

NOTES.

A COIN OF EPATICCUS.

THE photograph is of a coin picked up by Mr. B. R. Browning of Forest of Bere Farm, Ashley, in the summer of 1938 lying on the site of the Ashley Roman Camp as shown in Dr. Williams-Freeman's work on "Field Archaeology in Hampshire" on page 351.

Mr. C. H. V. Sutherland, Assistant Keeper of Coins in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has been good enough to furnish the following report on the coin :—

Obv. J EPATI (the cross-strokes of the E very short).

Beardless head r., wearing the lion's skin of Hercules, the paws knotted beneath his chin : to the left, behind the head, a curved object with a pellet enclosed by its lower loop : border of dots.

Rev. (No inscription.)

Eagle standing facing, with head turned left and wings spread, on a serpent which raises its head to right : above, and to right of the eagle's head, a small circle enclosing a pellet : border of dots.

Silver 1.32 gm. (= 20.4 grains) ; 13 mm. (= .5in.). Dies ↑↑. (See J. Evans, *The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, Plate VIII, 13.)

The full name of this British prince, Epaticcu(s), is found on the very rare gold coins which he struck (*cf.* Evans *op. cit.*, Plate VIII, 12) ; and it is from the gold that we learn also that he was TASCI(ovani) F(ilius), *i.e.*, son of that Tasciovanus whose coins, by their distribution, attest a kingdom between Thames and Wash, and thus brother of Cunobelinus—better known as Cymbeline—whose kingdom appears from the evidence of coin-finds to have been firmly established in East Anglia and Kent.¹

Although Epaticcus' silver is not so rare as his gold, it is nevertheless scarce enough to make it difficult to judge with any exactness the area in which his money was current. Both his gold and his silver have been found in the neighbourhood of Guildford (a district which has produced also a silver coin with types almost identical with those of the present piece, but inscribed CARA)² ;

1. See the invaluable analysis of the late G. C. Brooke in "The Distribution of Gaulish and British Coins in Britain," *Antiquity*, VII (1933), pp. 268 ff.

2. Evans, *op. cit.*, Supplement (1890), pp. 552 ff. Evans conjectured from this coin the existence of a third son of Tasciovanus, named Caratacus.



Coin of Epaticcus.



14th Century
Bronze Figure.

and also between the Evenlode and Windrush valleys in Oxfordshire. Gold alone comes from the head of the Itchen in Hampshire, near Alresford; and silver alone from Selsey (Sussex), Ashley (Hants)—the present coin, and from a deposit in Savernake Forest, near Marlborough (Wilts), which contained a Roman *denarius* of the Emperor Tiberius (A.D. 15—37), somewhat worn. Epaticcus is not known to have struck in copper, as was done by most of his contemporaries. This may be taken as suggesting that his dominion, in whatever district, was too impermanent ever to allow the production of what was fast coming to be regarded as a necessity in southern England, *i.e.*, small change for internal circulation. Dr. Brooke conjectured³ that Epaticcus was perhaps “a wanderer in search of a kingdom, driven out of his father’s land by his more powerful brother, founding a settlement on the border of the Dobuni” (that is, east and south of the Oxfordshire Cherwell), “and later with more success invading the territory of Verica, son of Commius” (that is, Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex).

The date of Epaticcus cannot be stated with certainty, but it may be supposed with some probability that his coinage was struck at some time within the twenty years preceding the Claudian invasion of A.D. 43. It may be remarked how greatly the British moneyers of the time had come under the influence of the types appearing on the coinage of Rome, as a result of the steadily increasing flow of Roman coins into southern England: a glance at a representative plate of inscribed British coins will show vividly the transition from the fine Celtic art of the time of Tasciovanus (no more than tinged with Roman influence) to the essentially hybrid style of the reign of Cunobelinus.

A 14th CENTURY BRONZE FIGURE.

IN a field called Summer Lands to the West of Droxford, Mr. R. E. McEuen found a small bronze mount (see illustration) in the form of a Gothic female figure—2 inches high.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities at the British Museum, has declared it to be 14th century.

