

THE NATURAL
HISTORY MUSEUM

- 1 FEB 2000

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NORFOLK
NATTERJACK

NNNS Excursions 1999-2000

Toad-in-the-hole....

Another packed edition - my thanks to all contributors. This issue has further calls for your valuable time but I trust some of you can help with the various requests. There is a proposal to go, in part, to an electronic format for the next issue (see below). Finally take a look at the the 20th Century page, particularly the earlier decades - it makes you wonder what the 22nd Century Naturalists will be lamenting or praising for the 21st! At least what is present at the beginning of this century is being well documented through *Wildlife* 2000.

World Wide Web.

The internet is becoming for most of us part of everyday life. The NNNS has a website and this includes a description of the Society, its programme, *Wildlife* 2000 and notes on the Bird & Mammal report. Now selected 'Natterjack' items from the next issue are to be placed. These will be without telephone numbers or addresses unless it is otherwise requested, however, if you would rather your contributions were not considered for the website please mention this when submitting material. 'FF'

FIELD & INDOOR MEETINGS February - April 2000

Please note that start times for the field meetings are variable and that our evening talks are now being held in the **Sports & Leisure Centre at Easton College.**

Tuesday 15th February

'The changing lichen flora of Norfolk'

An illustrated talk by Peter Lambley
7.30 p.m. Room 7, Easton College
Sports & Leisure Centre

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO THE TALK

Sunday 20th February

West Runton 12.00 noon.
TG184432

Meet at the West Runton Beach car park. In the immortal words of Monty Python "and now for something completely different ..."

**Thursday 16th March**

Lynford Arboretum 11.00 a.m.

Full Day. TL822943
Mainly for spring birds.
Leader: Eunice Phipps.

Tuesday 21st March

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

7.30 p.m. Room 7, Easton College
Sports & Leisure Centre
Hopefully, business will be quickly dispatched and we will be able to enjoy the ensuing illustrated talk and presentation on the *Wildlife* 2000 project by Rex Hancy.

Saturday 8th April

Earlham Park 10.30 a.m. Full Day.
TG193082

An introduction to mosses and liverworts.

Leader: Robin Stevenson.

**Tuesday 18th April**

'A celebration of the seasons: summer'

7.30 p.m. Room 7, Easton College
Sports & Leisure Centre

This is the annual presentation to the society by the photographic group.

Bob Ellis, Chairman
Programme Committee

The quarterly bulletin
of the
Norfolk & Norwich
Naturalists' Society



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THINKING OF COLIN ...

It was billed as "A view of the world through Colin Dack's camera" - and what a world it was. From the 9,700 slides that Colin bequeathed to the Society, Mike Poulton and a team of helpers whittled the hoard down to just over 200 and presented a superb and varied show at Easton College on October 19. We were all left asking why, except under pressure and on the rarest occasions, Colin would never let us see his work. It was of a quality that put most of us would-be nature photographers to shame.

Rex Hancy opened the evening with an evocative and at times hilarious word portrait of the enigmatic and sometimes infuriating Colin and recalled those lengthy, late-evening phone calls that most members who have held office in the Society, and some who haven't, received with great regularity.

Rex's particular contribution was to talk about Colin's gall and spider slides. Ken Durrant took up the story with some of Colin's insect pictures, followed by Reg Evans on fungi and Alec Bull on plants. Mike Poulton rounded off the presentation with a selection of memorable landscapes and skyscapes. In the absence of a rather vital lead, Bob Ellis spent a no doubt tiring evening acting as projectionist.

•The evening had a particular purpose - to acknowledge Colin's battle against dyslexia by raising money for the Waveney Valley Dyslexia Association. The association chairman, Lady Addington, told us that dyslexia was not formally recognised by Norfolk education authority until 1978, and then only after a lot of groundwork by the association.

