to Liverpool.

E. F. GREENWOOD
Merseyside County Museums
William Brown Street
Liverpool, L3 8EN

A NATIONAL COLOUR SLIDE COLLECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS

It is doubtful if there are more than a few speakers on any biological topic today, who do not illustrate their lectures with the ubiquitous colour slide. The development of the precision single lens reflex camera has provided a simply used and easily transported recording instrument, and today, the amateur is quite capable of producing excellent transparencies from a wide range of colour reversal film material. Perhaps, with conservation a serious consideration, amateur colour photography has come just in time. Richard Fitter has recently (*Finding Wild Flowers, Collins, 1971*) mentioned the desirability of sublimating our plant collecting instincts by means of colour photography. This is splendid advice with which I concur and there are no doubt many members who are forming collections of colour slides of plants and who botanise with the camera instead of the polythene bag. It is to such and any others who may contemplate a winter lecture that this note is directed.

A collection of colour transparencies of British flowering plants and ferns, together with a small but increasing number of habitat photographs exists in the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History) and is available for loan to members. The collection which is of standard 2 in. x 2 in., 35 mm colour slides, mainly on Kodachrome material, was begun in earnest some 15 years ago when the

trend of camera design and the popularity of colour reversal film material was noted. At the same time the use of the colour transparency as a recording medium and its indispensability in lectures was foreseen. The collection has progressed slowly as a spare time pursuit and now includes some 5,000 colour transparencies of about 1,000 species; hardly a national collection as yet but growing and quite capable of providing material for lectures on the British flora, nature reserves and the major plant habitats. This collection exists for the public to use and in providing this service, it has been suggested that members may care to donate duplicate transparencies to the Departmental collection; this would assist the creation of a true national collection and a worthy companion to the Museum Herbaria. It is hoped to publish a desiderata list in the near future and it may be possible to initiate a duplicate exchange system at some future time. In the meantime, any reasonable 35 mm transparency would be much appreciated, but please—do include name, habitat, locality, date and photographer's name.

As in all library systems, it is necessary to insist on a few regulations for the good of all. May I remind potential borrowers that the slides are originals. There is no negative from which copies may be made and although in most cases, more than one slide exists of any one species, each is very easily damaged and care is requested. *Never* use colour slides in an un-cooled projector. Excess heat rapidly destroys the transparency and slides have been returned to me ruined by prolonged use in a projector without a cooling fan. Prompt return is also requested and it is unfortunately necessary to make a loan charge to cover the cost of posting and package; however, 35p per 20 slides does not seem unreasonable. It is hoped that all applicants will be provided with their requirements—please however send an alternative list as those requested may be on loan elsewhere.

G. A. MATTHEWS

MNEMONICS

To differentiate between the Hymenophyllums:

The word, *tunbrigense*, its shape and vocal utterance, fits with the sculptured serrate profile of the indusium of *Hymenophyllum tunbrigense*.

The word, *wilsonii*, its silky rhythm and vocal utterance, fits with the curved outline of the indusium of *Hymenophyllum wilsonii*.

M. SCANNELL
Herbarium
National Botanic Gardens
Glasnevin, Dublin

CRATAEGUS REQUEST

Please could any members travelling in Europe, Asia or North Africa and coming across flowering or fruiting material of the genus *Crataegus*, collect a specimen, plus additional fruit, if ripe for planting, together with brief habitat information. If it is inconvenient to bring a specimen—even a small bit would be welcome—I should also be glad of any information concerning localities and

habitats of different species as I am trying, amongst other things, to build up detailed and reliable distribution maps in connection with my research. I shall be glad to refund postage if material is sent to me, or possibly I could collect material personally at a B.S.B.I. meeting.

JEAN BYATT (Mrs.)
29 Highfield Road
Sutton, Surrey

SORBUS REQUEST

Thanks to a generous grant from the Granada Foundation made in 1972, the University of Manchester is in the process of establishing a 30 acre Arboretum on a site adjacent to the Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories at Jodrell Bank. The Arboretum is being planned to cater for all who are interested in trees and shrubs, including the general public as well as the horticulturalist and the botanist. With this in mind, it is intended to form both a representative collection of a wide range of woody plants and also comprehensive collections of selected genera of special interest.

One of these genera is *Sorbus*; and we should like to grow all the British species of this genus, and in particular the endemics. The full list of endemics, with their localities, is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>S. pseudofennica</i> E. F. Warb. | Arran |
| 2. <i>S. arranensis</i> Hedl. | Arran |
| 3. <i>S. leyana</i> Wilmott | Brecon |
| 4. <i>S. minima</i> (A. Ley) Hedl. | Brecon |
| 5. <i>S. anglica</i> Hedl. | S.W. England; Wales; S.W. Ireland |
| 6. <i>S. leptophylla</i> E. F. Warb. | Brecon, Montgomery |
| 7. <i>S. wilmottiana</i> E. F. Warb. | Avon Gorge |
| 8. <i>S. eminens</i> E. F. Warb. | Wye Valley and Avon Gorge |
| 9. <i>S. hibernica</i> E. F. Warb. | C. and W. Ireland |
| 10. <i>S. porrigentiformis</i> E. F. Warb. | S.W. England, S. Wales |
| 11. <i>S. vexans</i> E. F. Warb. | Devon and Somerset |
| 12. <i>S. bristoliensis</i> Wilmott | Avon Gorge |
| 13. <i>S. subcuneata</i> Wilmott | Devon and Somerset |
| 14. <i>S. devoniensis</i> E. F. Warb. | Devon and Cornwall, S.W. Ireland |

(We already have *S. lancastriensis* E. F. Warb. in cultivation.)

