

REPORT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB.

"The Church of England has in its possession the major portion of the artistic treasures of this country." (From an article on the Central Faculties Council in the *Official Year Book of the Church of England*, 1938.)

"They (our churches) are the finest monuments that have survived the centuries. They are unmatched as chronicles of the simple events that make up the greater part of the history of mankind." (From *The Enchanted Land*, edited by Arthur Mee.)

IT is in the belief that, through the collection of a pictorial record of the treasures of our churches and of the beautiful and interesting secular buildings which are our inheritance from the past, we may help to preserve them, that the Photographic Section are making the collection of photographs, etc., of the antiquities of the County.

Where preservation is impossible we can at least hand on the record to others and at the same time assist students of archaeology who are unable to make a study of the antiquities at first hand.

In view of the greater awareness of the community of the value and significance of our ancient buildings and the efforts being made to preserve them, the collection now being made may not appear to many to be of great importance. People are inclined to believe that our treasures are now safe from destruction.

This unhappily is not the case.

Every week old cottages and bridges are being demolished to make way for better roads and re-housing, while even in our churches there is still destruction, sometimes deliberate, but more often accidental, owing to lack of knowledge, carelessness or want of money. Thus objects of archaeological interest are still removed or altered beyond recognition, old glass is broken; wall-paintings fade and in some instances ivy is allowed to continue its destructive work.

At the Exhibition on March 8th, upwards of 2,000 photographs, sketches, old prints, etc., were on view, representing two years' work on the part of the Section. These included photographs of the roof bosses of Winchester Cathedral, Christchurch Priory, Beaulieu Abbey and St. Cross, and some excellent photographs of a large quantity of ancient glass in the County. Amongst other photographs received in the past year were a number of prints of old cottages, houses and old bridges; also a large collection of fine photographs of Netley Abbey taken in 1891, and a number of sketches and old engravings.



To face p. 86]

Crucked Cottage at Tufton.

Photo by Miss Hilda Morris.

The cottage was demolished the day after the photograph
was taken in 1937.



To face p. 87]

St. Peter.

In XIIIth century glass at E. Tytherley.

Photo by Capt. William Middleton.

An excellent example of work of the period.



The Ascension.

A carved stone fragment preserved in Christchurch Priory.

Photo by Mr. G. H. Thurley.

The eleven apostles and the B. V. Mary are gazing upwards and the footprints of our Lord are visible on the central stone. Date XIVth century. Note the resemblance to contemporary alabaster work.

Two other panels are preserved, viz., the Coronation of the Virgin and the Nativity.

In addition, the task of recording the churches in the County has proceeded and the record of the following is far advanced, if not complete :—

Christchurch Priory.	Stratfield Turgis.
Mattingley.	Hartley Wespall.
Hambledon.	Soberton.
Timsbury.	Michelmersh.
Droxford.	Bishop's Sutton.
Compton.	North and South Stoneham.
Ashmansworth.	Nursling.
Corhampton.	Leckford.
Exton.	Chilton Candover.
Warnford.	Stoke Charity.
East Wellow (before the restoration now in progress).	
Sopley.	Romsey Abbey.

The recording of many other churches is partially completed, and the ruins of Southwick Priory and Bishop's Waltham Palace have also been recorded.

Up to the present we have not received many records of earth-works and excavations from Field Archaeologists.

From the collection, three photographs have been selected typical of the work we are trying to accomplish.

The Committee feel that although the Section is strenuously pursuing its object, its work could be greatly accelerated and extended if it had more helpers. Parts of the County are still untouched. Our greatest need is for more Local Organisers who must be members of the Hampshire Field Club but need not themselves be photographers. The Hon. Secretary of the Section will be pleased to give information to anyone willing to act. The assistance of many more amateur and professional photographers is also urgently needed.

We wish to thank all those who have so generously given their help, and are glad to announce that several of the Photographic Societies and Camera Clubs of the County are now giving very valuable assistance.

The Committee regret that up to the present they have not obtained the use of a room of their own where the photographs can be stored and studied, but they are very grateful to the authorities of University College, Southampton, for continuing to allow them the use of the College Library. As the collection of prints grows, however, a room becomes a necessity.

C. J. P. CAVE, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR R. GREEN, *Hon. Secretary.*

March, 1938.

Decanatus de Fordingebri

Christchurche	- V.	Robt Newmann, A.B. [10 Jan. '50 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
"	Curatus ib.	Will. Wilson	n.c.	m.d.	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Milforde	- - V.	Robt Frankys [12 Jan. '57 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Sopley	[p. 126a] - - V.	Will. Rylande [9 Aug. '58 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Fordingbridge	- V.	Edw. Scotte, A.M. [3 Oct. '60; <i>vice</i> Will. Winke ? depr.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., p. in sua cura	null. al.
"	Curatus ib.	Robt Rawlins	n.c.	indoctus	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Boldre	- - V.	Robt Rande [comp. 14 Nov. '56, ex- monk of Colchester]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo [Harpsden, Oxon.]
"	Cur. ib.	Chas Barbara	n.c.	indoctus	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Ringwood	- - V.	Hen. Bysselle, A.M. [29 Aug. '49 on d., depr. '54, restored <i>vice</i> Phil. Baker ? '59]	c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p.	null. al.
Elingham	- - V.	Joh. Howchins [Geo. Nicoll 28 Mar. '63 on res.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Minstede	- - R.	Thos Gennyns [4 Dec. '48, res. '65]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Whitesburye	- V.	Ds Frimsoins (<i>sic</i>) [Will. Frauncoys 6 Feb. '57 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.

Decanatus Suthampton

Sce Crucis	- - V.	Robt Layborne, A.B. [17 May '60, ? on depr. Ric. Woodlock ex-monk of Hyde '54]	m., c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	l.p.	null. al.
Sci Michaelis	- V.	Thos Bannyster [19 Feb. '58 on d.]	n.c.	indoctus	r., n.h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Sci Johannis	- R.	Vacat [Joh. Tyle comp. 7 Mar. '51]						

Decanatus Suthampton—continued

Diocesis	Nomen, cogn., et gradus	presbiter vel diaconus, coniugatus an non	doctus an indoctus	an residet an hospitalis	ubi deget	an licenciatus, an predicet	quot habet beneficia
[p. 125] Precentor Sce Marie	Robt Raynolde, LL.D. [7 Apr. '57 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., h.	Wintonie	n.l., n.p.	duo [Fawley]
Om. SS. - - R.	Vacat [Joh. Champion 17 Jan. '60; Thos Steer, 20 Nov. '63 on res.]						
Sci Laurencii - R.	Will. Morrelle [12 Apr. '57 on res., d. '65]	n.c.	indoctus	r., n.h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Falley - - R.	Robt Raynolde, LL.D. [— '58 on d., depr. '59, restored <i>vice</i> Robt Layborne]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., h.	Wintonie	n.p.	duo [St. Mary's, So'ton]
„ - Cur. ib.	Phil. Leonerd	n.c.	m.d.	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Dybden - - R.	Thos Marynelle [or Maryner, 22 Nov. '60 on d.]	c.	paul. d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Nurshullinge - R.	Will. Overtone, A.M. [presented by Crown '60 <i>vice</i> Edw. Williamson 21 Jan. '59 on res.]	c.	s.d.	n.r., n.h.	Wintonie	l.p.	tria [Exton & Upham]
Elynge - - V.	Ric. Burde, A.M. [19 Aug. '38 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p.	duo [Millbrook]
Suthstoneham - V.	Francis (<i>sic</i>). Bydelle, A.B. [Walter Bedell 26 Apr. '60 on d.]	m., n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Hownde - - V.	Nic. Vause [Nic. Clarke 2 Apr. '62 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Northstoneham Cur.	Hen. Hyde [4 Oct. '62 on depr. of Thos Securis 4 Feb. '58 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null.
Brvseldon - Cur.	Nic. Clarke	n.c.	paul. d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null.

Milbroke	-	-	R.	Ric. Burde, A.M. [14 July '59 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	residet alter- nis vicibus	in vic. sua de Elinge	n.p.	duo [Elinge]
Botley	[p. 126]	-	-	R. Pet. Champion [3 July '61 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
<i>Decanatus Insule Vecte</i>										
Charisbroke	-	-	V.	Joh. Grene [15 Feb. '59 on res.]	c.	paul. d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Newporte	-	-	Cur.	Nic. Fox	m., c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	unum [Wotton]
Nighton	-	-	R.	Robt Edon, A.M. [comp. 10 Nov. '59]	m., c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p.	duo
Frayshewater	-	-	R.	Joh. Champion [27 Mar. '62 on depr. Joh. Glasyer]	m., c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	l., p.	null. al.
Shalflete	-	-	V.	Will. Strangwais, A.B. [comp. 7 Feb. '60 ; Ric. Thompson 1 Jan. '59 on depr. Ric. Dale]	m., c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p.	null. al.
Motteston	-	-	R.	Will. Walton [6 Feb. '50 on d.]	c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Thorley	-	-	V.	German Harrell [6 Nov. '56 on res.]	c.	indoctus	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Brixton	-	-	R.	Christoph. Rawlins, S.T.B. [Robt Larke 21 Apr. '54 on depr.]	c.	egregie d.	n.r., h.	—	n.l.	—
Arreton	-	-	V.	Ric. Combes [29 Nov. '40 or '42 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Newchurch	-	-	V.	Thos White [20 Dec. '40 or '42 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo
See Helene	[p. 127]	-	Cur.	Robt Burche	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null.
Shorewell	-	-	V.	Joh. Henton [6 July '54 on depr. Geo. Merbury]	n.c.	indoctus	n.r., n.h.	in rect. sua de Kingston	n.p.	duo [Kingston]
"		-	Cur. ib.	Brian Travers [vicar 20 May '62 on res.]	m., c.	bene d.	r., —	ib.	l.p.	null.
Goddishill	-	-	V.	Hen. Hays, LL.B. [30 Mar. '56]	c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.

Decanatus Insule Vecte—continued

Diocesis		Nomen, cogn., et gradus	presbiter vel diaconus, coniugatus an non	doctus an indoctus	an residet an hospitalis	ubi dege	an licenciatus, an predicet	quot habet beneficia
Goddishill	- Cur. ib.	Maurice Kente	m., c.	omnino indoctus	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Chale	- - R.	Gilbert Holden [7 Apr. '59 on d.]	c., absens ab uxore	indoctus	r., n.h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Braydinge	- - V.	Raulin Radner [23 Oct. '60; Arkenwald Rugge '58 on d.]	c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Gatcombe	- R.	Lambert Pechie [29 Jan. '52 on d., depr. '54, restored —]	m., c.	bene d.	n.r., n.h.	—	—	—
"	Cur. ib.	Ric. Harvie	m., c.	indoctus	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Broke	- - Cur.	Will. Mone, LL.B.	n.c.	sufficien- ter d.	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
Calborne	- - R.	Ric. Davys, A.M. [vice Ric. David 4 Sept. '54 on depr. Nic. Udall]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., h.	in rect. sua de —	n.p.	duo
Wotton	- - R.	Nic. Fox [15 Apr. '62 on depr. ? of Edw. Marshe '48 —]	m., c.	m.d.	n.r., n.h.	in cura de Newport	n.p.	null. al.
Whippingham	- R.	Joh. Glasyer [7 Apr. '33, d. '63; Thos Talbot 16 Sep. '63]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., h.	Londini	n.p.	null. al.
Benstede	- - -	Vacat [Combus Monamy 27 Aug. '57 on d.]						
<i>Decanatus de Basingstoke</i>								
[p. 128] Basingstoke	- V.	Thos Browne, A.M. [28 Jun. '54 ? on depr. Edm. Kene]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., p. in sua cura	null. al.
Basinge	- - Cur.	—						
Upnateley	- Cur.	—						

Wortinge	-	-	R.	Will. Denham [30 Sept. '21, d. ? '62; Christ. Drurye comp. 26 Feb. '63]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Wotton	-	-	V.	Geo. Leycestre [21 Nov. '60 on depr. Joh. Grete 20 July '57 on res.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Okeley	-	-	R.	Will. Dobson [16 May '54 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., n.h.	in edibus domini Dakers in boriali	n.p.	—
Deane	-	-	R.	Thos Sharocke [15 Mar. '59 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., n.h.	Oxonie	n.p.	null. al.
Ayshe	-	-	R.	Ric. Wilkyns [8 Jan. '58 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Stephington	-	-	R.	Ric. Milles [comp. 10 Jun. '63 vice Joh. Bennet 3 Dec. '38]	m., c.	m.d.	n.r., n.h.	in cura de Havante	n.p.	duo [Hurstbourne Priors]
Ewhurst	-	-	R.	Aristotle Webbe [5 July '47, depr. '54, restored '59; ex-monk of Glastonbury]	c.	m.d.	n.r., n.h.	in vic. sua de Stonedene	p. in sua cura	duo [Swindon]
Kyngisclere	-	-	V.	Phil. Syne [17 Jan. '59 on d., died '65]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Itchingwell	-	-	Cur.	Hugh Langley	n.c.	m.d.	r., —	ib.	n.p.	null.
[p. 129]										
Wolverton	-	-	R.	Joh. Brabande [16 Mar. '38, d. '65]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	—
Nateley Scures	-	-	R.	Will. Wike [29 July '61 on depr. Tristram Sperkman '50]	n.c.	paul. d.	r., n.h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Shirborne Sci Johannis	-	-	R.	Guy Morley [28 Oct. '61 on d. of Edw. Mothe, inst. '39, depr. '54, rest. '59; Thos. Burbanck 5 Sep. '64]	n.c.	indoctus	n.r., n.h.	Londini	n.p.	null. al.
Bramley	-	-	V.	Vacat Edw. [sic] Warweke [Joh. W. 14 Apr. '62 on depr. Gregory Bell; Will. ap Robert 5 Aug. '63 on cess.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.

Decanatus de Basingstoke—continued

Diocesis	Nomen, cogn., et gradus	presbiter vel diaconus, coniugatus an non	doctus an indoctus	an residet an hospitalis	ubi deget	an licenciatus, an predicet	quot habet beneficia
Sylchester - R.	Joh. Whetam [25 Feb. '36 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Stratfeldsaye - R.	Simon Alen, A.M. [59 on d., died '65]	c.	s.d.	n.r., —	in ec. cath. Windsore	p.	—
Stratfeldetorges et Hartley Waspell - R.	Ric. Flemyng [rector of H.W. 25 May '48, comp. 10 Oct. '55 for Stratfield]	n.c.	paul. d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo
Sherefelde - - R.	Robt Coxstone, A.B. [13 Nov. '58 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., p. in sua cura	null. al.
Heryat - - V.	Vacat [Ric. Hoode 1 Mar. '64 on res. Pet. Reviliard]						
Nuneham - - R.	Will. Copyge, A.M. [7 Mar. '56 on res. Thos. Peirson '38]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l.	null. al.
Heckefelde - - V.	Will. Grete, A.M. [3 July '51 on d., depr. '54 for marriage, rest. —]	c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l.	null. al.
[p. 130] Eversley - - R.	— [Christ. Drewrie comp. 23 Aug. '59]						
Farneborow - R.	[?] Tocies Leportam [Tousan Leportanym 13 Oct. '58 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Crondall - - V.	Pet. Russell [6 July '60 on d.]	n.c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Yateley - - C.	Will. Harrys						
Aldershot - - C.	Hugh Webbe						
Sutton - - C.	Nic. Mason	d., c.	omnino indoctus	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null.
[Long]							

Dogmersfelde	- R.	Joh. Cooke [2 Dec. '52 on res.]	n.c.	m.d.	n.r., h.	in aula domini comitis Pembroke	n.p.	duo [Ashley]
Elvetham	- R.	Joh. Chadworthe [Will. Cornewe comp. 8 Nov. '55]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo [Hartley Wintney]
Hartley Wintney	V.	Joh. Chadworthe [8 Nov. '59 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., n.h.	in rect. sua de Elvetham	n.p.	duo [Elvetham]
Winchfelde	- R.	Joh. Watson [15 Feb. '61, vice another J.W. 25 Apr. '54, Master of St Cross and later Bishop of Winchester]	n.c.	m.d.	n.r., h.	in hospitali Sce Crucis	n.p.	null. al.
Odiham	- V.	Hugh Laiuer [29 Apr. '58 on res.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Grewell	- Cur.	—						
Suthwarnborowe	- R.	Gabriel White [16 May '60 on res.]	n.c.	bene d.	n.r., h.	—	n.p.	null. al.
	Cur. ib. [p. 131]	—						
Tunworthe	- R.	Randolph Colman [Will. Poole 18 July '64 on d. R.C.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Winslade	- R.	Nic. Holland [23 July '39 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Shirborne Monachorum	V.	Ric. Cam [Joh. Waite 10 Sept. '58, ? depr. '60]	m., c.	omnino indoctrus	r., n.h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Illesfelde	- R.	Will. Inkersfelde [5 Apr. '41; Bernard Blacker 15 Jun. '65 on depr. Will. Hincker]	n.c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p.	null. al.
Cludesden	- R.	Vacat [Joh. Coke 12 July '52 on d.; Joh. Alen 1 July '62 on depr. J.C.]						
Farley [Wallop]	-	David Gryffyths [comp. 10 June '53]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo [Preston Candover]

Decanatus de Basingstoke—continued

Diocesis	Nomen, cogn., et gradus	presbiter vel diaconus, coniugatus an non	doctus an indoctus	an residet an hospitalis	ubi deget	an licenciatus, an predicet	quot habet beneficia
Dummer - - R.	Roger Golde, A.M. [26 Feb. '25 ; Will. White 8 Dec. '64 on d. R.G.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al. in dioc. Winton
Laverstoke - - R.	Roger Lee [31 Jan. '59 on d.]	n.c.	paul. d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Overton - - R.	Steph. Cheston, LL.B. [21 Jan. '59 on res.]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., h.	Wintonie	n.p.	tria [West Meon, & ? Kings Worthy]
" - Vic. ib.	Roger Ward [29 Mar. '47 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Baghurst - - R.	Will. Drake [18 Jan. '59 on res.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Hannington - R.	Griffin Ellys, A.B. [3 Apr. '50 on d.]	n.c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo
[p. 132] Northwaltham - R.	Gilbert Burton, LL.B. [21 Apr. '24]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	quatuor [Bps Walt- ham and ?]

