

The Hampshire Greensand system of Mesolithic sites integrates with the widespread network of West Surrey occupations which are mainly based on the River Wey and its rivulet tributaries. Also, it would seem to link up with the Rother system over the Sussex border, but little has been written about that sector of the Weald. In this connection the country between Liss Forest and the Sussex border, which at present offers very limited opportunity for exploration, should eventually contribute some important evidence of Mesolithic occupation.

EDITORIAL.

THE Editor regrets the delay before the appearance of this volume, brought about by unforeseen circumstances in the printing of this Part. The next part of *Proceedings* goes to press on December 31st, 1953. Contributions intended for publication after 1954 should be sent to the Hon. Editor, 10 The Close, Winchester. Incomplete contributions, for example those with maps to follow, cannot be accepted, and contributors whose work is likely to need many illustrations or plans are strongly advised to consult with the Editor before deciding on the final form of their contribution.

CHANGE OF THE HON. SECRETARIES' ADDRESS.

MEMBERS are requested to note that as from January 1st, 1954, correspondence intended for the Honorary Secretaries should be addressed as follows :—

Correspondence on Field Meetings to—

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
THE HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
WHEATHILL,
SPARSHOLT,
NEAR WINCHESTER.

Other correspondence to—

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
THE HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
8 PARK ROAD,
WINCHESTER.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The "Little Jesus of the Tower," a Bursledon Ship of the Early Fifteenth Century.

By MRS. W. J. CARPENTER TURNER.

IT is the purpose of this note to describe the making of the *Little Jesus of the Tower* at Bursledon in the winter of 1446, the only new sailing ship built for the Royal Navy between the years 1422 and 1451.¹ The theme of the small seaside village or town, once the centre of great naval activity, but now almost deserted except as a yachting centre or seaside resort, is a familiar one, of which the harbour of Rye in Sussex and the shore at Buckler's Hard in Hampshire are but two well-known examples—Rye a mediaeval sea-port, Buckler's Hard a centre for 18th century ship-building. It is not often realised that Southampton, with the adjacent ports of Hamble and Bursledon were also once great naval centres in the reign of Henry V (1413 - 1422). In the Middle Ages English kings hardly had any ships of their own which might be considered to form a permanent Royal Navy. Instead, they relied mainly on the "pressing" of merchant ships in time of war and on the ancient customs which entitled them to call up ships from the Cinque Ports to serve them free of charge for certain limited periods. Henry V may well be considered to have been the first English king to attempt to build up a permanent Royal Navy and his premature death in 1422 was a tremendous setback to the naval development of this country. Henry built several new "great ships," the *Gracedieu* (1400 tons), the *Jesus* (1000 tons), the *Trinity Royal* (540 tons) and the *Holy Ghost* (760 tons). He built many smaller ships, barges and balingers (Old French *Balengier*, i.e. ships which relied on oars as much as sails), and throughout the whole of his reign two definite tendencies may be observed, an increase in the size of the ships (i.e. their tonnage) and the increase of the number of ships permanently in the Royal service. Any ship permanently in the Royal service had always had "of the Tower" added to her name but the great naval activity of Henry V's reign centred at Southampton and was supervised by William Soper, a Southampton merchant and draper who as Clerk and Governor of the Ships can be said to have done more for the Royal Navy at this time than any other man in England, except his royal master. The successful invasion in Normandy which led to the victory of Agincourt and Henry V's later successes

1. There is some evidence that a royal barge was built.

against the French were only made possible by the provision of a large carrying fleet and a naval force efficient enough to prevent any counter-invasion of England.

With the death of the King, however, in 1422, the Council decided to economise. At least part of the Royal Navy was still unpaid for. Soper had advanced some of the money but he was not repaid until years after. It was decided to sell off as many of the smaller royal ships as possible and to close the royal naval store and smithy at Southampton, but it was neither possible nor perhaps even desirable to sell off the larger ships. The centre of naval activity moved from Southampton to Bursledon and the Hamble River. The changing fortunes of the French War and the success of Joan of Arc made Southampton a possible target for French invasion. The town had been burnt by the French before (almost in the living memory of a man alive in King Henry V's reign). It was undesirable to leave ships permanently in Southampton Water and indeed the larger ones could not have tied up within the port.

Soper had already fortified Hamble against the French with a wooden tower and a spiked pale running along the sea-shore and he had built two naval storehouses there. The long stretch of the Hamble River made a very suitable and comparatively safe resting-place and as a further precaution a great iron chain was placed across the estuary. Within the area protected by the chain Soper proceeded to lay up the four greatest ships which were brought in one by one over a period of years from "le Rode" at Bursledon. Eventually they were each berthed in an individual "Dok" or enclosure on the mud, and left to rot. The *Gracedieu* was struck by lightning and burnt out, and the *Jesus* was towed round to Southampton and given to two members of Cardinal Beaufort's household. The carcass of the *Gracedieu* can still be seen at extremely low tide but the *Trinity Royal* and the *Holy Ghost* have long since disappeared. Other smaller ships were also taken into the comparative safety of the estuary and the Hamble became a kind of graveyard for the Royal Navy.

During the long period of years that he held office William Soper kept careful account of his work and expenditure, accounts which of course he presented at the Exchequer. These accounts may still be seen at the Public Record Office and the Greenwich National Maritime Museum and it is from them that our main knowledge of the naval history of the time is obtained. Even after the death of the King the war with France went on and the sale of the smaller royal ships must have been sometimes regretted. Of the Balingers which were left unsold after 1422 the *Rooz* was in very poor condition; the *Gabriel Harfleur* Soper had refitted, probably at Winchelsea, but she was soon withdrawn from active service and left to rot in the sea. The smartest and best-equipped Balinger of all,

the *Ane*, which Henry V had used as his personal launch, had been sold and there was hardly a ship left in 1423 suitable for the royal service. By 1436 it had apparently become essential to provide a new and well-equipped Balinger and once more Soper was commissioned for this task; he built the *Little Jesus* at Bursledon in the winter of 1436. Even then she was not a completely new ship. The great ships of Henry V's time had each their own retinue of smaller ships. The great *Jesus* had had a boat called "The *Graund Follower*." The *Graund Follower* had seen active service in the later years of the French War. Her master, Randolph Huskard, whose former commands had included the *Ane* and the *Graund Marie*, had brought her successfully through the difficulties of his voyage in 1421 with the Lord Admiral, Thomas Lord Carrewe, and had paid over £7. 10s. 0d. to Soper as prize-money. The *Graund Follower* was given a moderate refit costing £9. 19s. 6½d., including the cost of new boards and new sail needles, and "ij larg' Standardes de worsted." Fifteen years later she must have been at the end of her active service and Soper's accounts make it clear that she had been completely dismantled and what could be used from her built into the *Little Jesus*. The latter was thus practically a new ship though her previous service was not forgotten.

The order to build the *Little Jesus* came from the Lord Treasurer of England, Randolph Cromwell. Soper, though ultimately responsible for the job, did not supervise it in person. He sent for Jordan Browning, an experienced sailor and formerly Captain of the *Holy Ghost*, and Browning supervised the entire rebuilding. Richard Rowe, another experienced sailor long in the royal service, was sent to London to see Cromwell himself and find out his wishes. Later on Rowe became the *Little Jesus*' first master or Captain.²

Browning's first task was to put the *Graund Follower* on the stocks at Bursledon; that is to say, the ship was hauled up on to the beach and then held in a certain wooden frame, the ground all around was hollowed out, and an enclosure or fence built round the whole Dock. This we know to have been the procedure in other instances and sometimes the keel was blocked with wooden wedges called feet. In this case the keel was renewed and Soper paid Thomas Osmond twelve pence for carrying one piece of timber "called Le Kiell," and Thomas Brown 4s. "for divers pieces of timber called Shores" and "for a closure round the ship for the better keeping of different materials." For even greater security there was a day and night watchman, John Darby, a labourer who watched for a total of 57 days at 4d. a day and he had a deputy, Richard Broke, who was paid 9s. 8d. for 29 days.

2. The details which follow are to be found in the second of Soper's detailed accounts preserved at the Public Record Office, e.g., E 101/53/5.

The *Little Jesus* was clinker-built and the boards for her making were bought in separate lots in Southampton by Soper in October and November, 1436 (14 Henry VI). It was very necessary to economise and the men who put the ship on the stocks were paid in kind with "victuals brought for the greater saving of wages." Osmond, who seems to have been only a carrier or labourer, was also paid for "felling and squaring these timbers for better saving of carpenters wages." Twenty pieces of timber came as a gift from the Abbot of Titchfield and Soper had only to pay 3s. 4d. for carriage. The essential of clinker-building is that the gaps between the overlapping boards are caulked with moss and pitch. The pitch and "Rosyn" were bought from Southampton men and a woman, Isabel Gladwyn, supplied the "focal" called *Lethe* used for "burning the shipboard in divers places." Nails and iron for binding the rudder were important items. A Hanse merchant, Martin Schua, supplied 24 c. Calfacnail; Richard Burgeys, Smith of Southampton, 629 lbs. of iron for "roffnails" and "the Rother of this Balinge." The iron used on the rudder was smelted with six bushels of sea-coal bought from John Bissshop. Other quantities of nails came from two other Southampton smiths and no attempt was made to buy anything from only one supplier.

By March of the next year the main body of the ship was completed and it became necessary for Soper to buy the materials for her sails and her cordage. He turned to an old business friend and associate, Peter Jamys of Southampton, and for 30s. purchased "2 cords called Takkes, 6 couple. Headropes for the Shrowde, 1 Cord called Stay, 2 couple cords called back Stays, 1 cord called Tye, 2 pairs Pollancres (ropes for the Anchor), 2 pairs pendants, 1 Uptie, 1 Bray rope, 1 crane-line." Jamys also provided a certain "covering for the Balinge" for 6s. 8d., a gear for the mast, seven long oars, a "Mesansayll," and a "Fokesayll," pulleys for Bowlines, a pulley for the Stay, a "Manstaffe" and a "Mykchoke." It was customary at this time for the sails to be made by sailors and Soper bought fine canvas from John Estwell of Southampton which was made up by nine sailors working under the supervision of William Tanner. Soper paid him 15s. 8d. which included the cost of his thread. Pulleys and "shyves" were bought from John Buller of Southampton and another Southampton man, Nicholas Burforth, supervised the work on the thirty-six great oars bought for the ship.

In Henry V's reign it had been usual to decorate parts of a Balinge with ornamental painting but the *Little Jesus* was apparently left unpainted, probably because of the need for economy. John Steynour, a Southampton painter who had helped to decorate some of the earlier royal ships, was, however, called in to paint "divers signs for the sail," work for which he received 3s. 4d. An essential

part of the equipment of any clinker-built ship was a pump, and with this, purchased from John Bisshop with six water scoops (*e.g.* bails), also provided, the *Little Jesus* could hope to remain reasonably dry, though it is unlikely that she was ever completely water-proof and she probably always leaked slightly. A complete list of all the other pieces of gear and equipment bought for the ship cannot be given here. She had a sounding-line and an anchor which cost 26s. 8d. and her own dinghy, known in the 15th century as a "Cokbote." Comparatively few small ships at this time carried a compass but one was purchased for the *Little Jesus* from William Hardeman of Southampton who was paid sixteen pence for "j diall et j nedell."

Soper's accounts include not only the details of what he purchased for the *Little Jesus* but the wages of the men who worked on her. Jordan Brownyng, the master-mariner who supervised the work, had also to ride round the countryside when necessary in order to find the materials. He was paid 6d. a day and a total of 40s., so he presumably only spent eighty days on the actual job. When the *Little Jesus* was completed in March, 14 Henry VI, her master, Richard Rowe, supervised the raising of her mast and the setting of her shroud. With a crew of twelve other sailors he launched her from the stocks and sailed her round from Bursledon to Southampton. The work which began on 4th November, 14 Henry VI, had gone on through the worst time of the winter, during the hard months of November, December, January, February and March. It had employed at least thirty different carpenters who are all named in Soper's accounts and who were paid at different daily rates according to their skill, varying from 3d. to 6d. a day. Some were Berders, some Clenchers and some Holders. The most highly paid was John Bisshop at 6d. a day, from whom Soper had purchased some of the timber for the ship, and Richard Rillewodd, a Berder, who was paid 4½d. a day when working on the ship but 5d. when employed on more skilled work on the mast. By far the greater part of all the wages paid went, naturally enough for a wooden ship, to carpenters, but Soper also paid a smith, Richard Burgeys, and his mates for seeing to the ironwork. The clinker construction of the *Little Jesus* is shown not only by the payments for "Bords," but also from the wages of the two caulkers who worked on her, John Soday (8s. 4d.) and John Eliot (9s. 7d.) who were paid 5d. a day and were both men who had often worked before on royal ships.

The *Little Jesus* was finished in March, 14 Henry VI, at a total cost of £143. 6s. 5½d. and she does not appear in Soper's later accounts which continue until he ceased to be Clerk and Governor of the ships in 1441. In his own words, when she was completed, he handed her over to her master, Richard Rowe, "who ought to answer for her in future." We know from other sources that she

was used by Richard, Duke of York, for at least one of his voyages to Normandy and for other missions in the course of the French War, sailing to Calais, Crotey and other ports in Normandy. Rowe's account for one of his voyages has miraculously survived.³ It is very short but reveals that the *Jesus* went to Crotey in August, 14 Henry VI, with a crew of a master (Rowe) and sixty men who were together paid a total of £10 for the voyage. The ship was victualled with bread and flour costing 25s. 6d., beef (25s. 4d.), 2½ barrels of salt meat (25s.), 5 pipes of beer (33s. 4d.), and 6 lbs. of candles (9d.). This is not the place to attempt to describe her later history. Soper's account for her building remains to remind us that in the first half of the 15th century Bursledon and Southampton were royal naval dockyards and that the only new sailing ship built for the Royal Navy between 1422 and 1451 was the *Little Jesus of the Tower*, built at Bursledon in 1436.

3. P.R.O. Exchequer K.R. Accounts various E 101/Bundle 51/6.

The Tower Clock of the Church of St. John in Montibus (St. John in the Soke), Winchester.

By G. H. BELL.

THIS is one of the few Elizabethan church clocks extant and still contains a surprisingly large amount of its original mechanism. It is recorded in *The Early Churchwardens' Accounts of Hampshire* that the clock was made in the period of 1559 to 1562 and cost the church £13. 9s. 0d.

In 1582-83 "4s. 0d. being paid to set the clock going on the Great Bell, and 12d. for making this account."

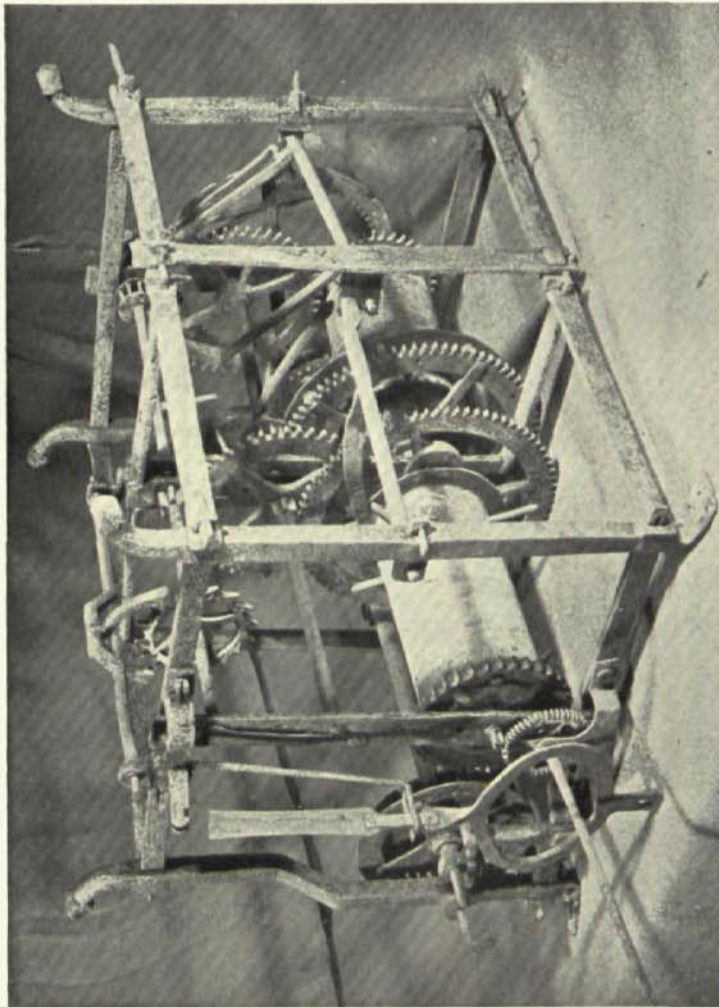
Also "It is agreed by the whole Parrishners, that Ed. Churcher shall have yearly 4s. 0d. paid to him out of the church box, to be paid quarterly, for keeping the clock and dressing the bells and doing other nessessarys about the Church."