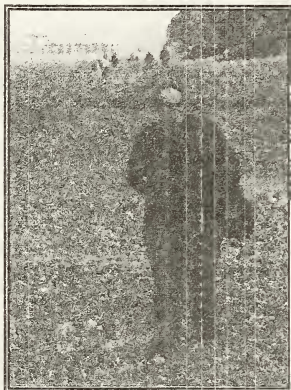


Photo: David Mower

Since then the situation had been a good deal better (far too late for Colin, of course) but provision was still patchy. Members will be delighted to know that the collection at the end of the evening raised £200.45. They will be even more pleased to learn - knowing how Colin, despite his problems, mastered computers - that the money will be spent on computer equipment. I have had this letter from Lady Addington: "I write ... to thank you for a really splendid donation towards our funds ... a really generous sum and one which indicates the true esteem in which your members held your late membership secretary, Colin Dack. "Those of us who came to the meeting on October 19 were fascinated by the slides as well as being most impressed by the obvious expertise of the people giving the commentaries ...

"The WVDA is at the moment trying to raise money to buy computer equipment so that we may offer assessments to members and children of members, and also to show how IT can help overcome some of the problems faced by dyslexic people. The money donated by [your members] will be used for this cause."

David Paull

'FISHING' SPARROWHAWK

Our local Sparrowhawk in giving chase to a young pigeon, missed, but gave it a glancing blow which knocked it into my pond.

The hawk then landed on my birdbath, reviewed the situation; flew up; gained height and then Osprey like, with legs and talons outstretched, tried to retrieve its prey. However, it was nervous of the water and after several abortive attempts gave up, by which time the pigeon had drowned.

Throughout, I gritted my teeth and did not interfere, had it been a rarer bird, I might have reacted differently.

Janet Smith

Have Earth Tongues appeared on your lawn?

When, in the middle of December, I was called to look at the 'ugly black fungi' on a friend's lawn at Edgefield, I expected to find a troop of ageing blackening Waxcaps *Hygrocybe conica* - what I actually found were hundreds of Earth Tongues, pushing their fruit-bodies a few centimetres above the sward.

There are about a dozen species in Britain, most distinguishable only by their microscopic characteristics. The species growing in such uncharacteristic abundance turned out to be *Geoglossum umbratile* but it is not uncommon to find several species on the same lawn; last year I found three on the lawn of the Old Rectory in Holt. Most species are described as occasional, rare or very rare but I suspect that they are often overlooked. This year there were Earth Tongues on all five 'suitable' lawns I visited. If you have a well-established lawn that has been regularly cut and never treated with inorganic fertilizer, you probably have them too, especially if there is plenty of moss. Some years are better than others but next October give your lawn-mower a rest for a few weeks and see what comes up. If the earth sticks its tongues out at you, give me a call.

Tony Leech



Earth Tongue
Geoglossum sp.

LOOK BACK PAGE 1900-1999

(personal highlights of some 20th Century Norfolk Naturalists)

1900-09 (From Transactions Vol: VIII)

A flock of about twenty Pallas's Sand Grouse is said to have been seen in the Broads district on 11th June, 1907. None were killed, but the observers were familiar with the appearance of these birds in 1888.

JH Gurney and T Southwell

1910-19 (From Transactions Vol: IX)

A fine Sturgeon was discovered in the small river Delph, in West Norfolk, on June 16th 1914. Cartridges loaded with buckshot were useless against its well-protected hide, and it was only after a stout tussle with a boat hook and a shot into a more vulnerable region that it was secured. Weight, 31 stone 5 lb. It was sent to London, where it realised £6.

AH Patterson

1920-29 (From Transactions Vol: XII)

A female Oleander Hawk-moth, an exceedingly rare moth, was caught at Hemsby (near Gt. Yarmouth), on September 8th 1926. It was resting on some palings by the roadside and had laid two eggs, which were however infertile.

K Bagnall-Oakeley

1930-39

Thinking back to the 1930s I can recall when as a young lad walking through fields of permanent pastures in North Norfolk and putting up clouds of Meadow Brown butterflies at every step. One swing of the net would capture a dozen or more. On High Kelling heath the Silver-studded Blue butterflies were so common that the small gorse bushes were 'blue' with so many males sitting upon them.

In those days the cattle and horses were grazed on the meadows and not fed the artificial compound foods that they are today, I could also find a few of our largest fly *Asilus crabroniformis* which laid its eggs in the cow pats. These have become extremely rare and have disappeared from our own countryside, come to think of it now so have the permanent pastures.

