

INSECTS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1928.

BY W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

Including in its area the New Forest, many commons, and a most varied surface, Hampshire cannot but possess an interesting insect fauna, and a report on a few points in connection with it is therefore presented. As this is apparently the first one relating to insects—by far the most numerous members of the animal kingdom, as regards both species and individuals—the present day arrangement of the Orders comprising them is here given for present and future reference:—

I. *Apterygota* (wingless insects, whose ancestors were also wingless).—1, Protura; 2, Collembola; 3, Campdeioidea; 4, Thysanura. II. *Anapterygota*¹ (at present wingless, but probably descended from winged ancestors).—5, Mallophaga; 6, Anoplura; 7, Siphonaptera. III. *Exopterygota*² (winged insects whose wings are developed outside the body).—8, Orthoptera; 9, Plecoptera; 10, Psocoptera; 11, Zoraptera; 12, Isoptera; 13, Embioptera; 14, Ephemeroptera; 15, Paraneuroptera; 16, Thysanoptera; 17, Hemiptera. *Endopterygota* (winged insects, usually of a recent type, whose wings are developed within the epidermis).—18, Mecoptera; 19, Neuroptera; 20, Trichoptera; 21, Lepidoptera; 22, Coleoptera; 23, Strepsiptera; 24, Diptera; 25, Hymenoptera.

No British representatives are known within the Zoraptera, Isoptera, or Embioptera; but members of all the other orders may be found in the county, in numbers varying of course as regards both individuals and species. Of the Apterygota and Anapterygota there is nothing to record for 1928; nor have several others of the less known orders received much attention at the hands of entomologists, too much time being usually bestowed on the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera.

In the *Orthoptera* (earwigs, cockroaches, crickets, and grasshoppers) we have probably the most ancient order of winged insects, and therefore to the geologist as well as to the entomologist it is one of the most interesting. That fine insect the Giant Earwig of the Christchurch-Bournemouth coast, *Labidura riparia*, Pall., has not been reported. In this, its only British habitat, it is apparently getting more scarce, and it is to be feared it will ultimately disappear. The none too common earwig, *Forficula lesnei*, Finot, was captured at Bishopstoke on 17th March, the date shewing that, like its congener *Forficula auricularia*, Linn., it hibernates in the perfect state. *F. lesnei*

¹ If the history of the Anapterygota was fully known, the members of it would fall into division III or IV.

² This would perhaps be better written as Ectopterygota.

was also caught on 28th July between Eastleigh and Chandler's Ford. The variety *forcipata*, Steph. of *F. auricularia*, Linn. was taken at King's Somborne on 18th February. Of the two little native cockroaches the larger, *Ectobius lapponicus*, Linn., was to be met with on the wing in the New Forest early in the summer (though not so frequently as in 1927). These are the males, the females not having fully developed wings. They were very common in Bishopstoke Woods in July, and amongst them occurred the pale form *perspicillaris*, Herbst. The very tiny *E. panzeri*, Steph. cannot fly in either sex, but runs very rapidly amongst the heather and other herbage. On 5th June a specimen of the now scarce Mole Cricket, *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa*, Linn., was dug from a hole in the recreation ground bordering the River Itchen at Bitterne Park, Southampton. The little black Wood Cricket, *Nemobius sylvestris*, Fabr., almost confined, as far as is known, to the New Forest, was met with there as usual. Grasshoppers luxuriated in the sunshine of 1928, and parts of the New Forest were often vocal with them. Of *Tetrix subulatus*, Linn. a number of both sexes were seen by the River Itchen at Swaythling, Southampton. When an attempt was made to take them, they often leapt into the water and swam with strong strokes to a support, and in some cases rested on a stalk just beneath the surface of the water. Grasshoppers seem able to assimilate their colouring to that of their surrounds, and an instance of it was noticed on 30th August at the harbour side of Hengistbury Head, where they were markedly pale, in keeping with the pale tint of the dried up grass. The New Forest bogs contain the handsomest and one of the largest of our grasshoppers, the female being a very fine insect. If disturbed when the sun is shining, *Mecostethus grossus*, Linn. takes to the wing and flies for some yards. It was till recent years thought to be a very scarce British insect, but is now known to be well distributed in the wettest of the New Forest bogs, its habitat being its protection. It was met with in 1928, although no great search was made for it.

