

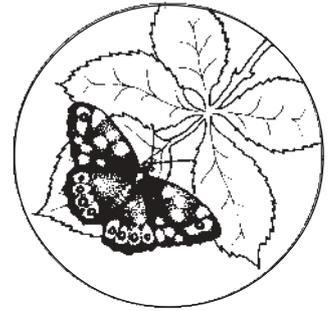
THE ESSEX FIELD CLUB

DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON

ROMFORD ROAD, STRATFORD,

LONDON, E15 4LZ



NEWSLETTER NO. 22

August 1997

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

First of all may I thank those (surprisingly many) people who responded to my thoughts in the last newsletter by writing directly to me. It is very encouraging to get some sort of feedback and rather nice to have people agree with me! Several people raised a number of minor issues and I am pleased to say that, without exception, these were all matters that Council is already actively addressing.

The Club's Council meet four or five times a year to organise the activities of the Club. There is always at least one Council member at all of our meetings and they will be pleased to discuss with you any matter relating to the Field Club. At its last meeting, the Council made important decisions on a number of matters which should be of great benefit both to you the members and to the Club as a whole as we approach the new millennium (heck ... I swore I'd never utter that horrible word!!!). First, we approved a sum of money for producing the 1997 Essex Naturalist. It is very encouraging indeed that almost every member I have met since becoming your President has praised the new style journal and said that they want to receive it on a regular, annual basis. In my other role as editor of that journal I am now compiling the 1997 volume for publication in the autumn. I have several contributions, but there is still room for more if anyone out there has something they wish to have published. I have no major paper on invertebrates yet for this year and there is always room for shorter notes on any natural historical or geological topic to fill pages.

We also agreed that we should improve our biological recording role within the county, particularly since the closure of the Passmore Edwards Museum has left the west of the county without a solid recording base. Without information on the flora and fauna, conservation bodies such as the Essex Wildlife Trust and English Nature can't possibly work effectively and Council feels that the more organised provision of records will also help liaison between the Club and these bodies. When the new museum in Epping Forest is up and running, and it now looks as if it is going to be, the Club will be able to resume its role as the county's primary data provider. Meanwhile we are looking closely at our existing network of Recorders and, always bearing in mind that these people (of which I am one) act in a purely voluntary capacity and can't actually be made to do anything they don't want to do, we hope to both expand and improve on the existing system. All

Recorders are now required to provide an annual report to Council and this will normally be published in the journal. If you are a Recorder and have not sent me your 1996 report, now is the time to do so or to present your excuses! If anyone out there wants to take on the recording of a particular group of plants or animals in Essex I would be very keen to discuss this with them without any obligation.

Council also spent a great deal of time discussing changes to the Club's rules. The present rules were designed several years ago and whilst they have adequately served their purpose they have become rather dated and are not adequate for our present and future needs. We hope to have the finalised version ready for members to see at the next AGM in March 1998 but, in the meantime, I will be pleased to receive any helpful comments or constructive criticism. You should all have received a copy of the rules when you joined the Club! If you have lost your copy write for another one (please enclose an sae) to Tony Boniface at 40 Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford, CM1 4AZ.

Finally, and this is the bit you probably won't like, we discussed the membership subscription. Members have been paying a measly £7.50 a year for a good many years and so it will come as no surprise that our reserves have been diminishing rather rapidly. At the same time, our costs have risen drastically. When you bear in mind the cost of hiring meetings rooms, printing the programme and newsletter (and let's not forget postage and envelopes) it soon mounts up. The Essex naturalist alone cost more in 1996 than we took from you in subscriptions!!! Although from a pure financial standpoint we should have raised the subscription ages ago, we have resisted doing so until we were certain that we were in a position to supply all our members with a good quality journal every year. We now believe that we are in that position but in order to do it, we need more money. Its that simple. We spent a great deal of time debating how much extra we needed to get from subscriptions. We do not want to lose members by raising the fee to a ridiculous level, but we do need to raise it to cover expenditure. It has therefore been decided that from January 1998, membership subscriptions will rise from £7.50 to £10 per year for ordinary members. The new rates for other membership classes will be £5 for Student members, £12.50 for family membership and £15 for institutional membership.