In 1595-96, 25 parishioners subscribed "for keeping the Clock and Chimes by the Year," and collected £1. 3s. 1d. "Most of the Suscribers give either 2s. 0d., 1s. 4d., 8d. or 4d. The Vicar gives 1s. 4d."

Unfortunately it is not possible to trace records between 1600 and 1800.

The clock never possessed a dial, but, like most clocks of that period, just struck the hours on its bell. Its time-keeping was governed by the Foliot escapement and this was changed at the end of the 17th century to the anchor type of escapement. The clock was wound twice daily.

PLATE II.



The Tower Clock of the Church of St. John in Montibus, Winchester.

**Further Notes on Displays of the Royal Arms in
Hampshire Churches.**

(See p. 47, *Proceedings*, Vol. XVIII, Part I.)

By R. L. P. JOWITT.

Curdridge. This church, built in 1887, has a carved representation of the Royal Arms over the S. doorway (Group D.)

Soberton. This large example, dating from the reign of Queen Anne after the Union with Scotland in 1707 (Group B. 4), is now being repaired by Mr. John Mahy of Winchester. It was badly damaged by a fall from the wall of the church, upon which it was hung.

Winchester, St. Maurice. This large example, painted on boards, is also being repaired by Mr. John Mahy. Below the Victorian Royal Arms (Group D) has been discovered an earlier painting showing the Hanoverian inescutcheon ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet (period 1801-17 ; Group C. 2) and below this again what looks like a Stuart Royal Arms. The letters "G.R." which may have been altered from "C.R." are plainly visible, but until the work has progressed further it is not possible to say which period they date from.

Wootton St. Lawrence. A very handsome Royal Arms, circular in shape and thus unique in the county, hangs on the N. wall of the tower. It shows the Hanoverian inescutcheon ensigned with the Royal Crown (period 1817-37 ; Group C. 2). It is signed "George Boughton" at the back and dated "1821," but as it has been cut down to fit the circular frame, it may well be of earlier date.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the years 1573-4, it is recorded :—

"For the paintinge of ye quene's armes and the X comandements in the rood loft wall, with other sentences of scripture 13. 4."

Church Crookham, Christ Church. The Royal Arms of Queen Victoria, dating from the erection of the church in 1841, are displayed on a pendant boss above the crossing.

BOOKS RECEIVED AND EXCHANGES.

NOW that the *Proceedings* are at last up to date it is hoped in the next number to begin the regular review of books received by the Club. In the meantime the Editor gratefully acknowledges the receipt of *Saxon Architecture and Sculpture in Hampshire* by Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Green, the *Annual Reports* for 1952 of the York Civic Trust, of the Council for the Promotion of Field Studies, of the Haslemere Educational Museum, and of the Curtis Museum at Alton. Authors' offprints have been received from W. H. Curtis, Esq. (*George Graves, F.L.S., 1784-1839*, reprinted from *Watsonia*, Vol. II, Pt. II), and F. W. Robins, Esq. ("Man's Plaything, the World," *Proceedings* of the 14th International Congress of Sociology, Vol. IV).

The *Proceedings* are exchanged with the following Societies :—

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.
Surrey Archaeological Society.
Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society.
Sussex Archaeological Society.
Bournemouth Natural Science Society.
South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies.
Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Essex Field Club.
Essex Archaeological Society.
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

SUBJECT SECRETARIES' REPORTS.**PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.**

THE Photographic Section has suffered a great loss in the resignation, owing to ill-health, of its founders and co-secretaries, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Green. It is entirely due to their untiring exertions and influence with other photographers that the Field Club's collection of photographs of local antiquities is one which can have few rivals in any county. It now numbers upwards of 10,000 prints, properly mounted, with all the relevant information typewritten on the mounts. Dr. and Mrs. Green's meticulous arrangement of the photographs makes the collection invaluable to students and the beauty of the greater number of the prints a delight to all. The collection is now housed at Tudor House Museum, Southampton, in a pleasant room with adequate space for comparative study. We are greatly indebted to the Libraries and Museums Committee of the Southampton Corporation for the handsome facilities provided. The photographs are filed in alphabetical order of locality and a cross reference index, compiled by Dr. and Mrs. Green, is available for the study of details. The Section continues to benefit from the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. R. L. P. Jowitt and from contributions donated by members of the Club and others. The collection may be seen at Tudor House Museum during the hours of opening ; i.e., weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The present Honorary Secretaries are Miss A. M. Trout, B.A., and Mr. P. Storer Peberdy, A.M.A., Curator of Tudor House Museum. They would welcome any additional prints with or without negatives (negatives are deposited with the National Buildings Record) and would very specially welcome enquiries and visitors. All donations and correspondence should be addressed to the Curator, Tudor House Museum, Southampton.

BIOLOGICAL SECTION.**General Remarks.**

From a natural history point of view 1952 was a year of considerable interest. On the botanical side, although there were no reports of new discoveries, it is satisfactory to note that many of our rarities are holding their own. *Ludwigia palustris* has been found in abundance in what appears to be a new site: *Gladiolus illyricus* is still flourishing in the New Forest, and *Gagea lutea* survives on the Hampshire border. The recently re-christened *Epipactis phyllanthos* G. E. Smith was found growing near Southampton and reported from other localities. *Calystegia sylvestris*, an alien, was found in a hedge near Fawley, and *Sparganium angustifolium* Michx in a New Forest pool. There have been no fresh reports of *Galinsoga parviflora*, previously reported from Christchurch, which might have been expected to spread.

Turning to zoological matters, among the mammals the Yellow-necked Mouse continues to be reported by Mr. Cohen from Sway, but has not been announced from elsewhere. Several exciting bird discoveries will be found in the ornithological report, notably the occurrence of the Little Ringed Plover nesting in Hampshire, and the probable records of Pectoral Sandpiper and Nutcracker. A summary of novelties among the lepidoptera is given in the penultimate paragraph of Mr. Goater's report.

Mrs. Haines' interesting report on general entomology contains a record by Colonel Fraser of the rare Dragonfly *Oxygastra curtisii*, and an account by Dr. Hobby of the spread of a North American bug *Gonphocephala coccinea* in south-east England. The capture of a number of uncommon diptera, including a rare tachinid *Eurythia caesia*, is recorded by Mr. Collin. Finally a note on *Arachnidae* by Mr. Murgatroyd speaks for itself.

Weather.

"The following report on the weather in 1952 was compiled by Miss Haines, ostensibly for Mrs. Haines' entomological report, and is, of course, applicable to the Linwood area, but, since it is so much better than any report likely ever to have been prepared by me, I have pirated it without shame to serve for the whole biological section report. My apologies and thanks are offered to Miss Haines.

"January was mild, but there were a few extremely hard frosts near the end of the month. Rainfall (at Linwood) 2.59 inches. February was exceptionally dry and sunny, but there were many night frosts. Rainfall 0.60 inches. March was very mild, bringing an early spring, and the easterly winds associated with the month were almost entirely absent until the last few days. Rainfall

3.61 inches. April was an unusually mild and beautiful month ; exceptionally high sun temperatures occurred during the latter half. Rainfall 2.18 inches. May again was hot, with a real "heat-wave" in the middle of the month. Rainfall 3.00 inches. June also was a hot and dry month, with few cloudy days. Rainfall 1.08 inches. July was similar, and exceptionally dry. Rainfall 0.50 inches. August was unusually wet and cloudy, with few really fine days. Rainfall 4.03 inches ; and with this the summer seemed to break up entirely, the weather becoming damp and cold. September was also very wet and cold, and there were several ground frosts towards the end of the month. The rainfall was one of the highest on record for this month, 5.15 inches. The early part of October was notable for the extreme beauty and brilliance of the autumn tints—due, perhaps, to the wet preceding month. It was mainly mild and sunny, but with high westerly gales during the last week. Rainfall was again high—5.02 inches. November was very cold, with much cloud and several falls of snow and sleet. Fogs, which were unusually prevalent throughout the winter of 1952-53, began during this month. Rainfall, 4.28 inches. December was also very cold, with much fog. In this district there were a few degrees of ground-frost every night throughout the month. Rainfall, 3.10 inches. The rainfall for the year was only a little above average, the extreme dryness of February, June and July being balanced by the exceptional humidity of the late summer and autumn. Total rainfall at Linwood for 1952, 35.14 inches."

F. E. W. VENNING,
Biological Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL REPORT.

PART I.

Mammals.

By OLIVER HOOK.

Hedgehog. Many are killed annually on the roads by motor cars : by plotting the localities it appears that the species is found chiefly in the vicinity of towns and villages. Reports of its presence are otherwise infrequent owing to its nocturnal habits.

Common Shrew. One found dead near Ringwood December 28th ; snout to root of tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Pigmy Shrew.—One found in a nesting box 4ft. from the ground at Sway on February 1st (E C). One found dead Hill Head, Fareham, September 7th, also 13th (C S). The average measurements of four specimens found at Brockenhurst are snout to root of tail 2 inches, tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Water Shrew. May we appeal again for records of this species in Hampshire ; there has been no response to a similar appeal in the 1952 *Proceedings*.

Mole. Very abundant at Hale and all through the Fordingbridge district (C W A). A dead mole found at Hill Head on June 17th (C S). Moles are increasing in the New Forest area, due probably to a decrease in trapping, the skins being worth only 4d. to 5d. nowadays.

Pipistrelle. One flying in bedroom at Sway, December 7th (E C). One flying amongst swallows and martins over R. Meon on April 26th (C S).

Long-eared Bat.—One in dressing room at 11.30 p.m. on October 17th at Butts Ash settled at top of electric light wire when light was switched on. It had to be removed by hand and ejected (E V).

Unidentified Bats.—Three very large bats hawking over Titchfield Haven at 7 p.m. on April 13th. Four ditto at 8 p.m. on April 19th (C S).

Fox.—One or more throughout the year at Titchfield Haven (C S). This species is increasing in the New Forest area. A fox seen being mobbed by two magpies near Sway (E C). A vixen bred an unusually early litter of cubs in a wood at Hale. On the night of March 11th the vixen could be heard calling the cubs and we could hear them answering. They must, therefore, have been born early in February. In July one was shot by a neighbouring farmer practically full grown (C W A). A fox emerged at 8.50 p.m. B.S.T. from a badger sett in the New Forest on May 18th, and moved leisurely away. At a fox's earth the forefoot of a Roe fawn was found in the New Forest area on June 20th.

Badger.—Tracks seen in the snow on woodland paths around Hale (C W A). Adult and three young emerged from sett 8.12 p.m. B.S.T., May 12th, New Forest, and later some bedding was collected and taken backwards to the hole. The same family emerged at 9.15 p.m. B.S.T. on June 16th, and the adult and two young were busy collecting bedding (bracken and dead beech leaves) and taking the material backwards to the sett.

Otter.—An otter was seen by the stream in Stone Quarry Bottom, Fordingbridge area (C W A).

Stoat.—One seen in Titchfield Haven on January 19th—species rarely seen there nowadays (C S).

Yellow-necked Mouse.—One caught at Sway on April 13th (E C). The largest specimens of several have measured :—

Snout to root of tail	-	4½in.	4½in.	4½in.
Tail	-	4½in.	4in.	4½in.
Overall	-	8½in.	8½in.	9in.

All males.

These dimensions are roughly 25 per cent. greater than those of the largest long-tailed Field Mice measured.

Long-tailed Field Mouse. Two occupying a wren's new feather-lined nest about 6 feet above the ground and against a slender tree at Hill Head, Fareham (C S).

Bank Vole.—One in garden at Sway, April 13th (E C).

Water Vole.—A very large one seen on May 18th and nest found in reeds on June 2nd. This species is much more rare than it used to be in Titchfield Haven (C S). The Water Vole is not common in the New Forest, although fairly plentiful on the River Test and River Itchen and elsewhere.

Grey Squirrel.—Flushed from derelict boat at Hill Head harbour on June 7th, and later on same day was seen by River Board workers to be sitting on top of pile-driver. New drey found on June 13th in Titchfield Haven (C S).

Red Squirrel.—We should welcome records of this diminishing species from any district in the County in which it is still found.

Red Deer.—The Old Red Stag at Godshill was about all the year and although his favourite haunt seemed to be Godshill Inclosure he was often seen in the New Forest by Pitts Inclosure (C W A).

Fallow Deer.—Raided some gardens at Wood Green doing some unwelcome pruning to ornamental shrubs—Fordingbridge area (C W A). Fallow seen fairly frequently north of the Southampton to Bournemouth railway line in small parties of two to 10.

Roe Deer.—The average weights of New Forest specimens in November were : Buck (mature, 57 lbs. ; Doe (mature), 53 lbs. ; Buck of the year, 33 lbs.

PART II.

Reptiles and Batrachians.

By OLIVER HOOK.

(C S) reports from Hill Head, Fareham, that adder and grass-snake, common lizard and slow-worm, toad and frog are all common in that district.

Smooth Snake.—One found on roadway, killed, on May 21st in New Forest area.

Frog.—Spawn found at Irons Well, Fritham, on March 8th (E C). Spawn found at Hill Head, Fareham, on March 1st (C S).

Contributors.

(C W A)	-	C. W. Andrews.
(E C)	-	E. Cohen.
(C S)	-	Dr. C. Suffern.

PART III.

Birds.

By EDWIN COHEN.

I must begin by thanking those who have sent in the records which have made the following account possible ; in particular Messrs. J. S. Ash, K. Brown, Dr. C. Suffern and members of the New Forest Ornithologists' Club who took great trouble over their long lists. Once again I must point out that very few notes came from the north and centre of the county and not enough from the Isle of Wight, which makes my report far from representative. Surely there are other reliable ornithologists in those parts !

I have been asked to cut down the length of the report but have found it difficult to decide which species to leave out ; as it is, I have had to assume a general knowledge of the avifauna of the county among readers, who will know that the omission of a species does not necessarily imply its absence. The abridgements I have been able to make include the omission of first and last dates of migrants in many cases where these are later than the "early dates" of arrivals or earlier than the "late dates" of departures particularized in *The Handbook*. And I have also cut out addresses of observers. Many other observations have had to be omitted or summarized.

The English and Latin names of birds have been taken from the *Check-List* published by the List Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1952, but I have adopted the suggestions in the January 1953 number of *British Birds* (Vol. XLVI, No. 1) concerning the dropping of hyphens and also the other minor changes from the *Check-List*, whose order of classification, the Wetmore order, I have also followed. As the editors of *British Birds* point out in the editorial of the January 1953 number, which itself goes over to the new order, the more long drawn out the period of transition from the *Handbook* order to the Wetmore order, which begins with the Divers and ends with the Passerines, the greater will be the inconvenience caused. And the Wetmore order has now been adopted in most parts of the world and is rapidly gaining ground in this country. The change is, to put it mildly, a nuisance, but there it is ! It would be a great convenience if observers who send in long lists would also adopt this order in future—it is to be found in *The Popular Handbook of British Birds* edited by P. A. D. Hollom and published by Witherby, as well as in the *Check-List*—and if all observers who intend sending in any notes would do so by the end of January or, if unable to manage this, would advise me before the end of January that there are notes still to come. It is very tiresome trying to fit in late observations after the report as a whole has been drawn up.

For an account of the weather during the year I would refer readers to Brigadier Venning's Meteorological Report. One of the most striking effects of the weather on birds was the unprecedented "wreck" of Leach's Petrels which is mentioned in my report.

Finally, I can only ask readers to refer to the last three paragraphs of my introduction to the 1951 report, which hold good for this one too.

List of Contributors.

