

The bill grows at a more uniform rate than any other of the measured structures. At hatching the upper mandible is a little shorter than the lower and straight-tipped, but in a few days it becomes equal and on about the seventh day the developing hooked tip overhangs the lower mandible. By the end of the nestling period the bill is of adult length, though appearing less massive.

The tameness of the parent birds was almost equal to that of the young. Only a few days after my daily visits had begun they were found to return to perches within ten yards of me and later they came very much closer. One would approach within six feet, and might have improved on this had not the mysterious disappearance of its two young caused it to desert the nest.

HUGH BOYD.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES—TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE

Marine Ecology.

Mr and Mrs Harvey, assisted by working parties, continued the survey of the shores of Lundy during April and August. Considerable progress was made with the work, but it is unlikely to be completed for some time to come, and no interim report can do justice to the accumulating data. The most striking observation during the year has been the discovery of a red seaweed new to British waters. Mrs Harvey found this while collecting on the shore at the Gates at Easter. Being unable to recognize it she submitted it to Mrs K. Drew-Baker of the Department of Cryptogamic Botany, Manchester University. It proved to be a species of *Falkenbergia*, an Australian plant which has been progressing towards Britain for some years, having been known from the French Atlantic coast and from the Channel Islands. This was the first time it had been seen in Britain, and a joint note on the occurrence was published by Mrs Baker and Mrs Harvey in *Nature* 1949, reporting its discovery. Since then it has been found in some quantity off the west coast of Ireland.

Freshwaters.

The principal additions to the freshwater ecological studies are recorded elsewhere in this report, in the Rev R. Fraser Bastow's lists of Diatoms. These present a valuable addition to our knowledge of the group, and Mr Bastow hopes to be able to visit the island in person next spring in order to complete his survey.

Terrestrial Records.

Here again, no co-ordinated report is available on the work of the year, partly because final results have still to be attained, and partly because it has not yet been possible to complete examination of material collected. New records for Lundy include one plant,

Lotus hispidus, Hispid Bird's Foot Trefoil, which is not uncommon on the grassy slopes above Lametry ; while last year's list of Orthoptera is trebled by the addition of the little cockroach, *Ectobius panzeri*, which was found to be quite common among the roots and stems of grass and heather along the west sidings, and of the bush cricket, *Leptophyes punctatissima*. This was found on two occasions during August, and in each case the catch consisted of one pair, male and female, close together among the bracken. It is worth investigating whether the species has adopted bracken owing to the scarcity of its normal woodland and habitat on Lundy.

W. A. Gliddon has added a number of lichens to last year's list :

From Gannets' Combe,

Parmelia caperata Ach.

P. proboscidea Tayl.

Lecanora parella Ach.

L. atra Ach.

Physcia fusca A. L. Sm.

Buellia spuria Koerb.

Lecidia sylvicola Flot.

From burned ground, North End,

Cladonia furcata Schrad.

From slope at Goat Island,

Dermatocarpon minutum Th. Fr.

From Brazen Ward,

Xanthoria polycarpa Oliv.

From The Gates,

Ramalina siliquosa A. L. Sm.

Xanthoria polycarpa Oliv.

Lichina confinis Ag.

From Jenny's Cove,

Lichina pygmaea Ag.

A variety of notes on the flowering of some of the plants, occurrence of various Lepidoptera, and the like have been deposited with the Secretary, or are recorded in the daily log, and these may be consulted if desired. It may be noted that 1949 was not a good year for such migrant butterflies as the Clouded Yellow, Painted Lady and Red Admiral. These were all seen, but in much smaller numbers than in 1948. The Clouded Yellows, however, included two specimens at least of the pale variety, var. *helice*.

During April, Owen Gilbert spent a fortnight in searching for spiders and other arachnids. Unfortunately illness has prevented his completing the identification of this material, but it is to be hoped that a report may be included in next year's Report, and it will be interesting to compare this with Bristowe's records obtained in the early years of the century. The Myriapods which were collected

at the same time have however been identified and are listed below :

At North End,

Chilopoda (Centipedes).

Schendyla nemorensis (C. L. Koch).

Lithobius variegatus Leach.

Diplopoda (Millipedes).

Choneiulus palmatus Nemeč.

At Marisco Castle,

Cryptops hortensis Leach.

Schendyla nemorensis (C. L. Koch).

Tachypodoiulus niger (Leach).

In clumps of *Deschampsia*, Gannets' Combe,

Schendyla nemorensis (C. L. Koch).

Lithobius sp. juv.

Choneiulus palmatus Nemeč.

At Goat Island,

Lithobius variegatus Leach.

Geophilus carpophagus Leach.

Cryptops hortensis Leach.

At John o' Groat's House,

Geophilus carpophagus Leach.

In *Deschampsia* clumps below the Church,

Brachydesmus superus mosellanus Verhoeff, but only one female collected and hence diagnosis indefinite.

At the Farm,

Lithobius forficatus L.

Beneath stones, Quarries,

Glomeris sp. either *marginata* (Villers) or *marginata* var. *perplexa* (Latzel).