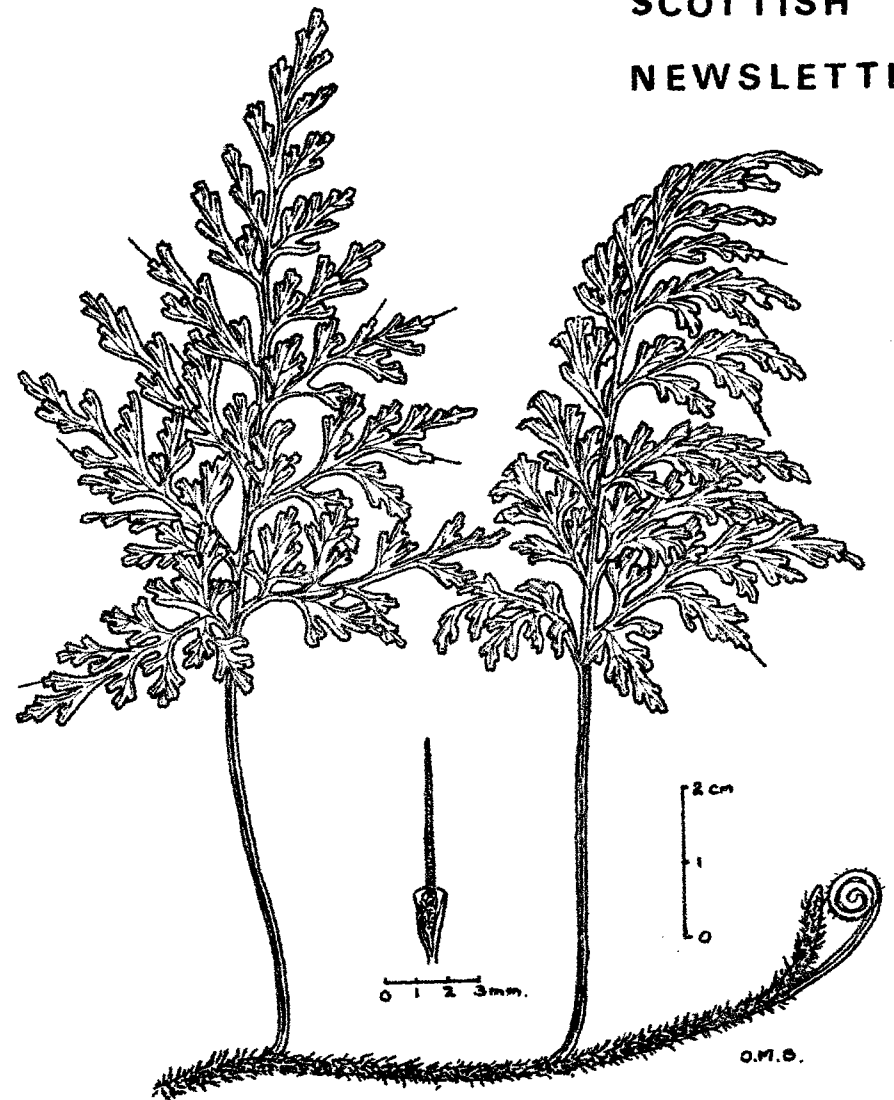


B.S.B.I.

SCOTTISH

NEWSLETTER



BSBI SCOTTISH NEWS LETTER

Number 4

Spring 1982

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EDITORIAL

In previous issues we have commented on the fact that most of the contributions have been solicited, so we are delighted that on this occasion practically all the material has been sent to us spontaneously.

Recently there have been two important Scottish plant discoveries: Trichomanes speciosum by Mrs A.H. Somerville, the first record from Arran for nearly a century, and a second British locality for Carex chordeorrhiza in the Spey valley (see notes in this issue). It is extremely encouraging to know that such important finds can still be made in Scotland, they are no doubt an indication of the increased activity in the exploration of lesser known areas by both amateurs and professionals now being undertaken, often in the interests of conservation.

To mark the rediscovery of Trichomanes we invited Mrs Olga Stewart to produce an appropriate cover illustration for which we are much indebted. Coincidentally our Welsh counterpart has also chosen to have the Killarney Fern on the cover of their 1982 Welsh Bulletin.