With the exception of the spring species, *Leptophlebia marginata*, Linn., the *Ephemeroptera* (Mayflies) I did not often meet with, though this apparent scarcity may perhaps have been accidental. The capture of *Baetis niger*, Linn., however, at Oberwater in the New Forest on 11th May is probably a record for Hampshire. *Leptophlebia vespertina*, Linn., taken on 15th May at Denny Bog, a known habitat for it, is also a good insect.

Warm bright weather is favourable to the *Paraneuroptera* (dragonflies); consequently they were well in evidence during the season of 1928. The first I saw was the small red species, *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, Sulz.—in the New Forest on 26th April—and the last, also in the New Forest, a pair on the wing, which

no doubt were *Sympetrum striolatum*, Charp., the male of which is also red. The wet period at the end of July and beginning of August played havoc with the smaller species, whose normal term of life, however, was usually close at hand. The beautiful blue winged *Calopteryx virgo*, Linn. was plentiful on the New Forest waters from the middle of May till nearly the end of August. One of our finest dragonflies; the black and yellow banded *Cordulegaster annulatus*, Latr., was frequently met with hawking up and down the streams. F. J. Killington took a pronounced example of that beautiful form of *Libellula quadrimaculata*, Linn., named *praenubila*, Newm., at Hengistbury Head on 21st July. He secured all three forms of *Ischnura elegans*, Lind. at Odiham on 17th June. All our forty-two species of dragonflies are most interesting creatures, and it is very satisfactory to find that they are receiving more attention at the hands of entomologists than was formerly the case.

We have but four members of the *Mecoptera* (scorpionflies, etc.) in Britain; but the order is particularly interesting from the fact that it is a very ancient one, being apparently ancestral to several of the orders that follow it. The two scorpionflies, *Panorpa communis*, Linn. and *P. germanica*, Linn., are common enough in Hants, but *P. cognata*, Ramb. did not reveal its presence. The fourth species, the peculiar *Boreus hyemalis*, Linn., is probably not uncommon, but it is mature, as its name implies, in the winter, and being very small is not often found, or indeed sought for.

In the *Neuroptera* (alderflies, lace-wings, etc.), of which there are fifty-seven British species, we have perhaps the most economically useful order of insects, so many of the species feeding entirely on Aphides and other injurious insects. Though little specially striking was noticed, the Neuroptera seemed generally quite common in Hants, and a good number of species were met with by the comparatively small number (unfortunately) of entomologists who study them. Though I did not notice the scarcer alderfly, *Sialis fuliginosa*, Pictet, in the localities for it visited in the New Forest in 1928, it was found quite commonly at Baddesley in May and June. *Sisyra fuscata*, Fabr. was present in great numbers by the canal at Odiham on 17th June. *Sisyra* has a strange life-cycle, for it passes the whole of its larval stage within the body of that curious animal the fresh water sponge. *Chrysopa vulgaris*, Schn., which sometimes belies its specific name, seemed to be specially common. It was reported as late as November; but since this *Chrysopa* may hibernates as an imago, the date is not out of the way. During the winter it assumes a decidedly reddish tint, this changing to green again in the spring.

There seems to be nothing of much consequence to report in connection with the *Trichoptera* (caddis-flies). *Limnophilus vittatus*, Fabr. was, however, taken at Eastleigh for the first time (July); while King's Somborne was found to be a new locality for *Apatania muliebris*, McLach. (April).

