

ABSTRACTS FROM LITERATURE*

Compiled by D. H. KENT

Thanks are due to D. E. Allen, E. B. Bangarter and A. E. Wade for their help.

TOPOGRAPHICAL

3-4, DEVON. Worth, R. H., 1953, The Ancient Dwarfed Oaks of Dartmoor, *Dartmoor*, 74-98. Plymouth.

3-4, DEVON. Worth, R. H., 1953, The Vegetation of Dartmoor, *Dartmoor*, 64-73. Plymouth. A short ecological account of the vegetation of the area.—[D.H.K.]

3-4, DEVON. Anon., 1952, Flora of the Batterbee Marsh and Lowman Meadows: A preliminary list, *Mag. Blundell's School Sci. Soc.*, 7, 10-16.

3-4, DEVON. Martin, W. K., 1952, 44th Annual Report on the Botany of Devon, *Rep. and Trans. Devon. Assocn.*, 84, 254-259. Includes a number of new vice-county records.—[A.E.W.]

3-4, DEVON. Turner, G., 1951, Observations on the Flora of some Walls near the School, *Mag. Blundell's School Sci. Soc.*, 6, 55-59.

4, N. DEVON. Gabbutt, P. D., 1953, A Study of the Vegetation of the Coastal Slopes of Lundy, *Ann. Rep. Lundy F.S.*, 6, 36-49.

4, N. DEVON. Kellett, E. G., 1953, A Botanist in Devonshire, *Country-side (N.S.)*, 16, 422-424.

5-6, SOMERSET. Watson, W., 1952, *Proc. Somerset Arch. and N.H.S.*, 96, 208-211. Reports the more interesting records made during 1951.—[A.E.W.]

6, N. SOMERSET, and 34, W. GLOS. Sandwith, C. I. & N. Y., 1952-1953, Bristol Botany in 1951, *Proc. Bristol Nat. Soc.*, 28, 243-248. Report on the numerous records made during 1951; Bristol Botany in 1952, *op. cit.*, 28, 305-314. Give new localities for plants in and near Bristol. W. R. Price and J. Cripps visited Steep Holm during the year and added *Sagina maritima*, *Carduus tenuiflorus* and *Mercurialis annua* to the known flora of the island.—[D.H.K.]

7-8, WILTS. Grose, J. D., 1952-1953, Wiltshire Plant Notes [13], *Wilts. Arch. and N.H. Mag.*, 54, 339-343; Wiltshire Plant Notes [14], *op. cit.*, 55, 60-62. Gives further new stations for Wiltshire plants.—[D.H.K.]

9, DORSET. Hawkins, J. B., 1950-1951, Botanical Report, *Rep. Bryanston School N.H.S.*, 1949, 18-20; *op. cit.*, 1950, 16-19. Gives many interesting records for the area near the school.—[D.H.K.]

*Systematic and miscellaneous abstracts will be given in the next part of the *Proceedings*.

9, DORSET. R.H.B., C.N.H. and G.D.H., 1952-1953, Botanical Report, *Rep. Bryanston School N.H.S.*, 1951, 17-20; *op. cit.*, 1952, 16-20.

9, DORSET. Ward, F. K., 1952, The Isle of Purbeck in May, *Gard. Chron.*, 132, 84. A short popular account of some of the less common spring flowers to be found in the Isle of Purbeck.—[D.H.K.]

13-14, SUSSEX. 1950 & 1953, A List of Wild Flowers, *J. and Trans. Eastbourne N.H. and Arch. Soc.*, 13 (1), 9-20. An unlocalized list of plants which can be found within about 15 miles of Eastbourne; Addenda to the List of Wild Flowers, *op. cit.*, 13 (3), 5.—[D.H.K.]

13-14, SUSSEX, and 15-16, KENT. Rose, F., 1952, "Atlantic" Species in the Flora of the Weald, *S.E. Nat.*, 57, 18-23.

13-14, SUSSEX, 15-16, KENT, and 17, SURREY. Rose, F., 1950-1952, Plant Records in Kent, Sussex and Surrey, 1949-50, *S.E. Nat.*, 55, xxx-xxxiii; Botanical Records in Kent, Sussex and Surrey, *op. cit.*, 57, xviii-xix. Gives a few new vice-county records.—[D.H.K.]

15, E. KENT. Day, V. F., 1950, Vegetation of Bombed Sites, *Trans. Folkestone N.H.S.*, 1949-50, 11-15. A systematic list of about 170 species found growing on bombed sites in the Folkestone area.—[D.H.K.]

16, W. KENT. Angel, Mrs. E. L., 1952, Wild Flowers of Shooters Hill, *Ann. Rep. Sidcup N.H.S.*, 2, 8-13. A list of nearly 150 flowering plants found on Shooters Hill and in Oxleas Wood between the years 1945 and 1951.—[D.H.K.]

