

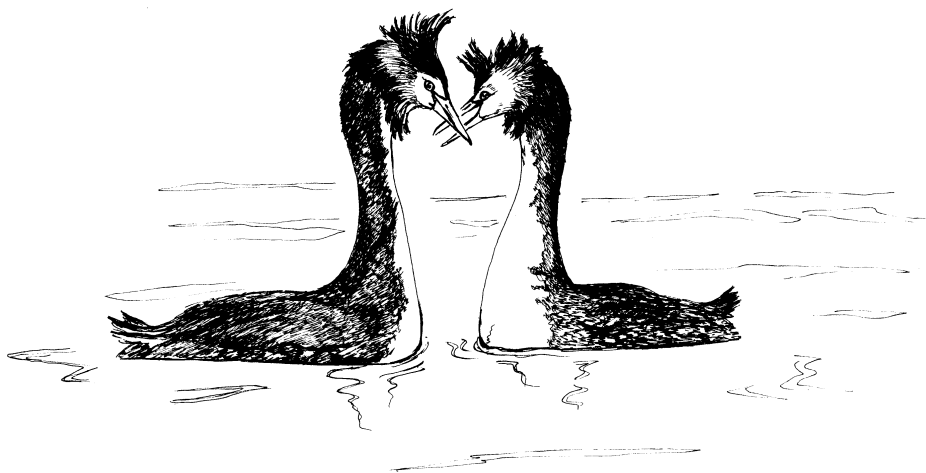
The CARLISLE NATURALIST

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Great Crested Grebes

(Ann Robinson)

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The Carlisle Naturalist

From the Editor

More copy wanted! - this perennial cry of all editors is none-the-less a heart-felt one. This is your newsletter, please consider sending in records, articles or notes of your interests and activities pertaining to natural history. Letters stating your opinion or desires regarding the Society, this Newsletter, or the state of wildlife and its study and conservation in Cumbria would also be welcome.

If we don't receive the contributions from you, it leaves a lot of space for my own obscure ramblings – the choice is yours!

Frogs and ponds survey

As part of the Local Agenda 21 process of creating a better and more sustainable local environment within Carlisle District, the Carlisle Environment Forum is looking for indicators of local biodiversity which could be monitored to assess the health of the local environment now and in the future. Another objective is to involve local people in assessing and caring for their own environment. One possible measure of the health of the environment is to look at amphibian populations. Monitoring the number of ponds with frog spawn in them allows everyone to join in the process. To this end we thought it might be useful to run a trial survey within the Society to find out what percentage of people have garden ponds and what proportion of these contain frog spawn. Please complete the enclosed questionnaire even if you do not have a pond or frogs in your garden.

Discounted publications to Society members

The following publications of the Society are available to members at the discounted prices shown:

Cumbrian Wildlife in the 20 th Century (1996)	£5.00 (retail price £6.50)
Lakeland Ornithology (1954)	£5.00 (secondhand price £15 - £20)
Lakeland Molluscs (1967)	£3.00 (secondhand price £10 - £20)

Also:

Lakeland Birdlife 1920–1970, R.H. Brown (1974) £5.00 (secondhand price c. £10)

Field meetings

Colvend '98 – a botanical post-script

During the Society's Field Meeting to Colvend on 13th June last year, one of the more observant of our party had noticed a large, handsome but unfamiliar sedge with rather bluish leaves and stems, growing at the track-side en route to the large loch. It somewhat resembled the Greater Pond Sedge (*Carex riparia*), which however is not known in this area (the only recent site for that species in SW Scotland being some 20 km away, in Dumfriesshire). The most noticeable difference was in the very 'bottle brush'-like appearance of the flower spikes. This was due to the glume (bract) of each fruit ending in a conspicuous long, pale, rough bristle, equal in length to the glume itself. The fruits were also slightly different to those of the Greater Pond Sedge. (The fact that fruits were developing suggested the plant is not a hybrid).