- (J A) - J. Ash.
- (M C A) - M. C. Adams.
- (B) - *Proceedings* Bournemouth Natural Science Society, Vol. XLII, 36.
- (B B) - *British Birds* Magazine
- (D F B) - D. F. Billett.
- (G B) - G. Bundy (also included in N F O C).
- (G A B) - G. A. Button.
- (K B) - K. Brown.
- (E C) - E. Cohen.
- (N F O C) - One or more of 12 members of the New Forest Ornithologists Club.
- (D N D) - Diana Newton Dunn.
- (P L D) - P. L. Day.
- (D V F) - D. V. Freshwater.
- (J G) - J. Goodhart.
- (M G) - Mrs. M. Goodhart.
- (A C S H) - A. C. S. Holtom.
- (C J H) - C. J. Henty.
- (G H) - Mrs. G. Hopkinson.
- (H C H) - Dr. H. C. Hopkinson.
- (O H) - O. Hook.
- (R A O I) - R. A. O. Ingleby.
- (T C J) - T. C. James.
- (G K) - G. Kinsey (also included in N F O C).
- (A M) - A. Moody (also included in N F O C).
- (N) - Newbury District Field Club, Orn. Section, Report No. 3, 1952.
- (A Y N) - A. Y. Norris.
- (A & N P-S) - A. and N. Pearce-Smith.
- (C P) - Miss C. Popham.
- (D G P) - D. G. Pumfrett.
- (G H R) - G. H. Rees.
- (C S) - Dr. C. Suffern.
- (J S) - J. Stafford.
- (M S) - Mrs. M. Seabroke.
- (C R T) - C. R. Tubbs.
- (E V) - Brigadier F. E. W. Venning.

Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus immer*).—One at Needs Oar Point, December 12th (N F O C).

Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus stellatus*).—Mostly single birds along the coast in winter, but one on Hatchet Pond, Beaulieu (4 miles from the Solent), in January (A C S H), and at least until March 27th (E C).

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*).—Twelve in Osborne Bay, November 23rd, and one at Newtown in December (M C A). Two at Hythe, January 27th, and two at Hurst Castle, December 21st (N F O C). A pair off Hill Head, March 8th (C S).

Slavonian Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*).—One on January 3rd at Titchfield Haven was seen at all distances down to eight yards (C J H). One off Hurst Castle, December 21st (N F O C).

Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps caspicus*).—January 20th, Hayling Island, five. "Close view in brilliant light"; retroussé bills noted by observer, who informs me that he knows them well (K B). January 7th, seven off Keyhaven and one off Milford (A C S H). One, Keyhaven, March 2nd, and two off Hurst, December 21st (N F O C).

Little Grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*).—Twelve together at the mouth of the Lymington River, January 22nd (E C). Usually a few out of the breeding season both at Keyhaven (E C), Titchfield Haven (C S) and R. Medina (40) (J S).

Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).—The famous "wreck" of this species in the heavy gales of October 25th-26th and the following week produced reports of some 15 dead or dying from as far inland as Andover and even Basingstoke, but most of them were naturally from nearer the coast. In addition a few were seen flying off-shore. In a few cases of both dead and live birds there was no evidence of identification of the species and those records may have been referable to the Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). For most of the records I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Boyd who collected reports from all over the country, but a few observers sent me their observations direct.

Gannet (*Sula bassana*).—Solent, between Milford and The Needles, one, immature, on August 17th (A C S H).

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).—A frequent mid-winter visitor on the Avon at Fordingbridge, first beginning to appear in early December. Once a flight of 23 birds passed over (J A). Often a few off Pennington (E C).

Southern Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*).—One probable on March 28th at Bisterne, four miles up the R. Avon. Seen in flight at 50 yards with 8 by 30 binoculars; "head and neck nearly white with a black stripe through the eye finishing under the chin. In flight and later, when taking off from the river in view of a friend who had a much closer view, there appeared to be a very large white patch on the flank, far larger than anything I have ever seen in a Cormorant before" (D N D).

Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).—An empty nest was found at Breamore in a dense reed-bed on July 22nd. It was built on firm ground (liable to flooding), was 4-5 in. high and exactly resembled the only other Bittern's nest the observer had ever found (in Suffolk). One was reported booming within a mile of the place in 1951 and one was seen near Fordingbridge on July 12th, 1952, being chased by Black-headed Gulls (J A and Mr. Lubbock per J A).

White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*).—"Mr. Lush, a farmer near Damerham, reported on July 8th that a White Stork had followed his plough one day during the previous week. His description tallied with this species" (J A). Colour is added to this report by another from Downton in Wilts where Mr. Forwood reported having seen a bird of this species feeding with turkeys in one of his fields on June 9th and 10th. He stated that he knew these birds well in Austria, where he once lived (per J A).]

Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).—"A pair on Stanpit Marshes, May 16th" (B).

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).—As plentiful as ever at Titchfield Haven (C S). Three hundred and eight there on January 12th (A Y N). One hundred and forty-five at Langstone Harbour, January 27th (C R T). Particularly numerous in the Avon water-meadows prior to August 12th (J A). On the other hand only 15 on Avington Lake on January 26th; "never seen so few duck at Avington at this time of year" (D G P). Fifty on pool at Bishop's Dyke, Beaulieu, March 1st (N F O C).

- Teal** (*Anas crecca*).—Langstone Harbour, 1123+ counted on January 12th (A Y N), and 960 on January 27th (C R T). Plentiful at Newtown, I.O.W., in January (125) and February (77) (M S). The only summer record from the Avon Valley was one at Breamore on August 11th (J A). One ringed Jämtland, Sweden, August 5th, 1951, was recovered at Ringwood on January 4th (B B XLV, 461).
- Garganey** (*Anas querquedula*).—Two drakes and one duck at Newtown, March 16th to 18th, and a drake on the 23rd. A pair at Yarmouth, April 11th (M S and M C A).
- Wigeon** (*Anas penelope*).—Up to 400 at Ibsley, River Avon, February 2nd and March 2nd (N F O C and J A). At Titchfield Haven ca. 350 in January and ca. 1000, "the highest number I have known," on December 14th (C S). The last remaining pair were seen there on May 10th (C S).
- Pintail** (*Anas acuta*).—Male and female at Avington, January 26th (D G P). Female, Christchurch Harbour, October 14th (M C A). Two flew in from sea to Titchfield Haven, October 11th (C S). One ringed as a juvenile in Labrador on September 7th, 1951, was recovered at Christchurch September 25th, 1951 (B B, XLV, 461). This was not known in time for inclusion with the 1951 report, but is so remarkable (within three weeks of ringing!) that it deserves inclusion here (Ed.).
- Shoveler** (*Spatula chrypeata*).—A pair hatched eight ducklings at Breamore (J A). From January to April 14th there were from one to 14 on various dates at Langstone, Titchfield, Winnall, Avington and Milford-on-Sea (various observers). Also up to 15 in late November and December at Yarmouth and in mid-Solent (M C A).
- Scaup** (*Aythya marila*). Two at Needs Oar, November 16th, and a female at Dibden Bay, March 16th (N F O C)—the only reports.
- Tufted Duck** (*Aythya fuligula*).—Only two pairs and one female seen in Titchfield Haven in January/February and a male on November 16th (C S). Sixty in flight at Bickton, Fordingbridge, January 27th, and four females Needs Oar Point, December 7th (N F O C). Five at Winnall and six at Alresford, January 26th (D G P). Two at Yarmouth, December 13th (M C A). From December 7th to January 6th, 1953, seen fairly regularly with Pochard on a Portsmouth claypit; 30 Tufteds were the maximum (C J H).
- Pochard** (*Aythya ferina*).—One at Winnall and 30 at Alresford, January 26th (D G P). Forty with Goldeneye on salt water at Farlington, December 31st (G H R). 32 males and 18 females at Blashford, Ringwood, February 2nd (N F O C).
- Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*).—Up to 12 at a time in Southampton Water in February (N F O C). Occasionally a few off Hurst Castle in mid-winter (A C S H). About 20 in Langstone Harbour, January 5th and November 16th, and as many as 72 on December 31st (G H R, C J H et al.). Two females or immature on R. Avon, March 2nd, and one shot at Somerley, December 15th (J A).
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*).—Female and juvenile at Lymington, December 27th (M C A with E. F. Pearce).
- Common Scoter** (*Melanitta nigra*).—About 50 off Hurst Point, December 27th, and ca. 300 at The Needles, April 17th (N F O C). Forty-five off Milford, April 18th (A C S H). Ca. 30 off Hengistbury Head, November 1st (A C S H). Two, and possibly eight more, at Hythe, December 31st (N F O C).
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*).—Up to four in mid-winter off Hurst Castle (A C S H and N F O C). In February, March and November parties of 20 to 30 several times in Osborne Bay (M C A). In North Hayling in January and February up to 24 (K B).
- Goosander** (*Mergus merganser*).—Three males with Goldeneye at Farlington on December 28th (G H R).

- Smew** (*Mergus albellus*).—December 1st to 6th and last seen January 5th, 1953, a female or juvenile sleeping and diving in Freshwater Bay (H C H and M S).
- Sheld-Duck** (*Tadorna tadorna*).—The largest concentrations reported are from Hayling Island from January to mid-March when on four dates numbers were between 100 and 135 (K B). At Needs Oar Point on June 15th four pairs with young were seen (G H R). C S says that breeding success at Hill Head was almost nil.
- Grey Lag-Goose** (*Anser anser*).—One at Keyhaven, March 2nd, and nine flying up Southampton Water off Hythe pier on December 31st (N F O C). An immature shot at Ringwood "about six weeks" prior to January 10th (J A).
- White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*).—About 400 reported to have wintered at Somerley in 1951-52 and again in 1952-53. Two hundred and two plus counted on March 3rd (J A). Twelve to fifteen passing N.E. over Hayling Island on December 2nd and 12 overhead there on January 12th (K B). In the Avon Valley at Ringwood about 220 were counted on January 27th and rather fewer on the 31st (N F O C).
- Dark-breasted Brent Goose** (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).—Nine at Keyhaven on March 2nd (N F O C).
- Pale-breasted Brent Goose** (*Branta bernicla hrota*).—One at Keyhaven with nine Dark-breasted on March 2nd (N F O C).
- Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*).—The largest herds reported were one of 84 on the Avon at Fordingbridge on February 29th (J A) and 50 adults with ca. 10 juveniles at Stanpit on October 23rd (E C).
- Bewick's Swan** (*Cygnus bewickii*).—A dead bird at Hengistbury Head on December 22nd. The finder, a schoolboy named Henson, brought the head and foot to me for identification; the yellow on the bill had turned rather orange after death but there was no doubt about the identification, which was checked with *The Handbook* by measurements.
- Sparrow Hawk** (*Accipiter nisus*).—A juvenile female shot at Somerley on September 17th had been ringed as a nestling in South Norway on June 20th, 1952. An adult female trapped in the Damerham area at the end of March was "as large as the largest female in *The Handbook* and was very dark slate and rufous below." It was sent away for the B.T.O. Study Material Service and Mr. Wagstaffe reported that they had no other specimen quite like it in the Liverpool City Museum and that rufous females (adults) are known to be extremely rare. A melanistic female with completely black underparts was seen on November 16th and 17th (J A). "This species undoubtedly feeds on carrion at times; a hen bird was flushed from a rat killed by a car in the middle of the road on November 7th. On its return it hovered for an instant over a squatting partridge, but elected to return to the rat." "A male shot in early November at Damerham had exceptionally dark slate upper parts and dark rufous below. Mr. Wagstaffe reported that he had seen no other specimen like it" (J A).
- [**Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*).—"What was almost certainly a Goshawk flew over Highclere on March 16th" (D. Summers-Smith in N).]
- [**Kite** (*Milvus milvus*).—"The head-keeper (Mr. Ambrose) on the I.C.I. Estate (Damerham—Martin area) saw a bird on April 28th rise from some trees and join two Buzzards, when all three soared in circles to a great height and were lost to view. He stated that it had a greater wingspan ('a foot more') than the Buzzards, but otherwise was 'brown like a Buzzard, but had a longer tail, which was also 'fish-tailed'" (J A).]
- Marsh Harrier** (*Circus aeruginosus*).—Adult female, Dibden Bay, July 15th (A M), and at Newtown Marsh, July 19th (M S)—possibly the same bird.

- Hen Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*).—Seen on many dates in widely separated places in the south and south-west of the County from January 1st to mid-April and from late October to December 28th (various observers). One was watched attacking first three hen pheasants and then a cock pheasant but all managed to evade it. An adult male shot near Ringwood had a Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) in its gizzard (J A). A female at Yarmouth on November 22nd, 23rd and 29th, and at Newtown on December 14th are the only records from the Island (M C A).
- Montagu's Harrier** (*Circus pygargus*).—At least three pairs reared young in the southern half of the County (various observers).
- Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*).—April 12th at Ibsley, seen independently by Mr. Singer, the River Keeper, Mr. W. J. Read and Colonel Drury (B). May 19th, Hengistbury Head, one (Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Cornish per J. D. Wood).
- Hobby** (*Falco subbuteo*).—Several pairs and singletons reported in different parts of the New Forest from June to early September (several observers).
- Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*).—Winter visitor in Damerham—Martin area, but not seen on either spring or autumn passage. Single birds seen on several dates in January, February and December (J A). Male and female, December 12th, at Needs Oar Point (O H). Atherfield Point, I.O.W., November 22nd, one (J S).
- Kestrel** (*Falco tinnunculus*).—A nest in a baled haystack contained four normal eggs and one white one, and a repeat nest in a similar stack contained a similarly marked clutch. One bird died as a result of eating a rat poisoned with zinc phosphide. Numerous records of eating carrion including dead partridges, which had been killed by accident (1), disease (1) and predators (3) (J A).
- Quail** (*Coturnix coturnix*).—A covey of two old and eight young were first seen at Rockbourne on August 17th and were still there in early September (J A and J. Middleton). On Whitsbury Down a pair reared five young (Mr. Grey, Lord Folkestone's head-keeper, per J A).
- Water Rail** (*Rallus aquaticus*).—Much commoner in last two years than previously at Hill Head; heard and/or seen screaming October 4th and November 1st (3) (C S). Ca. 12 round flood-water at Yarmouth in December (M C A). Two seen at Keyhaven, April 8th (E C). One at Dibden Bay, October 5th, and one at Needs Oar Point, November 9th (N F O C). Plentiful round Damerham and along Ashford Water on the Hants/Dorset boundary; numbers possibly augmented by winter visitors (J A).
- Spotted Crane** (*Porzana porzana*).—At Farlington, four in October and one on December 15th. White flecks on the neck seen on one occasion and further description available (G H R and D F B).
- Corncrake** (*Crex crex*).—Five autumn records between August 22nd and September 11th in Damerham—Martin area (J A). Six located behind Portsmouth on July 11th and 12th (C R T).
- Coot** (*Fulica atra*).—About 100 in Dibden Bay and Titchfield Haven in January and December, and 100 on R. Avon south of Ringwood on January 31st (C S and N F O C).
- Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus ostralegus*).—On May 30th at mouth of Lymington River a clutch of four (E C with O H).
- Lapwing** (*Vanellus vanellus*).—Near Damerham two broods of four young were ringed within a few yards of each other. On release one adult began to brood seven of the young and left the remaining one to the second hen (J A).
- Ringed Plover** (*Charadrius hiaticula*).—High-water counts at North Hayling gave from 180 on January 12th down to 23 on October 11th. Often over 100 in February, October and November (K B). Winter counts elsewhere never over 13.

Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*).—First Hampshire record since 1879 and first breeding record. In disused gravel pit near the coast. Clutch of four completed May 5th; only two young were hatched (May 31st). The pair were found and identified in the third week of April by A & N P-S and were subsequently watched by E C and shown to other observers. Coition twice observed on April 20th (E C). Suitable gravel pits were under observation near Ibsley and Stoney Cross, but no birds were seen (J A).

Grey Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*).—In all months except June, occasionally in summer plumage in May and September (various observers). Largest number 65 on March 30th at N. Hayling (K B).

Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius*).—The largest numbers reported were at Eastleigh airport in February—150 to 200 (N F O C).

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).—Not uncommon along coast in small numbers from October to May 30th (the latest date) flock of 11 at mouth of Lymington River (E C with O H). Earliest date and largest flock, October 25th, 40, at Warren Shore (E C). No reports from I.O.W.

Snipe (*Capella gallinago*).—Thirty-one flushed on November 1st at Titchfield (C S). Thirteen flushed at Farlington, February 3rd (E C).

Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes minimus*).—A hen shot December 31st near Damerham in a young conifer plantation on dry ground had crop packed with bright green vegetable matter (J A). To judge by *The Handbook* this would seem unusual as the food is mainly animal and seeds (Ed.).

Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).—Seen in every month except July at Hill Head (C S). The absence in July is perhaps rather strange as on July 27th the high-tide flock at Hayling numbered 350 (K B). Other high-water counts at N. Hayling gave flocks of 200 on February 8th, 50 on June 15th, 110 on June 18th and 500 on August 23rd (K B). Also ca. 700 resting on Farlington Marshes on August 9th (C J H). In the Damerham—Martin area a flock of 20-30 was present in fields from September to end of November (J A). Apparently nesting at Dur Hill near Burley (C P in B).

