

BIRDS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1934.

BY F. H. HAINES.

Phenological.

If not otherwise indicated, the Linwood neighbourhood is implied.

January. A troop of 60 Goldcrests with Cole Tits were in Hasley Enclosure on 5th January, the Cole Tits keeping well apart. Thrushes were singing at Ringwood on 12th and a Skylark at Rockford on 15th. Two Kingfishers returned to their nesting site on Dockens Water on 19th, nesting in the following April. A Peregrine was seen at the end of January. Two Robins, evidently paired, united in driving away other birds coming to a feeding table on 27th. A Ringdove was cooing on 31st.

February. Flocks of Reed Buntings were seen on 6th February and succeeding days. A pair of Stock Doves were back at their old hole in a fir-tree near Dockens Water. There was a quarrel, as two Little Owls had got their hole, and kept it. A Woodcock was flushed in a grove on 10th, and a Woodpecker was heard calling. The usual Magpies and a pair of Jays were back in their wood. The Reed Buntings, seen earlier, had passed on. Two Great Tits were singing against one another at Appleslade on 11th, and a Blue Tit and Mistle-Thrushes were freely in song. A Blackbird was singing at Ringwood on 12th, and a House-Sparrow was seen on 15th picking up nest material.

March. Chaffinches and Hedge-Sparrows were singing much on 4th March, and Thrushes on 5th, when Peewits were back on their breeding ground uttering vernal cries and executing spring evolutions. Our Curlews were heard on 19th, and three Thrushes' nests were noted. Snipe were "drumming" on 26th; they are, still, fewer than formerly.

April. A Wryneck was heard at Appleslade on 3rd April and a Meadow Pipit on 4th. Chiff-chaffs were singing widely on 7th, as was the Willow Warbler in one locality. The song of the Blackbird and the cry of the Wryneck were frequent on 10th, the Cuckoo was heard at Linford on 11th. A great and sudden influx of Willow Warblers occurred on 12th when they were tuneful everywhere, and Swallows and Sand Martins were seen at Ringwood. A Tree Creeper's song was heard well on 13th, a very fine day. Swallows were seen here on 14th. Two House Martins were noticed on 15th which was hot and sunny. It was noted that Wild Duck, often strangely scarce at Linwood, were much more abundant in the vicinity than usual: seven were seen together near Dockens. A Blackcap was singing in the wood and

a Nuthatch was calling frequently on 17th. The Grasshopper Warbler was heard here, the first Swift seen at Ringwood and a pair of Wheatears noted at Linwood on 18th. A Buzzard was "mewing" over Webbs Copse on 19th. The Grasshopper Warbler was singing very persistently and vigorously on 22nd and a Garden Warbler was heard at Hungerford on 29th. Many Swallows, House Martins and Sand Martins, a Swift and numerous Redshank were seen near Ibsley Bridge and Harbridge on 30th, both the Pied and the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava rayi*) being also present. Sedge Warblers were common at Bisterne and one was singing at Harbridge. Excepting Willow Warblers, our spring migrants, including Cuckoos and such partial residents as Redshanks and Curlews, were, like Snipe, rarer than usual.

May. A Whitethroat was seen at Ringwood on May 1st, when a pair of Great Spotted Woodpeckers were noted, here, investigating an old rotten birch trunk, but they did not nest. A cock Reed Bunting was seen near one of the usual nesting places, and a Grasshopper Warbler was singing also by an old nesting site. A Red-backed Shrike was reported at Gorley and a Nightjar was heard at Linwood. On 2nd, Wood Warblers were singing near Ellingham. A Robin's nest was built near Dockens Water within thirty-five yards of another, and there were other nests not far off, but no fighting was noticed. Kingfishers had young at this date, and Magpies had eggs. The evening of the 2nd was very warm: a moorhen was attracted by the light in a window and fluttered against the glass at about ten p.m. (S.T.). An evidently territorial struggle between two moorhens took place on Dockens Water. A pair had raised an earlier brood on a stretch of the stream. Later, a second pair invaded. Failing interference, what would apparently have been a fight to the death ensued. Swifts were noted, indicating the arrival of the main body of our residents on 9th. The species seemed generally late this year. Swallows and House Martins have only appeared in very moderate numbers. The diminution in the number of horses, careful sanitation and the general urbanization of the whole country, including the roads, is much militating against these fly-loving birds. Nesting House Martins are also much disturbed by Sparrows. The supply of minute beetles, on which Swifts feed, in the highest regions of the air, is not so much affected. A Buzzard was seen in Oakley near a probable nesting site on 11th, and a Turtle Dove was seen near Ringwood. A Flycatcher was seen at Linwood on 12th, three Swifts were over Appleslade on 15th and a Woodcock was flushed in Holly Hatch Enclosure. French Partridges are less common than they used to be here. A Tree Pipit was singing on 24th. A Redstart was seen in Berry Wood on 30th. Nesting Shrikes, near here, deserted after laying a clutch.

June. A brood of young Magpies, just flown, were very noisy on 6th June : another brood had been chattering close by for some days. Young Jays flew on 16th, when Starlings were already in fairly large flocks. A Sandpiper was seen in the water meadows near Ibsley on 18th.

August. The autumn song of Willow Warblers was noticeable on 4th August when most of the Swifts left. Large numbers of Goldfinches were employed in rifling the abundant seeds of knapweed, and, owing to the heads being nipped off from the stalk and pecked to pieces, especially on the old ant knolls, there was much débris on the ground. A last Swift was seen here on 13th, hawking by itself at early dusk.

September. A large gathering of Blue and Marsh Tits, Tree Creepers and Goldcrests was noted at Linwood on 11th September, and late notes of a Chiff-chaff were heard. The Grasshopper Warbler was still to be heard on 16th and again on 26th near Dockens Water where a Willow Warbler was seen. Eight Little Owls, perhaps a large family party, were observed flying together about trees at Linwood.

October. A Woodcock was flushed on 5th October and a Barn Owl was noticed to be frequenting an old pollard oak on 10th. A Green Woodpecker was seen mobbed by little birds, in and out of trees, on 20th. Two Swallows were seen at Chilbolton on 24th. A Woodcock was seen at dusk on 25th. Seven Carrion Crows were frequenting the neighbourhood at the end of the month. Six Blackcock were reported at Gorley and Somerley at the end of October and beginning of November.

November. A flock of fifty to sixty Redpoles was seen at Linwood on 15th. Eight Swans flew low overhead from N. to S. about 3 p.m. on 18th. Thousands of Wood-Pigeons and many Redwings were in Sloden, and six wild geese were flying E. on the same day. A Hen Harrier was also reported. Five more wild geese (sp. ?) were seen on 21st going S.

December. A flock of Wood-Pigeons was followed by a Peregrine from Hasley Enclosure to Dockens Water on December 1st. The closely packed birds dipped and scattered. Mistle-Thrushes were singing well at the beginning of December, and unprecedented numbers of Wood-Pigeons still frequented the neighbourhood, attracted by the heavy acorn crop. Lapwings had quite disappeared from Appleslade as they did last year, yet were found in great numbers in the Avon valley. A flock of Fieldfares was seen on 13th, and troops of Long-tailed Tits were noted at Gorley. The many Bullfinches in the vicinity had evidently been attracted by the quantity of birch seeds. The hooting

of Wood Owls, which had been less, has been commoner of late. Some interesting accounts of this bird attacking Man have appeared in *British Birds* (X, 34) and in the Press. A flock of nine Grey Geese (sp. ?) which divided into two parties, was seen near Fordingbridge by Major Cassidy on 29th. A Kingfisher was observed near Dockens Water on 31st.

The magazine *British Birds* records an adult Firecrest on 13th April, near birch on Hengistbury Head (K. B. Rooke), an Iceland Gull on 6th April which flew from the sea off Branksome Chine towards Bournemouth (K. B. Rooke) and two female Kentish Plovers near Mudeford, Christchurch on 30th April, feeding on the sand (K. B. Rooke). There is a note by Mr. G. Marples on a Great Tit hatching a Blue Tit's eggs. Mr. Jourdain quotes Miss Ansell who saw a Song Thrush attack a viviparous lizard at Southbourne. Mrs. Bucksey, of Hambledon, tells of a nest of a Great Tit about ten inches underground. Mr. B. J. Ringrose reports two Avocets at Keyhaven on 30th July, and a party of six Dotterels near Gorley on 6th May. There is interesting evidence of a keeper at Hengistbury Head who saw great flocks of Lapwings and Wood-Pigeons flying out to sea in December, the former being much reduced in numbers in West Hampshire. Major Portal writes that a bevy of four Quails was flushed at Red Rice, near Andover, on 24th October, and records an immature male Long-tailed Duck near Shadfield on 19th November. Mr. C. W. Mackworth-Praed reports a Great Snipe shot near Fordingbridge on 3rd September.

The following birds have also been recorded locally, many by K. B. Rooke (*Proceedings, Bournemouth Natural Science Society*) : a Raven at Mudeford, 26th April, and one over Southbourne on 16th July ; a Hooded Crow at Stanpit marsh, Christchurch, 7th April ; a Crossbill, Bournemouth, 29th March ; Tree Sparrows, Burton, 5th April ; White Wagtails, Hengistbury, 26th April ; a Pied Flycatcher, Bournemouth, 2nd September ; a Greenland Wheatear (almost certainly), Boscombe and Hengistbury, April 14th to 30th ; Black Redstart, Bournemouth, 3rd April ; Short-eared Owl, Hengistbury, October 20—21 ; Hen Harrier about Herne and New Forest through winter to April ; Shovelers, Christchurch Harbour, 7th April ; 20 Pochard, Christchurch Harbour, 16th January ; Tufted Duck, Hengistbury, 13th January, and Christchurch, 16th January ; 15 Velvet Scoters, Mudeford, January ; Red Breasted Maganzer, Hengistbury, 3rd April ; Great Northern Diver, Christchurch, April ; 8—9 Grey Plover, Keyhaven, 12th May ; Turnstones, Christchurch, May and September ; Sanderlings, Mudeford, to May ; Knot, Christchurch and Hengistbury, January and September ; Green Sandpiper, Mudeford,

5th April; 3 Bar-tailed Godwits, Keyhaven, 12th May and 1 Sandwich Tern, Branksome, 4th April.

