

- Ceratinella brevipes*, Westr. Occurs in *Juncus* areas.
Nothocyba subaqualis, Westr. Occurs in exposed rough grass areas along the west side.
Metopobactrus prominulus, Cambr. Occurs in rough grass along the south coast.
Lophocarenum parallelum, Wid. Collected from short grass and sedge in exposed areas.
Pocadicnemis pumila, Bl. Common and widespread.
Wideria antica, Wider. Occurs in short vegetation in exposed areas.
Gonatium sp. (possibly *G. rubens*, Bl.). Common in rough grass areas.
Erigone sp. (Possibly *E. dentipalpis*, Wider). Widespread, occurring in exposed areas, also collected from under stones at sea level in Landing-bay.
Erigone sp. (Possibly *E. atra*, Bl.). Under stones and seaweed along the splash zone at Landing beach.
Oedothorax fuscus, Bl. Collected from grass in the South.

Harvest Spiders

- Nemastoma lugubre*. Several collected from heather around Pondsbury.
Liobunum rotundum, Latr. Among gouse at the southern end.
Liobunum blackwalli, Mead. One specimen recorded at 'Tibbets'.
Mitopus miro. Collected from grass in south and east.
Oligolophus agrestis. Several caught in long grass and *Juncus* near the half-way wall.
Platibunus triangularis. Several recorded in the south.
Phalangium opilio. Common at Milcombe and sheltered areas in the south east.
Opilio praetinus. Recorded in long grass and *Juncus* areas.

Pseudoscorpions

- Chthonius ischnochelus*. Several specimens collected from loose walling below Milcombe.
Chthonius tetrachelatus. As *C. ischnochelus* also from under stones in the landing bay area.
Obisium muscorum. Specimens collected from leaf litter at Millcombe.
Microreagris cambridgei. As *O. muscorum*.

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WATER COURSES AND RESERVOIRS ON LUNDY

A. F. LANGHAM

(Inspired by unpublished notes made by H. G. Morgan in 1948)

During 1967 and 1968 I have tried to record all the streams and reservoirs on Lundy. The streams I have numbered from the North Light southwards down the west and east side of the island to the South Light, and the Pools or Reservoirs numbered from North to South.

The position of the streams is indicated by an eight figure map reference together with a description of its position; the pools are given names as well as the map reference, plus a brief description.

- W1. (1305.4746) A small trickle of water with a few pools, west of telegraph pole 80.
 W2. (1306.4720) Similar to W1, running to the head of a deep gully with an isolated rock stack at its mouth. Rises west of a point between Poles 77 and 78.
 W3. (1315.4718) Rises on cliff face west of a point between Poles 74 and 75.

- W4. (1333.4697) Stream rising to the NW of Widows Tenement and expanding into two pools, one on each side of the path which crosses a stone dam at the base of the upper pool. This is north of Pole 69. Upper pool has much floating vegetation (Potamogeton etc.) merging into Sphagnum marsh at the eastern end. Lower pool shallow with little vegetation.
- W5. (1332.4685) A small stream just north of Pole 67. Often dry.
- W6. (1330.4657) Small stream rising near the benchmark at the west end of threequarter wall.
- W7. (1333.4644) Small marshy tract south of Pole 60.
- W8. (1329.4634) Small stream dammed to produce a moderate sized pond with muddy bottom, between Poles 57 and 58.
- W9. (1328.4629) Small marshy tract west of Pole 57.
- W10. (1330.4609) Fair-sized stream widening into two pools beside the path. No vegetation in either, and the lower pool is practically silted up. Passes between Poles 53 and 54 but curves north of Pole 54.
- W11. (1337.4576) Marshy stream with small pools only. Very much overgrown at times with grass etc. Passes between Poles 47 and 48. Some years is dry.
- W12. (1318.4548) Fairly short stream flowing from Pondsbury down Punch-bowl valley. Several pools, but the flow is rapid even in these. A tributary (W12A) joins it from the south halfway up the valley.
- W13. (1296.4492) Stream with pool beside the path leading to Battery Point.
- W14. (1307.4456) Fairly large pool beside pole 27. No vegetation but fairly rich fauna.
- W15. (1324.4397) Stream which rises in marshy ground in field south of the Old Light and is dammed by a very substantial dam near the cliff top. Much vegetation in the resulting pool, which is near the foot-path leading to Montagu Steps.
- E1. (E. (1326.4799) Small deep Sphagnum pool on cliffs above Constable Rock.
- E2. (1332.4750)
- E3. (1343.4730) Shallow streams flowing into Gannets Bay.
- E4. (1353.4714)
- E5. (1378.4655) Stream rising on cliff just south of threequarter wall.
- E6. (1382.4569) Stream rising halfway down cliff in gully leading down to Halfway, past the remains of German plane.
- E7. (1378.4489) Stream rising at eastern end of Quarter wall.
- E8. (1380.4486) Spring unmarked on O.S. map, a little to the south of E7, rising near the cliff edge.
- E9. (1380.4454) Spring, unmarked on O.S. map, rising on the cliff top just south of the north wall of the Brickfield.
- E10. (1380.4445) Stream rising on the eastern side of the cliff path half-way along the wall of the brickfield.
- E11. (1384.4422) Stream rising near St. Helen's well and flowing down to Ladies Beach.
- E12. (1385.4384) Stream rising at Golden well and flowing down St. John's valley and Millcombe.