Mr D.H. Kent, who compiles BSBI Abstracts, has kindly agreed to accept complimentary copies of the Scottish News Letter. This is a compliment to the subject matter and will, we trust, encourage further contributions.

Material for News Letter Number 5 should be sent to one of us before the end of December 1982.

A.McG. Stirling
17 Austen Road
Jordanhill
GLASGOW G13 1SJ

P. Macpherson
15 Lubnaig Road
GLASGOW
G43 2RY

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

In November 1981 I took over the Chairmanship of the Committee from Brian Brookes who had served us so well in that capacity since our inception in November 1977 and who now, regrettably, stands down. A great deal of credit

is due to Brian who has guided our work so good-humouredly and efficiently during this important initial period. His efforts are much appreciated, not least by myself whose task I feel is rendered so much easier as a result. His example will be difficult to follow however. Happily, Brian's break with the work of the Committee is not a complete one. His efforts in co-ordinating the work of the Inverness-shire Survey Sub-committee continue as do those in connection with the annual joint SFSA/BSBI courses at Kindrogan. Brian also, with the assistance of his staff at Kindrogan, continues to attend to the duplicating and distribution of this News Letter, a service which is greatly appreciated.

In addition to carrying out the Chairman's role I shall, in the meantime at least, continue as a joint Editor of the News Letter. I trust the content of the current number meets with members' approval.

Finally, I hope you all have a botanically successful season in 1982, and I look forward to meeting many of you on field meetings this summer and at the Exhibition Meeting in Glasgow on 6th November.

ALLAN McG STIRLING

BSBI COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND

The following is the composition of the Committee until November 1982:-

Chairman - A.McG. Stirling; Vice-Chairman - Dr R.E. Thomas; Secretary/Treasurer - Dr P. Macpherson; Field Meetings Secretary - R. McBeath; Meetings Secretary - Miss E.R.T. Conacher; Members of Committee - G.H. Ballantyne, Mrs C.W. Murray, Dr A.J. Silverside, A.A.P. Slack, Mrs O.M. Stewart.

Representing the Nature Conservancy Council - Dr R.A.H. Smith; Representing the Botanical Society of Edinburgh - D. McKean.

At the AGM on November 6th 1982, three members will be elected to the Committee. The retiring members are G.H. Ballantyne, Miss E.R.T. Conacher, and Dr R.E. Thomas.

Miss Conacher is not eligible for re-election. Nominations, signed by two members of the Society normally resident in Scotland or who are Recorders for a vice-county in Scotland though not resident, and with the written consent of the candidate who must also qualify as above, should reach the undersigned at 15 Lubnaig Road, Glasgow G43 3RY by October 9th 1982.

Peter Macpherson, Hon. Secretary, Committee for Scotland.

KILLARNEY FERN REFOUND IN ARRAN

The Killarney Fern, Trichomanes speciosum, was refound in the Isle of Arran, v.c. 100, in May 1981 by Mrs A.H. Somerville, the v.c. Recorder, and Mrs G. Small. A note regarding this event appeared in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. Vol. 43, part 4 (1981), and at our request Mrs Somerville has kindly contributed the following additional note for this News Letter :-

'I have been asked to write a short and informal note about Trichomanes speciosum which Mrs Small and I had the good fortune to find in Arran on 4th May 1981.

I had always thought that some day perhaps I might come across the plant when I was pursuing my usual field work and not thinking particularly about it at all. However, in fact, that was not the case.

I went over to Arran at the beginning of May 1981 much earlier than usual. On our first morning out together Mrs Small and I had Trichomanes very much in mind. It was our main objective and we had also decided the area we were to investigate. Once there, Mrs Small said she had a feeling we were in the right place for the fern and somehow I too felt sure that Trichomanes just must be around this area. Well, within a few hours we located it and our optimism was justified. It was as straightforward and simple as that! At the time, I must say, we were quite overwhelmed at the thought that we had actually found it. Somehow it was almost unbelievable, and on our first day out too.