Dr. C. R. Haines, writing from the Petersfield neighbourhood, says that the Grasshopper Warbler, not seen since he was in Rutland, has appeared there this year in force, but this was not the case with most other migrants. Spotted Flycatchers were almost absent. Whitethroats in one's or two's in places where twenty would occur in other years, and Willow Wrens were very few. Nightjars were in average numbers. Marsh Warblers were scarce, but he had heard of six Hobby's nests. There were Water Rails on a pond near. He notes a strange nest, like a Moorhen's, but on dry ground, near water, with eggs resembling a Lapwing's! There were not 1 in 20 of the number of Lapwings normal to the part. House Martins were fewer than ever, but there were many Sand Martins, though Swallows were scarce as usual. No Wrynecks had been noted.

Mr. George Marples sends the following notes: all the observations relating to his garden in Sway, except when otherwise stated:

	<i>Arrival.</i>		<i>Last Seen.</i>	
Willow Warbler	April	11th.	September	24th.
Swallow	"	13th.	October	9th.
Cuckoo	"	13th.		
Whitethroat	May	6th.	September	21st.
Flock of 12-15 Swifts flew in				
from Isle of Wight ..	"	10th.	"	8th.
Turtle Dove	"	11th.	August	6th.
Continuous arrival of Swallows				
from Isle of Wight ..	"	11th.		
Kingfisher			September	1st.
Spotted Flycatcher ..			"	7th.

"Twenty-three Blue Tits were trapped and four or six others were uncaught on 23rd January. House Sparrow ringed July 11th, killed by cat at Everton July 29th. Young left nests of Spotted Flycatcher and Goldfinch, July 27th. Pied Flycatcher was seen eating a large worm on my gate, September 8th. At least three Tawny Owls, one with defective voice, which has been heard for several years, were calling throughout the year. One Barn Owl (on one occasion two together) quarters the fields near. Little Owls still heard, but not so often since I stopped a hole in an elm tree which they proposed occupying. Great Tits began to feed young at 4.58 a.m., and continued throughout the day till 9.13 p.m., doing 39 visits to nest in one hour. 1934 was a Robin year. I ringed over 30 caught in my trap. 1933 was a Chaffinch year, but in 1934 only one was trapped. Two or three Corncrakes were heard at Tyrell's Ford on June 22nd. I was told a Bittern had nested near Lymington River, but had no opportunity of confirming this. A friend reported he had found a Goldfinch roost on Beaulieu Heath, and had counted 500 entering a large gorse bush in one hour.

"Two House Sparrows nested on my house. Besides the hay forming the exterior, the interior cup consisted of:—(in nest "A"), carpet sweepings, felt, bits of fabric, a number of pieces of string and a length of rope 18in. long and 516 hen feathers. (Nest "B"), 25 lengths of cotton, bits of string, the longest being 4 feet, cotton wool, pieces of calico, carpet sweepings and 1199 hen feathers. The nearest poultry run is 225 yards away. If one feather was carried at a time the lining of nest "A" involved journeys aggregating over $131\frac{3}{4}$ miles! and nest "B" no less than $306\frac{3}{4}$ miles! A Wren's nest contained 498 feathers. On the same computation this tiny bird must have travelled 127 miles for the lining alone. A Willow Warbler's nest had 126 Poultry feathers, carried 100 yards, and a Chaffinch's had 322 feathers, *all of small birds.*"

Mr. Marples draws my attention to two notes in *The Times* recording the Hoopoe at Farringford, Freshwater and Totland Bay, I.W., on 24th and 25th December and 14th and 17th January. Most of the bird's time was spent in walking the lawns and probing for worms and leather-jackets, occasionally fluttering into the lower branches of trees.

Col. W. A. Payn, writing from Andover, reports a Black Tern, in full breeding plumage, on Marshcourt Pool, Stockbridge, on 4th June. It was gone by the next day. He sends the following notes of the annual congregation of Stone Curlews on the western slopes of Quarley Hill, near Andover, previous to migration: "The birds began to assemble late in August, when a flock of 30 was seen. They amounted to 90 or 100 by the middle of September, and they could be seen any day on the western slopes of the hill amongst the juniper bushes or feeding in ploughed or root-fields close by. My last visit was on 15th October, when there were at least 100. Judging by past years, they usually go about the end of October. I gather that their congregating here agrees with their departure from other breeding grounds in Hampshire."

I am much obliged to Lady Montagu and Sir Thomas Troubridge for kind permission to go on the Manor of Beaulieu to note birds and insects, and for the interesting records quoted below.

Sir Thomas Troubridge writes that the Shoveler is resident at Beaulieu all the year round, nesting there, and that it is frequently to be seen on the mill dam, right in the village. He states that a good many Black-headed Gulls nest on some of the tidal ground. A colony of Lesser Terns, with 15 nests was present in 1932, but the birds left fairly early in 1933, exemplifying their well-known erratic tendencies: perhaps due to some movement or scarcity of their food. Spoonbills are occasional visitors at some time in

most years. Ravens come along the shore from the Isle of Wight, and Peregrines are frequently to be seen. Crossbills are often present in one wood on Bagshot sand where fir trees occur. Great Crested Grebes are mentioned as nesting every year on Sowley Pond.

The Spoonbill well exhibits the need for bird protection. It nested at Fulham in Henry VIII's reign, and still bred in Suffolk about 1662 when Sir Thomas Browne wrote. It would doubtless nest again if allowed. Side by side with laws made for the protection of birds as food, for sport, or trade, are ornithological records and poems. Yet it was not until 1869 in this country that an Act was passed to protect birds *as birds* : to stay the massacre of sea-birds at their breeding-places round our coasts. Even lately it has been held that protection is not wanted, that birds are as numerous as ever, and that, at the worst, one species has replaced another : that if we have lost the hawks we have gained the songsters : that only collectors need be kept in check. No answer to such a statement seems required as we gaze on the drained fenlands, the destroyed woodlands, the house-covered heaths and the "developed" coastline : all vanished habitats. The allusions to birds, spoken of above, confirm the sad story of extinction of species and gravely diminished numbers. They demonstrate that small birds were at least as plentiful as nowadays, and that waders, wild fowl and game abounded, despite many birds of prey in far greater plenty.

The earliest protective measures of Saxon and Norman times were of course designed to protect falcons and hawks for falconry, together with favourite quarry. So were the Acts passed in Henry III's and Edward III's reigns. In Henry VII's reign an Act was passed to protect hawks, falcons, pheasants, partridges and swans. The Act of Henry VIII, to protect bustards, cranes, herons, spoonbills, bittern, mallard, teal and other wild fowl (crows, jackdaws, ravens and buzzards were excepted), is instructive as proving, not only the presence of all these species as breeding birds, but also, as Professor Newton points out, as showing the futility of protecting the eggs, even under heavy penalties, without protecting the birds. In 1894 an Act was passed reviving, but with reduced penalties, the principle of this old, useless law, when that of *Deut.* 22. vi, if adopted, would have succeeded ! Henry VIII's Act was twice confirmed in Edward VI's reign. In Elizabeth's time an Act was passed to protect pheasants and partridges. In James I's, an Act protected these birds and other game, pigeons, ducks, herons and swans' eggs. An Act of Charles II's further protected game-birds. In Queen Anne's reign a close time was imposed for water fowl, and in George II's, young and moulting ducks were protected. The Act of 1872 was too wide and uninformed to

function, and was replaced by that of 1880. This has been much amended, but, if properly enforced with stiffer penalties, would be useful with the subsidiary Acts since added, especially if adopted, with the schedules drawn up by experts, in all counties. Obviously it should not be administered by those who, at least through their employes, are often the offenders. Safeguards are required against men, of many classes, if their activities exceed reason and humanity. The once privileged birds of prey have now to be guarded against over zealous game-keepers. In older days, the landowner often had a nature bent. With changed times a less sympathetic employer may be installed. Our grain and fruit-eating birds are, at times, too, misjudged by farmers and nurserymen. Fish-eating birds are apt to be in disfavour with both salt and fresh-water fishermen. And all birds have to be shielded against boyish thoughtlessness. Rare birds must be defended against the selfish and acquisitive collector. If his toll be less in numbers, it is the most destructive of all in quality.

Acts have been passed to supplement the Act of 1880. Some for humane as well as protective purposes: in 1881, in 1894, 1896, 1902, 1904 (2) and 1908. Other Acts affecting birds were those of 1911, 1921 and 1925. The Lapwing was specially protected in 1928, and an Act was passed against the foreign trade in plumage in 1921. The short, simple Act of 1933 should banish the "bird-catcher." This mass of legislation implies good intent and yet most of it has been largely futile. Many Acts have become "dead-letters." An unsympathetic public and magistracy, discourage any serious police efforts. Certain interests are too strong. A force of public opinion is behind in Holland, Germany and Hungary, and the birds are saved.

