

INSECTS IN HAMPSHIRE: 1929 and 1930.

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

Of the orders of wingless insects, as well as of some whose members are usually winged, nothing of importance has been noted. Such are not referred to in this paper. The oldest of the Ectopterygote insects—the *Orthoptera*—were in their usual plenty as evinced; not only by sight but also by sound, their merry chirping often resounding in the summer sunshine. Although most people would not credit it with possessing wings, towards autumn the common earwig (*Forficula auricularia*, Linn.) is sometimes found in spots which it could scarcely have reached except by flight. On 3 Sept. 1930 in Brockenhurst a female was noticed after dark upon a table on which a lamp was burning. Apparently it could not have reached the table-cloth except by flight through the open window. Occasionally, but not often, this earwig is seen on the wing in the evening.

We have two wild cockroaches, both occurring rather commonly in Hants. The tiny *Ectobius panzeri*, Steph. was taken on sand near Hurn on 12 July 1930. Three days later a nymph was found at Appleslade near Linwood. Usually this little insect (some 8 mm. long) seems to prefer a habitat not too far from the sea. Of its somewhat larger congener, *E. lapponicus*, Linn., a young nymph about 4 mm. long was found under rubbish amongst young Scotch Firs on 17 April 1929. Mature examples were about on 27 July, and tiny nymphs, their progeny, were again found on 2 Sept. of the same year, thus indicating the life-cycle of the species. A frequent alien colonist, *Blattella germanica*, Linn., was taken at Portsmouth in 1930.

In 1929 a naturalist, residing near Brading in the Isle of Wight, forwarded a very interesting note on the little wild black cricket, *Nemobius sylvestris*, Fabr. His house, a new one, is built in a wood of oak, birch, and bracken on red sandy soil about a mile from Bordwood. He moved into the house in April, and during the early summer frequently found these crickets in the house—in the bath, on bedroom walls, etc. Later in the summer they were not seen in the house, though occasionally a faint chirping was heard, not loud enough to be the song of a house cricket; but out of doors the wood rang with incessant chirping night and day. These insects were fond of a garden frame and had a liking for the rockery. They were found to run in preference to jumping, and were adepts at climbing a wall. When the rain came they invaded the house again, possibly for hibernation. They were not in evidence during the winter. On 8 Oct. in the morning one was found on the breakfast tray.

This invasion of the house seems to be a new trait of *N. sylvestris*. This cricket is common in the New Forest and occurs in one or two woods in the Isle of Wight. Apparently these are its only known habitats in Britain, though a single example has been reported from Devon, and another for Derbyshire: these, however, need confirmation.

Meconema thalassinum, De Geer a long-horned grasshopper came to "sugar" in Bordwood, and in a garden near Brading as late as 9 Nov. Another "long-horn," *Phasgonura viridissima*, Linn., the great green grasshopper, occurred in numbers at Swaythling in late August and September 1930. In connection with this species a curious thing happened in the Isle of Wight on 16 Aug. 1930. The sun was bright but there was an exceptionally icy wind, when a party of people was seen gazing at a specimen on the road, unhurt but seemingly paralysed with cold. An hour later this on-looker was called to see another on a lawn, also paralysed, which eventually flew feebly to a lavender bush. The great green grasshopper is an impressive insect, probably more common than it appears to be. *Leptophyes punctatissima*, Bosc was reported common in one spot in the Island, and *Metrioptera albopunctata*, Goeze in another.

We often read of locust swarms in countries warmer than our own, and of the damage they do; but it may not be generally known that occasional stragglers get as far as Britain. An example of *Acridium peregrinum*, Oliv. named by Dr. G. Crallan of the Bournemouth Natural History Society, was taken from a gate-post at Boscombe in September last. Another locust (*Locusta migratoria*, Linn.) was captured in Gloucestershire, and a third, also *L. migratoria*, in Kent. It was once suggested by an entomologist that for every insect seen perhaps a thousand of the same kind escaped notice. If this estimate is at all correct, how many locusts reached England? Of course there is no chance of their establishing themselves in so high a latitude.

Of the late survivors amongst the grasshoppers a few were noticed in the New Forest. In 1929 a female *Pholidoptera griseoptera*, De Geer was taken on 15 Oct., another on 22 Oct., and a male on 17 Oct.; a female *Omocestus rufipes*, Zett. on 17 Oct., and another on 22 Oct.; a female *Stauroderus bicolor*, Charp. on 22 Oct. All these were dark in colour, perhaps owing to age. In 1930 a female *P. griseoptera* was captured in the Forest on 25 October.

Judging by the water supply in the county the *Ephemeroptera* (Mayflies) should be common; but in the New Forest, at any rate, they are not very noticeable. A female *Cloeon dipterum*, Linn. was bred on 5 May 1930 from a sub-imago taken in Brockenhurst.

In both years the *Paraneuroptera* (Dragonflies) were rather late in commencing to fly. In 1929 I saw the first, a *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, Sulz. on 24 May, and in 1930, a specimen of the same species on 14 May. In an early season this and a few other species appear in April. During the summer they were plentiful in the New Forest, but in both years the smaller species (Zygoptera) disappeared rather suddenly in August during a period of bad weather. The last was seen by me in Hampshire in 1929 on 21 Oct., and in 1930 on 25 Oct., in both cases in the New Forest. The latest survivors are nearly always *Sympetrum striolatum*, Chorp., which sometimes are met with in November (if not later).

Amongst the forty-two species of British dragonflies—an excellent total for so small a region—a fair number of different types are included, some being quite archaic. One of these last is *Gomphus vulgatissimus*, Linn., the specific name it would seem, as far as Britain is concerned, being given on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*! It is not common in this country, but is, however, found connected with two streams at least in the New Forest. Over a good stretch of one these black and yellow dragonflies were frequent in 1929, especially on 18 June. They flew very rapidly over the stream in the warm bright sunshine. Perhaps all such were males, and possibly looking for females. They were not easily frightened; but, though they frequently settled on plants or stones, they were difficult to catch. They were found there again in 1930. Another much larger black and yellow dragonfly, *Cordulegaster annulatus*, Latr., is common over the New Forest streams and elsewhere.