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*). Occurred from May 9th when heard twice or thrice at night at Lymington (E C) to September 17th when there were about six at Dibden Bay (N F O C). The largest number was 70 at N. Hayling on May 5th (K B). At 1600 hours G.M.T. on July 21st two flew over Hurst shingle spit at ca. 500 feet straight out to sea S.S.W. on a course which would have taken them to Brittany; they were calling loudly (E C).

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*). Recorded in every month except April, with large (flock ca. 400), but fluctuating numbers in winter (except December) at Titchfield Haven (C S). Most smaller numbers in Dibden Bay from mid-July to October, though ca. 200 there on August 24th (N F O C). On the Pennington and Lymington marshes there were six on June 28th (M C A) and 16 on July 1st (J G); also a party of 32 at Newtown, all first summer birds, on June 21st (M C A). Hayling Island also had 100 in July and 150 in August and five passing S.E. on June 15th, of which a very good view in flight was obtained (K B).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). Not common, but 80 reported at Langstone on January 5th by K B who also states that one passed E. over Hayling Island on May 16th. One at Newtown in October and two in mid-December (M C A). One at Titchfield Haven, March 2nd, in company with a Black-tailed Godwit (C S et al.).

Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*). Odd birds on and near coast of mainland and I.O.W., March to May and August to October (E C, M C A, C S and K B). Two at Damerham at a small pond between farm buildings, July 3rd (J A). Near Tichborne two out of a party of five remained until ca. June 19th, and courtship display was seen in May (G B). Dibden Bay, one February 23rd; four on July 17th; six on August 13th (N F O C).

- Wood Sandpiper** (*Tringa glareola*). One at Dibden Bay, August 19th and 21st (N F O C). One at Farlington Marshes, August 25th, fighting up and down the lake; lightish underwing and call-note "chiff-iff" noted (C J H). Good views of a juvenile at Yarmouth, August 20th (M C A).
- Common Sandpiper** (*Tringa hypoleucos*).—Breamore, one on May 22nd, August 16th and September 20th; four on July 10th (J A). A few along the coast in the same months; maximum together, 10 at Hayling, August 28th (K B). Wintering records: one on January 1st and one on December 28th and 29th at Portcreek—white wing-bar, tail-pattern and typical flight noted (C J H).
- Redshank** (*Tringa totanus*). Largest high-water counts at N. Hayling 1000 in January, 50 in June, 800 in September, 1000 in October, 1500 in November and 450 in December (K B). On December 13th at Warren Flats about 70 were busily feeding in a grass field with Lapwings and two Curlews although the tide was low and much mud exposed (B C). A few pairs bred well inland in and around the New Forest (J A).
- Spotted Redshank** (*Tringa erythropus*). Single birds on mainland coast in January, June (28th; called frequently (M C A)) and September to December (N F O C, K B and G J H). Six at Needs Oar, November 9th (N F O C) and two very tame and tired at Yarmouth on November 27th (M C A).
- Greenshank** (*Tringa nebularia*).—Birds on the coast on January 29th, one at Pennington (E C), March 23rd, one at Hurst Castle (E C) and July to December (mostly N F O C and K B). Largest numbers were 30 at Hayling Island on August 23rd (K B) and 20 at Needs Oar on September 7th (N F O C). One, away from the coast, flew low over fields near Damerham, calling repeatedly, on August 28th (J A).
- Knot** (*Calidris canutus*).—Flocks of 20 up to ca. 250 at Hayling Island, September 5th to mid-December (K B and C J H). Parties of 10 to ca. 35 at Dibden Bay, August 26th to October 18th (N F O C).
- Little Stint** (*Calidris minuta*).—One on October 4th and November 8th at N. Hayling resting at high tide among hundreds of Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*). Seen in fair light at ca. 70 yds. with x35 telescope (C J H and K B). Also one or two on five dates in January and February at N. Hayling with Dunlin (K B). There are so few winter records that they are all itemised in *The Handbook*, but the observer states that he examined these at very close range with Dunlin near for comparison. Upper parts rather less uniform than Dunlin's; crown finely streaked ash-grey appeared lighter than mantle; ash-grey smudge at sides of breast, otherwise underparts white; legs black. Much quicker than Dunlin in actions. As the dates range only from January 12th to February 9th these observations may well relate to the same two birds each time (Ed.). Two at Titchfield Haven on August 22nd, 23rd and 24th (C S).
- Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*).—September 7th-11th, Farlington Marshes, one (D F B and G H R). Full description sent to me and to B.B., but at the time of writing I do not know whether the record has been accepted by B.B. If it were it would be the first accepted record for the County (Ed.).
- Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*).—An adult on the riverside at Breamore on July 12th is the only inland record (J A). Largest estimated counts at high tide at N. Hayling were ca. 4000 on December 6th and January 13th, 2000 on February 24th, and 300, April 4th (K B). Also ca. 1000 on December 6th at Pennington which were disturbed by a Peregrine (M C A and E. F. Pearce). One ringed October 4th, 1952, at Rogaland, Norway, on migration was recovered at Farlington on November 15th (D F B).
- Curlew Sandpiper** (*Calidris testacea*).—September 6th, Pennington, one (M C A with E. F. Pearce). September 20th, N. Hayling, one (K B). October 4th, Christchurch Harbour, at least three (M A C).

- Sanderling** (*Crocethia alba*).—March 30th, Stanpit, a few (C P). Hayling Bay, 200 on October 26th and 80 on November 16th and December 21st (K B).
- Ruff** (*Philomachus pugnax*).—One with Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at Keyhaven, March 2nd (N F O C). One at Hayling, March 1st and September 20th (K B). One, Dibden Bay on August 21st (N F O C) and two watched at 8 yds. on August 31st and September 3rd at Farlington Marshes (C J H). In each case one bird was much smaller than the other. Two at Pennington, October 25th, feeding with Redshanks (E C). Juvenile taken by a Sparrow Hawk at Yarmouth, November 30th (M C A).
- Grey Phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).—One dead (oiled) at Pennington, September 29th (E C). Another bird at Lymington same day (M G). Two in October and one in November at different places on the coast. Various observers.)
- Stone Curlew** (*Burhinus oedipnemos*).—One on April 8th at Hythe, "the first ever seen there by" (E V). Eggs and young in breeding area often destroyed by agricultural operations; egg-collectors also suspected (J A).
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*). Twenty-nine plus adults at Stanpit, March 22nd (E C). January 1st, Hurst Castle, one, and November 1st, Stanpit, two (A C S H). An adult flying downstream at Breamore on July 6th is the only inland record (J A).
- Common Gull** (*Larus canus*). A few birds along the western end of the coast in February, March and October, and two adults at Keyhaven on August 1st (E C), but much higher numbers reported from Hayling Island, viz., March 22nd, 40; 30th, 70; and September 26th, 80, and "usually there through winter, sometimes several hundred" (K B). And the numbers roosting in Langstone Harbour in winter are far greater still, viz., an estimate of 10,000 confirmed by a very careful count on February 21st, 1953, giving 12,607 together with 171 Black-headed Gulls and only one Herring Gull. In the morning they go inland in a N. and N.N.E. direction, presumably to feed and only about 200 are left in the harbour (D F B).
- Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*).—A third-winter bird at Yarmouth on January 22nd was still there on February 15th. It frequented the rubbish dump and was seen by E C, H C H and others (M C A).
- Little Gull** (*Larus minutus*).—Two first-winter birds at N. Hayling on October 25th were seen "at all distances down to 20 yds. in flight, with several Black-headed Gulls nearby for comparison." Full description given (K B and C J H).
- Black-headed Gull** (*Larus ridibundus*).—May 25th on islet off Needs Oar, 263 clutches; on Needs Oar Point itself only 11 clutches (G H R et al.).
- Kittiwake** (*Rissa tridactyla*).—May 24th, Freshwater Bay, one (M C A and D. Attrill).
- Black Tern** (*Chlidonias niger*).—May 8th, five on Farlington Marshes (per D F B).
- Arctic Tern** (*Sterna macrura*).—October 12th, Thorness Bay, I.O.W., one. Several excellent views obtained at close range, sufficient to identify species (J S).
- Little Tern** (*Sterna albifrons*).—April 8th, Pennington, at least two (E C). This is an exceptionally early date, vide *The Handbook* (Ed.).
- Sandwich Tern** (*Sterna sandvicensis*).—April, May and August on coast, never more than five at a time (various observers).
- Stock Dove** (*Columba oenas*).—Flock of ca. 250 with about the same number of Woodpigeons feeding mostly on chickweed in a field near Damerham in June; some of those shot were in breeding condition and must have flown from some distance as very few breed in the area. The flock flew off S.E. towards the New Forest (J A).

- Woodpigeon** (*Columba palumbus*).—Very large winter flocks in Damerham—Martin area this year, stated by local inhabitants to be largest for 20 years. One found dead on January 8th was found to have necrotic lesions of the liver, similar to Pasturella infection in poultry and partridges, causing fowl-cholera. On March 25th a bird feeding near a stack had large excrescences on its upper mandible (pigeon-pox) (J A). Flock of about 300 at Titchfield Haven on January 19th (C S). Flock of about 135+ on Whitefield Moor, Brockenhurst, probably feeding on very small clover shoots, March 5th. March 16th at Pennington a flock of about 130 in company with Jackdaws, a few Rooks and a few Starlings (E C).
- Turtle Dove** (*Streptopelia turtur*).—Eighty to 100 adults feeding in one field at Martin in July. Probably over 100 pairs breeding in the area (J A).
- Barn Owl** (*Tyto alba*).—January 30th, Damerham—Martin area, one attacked and injured a stoat (J A). (Not included in *The Handbook* among the prey of this species.—Ed.) Two birds found drowned in the same water-tank on December 9th (J A). November 7th, near Shalfleet, I.O.W., two (E C).
- Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*).—One near Rockbourne, September 21st, and one near Damerham, December 6th (per J A). In February and December up to five on Farlington Marshes (E C and G H R).
- Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus europaeus*).—On June 9th one churring on Brockenhurst Golf Course at 1515 hours (A C S H). Fairly common in numerous localities in West Wight (M C A).
- Swift** (*Apus apus*).—At Hayling Island a heavy passage north on June 15th. (A very late date if still on migration.—Ed.) Largest parties of just under 100; between 2000 and 2130 hours a total of about 300 passed (K B). The Avon Valley is used as a flight route by great numbers of Swifts and hirundines in both spring and autumn; large "hold-ups" occur at times on occasions of adverse weather; when the weather improves vast numbers of all four species pass through (J A).
- Kingfisher** (*Alcedo atthis*).—November 24th at Keyhaven, about six; usually only one or two are to be seen on the sea-wall between there and Lymington in autumn and winter (E C).
- Hoopoe** (*Upupa epops*).—May 5th, Highcliffe, one (Mr. Barton). Near Beaulieu Road station, one, for a few hours (Mr. Snoaden). Castle Evans, Hamble, one (*The Field*, May 24th). April 13th, Hengistbury Head, and April 17th in a garden at Wick (nearby and so probably the same bird). (B).
- Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** (*Dendrocopos minor*).—Not often seen. Mid-April and August at Sway, one (E C). December 27th, Lymington, one (N P-S). July 20th, Highclere, one (N). June 12th, Winchester, adult male feeding female or fledged young in small garden. (Miss C. A. Kingsmill).
- Wryneck** (*Jynx torquilla*).—One, Crows' Nest Bottom, April 11th (N F O C).
- Woodlark** (*Lullula arborea*).—Much scarcer as a breeding bird this year in Damerham—Martin area; none seen between November 1951 and end of January 1952, but birds began to appear in several localities during third week of February (J A). At Havant, June 8th, but no proof of breeding (K B). March 30th, Brockenhurst Golf Course, four (A C S H).
- Skylark** (*Alauda arvensis*).—At Hayling Island birds formed flocks again during the late March snow (K B). An ivory-coloured bird seen in a flock on February 26th. A strong movement south down the Avon Valley at Fordingbridge on October 15th in hazy conditions and a S.E. movement near Damerham on the following morning (J A).

- Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*).—One reported at Stockbridge on March 5th. (K. J. Acton Davis in *The Field* of March 22nd.). On September 14th at Hill Head about 50 were flying close together and rapidly eastwards, an unusual direction. Newspapers said that about 200 took refuge in a bedroom at Woolston in rain and fog on September 30th (C S). An albino bird was moving south over Farlington Marshes on August 25th with many others. The autumn movements there are complex; birds have been seen going E., W. and S. on different occasions, and August 22nd a northward passage of about 50 birds was noted (C J H).
- House Martin** (*Delichon urbica*).—Three or four reported at Stockbridge on March 5th! (K. J. Acton Davis in *The Field* of March 22nd.) (This is three days earlier than the very earliest date in *The Handbook*—Ed.)
- Golden Oriole** (*Oriolus oriolus*).—May 5th, male found dead in a litter basket on Bournemouth promenade! (G A B). May 18th, Ringwood, male (R A O I). Male seen in a hedge about June 28th by a Belgian visitor who knows the species well in his own country and was surprised to learn that they were so unusual here (J A). One on the estate of Avon Tyrrell on May 26th (B).
- Raven** (*Corvus corax*).—April 17th at The Needles, nine and several seen each day up to April 23rd (N F O C). March 8th, two circling over High Bouldsbury (J A); March 22nd, Stanpit, two (B C); May 31st, Stucton, two (J A).
- Carrion Crow** (*Corvus corone*).—February 9th at Martin, one perched on a pig's back while three others fed on the ground nearby (J A).
- Hooded Crow** (*Corvus cornix*).—October 21st and 22nd, one, at Bransgore (C P).
- Rook** (*Corvus frugilegus*).—At 1530 hours on January 7th 500 in straggling flight low over the sea from I.O.W. past Hurst Castle towards Barton (A C S H). As the observer approached a feeding flock on February 22nd one RAN instead of walked or hopped out of the way (J A).
- Jackdaw** (*Corvus monedula*).—January 15th, flock of ca. 450 near Sway (no Rooks with them). March 11th, flock of ca. 65 on ricks on Wilverley Plain (B C). Each evening between third week in July and mid-September a flock of about 1000 Rooks and Jackdaws passed north from Breamore up the valley; the ratio of the two species was approximately 2:3 (J A).
- Magpie** (*Pica pica*).—March 1st, flock of 19 at Titchfield Haven (C S).
- [Nutcracker** (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).—One said to have been seen on Hamble Common on November 30th, but the observer is young and inexperienced. However, a good description was sent to B.B. and a copy to me. It appeared conclusive but at the time of writing the Editors of B.B. have not yet decided whether to accept the record (G K). In Kelsall and Munn's *The Birds of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* (1905) there are two records, 1868 and 1886 (Ed.).]
- Blue Tit** (*Parus caeruleus*).—"On March 25th at Stucton one imitated the song of a Cirl Bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*) so perfectly that I was led to believe that it was a bird of that species until I chanced to see it at the top of a tall larch" (J A). In a nest-box at Sway a pair reared four of their own young and three young Great Tits (*Parus major*); the latter flew before the former (E C).
- Willow Tit** (*Parus atricapillus*).—"Heard on several occasions along Ashford Water on Hants/Dorset boundary between Alderholt Mill and Damerham in January and February. A thorough search was made in this ideal habitat in May; no bird of this species was seen, but a Marsh Tit (*Parus palustris*) was flushed from a hole of the former species 10—12ft. high in an alder stump. Again heard frequently from October to December in this same locality and at least three birds seen together. One on December 27th with other tits in a dry fir plantation (Bokerley) on chalk" (J A). Seen and heard regularly in several places in Highclere (N.).