In connection with the *Lepidoptera* (butterflies and moths) the most noticeable feature was the immigration of a number of species. In consequence *Colias edusa*, Fabr. (= *croceus*) was very common in Hants in the late summer, and examples were seen even in mid October. It was quite an easy matter to secure specimens of the pale form named *helice*, Hüb. Its congener, *Colias hyale*, Linn., also occurred. *Pyrameis cardui*, Linn., too, was very plentiful. Nor were these the only migrants. In September the hawk-moth, *Sphinx convolvuli*, Linn., was taken at Milton; and another, *Deilephila livornica*, Esper, at Mudeford. *Nomophila noctuella*, Schiff. was common in the New Forest. Of truly British insects *Limenitis sibylla*, Linn. and the large Fritillaries were in their usual numbers. Of the small Fritillaries *Brenthis silene*, Schiff. was common, but *B. euphrosyne*, Linn. apparently not so evident as usual. Perhaps also *Vanessa io*, Linn. and *Aglais urticae*, Linn. were less frequent in the autumn than they generally are. The comma butterfly, *Polygonia c-album*, Linn., which seems to be spreading eastward in England, was met with in Hants. The humming-bird hawk-moth, *Macroglossa stellatarum*, Linn., was a common insect, its numbers possibly being augmented from abroad. *Synanthedon flaviventris*, Stgr., a clearwing moth, only of recent years discovered to be British, has been found to be well distributed in south Hants from Portsmouth to New Milton. It is pleasant to be able to report that the green oak-moth, *Tortrix viridana*, Linn., again was not seen, or scarcely seen, and the oaks are having a long respite from its attacks. At the Field Club's meeting at Denny Bog on 15th May *Scodiona belgiaria*, Hüb., a cream-coloured geometer of fair size, was more than once found resting with wings spread on the dark ground amongst heather plants. So closely did the moths simulate flat gravel stones, that they constituted excellent examples of the natural phenomenon called "protective resemblance." The same thing was noticed elsewhere in the Forest on 13th June.

Of the *Coleoptera* (beetles) the numbers seemed fairly evident to one, like myself, who knows little about them. *Carabus nitens*, Linn. was met with and a cardinal beetle—perhaps two of the most brilliant of British insects. F. J. Killington reports *Byctiscus betuleti*, Fabr. in Bishopstoke Woods on 6th May; *Aromia moschata*, Linn. in numbers at Swaythling in July; *Callidium variable*, Linn. one at Eastleigh on 19th June; *Leptura*

fulva, De Geer in Southampton on 5th July, and at North Stoneham on 19th July; *Stenostola ferrea*, Schr. at Baddesley on 11th May; and *Donacia bicolora*, Zsch. at Odiham on 17th June.

Diptera (two-winged flies) were certainly plentiful in 1928, and gad-flies, clegs, and other blood-thirsty members of the order particularly so; but of individual species I am not able to speak.

In connection with the *Hymenoptera* (bees, wasps, ants, etc.) the large number of wasps was a striking feature of the late summer and autumn; hornets were seen, but not so commonly as their smaller relatives. On 19th July under the large dense conifers at Rhinefield was found a small nest of *Vespa rufa*, Linn., scarcely larger than a cricket ball. This papery nest was half-buried in the soil of fallen "needles." In the bright sunshine while the heather was in blossom, the continuous drowsy hum of insects at the flowers was very noticeable; honey bees appeared to be the most numerous visitors. Towards evening on 5th August winged ants were noticed suddenly swarming at the same time on the numerous grassy mounds at Fletcher's Thorns near Rhinefield. Soon the air was full of them. The flight was speedily over and the air clear again, while some specimens, having shed their wings, were crawling on the ground.