Ken Durrant

1940-49

March 1947. A bitterly cold spell with thick ice covering all the Broads. In the late afternoon, between Rollesby and Filby Broads, I noted an Otter resting on the ice just a few yards away on the Rollesby side. It was eating a fish. I stopped and watched at close quarters. The Otter took no notice. Then after finishing that particular dish, it re-entered the water through a hole in the ice and swam around for a while before re-emerging with yet another fish which formed, presumably, the second course. It was very cold and I left quietly.

Reg Jones

1950-59

Spring 1952. It was Sunday morning and I was showing a visitor round the Broads. About noon, before returning to base, I called on 'Trickler' Skoyles at Ormesby. He hired out boats which were used by fishermen on Ormesby and Rollesby Broads and had a good knowledge of all that happened in that part of the world. I asked him if he could find me a Bittern's nest for photography. He said he would try. I left for home and was sitting down for lunch at about one o'clock when the 'phone rang. It was 'Trickler' and, yes, he had found one!

Reg Jones

1960-69

While on Beeston Common during the afternoon of October 23rd 1965 I was lucky enough to witness the arrival of many 100's of Waxwings in from the sea. Also during this extraordinary event I saw a juv. Cuckoo, a Ring Ouzel and a Bearded Tit.

Alec Humphrey

1970-79

Was I seeing things or were the stones I was idly throwing into the sea at Salisbury Cove, Maine (June 1977) making green flashes? There were

no lights for the ripples to reflect, not even moonlight so it had to be bioluminescence. I waded in and eventually swam, fascinated by the sight of my luminous arms. I have not been back to Maine but most summers I manage to renew my acquaintance with *Noctiluca scintillans*, the flashing unicell, at Blakeney. I choose a warm moonless night to walk at low-tide by the trickle of water draining out of a creek. When I splash water on to the wet mud it flashes back at me. To wonder why seems almost churlish.

Tony Leech

1980-89

To-day with teams of birders, high-tech communications and advance preparation getting a 100+ birds in a day in Norfolk is commonplace, however, on 11th May, 1980 and confining my birding to North Norfolk between Felbrigg and Cley a total of 102 species observed was a memorable occasion. I consider the top five birds seen that day to be Bittern, Black Tern, Wood Sandpiper, Wood Warbler and Stonechat. It is interesting to note, however, that Tree Sparrow and Corn Bunting were also on the list.

Francis Farrow

1990-99

My favourite day was the emergence of hundreds of 5-spot Burnet Moths (*Zyaena trifolii*) at Breydon Water, Great Yarmouth on the 16th July, 1998.

Colin Jacobs



The Norfolk Damselfly

(Reproduced with permission from *British Wildlife* Vol. 10 No. 6 August 1999)

An important rediscovery this spring [1999] in the Netherlands of a small population of *Coenagrion armatum* (known as the Norfolk Damselfly in Britain) has prompted the question of whether this damselfly might still be found in the Norfolk Broads or similar habitat. The last known records of Norfolk Damselfly were from near Stalham in 1957, but the original locations have long since become polluted and overgrown and thus unsuitable for its survival. As in this country, the damselfly had not been recorded since 1956 in the Netherlands and its rediscovery in the Weerribben at a pond measuring 30m x 40m, adjacent to a dyke, was a surprising find for Marcel Wasscher and the Dutch Dragonfly Society.

Surrounding plants at this locality included young stands of Common Reed *Phragmites australis*, Lesser Bulrush *Typha angustifolia* and some Greater Bladderwort *Utricularia vulgaris*. In all, ten males, two ovipositing pairs and another immature female were observed flying between vegetation low over the water in somewhat windy conditions. It would be worth observers bearing this rediscovery in mind when surveying in the Norfolk Broads next season. Male Norfolk Damselflies can be distinguished from other similar blue damselflies by the absence of thoracic stripes, a square black spot on a light blue ground on segment two, a light blue segment eight and enlarged anal appendages. The females have bifid black marks on a blue or green ground on segment eight and a relatively large amount of blue or green on segment two, unlike females of other blue damselfly species. Flight period is from late May to late July.