Literary and other records tell much of our past avi-fauna, its deterioration and the need, denied by some, for its protection. Seven birds are quoted in the 6th century "Seafarer's Song": the swan, gannet, huipe, mew, tern, eagle and cuckoo. The raven, white-tailed eagle and kite figure in the "Song of Brunanburgh" (A.D. 937), from the *Saxon Chronicle*. "The Owl and the Nightingale" of about 1246 and the lyrics of 1300 show that English woods were full of songsters then as now, though predatory enemies had not been exterminated. Chaucer's "Rime of Sir Thopas" and "The Parliament of Foules," give the same impression of abounding bird life. This is supplemented from domestic sources, such as the oft quoted bill-of-fare at the banquet of Neville, Archbishop of York, in 1465, which included 2000 geese, 4000 mallard and teal, 1200 quail, 2400 ruff, 1000 lapwing; even 204 cranes and 204 bitterns and other waders and wildfowl now almost extinct. Skelton's poem "Phyllyp Sparowe" (1529) is as interesting to an ornithologist as to a student of literature. The familiar

name "Phyl" shows the sparrow as already common. Amongst the very large number of birds, all English or domesticated here, which are fancifully introduced, the allusion to the stork "that maketh his nest in chymneyes to rest" (lines 470, 471) taken with that of Chaucer, sets the vexed question of its former nesting in this country at rest. Foreign visitors in Tudor times were struck with the number of kites and ravens that frequented, as scavengers, the streets of London, and commented on the numbers of small birds everywhere. Old enactments fixing very low prices for birds for the table show how common all must have been. Boece notes in 1526 raptorial birds in Scotland that have long vanished. William Turner, an ornithologist of modern type, corroborates the record of the goshawk as British in 1544. Christopher Merrett published the earliest list of British Birds in 1666. Soon afterwards the work of Willoughby and Ray appeared in 1676 and 1678. It gives the status of many birds at that date. Book I, ch. vii, has a list "Of some remarkable Isles, cliffs and rocks about England where sea-fowl do yearly build and breed in great numbers." The thirteen localities include the Bass Rock, Farne Islands, Prestholm, Bardsey Island and others, several being now well-known sanctuaries: so conservative are birds in their haunts, probably from subtle causes of diet and situation. This well demonstrates the usefulness of protecting such spots. Many local histories now, besides ornithological works proper, and Pennant's *Zoology* (1766), confirm the story of destruction. Waders and swimming-birds were taken in most wasteful fashion for food, and "collecting" had begun by the middle of the 17th century. Montagu, in the "Supplement" (1813) to his "Ornithological Dictionary," says, "The Great Bustard has decreased so rapidly within these twenty years that in a few years more, not a vestige of them will remain in these realms." The last, two hens, were killed in 1838! White's "Selborne" (1789) and Bewick's "Birds" (1797 and 1804) initiate the great output of bird-books (Selby, 1833, Macgillivray and Yarrell, 1837, and many more) that continues still, evidencing the store set by our population on our English birds. It demands that all laws made must safeguard not selfish sports, trades or hobbies, but the whole avi-fauna, for its own sake, for all.

Certain naturalists would prohibit all private collecting of birds and eggs. Then they hold that the unnatural system of "sanctuaries," which upset Nature's balance at certain points, and protect bird enemies of the legitimate bird-inmates as completely as the rest, would be unnecessary. Special licences to collect could be given to approved students. But the genuine boy naturalist, away from museums, must not be ousted. Under wise direction, his energy could be made available to form collections that might encourage an interest in Natural History locally, as in

the schools : thus stopping wasteful birds' nesting better than by-laws. It has been suggested that the law would be strengthened by giving the police right of access even to private property, to control the acts of dealers, farmers, gardeners and gamekeepers !

W. K. Richmond's recent book "Quest for Birds" discusses many problems. Chapter I rather artificially divides students of birds into classes because some have specialized in certain ways. A depreciation of Johns' and Hudson's books which are useful to beginners is a pity. Nor is his condemnation of "sentiment"—thought touched by feeling—by which he means weak emotion; and "our-feathered-friends" type of book, necessary. We admit that to express horror because a hawk feeds on flesh, often preying on the wounded and weaklings, and so keeping the world aglow with painless health, strength and beauty, is foolish. Nature's methods are swift and kind. In "The Balance of Birds" it is rightly maintained, against contrary assertion, that our bird life has become immeasurably poorer of late years in both quantity and quality. Birds have had to submit to every kind of persecution. "A Northumbrian Bird Sanctuary" is valuable reading as showing how extremely useful the "sanctuary" system is. But whatever is done at home the slaughter wrought on migration and the carnage perpetrated in breeding haunts in the far north, and elsewhere, call for international effort. The chapter on "The Territory Theory and its Fallacies" well sets forth the difficulties that beset it. In "Spring Song," the danger of generalizing from individual experience is, at times, shown. But the writer's facts are well observed, and the risk that a bird, like the Grasshopper Warbler, is exposed to, during song, has been noted by all. The fear of anthropomorphism is too present in the book and causes hesitancy in admitting that birds sing from impulses not always far from those that urge more human singers to perform. Bird-song is an outlet for abounding vernal energy and joy. It may spring from the "territorial" urge, rivalry and triumph, or serve as speech, as when the male warbles to his sitting mate. Observers are on safest ground when what is seen is interpreted in the light of their own instincts, reasoning powers and feelings, not in terms of a supposed series of mechanistic stimuli, reflex actions and imputed faculties, of which the very existence is only guessed at and of which they know nothing. Just in proportion as the naturalist places himself on close and friendly terms with the creatures around, so does his certainty increase that their faculties, however different in degree, are in essence, fundamentally, of the same kind as our own. Hudson said, "Pet nothing, persecute nothing," but the second injunction is wiser than the first. Only the persecution of man has made wild-life so fearful. Julian Huxley's suggestion (though a good observer himself) that the dissection of a dead bird

might show habits as well as observation of the living bird loses sight of the mentality, for the form and structure yield nothing of the personality of the bird, which is the better part. Darwin's remark that it was impossible to watch without a theory, was surely unwise. The true significance of the close observations set down in "Nesting Birds" is again rather marred by anthropomorphic fears. "Merely a Sewage Farm" shows how important a part these prosaic establishments are playing in English bird life: many fascinating waders are alluded to. The chapter on "Instinct, Intelligence and Character" is suggestive. An excellent account of "The Common" is not quite characteristic of the commons some of us know best. There is sad reading in the well-written "Past and Present." In "Problems of the Species" we face such questions as in man are dealt with by health authorities and assurance companies, but data are more obscure among our avi-fauna. "Seen in an Essex Estuary" and "Frost" are good descriptive chapters. Although the author often falls foul of E. M. Nicholson we feel he is, like many of us, often inspired by that vigorous and humorous writer.

I have to thank for kind assistance and useful notes, besides those already mentioned, Dr. C. R. Haines, M.A., of Petersfield, Mr. L. W. Hinxman, of Ringwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lea of Linwood, Mr. George Marples, A.R.E., A.R.C.A., of Sway, whose recent book "Sea Terns or Sea Swallows" will be known to all and Col. Payn, of Andover.

INSECTS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1934

By F. H. HAINES

The locality is the Linwood neighbourhood, unless otherwise specified.

THE summer of 1934 was very similar to that of 1933, being marked by drought and a high average of sunshine. The effects on insect life were largely the same. February, May, June and July were very dry, August wet, and December very wet. The winter was moderate, the spring backward, until some phenomenally hot days occurred. On the night of 15th May the thermometer sank to 20 degrees F., and on the 17th to 19 degrees F., while the sun temperature on the 13th had reached 116 degrees F. This frost after the heat, caused great damage to vegetation, cutting off fruit blossom and the foliage of trees, even beech, ash and oak: the latter in cases to three-fifths of their height. A mild autumn was marked by a spell of cold in November. Many primroses were out in mid-December and later, owing to the mild and very wet weather, in a copse clearing.

Collembola (Spring-tails). This order and the *Thysanura* are archaic and the *Collembola* stand between the mandibulate and haustellate insects in some of their characters. The *Thysanura*, more normally mandibulate, are allied. Several specimens of *Collembola* (*Sminthurus* and allied genera) were rather unusually common into the mild October. Some species have protective mimicry and are like small spiders (*Theridion* and others).

Thysanura (Bristle-tails, Silver fish). A first specimen of *Lepisma saccharina* L. was met with in the house. Household insects are doubtless spread by tradesmen, especially laundrymen, to out-lying and new houses. A species of *Machilis* occurred in the garden.

Orthoptera (Earwigs, Cockroaches, Crickets and Grasshoppers). The common *Tetrix bipunctatus* L. was abundant here, and probably ovipositing on 19th May, as was the rarer *T. subulatus* on 27th. Some almost mature nymphs of *Omocestus viridulus* L. and *Stauroderus bicolor* Charp. were seen near Oberwater on 1st June. Dr. Blair has now shown that *Ectobius perspicularis* Herbst. (= *E. lividus* F.) is a distinct species (E.M.M. vii, 34): cf. notes on Orthoptera, "Proceedings," Hampshire Field Club for 1932. Fully developed males of *Ectobius lapponicus* were flying well, in the sun, among rough herbage at Appleslade on 2nd June. A lively male also entered a room, attracted by light, at about 10.30 p.m. (S.T.). The species continued very numerous and active for two or three weeks. A specimen of *Mecostethus grossus*, L.,

was seen in Linwood Bog on 11th September, and they were very plentiful there on 15th September.

Plecoptera (Stoneflies). Species of *Nemoura* and *Leuctra* were in numbers on Dockens Water on 7th May.

Ephemeroptera (Mayflies). A large "hatch" of *Ephemera danica*, Mull. occurred on the Avon between Fordingbridge and Ringwood on 25th May. Mr. Morley noted *Caenis macrura* St. in the Forest neighbourhood.