We should like to ask members of the B.S.B.I. who have access to these species, either in the wild or in cultivation, to send us seeds or cuttings. If the plants are at present in cultivation it is important that their origin be known with certainty. We shall gratefully acknowledge all contributions; please send them to Dr. R. A. Benton, Department of Botany, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. We shall be glad to refund postage and other expenses.

R. A. BENTON
D. H. VALENTINE

RESERVES FOR ARABLE WEEDS

For many years I have been keen to see established a series of arable plots or small fields supporting some of the attractive cornfield weeds which have largely been eliminated from arable land today. Few young people these days have ever seen a field blue with cornflowers or red with poppies!

It should be possible for some of the trusts for nature conservation to establish such plots in, or adjacent to one or the other of their reserves up and down the country. Such fields could also be established on model farms where farming history is demonstrated, on sites of saxon or stone age villages, and possibly even on the centre reservations of motorways—why not?

But where would the seed in sufficient quantities come from? It would be needed by the hundredweight rather than the pound! It occurs to me that some public spirited members of the B.S.B.I. might have a small area of arable land on which they might be prepared to farm some of these weeds and then harvest the seeds. I believe I know where the resulting seed could be kept until required for sowing. Initially the seed of a particular weed to start the scheme should be obtained as seeds of plants growing as weeds in Britain and not obtained from the trade, as it is the traditional British weeds which have become adapted to our climate which one would wish to grow for demonstration purposes. It might well take several years to build up the number of plants needed to provide seed on the scale envisaged. There may well be problems with unwanted weeds occurring in the crop and some experimentation may be necessary to discover the best ways of controlling such weeds and the best method of harvesting the crop. Ultimately there would have to be some research into how a weed crop could be retained year after year on arable land without serious interference by grasses and undesirable weeds.

I would be glad to hear from anyone interested in the idea who might be able to assist the scheme.

E. MILNE-REDHEAD
 43 Bear Street, Nayland,
 Colchester, Essex. CO6 4HX

LACTUCA SERRIOLA, L. VIROSA AND LATHYRUS NISSOLIA

Dr. S. D. Prince of the Plant Biology and Micro-biology Department, Queen Mary College, University of London, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS is collecting information on the sites in which *Lactuca serriola*, *L. virosa* and *Lathyrus nissolia* occur in Britain. Localities along the boundaries of their distribution—roughly a line from the Severn estuary to the Humber estuary—and any localities to the north of this line, are of particular interest, but descriptions and grid references of any British sites would be gratefully received.

TRIFOLIUM PANNONICUM

Would members who have any knowledge of records of *Trifolium pannonicum* please let me have full details.

If the plants were growing on a railway embankment, I would like the name of the nearest station.

PETER KNIPE
*Charnwood, Marsham Way,
 Gerrards Cross, Bucks.*

CONSERVATION OF CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS

During the past few years enquiries by The Nature Conservancy have suggested that *Cypripedium calceolus* may now be restricted to one wild site in Yorkshire. Such enquiries, and the checking of sites has been carried out with the help of certain knowledgeable naturalists and Nature Conservancy staff. Nevertheless, precise information on where and when plants have been seen flowering is still very difficult to come by.

The Nature Conservancy would be very interested to receive any records of *Cypripedium* definitely occurring in Yorkshire (or other northern county) sites in recent years, together with any examples of wild material of *known origin* now in cultivation. The Nature Conservancy has also heard rumours of cultivated plants which have been transplanted onto wild sites. Information on the whereabouts of such plants is, of course, essential to the conservation of the British race of *Cypripedium*.

Any information provided will of course be treated in strict confidence by the Nature Conservancy.

F. R. GOMM
Deputy Regional Officer (North)

CHURCHYARD WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The Board for Social Responsibility of the General Synod of the Church of England has recently published a booklet on *Wildlife Conservation in the care of Churches and Churchyards* by G. M. A. Barker. It recommends that every effort should be made by the incumbent, the P.C.C. and local naturalists to examine and reappraise the management of the churchyard, in particular, as a wildlife resource which, as pressure on surrounding land increases, will become more valuable. In his foreword, the Bishop of Leicester refers to the Board's Report for 1970 *Man and his Living Environment* in which the term "dynamic conservation" was used and distinguished from the word "preservation". Wildlife conservation is an important part of this dynamic process and those who manage churchyards and church buildings can make a significant contribution to it. He continues "It is not a manual on the care of properties. Indeed some of its suggestions, such as, that bats should be protected and lichen preserved, may raise the eyebrows of those, who, like myself, have worked hard to improve the beauty and the amenities of churches and churchyards, sometimes with success".