It is my belief that nobody will object to paying £10 a year for membership now that we are in a position to guarantee the journal. However, if any member is suffering genuine financial hardship and feels truly unable to afford the subscription, he or she is welcome to get in touch with me in complete confidence.

As always, I welcome your letters and calls on any Essex Field Club related topic.

Colin Plant, 14 West Road, Bishops Stortford, Herts., CM23 3QP. Telephone or fax me on 01279 507697 or e-mail me on Colinwplant@compuserve.com

THE FIELD CLUB AND OTHER CONSERVATION BODIES AND SOCIETIES

In Newsletter No. 21 our president suggested that the Field Club should seek closer links with other conservation bodies and societies.

I feel that this is most desirable, particularly with regard to the Essex Wildlife Trust. The knowledge of the Field Club members, many of whom are experts in their chosen fields of interest, could surely be of greater use to the Trust than has been the case hitherto. Similarly close co-operation with the Trust could lead to a higher profile for the Field Club, and hopefully, an increase in membership. I am aware that most Field Club members are EWT members too, and have in the past done much recording work on reserves.

Biodiversity is all the rage at present, but unless owners of wildlife sites are fully aware of the biodiversity in their charge, how can they possibly prepare management plans and the like? Birds and plants tend to be the main consideration on most reserves with relatively few records available for other orders.

With this in mind, a small group of Field Club members decided several years ago that it would be a good idea to concentrate their study and recording on one particular site, with the intention of producing a wide database of species to be used for future monitoring and to assist management decisions. The site chosen was Rushey Mead, a small EWT reserve in the Stort Valley. Permission to survey the site was granted and with the co-operation of the warden, records began to accumulate.

Initially the survey was entomological, but was subsequently widened to include Mollusca, Bryophytes, Lichens and Fungi. At least 7 members of the Field Club and 2 members of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society were involved in the survey and the whole operation began to give an idea of what could be achieved if the expertise of a number of specialists was concentrated on one project.

By 1995 an interim report was prepared which ran to 24 pages and listed over 800 insects including a number of locally notable and Red Data Book species. This report was submitted to the Essex Wildlife Trust with the comment that much more needed to be done and more information would be obtained.

Since then we have heard nothing and the report has not been acknowledged or commented upon by the Trust.

No further recording has been done. It was felt that the Trust could at least have shown some interest in our efforts. Indifference leads to ill feeling, which in turn will not help conservation in Essex.

Perhaps the Field Club should approach the Essex Wildlife Trust at this stage, with a view to improving relations and to see if closer co-operation could be mutually beneficial.

These comments are not written in a sense of sour grapes, but a sadness at an opportunity lost, and the views expressed are of course my own, and not those of the Field Club.

Charles Watson

PROGRAMME DISAPPOINTMENT

Having spent three months persuading fellow members of the club to lead meetings, the attendance during the first three months is very disappointing. Gone are the days when over fifty people would come including several family groups, but four of the first nine meetings attracted only ONE person and one attracted NONE at all.

Our meetings provide a number of worthwhile opportunities, not least the following:

1. To learn more about wild life.
2. To share one's knowledge with others.
3. To see a wide range of places in the county.
4. To record our observations and add to the scientific knowledge of the county.
5. To enjoy the company of like-minded people.
6. To meet old friends and make new ones.

I personally attend as many meetings as I can and I gain a great deal of pleasure from this. Admittedly recording can be done with even one person, but I feel that the social and teaching objectives are just as important. So why has attendance this year reached an all-time low?

So if you have not come out for a long time or if you have never joined us in the field please do try to attend. If you find travelling difficult then ring the leader or me to arrange lifts or pick-ups from the nearest station. If the meetings are not providing you with what you want from the Field Club then let me, as Programme Secretary, know where you want to go.