16, W. KENT, 17, SURREY, 18-19, ESSEX, 20, HERTS, 21, MIDDx., and 24, BUCKS. Kent, D. H. and J. E. Lousley, 1953, A Hand List of the Plants of the London Area, part 3, *Rosaceae (Cydonia) to Compositae (Lapsana)*, Supplement to *Lond. Nat.*, 32.

16, W. KENT, 17, SURREY, 18-19, ESSEX, 20, HERTS, 21, MIDDx., and 24, BUCKS. Lousley, J. E., 1953, Botanical Records for 1952, *Lond. Nat.*, 32, 79-82. Further interesting records for the London Area are given.—[D.H.K.]

17, SURREY. Bangerter, E. B., 1953, The Survey of Bookham Common, Eleventh Year: Willows of Eastern Plain, *Lond. Nat.*, 32, 45-46. *Salix atrocinnerea* Brot. and *S. caprea* var. *rotundifolia* Gaud. are added to the known flora of Bookham Common.—[D.H.K.]

17, SURREY. Cory, C. G. L., 1950, Flowers of the Epsom Neighbourhood, *Ann. Rep. Epsom Coll. N.H.S.*, 10, 37-38.

18, S. ESSEX. Jermyn, S. T., 1952, Botanical Records, *S. Essex Nat.*, 1, 7-11. Gives stations for some of the more interesting plants found in the Benfleet-Leigh-Southend area.—[D.H.K.]

20, HERTS. Carter, J. R. L., 1951, Orchids, *Ann. Rep. Haileybury Coll. N.H.S.*, 1951, 10. A short list of the species of *Orchidaceae* found near Haileybury in 1951.—[D.H.K.]

20, HERTS. Harding, W. K., 1950, Local Orchids, *Ann. Rep. Haileybury Coll. N.H.S.*, 1950, 12. Notes on the orchid species found near the college in 1950.—[D.H.K.]

20, HERTS. Horne, B. & G. E. Winbolt, 1950, Botanical Report, *Ann. Rep. Haileybury Coll. N.H.S.*, 1950, 10.

20, HERTS. Meyer, D. & H., 1949-1950, Plant Records, *J. Letchworth and Dist. N.H.S.*, **9**, 11-13 & **10**, 9-11.

20, HERTS. Millett, A. G., 1950, Some Less Common Haileybury Trees, *Ann. Rep. Haileybury Coll. N.H.S.*, **1950**, 11.

21, MIDDX. Mitchell, N. S. P., 1953, Wild Flowers in Middlesex, *Middx. Monthly*, **3**, 2-4.

22, BERKS, and 23, OXON. Stern, R. C., D. R. Tristram & A. F. Twist, 1950, *Flora of the Radley District, Report of Observations made by Members [of the Radley College Natural History Society] in the Radley District, 1944-1949*, 20-34.

22, BERKS, and 24, BUCKS. Hyde, M. B., 1953, Plant Records, 1951-1952, *Middle-Thames Nat.*, **5**, 9-11. Gives many interesting records including a second Bucks. station for *Danaea cornubiensis*.—[D.H.K.]

25-26, SUFFOLK. Simpson, F. W., 1953, Plant Records and Additions and Corrections to the Flora of Suffolk, *Trans. Suffolk N.S.*, **8**, 12-22. Gives a number of new records for the county, including many adventives.—[D.H.K.]

27-28, NORFOLK. M.B.B., 1953, Botanical Records, *Gresham's School N.H.S. Rep.*, **30**, 6-7, & **31**, 29-32. Gives new stations for Norfolk plants and includes a report on the *Orchidaceae* found near Holt between 1949 and 1952.—[D.H.K.]

29, CAMBS. Abeywickrama, B. A., 1950, A Study in the Variations in the Field Layer Vegetation of Two Cambridgeshire Woods, *Abstr. Diss. Univ. Camb.*, **1948-1949**, 7-8. The two woods studied are Hailey Wood and Buff Wood (East Hailey), situated on the chalky boulder clay plateau in the south-western corner of the county. They are of the "(Ash)-Oak-Hazel" coppice type and the field layer shows much variation, several societies being recognised. *Primula elatior* dominates the wetter areas and *Mercurialis perennis* the drier slopes; in the intermediate area between them *Endymion non-scriptus* is abundant in Hailey Wood and *Primula vulgaris* in Buff Wood. Where the light intensity is high *Filipendula ulmaria* or *Rubus caesius* becomes frequent to abundant. The recently wooded areas have societies dominated by *Deschampsia caespitosa* and *Brachypodium sylvaticum*. The past history of the wood is summarised and the problem of the distribution of *Primula elatior* and *P. vulgaris* is discussed.—[D.H.K.]

