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BRITISH BRYOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

BRITISH BRYOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENT: DR H.L.K. WHITEHOUSE

BULLETIN

No. 42 July, 1983

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British Bryological Society

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1982

<u>Liabilities</u>		<u>Assets</u>	
	£		£
Blackwell's 1982 a/c	2,026.81	NatWest-current a/c	184.97
outstanding		-deposit a/c	2.01
Capital a/c b/fwd	7,425.22	National Savings Bank	
	-----	investment a/c	13,051.98
	9,452.03		
<u>plus</u> excess of income	3,786.93		
over expenditure			
	-----		-----
	13,238.96		13,238.96
	=====		=====

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1982

Income

(1981)		1982
	<u>Publications</u>	
£		£
5,236.45	Blackwell's - subs. to <u>J. Bryol</u>	6,245.59
386.20	- sales of <u>J. Bryol</u> back issues	418.00
452.35	- sales of <u>J. Bryol</u> offprints	383.45
-	- advertising in <u>J. Bryol</u>	56.00
-----		-----
(6,075.00)		(7,103.04)
379.22	Sales - through KJ Adams (BBS Library)	829.02
172.24	- through AJE Smith (Provisional atlas/ record cards)	24.55
709.50	- Census Catalogues	409.66
371.84	- Royalties (from <u>Bryophyte Systematics</u>)	148.71
-	Advertising in <u>Bulletin</u>	5.00
-----		-----
7,707.80		8,519.98
	<u>General</u>	
2,827.77	Subscriptions from members (including 1982 subs. received in 1981, less refunds)	4,582.66
43.94	Reading Circle subscriptions	5.00
23.20	Postage	38.08
-	Legacies/donations	253.00
500.00	Grant-in-aid towards publication of <u>J. Bryol</u>	-
1,758.00	Interest from National Savings Bank a/c	1,538.70
185.64	Interest from Nat West deposit a/c	24.46
-----		-----
5,338.55		6,441.90
-----		-----
13,046.35		14,961.88
=====		=====

Expenditure

(1981)		1982
	<u>Publications</u>	
£		£
9,465.60	Blackwell's - J. Bryol production costs	6,783.90
103.40	- general costs (storage etc)	173.04
1,309.11	- 25% of subscription income	1,561.40
96.55	- 25% of sales of back issues	104.50
158.32	- 35% of sales of offprints	134.21
384.80	- servicing (postage etc): 466 members @ 40p per issue (80p pa)	372.80
-----		-----
(11,517.78)		(9,129.85)
702.93	Production of <u>Bulletin</u> (2 issues)	681.70
5,015.50	Other printing costs (new Prospectus, Code of Conduct, Membership list, etc)	437.10
-----		-----
17,236.21		10,248.65
	<u>General</u>	
111.34	Expenses - Field meetings/AGM	45.00
135.50	- 10 km square mapping	-
55.00	- grants (C. Preston)	111.00
121.30	Stationery, typing and telephone costs	91.58
268.41	Postage	288.89
24.65	Photocopying	38.55
25.00	Library purchases	320.98
15.30	Insurance of BBS Library	15.30
17.50	Subscription to Biological Council	15.00
-----		-----
774.00		926.30
-----		-----
18,010.21		11,174.95
4,963.86-	Balance of income over expenditure	3,786.93
-----		-----
13,046.35		14,961.88
=====		=====

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Affairs have been prepared from the books and statements presented to me by B.J. O'Shea, Hon. Treasurer, and to the best of my knowledge and belief show a true statement of the affairs of the Society as at 31st December 1982.

Date: 23/6/83

Signed: *H.R. Feather*

H.R. Feather BA

REPORTS OF OFFICERS FOR 1982

a) GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Society faced 1982 with some trepidation lest the substantial increase in subscriptions which became effective at the beginning of the year should lead to a significant decline in membership, in addition to the few resignations received at the end of 1981. In the event these fears proved groundless: the Membership Secretary's report indicates a net loss of only seven members during the year, and of these, five have since sent their subscriptions for both 1982 and 1983. Our membership thus remains in the region of 470 plus family and honorary members. It is with great regret, however, that we have to record the deaths of our member Mr. A.J. Luitingh (Holland), and Mrs. E.A. Hodgson (New Zealand) an honorary member who first joined the Society in 1946. Dr. Elsa Nyholm and Ilma Stone were elected honorary members during 1982. Dr. Nyholm is well known for her most useful moss flora of Fennoscandia; a profile of Dr. Stone appeared in the February 1983 issue of the *Bulletin*. Our Treasurer, Michael Pearman, was forced to step down at the end of 1982 due to ill health. This was a sad loss, as Michael worked hard over the past two years to put the financial affairs of the Society on a sound footing. We wish him well for a speedy recovery.

The programme of meetings in 1982 followed the pattern that has become established in recent years. Well over 30 people attended the Spring Meeting based at Okehampton in north Devon, enjoying not only a varied bryophyte flora but fine, sunny weather quite uncharacteristic for this western location. Among the participants, we were happy to welcome our United States member Dr. Janice Glime, and it was gratifying to read her complimentary views on a British bryological "foray" in the February 1983 *Bulletin*. Attendance at the summer meeting at Penrith, about 25, showed a slight increase on recent years, and participants were rewarded by a series of interesting finds, including a first English record for *Harpanthus flotovianus*. Nearly fifty people, including Dr. and Mrs. M. van Slageren from Holland, attended the autumn paper-reading meeting in Nottingham where Martha Newton had once again arranged a varied programme illustrating the wide range of activities encompassed within contemporary Bryology. The fourteen members who joined the Taxonomic Workshop in November at the University of Bradford gained a valuable insight into the problems of identifying *Scapania* spp. and those small soil-growing acrocarps that it is so often tempting not to notice!

The programme of one- or two-day local meetings initiated during 1982 had a generally disappointing response, but two or three years will be required to determine whether there is a demand for such events. Thanks, as always, are due to local secretaries, speakers and tutors for their efforts in relation to our meetings, and of course to the Universities of Bradford and Nottingham for their hospitality.

The past year marked the conclusion of the first phase in the Mapping Scheme, which has been one of the Society's major activities for some 20 years. Work on analysing the data and preparing an Atlas for publication is now in full swing. Consideration is also being given to ways in which the Scheme could most usefully be extended, for example by repeated mapping of pollution indicators, and the views of members would be welcomed. During the Autumn, Chris Preston represented the Society at the second meeting of the Working Group for Mapping the Bryophytes in Europe, held in Belgium. He reports that work is to proceed initially with the less common species and those with Atlantic, Mediterranean and other distinctive distribution patterns. Participation of British bryologists would be appreciated, and anyone prepared to take on the production of maps for particular species should contact Dr. R. Schumacker, Director of the Station scientifique des Hautes Fagnes, University

of Liege, Mont Rigi, B-4898 Robertville, Belgium. A new B.B.S. project, comprising a survey of the reproductive biology of selected mosses was initiated during 1982, and a progress report will appear in the July 1983 Bulletin.

A Policy Committee, set up by Council under Stanley Greene's chairmanship, began its deliberations during 1982 by attempting to formulate a rationale for the development of the Society's library. The principal recommendations of the Committee were that the Society should make a conscious effort to develop its library holdings, particularly in the area of bryophyte taxonomy and floristics in western Europe and other north temperate regions, and that modest funding should be made available on a regular basis for this purpose. The recommendations were endorsed at the A.G.M. in September 1982. The first acquisitions under this scheme include Crum and Anderson's Mosses of Eastern North America, the parts required to complete our set of Nyholm's Illustrated Moss Flora of Fennoscandia, and a subscription to The Bryologist. The Committee also recommended that the Society should make further efforts to develop its archives, and the Librarian would welcome gifts of correspondence, photographs and other relevant material. The Policy Committee has since been considering publicity for the Society, and criteria for the election of honorary members, and will be making recommendations on these matters during 1983.

Finally, it should be noted that 1983 marks the Diamond Jubilee of the Society's metamorphosis from the Moss Exchange Club. Events planned to mark this occasion include a photographic competition, a special issue of the Bulletin, a Training Course in Bryophyte Taxonomy to be sponsored by the Systematics Association, and a Jubilee Meeting in September comprising a review of the Society's past achievements and a discussion of its role in present and future developments in Bryology. It is hoped that these events will provide something to interest all members.

R.E. Longton

b) TREASURER'S REPORT

1982 saw a dramatic and welcome improvement in the Society's finances from a net loss the previous year of £4,965 to a net profit of approximately £3,786. The figures are as follows :-

	(1980)	(1981)	1982
	£	£	£
Income	(10,493)	(13,052)	15,024
Expenditure	(10,257)	(18,017)	11,238
Profit or loss	(+236)	(-4,965)	+3,786

Members should refer to the official balance sheet printed in the summer issue of the Bulletin for more precise figures, since this is prepared after receiving Blackwell's 1982 invoice.

There are three main reasons for such a marked difference (£8,751) in the net balance between 1981 and 1982:

1 The increase in members' subscriptions from £6 to £10 p.a. increased the income from this source by £1,808 and did not, fortunately, cause too serious a drop in membership numbers. Similarly the increase in institutional rates caused a slight drop in numbers, but an increase in income of £1,010.

2 The cost of producing the Journal in 1982 was over £2,000 less than in 1981 because of the reduction in the number of pages.

3 The expenditure on publications other than the Journal and the Bulletin was very much less than in 1981 when (for example) the new Census Catalogue was printed.

Assets. The financial assets of the Society at the end of 1982 were as follows:-

	(1980)	(1981)	1982
	£	£	£
Current account	(366)	(1,118*)	185
Deposit account	(1)	(1,187)	2
National Savings Bank	(16,004)	(10,763)	13,052
TOTAL	(16,371)	(13,068*)	13,239

(* these figures include £700 advance 1982 subscriptions)

M.A. Pearman
& B.J. O'Shea
March, 1983

I would like to thank Michael Pearman for both providing the above report, and also for leaving the books capable of being taken over so straightforwardly. He has given me a great deal of assistance and support. For the present I would expect to maintain totals under the same headings, but if there are any suggestions about how we can improve the presentation of the accounts, I would be very pleased to hear.

B.J.O'Shea
March, 1983

c) JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT

There was a steady flow of papers submitted to Journal of Bryology during 1982, mostly of high quality. By the end of the year a sufficient number had been received to necessitate holding some over to volume 12(4). It is of interest that some papers that were rejected later appeared in other journals suggesting that the Journal of Bryology has a higher standard of acceptance than some of its rivals. I would again like to thank Dr. E.W. Jones and Mr. A.R. Perry for their assistance in checking proofs and Mr. T. Blockeel for checking Latin diagnoses.

A.J.E. Smith
February, 1983

d) BULLETIN EDITOR'S REPORT

Bulletins 39 and 40 were published on 15 February and 9 July respectively. I like to get the first issue of the year sent to members in January so that their bookings for the Spring meeting can be made in good time. However, the unusually bad weather in Cardiff in January delayed the publication of 39. Punctual publication is also reliant on my receiving material in good time. Could I request that the deadlines of 1 December and 1 June be noted by all - and adhered to !

As I said at the last A.G.M., I intended to start a new series of articles in the Bulletin which I hoped would be of great interest to all our members: profiles of bryologists. The first of these, about our recent new Honorary Member, Dr. Ilma Stone, appears in Bulletin 41.

A.R. Perry
February, 1983

e) REPORT OF THE RECORDER FOR MOSSES

After the flurry of effort to produce the new Census Catalogue, 1982 has been a relatively quiet year. The level of recording has been very comparable to 1981. The chief difference is that there are relatively more records from England. An 'old' species is one included - at whatever rank - in Dixon's Handbook.

	Old spp.	New spp.	Vars.	Total
England	73	43	26	142
Wales	23	6	4	33
Scotland	22	14	3	39
Ireland	11	3	2	16
Total	129	66	35	230

There were 23 deletions.

I am grateful to Mr. Crundwell and Dr. McAdam for help in determining some difficult specimens.

M.O. Hill
December, 1982

f) REPORT OF THE RECORDER FOR HEPATICS

The 1982 new vice-county records list includes only 75 records, the smallest number noted during the tenure of office of the present and previous Recorders. The number of new records for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland are 40, 10, 13, and 12 respectively. These figures are close to those for 1980.

M.F.V. Corley
January, 1983

g) LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Sales:	Census catalogue (old)	6
	Distribution of Bryophytes	23
	Mosses of Europe & the Azores	36
	Transactions/Journal (parts)	126
	Bulletins	28
	German-English Glossary	1
	Library Catalogues	11
	x20 lenses	16
	stainless-steel forceps	30
Loans:	25 Items of books/journals/separates	
	4 loans of slides	
	2 loans of micrometer-slide	
	85 xerox copies	

The sales service has been growing steadily over the last few years and it is no longer possible to send out all items in second-hand packaging. Bundles of reusable card envelopes and padded bags are always gratefully received and are used whenever available. Whenever these run out however members will be charged for Air-kraft or Mail-lite packaging. 115 orders were dealt with in 1982 requiring triplicate invoicing, weighing, packaging, label typing and in many cases customs declarations. Orders tend to come in batches just after Bulletin publication and the librarian cannot always deal with them in the same weekly batch. Members could greatly assist by printing their names and addresses legibly (thus obviating reference to the membership list), by not

sending cash with U.K. orders (many members assume the B.B.S. subscription entitles them to free post and packing!); by making all cheques payable to the B.B.S. and not the librarian, and by sending their invoices with accompanying cheques to the Treasurer as instructed on each invoice.

Kenneth J. Adams
January, 1983

h) BIBLIOGRAPHER'S REPORT

The number of bryological publications fluctuates surprisingly little from year to year even though the emphasis may shift from one aspect of the subject to another. It is encouraging that 1982 has seen the publication of papers covering a wide range of topics from general ecological and taxonomic accounts to detailed anatomical and biochemical studies. There has been no indication of a bandwagon that receives a disproportionate amount of attention, as is sometimes the case.

Another healthy sign has been the appearance of two new specifically bryological journals - Advances in Bryology and Bryologische Beitrage. These are difficult times for new publishing ventures so let us wish these journals success. The availability of journals in which to publish the results of research is a cornerstone of scientific work that is all too easily forgotten.

G.C.S. Clarke
February, 1983

i) CURATOR'S REPORT

123 hepatic and 216 moss vouchers have been added.

228 specimens were sent out on loan to 11 individuals or institutes.

The work of arranging the herbarium in accordance with the new Census Catalogue has now been completed by Mrs. A.B. Pinkard.

S.G. Harrison
January, 1983

j) MAPPING SECRETARY'S REPORT

As expected, with 1982 being the final year of the first phase of the mapping scheme, there was a large influx of record cards, especially in December and, including cards that arrived during January and February, the total was approximately 800 cards. There are still two large batches that have not arrived but clearly the scheme has received a considerable boost. At the time of writing it is not possible to give a final report on the mapping situation in Britain and Ireland as not all data have yet been incorporated. The Biological Records Centre has commenced computerising the Irish records and it is hoped that they will make steady progress. Details concerning format, cost etc. of the final atlas have yet to be discussed. It is proposed that new field record cards with updated nomenclature and some rearrangement of species will be produced and it is hoped that field recording will continue as there are many areas that are still poorly worked.

A.J.E. Smith
February, 1983

k) MEETINGS SECRETARY'S REPORT

The spring and summer field meetings were well supported, as was the autumn paper-reading meeting. As is always the case with taxonomic workshops elsewhere than in the S.E. of England, however, numbers at Bradford were low. Nevertheless, the geographical distribution of B.B.S. members suggests that even those attendance figures were good.

As accounts of 1982 meetings testify (Bulletin 41), the Society has been well served by its local secretaries. One, Mr. P. Taylor, is not a B.B.S. member but did an excellent job willingly to earn the gratitude of all those who attended the Penrith meeting. I must also thank Dr. R.W.M. Corner and Dr. G. Halliday in this context, since it was their advice that helped to make the meeting possible.

In 1982, provision for a new series of local meetings was made but, with few exceptions, the response so far has not been encouraging. Intended as a means of fostering bryology on a local scale, for which some members feel there is a need, it appears to have been hampered by the paucity of members in many areas and, perhaps, by the existence of thriving local societies in others. Therefore, if anyone has useful suggestions on this or other matters to do with meetings, I should be glad to hear of them. Indeed, I am very grateful to those members who have already helped in this way. Several of their suggestions are now proving beneficial in practice.

M.E. Newton
December, 1982

l) MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

1982 opened with 473 members in receipt of the Journal of Bryology. During the year there were 25 new members. Our Honorary member, Mrs. E.A. Hodgson (1946) New Zealand, and Mr. A.J. Luitingh (1980) Holland died, and 4 members resigned. 26 members are in arrears with 1982 subscriptions and have been suspended from receipt of the Journal.

G.G. Geyman
February, 1983

m) CONSERVATION OFFICER'S REPORT

During the year the Code of Conduct was reprinted, and arrangements to distribute it will be made shortly.

It was decided to collect information on the current sites for rare species, information which will be essential if the B.B.S. is to offer competent advice on conservation. A start has been made by transferring the data previously collected to a standard format, and collecting records for some additional species.

Threats to a number of sites were brought to my attention during the year, the most important being the proposed agricultural improvement in the Outer Hebrides and the planned Severn Barrage, which will probably start at Brean Down. The former highlighted the need to have information on bryologically interesting sites to hand when faced with sudden developments.

I have been asked to comment on the legal consequences to the Society of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This act (with the earlier 1975 Act) makes it an offence to uproot (completely remove) any plant without the permission of the landowner. This applies to bryophytes as well as to vascular plants.

The Society should not be affected by this as we obtain permission from land-owners to visit sites, although it may be as well to make sure that this includes permission to collect. No bryophytes are at present given special protection under the Act.

C.D. Preston
March, 1983

n) READING CIRCLE - SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Reading Circle had the same number of members at the end of the year as last year: 22 (gained 3, lost 3). 333 contents lists and 19 papers were distributed. During the year the cost per mailing was increased from 15p to 16p, with the increase in the second class postage rate. The procedures for photocopying changed during the year, and the current position is that the Library sends the Reading Circle Secretary all journals as they arrive, and they are held by the Reading Circle for a period of three months, before being returned to the Library. Copies are obtained from several different sources.

As I have now taken over as B.B.S. Treasurer, a new Reading Circle Secretary is being sought: I understand that this will be on the Agenda at the April Council Meeting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 1982

Income

Members credit at 1.1.82	£71.11
Income during year (cheques)	£22.00
Income during year (cash)	<u>£12.00</u>
	£105.11

Expenditure

Photocopying 800 sheets	£15.96
External costs (AJES & KJA postage)	£ 4.27
Internal running costs (postage etc)	<u>£18.95</u>
	£39.18

<u>Excess of income over expenditure</u>	£65.93
Less members credit at 31.12.82	£62.09

<u>Balance of income over expenditure</u>	<u>£3.84</u>
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B.J. O'Shea
March, 1983



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, NOTTINGHAM, 1982.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held in Ancaster Hall, University of Nottingham, at 4.50 p.m. on 25 September 1982.

PRESENT: Dr. H.L.K. Whitehouse (in the chair) and 37 other members.

(1) APOLOGIES: Apologies for absence were received from Dr. K.J. Adams, Dr. G.C.S. Clarke, Mr. M.F.V. Corley, Dr. S.R. Edwards, Mr. S.G. Harrison, Dr. A.J.E. Smith, Mr. P.J. Wanstall and Dr. E.V. Watson.

(2) MINUTES: The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 19 September, 1981, in the University of Lancaster, were approved and signed as a correct record.

(3) MATTERS ARISING: There were none.

(4) OFFICERS REPORTS FOR 1981:

(a) GENERAL SECRETARY: There were no comments.

(b) TREASURER: The Treasurer noted that the Society's reserve had decreased by approximately £2,000 between September 1981 and September 1982: however, if the cost of printing the Census Catalogue (ca. £3,500) were excluded these figures represent a working profit of ca. £1,500.

(c) EDITOR: There were no comments.

(d) RECORDER FOR MOSSES: Mr. Hill noted that he intends to keep the vice-county records up to date on computer: these records will be available to members. The computer will not distinguish between records in the Census Catalogue and more recent data, but this information will be maintained elsewhere.

(e) RECORDER FOR HEPATICS: There were no comments.

(f) LIBRARIAN: There were no comments.

(g) BIBLIOGRAPHER: There were no comments.

(h) CURATOR: There were no comments.

(i) MAPPING SECRETARY: There were no comments.

(j) MEETINGS SECRETARY: In reply to a question from Mr. Perry, Dr. Newton stated that the success of the informal one day meetings had been variable: some had met with no response, while others had been well attended.