- Nuthatch** (*Sitta europaea*).—Sway, March 14th, I twice saw courtship-feeding on some steps just outside a window, the food being taken from a Potter trap without springing it (E C).
- Treecreeper** (*Certhia familiaris*).—Well distributed in and around the New Forest, but apt to be overlooked (E C). At Damerham one nested nine inches above ground level between the boards of a garden shed (J A).
- Fieldfare** (*Turdus pilaris*).—Plentiful this winter. Flocks of up to 100 common in S. Hants until mid-April (E C).
- Song Thrush** (*Turdus ericetorum*).—In the Damerham—Martin area a nest in bramble on April 24th contained seven similarly marked eggs (J A). At Hale a pair fed young principally on water-snails (*Stagnalis*) which they got from a lily-pond in a garden. (C. W. Andrews per E V).
- Redwing** (*Turdus musicus*).—On March 29th about 20 flew in from the sea with about 20 Fieldfares and other species, presumably from the Continent owing to a fall of five inches of snow there. The birds would drift with the wind, in this instance on a course of about 255° until they sighted our coast (C S).
- Ring Ouzel** (*Turdus torquatus*).—Two males on April 19th, three on 20th at Alum Bay, I.O.W. (N F O C).
- Blackbird** (*Turdus merula*).—An early nest in the Damerham area contained half-grown young on February 27th (J A). On October 31st at Brockenhurst one was singing its normal song at only about half the normal volume (A C S H) and on December 12th at Sway one was singing its song quietly at dusk (E C). Both these dates seem to be outside the *Handbook* range (Ed.).
- Stonechat** (*Saxicola torquata*).—Two records away from breeding-habitat outside breeding season: female near Bouldsbury Farm on February 29th and male in water-meadow near Damerham on November 1st (J A).
- Whinchat** (*Saxicola rubetra*).—Only two reports on spring passage, a male in N.W. Forest area on April 11th (J A) and another at Keyhaven on April 17th (E C). In the second half of August three were reported at Milford (A C S H) and two at Dibden Bay, also one there on September 21st (N F O C). A number from the Damerham—Martin area on autumn passage and 12 in kale at Rockbourne on September 21st and the last in the Damerham area on October 8th (J A).
- Black Redstart** (*Phoenicurus ochrurus*).—Recorded in the last week of October from Thorney Hill, Christchurch (C P), Beaulieu (E C), Freshwater Bay—one stayed until January 11th, 1953 (G H)—and N. Hayling (K B). One at Lee-on-Solent November 1st (D F B), male at Hurst Point, March 2nd, and birds on April 14th, 17th and 18th at Alum Bay (N F O C).
- Nightingale** (*Luscinia megarhynchos*).—One in song at Damerham, April 9th (J. Middleton per J A). One heard at Hill Head, Fareham, on the same date and the next two days (per C S).
- Grasshopper Warbler** (*Locustella naevia*).—Up to five singing at Purbrook, Portsdown, and young were reared there (K B).
- Whitethroat** (*Sylvia communis*).—At Breamore a conspicuous movement took place in August and early September where the species does not breed; they were never seen in reeds but always in low herbage close to the water. At St. Catherine's Point, I.O.W., there were very many in bushes with other species on September 16th (J A).
- Dartford Warbler** (*Sylvia undata*).—One in a beet-field at Hayling Island on November 9th (K B). Quite reasonably flourishing in breeding season in usual habitats in the New Forest, but rotational burning of gorse and heather drives them from colonised areas and makes it arduous to track down their new sites (E C et al.).

Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).—A bird singing on the ground (lawn) at Stucton on April 12th. From 0430 hours B.S.T. on August 12th there was evidence at Fordingbridge of large numbers in hedges and bushes in the Avon Valley close to the river. There were similar large numbers at Breamore in similar terrain at 0700 hours. Both are areas in which this species does not breed (J A).

Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*).—A bird, probably of this species, frequented a greenhouse at Titchfield Common from the end of January until at least February 2nd (per C S). One at Keyhaven, March 2nd (N F O C). A single bird in the Martin—Damerham area on October 22nd had a loud and striking call-note, rendered "hwit" instead of the normal hwueet; it was greyer than typical Chiffchaffs and is therefore probably referable to one of the northern races. The lateness of the date adds weight to this view (J A).

Firecrest (*Regulus ignicapillus*).—One probable at Stucton, February 10th and 11th. Call-note differed from that of Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) but a really conclusive view of the bird was not obtained (J A).

Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa hypoleuca*).—Freshwater Bay, I.O.W., September (H C H). A very late one on October 4th at Hayling (K B).

Hedge Sparrow (*Prunella modularis*).—One in song at Stucton at 2300 hours B.S.T., May 14th. One trapped at Fordingbridge on November 26th had the typical calcareous excrescences associated with fowl- or pigeon-pox; otherwise the bird was in excellent condition (J A).

Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).—A small immigration at Hill Head during a snowstorm on April 5th (C S). Does not breed in Damerham—Martin area, but many birds winter, the first arrivals being a flock of 15 on September 11th (J A).

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*).—Apparent migration of a party of nine at Stanpit on March 22nd. A flock of 15 on March 26th at Lyndhurst feeding just before dusk. A party of 12 feeding at Boundway, Sway, on October 20th (E C).

White Wagtail (*Motacilla a. alba*).—May 3rd in gravel pit at Sway, two, thought to be male and female (E C). May 25th at Yarmouth, I.O.W., one, and possibly one there on March 22nd (M C A).

Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*).—A pair reared two broods in Allen Valley and a few pairs bred in Avon Valley between Downton and Fordingbridge (J A). In March and from mid-September onwards odd birds frequently seen in South Sway (A C S H and E C).

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*).—A few pairs breed in the Avon Valley between Breamore and Ibsley (J A). August 25th, Farlington Marshes, at least 100 (C J H) and 26th, Yarmouth, I.O.W., well over 100 (A C H). Latest date, October 5th, one on Bournemouth East Cliff (A C H).

Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).—Two on Farlington Marshes, November 1st (G H R et al.). One on Beaulieu Heath, December 7th (N F O C).

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).—February 2nd, male and female already together in nest-box at roost, Sway; the colour of their bills was as in summer. March 9th, flock of 2500 or more, some on tree-tops and many others bathing in flood-water near Sway, 1630 hours; soon afterwards they made off towards Keyhaven where there is a roost in the reeds. March 11th, one perched on a mare's back for about 1½ minutes, but did not feed on it while I watched (E C). July 19th, a late date for nestlings, an adult with food in bill rattled bill on dead willow-bough and was answered by young waiting to be fed in old woodpecker's nest in another dead willow (C S). February 7th, several birds of a flock feeding in fields settled on the backs of sheep. An adult male out of a winter flock at Bursgate was

- ringed on January 31st, 1951 and recovered in Holland on March 4th, 1952. These flocks appear at Burgate late in the season, this year on November 13th (J A). One with a deformed bill was ringed at Highclere on November 29th, "the upper mandible was squashed, tapered and longer than lower one and curved sideways over it" (N).
- Hawfinch** (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*).—April 2nd and 16th, Brockenhurst, one (A C S H). Winter 1951-52, one often in a garden at New Milton (T C J). Stucton, Fordingbridge and Damerham, a single bird or a pair seen once each in March, April and May, but no evidence of breeding (J A). Woolton Hill, March 1st, male, April 20th, a pair, June 15th, pair with young. Four flying over Highclere, October 12th, one December 5th and 13th (N).
- Greenfinch** (*Chloris chloris*).—March 11th, flock of 70, males predominating, on stacks on Wilverley Plain (E C). Eighty came to roost in a bush on Farlington Marshes on November 30th (C J H).
- Goldfinch** (*Carduelis carduelis*).—September 13th, Titchfield Haven, flock of 200 on thistles (C S). A good year for them round Sway (E C). Some of the winter 1951-52 birds in the Damerham—Martin area were observed to have conspicuous white nuchal patches and it was suspected that they may have been *G. c. carduelis* (J A).
- Siskin** (*Carduelis spinus*).—Farlington Marshes, two on November 2nd and five on November 15th (D F B). Small flock heard Highclere, December 25th (N).
- Linnet** (*Carduelis cannabina*).—A big influx into the Damerham—Martin area on September 10th. A 1952-ringed nestling was recovered in the Landes, France October 17th, 1952, and a 1951-ringed adult was retrapped on May 13th, 1952 where ringed (J A).
- Twite** (*Carduelis flavirostris*).—On December 23rd, 24th and 25th, on Farlington Marshes a female (no pink rump) was seen perched on a hawthorn bush 8 to 10 yards away for periods of about one and three minutes; binoculars 8x were used. The yellow bill was seen on each occasion and the absence of a black bib was noted, thus ruling out Lesser Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*). It was "a brownish colour, striated on the under parts, tail cleft; when it flew it uttered a linnet-like chatter" (G H R).
- Redpoll** (*Carduelis flammea*).—Flock of 20-30 at Woodfidley, New Forest, on December 20th (A M). One, Highclere, January 13th (N).
- Bullfinch** (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*). Often seen between the New Forest and the coast in winter and early spring and often two pairs together, but very far from being as "common as Chaffinch" (*Fringilla coelebs*) as one observer reported last year! From November 18th to mid-January 1953 a male constantly in company with three females near Sway (E C). Pair feeding young at Highclere, October 12th (N).
- Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*).—In March and December up to six at Ladycross, New Forest (E C and N P-S).
- Chaffinch** (*Fringilla coelebs*).—First spring song January 8th at Fordingbridge. Much movement of flocks round Fordingbridge in mid-October, birds moving out being replaced by fresh arrivals. A southerly movement particularly noticeable down Avon Valley October 15th and 16th, but a flock of 200-300 remained feeding on beechmast at Fordingbridge until December 16th (J A). One built a nest in the cup of a deserted Song Thrush's nest against one edge of it, laid four eggs and hatched young (E C and B B, XLV, 365).
- Brambling** (*Fringilla montifringilla*).—Ones and twos in several localities in the southern part of the county in February (several observers). Many in the Damerham—Martin area between January 4th and February 28th, usually singly or in small parties, maximum 30+ on January 8th. The first bird of the autumn was heard there October 16th. Only two seen in Fordingbridge in November and there until December 16th (J A).

Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).—Hayling Island, mid-January, six to ten roosting in long grass near shore (K B). Damerham—Martin area a flock of about 30 males in full breeding plumage on April 15th (J A), and ca. 10 males similarly at Keyhaven on April 18th though weather sunny and very warm (E C). May 5th, one bird singing close to a Cirl Bunting (*Emberiza cirius*) and apparently imitating it in the same way and from the same tree as last year. May 20th, a female feigned injury when flushed from nest with two small young (J A).

Corn Bunting (*Emberiza calandra*).—Seen in spring and summer on Portsdown (C J H). No other reports.

Cirl Bunting (*Emberiza cirius*).—Several correspondents report song outside the normal full-song period, e.g., February 5th, October 4th and 21st, November 10th and 11th and December 19th. Nowhere common. One report from I.O.W., viz., male heard at Osborne several times in June (J A, E C, C S, K B, M C A and N F O C).

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*).—March 1st and 2nd female or immature in garden at Barton-on-Sea (D V F). Another on the sea-wall at Pennington on December 22nd (N P-S) which stayed until at least mid-January 1953 (E C).

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).—A cream-coloured bird in a flock of about 200 at Breamore, August 10th (J A).

Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*).—Alum Bay, I.O.W., April 19th, one (N F O C). Near Lymington, one with House Sparrows, Greenfinches and Linnets, October 21st—the only one seen in the area in ten years' watching (E C). Nested near Portsmouth 1950-52 but robbed each year (G H R).

PART IV.

Insects.

By E. M. HAINES.

The year was generally considered bad for insects, though some, the early part of whose breeding cycle is associated with water, appear to have fared well.

ORTHOPTERA (Earwigs, Cockroaches, Crickets and Grasshoppers).

Mecostethus grossus common Linwood Bog. Dr. Suffern reports an early grasshopper seen on April 19th. Species ?

ODONATA (Dragonflies).

Colonel F. C. Fraser (Bournemouth) writes that "in contrast to the poor display made by the Lepidoptera, Dragonflies abounded. Probably the hot weather stimulated growth, and, by the drying up of ponds, concentrated the available food supplies which again in itself activated and speeded up growth. The increased warmth of the water no doubt led to the emergence of the sub-tropical species *Oxygastra curtisii*, which was present at Hurn in fair numbers, in company with great numbers of *Libellula fulva*. At Sowley Pond *Coenagrion pulchellum* and *Erythromma najas* were again found, and the latter was found in a second habitat in the New Forest, at Fritham Pond. In this stretch of water during May and later in July were seen not less than thirteen species of Odonata; probably this number could be increased by more observations."

Dr. C. Suffern, of Hill Head, near Fareham, writing also that the season on the whole was extremely poor, records an extremely early emergence of *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* on April 19th. "On May 10th," he writes, "I saw eight *Coenagrion puella*, and about forty *Ischnura elegans*. These are my earliest dates for these two species, but they are not abnormal, and I have been recording them for only four years or so. On May 17th Anthony Houghton and Michael Bailey, of Hillhead, brought me (1) a newly emerged female *Libellula quadrimaculata*, still clinging to her exuvia (my earliest record); (2) a male *Libellula depressa* (my earliest record was May 15th, 1948), and (3) a fresh exuvia of *Anax imperator*, an extremely early date. On June 2nd," he continues, "I saw four *Sympetrum striolatum*. On June 8th T. Maynard, of Hill Head, brought me a male *Agrion virgo*, my first record of this species for Hill Head. On June 12th I saw four *Orthetrum cancellatum* (my earliest record for the species). Other species seen in 1952 were *Agrion splendens*, *Aeschna cyanea* and *Aeschna mixta* which were all scarce."

Mr. C. W. Andrews notes the following species which emerged from a lily pool in his garden at Hale, Fordingbridge: *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, *I. elegans*, *C. puella* and *L. depressa*. Others visiting the same pool were *A. virgo*; *O. coerulescens*, *A. cyanea*, *A. juncea* and *S. striolatum*. *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* and *L. depressa* were particularly common at Appleslade.

HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA (Bugs).

Dr. B. M. Hobby writes some interesting notes on the rapid spread of *Gonphocephala coccinea*, an alien species. He records the occurrence of this species "In profusion at Milford-on-Sea on August 18th, 1952, on rhododendrons, and again, though only a dozen or so were seen, at Ampfield, near Romsey, on August 30th, once more on rhododendrons. This magnificent green and scarlet Jessid bug (or, rather, Tettigoniellid bug) is a North American species first found at Chobham, in Surrey, in 1933, and is recorded in 1935 (*Ent. Mon. Mag.*, 71, 277-9). Since then it has been recorded from Berkshire (1942, 1943, 1947), S.W. London (1944), Hertfordshire (1948), N.W. London (1949), Kent (1950), Hampshire and Dorset (Lt.-Col. F. C. Fraser, 1951, *E.M.M.*, 86, 296), and S.E. London (1952). Colonel Fraser found it at Hurn and extending along the sea coast at Bournemouth and crossing the border into Dorset. It would now appear to be well established in the County." This order of insects was generally scarce at Linwood during the year, even the very common *Picromeris bidens* being conspicuous by its absence.

HOMOPTERA (Froghoppers, Plant Lice and Scale Insects).

Scarlet Hopper (*Cercopis sanguinea* Geof.) Dr. Suffern reports as common at Titchfield Haven from May 11th onwards. The same species was very abundant at Linwood.

MECOPTERA (Scorpion-flies).

Col. F. C. Fraser writes: "At Farley Mount *Panorpa cognata* Ran. was taken in fair numbers at the end of July and beginning of August. *P. germanica* L. and *communis* L. on the other hand were abundant in exactly the same habitats in May and June. *Cognata* has always been considered a rare species, but this idea has arisen apparently because it has never been recognized that it only appears when the two common species are over. No single specimen of the latter two were found in company with *cognata*."

NEUROPTERA

(Alder-flies, Snake-flies, Brown and Green Lacewings).

Colonel Fraser records that Neuroptera were not in great evidence, the only species at all plentiful being *Chrysopa carnea* Steph. which seems to have a triennial periodicity.

COLEOPTERA (Beetles).

The year appears to have been exceedingly poor for insects of this order, the weather having been unsuitable for their development. Col. Fraser says "The year as a whole was a poor one for entomologists, mainly on account of the long, dry, hot summer following a wet spring, both conditions quite unfavourable for insect life in this country. Drought may lead to the actual destruction of insect life, but usually leads to an overstay in the pupal state until the following year, when an excess of insect life may be safely prophesied. Coleoptera larvae were sought for in dead wood and decaying trees during the early spring at Burley and a few other situations in the New Forest, and in the course of this many beetles were found to be in the imaginal state in a torpid condition waiting for favourable weather in which to emerge. Such were *Carabus violaceus* L. in great numbers, often several together, and *C. catenulatus* Scop., but less common; *Rhagium mordax* De G. = *inquisitor* F., which was present in every fallen trunk examined. Deep in rotting birch and beech stumps, so deep that in some cases it did not seem possible that they could ever obtain egress, were found imagines of *Elatér lythropterus* Germ., *sanguineus* L., *sanguinolentus* Schr. and *pomona* Steph. Under bark at Burley, March 2nd, 1952, larvae of *Pyrochroa coccinea* L. were found to be plentiful and were successfully bred out in captivity, emerging on April 5th, 1952. In company with the *Elaters*, a single specimen of the red spotted *Scaphidium quadrimaculatum* was dug out of birch."