31, HUNTS. Gilbert, J. L., 1952-1953, Flora, *Ann. Rep. Hunts. Fauna and Flora Soc.*, **4**, 15-22. This account, which includes a number of new vice-county records, gives only records not previously published in Druce's account of the flora of the county in the *Victoria County History. Op. cit.*, **5**, 15-19. Gives a few new records, including many adventives.—[D.H.K.]

32, NORTHANTS. Gilbert, J. L., 1952-1953, Botanical Records, 1951, *J. Northants. N.H.S. and F.C.*, **32**, 145-148. Reports the more interesting records made during 1951. Botanical Records, 1952, *op. cit.*, **32**, 201-202. Gives further localities for Northants plants.—[A.E.W. & D.H.K.]

33-34, GLOS. Fleming, G. W. T. H., 1952, Phanerogams and Vascular Cryptogams, *Proc. Cotteswold N.F.C.*, **31**, 34-42. Reports the more interesting records made during the year; many adventive species are included.—[D.H.K.]

33-34, GLOS. 1952, Corrigendum to the Flora of Gloucestershire *Proc. Cotteswold N.F.C.*, **31**, 43.

34, W. GLOS.—See 6, N. Som.

35, MON. Sandwith, C. I. & N. Y., 1953, Bristol Botany in 1952, *Proc. Bristol N.S.*, **28**, 305-314. The authors cite further additions to the flora of Denny, a small islet in the Bristol Channel. [N.B.—Denny is in v.c 35, Mon.: see Price, 1950, The Denny, *Proc. Cotteswold N.F.C.*, **30**, 100-102.]—[D.H.K.]

37, WORCS. Hardaker, W. H., 1952, An Ecological Study of the Flora of Broadmoor Wood in the Lickey District of Worcestershire. *Proc. Birmingham N.H. and Phil. Soc.*, **18**, 31-40.

39, STAFFS. Edees, E. S., 1951-1952, Botany, *Trans. N. Staffs. F.C.*, **85**, 59-68. Gives further new stations for Staffordshire plants. *Op. cit.*, **86**, 80-87. Includes a few new county records and gives short accounts of the history of *Thelypteris palustris*, *T. phegopteris* and *Lycopodium clavatum* in Staffordshire.—[D.H.K.]

41, GLAM. Nock, A. I., A. E. Wade & J. A. Webb, 1952, The Clyne Common Survey of 1944, *Proc. Swansea Sci. and F.N.S.*, **2**, 329-342. Clyne Common is an area of about 1½ square miles in the south-east of the Gower Peninsula. Most of it is dry and dominated by *Agrostis tenuis*, *Festuca ovina* and *Nardus stricta*, but there are several bogs, streams, and one small remnant of sessile oak wood. A list of the flowering plants, fern allies, bryophytes and lichens is given.—[A.E.W.]

41, GLAM. Wade, A. E., 1952, Botanical Notes, 1949-50, *Trans. Cardiff N.S.*, **80**, 37-38.

41, GLAM., 42, BRECON, 43, RADNOR, 44, CARM. & 45, PEMB. Webb, J. A., 1952, Records in Botany, 1948-51, *Proc. Swansea Sci. and F.N.S.*, **2**, 323-328. Includes a few new vice-county records.—[D.H.K.]

42, BRECON, 43, RADNOR, 44, CARM., 45, PEMB., 46, CARD., 48, MER. & 50, DENB., 1950-1952, Report of the Dept. of Botany, *Ann. Rep. Nat. Mus. Wales*, **43**, 15, **44**, 16 & **45**, 12-13. Gives a few new vice-county records.—[D.H.K.]

44, CARM. Vaughan, I. M., 1952, Some Botanical Notes on the Proposed Scientific Area in Carmarthenshire, *Ann. Rep. W. Wales F.S.*, **14**, 19-23. A short ecological account of the upper Towy-Cothi region at present under consideration by the Nature Conservancy. A short list of the rarer plants of the area is also given.—[D.H.K.]

45, PEMB. Gillham, M. E., 1953, An Ecological Account of the Vegetation of Grassholm Island, Pembrokeshire, *J. Ecol.*, **41**, 84-99.

45, PEMB. Rees, M., 1953, The Vegetation of St. Margaret's Island, *Ann. Rep. W. Wales F.S.*, **15**, 18-21.

46, CARD. Wade, A. E. (Ed.), 1952, *A Supplement to Dr. J. H. Salter's The Flowering Plants and Ferns of Cardiganshire*. Cardiff. University of Wales Press. Pp. i-vi and 1-48. This supplement com-

prises two parts; the first giving additional records of plants made since the publication of Salter's work in 1935. A number of new county records are included. The second part consists of previously unpublished corrections made by Salter to the original work.—[D.H.K.]

49, CAERN. Dallas, J. E. S., 1953, Caernarvonshire Filicineae, *N.W. Nat. (N.S.)*, **1**, 100-101. Gives new stations for *Ceterach officinarum*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* and *Botrychium lunaria*.—[D.H.K.]