If anyone else comes across Trichomanes on the island do please keep the site a well guarded secret so that the plant may survive. It is one of our rarest ferns and worthy of all the protection we can give it.'

CAREX CHORDORRHIZA IN STRATHSPEY

This rare sedge, previously known in the British Isles only from near Altnaharra, West Sutherland, was discovered near Kingussie in Strathspey (v.c. 96) in 1978 by Miss S.E. Page and Dr J.O. Rieley in the course of ecological studies on the Spey marshes. The great significance of this find was not realised until Miss Page contacted Mr R.W. David in October 1980 regarding the British distribution of Carex chordorrhiza. It is said to be in some abundance in this new locality, a fact which must give cause for considerable satisfaction to botanists.

BSBI NETWORK RESEARCH ON CHURCHYARDS AND BURIAL GROUNDS

It is hoped that as many members as possible will participate in this project which is particularly well suited to ordinary member involvement. Details of the scheme were published in BSBI News Number 29. If you are interested in helping with the project in your area and have not already been contacted please get in touch with your vice-county Recorder.

ULEX GALLII IN WESTER ROSS

C.E.K. SCULLER

Miss E.R. Bullard's note on Ulex gallii in Caithness and Sutherland in the 1980 News Letter prompted me to look out for this species in Wester Ross, and in October 1980 I found it in flower at several points alongside the road which runs westward from Drumrunie (i.e. the junction on A835 10 miles N. of Ullapool) to Achnahaird.

This autumn (1981) two more detailed surveys of this roadside in mid-September and early November, showed that Ulex gallii first occurs about a mile from Drumrunie, near the sign marking the eastern boundary of the Inverpolly National Nature Reserve, and is most frequent along the next three miles from there westwards, with single bushes and small groups of up to three or four on average about every hundred yards. Along the remaining seven miles from there to Achnahaird it is much less frequent, except in the mile or so before the west boundary of the Reserve at Badgyle junction.

The number of plants in flower, and the quantity of flowers showing, was at least as large in November as in September. Mr M.C.F. Proctor, who accepted the identification of Ulex gallii, commented that the bracteole width of some of the samples I took in October 1980 suggested the possibility of hybrid influence from U. europaeus, which is very frequent and at times dominant along the same roadside.

Dr D.M. Henderson, the vice-county Recorder, has informed me that this is not the first record of U. gallii for Wester Ross, it having been reported some years ago from a location in Torridon.

ARTEMISIA STELLERANA IN THE BRITISH ISLES O.M. STEWART

Artemisia stellerana was found in Galloway at one site in 1979; in 1981 it was found at two other locations, one several kilometres away. Where had it appeared from? As far as I can find out there are no gardens in the area with the Artemisia growing in them, except for a farm where the farmer's wife introduced it from the shore.

All three sites are in low dunes which become inundated during storms. The largest population of 30 plants stretches over an area of 400 yards, associating with Ammophila arenaria and Eryngium maritimum. In this area there have been washed into the dunes over 20 very large logs, too large to be moved by a human. Out from under three of them are growing three plants of Cerastium arvense, which has no other modern record in the county.

The second site is $1\frac{1}{2}$ km away, again in an area where the sand bank is low. There are no plants of the Artemisia in the high dunes that divide the two locations. The third place, where one large plant is growing among Ammophila, is in the Southerness area, where the sea currents swirl around the point and are eroding the shoreline. A plant of Eryngium has also appeared there, the first time it has been seen east of the lighthouse, and 3 km away from where it grows abundantly.

Artemisia stellerana is a native of Kamtschatka,

Russia, and has been introduced to other parts of the world, as at Rhode Island, USA. In the Journal of Botany, (1894) Prof. Areschoug of Lund discussed the presence of A. stellerana in Europe, in particular the habitat in the Scandinavian peninsula. He claimed this species as a native of Europe and of North America and suggested that it may be a relic there of a circumpolar flora, once widespread but now much restricted in range. I have seen it growing on sandy foreshore on an island off Nova Scotia and on the mainland where it appears native. In the flora of Nova Scotia there are many 'dots' on the Atlas round the coast.

