

match even today. Also in the Himalayas he explored the Nanda Devi area, discovered the Teram Kangri group, and in 1909 discovered the Siachen glacier in the Karakorum. His travels also covered the Alps and Rockies, and he accompanied the expedition to Everest in 1922. Longstaff's last expedition was to Greenland in 1934 where he investigated the geology and general form of Western Greenland, and with Baird climbed the superb obelisk of the Devil's Thumb in Melville Bay. During his life he was president of the Alpine Club, hon. secretary and vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, whose Founder's Medal he was awarded in 1928.

His autobiography was written in retirement in Wester Ross, where he died on 26th June 1964 at the age of 89, thus closing the earliest chapter of both Lundy climbing and Himalayan exploration in both of which he was acknowledged as a principal pioneer.

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VEGETATION SURVEY—LUNDY 1971

ALICE DUNN and HELEN BRISTOW

We visited Lundy from 12th to 19th September 1971 with the aim of helping Colin Taylor complete the mapping of the island vegetation as a record for the Field Society. We did this by dividing the island into regions and dealing with each in turn. We used Colin Taylor's five inches/mile map of the island as a basis, plotting on to it the distinguished areas of vegetation, using walls, telegraph poles, etc., as vantage points and referring to the 25-inches/mile map for the location of some areas of a species. Limitations introduced by cartographical representation necessitated our only dealing with areas of a species of ten square yards, plus, in area, noting the dominant species, and where necessary, qualifying with annotations. In some areas we marked smaller patches of a species where such was conspicuous in the general flora of the area.

The divisions we used for plotting were bracken, heather, rough grassland, rush, scrub and bare ground. As the south end of the island had already been surveyed by Mr. Taylor, we started on Ackland's Moor and worked northwards. Some areas proved less difficult than others, Gannets Combe being the most complex, and for the scale of our map considerable simplification of the detail was required. We were fortunate enough to be taken around the island in a boat which enabled us to survey the vegetation on the more inaccessible parts of the sidelands with greater ease.

In brief, our findings were as follows:

1. Ackland's Moor

Mainly rough grassland with patches of heather, bracken and rush in damper patches.

We omitted the cultivated fields to the east, as this part of the survey had been completed previously.

2. Pondsby section

(a) East of main road

This area proved very varied, above the quarries vegetation was mainly bracken and heather, whilst in and below the quarries bracken was still the dominant vegetation but there were a number of various shrubs and scrubby trees including large areas of rhododendrons.

- (b) West of main road
We omitted the top area around Pondsbury.
- (c) West sidelands
Mainly rough grassland with bracken outcrops.

3. Middle Park section

- (a) East sidelands
A continuation of the previous section of the eastern sidelands but with less scrub and no trees. However, large areas of rhododendrons were evident.
- (b) East of main road
Rough grassland predominated this area with an evident northerly gradation from bracken to heather outcrops.
- (c) West of main road
Rough grassland was dominant but more interspersed by larger bracken patches.
- (d) Western sidelands
Mainly rough grassland with noticeable thrift patches and a little bracken.

4. North-End Section

Here heather was dominant to bracken which occurred in outcrops on either rough grassland or bare granite. Along the east sidelands there was a high proportion of bracken and conspicuous patches of rhododendrons were evident. The north and west sidelands were dominantly rough grassland with a high proportion of thrift.

In the light of regular visits to the island over several years we were able to make some broad observations, including the dramatic increase in the numbers of rhododendron plants as far north as Gannets Combe. We also noticed a large increase in the vegetation cover over the north end of the island, covering what was bare granite only a few years ago. However, more constructive conclusions can be made by comparing our map with that compiled for the Society about five years ago.

FUNGI NOTED IN 1971

S. A. ARCHER

My first visit this year was with the Society on 6th June 1971. Fungi were not much in evidence though I did record *Galerina paludosa* from Sphagnum at Pondsbury.

My second trip was 9th October 1971 when collecting was also rather poor, probably due to dry weather. I am reasonably certain about the following observations:

<i>Panaeolus rickenii</i>	in grass
* <i>Galerina hypnorum</i>	in grass
<i>Naucoria escharoides</i>	under willow
<i>Mycena tintinnabulum</i>	
<i>Clitocybe dealbata</i>	in grass
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	on dead willow
* <i>Gymnophilus junonius</i>	under willow (east path quarry)

Two of these I notice have been previously identified. I would suggest that *Galerina hypnorum* be raised to the ranks of those certainly identified.

ADDITIONAL FUNGI NOTED ON LUNDY MAY 1971

A. J. B. WALKER

Omphalina sphagnicola
Auricularia auricula

Pondsbury
on an elder below the Ugly and on a sycamore
100 yds north

Common puffball
? *Panaeolus semioratus*