

L E N S B U L L E T I N

No. 20

Issued for Members and Friends of the

LONG EATON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

AUTUMN 1989

CHAIRMAN	:	ALAN HEATH
SECRETARY	:	MARTIN HARVEY
MEETINGS ORG.	:	KAREN BIDGOOD
TREASURER	:	NORAH KNIGHT



CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

It is my pleasure to report another successful year for LENS...

You will be pleased to learn that there is no need to raise our subscription as our finances are healthy.

The summer programme of outings was well attended and only one was 'rained off'. This was the visit to the Railway Ponds to be led by me but we can include this in next year's programme if members wish it. You will see from the winter programme of talks that the standard we have become accustomed to has been maintained and, with a fair number of talks about birds, the ornithologists amongst you will be well catered for.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our hard working officers and committee and especially Stan Eggleshaw who for a number of years was recorder for the society, collating information for entry in the bulletin and for submission to other organisations. Stan has expressed a wish to retire from this post and we thank him for all his work on our behalf and welcome John Blackburn as his successor. The bulletin has not appeared on a regular basis and a bulletin can only be produced if there is material and records to put in it. It is up to you to ensure its success. Gordon Greensmith was married this year and I am sure you will all join with me in wishing Gordon and his wife every happiness for the future.

Members will have seen in the press the sad news of the death of Sir Peter Scott and also George Adamson. As many of you will know, Sir Peter was the son of 'Scot of the Antarctic' who told his wife before going on that ill fated expedition "Interest the boy in natural history, it is far better than sport." My sentiments exactly. In our small way we can carry on the conservation tradition these two great men did so much to inspire.

Alan Heath

Operation Seal Rescue by Nora A Knight

In response to appeals to help seals which were infected with the deadly seal distemper from which 17,000 seals around our coasts have died, we sent in November 1988 a £20 donation to the RSPCA seal unit at Docking, Norfolk. In reply I received a letter of thanks and a very interesting leaflet explaining the work that was being done at Docking.

"When a seal comes into our care it is kept in an isolation pen in an area designated a high infection risk. To minimise the chances of cross-infection staff only enter this area wearing protective clothing that must not be worn anywhere else. Most of the seal pups receive antibiotics and fluid solutions normally used on young animals suffering from dehydration. This treatment greatly increases a seal's chances of survival. Blood samples are also taken at regular intervals and sent to Glasgow University, where they are analysed for the virus and any natural antibodies that may be developing. Seals that are recovering well are moved to rehabilitation pools outside. Swimming enables them to exercise

their muscles, but they are still kept under strict observation".

On 11th March 1989 I was fortunate to switch on the television when a 'Jim'll Fix It' programme was on. One of the Fix-its was to take a young girl to this same seal unit. A young seal had just been brought in and she watched while it was given a thorough examination by a vet who prescribed a course of treatment. She was then shown the isolation pens. Hanging from each pen was a chart describing the daily progress of the seal inside. She then saw seals swimming in the rehabilitation pens and greatly enjoying it; they seemed well on the way to recovery. Finally she accompanied an officer who was taking a seal back to the sea for release. It was no use freeing this particular seal on the sands where it had been picked up because the rest of the herd had been wiped out by the virus so it was taken to the nearest herd. It needed a little coaxing and encouraging, and twice it turned round and came back, but eventually it swam out to sea. The officer in charge said it had 'gone home'. He said that seventeen seals had been taken back to the sea and five more would go during the following week.

This unit at Docking not only provides intensive nursing care for sick seals, but a great deal of research is also done. They work closely with the seal research unit at Pieterburen in Holland which has nearly twenty years experience in this field. An expert from Pieterburen has joined a team consisting of vets, RSPCA staff and animal handlers from zoos all over the U.K. to work at Docking. A recently developed vaccine is being tested. Hopefully this will help the seals produce anti-bodies to fight off the virus. So let us hope that a cure is in sight and that 1989 will be a better year for the seals.

Since this account was written several months ago, before submitting it for inclusion in the next bulletin I decided to try to obtain an up-date of the seal situation, so in August 1989 I wrote again to the unit at Docking. The information I received is that so far this Summer no signs of the seal virus have appeared in the Wash, but sadly the seals in the Orkneys are affected. At Docking they continue to rear seal pups abandoned or separated from their mothers and when this letter was written all were doing well and would be released as soon as they were able to fend for themselves.