The location, and the fact that the plant was growing in not especially wet ground, made us wonder whether the sedge might either have been deliberately planted, or at least be an 'escape' from cultivation - although it is not one of the exotic species commonly used in horticulture. In the true spirit of scientific enquiry a modest specimen was – to use an expression beloved of the earlier naturalists – 'obtained'.

Available books having proved inconclusive, the dried specimen was recently sent for an opinion to leading authority Dr Clive Jermy, who has retired from but still does some work at the Natural History Museum, London. He has been unable to match it with specimens in the Museum's British Herbarium and feels it is not even a European species. Perhaps what it is or how it got there may one day be revealed, but for the time being it remains an enigma. Anyone planning to go that way in the summer is asked to contact the writer.

David Clarke

6th February 1999: Solway Coast and Loch Ken

Leader: Geoff Horne

On a dry but cold Saturday in February ten members of the Society turned out for the now traditional "wild goose chase" along the north Solway coast and into Galloway.

At the first rendezvous point at Annan, a number of Brown Hares were watched in the roadside fields, but the usual flocks of geese were missing. The village of Newbie on the coast was the next port of call, but it was obvious that we had missed the high tide and the waders were out feeding on the mussel bank and the sand flats. Good views were had of a number of species including Dunlin, Ringed Plover, Curlew, Oystercatcher and a very attractive Grey Plover, together with two or three large flocks of Bar-tailed Godwit and Knot. Along the road to Priestside we were surprised by a male Hen Harrier, which came over the cars and proceeded to hunt over a young conifer plantation, giving everyone marvellous views of this wonderful bird.

The route along to Caerlaverock turned up the first of the twenty or so Buzzards seen during the day, but was also memorable for a sizeable flock of 30-plus Whooper Swans and the absence of large numbers of geese.

A coffee break was had at the Merse car park, where we were able to watch a variety of small birds in the surrounding bushes as well as two or three flocks of Barnacle Geese grazing in the nearby fields. The River Nith as usual provided members with good views of both Goldeneye and Goosanders.

Moving on through Dumfries to Auchenreoch Loch, where we had lunch, we came across large gatherings of Goosanders and Tufted Duck as well as Teal, Goldeneye, Wigeon, Great Crested Grebes and the inevitable Herons.

In the car park at Threave Castle an albino House Sparrow was conspicuous amongst a large flock of sparrows and finches. On the walk down to the River Ken a number of Fieldfares and Redwings were seen moving along a row of Ash trees. The river, unfortunately, was very full and a little disappointing. The only birds seen were two Little Grebes, a number of Wigeon and a small flock of Greylag Geese.

As time was pressing we moved quickly on to the view point near Livingstone on Loch Ken to see the 270-strong flock of Greenland White-fronted Geese grazing in a field. In addition to the White-fronts, we saw Greylag and Pink-footed Geese in fair numbers as well as good numbers of Pintail, Wigeon, Goldeneye, 2 or 3 Shovelers and a beautiful drake Smew.

All in all a very good day, with 62 species of birds seen, which was finished off by the magnificent spectacle of somewhere in the region of 200,000 Starlings doing their aerial ballet over the motorway at Gretna before going in to roost in a small conifer plantation.

Geoff Horne

24th April 1999: Borrowdale & Bassenthwaite

Leaders: David Clarke & Steve Hewitt

Eleven members met at Great Wood car park by Derwent Water. Due to illness Geoff Horne was unable to lead this trip and David Clarke and I attempted to breach the gap.

From the car park the Nuthatches were heard calling in the trees but were typically difficult to spot. The Ravens were seen over both Walla and Upper Falcon crags but were not seen to go into nests at either site.