West Hants (and perhaps a neighbouring strip of Dorset) can boast of being the only known British habitat of another interesting dragonfly, which seems to be confined to Western Europe. *Oxygastra curtisii* was discovered, and afterwards described, by J. C. Dale, a Dorset naturalist; on 29 June 1820, this first example being taken on Parley Heath in Hampshire. As several had recently been met with near Hurn, a visit was paid to that district on 28 June 1930. Probably one or two were seen, but none was taken. The home of the insect seemed to be the Moors River passing through the Earl of Malmsbury's estate. With his permission a part of this was investigated on 12 July, but this was clearly too late in the season. It may perhaps be possible to try again next year.

In this same Hurn district *Libellula fulva*, Müll., not usually a common dragonfly with us, seems fairly plentiful. On 12 July a female was caught which was acquiring the blue waxy powdering on the dorsal surface of the abdomen characteristic of the male—perhaps a sign of advancing age.

Like other dragonflies the blue-winged *Calopteryx virgo*, Linn., so great an ornament to the New Forest streams, was rather late in appearing each year, and, as with other Zygoptera, succumbed early to a spell of unfavourable weather in the later summer.

Sympetrum sanguineum, Müll. was taken near Eastleigh in Sept. 1929, and *Aeschna mixta*, Latr. was plentiful there at the same time. The latter species was captured at Hengistbury Head on 31 August 1930; at the Head on the same date a male of the largest and handsomest European dragonfly, *Anax imperator*, Leach, was also met with.

Passing to the Endopterygote insects we first meet with the *Neuroptera*. Of the alder-flies the rarer species, *Sialis fuliginosa*, Pict., which perhaps is not so scarce as is usually thought, was present in numbers about Dockens Water at Appleslade in the New Forest in early June 1929, and appeared about the same time in 1930. It is darker, especially when fresh, and a little later in appearing than the common alder-fly *Sialis lutaria*, Linn. The very rare snake-fly, *Raphidia cognata*, Ramb., was captured on 1 Aug. 1930 in Islands Thorns Inclosure in the New Forest. This apparently is the first record of its occurrence in Hampshire.

Several species of the tiny little Neuroptera (Coniopterygidae), which, from the whitish powder covering them, are called "Dusty-wings," have been recorded for both years. They are not well known, and some young entomologists, who are not afraid of attacking the "small fry," would be doing good work by studying them. Our largest member of this order of insects, *Osmylus chrysops*, Scop. was taken at Linwood on 15 Aug. 1929; but generally it did not intrude itself on our notice. *Sisyra dalii*, McLach., a not well known little brown lace-wing, named after a Dorsetshire naturalist, was met with at Brockenhurst on 13 July 1929, and one example of *Micromus aphidivorus*, Schr., was taken near Beaulieu Road Station in July 1929. To the uninitiated the brown, and also the green, lacewings look much alike. The county produces a considerable number of each, whose life-story a Hampshire naturalist has in hand.

In the *Mecoptera* we have a small, but important ancestral order of insects, of which we can boast in Britain of but four species. Of three there is nothing of interest to report, but the rarest, *Panorpa cognata*, Ramb., was taken at Farley Mount on 5 August 1929.

Probably there is little of outstanding importance to be recorded in connection with the *Lepidoptera*. 1929 and 1930 cannot be looked upon as "edusa-years," though Hants as usual was not entirely without these visitors. That striking insect,

the *Convolvulus* Hawk-moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*, Linn.), however, seems to have come over in great numbers, and no doubt was frequently seen, with its long "tongue" sucking, as it hovered, the nectar from the base of the flowers of the sweet-scented tobacco plant. The Painted Lady butterfly seemed to have arrived in smaller numbers than usual, at any rate in 1930; but the Red Admiral was quite plentiful. The latter insect probably hibernates here occasionally, and in the past spring a few were noticed that appeared to have done so in Hants. One well up in the Forest, as mentioned in the "Times" of 18 Mar. 1930, must certainly be looked upon as having done so. The Large Tortoiseshell has not come to hand in the New Forest for the last two years or more. On the other hand it is interesting to record that the abundance of the Comma butterfly (*Polygonia c-album*, Linn.) still continues, and that its spread eastwards is well sustained. The five usual Fritillaries were in plenty in the New Forest in both years. In the spring of 1930 Orange-tips were numerous, and grizzled skippers (*Hesperia malvae*, Linn.) particularly so; in the summer the White Admiral was very plentiful. As regards the moths I can say but little. The crimson and black Cinnabars, like their food plants, were numerous in the Forest, while on the other hand it is important to note that the Green Oak Moth (*Tortrix viridana*, Linn.) was not seen by me in the Forest (or elsewhere), though this does not say that it was entirely absent from the county. "Sallowing" in the Forest was found to be satisfactory in 1929, and in one case a female Comma butterfly visited a bush in the day time. Perhaps, too, "sugaring" is not now such a failure as it was. A specially interesting capture in the Isle of Wight was an example of *Dasytopia templi*, Thnb., quite a north country moth.

Whether there is anything of importance to mention in connection with the *Trichoptera* and *Coleoptera* I cannot say. Nothing has come to my notice, unless the capture of a black example of *Toxotus meridianus*, Linn. near Holmsley on 30 July 1929 is worthy of mention.

As always the *Diptera* (Two-winged Flies) were well in evidence, clegs, gadflies, mosquitoes, and others being particularly noticeable owing, in the females at any rate, to their bloodthirsty disposition. In 1930 many of these seemed to disappear rather suddenly during the bad weather in August. That Humblebee-like fly, *Bombylius major*, Linn., which in the spring likes, while hovering on the wing, to suck the nectar from the primrose flowers with its long "tongue," was well to the fore near Appleslade in April. An interesting capture was *Oncodes gibbosus*, Linn., in the New Forest on 24 July 1930.

On 29 June 1929 a female of the wingless *Methoca ichneumonides*, Latr., one of the *Hymenoptera*, was taken on a sandy track near Beaulieu Road Station. This ant-like insect, of which the winged male is scarcely ever seen, is parasitic on the Tiger-beetles, *Cicindela*. The female, however, may usually be found after a little patient search in the haunts of the Tiger-beetles. Another interesting insect belonging to this order is the handsome *Mutilla europaea*, Linn., commonly called the Solitary "Ant," though ant it is not. Here again the female, which is the more frequently seen, is wingless. A male was taken on 6 Sept. 1929 at Aldridge Hill in the New Forest and another in the same district on the 18th. They seemed to be able to make but little use of their wings, but stridulated loudly when captured. Wasps, including a few hornets, were not so strikingly common as in some years. Rose-growers may like to know that a sawfly, usually *Emphytus cinctus*, Linn., pupates commonly inside the stems of the rose after they have been cut. One of the parasites inimical to this sawfly is *Cryptus emphytorum*, Bosc; but another parasite, found at Ringwood, appears to be the Ichneumon *Monoblastus palustris*, Ill.