Decanatus de Alton

Alton - - V.	Will. Donell [or Danyell 24 July '57 on res.]	c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	duo [Headley, Hants]
Benstede - - C.	Joh. Feilder	d., c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null.
Estewarleham - V.	Robt Scotte	n.c.	paul. d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Chawton - - R.	Will. Darrell [comp. 20 Apr. '53 ; Justin Lancaster 4 Oct. '62 on res. W.D.]	n.c.	s.d.	n.r., n.h.	in aula domini Cant. archiepiscopi	l., p.	—

Estistede	-	-	R.	Robt Teynter, A.M. [20 July '60 on d.]	n.c.	bene d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p. nisi in propria cura	duo [Selborne]
Selborne	-	-	V.	Robt Teynter, A.M. [comp. Jan. '57]	n.c.	bene d.	r. (sic), h.	in rect. sua de Tystede	n.l., p. in propria cura	duo [E. Tisted]
Faringdon	-	-	R.	Justinian Lancaster, A.B. [4 Feb. '59 on d.]	n.c.	bene d.	r., h.	—	n.p.	—
Colmer	-	-	R.	Joh. Tredgold [6 Apr. '45 on res.]	n.c.	paul. d.	n.r., h.	Wintonie	n.p.	null. al.
Embshotte	-	Cur. ib.	R.	Richard Ric. Wrighte [30 Mar. '57 on d.]	m.c. c.	m.d. m.d.	r., — n.r., n.h.	ib. in rect. sua in com. Sussex	n.p. n.p.	null. duo
Hartley Mawdit	-	-	R.	Denys Towmow [14 May '48, depr. '54, rest. ? 59]	c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
[p. 133] Greteham	-	-	R.	Joh. Gregorye [Will. Stoughton 2 Feb. '58 on d.]	c.	m.d.	n.r., n.h.	—	n.p.	duo
Newton Valens	-	-	V.	Joh. Probyn [13 Dec. '53 on res.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Bramshot	-	-	R.	Joh. Forthe [28 Dec. '57 on d.]	n.p.	m.d.	nr., n.h.	ignoratur	n.l., n.p.	ignoratur
Hedley	-	-	R.	Will. Donnell [presented by Crown 13 Oct. '59 on d.]	c.	m.d.	n.r., n.h.	in vic. sua de Alton	n.p.	duo [Alton]
Froyle	-	-	V.	Jas. Tompson [21 Feb. '58 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.
Lassham	-	-	R.	Will. Guye [19 Jan. '48 on d.]	n.c.	m.d.	n.r., h.	in aula domini Thesaurarii	n.p.	null. al.
Shalden	-	-	R.	Will. Pare, A.M. [29 Sept. '25 ; Giles Moore 19 July '64 on d.]	n.c.	s.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.l., n.p.	null. al.
Benteworthe	-	-	R.	Leonard Grene [4 Jan. '58 on d.]	p., —	m.d.	r., h.	ib.	n.p.	null. al.

REPORT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB.

"The Church of England has in its possession the major portion of the artistic treasures of this country." (From an article on the Central Faculties Council in the *Official Year Book of the Church of England*, 1938.)

"They (our churches) are the finest monuments that have survived the centuries. They are unmatched as chronicles of the simple events that make up the greater part of the history of mankind." (From *The Enchanted Land*, edited by Arthur Mee.)

It is in the belief that, through the collection of a pictorial record of the treasures of our churches and of the beautiful and interesting secular buildings which are our inheritance from the past, we may help to preserve them, that the Photographic Section are making the collection of photographs, etc., of the antiquities of the County.

Where preservation is impossible we can at least hand on the record to others and at the same time assist students of archaeology who are unable to make a study of the antiquities at first hand.

In view of the greater awareness of the community of the value and significance of our ancient buildings and the efforts being made to preserve them, the collection now being made may not appear to many to be of great importance. People are inclined to believe that our treasures are now safe from destruction.

This unhappily is not the case.

Every week old cottages and bridges are being demolished to make way for better roads and re-housing, while even in our churches there is still destruction, sometimes deliberate, but more often accidental, owing to lack of knowledge, carelessness or want of money. Thus objects of archaeological interest are still removed or altered beyond recognition, old glass is broken, wall-paintings fade and in some instances ivy is allowed to continue its destructive work.

At the Exhibition on March 8th, upwards of 2,000 photographs, sketches, old prints, etc., were on view, representing two years' work on the part of the Section. These included photographs of the roof bosses of Winchester Cathedral, Christchurch Priory, Beaulieu Abbey and St. Cross, and some excellent photographs of a large quantity of ancient glass in the County. Amongst other photographs received in the past year were a number of prints of old cottages, houses and old bridges; also a large collection of fine photographs of Netley Abbey taken in 1891, and a number of sketches and old engravings.



To face p. 86]

Cruked Cottage at Tufon.

Photo by Miss Hilda Morris.

The cottage was demolished the day after the photograph
was taken in 1937.



To face p. 87]

St. Peter.

In XIIIth century glass at E. Tytherley.

Photo by Capt. William Middleton.

An excellent example of work of the period.



The Ascension.

A carved stone fragment preserved in Christchurch Priory.

Photo by Mr. G. H. Thurley.

The eleven apostles and the B. V. Mary are gazing upwards and the footprints of our Lord are visible on the central stone. Date XIVth century. Note the resemblance to contemporary alabaster work.

Two other panels are preserved, viz., the Coronation of the Virgin and the Nativity.

In addition, the task of recording the churches in the County has proceeded and the record of the following is far advanced, if not complete :—

Christchurch Priory.	Stratfield Turgis.
Martingley.	Hartley Wespall.
Hambleton.	Soberton.
Tinsbury.	Michelnersh.
Droxford.	Bishop's Sutton.
Compton.	North and South Stoneham.
Ashmansworth.	Nursling.
Corhampton.	Leckford.
Exton.	Chilton Candover.
Warnford.	Stoke Charity.
East Wellow (before the restoration now in progress).	Romsey Abbey.
Sopley.	

The recording of many other churches is partially completed, and the ruins of Southwick Priory and Bishop's Waltham Palace have also been recorded.

Up to the present we have not received many records of earth-works and excavations from Field Archaeologists.

From the collection, three photographs have been selected typical of the work we are trying to accomplish.

The Committee feel that although the Section is strenuously pursuing its object, its work could be greatly accelerated and extended if it had more helpers. Parts of the County are still untouched. Our greatest need is for more Local Organisers who must be members of the Hampshire Field Club but need not themselves be photographers. The Hon. Secretary of the Section will be pleased to give information to anyone willing to act. The assistance of many more amateur and professional photographers is also urgently needed.

We wish to thank all those who have so generously given their help, and are glad to announce that several of the Photographic Societies and Camera Clubs of the County are now giving very valuable assistance.

The Committee regret that up to the present they have not obtained the use of a room of their own where the photographs can be stored and studied, but they are very grateful to the authorities of University College, Southampton, for continuing to allow them the use of the College Library. As the collection of prints grows, however, a room becomes a necessity.

C. J. P. CAVE, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR R. GREEN, *Hon. Secretary.*

March, 1938.

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND ON STOCKBRIDGE DOWN.

By N. GRAY HILL, M.C., M.B.

ON Stockbridge Down running up from the Winchester—Stockbridge Road towards Woolbury Ring there is a small valley which is crossed by a number of low banks. These banks are well shown in a photograph of the site reproduced in *Wessex from the Air*.* They have been regarded as being boundaries of Early Iron Age or Celtic fields. Towards the eastern end and just below the third of these banks (Plate No. 1), counting from the one nearest the ditch of Woolbury Ring, a human skeleton was found. It was discovered by Miss Margaret Jaques who picked up two of the bones of the leg in the earth thrown out by rabbits.

Excavation revealed the skeleton of a child (Plate No. 2), perhaps 13 or 14 years of age, buried in a shallow but well-made grave, dug in the steep chalk face which lies just within the eastern boundary of Stockbridge Down. The grave was about 2 feet deep in the deepest part and 4 feet long, the body lay north and south with the head to the south. It was buried in the position shown in the photograph (Plate No. 2), lying on its back with the forearms across the trunk and the lower limbs semiflexed at the hip and knee joints. No objects of any description were found with the body. Fairly extensive excavations were carried out around this grave, but no trace of further burials could be located and nothing was discovered that threw any light on the date of the interment.

It would be interesting to know if any similar burials on the edge of Celtic fields have been recorded. There is a tendency not to report the discovery of human bones which cannot be dated and to regard them as of little archaeological importance, but I feel that it is only by the recording of all such finds that they can be correlated and their full significance realized.

* *Wessex from the Air*. Woolbury Fields, p. 154.



To face p. 88]

PLATE NO. I.
Celtic Fields, Stockbridge Down.

[Photo. Pritchard



To face p. 89]

PLATE NO. II.

Skeleton of a child, Stockbridge Down.

[Photo. Pritchard

BOTANICAL RAMBLES.

THE first Field meeting for the season took the form of a botanical ramble in part of the Meon Valley on Wednesday, May 26th, 1937. The Rev. H. Purefoy Fitzgerald, F.L.S., was Director for the day. A goodly number met at Exton Church and proceeded to Beacon Hill. On the roadside up the hill and in the pastures near by, many were delighted at the large numbers of the Green Man Orchis. An hour was spent in exploring the immediate neighbourhood, and then the party went on to Old Winchester Hill and had picnic lunches in their cars.

The weather had been glorious for the morning trip, but in the afternoon it suddenly changed, and although there was not much rain, the wind was very cold. Everyone was delighted with the wonderful views from the old British encampment, but the flower hunting was very disappointing, as there was scarcely anything of interest to be found. Twenty of the party then met for tea at the George Inn, Warnford, where the Director compiled a list of all flowers that were worth while mentioning.

Amongst the finds were :—

The Green Man Orchis (*Aceras Anthrophora*), Fly Orchis (*Ophrys muscivora*), Green-winged Orchis (*Orchis Morio*), Early Purple Orchis (*Orchis Masculæ*), Pyramidal Orchis (*Orchis pyramidalis*), Butterfly Orchis (*Habenaria Chloraantha*), Bird's Nest Orchis (*Neottia Nidus-Avis*), Large Helleborine (*Cephalanthera grandiflora*), Narrowleaved Helleborine (*Cephalanthera ensifolia*), Fragrant Orchis (*Gymnadenia Conopsea*), Tway Blade (*Listera ovata*), Petiolate Yellow Wort (*Chlora perfoliata*) (not quite in bloom).

On Wednesday, June 9th, 1937, a party of over twenty met at Fleet on an exploratory expedition. The morning was spent between Norris Bridge and Fleet Pond, working along the canal bank and in the country between the two places. Everyone met for a picnic lunch near the Foresters' Inn, and then went by cars to Belmoor Bridge, where several interesting finds were recorded. The last piece of hunting-ground was then reached by car, and this was the Government reservoirs and waterworks at Boarley.

Several plants which it was hoped to find were not discovered, and it seemed as if the date fixed was about a fortnight too early. Everyone seemed to enjoy the wild country, and the weather was most kind up to nearly the end of the day when rain came on, and those who had not already left in their cars met for tea in Aldershot.

As the locality was in the extreme north of the County, the distance was too great for many of those who generally attend these meetings, but most of the keen botanists turned up.

The following is a list of the most interesting plants found during the day :—

Ranunculus Flammula (Lesser Spearwort), *Radicula amphibia* (Water Rocket), *Claytonia perfoliata*, *Ornithopus perpusillus* (Bird's Foot), *Hippuris vulgaris* (Mare's Tail), *Conium maculatum* (Henlock), *Apium inudatum* (Least Creeping Marsh Wort), *Cnicus britannicus* (Meadow Thistle), *Wahlenbergia hederacea* (Ivy-leaved Bell Flower), *Pedicularis palustris* (Marsh Louse wort), *Pedicularis sylvatica* (Heath Louse wort), *Veronica scutellata* (Marsh Speedwell), *Pinguicula vulgaris* (Common Butter wort), *Pinguicula lusitanica* (Pale Butterwort), *Salix repens* (Creeping Willow), *Orchis latifolia* (Marsh Orchis), *Echinodorus ranunculoides* (Water Plantain), *Drosera rotundifolia* (Round-leaved Sundew), *Drosera anglica* (Long-leaved Sundew), *Myrrhopylum Spicatum* (Water Milfoil).

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Gibson for assisting in the planning of the excursion.

THE MOSS FLORA OF HAMPSHIRE.

MOSESSE found chiefly at Ampfield and district during 1935-6-7
by Mrs. H. T. White.