VISIT TO EGLESTON NATURE RESERVE, RUTLAND WATER, OAKHAM

A visit to this reserve was made by nine members on Saturday 22nd April on a cloudy but dry day. Visits were made to most of the hides there and the availability of John Blackburn's telescope was most helpful for viewing distant birds in close-up. The field trip was led by Stan Eggleshaw who not only identified most of the birds seen but also provided much information on their habits etc. The following 48 birds were recorded.

Willow Warbler, Bullfinch, Chaffinch, Great Tit, Blue Tit, Wren, Tree Sparrow, Crow, Collared Dove, Song Thrush, Shoveler, Wigeon, Tufted Duck, Great Crested Grebe, Mute Swan, Mallard, Coot, Canada Geese, Cuckoo, Ruddy Duck, Heron, Shelduck, Gadwell, Black-headed Gull

cont.....

Teal, Grasshopper Warbler (heard), Robin, Magpie, Starling, Greenfinch, Blackbird, Mistle Thrush, Tern, Reed Bunting, Wood pigeon, Moorhen, Pheasant, Pintail, Linnet, Herring Gull, House Martin, Sedge Warbler (heard), Kestrel, Golden Eye, Cormorant, Pochard, Greylag Geese. The visit was primarily for bird watching but a few of the more obvious plants seen were:-

Primrose, Cellandine, White Deadnettle, Crabapple, Blackthorne, to mention but a few.

A number of black slugs were seen at one point as well as clouds of Gnats.

Although no rare birds were seen, the visit was successful and enjoyed by all who attended. A particularly fine view of a Kestrel sitting on a nest box was seen and many remarked on the fine colours of the Teal, the Cuckoo and the Linnet seen with the telescope.

Alan Heath

Moth Hunt at Risley Glebe, '27th May 1989

Having met at Risley at 7.30pm we filled the time before dusk by taking a walk through the fields surrounding the LENS & DWT reserves. It was a fine evening, with little cloud, and it was getting on for 9.00pm before the light had faded enough to tempt any moths on to the wing. At about 8.30 we had taken a circuit around the LENS reserve to "sugar" some trees: this involved my painting a strip of sugar solution (actually an evil-looking concoction of beer, treacle, banana and anything else that seemed appropriate) on to tree trunks around the reserve with the hope of attracting moths and other invertebrates to feed. In the event this method singularly failed to attract anything other than the odd slug and woodlouse; this may have been because of the clear and fairly cool night (sugaring, and indeed moth-hunting in general, seems to work best on cloudy, humid nights), because of the strong competing smell of Ransoms in the wood, or simply that the moths didn't appreciate my recipe!

The other method we used to attract moths was the mercury vapour lamp, which we situated in the centre of the DWT reserve near the bench. The mercury vapour lamp emits ultra-violet light, and can usually be relied on to attract a good variety of species, although not all moths will come to it. We ran the light from 9.10-11.40pm, during which time the temperature fell from 10-6°C, and attracted 19 species in all, of which the Scorched Wing is perhaps the most unusual: "uncommon and locally distributed" according to "Butterflies and Moths of Derbyshire". All specimens were released either that night or the following day.

Common Swift (<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>)	1
Common Carpet (<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>)	2
Silver-ground Carpet (<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>)	c.20
Flame Carpet (<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>)	1

Broken-barred Carpet (<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>)	2
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet (<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>)	1
Mottled Pug (<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>)	1
Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>)	2
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>)	1
Scorched Wing (<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>)	1
Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>)	1
Clouded Silver (<i>Lomographa temerata</i>)	3
Small Phoenix (<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>)	1
Small Engrailed (<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>)	1
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>)	1
Small Square-spot (<i>Diarsia rubi</i>)	c.15
Pale-shouldered Brocade (<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>)	1
Rustic Shoulder-knot (<i>Apamea sordens</i>)	2
Small Magpie (<i>Eurrhypara hortulata</i>)	1

New species were appearing throughout the evening, and no doubt more would have been recorded had we stayed longer, as different species fly at different times of night. As it was, we found an interesting variety, with plenty of brightly coloured species to contradict the idea that moths are dull grey creatures, and also discovered several LENS members with a promising moth-net technique!