53-54, LINCS. Gibbons, E. J., 1952, Botany, *Trans. Lincs. Nats. Union*, **13**, 30-32. Contains a few new vice-county records.—[D.H.K.]

58, CHESHIRE. McMillan, N. F., 1953, Botanical Notes from Bromborough, Mid-Wirral, Cheshire, *N.W. Nat. (N.S.)*, **1**, 98.

58, CHESHIRE & 59, S. LANCS. McMillan, N. F., 1953, Botanical Notes, 1951-52, *Proc. Liverpool N.F.C.*, **1952**, 18-19.

59, S. LANCS. Edmondson, T., 1953, Some Aspects of the Natural History of Western Chat Moss, *N.W. Nat. (N.S.)*, **1**, 400-416. A short ecological account with a list of plants found in the area.—[D.H.K.]

59, S. LANCS. Holder, F. W., 1953, Changing Flora of the South Lancashire Dunes, *N.W. Nat. (N.S.)*, **1**, 451-452. A short comparison of the flora of the South Lancashire dunes about 1910 and in 1951. The flora is now thought to be richer due to the influx of alien species.—[D.H.K.]

59, S. LANCS. London, M. E., 1953, Further Notes on the Flora of a Plot of Waste Ground at Blundell Sands, *Proc. Liverpool N.F.C.*, **1952**, 19-21.

61-65, YORKS. Sledge, W. A., 1953, Plant Records, *The Nat.*, **1953**, 40-42.

63, S.W. YORKS. Scurfield, G., 1953, Ecological Observations in Southern Pennine Woods, *J. Ecol.*, **41**, 1-11.

64, MID-W. YORKS., 65, N.W. YORKS., and 69, WESTM. Aiken, J. K., 1953, Wild Flowers of the Clints, *Countryman*, **47**, 148-150. A short account of some of the plants to be found on the limestone pavements of Wharfedale and Teesdale.—[D.H.K.]

66, DURHAM & 67-68, NORTHUMB. Heslop-Harrison, J. W., 1950-1953, Records—Flowering Plants, *Vasc. (Subst.)*, **35**, 14-16, 22-23 and 31-32, **36**, 15-16 and 22-24, **37**, 6-7, 15-16 and 32, **38**, 16 and 23-24. Gives the more interesting records, including a number of new vice-county records, made between 1950 and 1953.—[D.H.K.]

67, NORTHUMB., S. Blackburn, D., 1950, The Flowering Plants of St Mary's Island, *Vasc. (Subst.)*, **35**, 21. Lists 31 species of phanerogams found growing on the tiny island of St. Mary's.—[D.H.K.]

68, CHEVIOTLAND. Kellett, E. G., 1952, A Botanist in Northumberland, *Countryside (N.S.)*, **16**, 273-274. Gives a short account of some of the more interesting plants encountered during visits to Seahouses, Holy Island, Farne Island, etc.—[D.H.K.]

70, CUMBERLAND. Yapp, Y. B., 1953, The High-Level Woodlands of the English Lake District, *N.W. Nat. (N.S.)*, **1**, 190-207 and 370-383.

71, MAN. Allen, D. E., 1952, Who Wrote the Botany for Blackwell's Guide?, *Peregrine*, 2, 22-23. It is very desirable to know who was the author of an anonymous list of Manx plants published in the second edition (1858) of *Blackwell's Illustrated Guide to the Isle of Man*. Various evidence is considered and the conclusion reached that the author was either J. F. Robinson of Frodsham, J. H. Davies of Thirsk (the most likely) or Dr. B. Carrington of Leeds.—[D.E.A.]

75, AYR, 76, RENFREW, 77, LANARK, 86, STIRLING, 87, W. PERTH, 98, ARGYLL, 99, DUNBARTON, 100, CLYDE ISLES and 101, KINTYRE. Lee, John R., 1953, Additions to the Flora of the Clyde Area, *Glasgow Nat.*, 17, 65-82. The author gives numerous additional records made since the publication of his *Flora of the Clyde Area* in 1933. Many new vice-county records are included in the account.—[D.H.K.]

91, KINCARD. Gimingham, C. H., 1953, Contributions to the Maritime Ecology of St Cyrus, Kincardineshire: Part 3. The Salt Marsh, *Trans. and Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, 36, 137-164.

104, N. EBUDES, and 110, OUTER HEBRIDES. Heslop Harrison, J. W., & J. K. Morton, 1951, Botanical Investigations in the Isles of Raasay, Rhum (v.c. 104), Lewis and Harris (v.c. 110) in 1951, *Proc. Univ. Durham Phil. Soc.*, 11, 12-23. Many new records for these islands are listed. Jentys-Szaferowa's claim that the segregate of *Betula alba* in the Scottish Highlands is *B. carpatica* Waldst. & Kit. is not accepted, as regards the Outer Hebridean birches at any rate. The latter was found to be identical with authentic Scandinavian material of *B. tortuosa* Ledeb. *Orchis fuchsii* is very abundant on Raasay, but none exactly matches the type as found in Durham but rather resembles the var. *dunelmensis* of the Durham coast. *Gymnadenia conopsea* occurs on Rhum and Raasay as subsp. *insulicola* H.-Harr.—[D.E.A.]