Val Perrin
British Dragonfly Society

Galls on Broom

Following my visit to the Lowestoft Field Club informal session, Mr Arthur Copping of Diss, recently gave me two branches from the shrub Broom (*Cytisus*) from Norwich Railway Station that were covered in small Cauliflower shaped galls, about 10mm in diameter, and wondered if I could identify them for him.

Once in my study and with the aid of a hand lens and microscope I was able to identify them as the gall of the Mite *Eriophyes genista*. They appear in early summer on the buds of Broom and these will fail to develop into normal shoots and leaves.

As time goes by the growths appear as these "cauliflower's" which under a hand lens can be seen to be covered in silver hairs. Even further into the summer period they begin to dry into a dark green colour and will stay on the plants for the whole winter season and can reside on them for many years.

I have checked my mother's Broom at Kessingland, just south of Lowestoft, and it is seen to be clear of this gall. Should anybody have these infestations on their own shrubs I would be pleased to see them as I have not found any along the coastal strip. It may be an inland occurrence where it is warmer during the winter and where the mite may be able to survive (see footnote).

The galls cannot be destroyed by any chemical means and they should be picked off by hand only if it is impairing the growth, otherwise they do not seem to do any harm to the plants at all.

Colin A Jacobs

Dendrological Anomaly! (or Unexpected Tree)

Many of you will know the Joe Jordan hide on the Holkham Reserve, raised on stilts, overlooking some of the best winter goose-watching meadows. I have been going there for years, in fact since well before the hide was there. A few weeks ago I noticed, I am ashamed to say for the first time, that one of the trees behind it is a Monterey Pine, *Pinus radiata*.

I had thought that the only examples of this species locally were those which were planted in 1995 near the Beach Car Park in Wells, and others to the east of the board walk at Holkham Bay. This one near the Joe Jordan hide is a mature tree, apparently of the same age as the Corsican Pines around it. It has the typical bare trunk and lopsided spreading canopy of the ones you see in its native habitat in California. I imagine it predates other Monterey Pines here by 50 years.

Why was it planted? Was it a mistake? (I know of another possible mistake, near the "Drinking Pool", where a Scots Pine was put in a row of Corsicans). How easily were these Californian pines acquired a century ago? Is it perhaps the oldest of its species in Norfolk?

How to identify a Monterey Pine: dead easy, they have bright green needles in bunches of three, and large cones shaped like hedgehogs, which hang on to the tree for years. I really have no excuse!

Paul Banham

FOOTNOTE: Following receipt of this letter in October I checked some broom on Sheringham Common and found the gall present (in a sheltered position). Later that day I also checked a list recently received from Reg and Lil Evans (made during the September NNNS excursion to Beeston & Sheringham Commons) and yes there was a record of the gall too!

FF

ARACHNOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

So much pleasure have I gained from the study of spiders that I feel it is time I paid tribute to the man who first infected, or was it injected me with enthusiasm for the subject. Like the good teacher he is he helped his pupil with advice, encouragement and above all praise. Like a small boy I searched his face for the signs of pleasure that I knew would appear when he gazed upon a find I believed was rare or a Norfolk first. Thank you Rex Hancy. It is a tribute not cheek when my children run about singing "Hancy wancy spider climbing up the spout!" You have, however, saddled me with an almost impossible task.

Added to the frustration of not finding certain species one wants to find there is the seemingly endless list of species one wants to find!

To illustrate this there are 33 spider families in Britain. I am particularly fond of one of these, the Salticidae or jumping spiders. This family contains 34 British species divided into 15 genera. Ten species are very rare and nine are common. The rest fall between the two, most being local, rare or generally uncommon. In seven years of study I have only found 14 Salticid species. During those years I have searched for the largest of them all and in early July 1997 I found a colony. So, after a long, laborious introduction we finally arrive at the subject of this essay, *Marpissa muscosa*! (see illustration of female).

There is a fence running along the west side of the A1088 between Thetford and Euston (Map ref: TL893799). One hundred yards into Suffolk I found the spider hunting on the fence posts and lying in silken cells within the posts-cracks and splits. Females grow to 11mm which is hefty for a Salticid. It's brown and grey patterns make for perfect camouflage on pine trunks and dead wood. On this visit males were very common with only one female found. I collected one of each sex for study and placed them in a specially designed cage. They ate flies immediately, the female ate two in five hours and appeared quite unconcerned by transport and captivity. They drank from balls of soaked tissue. They leapt on prey over distances of two inches and commenced stalking prey from five inches away. Unusually for sun lovers I found them out and about during the night. The male moulted and became sexually mature on 14 July and although he performed his courtship dance many times, a raising high of the front pair of legs, I never witnessed mating. Sadly he passed on in March 1998. She never laid any eggs and joined him in early August. Was lack of breeding success

due to being in captivity or did she just not fancy him?