Walking through towards Falcon Crag we were rewarded by excellent views of a Great Spotted Woodpecker feeding at the base of some birch trees. Like the Ravens, the Peregrines were also curiously undemonstrative. Although the tiercel was seen flying about and perching on Upper Falcon Crag he was unperturbed by the Ravens in the

vicinity (they may have been just sufficiently distant not to worry him). The hen bird was not seen although she may have been sitting tight on eggs.

As we dropped down to the lake two Peregrines briefly screamed and flew about the face of the crag, but we were unsure whether this was the pair or an intruding bird. One or two Peacock butterflies were on the wing in the warm sunshine at this point.

Returning to the car park via the Lakeshore we finally had good views of Nuthatches in the trees, along with a Tree-creeper and various tits.

After lunch we headed up to the south end of Bassenthwaite where we walked down to the lake shore through the marshes. Here, several Sedge Warblers and Reed Buntings were heard and seen, but no Reed Warblers (which have been reported in this area in the past) were found. Several pairs of Great Crested Grebes were on the lake along with Teal, Red-breasted Mergansers, two Shelducks and Wigeon. Unusually high water levels were excluding Sand Martins from their river-bank nests-holes along the River Derwent.

On the return walk, John Strutt identified a spider running across the surface of a puddle in the track as *Pardosa agricola*. There were also several Common Shorebugs (*Saldula saltatoria*) on the muddy margins of the puddle and a Common Groundhopper (*Tetrix undulata*) on the dry forest track at the entrance to Dodd Wood where we parked.

Stephen Hewitt



Great Spotted Woodpecker (Ann Robinson)

22nd May 1999: Wan Fell

Leaders: Jeremy Roberts & Rod Corner

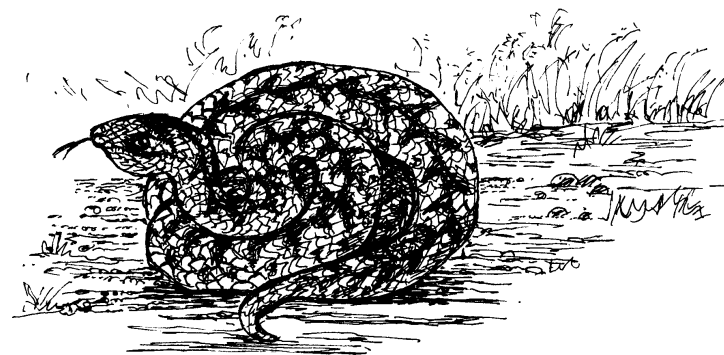
Despite the FA Cup Final and England v. South Africa in the cricket World Cup, ten people turned out for a cool and very windy afternoon on the slopes of Wan Fell. Situated above Plumpton on the east side of the A6, the fell is one of a series of red sandstone hills between the valleys of the Eden and Petteril. The hill is only some 250m. above sea level at its summit and the afternoon was spent on the lower slopes, mostly below 200m. The habitat consists of dry, sandy, heathery slopes with occasional rock outcrops, alternating with boggy hollows and runnels.

Under expert guidance our group spent several enjoyable hours examining the interesting flora of the site.

Both Common Dog Violet (*Viola riviniana*) and the scarce Heath Dog Violet (*V. canina*), identified by the narrower leaves, deeper blue petals and yellow spur to the flower, were seen. There were also several examples of the hybrid between the two, which were larger and more vigorous than either of the two species.

Several species of sedge were identified as well as the unusual Lemon-scented and Narrow Buckler Ferns. Far more unusual was Field Mouse-ear (*Cerastium arvense*) which is very scarce in Cumbria and found mainly in eastern England. Scarcer still is Marsh Clubmoss (*Lycopodiella inundata*). The group spent about half an hour, often on hands and knees, searching the margins of boggy pools but was unable to relocate this plant, last seen here six years ago. However, in the process, half a dozen species of Sphagnum were identified.

Another highlight was Petty Whin (*Genista anglica*) of which three or four plants were found. A search in the corner of one meadow near Greengill Farm for the previously recorded Adder's-tongue fern also proved fruitless.