110, OUTER HEBRIDES. Atkinson, R., & B. Roberts, 1952, Notes on the Islet of Gasker, *Scot. Nat.*, 64, 129-137. Includes a short list of plants and some ecological data.—[D.H.K.]

110, OUTER HEBRIDES. Barkley, S. Y., 1953, The Vegetation of the Island of Soay, Inner Hebrides, *Trans. and Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, 36, 119-131.

110, OUTER HEBRIDES. Heslop-Harrison, J. W., 1953, Observations on the Flora of the Isle of Lewis, Isle of Harris and the Shiant Isles in 1952, *Proc. Univ. Durham Phil. Soc.*, 11, 83-90. Further new stations are given for Hebridean plants, and a few new vice-county records are included.—[D.H.K.]

IRELAND. Braun-Blanquet, J., and R. Tüxen, 1952, Irische Pflanzengesellschaften, *Veröffentl. Geobot. Inst., Rübel Zürich*, 25, 224-421. A list of the plant communities observed during the 10th I.P.E. through Ireland. The associations are compared with those of the European mainland.—[D.H.K.]

IRELAND. Heslop-Harrison, J., 1953, The Modern Distribution of Irish Plants in the Light of Post Glacial History, *Adv. Sci.*, 10, 42-44.

IRELAND. Jessen, K., 1952, An Outline of the history of the Irish Vegetation, *Veröffentl., Geobot. Inst. Rübel Zürich*, **25**, 79-84.

IRELAND. Lüdi, W., 1952, Die Standortstetigkeit einiger irischer Gewächse aus mitteleuropäischen Blickpunkt gesehen, *Veröffentl. Geobot. Inst. Rübel Zürich*, **25**, 201-213. The habitat constancy of some Irish plants as seen from a middle European point of view. Comparative habitats in Ireland and mid-Europe are given for several species.—[D.H.K.]

IRELAND. Lüdi, W., 1952, Fragmente zu Waldstudien in Irland, *Veröffentl. Geobot. Inst. Rübel Zürich*, **25**, 214-233.

IRELAND. Markgraf, F., 1952, Über einige nordatlantische Blütenpflanzen Irlands, *Veröffentl. Geobot. Inst. Rübel Zürich*, **25**, 143-146. A discussion on the North Atlantic element in the Irish flora.—[D.H.K.]

IRELAND. Mitchell, G. F., 1953, The Immigration of Flora and Fauna into Ireland in Late Glacial Time, *Adv. Sci.*, **10**, 41-42.

IRELAND. Webb, D. A., 1952, The Flora and Vegetation of Ireland, *Veröffentl. Geobot. Inst. Rübel Zürich*, **25**, 46-78.

IRELAND. Webb, D. A., 1952, Narrative of the Ninth I.P.E., *Veröffentl. Geobot. Inst. Rübel Zürich*, **25**, 9-31. An account of the preliminary arrangements and a diary of the International Plant-Geographical Excursion in Ireland in 1949.—[D.H.K.]

GUERNSEY. Girard, P. J., 1952, Report of the Botanical Section, 1951, *Rep. and Trans. Soc. Guern.*, **15**, 94-96. Includes an account of the *Orobanch*e species found on the island by N. Le Poidevin.—[D.H.K.]

JERSEY. Attenborough, T. W., 1952, Botanical Report for 1951, *Soc. Jers. Bull Ann.*, **15**, 387. No new species were recorded from the island during the year, but the author suggests that a search be made for the following species, which still may occur although they have not been seen for a long time:—*Inula conyza*, *Sagina nodosa*, *Mentha pulegium*, *Spiranthes aestivalis* and *Euphorbia pepelis*.—[D.H.K.]

ECOLOGICAL (see also TOPOGRAPHICAL).

BEADLE, N. C. W., & A. B. COSTIN, 1952, Ecological Classification and Nomenclature, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New S. Wales*, **77**, 61-82. A scheme for the objective classification of plant communities is outlined. A glossary of ecological terms is given.—[D.H.K.]

BOUCHARD, J., 1952, Notes sur quelques plantes annuelles ou bisannuelles colonisant les brûlis de la Sauvette (Var), *Monde des Plantes*, **287-288**, 17-18. Three species lists, taken one month apart, are given to show the floristic variation of the vegetation invading freshly burned sites in mountains on the French Riviera.—[D.H.K.]