I found that in order to walk on the smooth walls of their cage, a Ferrero Rocher container, they covered the surface with thousands of silk spots. At each corner, from where they would

leap to the next wall, was a clear space of 1cm on each side. This spotting clearly illustrated the Salticid use of the silk safety line, stuck down every centimetre or so as they move across surfaces.



I believe *Marpissa muscosa* is locally common in Breckland and I did eventually obtain a Norfolk record a hundred yards on the Norfolk side of the border.

Garth M. Coupland

Desert Island

If you fancy a night or two on Norfolk's own desert island - Scolt Head then this could well happen. English Nature / National Trust have proposed to offer their basic accommodation building on the reserve to the Society in return for some recording of the island's natural history. Details of the invitation and dates etc., will appear in the May issue of 'Natterjack'.

Birds Britannica Request for Help

Birds play a unique role in British society. They are intricately involved with our social, cultural and emotional lives. They help shape our sense of place and season. We write songs, compose poems, tell stories, even hold festivals to celebrate birds.

Now Richard Mabey and Mark Cocker are writing an account of this cultural importance, entitled *Birds Britannica*. It follows the format of Richard Mabey's award-winning *Flora Britannica*, and we now need to enlist public help in mapping the ways birds fit into our everyday lives.

Birds Britannica will cover all those species on the British list, be they resident, migrant or occasional visitors, that have what we might call a cultural profile. Here are some of the more specific themes in which we are interested:

Vernacular and local names: for instance, long-pod, jack-in-a-bottle, bum barrel (and a score more) for the long-tailed tit; eve jar, spinner and goatsucker for the nightjar. How many in this great lexicon are still used in everyday speech?

Collective names, graphic and affected by turns: a murmuration of starlings; a watch of nightingales; a charm of goldfinches. What is the origin of these often very literary descriptions?

Literary references: English poetry and prose is full of descriptions of native birds, from the medieval 'Owl and Nightingale' to modern celebrations of the rakish swift.

Bird Images: Birds appear in paintings, stained glass windows,

church carvings, often with some kind of symbolic meaning. How has this changed between the Renaissance (when goldfinches and swallows were popular) and the present? They are also represented in pub names and on pub signs, and it would be fascinating to complete a full list, which would include The Firecrest, near Wendover Forest in the Chilterns, and The Mother Redcap, in East London.

Bird songs: They are almost cultural artefacts in their own right, and have been celebrated in poetry and music. Which are the favourites today? Have the homely tones of the song thrush and blackbird supplanted the more romantic and elusive notes of the nightingale and woodlark? Can birdsong be portrayed in words, such as 'little bit of bread and no cheese' for the yellowhammer or 'wet my lips' for the quail?

The scapegoating of birds: there is a modern list of villains, headed by the magpie and sparrowhawk, both accused of decimating garden bird populations. How does the mythology compare with evidence from the field? Which other birds - for example, the hen harrier and ruddy duck - are popularly demonised?

Having gathered your thoughts and memories (and also those of any relatives!), please write, with any clippings, pictures or letters, to BIRDS BRITANNICA, c/o Random House, 20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2SA. If you want further information email Mark Cocker at:

markcocker@btinternet.com, or ring 01603 611797. Any material used will be fully credited in the finished book.

Churchyards & road verges

Over the past few years, volunteers, often members of NNNs, have been carrying out valuable survey work for two schemes overseen by the Norfolk Wildlife Trust.

The Churchyard Conservation Scheme has supplied management advice to over 300 churches across the county. Research suggests that some species, such as ox-eye daisy, meadow saxifrage and cowslip now rely on churchyards as their strongholds.