<i>Tetraphis pellucida.</i> (gemmae and fruit.)	Ampfield.
<i>Catharina undulata.</i>	"
<i>Polytrichum nanum.</i>	Boldre, May, 1929
" <i>urigerum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>pliferum.</i>	"
" <i>juniperinum.</i>	"
" <i>formosum.</i>	"
" <i>commune.</i>	"
<i>Pleuridium subulatum.</i>	"
<i>Seligeria paucifolia.</i>	"
<i>Ceratodon purpureus.</i>	"
<i>Dicranella heteromalla.</i>	"
" <i>varia.</i>	Stowden's Copse, Hursley.
<i>Dicranoweisia ciliata.</i>	"
<i>Campylopus pyriformis.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>flexuosus.</i>	Near Copythorn.
<i>Dicranum scoparium.</i>	"
<i>Leucobryum glaucum.</i>	Near Copythorn.
<i>Fissidens exilis.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>viridulus.</i>	Stowden's Copse, Hursley.
" <i>bryoides.</i>	"
" <i>adamooides.</i>	Chewton Bunny, May, 1929.
" <i>taxifolius.</i>	Pennington Common, May, 1929.
<i>Grimmia pulvinata.</i>	Ampfield (wall).
" <i>apocarpa.</i>	"
<i>Racomitrium canescens.</i>	Pennington Common, May, 1929.
<i>Phascum cuspidatum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>curvicolle.</i>	Farley Mount.
<i>Potti recta.</i>	Hursley.
" <i>truncatula.</i>	Ampfield.
<i>Tortula muralis.</i>	"
" <i>subulata.</i>	"
" <i>laevipila.</i>	"
" <i>ruralis.</i>	"
<i>Barbula rubella.</i>	"
" <i>convoluta.</i>	Hursley.
<i>Weisia viridula.</i>	Ampfield.
<i>Zygodon viridissimus.</i>	Milford-on-Sea, May, 1931.
<i>Uloa crispa.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>phyllantha.</i>	"
<i>Orthotrichum Lyellii.</i>	"
<i>Ephemerum setratum.</i>	"
<i>Physcomitrium pyriforme.</i>	"
<i>Funaria fascicularis.</i>	"
" <i>hygrometrica.</i>	"
<i>Aulacomnium palustre.</i>	"
" <i>androgynum.</i>	"
<i>Barrania pomiformis.</i>	Sowley, May, 1931.
<i>Philonotis fontana.</i>	Ampfield.
<i>Weberia nitans.</i>	Pennington Common, May, 1929.
<i>Bryum pseudo-triquetrum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>capillare.</i>	"

<i>Bryum alpinum.</i>	
" <i>argenteum.</i>	Sowley, May, 1931.
" <i>pallescens.</i>	Ampfield.
<i>Mainium undulatum.</i>	Near Sowley.
" <i>hornum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>punctatum.</i>	"
<i>Cryphaea heteromalla.</i>	Hursley
<i>Neckera complanata.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>pumila</i>	Milford-on-Sea.
" var. <i>Philippiana.</i>	"
" <i>crispa.</i>	Downs, near Winchester.
<i>Homalia trichomanoides.</i>	Ampfield.
<i>Porotrichum alopecurum.</i>	"
<i>Anomodon viticulosus.</i>	"
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum.</i>	"
" <i>hystricosum.</i>	Farley Mount.
<i>Climacium dendroides.</i>	Ampfield.
<i>Camptothecium sericeum.</i>	"
" <i>lutescens.</i>	Downs, near Winchester.
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>velutinum.</i>	"
" <i>purum.</i>	"
" (in fruit).	Near Lyndhurst, May, 1929.
<i>Eurhynchium piliferum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>crassinervium.</i>	Hursley.
" <i>praelongum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>Swartzii.</i>	St. Catherine's Hill, Winton.
" <i>tenellum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>myurum.</i>	"
" <i>myosuroides.</i>	"
" <i>striatum.</i>	"
" <i>pumilum.</i>	"
" <i>confertum.</i>	"
<i>Plagiothecium denticulatum.</i>	"
" <i>sylvaticum.</i>	"
" <i>elegans.</i>	"
<i>Amblystegium serpens.</i>	"
" <i>Juratzkanum.</i>	Sowley Pond and Ampfield.
" <i>flicinum.</i>	Near Sowley.
<i>Hypnum stellatum.</i>	Pennington Common.
" <i>chrysophyllum.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>cupressiforme.</i>	"
" var. <i>resupinatum.</i>	"
" <i>filiforme.</i>	"
" <i>ericetorum.</i>	"
" <i>tectorum.</i>	"
" <i>molluscum.</i>	"
" <i>cuspidatum.</i>	"
" <i>Schreberi.</i>	"
" <i>riparium.</i>	Sowley Pond, May, 1929.
" <i>revolvens.</i>	Pennington Common, May, 1929.
" <i>scorpioides.</i>	Near Lymington, May, 1929.
<i>Hylacomium splendens.</i>	Ampfield.
" <i>squarrosum.</i>	"
" <i>triquetrum.</i>	"

Will any member volunteer to study the Moss Flora of the County, upon which little work has been done for many years?

MAMMALIA IN HAMPSHIRE, 1937.

By F. H. HAINES.

CHEIROPTERA (Bats).

Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus* L.) has occasionally entered the house after dark. It is easily identified by its long ears.

Noctule (*Vesperugo noctula* R. and B.). In previous years it had a favourite beat over the high hill near : on fine evenings flying strongly, swift and high. Individuals this season were noted near Moyles Court, and over the house, until 23rd and 27th of September. The species is known by its comparatively thin wings and their great expanse (up to 15 inches).

Common Bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* Schr.). It is not very common here, perhaps because there are few buildings near. It is the smallest British bat and, like a diminutive Noctule, being reddish-brown in colour above. Its wings are only 8 inches in expanse.

Dauberton's Bat (*Myotis daubertoni* Leisl.). A red or dark greyish-brown bat of about 9 inches in wing expanse. It may almost be identified by its habits. It flies just over the surface of Dockens Water on summer evenings.

Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri* Kuhl). A bat, perhaps of this species, entered a lighted room here on 23rd September. Pale yellowish-grey in colour, of about 10½ inches wing expanse, it is easily identified by the comb-like edge of the membrane near the tail.

INSECTIVORA.

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus* L.). Two young, only part, perhaps, of a second litter, were found by neighbours in a sodden state when but two or three weeks old a year ago last October. Kept warm in a kitchen, they fed through the winter. Bedding supplied in a box was always moved out and the nest reconstructed on the floor. They disappeared in March. An adult individual which sheltered here one winter took food supplied throughout that season and cannot have hibernated except for a very short spell. Harting's account of the way in which this species kills snakes rather negates the idea that it is immune to the venom, as had also been stated, too, of cats (even in veterinary works), badgers and mongooses. Many Anglo-Indians hold that this last kills by dexterity and is loth to attack a very active snake, and that all animals are vulnerable.

Mole (*T. europaea* L.). Frequently seen above ground in hot, dry summer weather, especially June. That one should be caught by a cat on 3rd November was rather unusual.

Common Shrew (*Sorex araneus* L.). Was not common during the year. No special autumn mortality was noticed. The glands on the sides secrete a fluid offensive to cats.

Pigmy Shrew (*Sorex minutus* L.). It was fairly common and is about two-thirds the size of *S. araneus*, narrower, with slightly different dentition and longer and hairier tail. One was caught by a cat on 15th September and one was found dead on 18th.

Water Shrew (*Neomys fodiens* Pall.). This handsome large black-backed and white-bellied species was very common along the ditches of the neighbourhood. One was found dead in the garden, 15th November.

CARNIVORA.

Fox (*Canis vulpes* L.). H.L. reported (24th August) that a cub which had been frequenting his neighbourhood (Linwood) was still about and was very tame. Food (milk, etc.) put out for it was taken. It later disappeared.

Stoat (*Mustela erminea* L.). On 17th October one was caught by a cat. It appeared only about two-thirds grown. As young are produced in April and May, and only one litter has been usually noted, it seemed abnormal.

RODENTIA.

Common Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris* L.) and **Dormouse** (*Microtus agellianus* L.) are much scarcer than they normally should be at Linwood. There were practically no acorns nor beech mast last autumn.

Wood Mouse (*Mus sylvaticus* L. var. *intermedius* Millais) were fairly common in April, becoming plentiful, young and old, in October. One specimen, seen, seemed to be very near the var. *winioni* B.-H. : large and bright coloured with a buff band across the chest.

Bank Vole (*Evothomys glareolus* Schreb.) was common here, especially in August and, later, in September and October. This and the next species were caught by cats one-quarter, one-third and half-grown.

Common Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis* L.) had seemed absent until 21st March, when cats began catching them, and in April in large numbers. At the end of July very young and variously aged Voles were noted in abundance, and many one-third grown in September. Neither species was so numerous as to be a plague in the economic sense.

RUMINANTIA.

Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama* L.). On 7th July a small herd, all does, was seen on Rockford Common outside Appleslade Enclosure. On 19th October a buck was barking (or grunting) near this enclosure at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

REPTILIA IN HAMPSHIRE, 1937.

SQUAMATA.

Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis* L.). It was numerous by 31st March. The fine, hot spell in mid-August caused these lizards and both our common species of snake to be often seen.

Ringed Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix* Sch.) was basking on a hill here on 4th April, and noted throughout July and August, but in no great numbers. H.L. saw one basking at Linwood on 22nd October. It was very alert and glided into its hole, 6ft. away, before he was close.

Adder (*Vipera berus* L.). Was not observed here until July, and even later they were rather scarce.

The Smooth Snake (*Coronella laevis* Boie.) does not appear to have been reported from Hampshire for several years. A specimen was taken in 1930 on West Knighton Heath, an old Dorset locality ("Proceedings Dorset Field Club," 1936, p. 79). It preys upon Sand Lizards.

AMPHIBIA.

ECAUDATA.

Common Frog (*Rana temporaria* L.). Frog spawn was deposited in abundance, locally, as early as 28th January.

ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE, 1937.

By the REV. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A., M.B.O.U., F.Z.S., etc.

Meteorology.

AS in last year's Report, I propose to preface the notes on bird-life in the County by some remarks on the Meteorology.

Taking the records for the Bournemouth district first, it will be seen that 1937 was a phenomenal season. The rainfall registered amounted to 40.98in. while the forty years' average is only 32.15, showing an excess over average of no less than 8.88 inches! The Burley returns gave similar results, and Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, was but little better, 38.58in. as against an average of 28.49in. At Sherborne St. John the rainfall was considerably less, amounting to only 34.45 (average 28.96in.).

When we come to consider the amount of sunshine recorded, a considerable deficiency is apparent. At Bournemouth 1529 hours 57 minutes were registered against an average of 1829.48; showing a shortage of about 236 hours. As far as bird life is concerned, the heavy rainfall had less effect on bird life than might have been expected, as the wettest months were January to March, May, October and December. The spring and summer months from April to July inclusive were all dull and deficient in sunshine, but with the exception of the important month of May (rainfall 3.64in., average 1.70), the rainfall was not excessive.

One species at any rate has benefited by the succession of dull and wet seasons, and that is the Dartford Warbler. Mild winters and wet summers, with a consequent diminution in the number of heath fires, are advantageous to this species, which has increased extraordinarily. Another striking feature of the season was the absence of many species of Macro-Lepidoptera, but these do not form an important article of diet to birds, though taken more frequently than most people imagine.

The heavy snowfall in March delayed nesting in the north of the County (H G), and Lapwings were present in large flocks until March 21st, but soon afterwards began to nest (B R). April was mild, and the Dartford Warblers and Woodlarks were well up to time. There was also a severe snowstorm in early December, but this had little or no effect on bird-life.

An interesting ringing return was that of a Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), ringed at Horby, Scania, South Sweden, on May 26th, 1937, as a nestling, and picked up nearly dead and very emaciated by a keeper at Beaulieu on or about August 6th, a long journey for a bird about three months old! This was reported by Sir T. H. C. Troubridge.

Systematic List.

Raven (*Corvus c. corax*). Still slowly spreading from the West, but inland in the game-preserving districts it makes little headway. Near the coast, especially where there are cliffs, it makes better progress. In December 1936 and January to February 1937 two or three birds were frequently to be seen in Stanpit Marsh (C.P., F.J.).

{Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*). A note appeared in the *Field* (January 1st, 1938) from Miss S. Vesey-Fitzgerald to the effect that one of these birds had visited a bird-table at Burley during the last week of November. Subsequently Mrs. M. McComas quite independently recorded a brown bird with white spots, dark wings, and white on the tail feathers, which she had seen apparently eating yew-berries at Burley. Miss Vesey-Fitzgerald also described the bird she had seen as similarly marked, with dark bill and feet and about the size of a Green Woodpecker. In neither case was a definite date noted, and from memory Mrs. McComas thought it might have been about the beginning of September, but the date given by Miss Fitzgerald seems more probable if it was the same bird. Both noted the long narrow bill, which is characteristic of the Siberian form: there may have been more than one, as harsh, jay-like notes were heard from the yew tree (W.McC). On the whole, the descriptions not only tallied with that of the bird, but agreed together, except that the size was rather underestimated in one case (W.McC), so that there is reason to believe that the identification was correct. We have, however, heard of no other occurrences up to the present of this species in the neighbourhood, and confirmation would be very welcome.]

Crossbill (*Loxia c. curvirostra*). In the Bournemouth district this bird is still only seen at rare intervals: one on March 1st (J), another on 2nd (R.W), again on May 11th (J) and October 10th (J). A dead male was picked up on the Horseshoe Common during the summer and odd pairs were noted during the summer, but no evidence of breeding near Ringwood (C.B). From the north of the County very few were reported, less than in any year since 1930. No nests seen, but a few birds, mostly males, seen at long intervals (H.G.).

Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*). Flock of ten near Beaulieu, November 28th (K.S). **Lesser Redpoll** (*C. f. cabaret*). Large flocks on Hants-Wilts borders near Norman Court in January (W.P). Flock of 150-200 feeding on larch, Headley Down, March 19th (H.G.).

Chaffinch (*Fringilla c. gentilis*). A case of 'multiple' nesting recorded from Lynton: five nests in a row in an old boat-house, separated by rafters, four of which were completed. Two contained one egg each, and one held two young and an added egg. The site is also an unusual one for a Chaffinch (P. L. Day, *Field*, 24, VII).

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*). Not by any means a regular winter visitor to the South Coast: two on shore near Beaulieu, February 28th (K.S).

Girl Bunting (*Emberiza c. cirilis*). A fairly common species near the coast: noticed feeding among seaweed, Pennington, January 30th (C.P).

Snow-Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). A male, Hengistbury, November 19th (M. and F.P).

Blue-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla f. flava*). A male clearly identified in the Avon valley on May 3rd near Ringwood (C.J.E).

Yellow Wagtail (*M. f. rayi*). Breeding in large numbers on Chilbolton Common and other places in the Test valley (W.P).

Grey Wagtail (*M. c. cinerea*). In the *Birds of Hants* this species is described as "a local resident" and some ten localities are given where it has been found nesting. At the present time it is by no means rare along the banks of the Stour and Avon, and there are at least seven sites which have been occupied more or less regularly between Mudeford and Fordingbridge alone. (Mudeford, Christchurch (2), Sopley, Hurn, Ibsley and Ringwood.) Whether this is due to an increase in the numbers of the species or because it was formerly overlooked is difficult to say. (C P, M J, F J, C B, S B.)

Pied Wagtail (*M. alba yarrellii*). A perfect albino specimen without any trace of markings was recorded on July 4th near the River Itchen (J. H. Whitcombe and B. A. MacCaw).

White Wagtail (*M. a. alba*). It is interesting to note that three were seen at Keyhaven on April 25th (K S), and on the same day a pair was noted at Ringwood (A P) quite independently. Also reported from Hengistbury on April 4th and Cadnam on the 6th (F).

Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). This is one of our summer residents whose distribution varies considerably from year to year: in the Bournemouth district numbers were above the average (C T, B T, F J): in the Forest it was much more common than usual, seven breeding pairs being located in the northern part as well as three pairs outside (B R). From another part of the Forest it is reported as scarce, though some years ago quite common (C B).

Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*). A pure white clutch of eggs found in Ringwood district (A P).

Dartford Warbler (*Sylvia u. dartfordensis*). It is pleasant to record that this species is more plentiful than ever: the scarcity of heath fires in the breeding season for two years past has been no doubt one of the chief causes of its increase. In North Hants breeding began very early: a nest with four recently-hatched young on April 26th (H G), and in the New Forest by May 3rd (C B). Outlying pairs now breed on Hengistbury Head (C P) and on a golf course in Bournemouth (F J). A pair also reported on Pennington Marsh in June (C P).

Grasshopper-Warbler (*Locustella n. nezvici*). Six pairs in one favoured haunt in the Ringwood district (C B).

Wheatear (*Oenanthe a. oenanthe*). Migrants seen in usual numbers at Hengistbury and in the Avon valley, but apparently very scarce on the downs north of Hursbourne Tarrant and near Andover (W P).

Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus o. githartensis*). A hen, East Cliff, Bournemouth, March 19th (F P): a cock, Eastney Cemetery, Portsmouth, October 26th (G C): one, New Milton, October 29th (R. H. Sears).

Wren (*Troglodytes l. troglodytes*). A nest suspended from a conifer branch, almost like a Goldcrest's, at Linwood (F H).

Green Woodpecker (*Picus v. pluvius*). In some districts this species has acquired the habit of boring into telegraph posts. This was the case in Bournemouth, where a post in Dr. Crallan's garden was so damaged by repeated borings that it had to be taken down and replaced, and other poles in the district were also attacked. The cause is obscure, as the posts are creosoted and the wood sound, so that they are not infested by wood-boring insects.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio f. flammeus*). One flushed on Hengistbury on March 21st; finally flew out to sea, mobbed by gulls, and was lost to sight (C P).

Barn-Owl (*Tyto a. alba*). One hunting in bright sunlight at 5.15 p.m. on September 29th near the mouth of the River Meon (G C): also at 4.10 p.m. on November 3rd at Portsmouth Airport (G C).

Peregrine (*Falco p. peregrinus*). Occasional inland : one Appleslade, February 23rd, and one Hurst Castle, September 19th (F H). Seen over Stanpit Marsh on May 2nd and September 11th (S B).

Hobby (*Falco s. subbuteo*). Breeds in fair numbers in the East Dorset and South Hants districts. Three seen on outskirts of New Forest on May 5th (B R) and again on the 7th (B R and F J), and breeding recorded from Ringwood district (C B).