If you feel that our meetings are too specialised, and that recording is not for you, then I can say from personal experience that the best way to learn more at whatever level you may have achieved is to go out with other natural historians in the field. So look to your programme card (I have spares if you have lost yours), choose a meeting or two and come out to enjoy and learn more about our wildlife.

Tony Boniface (01245 266316) Programme Secretary.

WOODPECKER SEARCH IN WEALD PARK, BRENTWOOD

An Essex Field Club Bird Group meeting was held in Weald Park, Brentwood on 23rd March 1997. Weald Park is a popular local country park consisting of an old deer park, a number of woods, deciduous and conifer plantations, grassland and ornamental lakes. Eight members turned up for the morning walk with three members continuing after lunch. The weather was mainly overcast with a cool breeze and some drizzle in the afternoon.

Green woodpeckers could be heard almost continuously throughout the day but were difficult to see. After proving elusive in the woods, three Great spotted woodpeckers were seen moving from tree to tree in the parkland directly above our heads. All three species of woodpecker were seen during the day, although Lesser spotted woodpecker was only seen by those who stayed for the afternoon session. In all 33 species of bird were identified including Little owl, Chiffchaff, Nuthatch, Treecreeper, Siskin and Redpoll. A Great crested grebe was seen on the nest and the high spot for some of the group was the excellent, close views of the Redpolls.

Full bird list

Great crested grebe	Long-tailed tit
Canada goose	Coal tit
Mallard	Blue tit
Moorhen	Great tit
Coot	Nuthatch
Black-headed gull	Treecreeper
Wood pigeon	Jay
Little owl	Magpie
Green woodpecker	Jackdaw
Great spotted woodpecker	Rook
Lesser spotted woodpecker	Crow
Pied wagtail	Starling
Wren	Chaffinch
Robin	Greenfinch
Blackbird	Siskin
Mistle thrush	Redpoll
Chiffchaff	

David Williams

SKIPPERS ISLAND, 1st JUNE 1997

On a bright but windy Sunday morning eight members of the Field Club arrived at about 08.30 to Birch Hall Farm to enjoy a visit to Skippers Island. Unfortunately a strong wind was blowing the tide inland and this resulted in the wardens being unable to row across to pick up the motor boat. It was decided to explore the sea wall and to cross the causeway on foot later at 13.00.

We spent the time identifying the grasses and other flowering plants, watching the few birds visible including some Common whitethroats in full song, searching for reptiles and locating a Common lizard, and admiring colonies of Lackey moths and the webs of funnel -web spiders. It was pleasing to find the Hogs fennel spreading along the wall from its stronghold on the island.

The crossing was not easy as we walked, waded and balanced our way across mud, stepping stones and bridges to the island. We inspected the accommodation which is available and could not help wondering if we would be using it sooner than we might expect.

A pleasant three hours were spent recording the plants, bird watching and looking for reptiles. We left an hour early, but only just in time, to make an equally hair-raising crossing back to the mainland. We were glad to reach dry land safely and wipe the mud off our essential wellington boots.

The following observations were made:-

Reptiles

Common lizard (on mainland)

Mammals

Stoat (on mainland)

Rabbit

Birds

Blackbird

Common whitethroat

Cuckoo

Chaffinch

Black headed gull

Mallard

Oyster catcher

Pheasant

Shelduck

Songthrush

Sparrowhawk

Wood pigeon

Insects

Lackey moth caterpillars (on mainland)

Cinnabar moth (on mainland)

Spiders

Funnelweb spider (*Agelena labyrinthica*- Ed.)