It is not possible to state accurately to what it had belonged, but it might have been one of the figures at the base of a Crucifix.

It has been presented by the finder to the British Museum.

3. *Op. cit.*, p. 286.

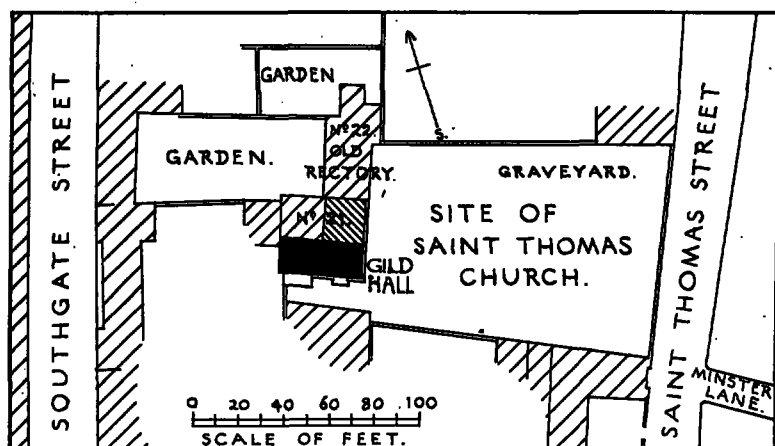
OLD HOUSE IN ST. THOMAS' CHURCHYARD, WINCHESTER.

By T. D. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.

IN a note on the above printed in Volume XIII (p. 299), I suggested that the house had been the hall of a medieval gild of St. Thomas, although I did not then know that such a gild had existed. Since then I have been favoured by my friend Canon Goodman, F.S.A., with the following :—

Faculty granted by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, on 5 July, 1451 :

Ad sustentationem cuiusdam gilde sive fraternitatis in honorem Sancti Thome Martiris in ecclesia parochiali eiusdem sancti et gloriosi martiris infra ciuitatem nostram Wintonie situta.



The Hall of the Gild of St. Thomas.
General Plan of Site.

ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE, 1938.

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

Meteorology.

THE difference between the records of rainfall and sunshine for 1938 and 1937 is extraordinary. 1937 was an exceptionally wet season with a rainfall of 40.98in. ; in 1938 the corresponding figure for the Bournemouth district was 24.55in., while the forty years average is 32.17in. At Totland Bay results were very similar, 23.63in., against an average of 28.49in. At Sherborne St. John, 22.58in. ; average 28.96in.

With so little precipitation one would expect a high figure for sunshine recorded, but the total number of hours registered in Bournemouth for 1938 is only 1674.06 as against 1529 hrs. in 1937 and an average of 1830.48 hrs. for 40 years past.

The deficiency in the rainfall was most apparent from February 1st to June 30th ; in April only a trace was recorded as against an average of 2in. ! The long-continued drought following a period of warm and dry weather in the early part of the year was very prejudicial to the successful breeding of most species. Apart from the incessant and destructive fires which swept the heaths and commons of southern England, there is no doubt that the scarcity of food resulting from the lack of rain caused a very heavy mortality among the young of most of our birds. Innumerable cases of failure to rear more than one young bird, and also of the loss of the whole brood, were to be met with almost everywhere, and the great storm of June 1st-2nd which scorched the foliage of the trees for many miles inland, by the damage done to vegetation reduced the food supply of insects and birds appreciably.

A mild autumn and early winter were followed by a short period of severe weather which brought the wildfowl over from the Continent in numbers after mid-December, and during the short time that the ground was snow-covered even near the coast we had a remarkable illustration of partial migration on the part of an army of Lapwings, Skylarks, Fieldfares, Redwings, and Bramblings, working their way Westwards towards the Devonian peninsula, and in the case of the Skylarks, causing considerable damage to the gardens on the way for a few days.

We have to deplore the loss of a much-valued contributor, Sir Thomas Troubridge, who has supplied many notes from the Beaulieu district, and from his knowledge of the county as well as its bird-life, will be a very difficult man to replace. Mr. K. D. Smith, a tireless and careful worker, has left England for Rhodesia,

so that in the future we must look for help to fresh correspondents. At present there is much duplication of records and it is undesirable that this should continue indefinitely.

