

**CRUSTACEANS AND FISHES COLLECTED IN THE CRUISES MOGAN 8710, 8802, 8804 AND 8806
REALIZED IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF GRAN CANARIA (CANARY ISLANDS)**

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The paper lists the crustaceans and fishes captured from four research expeditions (MOGAN 8710, 8802, 8804 and 8806) to the south-west of Gran Canaria (Canary Islands). During the expeditions research thirteen crustaceans species belonging to the families Aristaeidae, Pandalidae, Diogenidae, Galatheidae, Homolidae, Calappidae, Cancridae and Majidae, and twenty one fishes belonging to the families Squalidae, Muraenidae, Congridae, Macroramphosidae, Gadidae, Moridae, Caproidae, Serranidae, Carangidae, Sparidae, Scorpaenidae and Tetraodontidae, were collected. From a total of 187 sample stations at 110-410 meters depth with ten trap classes (two types of shrimp trap, two types of fish trap, three types of experimental trap, one type of crab trap, one type of spanish shrimp trap and one type of modified spanish shrimp trap) were employed. the number of the specimens obtained in each expedition, males and females, and the length and depth range are given. Notes of the atlantic distribution are exposed for all species are given.

THE FLORA OF THE FAROE ISLANDS

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The Faroe Islands are situated between Scotland, Norway and Iceland, 62° N and 7° W and consist of 18 island with a total area of 1400 Km². They are mostly mountainous, the highest peak being 882 m. Lying so far to the north the climate is cool and it is highly oceanic. The mean temperature for July and August is about 11 C° and for January about 4 C°. Except for plantings by man the islands are completely devoid of trees as forests did not re-establish after the last glaciation about 10.000 years ago. The flora is therefore very young and there are no endemic plants except for for some *Hieracium* and *Taraxacum* species. The number of flowering plants is about 400 species, 60 species of *Equisetum* and 6 species of Lycopodinae. Of the Bryophyta about 400 species have been recorded (127 species of Hepaticae and the rest of Musci). The number of Fungi is about 600 and of Lichenes 250 species. Along the coast 220 species of macroscopic algae have been recorded.

Taking into account the isolated situation and small size of the islands the flora is quite rich and this can be attributed to the basaltic rocks which are a good substrate for plants.

**POPULATION NUMBERS, HABITAT PREFERENCES AND THE IMPACT OF THE LONG-TOED
PIGEON ON AGRICULTURAL FIELDS. PERSPECTIVES FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT**

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In 1986 a project with the aim of monitoring the population of the Laurel pigeon, *Columba trocaz*, was initiated. It was carried on throughout 1990, 1991, 1992 and early 1993. Special attention was given to the relationship between the pigeon and agriculture.

To date, two important points have emerged: 1) Between 1986 and early 1993 there has been a striking population increase; 2) This species is encroaching on cultivated areas.

Because of these trends, serious problems of management are anticipated because of the impact this species is having on agricultural fields. Any short or long term solutions will only be possible with adequate funding owing to the high costs involved.