In the British Isles A. stellerana has been considered an introduction. Two sites were recorded as naturalised, one being in Cornwall and the other near Dublin, Ireland. In the Penzance Natural History Report of 1888 it stated that "it was naturalised on sandy and shingly foreshore near Marazion in Cornwall" though in 1909 a Lady Smyth reported that she had known the plant there for upwards of 30 years. It has not been seen there in recent years.

The other site was on the North Bull sand island near Dublin. The island was formed 200 years ago when a sea wall was built for harbour construction. The sand built up $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and 3 miles long. The Artemisia, so Praeger's 'Botanist in Ireland' reports, was thrown out of the gardens of St. Anne's at Clontarf before 1891 and drifted across the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the sand spit where it was naturalised for at least a couple of miles. This was also reported in the Journal of Botany (1894) and that it flourished for many years. Mr Howard Hudson, a Dublin botanist (pers. comm.) states the plant had gone by 1920. He knew the line of dunes where it grew, and he had seen them completely disappear and reform on three occasions.

In the Edinburgh herbarium is a specimen collected from N. Queensferry in 1919. There is only one specimen, so presumably it was a casual and did not get established. The only other specimen besides the ones from Cornwall and Dublin in the BM came from Chichester. As it roots very easily from cuttings it is strange that it should not have established itself anywhere else. At the Scottish

exhibition meeting in 1980 in Glasgow a specimen was shown collected in Arran, and this very possibly is the same plant. This summer I hope to discover if it was casual or if it is well established. If any reader knows of any other site for Artemisia stellerana I would be interested to hear from them. (Olga Stewart, 14 Church Hill, Edinburgh, EH10 4BQ).

TWO NEW SCOTTISH DOCKENS

JOHN MITCHELL

Rumex x dufftii Hausskn. (R. obtusifolius x R. sanguineus).

A single plant was found in Shore Wood, Loch Lomond National Nature Reserve (v.c. 99) on 1st September 1980. Intermediate in both fruit and leaf characters of the two parent species, which grow in close proximity within Shore Wood. Although common in southern England, this hybrid does not seem to have been previously recorded any further north than Merionethshire.

Rumex x conspersus Hartm. (R. aquaticus x R. crispus). On examination of a stand of R. aquaticus along the alder-fringed shore of Loch Lomond east of Ross Priory (v.c. 99) on 10th September 1976, one multi-stemmed plant proved to bear fruits with tubercles, but minus the 'teeth' characteristic of the hybrid R. aquaticus x R. obtusifolius. The size and shape of the leaves might well have confirmed R. aquaticus x R. crispus but with the lateness of the season the foliage had already died back. It was not until a return visit on 20th August 1981 that another specimen with characters intermediate between the two species was found at the same stretch of shore. Superficially the 142 cm single-stemmed plant resembled R. aquaticus, but the crimped edges and colour of the comparatively small leaves were more in keeping with R. crispus. The well-matured reddish fruits were only half the size of those of R. aquaticus and falling off at every touch, whereas the heads of pure R. aquaticus plants nearby were still at the green flowering stage. Compared with the first putative hybrid between R. aquaticus and R. crispus seen in 1976 the tubercles on the fruits were undeveloped, but it is

possible the 1981 plant was a hybrid back-cross with R. aquaticus. The R. aquaticus colony at Ross Priory differs from all its other sites on Loch Lomond-side by growing on a gravelly storm beach partially covered over with silt and sand. R. crispus is abundant in such a habitat, so the chances of hybridisation with R. aquaticus at this particular spot is not entirely unexpected.

SAGINA INTERMEDIA FENZL - NOT JUST ANOTHER PEARLWORT SANDY PAYNE

In 1981 the status of Sagina intermedia (the Snow Pearlwort) was investigated, at the instigation of Lynne Farrell and Rosalind Smith (NCC) and David Mardon (NPS), with financial assistance from the World Wildlife Fund. A "desk survey" of S. intermedia (literature search, herbarium search and communication with botanists) was first carried out, followed by a field survey of the localities from which it had been recorded and collected.