Ferns and Flowering plants (Square 2124)

Acer campestre

Aesculus hippocastanum

Alopecurus pratensis

Anisantha sterilis

Armeria maritima

Atriplex portulacoides

Beta vulgaris ssp. *maritima*

Betula pendula

Betula pubescens

Castanea sativa

Chenopodium album

Cirsium arvense

Cirsium vulgare

Crataegus monogyna

Cytisus scoparius

Dactylis glomerata

Dryopteris filix-mas

Elytrigia repens

Fraxinus excelsior

Galium aparine

Hyacinthoides non-scripta

Limonium vulgare

Lonicera periclymenum

Lotus corniculatus

Malus sylvestris

Peucedanum officinale

Plantago maritima

Poa trivialis

Populus x canescens

Prunus spinosa

Puccinellia maritima

Quercus robur

Rubus fruticosus agg.

Sambucus nigra

Silene dioica

Solanum dulcamara

Spergularia media

Stellaria graminea

Suaeda maritima

Tamarix gallica

Tilia cordata

Ulex europaeus

Urtica dioica

Tony Boniface

A short note on temporary exposures of the Woolwich and Reading Beds at Temple Mills railway marshalling yard, Leytonstone, during construction of the M11 link road.

Ever vigilant for the opportunity to examine the local sub-surface geological exposures, my attention had been drawn to the work along my local section of the controversial M11 link road, along the Wanstead/Leytonstone section. It has always been in the hope of re-discovering the Lea Valley 'Arctic beds', these being around 20 thousand plus years old, (a Late-Glacial cold climate, floral and faunal assemblage) first noted at depth at Ponders End in the upper Lea Valley within gravel pits and recorded as far as Stratford and Temple Mills by Warren (1912) and other workers, noted as being contained in floodplain gravels as 'rafts' of peaty material.

After receiving permission to examine spoil brought up during tunnelling operations by Murphy Engineering at Temple Mills, I went down to the site and was shown a vivid green gravel deposit, which workers thought might even be radioactive! The Site Foreman told me that examination of borehole records indicated that the deposit was probably made up of marine gravels from the Woolwich and Reading beds which are between 38-54 million years old (the Eocene). Another part of the site brought up a shelly deposit, again from the Woolwich and Reading beds. A range of marine bivalves were recovered in poor condition, notably *Corbicularis*. Unfortunately tunnelers never came across anything that could have been the 'Arctic bed'. As work continues, there is still the outside possibility that they may be once again encountered.

References

Warren, S.H. 1912 Notes on the flora and fauna of the so called Arctic bed of Ponders End. Essex Naturalist XVII, 36.

An 'ancient' bone assemblage discovered at Leytonstone

I am currently evaluating the potential of a site in Leytonstone, where a collection of vertebrate remains has been found within a sandy deposit in part of an old river tributary of the River Lea. The bones (which I am told are in remarkable condition) have been examined by the experts at the British Museum of Natural History and are possibly from the late Neolithic period.

Interesting are the remains of a Beaver's femur (*Castor fiber*), a Red deer antler (*Cervus elaphus*), a primitive horse's hoof and femur (*Equus ferus*), about the same size as a New Forest pony, a skull from a Bank vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus*) and a child's humerus, showing evidence of having been gnawed and chewed at both ends! A dog's leg shows evidence of well healed fracture, indicating that the poor dog must have been looked after and left with a limp! Other curious bones are some from a minuscule adult sheep-like creature along with other 'domesticates' such as cow and pig (these have to be confirmed).

Compounding a reasoned date for the assemblage of bones is the presence of the Beaver, which is thought to have been well extinct by the time domesticated animals arrived. By the time of the next Newsletter much more work on site will have been carried out, in particular more specimens will have been collected to give better resolution and examination of an associated molluscan assemblage should also enhance dating. Hopefully further news and a much clearer picture giving an insight of the palaeoenvironment around the location will be forthcoming.

Alyn Pilkington

HELP THE SWIFTS

Most naturalists will know the fast flying black sickle shaped wings of swifts in flight, where they spend most of their lives, reputedly only coming out of the air to raise young.

Because of the scarcity of their normal cave and cliff nest sites in Britain, they depend mainly on man-made structures, such as churches and other buildings. Nests are typically under eaves, in ventilators and other cavities, at least 5 metres above ground, with a drop to allow the bird to gather speed as it leaves the nest site.