Although all the ponds are named, some of the names used are provisional and are merely an aid to identification.

- P1 Temporary Ponds (1320.4730) The ponds marked on the O.S. map near the Bench mark 270.8 near telegraph poles 74-76, fall on the burnt area of North end. They are now merely shallow depressions in the solid granite, with a bottom of loose quartz gravel and little or no fauna.
- P2. Widows Tenement Pond (1350.4680) Large cattle pond about twelve yards in diameter with muddy bottom due east of pole No. 66. Some Potamogeton and Callitriche.

- P3. Halfway Quarry (1383.4558) Only a very small weedy pool with a variety of green algae present. On the northern side of the mouth of the quarry probably in the entrance to the old adit, is the Grotto, a deepish pool overgrown by brambles and overhung by the edge of the cliff.
- P4. Pondsbury (1345.4545) The biggest sheet of water on the island, held in by a substantial dam, though this is partly broken down by cattle. It is suffering from the encroachment of vegetation, mainly *Cavex* and *Juncus* with associated flora. The margins are marshy. Repairs were made to the broken parts of the dam in 1947 and this raised the waterlevel by about 7 inches and practically doubled the visible water surface. The water at the edge is very shallow and is likely to decrease due to growth of vegetation and peat formation. During dry spells even Pondsbury tends to dry up and is much reduced in size.
- P5. Quarterwall cistern (1363.4513) A well at the eastern side of the side path constructed for quarterwall cottages.
- P6. Quarterwall quarry (1326.4503) This is a true quarry pool, deep water with a floating flora of *Potamogeton*. At its outflow, through a patch of willows, there is a shallow muddy pool with a rather richer fauna, but little flora.
- P7. Quarterwall ponds Four are marked on the O.S. map and they have been numbered from north to south. P7a (1362.4502) is only a small marshy tract which has dried up. P7b (1363.4498) is a little bigger. P7c and P7d are fairly large pools. P7c (1363.4495) with much vegetation of the *Sphagnum* type, P7d (1361.4493) more open but still with some vegetation.
- P8. Battery Reservoir (1290.4498) A small pool, very marshy, on water course No. W13.
- P9. Battery cottage tank (1279.4491) Stone reservoir immediately behind kitchen at side of path by easternmost cottage.
- P10. Aclands Moor Pool (1325.4476) This lies on the old Golf Course close to trig. point 466, just south of the pronounced bend in Quarter wall. It is a clean sided excavation in the granite with shallow muddy water in the bottom. There is no vegetation except in one corner where *Peplis* and *Hypericum* are becoming established.
- P11. Airfield Reservoir (1357.4443). Concrete surface reservoir built on high ground in SE corner of airfield in 1964 to supply water to High St. cottages.
- P12. Old Light well East (1313.4430)
- P13. Old Light well East (1322.4431) Two wells within compound of Old Lighthouse.
- P14. Stonecroft well (1328.4430) Located in SW corner of front garden at Stonecroft. Trinity House construction. Covered well approx. 3' x 3' and 11' deep. A true well—never known to run dry.
- P15. Bulls Paradise Covered Reservoir (1367.4430) Approx. 10' x 10' and about 5' deep.
- P16. Fowl Run Well (1368.4428) Approx. 6' x 4' and 2' deep. Built by Granite Quarry Company.
- P17. St. Helens Well (1383.4418).
- P18. Parsons Well (1333.4415) West side field.
- P19. Lighthouse Field Cattle pond (1347.4414) A large pond in the field SE of the Old Light, fenced, with rich flora and fauna.
- P20. Greensward cistern (1374.4410) Collects surface water from farm area, which is carried across the main path by pipe.
- P21. Reservoir pond (1360.4408) Large artificial pond in SE corner of Lighthouse field. Fringed by *potamogeton*, *Peplis*, *Juncus* and some *Scirpus*.
- P22. Reservoir (1364.4406) Covered reservoir supplying Hotel.