(k) MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY: Mr. Geyman noted that membership had dropped to 472 as a result of the subscription increase.

(5) CONSERVATION AND THE B.B.S.: Mr. Preston reported that a revised version of the Code of Conduct would soon be available. Mr. Geyman said that copies would be sent to all new members.

(6) JUBILEE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1983: Plans for this meeting, as outlined in the July 1982 Bulletin, were reviewed. Several members suggested that accommodation in Bedford College might not be available in September 1983. Dr. Longton agreed to bring this matter to Mr. Wanstall's attention.

(7) OTHER MEETINGS IN 1982 AND 1983: Dr. Newton drew attention to the Taxonomic Workshop in Bradford, November 1982, the Spring Field Meeting in Ilkley, April 1983, and the Summer Field Meeting in Kerry, July - August 1983, as announced in the July 1982 Bulletin. She emphasized the necessity for early booking at Ilkley. Dr. Newton noted that plans were being made for a Taxonomic Workshop in Putney in the autumn of 1983.

(8) ELECTION OF 3 MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: Dr. Whitehouse stated that Dr. S.R. Edwards, Mr. E.C. Wallace and Mr. P.J. Wanstall had been nominated by Council. There were no other nominations. It was proposed (Paton/Walpole) that Dr. Edwards, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Wanstall be elected for a two-year term from 1 January 1983: carried unanimously.

(9) ANY OTHER BUSINESS:

(a) Honorary Membership: Professor Richards nominated Dr. Ilma G. Stone for Honorary Membership in recognition of her distinguished contributions to Australian bryology. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Wallace and carried unanimously. Mr. Crundwell nominated Dr. Elsa Nyholm for Honorary Membership in recognition of her fine work on Scandinavian bryophytes and the considerable assistance she had given to British bryologists over the years. The proposal was seconded by Mrs. Paton and carried unanimously.

(b) Dr. C. Hébant: Dr. Whitehouse noted with regret the untimely death of Dr. C. Hébant, the distinguished French bryologist, and former member of B.B.S.

(c) Library Policy: Dr. Whitehouse reported that Council, following extensive discussion of policy concerning acquisitions and other matters relating to the B.B.S. Library, had accepted recommendations made in a report of the B.B.S. Policy Committee chaired by Dr. Greene. These are summarized below.

i. The Library should be maintained and developed to cater for the bryological interests of those Society members likely to use it.

ii. Coverage should be as complete as possible on the taxonomic and floristic bryological literature of the north temperate zone, particularly the British Isles and Europe: general reference works, text books and the bryological journals should also be as complete and up to date as possible.

iii. The contents and facilities of the Library should receive greater publicity among members. A copy of the Catalogue and its supplements should be given to every new member. Further encouragement should be given to the acquisition of archival material relating to the Society.

iv. An annual sum should be available for use at the Librarian's discretion to maintain and extend the collection.

Professor Richards suggested that the Library should have a permanent home in an institution. Dr. Greene indicated that the present arrangement whereby the collection was maintained in the Librarian's home was proving satisfactory, although space might become a problem in the future. Dr. Lewis suggested that the archival material should be deposited in a bank, as it is irreplaceable. Mr. Wallace noted that he possessed a number of letters concerning Pearson, Dixon, Macvicar etc., which he intended to bequeath to the Society.

(d) Sale of back issues: Mr. Lightowlers enquired whether the prices charged for back issues of the Journal and Transactions were periodically increased to take into account inflation and the need to recover funds invested in their printing. Mr. Pearman agreed to consult the Librarian as to whether this is feasible. Dr. Greene noted that back issues of The Bryologist

have steadily increased in price, and Professor Richards reported that the British Ecological Society derives substantial income from the sale of their journals in complete sets. Dr. Long and Dr. Greene suggested that members should be able to buy back issues at a discount compared with prices charged to institutions. Mr. Pearman indicated that there had been no recent sales to institutions.

(e) Reading Circle: Mr. O'Shea indicated that he would welcome an opportunity to hand over the Secretaryship of the Reading Circle to someone with easy access to xeroxing facilities.

(f) Mr. A.R. Perry: On Mr. Walpole's suggestion, Mr. Perry was given a warm vote of thanks for his services as General Secretary, 1973-81.

(g) Nottingham Meeting: Dr. Whitehouse expressed the Society's thanks to the speakers for an excellent series of papers, and to Professor Cocking and Dr. Rieley for their hospitality and efficient arrangements.

The A.G.M. adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

R.E. Longton,
Hon. General Secretary

Nominations for Officers and Elected Members of Council

Dr. M.C.F. Proctor, currently Vice-President, will succeed Dr. H.L.K. Whitehouse as President of the Society on 1 January 1984 for a two year term. The terms of all other officers expire at the end of 1983, and nominations are invited. Present officers are eligible for re-election, but our Curator, Mr. S.G. Harrison wishes to resign at the end of his present term. Council has nominated Mr. A.R. Perry as his replacement. There will be two new officers on Council in 1984, i.e. Reading Circle Secretary (a post formerly not carrying a seat on Council) and Publicity Officer, for which Council has nominated Mr. R.J. Fisk and Dr. S.R. Edwards respectively. Three elected members of Council, Mr. G. Bloom, Mr. A.C. Crundwell and Mr. R.J. Fisk, also retire at the end of 1983. They are not eligible for re-election as elected members, and nominations for their replacement are invited. Nominations for officers and elected members should be sent to the General Secretary, Dr. R.E. Longton, Department of Botany, The University, Reading, RG6 2AS by 17 August 1983. Nominations must not be made without the consent of the person concerned. If elections are necessary they will be held at the AGM at Bedford College, London, on 17 September 1983.

Journal of Bryology - Packaging Problems

The Society continues to receive occasional complaints from members about damage to copies of the Journal of Bryology occurring in the post as a result of the polythene packaging currently in use. We are advised that this form of packaging results in a saving of some £200 per annum compared with the former cardboard envelopes, due to reduced material costs and postage charges. However the matter will be kept under review, and members receiving damaged copies are urged to write to Blackwells who will supply replacements free of charge.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

SUMMER FIELD MEETING, 1983, Co. Kerry, 20 July - 3 August.

Organizer and Local Secretary: Dr. D. Synnott, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin 9.
Headquarters: The Bianconi Inn, Killorglin, Co. Kerry (20 - 27 July).
The Lansdowne Arms, Kenmare, Co. Kerry (27 July - 3 August).

Full details appeared in the last Bulletin and are available from the local secretary.

BRYOPHYTE TAXONOMY COURSE, 1983, Manchester, 2 - 9 September.

This training course, organized jointly by the Systematics Association and the British Bryological Society, was advertized in the last Bulletin. The number of participants is limited and few places remain. Applications for these should therefore be sent as soon as possible to Dr. M.E. Newton, Department of Botany, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL, or to Dr. S.R. Edwards, Manchester Museum, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL.

THE JUBILEE MEETING, 1983, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, 17 - 18 September.

Local Secretary: Mr. P.J. Wanstall, Department of Plant Biology and Microbiology, Queen Mary College, University of London, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS.

Attractive plans for this meeting are now complete and are expected to result in a large attendance. Being the first of its kind, however, the exact size is extremely difficult to estimate, and this is a worrying aspect for the organizers. It would therefore be greatly appreciated if you would let Mr. Wanstall know as soon as possible of your intention to attend.

Speakers who have agreed to contribute are Dr. H. Bischler (Paris), Dr. S.W. Greene (Reading), Dr. R.E. Longton (Reading), Prof. P.W. Richards (Cambridge), Dr. P.L. Schumacker (Robertville, Belgium), Dr. E.V. Watson (Reading) and Dr. H.L.K. Whitehouse (Cambridge), and Mr. E.C. Wallace (Sutton, Surrey) has also agreed to lead a field excursion to the chalk downland of Boxhill. Exhibits will be displayed on the Saturday evening and anyone with suitable material is asked to let the local secretary know in advance.

Early booking for this meeting is extremely important.

TAXONOMIC WORKSHOP, 1983, Whitelands College, Putney, London, 26 - 27 November.

Local Secretary: Miss J. Ide, Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, SW15 3SN.

This year the workshop is especially designed for beginners. Local sites, which yield a good selection of bryophytes for beginners, will be visited and the specimens collected used in laboratory sessions, the aim being to introduce participants to a range of techniques for examining bryophytes and to

provide an elementary introduction to bryophyte taxonomy. Members and non-members, especially teachers, will be welcome. A background knowledge of bryophytes is not essential. Dr. A. Eddy and Dr. A.J. Harrington, both of the British Museum, have kindly agreed to provide tuition.

For further information, please contact the local secretary, who is also willing to supply details of local hotels and guest houses on request. Please note that applications should arrive by the end of October.

SPRING FIELD MEETING, 1984, Brecon, 11 - 18 April.

Organizer and Local Secretary: Mr. P.J. Port, Holybush Cottage, Newton Lane, Kington, Hereford & Worcester.

It is hoped that this will be based on Brecon College and further details will be published in the next Bulletin. The area around Brecon is of considerable interest and variety and is expected to result in a very worthwhile meeting.

SUMMER FIELD MEETING, 1984, Wooler, Northumberland, 18 - 25 July.

Organiser and Local Secretary: Mr. P.J. Lightowlers, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 OQB.

Those who know Northumberland, know it to be of exceptional bryological interest. While it is not possible to encompass every type of available habitat within a single meeting, it is hoped that in choosing Wooler as centre, a suitable compromise has been made. Situated on the edge of the Cheviots, it provides access not only to them, but also to mire and Whin habitats. Full details of the programme will be available from the local secretary and will also appear in the next Bulletin.

AUTUMN PAPER-READING MEETING, 1984.

Details will be announced later.

TAXONOMIC WORKSHOP, 1984.

Suggestions are invited by the meetings secretary for the location of this meeting and of topics to be covered.

SPRING FIELD MEETING, 1985, Bognor, April.

Mr. R.C. Stern is kindly making initial plans for this meeting which, it is proposed, will concentrate entirely on E. Sussex.

SUMMER FIELD MEETING, 1985.

It is hoped that a fortnight's meeting in Scotland can be arranged. Any ideas you may have concerning the possible venue would be much appreciated by the meetings secretary.

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE B.B.S.

NON-MEMBER

Thinks moss only grows on lawns and in flower pots, and expects to be told how to eradicate such weeds. Send numerous specimens to busiest member for immediate determination, but does not enclose return postage.

NOVICE

Very keen, enthusiastic and sometimes clinging, if not too shy to speak to members. May soon learn to distinguish Diplophyllum albicans from Ceratodon purpureus. Often inadequately equipped and provisioned for a long day in the field.

PART-TIME MEMBER

Hibernates from October to April. Does not do much bryology but can tell Tortula from Sphagnum with moderate ease. May get side-tracked by alternative interests.

ORDINARY MEMBER

Has learned to use a hand-lens and is anxious to obtain a microscope. Can recognise most bryophytes as long as they are in a herbarium with an appropriate label. In advancing years needs support of walking stick.

EXTRA-ORDINARY MEMBER

Viewed by non-bryologist with amazement due to tendency to keep a low profile. Similarity in posture renders individuals unidentifiable. Compulsive mountaineer in all weather conditions.

OPTIMIST

Anticipates aloud what could be found in a locality. Lists thirty species growing on both sides of a wall without getting out of car. Uses two hand-lenses simultaneously, thereby doubling the number of plants to be recorded.

EXPERT

Always sees interesting plants first. Can spot a Seligeria on high ground 600 metres above the car park in a thick mist. May be promoted to moss or hepatic Recorder. Expounds on bryology into the early hours. Wakes up with hangover.

SPECIALIST

Can locate Lophozia bicrenata by smell at 60 metres in a force 8 gale. May become culture-vulture, collecting material to grow in pots or test-tubes. Names house after a bryophyte genus.

FOAM-FAIRY

Must become immersed at every possible opportunity and has learned to use hand-lens under water. Can swim across river with card in mouth to record on opposite bank.

GLOBAL MEMBER

Suffering from jet-lag, joins meeting straight from International Congress. Discourses freely on obscure aspects of bryology. Can be contacted only by Telex.

Keen observers should report any of the above species if seen in the field. Only new County records need be collected and sent to the Recorders.

A.N.O.N.

REMINISCENCES OF SOME MEMBERS
OF THE
BRITISH BRYOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Late in 1982 I wrote to about 30 senior members of the BBS asking them to write for me a short essay on some of their recollections of the Society's activities and of previous members now deceased. The reason I decided to make this request was to ensure that such memories were committed to paper before they were forgotten: over the years I have heard members relate delightful anecdotes about previous times in the BBS and I was afraid that these stories, an essential part of the Society's development, would be lost for ever. I suppose I decided to do this when I did because of the imminence of the Diamond Jubilee Year in 1983. In the event I believe the contributions are a most important archive of the BBS, and Council has now asked that they be published as part of the Jubilee Year celebrations.

Some members, I know, found the actual writing down of their memories a difficult process, and I apologize for badgering them. In many cases I asked people to write of certain eras, of actual events, or about various notable characters. Others chose to write about general developments within the Society - usually from an historic viewpoint.

I have arranged the contributors in order of their year of joining the Society; this appears after the contributor's name. I have kept editing to a minimum and have refrained from checking up on discrepancies in the various contributions in order that this document might retain a purely personal flavour.--- A. R. Perry.

From Prof. Paul W. Richards (1920)

THE REVIVAL OF THE B.B.S. AFTER WORLD WAR II

In 1939 most of our activities were, of necessity, suspended. Compiling new vice-county records and, for a while, the annual exchanges continued. Some senior members did what they could to keep the Society alive, but there were no official meetings between the Annual Meeting at Fort William in July 1939 and the Annual Meeting in London (which, for some reason, the Secretary, Mr. A. Thompson, described as 'informal') in September 1945. At the latter Mr. W.R. Sherrin presided, because Miss Armitage, the President, was ill. There was an enjoyable field trip to Newlands Corner, Surrey. The first full-scale Annual Meeting was at Appleby, Westmorland, in April 1946.

A step in the revival of the Society which seems to have passed unrecorded was an informal meeting of a small group of members at a hotel in Borrowdale on May 18-22, 1945. The chief object was to discuss how the B.B.S. could be revived, but we also did some collecting on Bull Crag and round Stonethwaite and Seathwaite.

I cannot now remember who organized this meeting or exactly who took part, but I think that it included besides myself and David Catcheside, David Banwell and Fred Sowter. It may have been at this meeting that Fred floated what seemed at the time a bold proposal that the Society's modest Reports should be up-graded to a journal to be called the Transactions. This change was undoubtedly one of the key factors in the Society's post-war success.

In 1939 there were only just over 100 members and during the war H.N. Dixon, W.E. Nicholson and several other senior members had died. At Borrowdale we talked daringly about how if we tried very hard we might be able to push the membership up to 200: we never dreamed that within a short time it would grow to over 500. The Appleby meeting was the first after the war that was like old times. Apart from bryophytes, my chief memory of it is of having two eggs for breakfast for the first time for six years.

From Miss Lorna I. Scott (1923)

I joined the B.B.S. at the Buxton Meeting in 1923 as the Society emerged from the Moss Exchange Club. I was at once given a friendly reception - though a raw beginner! It was a happy experience to start collecting in beautiful places and with such expert and experienced guides.

It seems natural to start this note with the name H.N. Dixon as he was the link between the older classical Bryology and the modern study of Mosses and Liverworts. He was a highly educated man with the simplicity of approach to attract beginners, combined with the modesty to work with the more advanced.

The first task was to produce text-books and keys to the Genera and Species and suitable illustrations. The success of the Student's Handbook of British Mosses (H.N. Dixon, 1896) and its sister volume on British hepatics (S.M. Macvicar, 1912) with their later revised editions are good evidence of their survival value. The figures were produced - with great accuracy - by H.G. Jameson. With these systematic works, British Bryology could move forward. The next book that I have found so useful is E.V. Watson's British Mosses and Liverworts (1955) which is a work of a more general nature. These sketchy remarks do little justice to the work involved in maintaining the Census Catalogues, the checking and distribution of named plants.

In lighter vein, I liked the confession of one member that he enjoyed bryophytes as they had no commercial value whatever! One excursion stands out because of weather; from Fort William with Mr. Sowter, my sister and I set off up Ben Nevis in July in glorious sunshine but reached the top in a severe blizzard. These experiences all added to the variety of B.B.S. Meetings and the overall joy of Bryology in bryological company (human and mossy).



From Dr. David G. Catcheside (1924)

The stone that is rolling can gather no moss
For master and servant, oft changing is loss

Thomas Tusser (1524?-1580) Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry:
Housewifely Admonitions.

My interest in bryophytes was kindled at the Strand School, Brixton Hill, an L.C.C. Secondary School, now sadly suppressed. It was descended from Mr. Bragginton's evening school for civil servants in the cellars of King's College, London. I was at the School 1918-1925. The School had many Societies, one of which was the Natural History Society, organised by Mr. S.T.E. ("Dickie") Dark; his nickname derived from his ability to mimic bird songs. Besides lunch time meetings and Saturday excursions, there were several lectures each term on Friday afternoons, usually given by distinguished visitors. One of these, I believe in 1921 or 1922, was Mr. W.R. Sherrin; he gave a most interesting, illustrated, talk on mosses and mentioned a pamphlet he had written for a journal for London Schools. My copy, like so many other things, has been "misplaced", so I cannot give the reference. It illustrated and described the more spectacular species around London.

Mr. Sherrin was then Curator of the South London Botanical Institute, Tulse Hill, operating there in the afternoons and evenings, as well as working, in the mornings, as a preparator in the Mammal Department of the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington. He was most kind and helpful to young hopefuls, like me and J.L.O'Loughlin, another budding bryologist at Strand School. O'Loughlin was on the classical side, deserted bryology and joined the Oxford Dictionary team. Another school friend, who was interested in botanical matters, was J.E. ("Job") Lousley; he went into banking and remained an amateur botanist, a very distinguished one, being later a recipient of the Linnean Society's Bloomer Award. The South London Botanical Institute had lectures on Friday evenings and whole day excursions on Saturdays, often led by Mr. Sherrin, and sometimes in collaboration with other Societies, such as the Essex Field Club and the British Mycological Society.

The earliest collected bryophytes I still possess were taken in November 1922. One had a tendency then to throw away earlier specimens when one had obtained a later "better" one; a bad habit! On Box Hill, I was introduced to "belly mosses", like *Pottia recta*, requiring a prone position to be found. Through the association with Mr. Sherrin, I became a member of the British Bryological Society in 1924, as also did O'Loughlin. Also, we became friends of P.W. (Paul) Richards and E.C. (Ted) Wallace, again through the good offices of Mr. Sherrin. We were known as "Sherrin's Boys". I am not sure of the exact date of joining the B.B.S., but we contributed to the 1923-24 Exchange.

The first B.B.S. Excursion to which I went was in North Wales centred at Llanberis, in 1924. Mr. Sherrin, O'Loughlin and I travelled by train to Bangor and thence to Llanberis. Mr. H.N. Dixon, a father figure to all British bryologists, joined the train at Northampton and we enjoyed his reminiscences. These included how he found, only once, Buxbaumia indusiata (a story to be told only in male company) and the new moss cut out of ice by his guide in the Alps and forgotten until it had melted later in his coat pocket. Dixon possessed a vasculum of truly noble dimensions, much more than needed for a generous lunch in the field. This vasculum had a list of all his major field excursions scratched into the inside of the lid.

In Llanberis, Sherrin (he called it "Flanberis"), O'Loughlin and I stayed at a boarding house in the town. Sherrin asked the landlady where was the Wesleyan Chapel and, after listening to the details of the route, opined that was too far in the middle of the night. The headquarters of the meeting was at a Hotel, I think the Dolbadarn; there we met together many evenings. Those present, besides me, O'Loughlin and Sherrin, included H.N. Dixon, D.A. Jones, W. Bellerby, Eleanor Armitage, W. Watson, J.B. Duncan, D.B. Bradshaw, L.H. Pegler, Lorna Scott, C.H. Binstead, A. Wilson, A. Sutton and L.B.C. Trotter. H.W. Pugsley was with us on the excursion to Moel yr Ogof. An account of the Annual Meeting for 1924 was written by Eleanor Armitage in the B.B.S. Report for 1925.

The first excursion was to Cwm y Glo, as the weather was uncertain in the mountains. It was interesting to see so many Atlantic mosses and hepatics not seen in Surrey and Kent. The senior bryologists were always ready to show us species not already known to us. Also, Arthur Sutton confidentially explained to me why Hypnum cupressiforme var. mamillatum was so called.

