The following is a list of tenative identifications which have been made, in previous years, by Arthur Strick:

Boletus sanguines
Polyporus squamosus
Russula atropurpurea
Lactarius subumbonatus
Naucoria temulenta
Russula emetica
Claviaria cineria
Lepiota procera
Armillaria mellea
Armillaria mucida
Collybia velutipes
Tremella mesenterica
Polystictus versicolor
Psathyrella disseminata
Hygrophorus ceraceus
Hygrophorus calyptraeformis
Lactaria pubescens

FUNGI IDENTIFIED ON LUNDY (BEYOND DOUBT)

S. ARCHER

Phragmidium violacearum	Bramble rust
Melampsora amygdalinae	Willow rust
Uromyces scrophulariae	on *Scrophularia aquatica* (a rather rare species in the U.K.)
Coprinus atramentarius	
Serpula lacrymans	
Panus torulosus	
Lycoperdon depressum	
Bovista nigrescens	
B. plumbea	

I could name many others which almost certainly occur on Lundy, but until definitely recorded are best omitted.

MOSQUITOES, MYXOMATOSIS AND LUNDY

DR. M. W. SERVICE

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In Britain the principal vector of myxomatosis in wild rabbits is the rabbit flea, *Spilopysyllus cuniculi*. This vector is absent from Australia where it has been shown conclusively that the disease is transmitted by several species of moquitoes. Some of these are particularly well adapted as vectors because they rest during the day in rabbit warrens and feed on rabbits both below and above the ground. The transmission of myxoma virus is apparently mechanical—that is the virus does not multiply or undergo any biological changes within the vector, but is simply transmitted by direct contamination of the vector's mouth-parts. However, insects feeding through normal skin areas of diseased rabbits fail to pick up sufficient virus to become suitably infected. Infection occurs when the insects probe, with their mouthparts, primary, or well developed secondary, lesions and tumours, such as those commonly occurring on diseased rabbits around the eyes and nose. It follows that any insect feeding in this manner on rabbits is a potential vector.