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LICHENS IN OLD CHURCHYARDS

The British Lichen Society, in the December issue of their Bulletin, urge that old uncleared churchyards be conserved as they are amongst the most important lichen habitats which remain in towns. They claim that many of Britain's old churchyards have already been converted to public gardens, and their memorials either broken up or placed in a monotonous row around the churchyard walls. The Society wishes to be notified of intended churchyard clearances so that threatened memorials can be visited and reported on. Contact the Conservation Officer, F. N. Haynes, Department of Biological Sciences, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Hay Street, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO1 3QL.

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CONSERVATION EXPERIMENT IN DERBYSHIRE

The following conservation experiment carried out jointly by the Derbyshire Naturalists' Trust and the boys of a local school may be of interest. In October, 1971, the boys dug two small ponds in acid bogland at Hulland Moss, Derbyshire. This was an attempt to encourage the return of plants which had disappeared over the past 50 years through the gradual drying of the site, believed to be due to improved drainage of surrounding farmland and the sinking of a borehole nearby.

One species which had not been seen on the Moss since about 1930 was *Potamogeton polygonifolius*. In June, 1972, three small plants of a pondweed in its submerged state were noticed growing on the muddy bottom of one of the ponds; a year later they were seen to be *P. polygonifolius* in flower, and by September, 1973, they had grown into quite a considerable mass.

The pond in question measures approximately eight feet by five feet with a depth of up to 16 inches. It was dug out of a damp patch in *Molinia/Agrostis* turf which included a little *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* and *Viola palustris*. Water began to seep in before the boys had finished digging and it filled in a very few days. I do not know whether the pondweed regenerated from buried seed or persisting rhizomes, but its immediate reappearance after so long was particularly encouraging as this is now the only known site for the plants in south Derbyshire.

KATHLEEN HOLLICK

FLOWERS IN DANGER FROM OUR MEMBERS?

With the thoughts of many of us directed towards conservation and the need to take note of any new threats to our wild flora, we should not forget that *our own* actions may unwittingly prejudice the very aims we are trying to achieve.

The painstaking efforts of local naturalists to reach management agreements with local landowners can easily be set at nothing by visiting botanists who do not respect private land.

The following extract from a letter recently received from a prominent County Trust member highlights the problem with considerable feeling, and in doing so, points the finger at us:—

“Can you do something to influence the visiting botanists, some of them very distinguished, from whom we suffer. Well known botanists seem to feel free to walk over anyone’s land and to tell their friends where to find rarities which we would not dream of advertising even to our members who actually pay for whatever protective measures we have taken. To quote instances:

Iris spuria. The farmer here has made it abundantly clear over the years that he does *not* welcome visitors. (For all I know he may have had some unfortunate experience with Foot and Mouth or the like.) Two of our members have kept a discreet eye on the site. Two years ago we had a flood of trespassers from outside the county and now the plants have been ploughed in. Uninvited visitors quoted a well known botanist who had visited the site himself, as having told them where to come.

Leucojum vernum. No right of way to the site. We used to ask Mrs. —————, if we might walk up there. Now we ask the farmer. There is also a shooting syndicate involved and the gamekeeper complains bitterly of trespassers. He can be kept in order as it happens but it was a gamekeeper in Norfolk in similar circumstances who pulled up the Spanish Catchfly.

Scorzonera humilis. Grows right in the middle of a tenant farmer’s holding and although we are personal friends after all these years I would not dream of leaving my car in his yard without asking at the house. Last year some botanist from Kent left a car in such a position that a bulk tanker bringing feed could not deliver its load and on numerous occasions the gate to his camping field had been blocked.

Lobelia urens. After some years I have just judged the moment to be right and have got a management agreement over what must be the best site in the country. It is right in the middle of the owner’s pheasant rearing arrangements and I assured the daughter who actually runs the estate that management agreements did not imply right of access. We shall approach through a local farm and have arranged to ask each time we go. I dread to think what trouble visiting botanists are going to land us in this summer.

I feel very strongly indeed about this. Management agreements, with patience, can be made anywhere where it is necessary but not if one asks for access as well. Why should people invite strangers to walk over their land regardless when most landowners think there are too many rights of way already without making new ones? Our own members have always accepted that reserves are primarily for the species within them and have been most generous in observing restrictions we impose where the owner does not want access without special permission.

Don’t think I am saying that all members of the B.S.B.I. are villains or that botanists who are not members do not offend as well. I do say that certain well known members, who should know better, are known to have trespassed themselves and told their friends where to come.”

In future, if you wish to visit a local nature reserve, or site on private land, remember first to contact the local Naturalists' Trust to find out details—and be sure to respect their instructions. Not only will it safeguard the plants, but it may also mean that you are not disappointed in your search.

Secondly, be sparing about telling other people about the more vulnerable sites, and if you do, *always* remind them to follow the procedure outlined above.