Adder

(Ann Robinson)

Other sightings of interest included a Green Tiger Beetle, a pair of Whinchats, Reed Buntings, and a coiled Adder which all admired before it slid to cover. Apparently Adders are doing remarkably well on this site, according to the local farmers.

Finally, a move to the southern flank of Brownrigg Fell was rewarded with a relative abundance of the diminutive and delightful Moonwort. It was on this area that Stephen, Jeremy and Rod had collected one or two very old specimens of an earthstar fungus (*Geastrum* sp.) whilst reconnoitring the site the previous week.

All members of the party enjoyed an expertly lead afternoon which gave an insight into the botany of this rare and special habitat in Cumbria. Our thanks go to the landowners for permission to visit the site.

Geoff Naylor

Notes and records

Some noteworthy beetle records for Cumbria

The five species of beetle listed below are apparently first records for Cumberland or Cumbria. They are additions to my article on some notable beetles in Cumbria (Atty, 1996) and my joint note with John Read on *Leistus rufomarginatus* (Read & Atty, 1998).

***Calathus cinctus* Motschulsky.** A brownish ground-beetle, with a red thorax, which until 1994 was regarded as a sub-species of the common coastal species *C. mollis* Marsham. *C. cinctus* is found on coastal sand-dunes and lowland heaths in England and southern Scotland, as well as the Isle of Man and Ireland. It has probably been confused in the past with the smaller *C. melanocephalus* L. (a common species in Cumbria and elsewhere on upland grassland and moors) when recorded from coastal localities. There were, however, no examples of *C. cinctus* in F. H. Day's specimens of *mollis* or *melanocephalus* in the collections of Tullie House Museum. I was not surprised to find a male and a female at Maryport Dock (NY03) on 23rd August 1996, and later two on the edge of the beach nearby on 11 August 1998, with three or more under a board on the beach at Fothergill (NY0234) on 15th August 1998. I also found it at Grune Point (NY15) on 16th June 1997. Very probably older records of mine, as *melanocephalus*, at Mawbray (NY04) on 4th July 1989 and Siddick (NY03) on 12th October 1989, were actually *cinctus*.

***Stenus oscillator* Rye.** A small (4mm) black rove-beetle of wetland habitats, very local with a scattered distribution from Kent to Sutherland. One female, found at Banks Point (NY2031) on the wet afternoon of 6th June 1998, was the first for Cumberland, though four were recorded at Bampton Grange (NY51), Westmorland in 1995.

***Rhizophagus nitidulus* F.** A small reddish-brown beetle found under the bark of fallen or decaying trees, deciduous or conifers. It used to occur chiefly in the Midlands and western Scotland but has been expanding its range more recently. Two under the thin sappy bark of a fir log (*Thuja* ?) on Penrith Beacon (NY5231) on 27 July 1996 were the first for Cumberland, but there are five records for V.C. 69 (Meathop Moss north to Rydal) in 1971 – 1991.

***Apion ononicola* Bach.** A small black weevil found on restharrow in open grassy places, mostly on the coast. Widely distributed throughout England into the Scottish borders. Rather surprisingly not reported from Cumbria before 1998, when I found one female among *Ononis repens* at Risehow (NY0234) on 15th August.

***Leiodes furva* (Erichson)** This large genus of glossy clavicorn beetles is associated with underground fungi, including truffles. Two species, *L. furva* and *L. ciliaris* Schaum, are found on coastal dunes where they have been recorded in the underground fungus *Endozone*, in scattered localities as far north as Lancashire and Fife but not

from Cumbria. Both species are graded Nationally Scarce (Na) (occurring in 15-30 10km² in Britain). At Drigg Dunes (SD09) on 17th September 1998 I swept a *Leiodes* off Portland Spurge amongst Marram, but lamentably it somehow escaped from the net before I had closely examined it and got it into a tube. It was most probably *L. furva*, but admission to the long list of Drigg rarities will require further captures.