In 1928 a few cases of insects as prey were noticed in Hants. On 8th May the dragonfly, *P. nymphula*, Sulz., had captured the little Plecopteron, *Leuctra hippopus*, Kempny. On 23rd June two workers of the wood ant, *Formica rufa*, Linn., were found carrying away between them a dead earwig, *F. auricularia*, Linn. Still holding it they were put in a box, where, though in captivity, they dismembered it. On 4th July near Hurn a bright pink spider, *Thomisus* (probably *onustus*, Walck.), on a plant of heather, whose flowers were similar in colour to that of the spider, had captured a Hymenopteron, *Ammophila campestris*, Latr. On 5th July in the New Forest a worker of a rather small wasp, *Vespa rufa*, Linn., was found struggling on the ground with a large moth, possibly *Aplecta nebulosa*, Hufn., which it was vainly attempting to carry away.

I have to thank E. A. C. Stowell, B.A., F. J. Killington, and others for a few of the above records.

[The name of Mr. W. J. Lucas is well known to those of our members who are interested in the Natural History of Hants, as a considerable writer on Entomological subjects. Amongst the more important of his works are *Monograph of British Dragonflies*, with 27 coloured plates and other illustrations, 42/-, The Bazaar Office; *Monograph of British Orthoptera*, with many coloured and other plates, 25/-, Dulau, for the Ray Society; *British Butterflies*, 3/6; *British Hawk-moths*, 3/6; and numerous contributions to the *Proceedings of learned Societies*.—ED.]

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION, 1927-8.**

The principal event in our architectural section this year has been the excavation of the Chapel of Saint Catharine, on Saint Catharine's Hill, Winchester. As this has been dealt with in the Annual Report, I need say no more.

A curious and interesting piece of research has been carried out at Chilton Candover by the Rev. E. P. Gough, the Rector. The new parish church was built on a new site about the middle of the last century, and the old church was destroyed. But last summer a venerable parishioner told the Rector that there was still a church left underground—he had been taken into it by his father when he was a boy. Greatly doubting, Mr. Gough got to work with pick and shovel, and soon found himself standing in a perfect specimen of a vaulted Norman crypt, with an apsidal east end, a west entrance, and narrow lancet windows. The building, which is divided by a wall with an archway into what we may call a nave and chancel, is about 30 feet long by 11 feet wide. It seems to date from about the middle of the XIIth century. The old church must have stood quite close to the ancient manor house, which has also been destroyed. With the exception of a few well-known Saxon specimens, crypts under parish churches are very rare. This crypt therefore points (as I suggested to Mr. Gough) to a small but elaborate Norman church, built by a squire of some position, which should be at once his private chapel, the parish church and a place of sepulture for himself and his family. Mr. Gough promptly found the man I wanted—a knight holding his land direct from the king at exactly the right period. I hope we shall have a paper on the subject from Mr. Gough in our *Proceedings*.

I think it may not be out of place here to refer to the fact that No. 14, Southgate Street, Winchester, after remaining in the family of the present owners for four generations, is offered for sale. The street front of this stately house is, unfortunately, masked by ivy, but the lead rain-water heads are dated 1715, and the interior contains some good work of that period. I call attention to this building, because Southgate Street is becoming less and less a residential quarter, and there is a certain risk that the building may be converted to other uses and suffer in the process.

T.D.A.

**REPORT OF SUBJECT SECRETARY FOR
FIELD ARCHÆOLOGY, 1927-8.**

1. **Excavation of a Barrow near Finkley, Andover.**—The excavation of this round barrow was reported to me after it had taken place. The excavation was, unfortunately, not thoroughly completed. A pit in the solid chalk, nearly 4 feet deep, was found. Nothing was found in it, except a small piece of lead, but only half of it was searched. The skeleton of a horse was found near the top—evidently a secondary interment—and one piece of calcined bone. This excavation, though it seems to have been thorough as far as it went, illustrates the undesirability of amateur excavations. If the piece of lead was really connected with the primary interment, it is of considerable interest, as lead is believed not to have been in use in this country before the period of the leaf-shaped sword and socketed celt, and more scientific investigation would have been worth while. If, on the other hand, it is part of the bullet which shot the horse *in situ*, which seems most likely—though it was a considerable distance away—it is of no interest whatever. If amateur excavators will put themselves in touch with our members, I feel sure that we could find some experienced excavator who would be able to help, and so prevent the waste of the very limited amount of material which awaits scientific investigation.