One day, we went by cars to Llyn Ogwen and a small party (Dixon, Jones, Sherrin, Duncan, Wilson and I) undertook the more strenuous walk to the top of the Glyders by way of Llyn Bochlywd. At the Llyn we searched for Leptodontium recurvifolium (mimicked superficially by the much commoner Trichostomum tenuirostre) and I was pleased to light on it first. On the tumbled boulders near the summit of Glyder Fach, we searched under the guidance of D.A. Jones for, and found, Grimmia incurva. When we got back to Llanberis, Jones realised he had left his lens (a special x 20 one) on Glyder Fach and remembered exactly the boulder on which he had left it. Later, A. Wilson went up and recovered it!

The B.B.S. was of the greatest value to we novices both through the Exchange (consider also the excitement in opening the parcel!) by which one learned more species and the advice, given so freely, by senior bryologists. Literature was not so copious as now nor readily available, nor affordable for that matter. In Streatham, where I lived, the Tate Library had a copy of M.C. Cooke's "Liverworts". H.N. Dixon's edition 2 of his "Handbook of British Mosses" was published in 1924, at 24 shillings; my copy is dated as obtained in Sept. 1927. Earlier, I picked up a copy of S.F. Gray's (1821) "British Plants" very cheaply at a secondhand book shop in Streatham. Mr. Sherrin gave me a copy of H.W. Lett's (1902) "Hepaticae of the British Isles" (published price 7/6) and also, through him, I got a copy of R. Braithwaite's (1887) "British Moss Flora" from John Ramsbottom who was executor of an estate including this book; the cover of one volume harboured a fungus in which Ramsbottom was interested. Unfortunately, my Braithwaite still lacks volume 3 which I lent to a friend who never returned it.

The years 1925-28 were spent as an undergraduate, without time or means to go to B.B.S. meetings. Later I was teaching botany, especially cytology and genetics, and researching in these fields through the summer. Bryology was a hobby, a steady relaxation and an excuse for country walks in pleasant places; it was not a basis for a career in itself.

After the war, I attended some meetings, speaking at one on the cytology of bryophytes. As early as 1945, a small excursion was made to Borrowdale; it included Paul Richards, Banwell and myself and was probably the first post-war excursion, but not officially recorded in B.B.S. archives. Now in retirement, more time can be spent on mosses and liverworts, some aspects of whose study is possible with limited facilities, basically a microscope.

In conclusion, though an academic wanderer (rolling stone) mosses (and liverworts) have been gathered nearly everywhere that I have been: Bermuda, Jamaica, Canada, U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, New Guinea, Italy, Greece, Turkey, as well as the British Isles. My collections are being transferred to the Adelaide Herbarium (AD).



From Mr. E.C. Wallace (1926)

My introduction to Bryology came through finding *Fontinalis antipyretica* in a local pond at Sutton in 1922. It was intended for my aquarium, but not knowing what it was, I took it to a lady botanist I knew who told me that it was a moss, and gave me its name. She was an all round naturalist who knew the Rev. E.N. Bloomfield who had studied the mosses of Suffolk and Sussex. It was through her, Miss A.G. Young, that I came to know Mr. A. Sutton of the B.B.S. who persuaded her to join the B.B.S. on my behalf in 1923. Miss Young had amongst her mosses a specimen of *Neckera pennata*, labelled N. Wales, J.E. Milne, 1858, which she sent to Mr. D.A. Jones of Harlech who was then Secretary of the B.B.S. I still have letters from Mr. Dixon about the plant and its possible origin. Another plant of interest from those early days is what I have labelled *Amblystegium irriguum* var. *spinifolium*, which I had found at the Silent Pool, at Shere in Surrey, in 1924. Many years later Dr. Warburg and I tried to refind it, but it had disappeared. Mr. Jones was interested in it, but I have never seen any plant like it since. Through meeting Mr. A. Gepp at the Natural History Museum early in 1924 I was introduced to Mr. W.R. Sherrin, Curator of the South London Botanical Institute, and advised to join the field meetings he led. The first one I attended was at Oxshott in April 1924 and there I met David Catcheside and later, at his parent's house, Paul Richards who was already a competent bryologist. I used to submit mosses to the annual exchange through Miss Young, and on leaving school in 1926 I became a member of the B.B.S.

It was in 1925 that Dr. Trotter started making annual lists of bryological publications for publication in the Annual Reports and this has continued ever since by various Bibliographers. During the years between 1929 and 1932 informal meetings were held in London with a Saturday field meeting led sometimes by Mr. Monckton, Mr. Sherrin or myself. The Secretary, Mr. Jones, reported a membership of 110 in 1926, Secretary A. Thompson 107 in 1939 which rose to 140 in 1946. On the 1931 field meeting held in Wales, at Harlech and Llanberis, I first met some of the leading members of the Society: Miss Armitage, Miss Lobley, Miss Scott and Messrs. Bradshaw, Chase, Duncan, Knight, Lee, Milsom, Rilstone, W. Watson and W. Young. Mr. Dixon I had already met, and Mr. Nicholson I knew from visits to him at Lewes. Mr. Duncan invited me to Scotland in 1932 to Killin and Lawers, showing me the noteworthy bryophytes of central Perthshire, which he had learnt from D.A. Haggart. A long friendship with Duncan lasted until his passing in 1950. From then on all annual holidays were spent in Scotland, where with my lifelong friend Robert Mac-kechnie, and sometimes Miss Lobley, I explored many little known mountains to make new county records, even during the second world war.

After the field meeting at Fort William in 1939 no more were held until 1945. On 9 July a notice was sent to all members who could be traced, announcing a meeting in London to be held at the Natural History Museum on 14 Sept. to be followed by a field day on 15 Sept. at Newlands Corner in Surrey led by Dr. S. Wyard. In the evening at the South London Botanical Institute Dr. Paul Richards gave an address on the cultivation of bryophytes. During this week-end meeting there were elections of members to fill gaps caused by death during the period of the war. A committee was set up to consider the possibility of enlarging the annual reports into a more comprehensive publication. This resulted in the annual issue of the Transactions of the British Bryological Society with Mr. F.A. Sowter as editor.

The 50th anniversary of the founding of the Moss Exchange Club, which became the B.B.S. in 1923, was celebrated by a two day meeting in London on 27 & 28 Sept. 1946. Papers were read at the gathering of members, bryophytes exhibited and a photo taken of members on the entrance steps of the Natural History Museum. A successful field trip to the sandstone rocks at Eridge and Harrison's Rocks followed by a dinner in London attended by 32 members and a few friends. It was regretted that owing to illness Miss E. Armitage could not be with us.

I was elected Secretary in 1948 and during my term of office I became acquainted with the majority of the members at meetings and in the field. Sometimes we welcomed members from overseas, such as Dr. Winona Welch, Mme. V. Allorge, Gillis Een, Dr. Hegewald (who was excited when he saw a load of seaweed on a village cart in an Irish village), Dr. Schultze-Motel, Rudolf Schuster, Dr. Ilma Stone, Esbern Warncke (who when he saw Cryptothallus in Sussex, studied the habitat and on his return to Denmark very soon found it new to Denmark), Dr. P. Stoermer, and Harry Williams from Canada (with whom I stayed for a very interesting holiday in Ontario).

Well before our annual meetings which were usually held in the spring, Mr. Peterken, the Treasurer, and I would often visit the town chosen for the meeting to find an hotel suitable for headquarters and other places for members to stay at. When our work was done there was time to explore the district. It was also necessary to see about places for members to have tea after the day's field-work.

When he was Secretary, Mr. Thompson formed a collection of photographs of members past and present, including bryologists of note who had not been in the Society. Succeeding secretaries have maintained this album which is often shown at annual meetings. In 1948 the Librarian, Mrs. H. Wright, prepared a catalogue of the reprints and books in the Library. Further activity was catered for by Dr. S.W. Greene in preparing a Directory of Bryological Research and Workers. This was in 1960, followed by a second edition in 1963. In 1967 a catalogue of colour slides of bryophytes that could be borrowed from the Librarian was made available. There were then 82 moss and 40 hepatic slides available. During my Secretaryship the membership increased to just over 500, with an increase of foreign members, doubtless encouraged to subscribe by the increasing interest of the Transactions under most able editorship. I have letters of praise from Professor Steere and from the late Dr. Boros of Budapest.

In 1964 we commenced the publication of Distribution Maps of British Bryophytes with 22 species mapped. This heralded the beginning of a series of annotated maps which are of great value and culminated in the appearance of a Provisional Atlas of the Bryophytes of the British Isles with 105 maps. The Society and others are under a great obligation to Dr. A.J.E. Smith and all those who made it possible.

Concern that sales of the Transactions to non-members ought to be more than they were caused a committee to be set up. The result was a change of title to Journal of Bryology and the issue of two parts per annum instead of one. This has been eminently successful under the capable editorships of Drs. Whitehouse and Smith. Some of our domestic matter was transferred to a separate publication now known as the Bulletin which grew out of the series of biannual notices to members. The Bulletin commenced in 1963, and is now edited by Roy Perry who transformed the old notices into a most readable publication. It was at about this time that the Society discontinued the annual exchange of specimens in the interest of conservation. A recent innovation is the holding of weekend meetings in the autumn known as "Workshops" which are much appreciated by our younger and less experienced members.

The British Isles is probably the most explored and documented area in the world as regards its cryptogamic flora, and much of the credit for this is due to members of the British Bryological Society. The early years of the Moss Exchange Club and the issuing of the Census Catalogues laid the foundations of the continuing progress. The Society is a most friendly one as is evinced from correspondence with members over the years. Our panel of referees to assist beginners and others at one time included such stalwarts as Mr. Dixon as Referee-in-Chief with the assistance of J.B. Duncan, D.A. Jones, H.H. Knight, F.E. Milsom, W.E. Nicholson, G.B. Savery, and W.R. Sherrin for the Sphagna. Since the last war we have had an influx of younger men and in many cases university staff who have provided many of our present panel of referees. I must pay tribute to the assistance given in this field by our respected lady members Mrs. Joan Appleyard, Mrs. Jean Paton and Mrs. Trudy Side.

I have enjoyed almost sixty years of membership of the British Bryological Society and have made many friends, some scattered over the world. The Society has so far only had one field meeting in recent years on the continent. I hope there will be more, as a knowledge of European plants is a great help in understanding our own flora.



From Dr. Eustace W. Jones (1933)

I joined the British Bryological Society in 1933, while I was a research student at Cambridge. I had then been looking at bryophytes and trying to name them with some degree of success for about four years; I had in fact looked at some and tried to name them with no success whatever (no helpful books or acquaintances being available) during my school days. At Cambridge I was fortunate in having Paul Richards as a fellow student on whom I could rely when really stumped, as, for example, I was by Breutelia arcuata (I shall use Dixonian names when I am dealing with that period). In Dixon's, or rather Jameson's, key Breutelia, if treated as a pleurocarp, come straight down to Hypnum stellatum, which I realized that it wasn't. The areolation, tomentum, habit, etc., all seemed to point to the Hylocomium neighbourhood, but it fitted no species in 'Dixon'. So I took it to Paul, and said 'This seems to be a species of Hylocomium, but one that it isn't yet known from Britain'. From several yards away he replied 'It is Breutelia arcuata; I used to call it Hypnum stellatum'.

It was through Paul that I learned of and joined the B.B.S. I greatly regret that I attended none of the pre-war meetings. One reason for this is that there was only one meeting a year to attend, and this frequently clashed with or competed with other field work: the obligation to take forestry students on field work remained liable to interfere with my attending meetings until I retired. I spent the long vacation of 1934 in Iceland, and this resulted in my first major foreign collecting (and also in my first published papers). In working out my collections I corresponded with and received unstinted help from J.B. Duncan, D.A. Jones, H.H. Knight, W.E. Nicholson, and even H.N. Dixon, but the only one of these that I met personally was Knight. It came about in this way: in the course of my work in the Oxford University Department of Forestry I frequently visited Tintern with students, and on the first of these visits I found Fissidens rivularis, at that time known only from Fairlight Glen and Sidmouth. Scarcely believing my eyes, I sent it to D.A. Jones for confirmation. The reply came from Knight, so quickly that I think the news must have been telephoned to him - could I possibly show him the site? So a month or two later, on my next visit to Tintern, he joined me for a day, and after that we exchanged visits several times. He had at that time recently had an eye operation, the need for which, he was careful to tell me, had nothing to do with microscopical work, but he was still remarkably astute in the field, and spotted Lejeunea planiuscula (now L. lamacerina) which had at that time only just been elucidated, first by Buch and then by Nicholson (Report for 1935, p.292), on the only rock at Tintern on which I ever found it.

In this pre-war period the great value of the Society to me lay in the referees and the exchange, by which one could build up one's own reference collection. Even though I was fortunate in having ready access, first at Cambridge and then at Oxford, to good collections of mosses (but almost useless collections of hepatics) in the University herbaria it was still an immense help to have my own herbarium always at hand, for I did all my bryological work at home, and even today when I am in doubt about the identity of a specimen I usually choose to compare it with one that I have received through the distribution, since this shows me someone else's idea of the species. I did not keep to the letter of the law in deciding which specimens to send to which referee, and the referees never showed any resentment at being sent plants which were not in their official group of genera; indeed it was Knight who advised me to send difficult Weissias to Nicholson, who knew them very much better than the referee!

It is remarkable that in the pre-war Society almost all the 'top' authorities were amateurs with the most varied talents. Amongst the officers and referees listed in 1939 we find members of the Church (Binstead), the law (Nicholson), banking (J.B. Duncan), pharmacy (Milson), chemistry (Thompson), mathematics (Knight) and classics (Dixon). Walter Watson was almost alone as an academically trained biologist. There were indeed members who were professional biologists from museums and academic establishments, but I think that it would not be unfair to say that the 'professionals' were there to benefit from the amateurs, either by learning from them or acquiring their specimens. It is equally remarkable that in the resurrection after the war the urge to concern ourselves with the broader scientific aspects of bryophytes came at least as much from amateurs such as Trotter, Peterken and Sowter as from the 'professionals'. The position is very different today, when three quarters of our officials and referees have degrees in botany and are or have been connected with academic botany. The Society has played a considerable part in bringing about this change in balance, but we still find that the collaboration of the amateur and professional elements is a very valuable feature of the Society.

The first meetings of the Society that I attended were the brief 'revival'

meetings in London in 11-12 Sept. 1945 and the memorable Jubilee meeting in London in Sept. 1946. The principal event of the Jubilee meeting was a dinner held at the Eccleston Hotel at which W.R. Sherrin amused us by telling us how his bosses at the British Museum (who happened to be our guests at the dinner) thought that he devoted too much time to looking at the exotic mosses with which skins were stuffed, and too little time to his taxidermy. They therefore removed from the official instructions for collections the passage which told collectors to use mosses as temporary stuffing for animal skins, but, said Sherrin, 'I had the last word, because prospective collectors were always sent to me for advice, so that I was still able to tell them to stuff skins with mosses'. Hence H.N. Dixon's descriptions of new species found 'inside monkeys'. Note-worthy also were the menu cards, beautifully decorated by Professor Else, many of them alluding to the known habitats or weaknesses of individual members. An effort should be made to gather any that survive into the Society's archives.

Amongst other members who were present at that meeting there was a remarkable contingent from Reading including Professor Tom Harris, a paleobotanist with very wide interests, though specialising in no single group, Dr. F.B. Hora, who tried bryophytes for a few years before he became engrossed in fungi, and Dr. E.V. Watson, a new member who, within nine years was to produce the book that has done so much for beginners. From Reading also, though not from the University, was A.D. Banwell, who at that time was enthusiastically studying hepatics. There was Miss Grace Wigglesworth, a botanist from Manchester Museum who had joined the Society in 1925, and who made meticulously detailed investigations into the structure and biology of bryophytes (she was one of the first observers of blue oil bodies in hepatics). There was Leslie Trotter M.D. who had initiated the Society's card index of bryological publications and published the annual lists of literature from 1925 until 1937; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Wright, who though with only a general interest in natural history served the Society faithfully as its librarian from 1948 to 1958. There was also J.H.G. Peterken, a chartered accountant who had joined the Society in 1939 and succeeded J.B. Duncan as its Treasurer: he was a good all round naturalist with many interests including lichens and birds. There were also amongst the post-war recruits Dr. W.A. Clarke who for some years did excellent work on bryophytes at King's College, Newcastle on Tyne, and Johannes Proskauer who went to Berkeley University, California, and made a name for himself as a somewhat eccentric investigator of Anthocerotales and of historical oddities in the Hepaticae. The last time that I met him was in the streets of Vienna in 1961; 'I knew that you must be in Vienna', he said, 'because I saw sheets of tropical Plagiochila out in the herbarium'.

Sherrin's importance probably lies not so much in his taxonomic work, for his determinations tended to be impulsive rather than critical, but in the immense help and encouragement that he gave to beginners, and the interest that he aroused amongst amateurs in the London district. Humphrey Gilbert-Carter, of Cambridge Botanical Garden, once said 'Sherrin has done more for British botany than most university professors'.

For me the post-war quinquennium was important because it introduced me to many members who survived from pre-war days and also because they determined that I should be more concerned with hepatics than with mosses. For the Society these years were important because they introduced much new blood, and because Fred Sower launched the Transactions and developed it to a journal of high standard. I have already alluded to some of post-war introductions in connection with the Jubilee dinner.

Amongst others Dr. E.F. Warburg deserves special mention. He had been a fellow student of Paul Richards and myself at Cambridge, but at that time had taken no special interest in mosses, though his knowledge of the European phanerogam flora was already profound. During the war, with his scope for

studying plants restricted to the neighbourhood of Marlow, where he was stationed in the R.A.F., he began to look at mosses seriously, and was soon finding plants such as Amblystegium kochii that elude most of us. He seemed to have a sixth sense that told him when he had an unusual bryophyte in his hand. We once spent a weekend together in Radnorshire. We were perhaps two miles from the car, looking at small Fissidens spp. growing on stones in a shaded stream. At last he selected a very large lump of rock and said 'I am going to take that back'. I laughed and said 'You can if you like, but I am going to take something more portable' as I put some smaller stones into my haversac. His plants turned out to be F. exiguus, at that time newly recognised as British; mine turned out to be F. minutulus.

It may seem invidious to name others who joined the Society at this time and who are still with us, but an exception may be permissible for A.C. Crundwell, since I enjoyed many bryological excursions with him around Oxford in his student days. All who know him realise that he still has his idiosyncracies; in those days he never used a pocket lens in the field, because, he said, he always lost it, but he nevertheless saw bryophytes without a lens that escaped me armed with one. Often joining one or both of us in these excursions, and joining the Society in the same year, was J.P.M. Brenan. He was as outstandingly persistent and successful in his pursuit and recognition of bryophytes as he was of flowering plants, and it is to be hoped that now he has retired from the directorship of Kew he will find time to take up their study once again.

With the death in a relatively short period of H.H. Knight (1944), W.E. Nicholson (Jan. 1945) and the hepatic referee F.E. Milsom (Dec. 1945) the need for hepatic specialists had become acute, and I was both astonished and reluctant to find myself being pushed into taking on the role of such distinguished predecessors. This was the first, almost accidental step that led to my specialising in hepatics, for the study of which Oxford is a particularly poor base, rather than mosses. The second decisive step came from my visit to Nigeria with Paul Richards and Pat Brenan in 1947-48, when we agreed that Paul should take charge of our moss collections, while I would be responsible for hepatics. This decision did not affect the Society much, except by giving me less time for such activities as refereeing, and by subsequently helping to fill the pages of the young Transactions.

Pre-war meetings had always been held during the summer which in effect restricted them to the west and the north, or to bogs and woods. The southern lowlands which are well worth studying, but only in the cooler months of the year, were neglected. I was amongst those who were keen that at least some meetings should be held in the cooler months. As a result I was asked to arrange a meeting at Tintern in April 1946, and in fact I made preliminary arrangements, but when it became evident that I should not be able to attend the meeting myself, somebody hurriedly substituted Appleby. At that period we often had to engage buses for excursions. Moreover there was an influential pre-war contingent who thought that a sit-down tea in some cafe was essential, which added considerably to the work of the organiser and restricted considerably the amount of bryologising.

The first full field meeting that I attended was at Bangor in 1949. It was, I think, the last meeting that W.R. Sherrin ever attended, and is memorable for his disappearance from the summit of Snowdon. He went up by train, and then forgetting that he had arranged to meet his wife (who was walking up) at the top, and moreover that he was carrying her lunch, he took the next train down. Exactly what happened then at Llanberis is not clear, but it is known that he introduced Miss Stevenson, an elderly and respectable member of the Society who had been shepherding him, to the police as 'his first wife' (long deceased!) and took a taxi back to Bangor.