[**Eagle** (sp. ? *Haliaeetus albicilla*). There seems to be no doubt that an Eagle was seen in mid-September on the Bixbury Estate by an observant man named J. Stevens. It was on the ground when first seen, but flew up into a tree, so that he had a good view of it at short range. It is far more likely to have been a migrating immature Sea-Eagle than a Golden Eagle, but the distinctive points are seldom noted except by those who are acquainted with both species. The bird in question was certainly not an adult, and its great size, seen at rest, precludes any confusion with the Buzzard.]

Rough-legged Buzzard (*Buteo l. lagopus*). One seen Harbridge Green, December 7th (B R).

Buzzard (*B. b. buteo*). A few still survive in the Forest : one seen flying low over heath near Bratley, July 4th (F H).

Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*). This was a disappointing season. A male arrived at the nesting-ground on April 26th (B R), but much of the area was damaged by fire on May 2nd. For some time no hen appeared, though a brown bird was seen on May 13th, but thought to be an immature cock. About May 17th the male disappeared, but returned with a mate on June 3rd. Unfortunately they were much disturbed and abandoned the place on the 21st (B R). Male seen near Lyndhurst, June 24th, and at Linwood August 23rd (F H). A male, probably this species, seen near Picket Post, May 13th (S B).

Whooper (*Cygnus cygnus*). The six birds which wintered at Beaulieu in 1936-37 stayed till about January 10th, but we have no record of them after that date (T and K S). On October 29th two reappeared, and from their tameness were probably some of the same birds. They disappeared from about November 7th to late in December, but then returned. They were still there at the end of the year (T T).

White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*). On December 18th five seen at close quarters flying in the Avon valley near Winterton (C P). (Subsequently confirmation of this report was received by the shooting of one in 1938.)

Pink-footed Goose (*A. brachyrhynchus*). One identified on Stanpit Marsh on October 13th (C P).

Dark and Light-breasted Brent (*Brania b. bernicla* and *B. b. hrota*). Both races occurred. Flocks of 40-50 on the coasts of the Solent and South Hants in February and March were Dark-breasted (K S), but six at Mudford on January 29th and 10 at Stanpit on 31st, also one at Stanpit on March 10th, were all Light-breasted (C P).

Sheld-duck (*Tadorna tadorna*). Seventy to eighty at Pennington, January 29th (C P) : three to four broods reared in Christchurch Harbour during the season (C P, F J). Noticed near Winkton Common, March 31st, and near Hurn Station, May 30th (S B).

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*). Three in Christchurch Harbour clearly seen, September 12th and 13th (C P, F J).

Garganey (*A. querquedula*). Three on lagoons, Mudford, March 19th (C P). This species is now established as a breeder in the Avon valley : bred in Ringwood district (C B) : three or four pairs breeding in Avon valley (C M P).

- Pintail** (*Anas a. acuta*). A pair, Keyhaven, April 18th (K S).
- Shoveler** (*Spatula clypeata*). Two, Christchurch Harbour, April 10th (C P).
- Poehard** (*Nyroca ferina*). A drake on the River Avon, October 15th (C P).
- Tufted Duck** (*N. fuligula*). Generally a few at Beaulieu (up to 10) in winter (K S) : one Mudford, January 14th (C P) : a few Keyhaven, January 30th (C P) : two off Bournemouth, March 5th and 6th, and eight on 8th (R W).
- Goldeneye** (*Bucephala c. clangula*). Two (one adult male) Beaulieu, January 31st (K S) : one (duck) early May (T T). Twelve at Stampit, September 13th (S B).
- Velvet Scoter** (*Oidemia fusca*). In varying numbers from two to ten present on lagoon, Mudford, November 18th—December 1st (C P).
- Scoter** (*Oidemia n. nigra*). A pair on lagoon, Avon Beach, February 25th ; drake subsequently died, slightly oiled : duck stayed till March 21st (C P). Also duck at same place, October 6th—15th (C P). Dr. N. F. Ticehurst suggests irritant poisoning from oil as cause of death : birds affected make for fresh water and gradually weaken through starvation.
- Goosander** (*Mergus merganser*). One on River Test, remained through February (W P).
- Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax c. carbo*). A great assemblage of at least 600 Cormorants and Shags noted at Freshwater cliffs on July 18th (Mrs. Priestley). This species is tending to increase its range eastward in the Channel. White thigh patch noted first on January 23rd at Mudford (C P).
- Red-necked Grebe** (*Podiceps g. grisegena*). Two on flood water, Christchurch, February 15th (S B) ; also one on lagoon, Avon Beach, February 18th (C P).
- Black-throated Diver** (*Colymbus a. arcticus*). One in Christchurch Harbour, April 30th : one (oiled) found dead at Mudford in early May—perhaps same bird (C P).
- Red-throated Diver** (*C. stellatus*). A dead (oiled) bird, Mudford, January 18th. Great numbers appeared at sea off Avon Beach on December 30th, busily diving, and rendering counting difficult, but there must have been well over a hundred of them (C P).
- Stone-Curlew** (*Burhinus a. edicnemus*). Twenty-one young birds ringed by one person within 1½ miles of his house on the Hants-Berks border. Fewer than usual on Quarley Hill while assembling before migration : September 10th, forty to fifty present : October 29th, four only (W P).
- Grey Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola*). One or two observed in Christchurch Harbour, February 16th-20th, May 9th, October 13th, November 19th (C P) and September 14th (A P). Eight at Keyhaven, October 17th (S B).
- Turnstone** (*Arenaria i. interpres*). Small parties (one to five) at Christchurch Harbour, May 9th, October 13th (C P) : August 30th-31st, and September 3rd (S B) : Mudford, July 23rd, and Warren Beach, August 25th-30th (C P) : Newtown, May 23rd and August 14th (P H).
- Sanderling** (*Crocebia alba*). Two Stampit, October 13th : ten November 19th (C P).
- Knot** (*Calidris c. caninus*). Flocks at Keyhaven, January 27th (C P) ; also one, Beaulieu, June 24th (K S) ; Stampit, August 30th, September 9th (S B) ; September 12th (C P and F J) : six on 13th (C P) : one Avon Beach, September 3rd (S B) : a few Beaulieu, September 26th (K R and K S).
- Little Stint** (*C. minuta*). One Beaulieu, September 26th (K R and K S).
- Wood-Sandpiper** (*Tringa glareola*). One Beaulieu, August 19th (K S).
- Green Sandpiper** (*T. ochropus*). One Keyhaven, April 4th (K S) : one Harbridge, December 20th (B R).

Spotted Redshank (*T. erythropus*). One wintered at Beaulieu, last seen April 11th. Also noted June 24th, July 8th, 13th (two), September 18th (three) (K S); and three September 26th (K R and K S).

Greenshank (*T. nebularia*). Also one—three wintered at Beaulieu up to April 11th (K S). One Newtown, February 7th (K S); two April 24th, and seven—eight August 14th (P H). First seen Beaulieu, July 29th, also August 19th, September 18th (four—five) and 26th (twenty) (K R and K S): one Stangit, August 31st, September 9th and 11th (S B).

[**Phalarope** sp.? One seen with Godwits at Mundeford, October 4th: from its flight probably *Phal. lobatus* (C P).]

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*). Two at the mouth of Beaulieu River, August 26th (C P).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa l. lapponica*). In small numbers only: Keyhaven (one) and Stangit (one), May 8th (C P); also at Beaulieu in winter (K S) and a few Stangit, August 30th, September 11th to 14th, October 4th and 13th (C P, F J, A P, S B): Keyhaven, October 17th (S B).

Black-tailed Godwit (*L. l. limosa*). One Beaulieu, January 10th: spring passage began in March: four on March 21st: seen on eleven occasions to end July, maximum twenty on April 11th (K S): three Beaulieu River, August 27th (C P).

Curlew (*Numerius a. arquata*). A large flock of quite 200 at mouth of Beaulieu River, August 27th (C P).

Woodcock (*Scolopax r. rusticola*). Breeding recorded from Whitsbury (F J): near Ringwood (C B); and a nest with young near Headley on July 18th (H G).

Black Tern (*Chlidonias n. niger*). Two on River Avon near Ringwood, May 4th, an early date (C M P): an immature bird, Christchurch Harbour, September 14th (A P).

White-winged Black Tern (*Ch. leucopterus*). Two small parties at some hours interval passed up the Avon on May 29th and were positively identified by Mr. Neville Gladstone (who knows Black Terns well) as this species (per C M P).

Lesser Tern (*Sterna a. albigrons*). Since the disappearance of the spit at Mundeford the colony has maintained a precarious existence on the shore, in spite of much persecution by visitors and dogs.

Sandwich Tern (*S. s. sandwicensis*). One flying over Bournemouth, September 5th (M P).

Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*). One seen at Beaulieu and watched for some hours on January 31st. It was almost adult, and the recorder (K S) has had unusual opportunities of studying this species. (*cf. British Birds*, XXX, p. 353.) On February 14th what was almost certainly the same bird, as it answered exactly to the description, was seen with the other gulls which congregate at the outflow of the sewers at the entrance to Langstone Harbour. It was only slightly speckled on the back and almost adult (G C). In this connection I should like to refer to a record in the *South-Eastern Bird Report* for 1936, where it is stated that "a few birds [*i.e.*, Glaucous Gulls] were observed in Christchurch Harbour during early spring (C O)." The Glaucous Gull is an exceedingly rare winter straggler to the Hampshire and Isle of Wight coasts, which has been obtained twice in Hants and occasionally in the Isle of Wight, but only one specimen is definitely recorded. These are the only occurrences reported during nearly a century, yet the recorder merely states that a few birds were observed! It is scarcely credible that this striking species should have been present in the Harbour on several occasions without attracting attention from other bird watchers, and the insertion of such a note without comment is not advantageous to science.

Kittiwake (*Rissa t. tridactyla*). Several storm-driven birds in the Solent in February : about five dead on shore, February 28th ; also one (immature) Stampit, April 29th (K S).

Black Grouse (*Lyrurus t. britannicus*). Mr. Bransford wrote to *The Field*, apparently in 1936, to report having seen a Greyhen in the New Forest. In reply, Mr. C. C. Dallas writes (*op. cit.*, January 16th, 1937) that the last time he saw this species was on October 12th, 1894, near Bratley Water, when he put up two Blackcock and one Greyhen, but adds that a keeper reported having seen a Blackcock in Matley Wood in December 1895. This seems of sufficient interest to be included in the Report.

Quail (*Coturnix c. coturnix*). Two heard in a cornfield near Danebury (W P).

It will be seen from the foregoing list that the Report for 1937 contains several items of considerable interest. The Dartford Warbler continues to flourish : Montagu's Harrier had a bad year ; but the Hobby holds its own, and the Garganey seems to have established itself. The Whoopers returned to their winter quarters, but in smaller numbers : there seems no doubt that an Eagle paid us a flying visit, while Iceland Gulls, Avocets and almost certainly a Nuthacker were amongst our occasional visitors.

We should like to call the attention of our contributors to the fact that the British Trust for Ornithology is asking for information on the status of the Reed-Warbler, Turtle-Dove and Tufted Duck, and that any information relating to the breeding of these species will be gladly received. The distribution of the colonies of Black-headed Gull and the status of the Corncrake are also being subjects of special investigations.

Biological Notes.

On the interesting subject of the so-called "injury-feigning" by birds with eggs or young, we received details of cases in which this reaction was shown by Willow-Wren and Whitethroat (both supplied by Mrs. Ringrose) : a striking case in the Meadow-Pipit was also observed by the editor.

Careful notes on the pairing actions of the Mute Swan were furnished by Miss Popham, and interesting details of actions by a cock Pheasant by Major Currie.

Arrival of Spring Migrants in Hampshire, 1937.

Tree-Pipit. April 3rd, New Forest (F) : 11th, Headley (H G) : 12th, Harbridge (M R) : 29th, Hum (C P).

Yellow Wagtail. April 4th, Petersfield (F) : 9th, Avon Valley (C P) : 10th, Stour Valley (C T) : 11th, Harbridge (M R) : Bournemouth and Basingstoke (F).

Red-backed Shrike. May 11th, Harbridge (M R) : 16th, Headley (H G). **Spotted Flycatcher.** May 8th, Southbourne (F J) : 9th, Mudford (C P) : 11th, Headley (H G).

Chiff-chaff. March 20th, Winchford (F) : 24th, Parkstone (F L) : 28th, Tuckton (S B), Mudford (C P) : 29th, Hengsbury (F) : 30th, Harbridge (M R) : April 1st, Headley (H G) : 2nd, Southbourne (C T) : 3rd, Southbourne (F J) : 4th, Linwood (F H).

- Willow-Warbler.** March 28th, Otterbourne (F) : April 4th, Harbridge (M R), Hengistbury (F) : 5th, Mudford (C P) : 7th, Hungerford (F H) : 9th, Stour Valley (C T) : 11th, Headley (H G).
- Wood-Warbler.** April 6th, Mudford (C P) : 14th, Cadnam (F).
- Grasshopper-Warbler.** April 11th, Bournemouth (F) : 13th, Linwood (F H) : 19th, Mudford (C P), Headley (H G) : 24th, Harbridge (M R).
- Reed-Warbler.** April 12th, Calshot (C P), Romsey (F) : 21st, Cadnam (F).
- Sedge-Warbler.** April 12th, Meonstoke (F) : 13th, Droxford (F) : 14th, Romsey and Bournemouth (F) : 17th, River Avon (C T) : 20th, Cadnam (F) : 23rd, Mudford (C P) : May 1st, Harbridge (M R).
- Garden-Warbler.** April 20th, Burley (F) : 21st, Romsey (F) : 24th, Mudford (C P) : 28th, Linwood (F H) : May 3rd, Harbridge (M R).
- Blackcap.** April 10th, New Forest (F) : 11th, Upton (F) : 13th, Southbourne (F J) : 17th, Linwood (F H) : 28th, Hurn (C T).
- Whitethroat.** April 12th, Southbourne (C T) : 20th, Headley (H G) : 23rd, Mudford (C P) : 25th, Harbridge (M R).
- Lesser Whitethroat.** April 14th, Bournemouth (F) : 20th, Cadnam and Droxford (F).
- Wheatear.** March 18th, Pennington (C P) : 23rd, Hengistbury (C T) : 27th, Otterbourne (F) : 29th, Hengistbury (F) : April 3rd, New Forest (F) : 7th, Hengistbury (S B) : 17th, Harbridge (M R).
- Whinchat.** April 14th, Cadnam (F) : 27th, Bournemouth (C P).
- Redstart.** March 25th, Otterbourne (F) : April 12th, Beaulieu (S B) : May 1st, Bournemouth (C P).
- Nightingale.** April 13th, Lyminster (F) : 14th, Headley (H G) : 15th, Otterbourne, Romsey and Cadnam (F) : 16th, Southampton (C T) : 18th, New Milton (F) : 23rd, Harbridge (M R), Highcliffe (C P).
- Swallow.** April 6th, Yarmouth (F) : 7th, Mudford (C P) : 8th, Stampit (S B), Upton (F) : 9th, Basingstoke (F) : 11th, Harbridge (M R), Bournemouth (F) : 13th, Lyminster (R W), Southbourne (C T) : 15th, Cadnam (F) : 18th, Headley (H G).
- Martin.** April 9th, Ibsley (F H) : 11th, Lyminster (R W) : 14th, Bournemouth (F) : 17th, Sopley (C P).
- Sand-Martin.** March 9th, one Bishop's Waltham (F) : 23rd, Hengistbury (C T) : April 3rd, Hurn (C P) : 4th, Hengistbury (F) : 6th, Stampit (S B) : 9th, Yarmouth (F) : 10th, Southbourne (C T) : 11th, Harbridge, (M R) : 13th, Rockford (F H).
- Swift.** April 16th, one Mudford (C P) : 24th, Ringwood (A P) : May 1st, Christchurch (S B) : 2nd, Linwood (F H) : 4th, Romsey (F), Bournemouth (R W), Southbourne (C T), Harbridge (M R).
- Nighthawk.** May 14th, Linwood (F H) : 19th, Hengistbury (C T), South Stoneham (C P).
- Wryneck.** March 28th, Otterbourne (F) : 30th, Farnborough (F) : April 11th, Linwood (F H) : 18th, Bournemouth (F) : 20th, Headley (H G).
- Cuckoo.** April 10th, Headley (H G) : 12th, Harbridge (M R) : 13th, Ringwood (A P) : 14th, Southampton (F) : 15th, Mudford (C P) : 19th, Lyminster (F), Southampton (C T).
- Hobby.** May 1st, Headley (H G) : 5th, New Forest (B R) : 7th, *ibid.* (F J).
- Montagu's Harrier.** April 26th, New Forest (B R).
- Turtle Dove.** April 30th, Harbridge (M R) : May 4th, Linwood (F H) : 8th, Southbourne (F J) : 10th, Hurn (C P) : 14th, Tuckton (C T).
- Stone-Curlew.** March 20th, Hambleton (F).
- Sandpiper.** April 14th, Bournemouth (F) : 27th, Mudford (C P).