In the New Forest and elsewhere we see at times the cells of the Solitary wasp *Eumenes coarctata*, Linn. They are made of mud and at a first glance resemble large egg-cocoons of a spider such as *Agroeca*. In shape they are somewhat spherical, and in size a little over 1 cm. in diameter. The outer surface is rough, so that they look like a lump of mud accidentally caught on a twig of heather or what not. But the peculiar point about them is a kind of closed neck, giving the cell somewhat the appearance of a brandy-bottle or water-lily fruit. The use of the neck is not apparent. Usually the cells are solitary, but at times more than one are clustered together. On 11 Sept. 1929 a group of five cells was found on a spray of heather in the New Forest. By the colours of the mud they appeared to be the work of one insect. When the larval wasp has fed on the caterpillars stored in the cell, it becomes a pupa, and then an imago, which bites a hole in the side (not the neck) of the cell and comes out as a very elegant black and yellow wasp.

Records of insects and their prey are always interesting. In the spring of 1929 a female of the dragonfly *Pyrrosoma nymphula*, Sulz. was found at rest at Ridley Wood in the New Forest, feeding on the little moth *Adela viridella*, Scop. At Wilverley in the Forest on 24 May 1930 a male of the fly *Empis tessellata*, Fabr. had attacked a smaller fly, *Bibio marci*, Linn. The latter was almost paralysed—one leg (or more) just moved spasmodically. The insect, however, is not always the aggressor, for at Duck-hole Bog in the Forest on 8 July 1930 the Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*, Linn., had caught two examples of the blue butterfly, *Plebeius*.

aegon, Schiff. They were struggling helplessly, and were none too easily set free; but this being accomplished they quickly recovered the use of their wings and flew away.

My thanks are due to F. H. Haines, F. J. Killington, and E. A. C. Stowell for supplying me with considerable material for these notes. It is to be hoped that as time goes on more of the at present unpopular orders of insects will be attacked by Hampshire naturalists. From the fact that they *have* been neglected more interesting results may be expected than from following in the usual well beaten tracks. There *are* "fresh woods and pastures new" awaiting the entomologist—even in the New Forest.

24 Nov. 1930.

NOTES ON A ROMAN VILLA AT HAVANT.

BY F. WARREN, J.P., F.S.A.

A request from the finder and owner of a Roman villa led three members of the Club to pay a visit to Havant on October 12th, 1929. The site is approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the Clausentum-Regnum Roman road, and only a furlong or so N.N.E. of the Langstone Halt, on the Hayling Railway. The villa, therefore, stood at the head of Langstone Harbour, as we now know it. The owner is Mr. W. Owen Adames, of "Spes Bona," Langstone Avenue, Havant, to whose care and patient skill the opening of the site is due.

The portion of the Roman villa uncovered lies close to the north and east sides of Mr. Adames' house. Excavation has laid bare a room with an apse at its southern end, and leading out of it a hypocaust chamber with a furnace on its western side. To the east is what appears to be a frigidarium, with large square floor tiles *in situ*. An open gutter, lined with roof tiles, can be seen leading westwards under the modern house, presumably to a sump hole. To the north of the portion excavated the footings of walls appear to indicate a corridor-type of house with verandah and buildings facing east and west. The total area of undoubted Roman walls seems to be about 90 feet by 30 feet.

Many of the "finds" have in the past been sent to the Brighton Museum for safe custody. Those that we saw show a prolonged occupation of the site, even so far back as Neolithic days. At a depth of five feet there were found flint flakes, scrapers, fabricators, and a few arrow heads of a late type, with delicate secondary flaking; also a number of bones of various animals, including *bos longifrons* and boar tusks. Coming to the coinage era, there are a Celtic coin uninscribed, and one of the thick, dish-shaped type with obverse plain. Two thin gold discs, rather larger than threepenny pieces, might be parts of ornaments, and probably belong also to the prehistoric period.

The range of Roman coins extends from Vespasian (A.D. 69-79) to Constans (A.D. 340-350), and it is interesting to note that the usurper, Carausius (A.D. 287-290), Admiral of the British fleet, whose coins are common in Hampshire, is here represented.

The pottery includes Samian ware, two pieces with the potter's signatures; also Castor and New Forest ware, and much of the coarse domestic type. There are roofing and flue tiles, some with the marks of animals' paws, and the print of sandal nails; more interesting perhaps is the footprint of a tiny child. One tile bears an inscription—ORIS, and another the initials

T.I.F.R., which, according to Mr. K. G. Collingwood, may have been made at the tileworks of Regnum (Chichester). He adds in confirmation of his conjecture that another tile has been found elsewhere with the same mark.

The personal ornaments include rings; ear-rings; a bronze fibula, shaped liked a miniature sandal, from which the stone or enamel setting is missing; cylindrical blue beads; and a small Latin cross of metal, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth. There are also hairpins, knives, a stylus, spoons, a medical instrument, and remains of a coarsely-woven fabric.

The list does not claim to be exhaustive, for our visit was but brief. Yet it may be thought well to have a few notes on this site in the pages of *Proceedings*.

In conclusion I may add, on the authority of Mr. E. S. McEuen, J.P., of Hayling Island, that further traces of the villa are plainly to be seen in the meadow due north of Mr. Adames' house.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR ARCHITECTURE,
1929-1930.**

BY T. D. ATKINSON.

The City Council is taking advice about the condition and repair of the Westgate, and has consulted His Majesty's Office of Works. The full report which they obtained was kindly forwarded by the Committee to the Council to the Field Club, together with an invitation to appoint representatives to be present at a meeting of the Committee and express the views of the Club. Mr. F. Warren and I, on the nomination of the President, attended. We said that the Club very much appreciated the invitation, and we strongly supported the conservative tone of the Office of Works Report. We suggested that the settlement commented on might be due to the western and eastern parts of the gate having been built, as appeared to be the case, at different times. We thought that the foundations should be investigated before any line of action could be decided upon.

The old Mill at the Eastgate has been saved from destruction and judiciously repaired.