It may, perhaps, be in order to close with a few reflections on the post-war development of the Society. At first we alternated a field meeting in the spring of one year with a field meeting in the summer the next year. Summer meetings were often held in Scotland or Ireland; spring meetings were usually in more accessible places, and attracted more members. In some years we supplemented the main field meeting with a short two-day meeting in the autumn or spring respectively. Papers were presented at some of these early two-day meetings, but only one or two papers, taking up an afternoon or an evening; they were the tentative precursors of the first whole-day 'paper reading', which was held at Leeds University in September 1952. It was not until 1952 that we began the practice that has now become the rule of having a spring and a summer field meeting and also a 'paper reading' each year. In choosing places for our field meetings we have tried to explore neglected districts - a policy that has been rewarded with many remarkable discoveries. These developments have all been valuable in enabling more members to meet each other and share their experience.

Judging from the reports of field meetings there has perhaps been too much stress on new vice-county records. Since 1961 the mapping scheme has tended to dominate field-activities. From having been a 'collecting' society we have become a 'mapping' society. Perhaps this study of spatial distribution is the most practical cooperative activity that the Society can sponsor, though I sometimes feel that it tends to divert our energy from other equally or perhaps more rewarding work.

There are many taxonomic and ecological problems involving common species which are likely to be solved only by cultivating the plants. A few bryologists have indulged in this activity for a long time. Preserved in W.E. Nicholson's herbarium is a specimen of *Riccia warnstorffii* which he had kept in cultivation and sent to Crozals; with it is a letter in which Crozals tells Nicholson that he should not grow these plants, because in cultivation they assumed characters that they did not possess in the field! We would say now that this is the very reason for cultivating them. At our 'revival meeting' in Sept. 1945 Paul Richards told the Society of his experiences in cultivating bryophytes (Transactions Vol. I p.1). At the present time there are perhaps half a dozen members of the Society who grow bryophytes, some using laboratory techniques, others showing how much can be achieved by the simpler methods of the gardener. I believe that there ought to be very much more work of this kind.

In 1946 Paul Richards put forward a scheme for 'Biological observations' on seventeen common species of bryophyte, including several that many of us could find in our back gardens. The proposal seems to have aroused no response whatever - a illustration, perhaps, of the regrettable tendency shown by all naturalists to study that which is rare rather than that which is common. I hope that the similar scheme which has recently been launched by Royce Longton will be more successful. The cultivation of bryophytes can never be a communal activity, even though it may be very rewarding, but biological observations gain immensely in value by being repeated many times by different people in different places, and are thus very suitable for communal work. Perhaps this is a direction in which the Society ought to develop.



From Dr. Ursula K. Duncan (1938)

EARLY DAYS IN THE B.B.S.

My interest in bryophytes goes much further back than the foundation of the British Bryological Society, in fact to the parent society the Moss Exchange Club from which the B.B.S. in 1923, its inauguration year, appears to differ very little. My memories of the start of the M.E.C. in 1896 (with 29 members) are of course those of the printed page, as I am fortunate in having a nearly complete set of Reports of that society which were passed on to me on the death of our local botanist R.H. Corstorphine, the Arbroath publisher. So my present library contains a series from 1896 to 1982. I also have a slender personal link with the M.E.C. because that formidable lady, Miss Eleanor Armitage, one of the original members, survived to intimidate (I imagine) others besides me on my first acquaintance with the B.B.S. But my personal interest in mosses and liverworts began many years before in my early teens when roaming the woods surrounding our Angus home and noticing the beautiful varying shades of green in the carpet of Dicranum scoparium, Mnium hornum and many others showing up so vividly in the otherwise dreary winter scene. I longed to be able to name them. Opportunity came when my father gave me Dixon's Handbook and an excellent Baker dissecting microscope for my 19th birthday. Later I bought for myself (though short of cash) Macvicar's Hepatics, Braithwaite's Moss-flora and even Sherrin's Illustrated Handbook of the British Sphagna. So that when I met Miss Muriel Saunders a few years later and she introduced me to the B.B.S. in 1938, I was already well on my way and proudly able to contribute a few new vice-county records. Young members of today will I am sure be surprised to know that our only 'work' was sending up new records to be checked by the referees and contributing specimens of interesting species for distribution. J.B. Duncan's Census Catalogue of British Mosses and A. Wilson's of Hepatics had many gaps in northern areas just crying out to be filled. A weakness in the system was that many of us, I suspect, had only Bartholomew's $\frac{1}{2}$ in. maps from which to name our localities. The result was unsatisfactory labelling, with names like Clogwyn du arddu, Katelaw (i.e. Catlaw) and Sgurr na Lapaich calculated to send later mapping recorders nearly round the bend, especially as some packets had the county omitted altogether. No accurate references were possible until the OS 1 in. maps marked with the national grid appeared in the shops.

Besides Muriel Saunders my new acquaintances were many and there is only space to mention a very few: Miss E.M. Lobley who became a lifelong friend and companion in many happy excursions, J.B. Duncan (no relation) and H.H. Knight who shared holidays with Duncan (often in the Ben Lawers area but also abroad), collecting hepatics while his partner concentrated on mosses, E.C. Wallace another lover of the mountains, and E.W. Jones whose very name conjures up that wonderful moment some years later when he showed me Moerckia blyttii. Also not to be forgotten is W.R. Sherrin (an excellent teacher of the young) who, when I visited the South London Botanical Institute, infected me with a love of the Sphagnum mosses for which I already had a weakness and taught me to cut transverse sections, not only essential for the study of Sphagna, but, as I was to find out later, also for sectioning the lamellae on the nerve of Polytrichum commune and P. formosum, and in other cases.

In June 1939, fortunately just before the war began, I had the great pleasure of attending my first field meeting, at Fort William in Inverness-shire. The arrangements were made by J.R. Lee of Glasgow and W. Young of Kirkcaldy who I was to get to know quite well in subsequent years during his work at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. A full account was given in the B.B.S. Report, vol. 4, pt. 3, 142-144, for that same year. 'Thirty-four members and friends were present'. But in my infatuation for the mountain flora my only clear recollections are of the days on the higher hills, particularly of the day

when a few of us explored Glen Nevis (near the Ben). Mr. Duncan, even then troubled with the rheumatism that was to torment him till his death, seemed to feel he had a responsibility for this new namesake and seldom let me out of his sight. He felt certain I would plunge to disaster when, at the climax of our day, he was forced to watch me skidding about on the slippery rocks of the main waterfall we had come to explore. Some weeks later, at home, I came to the conclusion that a moss collected there was Hygrohypnum smithii (then called arcticum), and not H. dilatatum as we had thought at the time. He was rather taken aback at having missed it but he could certainly never have got up the waterfall (even when depleted owing to the dry summer). I mention this because it was the only time I have ever been able to compete successfully with a referee. J.B.D. died in 1953, leaving his microscope to Evelyn Lobley and his herbarium to me, a source of perpetual interest for many a year. It is now at Edinburgh (E).

Many books on bryophytes were available by the 1950s but to me the most helpful was Illustrated Moss Flora of Fennoscandia (mosses by Nyholm and hepatics by Arnell). I think A.C. Crundwell gave a lot of help with the moss section as he often visited Sweden and was familiar with the language. How well I remember charming Mrs. Elsa Nyholm's interest in the many species of Bryum on Barry Links near Dundee (not to be confused with Barry in Wales). The only regrettable incident I can recall in all my years with the B.B.S. was when A. Thompson, for some reason that has slipped my mind, became unpopular and threw up his job as Sphagnum referee. Fortunately Evelyn who had assisted him with the Sphagnaceae agreed to form with me what is referred to in the B.B.S. Transactions for 1951, and later, as a panel of referees. But I was never happy as a referee (except for Orthotrichum my favourite genus), knowing that A. Thompson's Census Catalogue would have to be revised. So it was, but even the 1981 C.C. follows very closely the system E.M.L. and I used. After a few years I slipped out and Evelyn Lobley carried on very successfully on her own. By the 1960s many young men and women had come to the top and the B.B.S. was now managed by a competent band of (mainly) professional botanists. E.F. Warburg, who along with his family had gained the affection of us all, published a new Census Catalogue of British Mosses in 1963, followed by the Hepatic Catalogue by Mrs. J.A. Paton in 1965. I only hope that all members appreciate Jean's tremendous amount of work in compiling the latter, which involved checking personally every dubious record, and there were many. Sadly Dr. Warburg died in 1966 and A.C. Crundwell now assumed the arduous duties of Recorder for Mosses. In his hands and in those of a number of other younger members (I am glad to see still on the Council for 1982) rests the organisation of what must be one of the most successful biological societies of our time, culminating in the publication in 1978 of The Moss Flora of Britain and Ireland by A.J.E. Smith and Distribution of Bryophytes in the British Isles by M.F.V. Corley and M.O. Hill in 1981. The Bryophyte Atlas is still to come.

Advances since the foundation of the B.B.S. in 1923 are, apart from the increase in membership from 85 to 520, the gradual replacement of a group of amateurs by a majority of highly efficient professionals, the scrapping of the wasteful Exchange (Distribution), the use of the marvellous electron microscope, the high standard of the Journal of Bryology, the additional publication of a Bulletin, the important studies in ecology and conservation, and lastly the inauguration of the Map Scheme in which both amateurs and professionals can take part.

No doubt some older members like myself will look back wistfully to those early days when one could, even at a brisk walk, detect minute species in the field. While now, with deteriorating eyesight, mosses and hepatics alike in stubble, on dunes, in bogs and moorland, and on rocks and trees, have become simply - MOSS.

From Mr. R. Lewis (1943)

FORTY YEARS WITH THE B.B.S.

On looking through the membership list I find that of the 6 persons who joined in 1943, I am the only one still remaining in membership 40 years later; and that including 6 of the 12 Honorary Members, there are only 10 members with 40 years or more of continuous membership in the Society. During my early years of membership in the B.B.S. I was privileged in having access to the advice and guidance of most of the prominent bryologists of the time, some of whom are still active members of the Society. I was also fortunate in being able to obtain in 1943 copies of Dixon and Macvicar's Handbooks direct from the publishers, Sumfield's of Eastbourne, at the pre-war prices of 24 shillings per volume.

My initial interest in the bryophytes was stimulated by a local amateur botanist in Monmouth who, when asked how I could occupy myself during the winter when flowering plants were not in season, drew my attention to the mosses. I soon began to find plants that were obviously not mosses, and thus discovered the hepatics. From 1943 to 1946 I supplied records to A.E. Wade for his papers on the Mosses and Hepatics of Monmouthshire. On moving to Yorkshire in 1946 I began to take a wider interest in the distribution of the bryophytes throughout the British Isles by exploring over a wider area than hitherto, and by attending field meetings of the Society. From 1960 until retirement in March 1982 my fieldwork became more restricted but I was able to maintain my interests in bryophytes through the medium of the Society's publications. Following retirement in 1982 I actively participated in the Mapping Scheme by recording from unworked 10 km. grid squares in Cardiganshire, vc 46.

I owe a debt to the Society for helping me to maintain an interest in bryology over a period of 40 years and now look forward to a further period, during my retirement, when I shall have more time to devote to the study of bryophytes in the field.



From Dr. Francis Rose (1945)

REMINISCENCES OF A BRYO-LICHENOLOGIST

Though interested in bryophytes even as a boy of 15 or 16, I made very little headway on my own until I met Mr. Sherrin at the South London Botanical Institute, which was not far from where I lived at the time. I remember him as a very kindly, enthusiastic old man, who helped me to use Dixon and Macvicar as a student (no one at London University seemed to know very much about bryophytes then). Sherrin was however very old at the time and rather absent minded, and he sometimes could not remember bryophyte names himself. Meeting Ted Wallace on a lovely September day in 1946 after the War, when the B.B.S. held a meeting at Eridge Rocks, was however a turning point for me. Paul Richards and A.D. Banwell were, I remember, present at Eridge, and I learnt a lot that day about the sandrock hepatics, which I had previously tried to study alone with limited success. I shall however never forget a day

in early spring in 1947 when I met Ted on Boxhill. We saw most of the more interesting bryophytes then known there, particularly those of the N.E. facing banks of short turf along the "old military road", and those on the silt-covered Alder boles by the Mole below. I must have learnt, never to forget again, some sixty or seventy species that day. Ted was an unfailing and always good-humoured guide through Surrey, Kent and Sussex during the next few years; we were often joined by Ron Boniface who also became very proficient under Ted's guidance, and did much excellent work.

In 1954, I met for the first time Dougal Swinscow. At the time, he knew nothing of bryophytes or lichens, but was keenly interested in ferns as a hobby. We in fact first met in my room at Bedford College because he wanted to check a record I had made of Dryopteris cristata at Dungeness in 1952; the fern was new to Kent and Dougal, much later, revealed that he was extremely sceptical of my record at the time. However, he agreed that it was correct, and we became good friends. In summer 1954 he came to stay with us in Kent in order to visit the sites of some Pteridophyta, in particular Hymenophyllum tunbrigense and Dryopteris aemula, on the Sussex sand rocks. I was able to show him these and he took several photographs. During our exploration of the Wakehurst-Tilgate Woods sandrocks, we found some very interesting bryophytes, in particular Rhacomitrium aciculare and Trichostomum (Oxystegus) tenuirostre. The Rhacomitrium had not been seen there before, though there were old records elsewhere in Sussex, and the Trichostomum had not been recorded since Nicholson's "The Mosses of Sussex" in 1908. We took small specimens of these home to study. Dougal became very enthused about these, and I remember we were very late to bed, having pored over our collection far into the night. Dougal then made, in his characteristic dry way, one of the greatest understatement I have heard in the bryological field: "Yes,..... I think I will take up bryophytes". We met later in autumn 1954 near his home in Hertfordshire, and it was clear that he was really getting to grips with this group, completely new to him. The real sensation for me, however, came a year later, when we had a week together bryologising in North Wales in September 1955. By then, I discovered, Dougal was not quite the best bryologist in Britain; but was certainly, I think, among the top eight or ten!

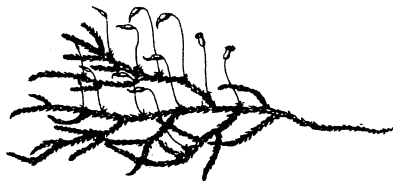
After a few years of intensive bryology (in which he made many important new records in various parts of Britain), he wrote to me and said, in effect: "There are plenty of people studying bryophytes now. I think I will take up lichens, they are very neglected". He was soon afterwards responsible with Peter James and others, for founding the British Lichen Society.

The foregoing paragraphs will perhaps indicate why (though I knew very little of lichens myself at the time), I like to think that I was, indirectly, responsible for the start of the Lichen Society, by introducing Dougal to bryophytes, which study in turn led him to take up the (then very neglected) lichens. It was felt, I think, that a separate Society was needed, because lichen-rich habitats do not, always, coincide with bryophyte rich ones, lichens preferring more light and less humidity; though certainly the same relatively pollution free areas of old woodland and heaths do tend to be rich in both groups.

Funnily enough, it was another eight years before Dougal managed to get me enthused enough about lichens to take them up seriously myself for my research. I think it took a long time because Dougal was at that period most interested in minute, pyrenocarpous crustose lichens - a group in which he made invaluable contributions to science rather than in the larger foliose and fruticose species, with which most people tend to start!

Personally, I feel that the two Societies could have more joint meetings, because in fact there are a number of habitats in which both groups are luxuriant, such as the ancient woodlands of south and western Britain. Nevertheless, long experience has taught me that, in general, bryologists and lichenologists tend to be different sorts of people with rather different outlooks and psychology! Lichenologists tend to have a greater awareness of subtle variations in colour, bryologists of subtle variations in form and textures. Many British lichenologists have come to the subject via mycology, and they are often very different in outlook and approach to those who have begun as bryologists. Bryologists of course are far better supplied today with comprehensive identification manuals in English than are lichenologists. If we ever have a modern, definitive lichen flora, then perhaps more enthusiastic amateurs (and professional botanists too) will take up lichens, or perhaps both groups of plants together. But at present, the advantage for really serious studies is with the bryologists, because there are no modern books, in English at least, that cover more than about half our lichen species: descriptions are available of most of the others so far known, but these are scattered in papers in the Lichenologist and other journals.

One final plea; I do wish that more bryologists would become more interested in conservation work; some are, but not as much, in general as are most lichenologists. Why should this be so?



From Mr. R.H. Hall (1945)

MY EARLY ASSOCIATION WITH THE B.B.S.

I developed an interest in bryophytes in the mid 30's and had assistance from Mr. Frank Crosland of Derby, one of the B.B.S. referees at that time. This interest continued during the 1939-45 war whenever possible, in Britain and the Azores. I joined the B.B.S. after the war and was welcomed to the Society by Miss E. Armitage. My study of the collections made in the Azores in 1945 resulted in my becoming acquainted with numerous leading bryologists in Britain and European mainland countries - these included Mme Allorge, Dr. H. Persson, M. Potier de la Varde, Prof. Herzog - all gave valuable assistance.

I became more active in bryological work in the early post-war years, making contact with B.B.S. members in the Midlands. In 1948 I organized the B.B.S. Annual meeting in Buxton in collaboration with Mr. F. Sowter. Following this meeting an informal Midland group of the B.B.S. was formed - field meetings and occasional indoor meetings were arranged. Several weekend gatherings were held in the Peak District. Members involved included F.A. Sowter, Dr. L.B.C. Trotter, Frank Crosland, A.D. Banwell, Miss Grace Wigglesworth, Prof. Else and myself. Occasionally J.H.G. Peterken (at that time Treasurer of the B.B.S.) joined us. This group functioned for several years until increasing age and ill-health curtailed its activities. My personal involvement became less active on account of family commitments. My interest has, however, been maintained, particularly in respect of the bryology of the Peak District and I hope to complete a contribution to the Bryology of that district in the near future.

During the last 10-12 years I have conducted Introductory courses on Mosses and Liverworts for the Extra-Mural Department of Nottingham University. Several members of these classes have joined the B.B.S. and continue to take an active interest in the subject.

From Mr. Alan C. Crundwell (1945)

NOMINA NUDISSIMA

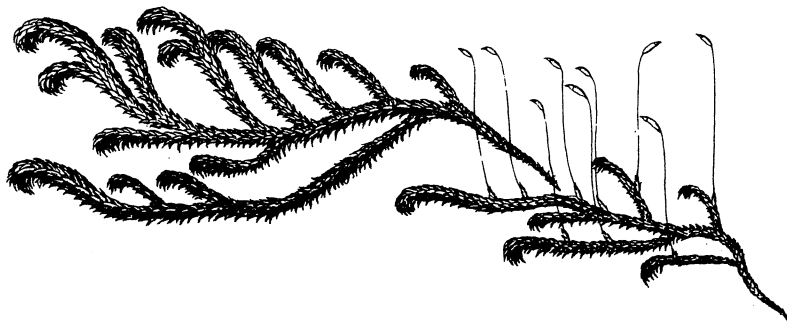
From time to time on a B.B.S. excursion we see a moss or a liverwort that we don't know, and if we are to refer to it we must give it a name. Some of these names are quite short-lived. Thus on the Glenbeigh meeting Frullania jolissima was based on a specimen of F. tamarisci so wholly and exclusively male that we did not recognise it. Madame Allorge had dismissed it at a glance as "très joli". Other names are but flights of fancy. At the same meeting I tried to persuade E.F. Warburg to visit the Cummerabarnadarriga Glen in the hope of finding something new. He climbed the hill above it but judged it unpromising and contented himself with a Pisgah view. Perhaps it is as well, for if he had explored it the moss that we now know as Fissidens celticus might be F. cummerabarnadarrigensis.

On the Isle of Wight Meeting we found Tortula vectensis (now T. rhizophylla) in a field at the village of Brook, and the temptation to call it T. rivularis was almost irresistible. On the King's Lynn Meeting Bryum essoense, found near some petrol tanks, proved to be only a form of B. bicolor. I regret its passing, for if it could have been maintained perhaps we could have touched the company for a grant. I wonder how long it will be before, say, soap manufacturers finance taxonomic research on condition that any new names commemorate the company's products.

Occasionally euphony is sacrificed to dignity. I am half sorry that Anoetangium warburgii was not named A. heffii - "Heff" was Warburg's nickname. Brachythecium appleyardiae is fair enough but B. malometricae would come more trippingly off the tongue, false etymology and all.

In a few places the collector of a new species is confronted with a problem that has been strangely neglected, and of which not even the pages of Stearn's Botanical Latin provide a solution. How does one put into the genitive names that are already in it? The discreet botanist avoids the collection of critical material at Zeal Monachorum or Lyme Regis and walks warily in Whitchurch Canonicorum.