Systematic List.

Raven (*Corvus c. corax*). This species is slowly extending its range along the coast, but except at its old haunts in the Isle of Wight, does not establish itself inland in Hampshire. We notice in the *South-Eastern Bird Report* for 1937 that the Editor includes without comment, as though the occurrence were quite an ordinary one, that "at least two pairs were resident in the North New Forest (P N H)." As he assures us on another page that he cannot be held responsible for any error on the part of an observer, it is probably useless to ask for an explanation of this remarkable statement. We notice that the same observer records a pair of Pied Flycatchers seen in the North New Forest in early June, a time when this species is generally nesting. These passage migrants do not travel in pairs. A flock of thirty birds of which "some at least appeared to be" Little Buntings, a bird which has only occurred eleven times in the British Isles, is also recorded, but in this case, owing to bad light, identification was not absolutely certain! The record is not however bracketed.

Goldfinch (*Carduelis c. britannica*). An albino seen near Andover, July 21st : plumage creamy white : yellow wing bar, and red mask (W P).

Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*). Flock of 60-80 among alders at Burghclere, near Newbury, on December 11th (A B).

Crossbill (*Loxia c. curvirostra*). This species still remains scarce and erratic in the Bournemouth district : three birds (two green and one red) in a tree at Knyveton Road during the last week in February (E T). One at a bird-table (in green plumage) on December 31st at Canford Cliffs (W S). Evidence of two broods reared in N.E. Hants (H G).

Lesser Redpoll (*Carduelis f. cabaret*). Flock of fifty on March 17th and about 100 on October 16th, Headley Down (H G).

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*). A very strong movement westward along the coast at the same time that the Skylark migration took place was noted at Bournemouth on December 22nd (W. Garrod, F.J.) just at the beginning of the "cold snap" : certainly not less than 1,000.

Tree-Sparrow (*Passer m. montanus*). Not by any means generally distributed, so that two seen on Avon Beach, Mudeford, on November 6th are worth recording (C P). Also noted September 27th Ampfield (H W).

Skylark (*Alauda a. arvensis*). The great westward migration of these birds from the South-Eastern counties along the south coast in the direction of Devon and Cornwall in order to avoid the snow was a wonderful sight. On or about December 20th the gardens at Bexhill (Sussex) were invaded by great flocks of Skylarks, which devoured the green crops. These birds were working West (H. Godber). On the 22nd they were passing Portchester in vast numbers, flying West in twos and threes, sometimes a dozen or up to fifty in a flock, crossing Portsmouth Harbour, and on the 23rd they were still passing, but in reduced numbers (J S). The vanguard of the great army was passing through Bournemouth and along the coast on the 22nd and their numbers were astonishing. Where cabbages were exposed in the gardens the ground was literally brown with them, sixty or seventy being concentrated on quite a small patch and all the leaves within their reach were rapidly reduced to skeletons (F J, Dr. Hopkins). Traces of their work on a smaller scale were also noted seven or eight miles inland near Brockenhurst (F J). By the 26th the last stragglers had disappeared and only a few dead birds remained to mark the site, though the effect of their attacks on the green crops was only too apparent.