Nowadays eaves are usually sealed off, reducing the availability of such sites for the swifts. Building regulations require adequate ventilation to prevent condensation in the roof space and the gaps are usually covered with mesh, or a patent ventilator. These can easily be adapted to permit access by swifts. A gap of 35mm X 65mm every one to two metres will suffice. The nest holes are too small to be used by pigeons or starlings and sparrows prefer nests at lower levels.

Nest boxes have an important part to play where sites have been lost and swifts may find them encouraging in colonising new buildings. Boxes can be placed in purpose built holes, or mounted under the eaves or on gable ends. An RSPB leaflet is available free. Only one one manufactured nest box is presently available, from Jacobi Jayne, Hawthorn Cottage, Maypole Heath, Canterbury, Kent, CT3 4LW, who can supply cost and size details.

This note has been gleaned from Urban Wildlife News Vol. 14 No.1, published by English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough, PE1 1UA.

LONDON'S BIODIVERSITY

The following has been taken from the same source. As a substantial part of Essex overlaps with London to the east of the River Lea so it was felt it would be of interest.

Last autumn the London Biodiversity Partnership came into being, when "Capital Assets: Conserving Biodiversity in London" was launched. James Clappison, then a Junior Minister at the Department of the Environment, expressed whole-hearted support.

London's first Biodiversity Action Plan should be produced by 2000AD and will:

1. Give better co-ordination of nature conservation actions.
2. Address data needs for targeted biological recording and monitoring.
3. Promote better awareness and understanding of biodiversity conservation.
4. Produce costed action plans to conserve priority habitats and species.

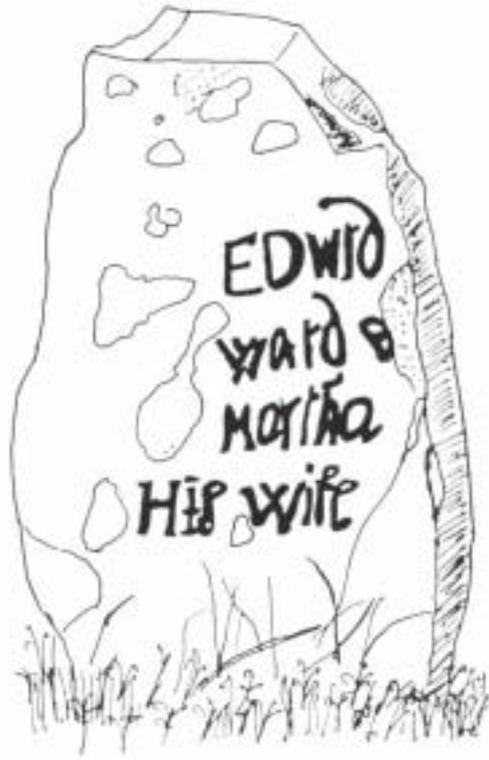
Establishing a wide-ranging partnership is felt to be essential, in order that a broad range of interests may be brought together.

Professor David Goode, Partnership Chairman, said "By producing an action plan for biodiversity, London is giving a lead to other great cities - not only in making its own particular contribution to conservation of global biodiversity but also in showing nature to be a vital ingredient in the quality of life of city dwellers."

Copies of the prospectus and further information from: The London Biodiversity Partnership, FREEPOST, London, N1 9BR

Ken Hill

A SARSEN BOULDER GRAVESTONE AT DEDHAM, ESSEX



Adjacent to the middle buttress of the south aisle at St. Mary's Church Dedham is a pale sarsen boulder gravestone. This stone which is at least 66cm high, 42cm wide and 31cm deep is a tertiary 'sarsen' (silica-cemented sandstone). Although not on the same scale as the sarsens used in the well known Bronze Age monuments at Stonehenge and Avebury this humble Essex boulder has its own interesting story.