Paraneuroptera (Dragonflies). *Pyrhosoma nymphula*, Sulz., was seen singly on 3rd May, in some numbers by 9th, and, abundantly, by 12th, when many *Libellula depressa* L. were appearing. No *Ischnura pumilio* Charp. were noticed in their haunt on 13th. Several teneral *Libellula quadrumaculata* L. were seen here on 15th. H. G. Atlee records *Corduegaster annulatus* Latr. on 25th at Brockenhurst. *Brachytron pratense* Mull. was out on 29th, *Gomphus vulgatissimus* L. was observed in Berry Wood, away from its headquarters on Oberwater, though in the area of its source, on 30th. *Platycnemis pennipes* Pal. was becoming common on Oberwater, matured examples being seen on 1st June. *Agrion puella* L., a female *A. mercuriale* Charp. and teneral *Orithetrum coerulescens* F. were also present. *G. vulgatissimus* was common on 11th. *A. mercuriale* Charp., especially males, the females being mostly teneral, were already abundant, and a male *Pyrhosoma tenellum* Vill. was seen on 14th. Many males, in full blue colouring, of the abundant *O. coerulescens* were also there. The two species of *Calopteryx* and *Libellula fulva* Müll., were out at Hern on 15th, but *Oxygastra Curtisi* Dale was very scanty, if present at all. Perhaps the low level of the river had exposed the nymphs to harm. Many dragonflies "went over" in the hot weather quickly. *G. vulgatissimus* was seen on 20th on the West Moors River for the first time. The insect may be extending its range into Dorset as into Sussex. *C. annulatus* was present. *C. splendens* Harris was seen on the back waters of the Avon at Breamore on 25th. *I. pumilio* was found rather commonly on a restricted part of its bog on 1st July, the males hovering over a pool of more open character, surrounded by bog myrtle. One was recorded by H. G. Atlee on 6th June and several males on 19th of July near Brockenhurst. The orange-coloured variety of the female was rare, but perhaps less so than the type. A blue male of *O. coerulescens* flew quickly by and carried off a male of this species while watched. It was still to be seen on 4th, with numbers of *O. coerulescens*, *C. virgo* L., *P. pennipes*, *P. nymphula*, *A. mercuriale* and *P. tenellum* which was now common. *I. pumilio* was apparently over by 22nd when *Sympetrum scoticum* Don. was out on the same bog. *Aeschna grandis* L. was seen on the West Moors river at Hern, and *Sympetrum striolatum* in the neighbourhood, on 31st July.

Hemiptera. (1) HETEROPTERA (Bugs). *Chilacis typhae* Perr. was again abundant here. Mr. Morley found *Eysarcoris aeneus* Scop. locally common by sweeping; *Salda orthochile* Fieb. at Lymington salterns and *Corixa sahlbergi* Fb., flew to light at Ladycross. (2) HOMOPTERA (Frog-hoppers, Plant-lice and Scale Insects). The handsome and rather local "cuckoo-spit," *Triecphora vulnerata* Illig., occurring on alder and willow, was seen on 22nd May, and continued common for weeks. Mr. Morley noted a few *Oliarus leporinus* L., apparently a crepuscular insect, and *Liburnia mesomela* Boh. in profusion on coarse grasses. Commander Walker records *Limotettix stactogala* Amt. at Emsworth (E.M.M. xi, 34).

Neuroptera (Alder-flies, Snake-flies, Lacewing flies). *Sialis lutaria* L. was out on Dockens Water on 7th May. *Panorpa communis* L. was seen by Linford brook on 24th May, and this species and *P. germanica* remained very common as usual throughout the season. The rare *P. cognata* Ramb. is very local in the county. *Sialis fuliginosa* Pict. was noted in later May on Dockens Water as was the abundant *Chrysopa perla* L. on 29th May.

Trichoptera (Caddis-flies). A great hatch of *Brachycentrus subnubilus* Curt. occurred on Dockens Water on 28th April. *Anabolia nervosa* Curt. was emerging freely on 28th September. *Halesus radiatus* Curt. came into light here on 11th October. This species, doubtless, hibernates. I have found it late in the year in outhouses, and beaten it from evergreens early in the spring.

Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths). A dead larva of *Eriogaster rubi* L. was found killed by frost on 7th February. Others were active on 10th March. A Brimstone butterfly appeared on 16th February and one on 23rd March, and many of both sexes on 25th, flying in clusters. A male of *Brephos parthemi* L. was careering in the sun, and Small Tortoiseshells were active in and out-of-doors. On the 9th June, 1933, Mr. Castle-Russell, M.I.E.E., had brought some thousands of hatching eggs of the Marsh Fritillary, which we distributed on *Scabiosa succisa* over the marshy land here. The larvae winter, gregariously, in webs while quite small. On 31st March, 1934, one was seen sunning itself, having survived the winter. In a few days they became numerous, showing the colonies had already dispersed. Larvae were full-fed at the beginning of May, and, after a short time as pupae, emerged at the end of the month, continuing to mid-June. Mr. Castle-Russell points out that there was so much sunny weather in February and March that the larvae would be active earlier than usual. They do not mind the cold. He has seen batches of small larvae sunning themselves on snow. He had searched a good haunt on 8th April

and counted 50 very small larvae, mostly on their own, the colonies having broken up. Afterwards they are often hidden in the grass. The species was not to be found at an old site near Holmsley, but might be re-established with protection. They are at times badly parasitized. Some parasites complete two or more generations to one of their host's. As they may be solitary on the younger larvae and perhaps gregarious on the larger, the toll taken may be very heavy in some species. *Scoliopteryx libatrix* L. was moving after hibernation on 5th April, and in the warm evening, *Erannis aescularia* Shiff. was attracted by light in crowds, as on subsequent nights. Numbers of Commas and some Red Admirals were about Denny Wood on 22nd, and a Small Cabbage White was seen. *Incurvaria muscalella* F. was noted on 28th. The April brood of Wood Argus was in great numbers on 29th, and a Holly Blue was seen. Peacock butterflies were in unusual numbers this season. An Orange-tip was noted on 3rd May, a Grizzled Skipper near Winchester on 4th, *Tyria jacobaeae* on 5th, and *Anarta myrtili* L. on blackthorn by Dockens Water on 7th, on which day Green-veined Whites were in numbers. *Adela viridella* L. was abundant by 11th, when a male *Diacrisia mendica* Cl. heralded a good season. The Green Hairstreak occurred here and *Pseudopanthera macularia* L. in Anses Wood on 15th. Buttercups were full of *Eriocephala calthella* L. on 22nd. The Small Heath and Dingy Skipper were out on 24th, and *Hemaris fuciformis* L. was hovering over bluebells in Redshoot Wood. There were a few Pearl-bordered Fritillaries in all the woods. One specimen of *Colias hyale* L. was seen at the edge of Old Bratley Wood on 25th. *Plemyria hastata* L. was in numbers over the Forest on 27th May when the Small Copper was seen. The Common Blue and Wall Butterfly (first brood) were noted on 1st June. The Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary appeared on 6th June and soon became plentiful, disappearing early. Common Blues were now abundant. The Large White was out on 7th, and *Hepialus lupulinus* on 8th in numbers. *Drepana binaria* Hufn. was flying high up in Roe Wood, and *Gnophria rubricollis* L. was on the bracken on the 9th. The Meadow Brown was out at Holmsley on 11th. The Large Skipper and a male *Diacrisia russula* L. were noted on 13th. Many *Falcaria falcataria* L., a Red Admiral, several White Admirals, which became very common, and one *Tortrix viridana* L. were seen at Hern on 20th. A few larvae of the last had been seen earlier in the Forest. The Silver-studded Blue was out on 24th. The High Brown Fritillary and a fresh Small Tortoiseshell were seen on 25th. A Painted Lady, a Comma and several Silver-washed Fritillaries were noted in this neighbourhood on 1st July and a great "hatch" of the Dark Green Fritillary occurred on the heath outside New Burley on this day. *Argynnis*

paphia, L., var *valezina*, was frequent in Roe, Redshoot, Broomy, Amberwood and other woods. A variety of the High Brown, with pale hind wings was seen in Redshoot on 2nd, and a Painted Lady was noted at Lyndhurst on 4th. Fresh Brimstones were appearing on 5th, while old specimens still abounded. Numbers of Silver-studded Blues and Graylings were out on the heaths and Purple Hair-streaks in the oak-woods near Brockenhurst. The Gatekeeper was noted in Roe Wood on 7th, and *Heliothis dipsacea* L. on 9th, on which date *Hadena maura* L. was congregating in the house. Small Tortoiseshells were coming in to hibernate on 10th July! *Macroglossa stellatarum* L. was hovering over the darker marks on the woodwork of a verandah—a curious habit—on 14th July. Commas were seen at Linford, Linbrook and Farley Down on 18th and 19th, when Peacocks were already coming into the house for hibernation. Commas were, again, noted on Farley Down on 19th August. A Painted Lady and *Macroglossa stellatarum* were seen here on 1st September. There was, apparently, an immigrant swarm of *Plusia gamma* L. on 16th, numbers appearing, suddenly, with a strong south-west wind. Several Commas were seen here, at Brook and Long Beech Wood during the month: one small male frequenting daily a rotten apple, far into October, in ungenial weather. A hibernating *Macroglossa* was found on a ceiling-beam on 16th December.

Mr. L. W. Hinxman draws attention to the extension in numbers of the White Admiral outside the usual Forest limits and the occurrence of the High Brown on *Buddleia* in his garden at Ringwood.

Mr. Morley sends a list of some hundreds of Lepidoptera noted by him and friends in the Forest neighbourhood from 5th June to 26th July, many attracted by light. It includes:—*Oeonistis quadra* L., *Melanchra contigua* Vill., sitting on heather before dark at Matley, *Aventia flexula* Schiff., *Erastria fasciana* L., *Eupithecia inturbata* Hb., *Cephis advenaria* Hb. (flying by day), several *Heterogenea asella* Schiff., *Trichoptilus paludum* Z. (common), *Aristotelia lutulentella* Z., *A. suffusella* Dgl., and *Cosmoptyx druryella* Z. In a single dead beech stump four species of *Tineina* were found: the pupae of *Tinea parasitella* Hb. protruding from the *Boletus* growth. *Symmoca quadripuncta* Hw., *Scythris grandipennis* Hw., *Argyresthia glabratella* Z., *A. andereggiella* Dup., *Coleophora paripenella* Z. and *Ornix torquillella* Z. also occurred.

Mr. Poore sent me records of Lepidoptera seen in the Forest in August. He notes that a large number of larvae of *Diptera orion* Esp. had been found near Brockenhurst on 9th. Two *Graphiphora agathina* Dup. were attracted to light on 10th, two *G. stigmatica* Hb. and two *G. umbrosa* Hb. were taken at dusk on lavender flowers on 13th. One *G. stigmatica* was taken on *Hyssopus* and

three on *Heliotropium* with three *G. umbrosa* Hb., and other moths, by hunting flowers after dark with a light on 14th and following nights. *G. stigmatica* occurred on heather on 18th. One *G. umbrosa* and others were on heather on 19th.