Martin Harvey

 VISIT TO SHIPLEY PARK - 19th June 1989

Twenty members, led by Brian Phillips paid an evening visit to the park in excellent weather. They were able to enjoy many birds and plants in the park. Particularly interesting was a Little Owl which was observed for about half an hour with John Blackburn's telescope.

BIRDS - Coot, Great Crested Grebe, Garden Warbler, Willow Warbler (heard), Long-tailed Tits, Cuckoo (heard), Little Owl, Lark, Jay.

PLANTS - Water Bistort, Burdock, Figwort, Field Maple, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lesser Stitchwort, Cocksfoot, Yorkshire Fog, Sorrell, Couch Grass, Foxtail, Barren Strawberry, Tufted Vetch, Meadow Vetch, Agrimony, Goatsbeard, Mugwort, Spearthistle, White Bryony, Woody Nightshade, Goosegrass, Weld, Rayless Mayweed, Scentless Mayweed, Shepherd's Purse, Hedge Mustard, Sowthistle, Field thistle, Ragwort, Ox-eye daisy.

Alan Heath

VISIT TO DALE ABBEY AREA LED BY JOYCE SMITH - 1st July 1989

The morning was fine and dry with variable cloud and sunny periods for the walk along paths and through fields, one with two bulls in it!! Quite friendly according to Joyce!

BIRDS - Willow Warbler, Kestrel, Yellow Hammer, Lesser Whitethroat, Robin, Wren, Pheasant (H), Lapwing, Great Tit, Blue Tit, Woodpecker, Greenfinch, Chaffinch, Longtailed Tit, Coal Tit (inc young) Crow, Rook, Jay (H) Swift.

PLANTS - Hogweed, Rosebay Willow Herb, Hairy Willow Herb, Dog-rose, Tufted Vetch, Hedge Woundwort, Meadow Vetchling, Timothy Grass, Tall Fescue, Coltsfoot, Yorkshire Fog, Hedge Maple, Rye Grass, Bittersweet, Goosegrass, Pineapple weed, Foxglove, Scentless Mayweed, Cinquefoil, Black Bryony, Smooth Sowthistle, Lesser Hawkbit, Spearthistle, Selfheal, Pink Campion, Knapweed, Salad Burnett, Scarlet Pimpernel, Honeysuckle, Large Foxtail, Buttercups - Creeping, Meadow and Bulbous, Ox-eye daisy, Bog Stitchwort, Birdsfoot Trefoil..

Meadow Brown Butterfly, Large Skipper, Small White, Chimney Sweeper Moth, Silver ground Carpet Moth, Five spot Burnett

Meadow Brown butterflies were in abundance. There were also many hoverflies all on Dog-rose. As many as six per flower seen. Grasses were plentiful with Nina Sweet commenting that as many as 14 species in one field at a casual glance.

On the way back the last field was occupied by Dale Abbey Community Association, where George Smith relieved us of variable amounts of money towards the funds of the Summer Fayre! All in a good cause.

Alan Heath and Fay Blackburn

Magic Moments - by Fay Blackburn

They may not have been 'Magic Moments' as the title of the song goes but they were certainly memorable moments for John and myself on our holiday in Northumbria and the North Pennines again this year.

Two were on the Inner Farne Island where we had a marvellous view of a shag feeding her young and a puffin coming within a few yards of us with a beak full of sand eels.

Another was whilst we were in one of the hides at Cresswell Ponds on the Northumbrian Coast, when a flock of Oyster Catchers seemed to be doing a 'flight pass' for us, with a squadron leader in front, as John called the leading bird. It was a marvellous sight as they kept banking over in front of the hide.

At another pool near Druridge Bay we were very fortunate to be there when a pair of Crossbills put down to look for seeds. The colour of the male was so striking and brilliant, the only other British bird we have seen to compare is the Kingfisher.

Further down in the North Pennines as we were driving down the A68 we encountered a young Red Grouse walking the white line! We made an

illegal stop at the side of the road and shoed it into the undergrowth.

Then on the evening before the 12th August, the 'Glorious 12th' as it is known, glorious to all but the birds, we saw dozens of Red Grouse out on the heather, it was as if they were having a last fling!!

It was our last fling, we were due home the following day, but we had seen 80 different species of birds, some 'firsts' for us, the Crossbills of course, Golden Plovers, Ruff and Hobby? The Hobby we weren't sure about, we saw it fly past when we were on the cliffs and an hour later when we went into the hides at nearby Cresswell Ponds, it stated on the siting board that a Hobby had been seen that day.