It looks as though some members have forgotten paragraph 6 of their Code of Conduct!

Conservation Committee

SYSTEMATICS ASSOCIATION

ESSAY PRIZES 1974—£50 and £20

Subject: FUNCTION AND TAXONOMIC IMPORTANCE

Open to anyone under 26 years of age.

Typed essays in English from 7,500 to 20,000 words in length should be submitted by 31st September, 1974.

The Association will endeavour to arrange publication of the winning essay.

Rules governing the competition are available from:

Dr. F. A. Bisby, Honorary Secretary, Systematics Association, Department of Biology, Building 44, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, England.

SUBSCRIPTION REMINDER

Annual subscriptions were due on 1st January.

RATES:

Ordinary Member	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3
Family Member	...	...	...	...	...	...	50p
Junior Member	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1
Subscriber Member	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3

If you have not already paid, please send your remittance to: —

B.S.B.I. Administrative Office,
Harvest House, 62 London Road,
Reading, Berkshire RG1 5AS.

OBITUARIES

Stanley Jermyn

When Stanley Jermyn passed away on 23rd September, Essex lost its foremost botanist and conservationist. His *Flora of Essex*, which will appear later this year, is the sort of book that one can take to bed and read for sheer enjoyment and is far from being the dry scientific compendium that many modern floras tend to be. Stanley was self-taught and knew the pitfalls that an amateur with no initial scientific training can encounter,—he must have helped scores of ordinary people develop a lasting interest in botany and conservation who had not the learning to tackle unaided the more exact floras. His book is largely intended for the people of Essex and is full of local and personal anecdotes; the genera and species (but not the families) he arranged in alphabetical order as he found that most ordinary people find the niceties of taxonomic order (and re-order!) rather baffling and off-putting.

Not content with writing a detailed *Flora* of his native county, as Honorary General Secretary/Treasurer he built up the Essex Naturalists' Trust membership, in just over six years, to three times that of the B.S.B.I. He truly pioneered the conservation of plant life in Essex. Hardly a week went by without a determined effort on his part, by letter, telephone call or personal visit, to avert a threat to a rare plant or deter the felling of a wood or the draining of a marsh. He persuaded many local authorities to operate their own conservation projects and was continually being called upon to carry out wildlife surveys or draw up conservation plans—as well as to lecture on botanical and conservation topics.

A £100,000 appeal, launched just before he died was intended to make the Trust self sufficient for the next decade, finance a permanent headquarters at Fingringhoe Wick and provide for a full time administrative officer—thus freeing him of the routine paperwork so that he could concentrate on conservation aspects. When completed this new centre will enable the Trust to carry on full time the work of this remarkable man who not only described the flora of his native Essex but did his utmost to preserve it for the generations to come. It is our sad loss that he never lived to devote his full attention to the conservation of the flora of Essex.

KENNETH ADAMS
Loughton, Essex.

Dr. H. Milne-Redhead

With the death of Dr. Humphrey Milne-Redhead on 16th March, 1974, at the age of 67, following a short illness, the B.S.B.I. has lost one of its most active and enthusiastic members.

Humphrey was born at Batcombe in Somerset and spent his young childhood in that somewhat remote and peaceful countryside, where he acquired an interest in natural history—ornithology, entomology and to a lesser extent, botany. He went to Leighton Park school and later to Sherborne. On leaving school he went to Grindley's Bank at Whitehall, but soon found that banking and London life was not for him. He decided on a complete change and went out to Malaya as a rubber

planter. After five years there was a slump in rubber, so Humphrey returned to try for a job in the United Kingdom. Without qualifications and with no training this was difficult, so, after one or two abortive attempts at finding a suitable occupation, he made a brave decision and, at the age of 25 went to Edinburgh University to study medicine. Five years later he qualified, coming out second in his year. From 1940 to 1945 he was an assistant in a practice in Darlington and then, for eighteen months, held a similar position in Blackpool. In May, 1947, he acquired a large country practice at Mainsriddle in Kirkcudbrightshire which he ran single handed until his recent illness.

Humphrey's latent interest in botany did not develop until his Blackpool days, when he took one day off a week, escaped into the country, began to study the flora and before long found it necessary to join the B.S.B.I. When he moved to Scotland, he found the field wide open for botanical exploration, and soon he was sending in new vice-county and other interesting records for publication, one of the first being a new vice-county record of *Erophila verna* from Kirkcudbright! In 1945 he joined the B.S.B.I.'s field meeting in Galloway for one day, which culminated in the discovery of *Hierochloë odorata* on the coast not far from his home, a new county record for Kirkcudbright. His local knowledge contributed much to the success of the Moffat field meeting two years later, but Humphrey's outstanding contribution to the Society was undoubtedly his thorough recording of 10 km grid squares for the Atlas. He was official recorder for vice-counties 72-74, 79 and 80. He spent his summer holidays during those mapping years investigating grid squares in the highlands far removed from any roads. He would disappear into the hills armed with a sleeping bag, a supply of "sloppy" sandwiches and home made fudge, and so he succeeded in working squares which would have otherwise have remained unrecorded. More recently he had been active in the fern survey.