New generic names are less often needed. Dicranella staphylina and the arable field population of Ditrichum pusillum were at first both placed in Dicratodon. My favourite plant names are Poa (three letters) and Glaux (one syllable). An opportunity to have a moss name combining the merits of both was missed recently. I must accept some responsibility for this, for it was too late for any action to be taken when I suggested to the author of Paraleptodontium that his new genus would be much better named Pum.



From Dr. E. V. Watson (1946)

SCOME RECOLLECTIONS

We are asked for early memories of B.B.S. Field Meetings, for recollections of leading personalities from the past and anecdotes from long ago. If, in putting these together, one seems to place the accent on the lighter side, this does not mean that one is unmindful of the serious scientific purposes (and achievements) of the British Bryological Society.

I first made the acquaintance of a B.B.S. member some 10 or 11 years before I joined the Society. That member was William Young of Kirkcaldy who, in his retirement, looked after the collections of bryophytes in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. In the period 1934-1936 I took my earliest finds to him. The powerful aroma of his pipe tobacco enabled you to trace your way to his desk through a labyrinth of tall herbarium cupboards. You approached him with a certain trepidation, for this elderly Scottish founder member of the original Moss Exchange Club, although a kindly man, had what might be described as a 'crusty' exterior and a somewhat brusque manner. After almost fifty years I can still recall the sharp tone in his voice as he pronounced (not for the first time) some would-be interesting find to be "jist Cera'odon purpureus"! Mr Young was my first mentor in matters bryological. My second was J.B. Duncan of Berwick-on-Tweed, and it was to him that all the more 'critical' or difficult mosses collected on Barra in 1935 and 1936 were sent, for "confirmation". Alas, I knew him only by correspondence, but he was unfailingly helpful and encouraging. He also taught me that "gummed envelopes are an abomination".

In April 1946 I attended my first B.B.S. Meeting. That Meeting, at Appleby, was in many ways a historic occasion, for at it both the influential personnel and the whole character of the annual publication were changed. Clearly, a plan of some kind had been laid and everything went off relatively painlessly; not completely so, perhaps, for one seemed to detect a slightly sad and bewildered expression on the face of that tall, white-haired Yorkshireman, Mr. A. Thompson who, as Hon. Secretary of the B.B.S., had piloted the Society through the difficult war years. Among my companions at the modest boarding house where I stayed were Mr. & Mrs. White from Hampshire, Lorna Scott from the University of Leeds and - like myself a new member - Harold Whitehouse from Cambridge. There was, I believe, a stronger Cambridge contingent at that meeting than on any subsequent B.B.S. occasion. For some who came then never returned, but went on to develop greater interest in other directions. Not so E.F. Warburg, who was so rapidly to become the country's leading authority on mosses and who, over the next twenty years, hardly missed a meeting.

It so happened that Appleby was to prove a fateful occasion for me in quite another way, for among those who attended as new members was Dr. F.B. Hora from Reading, who chanced to mention the existence of a vacancy in the Department of Botany there. He had just joined the B.B.S. but Prof. T.M. Harris had been a member for some years. So had A.D. Barwell, articled to a legal firm in Reading, and between them they had already been responsible for numerous N.C.R.'s in the Reading area. David Barwell I had already met eight years earlier, having got into conversation with him (on the subject of bryophytes) in the course of the British Association Excursion to the Gog Magog hills at the Cambridge B.A. Meeting in 1938. Ted Wallace I had also met, some years before, in the old Herbarium of the R.B.G., Edinburgh; and it was James Sinclair, Curator of that Herbarium in 1946, who had come with me to the Appleby Meeting, he himself having joined the B.B.S. in 1939. An Orcadian imbued with boundless enthusiasm and gifted with a keen eye, James was shortly to be lost to us when he left to spend the remainder of his working life in the Herbarium at Singapore.

Sadly, because so many died during the war years, I was to meet, and come to know, few of that industrious and knowledgeable band of men (they were mostly men) commonly thought of as 'the older members'. The only one I came to know reasonably well was W.R.Sherrin who over a long term of years had done so much for the Society, especially where the study of Sphagnum was concerned. By the late 1940's, however, he had lost something of his old mental acuity, though none of his kindness and old-world courtesy. I have a vivid recollection of calling on him one day in his room at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in Cromwell Road. Over every available surface, as far as the eye could see, were strewn open or partly opened packets of mosses. "You look busy", I remarked. "Yes", replied Mr. Sherrin "I'm studying the Brachythecia of the World". It seemed a tough proposition. Mr. A. Thompson had relinquished his Secretaryship at Kirriemuir in 1947 in favour of E.C. Wallace (already a member of more than 20 years' standing), but continued to attend field meetings, including the one at Buxton in April 1948 so indefatigably led by R.H. Hall. In my mind that stands out as a particularly happy and fruitful meeting, but seemingly it did not appear so to Mr. Thompson. Looking back on it afterwards, doubtless mindful of the morning when we awoke to a general cover of snow, and roundly condemning the whole idea of springtime meetings in upland country, he was heard to declare "Booxton was a nightmare". My illustrious namesake, Mr. Walter Watson, I did not come to know well. I had the distinction of sharing a taxi with him from the railway station at Bangor to the guesthouse where many of us stayed for the meeting of summer 1949. At that establishment the ablutionary facilities were not proportional to the quantity of bryologists, so that one came to partake of snippets of bryological conversation while 'waiting one's turn' on the stairs. I seem to recall a look of patient resignation on the face of P.W.Richards on one such occasion, but I doubt if we actually reached the stage of submitting packets to one another for an opinion. Certainly, I would never have had the temerity to submit a specimen, in such circumstances, to my illustrious namesake.

An 'older member' who will not, perhaps, be remembered by many members today was G.F. Horsley, but he will not be easily forgotten by anyone who was privileged to know him, even slightly. In those early post-war meetings it was customary to travel by coach to the destination of the day, and on one occasion I found myself seated beside this rugged Yorkshireman with a gift for emphatic, forthright speech. He had been for many years a considerable authority on, and one of the referees for, the genus Sphagnum. At this late stage, however, he was as it were beginning afresh. Taxonomic detail had rather lost its appeal for him, he explained; then he went on, leaning towards me confidentially: "I have taken up ecology, you see - now I just take a grab here and a grab there". It was a definition of ecological activity that had a certain old-world charm. What became of all those 'grabs' he took we shall probably never know.

The spring meeting held at Dorchester in 1952 is indelibly associated in my mind with the haunting melodies written into their violin concertos by various composers. This is because in the room next to mine there dwelt Mr. Peter Chamberlain who, although ostensibly making a critical study of the multifarious states of Hypnum cupressiforme, was seizing every spare hour in the day to practise his violin playing. The 'critical study' was never completed and when I met him some years later he was well established as music master at Bryanston. The thought of Dorchester, however, has another sadder connotation. For with us on all the earlier excursions of that week - including a blustery day on Bulbarrow Hill - was that octogenarian botanist with a vivacious personality incapable of ageing, Miss Margaret Knox. How angry she was with herself when on almost the last day of the week's meeting she was too unwell to come down to breakfast. A few weeks later she was dead. As Peter Bell so aptly put it to me in a letter at the time, the passing of Miss Knox removed one of our few remaining links with Victorian botany.

The spring of 1954 saw us assembled at Monmouth. That meeting is notable for having been the last on which afternoon tea, at a carefully selected tea shop or hotel restaurant, was regularly taken at the appropriate hour of 4.15 or thereabouts. The demise of this practice is said to have come about in the following way. On April 16th, we had trudged laboriously up to the splendid Old Red Sandstone cliffs of Taren yr Esgob, only to find we had to leave this exceptionally rich ground prematurely in order to be in time for our tea. This is said to have so incensed E.F.(Heff) Warburg that he personally saw to it that an 'official' afternoon tea fixture was never arranged again!

A memory of quite a different kind serves to illustrate the restraint and courtesy with which the exceptionally gifted and knowledgeable have always been wont to greet the stupid or ill-considered remarks of over-confident novices. On the occasion in question several of us were grubbing about, in the way bryologists do, on some steep, wooded slope in western Britain, each alone with his thoughts when some young and relatively inexperienced worker began to air his knowledge of the habitat and appearance of a scarce variety of a well known species of moss. I was a little distance away but I noticed that he was rash enough to do this when close beside him, scrutinising the terrain, were the two leading authorities on British mosses in the B.B.S. of those days (some 20 to 25 years ago). They did not contradict him; they did not call him an idiot (or something worse); yet each knew full well their young friend was talking rubbish. There was what might be termed a 'pregnant pause'. Then the first authority said "You surprise me". There was another pause, whereupon the second authority saw fit to add "You surprise me too".

I recall a far-off occasion when the interior of a coach became (for some reason now forgotten) the venue for a formal report by the B.B.S. Librarian of the day. This was Mrs. H. Wright, and there was a combination of authority and urbane charm in her manner of reporting. The Library, which was housed in the home she shared with Dr. L.B.C. Trotter, always seemed to be in the best of health and Mrs. Wright invariably referred to it as "your library" in a way guaranteed to give her listeners a glow of satisfaction. Whatever else you did not possess, you owned a library in a very healthy state. Meticulous in everything he did, and always entertaining, Dr. Trotter was himself the best of companions, even if by the time I knew him he was less inclined to tackle some of the more strenuous walks. He was constantly adding to that long series of unique watercolour drawings of the fine structural details of mosses which in later years took up so much of his time. His friend, Professor J. Else, who portrayed so exquisitely the 'whole moss' at the head of each plate, I knew only slightly.

When, by 1963, we had gone over to transport by private car we had perforce to face the new risks imposed by such a strategy. With vehicles of vastly different horsepower and potential speed (who cannot recall that Riley Pathfinder?), and drivers who did not always get hotel breakfast or packed lunch on time, there was a real danger of getting lost. It was indeed in that year (at the Wooler meeting) that I as driver was urged to "follow that little black car". This I did, up hill and down dale until, at journey's end in a remote wasteland of 'white moor' it transpired that the 'little black car' was not one of ours after all. We were miles from the agreed destination. The one consolation, before it dawned upon us we were indubitably in the wrong valley, was the finding by Joan Appleyard of Cynodontium polycarpum.

Here, then, are just a few of my memories of past meetings, and an anecdote or two concerning those that are gone. As we ourselves grow older, and are obliged to be constantly exchanging hand lens for spectacles (and vice-versa), and have no longer the strength to scale the heights we might once have scaled, we can appreciate in a new light the achievements, vitality and charm of those who were old when we were young. We may never have known them at the height of their powers but we warmed to what we saw of them.

From Mrs. Joan Appleyard (1947)

B.B.S. BYGONES BUNS AND BUSES

We who are old enough frequently shake our grey and/or balding heads and bemoan the passing of 'the good old days'. In some ways this is justifiable, but within the parochial bounds of B.B.S. meetings there have been some changes for the better over the last thirty years or so.

That organiser's nightmare, the party omnibus, which ferried us, from one venue to another has long been a thing of the past.

A member imbued with bryological over-enthusiasm so that time was forgotten, or lacking a sense of direction, could - and often did - keep the whole contingent waiting. The passengers were pretty stoical but embarrassment was felt at the inconvenience caused to the driver, compelled to endure the delay with whatever patience or lack of it his temperament dictated.

It sometimes happened that the route to be followed to some enticing spot had not been surveyed with due regard to the bus's dimensional needs. This occurred on the Barnstaple meeting in 1957 when the coach became almost wedged in a Devonshire lane and the party had to end the journey on foot. I do not recollect any occasion when there was a radiator-to-radiator confrontation with another vehicle in such circumstances, but it could have happened.

Now that travel by private car is the general rule the number of bit-champers and watch-consulters is much reduced though even now the occasional laggard gives rise to some unparliamentary language.

Another feature of our meetings which has passed into blessed oblivion is the communal tea. These disruptive repasts, which it was considered obligatory to attend, were discontinued after the Monmouth meeting in 1954. A group of us had to retreat prematurely from a vein of rich bryological promise in the Welsh hills in order to get back for tea in, I think, Crickhowell. This so upset Heff Warburg that before the next foray into the mountains he announced that there would be 'no tea in the hills'. To the best of my recollection that was the end of organised teas. There was one occasion when Heff was present on which refuge was taken in a cafe. It was during the Aviemore meeting in 1956. Following a day of torrential rain which kept even the keenest workers indoors, most people ventured out under still weeping skies. After a decidedly damp morning and early afternoon a group of us made for Grantown-on-Spey. Here, with some inward diffidence, we approached the portals of a rather superior-looking tea-room. We resembled a bevy of tramps more than a party of respectable personages and it was touch and go whether we would be admitted without trouble. However, spearheaded by Heff we marched through to the deepest recesses of the establishment. While taking tea we further lowered the tone of the place by gently steaming in the heat of a convenient radiator.

Now of course refuge is taken in a public house where the only problem is whether we will be allowed to eat our packed lunch with our beer.



From Professor Emeritus William S. Lacey (1949)

REMINISCENCES OF A 'FORTY-NINER'

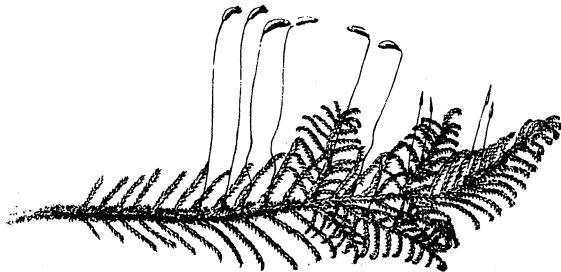
I joined the B.B.S. early in 1949. That I did this so long after graduating in Botany from the University of Reading was due largely to the intervention of the Second World War. That I joined at all was certainly due to a chain of events that involved three well-known botanists, all with some connection in Leicester.

During my Honours Botany year (1938-39) Prof. Tom Harris gave me a vacation project to do on some aspect of bryophytes in Leicestershire, my home county. I undertook a survey of the bryophytes of a Swithland Slate Pit and, with the kind permission - and, indeed, active co-operation - of Lt.-Col. Sir Robert E. Martin, I did this in the grounds of his estate known as The Brand, Woodhouse-Eaves. This place is virtually a nature reserve for the typical Charnwood Forest flora. I remember vividly my delight on first encountering Ptilidium ciliare there. Not having access at home to either a microscope or the taxonomic works in use at that time (Dixon & Jameson, Macvicar & Jameson), I secured these facilities in the University of Leicester, where - to my great good fortune - Terence Ingold, who had been my mentor in Mycology at Reading, had recently been appointed to the newly-established Chair of Botany. Prof. Ingold told Fred Sowter, who was preparing his Cryptogamic Flora of Leicestershire and Rutland, Part 1. The Bryophytes of Leicestershire and Rutland (1941), of my modest study in The Brand. Fred got into touch with me, my records were passed to him and included in his Flora - and so began a long and valued friendship until his death in 1972. When, after the war, I eventually secured a lectureship in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, it was as a result of Fred's gentle, but persistent, pressure that I at last became a B.B.S. member.

My move to Bangor soon provided the major event that makes me recall the year 1949, for in September of that year the B.B.S. held its Annual Meeting there. Since Paul Richards had not yet taken up his appointment to the Chair of Botany in Bangor and I was the only member of staff in the B.B.S., it was natural that I should be roped in as the Local Organizing Secretary for the meeting. In this pleasant task I was greatly helped by Reg Parker, then one of my students, now at the Queen's University, Belfast. Peter Wanstall says of the meeting (Transactions 1, (4), 1950) 'The week was a great success--'. That is a matter for others to judge, but certainly it was a most enjoyable time for me. How can I record my memories briefly? Perhaps I can put it this way - it was the time when I first made the acquaintance of Riccia beyrichiana, E.W. Jones, Fossombronina wondraczeki, E.F. Warburg, Catascopium nigritum, Ursula Duncan, Ephemerum serratum, A.E. Wade, Sphagnum galore (not a new species!), W.R. Sherrin - to mention but a few taxa and taxonomists in random order (with no associations implied, except the last pair), all coming to mind (and I could list many others) whenever I think of those bygone days.

I cannot conclude without an anecdote about Sherrin and the excursion on the 14th September. How well I remember it! It was the day we visited Snowdon. Wanstall reports, very tactfully, that '---- the varying energy requirements for the different ascents caused the party to break up ----' What he does not say is that we lost Sherrin in the wilds of Snowdonia! Already an octogenarian, I believe, Sherrin elected to go to the summit of Yr Wyddfa by train and promised faithfully there to await the arrival of his much younger wife, who decided to make the ascent on foot by the Pig Track. When we all assembled at the summit - alas! no Sherrin! Never mind, since he came up by train (we had seen him off) he would have to return that way and would await us, so we thought, at the Llanberis Station, to be collected on our way back to Bangor. Arrived at the Station - alas! no Sherrin! And no Station officials recalled

seeing him. I felt that I was personally responsible for the loss of the Grand Old Man of the Sphagnaceae from the British scene! What could have happened to him? Surely he had not essayed to walk down? In which cwm was he lying? Which Sphagnum bog had lured him to an awful fate? Such were my thoughts. After waiting for some time and already late for the evening meal, a fearful telephone call to the Hall of Residence revealed that he was already there, well and quite unconcerned, having enjoyed some refreshment without waiting for us! It transpired that he had simply tired of waiting for his spouse at the summit (he would, indeed, have had to wait a considerable time) and had returned to Bangor under his own steam, so to speak. But all was well that ended well - and it certainly was a memorable week!



From Mrs. Jean A. Paton (1950)

..... AND ALL MOD. CONS.?

Accounts of B.B.S. meetings provide a wealth of information on plants and localities but have never included comments on the countless hotels and guest houses in which we have stayed. In order to rectify this omission, here are some of the varied experiences that have interrupted the harmony or added to the enjoyment of some of our meetings during the last thirty-two years.

Welcomes have ranged from the too-long handshakes by an over-enthusiastic host, to the casual, bored reception from the sort of person who smiles only when you pay your bill. At a Penrith guest house the front door mat bore the inscription 'Welcome to our nest'. Were we, as moss gatherers, expected to contribute to its construction? Less welcoming was a recommended guest house in Manchester where, legend has it, it always rains. Here, four travel-weary, sensitive young men were greeted by a dead cat stretched out on the front door mat. It was sodden and clearly had been there for some time. Having discussed how best to break the sad news to a possible tearful landlady, they climbed over the cat, suitcases in hand, in search of Reception. But there was only a scruffy man who knew all about the cat and evidently had no intention of moving it until it stopped raining.

Probably we have all suffered in bedrooms that were far too small for more than a one-night stay. Single rooms are often in short supply and in one hotel that overbooked their singles, there was quite a stir when it was found that some member's names had been allocated to double rooms regardless of sex. In an establishment where the restaurant was never used at breakfast time, two members of the opposite sex were expected to eat their meal together in the larger of the two bedrooms. At another venue Joan Appleyard nobly went into the kitchen and started preparing our Sunday breakfast because the staff were so late in arriving. And in one awful guest house the management refused even to serve breakfast because they were busy getting ready for a wedding reception.

When it was still customary for the hotel staff to clean the guest's shoes, 'Heff' Warburg was upbraided by the manager for putting so many shoes outside the bedroom door. He pointed out that ten shoes represented only one pair for each member of the family. At Cockermouth he suffered the indignity of having cleaning materials placed in his shoes so that he could clean them himself. It was here that the management objected to guests having early morning baths (using the hot water needed for washing up the breakfast things) so the bathroom doors were locked. One bedroom there had a hole in the wall large enough to see into the next room, which happened to be occupied by a honeymoon couple. At Grasmere, two of us had rooms above the occupied stables, one of them with a hole in the floor. Ironical that such unpleasant aromas should have to be endured in a town noted for its perfumery. At the Wells meeting some of us were treated to rooms with four-poster beds, which sometimes led to interesting requests to visit the occupier. My room was also festooned with electric flexes and various switches, yet to put the light out I still had to get out of bed and switch it off by the door.

Some hotels and guest houses were spotless, at least until the arrival of the B.B.S. In Ireland in 1966 our bed linen and towels were changed every day but the grubby bedspreads were never washed. A filthy bedspread in a Scottish hotel was removed on request by a very grudging manageress. Sometimes the bedrooms were not cleaned during our stay so that bryological debris gradually accumulated on the floor and in the washbasin. In 1960 one of the party left a large quantity of Sphagnum drying on the top of the wardrobe in his room. I wonder if it is still there? More recently a member found a small, half-full bottle of whisky on the top of his wardrobe.

The H.Q. hotel in Norfolk was undergoing extensive repairs in 1967. To get to our rooms we had to scramble through scaffolding on the stairs and landings, and there was dust and rubble everywhere. The dining room was closed and all our meals were served in 'The Grill' where the chaos and delay became increasingly frustrating. Before the end of the week, one of our party had to join the cooks and supervise the production of our meals. At a Cumbrian hotel the young lad employed as a waiter had such a bad memory that one of us had to write out a list of the dishes we had chosen from the menu, and even then we did not always get what we wanted.