WEIL'S DISEASE by Alan Heath

The disease has been known for years by farmers who are susceptible to it by virtue of their working conditions.

Mild winters have led to an increased rat population in places like the Lea and Stort river valleys in London and Hertfordshire where there have been several cases of Weil's disease among anglers water workers and canoeists.

The disease is a bacterial infection carried in rat's urine which contaminates both fast flowing and stagnant water and wet river banks. Embankments and pipe bridges where animals run, seem to be high contamination areas. The bacteria are absorbed through the skin and mucuous membranes of the mouth and eyes and more easily through cuts on hands and feet. Weil's disease kills 1 in 19 sufferers and survivors can have years of debilitating illness. The most common symptoms are: temperature, 'flu, chill, joint and muscle pains (especially in the calf muscles). These symptoms show themselves in 3-19 days following contact. The disease may lead to kidney and liver failure, but it is easy to treat in the early stages. However, deaths and serious illnesses have occurred through slow identification; blood tests can take a fortnight.

FOR A POSITIVE RETURN WITHIN 24 HOURS, BLOOD SAMPLES MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO "THE LEPTO SPIROSIS REFERENCE UNIT, PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HOSPITAL, HEREFORD, HR1 2ER (Tel: 0432 274696)

Naturalists would appear to have a low risk of catching the disease, but a few hygiene safeguards will reduce further risk;

1. Cover minor scratches on exposed parts of the body with water proof plaster.
2. Use sturdy footwear to avoid cutting feet.
3. For extra protection use rubber gloves when pond-dipping in doubtful situations.
4. Use extreme caution when small mammal trapping - the animals may carry the bacteria
5. Avoid full immersion in stagnant or slow moving water.
6. If you have 'flu-like illness after possible contact see your doctor early.

A report from Alan Heath on our first Winter meeting.

'MAN AND LANDSCAPE AT SHIPLEY PARK' Nigel Mills 18th September

Nigel Mills is a landscape archeologist and his illustrated talk told how the landscape had changed over the last 8000 years. If man had not made these changes there would be a much different flora in evidence today. There were no rabbits in the area a thousand years ago and 60% of the area is newly created man-made landscape which has resulted in the introduction of new soils.

Fauna and flora lists are produced and we can take some comfort from the fact that the natural history aspect is as interesting as it has ever been due to the variety of habitats created, although there have been some problems with tree planting due to vandalism.

Comprehensive records of moths have been produced by Tom Duro. Nigel also described the educational activities which take place at Shipley, with frequent visits made by school parties.

The speaker offered a visit to the park next year in which he would give a conducted tour.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held on 16th October 1989 and was well attended. The following members were elected:-

CHAIRMAN - ALAN HEATH, SECRETARY - MARTIN HARVEY
TREASURER - NORA KNIGHT, MEETING'S SECRETARY - KAREN BIDGOOD
RECORDER - JOHN BLACKBURN, AUDITOR/BULLETIN EDITOR - FAY BLACKBURN
WEA LIAISON - HILARY FORBER, COMMITTEE - FAY DRAPER,
BRIAN PHILLIPS, DENNIS TRUMAN, CAROLE WILLIAM.

Following the AGM there was a talk by Clare Stone on the EREWASH VALLEY PROJECT.

The guest of honour at the meeting was Clare Stone, Erewash Valley Wildlife Project Officer. Clare explained that the Erewash and its major tributaries drain 213 sq km shared between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The Erewash flows for 42km including the 7km of the meanders from which it gets its name. The word means 'winding stream'. Much of its natural course has been straightened but its original form can still be seen between Ilkeston and Pinxton. The steep banks of the river provide sites for Kingfisher nesting holes and the river is used as a corridor by birds with Attenborough at one end. The wildlife sites in the valley today become increasingly important as refuges for our native plants and animals. The canals of Erewash, Nottingham, Nutbrook and Cromford favour wildlife such as dragonflies and amphibians which enjoy nearly still water. Cowslips grow on the more neutral soils and limestone grassland at the top of the valley contains several species of orchids.

Farmland in the Erewash Valley has largely escaped intensive management and retains its native plant species. Coal measures soil is acidic and its grassland supports flowers such as harebell and betony.

