

15.5 gm (not the same birds as on 9th). Weights dropped with cold weather on 13th & 14th to 16.1 gm and 17.0 gm, with retrapped birds as low as 14.5 gm: this is a moribund weight, and the net catching Swallows was taken down as the hazard to the birds was too great once this was known; there is little doubt that birds must have been dying that day from lack of food yet during these same periods other insectivorous birds were maintaining their weights: a Spotted Flycatcher had increased from 12.0 gm on 2nd to 15.4 gm on 8th: a Goldcrest maintained its (normal) weight of 5.3 gm from 5th-14th and a Treecreeper similarly from 3rd-6th. Evidently insects were present but not available to specialist in-flight feeders such as the Swallow.

During the period we saw large passages of Redwings and Chaffinches from 12th October onwards: Swallows were moving regularly the whole time and Goldcrests peaked around 5th October; only a very few Firecrests were seen. One of our most thrilling moments came right at the end when Steve on 14th and myself on 15th saw a Red-rumped swallow (subject to acceptance by the Rarities Committee!) which came in with a big influx of Swallows and House Martins on 14th. After this we had a frustrating couple of days as strong NE winds prevented the Polar Bear from landing and we were delayed in conditions which produced no great bird interest and certainly no hope of trapping what was present.

The ringing results were excellent: the total for the three weeks was 927. Outstanding birds were 3 Reed Warblers, 1 Melodious Warbler, 1 Red-breasted Flycatcher, 1 Nightingale, 2 Treecreepers and 2 Scarlet Rosefinches. Useful quantity ringing was maintained with 236 Swallows, 87 Meadow Pipits, 64 Blackcaps and 156 Goldcrests.

It was a most enjoyable and exciting trip, and we are fully intending to come again — as often as possible!

DR. G. S. OXFORD

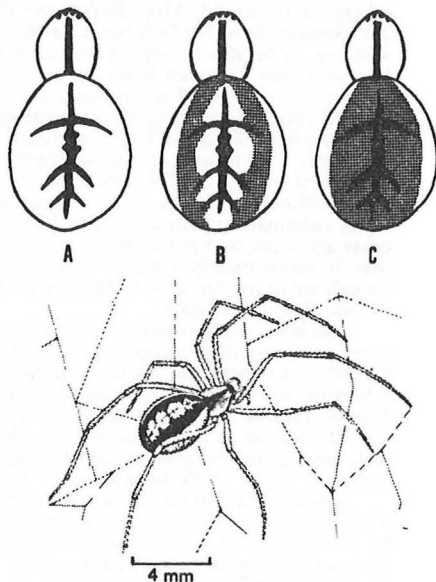
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**RECORDING COLOUR VARIATION IN
*ENOPLOGNATHA OVATA***

Shown opposite are diagrams of the three main forms, A = yellow, B = red striped, C = red, together with a drawing of a striped female. In late July to mid-August the female can be found in rolled leaves (especially bramble) often guarding a cocoon. Sample by starting at one end of a definite patch of vegetation and work towards the other end, opening all rolled leaves and noting the variety of the spider within. In this way individuals will not be counted twice. Record numbers of each variety on the other side of this card and return to me.

Your help will be greatly appreciated.



COLOUR VARIATION IN 'ENOPLOGNATHA OVATA' ON LUNDY

BY A. F. LANGHAM

As part of a nationwide survey being carried out by Dr. G. S. Oxford of York University Department of Biology, the author and Roger Allen carried out an investigation in mid-August 1980 to determine the colour variations of *Enoplognatha Ovata* on Lundy.

The female which may be found in late July and early August guarding a cocoon within a rolled leaf — usually of bramble — exhibits three colour forms:

A = pale yellow

B = two red stripes

C = red

On Lundy there are three main colonies of bramble: One at the 'Ugly'; A Second by the ruined Quarter Wall Cottages; and a Third on the path though the Quarries. Although geographically close to one another the colonies are distinctly different in that the first site is exposed and on slate; the second is more sheltered, and well watered; while the last is completely sheltered and warm.

In each site the first forty rolled leaves containing spiders was examined and these provided the following readings which show striking similarities.

Site 1. The 'Ugly' (map ref. 1394.4415)

Type:	A	B	C
	32	8	0

Site 2. Quarter Wall (map ref. 1369.4492)

Type:	A	B	C
	32	8	0

Site 3. Quarry Track (map ref 1387.4530)

Type:	A	B	C
	35	5	0

A. F. L. August 1980

ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRENCHES ON LUNDY

BY A. F. LANGHAM

After the fall of France in 1940 when invasion of Britain seemed imminent, the Government hurriedly made preparations to repel both seaborne and aerial landings.

It was feared that Gliders or troopcarrying Aircraft might land on large fields or open spaces and so orders were given that these be rendered useless for this purpose by having trenches dug across them to shorten runway length and so damage the undercarriage of any aircraft attempting to land.

This paper attempts to list these features both as part of the history of Lundy and in an attempt to avoid misidentification by future field archaeologists.

Mr F. W. Gade in 'My Life on Lundy' (p. 249) records:-
"A civilian squad of labourers was sent to dig trenches. The work squad insisted that they must return home to Ilfracombe every weekend . . . they were ferried both ways by Mr George Irwin of Ilfracombe in his trawler 'Girl Joyce'.

Each trench was approximately 600 mm wide and 600 mm deep, the removed turf and soil being placed on one side. Where a string of three or more trenches exist, the displaced soil usually placed on alternate sides of each trench.

North End to Threequarter Wall

(This was considered too rough for landings to be possible)