The refacing of the Great Wall of the Cathedral Close in St. Swithun's Street has revealed an unknown and unexpected entrance to the Close. The arch appears to be contemporary with the wall, a statement which leaves each member of the Club at liberty to fix the date for himself.

Prolonged and costly works have been going on for many months to the Cathedral roofs and the wood vault of the Presbytery, with the object of exterminating the death-watch Beetle.

The Club learns with concern of a proposal to build a Cinema in Little Minster Street, on the site of the "King's Head Inn," the seventeenth-century front of which has much quiet charm.

REPORT ON FIELD ARCHÆOLOGY.

Hants Field Club, 1928-29.

(1) The chief event of the year in the Field Archæology of the district has been the publication of Messrs. Keiller and Crawford's sumptuous book, *Wessex from the Air*. Their air photographs have discovered in Hampshire no less than three camps—at Farley Mount, Sparrow Croft, Upper Clatford, and Meon Hill, Stockbridge; four rectangular earthworks, namely, two at Rowbury, in the parish of Wherwell, one at Bulberry, in the parish of Abbott's Ann, and one on Moody's Down, Barton Stacey; as well as a linear earthwork on Juniper Down, Over Wallop. All these earthworks, so much ploughed down as to have escaped discovery from the ground, are, nevertheless, quite recognizable when once their position has been pointed out.

(2) Air photos taken by the Royal Air Force last June show an oval enclosure on a hill in Upper Clatford, a quarter-of-a-mile N.W. of Barrow Farm, and adjacent to it are some rectangular lines, perhaps connected with Celtic cultivation. Another Air Force photo taken the same afternoon confirms the camp on Meon Hill, and adds traces of an outer circle and what appears to be the remains of a barrow.

(3) Our meeting at Motley Copse, Idsworth, last summer, was the means, through the kindness of Mr. McEuen, of bringing to notice an excellent field sketch by Mr. Maxton, of the Hayling Island Field Club, of a linear earthwork of the single bank and ditch type, which runs for over 500 yards through Motley Copse, and also a small circular earthwork in the same wood. These I am marking on the 6-inch map, and will in due course be surveyed by the O.S. The bank and ditch falls into Class B of linear earthworks, having a vertical height of the crest of the bank above the bottom of the ditch of 6 feet.

The detailed study of linear earthworks is only just beginning, and will, I think, be of great Archæological interest. There is no knowing what light it may throw on prehistoric conditions—social, political, and geographical. I would again earnestly invite any young and active member of the Club to ask the Secretaries to supply him or her with the Scheme of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, published last year, and to take up the study of this almost virgin field.

(4) The investigation by our member, Mr. C. Fred Fox, of the deep pit in the clay at Swanwick Brickworks, containing a layer of numerous loom weights, which I alluded to in last year's Report, has been complicated by the discovery of an upright

oaken post at the bottom of it. Its purpose remains as great a mystery as ever.

(5) My attention was drawn by Mr. A. T. Knight, of Romsey, to a bed of flints, 3 feet deep and 100 yards long, which was being dug by the side of a lane at Stoney Meadow, Cludden, near Hambledon, and to some pottery, bone, and iron objects found in it. I was unable to visit the spot, but it is reported that the flints are not bedded in graded layers, as in Roman roads, and appeared to be the foundation of the lane, and to have extended under it. Some of the pottery was thought to be Romano-British, but some that was modern occurred in the lowest level; and the iron objects were mostly ox shoes and nails. It seems unlikely, therefore, to be very ancient; but why such a great collection should have been necessary for an unimportant lane remains unexplained.

(6) Mr. H. S. L. Dewar made some further exploration of the Iron Age site at Doles, near Hurstbourne. Nothing was found to modify the opinion that the pottery, which included a pedestal urn and other characteristic forms, and the cremated burial are Belgic, and the discovery of such relics so far west in England is interesting, though not unexpected. His excavations will be described in the forthcoming number of our *Proceedings*.

(7) The ring work at Chilworth, which is scheduled as an ancient monument, being threatened by building development, the Director was anxious that scientific excavation should be undertaken before any destruction was permitted. A small fund was collected, to which many of our members subscribed, and the excavation was kindly undertaken by Miss Liddell, of Sheffield-on-Loddon. It was a difficult undertaking, on account of brush wood and the roots of large trees, but was most thoroughly and scientifically carried out, and the report is a model of clear and careful description. Unfortunately the result was absolutely negative. Nothing whatever was found that throws any light on the age or purpose of the entrenchment.

(8) The second year's excavations at St. Catherine's Hill need only be alluded to, as they will be fully described in our *Proceedings*. My only regret is that the true original outline of the ditch, after all silting had been removed, was not preserved, as it has been at Stonehenge, by turving it over at the section. The contract with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, was that everything should be restored to the same condition as before the excavation.

(9) Mr. Adames, of Havant, reports that he continues to dig up Roman coins and other objects in his garden at Langstone Avenue. There can be no doubt that the villa, part of which it covers, was a very fine one.

(10) Indications of a Roman building at North Warnborough were discovered on the farm of Mr. Parsons, who, with what I may call uncommon good sense, did not interfere with it until it could be scientifically dealt with by an experienced excavator. Miss Liddell again undertook the work, and this time, I am glad to report, she did not draw blank. She was rewarded by finding what she enthusiastically describes as "a dear little house." Descriptions and a picture have appeared in the Press, and she has sent me a short report. (See page 225).

J. W. F.

6th May, 1929.

REPORT FOR 1929-30.

(1) The triple cross-ridge entrenchment at Leydean, near East Meon, which I alluded to in last year's Report, has been more carefully investigated by Commander Betton Roberts and myself, and will, I hope, be visited by the Club this year.

(2) The British cultivation banks at Lane End, near Longwood, which seem to include a settlement or village, are not upon the map, and, I think, would reward careful planning and investigation.

The same may be said of the banks on the north of the Petersfield road, between Winchester and Chessford Head, which everybody must have noticed, but have not, I think, been properly studied, and of some other such minor earthworks in that neighbourhood.

Another group on Corhampton Down, which was proved to be a village by Colonel Hawley many years ago, though it is mentioned in our *Proceedings* in an old paper by Mr. Trinder, is not as well known as it should be.

I would suggest to any member that a sketch survey of the B. villages and settlements in Hampshire would be an interesting and valuable study to take up. Not many have been recorded.

(3) Correspondence in the Winchester paper has again raised the question of the earthwork near Oram's Arbour, Winchester, of which little or no trace now remains on the surface. Here again is an interesting subject for study close at hand.