Nearly 60,000,000 years ago fluvial sand deposits of the Reading and Woolwich Formations (Lambeth Group) were laid down over much of southern England. About 20,000,000 years ago, during early Neogene (Miocene) times, silica was precipitated just below an arid land surface and cemented patches of this sand (Sumbler 1996 pp.106-107). Subsequently, during the Anglian Glaciation some 470,000 years ago, southward moving ice-sheets eroded the ground over which they passed and deposited this stone and other erratics at their bases or dumped them when the ice melted as boulder clay (Sumbler 1996 p.118). A comprehensive suite of erratics, including sarsens up to 2m in diameter, was observed during the official geological survey of the Braintree area (Ellison & Lake 1986 p.35).

Although boulder clay is not exposed in the vicinity of Dedham churchyard it does occur about 3 kilometres to the north at Holton St. Mary, Suffolk and nearly 10 miles to the west at Little Horkesley, Essex. The geology of the Dedham area is river gravel overlying "London Clay" (Whitaker 1885 pp.17-18, 106). A map showing the location of sarsens in this area, including several near Dedham, was published by Boswell in 1925 (Boswell 1925 fig. 1). Presumably this naturally shaped stone was collected, transported and used as a tomb stone. The stone has been crudely inscribed "Edwrđ Ward and his wife Martha". The words have been made to fit the stone. A search of the Dedham Burial Parish Register has revealed the following entry "Martha of Edward Ward 23rd September 1690". So after nearly 60,000,000 years this fascinating stone has reached its final resting place - or has it? Much has been written about sarsen stones in recent years including several articles by Summerfield (1979; 1980a & 1980b).

References

- Boswell, P.G.H. 1925 The Evolution of the East Anglian River Stour *Journal of the Ipswich and District Natural History Society* Vol. 1 pp.7-36.
- Ellison, R.A. 1986 *Geology of the Country around Braintree*. British Geological Survey Memoir for Sheet 223.
- & Lake, R.D.
- Sumbler, M.G. 1996 *London and the Thames Valley*. British Regional Geology 4th Edition
- Summerfield, M.A. 1979 Origin and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of sarsens. *Nature* 281 (5727) pp.137-9.
- Summerfield, M.A. 1980a The sarsens of southern England: their palaeoenvironmental interpretation with reference to silcretes. In Jones, D.K.C. (ed.) *The shaping of southern England*.
- & Goudie, A.S.
- Summerfield, M.A. 1980b Petrographic investigation of sarsens (Cenozoic silcretes) from southern England *Geologie Mijnbouw* Vol 59 (2) pp.145-53.
- & Whalley, W.B.
- Whitaker, W. 1885 *The Geology of the Country around Ipswich, Hadleigh and Felixstow*.

W.H. George

COUNTRY WALKING MAGAZINES & NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS AVAILABLE

I am trying to rationalise space and sort out my magazines and books! I have about 100 consecutive issues of Country Walking magazine available free to anyone that can collect or pay post and packaging. I also have a large number of old natural history books for sale including many in the New Naturalist and Wayside and Woodland series.

If interested please send a SAE for list to Peter Harvey, 32 Lodge Lane, Grays, Essex, RM16 2YP.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS!!!

Please send contributions for the next Newsletter, due out November, to the Editor, Mr Peter Harvey, 32 Lodge Lane, Grays, RM16 2YP by the end of September at the latest.

Remember that the production of the Newsletter depends on contributions from members.

Many members must have wildlife news, observations or the results of fieldwork that would be of interest to others - do not underestimate the interest of your own observations!!

If text has already been typed on a standalone PC computer then a disk with the file would be very helpful but typed or handwritten notes are welcome.