Whimbrel. April 28th, Stanpit (C P and F J).
Lesser Tern. April 27th, Muddeford (C P).
Corncrake. April 4th, Hengistbury (F) : 6th, Cadnam (F) : 22nd, Stock-bridge (F).

Departure of Migrants.

We have a few notes on dates when our summer residents were last seen or heard :—

Willow-Warbler. October 15th, Muddeford (C P).
Reed-Warbler. September 5th, Linwood (F H).
Garden-Warbler. September 27th, Linwood (F H).
Whitethroat. September 14th, Linwood (F H).
Whinchat. October 29th, Cosham (G C).
Redstart. August 23rd, one at Quarley Hill (W P).
Swallow. Main body left Throop October 17th (C T) : stragglers November 7th, Muddeford (C P).
Martin. October 15th, Throop (C T).
Sand-Martin. October 18th, Romsey (F H) : 25th, Southbourne (F J).
Swift. August 2nd, Breanmore (F A) : main body left early (F J).
Wryneck. September 26th, Muddeford (C P).
Nighthar. October 1st-7th, Throop (C T).
Montagu's Harrier. September 14th, Moortown (C T) : 21st, near Avon Castle (F L).
Lesser Black-backed Gull. September 13th, Muddeford (C P).

Latest Autumn Songs.

Chiff-chaff. July 15th, Linwood : 16th, Hurn : 16th-23rd, Linwood (F H) : June 11th—July 22nd, Southbourne (F J).
Willow-Warbler. July 31st and August 9th, Linwood (F H) : August 2nd, 4th, 10th, Parkstone (T B) : *ibid.* October 1st (H. Lea).
Song-Thrush. December 1st, and 22nd-31st, Southbourne (F J).
Robin. December 24th-31st, Southbourne (F J).
Hedge-Sparrow. December 2nd, 4th, 5th and 10th-31st, Southbourne (F J).
Cuckoo. Calling up to July 25th, Harbridge (B R).

Winter Migrants.

Fieldfare. Not noticed in 1936-37 till January 30th, Friars Cliff (C P).
 About forty, March 12th and three on 26th, Harbridge (B R).
Redwing. Large flocks at Highcliffe after the snow (C P).

Earliest Dates of Spring Song of Residents.

Greenfinch. February 14th, Southbourne (F J).
Lesser Redpoll. March 27th, Headley (H G).
Crossbill. February 4th, Headley (H G).
Chaffinch. January 26th, Linwood (F H) : 27th, Southbourne (C T).
Girl Bunting. February 14th, Muddeford (C P).
Sky-lark. January 24th, Muddeford (C P) : February 11th, Ellingham (F H).
Great Tit. January 19th, Muddeford (C P) : 21st, Southbourne (F J).
Willow-Tit. May 6th, Headley (H G).

Dartford Warbler. January 16th, Headley (H G).
Mistle-Thrush. February 10th, Southbourne (F J).
Song-Thrush. January 1st, Southbourne (C T and F J) : 5th, Linwood (F H).
Blackbird. February 12th, Headley (H G) : 15th, Southbourne (F J).
Stonechat. March 18th, Headley (H G).
Robin. February 1st, Southbourne (F J).
Hedge-Sparrow. January 20th, Southbourne (F J) : 31st, Muddeford (C P).
Wren. February 27th, Southbourne (F J).
Wood-Pigeon. January 19th, Southbourne (F J).
Snipe (drumming). March 13th, Linwood (F H).

Our thanks are due to the contributors who have supplied notes for the Report, but several who helped us last year have not sent in anything for 1937. It would greatly assist the recorder if notes were furnished in good time without the necessity of writing to ask for them. Even if lack of space prevents the publication of all the matter available, it is always useful to have corroborating evidence, and sometimes this proves to be of extreme interest. The following abbreviations have been used :—

S. D. Barfoot	(S B)	Col. W. A. Payn	(W P)
T. E. Belcher	(T B)	A. J. Ponchaud	(A P)
C. I. Bellamy	(C B)	Miss M. Penrose	(M P)
G. L. Chandler	(G C)	Miss F. Penrose	(F P)
Miss K. Chilver	(K C)	Miss C. Popham	(C P)
C. I. Evans	(C E)	Mrs. Priestley	
H. T. Gosnell	(H G)	B. J. Ringrose	(B R)
J. Hay		Mrs. Ringrose	(M R)
F. H. Haines	(F H)	K. B. Rooke	(K R)
P. A. D. Hollom	(P H)	K. D. Smith	(K S)
Miss M. Jellicoe	(M J)	C. E. Tucker	(C T)
Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain	(F J)	Miss E. Trotter	(E T)
F. L. Lowther	(F L)	Sir T. H. C. Troubridge	(T T)
Mrs. W. M. McComas	(W M C)	Miss S. Vesey Fitzgerald	
C. W. Mackworth-Praed	(C M P)	R. Watkin	(R W)

Extracts from the "Naturalist" columns of the *Field* newspaper (F) and the *Proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society* have also been included : and some of the more important records have appeared in *British Birds*.

Whitebirds,
Southbourne, Bournemouth.

INSECTS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1937.

By F. H. HAINES.

VERY warm, wet January and February were followed by a cold March. On 26th January pollen could be shaken from male flowers of yew, and on the 27th female flowers of hazel were out. Later, fauna and flora were usually backward. A pleasant April and fine, often hot, May succeeded. June was dry, and latterly had too little sun. July was similar, but with 4 degrees of frost on night of 7th ! August and September were dry, sunny months with cold nights, that of 27th August down to 32 degrees. October was like its predecessor, with cold spells, until a warm, wet period set in at the end. November was cold, foggy and dry, as was December, excepting a heavier rainfall, with a very phenomenal fall of snow on the 7th, which caused much harm to trees and bushes. The rainfall at Linwood was high, 39.06 inches. The year did not favour insects.

Collembola. *Xenylla mucronata* Ax., several, and *Sira busti* Lub., two specimens, were found in a mushroom bed in Hampshire. (E. M. M. March, 1937.)

Orthoptera. *Ectobius lapponica* L., with egg-case, was found in the house on 19th March. A specimen of the imported *Periplaneta australasiae* F. was taken at Southampton on 4th November. *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa* L. occurred in numbers at Christchurch (see E.M.M., July, 1937). *Choritippus bicolor* Ch. was still abundant on 9th October.

Psecoptera. There are few records of this small order of neglected insects, and their distribution is little known. The following occurred at Linwood : *Pocus nebulosus* St., *P. longicornis* F., *Stenopsocus immaculatus* St., abundant, *S. stigmaticus* Im., *Graphopsocus cruciatus* L., abundant, *Mesopsocus unipunctatus* Mull., *Eliopsocus westwoodi* McL., *Peripsocus phaeopterus* St., *Caecilius fuscipennis* Ltr., very common, *C. arcticornis* McL., *C. flavidus* St., abundant, *C. obsolens* St., common, *Kolbea quinquilareum* Berk.

Ephemeroptera. *Ephemerella danica* was seen on Overwater, 23rd May.

Paraneuroptera. *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* was seen at Linwood on 26th April. *Calopteryx virgo*, *Libellula quadrimaculata* and *Coenagrion puella*, in numbers, were noted in the Forest on 20th May. *Ischnura pumilio* was very sparingly present in its boggy habitat on 5th June, when many *Gomphus vulgatissimus*, *Platycnemis pennipes* and *Coenagrion maritiale* (abundant) were noted. *Orthetrum coerulescens* and *P. tenella* were just out and *L. depressa* and *Erythrogenia cyathigerum* were common. On the Society's visit to Fleet Pond on 9th June, *Cordulia aenea*, *Brachytron pratense*, *Ischnura elegans*, *Cordulegaster annulatus* and the green female of *Anax imperator* were noted. At Hem, on 22nd June, and on later dates, *O. cursti* was still absent from its burnt terrain. It will probably return, as other insects are doing, as the ground gradually recovers and affords pabulum. *C. splendens* was present but no *L. fulva* as formerly. A great number of entire wings, of males only, of *C. virgo* were found near Dockens Water in June by H.L. : the depredator (bird ?) being undetected. *I. pumilio* was still present, again very sparingly, in its haunts, on 14th July. But almost all dragonflies and other insects were scarcer than usual. The

orange form of the female of *I. elegans* is far rarer, proportionately, than that of *I. pumilio*, at least in Hampshire. The black female variety of *P. tenellum* was very frequent, as were also *Coenagrion* varieties. *Symptetrum striolatum* was seen at Hern on 16th July, and here until 20th of October, and *S. daniae* here on the 15th of September continuing to the 17th October. *Aeschna juncea* was noted at Appleslade on 27th September and continued until 25th October, when it was hawking on the mild, damp, but very windy morning. A pair of *A. cyanea* was seen on 7th of October.

Discussion has arisen on which of the two great sub-orders of the Odonata originated first. The less developed and weak *Zygoptera* have owed their survival to asthenogenesis. The feeble, indeterminate flight, often aided by dazzling colour schemes, mimicry and obscure habits, having caused their success in the evolutionary struggle. The fast flight and general strength of the *Anisoptera* have, with equal certainty, caused a fitness to survive through menogenesis, or might. Tillyard first took the view that the *Zygoptera* developed from the first *Anisoptera* by degeneration. He subsequently adopted the converse theory. Col. Fraser, in an interesting and suggestive paper (*Proceedings Royal Entomological Society of London*, September, 1937), maintains that the last view is certainly correct, pointing out that the two primary antenodals are the true homologues of the same nerves of palaeozoic dragonflies and are the only ones present in the lowest recent *Zygoptera*, and persist in many forms of the higher *Anisoptera* to-day, even when many accessory antenodals are also present. At times their occasional apparent disappearance may be due to assimilation of structure and strength when all parts of the costal length require equal support.

Hemiptera. Heteroptera: *Chilicis typhae* was again common here from August to October, on *Typha latifolia*. It appears to hibernate in the old heads, but I have not seen it yet in the early spring. The following other bugs were also identified in the Forest neighbourhood: *Neothiglossa pusilla* Gm., *Troilus luridus* F., *Elasmotatus griseus* L., *Corixus macularius* Fieb., very common, *Dryinus sylvaticus* F., *Scolopostethus decoratus* Hahn., *Anthrenus memorum* L., *Miris calcaratus* Fall., *Phyllotarsus varipes* Boh., very common, *Calocoris tichenisi* Mey., *Lygus lucorum* Mey., Pitts Deep, *L. pratensis* L., *Campyloneura virgula* H.S., *Heterotoma myrioptera* Scop., *Phyllus melanocephalus* L., *Psallus alnicola* D. and S., *P. varians* H.S.

Homoptera. *Triecphora vulnerata* Illig. was very common and doubtful specimens of a small variety of *Bythoscopus flavicollis* L., *Idiocerus confusus* Flor., and *Allygus* sp. were found. *Cixius nervosus* Fieb. was abundant and *Psylla betulae* L., *Siphonophora sisymbrii* Buck. (Pitts Deep, 7th June), *S. ? lactucae* Kalt and *S. sonchi* L., at Fordingbridge, were noted. *Ledra aurita* L. was taken at Brockenhurst on 10th October (F.C.F.).

Neuroptera. Both species of *Stelis* were far rarer than usual on Dockens Water, perhaps owing to the larvae being washed away by the flooding of the stream: on 8th June neither species was to be found. *Bimicromus angulatus* St. was taken here by me, when sweeping bushes, on 7th July, and abundantly by F.C.F. and me throughout August, September, October, and November. It may hibernate, as F.C.F. had specimens alive in December. It is usually a rare insect and interesting as most closely allied to *Psecria*. *Hemerobius humilis* L. was found here and *Borionia subnebulosa* Steph. in the Forest on 8th August by F.C.F., the former being still abundant up to November 8th. *Raphidia notata* F. was taken at Highland Water in June. A *Sympherobius* beaten from an oak here was considered to be the rather rare *pellicidus* by F. J. K. It was small and abnormal in appearance, and the species is thought to affect *Pinus*. A *Chrysopa perla*, taken here on 19th August by F.C.F., was interesting as demonstrating a second brood (cf. F. J. K.'s *British Neuroptera*, Vol. II, p. 227). *H. betulinus* Strom. (*nervosus* F.), *Chrysopa flavifrons* Br., and *C. ventralis* Curt. were also noted here. A *Chrysopa carnea* Steph., wintering indoors, has been active on various warm evenings through December.

Trichoptera. *Phryganea grandis* L. was found by the canal near Fleet on the occasion of the Hampshire Field Club Meeting on 9th June. The following were found in the Forest: *Glyptotendipes pellucidus* Retz., *Limnophilus lanatus* Curt., *L. centralis* Curt., *L. affinis* Curt., *L. auricula* Curt., *L. sparsus* Curt., *Anabolia nervosa* Curt., *Stenophylax stellatus* Curt., *S. latipennis* Curt., *Halesus radiatus* Curt., *Sericoisima personatum* Spence, *Brachycentrus subnubilus* Curt. and *Polycentropus multiguttatus* Curt., indoors, 15th September.

Lepidoptera. A *Vanessa urticae* came to a lamp, indoors, at 10 p.m. on the very mild, damp evenings of 23rd and 31st January. Tulloch suggests (*Entom.*, May, 1937) that the influence of light on hibernating butterflies is not the same as that on moths. Butterflies go near it on account of warmth, basking and stretching their wings and behaving as they do in sunshine. A *V. urticae* was seen flying in the open at Bourne-mouth on 10th February, and another on 14th (F.C.F.). It was flying here on 1st April. A *Vanessa io*, hibernating in the house, was moving on 17th March, and a larva of *Archia villica* was seen at Bourne-mouth then and on 2nd April (F.C.F.). *Gonepteryx rhamni* was on the wing here on 30th March, a *V. io* and a *V. c-album* at Linwood on the 4th. Two *Pieris rapae* were seen here on 18th April, at Bourne-mouth on 4th April, as well as quite twenty *G. rhamni*, all males, and four larvae of *A. caja* (F.C.F.). Larvae of *Odonestris potatoria* L., one-third grown, were noted here on 24th April. *Lycæna argyolus* L. was on the wing on 12th May. *P. napi* L. and *Tyria jacobæae* L. were seen 16th May. *Hesperia malvae* L., *H. tages* L., *P. brassicae* L. and *Thecla rubi* L. were about on 17th May, also *Euchloe caradanius* L. on 20th May and *Chrysophanus phlaeas* L. on 23rd May. On the occasion of the Society's meeting on Beacon Hill, Exton and Old Winchester Hill, *Plasia gamma* L., probably immigrant, the rather local *Parasemia plantaginis* L. and *Coenonympha pamphilus* L. were met with. *V. cardui* L. was present on Farley Mount on 30th May. H.T. had noted the species at Andover on 1st May. A *V. atalanta* L. was in the garden on 2nd June. Both species were in numbers on the Dorset coast on 3rd June. *Argynnis selenis* Schiff. was seen on 7th June in the Forest. *Epinephele janira* L., and *Pamphila sylvarum* Esp. were out when the Hants Field Club met at Fleet on 9th June. No *Melitæa auritia* Rott. were noted, either as spring larvae or flying, here this season, but a hibernating larva was swept by F.C.F. in October. *Tortrix viridana* L. was out on 21st June. Although in numbers on certain oaks it was not a serious infestation. *Lycæna aegon* Schiff. was over the heaths on 23rd June. *A. adippe* was on the wing in Roe Wood on 26th, and *Limnitis shilla* L. in Sloden on 27th June. B.M.Y. reports it in July from one glade in a wood at Old Netley, Bursledon. A fine *Sphinx pinastri* L. was taken at the foot of a pine on Rockford Common, 28th June, and others were subsequently similarly found. It is undoubtedly well distributed in the pine districts of Hampshire and Dorset. It was common again in Bourne-mouth, but less so than in 1937 (F.C.F.). The tendency to affect the larger and more isolated pine trees, always *P. sylvestris*, was marked. *Epinephele hyperanthus* L. was abroad in the New Forest on 1st July, as were *A. papilia* L., *A. aglata* L. and *Satyrus semele* L. (on Rockford Common) on 14th. The fresh summer brood of *V. urticae* appeared on 16th, and was coming indoors for hibernation on 18th. *E. titonus* was in extreme abundance here through July and August. The summer brood of *V. io* was in evidence on 20th July and many fresh *G. rhamni* on 26th, continuing in plenty until 15th October. *P. brassicae* was exceptionally common, evidently owing to large immigrant swarms both early and late in the season, the earlier immigrants having bred abundantly. The late brood of *L. argyolus* was noted on 8th August. One *Apatura iris* L. was seen round an oak in the Forest about the end of July (F.C.F.), and *V. c-album* was seen at Fritham and another at Linwood by H.L. on 9th August, while T.P. reported several at Amberwood and Hasley, also *V. cardui*, on 8th September. Very fresh *V. c-album* were noted here on 15th, 23rd and 30th September. *E. janira* was