Dr. Suffern sends the following records from Hill Head: *Coccinella septempunctata*, seven-spot ladybird, scarce. One on each of the following dates—April 19th, May 18th, June 10th and 18th, August 16th; and three on August 21st. *C. undecimpunctata* (11-spot ladybird), one on August 22nd. *Gyrinus Natator* (Whirligig), common from April 20th onwards. *Melolontha melolontha* (Cockchafer), first seen on May 10th. This was common as usual at Linwood. A *Typhoeus vulgaris* (Heath Beetle) was found in a comatose condition, having apparently been attracted out by the sun on Linwood Heath, on February 26th.

DIPTERA (Flies).

Mr. J. C. Collin has kindly sent me the following records of Diptera found by himself in Hampshire in 1952: "The following is a record of some Diptera collected in Hampshire during two short visits of a week at the end of June and another week in the middle of August. On both occasions the weather was not very suitable, the first week starting with a ground frost, and the second week often wet and seldom sunny.

"A noteworthy feature in the Forest was the remarkable scarcity of Tabanidae, usually so abundant; nevertheless, a male *Theriopterus distinguendus* Verr. was found hovering in the identical spot in the garden at Apple-slade, Linwood, where its occurrence has been so often recorded by the late Dr. F. H. Haines. Other Tabanids noted, but very scarce, were the usually only too common *Haematopota pluvialis* L., and *Chrysops caecutiens* L., also (at Breamore) *Tabanus bromius* L. and *maculicornis* Zett.

"Of the Leptidae only *Ptiolina obscura* Flin. was taken. Among the Dolichopodidae the two small, but very delectable, species, *Ectomus alpinus* Hal. and *Thrypticus bellus* Lw. were found, the latter in Denny Bog, also *Sciopus Loewi* Beck., *Diaphorus nigricans* Mg., *Syntormon tarsatus* Flin. and *Medeterus apicalis* Zett.

"In the Empididae the two very closely related species *Hilara obscura* Mg. and *flavipes* Mg. were both found, also *Harejuncta* Coll., while in glades in Radnall and Breamore woods *H. angustifrons* Strbl. (sometimes miscalled *aëronetha* Mik.) was not uncommon performing an aerial dance similar to that of the *Rhamphomyia* known as *nigripes* F. Other Empids noted were *Aclonempis longipes* Mg., *Empis aestiva* Lw., *Oedalea stigmatella* Zett., *apicalis* Lw., and *sibialis* Mcq., *Hydrodromia stagnalis* Hal., *Trichopeza longicornis* Mg., and of

the genus *Tachydromia* (for which the synonym of *Platypalpus* is sometimes used) *incerta* Coll., *lutea* Fln., and *ciliaris* Fln.

"The more showy Syrphidae were by no means abundant, but *Volucella pellucens* L. and *bombylans* L. were coming to blossoms in the garden at Appleslade, Linwood, and the south-country *Chrysotoxum octomaculatum* Curt., and the more generally distributed *C. bicinctum* L. were behaving in exactly the same manner as species of the genus *Syrphus* in the same garden, by hovering in the sunlight and then alighting for a few moments on leaves or outstanding twigs of the shrubs. With them was *Parhelophilus frutetorum* F., and, on the borders of a marshy spot near by *Chrysogaster Macquarti* Lw. The rarer *Ferdinandia ruficornis* F. as well as the common *F. cuprea* Scop. were both taken on a Cossus-infested tree in the Forest. Other Syrphids found elsewhere being *Sphegine verecunda* Coll., *Pelecocera tricolor* Mg. at its usual haunts near Aldridge Hill, and *Anasimyia lunulata* Mg. in Denny Bog, while at Breamore the uncommon *Chilosia barbata* Lw. was found, and at Radnall Wood *Paragus tibialis* Fln. and a single specimen of the little-known unicolorous form of *P. bicolor* F. mentioned by Verrall.

"In the Acalyptrate Muscidae the somewhat uncommon and very conspicuous yellow Cordylurid *Scatophaga scybalaria* L. was found in some numbers in Denny Bog, and the Helomyzid *Eccoptomera obscura* Mg. was taken at Breamore. Among the Trypetidae, *Tephritis ruralis* L. and *leontodontis* Deg. were particularly noted. *Odinia boletina* Zett. and *Drosophila vibrissina* Duda. were present on tree-fungi growing on old beeches, and among Ephydriidae found in Denny Bog *Ochthera mantis* Deg., *Dichaeta caudata* Fln., with *Notiphila nigricornis* Stnh., *supposita* Coll., *riparia* Mg. and the ubiquitous *N. cinerea* Fln. were all present. Of Drosophilidae, in addition to the one already mentioned, *Phortica variegata* Fln., *Drosophila deflexa* Duda. and all the six species of the *D. obscura* group were present on the Cossus-infested oak.

"The few Anthomyiidae taken included the following: *Phaonia fuscata* Fln. on tree-trunks, *P. laeta* Fln. and *laetabilis* Coll., *Fannia speciosa* Villen., and the species we call (perhaps incorrectly) *lineata* Stein., together with *Muscina pabulorum* Fln., and *Polyetes lardaria* F. on the Cossus-infested tree. *Lispocephala verna* F. in Denny Bog, *Coenosia distinguens* Coll. near Aldridge Hill, where it was originally discovered, *Erioplopteryx ciliatocostata* Zett. on heather, and *Hammomyia grisea* on the moor behind Appleslade. *Hydrotæa borussica* Stein., *Pseudocoenosia longicauda* Zett. and *Chelisia momilis* Mg. were also taken.

"In the Tachinidae by far the most interesting capture was that of *Eurythia caesia* Fln. at Breamore on the 23rd June, and a subsequent examination of Mr. H. W. Andrews' collection revealed the fact that he had taken it the previous year at the same place. Another interesting capture was that of a small male of *Blaesoxipha gladiatrix* Pand. at Appleslade, Linwood, on heather in August. Other Tachinids captured included *Rhynchista proliza* Mg., *Dexia vacua* F., *Meigenia pilosa* Bar., *Epicampocera succincta* Mg. and *Engyrops micromyx* BB."

Dr. Suffern also records *Odontomyia viridula*, one on June 19th—"said to be common, but I do not remember having seen it before."

HYMENOPTERA (Sawflies, Gallflies, Ichneumon-flies, Ruby-tailed Flies, Ants, Sand-wasps, Wasps and Bees).

A bad year for this order. At Linwood all species of wasp were scarce, and no worker hornets were seen during the season. One queen wasp was seen flying on April 16th, and a queen hornet was seen flying about the garden on September 13th, and again on October 5th. Dr. Suffern records *Ammophila sabulosa* (Sand Wasp) on June 24th dragging along the ground a large green caterpillar twice its own length. He also identified the following wasps: *Vespa germanica*, one indoors on August 3rd, circa 20 on August 4th; *V. vulgaris*, one on August 21st; *V. sylvestris*, two on August 21st. A few wasps still at the ivy bloom on October 11th, but only one on October 18th.

Bombus terrestris was seen by Dr. Suffern on March 16th. The same species was seen at Linwood on 17th. Dr. Suffern also records finding a Leaf-cutter Bee's nest in a small pot containing a chrysanthemum cutting on July 5th.

A small black ichneumon-fly (species ?) was seen molesting a large brood of Common Vapourer larvae which had been hatched in captivity and put out on the rose bushes in the garden at Appleslade. A few days later forty of these caterpillars were collected again for breeding, but only one, a male, emerged successfully. Small black ichneumon-flies emerged from all the other thirty-nine.

My best thanks are due to all correspondents for their much valued help.

ADDENDUM.

(The following report was received too late for submission to Mrs. Haines.)

List of Insects seen and identified at Denny Bog and Wood Fildley on July 14th and 15th, 1952.

(L. STIMSON (ARMY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.)

Small Red Damsel Fly (*Ceragrion tenellum*).

Large Red Damsel Fly (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*).

Green Lestes (*Lestes sponsa*).

Common Ischnura (*Ischnura elegans*).

Common Blue Damsel Fly (*Enallagma cyathigerum*).

Golden Ringed Dragonfly (*Cordulegaster boltonii*).

Larvae of the following mosquitoes were reared and identified :—

Anopheles maculipennis (a few).

Culex pipiens (in numbers).

Theobaldia annulata (in numbers).

Other diptera :—

Cloeon dipterum.

Eristalis tenax (common on flower heads).

Eristalis arbustorum (common on flower heads).

Tabanus bromius (one specimen).

Tabanus bovinus (one specimen).

Chrysops caecutiens (one specimen).

Chrysops quadrata (three specimens).

Sarcophaga carnaria (common).

Heliophilus pendulus (one specimen).

Syrphus ribesii.

Volucella inanis (one specimen).

Sericomyia borealis.

PART V.

Butterflies and Moths.

By B. GOATER.

Although several observers stated that 1952 had been another bad year for lepidoptera, the writer was among those who found the season quite a good one. Butterflies, with a few exceptions, were as scarce as they have been for several years, but many moth species were found in greater abundance than usual.

The year was notable for an interesting immigration of insects during March when a warm south-easterly airstream is believed to have been instrumental in wafting large numbers to Britain from the Eastern Mediterranean. The only butterfly concerned was *Pyrameis cardui* L. (Painted Lady), of which hundreds were recorded along the South Coast and inland. In Hampshire it was noted at Hill Head on March 16th and at Chandler's Ford on March 21st. By mid-April many had been reported both in the Isle of Wight and on the mainland. They were still about, very worn, in late May—on 22nd over a dozen shabby specimens were seen at flowers of *Ajuga reptans* on Farley Mount. *Laphygma exigua* Hubn. (Small Mottled Willow)—the large, pale, spring form—was also recorded in some numbers. One was taken at Chandler's Ford on March 8th and another at Copythorne in the New Forest on March 20th. On the same night a perfect specimen of the rare *Plusia ni* Hubn. (Small Silver Y) was caught and so also was the "Micro" *Nomophila noctuella* Schiff (Rush Pearl). On March 20th at Alton a fine male *Tathorhynchus exsiccata* Led., a species new to Britain and native of S.E. Europe and Asia Minor, came to M.V. light. Its captor, Mr. H. S. Robinson, generously gave the specimen to the National Collection at Tring. A second *exsiccata* was taken in S. Devon on the same night. The only other migrant reported in Hampshire during the spring was *Agrotis ypsilon* Rott. (Dark Dart), which occurred at light and swallow bloom at Chandler's Ford, Alton and elsewhere.

After such a large-scale spring migration it was hoped that many of these exciting species would have a chance to breed in Britain, but snow in April and further inclement weather later prevented this happening. Actually *cardui* did produce quite a successful second generation and *exigua* was fairly plentiful in July and August. Nothing more was heard of *ni*, however, nor of *Celerio livornica* Esp. (Striped Hawk) which also reached these shores in March. *Agrotis ypsilon* was rarer than usual in the late summer and autumn.

A few more migrants did come over later in 1952. Very few *Colias croceus* Fourc. (Clouded Yellow) were seen, mostly near the coast, from August to October (C S et al.). One or two *Herse convolvuli* L. (Convolvulus Hawk) were recorded—Bordon (D W), Boldre (P J M R)—while a fertile female *Celerio galii* Rott. (Bedstraw Hawk) was taken at Alton in July: many eggs were laid and the larvae were reared on willowherb, fuchsia and bedstraw (H S R). On October 2nd a female *Hippotion celerio* L. (Silver-striped Hawk) came to M.V. light at Alton—a year and a day after the specimen recorded in 1951. *Macroglossum stellatarum* L. (Humming-bird Hawk) was seen singly at Winchester on June 11th, Hill Head on June 17th (C S) and Bassett, Southampton, on June 18th. A *peltigera* was caught at Bordon in July (D W) and *Eublemma ostrina* Hubn. (Purple Marbled) at Boldre on October 30th (P J M R).

Apart from the migrants, records for the season, though interesting, were not on the whole spectacular. Insects began to emerge in the spring at or near the expected date.

A hibernated *Aglais urticae* L. (Small Tortoiseshell) was noted at Hill Head on February 26th (C S) and *Gonepteryx rhamni* L. (Brimstone) on March 10th at Winchester. *Vanessa atalanta* L. (Red Admiral) and *Nymphalis io* L. (Peacock) were seen in West Wight on April 9th, while *Polyommatus c-album* L.

(Comma) appeared in the same district on April 13th and *Pieris rapae* L. (Small White) on April 16th.

The writer spent much of the latter part of April searching for that elusive insect *Odontesia carmelita* Esp. (Scarce Prominent). The first was taken at Chandler's Ford on April 19th, and later it was found in a new locality in Chandler's Ford and, in torrential rain, in the New Forest between Lyndhurst and Beaulieu. A fresh male *Clostera curtula* L. (Chocolate Tip) was surprisingly taken at light in a birch wood in Chandler's Ford on April 24th, and *Orthosia advena* Schiff. (Northern Drab), new to the district, appeared on April 25th.

During April and May many *Apatele alni* L. (Alder) emerged, having been reared from eggs laid by a wild female taken at Chandler's Ford in 1951. The first wild *alni* were noted on May 26th, when two came to M.V. light at Rufus Stone. Two more were observed at light in Crab Wood on June 5th.

A warm spell in the third week of May yielded moths in abundance at M.V. light at Chandler's Ford. Sixty-eight species were noted on May 19th before 1 a.m., including *Tethea* or Fabr. (Poplar Lutestring) and *Anagoga pulveraria* L. (Barred Umber), both previously unrecorded. *Moma alpinum* Osbeck (Scarce Merveille du Jour), one of our loveliest insects, was another welcome visitor, and *Drymonia trimacula* Esp. (Marbled Brown) was at its peak. *Smerinthus ocellata* L. (Eyed Hawk) and *Deilephila elpenor* L. (Elephant Hawk) appeared for the first time in 1952. *Stauropus fagi* L. (Lobster) appeared on May 24th, but was less common than in 1951. This remark applies also to *Meristis trigrammica* Hufn. (Treble Lines) which was abundant in 1951.

On May 22nd it was pleasing to find both *Brenthis euphrosyne* L. (Pearl-bordered Fritillary) and *B. selene* Schiff (Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary) fresh and commoner than for some years at Farley Mount. *Anthocharis cardamines* L. (Orange Tip) was also common after a period of comparative scarcity.

Towards the end of May several larvae of *Plusia chryson* Esp. (Scarce Burnished Brass) were found in one of their favoured haunts, and the handsome imagines began to emerge at the beginning of July.

Early in June some evenings spent at Farley Mount and Crab Wood with a lamp were quite productive. Among the more interesting visitors to the light were *Hadena conspersa* Esp. (Marbled Coronet), *Craniochora ligustri* Fabr. (Coronet), *Anaplectoides prasina* Fabr. (Green Arches), *Plusia festucae* L. (Gold Spot), several *Heliophobus saponariae* Esp. (Bordered Gothic) and a few *fagi*, all males. Another *festucae* was taken at Chandler's Ford, where it is always scarce, on June 13th.

The rival merits of the New Forest and the Downs may tempt entomologists away from the coast, though there are many marshes and reed beds between Emsworth and Bournemouth which hold many a good species but are virtually unworked. On June 24th "dusking" and sugaring on the salterns at Millbrook yielded many nice forms of *Hadena suasa* Schiff. (Dog's Tooth), a fresh *Phalaena typica* L. (Gothic) and, best of all, *Leucania favicolor* Barr. (Mathews Wainscot). Titchfield Haven salterns and reed beds yielded in their season *Leucania straminea* Treits (Southern Wainscot), *L. impura* Hubn. (Smoky Wainscot), *Comacla senex* Hubn. (Round-winged Footman), *Philudoria potatoria* L. (Drinker), *Lampra fimbriata* Schreber (Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing), *Triphaena pronuba* L. (Large Yellow Underwing), *T. comes* Hubn. (Lesser Yellow Underwing), *T. janthina* Esp. (Small Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing) and *T. interjecta* Hubn. (Least Yellow Underwing), and *Hydraecia paludis* Tutt. (Saltern Bar), *Leucania phragmitidis* Hubn. (Fen Wainscot) and *Arctia caja* L. (Garden Tiger) in abundance. More noteworthy captures included several *Apamea ophiogramma* Esp. (Double Lobed), *Nonagria dissoluta* Treits (Brown-veined Wainscot), *Chilodes maritima* Tausch (Silky Wainscot) and *Coenobia rufa* Han. (Small Rufous).