Dining-room service was also unpredictable in other hotels. At Waterville they had just engaged a headwaiter who spoke three languages but these included neither English nor Irish. At Ullapool a willing but inexperienced young waiter promised to put into the fridge a half bottle of burgundy being saved for the following night. At another hotel, the headwaiter was always drunk even at breakfast time. Certain managers were similarly afflicted and one at a Scottish H.Q. also had difficulty paying his bills; the brewery ceased to deliver and towards the end of the week there was no beer. A Cheshire hotel did not serve dinner on Sunday but failed to tell us until we got back in the evening to find the dining room in darkness. Rather too often we have had to find an evening meal elsewhere because the service was so slow and the food so awful. Some places only provided an inconveniently early high tea. At one Lakeland venue we were generally a little late for our six o'clock meal; on the last day we were on time but they refused to start serving for at least another half hour - was it revenge? In a cottage hotel in Ullapool some of us became grossly overfed for the tables were always covered with plates of tempting goodies. Fresh salmon appeared on the menu and in our sandwiches, to the envy of the rest of the party. We suspected that the salmon may have been obtained by illicit means.

On one occasion Tony Smith was examining his gatherings in the hotel lounge and was asked by someone, who thought he was sorting fishbait, whether he had caught much that day. Did he really answer "only you"? Hotels popular with

fishermen can be hazardous. At Waterville the day's catch was inconveniently laid out in beautiful geometric fashion at the foot of the stairs. On the first evening a short-sighted Alan Crundwell failed to negotiate the display and stepped on one of the best piscatorial trophies.

Some Irish hotels misunderstood requests for packed lunches. At Clonmel they provided each of us with a foil-wrapped plate of cold meat salad and buttered bread with napkin-wrapped utensils. On the first day of the Galway meeting each person had a large hamper containing everything including a salt-cellar. Alan Crundwell recounts that his hamper was so insecurely fastened that he could not carry it in one hand but had to have both arms around it - very hampering.

But to be fair, many of the establishments we sampled have been adequate and/or uneventful and a number of them have been very good. Sometimes the management were unexpectedly interested and considerate. At Oswestry they referred to us as 'Moss Bros', the trade name of a firm that hires out smart suits. None of us qualified in that connection. In Wales in 1965 the hotelier and his family were so intrigued by our activities that one of them went out and collected some bryophytes which were laid out for us on a tray in the bar. Imagine the excitement when it was thought (erroneously) that one of the specimens might be a new County record. Then there was the marvellous couple in Pitlochry who insisted on washing our dirty socks and stuffing and drying our wet boots every night. At Braemar, when one of our number got lost on the mountains, the staff willingly prepared sandwiches and thermi of hot coffee for the search party, and produced a late meal for us when all had been safely gathered in. On the last night of the Clonmel meeting, each of us was treated to a drink 'on the house'. And where was it that the local secretary was given a bottle of cherry brandy in gratitude for the custom provided by the B.B.S.?

Certainly there were other incidents which could have been included but either I am unaware of them or the details have been lost in the mists of time. Happily there have been no real tragedies though we narrowly missed the worst experience of all: the chosen H.Q. hotel at Ullapool was reduced to a burnt-out shell shortly before the meeting.

I am indebted to Joan Appleyard, Giles Clarke, Alan Crundwell and others for their contributions to this account.

From Mr. Gillis Een (1951)

When I read the list of members of the British Bryological Society of July 1982 I realized that I am among the most long-standing members of B.B.S. It also occurred to me that my contacts with bryology and bryologists over the years may be of interest also to other members even if not all of it is directly related to B.B.S.

It all started with a letter to Uppsala University in the spring of 1945. A few years earlier I had decided, after considerable hesitation, not to study botany at the University but chemical engineering, and to keep botany as a hobby. The letter had the effect that I was employed by Hugo Sjors as his field assistant. He worked on his doctor's thesis on Skattlösbergs Stormosse and I helped him to map the flow of water through the bog, to measure its mineral content, and its effect on the vegetation. Hugo Sjors taught me my first lessons in bryology with emphasis on Sphagna and that is how it all started.

Twice after that Hugo Sjörs asked me to join him in his field work. The first time was 1947, when he had the task of analyzing the vegetation of Muddus National Park in Lule Lappmark in the north of Sweden. We lived in a tent for several weeks and we were very glad that we were bryologists and not geologists as we had to carry all the samples on our backs together with the tent and the food.

The second time Hugo Sjörs had the sad but not unusual task of studying the vegetation in the area, which was threatened by inundation from a future power plant dam. It was along Vapstälven, a river on the border between Åsele Lappmark and Lycksele Lappmark, also in northern Sweden.

My second "guide, philosopher and friend" was Herman Persson. From 1941 he was working on a scheme of mapping the mosses of the Stockholm region. I joined the group of enthusiasts who made frequent excursions to lesser known parts of the area and thus I met S. Hähnel, A. Silfversparre, the brothers A. and W. Ugglä and also Olle Mårtensson. Strangely enough the majority in that group of people were engineers like myself.

This contact led to a long friendship with Herman and Gurli Persson, which covered much more than bryology. In 1952 I joined them in an excursion to Madeira, which in those days was a rather isolated group of islands without any airfield. The Perssons had been there once before the war on their way back from the Azores. This was a very fine experience for me but it is also a sad fact that almost all that Herman Persson collected in Madeira has been put away in the attic of the Riksmuseum in Stockholm. He was such a generous man and always gave high priority to work that other people asked him to do. Now, when there is something of a revival of interest in the bryology of Makaronesia, perhaps somebody would like to work on them?

My third mentor was Edward von Krusenstjerna. He came to the Stockholm area in 1951 and soon took over the moss mapping scheme from Herman Persson. He made two copies of what he called a "black list" of mosses i.e. list of mosses that should grow in a certain parish but which had not been recorded so far. With the black list in our pockets we roamed the area alone or together, and ticked them off as we found them and of course we made a few nice discoveries in the process. The mosses of the Stockholm region was published in 1963.

The next bryological influence was Sigfrid Arnell. He moved to Bromma in the Stockholm area in about 1958 and became my near neighbour. This was after his retirement from the medical profession but he was extremely fit for his age. We made rather a rough camping trip together to Mavasjaure in Pite Lappmark. We did hire a taxi aeroplane, however, to take us to and from that rather isolated lake in the north, otherwise it would have taken us days to reach from the Swedish or the Norwegian side.

In the winter that followed, we went to Egypt on the invitation of Vivi Täckholm. She had then been for many years Professor of botany at the Cairo University. We were lucky weatherwise; there had been some rain that winter, and the big dam was still only under construction. The retreating water of the Nile left mudbanks which turned green from Riccias and Micropoma niloticum.

Shortly before Christmas in 1962 my bryophyte collection from the Mascarenes arrived at the Riksmuseum in Stockholm. Sigfrid Arnell, with my consent of course, opened all the boxes and picked out all the hepatics and in a very short time had published everything he found of interest. What I did not know at the time was that his eyesight was failing very rapidly. His paper in 1965 on the hepatics of my Mascarene collection was one of his last publications.

Finally I must refer to my debt to Elsa Nyholm. She had moved from Lund to Stockholm to take over after Herman Persson. She helped me with identifications of mosses but above all with literature and with the loan of specimens from the herbarium. This became important to me when I started to work on my collection from the Mascarenes. I was surprised to find how well represented the Mascarene mosses were in the Stockholm herbarium. Of special value are the small samples of Müller types taken from the large original samples in the Berlin herbarium which was so tragically lost during the second world war.

It so happened that I joined the American Bryological Society one year before I joined the B.B.S. I spent 1950 in Louisville, Kentucky in a bourbon distillery on a fellowship basis. I travelled as much as I could afford in the U.S.A. but by far the most memorable excursions took place from Knoxville in Tennessee to the Smokey Mountains in the southern Appalachians. My guide was no less than Aaron Sharp and I would like to call him my fifth mentor even if my time with him unfortunately was very brief. It was my first contact with more "exotic" bryophytes and it gave me taste for more. We met again in Tokyo many years later. I planned to visit him again in Knoxville not so long ago but a snowstorm over the area made it impossible for the aircraft to land.

I joined the B.B.S. in 1951 and took part in the field meetings in Aviemore in 1956 and the Isle of Wight in 1964. They were both extremely rewarding.

From the summer in Aviemore I remember picking up a big and beautiful moss and asking a British colleague what it was. He looked at the moss and then me oddly and said "I am sorry but I cannot see anything remarkable in it - it looks like an ordinary Breutelina!" That was a new moss to me which he could not have known! On the other hand I could help in the hunt for bryophytes, which are rare in Britain but common in Scandinavia. In any case it was my first close experience with the Atlantic European flora.

I met Alan Crundwell for the first time in Aviemore. He has been to Sweden many times since then, and now we have two languages in common.

From the spring excursion on the Isle of Wight I recall most vividly our crawling on hands and knees over "miles" of downs and fallow fields in search of very small mosses. Dr. Warburg wanted us to help him find among other things Tortula rhizophylla and forms of Weissia. It is sad to remember that my photograph of him from Aviemore was used in his obituary in the B.B.S. Transactions.

When I first arrived in Ventnor in 1964 I was almost but not quite the first there. I met Mr. Peterken and his wife, who stayed in the same hotel and they helped me to find my way around. One result of this meeting was that we exchanged postage stamps for many years until his death.

Of the many B.B.S. members I have met over the years nobody has meant more to me than Ted Wallace. There are many reasons for this. He seemed always to have time to write a letter and to send a sample. When I visited England he always had time for an excursion and above all he personified the B.B.S. Bryophyte Exchange. The latter meant a lot for me and gave me the opportunity to build up a rather broad reference collection. I always studied my bryophytes at home far away from any museum and at odd hours without any real planning. This is the charm of being an amateur - to do what you like without pressure - but you have to have books and a reference collection available for immediate use. Ted Wallace was for many years for me a kind of Father Christmas with many interesting gifts in the small parcels.

In 1965 Ted Wallace introduced me to the French Société d'Échanges de Muscinées in Dijon where we met M. Bizot, E. Bonnot and P. Cuyvet. With Dr.

Bonnot we made a memorable excursion to Massif du Mont-Cenis in Savoie. The S.E.M. brought me a great number of exotic and tropical bryophytes collected e.g. by T. Pocs in Vietnam and Tanzania. These were very useful when I later on tried to identify my own collections from tropical countries.

In 1953 I joined a Swedish industrial group with large export interests and I began to travel extensively. Bryology is a fine hobby under these circumstances. All you need to carry with you is a hand lens. My collections were often dried and shipped by local representatives of the Swedish company and my colleagues laughed and called me "the rolling stone that gathers moss".

The years that followed were very interesting. I recall excursions e.g. in 1957 and 1959 in the Netherlands with the "Buxbaumia" group - E. Agsteribbe, S. Groenhuyzen and W. Meijer - and in Japan in 1973 with H. Inoue and K. Saito. But quite often I was alone in a remote place for a long time, and had to collect on my own. This was the situation in Australia and New Zealand in 1962, in Canada in 1964 and in Tasmania in 1966.

The most unique of all these opportunities offered itself in 1962, when I visited the Mascarenes - both Mauritius and Réunion. Herman Persson urged me to prepare myself as well as possible and to collect as much as possible. Dr. R.E. Vaughan, then at the herbarium of the Mauritius Sugar Research Institute, kindly helped me in many ways during and after my visit. He even gave me duplicates of bryophytes from Mauritius which had been identified and published by H.N. Dixon in 1937. As for myself I have published two papers in Lindbergia so far.

In 1955 I bought a camera. It was one of the first single lens mirror reflex cameras on the market. I added a ring shaped flash and a cuvette for bryophytes submerged in water and produced some rather interesting slides for its time. I think that some are kept in the B.B.S. archives, unless they have faded away completely. With modern equipment all this is not so difficult any more. When all my cameras were stolen in a burglary I did not replace them.

At the present time I am working as scientific and technical counsellor at the Swedish Embassy in London. I am not making full use of my membership of the B.B.S. mainly due to lack of time. After I return to Stockholm I hope to gradually find more time for my hobby. I shall then take up where I left off with the mosses from the Mascarenes and I am sure I shall find reasons and excuses for contacting many members of the B.B.S.

I remember what Herman Persson said to me many decades ago. "Collect as much as you can when you are young and have good eyes and a flexible back. There will always be time later on to find out what you have collected". It did not apply to him but that is another story.

From Mrs. Trudy Side (1956)

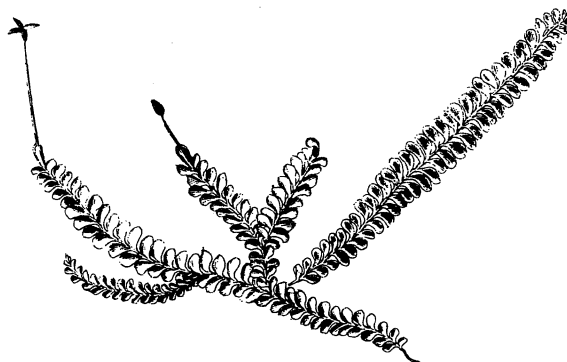
The B.B.S. has been for me a Society for the Ordinary Member. "Only some can be Officers and the Learned Ones", I was told when I first joined, "but the Ordinary Members keep it going by paying subscriptions and joining in the activities whenever possible." The hum-drum life of this ordinary member has been brightened by joining the B.B.S. and seeing a new world of bryophytes opening up.

My first need was for knowledge. I collected specimens named by leaders on the Society's field meetings, took them home and examined them most carefully to make sure the experts had the names right, then made use of them to start my

herbarium. I well remember the first moss I identified for myself, Dicranella heteromalla! and flushed with that great success I gathered small pieces of bryophytes whenever I could and tried to identify them on reaching home. My greatest helpers in those early days were Dr. Francis Rose and Mr. E.C. Wallace whom I met frequently on meetings. The latter has been the kindest and most helpful giant over my membership years and many a specimen has been sent to him for the confirmation or correction of the name given by me. I was to learn that all of those I stood in awe of were most approachable and patient to any ordinary member who wanted help.

I learned there were new vice-county records to be found, not in Kent for there it appeared that Francis Rose had seen everything, sometimes only a month or so before I lit upon it, but cycling to the N.W. of Wales I gathered and identified at home Pottia heimii, a common species near the sea but not recorded from Anglesey. I was away, and my name appeared in the revered Transactions! I have found a number of new records since then, all of them within the scope of ordinary members for they were all gathered at random. The most important early one was Aulacomnium turgidum found on a day memorable for climbing to the summit of Bidean nam Bian in search of Saxifraga cernua. The moss record made an impression, for two members of the recording staff have said to me, "I have heard of you. You found Aulacomnium turgidum on Bidean." I met Dr. Warburg himself when climbing near Ben Lawers. He had no reason to recognise either me or my husband but after some conversation with us he said, "You must be Mrs. Side of Kent", a remark which brought home the fact that the giants of the B.B.S. take an interest in the ordinary members who are interested in the Society's activities.

When the era of the rhizoidal tubers dawned in the nineteen sixties I realized I had a role to play. Mr. Wallace said, "Now is your chance in Kent. Francis cannot have seen these new species before you if you start at once", and he proved right. An ordinary member I may be but there cannot be many who have searched out and seen more tubers on mossy rhizoids than I. Dr. Whitehouse and Mr. Crundwell were bombarded with samples and queries over the years but never once showed impatience and were always helpful. I have been able to map the tuberous species in Kent, write notes on those in arable fields in Kent and find a species new to Britain in Kent, albeit inside a polythene bag of clay from Leicestershire so that it cannot be claimed as Kentish. Several other little projects are being planned which interest me and from which something may turn up. All of these tasks would have been unthinkable without the B.B.S. I salute it in this Jubilee year and thank those at the top, while sending special greetings to its Ordinary Members.



REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF SELECTED BRITISH MOSSES

A B.B.S. project to study aspects of the reproductive behaviour of British mosses was initiated during 1982, the objectives and methods being outlined in the February 1982 Bulletin. The present progress report covers the period up to the end of April 1983, i.e. the first fourteen months of an anticipated three year programme of field recording.

Twenty two members have indicated an interest in participating in the project and have been supplied with recording cards. Fourteen members have submitted records of fertility data for the five study species from a total of 120 sites, as summarized in Table 1. Populations of Bryum argenteum in Berkshire and Hylocomium splendens in East Sutherland are being sampled at intervals by Mr. George Bloom and Mrs. Irene Joyce respectively, to provide material from which the reproductive phenology of the species concerned can be determined.

Table 1. Fertility Data for the Study Species

Species	Number of Sites			Total
	Fruiting Freely	Fruiting Sparsely	Not Fruiting	
<u>Bryum argenteum</u>	3	10	15	28
<u>Drepanocladus revolvens</u>	0	3	10	13
<u>Hylocomium splendens</u>	5	18	26	49
<u>Hypnum lindbergii</u>	0	0	3	3
<u>Tetraphis pellucida</u>	2	9	16	27

The most surprising feature of the data in Table 1 is the high proportion of fruiting sites recorded for Hylocomium splendens, as sporophytes of this species are generally regarded as rare in Britain. However, all the fruiting records are from northern Scotland, except for one from Ireland: no sporophytes were recorded at nine sites in England and Wales. Thus the initial indications are that the distribution of fruiting populations in H. splendens may resemble that in the ecologically related species Pleurozium schreberi, in which sporophytes are also more common in the Scottish Highlands than in southern Britain. The proportion of fruiting records indicated in Table 1 for Tetraphis pellucida is also higher than might be expected from accounts in recent floras. Sporophytes have been recorded in South Hampshire, North Hampshire and Berkshire, as well as in northern and western areas. Bryum argenteum is generally regarded as common in fruit, and Drepanocladus revolvens as rare, as supported by the data in Table 1. Sporophytes of Hypnum lindbergii have not been recorded in Britain. It is of interest that analysis of specimens from two of the three sites revealed antheridia but not archegonia, no gametangia being seen in the third sample. Similarly, the two herbarium specimens so far examined contained only male inflorescences.

The results to date clearly do little more than demonstrate the potential value of the present survey. Many more records from throughout the country are required before definitive conclusions can be drawn. Two points should be emphasized. Firstly, the sampling procedure, as outlined in Bulletin 39, is extremely simple and is within the scope of any member who can recognize the species concerned. All that is basically required is to determine whether or not a given species has sporophytes at a given site, and to collect supporting specimens. Secondly, the sampling must be objective and the temptation to record preferentially from fruiting sites resisted, if bias in the results is to be avoided. I should be happy to supply further information and recording cards to anyone interested in participating in the survey.

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NEW VICE-COUNTY RECORDS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE CENSUS CATALOGUES

All undated records are based on specimens collected in 1982. The names and numbers follow Corley & Hill, Distribution of bryophytes in the British Isles: a census catalogue of their occurrence in vice-counties (1981).