Humphrey had an infectious enthusiasm for field botany. I remember an occasion when he joined me and my friend and colleague, Victor Summerhayes, when we were working an out of the way square in Arkengarthdale in north Yorkshire on the way south from the Morpeth field meeting. We needed two more records to complete a round number of plants for the square, and after an excellent dinner in the local pub where Victor and I were staying, we scoured the hillsides for *Carex pilulifera* and *Carex binervis* until the light failed at about eleven o'clock. Humphrey then set off for home, 110 miles and most of it cross country whilst Victor and I went straight to bed!

As an all round naturalist, Humphrey was well equipped for conservation, and became an active member of the local branch of the Scottish Wildlife Trust. He was the power behind the establishment of the nature reserve near Dumfries, and took a keen interest in its management. He was also an active and knowledgeable member of the British Bryological Society. As a general practitioner he was much liked and respected as was demonstrated by the hundreds of patients and friends who attended his funeral. He leaves a widow and three daughters, and will be very greatly missed by his family and by all those he knew and served in the several facets of his very active life.

11th May, 1974.

E. MILNE-REDHEAD

BOOK NOTES

The books that are received by the Society do not all merit space in the **Watsonia** reviews section. The criterion applied is that of interest to B.S.B.I. members as such and, as a result, books that are good but not particularly relevant are quite frequently passed over, although some members might find much of interest in them. Such books will be listed in B.S.B.I. News among those received, usually by title only.

Another category of book that is not normally reviewed in **Watsonia** comprises those that are produced by the Society itself, such as Conference Reports. These, however, are always noted in B.S.B.I. News, often at some length.

The following books will be reviewed in **Watsonia**, Vol. 10 (2):—

- Biological Management and Conservation*, by M. B. Ussher.
- Advances in Ecological Research*, Vol. 7, ed. by J. B. Cragg.
- The Families of Flowering Plants*, Ed. 3 by J. Hutchinson.

In addition, the following books have been received, or noted. Those which will not be reviewed in greater detail in **Watsonia** are marked with an asterisk:—

- Taxonomy and Ecology*, ed. by V. H. Heywood.
- The Phylogeny and Classification of the Ferns*, ed. by A. C. Jermy, J. A. Crabbe and B. A. Thomas.
- Dictionary of Useful and Everyday Plants*, by F. N. Howes.
- The Pollination of Flowers*, by M. C. F. Proctor and P. F. Yeo.
- Phytochemical Methods*, by J. B. Harborne.
- Vegetation of the Earth*, by H. Walther.
- The Major Groups of Palms and their Distribution*, by H. E. Moore, Jr.
- Guide des arbres et arbustes d'Europe*, by A. Quartier and P. Bauer-Bovet.
- Liste der Gefasspflanzen Mitteleuropas*, by F. Ehrendorfer.
- World Pollen and Spore Flora*, Vols. 1-2, ed. by S. Nilsson.
- Index Kewensis, Supplement XV (1966-1970)*, ed. by J. Heslop-Harrison.
- Three titles in the Macmillan Horticulture Series.
- Wild Flowers of British Columbia*, by L. J. Clark.
- **Welsh Wild Flowers*, by A. R. Perry. Pp. 34. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. 1973. Price 40p + postage. An attractive booklet containing 50 colour photographs of Welsh trees, shrubs and herbs with commentaries.
- **Plant Propagation*, by K. R. W. Hammett. Pp. 64. David & Charles, Newton Abbot. 1973. Price £1.45.
- **The Plant Root and its Environment*, ed. by E. W. Carson, Jr. Pp. xiv + 691. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, U.S.A. 1974. Price \$12.50. A symposium report that explores many aspects of the root, morphology being confined to the first 25 pages.
- **The Wonderful Work of the Weaver*, by Lillias Mitchell. Pp. 36, with text figures. Published by the author in co-operation with the Irish Department of Education, Dublin. 1972. Price not stated. This interesting booklet on weaving in Ireland includes some references to plants as the basis for designs and as dye sources.
- **Bee Research Association: 25 years, 1949-1974*, supplement to *Bee World*, 1974. Price £2.00 post free. This work should be noted by any members whose interest in flowers extends to their pollinators.

**Collection and Care of Botanical Specimens*, by D. B. O. Savile. Pp. viii + 128. Publishing Division, Information Canada, 171 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0S9, 1973. Price \$3.00 plus postage. This useful work has now been reprinted with addenda.

N. K. B. ROBSON

BOOKS WANTED

Watsonia. Volume 1. Parts 2-6. If you can help, please write to Mrs. M. Briggs, White Cottage, Slinfold, Horsham, Sussex. RH13 7UG.
Flora of Devon by Martin & Fraser, published by T. Buncle & Co., (1939). Please contact John S. Rees, Hazelwood, Naisworth, Gloucestershire.