A few days in mid-July were spent at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. In spite of a cold wind *Agrotis trux* Hubn. (Crescent Dart) was found commonly along the cliff tops, many males flying in the teeth of the wind, and the females

feeding peacefully at sugared vegetation. A fresh *Oria musculosa* Hubn. (Downland Wainscot), apparently new to the Isle of Wight, was taken in Freshwater Marsh along with species more typical of that habitat.

There were some very warm nights at the beginning and again at the end of July, and swarms of moths appeared at light in Chandler's Ford. On June 29th another *alpium* was the most exciting of 86 species recorded, while on July 1st 104 species came to the light by 2.15 a.m. Amongst these *Abraxas sylvata* Scop. (Clouded Magpie) was a surprising visitor, new to the district. On July 18th a fine *Enargia paleacea* Esp. (Angle Striped) was taken. This is believed to be only the second specimen of this northern insect to be captured in Hampshire: one was caught at Chandler's Ford on July 26th, 1951. Late July also produced a sudden abundance of *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* L. (Ruby Tiger). At Downton on July 28th a worn male *Bomolocha fontis* Thunb. (Beautiful Snout) was taken in a wood on the Hampshire side of the County boundary. On July 29th a *musculosa* was caught at Otterbourne in a cornfield—its natural habitat.

In August the weather became inclement and records few. *Coenobia rufa* was noted at Titchfield, Dibden Bottom and Lymington in fair numbers. A *Nonagria typhae* Thunb. (Bulrush Wainscot) was seen at rest on a tree in Southampton Avenue on August 11th, while the black variety *fraterna* Treits. was recorded in the New Forest again, along with numerous *N. sparganii* Esp. (Webb's Wainscot) (A C R). A late *typhae* was recorded at Hill Head on October 26th (C S).

Bad weather was at least partly responsible for the paucity of autumn observations.

Several butterflies were recorded well into October—*rapae*, *croceus*, *urticae* November 8th (C S), *cardui*, *c-album*, *atalanta*, *Pararge aegeria* L. (Speckled Wood), *Lycaena phlaeas* L. (Small Copper)—but moths were scarce and ill-disposed to activity. Ivy bloom seemed less attractive than usual, and sugar was equally unproductive. Cold winds marred many otherwise promising evenings. *Plusia gamma* L. (Silver Y), never very common in 1952, was still flying at Chandler's Ford on October 26th and at Hill Head on November 8th. *Operophtera fagata* Scharf. (Northern Winter Moth) and *Poecilocampa populi* L. (December Moth) appeared on November 1st, and *Erannis aurantiaria* Esp. (Scarce Umber) and *E. defoliaria* Clerck. (Mottled Umber) at the end of the month. Two *Ptilophora plumigera* Esp. (Plumed Prominent) were taken at Alton in mid-December (H S R). There are few recent Hampshire records of this species, but a careful search of the chalky woodlands to the north of the County might show the insect to be more widespread than is generally supposed.

However unpropitious a season may be, few can pass without yielding some new gem—*Tathorhynchus exsiccata*, new to Britain, *Oria musculosa* in the Isle of Wight, *Plusia m.*, *Celerio galii*, *Hippotion celerio*, *Eublemma ostrina*, another *paleacea*, the reappearance of *plumigera*—these are but a few examples. Thus we may look back on the season just past, which though certainly better than 1951, was no entomologist's cornucopia, with feelings of some satisfaction, and at the same time be stimulated to try even more "new" localities in the season to come.

Thanks are due to the following who kindly submitted notes and observations for the year:—

H. S. Robinson (Alton).	D. Wright (Bordon).
P. J. M. Robinson (Boldre).	E. Cohen (Sway).
A. C. R. Redgrave (Southampton).	Dr. C. Suffern (Hill Head).

PART VI.

Spiders.

From Mr. J. H. Murgatroyd (Southbourne) :

1952 was not at all a good year for spiders, but I am happy to record the "rediscovery" of the triangle-spider, *Hyptiotes paradoxus* C. L. Koch for the New Forest, having taken it near Denny Lodge, on July 13th, 1952. It has, of course, been previously recorded, but has not been seen in the Forest for a long time.

Another interesting capture was *Argiope bruennichi* Scop., taken at Keyhaven Marshes, Hants, on August 27th, 1952. I strongly suspect this to be an escape from Mr. Robins' garden at Lymington. The year was not at all a good one for *bruennichi*, and it was not so much in evidence in Southbourne as it has been in previous years.

From Dr. Suffern :

Zebra Spider first seen on June 14th. Usually common, but not in 1952.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

Meeting at Pepper Box Hill.

SOME 30 members took part in this meeting on Tuesday, June 19th, 1951, proceeding by Otterbourne and Poles Lane in order to see the two Hellebores, *viridis* and *foetidus*, by the roadside. After leaving Romsey a deviation was made to Michelmersh Churchyard, where the two Geraniums, *phaeum* and *versicolor*, were growing together. The party then went to Tytherley to see the Yellow Figwort (*Scrophularia vernalis*), a rare species in this county but long established at this site. From Tytherley the route lay over Dean Hill, where lunch was taken, to Pepper Box Hill. From here the downs to the S.W. of the road were explored and the neighbouring woods in which some interesting plants were found, including plentiful patches of Lily-of-the-Valley leaves. An unexpected find was the Bastard Balm (*Melittis melissophyllum*), which appears not to have been recorded previously in this spot, and is a rare plant of the Southern Counties. On the open grassland near the main road a number of plants of the Burnt Orchid (*Orchis ustulata*) were found, as well as some Bee Orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) and Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*). After rejoining the coach the party proceeded to Downton for tea, a few of the members in cars paying a hurried visit to Redlynch to see the curious and rare Asarabacca (*Asarum europaeum*) growing by the roadside.

Meeting at Conford.

On July 24th a party of about 40 members of the Field Club visited by coach and car the eastern side of Woolmer Forest and explored the extensive commons adjoining Conford. This area is known to botanists as being particularly rich in plant life, and the party had the great advantage of being led by two local botanists, Mr. G. M. Ash, F.L.S., and Dr. Ronald Gray, who were very successful in showing their visitors the treasures of the neighbourhood, while the more serious students, of whom there were many in the party, received welcome instruction in the identification of difficult species. Among the many interesting plants seen there was a striking display of the Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*) and Fragrant Orchid (*Gymnadenia conopsea*) as well as a rare sedge.

The party took tea in the garden of the Passfield Oak Inn and returned home through Petersfield.

Fungus Foray at Ampfield.*Leader : Mr. A. A. PEARSON, F.L.S.*

On October 8th, 1951, a party of some 40 members met in Jermyn's Lane and entered Ampfield Wood by the Outwood Lodge. The programme was to cover the gravel drive, which circles through the wood and comes out at Knapp, near Ampfield Village, and search on each side of the drive began immediately. Stops were made at several likely places where finds might be expected and, as ever, Mr. Pearson was always ready with his identifications. The search proved to be not so fortunate as was hoped, and the total bag only amounted to 64 species enumerated below. Tea was taken at Potters Heron Hotel.

List of Species.

<i>Amanita pantherina.</i>	<i>Hydnum repandum.</i>
" <i>rubescens.</i>	<i>Cortinarius sanguineus.</i>
" <i>citrina (= mappa).</i>	" <i>torvus.</i>
<i>Lepiota procera.</i>	" <i>rigidus.</i>
<i>Armillaria mellea.</i>	" <i>leucopus.</i>
<i>Tricholoma sulphureum.</i>	" <i>elator.</i>
" <i>ustale.</i>	<i>Daedalea quercina.</i>
<i>Laccaria laccata.</i>	" <i>biennis.</i>
" <i>amethystina.</i>	<i>Paxillus involutus.</i>
<i>Mycena galericulata.</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare.</i>
<i>Marasmius peronatus.</i>	" <i>hydrophilum.</i>
<i>Collybia fusipes.</i>	" <i>velutinum.</i>
<i>Lenzites betulina.</i>	" <i>candolleianum.</i>
<i>Lactarius subdulcis.</i>	<i>Coprinus atramentarius.</i>
" <i>quietus.</i>	" <i>lagopus.</i>
" <i>torminosus.</i>	<i>Boletus subtomentosus.</i>
" <i>camphoratus.</i>	" <i>scaber.</i>
<i>Russula ochroleuca.</i>	" <i>chrysenteron.</i>
" <i>emetica.</i>	" <i>badius.</i>
" <i>fellea.</i>	<i>Polyporus adustus.</i>
" <i>nigricans.</i>	" <i>giganteus.</i>
" <i>adusta.</i>	" <i>perennis.</i>
" <i>fragilis.</i>	<i>Ganoderma applanatum.</i>
<i>Cantharellus carbonarius.</i>	<i>Trametes gibbosa.</i>
" <i>cibarius.</i>	<i>Polystictus versicolor.</i>
<i>Clavaria inaequalis.</i>	<i>Calocera viscosa.</i>
<i>Pluteus cervinus.</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum.</i>
<i>Flammula gummosa.</i>	" <i>pyriforme.</i>
" <i>sapinea.</i>	<i>Scleroderma aurantium.</i>
" <i>flavida.</i>	<i>Phallus impudicus.</i>
<i>Tubaria furfuracea.</i>	<i>Peziza aurantia.</i>
<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme.</i>	<i>Bulgaria inquinans.</i>

H. T. WHITE.

Meeting at Noar Hill, Selborne.

In contrast to a previous visit to Noar Hill in July 1938 bright sunny weather favoured the ramble on June 24th, 1952, when some 30 or 40 members went by coach and car *via* Alton and Selborne to the foot of Noar Hill and then climbed by the cart-track to the old chalk pits.

After lunch the party scattered to explore the old quarries and the adjoining grasslands and woods, returning to tea at Alton and so home.

The short turf of the quarries, undisturbed by cultivation or grazing and lying open to the sun, is particularly suited to many species of orchid whose rootstocks or bulbs require long periods of undisturbed growth before they reach maturity and produce flowering stems, but for some reason or other on this occasion bee-orchids were conspicuous by their absence, only a few specimens being seen. Two or three small patches of frog-orchid (*Coeloglossum viride* Hartm.) were found and communities of musk-orchid (*Herminium monorchis* R. Br.) were very plentiful and often consisted of many individual stems. Commoner species of the orchid family were very abundant, including Common Twayblade (*Listera ovata* R. Br.), Fragrant Orchid (*Gymnadenia conopsea* Rich.), Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis* Rich.) and Spotted Orchid (*Orchis fuchsii* Druce). One unidentified helleborine was also seen.

The list of "other plants noted" in the account of the visit to Noar Hill in 1938 (Vol. XIV, p. 250) obviously included many species from some other and marshy locality!

Visit to Basingstoke Canal.

On July 29th, 1952, some 33 members travelled by coach to Farnham and thence, under the leadership of Mrs. J. H. Gibson, to the canal bridge a little south of Tundry Pond, where they were joined by a few more botanical enthusiasts.

The weather was perfect, and the walk along the towpath, which had recently been cleared by the owners, was pleasant and easy except at one point where the path was much overgrown and a short diversion had to be made.

Lunch was taken on the canal bank near The Barley Mow Inn, whose proprietor, Mr. R. J. Farrant, had very kindly offered to provide indoor accommodation for lunch should the weather prove unkind.

After lunch the walk was resumed along the towpath to the bridge at Colt Hill just N.E. of Odiham where the coach was waiting to take the party to Alton for tea.

This portion of the walk was quite delightful, the path being not too high above the water, which was limpid clear, and the way itself lying to a great extent under the shade of trees.

Among the aquatic plants seen were :—

Branched Bur-reed (*Sparganium ramosum* Huds.)—not very carefully identified : might have been *S. neglectum* Beeby.

Simple Bur-reed (*Sparganium simplex* Huds.).

Ivy-leaved Duckweed (*Lemna trisulca* L.).

Water Plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.).

Common Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia* L.).

Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus* L.).

Various-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton gramineus* L.).

Shining Pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens* L.).

(Two other much rarer Pondweeds have previously been recorded from the canal at Odiham, *P. alpinus* v. *palmeri* and *P. friesii*, but were not identified on this occasion. They should be looked for again.)

Lastly, and perhaps the most interesting find, was *Azolla filiculoides* Lam. in considerable quantity.

The members, who all enjoyed this very well-planned outing, owe their thanks to Mrs. Gibson who took endless trouble in preparing it, and also to Mr. R. FitzGerald of the Aldershot branch of the British Empire Naturalists Association, whose local knowledge was so willingly placed at our disposal. Mr. G. A. Hebditch, the very busy Hon. Secretary of the B.E.N.A., even found time to come and see the expedition well and truly started along the tow-path. A very friendly and charming gesture.

Fungus Foray at Waggoner's Wells.

With his usual enthusiasm for encouraging beginners and others, Mr. A. A. Pearson, F.L.S., invited members of the Field Club to join a party of mycologists from Haslemere in an exploration of the woods about Waggoner's Wells on September 6th, 1952. Accordingly a contingent from the Field Club made their way by car and coach to the rendezvous where they were met by Mr. Pearson and conducted down the hill to the series of reservoirs which help to make the valley a real beauty spot. The combined parties then proceeded down one side of the valley searching the woods. A delightful spot was found for lunch on the dam of one of the ponds, after which the hunt continued down the valley and then back up the other side.

After this everyone repaired to the Haslemere Museum, where the finds were exhibited after being named by Mr. Pearson, who gave a short talk about some of the species.

A list of the 74 species found is given below.

<i>Amanita citrina</i> (= <i>mappa</i>).	<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i> .
„ <i>excelsa</i> (= <i>spissa</i>).	<i>Stropharia aeruginosa</i> .
„ <i>muscaria</i> .	<i>Tricholoma sulphureus</i> .
„ <i>pantherina</i> .	<i>Paxillus involutus</i> .
„ <i>phalloides</i> .	<i>Inocybe Cookei</i> .
„ <i>rubescens</i> .	„ <i>jurana</i> .
<i>Amanitopsis fulva</i> .	„ <i>asterospora</i> .
<i>Armillaria mucida</i> .	<i>Coprinus plicatilis</i> .
<i>Clitocybe infundibuliformis</i> .	„ <i>atramentarius</i> .
<i>Laccaria laccata</i> .	<i>Hypoloma fasciculare</i> .
„ <i>laccata</i> var. <i>amethystina</i> .	<i>Nyctalis parasitica</i> .
<i>Lactarius torminosus</i> .	<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> .
„ <i>blennius</i> .	<i>Boletus badius</i> .
„ <i>vietus</i> .	„ <i>viscidus</i> .
„ <i>spinosulus</i> .	„ <i>virescens</i> .
„ <i>quietus</i> .	„ <i>variegatus</i> .
„ <i>camphoratus</i> .	„ <i>chrysenteron</i> .
„ <i>chrysorrheus</i> .	„ <i>edulis</i> .
„ <i>pyrogallus</i> .	„ <i>erythropus</i> .
<i>Russula delica</i> .	„ <i>scaber</i> .
„ <i>nigricans</i> .	„ <i>versipellis</i> .
„ <i>cyanoxantha</i> .	<i>Polystictus versicolor</i> .
„ <i>heterophylla</i> .	<i>Polyporus giganteus</i> .
„ <i>vesca</i> .	„ <i>betulinus</i> .
„ <i>ochroleuca</i> .	<i>Fistulina hepatica</i> .
„ <i>fellea</i> .	<i>Trametes rubescens</i> .
„ <i>emetica</i> .	<i>Daedalea quercina</i> .
„ <i>aeruginea</i> .	<i>Clavaria stricta</i> .
„ <i>xerampolina</i> .	<i>Femsjonia luteoalba</i> .
„ <i>lutea</i> .	<i>Phallus impudicus</i> .
<i>Collybia maculata</i> .	<i>Mutinus caninus</i> .
<i>Marasmius peronatus</i> .	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i> .
„ <i>androsaceus</i> .	<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i> .
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i> .	„ <i>aurantium</i>
<i>Cortinarius elatior</i> .	(= <i>vulgare</i>).
„ <i>telamonia</i> .	—
„ <i>torvus</i> .	<i>Peziza badia</i> .
<i>Cortinarius (Inoloma) bolaris</i> .	„ <i>aurantia</i> .