S. intermedia has been considered a very rare plant in Britain ever since its presence on Ben Lawers, Perthshire, was first realised in 1863 (though it had been collected, and misidentified, at least twice in the 30 years before that). During the latter part of the 19th Century and the early part of the 20th, it was recorded and collected regularly from Ben Lawers and sporadically from a few other Scottish hills. Latterly it has been recorded only very infrequently, with no records from the Meall nan Tarmachan range for over 70 years, no records from Stob Binnein for over 90 years, one record and specimen from Ben Heasgarnich in 1955, and single records (but no specimens) from Beinn a' Bhuid in 1942 and from Glas Maol in 1972.

The classic site for S. intermedia is (or rather was) the area around the summit cairn of Ben Lawers. However, in 1975 only four plants were seen there, in 1976 two, and since then no plants have been seen at that site. (Circumstantial evidence suggests that these last two plants disappeared into a botanist's pocket). In 1978 two weak plants were found at some distance from the

summit of Ben Lawers, but in 1979 an intensive search of that area by a party from the NCC and NTS failed to find any plants. There were fears that S. intermedia might have become extinct on Ben Lawers (and possibly on the other hills too as no recent records were known), but in 1980 David Mardon found a few plants at three sites on the Lawers range.

S. intermedia must be one of the least known plants of the Scottish hills. Of 32 hill-going botanists who were asked what they knew of the plant, 21 replied that they had never seen it or had "never taken much note of pearlwards". 7 claimed to have seen the plant, of which 6 gave the summit of Ben Lawers as the locality, while the 7th gave further details of the Glas Maol record. Sadly the person alleged to have found S. intermedia on Beinn a' Bhuid denied that he had ever done so, and claimed that there had been a mistake in the transcription of records. Further checking showed this was indeed what had happened.

During the summer of 1981, the areas from which S. intermedia had been recorded were visited. The plant was found to be widely scattered over the Lawers and Tarmachan hills, with a few dense colonies in places. At one site, 220 plants were growing in an area of 3m²! Small colonies were found on Stob Binnein and Ben Heasgarnich. Unfortunately it was not possible to search any of the other suitable areas on the hills around Glen Lochay. Glas Maol was visited but no plants and few, if any, suitable areas were found. Later, the 1972 record, for which a colour transparency was offered in evidence, was shown to be incorrect. (Another possible record of S. intermedia from Glas Maol, a rather doubtful one of 1848, was also investigated and the original specimen traced. It turned out to be S. saginoides).

Before this survey, I had been quite happy to lump all pearlwards in the aggregate taxon "Justa pearlwort". This summer has shown however that S. intermedia has a character very much its own, if anything more like Minuartia rubella than the straggly plant one normally thinks of as a pearlwort. (For almost 40 years,

S. intermedia lay hidden in herbaria under the name of M. rubella!) A tuft in its prime, dark green above, light orange-brown below and covered with a mass of tiny flowers, is really beautiful when you get down on your hands and knees for a closer look at it.

Searching for the Snow Pearlwort, eventually finding it, getting to know it, and gradually realising that it was by no means as rare as was thought, was a fascinating exercise. I would like to thank all those botanists who helped me in my enquiries and contributed to the success of the survey.

A YELLOW-FLOWERED EUPHRASIA ON THE N. SCOTTISH COAST

A.J. SILVERSIDE

While visiting the type locality of Euphrasia rotundifolia on the cliffs near Melvich, Caithness, during August 1981, I was surprised to find plants with pale sulphur-yellow flowers. Although E. arctica, E. marshallii and E. foulaensis, plus various hybrids, were present, yellow-flowered plants were all clearly assignable to E. rotundifolia. Most plants of this species were, however, white-flowered. The only British Euphrasia species credited with sometimes having yellow flowers is E. confusa, and then only in S.W. England.

This occurrence of yellow flowers in E. rotundifolia is of considerable interest in relation to the status of this highly critical taxon and its relationship to E. marshallii and other N. Scottish species. Accordingly I would be very interested to learn of any other cases of yellow flowers on Scottish Euphrasia populations. This should not, however, be an encouragement to collect E. rotundifolia which, depending on its interpretation, appears to have become an excessively rare plant.