Mature woodland is rare but there are small pockets of natural regeneration where scrub and secondary woodland have developed. The project aims to protect and improve the wildlife areas of the valley by securing sympathetic management for existing sites and promoting the creation of new areas for wildlife.

In a small way, our own records for the Toton Water Meadows have helped the project. Slides were shown of some of the wildlife to be found in the valley and also the effects of open cast mining. Copies of our records have been extracted from our bulletins and sent to Clare to assist in a small way in her work. The value of our records is thus indicated.

Alan Heath

SOME UNUSUAL BIRD SITINGS FROM FEBRUARY - OCTOBER, 1989

GREAT WHITE EGRET	1	16/17.6.89	Attenborough
GARGANEY	3	27.3.89	River Erewash
"	1	7.7.89	" "
LONG TAILED DUCK	1	March/May 89	Bramcote/Wollaton Park
" " "	1	4.6.89	Attenborough
GOSHAWK	1	30.3.89	Bramcote/Wollaton Park
BUZZARD	1	17.3.89	" " "
HOBBY	1	13..4.89	Attenborough
WATER RAIL	1	Jan/Feb	Bramcote/Wollaton Park
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER	5	25.7.89	Attenborough
DUNLIN	1/3	April 89	"
TURNSTONE		22.5.89	"
RED SHANK	1	19.2.89	"
SPOTTED RED SHANK	2	Aug 89	"
GREENSHANK	1/3	July 89	"
COMMON SANDPIPER	1	Aug" 89	"
RUFF	7	21.5.89	"
CURLEW		8.4.89	"
WHIMBREL		2.5.89 & 10.7.89	" & River Erewa
BAR TAILED GODWHIT	1	31.3.89	Attenborough
" " "	3	6.5.89	River Erewash
LITTLE GULL		17/22.4.89	Attenborough
KITTIWAKE		7.4.89	"
COMMON TERN	84	July 89	"
ARTIC TERN	1	15.4.89	Chilwell/Beeston
BLACK TERN	2	19.6.89	Attenborough
SANDWICH TERN	1	17.4.89	"
SHORT EARED OWL	1	30.4.89	River Erewash
KINGFISHER	2	23.8.89	Barkers Pond Area
LESSER SPOTTED W/PECKER	1	April 89	Elvaston Castle
WRYNECK	1	7.5.89	River Erewash
SAND MARTIN	300	18.4.89	Attenborough
GREY WAGTAIL	2	Oct 89	Barkers Pond
WAXWING	70	1.4.89	Chilwell/Beeston
REED WARBLER	1/10	28.4.89 & 5.5.89	Attenborough
SEDGE WARBLER		1.4.89	River Erewash
GARDEN WARBLER		29.4.89	Attenborough
CHIFFCHAFF	1	6.3.89	Chilwell/Beeston
SPOTTED FLY CATCHER		6/7.89	Trent College
PIED " "	1	24.4.89	Attenborough
WHEATEAR	5	27.4.89	"
FIELDFARE	20/20	Feb 89	"
RED POLL		18.3.89	Bramcote/Wollaton Park
GOLDFINCH	20/30	9/10.89	Barkers Pond Area
SISKIN	3	15.4.89	Attenborough

RECORDS (from specific locations)