(4) Mr. Heywood Sumner sends me an account of an unrecorded earthwork, and of four new Romano-British kilns in the New Forest. (See page 293).

(5) It is very gratifying to report that Mr. White, of Hendon, is working at the Hampshire beacons. He has sent us a paper for our *Proceedings*. He tells me that he has

identified the Armada beacons—two lines of them, both starting from the Isle of Wight—one going round the coast from the west of the New Forest, near Sway, by Burley, Dibden, Chilworth, Bitterne, and Sarisbury Green; and the other going inland by two lines—one north from Farley Mount to Popham and Burghclere, and the other from Portsdown to Corhampton or Butser, to Barnet (near Priors Dean), and Crundall.

He tells me he has a good deal of information as to their upkeep from the time of Edward II onwards, but, though certain writers state that beacons were used from the earliest times, he can find no mention of them in Saxon times.

Incidentally, he says he has been led into rather unexpected directions, such as the beacon system described by Æschylus as announcing the fall of Troy, and the arrangements made on the Scottish Border to warn the inhabitants of the coming of the English. (See page 252).

J. W. F.

28th April, 1930.

EARTHWORK AT "THE NODES," BEAULIEU HEATH.

BY HEYWOOD SUMNER.

A small unrecorded enclosure stands on Beaulieu Heath, New Forest, on the eastern verge of "The Nodes" woodland, just above the 100' contour line. The plain here falls slightly from east to west, such fall increasing to the west, below the 100' contour line. The area of this enclosure contains 2 roods 33 poles, and is ovoid in shape, wider at the eastern top side than at the western bottom side. It is surrounded by a fairly well preserved bank and outside ditch, of which the overall measurement is 19-20 feet, the bank rising about 2' 6" above the bottom of the ditch on all sides, excepting on the west side, where it rises about 4' 4" above boggy ground outside the area. On the southern side there is a gap entrance 15' wide, and another gap on the western side, to release the outflow of top surface spring water that rises within the area. The slanting gap on the northern side may have been made for track-way purpose, perhaps timber carting. This little earthwork appears to be a mediæval pastoral enclosure.

UPPER LINWOOD, NEW FOREST.

Mr. H. Lea, of Upper Linwood, New Forest, has recently (June, 1929) excavated four Roman pottery kilns in "Rough-piece," about 150 yards distant west, from a kiln that I excavated in 1925 (see *Excavations in New Forest Roman Pottery Sites*, Chiswick Press, p. 94). All four kilns were in poor preservation. The pottery finds shewed that similar ware was made at these four kilns, as at the above previously-discovered kiln. No coins were found. There are sure signs of yet another kiln on the eastern side of my 1925 excavation, but it lies beneath obstructing ditch, bank, and boundary hedge. This cluster of six kilns shows that Upper Linwood was, *circa* A.D. 200-350, a site of much activity in "New Forest ware" production.

November 20th, 1929.

MYCOLOGY. REPORT FOR 1929-30.

BY J. F. RAYNER, F.R.H.S.

The mycological season of 1929 was very poor, for which the dry weather was no doubt responsible. However, *Agaricus pratensis* (Schæff.) Fr. was found in the New Forest, as was also *Thelephora palmata* (Scop.) Pat. *Ganoderma lucidum* Karst. was noticed at Highcliffe. Last year (1930), on the other hand,

proved exceptionally prolific, especially in the Isle of Wight, where no fewer than 210 species and varieties were gathered in the course of a foray of the Isle of Wight Natural History Society, led by Mr. E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., and among them a large number of new records, including *Pluteus ephebius* Fr., *Lepiota Bucknallii* (Masse) Rea., *L. felina* Fr., *L. serena* Fr., *L. alba* Sacc., *Pholista terrigena* Fr., *P. pudica* Quel., *P. flammans* Fr., *Entoloma ameides* B. and Br., *Clitopilus vilis* Fr., *Pleurotus applicatus* Berk., *Russula nitida* (Pers.) Fr., and var. *pulchralis* (Britz.) Cke., *Coprinus fuscescens* Fr., *Marasmius globularis* Fr., *Odontia arguta* Quel., *Corticium praetermissum* Bres. On the mainland the chief finds were *Boletus porphyrosporus* Fr., *Inocybe fastigiata* (Schæff.) Fr., and *Panus torulosus* (Pers.) Fr., all taken in a copse near Chandler's Ford. In another part of this district a fine specimen of *Paxillus atrotomentosus* Fr., was seen.

REPORT OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS, 1928.

BY G. W. WILLIS.

The material collected in the Basingstoke district during 1928 is rather less than the yearly average, and comprises 706 specimens. These include the following types:—

Arrow and spearheads	...	...	25
Polished celts and fragments	...	...	17
Chipped celts and fragments	...	...	76
Scrapers	...	...	369
Fabricators	...	...	44
Pygmies and fragments	...	...	23
Miscellaneous	...	...	152
			706

Mr. Bull, working in the adjoining district of Kingsclere, records the following finds for 1928:—

Arrow and spearheads	...	...	14
Polished celts and fragments	...	...	7
Chipped celts and fragments	...	...	36
Scrapers	...	...	195
Fabricators	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	59
			321

From comparison with records of preceding years, it will be noticed that the general percentage of the various types of implements found remain extraordinarily constant. It would be of interest and value if records, based on similar categories, could be obtained from other areas.

At the request of Commander Betton Roberts, of Hambledon, a small collection of flints, illustrative of the elementary evidence of human handicraft in flint, was supplied for the education of a Boys' Institute, and a small loan collection of the various types of finished implements was also lent and duly returned. This service is readily at the disposal of anyone who cares to apply, either for educational work or for private "flinting."

The high-level Palæoliths³ from the Basingstoke sites were inspected recently by M. l'Abbé Breuill, the well-known prehistorian. He declared them "of great age," ranging from Chellean and Acheulean cultures to Mousterian, and probably associated with the Mindel and Riss glaciations.

HAMPSHIRE PLANT RECORDS FOR 1930.

Note.—The numbers correspond with the serial numbers of the 11th edition of the London Catalogue of British Plants.

P. M. H.	...	...	...	P. M. Hall.
G. W. P.	...	...	...	G. W. Pierce.
W. A. P.	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. W. A. Payn.
E. A. M.	...	...	...	E. A. Malan.
E. H. W.	...	...	...	E. H. White.
R. L. M. S.	...	...	...	R. L. M. Synge.