- P23. Millcombe well (1401.4402) Dipping well beside the main track by the entrance to Millcombe House drive, probably taking the entire flow of stream E12.
- P24. Hotel leat (1376.4400) Leat running across the field below the Church starting by the Hotel and ultimately ending in St. John's valley. Liable to dry up.
- P25. Church Pond (1368.4396) Rather overgrown pond in field due west of the Church.
- P26. Hammers Reservoir (1409.4391) Underground storage tank supplying Hammers cliffside bungalow. Rainwater supplied from roof.
- P27. St. John's well (1390.4389) Covered well at junction of roads at top of St. John's valley.
- P28. Bensons borehole (1351.4388) A small concrete depression about three feet square, being a concrete cover to borehole made in search of reputed treasure. No flora or fauna.
- P29. Golden well (1385.4384) Fairly large fenced pool near reputed site of Golden well at the source of stream E12.
- P30. Castle Hill Reservoir (1395.4380) Concrete reservoir built on summit of Castle Hill in 196 to supply water to Castle cottages.
- P31. Rocket ponds. There are four sites, here numbered from west to east. Only P31b (1348|4366) is a permanent pond and this is fairly deep with strong granite sides in places. P31a (1344.4368) is a depression to the west of it which is usually dry. P31c (1354.4369) and P31d (1355.4372) are two parts of a depression to the west, divided by a path over a fairly solid causeway.

Additions to Lundy Field Society Library 1968

GLACIAL GRAVEL ON LUNDY ISLAND

by G. F. MITCGELL

Trans. Royal Geolog. Soc. of Cornwall

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This most interesting paper contains the following discussion:-

As further evidence of the former presence of ice on this part of the island, there are indications that the upper parts of some tors were carried away by ice, and their bases rounded into roches moutonnées. On the west side of the island, just north of St. James's Stone, at the top of the coastal slope (i.e. on the line where tors usually occur) there were seven smooth hog-backed ridges of granite running approximately west-north-west—east-south-east. St. James's Stone is the detached end of a granite ridge which runs down the coastal slope. A little further north, again north of a granite ridge which ran south-westwards, there were some further hog-backed masses of granite with the same orientation. Ice moving along the west coast may have been deflected eastwards and upwards by the granite ridges and so carried away to the tors at the top of the slope.

I am of the opinion that when ice filled the southern part of the Irish Sea as far south as the Isles of Scilly (Mitchell and Orme 1967), there was a movement eastwards into the Bristol Channel. The Channel was filled at least as far as Pencoed (Strahan and Cantrill 1904) on the north and Fremington (Maw 1864) on the south.

Ice surrounded Lundy Island, but those parts of the island that were above 350 feet stood up as a nunatak. Where at the north end of the island the west coast fell below 350 feet ice pressed up onto the plateau, carrying away some tors and moulding their bases into roches moutonnées. Outwash or kame gravel was deposited over an area of about twenty-five acres. The only organised valley system on the island runs downwards and eastwards from this area, and the valleys may have been cut by melt-water escaping to the east.

If the ice that reached the Isles of Scilly was of Gipping age (Mitchell and Orme 1967), then the glacial gravels on Lundy are almost certainly of the same