None of the above species are particularly uncommon in Britain, though the *Stenus* is rated Nb (occurring in 30-100 10km² in Britain) (previously Na) and the *Leiodes*, if correct, Na. A much more interesting list could be drawn up of species found recently for the second time in Cumberland, after their first records in the county by Day and his collaborators in the first half of the century, but such a list will have to wait for a later issue, editors and time permitting.

References

- Atty, D.B., 1996, Some notable beetles (Coleoptera) in Cumbria, *Entomologist's Record* **108**: 27-36.
 Read, J., & Atty, D., 1998, The ground beetle *Leistus rufomarginatus* (Duftschmid) new to Cumbria, *Carlisle Naturalist* **6** (2): 33-34.

David Atty

The ground bug *Cymus clavicolus* Fallen, new to Cumbria

Among some terrestrial bugs (Heteroptera) recently determined for me by Stephen Hewitt was one specimen of this little ground-bug. I found it crawling on damp sand in a small, sparsely vegetated area near to the River Irt at Drigg (SD0696) on 26th August 1998.

Cymus clavicolus has not previously been recorded from Cumbria and this represents a new record for vice-county 70 (Cumberland). According to Southwood and Leston (1959) this bug has been recorded as far north as Yorkshire. The adult bugs are usually found in dry situations, especially sandy heaths and meadows where they are associated with Knotgrass and Toad-rush.

Reference

- Southwood, T.R.E. & Leston, D., 1959, *The Land and Water Bugs of the British Isles*, Frederick Warne, London.

John Read, 43 Holly Terrace, Hensingham, Whitehaven.

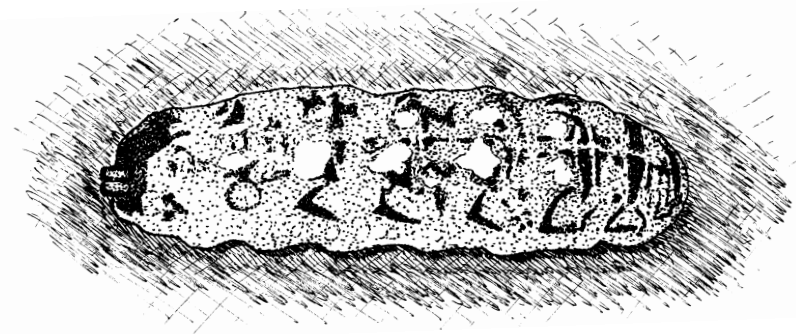
The Endangered hoverfly *Parasyrphus nigritarsis* (Zetterstedt) in Carlisle and the Eden Valley

On 12th May 1999 I took advantage of a sunny lunch hour to visit the River Eden below Stanwix (NY3956) as part of the study of river shingle invertebrates that we are conducting this year. Whilst there I noticed the Dock Beetles (*Gastrophysa viridula*) were egg-laying on dock plants growing along the river side. With the recent sad news of Bill Fakes' death in my mind (see page 12) I began searching the beetle egg batches for the small pale eggs of the predatory hoverfly *Parasyrphus nigritarsis* that Bill had described previously in the *Carlisle Naturalist* (Fakes, 1996).

One cluster of the bright orange Dock Beetle eggs laid on the underside of a dock leaf did indeed appear to have an additional smaller pale egg amongst them. I collected the leaf and took it home for closer examination. Some ten days later I checked the container of dock leaves to find the hatched beetle larvae had disappeared leaving a 5mm long hoverfly larva. The appearance of the hoverfly corresponded to the photograph of *Parasyrphus nigritarsis* in Rotheray (1993). As a further check, a Dock Beetle larva was introduced and promptly devoured by the hoverfly larva in the manner described by Rotheray (1998).

