ABSTRACTS FROM LITERATURE

Compiled by D. H. Kent

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TOPOGRAPHICAL


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.]


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

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.]


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.]
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.]


34, W. Glos.—See 6, N. Som.


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, 323-342. Clyne Common is an area of about ½ 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.]


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 1-43. 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.]


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


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.]


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.]


70, Cumberland. Yapp, Y. B., 1953, The High-Level Woodlands of the English Lake District, N.W. Nat. (N.S.), 1, 190-207 and 370-388.
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. Cattington 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.]


104, N. EBRIDES, 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. Jentsy-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 fuchsi is very abundant on Raasay, but none exactly matches the type as found in Durham but rather resembles the var. dumelmensis of the Durham coast. Gymnadenia conopsea occurs on Rhum and Raasay as subsp. insulicola H.-Harr.—[D.E.A.]


IRELAND. Lüdi, W., 1952, Die Standortsstetigkeit einiger irischer Gewächse aus mitteleuropäischen Blickpunkt gesehen, Veröff entl. 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.]


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 peplus.—[D.H.K.]

ECOLOGICAL (see also TOPOGRAPHICAL).


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.]

Bucon, 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 Bajocien 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.]


COUTEAUX, M., 1953, Contribution à 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.]

DELOSALLE, 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 sub-atlantic 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; hydroseral species are declining, mobile-sand species progressing.—[E.B.B.]


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.]
ABSTRACTS FROM LITERATURE


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.]


JOYET, P., 1951, Causalité en biocénootique 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.]


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


LEMÉE, G., 1952, Végétation et écologie des tangues 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.]

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.]


PFEIFFER, H., 1951, Über die Pflanzengesellschaft des kleinsten Igelfeldkorns 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.]


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.]

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.]


Savile, 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.]


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 Berghen, 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 Berghen, 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.]
ABSTRACTS FROM LITERATURE

Van Berghen, 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) Molinietum coeruleae atlanticum, and (b) Eu-Molinietum 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 Berghen, 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 Rhynchosporetum albae); Caricion lasiocarpae (Caricetum lasiocarpae and Calletum palustris); Caricion Davallianae (Schoenetum nigricantis and Drepanoclado-Caricetum trinervis); Caricion canescentis-goodenoughii (Cariceto canescentis-Agrostidetum caninae). General synecological aspects are discussed under microclimatic, edaphic and ethological headings.—[E.B.B.]

Van Berghen, 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.]