In the *Entomologist* of May, 1934, there is a note by Mr. F. W. Frohawk quoting instances of the appearance of the Red Admiral in January and February in Kent and Devon, and the taking of specimens from rabbit burrows in Devon. A letter in June reports it as wintering in a house. This habit must be very exceptional. It was seen in the New Forest on 9th February, 1934. *Limenitis sibilla* L., varieties *semi-nigrina* and *nigrina*, were noted near Farnham on 7th and 8th July, and several migrating Painted Ladies and Red Admirals were reported from Hampshire and the I. of W. in June and July. *Macroglossa stellatarum* was seen at Winchester and Calshot on 26th and 29th ("Entom."). A larva of the Purple Emperor was found in the New Forest and one was beaten from *Prunus* near Alton on 8th September. A Pale Clouded Yellow was taken by the Lyndhurst-Beaulieu road on 3rd August ("Entom."). In the *Journal S.B.E.*, October, 1934, there are records of the larvae and pupa of *Acherontia atropos* L. from Botley and Brook, I.O.W., in August. A Comma was reported from Emsworth on 20th September in *E.M.M.* The capture of a Large Tortoiseshell at Petersfield on 14th July, the occurrence of *Sphinx convolvuli* in a house at Shalfleet, I.O.W., and the discovery of a second brood of the Dinky Skipper at Brading, I.O.W., on 1st August is noted in "Entom.," January 1935. Mr. E. A. C. Stowell records a specimen of *Botys nubilalis* Hb. from Sandown, I.O.W., on 6th July. He said that it was a poor year for immigrants: even *C. croceus* Fourc. had not appeared, and few *Nomophila noctuella* Schiff.

Coleoptera (Beetles). *Staphylinus caesareus* Cj. was abroa on 13th April, *Lochmaea capraea* L. was common on *Salix* and *Betula*, *L. suturalis* Th., on the heaths, and many *Cicindela campestris* L. were about on 19th. A larva of the Glow-worm, almost full-grown, was found on 23rd. *Hylobius abietis* L. was noted on 6th May, and *Trox sabulosus* L. on 9th. *Pyrochroa coccinea* L. was out in Mark Ash on 11th May. A Cockchafer was seen on 19th May, and a Rose Beetle on 27th. *Elatér sanguinolentus* Sk. was very common in the Forest on 11th June. A male Glow-worm came to light on 20th June, and a female adult was showing its light on 21st June: the larvae had been common. At the end of June and July many Stag Beetles were flying on warm evenings here and at Highwood, their perpendicular attitude in flight looking very curious. On the evening of 6th July many female Glow-worms were showing their light.

Sir Hudson Beare, during a week at Brockenhurst at the end of September, found Coleoptera very scarce owing to the long, dry spell earlier in the year. He took some good *Bagoi*.

A list of 137 species, noted in the Forest neighbourhood by Mr. Morley and friends in seven mid-summer weeks, includes :—*Trogophlaeus halophilus* Kies. and *Polydrusus chrysomela* Ol. at Lymington; *Pterostichus dimidiatus* Ol., *Byrrhus dorsalis* F., *Caenopsis fissirostris* Walt. and *Taphria nivalis* Panz. at Matley sandpit; *Epuraea decemguttata* F. and *Cryptarcha strigata* F. at a Cossus-infested oak; *Bolitochara lunulata* Payk., *Philonthus splendidulus* Gr., *Abraeus globosus* Hoff. and *Clinocara undulata* Kr., under beech bark; and on old beech stumps, *Tillus elongatus* L. *Opilo mollis* L. was found on old oaks, after dark, with a light; *Pediacus dermastoides* F. in small cracks of an oak stool; *Conopalpus testaceus*, Ol. was beaten in Wilverley, and taken at light at 1 a.m. in Pondhead; *Scaphisoma boleti* Panz. was found among *Boleti*; *Luperus nigrofasciatus* Goeze and *Apion kiesewetteri* Dl. were obtained from *Genista tinctoria* at Bucklers Hard by sweeping, and *Tychius quinquipunctatus* L. and *Cionus thapsus* F. in the same way; *Ischnomera caerulea* L. and *I. sanguinicolis* F. were taken by beating hawthorn blossom. The very rare *Elater aethiops* Lac. and *E. pomonae* Steph. were also found.

Mr. Poore took a fine *Prionus coriarius* on *Cosmos* at dusk (on a fine night with no mist) at Linwood on 12th August. He took another in the house on 13th August.

Commander Walker (in E.M.M.) found the season a poor one in the Forest in May and June, and commenting on the profusion of May blossom notes that its coleopterous productivity, when beaten, is in inverse ratio to its abundance. A small dead bough of pine yielded *Hypophloeus linearis* F. *Colydium elongatum* F. was found in a fallen beech at Brinken, and two *Eucnemis capucina* Ahr. were walking on the trunks of old beeches at the edge of Denny Wood. J. W. Corder (quoted in "Trans. Suffolk Natural History Society") says that he heard "flops" on the ground while sitting in Denny Wood in May. He found that when the beetle, *Calosoma inquisitor* L., found a caterpillar amongst the branches it dropped off to eat its prey. It then ran to the nearest oak-trunk to ascend again.

Some alarm has been caused by the reappearance of the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarse decemlineata* Say.) in this country. The beetle, yellow with black lines, and the yellow-red larva are found on the haulm of potato in summer.

Diptera (Flies). The small Forest form of *Bombylius major* was noted, locally, in normal numbers in April. A Fox moth cocoon containing three Tachinid pupae was found on 29th from which

Ernestia consobrina Mg. emerged a month later. *Hypoderma lineatum* Vill. was out at Anses Wood on 15th May, when there was a great "hatch" of *Bibio marci* L., swarms persisting for a fortnight. *Xanthogramma citrofasciatum* Deg. and many spring *Syrphidae* were very abundant on 22nd May. *Tabanus bromius* L. and *Microdon mutabilis* L. were out by Oberwater and the Woodcock fly was common by 1st June. *X. citrofasciatum* was common through June, examining assiduously the mounds of *Acanthomyops flavus* Deg. and seemed to oviposit on the sides. Or it would disappear among the herbage as though prospecting, paying no regard to the abundant wolf-spiders (*Lycosa*, especially *L. lugubris* Wlk., and *Trochosa*), which threatened, but its wasp-like coloration seemed to awe them. A pair of *Empis tessellata* F. was seen, the female holding the abundant *B. marci* as prey, on 8th, when *Leucozona lucorum* L. was very common. *Anthrax fenestratus* Flm. was out here on 13th, one on Ox-eye daisy, and Clegs appeared on 14th. Many appeared very small, as though the drought had lessened their larval food through the drying up of the damp soil in which they feed. They continued active till 9 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th. *Tabanus distinguendus* Verr. and *Echinomyia grossa* L. were seen at Hern on 20th, and *Theriopectes montanus* on 30th. *Tabanus sudeticus* Zlr. was out on 1st July, when the species of *Chrysops* had been out some days. *T. solstitialis* Mg. was fairly plentiful by Oberwater on 4th. The bad fires in the Hern localities prevented the intended delimiting of the area over which *T. montanus* occurs. On 18th August a camp fire was burning in Wood Crates. Mr. J. E. Collin suggested a search in the smoke for species of *Microsania*, a genus of small flies held to be extremely rare until lately when their habitat was found to be smoke. As soon as the smoke belt was entered, a crowd of these minute *Diptera* hovered thickly, just before the face. Only the commonest of the three species now known to be British was detected, *M. pectinipennis* Mg.: neither *pallipes* Mg. nor the rarest *stigmatalis* Zett. being present. Once considered an Empid genus, it is now placed in the fungivorous *Platypezidae* which suggests a clue, as may also its mites, to its unknown life-history. Dr. Edwards points out its resistant powers to fumes or oxygen deficiency as suggestive. Meigen put the species in the genus *Cyrtoma* which he then considered *Platypezid*: an acute forecast of its place! In "The Times" of 24th August a letter reported many Martins flying into smoke: doubtless after these flies. Another letter stated that in India such birds as Drongos, Bee-eaters, Rollers and Trogons entered smoke: perhaps after larger allied species, but the fare seems small for birds so large!

Dr. Lamb shewed the classic beech, near Bank, in which Dr. Sharp discovered the larvae of the rare and very beautiful

Ctenophora ornata Mg., explaining that the secret of its great rarity might be that the adult flies seldom left the large cavities in the great decayed trees in which they were bred. It seems strange that so much beauty should often flourish in darkness! A rare *Gonia* and *Micropalpus* were taken by Mr. J. E. Collin, and specimens of the local *Machimus rusticus* Mg. were found on Farley Down on 19th August. Mr. H. W. Andrews took the scarce migratory tachinid, *Stomorphina lunata* F., of which the larva is parasitic on the eggs of locusts, on 1st September, and the rare trypetid, *Urellia eluta* Mg., on 31st August, both at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, on marshy land at the head of the harbour.

Mr. Morley sent me a list of 116 Diptera noticed in the Forest neighbourhood about midsummer. It includes *Scenopinus niger* Deg. *Myiolepta luteola* Gmel. was unusually rare. *Carpho tricha guttularis* Mg. was noted. A male of *Ctenophora ornata* Mg. was taken sitting in the sun, in Lyndhurst, under an old oak, at 10 a.m. on 10th July.