Encouraged by this discovery, I visited the opposite bank of the river at the Sheepmount on 25th May and again found egg clusters of the beetle with the hoverfly eggs added. Bringing one egg batch back to the museum I found, under microscopical examination, that the hoverfly egg had hatched and the larva was eating the eggs of the Dock beetle, again as described by Bill Fakes (1996).

Two days later David Clarke and I visited the R. Eden at Kirkandrews (NY3658), looking for Banded Demoiselles (see page 10). Again there were several dock plants along the river bank which had batches of dock beetle eggs or larvae and on the underside of one leaf there were, in addition, two fairly well grown *P. nigritarsis* larvae.



Parasyrphus nigritarsis larva

(Stephen Hewitt)

Curious to see how far this supposedly very rare fly is distributed along the River Eden, I visited the shingle bank at Langwathby Bridge (NY5633) the same evening. Once again I found the eggs and very small larvae of the fly amongst egg clusters of the Dock Beetle.

All these riverside sites are in open relatively sunny situations, and the beetle (and hoverfly) seems not to lay eggs on more shaded plants. It has been suggested that the humidity along the rivers may be a factor in the beetle's distribution (Fakes 1996). Another possibility is that the winter spates open up the vegetation on the river sand and shingle banks and prevent shading which inhibits the insects' egg-laying.

Thanks to Bill Fakes' discovery of this aspect of *P. nigratarsis*' lifecycle it should be possible for us to assess the range and status of this hoverfly much more accurately than previously. The fly is clearly locally much more widespread than previously realised, whether this is a local phenomenon of an otherwise very rare species, or whether Bill's discovery will result in its status being reviewed and downgraded nation-wide remains to be seen.

It is worth noting that Bill had also found *P. nigratarsis* larvae at Camerton (NY0430), Bassenthwaite (NY22), Grange-in-Borrowdale (NY2519) and in the Lune valley in north Lancashire as well as in his original site in Hall Park, Workington (NY0129). (At Grange the hoverfly larva was found feeding on the Alder Beetle (*Chrysomela aenea*) as well as the Dock Beetle.) However, in his studies of *G. viridula* around the country Bill never found the hoverfly anywhere but in Cumbria and north Lancs. (Jenny Fakes, pers. com.).

References

- Fakes, W., 1996, *Gastrophys viridula* (Degeer) – the Dock Beetle, *Carlisle Naturalist* **6** (1): 14-15. Rotheray, G.E., 1993, Colour Guide to Hoverfly Larvae, *Dipterists' Digest* **9**: 1 – 155.
- Rotheray, G.E., 1998, Notes on *Parasyrphus nigratarsis* (Zetterstedt), a rare hoverfly breeding in Cumbria, *Carlisle Naturalist* **6** (2): 47-48.

Stephen Hewitt

The stiletto-fly *Spiriverpa* (*Thereva*) *lunulata* (Zetterstedt) new to Cumbria

On 24th June 1998, whilst doing some preliminary survey work for our River Shingle study this year, I visited the River Caldew just upstream of Cummersdale (NY3952). On an area of shingle with sparse vegetation of nettles and thistles I swept a single male of *Spiriverpa lunulata*. This silvery fly is considered Rare in Britain (RDB3), being restricted to river shingle banks in northern and western Britain. *S. lunulata* is listed as a species of conservation concern by the UK Biodiversity Steering Group and will have its own National Biodiversity Action

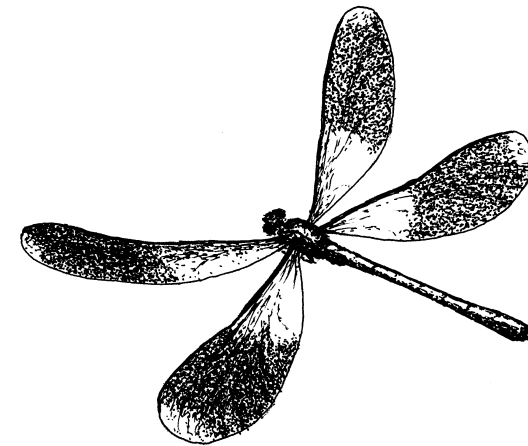
Plan. This is the first record of the species for Cumbria as well as for vice-county 70 (Cumberland).