reported as late as 10th October when the larvae of *Eriogaster rubi* L. were very plentiful in the Bourne-mouth neighbourhood (F.C.F.). There were fewer than usual at Linwood. A Great Tit was seen pursuing a fair-sized geometrid moth on 19th October. It was significant to note how the weak, wavering flight of the insect disconcerted the bird. The moth escaped. *C. phileas* L. continued here until 21st October, or later. *V. atalanta* was on the wing at Bram-dean, near Petersfield, on 23rd December (F.C.F.). "The Entomologist" (1937) records that in July, 1936, *Hylophila bicolorana* Fues. and *Triphaena fimbria* L. were reported from Harewood Forest, and in August *Hypena fortis* Thnb. from the New Forest. In October, the larvae of *Plusia chryson* were beaten from hemp agrimony near a local river, and *Lithophane socia* Rotf. was seen in the Forest. The larvae of *Herse consocii* L. are recorded from Lee-on-the-Solent ("Entom.", May, 1937). Three females of *Colias croceus* were seen flying South on a warm afternoon at Petersfield on 6th June ("Entom.", July, 1937). A migration of *P. brassicae* to the north-west was noted east of the Isle of Wight between 31st July and 7th August ("Entom.", September, 1937, p. 200). On Portsdown Hill, Portsmouth, on 3rd August (early afternoon) many were seen moving southwards. They climbed as high as the trees, flying rapidly over obstructions. The day was very hot and hazy ("Entom.", October, 1937, p. 228). There are a number of new or records of insects supposed to be rare in the Isle of Wight, given by E. A. C. Stowell in "Entom.", October, 1937. H. W. Dalry records *Schiffermulleria grandis* Desv. as taken in the Forest on 4th June, 1936 ("Entom.", March, 1937).

Coleoptera. On 30th April, many species of *Amara* and *Pterostichus* were running about at Linwood. On 8th May, *Melolontha vulgaris* L. was on the wing. *Georhynchus pyrenaicus* Cr. was fairly common in the Forest, and *G. sternicornis* Sb. more so, and very abundant on paths in Oakley on 26th July, sometimes three together. *Melasis bipretorides* L. emerged in numbers from branches of rotten oak collected by F.C.F. near Southampton on 21st March. *Elater balteatus* L. was taken in the New Forest, 23rd June. *Aromia moschata* occurred on Angelica flowers in August. It is common at Appleslade, the larvae living in willow stumps. In August, the leaves of White Poplar were covered with and much marked by the gnawing of the larvae and imagines of *Phratora vitellinae* L. The destructive "water-mark" disease is only known at present from Bissex and adjacent counties. It is believed to be caused by insects, such as the beetle *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* L. which, burrowing deep into the wood, carries the bacterial infection or virus within. The beetle occurs freely here, on cricket-bat and other willows, but M.C. found this disease absent. *Staphylinus erythropterus* L. was found in the Forest 15th July, *Homalophia ruficollis* F. and *Chalcoides plurius* L. were found on Peppertox Hill on 18th June. The leaves of rhododendron in the neighbourhood were noted as extensively eaten round the edges and over the surface of the epidermis. R.T., assiduously hunting after dark, revealed the beetle *Otiornychus singularis* L. as the cause of the damage.

Diptera. *Simulium* spp. (Sandflies) occurred in numbers in February, and on 23rd were great pests in the early morning. *Bibio marci* L. was out in vast numbers in mid-May. *Bombus major* L. and even *Emphus tessellata* F. were much below average numbers. *Conops vesicularis* L. was seen by Ober Water on 23rd May. *Theropterus bisignatus* Jaen. was found at Matley on 29th May. *Microdon mutabilis* L. was common on the bogs by the Ober Water in June. *T. montanus* Mg. was noted, on 22nd June, to have re-appeared on the areas at Herrn, burnt a few years ago. It was seen again, sparingly, on 16th July. A large number of males of *T. distinguendus* Verr. were observed on 26th July, hovering in an open ride about four feet from the ground in Oakley Enclosure, N.F., at 12 a.m. (G.M.T.). The day was overcast, with an occasional glow. Amongst other flies, the following *Dothopodidae*, *Lonchopteridae* and *Pipunculidae* were taken in the Forest neighbourhood: *Campsicnemus pectinulatus* Lw., Bucklers Hard, 11th June, *Neurigen aquadrifasciata* F., Sloden, 27th

June, *Doichopus aratus* Mg., *D. sabius* Hal., Bucklers Hard, 11th June, *D. strigipes* Verr., Bucklers Hard, 11th June, *D. trivialis* Hal., 26th June, *Orthochile nigrocervidea* Latr., 27th June, *Gymnopleternus capreus* Flin., Sloden, 27th June, *Perophyrops consobrina* Ztt., Bucklers Hard, 11th June, *P. nemorum* Mg., Bucklers Hard, 11th June, *P. crassipes* Mg., 20th June, *Syntormon biserialis* Lw., Mudeford, 31st May, *Machaerium maritima* Hal., Pitts Deep, 7th June, *D. atripes* Mg., *D. phaeopus* Hal., *D. viripennis* Mg., *D. aratus* Mg., *D. simplex* Mg., *Lonchopiera lutea* Panz., *L. punctum* Mg., *L. lacustris* Mg., *L. trilineata* Zett., *Pipunculus xanthopus* Thoms., Bucklers Hard, 11th June, *P. maculatus* Wlk., Linwood, 19th September, *Axyionus fulvus* Mg., was common at Bratley on 26th June, and Sloden on 27th. *Echinomyia grossa* L., was seen at Hern on 8th July, many *Tabanus sudeticus* Zhr. and other Tabanidae were over the Ober Water bogs on 14th July. *Ctenophora pecinicornis* was taken in the Forest in June. *Trypeta veciensis* Coll. was found as a new species in the Isle of Wight, and Mr. Andrews has found it in the New Forest (see "Ent. Rec.", 15th March, 1937). *Euribia spoliata* Hal. was found at Cranmore in the Isle of Wight (H.W.A.). E.R.G. informs me that *Didea fasciata* Mcq. and several other Syrphids were on the wing in the Forest on 17th October. *Mesembrina meridiana* L., was in large numbers into November.

The discovery of *Perniothipula* by the late R. J. Tillyard ("Nature," 9th January, 1937), followed by that of a nearly allied genus, characterized by four wings, also of Upper Permian age, fixes, as pointed out, the period when the reduction of the hind-wing of the *Protodiptera* to the dipterous "halter" took place, as between Upper Permian and Upper Triassic times: a true dipteran having occurred in beds of the latter period. Why this development?

As is known, in the Carboniferous era, and after, insects had attained their maximum development in size, though in numbers possibly not until Tertiary times. Their presence on land, and as the first colonists of the air, stimulated speedy evolution of foes adapted to prey on such stores of food. From fish drawn landwards arose amphibians, reptiles and birds. The ancestors of the *Insectivora*, early *Chiroptera* and the lowest insect-eating Primates may also have originated between Upper Permian and Upper Triassic times. Many invertebrate enemies as *Myriapoda* (*Xylobius*, *Euphoberia*), Arachnida (*Protolycosa*, *Archiarthus*) and carnivorous insects, too, appear, although hymenopterous parasites had not yet been evolved. A few Mesozoic Geodipaga (by then well differentiated) are figured in Brodie's work. The various orders of insects underwent urgent specialisation to guard against these many enemies (and seasons probably more precarious than ours), resulting in the great diversification revealed in Permian times. The *Orthoptera*, *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* have exchanged membranous fore-wings for elytra of protective efficiency. The *Hymenoptera* present an armour-like exo-skeleton and a reduced segmentation that renders them stronger and more agile. The evolving protodipteron was perhaps fitted for survival by the modification of the hind-wings into halteres: sensory organs able to appreciate readily the approach of a volant foe by sensitiveness to air vibration, and a protective character given by their stimulatory properties (Wigglesworth's "Insect Physiology," p. 107, and Eltringham, "Senses of Insects," p. 62). The thorax sheds the meso-plhragma to the telescoped abdomen, while the front wings take on the functions of both pairs, the metathorax having already become very small. These changes are not much more stupendous than the loss of the hind and transformation of the front-wings into elytra which become soldered, as in most *Carabus* (*cf.* the long, rudimentary wings, too, of the common *C. granulatus*). The Lepidoptera show much adaptation often in the same directions as indicated under "Odonota." The expanse of wing, baffling hues and sometimes a jerky flight, as in the *Rhopalocera* and other families, facilitate escape. There are no early lepidopterous fossils known (*cf.* Tillyard, "The Panorpid Complex," p. 71). The general lessening of size, occurring in late Palaeozoic insects and after, was probably necessitated by greater need for concealment and easier exit from

danger. Yet birds are evidently incommoded at times by the sheer bulk and form of their insect prey : bats, perhaps less frequently so.

Those Orders or groups that are not much modified on the lines emphasized above, such as the *Plecoptera*, *Ephemeroptera* and the *Tenitredonidae* among the *Hymenoptera*, are far less dominant at the present day than are those so adapted, and proportionately to the incompleteness of the adaptations. These have been insufficient for the need, and the numbers in these Orders are insignificant when compared with those of the *Coleoptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and the other hymenopterous groups.

The observer will recognize, as he watches, that no bird, lizard, nor invertebrate predator has always too easy catering, even in the richest locality on a hot summer day, whether insects are flashing by, fluttering, settling or at rest.

Hymenoptera. A dark *Bombus*, probably *B. lucorum*, was seen here on 27th March, and this bee, certainly, on 3rd April. A queen wasp was prospecting for nest on 27th April. Queens came indoors freely to hibernate on and after 11th October, but workers were still flying actively on 19th November and a nest working at Linwood (H.L.). On the 29th of April many Andrenas of the "minutula" group were in the dandelions. A queen hornet was round the house on 2nd May and workers were busy until the end of September here, but no nest was found. Strong colonies of *Andrena* were found between Pignal and Rammore Enclosures and Holland Wood, with many *Nomada ruficornis* L. parasitic on them, flying round. *Bombus terrestris* L. and *B. helvericus* Seidl. were numerous too. Females of *Murilla europaea* L. were common in the Forest from June to October, a large, fresh specimen occurring on a doortstep here on 14th September ; the male was also seen. A pimplid ichneumon with a long tenebra stung me when held for examination. The puncture caused a pain sharp enough to make me involuntarily release the insect. It lasted for some minutes. On September 16th, a nest of *Bombus terrestris* L. had been largely dug out by badgers, but continued working in some strength until mid-October. Two nests of *B. agrorum* F. were close together in a neighbouring garden on 16th September. The two species well illustrate the different nesting habits of the two sections into which the humble-bees are divided by Sladen. *B. terrestris* is one of the eight species of "pollen-storers" which store pollen in separate cells. The second section consists of nine species of "pocket-makers" which attach their cells to the masses of larvae. The four larger species of this group nest underground. The five smaller, or "carder-bees," the group to which *B. agrorum* belongs, usually nest on the surface of the ground (Sladen, "The Humble-Bee"). Three specimens of the ophioid ichneumon, *Pyraconon montanus* Htg., were bred from the snake-fly, *Raphidia notata* F., taken by F.C.F. in Great Covert, New Forest, on 17th March, 1937, two emerging from one larva and one from another.

Arachnida. Some very conspicuous galls of the "witches' broom" type were found commonly on *Salix alba* at Breamore on 2nd August. M.C. identifies them as caused by a gall-mite, *Eriophyes trivadianus* Nalepa, known in this country for about thirty years, and now common. It is specially abundant on *Salix fragilis*, but found also on *S. alba*, its varieties, and the foreign *S. babylonica*. A great fall of gossamer on 3rd November was notable for the far greater proportion than usual of epeirid, as compared with linyphiid webs, which always vastly preponderate.

The following have sent contributions or given help, and to them my thanks are due : H. W. Andrews (H.W.A.), E. McC. Callan (E.C.), Col. F. C. Fraser (F.C.F.), E. Rivenhall Goffe (E.R.G.), F. J. Kilington (F.J.K.), H. Taylor (H.T.), R. Tweed (R.T.), Miss B. M. Young (B.M.Y.).

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION

AN appeal for assistance to Hampshire Naturalists is made by the Association for the Study of Systematics in relation to General Biology.

The Secretary writes as follows :—

Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.),

London, S.W. 7.

March 5th, 1938.

I send herewith some suggestions, and if you can publish any or all of these in your Journal you will be doing us a real service, and I hope that the work will also be of profit to your members.

The fossil or subfossil snails may attract some of your archaeologists. They are not infrequently found in Roman and pre-Roman remains.

A. S. S. R. G. B.

- (1) Distribution of Varieties in the Populations of the common land Snails *Helix* (*Ceped*) *horrensis* and *H. nemoralis*.

Anyone prepared to record accurately the presence of colonies of these two species of snail, which vary considerably in the colour and banding of the shell, and possibly to collect material, should communicate with Capt. C. Diver, 40 Pembroke Square, Kensington, W. 8, who will supply the necessary information. Fossil or subfossil material of these species is badly needed from any horizon.

- (2) Distribution of Species in neglected groups.

Records of the distribution of such animals as woodlice, grasshoppers, dragonflies, caddisflies, spring-tails and silver-fish are required, especially from areas outside the New Forest. Anyone willing to collect these animals or to record the types of habitat in which the different species live is asked to communicate with the Zoological Secretary of the Association.

- (3) Parasitic Hymenoptera.

Collections of these insects are required. The most valuable material would consist of specimens bred out from known hosts.

- (4) Freshwater Polyzoa.

A comparative survey of the distribution of some of these animals in the north and south of the country is in progress, and further collections are required.

- (5) A Survey of British Woodlice is in progress and help would be welcome.

Zoological Secretary, H. W. PARKER, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, S.W. 7, to whom any reports of 2, 3, 4 and 5 should be sent.

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION

With the object of securing more effective co-operation throughout the County in the way of Biological work, a re-arrangement of the Biological Sections has been approved by the Council. It is hoped that work of general usefulness in the way of observations, records and other notes will be done by all lovers of Nature.

In order to assist observers, a few hints are given by the Section Secretaries as to what should be looked for and noted, and suggestions as to what would be useful in the way of collecting information.

The General Secretary will be glad to give any further information, and would also be glad to be put in touch with all who may be willing to help, and to hear from anyone who would be prepared to act as a Local Secretary in any of the Branches. The County is a very rich one in its Flora and Fauna, and a great deal of work remains to be carried out, new records made, and old records either corrected or confirmed. It is important that the identity of any rare specimen be authenticated by reference to the Section Secretary.

*The Down House,
Shaenford,
Winchester, Hants.*

*H. PURROFF FITZGERALD,
General Secretary.*

BOTANY*Sectional Secretary :*

P. M. HALL, F.L.S., 12 High Street, Fareham.

Distribution.

(a) It is desirable to form an idea as to the present distribution of species in the County to compare with the past recorded distribution with a view to study of causes for change, if there has been any such change.

(b) There are many species of which the distribution is not completely known. All extensions of known range in the County should be reported.

(c) Disappearances from known localities should also be reported. Old and doubtful records. There are a number of records in urgent need of verification or otherwise.

Critical groups. There are many such, of which the distribution in the County has not been worked out fully (*e.g.* *Euphrasia* and *Panisia*, etc.). These may not be of interest to the individual workers, but it might be pointed out that by collecting and sending them in for naming, they would be making a useful contribution to scientific knowledge.

Records of Plants new to the County. Rare plants in new localities and suspected hybrids should *always* be accompanied by specimens (where it is consistent with the existence of the plant).

Ecology. A note on the soil conditions is always valuable. Occurrences of plants in unusual soil conditions and unusual associations should be noted.