Deadline dates for the Newsletter each year

January/February Newsletter:	deadline - end of December
April/May Newsletter:	deadline - end of March
August/September Newsletter:	deadline - end of July
October/November Newsletter:	deadline - end of September

AUGUST

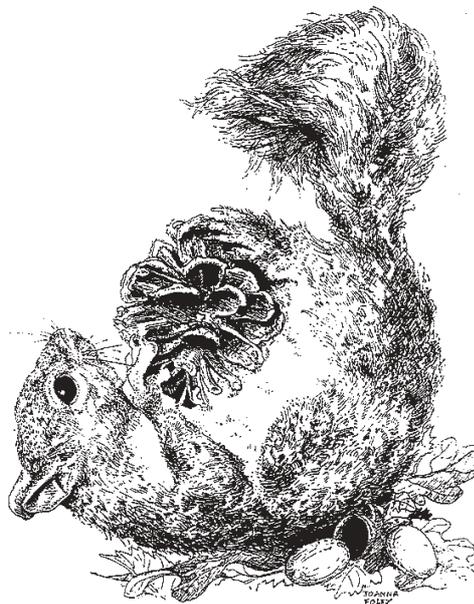
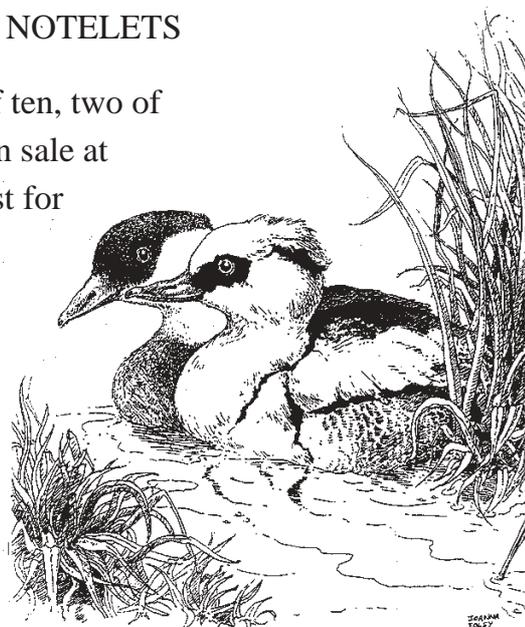
WHATS ON: ESSEX FIELD CLUB

- Saturday 2nd **Joint Meeting** with Colchester Natural Natural History Society and British Entomological Society. Meet Marks Hall Centre. TL 839252. Moth trapping at 8.30pm. Leader Joe Firmin (01206) 241389 and Jerry Bowdrey (01206) 282936 day or (01255) 880023 evening.
- SEPTEMBER
- Sunday 7th **Botany Group.** BSBI Atlas 2000 recording meeting. Square TQ69. Meet at Norsey Wood Centre. TQ 690959 at 11.00am. Leader Ken Adams 0181-508 7863.
- Sunday 14th **Joint Meeting.** with Colchester NHS Botany and Invertebrates, Eight Ash Green Wood. Meet at slip road off Halstead Road. TL 955254 at 9.30am. Leader Nigel Cumming (01206) 330019.
- Thursday 18th **Mammal Group.** Garden Fox Watch, Southend. Contact John Wright for details (01702) 78409.
- Sunday 21st **Essex Fungi Group.** Foray, Danbury Common. Meet main car park. TL 781043 at 10.30am. Display and cup of tea at St. Andrews Room, Little Baddow. TL 780075 3.30pm-5.00pm. Leader Martin Gregory (01245) 223300.
- Sunday 21st **Galls.** Meet at entrance to West Wood, Thaxted. TL 624332 at 10.30am. Leader Nick Gordon (01799) 510333 day.
- Saturday 27th **Geology Group.** Jurassic and Pleistocene of the Northampton region. Local leaders Dr Gavin Gilmore and Mrs Ann Smith (Nene College). Meet at Northampton Railway Station. SP 747605, O.S. 1:50,000 sheet 152. Main car park (**not** visitor's car park) at 10.30am. **ESSENTIAL**- phone Peter Allen (01992) 630661 in case of changes in arrangements.
- Sunday 28th **Bird Group.** Landguard Point, Suffolk. Meet at 10.30am at car park off Manor Road, Felixstowe (follow signs). Leader John Bath (01277) 651890.
- OCTOBER
- Sunday 12th **Essex Fungi Group.** Foray in Epping Forest. Meet at 10.00am at Epping Forest Conservation Centre car park. Leader Geoffrey Kibby 0171-584 0067 daytime, weekdays.
- Sunday 19th **Geology Group** and Essex Rock and Mineral Society. Geology on your doorstep. Brentwood High Street. Building stones in shop fronts, memorials, buildings and kerbstones. Meet at 2.00pm outside Old House, Wilsons Corner. Leaders Gerald Lucy and Graham Ward (01799) 523310.
- Saturday 25th **Mammal Group.** Deer watch in Tilty area. Meet Foakes Hall car park, Stortford Road, Dunmow at 3.00pm. Leader David Scott (01245) 361475.
- Sunday 26th **Bird Group.** Paglesham and the River Roach. Meet at 10.30am near the footpath. TQ 926926. Leaders Judith and Tony Boniface (01245) 266316.
- NOVEMBER
- Sunday 2nd **Essex Fungi Group.** Foray, Shoebury Old Ranges. Meet 10.30am at TQ 931840 where the cars can be parked. Leader Martin Gregory (01245) 223300.
- Saturday 22nd **General Meeting 1415.** "The Kingdom of the Fungi". Talk by Tony Boniface with slides by Martin Gregory at 3.00pm, Red Cross Hall, London Raod, Chelmsford (car park entrance in Writtle Road).