HEPATICAE

M.F.V. Corley

- 1.2 Anthoceros punctatus, forestry track, Burfa Hill, nr Knill (43), Port; stubble field, Knoweside, south of Dunure (75), Crundwell.
- 3.2 Sphaerocarpos texanus, stubble field on sandy loam, NE of Liss (12), Rose.
- 9.1 Marchantia polymorpha, in standing water in calcareous marsh, Lough Duff (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 9.2 M. alpestris, ground between potted plants, Scott's Nurseries, Merriott (5), Perry, 1981; Brown's Nurseries, Wells (6), Appleyard; soil around base of garden shrubs, Brampton Nursery, nr Huntingdon (31), Preston et al.
- 12.1 Riccia cavernosa, damp mud of water treatment chemical waste pool, Han-ningfield Reservoir, Stock Parish (18), J.L. Fielding; edge of pools in old gravel pit, Thorp Perrow, nr Bedale (65), Miss J. Robertson.
- 12.12 R. sorocarpa, muddy wheelruts of trackway, White Lake (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 13.1 Metzgeria fruticulosa, elder, roadside by Highnam Copse, nr Froyle (12), Crundwell; sallow branch in alder carr, Cwm Coedycerrig, W of Llanfihangel Crucorney (35), Perry.
- 14.1 Apometzgeria pubescens, shaded Magnesian Limestone, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 16.1 Cryptothallus mirabilis, amongst Molinia tussocks in Betula woodland, Eas Allt Horn ravine, Loch Stack (108), Long et al.
- 21.1 Blasia pusilla, waterlogged disused railway cutting, SW of Barley (11), Rose et al., 1981.
- 22.1 Fossombronina foveolata, sides of a small pool in fixed dune grassland and heath, N side of the mouth of the Alaw estuary, W of Llanfachraeth (52), Blackstock.
- 22.4 F. husnotii, ride in Chisbury Wood, Great Bedwyn ((7)), C.P. Hurst, 1918 (CGE) comm. Paton ; shaded track, Rewell Wood, nr Arundel (13), Stern.
- 22.8 F. incurva, disused railway line, Smardale, W of Kirkby Stephen (69), Crundwell.
- 24.1 Haplomitrium hookeri, old railway line, Demesne Wood, Smardale, W of Kirkby Stephen (69), Paton.
- 26.4 Barbilophozia atlantica, bank on west side of R. Goyt, a short distance above Erwood Reservoir (58), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith.
- 26.5 B. attenuata, sandy peaty bank on side of wooded valley, Newtown Common (12), Rose & Brough.
- 28.1 Lophozia ventricosa a var. ventricosa, crevices on N facing crags above Llyn Llygad Rheiddol, Plynlymon (46), Lewis; bank of moorland stream, Worsthorpe Moor, nr Burnley (59), Ormand; bank in pasture, Altar Lane, Bingley (63), Blockeel; bank above stream, W of summit of Great Dun Fell (69), Paton; earth-covered rocks on cliffs, Dunure (75), Crundwell; shaded vertical humus-covered rock-face near sea, Uisken, Ross of Mull, Mull (103), Corley; b var. silvicola, mat of dead grass on acid bank near stream, east side of R. Ithon nr Lower Foel, N of Llanbadarn Fynydd

- (43), Orange; boggy moorland, Marehouse Hill, W of Muirkirk (75) Crundwell; among rocks, Creag nam Fhitheach, L. Craignish (98), Corley.
- 28.3 L. wenzelii, beside streamlet, E slope of Skiddaw (70), Paton. New to England.
- 29.2 Leiocolea badensis, calcareous grassland, shore of L. Carra, nr Moorehall (H.26), Lockhart, 1981.
- 38.2 Jungermannia atrovirens, soil amongst Limestone rocks, shore of L. Carra, nr Moorehall (H.26), Lockhart, 1981.
- 38.6 J. exsertifolia ssp. cordifolia, submerged on stones in small stream, Gleann Doire Dubhaig, L. na Keal, Mull (103), Corley.
- 38.11 J. hyalina, bank, Tindale, E of Brampton (70), Crundwell.
- 40.2 Marsupella sphacelata, wet soil on open heath, N of Scarey Tor, SW of Belstone (4), Paton.
- 40.3 M. funckii, delete 102, record due to error in compilation of CC3.
- 46.3 Plagiochila asplenoides, woodland floor, Tile Kiln Wood, Welbeck (56), Blockeel.
- 46.4 P. britannica, Limestone wall in wood beside Scandal Beck, Smardale, W of Kirkby Stephen (69), Paton; mossy bank in wooded ravine, NE of Tokavaig, Sleat Peninsula, Skye (104), Long and B.M. Murray.
- 46.5 P. atlantica, rockface in steep E facing woodland, Druim Mor Aird, S of L. Don, Mull (103), Corley.
- 46.6 P. spinulosa, tree base beside East Okement River, W of Belstone (4), Paton.
- 46.7 P. killarniensis, summer-dry SW facing basic rocks, by the R. Vyrnwy nr Pont Llogel (47), Benoit.
- 49.2 Chiloscyphus pallescens, wet pasture on peat, Kilskeagh Townland, nr L. Carra (H.26), Lockhart, 1981; wet grassy bank, L. Rafinny (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 51.1 Harpanthus flotovianus, edge of base-rich flush below summit, NE slope of Little Dun Fell (Moorhouse N.N.R.) (69), Crundall & Paton, new to England.
- 53.1 Douinia ovata, underside of overhanging rock, N facing crags above Llyn Llygad Rheidol, Plynlymon (46), Lewis.
- 54.3 Diplophyllum obtusifolium, clay bank by forestry track below Flora Craig, Walkerburn (79), Corner.
- 55.4 Scapania scandica, bank of stream above Lumb Falls, Crimsworth Dean, Hebden Bridge (63), Blockeel.
- 55.6 S. lingulata, cleft of basalt cliff, valley between the Old Man and the Storr, Skye (104), Long and B.M. Murray (E).
- 55.16 S. undulata, side of gravelly ditch, Park Wood, Ruislip (21), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith.
- 55.21 S. gracilis, mountain blanket bog, Slieve Bloom Mts. NW slope of Arderin (H.14), J.R. Cross & C. Douglas, 1980.
- 58.1 Cephaloziella elachista, Skipwith (61), W. Ingham, 1899 (MANCH); woodland mire, Cliburn Moss, SE of Penrith (69), Paton.
- 58.3 C. rubella, wet peaty ground, Widcombe Moor (5), Appleyard, 1964 (BBSUK); bog, Traeth Mawr, Mynydd Illtyd, SW of Brecon (42), Paton et al., 1980; bog west of Derrymore House, S of Tulla (H.9), Crundwell, 1979 (Herb. A.C.C.); on Sphagnum, cutover bog, Rathduffmore, 1½ miles N of Knockan-

- anna (H.20), Paton, 1975 (Herb. J.A.P.); peat cutting, bog S of Doonis Lough, 6 miles N of Glassan (H.23), Paton, 1970 (Herb. J.A.P.).
- 58.6 C. divaricata, damp hollows in sandy ground, old gravel workings, Fingringhoe Wick N.R., Fingringhoe, nr Colchester (19), Adams, 1979.
- 58.7 C. stellulifera, anthill on peaty bank near Shandangan L., NE of Corrofin (H.9), Paton, 1968; damp lay-by, Mullan, NE of Cresslough (H.35), Paton, 1969.
- 58.11 C. integerrima, slaty soil in quarry, E of Withiel, Bodmin (2), Paton, 1963; delete 11, specimen un-nameable (comm. Paton).
- 59.7 Cephalozia macrostachya, creeping over Sphagnum in acidic mire, Fridd y Fawnog, W of Mynydd Nodol, S of Llyn Celyn (48), Blackstock & Hill.
- 60.1 Nowellia curvifolia, rotting log, Stubbs Wood, W of Beaulieu, New Forest (11), Rose & B. de Foucault, 1979; old stump, Skyers Wood, Ramsdell (12), Stern & Brough.
- 61.2 Cladopodiella fluitans, pools of bog NW of L. Cholla, Colonsay (102), Rose, 1981.
- 66.3 Kurzia sylvatica, vertical peat on Tarn Moor above Mossy Beck, SW of Askham (69), Paton.
- 68.1 Bazzania trilobata, in sheltered Calluna, rocky W side of Craigdilly, Winterhope, Megget (78), Corner.
- 69.8 Calypogeia arguta, side of gravelly ditch, Park Wood, Ruislip (21), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith.
- 72.1 Ptilidium ciliare, heathy grassland, Cowards Marsh, Christchurch (11), 1981, Prentice.
- 77.3 Porella platyphylla, delete 103, record based on specimen from Isle of Lismore, S.M. Macvicar (E), which is in 98.
- 77.4 P. cordaeana, silt-covered Fraxinus roots below flood-level, by Lymington River, SE of Brockenhurst (11), Rose, 1980; rock in stream, Rushock Dingle, Kington (36), Port.
- 77.5 P. pinnata, rock by river, close to water, S side of Afon Teifi near Llangeler, nr Llandyssul (44), Orange.
- 80.1 Marchesinia mackaili, sheltered Magnesian Limestone, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.

MUSCI

M.O. Hill

- 1.8 Sphagnum girgensohnii, in ditch, W side of R. Goyt, nr Derbyshire Bridge, between Macclesfield and Buxton (58), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith.
- 1.9 S. russowii, moorland bordering nearly dried-up, boggy old reservoir, Great Cumbrae (100), Cocking.
- 1.12 S. capillifolium, extensive patch at centre of main bog in Pheasanthouse Wood, Little Baddow (18), Adams, 1981; on basin mire, Llyn, nr Newbridge-on-Wye (43), Woods.
- 1.13 S. fuscum, blanket bog, 470 m alt., Watch Hill, Newcastleton (80), Corner, 1980.
- 1.14A S. subfulvum, small hummock on edge of raised bog, 1 km W of Clonallis House, Castlereagh (H.25), Synnott.
- 1.18 S. platyphyllum, in very wet mesotrophic basin mire, nr Salbri Farm, W of Carreglefn (52), Blackstock.
- 1.20 S. subsecundum, in spring-head flush, tributary of Nant y Fedu, Llanafan Fawr (42), Woods.

- 1.21 S. contortum, wet flush on common land, Cwm Crogau, Llanafan Fawr (42), Woods; base-rich fen, nr L. Beg, -10 km S of Castlebar (H.26), Lockhart, 1981.
- 1.26 S. pulchrum, edge of pool on remnant of raised bog, Garranlahan, S of Ballinlough (H.25), Synnott.
- 1.27 S. recurvum a var. amblyphyllum, wet woodland, Chard Common, nr Chard (5), Appleyard; boggy ground, Cricket Hill Country Park (12), Gardiner.
- 5.1 Polytrichum alpinum a var. alpinum, summit moorland, 770 m alt., Mt Leinster (H.12), Seaward, 1978.
- 5.4 P. commune b var. perigoniale, delete 17, no record traced (Gardiner, 1981).
- 5.8 P. alpestre, large tussocks in small acidic marsh, Tld. Lisarrilly (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 10.1 Buxbaumia aphylla, damp soil on cinder bank of disused colliery railway, between Fawdon and West Brunton Farm, Gosforth (67), B.H. Thompson, 1956.
- 11.1 Archidium alternifolium, bare ground in pasture, between Glusburn and Cowling (63), Blockeel.
- 14.4 Ditrichum heteromallum, waste ground in disused quarry, Breakwater Quarries, nr Holyhead (52), Blackstock & P. Day.
- 17.1 Brachydontium trichodes, on partly buried stone, steep grassy slope, 800 m alt., Beinn Eunaich, Glen Strae (98), Corley.
- 19.1 Blindia acuta, on flushed rock in stream, East Okement River, nr Okehamp-ton (4), Corley; on wet rocks nr Claerwen Dam, Llansantffraid Cwmeiddwr (43), Wood.
- 26.1 Dichodontium pellucidum, edge of pond round fountain, garden between York House and R. Thames, Twickenham (21), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith.
- 26.2 D. flavescens, delete 63, locality (Shedding Clough, Todmorden) is in v.-c. 59, comm. Blockeel; on Limestone rock by R. Kent, 100 m upstream of Force Bridge, Sizergh, nr Kendal (69), R. Walker.
- 28.7 Dicranella varia, soil among Limestone rocks, Maol an t-Searraich, E of L. Spelve, Mull (103), Corley.
- 31.1 Kiaeria falcata, on soil, area of late snow-lie, 860 m alt., E side of Ben Vorlich (99), Crundwell.
- 32.3 Dicranum bonjeanii, forming tufts in small, slightly acidic drumlin marsh, Tld. Lisarrilly (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 32.14 Dicranum tauricum, on fallen tree across stream, West Walk, nr Wickham (11), Stern; fallen willow by reservoir, High Park Wood, Eastwood, nr Nottingham (56), Blockeel.
- 34.11 Campylopus introflexus, boggy peaty area, Burley Wood, nr Oakham (55), Jackson, 1981.
- 36.2 Leucobryum juniperoideum, peaty banks among rocks in wood, East Okement River, nr Okehamp-ton (4), Corley; acid woodland, Newtown Common, S of Newbury (12), Rose & Brough.
- 37.2A Fissidens pusillus a var. pusillus, rock in stream, Bird Rock, 3 km W of Abergynolwyn, SW of Cader Idris (48), Benoit, 1976; rock face by Allt a'Chloidh, above Ardtalnaig (88), D.F. Chamberlain, 1973, (BBSUK), det. Corley: b var. tenuifolius, on damp old brick embedded in soil, steep slope of old castle moat, under trees, Lidgate (26), Adams, 1981; shaded Magnesian Limestone, Creswell Crag, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 37.8 F. crassipes, rocks in R. Llynfi, nr water authority gauging station,

- Three Cocks (42), Woods, 1981; delete 47, the only specimen traced (Herb. Long) is F. bryoides; delete 48, specimen (Herb. Mrs. A.G. Side) is F. pusillus var. pusillus; delete 49, specimen (BBSUK) is F. pusillus; rocks on river bank, Eden gorge above Kirkoswald (70), R. Walker & Crundwell; delete 88, specimen (BBSUK) is F. pusillus var. pusillus, det. Corley; delete 98, specimen (BBSUK) is F. bryoides, det. Corley; delete 104, specimen (BBSUK) is F. bryoides, det. Corley.
- 37.9 F. rufulus, delete 48, specimen (BBSUK) is F. curnovii; delete 49, specimen (BBSUK) is F. pusillus var. pusillus.
- 37.11 F. exilis, path in Wolves Wood bird reserve on boulder clay, nr Hadleigh (26), A.C. Smith.
- 37.12 F. celticus, shady soil bank by stream, S side of River Arrow, nr Michaelchurch-on-Arrow (43), Orange.
- 37.15 F. cristatus, Magnesian Limestone rock-face, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 38.1 Octodicerias fontanum, submerged, E side of Peak Forest Canal, Hyde, Tameside, nr Manchester (58), B.E. Bescoby.
- 39.2 Encalypta vulgaris, on shale rocks to east of Middle Hall, Aberedw (43), Woods.
- 40.1 Tortula ruralis b ssp. ruraliformis, roadside bank, Sleaford, nr Kingsley (12), Crundwell.
- 40.9 T. marginata, bricks on edge of river, Hillington Hall, ENE of King's Lynn (28), Libbey & Swann, 1981.
- 41.2 Aloina rigida, stony ground of old chalk pit, Weeting, parish of Hockwold, nr Brandon (28), Swann & Townsend, 1958; on hedge banks nr Fulwell, Sunderland (66 in ()), anon., c.1820 (HAMU), comm. Graham.
- 41.3 Aloina aloides b var. ambigua, among Limestone pebbles in rough pasture, Common-y-Coed, Magor (35), Garlick, 1981; on Limestone ground, Clipsham Quarry, about 12 km NE of Oakham (55), Jackson.
- 45.2 Pottia starkeana a var. starkeana, delete 17, no record traced (Gardiner, 1981): c. ssp. conica, stubble field at Woodford, nr Salisbury (8), Jones, 1981; on boulder-clay of recently made embankment, Boxford (26), Wigginton; barley stubble, Lincolnshire Gate, about 10 km NNW of Stamford (53), J.H. Chandler, 1968.
- 45.5 P. crinita, spoil heaps from old mine, cliff-top, Bunmahon (H.6), Appleyard, 1966.
- 45.7 P. intermedia, barley stubble, Lincolnshire Gate, about 10 km NNW of Stamford (53), J.H. Chandler, 1968.
- 45.9 P. heimii, bare clay under overhang of sea wall, New England Island (18), J.J. Heath, 1981.
- 46.1 Phascum cuspidatum b var. piliiferum, bare ground, Lybster harbour (109), Appleyard, 1974.
- 48.1 Hyophila stanfordensis, trampled ground under trees by the Thames, Datchet (24), Miss J.J. Davis & Whitehouse, 1981.
- 49.1 Barbula convoluta b var. commutata, on wall, Brent Lodge Park, Hanwell (21), Gardiner.
- 49.8 B. reflexa, sheltered rock ledge on steep scrub-covered slope, Sourton Limestone pits, 9 km SW of Okehampton (4), Jones & Bloom; Calcareous grassland facing Ribble Cement Works, Clitheroe (59), E. Ormand.
- 49.10 B. spadicea, basic mountain rocks, 430 m alt., Pennant Dyfi, 3 km E of

- Aran Fawddwy (48), Benoit, 1968.
- 49.15 B. nicholsonii, on silty stones beside R. Torridge, nr Beaford (4), Blockeel - male plants; embedded in sand on roots of alder, R. Ribble, Dinckley footbridge, nr Whalley (59), Blockeel; bank of R. Hodder, above Higher Hodder Bridge, Chaigley (60), Blockeel, 1977; stonework by R. Aire, Carleton Bridge, nr Skipton (63), Blockeel, 1977.
- 49.19 R. vinealis, on Magnesian Limestone, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 49.20A B. tomaculosa Blockeel, 63, 64, (Blockeel, 1981).
- 50.2 Gymnostomum aeruginosum, rocks in gully of W Okement River, by Meldon, nr Okehampton (4), Hill & Blockeel.
- 50.3 G. recurvirostrum, rocks beside old railway E of Llyn y Garn, between Trawsfynydd and Llyn Celyn (48), Hill & Blackstock; delete H.22, specimen is Barbula trifaria (Synnott, 1982); delete H.23, specimen not traced (Synnott, 1982).
- 50.4 G. insigne, dripping rock crevice in ravine, Guala Buidhe, Gruline, L. na Keal, Mull (103), Corley.
- 51.1 Gyroweisia tenuis, base of wall, parish churchyard, Frampton (53), C.R. Stevenson & A.J. Moore.
- 52.2 Anoetangium warburgii, on soft N-facing schist, 370 m alt., above L. Knockacorraun, Corraun Peninsula (H.27), Synnott - new to Ireland.
- 54.1 Weissia controversa b var. crispata, on anthill in chalk grassland, Foulden Common, E of Stoke Ferry, SW of Swaffham (28), Swann, 1965.
- 54.3 W. perssonii, on soil in rock crevice at top of sea cliff, Bolberry Down, nr Bolt Head (3), Corley.
- 54.6 W. microstoma a var. microstoma, soil among Limestone outcrop, E-facing slope, Mynydd Machen, Lower Machen, Newport (35), Garlick; on sheltered basic soil, 580 m alt., E side of White Shank, Ettrick (79), Corner; b var. brachycarpa, hollow on grassy bank, Tellisford, nr Trowbridge (8), Appleyard.
- 54.8 W. rostellata, place 17 in () (Gardiner, 1981).
- 54.10 W. multicapsularis, damp sandy clay bank, laneside nr vicarage, Dingestow (35), Garlick, 1980, conf. Crundwell - new to Wales.
- 54.11 W. sterilis, S-facing slope on Dolerite hill, Roundton, nr Church Stoke (47), Hill, 1975, conf. Crundwell - new to Wales.
- 54.12 W. longifolia a var. longifolia, delete 47, specimen (BBSUK) is W. sterilis, conf. Crundwell.
- 56.2 Trichostomum brachydontium, Magnesian Limestone outcrop, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 57.1 Tortella fragilis, Clova (90 in ()), J. Fergusson, 1868 (Herb. H.H. Wood, BM); delete 110, specimen (BBSUK) is T. tortuosa.
- 59.1 Trichostomopsis umbrosa, on brickwork of small bridge over brook, on N side, adjoining Bush Paddock woodland, St Osyth (19), Adams, 1981.
- 60.1 Leptodontium flexifolium, sandy turf nr Diana's Fountain, Bushey Park, nr Hampton Court (21), Milnes-Smith & Gardiner; peaty soil on top of boulder, Uisken, Ross of Mull (103), Corley.
- 60.2 L. gemmascens, straw thatch roof of barn, Amberley (13), Stern & Wallace, 1975.
- 64.1 Grimmia anodon, on slaty rock, Raven Crags, Mungarisdale (70), Appleyard & A.J.E. Smith.