Phenology. Abnormal dates of flowering, and, if possible, evidence for correlation with weather conditions would be valuable.

Abnormalities of all kinds should be recorded.

Fluctuations. Increases or decreases in numbers should be recorded, together with any evidence of cause. Notes on the comparative frequency of the same plants in the same localities would be very valuable; *e.g.* in the case of Orchids.

Aliens. Recording the appearance of aliens is of considerable importance, especially where they are able to maintain themselves in a state of nature.

New Roads. The flora of new by-pass roads might be studied, with a view of noting which species disappear first and which ones maintain themselves.

ENTOMOLOGY

Sectional Secretary:

F. H. HAINES, Appleslade, Linwood, Ringwood.

Phenological. Notes on the early or late appearances of insects in relation to the season.

Immigrants. Notes on the immigration of various species and especially the direction of flight.

Distribution. Records of rare and local species which show peculiarities of distribution. In cases where identity is not assured specimens should be sent in for authentication.

Ecology. Notes on alteration of the status of a species (*e.g.* in numbers or in season of appearances) due to changes in environment and other causes.

Biological. Notes on instances of mimicry, nature of prey, habits of courtship, adaptation to surroundings, variations and aberrations.

GENERAL ZOOLOGY

including Mammalia, Fish, Mollusca, Arachnida, etc.

Sectional Secretary:

PROF. W. RAE SHERRIFFS, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S.,
University College, Southampton.

As this comprises a very large and comprehensive section, only a few general hints are given for observers, but all notes may be of value for records.

1. Name of specimen, if known, and, if possible, a photograph or sketch. (All doubtful specimens should be sent in for authentication.)
2. Locality, time and date of observation.
3. Habitat, weather conditions, also height above sea level.
4. Measurements.
5. Any notes of interest; *e.g.* feeding, pairing, parasitic on some host.

ORNITHOLOGY

Sectional Secretary :

REV. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, M.B.O.U.,
Whitekirk, Southbourne, Bourne-mouth.

Dates of Arrival of Migrants. These have a certain phenological interest and are worth sending in, but not necessarily for publication. If any given species arrives unusually early or late, this becomes evident when a series of reports from different parts of the County is available, but it is not reliable when recorded for only one locality. A series of observations is, therefore, useful in checking records.

Changes in the status of species. These notes may be of considerable interest; *e.g.*, fluctuations in the numbers of the stock of such species as the Dartford Warbler, due to severe winters or heath fires; also notes on the increase or decrease in the number of our scarcer residents, such as the Buzzard.

Records of rare species or unusual stragglers should be accompanied by notes showing by what characters they were identified, otherwise investigation entails much correspondence. There is no risk in recording rare stragglers if the record is published some time after the occurrence is noted. The only exception is in the case of rare residents. The danger at the present day is indiscriminate killing of all birds supposed to be harmful to game preservation. Notes on food or courtship are always valuable. In the case of the Blackbird, one of our commonest birds, the courtship has only been recorded about half-a-dozen times!

The life history of all our birds requires a vast amount of original study and watching and every observation needs checking and confirming. Accurate notes on the working and sleeping hours of any bird accompanied by dates are always valuable.

HAMPSHIRE RECORDS.

THE importance of preserving ancient documents, whether official or private in character, is now very widely recognised.

The British Records Association was formed in 1933 with the support of the then Master of the Rolls, Lord Hanworth, to foster an interest in the preservation of records and to assist and advise in matters relating to them. What this Association does for the country at large, the county archaeological associations are doing in their various localities, and they are promoting a good deal of useful work in such matters as listing or transcribing documents in private ownership, or arranging for their transference to some suitable depository.

The Council of the Hampshire Field Club have appointed a Records Sub-Committee, and wish to bring to the notice of their members and others the fact that there are already in Hampshire two depositories that have received the approval of the Master of the Rolls, and they urge that any documents of local interest that may be in danger of dispersal or destruction should be sent to one or other of these.

One is the County Council Muniment Room at the Castle, Winchester. Here owners of documents may deposit them with confidence that they will be safely kept and may be recovered at will, but up to the present few documents have been received and there is not sufficient accommodation at the Castle to allot a special room for students.

The other is the Library of University College, Southampton, which has a strong-room specially adapted for the storing of documents. It commends itself to those interested in historical research inasmuch as members of the staff are always on duty when the Library is open, so that adequate supervision is assured when documents are had out for consultation in the Library. Only persons showing a good reason can have access to the documents, and in any case any restrictions placed on the use of them by their owners are strictly observed. A number of deeds relating to Hampshire are already there on deposit, and some, which no longer have any value for their owners, have been given outright.

SUBJECT SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY, 1937-38.

1. Long barrow near Longwood House.—Mr. McEuen has reported an unmarked Long barrow shewn him by Mr. Arthur Arnold of Wickham. It lies about 150 yards E. of the road running E.N.E. from Owlesbury to Lane End and 700 yards S.W. from Longwood House—conspicuous from being planted with old trees in the open ground of a very young plantation. The barrow is quite typical in shape, orientated N.W. and S.E., 78 yds. by 22 and 6 ft. high at the large S.E. end. Side ditches unmutilated except for slight digging at the N.W. end and much surface digging for rabbits.

2. Mr. Grinsell has, I believe, completed his survey of the barrows of Hampshire and contributed a paper to this year's volume of our *Proceedings*.

3. Extensive fires on Beaulieu (Hill Top) Heath have brought to light many barrows and Linear Earthworks that have hitherto been inconspicuous and unrecorded, but are now being carefully investigated and mapped by Sir Thomas Troubridge and Commander Wrey.

Of those which by their roundness and consolidation look ancient there is a small pastoral enclosure near the Noads and an unvallate bank and ditch with an entrance with short ditches branching from it which suggest pens.

There are several small, straight banks and ditches of hedge-bank size which suggest mediaeval crofts, and some long pieces like strip cultivation, besides numerous trackways some of which do not appear to be related to the present distribution of habitations.

Several of the barrows have ditches with causeways left across them—a rare feature on the chalk—probably accounted for by the wetness of the soil.

One low barrow was very carefully excavated by Mr. Jocelyn Preston and appears to be of the late Bronze (Deveril-Rimbury) type.

4. Sir Thomas Troubridge and Commander Wrey have located an unrecorded square earthwork on Church Place Enclosure, Colbury, which, no doubt, gave the 'Bury' name to the hamlet. It exactly resembles the four other little square earthwork enclosures discovered and described by Mr. Heywood Sumner in his

Earthworks of the New Forest, both in area, about one-third of an acre, and in the height of the bank about two to three feet. They are obviously pastoral in purpose for cattle or ponies, or very possibly for pigs in connection with rights of Pannage. Curiously enough, four out of these five enclosures have 'Church' place-names—three Church Places and one Church Yard. They are all on low crests of hills and the name may come from 'Cruc', Celtic for hill, but the numerous 'Church-hills' and 'Creeches' in Dorset and further west are on more conspicuous hills.

5. Trial trenches are being made in the unexplained little earthwork near Holbury Farm in the New Forest, and it is to be hoped that they may throw some light on the date and purpose of this curiously-placed entrenchment.

6. An air-photograph has revealed a group of round spots at Thorn Farm, Beaulieu. Nothing is visible on the ground, but again we may look forward to our active members at Beaulieu to investigate them before long.

7. Mr. Jocelyn Preston has been excavating some burial spots exposed by gravel-digging in the face of the Luzborough Gravel Pits near Romsey. They are scattered over a large area and the nature of the soil makes it an extremely difficult undertaking. No clear decision as to their date has yet been arrived at.

8. Canon Milner reports the casual finds last autumn of some pottery in Hinton Ampner Park, and on further search obtained a considerable quantity which proves to be Romano-British dated at the British Museum of c. A.D. 80. There are no surface indications. Later another casual find on the southern slope of Brockwood Park led to the discovery of pottery and portions of a round, flat object of Kimmeridge Shale, 10in. in diameter and about three-quarter inch thick. These are pronounced by the British Museum to be Belgic, about A.D. 30. There is nothing like it in the British Museum, and the purpose of the Shale object is unknown. He will exhibit them at the meeting.

9. Digging has been continued at Clausentum by Mr. Dudley Waterman and his helpers. A considerable portion of the river wall has been exposed and connection is being established with the Watergate.

10. In excavating for the by-pass road where it goes under the railway at Compton, two skeletons were exposed last April by the steam digger. They were considerably smashed in the process but were laid fully extended east and west with head to the west. Several iron nails about 2in. long were found, so presumably they were coffin burials, and a pot nearly intact with a curved rim found at the feet of one of them is probably Roman.

11. Mr. Dudley Waterman reported to me this month that the town ditch of the walls of Southampton was being cut into in building operations near the Bargate. I communicated with our member, Mr. Troke, and he has interested himself in getting the work watched, and Mr. Waterman is making drawings and sections of the parts exposed.

12. Mr. Guyon B. Bell, of Kingsclere, has reported an unrecorded earthwork on the borders of the County, on Sheets Berks 43. S.W. and Hants 3. S.W. of the 6in. Ordnance Survey Map.

13. Mr. Hartley F. Straker sent us last year a photograph and drawings of a perforated polished flint axe found in a garden at Cowford near Liphook. They have been placed with our records where it may be hoped the object will some day follow them.

J. W.-F.

April 25th, 1938.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1937.

Botanical Meeting at Beacon Hill, Exton; and Old Winchester Hill.

Owing to the Coronation, the first Field Meeting was not held until Wednesday, May 26th, when a Botanical Day was directed by the Rev. H. Purefoy Fitzgerald, F.L.S. (see page 89).

Bonchurch and St. Lawrence, I.W.

Some thirty members attended the Isle of Wight meeting on Tuesday, June 1st. All the arrangements were again made by the veteran local hon. secretary, Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S., who is not only an original member of the Club but was directing an Island meeting for the 62nd time. Meeting at Cowes, the party traversed the Island from north to south, and visited two of its smallest churches. At St. Boniface's the rector, the Rev. W. Forster Haire, M.A., told the legend of St. Boniface, and called attention to the fragments of the former Norman church in the doorway of the existing church. He went on to speak of famous writers connected with the village, including the Rev. James White; the Rev. Wm. Adams, hymn writer; Dickens, who spent some time at Winterbourne; and the poet Swinburne, who lies buried in the new churchyard. Mr. Churchwarden Day added some interesting tales of the smuggling days of a churchwarden ancestor, who was sentenced to six months' for running a cargo of French brandy. He arranged with the governor of the gaol to let him out for every Sunday to carry out the duties of a churchwarden!

In the churchyard Mr. Colenutt gave an interesting summary of the geology of the Undercliff along which the party would be passing.

After luncheon at the Buddle Inn, Niton, a visit was paid to the little old church of St. Lawrence. On behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Brandon read an account of the church, which dates from the end of the 12th century. It was formerly only 30 feet in length, but had a chancel of 10 feet long added by the 1st Earl of Yarborough in 1849. Into the external east wall of this chancel three of the tombstones of former ecclesiastics were built. Against the west wall are the royal arms of Charles I, the colouring of which has recently been restored with success.

Botanical Meeting at Fleet Pond and Bourley Bottom.

A Botanical Meeting, arranged by the Rev. H. Purefoy Fitzgerald, F.L.S., and Mrs. J. H. Gibson, was held on Wednesday, June 9th (see page 89).

Early Gothic Architecture, as exemplified at Warblington and Chichester.

Following upon a day's study of Saxon architecture in 1935, and of Norman architecture in 1936, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., directed a full day's programme at Warblington and Chichester, on Tuesday, June 15th. Dr. Green read a paper on Early Gothic Architecture in Warblington Church, and held the interest of his audience for nearly an hour. He then spoke of the interesting church of Warblington, alluding to the remains of a pre-Conquest tower, the north timbered porch, the yew tree, the fine 18th century tombstones, and the huts, said to be for watchers to prevent body snatching. The small pre-Conquest church was wholly altered in the early years of the 13th century. The finest architecture was to be seen in the south arcade of the chancel, and the many special features of the church were carefully pointed out. Summing

up, Dr. Green said : " I know of no other small church in the county where the changes initiated in the 13th century are better illustrated."

The party motored on to Chichester, where the remains of a Grey Friars monastery of the 13th century stand in Priory Park. The five grouped lancets of the east window are of fine proportions, and the five side windows, double lancets with quatrefoils over are of the early Geometrical type.

St. Mary's Hospital was visited for the special purpose of studying the late Geometrical windows of the Chapel, dating from the last quarter of the 13th century.

A tour of the Cathedral, both outside and in, was then made, and provided a wealth of architectural material for study. In the retro-choir or presbytery the most beautiful work is to be seen, and is very advanced for the period ; the best work of all is in the arches of the triforium on the eastern side.

Lastly, through the courtesy of the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Bell, the members visited the 13th century Chapel in the Palace, which was described as " a perfect little gem of 13th century architecture." Attention was directed to one of the finest mediæval paintings now in existence : " The Chichester Roundel." The subject is The Virgin and Child, and the painting dates from c. 1260. In it is believed to be the earliest known use of azure, gold and silver in a wall painting. Professor Lethaby assigns it to the school of St. Albans, and tentatively to Master Richard, monk of St. Albans, c. 1220—1280.

The Maulth Way, and Windsor Forest.

On Tuesday, June 29th, the Club had an interesting day in tracing the Maulth Way, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Gibson, from Well on into Windsor Forest. The word Maulth-way comes from a Welsh root, meaning sheep-way. From Stockbridge, as far as Totford in the Candover Valley it is called the Lunway (London Way), and the road was a sheep way from Wales to London. The road was described by Dr. Williams-Freeman and by Dr. Gibson, who traced its course as far as The Jolly Farmer, Bagshot, near which the party had luncheon. Here Dr. Gibson also drew attention to the Basing stone, known as the " besant stone " in 1446, set at a point where a number of roads met, but he did not know the origin of the name.

The party traversed Windsor Forest to Wishmoor Cross, on a stream which formed the county boundaries, and then visited the Cuckoo Pen, a circular earthwork 100 yards in diameter, the origin and purpose of which are unknown. There is an inner ditch, with traces of an outer ditch also, and local tradition said that this was a deer stall, used for the purpose of collecting deer and sorting them out. Dr. Williams-Freeman added that there were none of the Kind in the New Forest, and he had never heard of a circular one.

Caesar's Camp, Bagshot, with double bank and ditch, was next visited, and described by Dr. Williams-Freeman as one of the late Iron Age camps of the Belgic period, before the second Roman invasion in A.D. 43.

During the luncheon interval Mr. G. Poulter read an interesting paper on The Golden Farmer Inn, and told the story of William Davis the notorious highwayman, after whom the inn was named.

North and South Stoneham, and Clausentum Excavations.

A meeting of varied interest was held in the Southampton area on Wednesday July 7th. At St. Nicholas, North Stoneham, church, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., read a paper on the church's architecture. He said he could give no details of the earlier church which was mentioned in Domesday. The west window carefully rebuilt into the tower was a beautiful piece of early 13th century work, dating from about 1230 ; possibly it was once the east window of the church.

The east window of the chancel is of 15th century style, but the niches on both sides are modern. Much of the chancel is of late 18th or early 19th century date. The Fleming family monuments were described, and the curious and interesting Slavonian tombstone has already been described in the Club's *Proceedings* Vol. II. The armorial glass was a notable feature of the church and dated from about 1800, depicting the family arms of the Flemings from early times.

At St. Mary's, South Stoneham, Church, Dr. Green read another paper on the parish, which was called also Bishop's Stoneham. The earliest work in the Church belongs to the Transitional period of the late 12th century. He pointed out the Norman windows and also the lancet windows of the early 13th century in the north and south walls of the chancel. The east window is of 15th century date. There are two aumbries, probably for the reservation of the sacrament. On the north wall of the chancel is a recessed tomb of about 1540 with Renaissance details. The tomb of Edmond Clerke, 1632, a clerk of His Majesty's Privy Seal, is also worthy of note, as are The Dummer family monuments, and the Royal arms of Charles II. The Purbeck marble font is of the late 12th century.