BUGNON, F., 1950, Etudes sur la végétation hygrophile des hautes plateaux Jurassiques Bourguignons: les marais de pente du Bajocien Supérieur, *Bull. Sci. Bourg.*, **12**, 1-35. An ecological account of a number of bogs on the marls of the Upper Bajocian in Bourgogne. Of particular interest is the Schoenetum (*Schoenus ferrugineus*), an asso-

ciation having a much wider area of distribution than formerly recognised. Map and diagrams are provided and floristic lists given and discussed. *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Polystichum thelypteris* and *P. spinulosum*, species regarded as more or less calcifuge, are recorded from these turfaceous bogs.—[E.B.B.]

CHRISTIAN, C. S., & R. A. PERRY, 1953, The Systematic Description of Plant Communities by the use of Symbols, *J. Ecol.*, **41**, 100-105.

COUTEAUX, M., 1953, Contribution a l'étude de la végétation et de la flore du district Lorrain aperçu sur la région située au nord d'Arlon, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.*, **85**, 305-330. The vegetation of this district in Belgian Lorraine is related to the various soil areas, marls and sands. Beechwood associations form the main groups; these are analysed with the aid of diagrams and tables. An alphabetical list of species, with habitat and locality notes, completes the study.—[E.B.B.]

DAVIDSON, J. F., 1952, The Use of Taxonomy in Ecology, *Ecology*, **33**, 297-299. The author suggests that the lack of documented research in recent ecological papers reflects a lack of appreciation of the fundamentals of taxonomy. Ecologists should be capable of and, practice, adequate documentation of their research materials. This should lead to increasing co-operation between ecologists and taxonomists, to their mutual advantage.—[D.H.K.]

DELVOSALLE, L., 1952, Sur la répartition de quelques phanérogames au littoral belge, *Nat. Belge*, **31**, 160-168. A phytogeographical account of a number of species, illustrated by several distribution maps, of interest for comparative purposes as, with very few exceptions, the species selected are also found in Britain. The atlantic and subatlantic element is dominant; the mediterranean-atlantic and boreal elements have marked influence; central-european and eastern elements are lacking except for *Hippophae*; the west of the area favours calcicoles, the east much less; hydrosereal species are declining, mobile-sand species progressing.—[E.B.B.]

DE VRIES, V., 1950, Over de plantegrooi de Duindalen op Vlieland, *De Levende Natuur*, **53**, 29-38.

DIMBLEBY, G. W., 1953, Natural Regeneration of Pine and Birch on the Heather Moors of North-East Yorkshire, *Forestry*, **26**, 41-52. Both pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and birch (*Betula pubescens* Ehrh.) usually invade after a fire; the invasion reaches greatest force after 3 to 5 years, then falling off rapidly probably with the return of the heather (*Calluna*). Pine seedlings only grow vigorously if their tap-roots reach the pan, when secondary roots are developed extensively. In birch the tap-root is not well developed, but secondary roots spread vigorously sending down sinkers to penetrate the pan. Regeneration of birch is helped by rotten stumps and roots which its mycorrhizal roots explore. The root forms are compared and contrasted and the findings compared with the work of Laitakari and Erteld.—[Author's summary.]

FELFÖLDY, L. J. M., 1950, Studies on the Shore Vegetation of Lake Belsö-Tó at Tihany, *Arch. Biol. Hung.*, **19**, 135-146.

HEIMANS, J., 1953, Groupements végétaux des pays-Bas, *Bull. Union Soc. Franc. d'Hist. Nat.*, **13**, 1-10. A key to the plant associations of the Netherlands, extracted from Heiman's *Geïllustreerde Flora van Nederland* and translated into French by R. J. de Wit and J. M. Rouet. Habitat preferences and other ecological factors are used as the key characters and about 40 different groups are shown.—[E.B.B.]

HYDE, M. & B., 1952, British Woodlands, *Middle-Thames Nat.*, **4**, 5-7. Gives a short account of the ecology of Oak-, Beech-, Ash-, Birch- and Pine-woods.—[D.H.K.]

JOVET, P., 1951, Causalité en biocénotique végétale, *Année Biol.*, **27**, 281-286. An account of the various types of plant associations found in the vicinity of Paris. The associations studied include those found on siliceous sand dunes untouched by man, rough limestone blocks, tombstones in Parisian cemeteries, walls, rubbish-tips, and formerly cultivated fields now abandoned.—[D.H.K.]

KERN, J. & T. REICHGELT, 1952, Onze Rivieroevers, Schatkamers voor de Floristiek, *De Levende Natuur*, **55**, 106-115 and 126-134. An account of the flora, including many adventive species, of some river banks in the Netherlands.—[D.H.K.]

KLEKA, J., 1953, The Xerothermic Grass Associations of the Bohemian Stredohori, *Bull. Int. Acad. Tehéq. Sci.*, **51**, 231-238.