PLANT NAMES

The Editors have received the following letter from Mr J.D.S. Martin, Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire :-

'During the recent most enjoyable and successful Exhibition Meeting in Edinburgh two points occurred to me by which the treatment of plant names could be improved.

Many members, from diffidence perhaps, or over-familiarity, tend to "throw away" their pronunciation of names, forgetting that these are still strange to young botanists, and inaudible to the elderly. I think names should be "underlined" in speech as in writing. Unfamiliar stresses can be very distracting, while different vowel sounds do not matter. It would be very helpful if future textbooks and plant lists could show stress marks.

I know this is a tall order, but the Rev. C.A. Johns managed it in his 'Flowers of the Field', that foundation of knowledge for botanists of my generation.'

BOOK REVIEW

ANDREW CURRIE

'Wild Flowers of the Hebrides'. Text by Roland E. Randall. (Jarrold Nature Series. Jarrold Colour Publications. Norwich. Price 75p).

Jarrold Colour Publications have produced an extensive range of small books on mammals, birds, insects, fresh and salt water life and plants during the past few years. There have been books on trees, fruits and berries, fungi and wild flowers.

The flower series has concentrated on habitats, including hedgerows, marshes, the coast, woodlands and moorlands, as well as orchids, rare plants and area guides. 'Wild Flowers of the Hebrides' comes under the latter heading. These books are not really for the specialist but are ideal for the keen amateur or beginner, or, in the case of the area guides, for the holiday maker and visitor. In the absence of any other cheap informal book on the plants of these islands this addition to the series is very valuable.

The book presents a brief account of the Hebridean islands in general, followed by 50 coloured illustrations, each supported by a brief text. The author is Dr Roland Randall, an extra-mural tutor at Cambridge University, and no stranger to the islands. In his introduction Dr Randall covers the geology and climate of the islands and the effect of man on the flora. He also describes the differences between one island and another, and here shows that his knowledge of the Outer Hebrides is greater than that of the Inner ones.

The plants are presented within the major habitat divisions of coast, fresh water, hill and moorland, and on the whole the selection is adequate in terms of representative species. The photographs are attractive but present a problem. Are they intended simply as pictures, or as aids to field identification? No one could identify Marsh Marigold or Mare's Tail from the pictures provided. On the other hand, there are clearly identifiable pictures of White Water-Lily and Tormentil. Photographs which disappoint include Oyster Plant, Sea Sandwort, Round-leaved Sundew, Lesser Spearwort and Pale Butterwort.

Having criticised, however, I would still recommend the book as a useful one for any island visitor. It is very attractively presented, as indeed are all the other volumes in the series.

VICE-COUNTY RECORDERS

David Welch has pointed out that his address was wrongly stated in News Letter Number 3, and for this we profer our apologies. Mr Welch's correct address is :-

Institute of Terrestrial Ecology
Hill of Brathens
Glassel
BANCHORY
Kincardineshire AB3 4BY

BOTANY OF THE LOTHIAN PROJECT

This year the Botanical Society of Edinburgh launch 'The Botany of the Lothians' project, an ambitious long-term comprehensive survey of plants and their distribution and ecology in the Lothian region, together with many other related aspects. A recording scheme, which will be an important part of the project, will be introduced at a one-day meeting to be held in May by the BSE. This will include a 'teach-in' to introduce recorders to the recording techniques and to explain the operation of the scheme.

The BSBI Scotland Committee has expressed its keen interest in the project and has offered all assistance and co-operation possible.

DATES TO REMEMBER - 1982

20 - 24 May Taraxacum course. KINDROGAN FIELD CENTRE
13 June SIDLAW HILLS Field Meeting
26 & 27 June GLEN FESHIE Field Meeting
29 August FORTH & CLYDE CANAL Field Meeting
4 September GRANGEMOUTH Field Meeting
6 November Exhibition Meeting & Scottish AGM, GLASGOW

NOTE In the BSBI Calendar card the dates of the Glen Feshie meeting are wrongly given as 20 - 27 June.

PLEASE NOTE that views and opinions expressed by individual contributors are not necessarily those of the Society or the Editors.