ESSEX FIELD CLUB NOTELETS

The notelets illustrated are marketed in packets of ten, two of each design, together with envelopes. They are on sale at Field Club Meetings at £1.00 per packet or by post for £1 + 75p to cover postage and packing.

Orders to Tony Boniface at 40 Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4AZ. Write now to ensure your supply while stocks last.



The following publications are still available, now from Tony Boniface, 40 Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4AZ.

All titles are available to individuals on a cash with order basis. Please add 50p towards postage and packing irrespective of the size of the order.

THE ESSEX NATURALIST SERIES

- No. 1. **Deer of Essex** by Dr Donald Chapman.
A 50 page paperback describing the distribution and history of deer in Essex.
Photographs, maps, etc. ISBN 0 905637 06 2 (published 1977) PRICE £2.00
- No. 3. **Tiptree Heath - its history and natural history** by Laurie Forsyth.
19 page booklet describing the most important heathland habitat in Essex.
ISBN 0 905637 08 9 (published 1978) PRICE 60p.
- No. 4. **The Wildlife of Epping Forest** edited by Dr David Corke.
60 page paperback with photographs and line illustrations. A review of the animal life of the Forest by the leading experts on each group of animals.
ISBN 0 905637 09 7 (published 1979) PRICE £1.50
- No. 5. **The Essex Field Club - the first 100 years** by L. S. Harley.
21 page booklet describing the history of the Club on the occasion of its centenary. Photographs.
ISBN 0 905637 10 0 (published 1980) PRICE £1.00
- No. 6. **The Smaller Moths of Essex** by A. M. Emmet.
The most detailed account of the smaller moths ever published for any British county. Distribution maps and details of over 1000 species. Illustrations of representative moths in each major group.
ISBN 0 905637 11 9 (published 1981) PRICE £5.00 (reduced from £7.00).
- No. 7. **Lords Bushes** by M. W. Hanson.
The history and ecology of an Epping Forest woodland. 69 page paperback with 8 pages of photographs and additional line drawings.
ISBN 0 905637 12 7 (published 1983) PRICE £3.00
- No. 8. **The Larger Moths and Butterflies of Essex** by A. M. Emmet and G. A. Pyman.
The companion volume to No. 6. Distribution maps for every species and a complete analysis of the changing butterfly and moth fauna of Essex.
ISBN 0 905637 13 5 (published 1985) PRICE £6.00 (reduced from £9.00).
- No. 9. **The Dragonflies of Essex** by Dr Edward Benton.
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