KOTILAINEN, M. J., 1951, Die Verbreitung der Moorpflanzen in Nordfinland, *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn.*, Ser. A, No. 17. Ecological and phytogeographical studies of plants in northern Finland. Illustrated by distribution maps.—[D.H.K.]

KRAUSE, E., & B. SPREDEL, 1952, Zur floristischen, geographischen und ökologischen Variabilität der Glatthaferwiese (*Arrhenatheretum elatioris*) in mittleren und südlichen Westdeutschland, *Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges.*, **65**, 403-419.

KRAUSE, W., 1952, Das mosaik der Pflanzengesellschaften und seine Bedeutung für die Vegetationskunde, *Planta*, **41**, 240-289.

LAJOS, T., 1952, Gyomvizsgálatok a szeged-környéki kender-, len-és gyapotvetésekben, *Ann. Biol. Univ. Hung.*, **1**, 447-454. An account of studies of the weed flora of crops of Hemp, Flax and Cotton around Szeged, Hungary.—[D.H.K.]

LEMÉE, G., 1952, Végétation et écologie des tangles du havre de Portbail (Manche), *Bull. Soc. Bot. France, Mém.*, 156-165. An account of the associations of halophytes and maritime species, including *Salicornia* spp., *Limonium* spp., *Spartina townsendii*, etc., found colonising the muddy areas that are built up near ports on the north French coast; Portbail is taken as an example.—[E.B.B.]

NORFALISE, A., 1952, Etude d'une biocénose. La Frênaie à *Carex* (*Caricetum remotae-Fraxinetum*, Koch, 1926), *Mém. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belg.*, **122**, 1-184. This study of the association of Ash and *Carex remota* is in two parts. First, general ecological and distributional

characteristics, based on surveys of areas in France, Belgium and Switzerland are given; the atlantic form of the association is shown as occurring in England. It is found typically by streams and never far from water and comprises several subassociations and variants. Secondly, a particular example at Rouge-Cloître is analysed in detail to show the effect of seasonal variations, etc. *Carex strigosa* is found to be a good indicator. Floristic lists, diagrams and two plates of habitat photographs illustrate the work and there are two appendices on the molluscan population of the particular example.—[E.B.B.]

OVINGTON, J. D., 1953, Studies of the Development of Woodland conditions under different trees, *J. Ecol.*, **41**, 35-52.

PESOLA, V. A., 1952, Paraisten ja Lohjan kalkkilouhosten kasvillisuudesta, *Arch. Soc. Zool. Bot. Fenn. 'Vanamo'*, **7**, 57-77. An ecological account of the vegetation of the limestone quarries of Parainen and Lohja in south west Finland.—[D.H.K.]

PEIFFER, H., 1951, Über die Pflanzengesellschaft des kleinsten Igelkolbens in wassergefüllten Torfstichen, *Phyton*, **3**, 112-120. The ecology of *Sparganietum minimi* is discussed and it is suggested that it is probably a sociologically independent association, although this may not appear evident at once to the ecologist.—[D.H.K.]

PURI, G. S., 1952, The Field Method in the Study of Plant Communities, *J. Ind. Bot. Soc.*, **31**, 204-213. The transect method in the study of plant communities is described. The methods of laying a transect and charting quadrats are given. The ways of collecting and analysing vegetational and environmental data are described in detail and the methods of their representation and correlation with each other are enumerated. The chief merits of this method are its simplicity and the great amount of information it provides at a relatively low cost. The applicability of this method to the study of every type of vegetation is shown.—[D.H.K.]

QUENEY, A., 1950, La flore rudérale des bords du Rhone en amont du pont Boucle, *Bull. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, **19**, 228-232. Ecological studies of various stretches of the river Rhone near the city of Lyon.—[D.H.K.]

QUEZEL, P., 1952, A propos des forêts de Hêtres (Buxeto-Fagetum) dans les canolles du Causse Noir, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France, Mém.*, 12-16. An account of the communities found within the Box-Beech associations of the narrow gorges of the Causse Noir cliffs. An interesting feature is the abundance of Orchid species, mostly British.—[E.B.B.]

QUEZEL, P., 1952, L'Association à *Corylus Avellana* L. et *Galanthus nivalis* L. dans la zone sud-orientale des Causses, *Monde des Plantes*, **287-288**, 27-28. Floristic and ecological details of this association in south west France are given to show that it is a definite phytosociological entity.—[E.B.B.]

RAABE, E. W., 1949, Der Zeigerwert der Ackerunkräuter im östlichen Holstein, *Biol. Zentralbl.*, **68**, 471-488. Gives an account of studies on the indicational value of the field weeds in eastern Holstein.

The different species of the field vegetation in the area depend to a strictly limited, though varying degree on the size of the grains, the amount of water available and the acidity of the soil, on certain methods of cultivation and on climatic influences. Thus there is the possibility of replacing single influential factors, or groups of factors, by others.—[D.H.K.]