BOOKS AND POSTERS AT PRIVILEGE PRICES

ENGLISH NAMES OF WILD FLOWERS. J. G. Dony, F. H. Perring & C.M. Rob. 1974. Limp edition. £1.40.
 THE FLORA OF THE ISLES OF SCILLY. J. E. Lousley. 1971 Bound. £4.00.
 THE FLORA OF CHANGING BRITAIN. Ed. F. H. Perring. 1970. (Conference report No. 11) Reprint 1974. Wrappers. £1.10.
 A FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE. F. H. Perring, P. D. Sell, S. M. Walters and H. L. K. Whitehouse. 1964. Wrappers. £1.00.
 THE BOTANIST IN IRELAND. R. L. Praeger. 1934. Reprint 1974 (without coloured maps.) Bound. £4.00.
 A CHECK LIST OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS . . . OF DUMFRIES, KIRKUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN. H. Milne-Redhead. 1972. Wrappers. 56p.
 POSTER: Save these Flowers. (20 rare species). 15p.
 POSTER: Please leave the flowers for others to enjoy (cowslips). 15p.
 All prices include postage and packing.
 Order from:— Dr. F. H. Perring, Oundle Lodge, Oundle, Peterborough, PE8 5TN.

VICE-COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Yet another violent upheaval in our administrative boundaries must make biologists in Britain even more grateful to H. C. Watson for inventing the vice-county system. All members may not be aware that two maps showing the boundaries and an explanatory booklet by J. E. Dandy were published by the Ray Society in 1969 and are still available from the Secretary, Ray Society, c/o British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7. The price for the two maps folded with explanatory booklet is £1.50, and for the two maps flat alone, £1.00, both prices to include postage.

These maps in conjunction with R. L. Praeger's for Ireland recently reprinted in a *Census Catalogue of the Flora of Ireland*, means that maps showing vice-county boundaries of the whole of the British Isles are now readily available—a fact which should help the editor of plant records.

F. H. PERRING

FLORA OF DERBYSHIRE: SUPPLEMENT

It is now five years since the publication of the *Flora of Derbyshire*, and since then much work has been done in the county, mostly among the commoner plants in under recorded areas; although some 60 new species have been added, of which many are aliens. Towards the end of 1974 it is hoped to publish a supplement in an inexpensive form comprising all new records received in the five years since publication.

This will be produced by the publishers of the *Flora*: Derby Museum and Art Gallery, Strand, Derby, DE1 1HS. More details will be announced later.

KATHLEEN HOLLICK

IRISH WETLANDS

Miss M. Scannell, chairman of the Irish Region, wishes to draw members attention to a booklet called *Some Irish Bird Haunts*, published by the Irish Forest and Wildlife Service. It gives detailed localities of wetland habitats within the Republic and could be of great interest to those visiting Ireland who may wish to explore such areas. Miss Scannell comments ". . . many of the places mentioned are scarcely known botanically".

The booklet is obtainable free from: Forest and Wildlife Service, 22 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2.

LETTERS

The Flat,
"Well Furlong",
Little Comberton,
Pershore,
Worcestershire.
20.4.74.

The Editor,

Dear Sir,

At Ynyslas Nature Reserve in Cardiganshire, a specimen of the English Yew (*Taxus baccata*) is growing on sand some three dunes back from the beach.

It is situated somewhat seaward of the dune summit in more or less mobile sand, its only immediate associate being *Ammophila arenaria*.

When I saw the "tree" on 12th April this year it was five feet long, three feet tall with a flat top some three feet wide inclining away from the coast at an angle of 15-20°. Every shoot above the main plateau of foliage had been salt-scorched. On the landward side of the dune the sand is more stable with a developing ephemeral type of community including *Saxifraga tridactylites*, *Erodium maritimum*, *Valerianella locusta*, *Erophila verna*, *Taraxacum laevigatum*, and *Cerastium semidecandrum*. On stable sand 30 yards to the south is a sycamore less than four feet tall.

It is interesting to speculate how this yew which may be unique in the country came to be where it is. Perhaps it was sown by a migrant thrush. It is remarkable then, in a situation where the only ameliorating factor could be some degree of alkalinity, to consider the possibility of its establishment, and one can see clearly that the sapling has been cut back repeatedly by the prevailing conditions.

It is difficult also to estimate its age: it is probably at least 30 years old.

P. F. WHITEHEAD

11 North Drive,
Ruislip, Middlesex.

The Editor,

Dear Sir,

I had read the letter in Vol. 2 No. 2 on the subject of a Society badge or other emblem, and thought the idea a good one, especially for the purpose of recognition mentioned in Mrs. Kinsella's first paragraphs. As they get more and more "townees" in the countryside, local landowners, bailiffs, etc., become more and more suspicious (sometimes with justification).

Unhappily I was prevented from attending the Exhibition Meeting, but perhaps I could make two comments on the form of the emblem. First it should be a badge, or rather a brooch. Most of us neither wear a tie for field work, nor have a buttonholed lapel. Though by all means have a tie as well.

To achieve the purpose that Mrs. Kinsella and I have in mind, I think the letters B.S.B.I. are essential. I would like to see an attractive emblem as well (e.g. Mr. Littleton's suggestion), and this could well be the sole device on the tie.