John B. Parker and I visited some sand and shingle banks on the River Irthing near Burtholme (NY5363) on 11th July 1998. Here we found another two areas of shingle with populations of this fly.

It is hoped that further work this year will add to our information on the Cumbrian distribution of this species.

Stephen Hewitt

* *Re. the mention of Banded Demoiselle on page 8: anyone able to visit sites on the rivers Waver, Eden or Wampool (especially the last of these) before mid-August is asked to contact David or Steve at Tullie House as soon as possible. The species has got off to a 'flying start' this year. CNHS member Glen Bryson reported an entirely new location near Park Broom on the Eden, and it has since proved to be fairly abundant between there and Low Crosby. It has also been seen in the Cargo/ Kirkandrews area – Ed.*



Banded Demoiselle

(David Clarke)

DAVID ELLIS

The sad loss of David was reported at the first indoor meeting of 1999. He had been an active member of the Society for many years and will be remembered by many for his friendly manner, and for his interesting contributions to Members Nights.

Magnus Sinclair was one his nearest neighbours amongst Society members, and has kindly written the following appreciation:

'Our friend and colleague David Ellis died suddenly three days before the end of 1998. He had just boarded a train to return home from a Christmas visit to his sister. He was cremated in the south, and some of our Society members attended a memorial service held for him in Newcastleton church.

Until his retirement David worked for the Forestry Commission. He came to live in Newcastle from Walkerburn, near Peebles.

He had a deep interest in natural history, and his capacity for careful observation and his retentive memory made him a mine of first-hand knowledge of a variety of subjects. He was particularly knowledgeable about mosses and lichens, Lepidoptera, flowering plants, birds and the cultivation of vegetables. His zest for exploring the countryside around Newcastleton revealed many interesting localities such as the Tweeden Burn and Holm Hill with its orchids. Many villagers are aware of these local treasures and of the need to conserve them because of David's enthusiasm. He made valuable contributions to the work of the Tweed Valley branch of the Scottish Wildlife Trust, particularly in its early days. He was very active in the Borders Biological Records Centre from its beginning, as both a recorder and a transcriber of records.

In addition to all this, David was very much involved in village life, always ready to help in any community project that he thought worthwhile, and his loss will be deeply felt. Fittingly, the Community Council is seeking funds to enable them to develop Red Moss as a community wood, and they intend it to be a memorial to David.

He was a quiet, unassuming, friendly man, never parading his knowledge or pushing himself forward, and I think we feel it a privilege to have known him.'

I am sure we would all endorse Magnus' last comment. In view of David's interests, the Society has purchased a copy of *Wild Orchids of Scotland* by Allen, Woods and Clarke, which will be inscribed in his memory and added to our Library.

BILL FAKES

It came as a shock to learn in April of the death of Dr. Bill Fakes of Workington. Bill died suddenly on 13th April, having battled against illness for several years.

Members of this Society will be familiar with Bill's studies on the Dock Beetle (*Gastrophysa viridula*) and his description of a previously unknown part of the ecology of the Endangered (RDB1) hoverfly *Parasyrphus nigratarsis* which, Bill discovered, feeds as a larva on the eggs and larvae of the Dock Beetle. His careful and diligent studies into the natural history on his doorstep are an example to us all and demonstrate that important new discoveries can still be made in our own 'back gardens'.

Bill grew up in Cambridgeshire in the 1950s and started collecting and studying beetles then. He studied medicine at University College London, following that with a postgraduate degree in biochemistry. He moved to Workington in 1970 to take up practice as a GP. Retiring from General Practice in 1993, Bill studied art at Newcastle and worked part-time at a drug rehabilitation clinic there for several years.