- 31b. *Ranunculus Lingua* L. var. *glabratus* Wallroth. IV (1). The Freshwater plant appears to belong to this variety. P. M. H.
39. *Ranunculus arvensis* L. VII (2) Owslebury. G. W. P.
61. *Papaver somniferum* L. VII (2) abundant near Owslebury in 1930 in waste gardens, and also in places far removed from gardens. G. W. P.
63. *Papaver dubium* L. VIII (3) in a cornfield near Porchester, a single specimen with pink flower. P. M. H.
65. *Papaver Argemone* L. VII (2) Owslebury. P. M. H.
101. *Arabis hirsuta* L. VII (2) Cheesefoot Head, north of the road. P. M. H.
129. *Sisymbrium pannonicum* Jacq. VII (2) Roadside near Chilcomb. R. L. M. S.
- Jacob's Hill, Owslebury and Fisher's Pond. G. W. P.
161. *Thlaspi arvense* L. VIII (3). Warblington. P. M. H. 1929.
181. *Viola odorata* L. } VI. (1) Tidbury Ring,
c. ditto var. *dumetorum* (Jord.) } near Bullington.
ditto var. *subcarnea* (Jord.) } P. M. H.
- 181 x 182. *Viola odorata* L. x *hirta* L. }
- 182d. *Viola hirta* L. var. *propera* (Jord.) VI (2) Farley Mount. P. M. H.
- e. ditto var. *Foudrasii* (Jord.) ditto.
ditto var. *variegata* Greg. ditto.
- 189b. *Viola canina* L. var. *ericetorum* Reichb. VI (1) on chalk, northern end of Worthy Down. P. M. H.
- 189 x 190. *Viola canina* L. x *lactea* Sm. III (2) Hatchett's Pond, Beaulieu. W. A. P.
231. *Saponaria officinalis* L. VII (2) with double flowers, Longwood Warren. G. W. P.
233. *Silene dubia* Herbich. VIII (3). The plant from Brown-down and Fort Cumberland recorded in the Flora and Supplement as *S. nutans* L. should be placed under the above species. See my note in *Rep. B.E.C.* for 1929. P. M. H.
- V (2) the Culver Cliff plant is referable to the same species, teste J. E. Lousley, 1930. P. M. H.

253. *Cerastium arvense* L. VI (1) Bullington. P. M. H.
VII (2) Cheesefoot Head. G. W. P.
268. *Arenaria tenuifolia* L. VII (2) Owslebury. P. M. H.
348. *Geranium columbinum* L. VII (2) Common, Owslebury.
G. W. P.
394. *Melilotus indica* All. VII (2) Winchester. R. L. M. S.
408. *Trifolium suffocatum* L. VIII (3) besides being abundant
in the south-west corner of Hayling Island, this plant is
also plentiful on the mainland opposite, near Fort Cumber-
land. P. M. H.
706. *Saxifraga granulata* L. VII (2) Cheesefoot Head,
uncommon. G. W. P.
719. *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* L. IX. Still in fair quantity
at Stodham. P. M. H.
733. *Sedum album* L. VII (2) Owslebury Churchyard. In 1929
a wasps' nest was dug out of a mound, and the hole filled
in and turfed over. In 1930 *S. album* appeared on the
mound, though previously unknown anywhere in the
district. G. W. P.
789. *Bupleurum tenuissimum* L. VIII (3). Sea banks Great
Salterns abundant. E. H. W. Ditto Farlington, P. M. H.
823. *Oenanthe Lachenalii* C. Gmel. VII (2). Marwell. G. W. P.
- 864 x 866. *Galium Mollugo* L. x *verum* L. VIII (3) Hayling
Island frequent. P. M. H.
890. *Valerianella dentata* Poll. VII (2) Owslebury. G. W. P.
986. *Onopordum Acanthium* L. VII (2) Morestead, in a deserted
farmyard. P. M. H.
1333. *Limonium humile* Mill. VI (2) near Hythe, Major R. Orme,
VIII (3). Wicor. P. M. H.
Ditto x L. *Vulgare* Mill. = x *Neumani*. C. E. Salmon.
VI (2) near Hythe, Major R. Orme VIII (3) Wicor.
P. M. H.
1365. *Vinca minor* L. var. *flore-puniceo* (so named by Kew).
VII (2) White Hill, Owslebury, one patch long established.
G. W. P.
1367. *Blackstonia perfoliata* Huds. VII (2) Cowleaze, Owslebury,
plentiful. G. W. P.
1416. *Echium plantagineum* L. VII (2) Owslebury, a single plant,
casual or garden escape. G. W. P.
1539. *Mentha longifolia* Hus. IX or X near Steep. R. L. M. S.
(If in District IX, first record for that district.)
1564. *Nepeta Cataria* L. VII (2) Jacob's Hill, Owslebury, several
clumps on both sides of road. G. W. P.
1596. *Teucrium Chamaedrys* L. VII (2) or VIII (1) Stakes Lane,
Upham, a few patches well established. G. W. P.
(This is no doubt the same station as that referred to by
Townsend. The plant has been established here over 40
years at least.)