I may say here that I should be very grateful if anybody, members or otherwise, would let me know of any barrows in their neighbourhood, in order that I may, in my capacity of Chief Correspondent for Hampshire to the Department of Ancient Monuments, follow the example of Wiltshire, and endeavour to get all barrows scheduled for protection.

2. **Chilworth Ring, near Southampton.**—The minor Defensive Earthwork is scheduled as an Ancient Monument. It is proposed to undertake building operations on the site. The Office of Works will not permit the earthworks to be destroyed, and desire that the interior should be scientifically excavated before permission is given to build within the area. They have no power to spend money on work of this description, and have no one who could supervise it. I have been asked if I could raise some money for the excavation, and find some competent person to supervise it. I feel sure the Club will be interested in the proposal, and therefore mention it in my Report.

3. **Excavations at St. Catharine's Hill.**—These are the subject of a separate Report.

4. **Chapman's Pit, Lower Woodcote Down.**—This was excavated in 1927 by Mr. Williams and Mr. Hadrian Alcroft, who believes it to have been an ancient circus or moot. It

had been identified by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford some years ago as being mentioned in a charter of 961. Some fragments of Roman and British pottery were found.

5. **The Stones by Twyford Church.**—Mr. C. T. Wickham, in a letter to the *Hampshire Chronicle*, calls attention to the well-known stones by Twyford Church being now covered in, almost out of sight. Twyford is often cited as an example of a Christian Church being built on the site of a prehistoric megalithic structure, and it would be a thousand pities if the inhabitants allowed such stones as still remained visible to be buried out of ken.

6. **Finds at Swanwick Clay Diggings.**—Our Vice-President, Mr. C. Fred Fox, reports the discovery of a small hoard of palstaves at the works of the Bursledon Brick Company. They were evidently deposited together two or three feet from the surface. Three of them have been sent to the Winchester Museum.

He also reports, within a few yards of this hoard, the exposure of a most remarkable pit, 17½ feet deep. Below 1½ feet of humus and 3½ feet of clay infilling was a zone, 3 feet in thickness, containing at least 20 loom weights of different sizes and a saddle quern. Then more infilling of clay, then a compact, thin layer of charcoal, and below this a narrowing of the pit to 7 feet, and more infilling of clay to the bottom. The most remarkable part of the find is that there was no falling in of the sides or detritus at the bottom, and no associated finds whatever. The whole thing appears to be unique—unless it be that a similar pit or pits have been recently discovered by Professor Byer, of Vienna.

Mr. Fox's paper, in the next number of *The Antiquaries' Journal*, will be awaited with interest.

7. **Roman Villa near Havant.**—Members may remember my reporting, a few years ago, the discovery of the site of a Roman building by the late Dr. Gedge, at Langstone, in some land which was being developed for building. The building has matured, and in the garden of one of the houses the remains—hypocaust bath and tesserae—of what is evidently an important villa, have been found. The owner, Mr. Adames, has made many finds, including, it is said, a gold spoon. From the finds reported, it would appear that the site must have been occupied long prior to the Romans. It is hoped that the Club may have an opportunity of visiting the site this summer.

J. W. F.

24th April, 1928.

BOTANY (including Mycology).

BY J. F. RAYNER.