- Great Grey Shrike** (*Lanius e. excubitor*). One, May 21st, by R. Anton, south of Andover (W P). A Grey Shrike seen at Ringwood on June 25th (A P) and again at Picket Post on July 4th (P. Nagle), was last seen on July 16th at Ringwood again (A P). The date is an extraordinary one, but the bird can hardly have been anything else, as the Lesser Grey Shrike is a much rarer visitor, having only occurred about eighteen times.
- Red-backed Shrike** (*Lanius c. collurio*). Still returns to breed in the town of Bournemouth. A short-tailed vole noticed impaled on a thorn with the head eaten, but the cock usually appeared with small black beetles in his bill (E T). Reported much below normal near Headley Down (H G).
- Waxwing** (*Bombycilla g. garrulus*). Two reported seen near Picket Post on January 16th (R. C. Adler. F).
- Goldcrest** (*Regulus r. anglorum*). An albino, out of the nest, but still fed by parents, at Winton Common, May 27th (C P).
- Pied Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa h. hypoleuca*). Not often noted on autumn migration, but on August 20th one was seen in a garden in East Avenue, Bournemouth; and two more on the 27th. All had moulted into the brown winter plumage, but the creamy white wing-bar was unmistakable. (E T.)
- Dartford Warbler** (*Sylvia u. dartfordiensis*). The drought of the spring of 1938 must have caused a considerable set-back in the recent increase of this delightful species. The incessant heath fires destroyed vast areas of breeding-ground and in many cases swept over districts where the nests already held eggs or young (C B). In the north of the County the year was a disastrous one: almost every common being burnt out more or less (H G). No doubt in some cases this has led to the colonization of new localities and the appearance of breeding birds in isolated unburnt patches of gorse and heather on the outskirts of its range and elsewhere is due to this cause. Breeding reported Hengistbury Head (C P) and in Bournemouth itself (Miss Chilvers): birds also noted at Keyhaven and Stanpit (F J).
- Fieldfare** (*Turdus pilaris*). An astonishingly early arrival for this district was noted between Longparish and Hurstbourne Priors on August 17th at 11 a.m. by J. W. A. Stares. A flock of thirty flying rather low and within shot: clearly seen and identified. (See also under "Winter Migrants.")
- Blackbird** (*T. m. merula*). At a nest close to a window in Bournemouth which could be watched at close quarters, the male was definitely seen bringing material in the bill and working it into the nest. Possibly owing to scarcity of food due to the drought, the hen sat at intervals in the mornings for five days before the first egg was laid, and incubation did not begin till the last egg had been laid (Mrs. Tongs).
- Whinchat** (*Saxicola rubetra*). A male identified (by B R) at Keyhaven on March 9th: possibly two others present. (See *British Birds* XXXI, p. 382.)
- Redstart** (*Phoenicurus ph. phoenicurus*). Completely absent from usual haunts in N.E. Hants (H G).
- Black Redstart** (*Phoenicurus o. gibraltariensis*). One at Mudeford, November 5th. A hen on November 23rd, and a cock on December 3rd (C P).
- Dipper** (*Cinclus c. gularis*). While fishing on the Oakley River, near Mottisfont, on September 25th, one flew past so close that there could be no possible mistake (Dr. P. R. Lowe).
- Cuckoo** (*Cuculus c. canorus*). An instance of laying in nest of Wood-Warbler at Ringwood resulted in desertion (C B).
- Rough-legged Buzzard** (*Buteo lagopus*). One seen in Avon valley near Harbridge on March 3rd (B R).
- [**Marsh-Harrier** (*Circus aeruginosus*). A Harrier which may have been an immature bird of this species or possibly a female Hen-Harrier was seen on Newtown Marshes, I.W., on October 22nd (M P).]

Montagu's Harrier (*C. pygargus*). A bad year for this species in the New Forest. An immature bird seen north of Ringwood, near the Wilts border, August 21st (A P).

Hen-Harrier (*C. c. cyaneus*). A pair reported as seen in the Forest, about March 16th-23rd (A P). Probably the bird reported as a Montagu's Harrier, seen over Ogdens on March 24th (H. Lea) was one of these birds.

Spoonbill (*Platalea l. leucorodia*). On the afternoon of March 17th a single bird was seen in Stanpit Marsh, but flew out of sight about 6.30 p.m. (R B, C P). Next day, however, it returned and was seen by many observers (F J, K S, S B, etc.), staying till the 20th, when it left about noon (S B). On September 29th two more appeared at the same place (C P). Both birds were immature and showed some blackish on their primaries, but were clean-looking and in good condition. They stayed till October 14th and apparently got away safely. During their stay of 16 days they were seen by F J, Dr. W. Serle, Rev. W. Serle, B R and J W.

Heron (*Ardea c. cinerea*). One seen to spear and land a pike of 2lb. near Hartley Wintney in December by P. Q. Reiss (F). This is an unusually large fish for a Heron to land.