1619. *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. VII (2) Hilly Close, Owslebury, a well-established garden weed. G. W. P.
1635. *Chenopodium Bonus*—*Henricus* L. VII (2) Longwood Warren and Owslebury, fairly plentiful. G. W. P.
- 1659b. *Polygonum Convolvulus* L. var. *subalatum* Lej. and Court VII (2) Winchester. R. L. M. S.
1699. *Daphne Mezereum* L. VII (1) one plant known to have been dug up on Bramdean Common in 1929, Hon. Mrs. Chapman. VII (2) two plants dug up at Longwood by cottagers in 1930. G. W. P.
1785. *Listera cordata* Br. III (1) or (2). A reference to the occurrence of this plant near Brockenhurst appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1928, and *Rep. B.E.C.* for 1929. No further details are available as yet.
1793. *Cephalanthera ensifolia* Rich. IX. Ashford Chace. R. L. M. S.
1795. *Epipactis leptochila* Godfery VII (2) near Owslebury. G. W. P.
First record for South Hants. "A starved form," Godfery. X, near Selborne, a peloriate form. R. L. M. S.—first record for North Hants.
1801. *Himantoglossum hircinum* Sprgl. VII (2) near Morestead, a single specimen, S. Derrick communicated by G. W. P.
1809. *Orchis incarnata* L. var. *pulchrior* Dr. (= *pulchella* Dr.). I, Valley of the Bourne in Herb. L. B. Hall, III (1) Holmsley Bog, purple and white flowered forms. P. M. H.
(Note.—In the *Supplement*, p. 101, the reference to *O. incarnata* L., III (1), with white flowers, Holmsley Bog, should be under the variety and not the type). III (2) near Beaulieu Road Station. E. A. M.
- 1809 x 1810. *Orchis incarnata* L. x *praetermissa* Dr. VIII (2) Wickham. P. M. H.
1810. *Orchis praetermissa* Dr. V (2) landslip below Niton. E. H. W. and P. M. H.
VI (1) near Micheldever Station "Down" form. R. L. M. S.
VII (2) Cheesefoot Head and near Owslebury "Down" form. P. M. H.
VIII (2) near Exton "Down" form. P. M. H.
VIII (3) near Southwick. P. M. H.
- 1814 x 1810. *Orchis Fuchsii* Dr. x *praetermissa* Dr.
VI (1) near Micheldever Station. R. L. M. S.
VII (2) Cheesefoot Head. P. M. H. near Owslebury, G. W. P.
VIII (3) near Southwick. P. M. H.
1815. *Aceras anthropophora* Br. VII (2) Longwood Warren, a single plant in a new station some distance from the Cheesefoot Head Station. G. W. P.

1816. *Ophrys apifera* Huds. var. *flavescens* Rost. IV (3) near Newport. E. H. W.
1818. *Ophrys sphegodes* Mill. VII (2) near Owslebury, a single specimen, Helen Whittaker communicated by G. W. P.—the first record for South Hants. Prior to this discovery the plant was virtually extinct in the county, as it has not been seen in North Hants for about 80 years.
- 1821b. *Gymnadenia conopsea* Br. var. *densifolia* Wahl. VIII (3) near Southwick. P. M. H.
- 1821 x 1814. *G. conopsea* Br. x *Orchis Fuchsii* Dr. VII (2) Cheesefoot Head, one specimen. R. L. M. S.
1825. *Coeloglossum viride* Hartm. VII (2) near Owslebury, fresh blossoms were found as late as September 14th. G. W. P.
1827. *Platanthera chlorantha* Reich. VII (2) near Owslebury, a colony in an open field. G. W. P.
Note.—A fuller account of the occurrence of the *Orchidaceae* in Hampshire in 1930 will appear in a paper written for the *Rep. B.E.C.*, 1930.
1829. *Iris Foetidissima* L. VII (1) Bramdean Common. R. L. M. S.
1850. *Ruscus aculeatus* L. IX. Stoner Hill. R. L. M. S.—first record for District IX.
1874. *Ornithogalum umbellatum* L. VI (1) still persists near Bullington, at Tidbury Ring. P. M. H.
1775. *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* L. VII (2) near Marwell, a single plant. G. W. P.—first record for Hants. Although this occurred in private grounds among long grass, it is possible that it may be indigenous here, as this station forms a link, geographically, between the Berkshire and West Sussex Stations for the plant. P. M. H.
1880. *Gagea lutea* Gawler. VII (1). This species flowered quite profusely at Moundesmere this year. P. M. H.
1995. *Scirpus filiformis* Savi. III (1) Milford-on-Sea. W. A. P.
1996. *Scirpus setaceus* L. ditto ditto.
2269. *Asplenium Trichomanes* L. VII (1) Ovington Churchyard. R. L. M. S.
65. *Papaver Argemone* L. VI (2) Ashley Camp. J. F. R.
253. *Cerastium arvense* L. VI (2) Ashley Camp. J. F. R.
- 793b. *Apium nodiflorum* Reichb. fil. var. *longipedunculatum* F. Schultz. III (2) Thorne. J. F. R.
- 1574 x 1575. *Stachys palustris* L. x *sylvatica* L. (= *ambigua* Sm.). III (2) Thorne. J. F. R.
361. *Impatiens Noli-tangere* L. III (2) Matley. J. F. R.
362. *Impatiens parviflora* D.C. VI (2) Michelmersh. Miss Salmon.
1860. *Allium Scorodoprasum* L. III (1) Milford. Miss Salmon, presumably adventive.

1716. *Euphorbia Paralias* L. III (1) Hurst shingle bank, two large colonies. Miss F. M. Loader.

Botanical members are asked to send in future all notes and records of occurrences to Mr. P. M. Hall, 12, High Street, Fareham, who has undertaken to receive and card-index all information thus obtained. Records should be supported by a specimen or specimens sent as vouchers, whenever possible, and notes giving some idea of relative frequency will be of value.

REVIEWS.

The Aquatic (Naiad Stage) of the British Dragonflies (Paraneuroptera): by WILLIAM JOHN LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S. XII+132+70 pp., 35 plates, 30 text figures, 8vo., 1930. Price 25/-. Ray Society.

Despite their size and striking form and colouring, the Paraneuroptera, or Dragonflies, have been neglected. After Stephens and Curtis, little was written of them until Evans' book, in 1845, and Hagen's *Synopsis*, in 1857, which enumerated 46 species as British. A list was published, as part of a catalogue of Neuroptera, by the Entomological Society of London in 1870, and a valuable annotated "List" by M'Lachlan in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* of April, 1884. Bath's small *Handbook* was issued some years later. But the study of British Dragonflies rapidly became more popular in 1900 with the appearance and under the influence of Mr. Lucas' book, *British Dragonflies*. This work gave some account of preliminary stages and fuller details of the habits and localities of the perfect insects than had before been available. Easy means of identification by tables, aided by good coloured plates, was an important feature. It filled a great gap in our entomological literature, and has become a classic.

After 30 years, Mr. Lucas has given to a far larger band of students than could welcome its predecessor another volume on the subject. This second work must enhance the reputation of its author. The letterpress is accurate and well arranged. It describes the naiad stage of every British dragonfly, except *Sympetrum vulgatum*, Linn., and *S. fonscolombii*, Selys., with meticulous care and minuteness. Thirty-two of the forty-two species now accounted British are illustrated by plates from drawings by the author. The few not so illustrated, save *Ischnura pumilio*, Charp., are figured in some critical point of structure to permit still their ready determination.