SCOTTISH EXHIBITION MEETING - 1981

The 1981 Scottish Exhibition Meeting, arranged by the BSBI Committee for Scotland and the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, was held on Saturday 7th November at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edimburgh.

BSBI Recorders in Scotland met at 11.30 a.m. when Derek Wells, NCC Huntingdon, spoke on various aspects of the recording scheme, including the arrangements for updating distribution information for the new flora. It was anticipated that a new Scottish field recording card would soon be available, and that instructions, check lists and other material for newly appointed Recorders would be organised.

The Exhibition opened at 12 noon, and a list of the interesting and varied exhibits is appended. 54 members were present for the AGM of the Scottish membership at 2.30 p.m. - a good proportion of the 180 total. Brian Brookes gave his last report as Chairman, as he was not standing for re-election to the Committee. The three retiring members were re-elected for a further three years, there being no other nominations, and Alfred Slack was elected to the vacant seat. The new committee then met and appointed Allan Stirling as the new Chairman, the other officers remaining as before (see page 3).

Dick David, past President of the BSBI, gave a talk on 'Sedges in Scotland' in the afternoon, to an audience of almost 90. His fine slides should have encouraged those who normally pay little attention to this group of plants.

A most enjoyable day was rounded off with a buffet supper followed by the customary show of colour slides on the theme of Scottish field meetings and plants.

Slide Show - Exhibitors and Titles

B.S. Brookes and A.J. Silverside - BSBI Hawkweeds Meeting, Kindrogan; H.A. Lang - BSBI Meetings - Wigtownshire and

Glen Lochay; D. Mardon - Monitoring Rare Plants on Ben Lawers; J. Muscott - BSBI Meeting, Loch Vennachar, Water and Mountain Plants; M.A. Palin - Colour Variation in Viola tricolor in one locality; E. Pilling - Scottish Saxifrages in the Arctic, and in the Pentland Hills; A.A.P. Slack and R. Scott - BSBI Meeting, Salen, Argyll; A.McG. Stirling - Plants of the Loch Lomond National Nature Reserve.

Exhibits at the Exhibition Meeting

G.H. Ballantyne - Brambles of Central Scotland;
M. Braithwaite - Berwickshire (v.c. 81) 1981; R.K. Brinklow - The Flora of Angus (publ. Dundee Museum); R.W.M. Corner - Plant Records from Selkirk and Roxburgh; J.H. Dickson - (a) The Earliest Botanical List from the West of Scotland? (b) Plant Records from Bute; C. Geddes, D. Mardon and S. Payne - Mountain Pearlworts - Help!; G. Halliday - Calliargon sarmentosum in Britain; M.E. Martin - Some Dumfriesshire Plants; J. Mitchell - A Peculiar Elatine; C.W. Murray - New Records for Skye, 1981, and 'The Botanist in Skye' - 2nd Edition; J. Muscott - Azolla filiculoides, Lemma polyrhiza and Crassula helmsii colonising ponds on SWT Reserve, Edinburgh; D. McKean, H. Paul and J. Woods (RBG Edinburgh) - (a) Conserving Scotland's Endangered Plants, (b) Flora of the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, (c) A New European bigeneric Orchid found in Scotland (Platanthera chlorantha x Pseudorchis albida in Perthshire) Photographs by E. Pilling; (d) Darwin's specimens from the Voyage of the 'Beagle'; C.N. Page - Photographs of Scottish Ferns and Fern Allies; T. Rich - Baffling Barbareas; A.A.P. Slack - Glen Coe and Beyond; O.M. Stewart - (a) New Records from Kirkcudbright, (b) Flower Paintings, (c) Artemisia stellerana naturalised in SW Scotland, (d) Comparison of measurements of Calamagrostis spp., particularly C. stricta in v.c. 79; A.McG. Stirling - First Record of an Arran Sorbus (1798)?; E.C. Wallace - Some Scottish Plants; M.McC. Webster - Scottish Plant Records.

We are indebted to Mrs C.W. Murray from whom we received an account of the exhibition meeting, of which the above is a slightly condensed version.