Hymenoptera (Saw-flies, Ichneumon-flies and Aculeates). Hive-bees are active from the very outset of the year, stretching their wings on sunny days. *Bombus lucorum* L. was seen round the willows on 26th March, and many humble-bees were flying on 27th, but it was a very late year. A hibernated female of *Halictus cylindricus* F. was on a dandelion on 13th April. Queen wasps were seen on 16th. *Andrena varians* Ros. occurred at Ellingham, and *A. gwynana* K. was very common on dandelions near Ibsley on 30th April. Many females of *B. agrorum* F., and other species of *Bombus*, were busy on 1st May. Species of *Salix* were seen on 5th May and a *Vespa rufa* L. was prospecting for a nest on 6th, and *V. vulgaris* L. on 7th, when *Andrena thoracica* F. and bees of the "*minutula*" group were on dandelions. *Selandria* spp. were in numbers on 9th May. A queen Hornet was in the house and another round it, fresh from hibernation, on 20th. A wasp was working at 6 a.m. (S.T.) on 21st, and species of *Osmia* (*O. rufa* L. and others) were active later. *Fossores* and *Chrysididae* (*C. cyanea* L., *C. ignita* L.) abounded at Wood Crates on 17th June. Numerous *V. vulgaris* were about in August, but were very small, the larvae, presumably, having been starved by reduced insect supply through drought. A *Coelioxys quadridentata* L. was seen supporting itself, horizontally, by a hold with its mandibles, on two involucral bracts of *Carduus arvensis* on 6th August. The very rare *Phylanthus triangulum* F. which Curtis found (see Plate and p. 273, "British Entomology") near Heron's Court in August, 1828, was sought, as usual, in vain. The species seems to have disappeared from the country, perhaps owing to heath fires. I found a female *Cerceris emarginata* Panz. on 20th August on Farley Mount, a new record for Hampshire.

A worker hornet caused 30 workers of *V. vulgaris*, feeding in a saucer, to fly off at once. It would threaten them with its jaws. Once it carried off, mainly using its front legs, a wasp, after a brief struggle. Subsequently, a wasp was pounced on and taken, without preliminary struggle. On 27th August a hornet was watched working the flower tables of *Angelica sylvestris*, which were crowded with insects. It created great alarm, but the abundant soldier-beetles, *Rhagonycha fulva* Scop., took no notice of it, nor it of them. It took, freely, the swarming *Sciara thomae* L. Once it began to eat its prey, head downwards, holding on to a flower of knapweed with one hind leg, afterwards taking a more normal position. Mr. R. W. Christy writes: "I have known hornets very troublesome on the sugar-patches at night, driving off moths as fast as they settled." A fresh queen of the rare *Bombus distinguendus* Mz. was watched investigating *Sphagnum*, for hibernation, on Linwood Bog on 11th September: a new record for Hampshire. The braconid, *Macrocentrus marginator* Nees. is extremely common, here, in late summer on *Angelica*. It has been bred from *Depressaria angelicella* Hub., but the larvae of this species are found in May and June. Two females of *Mutilla europaea* L. were found by Mr. H. Lea on a hive, at Linwood, on 24th September, as though they had designs on it! A de-alated female of the ant *Acanthomyops umbratus* Nyl. was found in an apple on October 10th, and fed, in content, for days. Females of *Ichneumon extensorius* L., hibernating in *Aira caespitosa*, and an active *Perithous varius* Gr. were noted, here, on 18th November. Certain *Hymenoptera*, e.g. some aculeates, appear cleverer than other insects, as *Diptera*, in finding their way from a closed window into the open, and in other acts.

Mr. Morley noted two hundred species of *Hymenoptera* in the Forest, about midsummer, among them the sawfly, *Pamphilus inanimatus* Vill., the cynipids, *Rhodites eglanteriae* Htg., at Woodfidley and Beaulieu Road, and *Eucoela atriceps* Bckt., male, at Woodfidley, on 13th June; the two chalcids, *Trigonoderus obscurus* Wlk. and *T. princeps* Ww.; the braconids, *Eubadizon pallidipes* Nees. and *Coenopachys hartigi* Ratz., which came to a beech-stump; the ichneumons, *Xylonomus securicornis* Hlg., *Mesoleius ustulatus* Desv. and *Ecllytus fontinalis* Hlg.; several *Proctotrypidae*: *Acropiestia filicornis* Kf., *Paramesius elongatus* Thoms., *Diapria oogaster* Thoms., *Scelio rugosulus* Latr., *Ceraphron bispinosus* Thoms. and *Anteons*; the aculeates, *Pompilus cinctellus* Spin. and, from the Isle of Wight, *Ammophila hirsuta* Scop., *Nysson interruptus* F. and *Nomada sex-fasciata* Pz.; the chrysid, *Elampus violaceus* Scop. and *Chrysis neglecta* Shk. Dr. C. D. Day took a specimen of *Sapyga clavicornis* L. at a colony of *Chelostoma florissomme* L. near Ventnor, Isle of Wight (E.M.M. XI, 34).

The New Forest Association has lately considered the preservation of insects in the Forest. It is likely that some measure of protection will eventually be needed to cover the whole country. A society similar to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is required. Local committees could be formed and affiliated to it to assist in its objects. But the great need is the formation of a strong public opinion, so that there should be support for any action taken or any Act passed : it must not become a "dead letter" : reasonably heavy penalties could then be proposed and apathy and ignorance in those administering the law would thus be guarded against. The question of our disappearing fauna is far more important than much legislation which meets evanescent needs. The loss to posterity of the joy and interest of our wild life, were it extinguished, would be permanent, its effects irremediable. To this would be added the evil results of Nature's upset balance. At present it might appear that among insects only certain species of *Lepidoptera*—chiefly butterflies—required protection but, thinking on what has befallen our avi-fauna, it would be well to move betimes. Owing to its conditions, the New Forest is peculiarly suited for an experiment in insect protection and "sanctuaries." The machinery for enforcement is largely installed. Other government properties and many of those held by the National Trust are also possible "reserves." Carefully guarded private estates are often invaluable assets to a threatened fauna. Insect "sanctuaries" might be formed on the same lines as those for birds. Many insects are extremely local. When they are also rare, with areas few and small, practically complete immunity from interference should be given in their metropolis. Under legislation, a committee could be appointed of representatives of the Royal Entomological Society, kindred scientific bodies, and outside members, to voice general and aesthetic public opinion. This committee would draw up necessary schedules of insects to be wholly or partly protected, according to their greater or less scarcity, jeopardy, interest, beauty and utility, and would deal with all other necessary matters. Since motoring has opened up every part of the country to exploitation and pillage, the urgent demand for some action is plain. Recognized and approved workers would be exempt from all restrictions, nor must beginners be unduly handicapped. Some collecting is required. Collectors fall into classes : "dealers," bad and good ; collectors, scientific and non-scientific ; and collectors of varieties and aberrations. The unscrupulous and sordid "dealer" and collectors who are merely acquisitive and "exchangers" should be restrained, while those who specialize in varieties and aberrations often need very careful watching. A system of guarded "permits" would be possible were regulations to grant them made dependent on such credentials,

as were forthcoming from applicants, if rarities were to be sought. Long series of specimens are necessary for some scientific work, but it is certain that much too much collecting is done with thoughtless indifference and senseless slaughter. The watching of habits, biological study and research would often be easier if there were less killing. Every naturalist has more than a scientific interest in the organism he studies. Undoubtedly, the decreased collecting of birds and eggs has greatly aided Ornithology. So more clinical work and less laboratory cruelty would help medicine. All Orders, not only Lepidoptera, should be subject to any rules made. Other insects could be named that would succumb at once, if their haunts were known and raided, or the Order to which they belong more popular. It is more practicable to carry out absolute prohibition than partial, for the bringing of all paraphernalia can then be controlled.

The insects that have been exterminated, either locally or entirely, by collecting in this country, include, amongst many others, *Laelia coenosa*, *Melitaea athalia*, *Chrysophanus dispar*, *Lycaena arion* and *Leucophasia sinapis*. The last, which disappeared from Stubbs Wood, its last resort in the New Forest, might be re-established with care. Serious enemies of our Lepidoptera are collectors of "vars." and "abs." The theory that these (excluding pathological forms) show degeneration, and their removal is, therefore, good for the species, is absolutely untenable. Variation may mean vigour: the organic effort of an organism to adapt itself to change. The type form of one locality may be the variety of another: as the variety, *valexina*, of *A. paphia*, in China, where it is dominant, suggesting adaptation. Nature has preserved her species through the ages, despite their "vars" and "abs," without man's help. Man probably removes just those variations that are best suited to the modifying character of a haunt, and which, left alive, may have power to save a race from extinction.

No insects should be collected except for purposes of study, and no collecting should be an end in itself. The problem of injurious insects and their destruction, for economic or hygienic ends, is another thorny subject. The readiness to "swat" often appears to prevail over the desire to save. The risk of upsetting Nature's delicate adjustments is too often lost sight of. Consequently rabbit, squirrel, mongoose and Little Owl plagues are complained of. Now we read that introduced ichneumon-flies are doing harm to fine native butterflies in the Antipodes! Neither over-abundance, nor under-abundance, must be artificially induced.

There is a final argument for wise protection: the more man hurts or kills the less sensitive he becomes. Protection might give the callous pause to reflect that the meanest life may have its worth, that man's might does not imply man's right, that the humblest

thing may have a destiny of progress as well as creation's self-styled "lord."

I am indebted to many for valuable help. Lord Malmesbury again granted permission to examine an interesting tract at Hern. The kind aid of Mr. S. G. Castle-Russell, M.I.E.E., has been alluded to. Mr. J. E. Collin, F.R.E.S., and Dr. C. G. Lamb rendered great assistance in *Diptera*. Mr. Claude Morley, F.R.E.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., supplied me, most kindly, with lists of captures and observations, in Hampshire, in June and July, in various Orders. And Mr. H. W. Andrews, F.R.E.S., Mr. L. W. Hinxman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lea and Mr. T. E. D. Poore gave me very numerous details and records.

SUBJECT SECRETARIES' REPORTS, 1934**ARCHITECTURE, 1934**

Report by T. D. Atkinson, Secretary for the Architectural Section, presented at the Annual General Meeting, on 24th April, 1935.