DR. J. H. CHAPMAN

6 Hazelwood Court,
Hazelwood Road,
Bristol

The Editor,

Dear Mr. Beckett,

I find it hard to understand how the B.S.B.I. can justify its colour poster of twenty species of very rare British plants as a contribution towards their conservation. Poster advertising of this sort can only increase the pressure upon the existing small populations of these rarities by stimulating curiosity as to their whereabouts. This inflated curiosity will not be restricted to those having a continuous interest in wild flowers—there will be tens of thousands of others in this country whose appetites will be whetted for the quest. Not all wild flower students can be trusted to refrain from collecting, nor, worse still, from broadcasting indiscriminately among friends information where such rarities are. I should have thought that a plant like *Cypripedium calceolus* cannot permissably be an object of much visiting or searching for. Not even all members of the B.S.B.I. can legitimately expect to view in this country so rare a plant, so why constantly stimulate interest amongst botanists,—and the far more numerous public who have an idle interest in viewing or talking about or acquiring what is rare. There is plenty of scope for encouraging interest among common and not so common plants.

Is it too much to hope that the Society will dispose of its stock of these posters for paper salvage and abstain in future from such clamorous advertising.

P. J. M. NETHERCOTT

A copy of this letter was sent to the Conservation Committee.

Dear Mr. Beckett,

We believe that Mr. Nethercott has misunderstood the objectives of the poster campaign upon which the Society has embarked.

Our first objective is to support the Wild Plants Protection Bill during its progress through parliament and, as we hope, afterwards when the Bill becomes law. The species depicted in the poster of rare flowers are those which are likely to be included in the schedule of plants which it would be an offence to dig up or pick and, if the law is to have any meaning, the public must be made aware which species are to be protected in this way. The poster provides for such publicity.

The second objective is perhaps even more important: it is to create widespread awareness that our wild flowers are in danger, and that some of the most attractive and delightful are the most threatened. Ultimately we hope to change attitudes to picking and collecting flowers in the same way that a combination of law and publicity has changed the public's attitude to birds in the last 30 years.

The poster gives no more information about the localities of our rare plants than is available in the millions of wild flower books and floras which have been sold in this country—what they add is an extra dimension: that these flowers are endangered. We believe that this is an important message and one that the B.S.B.I. must continue to pursue with undiminished vigour.

Far from disposing of unsold stock the Society is already considering re-ordering the poster for the second phase of its campaign when the Bill is presented to the House of Lords in the autumn of 1974.

E. MILNE-REDHEAD

F. H. PERRING

Conservation Committee

NEW MEMBERS

(1st November, 1973 to 18th March, 1974)

ORDINARY MEMBERS:—

Mrs. P. P. Abbott, 56 Cookridge Drive, LEEDS, LS16 7HW.

I. Allanson, 47 Drylaw Crescent, EDINBURGH, EH4 2AS.

Miss G. E. Avis, 10 New Road, Hailey, WITNEY, Oxon., OX8 5TZ.

Miss F. M. L. Ball, Hazelbourne, 62 Stanstead Road, CATERHAM, Surrey.

C. R. Bartholomew, 4 Brownesway, HALLOW, Worcester, WR2 6LE.

C. R. Boon, 7 Duck End Lane, MAULDEN, Bedford, MK45 2DL.

M. Bradshaw-Bond, Helios, Burnt House Lane, Stubbington, FAREHAM, Hants., PO14 2LT.

Miss C. Brown, 6 Trent Street, Norton, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Teesside, TS20 2DP.