First and foremost a scientist, he latterly became more interested in the ecology and behaviour of insects. Hence his studies into the Dock Beetle of which his discoveries regarding *P. nigratarsis* were just one interesting result. Just a few days before his death, Bill was very excited to find that one of the hoverfly larvae had emerged as an adult. Something that he had been trying to achieve for the last three years and which had not previously been managed elsewhere.

Our sympathies go to his wife Jenny and family.

The Carlisle Naturalist

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Copy deadline for the next issue is **8th October 1999.**

Information for Authors

The Carlisle Naturalist publishes material on all aspects of the natural history of Cumbria. General articles, results of personal research, news items, records and letters of relevance to Cumbrian naturalists are welcomed. Material accepted for publication must not be submitted in a similar form to any other journal.

Material should be clearly legible – ideally type-written double-spaced on one side of white A4 paper, or submitted on DOS-formatted 3.5 inch computer disc in ASCII or RTF format and accompanied by a paper copy. Only species and genera should be underlined. Authority names should be given in full. Illustrations should be in black ink; they must be originals and not photocopies. Whilst every care will be taken of original artwork, the editor can not be held responsible for any loss or damage. References should be given in full at the end of the article or note.

Authors of papers two or more pages in length will be provided with 10 reprints. Papers may be submitted to a referee.

Opinions expressed in the *Carlisle Naturalist* are not necessarily shared by the Council of Carlisle Natural History Society nor the Editorial Panel.

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Subscription Rates: Adult £6.00; Family £8.00; Junior £3.00; Affiliated £5.00

(Affiliated members receive the *Carlisle Naturalist* only)

Membership application forms are available from the Secretary.

Summer field meetings 1999

Field meetings start from Carlisle College, Victoria Place, Carlisle. (Leaders may cancel meetings at this rendezvous if they consider circumstances unsuitable.)

Members' own transport; places available for those without. Bring packed lunches for all meetings beginning before midday.

24th April (Saturday) BORROWDALE Leader: Geoff Horne.

Depart 9.30 am. Meet Great Wood Car Park (NY271212) 10.30 am.

22nd May (Saturday) WAN FELL Leaders: Jeremy Roberts and Rod Corner.

Depart 1.00 pm. Meet Brownrigg (NY523375) 1.30 pm.

5th June (Saturday) RIVER CALDEW (river shingle survey) Leader: Stephen Hewitt.

Depart 1.00 pm. Contact leader for further details.

16th June (Wednesday evening) CARLISLE CEMETERY (lichens)

Leader: Ken West. Depart 5.45 pm. Meet Carlisle Cemetery (Richardson St. entrance) 6.00 pm.

26th June (Saturday) CLAIFE HEIGHTS, WINDERMERE Leader: David Clarke.

Depart 9.00 am. Contact leader for further details.

3rd July (Saturday) MEIKLE ROSS Leader: Geoff Horne.

Depart 9.30 am. Meet NX647448 at 11.00 am.

10th July (Saturday) SILLOTH DUNES Leader: Geoff Naylor.

Depart 9.30 am. Meet Silloth Convalescent Home (NY104532) at 10.15 am.

16th July (Friday evening) MOTH TRAPPING – HIGH STAND

Leader: Richard Little. Depart 8.30 pm. Meet NY492497 at 9.00 pm.

6th August (Friday evening) MOTH TRAPPING – GLASSON MOSS

Leader: Mike Clementson/Frank Mawby. Depart 8.30 pm. Meet at entrance to Glendale Caravan park (NY249614) at 9.00 pm.

2nd October (Saturday) FUNGUS FORAY – GELTS DALE & TALKIN HEAD

Leader Geoff Naylor. Depart 10.00 am. Meet at Talkin Head (NY553566) at 10.30 am. Park down lane beyond farmhouse.