Some of our readers will remember a Report we printed in our *Proceedings* of eight years ago. So far as the flowering plants were concerned; it was from the pen of Canon Vaughan, whose loss we still lament. It was very brief, and mentioned only five plants, none new to the county. Since then there has been much activity among our field-botanists, and many new species and varieties have come to light. Indeed, to give anything like an adequate account of this work would occupy more space than is available here, but it is hardly called for, inasmuch as it will all be embodied in the forthcoming Supplement to Townsend's *Flora of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*. However, a few items of outstanding interest must be given. The Tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris* L.), gone from its old station at Portchester (though still extant under cultivation in a cottage garden adjacent), and never flowering at Froyle, has been seen in two places in the Alton district, apparently native. A second station for the Field Eryngo (*Eryngium campestre* L.) has been recorded, also in the Winchester district—a fortunate find, for the previous spot, near Milton, is being built over. A third, if not a fourth, locality for the Twig-rush (*Cladium Mariscus* Br.), rare in Hants, but dominant in the Fens, has been noted. The little bedstraw (*Galium debile* Desv.), new to Britain (except Jersey), has been found in three places in the same area. The curious and pretty floating cryptogam, *Azolla filiculoides* L., has been noticed in several waters. A great number of additions have been made to such critical genera as *Viola*, *Capsella*, *Rubus*, *Rosa*, *Centaurea*, *Hieracium*, *Euphrasia*, and *Mentha*.

Turning to the Fungi, during the same period the work of investigation has steadily proceeded, the chief centres being the New Forest and the Isle of Wight. In the Island, the very rare coral fungus, *Clavaria Broomei* Cot. and Wakef., has been found, and the green-spored agaric *Glaucospora Eyrei* (Mass.) Rea (named after the late Rev. W. L. W. Eyre, of Swarraton). Among other fungi new to the Island are *Poria contigua* (Pers.) Fr., *Hydnangium carotaecolor* B.Br., *Microglossum viride* (Pers.) Gill., and the curious little *Corticium fuciforme* (Berk.) Wakef., parasitic on grass. Among the additions to the fungus-flora of the Forest are St. George's Mushroom (*Tricholoma gambosum* Fr.), which we generally look for on St. Catherine's Hill, *Mycena tenella* Fr., *Hygrophorus subradiatus* Fr. var. *lacmus* Fr., *Flammula lubrica* (Pers.) Fr., *F. ochrochlora* Fr., *Hydnangium scrobiculatum* Fr., and the large, dark, scaly *H. imbricatum* L. (once found at Chilworth), *Dictyolus muscigenus* (Bull.) Quél., *Libertella faginea* Desm., and *Septoria hederæ* Desm. Some of the less common species of

Boletus, such as *B. candicans* Fr., *B. fragrans* Vitt., *B. elegans* Schum., *B. felleus* Bull., and *B. parasiticus* Bull. (which grows on the earthball fungus) seem to be becoming more abundant here. The mycetozoa *Physarum virescens* Ditm., *Dictydiaethalium plumbeum* Rost., and *Tubaria ferruginosa* Gmel., have also been noted.

Last year *Lilium Martagon* was found at Ashley Wood, near King's Somborne, well established, but probably introduced. A single plant of *Galeopsis intermedia* occurred at Swaythling. *Rumex limosus*, at Lockerley, is a second locality for this rare dock in Hants. *Euphrasia Kernerii*, at Woolbury Ring and Abbotstone—extremely abundant in the latter place—makes an interesting addition to our eyebrights. A new variety of the Pale Persicaria, *Polygonum scabrum* var. *incanum*, from near Romsey, and a form of the Watercress called *siifolium* on account of its narrow terminal leaflets, from North Stoneham, should be mentioned, as well as some additions to our grasses, viz.:—*Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *longiaristatum*, *A. Puelii*, and *Lolium temulentum* var. *arvense*; *Agrostis nigra* was seen to be widely distributed. Some interesting teratological or "monstrous" forms were noted, such as *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, in which corolla and stamens were replaced by carpellary structures; *Hypochoeris radicata*, in which groups of scales took the place of florets; and a *Daucus*, in which the inflorescence was sessile, the stem being absent. A number of additions to the alien flora of the county were recorded; of these perhaps *Omphalodes linifolia*, *Anacyclos medians*, and *Rumex bucephalophorus* were the most interesting.