D. Burke, "Rose Lea", Forest Moor Road, KNARESBOROUGH, Yorks., HG5 8JY.

P. R. Cobb, 10 Broadway, Heacham, KING'S LYNN, Norfolk, PE31 7DF.

R. L. Cole, "The Grove", High Road, Langdon Hills, BASILDON, Essex.

R. A. Cookson, Howden Dene, CORBRIDGE, Northumberland.

P. A. Cooper, 5 Northend, Warley, BRENTWOOD, Essex.

- Miss J. S. Crockett**, 77 Brookhill Road, Ward End, BIRMINGHAM 8.
Mrs. M. S. Curtis, 3 Vicarage Hill, HELSBY, Via Warrington, Lancs.
R. E. Davis, 109 Lansdowne Drive, HAILSHAM, Sussex.
Mrs. F. Donaldson, "Vagorna", WATERVILLE, Co. Kerry, Ireland.
Mrs. U. Doyle, 154 Grove Park, KNUTSFORD, Cheshire, WA16 8QD.
Miss P. L. E. Farhall, 18 Station Approach, SOUTH RUISLIP, Middx.
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Miss E. M. Field, 7 Marchmont Crescent, EDINBURGH 9.
Miss A. R. Franks, Flat 10, Rusholme Court, 47 Brighton Grove, MANCHESTER, M14 5JG.
P. J. Gates, 1a Fieldgate Lane, The Post Office, KENILWORTH, Warwickshire.
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 P.O. Box 147.
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 (Overseas).
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Mrs. H. Holman, 4 Elmwood Avenue, Great Crosby, LIVERPOOL, L23 9XR.
Mrs. L. Horne, 24 St. John's Road, Rowley Park, STAFFORD.
P. Jepson, 3 Avondale Road, DARWEN, Lancs., BB3 1NS.
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J. L. S. Lansley, The Old Barn, Farringdon, ALTON, Hants.
Mrs. F. Laughton, 53 Marlborough Park North, BELFAST, BT9 6HL, N. Ireland.
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J. W. Lea, Wylfa, LLANGOLLEN, Denbighshire.
Miss M. E. Lewis, "Chalgrove", 6a East Road, OUNDLE, Peterborough, PE8 4BX.
L. A. Livermore, 7 Gloucester Avenue, LANCASTER, LA1 4ES.
E. Lucas, 16 Birchen Avenue, OSSETT, Yorks., WF5 8HT.
R. I. McAllister, John Peel Cottage, Ruthwaite, Ireby, CARLISLE, Cumbs., CA5 1HG.
D. M. McArthur, 59 Seatonville Road, WHITLEY BAY, Northumberland, NE25 9DW.
R. M. McMullen, St. Columba's College, RATHFARNHAM, Dublin 14, Irish Republic.
Mrs. P. J. Martin, 93 Windfield, LEATHERHEAD, Surrey, KT22 8UJ.
S. J. Mayo, 3 Lloyds Place, Blackheath, LONDON S.E.3.
Professor A. D. J. Meeuse, Hugo de Vries-Laboratorium, PLANTAGE Middenlaan 2a,
 Holland. (Overseas).
P. R. Merritt, "Tawsmead", 19 Eastleigh Road, DEVIZES, Wilts.
W. G. Oakes, "Three Willows", Mill Lane, MIDDLEWICH, Cheshire.
A. B. Oguntala, Botany Dept., Bedford College, Regent's Park, LONDON N.W.1.
Miss M. Philipp, Lektor, Institut for Planteanatomi og Cytologi, Kobenhavns Universitet
 Solvgade 83, 1307 KOBENHAVN K, Denmark.
Mrs. J. Pitt, 6 Goddington House, Court Road, ORPINGTON, Kent.
J. J. Plant, 10 Thackeray Road, East Ham, LONDON, E6 3BW.
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Mrs. E. M. R. Ponting, The Orchard House, UPPER BASILDON, Nr. Reading, Berks.
N. R. Poore, Seaborough Court, Seaborough, BEAMINSTER, Dorset.
Mrs. F. M. Potter, Middle Cranford, 46 Salterton Road, EXMOUTH, Devon.
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 Road, LONDON, E1 4NS.
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Miss G. M. Pye-Smith, 9 Breakspeare, 94 College Road, DULWICH, SE21 7NB.
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C. Simpson, 17 Sutherland Grove, NORTON, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside.
J. A. Simpson, Upper Fold, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Via STOCKPORT, Derbys.
R. Smith, 5 Almond Close, Maltby, ROTHERHAM, Yorks., S66 8AX.
R. C. Stern, 24 Grange Mansions, Kingston Road, ELWELL, Surrey.
D. S. Stoves, The Old Vicarage, MONK HOPTON, Nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
S. Taylor, 2 Kinloch Cottages, ISLE OF RHUM, Scotland, PH43 4RR.
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M. D. C. Watson, Fontridge Manor, ETCHINGHAM, Sussex, TN19 7DD.
T. Wayman, Glyn Garth, Surfleet, SPALDING, Lincs.

JUNIOR MEMBERS:—

D. F. Archer, 72 Mill Lane, Fordham, ELY, Cambs., CB7 5NQ.
Miss L. J. Banner, c/o J. C. R., Wye College, Nr. ASHFORD, Kent.
Q. C. B. Cronk, Church Farm House, HORSMONDEN, Tonbridge, Kent
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CHRISTINA M. DONY
Honorary Membership Secretary

WARBURG MEMORIAL FUND

The Botanical Society of the British Isles and the British Bryological Society have jointly established a Fund, the purpose of which is to grant from time to time a travelling scholarship for field work to a botanist under the age of 21 years.

AN AWARD OF UP TO £150 WILL BE MADE IN 1975

Young botanists wishing to be considered for this award should write to the address given below with the following information: --

1. Full name and address of applicant;
2. Date of birth;
3. Education and examination record to date;
4. Proposed further education;
5. Short details of project involving travel, including an estimate of expenses and information relating to candidate's experience and other qualifications for carrying out the proposed work;
6. Name and address of two referees to whom Trustees can refer if necessary.

Successful applicants will be requested to submit a report on the work they have carried out as a result of the scholarship.

Application must be lodged not later than 31st December, 1974, and should be addressed to:

The Secretaries,
Warburg Memorial Fund,
c/o Botanical Society of the British Isles,
Department of Botany,
British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
LONDON, SW7 5BD.

(Further copies of this notice is available on request from the Secretaries at the above address.)