- 64.3 G. laevigata, exposed basic igneous rocks, Roundton Hill, by Church Stoke. nr Montgomery (47), Benoit, 1981.
- 64.8 G. affinis, delete 48, only available specimen (BIRA) is G. funalis; delete 49, only available specimen (Herb. A.J.E. Smith) is G. funalis; boulder on hillside, 550 m alt., below S-facing cliffs, Ben Vrackie (89), Perry, 1968.
- 64.11 G. atrata, crevice of flat rocks on hill top, 550 m alt., Coire Bheinn, to W of Ben More, Mull (103), Corley, det. Crundwell.
- 64.14 G. orbicularis, Limestone boulder, Portland (9), Stern, 1981.
- 64.17 G. trichophylla a var. trichophylla, north ledge, South Runciton church (28), Libbey & Swann: b var. subsquarrosa, exposed summer-dry acid igneous rocks, Bausley Hill, nr Crew Green (47), Benoit.
- 64.19 G. retracta, on rocks beside A. Teifi, Newcastle Emlyn (46), Orange, 1981.
- 64.20 G. decipiens, crags nr Morvich, Rogart (107), Stirling & J. Mitchell.
- 66.2 Racomitrium aciculare, flat top of damp tomb against N wall of church, East Sutton, nr Sutton Valence, SE of Maidstone (15), Side.
- 66.9 R. canescens b var. ericoides, spoil heap of old mine workings, South Zeal (4), Fisk; Tiptree Heath (19 in ()), E.G. Varenne, 1860, comm. Adams; shingle beside A. Teifi, nr Pontrhydfendigaid (46), Curry, 1981.
- 67.1 Ptychomitrium polyphyllum, railway cutting, Hook Norton (23), Jones.
- 75.5 Ephemerum serratum a var. serratum, on stony beach, NW shore of Bassen-thwaite, 0.5 km S of Ouse Bridge (70), Jones & Stern.
- 80.2 Splachnum ampullaceum, on dung, cutaway bog, Kilskeagh Townland, nr L. Carra (H.26), Lockhart, 1981.
- 83.1 Orthodontium lineare, on tree stump in little wood, Great Cumbræ, Strathclyde (100), Cocking.
- 85.6 Pohlia drummondii, on footpath, Highnam Copse, nr Froyle, NE of Alton (12), Crundwell; in lay-by, Druim Mor Aird, S of L. Don, Mull (103), Corley.
- 85.6A P. scotica Crundwell, 88, 98, 99 (Crundwell, 1982).
- 85.9 P. bulbifera, soil bank of dried-up old reservoir, Great Cumbræ (100), Cocking.
- 85.10 P. prolifera, on aluminium glazing bars with Polytrichum longisetum and Ceratodon purpureus, outside of glasshouse, University Botanic Garden, Cambridge (29), Proctor & Whitehouse.
- 85.11 P. camptotrachela, bare soil on roadside, Barnluasgan, Knapdale (101), Corley, 1965.
- 85.12 P. myldermansii, E side of Scarba (102), Corley, 1976 - record wrongly assigned to v.-c. 103 in J. Bryol. 10, 27, 1978; soil in crevice of basalt rock, 770 m alt., N corrie of Ben More, Mull (103), Corley, 1981.
- 85.14 P. lutescens, clay bank in sunken lane, S of Pendoylan (41), Perry, 1976; on ground, Stoke Great Wood, nr Uppingham (55), Jackson; roadside bank opposite Know Head, R. South Tyne (67), Crundwell.
- 85.15 P. lescuriana, compacted sandy bank of stream, Nant Iechid, Cwm Dimbath (41), Perry, 1974.
- 89.9 Bryum pallens a var. pallens, chalky marsh, Costessey, NW of Norwich (27), Bull, 1979 - sterile, presumed to be this variety.
- 89.23 B. flaccidum, on tree, Notcutt's Nursery, Woodbridge, nr Ipswich (25), Appleyard, 1981; in cracks of elder bark, Hercules Wood, Blickling,

- nr Aylsham (27), Libbey & Swann, 1980; on elder on bank of Afon Gwydderig, Pentrebach, nr Llandoverly (44), Woods; trunk of alder beside R. Eden, NW of Lazonby (70), Paton.
- 89.30 B. caespitium a var. caespitium, delete H.23, record not traced (Synnott, 1982).
- 89.34 B. riparium, amongst dripping shaley scree on bank of stream running into Cautley Spout, 580 m alt., W of Cautley Crag (65), Perry, 1969.
- 89.38 B. gemmiferum, base of cliff, Portelet Beach, Jersey (C), Stern, 1979.
- 89.40 B. dunense, path, Easterbrook, E of Spreyton (4), Bloom; Ketton Quarry, Rutland (55), Jackson; disturbed ground on Magnesian Limestone, Newthorpe Quarry, Mickfield (64), Blockeel; sandy ground by sea, nr Dalmeny House (84), Long, 1981.
- 89.42 B. radiculosum, on mortar of wall, Killiecronan, L. na Keal, Mull (103), Corley.
- 89.43 B. ruderale, soil nr top of sea cliffs, Bolberry Down, nr Bolt Head (3), Corley; soil beside path, High Park Wood, Eastwood, nr Nottingham (56), Blockeel.
- 89.45 B. klinggraeffii, exposed mud by reservoir, E end of Loch of Lintrathen (90), Long.
- 89.46 B. sauteri, bare patch on ride, Hen Wood, East Meon (11), Stern; bare soil on ride, Doles Wood, Hurstbourne Tarrant (12), Stern, 1980.
- 89.48 B. microerythrocarpum, arable field, High Park Wood, Eastwood, nr Nottingham (56), Blockeel; moist bare soil by ditch in pasture, banks of R. Ribble, Dinckley, nr Whalley (59), Blockeel.
- 89.49 B. bornholmense, peaty ground on rides, Ironhill Plantation nr Liphook (13), Stern; in arboretum, Nuneham Courtenay (23), Bloom.
- 92.1 Cinclidium stygium, S margin of Clearburn Loch, nr Buccleuch (79), Corner.
- 93.1 Rhizomnium punctatum, delete H.22, record not traced (Synnott, 1982).
- 93.2 R. magnifolium, springs on N-facing hillside, N slope of Ben More, Assynt (107), Long.
- 93.3 R. pseudopunctatum, boggy ground in secondary woodland, Fen Covert, Walberswick Reserve, Blythborough (25), Adams, 1981.
- 94.1 Plagiomnium cuspidatum, delete H.23, record not traced (Synnott, 1982).
- 94.2 P. affine, wet ground in field, Bullaford, nr Molland (4), Appleyard, 1963; wall surrounding Cadley church, edge of Saverlake Forest (7), Appleyard, 1979; in long grass of churchyard, Eversley, 6 km N of Hartley Wintney (12), Crundwell & Gardiner; on earth in woodland, Blenheim, Woodstock (23), Bloom; in thin turf of chalk grassland, Weeting Brecks (28), Townsend & Swann, 1958; Ridgebourne Lane, Kington (36), Port; in grass below Calcareous ledge, Miller's Dale (57), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith.
- 94.3 P. elatum, delete H.23, record not traced (Synnott, 1982); tufts in Calcareous marsh, L. Duff (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 100.1 Catoscopium nigrum, flush by Allt Iomadaidh, nr Bridge of Brown (95), Appleyard, 1977.
- 101.1 Plagiopus oederi, mossy ledge of basic schist cliff, NE cliffs of Creagan Meall Horn (108), Long.
- 105.1 Philonotis rigida, delete 10, records from Shanklin Chine refer to P. marchica (Field, 1982).

- 105.3 P. arnellii, bare ground on track, Rewell Wood, Arundel (13), Stern, 1972; path by A. Teifi, by old quarries 3 km SE of Cardigan (45), Perry, 1973.
- 105.8 P. calcarea, calcareous fen, North L. Frank, nr L. Carra (H.26), Lockhart, 1981
- 109.1 Zygodon viridissimum a var. viridissimus, Magnesian Limestone rocks, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel: b var. stirtonii, add H.9, record (Trans. BBS 4, 371, 1962) omitted in error, comm. Perry; delete H.26 and substitute H.16, record (Trans. BBS 6, 381, 1971) wrongly transcribed to new Census Catalogue, comm. Perry.
- 109.2 Z. baumgartneri, on lime tree in churchyard, Crawley, nr Winchester (12), Stern.
- 110.9 Orthotrichum sprucei, on Salix, E bank of R. Ouse, S of Fulford, York (61), Blockeel.
- 110.18 O. pulchellum, on elder in spruce plantation nr Castle Crab, Disserth, N of Builth Wells (43), Woods.
- 112.1 Hedwigia ciliata, on granite gravestone, Broad Chalke churchyard (8), Rose, 1979.
- 113.1 Fontinalis antipyretica c var. gigantea, on gravelly bottom, about 0.1 m depth, E side of Afon Senni, Heol Senni, nr Sennybridge (42), Orange.
- 113.2 F. squamosa b var. curnowii, rock along N side of R. Lyd, Lydford Gorge, nr Tavistock (4), O'Shea.
- 115.1 Cryphaea heteromalla, elder on roadside, nr Llyn Gwyn, Nantmel (43), Woods.
- 116.1 Leucodon sciuroides b var. morensis, asbestos roof, Angmering Park, nr Arundel (13), Stern.
- 121.3 Neckera pumila, on Norway maple by pond, nr Cefndyrys, Llanellwedd, nr Builth Wells (43), Woods.
- 122.1 Homalia trichomanoides, tree stump and roots, beside R. Aire, nr Beck Foot, Bingley (63), Blockeel.
- 123.1 Thamnobryum alopecurum, on ground in shade, Barton Bendish chalk pit, between Swaffham and Downham Market (28), Locke & Swann, 1966.
- 129.1 Myrinia pulvinata, on bole of alder with Leskea polycarpa, bank of R. Ure, Masham (65), Blockeel.
- 130.1 Habrodon perpusillus, on elder, old railway embankment, Culcharan, nr Benderloch (98), Kenneth.
- 136.3 Anomodon viticulosus, at base of elm in woodland, Allt Ddel, Plas Gogerddan, Bow Street, nr Aberystwyth (46), Lewis, 1978.
- 137.3 Thuidium delicatulum, delete H.23, record not traced (Synnott, 1982).
- 139.2 Cratoneuron commutatum a var. commutatum, basic fen, Rockland All Saints, between Attleborough and Tottington (28), Locke & Swann.
- 141.7 Amblystegium riparium, rock by river, N side of A. Teifi, Llandyssul (46), Curry, 1981.
- 143.2 Drepanocladus sendtneri, submerged in pool with Calliergon cuspidatum, Foulden Common, nr Oxborough, SW of Swaffham (28), Swann, 1956.
- 143.4 D. fluitans a var. fluitans, edge of bog pool, Farland Point, Great Cumbrae (100), Cocking; b var. falcatus, wet floor of old gravel quarry, just S of Ballast Quay Farm, Fingringhoe (19), Adams, 1981; margin of boggy pool, Wolferton Fen, nr Sandringham, NW of King's Lynn (28), Swann, 1959.

- 143.5 D. exannulatus b var. rotae, marsh around spring on acid soil, N of Garn-wen, Upper Cwmbran (35), Garlick; stream in pinewoods, Glendye (91), Gardiner, 1967; submerged in bog pool, Lisnashannagh Lough (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 143.7 D. vernicosus, in fen beside small loch, Creogantairbh Beag, S of Ford, L. Awe (98), Corley.
- 143.8 D. uncinatus, on hazel beside A. Teifi, S of Pont Einon, Tregaron (46), Orange, 1981.
- 144.4 Hygrohypnum eugyrium, wet rocks in R. Vyrnwy, Dolanog (47), Benoit.
- 144A.1 Pictus scoticus Townsend, 89(Townsend, 1982).
- 146.1 Calliergon stramineum, among Sphagnum, derelict land nr Ranskill, NE of Worksop (56), Henley, 1981.
- 147.2 Isoetecium myosuroides a var. myosuroides, on tree bole, Bulls Wood, Cockfield (26), Adams, 1981.
- 150.4 Brachythecium salebrosum, on dead bark on floor of Wayland Wood, Watton (28), Libbey & Swann, 1973.
- 150.5 B. mildeanum, sides of concrete track through marshes, inland side of shingle, Snettisham (28), Libbey; soil beside unshaded track, Lennet-shill Plantation, Cinderford (34), Orange, 1980.
- 150.7 B. rivulare, side of drainage channel in open wood, Rockland All Saints Fen, between Peterborough and Tottington (28), Swann, 1960.
- 150.11A B. appleyardiae McAdam & A.J.E. Sm., 6, 8, 57, (McAdam & Smith, 1981).
- 150.12 B. populeum, Magnesian Limestone wall, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 152.1 Scleropodium cespitans, on stone in ground in Higham Churchyard, nr Hadleigh (26), A.C. Smith, 1981.
- 153.3 Cirriphyllum crassinervium, shaded Magnesian Limestone, Creswell Crags, SW of Worksop (56), Blockeel.
- 154.1 Rhynchostegium riparioides, submerged on stones in river, Holme Hale, E of Swaffham (28), Libbey & Swann, 1974.
- 154.3 R. murale, concrete beside garden pond, East Tuddenham, between Norwich and East Dereham (27), Bull, 1976.
- 155.3 Eurhynchium pulchellum a var. pulchellum, crevices in Limestone rocks, Hutton Roof Crag (69), Crundwell, 1955, conf. McAdam (curious form with complanate, non-imbricate leaves, possibly referable to Nyholm's forma depressum); crevices of retaining wall below Limestone cliffs, Elphin (108), Crundwell, 1959 (similar complanate form to that found in v.-c. 69): b var. diversifolium, mossy basalt cliff ledges, valley between the Old Man and the Storr, Skye (104), Long & B.M. Murray (E) (form with cells in mid-leaf ca 40 um long, but referred to this variety because of montane habitat).
- 155.5 E. praelongum b var. stokesii, woodland, Blenheim, Woodstock (23), Bloom; south-east end of Wolves Wood bird reserve, nr Hadleigh (26), A.C. Smith, 1981.
- 155.6 E. swartzii b var. rigidum, on steep sunny slope in scrub, Sourton Limestone pits, nr Okehampton (4), Jones & Bloom.
- 155.8 E. speciosum, brickwork by river, Shoreham (16), W.D. Foster, 1971; Beeston bog, nr Sheringham (27), Bull, 1969; muddy soil in alder carr, Cwm Coedycerrig, W of Llanfihangel Crucorney (35), Perry; damp runnel above sea, Trwyn Bychestyn, SW of Aberdaron (49), Blackstock; damp

- soil subject to flooding, under alder and hawthorn, N shore of Emy Lough (H.32), Lockhart, 1980.
- 156.1 Rhynchostegiella tenella a var. tenella, on damp bricks, N side of church, W Dereham (28), Libbey & Swann.
- 156.3 R. teesdalei, Balnabraid Glen, nr Campbeltown (101), Bignal, 1981.
- 159.1 Plagiothecium latebricola, Hockering Wood, between East Dereham and Norwich (27), Wallace, 1967.
- 159.4 P. ruthei, base of alder in carr, Buxton Heath, between Buxton and Reepham (27), Libbey & Swann, 1973.
- 159.5 P. curvifolium, rotting log, High Park Wood, Eastwood, nr Nottingham (56), Blockeel; extensive glossy patches on bare soil, Bellvue Wood, Glan of the Downs Nature Reserve (H.20), Lockhart, 1981 - new to Ireland, earlier records being based on misidentifications.
- 159.6 P. laetum, shady wall top in wooded glen, Nant-y-Ffrith, nr Bwlchgwyn, W of Wrexham (51), Benoit, 1981.
- 159.7 P. platyphyllum, in spring, 860 m alt., E side of Ben Vorlich (99), Crundwell.
- 159.9 P. succulentum, woodland banks, Whitewebbs Park, Enfield (21), Gardiner & Milnes-Smith; base of birch in fen scrub, Swannington Common, NW of Norwich (27), Rocke & Swann, 1959.
- 161.2 Isopterygium elegans, base of tree in wood at the Nussteads, White-street Green, nr Hadleigh (26), A.C. Smith.
- 164.1 Sematophyllum demissum, inclined slab of rock in light shade under trees, nr Leenane. Killary Harbour (H.16), Ratcliffe.
- 168.4 Hypnum mammillatum, on base of old reclining oak by small pool, southern margin of the Lower Forest, S of the Ongar road, Epping Forest (18), Adams; old ash by stream, Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve, nr Colchester (19), Adams, 1981; base of Carpinus, Copse Wood, nr Ruislip (21), Gardiner; tree, Blenheim, Woodstock (23), Bloom; on wood in secondary woodland, Fen Covert, Walberswick Bird Reserve, Blythborough (25), Adams, 1981; tree bole, Plantation Fell, Bradfield Woods reserve (26), Adams, 1981.
- 168.8 H. lindbergii, grassy ride, Woodhouse Copse, nr Wootton, Isle of Wight (10), Stern.
- 170.1 Ctenidium molluscum b var. fastigiatum, stony cliff on Lias nr Kilve (5), Appleyard; on the side of a Limestone wall in a field just above Baycliff (69), R. Walker, 1980.

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BRYOPHYTE RECORDS FROM SWITZERLAND
AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

At the meeting of the Working Group for Mapping the Bryophytes in Europe (University of Liège, 1982) the contrast between the well-studied countries of north and west Europe and the relatively poorly-worked Mediterranean lands was discussed. The following individuals offered to co-ordinate records for the Mediterranean countries: Spain: C. Casas Sicart; Portugal: C. Sergio; Italy: C. Cortini-Pedrotti; Greece: C.D. Preston. E. Urmi also offered to do the same for Switzerland. Any bryologists with unpublished records from these countries is invited to send details to the addresses below. This should at least ensure that all the available records are accessible to other workers.

Anyone who would like to take on the mapping of any species in Europe is invited to contact Dr René Schumacker.

Addresses

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- R. Schumacker, Station Scientifique des Hautes-Fagnes, Mont-Rigi, B-4898 Robertville, Belgium.

C.D. Preston



CELL MEASUREMENT
By MARTHA E. NEWTON

In seeking an authoritative definition of cell width, the recent letter of Dr. P.E. Jackson (B.B.S. Bulletin 40, p.32, 1982) identifies a point of technique and terminology which is far from being as clearly appreciated as its importance demands. Accurate cell measurement is obviously fundamental to successful bryology, yet it is too often the case that the meaning of cell dimensions is at best ambiguous and at worst no more than a matter for surmise, there being two main reasons why this is so. (1) Few authors have explained their method of measuring cells, presumably assuming it to be universal. (2) Discrimination between leaf and cell alignment is variously practised, with the result that two conflicting terminologies are in current use. Perhaps I may consider each of these points in turn with particular reference to identification manuals commonly used in Britain. In doing so, however, I would stress that they could be equally validly put in terms of world literature.

(1) Cell size. It is generally current practice to record distances from middle lamella to middle lamella across several cells and to note the mean and range of variation. Measurements restricted to the lumen are undoubtedly exceptional (van Reenen, 1982). In the case of vermiform or sigmoid cells, it would appear to be usual to consider the length of a straight line between opposite ends without attempting to follow curves. What relationship such measurements bear to the dimensions quoted by Macvicar (1926), on which British hepaticologists are basically reliant for identification purposes, is not, however, immediately obvious. Macvicar quoted cell size, for example in Lophocolea bidentata, as 28-35 μm . The cells were said to be hexagonal and the accompanying drawing indicates that they were not isodiametric. One is therefore left in doubt as to what the figures referred (cf. Schuster, 1966), although it is reasonable to suggest that it was the shortest diameter. It is preferable to provide the longest and/or shortest diameter, as done for many species in the current British moss flora (Smith, 1978). For hexagonal cells, this would mean the shortest distance between middle lamellae of opposite sides, i.e. the width of the cell, and the distance between the extremes at right angles to the width, i.e. the length of the cell. For cells which tapered at each end, the cell width would be determined at the centre.

(2) Leaf and cell orientation. Where elongated cells occur in liverworts, they generally lie parallel to the leaf axis, so that leaf length (at right angles to the insertion) and cell length extend in the same direction. In mosses, however, this is frequently not the case. In Plagiomnium affine, for instance, divergent rows of cells extend from the nerve to the margin, the direction in which the cells are elongated. Dixon (1924) defined cell size in this species as 25-40 μm which, by reference to the scale drawing, must represent the shortest diameter, the cell width as defined above. Indeed, it compares favourably with the width quoted by Smith (1978). To Dixon, however, cell width lay at right angles to the main axis of the leaf and was not necessarily synonymous with the shortest diameter. Moreover, it is still common practice to define the orientation of quadrate or rectangular cells in terms of leaf orientation despite the anomalous terminology in which it results. For instance, marginal cells in Grimmia laevigata have been said to be broader than long (Dixon, 1924; Smith, 1978) and cell width quoted for Barbula vinealis (Smith, 1978) appears not to refer to the shortest diameter. There is thus recognized to be, on the one hand, identity of cell width and shortest diameter while, on the other, cell width is determined by its position within the leaf. Inevitable confusion can be reduced by an awareness of the problem but, in the long-term, we would do well to strive for some consistency in the matter, not only in floras but in taxonomic literature as a whole.

- Dixon, H.N. (1924). The Student's Handbook of British Mosses, ed. 3. Eastbourne.
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- Schuster, R.M. (1966). The Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of North America East of the Hundredth Meridian, Vol. 1. New York & London.
- Smith, A.J.E. (1978). The Moss Flora of Britain and Ireland. Cambridge.
- van Reenen, G.B.A. (1982). Studies on Colombian cryptogams XII. High Andean species of Herbertus S.F. Gray (Hepaticae). Lindbergia 8:110-120.
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BACK NUMBERS FOR SALE

A good unbound set of Trans. B.B.S. and J. Bryol. from 1969 to 1974 is available second hand, Vols 5(4), 6 (1&2), 7 (1,2,3 & 4) and 8 (1&2), from David Long, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, at a price of £15.



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BROOKES, B.S., B.Sc. add M.B.E.
PATON, Mrs J.A., M.Sc. delete F.L.S.

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