THE year has proved singularly uneventful in the Architectural Section. It has been disappointing because building works have been going on which might reasonably have been expected to bring to light objects of interest. The latest of these is the Black Swan. As the site has been an important one for something approaching two thousand years anything might have turned up. As the building had an overhanging upper storey it held out hopes of being at least Elizabethan. It has turned out so far to have about as much architectural and antiquarian interest as the houses in, say, Christ Church Road, and about as much shoddy building. However, as it had to be destroyed that is all to the good.

The installation of central heating in the Cathedral demanded the trenching of the aisles and transepts, and I was prepared for the foundations of an earlier church and at least for rows of impressive interments of medieval magnates. Nothing of the kind. We did, however, reveal one fact of some technical interest, namely, that the columns of the Norman nave and transepts were built on a continuous wall some thirteen feet thick and faced with good ashlar. We had no better luck in the churchyard. The foundations of a small rectangular building were found, but these had been found and recorded already in, I think, Dean Stephens' time. One trench exposed a stratum of mason's waste at a depth of three feet on the north side of the presbytery, thus revealing the position of the "lodges" where the medieval masons worked.

All this reminds you, no doubt, of the famous report on the snakes of Ireland, which consisted of the six words: "There are no snakes in Ireland." But as usual our energetic member, Mr. Troke, reports some good work from Southampton. He has, among other things, been instrumental in saving a medieval house in St. Michael's Square, which gives me a rather more cheerful note on which to end these lugubrious remarks.

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE schoolboy son of Mr. Waters of Eastanton Farm near Andover insisted last September that he could see a ring in a stubble field across the Smannel valley. Mr. Waters, with proper parental obedience dug two sections on opposite sides of the circle and informed our member, Major Oldfield, of the find. The circle is 27 yards in diameter and proved to be a ditch 1 foot 6 inches wide at the top of the chalk and 8 inches at the bottom which is fairly level, and 4 feet deep in the chalk, the top soil being here 7 inches. Three shards of Romano-British pottery were turned up about two or three feet from the surface, but such pottery is often found in these fields and the spot is only one or two hundred yards from the Roman road.

The position of the circle is on the slope opposite Eastanton, east of the Andover—Smannel road. It is between 50 and 60 yards S.W. of the path that runs up from "half-way tree" (a large elm on the road) to the "camp field" and about 100 yards N.W. of the hedge of that field. (Hants 6 inch, XXIV, N.W.)

Possibilities that occur to one are that the circle may be a ploughed down disc barrow, but the name Camp Field suggests also the possible site of an Iron Age Settlement. There is nothing to be seen on the surface.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Waters for the prompt and practical interest he took in reporting the discovery and digging the sections.

Mrs. Randall Casson of Upper Bassett, Southampton, has picked up, within the Camp on Old Winchester Hill, a small chalk figurine about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. It is a female torso and probably represents some fertility goddess. Such figurines in chalk are of the greatest rarity and its date according to the British Museum can only be determined by its associations, which in this case are non-existent. It is in safe keeping and will be entrusted to the Salisbury Museum—I trust only for the time being.

A large Bronze Age burial urn was discovered near Preston Candover in January in a hole in the chalk just big enough to hold it. Mr. Willis photographed it *in situ* and successfully removed it to the Basingstoke Museum with the owner, Colonel Hope's, permission. It was inverted over a burnt interment and is not greatly damaged, thanks to the extreme care of all concerned. It is of the over-hanging rim type with twisted cord chevron pattern ornament.

Miss Liddell reports that she has found another line of entrenchment outside the triple earthwork at Bullsdown. It awaits survey by her competent hands.

I regret to hear that the Roman road at Hoplands Farm, three miles from Horsebridge, is being destroyed by the removal of its

flints. A considerable length in the same neighbourhood was similarly destroyed some years ago.

Powderham Castle, the early Norman Earthwork adjoining the County School near Crondall, has been let to a farmer by the County Council under no restrictions as to damage. It is being used as a pig run and in that soil much damage to the earthwork must ensue. The agricultural mind is not always interested in Archaeology even when it is working for a Public Authority.

Alterations to Old Iford Bridge near Christchurch have brought to light from the river bed three objects which have been carefully preserved by the County Surveyor's Department—a pile which may have belonged to an ancient wooden bridge at this spot, a short oak paddle, and a perfect specimen of a large mediaeval earthenware jug with a draw-off tap hole near the base.

The last two are of especial interest. Whether the paddle belonged to a pre-historic canoe or to a Celtic coracle or what? perhaps some member will be able to suggest. A rough sketch of it to shew its dimensions was made by Sir Thomas Troubridge.

At the suggestion of Sir Thomas Troubridge, the County Surveyor has willingly agreed to let our secretary know of any works his department is about to undertake which are likely to yield finds of Archaeological interest. We can then put our local secretaries, or other interested members living near the spot, in touch with his local staff who are always keen but may miss opportunities from not knowing whom to report to in cases where delay is impossible.

Mr. Charles Floyd of Hursley reported a line of worked flints along an outcrop of black flint on the steep slope of War Down at the Butser Gap on the Portsmouth—Petersfield Road (Hants 6 inch, LX, N.E.). They are very numerous and very slightly patinated. I submitted them to Mr. Willis, who reports them to be the products of a gun flint industry. This particular seam of flint is very black and to the eye closely resembles the famous flint at Brandon in Norfolk where the flint knapping industry is still carried on. One wonders if other gun flint industries have been found in the county. The flint-lock was in full use all through the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century and there must have been a great demand for gun flints for the Navy and Army at Portsmouth.

Old Roads.

Our Club's activities do not extend to taking part in controversies as to rights of way except by putting its members in touch with the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society to which it subscribes. But the recognition and preservation of old roads

is a branch of Field Archaeology and I am glad to note that the continuation of the Lunway beyond Totford which used to be so overgrown as to be hardly walkable, has now been so cleared as to be almost motorable to the adventurous. The new Rights of Way Act seems to be doing good, but I would again ask Members to urge their Parish Councils to send in their maps of claims.

On the Highclere Estate at Hook Wood and Sidown Warren Brig.-Gen. H. K. Hardy has made some tentative excavations at two sites on which "Late Celtic" pottery and a Celtic horse-shoe had been found. In Hook Wood where the soil is clay, are numerous pits from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, one of which was excavated to six feet without reaching a definite floor or any definite finds.

On Sidown Warren, what appears to be a refuse dump full of "late Celtic" pottery, was found by the side of a curious mound. There seems every probability of habitation sites in both localities.

J. W.-F.

1. *Proceedings of Newbury Field Club*, Vol. vi, No. 4, and Vol. vii, No. 1.

REVIEWS

There are two small publications to which our members' attention should be drawn. The first is "*The Treasures of the Hampshire Churches, The Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands.*" It is drawn from a survey made in the Dioceses of Winchester, Portsmouth and part of Guildford by the Diocesan Faculties Advisory Committee. These returns, which contain a large amount of interesting details, in most cases revised and completed by expert archaeologists, amongst whom Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., took a prominent part, have been collected in three volumes, which will be kept by the Advisory Committee, and will be accessible for general reference and information. The material is far too large to be printed in full, but we have here "a handy catalogue of the Churches, and the ancient objects of religious and historical interest previous to A.D. 1800 which they contain." The schedule will need to be corrected and added to from time to time, and in this work members of the Hampshire Field Club are in a position to render useful assistance. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. Winchester and Portsmouth Advisory Committee, 2 Sumner Place, S.W. 7, from whom copies of the handy catalogue can be obtained for 1s.

"*The Roof Bosses of Winchester Cathedral*," by C. J. P. Cave, M.A., F.S.A., published by The Friends of Winchester Cathedral, at 9 The Close, Winchester, 1935, price 6d.

In our Volume XII, Part 1, there appeared an article on The Roof Bosses in the Nave Aisles of Winchester Cathedral by Mr. Cave, with about twenty illustrations of the Bosses. The same writer has now issued a small book containing these same illustrations, but with the addition of twenty-six more. These additional illustrations are of Bosses in other parts of the Cathedral, the Nave, the Chapels, the Quire, etc., and they are all beautifully reproduced from Mr. Cave's photographs. The letterpress is perfectly adapted to its purpose, and our members are strongly recommended to get these further descriptions of the arms and emblems to be found on the roof bosses of our Cathedral Church.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1934

Mediaeval Southampton.

The first Meeting of the year was held at Southampton on Wednesday, May 2nd. A tour of the town's mediaeval walls and fortifications was made under the direction of Mr. Albert H. Davis, F.L.A. : this proved to be of great interest, as the members had not visited the town officially since 1916. It was unfortunate that rain marred the visit. Of special interest are the 12th century Norman Chamber, with its barrel-shaped vault, and the Pilgrims' Pit or Rest House, formerly known as Honeycroft. Sir Thomas Troubridge said he always thought this building was the rest house of the Abbots of Beaulieu, who would use it when waiting for a favourable wind to sail for France.

A visit was paid to St. Michael's Church, with its 12th century Tournai marble font ; its valuable silver-gilt tazza of the Elizabethan period, and its 15th century brass eagle lectern.

During the luncheon interval some of the members inspected the mediaeval hall beside the Fives Court, recently discovered by Mr. Walter Troke, one of the Club members. Beneath the next building is a stone-vaulted mediaeval cellar, which is also to be preserved through the efforts of Mr. Troke.

Few of the members present had realized, before their visit, the range and importance of Southampton's mediaeval remains.

Arreton and Niton, I.W.

About forty members visited the Isle of Wight on Wednesday, May 23rd, and the arrangements were in the hands of the local Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S. The first halt was made at Arreton Parish Church, portions of which date from about the middle of the 11th century. Its connection with the Abbey of Lyra in Normandy, and subsequently with the Abbey of Quarr, was traced, and special attention was called to the reconstructed marble font, and to the Eastern sepulchre in the south chancel.

A visit was paid to Arreton Manor House, by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Cawley-Way. The house dates from 1639 and contains notable panelling and chimney-pieces.