ROSE, F., 1953, A Survey of the Ecology of British Lowland Bogs, *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, **164**, 186-211.

SAVILLE, D. B. O., 1951, Changes in Grassland near Ottawa, Ontario, following Prolonged Flooding, *Canad. Field-Nat.*, **65**, 42-45. A strip of grassland adjoining the Ottawa River was flooded throughout May and June 1947. Nearly all the herbaceous plants were killed by this flood. By September 1947 *Lysimachia nummularia* had invaded large areas of the denuded ground. During 1948 *L. nummularia* was partly replaced by *Potentilla argentea* and grasses. By September 1950, recovery of the grass sod was almost complete, except in areas where soil was extremely scarce.—[Author's summary.]

ŠMARDÁ, J., 1950, Mechová a Lisejníková Společnost, *Čas. Morav.*, **35**, 79-156. An ecological account of the flora of the Hrubý Jeseník mountains in north eastern Czechoslovakia.—[D.H.K.]

SOUGNEZ, N., 1951, Essai d'une classification phytosociologique des Prairies du Pays de Herve, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.*, **84**, 123-151. An ecological account of grasslands, subjected to cutting or grazing, dominated by *Arrhenatherum elatius*; these are classified into sub-associations, each with its variants. Illustrated by graphs, diagrams and photographs.—[E.B.B.]

VAN BERGHEM, C., 1949, L'Association à *Isolepis setacea* et *Stellaria uliginosa* en Moyenne Belgique, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.*, **82**, 71-80. This association, found along damp forest paths where stagnant water accumulates in cart-ruts, etc., is analysed in a table compiled from twenty five stations. *Peplis portula* and *Callitriche stagnalis* among other British species are given as important constituents. In spite of the difficulty of defining its characteristic species the association is widely recognisable in the mid- and northern-atlantic areas of Europe; a comparative table from seven stations in this wide area is given.—[D.H.K.]

VAN BERGHEM, C., 1951, Landes Tourbeuses et Tourbières Bombées à Sphaignes de Belgique, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.*, **84**, 157-226. The ecological group covering the peat- and raised sphagnum-bogs of Belgium is the Ericeto-Sphagnetalia. The two subgroups it comprises are (a) Sphagnion europaeum, of natural associations characterised by hygrophile species of Sphagnum, and (b) Ericion tetralicis, of associations on peaty heathlands dominated by *Erica tetralix*, which are able to maintain their floristic composition only through the agency of man's agricultural activities. Tables, diagrams and photographs illustrate the floristic and synecological account of these groups.—[E.B.B.]

VAN BERGHEM, C., 1951, Les Prairies à Molinia de Belgique, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.*, **83**, 373-403. In this study of Molinieta in Belgium floristic tables are provided to exemplify the two types (a) Molinieta coeruleae atlanticum, and (b) Eu-Molinieta coeruleae; these are differentiated geographically and, although having the same dominant, contain other species having different frequencies in each (e.g. *Crepis paludosa* and *Cirsium anglicum*, frequent in (b) but rare in (a) are good differentiating species). The effects of scything on some *Molinia* grasslands is considered as a factor influencing succession; microclimatic, edaphic and ethological factors are also discussed. Two habitat photographs are included.—[E.B.B.]

VAN BERGHEM, C., 1952, Contributions à l'étude des Bas-Marais de Belgique, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux.*, **22**, 1-64. The ecology of Belgian peat-bogs is analysed in some detail. The associations described are grouped under four main conformations:—Rhynchosporion albae (*Caricetum limosae* and *Rhynchosporium albae*); *Caricion lasiocarpae* (*Caricetum lasiocarpae* and *Callietum palustris*); *Caricion Davallianae* (*Schoenetum nigricantis* and *Drepanocladeto-Caricetum trinervis*); *Caricion canescentis-goodenoughii* (*Caricetum canescentis-Agrostidetum caninae*). General synecological aspects are discussed under microclimatic, edaphic and ethological headings.—[E.B.B.]

VAN BERGHEM, C., 1953, Contribution à l'étude des groupements végétaux notés dans la vallée de l'Ourthe en amont de Laroche-en-Ardenne, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.*, **85**, 195-276. The main vegetation groups studied are forest, which comprises the major part of this area of the Belgian Ardennes, and aquatic from the river valleys. Various types of association are floristically listed and analysed, diagrams, photographs and a vegetation map providing the illustrations.—[E.B.B.]

WESTHOFF, V. & W. G. BEEFTINK, 1950, De Vegetatie van Duinen Slikken en Schorren op de Kaloot en in het Noord-Sloe, *De Levende Natuur*, **53**, 124-133 and 225-233.

WESTHOFF, V. & VAN DIJK, J., JR., 1952, Experimenteel Successie-Onderzoek in Natuurreservaten, in het Bijzonder in het Korenburger veen bij Winterswijk, *De Levende Natuur*, **55**, 5-16.