The scarcity of fungi in most parts of the county was very evident, and no doubt attributable to the drought in the early part of the autumn; so that, though four forays were held, little was found calling for mention. The most successful of these expeditions was that of the Field Club in the Buskett's Lawn district of the New Forest. Well over a hundred species were collected, including a patch of the orange-yellow spore-tendrils of *Libertella faginea*, the conidial stage of *Quaternaria Persoonii*. This has not been previously recorded. The same may be said, so far as the Forest is concerned, of *Agaricus silvaticus*, which must not be confused with a much commoner fungus, *A. campestris* var. *silvicola*, from which it is distinguished by its brown, scaly cap, hollow stem, and the absence of a bulb. It was found in 1927 at Fawley. The beautiful little deep-sky-blue *Leptonia lazulina*, rare in the Forest, more frequent in the Island, was seen at Buskett's. At the visit of the Rambling Club to Broadlands Park, at which 55 members and friends assembled, the best find was *Pholiota dura*. It is rare in the county, but

previously seen in a garden at Swaythling ; indeed, it is generally an inhabitant of cultivated ground. At Swainston, in the Isle of Wight, the little earth-star, *Geaster rufescens*, was noticed, but the most remarkable object observed in this expedition was the abundance of the fern, *Polypodium vulgare*, which covered some farm buildings in this locality with a rich and verdant mantle of fronds, some of which were bifid.

The inroads of the dreaded Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi*, is causing great concern in the Island. Up to the time of writing, no fewer than 216 trees have been found to be infected.

It remains to add that the little fan-shaped agaric *Schizophyllum commune*, easily known by its gills being split longitudinally, was found in some quantity on a felled and decorticated trunk, at Bassett, in December last. It had not been previously recorded for Hampshire since 1920, when it was noticed in Avington Park.

REVIEWS.

Excavations in New Forest Roman Pottery Sites : by HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. Chiswick Press. 12/6 net.

Heywood Sumner, archæologist, artist, scholar, in reissuing in book form his two former treatises on the above subject, has produced an invaluable work of reference of outstanding merit.

Substantial praise should also be meted out to the printers, for paper, type and brilliancy of the black used for the sectional diagrams, makes it a book of joy to possess.

Those of us who wandered with Heywood Sumner in May, 1927, through the bluebell glades of Sloden, when he verbally reconstructed the pottery kilns *in situ*, will have our memories refreshed by the many plans and sections which are so clearly and admirably set out; in addition, our æsthetic taste will be gratified by the pen and ink drawing of "Romanised Potters of Sloden," with spectral figures threading their way along a forest path.

I would also commend the map, facing page 85, showing the pottery sites, with deer at gaze, hounds in full cry over the heath, west of Alderhill enclosure, and other native denizens of this enchanted country, and then turn to the descriptive writing around Old Sloden Wood, on page 50.

To the archæologist, who in the past has been at a loss in allocating his potsherds to their parent potteries, this work, so profusely illustrated, solves many a difficulty in so far as the New Forest output is concerned, for not only have the actual pottery sites been uncovered, but also the kilns in which the pots were fired.

A valuable list of Roman villa sites within a radius of thirty miles is given, at all of which New Forest pottery has been found, which can now be definitely assigned to these kilns. Whilst the kiln and pottery sites abound, no evidence of villa habitation within the Forest has as yet been discovered, this being accounted for by the waste lands and sterile heaths, useless for cultivation then as now.

A potter's hut, however, suggesting "a high standard of gypsy comfort," is fully described with plan and section, Plate XXIX.

All New Forest pottery appears to have been wheel-turned, and, although Romanised in form and in material, it yet retains local British character of its own.

Roman pottery, the author also informs us, was imitated, and Samian examples appear to have been collected for the purpose by the Forest potters.