St. John's, Niton, was described by the Rector, the Rev. J. H. Lloyd, M.A., who brought out the fact that he was only the sixth incumbent since the French Revolution. The church register notes a visit from King Charles II in 1675, after a great storm at sea.

Afterwards, Blackgang and Chale were visited, and an opportunity was given for noting the interesting geological features of this part of the Island.

Botanical Day near Farley Mount.

A Botanical Day was held on Tuesday, June 5th, with the Rev. H. Purefoy FitzGerald, F.L.S., as director. (See page 78.)

Geological Meeting at Barton-on-Sea.

Some forty members assembled on Wednesday, June 20th, for a geological meeting under the direction of Mr. F. W. Anderson, M.Sc. Assembling at Southampton, the first halt was made at Setley Plain to examine the plateau gravels of the Pleistocene period in the pits adjoining the main road. At Milford-on-Sea the Director gave a talk on the general structure and history of the Hampshire Basin. He explained that as they passed along the shore

from east to west they would see, tilted and exposed, the Headon Beds of the Oligocene period; then the Barton Beds and the Bracklesham Beds of the Eocene period. A halt was made at Beckton Bunny, the channel of one of the tributary streams that fed the eastward flowing river, before the sea broke in. Numerous remains of freshwater shells; quartzite, probably glacier borne; lignite in various stages; leaves and seeds were observed during the day.

Botanical Ramble at Holmsley and Mudeford.

A botanical day was held on Tuesday, July 3rd, under the direction of the Rev. H. Purefoy FitzGerald, F.L.S. (See page 79.)

Maiden Castle, and Maumbury Rings, Dorchester.

Pouring rain on Tuesday, August 28th, spoiled what might have been the most interesting day of the season. The members drove to Dorchester, where Mr. O. C. Vidler of the Dorset Archaeological Society described the great Roman amphitheatre known as "Maumbury Rings."

At Maiden Castle, the finest of British earthworks, the party were met by Lieut.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A., one of the three Directors of the excavations in progress. He showed first the section cut through the old rampart that ran across the centre of the later fortress. That excavation was not finished, but showed Early Iron Age occupation.

The second site shown was the remains of a Roman temple, built over the sites of prehistoric pits. A coin find had dated the temple as later than 350 A.D.

On the return journey the opportunity was taken of visiting the church of Bere Regis, with its carved and painted hammer-beam roof, and its associations with Thomas Hardy and the Turberville family.

Weyhill, Kimpton, Thruxton and Quarley.

The President (Dr. Williams-Freeman) and Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., were responsible for this Meeting in the west of the County on Tuesday, September 18th.

At the Church of SS. Michael and All Angels, Weyhill, the Rector, the Rev. J. E. Northcote-Green, first gave reminiscences of the famous Fair and its customs.

Dr. Green read an interesting paper on the Church, devoting special attention to the pre-Conquest coffin lid, now set in the external east wall of the vestry.

The President gave a talk, on the site of Weyhill Fair, and dealt not only with Weyhill, but prehistoric fairs in general. He endorsed the belief of the former Rector, Mr. Heanley, that at Weyhill there was a pre-Augustine British Church.

Dr. Green read a second paper, on Kimpton Church, with two remaining doorways that date from 1220. The most interesting structures in the Church are the "low side windows," on which a paper from Dr. Green appeared in Vol. X of *Proceedings*.

At Thruxton Manor, Dr. Williams-Freeman gave a talk on mediaeval manor houses with defensive enclosures, of which Thruxton was a good example. Dr. Green read another brief paper at the church, which contains tombs, effigies, and a brass, among the most interesting in the County.

At Quarley the church was dated by Dr. Green to the period of the Saxo-Norman overlap. Leaving the church, the party motored to the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, and Dr. Williams-Freeman pointed out where it changed from a green track to a modern metalled road. Rain marred the later stages of the day's programme.

S. Warnborough, Waverley Abbey, and Wanborough.

Dr. J. H. Gibson, of Aldershot, was the Director on Tuesday, October 2nd, for a day in the North of Hampshire and over the Surrey borders. Rain fell during the greater part of the day.

The Church of S. Warnborough was described by Dr. Gibson, who directed attention to the tombs of the White family. Dr. Gibson's remarks were supplemented by the Rector, the Rev. H. A. Wansbrough.

The Cistercian Abbey of Waverley, in Surrey, was visited, and described by Dr. Gibson. The Abbey was founded in 1128 A.D. by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester.

At Wanborough a visit was paid to the lofty tithe barn, said to date from the 15th century. A brief inspection was also made of the early 16th century manor house, which has been carefully preserved and restored. The church of the Grange at Wanborough was also visited, and a brief paper was read by Dr. Gibson.

Fungus Foray at Itchen and Micheldever Woods.

A Meeting arranged by Mr. E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., was held on Tuesday, October 16th. (See page 75.)

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the

RECEIPTS.				£	s	d	£	s	d
To Balance at Bank, brought forward from 31st December, 1933							14	0	0
"	53	Entrance Fees	.. ..	..	..	..	13	5	0
"	3	Subscriptions—1931	.. ..	..	1	11	6		
"	5	" 1932	.. ..	..	2	12	6		
"	8	" 1933	.. ..	..	4	4	0		
"	373	" 1934 at 10s. 6d.	.. ..	..	195	16	6		
"	12	" 1934 at 15s.	.. ..	..	9	0	0		
"	6	" 1935	.. ..	..	3	3	0		
							216 7 6		
"	Visitors' Fees for the year		.. ..	..	..	..	13	12	6
"	Isle of Wight Meeting		.. ..	..	..	..	10	0	
"	Sale of St. Catharine's Hill Volume		.. ..	..	..	..	5	1	5
"	Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> and Isaac Taylor's Map		.. ..	..	..	..	3	11	8

£266 8 1

36 and 38 Above Bar,
Southampton.

(Signed)

L. M. BURNETT,
Hon. Treasurer.

AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Year ended 31st December, 1934.

PAYMENTS.		£	s	d	£	s	d
By Subscriptions to :—							
S.E. Union of Scientific Societies		15	0				
English Place-Name Society		15	0				
Congress of Archaeological Societies ..		1	0	0			
Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society		1	1	0			
Royal Society for Protection of Birds ..		1	1	0			
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings ..		1	1	0			
					5	13	0
„ Hon. Secretary's Expenses					6	3	11
„ Hon. Treasurer's Expenses (Postages, 1933) ..					1	5	0
„ Hon. Editor's Expenses					3	1	6
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—							
Hire of Committee Room and Council Chamber	2	10	0				
Printing, Addressing, Postages, etc. ..	41	6	6				
Duplicating Annual Report		14	0				
Cheque Book		5	0				
Excavations at Meon Hill, 1933	25	0	0				
Grant to Supplement of " Hampshire Flora "	15	0	0				
Excavations at Buckland Rings,							
1934	£20	0	0				
Ordnance Survey	19	3					
				20	19	3	
Printing Balance Sheets	1	4	0				
Printing <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. XII,							
Part III	£101	14	10				
Postages, Fees, etc.	10	6	9				
				112	1	7	
Official Year Book				8	6		
Subscription to Maiden Castle Fund ..	2	2	0				
					221	10	10
„ Balance at Bank, as per Bank Pass Book, at 31st							
December, 1934	28	3	10				
Add Cheque not credited		10	0				
					28	13	10
					£266	8	1

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) E. W. C. WHITTAKER, F.S.A.A.,
 Southampton. *Incorporated Accountant,*
 2nd April, 1935. *Hon. Auditor.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1934

(Presented to the Annual Meeting on April 24th, 1935.)

Membership.—At the time of the last Annual Meeting the number of members was 429. The number of members is now 438.

Field Meetings.—Apart from the Annual Meeting, ten Field Meetings were held during the year, including one Geological and two Botanical days, and a Fungus Foray. Unfortunately, in spite of the dry season, three of the Field Meetings (at Southampton, Maiden Castle and Waverley Abbey) were marred by heavy rain. As a consequence, the number of visitors was not quite so large as in the previous year.

Publications.—During the year Part 3, completing Vol. XIII of *Proceedings*, was published under the Editorship of the Rev. F. N. Davis, M.A., B.LITT., F.S.A. The Club also purchased a number of copies of the Supplement to Townend's *Hampshire Flora* issued by J. F. Rayner, F.R.H.S. These copies can now be obtained from the Club's publishers, Messrs. H. M. Gilbert & Son, at the published price of 6s.

New Year Honour.—The Council note with pleasure the inclusion of the name of one of its Honorary Members in the New Year's Honour List. The Knighthood bestowed upon Sir Cyril Fox, F.S.A., is not merely a well-deserved personal distinction, but is an honour to Archaeology.

Suggested County Museum.—At the February Meeting of the Hampshire County Council the Chairman of the County Education Committee referred to the question of a County Museum. The Council of the Hampshire Field Club has passed a resolution cordially welcoming combined action by the County Council and the Winchester City Council, when the time comes, to urge the provision of a Hampshire County Museum. A Resolution on the subject is being submitted to the Annual Meeting of the Club.

A number of "finds" sent in by members of the Club are now being stored at The Castle, Winchester, by arrangement with the authorities. The work of receiving, labelling and indexing the specimens has been kindly undertaken by Mr. A. E. Bunney, and a nucleus of a county collection is being formed.

Excavations.—A preliminary excavation on the site of Buckland Rings, near Lymington, was made last summer by Mr. Jocelyn Preston on behalf of the Club.

It is hoped that the main excavations at Buckland Rings will be carried out in the coming July, under the direction of Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A., of the British Museum, one of the three excavators on St. Catharine's Hill, Winchester. The Council is making a grant of £100 towards the expenses of this excavation; this sum will be a heavy drain on the Club funds, and any donations towards the cost will be welcomed.

Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A., also hopes to make in September an investigation of some of the supposed dwelling pits outside the main entrance of Danebury Rings.

This work was unavoidably postponed from 1934. A grant of £30 towards the cost of this work has been voted by the Council.