Acid Rain - 1983	A. Heath	No 7	p 6
Ash Tip, Long Eaton	1982	No 2	p 4-5
	1982	No 3	p 8
	Pat Brassley, general report	No 5	p 3-4
	1984 M. Smith	No 10	p 7
	1985 M. Smith	No 13	p 10
Attenborough	1983 D. Hall	No 6	p 3
Breaston Lagoon	1981	No 1	p 7
	1982 M Beresford & M. Smith	No 2	p 7
	1983	No 6	p 9-10
	1983 G. Battershall	No 7	p 7-8
	1984 F. Ellis	No 10	p 6
	1985 F. Ellis	No 12	p 6
Breedon-on-Hill	1983 B. Hall	No 6	p 6-7
Calke Abbey	1986	No 14	p 6
Charnwood Forest	1982	No 3	p 5-6
Charnwood Forest	1983 P. Gamble	No 6	p 4-6
Church Wilne	1982 J. Langford	No 3	p 9-10
	1984	No 8	p 7
	1985	No 13	p 6-7
Clumber Park	1987	No 16	p 4
Codnor Castle	1985 B. Paisley	No 13	p 1-2
Cromford Canal	1984 B. Paisley	No 9	p 3-5
Elvaston Quarry	1983 J. Langford	No 6	p 3
Erewash Canal	1982	No 2	p 7
Forbe's Hole, Long Eaton	1985	No 14	p 7-8
Kings Mills	1988 (Fungal foray- J Varty)	No 19	p 2
Martin's Pond, Wollaton	1984 A Heath	No 9	p 10
North East Scotland	1984 F Draper	No 10	p 4
Ponds (various)	1983 A. Heath - details of ponds visited but list held by recorder	No 7	p 7
Railway Ponds, Long Eaton	1982 Dr. M Wade	No 2	p 6
Ratcliffe-on-Trent (Power Station Reserve) -		No 7	p 5-6
	1983 G. Battershall	No 8	p 5-6
Risley	1983-84 G. Smith	No 1	p 8-9
Risley Glebe	1982	No 3	p 7
	1982	No 6	p 2
	1983 (Corydalis Cava) G. Smith	No 6	p 10
	1982 added to previous list	No 6	p 10
Sawley/Derwent Mouth	1984	No 9	p 3
Sawley/Derwent Mouth	1984	No 10	p 5
Seller's Wood, Bulwell	1985 M. Smith	No 12	p 5
Sherwood Forest	1982 M. Smith	No 4	p 1-2
Sherwood Forest	1985 M. Smith	No 13	p 11
Shining Cliff Wood, Ambergate	1987 G. Battersh	No 16	p 7-8
Shipley Park	1983 G. Smith	No 5	p 7-8
	1983 G. Smith	No 6	p 8-9
	1983 G. Smith	No 7	p 8-10
	1983 G. Smith	No 8	p 3-5
	1984 G. Smith	No 10	p 2-3
Thurgaton Priory	1983 M. Smith	No 5	p 15-16

continued

Ticknall	1982	G. Battershall	No 3	p 2-4
Ticknall	1987	A. Heath	No 16	p 9
Toton Sidings	1985	M. Beresford	No 13	p 9
Toton Water Meadows	(no date)	T. Maggs	No 11	p 8-9
	1985	J. Langford & T. Maggs	No 12	p 3-5
	1985	G. Battershall	No 13	p 3-5
	1986	T. Maggs	No 15	p 7
	1988	A. Heath	No 18	p 3-4
Trent Lock	1987	G. Battershall	No 16	p 5-6
Weather Report	1983	A. Heath	No 8	p 6
	1983	A. Heath	No 9	p 8-9
	1984	A. Heath	No 11	p 4-5
	1986	A. Heath	No 15	p 2
	1987	A. Heath	No 17	p 6-7
	1988	A. Heath	No 19	p 7-8
West Park, Long Eaton	1981	M. Smith	No 1	p 8
	1983	G. Battershall	No 7	p 3-5
Wilsthorpe Road, Long Eaton	1982	M. Smith & Alison Dick	No 2	p 7
Wollaton Hall	1982	G. Smith	No 3	p 10-11

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GENERAL RECORDS (Sightings from the area worthy of note.
Mainly BIRDS but also includes plants, fungi,
butterflies, insects etc.)

1981 - 1982	No 1	p 2
1982 - April - July	No 2	p 8-12
1982 - July - October	No 3	p 11-16
1982	No 4	p 4-12
1983 - January - April	No 5	p 10-15
1983 - Dragonflies and Butterflies	No 6	p 11
1983 - April - July	No 6	p 13-16
1983 - 1984	No 7	p 11-15
1983	No 8	p 8-9
1984	No 9	p 7
1984 - April - June	No 9	p 11
1984 - Butterflies	No 10	p 3
1984	No 10	p 7-9
1984 - 1985	No 11	p 6-7
1985	No 12	p 6-11
1985 - Dragonflies and Damselflies	No 13	p 9
1985	No 13	p 12-17
1986	No 14	p 11-15
1986 - June to December	No 15	p 8-9
1987	No 16	p 16-17
1987 - Fungi - M. Smith	No 17	p 1-2
1988	No 17	p 11
1988	No 18	p 10-11
1988-1989	No 19	p 9

} only the more unusual ones
are reported here

Alan Heath
(any errors or omissions are entirely my fault)