The Roadside Nature Reserves scheme, run as a partnership with Norfolk County Council, uses survey data to determine sites suitable for designation as roadside nature reserves. Suitable sites are marked with posts and the contractors responsible for cutting the verge advised on appropriate management. As well as the classic meadow species, road verges can also turn up rarities such as Dutch rush and purple broomrape.

In order to continue this important work, however, we do need more volunteer surveyors. There are several ways in which you could help:

- Join a team looking at verges or churchyards. We meet twice a year to discuss results and choose sites to survey.
- If you can't make the meetings, then please get in touch, we can talk about places to survey near your home.
- Please let me know if you are already surveying a road verge or churchyard.

Surveying need not be a massive commitment; just one site would be a great help, especially if you could visit it over several years. Although we cannot offer any remuneration for expenses, we can let you have blank survey forms and hope to offer a training day for surveyors in May.

Helen Baczkowska
Biodiversity Project Officer
Norfolk Wildlife Trust
01603 62445 / helen@nwt.cix.co.uk

HONOURING ALEC

Every two years, the Society and the Norfolk Wildlife Trust jointly honour someone who has made a distinguished contribution to natural history in the county by awarding the Sydney Long Memorial Medal, which commemorates the Society's former long-serving secretary who founded the Wildlife Trust.

This year's recipient was the Society's current joint president, Alec Bull, who received the medal from the Trust's president, Sir John Blofeld, at the Trust's annual meeting on October 15.

The citation says: "Alec Bull understood the importance of systematic recording before its value was generally appreciated and his documented monitoring of the birds of an arable habitat at Cranworth, near Dereham, for over thirty years is a remarkable and much quoted piece of work. He was West Norfolk regional representative for the British Trust for Ornithology from 1968-82, and was the vice-county organiser for the first Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland.

"As a quite extraordinarily knowledgeable field botanist, he developed national eminence in the taxonomy of brambles (*Rubus* spp) and published an account of the Norfolk species. Alec was plant recorder for East Norfolk for the Botanical Society of the British Isles from 1984-89, and prime mover in the project to record and map Norfolk's flora. Publication of the new Flora of Norfolk in 1999 with Alec as co-editor, will provide an essential conservation tool for the future.

"Alec was President of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society in 1974-75 and currently shares the office of President of the Society with his co-editor Gillian Beckett. He served as Secretary of the Society from 1987-92. All who know Alec speak of his great modesty; a self-made and highly competent naturalist whose like we may not see again.

"Accordingly, the Councils of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society and Norfolk Wildlife Trust have agreed that Alec Bull should receive the Sydney Long Memorial Medal for 1999."

David Paull

Grow Your Own

For several years now I have, on and off, made attempts to grow mistletoe on our apple tree. I have followed 'secret methods' given me by old countrymen, I have used common sense and tried to imitate Nature, but all to no avail.

So I was pleased to read Grace Come's article on this subject in the EDP. She too had no success until visiting a certain Mr. Fairhead. Mistletoe grew like weeds on his trees, even a clump on an old wooden box. The recipe is this: choose a young, smooth section of apple tree branch, rub it hard with your thumb until it shines, then squash a berry on, making sure it is well stuck. It is best done in February, on the east side of the tree. I shall give it a go!



Tony Howes

Caddis Flies

Until recently I have never been enthralled by adult caddis flies. The larvae have long held my interest since I discover these in freshwaters and there is a real challenge to identify them from their various larval stages. Adult flies, since they vacate the water, had also vacated my interest!!

This Autumn Derek Howlet, David Nobbs and I have started to collect the autumnal and winter moths of Wheatfen Broad. I found myself surprised to find species of caddis in the traps and this has set me off on a voyage of discovery. Ernest Daniels studied caddis flies in and around Norwich since the 1930s and many years ago he kindly gave me a list of records from Claude Morley for the late 1930s. Ernest published his work in the *Transactions* and other than the occasional note the group has been neglected in our literature.

The time has come for me to learn about the adult flies but where to start? I have a copy of the Freshwater Biological Association key by MacAn but frankly I could not follow it. Ken Durrant has become my tutor. Visits to Sheringham have enlightened me on the techniques of setting the insects and guided me through the early stages of identification. I have purchased a copy of the 1938 book on Caddis by Martin Mosely and this has been invaluable in identification. Ken has supplied drawings to illustrate key features and of course he has his magnificent collections of insects to refer to.