The last instar only has been dealt with. So that, e.g., the mature naiad of *Sympetrum striolatum* develops from its newly-hatched spider-like shape without account of intermediate forms, as "scorning the base degrees by which he did ascend." A fuller treatment was doubtless precluded by necessary restrictions and inherent difficulties. The limitation will nevertheless be a

source of regret to many who will find what is given so excellent and interesting. The able biological notes are, also, all too brief.

No reproductions, though like the present, extremely good, could do full justice to Mr. Lucas' drawings. A fine eye for colour, as well as form, has given subtle interpretation to those various blendings of sepia, grey, brown, yellow, and green, which mark the insects described. The plates are indeed works of art. Shapes ungainly and dingy to the superficial eye acquire a pleasing harmony, even beauty, by the sympathetic and faithful treatment given in their illustration.

In connection with the "Notes" on some of the species, a few comments may be made. *Oxygastra curtisii*, Dale, is a specially interesting species to Hampshire naturalists as peculiar to Hampshire and the Hampshire border of Dorset. This insect has been unfortunate in that certain of its localities are situate in zones of great building "development." There is little doubt, from the more recent captures and observations, that its metropolis is now the West Moors River and the River Stour near its junction with it. Last season the writer of this notice, watching for the species on one occasion with Mr. Lucas and Mr. Killington, and on another by himself, saw specimens in this neighbourhood. *Libellula fulva*, Mull., was very familiar to him in Dorset. Its favourite haunts there were always large heathland swamps, interspersed with pools, in very open fir woods, though a stream would be near. *Orithetrum cancellatum*, Linn., is very abundant every June in a large pond of flag, reed, and reed-mace in the East Lulworth woods. Its liking for clay-pits is, doubtless, on account of the warmth it so loves when basking in the sun on the bare ground it favours for the purpose. It is stated that *Sympetrum vulgatum*, Linn., should probably be removed from the British list. Surely its claim is better established than that of many another insect allowed thereon. The status of *S. fonscolombii* as a British breeding-species is rather stronger than shown. It was found not only on ponds near Wareham from 1912 to 1914, but appeared at least on one of these ponds again in July, 1921 (*vide Entomologist*, August, 1921). This pond has been very inadequately watched during intervening and later years. *Agrion pulchellum*, Lind., appears to prefer fenland and marshy districts to bogs.

It will be noted that a slightly different order of the groups has been adopted in the present from that in the author's former book: the *Aeschnidae* now precede the *Libellulidae*, and the sequence of the genera in the *Agrionidae* is slightly altered. The term "naiad" as opposed to "nymph" is rightly insisted on. The linked forms of *a* and *e* and *o* and *e* (see Preface, vi) in the Latin is still adopted: a frequent source of error. Such a method having been customary is no good reason for its perpetuation.

Wordsworth wrote: "He, who feels contempt for any living thing, hath faculties which he has never used." The significance of the utterance will be felt by every naturalist who uses the present volume. Its character gives the author a high claim on our gratitude. The Ray Society has made a worthy addition to an illustrious series: all concerned in its preparation are to be congratulated.

F. H. HAINES.

The Ancient Bridges of the South of England : by E. JERVOISE, A.M.Inst.C.E., on behalf of The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings; with an Introduction by C. R. PEERS, C.B.E., M.A., P.S.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The Architectural Press, 9, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 5/6 net.

"A bridge is commonly fortunate in its conditions; its surroundings make for beauty; clear water in which to mirror the line of its arches; green, sloping banks to contrast with their upward spring; the long ripples where the cut-waters stem the current of the stream; the ever-changing play of light and shadow—all these will give charm to the most prosaic building. It is no wonder that we look with apprehension on any enterprise which may destroy one of our bridges. This book has been compiled with the intention of enlisting public interest in their preservation."

"In this survey the bridges in all the counties south of the Thames are included, except those in Devon and Cornwall," and so we get all Hampshire bridges described, classified according to the streams which they span, which are the Ems, Itchen, Test, and Avon, and the rivers of the New Forest. In the Hampshire section there are photographs of Redbridge bridge (17th century), Redbridge bridge (20th century), Romsey middle bridge, Boldre bridge, the bridge at Fordingbridge, and Christchurch bridge. These are only a part of eighty exceedingly clear and well-executed illustrations. Some of us probably collect books relating to our county, this volume should undoubtedly be added to our libraries, as well for the sake of its historical and archaeological information, as for the excellent way in which the subject has been dealt with throughout.

Registra Stephani Gardiner et Johannis Poynet, Episcoporum Wintoniensium. Transcribed and edited by HERBERT CHITTY, M.A., F.S.A., F.R. Hist. Soc., Keeper of Archives of Winchester College; with an Introduction by HENRY ELLIOTT MALDEN, M.A., F.R. Hist. Soc., and HERBERT CHITTY. Oxford, at the University Press, 1930.

This is a volume in the Canterbury and York Society's series of Episcopal Registers. A few other Winchester Registers have already appeared in print, some issued by the Canterbury and York Society, and some by the old Hampshire Record Society. The present book is of the Reformation era, and will be of great value to all students of that age, whether or not specially interested in Hampshire and Surrey. It extends from 1531 to 1556. To us members of the Hampshire Field Club it will be welcome as confirming and supplementing in many directions the information provided in *The Victoria County History* and other works on the history of Hampshire and its parishes. Many of the documents are of national importance, but the lists of institutions are valuable to the local historian, giving date, person presented, patron, and cause of vacancy, to which sometimes the editors have added other details. There is printed an index to the First Fruits Composition Books, and we have also here the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* for the Diocese of Winchester, 1535-1536. And, most important, there is provided a complete index to the volume, so that whether we want to turn up a reference to a parish or an individual this can be done with the least possible expenditure of time.

Ancient Stained and Painted Glass in the Churches of Surrey. Illustrated by the late DR. A. V. PEATLING. The Surrey Archæological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, 1930.

"This volume was planned as a memorial to Dr. Peatling, and, therefore, bears only his name on the title-page; but it is proper to record how much it owes to the labour of Mr. F. C. Eeles, who is almost entirely responsible for the text here printed." Mr. Eeles has also written a thoroughly scholarly and informing introduction. The churches are arranged in alphabetical order, and the book contains nearly 20 illustrations in colour, as well as about the same number in the text. There is an exhaustive and valuable index. The Surrey Society is to be congratulated on the way in which the volume is produced, and it might serve as a model to other counties contemplating a similar catalogue.