At Bitterne Manor, through the courtesy of Miss Macnaughten, the results of recent excavations on the Roman site were shown. Dr. Williams-Freeman spoke first on the probability of pre-Roman occupation of the site. In Roman times there were several stages of occupation. First there was quite a nice villa, continuing to about A.D. 300, when Saxon raids caused the building of a fort, and this became quite an important place. At the end of the Roman period came the invasions of the Saxons, and a great many things had now led him to think that Bitterne was "Cerdices Ora." When they made the road for Northam Bridge, they came across 50 skeletons all laid east and west, evidently young soldiers. Probably the burials were the result of a fight and they were undoubtedly victors. He could not resist the argument that Cerdic's landing would fit the case. In mediaeval times the manor belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, who came there for hunting and fishing. Miss Macnaughten could claim that she lived in one of the few houses in England continuously occupied from Roman or even prehistoric times.

Mr. Dudley M. Waterman, who has been in charge of the excavation work carried out by a party of 15 young men in their spare time, then showed the excavations to the members. He described first the great wall that surrounded the inner side of Bitterne, and the various occupational levels revealed. The wall dated probably from the third quarter of the 3rd century. A section of 12th century masonry, and some columns and work of the 13th century, were the only evidences of the house of the Bishops of Winchester. In the cellars were the remains of the original water gate, and in the small museum is an interesting series of Roman coins, illustrating the prolonged occupation.

Bishop's Waltham Palace, Portsdown Hills, Warblington Castle, and Old Portsmouth.

The ruined palace of the Bishops of Winchester at Bishop's Waltham, was visited on Tuesday, July 20th. Commander Betton Roberts read an interesting account of the Palace and its history. The present building, or parts of it, dates from Bishop Henry of Blois' time, A.D. 1136 or 1138. In 1182 a Council held here granted supplies for a Crusade to Henry II. In 1194 Richard I feasted here after his coronation at Winchester. After the death of Bishop Edyngton in 1366, the buildings were in a ruinous state. His successor, William of Wykeham, is believed to have rebuilt the palace, and Waltham was his favourite residence after he had retired from affairs of state. Here on September 21st, 1404, he died. Shortly before the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Henry VIII made the Treaty of Bishop's Waltham with the Emperor Charles V,

who had moved from Winchester on account of pestilence. To come to the last scene, Col. Bennett, for the King, was besieged by Col. Whitehead, and on the arrival of General Brown's ordinance after the Battle of Cheriton, the palace surrendered on April 6th, 1644. Within three days General Brown's men had largely burned and demolished the palace. Commander Roberts went on to give Architectural details of the Palace, the ruins of which were examined by the courtesy of Vice-Admiral A. B. Cunningham, D.S.O.

The next halt was made on the top of Portsdown Hill, where Mr. H. Liscombe Thorp, M.R.S.T., aided by good visibility, pointed out the many interesting geographical features of the site. Speaking of the Isle of Wight he told the story of Palmerston summoned by night to Osborne, at the time of a scare of French invasion, as Queen Victoria feared she might be kidnapped. He described also the geological structure of the area which gives Portsmouth its water supply.

After luncheon, Warblington Castle was visited by courtesy of Rear-Admiral Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O. Dr. Williams-Freeman there traced the evolution or descent of the Tudor strong house from the Norman Castle. The descent of the manor was interesting down to the time of the Countess of Salisbury, one of the famous Pole family, who was executed by Henry VIII in 1541 and buried at Christchurch Priory. Descending in the Cotton family for several generations, it was defended by the Royalist owner, and then captured by the Parliamentarians. Warblington Castle was, he thought, built by the famous Countess of Salisbury between 1514 and 1526, and was in its day one of the finest Tudor houses in England. The one tower standing was said to be left as a pigeon cote, a valuable possession of a manor.

Assembling next on the old Battery platform at Portsmouth, Mr. Liscombe Thorp spoke briefly on Old Portsmouth, and his remarks were illustrated by means of a plan in the hands of the members. Afterwards a number of local residents kindly acted as guides to many places of interest in the city. Tea was taken at the George Hotel, down the servants' staircase of which Nelson escaped from the crowd, when he embarked on the *Victory* for the Trafalgar campaign.

Coombe Gibbet, Buttermere Ridge, Tidcombe Long Barrow.

On Tuesday, August 24th, a full day's programme on the highest ground in the county occupied the members, who were led by Dr. Williams-Freeman. Assembling on the long barrow on which Coombe Gibbet stands, Dr. Williams-Freeman pointed out the principal landmarks, and said the site was on the main ridge road to the coast of Kent, and the Straits of Dover were only cut perhaps between three and four thousand years ago. He traced the use of the ridgeways down the centuries, until it became the Oxway, and a drovers' road, and then the railways came, and the road trade gradually stopped. He told the story of the last gibbeting at Coombe, after the murder of two children in 1676.

Members then made their way along the ridge to Ham Hill. After luncheon Dr. Williams-Freeman pointed out the well preserved cross dyke, obviously placed there to obstruct the road. Just below the ridge was to be seen a striking section of the packway which ran from Andover to Hungerford, worn some eight feet deep into the side of the slope.

Another halt was made at River Hill, where Dr. Williams-Freeman described the geology of the Pewsey Vale, and spoke of the peoples who inhabited different parts of the area. Afterwards at Tidcombe he discussed the features of long barrows, and the cult which led to their erection by the Stone Age peoples.

Finally at Scots Poor, a nodal point for many old roads, Dr. Williams-Freeman spoke of the rare deviation of a Roman road there, to follow the ridge-way, before resuming its straight line.

Pit Dwellings at Choseley's Farm, Oditham Castle, and Church.

The September meeting of the Club was held on Wednesday, September 15th, when the principal object of the day was to see the excavations carried out at Choseley's Farm, North Warnborough, by permission of Mr. A. W. Parsons, himself a Club member.

The excavations were planned and carried through by Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A., and showed six centuries of continuous occupation on the site, from about 200 B.C. down to the 4th century, A.D. This was a British settlement, occupied also throughout the Roman period.

A detailed report will appear in due course in the Club's *Proceedings*.

Picnic luncheon was taken in the meadows near Oditham Castle, and Mr. A. W. Parsons told the story of the making of the Oditham Canal in 1777, and of the tunnel which collapsed about 1879; the canal was now almost derelict.

Dr. Williams-Freeman gave the history of Oditham Castle, which was of a form known on the Continent, but not in this country, and was defended of France, water. He spoke of the fifteen days' siege by Louis, the Dauphin entirely by in 1216, when the garrison which surrendered with the honours of war consisted of three knights, three squires, and eight men-at-arms. He recalled the imprisonment of King David Bruce of Scotland there in 1346 until he was ransomed in 1357. Other historic facts were mentioned, down to the disappearance of the castle from history, about 1630.

At Oditham the features of the church dating from the 13th century were described by Dr. J. H. Gibson, and the Rev. G. A. Bayly and Mr. A. W. Parsons added further details.

Avebury.

The last field meeting of the season was held on Tuesday, October 5th, and the attendance of about 200 was probably the largest the club has ever known. The first halt was made at "The Sanctuary" on Overton Hill, where Mrs. Cunningham described her excavations of 1930. Thanks to a hint left by Stukeley in the 17th century they were able to find two circles of holes—stone holes and timber holes—and also the first few stones of the avenue coming from Avebury. Those who excavated came to the conclusion that the post-holes were older than the stone-holes. She thought "The Sanctuary," like Avebury itself, dated from the beginning of the Bronze Age, the early Beaker period.

A second halt was made at the West Kennet Avenue, which joins "The Sanctuary" to Avebury. Mr. Alex Keiller, F.S.A., ably described the excavations of 1934—35 and the preservation and reconstruction work which had been undertaken by the Mervyn Institute, under his and Mr. Stuart Piggott's direction. One burial in particular enabled them to date the avenue, as the grave was actually part of the stone-hole, and the pottery found gave the period as the very beginning of the Early Bronze Age.

After a luncheon interval, Mr. Keiller and Mr. Stuart Piggott, F.S.A., described the 1937 excavations work in the north-western sector of the Avebury main circle. In this sector twelve stones now stood, where previously only four were standing. He had a programme of work for the next twelve years, and work on the south-eastern sector in two years' time would include work on parts of the two inner circles. Subsequently, the members made a tour of the outer earthwork, and at a spot near one of the portal stones Dr. Williams-Freeman spoke on stone circles in general and their significance.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL for 1937.

(Presented to the Annual Meeting on April 27th, 1938.)

MEMBERSHIP.—The number of members at the time of the last Annual Meeting was 467. The membership is now 473, and has grown to that figure from 325 in 1925.

OBITUARY.—During the year the Society has lost several of its active members: Mr. A. E. Bunney, who regularly undertook the work of checking and indexing any objects sent to The Castle, Winchester, for the future County Museum; Col. E. G. Cheke, Lieut.-Col. H. E. W. Iremonger, and the Rev. R. T. Marshall, a former local secretary for Winchester.

Major F. R. Boyle has kindly offered to take over the indexing work of the late Mr. Bunney.

FIELD MEETINGS.—Ten Field Meetings were held during the year, including two Botanical Meetings, in addition to a successful Exhibition of Photographic Records. The attendances of members were large, and the number of visitors was one more greater than ever before.

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.

It is with regret that the Council have received the resignation of the Editor, on his making his home in Devonshire. Mr. Davis was elected as Editor of *Proceedings* in 1925, in succession to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., and during his thirteen years of office the quality and interest of the volumes have been fully maintained.

EXCAVATIONS.—The Council made a vote of £100 for excavations at Choseley Farm, North Warborough, which were carried out by permission of the owner, Mr. P. Parsons, and under the direction of Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A. A series of pit dwellings was uncovered and showed six centuries of continuous occupation of the site from about 200 B.C. down to the 4th Century A.D. This was a British Settlement, occupied also throughout the Roman period. Unfortunately, owing to Miss Liddell's prolonged ill health, the detailed report on the excavations is not yet forthcoming.

SPECIAL EXCAVATIONS FUND.—In response to the appeal by the President and Council the sum of £66. 14s. 6d. was contributed in 1937. From this Fund the Research Committee was able to make a grant of £30, in addition to the sum of £70 voted by the Council, making a total of £100 in all, for the expenses of the Choseley Excavations. A balance of £36. 18s. 3d., remained in the Special Excavations Fund at the end of the year. In view of the requirements for the proposed "dig" at Quareley Hill in 1938, it is hoped that the Special Excavations Fund will receive further generous support.

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION.—The Division, with the Rev. H. Purefoy Fitzgerald, F.L.S., as General Secretary, now consists of four main sections. Full details of the scheme have been sent to each member, and those interested in Botany, Entomology, Ornithology and General Zoology are asked to get into touch with the Sectional Secretaries.

RECORDING OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—The subject of Recording the Ancient Buildings of interest in the County has engaged the attention of the Council, and Commander C. Betton Roberts has consented to act as Subject Secretary for the purpose.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.—The Photographic Records Section of the Club, under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. J. P. Cave, M.A., F.S.A., and with Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., as Sectional Hon. Secretary, has made further considerable progress during the year. By the kindness of the University College authorities, the Section has its Headquarters at Southampton University College. The photographs now number about 2,000, and so recently as last March the members had an opportunity of studying the work of the Section at a successful exhibition held at the Guildhall, Winchester.

SPECIAL EXCAVATIONS FUND APPEAL, 1937.

E. S. McEuen, J.P., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	£	s	d
Miss Currey ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
F. Warren, J.P., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Karslake, M.A., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Mrs. Karslake ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
Miss D. Liddell, F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Seymour ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
G. H. Sumner, B.A., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Sir Chas. Close, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Misses F. and L. Bourne ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
C. Cave, M.A., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Dr. Stephen Coffin ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0
Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
B. J. Ringrose ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Miss Cory, F.R.G.S.	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Miss A. Smith ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
G. W. Willis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	0
Mrs. Chambers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Mrs. Thompson ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	0
E. J. and Mrs. Harrington ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Mrs. Bacon ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Major G. Hill, M.C., M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Lady Cooper ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gibson ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	0
W. R. Ponting ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Rev. J. C. Connolly ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	0
A. Keller ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
Mrs. Cowie ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
F. W. Robins, F.R.G.S.	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
L. W. Lankester ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Mrs. Horn ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Miss Horn ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
Major F. C. and Mrs. Fowler ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Col. and Mrs. Charrington ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Commander J. H. Drummond, D.S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
W. K. Peters, B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. P. Shenton ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0

Air Commodore E. A. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G.	..	..	£ s d
Mrs. K. M. Lewis	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. E. G. Blencowe	..	..	1 0 0
Miss Chute ..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. Bamforth ..	..	..	10 0
Rev. G. A. Bayly, M.A.	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. J. I. Kingdon ..	..	..	5 0
M. W. Bird ..	..	..	10 0
Miss H. M. Galloway ..	..	..	10 0
Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Wansborough	..	..	10 6
Major T. Hercy Denman, J.P.	..	..	1 1 0
J. B. Sanford	..	..	1 10 6
Professor Ellis H. Minns, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.	..	..	1 0 0
Miss Cruso ..	..	..	2 6
Lady Clough Taylor	..	..	5 0
Capt. A. J. Mayne, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.	..	..	1 1 0
Capt. W. R. Apps, R.N., M.V.O.	..	..	10 0
Commander E. C. Wrey, R.N. (Ret.)	..	..	1 0 0
Miss K. Close	..	..	10 0
Edward Hapgood, J.P.	..	..	10 6
W. H. Curtis ..	..	..	10 0
F. H. Haines ..	..	..	10 6
Rev. S. T. Percival, M.A., F.S.A.	..	..	10 6
Rear-Admiral E. Jervoise, C.B.E., J.P.	..	..	2 2 0
C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A.	..	..	1 1 0
Mrs. G. C. S. MacLeod ..	..	..	1 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Maguire	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. Kirby ..	..	..	1 0 0
C. Budd ..	..	..	5 0
A. H. W. Bentinck	..	..	1 1 0
Lieut.-Col. H. G. Tranchell	..	..	5 0
Rev. A. W. Chute ..	..	..	10 0

£66 14 6.

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Balance, brought forward from 31st December, 1936	...	...	37 18 5	By Subscriptions to:—			
" 43 Entrance Fees @ 5/-	...	...	10 15 0	Congress of Archæological Societies	...	1 0 0	
" 5 Subscriptions—1935 @ 10/6	...	2 12 6		English Place-Name Society	...	15 0	
" 14 " 1936 @ 10/6	...	7 7 0		Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings	...	1 1 0	
" 308 " 1937 @ 10/6	...	161 14 0		Royal Society for Protection of Birds	...	1 1 0	
" 126 " 1937 @ 15/-	...	94 10 0		Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society	...	1 1 0	
" 11 " 1938 @ 10/6	...	5 15 6					
			271 19 0	" Hon. Editor's Expenses (1937)	...		4 18 0
" Visitors' Fees for 1937	...	22 6 6		" Hon. Secretary's Expenses (1937)	...		2 3 6
" Sale of St. Catherine's Hill Volume	...	18 9		" Hon. Treasurer's Expenses (1937)	...		4 19 3
" Reprints from <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. XIII, Part III	...	15 0		" Hon. Bournemouth Representative's Expenses	...		2 10 11
" Donations to Photographic Section	...	2 2 0		" Miscellaneous Expenses:—			5 2
" " " Wherwell Preservation Fund	...	1 0 0		Printing, Addressing, Postages, etc.	...	46 14 10	
" " " Special Excavations Fund	66 14 6			Printing Balance Sheets (1936)	...	1 10 0	
" Interest on Deposit	3 9			Subscriptions Refunded	...	2 6 6	
			66 18 3	Hire of Committee Room	...	2 0 0	
				S.E. Union of Scientific Societies—(Affiliation Fee)	...	7 6	
				Congress of Archæological Societies Reports	...	2 14 0	
				Official Year Book	...	8 6	
				Cheque Books	...	7 0	
				Receipt Book	...	1 0	
							56 9 4
				" Donation to Landford Excavations	...	3 6 9	
				" " Avebury Preservation Fund	...	2 2 0	
				" Excavations at Choseley Farm	...	84 1 6	
							89 10 3
				" Printing <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. XIII, Part III	...	77 17 6	
				" Postages, Fees, etc.	...	8 2 0	
							85 19 6
				" Expenses re Photographic Section	...		5 17 2
				" Cash at Bank on Current a/c—Southampton	...	109 4 7	
				" Cash at Bank on Current a/c—Odiham	...	15 16 6	
				" Cash at Bank on Deposit a/c	...	36 18 3	
				" Cash in Hand	...	6	
							161 19 10
							£414 12 11

(Signed) J. P. PURVIS,

36 & 38 Above Bar,

Hon. Treasurer.

Southampton.

We have examined the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1937, with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) WHITTAKER, BAILEY & CO.,

Southampton,

Hon. Auditors.

7th April, 1938.

£414 12 11