Continued on p8.

Caddis flies cont.

I always start on an unfamiliar group by constructing my own keys using drawings etc., cut and pasted from different works. I find that this gives me a feel for a group and focuses my attention onto critical features. I am developing my keys this winter and the plan is to start a serious study in the spring-summer. I shall of course be very reliant on Ken Durrant. He is a teacher of the highest quality.

The list below is of the records for Wheatfen Broad for the 20th C., and reflects the studies of Ted Ellis, Ernest Daniels, Ken Durrant and my recent finds.

Agapetus fascipes Curtis
Agraynia pagentia Curtis
 Great Red Sedge -
Phryganea grandis L.
Phryganea obsoleta Mclach.
Trichostegia minor (Curtis)
Hydroptila sparsa Curtis
Agraylea multipunctata Curtis
Anabolia nervosa (Curtis)

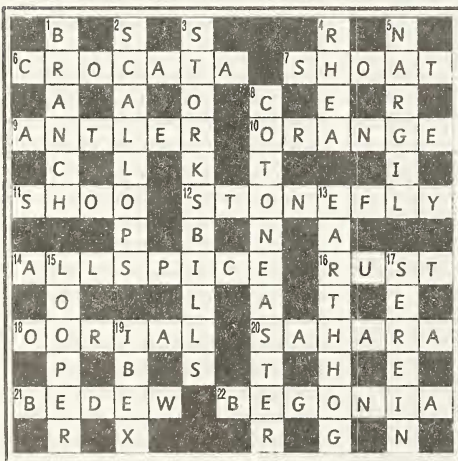
Mottled Sedge -
Glyptotaelius pellucidus (Retzius)
Grammotaulis atomarius Fab.
Grammotaulis nitidus (Mueller) RDB1
Limnephilus auricula Curtis
Limnephilus extricatus Mclach.
Limnephilus flavicornis Fab.
Limnephilus griseus (L.)
Limnephilus hirsutus Pict.
Limnephilus incisus Curtis
 (= *Colotaulius incisus* Curt.)
 Cinnamon Sedge -
Limnephilus lunatus Curtis
Limnephilus sparsus Curtis
 Black Silverhorns -
Anthrissodes aterrimus (Stephens)
 Longhorn Sedge -
Oecetis ochracea Curtis
 Grouse Wing -
Myastacides longicornis L.
Plectrocnemia conspersa Curtis
Polycentropus sp. possibly
flavomaculata Pict.
Rhyacophila dorsalis Curtis

Roy Baker



ANSWERS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY CROSSWORD FOR CHRISTMAS

compiled by Malcolm Metcalf



Please note:

No completed crosswords were received by the due date so there is no winner to announce. I hope, however, that many of you had some fun in trying to complete the crossword and on your behalf I would like to thank Malcolm for setting the puzzle.

FF

Photographic Group

Monday February 21st

Ivan West will be showing us his 'African Safari' slides. Coming as it does in the middle of our winter this should be very uplifting - hot, sunny plains, exotic birds and animals. Come along and see how Ivan copes with his subjects. Everybody welcome. Room 4, Easton College, 7.30 pm.

Monday March 27th

An interesting evening is promised when Joy & Mike Hancock will be showing us how to manipulate our photographs with modern technology - a technique of the future. Everybody welcome. Room 4, Easton College, 7.30 pm.

Tuesday April 18th

This brings us round to the 'Photographic Group Lecture'. This is always well received and gives photographers in the society a chance to entertain with their latest work. The theme this year is 'A Celebration of the Seasons - Summer'. Room 7, Easton College, 7.30 pm.

Tony Howes
 Tel: 01603 436867

A note to CONTRIBUTORS.

The next *Natterjack* will be in May. It would be much appreciated if any correspondence could be sent to the following address, as soon as possible by April 1st, and marked with NNNS on the envelope. For those with access to a computer a WORD document or an ordinary text file on disc would be most helpful, or you can send an e-mail to: francis.f@virgin.net 'FF'

Francis Farrow
 'Heathlands'
 6 Havelock Road
 Sheringham
 Norfolk
 NR26 8QD