The chapters on Rosette-stamped ware, with Plates IV, V, and VI, are markedly illuminative.

Local clays abound (a useful geological map of the pottery district is given), while necessary fuel for the firing is indigenous to the soil.

The unique and interesting bulbous-shaped vase demands notice (Plate XXXVI). Does not the grid-iron form of decoration suggest the game of Hopscotch, as played by our country lads to-day, and may it not have been made to order as a prize for local prowess? Is this the guess our author ventures? Nine-Men's-Morris is in the category?

Space will not permit my touching on half the store of information to be found in this commendable little classic, but I would suggest that, when another edition is called for, the index be amplified, especially with regard to place-names which in a measure only appear in the Fore pages of Contents, etc. Plate XXXVI alluded to appears in Vol. X, Part 1, 1927, *Hants Field Club Proceedings*, not in Vol. IX, Part 4, as quoted, a *lapsus calami* in an otherwise faultless work.

C. F. F.

Winchester Glass.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, a copy of the re-issue of the late Mr. Le Couteur's *Ancient Glass in Winchester*, first published in 1920. This new volume contains a short list of additions and corrections, and, as appendices, three articles on the restoration of the glass in Winchester Cathedral and College, written in 1921, 1922, and 1924 respectively. These extra pages add to the interest and usefulness of a work already of great value; and we advise those who are not yet possessors of this volume to procure it. The price is five shillings, net.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEOFFREY HOLT STILWELL.

The death of Geoffrey Holt Stilwell, T.D., on November 20th, 1927, was the result of a road accident on the previous day. Born in 1865, he belonged to an old banking family, for the firm of Stilwell's, of which he was a partner, was the recognised Naval bank, until it was absorbed by the Westminster Bank some years ago. For 30 years he held a commission in the Hampshire Volunteers, and he commanded the 4th Battalion of the Hampshire Territorials for five years, retiring in 1913. He was one of five members of the family who had held commissioned rank in the same battalion; two of his brothers also held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and two of his sons followed in his footsteps.

In Yateley, where he had lived for the greater part of his life, he took an active interest in the affairs of the district, and had been a churchwarden for many years. He was a member of the Council of the Hampshire Field Club, and contributed carefully recorded notes to its *Proceedings*; his last contribution appeared in Vol. X, Part 1, "Find of Ancient Pottery at Yateley."

REV. EDWARD SHAPLAND PRIDEAUX-BRUNE.

The Rev. Edward Shapland Prideaux-Brune, who died in London, at the age of 75, in November, 1928, had been Rector of Rowner from 1884 till 1919. Both branches of his family had a very long pedigree, the Prideauxs in Cornwall, and the Brunes in Hampshire. The first Brunes appear in 1272, and the estate and advowson of Rowner continued in their hands in the following centuries. Mr. Prideaux-Brune was at Eton, Christchurch, Oxford, and the Theological College at Wells. Besides diligent work as a parish priest, among his many other interests were Topography and Genealogy, and he was one of those who did not allow his love of the ancient classics to wax cold. He was for many years a member of our Club, and was a Vice-President in 1913-14. On two occasions he received our members at Rowner, and our Volume II contains an account from his pen of Rowner Church and its connection with the Brunes. Mr. Prideaux-Brune married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Grant, of Alverstoke; his eldest son holds an important position in the English consular service in China; his only daughter is Mrs. Carpenter-Garnier of Rooksbury, near Fareham.

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu died in London on Saturday, March 30th, 1929, at the age of 62. He was a nobleman with a very wide range of interests: aviation, shooting, fishing, yachting, rowing; but it is as a pioneer of motoring, and as an authority on roads and transport problems that he will be chiefly remembered. From 1892 to 1905 he represented the New Forest Division of Hampshire in Parliament. His Hampshire home was Palace House, Beaulieu. He was President of our Club in the years 1912-14 and 1920-22. *The Times* of April 1st contains a detailed obituary notice.