F. E. W. VENNING,
Biological Secretary.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1949 (SUMMARY).

On May 9th, 1949, the Club's summer season began with a visit to Breamore, where members saw the church, of great Saxon interest, the Mizmaze, where Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.B.A., opened the discussion on medieval mazes, and led the way to Giant's Grave Long Barrow, and the Celtic Fields.

On May 31st, 1949, Mr. John Simpson, M.A., took a large party to Buriton and Uppark. At Uppark members were able to see the fine Georgian house and the model dairy, by kind permission of the Hon. Lady Meade Fetherstonhaugh. In the late afternoon they saw Buriton Manor House, once the home of Edward Gibbon (by kind permission of Col. A. L. Bonham-Carter, B.S.O.), and also Buriton Church.

On June 24th, members paid their annual visit to the Isle of Wight, and saw the Geological Museum at Sandown; at Yaverland Mr. F. Stroh gave a short talk on the Pleistocene period in the Isle of Wight. Yaverland House, a fine stone manor, was next seen, by kind permission of Commander and Mrs. Monck.

On August 16th a party visited the Southampton Saxon Excavation Site, where the work in progress was described by Mr. M. R. Maitland Muller, B.A., and Mr. D. M. Waterman.

On September 19th, 1949, Mr. John Harvey, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., took members on a tour of Winchester College.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1950 (SUMMARY).

On April 11th, 1950, members again visited the Southampton Saxon Excavation Site.

On May 29th, 1950, under the direction of Commander E. C. Wrey, O.B.E., R.N., the Club went to Hengistbury Head and Christchurch. The Director described the promontory fort at Hengistbury, and Mr. Norman Cook, F.S.A., the main features of Christchurch Castle.

On June 13th, 1950, the Club made a geological tour of the Isle of Wight, halting at Bleak Down, Lodder and Whale Chines, and Atherfield.

On June 26th, 1950, the Club visited the Hampshire Highlands and Inkpen. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford explained the purpose of Grim's Ditch. Under the direction of Mr. W. J. Carpenter Turner, A.R.I.B.A., members saw Netherton Hall (by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. Lady Louisa Wakehurst), Coombe Manor (by permission of Mr. G. Brown), and Inkpen Old Rectory (by permission of Mrs. Wakefield).

On Tuesday, August 15th, 1950, the Club visited Godsfield Chapel and Bradley. Mr. W. J. Carpenter Turner outlined the main features of the Chapel of the Knights Hospitaller at Godsfield (shown by kind permission of Commander and Mrs. Muspratt). After lunch a visit was paid to Bradley Manor House (by permission of Mr. J. B. Colby) and Bradley Wood (by permission of Sir George Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.P. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford gave a short talk on a small earthwork there, known locally as Bradley Castle.

On October 30th, 1950, a very large party visited Winchester Cathedral Close. Mr. W. J. Carpenter Turner, the Director, explained the layout of the monastic buildings, and the Club were taken into several of the Close houses including the Deanery and the Pilgrims' Hall (by kind permission of the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester), No. 11 The Close (by permission of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lang), No. 5 (by permission of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Southampton), and No. 7 (by permission of Sir Samuel and Lady Gurney-Dixon).

LECTURES AND FIELD MEETINGS, 1951 (SUMMARY).**Bird Films.**

The Society held a joint meeting with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds on Saturday, March 3rd, 1951, in the Banqueting Room at the Winchester Guildhall. Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., showed to a large gathering several of his own colour films on bird life in Hampshire and Scotland. The subjects of the films chosen for display were "Hobbies," a small species of migrant falcon; waders on Hilbre Island in the Cheshire Dee; and Golden Eagles in Scotland. Mr. P. E. Brown, F.Z.S., then showed the R.S.P.B. film "Avocet Island." Thanks were expressed by the President, the Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker.

The Vyne, and Old Basing.

On Tuesday, May 15th, Mr. G. W. Willis, F.S.A., acted as guide to the members who visited the ruins of Old Basing, for the first time since 1929. The heroic defence by John, fifth Marquess of Winchester, and the capture by Cromwell's troops in 1643, were described by Mr. Willis, and a visit was paid to the small museum where relics of the siege and "slighting" of the fortress are displayed.

By the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Chute, picnic luncheon was taken in the grounds of The Vyne, one of the architectural glories of Hampshire. Mr. Chute, in welcoming the Club members, recalled previous visits in 1888 and 1931. Mr. Chute spoke of the earliest mention of The Vyne in a deed of 1268, and went on to describe the house built by the first Lord Sandys, the friend of Henry VII and Henry VIII. It was purchased by Chaloner Chute, the eminent lawyer, in 1653, and his architect John Webb made great alterations in the house. John Chute, his grandson, the friend of Horace Walpole, altered the front hall and introduced the Classical staircase. The members in two parties then enjoyed a conducted tour of the house, under the guidance of Mr. Chute and Archdeacon Chute.

The White Horse, Uppington.

On Tuesday, May 29th, 1951, a large party of members visited the Vale of the White Horse, under the direction of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, C.B.E., F.B.A. Members passed the reputed site of the Battle of Ashdown, and crossed both the Ridgeway and Icknield Way. Mr. F. Warren, F.S.A., gave an account of the history of Uppington Church, which was probably built by the architect of Salisbury Cathedral. The party proceeded to Uppington Castle, which Mr. Crawford said had not yet been excavated. He pointed out a number of interesting features, including sarsen stones built into the ramparts. The White Horse, 374 feet long, was next inspected, and Mr. Crawford suggested various possibilities as to its origin. Tea was taken in the Village Hall at Kingston Lisle.

Warnford.

On Tuesday, June 26th, 1951, the Club visited Warnford. *En route* members saw Preshaw House, by kind permission of Sir Alwyne and Lady Pelly, a fine house dating from the 17th century with reception rooms added by Nash in 1810.

Warnford Church was described by the Rector, Rev. C. A. Millen, and the early 13th century King John's House by Commander Betton Roberts, F.S.A.

Riversdown House was next seen, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cholmeley. Mr. Hugh Cooper, A.R.I.B.A., who restored the house in 1935-36, explained the main features. The house dates from the early 15th century.

City Museum, Winchester.

On Tuesday, July 10th, the Club visited Winchester and saw the newly-arranged City Museum under the guidance of the Curator, Mr. F. Cottrill, M.A., and were able to see the cast of the Priors Barton stone presented to the Museum by the H.F.C. After lunch members toured the Winchester Festival Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts after a short talk by Mrs. W. J. Carpenter Turner, Hon. City Archivist. Later Mr. J. Blakiston, M.A., Moberly Librarian of Winchester College, lectured to members on the College Exhibits, with special reference to Winchester's connection with 18th century literature.

Romsey and Broadlands.

A successful meeting was held at Broadlands on Tuesday, August 7th, 1951. The morning was spent at Romsey Abbey and King John's Hunting Box. Members then went on to Broadlands, visited by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Baron Romsey, K.G., and the Countess Mountbatten, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O. The party was shown round by the Curator, Mrs. Blois, and saw the Adams drawing room, with ceiling by Angelica Kauffmann, and pictures by Reynolds, Lawrence, Van Dyck, and Romney. They also saw the Wedgwood room, the Orangery, and the dairy.

Silchester and Reading.

On Tuesday, September 25th, 1951, a party of about 100 members visited Silchester and Reading. On arrival at Silchester they were met by Dr. Mary Aylwin Cotton, O.B.E., F.S.A., who conducted the excavations of 1938-39 under Dr. Mortimer Wheeler. After a talk on the history of the site and of previous excavations there, the party walked round the course of the walls and then visited the amphitheatre. Subsequently visits were made to the church, where the Rector described the main features; to the local museum, and the sites of the forum and basilica. The Duke of Wellington, by whose kindness the Club were visiting the site, was asked to speak and he explained the reasons which led the Society of Antiquaries to request that the foundations be covered in again.

Later the party went on to Reading where visits were made to the walls and the Museum.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1952 (SUMMARY).

The 1952 field programme began on May 10th with a tour of Hampshire Tide Mills. At Beaulieu Mr. Rex Wailes, M.I.MECH.E., F.S.A., read a paper on Tide Mills. Beaulieu Mill was inspected (by permission of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and the tenant, Mr. Norris. The party next proceeded to Ashlett Mill (seen by permission of the Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.). At Eling Mill, viewed by permission of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, Mr. J. Harvey, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., the College Archivist, described the connection between the College and Eling Tide Mill and Causeway. On the way home members paused to hear a brief description by Mr. F. Robins, F.S.A., of the old bridge at Redbridge.

On Thursday, May 29th, 1952, the Club met in Winchester College Museum, by kind permission of the Warden and Fellows, and heard a lantern lecture by Mr. W. F. Oakeshott, D.LITT., F.S.A., Headmaster of Winchester College, who spoke on "The Libraries of Winchester Cathedral and Winchester College in Medieval Times." Small exhibitions, illustrative of the lecture, were on view in the Moberly Library and Chantry Room.

On Tuesday, June 10th, members assembled on the top of St. Catherine's Hill and heard Professor C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A., speak on the excavations of 1927 and 1928 "and St. Catherine's Hill twenty-five years after."

On Wednesday, July 9th, Mr. John Simpson, M.A., took a large party to North-East Hampshire to tour formal and landscape gardens there. The site of Abbotstone House and garden were first seen, then the landscape park at the Grange (by permission of Mr. L. C. Wallach, C.I.MECH.E.). Next came the forest garden at Moundsmere, laid out in 1910 (visited by permission of Mr. H. A. Andreae). The rest of the day was spent at Hackwood Park (by permission of the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Camrose), Tylney Hall (by permission of the Headmaster) and Dogmersfield Park (by permission of the Managers of Reed's School).

On August 12th, 1952, the Club visited Portsmouth under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Carpenter Turner. The Provost of Portsmouth Cathedral, the Very Rev. E. W. Porter Goff, M.A., met the party and the Club was shown round the Cathedral by Captain H. L. Jackson, R.N. (retd.), C.B.E. A visit was paid to Domus Dei, the Sally Port, and the Round Tower, under the guidance of Mr. A. Cornay, Curator of the Cumberland House Museum. At the Dockyard the Club saw H.M.S. *Victory* and the newly-arranged Naval Museum, under the guidance of the Curator, Instructor-Captain T. E. Jackson, R.N. Finally, the Duke of Buckingham's house in the High Street was shown to small parties at a time, by kind permission of the owner, Mr. R. A. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.

On September 16th the Club went out of the county to London and visited Apsley House. Members made an independent tour of those parts of the house open to the public, and by the most kind invitation of the Club's President, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., they saw the private apartments in the house, in a series of tours conducted by the President himself.

On October 14th, 1952, an afternoon meeting was held at Clausentum (Southampton). Owing to sudden illness, Mrs. Aylwin Cotton, O.B.E., F.S.A., could not read her paper, but a talk on Clausentum was given at very short notice by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, and Mrs. Cotton's excavations were carefully examined.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1952.

There has been a large influx of new members during the year. At the time of the last Annual Meeting there were 497 members, and this number has now increased to 552.

OBITUARY.—During the year the Society has lost one of its Past Presidents in the death of Sir Charles Arden-Close, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., SC.D., F.R.S. A former Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, he was in turn President of the Geographical Association and of the Royal Geographical Society. In the course of his Service career he had been in charge of the British section of several important Boundary Commissions, in the Cameroons, and in Tanganyika, and later was head of the Geographical Section, General Staff, at the War Office. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1919, and was a scientist of wide interests and attainments. He came to live in Winchester when he retired from the Ordnance Survey in 1922. From the time of his joining the Hampshire Field Club he was a tower of strength to the Society. He became Joint Hon. Secretary of the Society in 1924, and had two terms of office as its President, 1929-32, and 1935-36. He wrote a number of papers for the Society's *Proceedings*, dealing in his presidential addresses with such subjects as Museums, Ancient Maps, and the advance of knowledge in the past 50 years, on the occasion of the Society's Jubilee. Latterly he had been keenly interested in the preservation from destruction of the fabric of St. Peter Chesil Church Winchester. He was survived for only a few months by Lady Arden-Close, who was a keen supporter of the Society, and attended many of its Field Meetings.

Other members who have passed on include the Rev. N. B. Kent, O.B.E., Rector of Highclere; Mr. J. R. Park, M.A., LL.B., Mrs. Tilling of the Old House, Michelmersh; Miss W. G. Beddington and Miss Gladys Rew.

ST. PETER CHESIL CHURCH, WINCHESTER.—Since the passing of the Union of Benefices (Redundant Churches) Measure the Society's Council has again had under careful consideration the question of this Church building, which was recommended for demolition by the Bishop's Commission of Inquiry. At the request of the Society's Council approach has been made to the Ancient Monuments Section of the Ministry of Works, to see if that body would undertake the external repairs of the fabric. The official reply states: "St. Peter Chesil, Winchester, is certainly one of the churches which would merit our consideration under any scheme for the transfer of a limited number of Churches to our care." Thus, whilst there is no money at present available from official sources, there are very good reasons for postponing the demolition foreshadowed by the local Commission of Inquiry three years ago.

"PROCEEDINGS."—Vol. XVII, Part 3, of the Society's *Proceedings* was issued in 1952, under the editorship of Mrs. W. J. Carpenter Turner, B.A.

EXCAVATIONS.—Once again your Council find themselves unable to recommend any work on the site of the Pagan Saxon Cemetery at Worthy Park, as "squatter" tenants still occupy the site. The Council has given its approval to the orderly excavation of Bat's Hog Sty, a small earthwork in the Aldershot area, hitherto undated and unexplained. The work is being undertaken under the supervision of 2nd Lt. J. P. C. Kent, R.A.S.C., and it is hoped that the members may be able to visit the site and other places of interest in the Aldershot area later in the season. Messrs. Maitland Muller and Dudley Waterman are hoping to continue their excavations on the site of early Southampton, and at the Castle Mound, and to claim the unexpended portion of the sum of £100 already voted by the Hampshire Field Club towards the cost of the work.

CONGRATULATIONS are once more offered to our Past President, Dr. O. G. S. Crawford, C.B.E., F.B.A., this time on the bestowal by the University of Cambridge of a D.Litt. degree. Of great interest also to members of the Society who have listened to his authentic talks at Field Meetings, is the publication of his latest book *Archaeology in the Field*, which makes so much use of Wessex and of Hampshire examples in explaining both the prehistoric and the historic sites in this country.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION HON. SECRETARYSHIP.—The resignation of Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., and Mrs. Green from the Hon. Secretaryship has been received with much regret, particularly as it was due to ill-health. Dr. and Mrs. Green, by prolonged and successful work, have built up, classified and indexed a collection of 8000-9000 photographs of Hampshire subjects. This collection is now housed at the Tudor House Museum, Southampton, by permission of the Southampton Town Council. Mr. P. S. Peberdy, Curator of the Tudor House Museum, and Miss A. M. Trout, B.A., have now consented to act as Joint Hon. Secretaries of these Photographic Records.

THE CAVE BEQUEST.—The Society out of its funds has provided steel shelving for the valuable archaeological books bequeathed to the Society by its Past President, the late Mr. C. J. P. Cave, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.P.S. The books, some 700 in number, have been arranged and catalogued at the offices of the Curator, Winchester City Museum, The Square. The work of arranging, labelling and listing has been kindly done by Lt.-Gen. F. H. Griffiths, to whom the thanks of the Society are due for no light task. The books are now available for the use of members of the Society and for students working at the Museum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31st December, 1952

[illegible]

EXCAVATIONS FUND.

Balance from last Account	...	...	...	...	...	£ s d
	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	£24 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	£24 6 6

Balance of General Fund	...	...	...	...	...	£ s d
" " Excavations Fund	...	...	...	...	...	892 5 6
	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	£916 12 0
	...	...	...	...	...	£916 12 0

Balance in Lloyds Bank Current Account,	...	...	...	...	...	£ s d
31st December, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	597 3 8
Less—Cheques outstanding	£21 14 8					
Subscriptions paid in advance, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 0
	...	...	...	...	...	29 5 8
	...	...	...	...	...	567 18 0
Balance on deposit in Lloyds Bank	...	...	...	...	...	24 12 7
Balance in Post Office Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...	291 3 9
Balance in Hon. Secretaries' Petty Cash Account	...	...	...	...	...	32 17 8
	...	...	...	...	...	£916 12 0

C. BETTON ROBERTS,
Hon. Treasurer.

I certify that I have examined the above Accounts with the books and vouchers of the Society and that they are in accordance therewith.

ALFRED E. PALMER,
Hon. Auditor.

Twyford.
19th January, 1953.