Bittern (*Botaurus s. stellaris*). One seen on the River Avon (Fordingbridge district) on January 8th (N. W. H. Gladstone per C M P). Another recorded on December 25th about 200yds. above Eford Bridge, about 1½ miles west of Lymington, which allowed approach within ten yards (R. M. Milne).

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*). In our last report we recorded the arrival of two birds at the Beaulieu River in October 1937. After staying about ten days they disappeared, but returned at the end of December 1937. In 1938 they were present continuously at Beaulieu till the 16th April, and were heard on the morning of the 17th but not seen again (T T). On November 7th four birds returned to Beaulieu, two presumed to be young (T T) seen November 28th (C P).

Bewick's Swan (*C. bewickii*). The cold spell in December was responsible for the arrival on our East coasts of large numbers of Bewick's and to some extent also of Whooper Swans. On December 25th a herd of about 20 swans (sp. ?) was seen in flight at Southbourne (Miss Hunkin), and during the afternoon of the same day 26 wild swans settled in the upper part of Christchurch Harbour and were identified as Bewick's (C P). Next day the marshes were full of gunners and all the birds had gone! On December 27th a herd of swans (sp. ?) was seen in flight near Sway (G M). (In Dorset 22 swans were seen near Weymouth on December 25th and 24 on the following day. but in both cases the birds were identified as Whoopers (F. L. Blathwayt).

'Grey' Geese. *Anser* sp. ? A flock in V formation seen flying west over Ports Creek (G C): also 16 at Christchurch Harbour on December 25th (C P).

White-fronted Goose (*A. albifrons*). One shot on the River Avon (of two seen) near Fordingbridge about January 22nd (C M P).

Brent (*Branta bernicla*). Four (probably Light-breasted), Stanpit, December 18th (C P).

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*). Two on May 28th, and eight at Christchurch Harbour, October 16th (C P).

Teal (*A. crecca*). Over 20 in Stanpit Marsh on February 27th (C P).

Garganey (*A. ciria*). Two at Christchurch, 21st-26th April (S B).

Showeler (*Spatula clypeata*). Five on March 13th and two April 13th at Christchurch Harbour (C P). Seen on Dockens Water, December 26th (F H).

Wigeon (*A. penelope*). Noticed on February 10th (5), April 13th (3) in Christchurch Harbour. By December 18th these were numerous: over 50 seen together (C P).

- Pintail** (*A. a. acuta*). Four on December 18th and eight on 25th, Christchurch (C P).
- Pochard** (*Nyroca ferina*). A few from time to time : six off Mudeford February 26th, and two on December 20th (C P).
- Tufted Duck** (*N. fuligula*). About 10 in Christchurch Harbour on December 20th (C P).
- Scaup** (*N. marila*). Two at Mudeford, October 26th, 27th, 29th : also December 23rd-26th (C P).
- Long-tailed Duck** (*Clangula hyemalis*). Two at Stanpit on December 20th : also on 25th (C P).
- Scoters** (*Melanitta nigra and fusca*). A big flock, over 100 of both species, January 12th at Mudeford : also off Boscombe, November 3rd (C P).
- Red-breasted Merganser** (*Merganser serrator*). A few about : one Avon beach, December 20th (C P).
- Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax c. carbo*). Two with white thigh patches on January 12th at Southsea (G C) : two out of flock of 16 showed white at Mudeford on January 18th (C P).
- Gannet** (*Sula bassana*). Occasional oiled or injured birds picked up dead : one November 13th with Guillemots, Razor-bills and Puffins, Avon Beach (C P).
- Great-crested Grebe** (*Podiceps c. cristatus*). Three pairs reported breeding on Fawley Pond (T T).
- Slavonian Grebe** (*P. auritus*). One off Southsea Castle, March 22nd (G C).
- Red-necked Grebe** (*P. g. griseigena*). One on lagoon, Avon Beach, November 14th (C P).
- Black-necked Grebe** (*P. nigricollis*). Two in Christchurch Harbour, December 19th (C P).
- Black-throated Diver** (*Colymbus a. arcticus*). Two off Mudeford, April 14th (C P) : one 24th (S B).
- Red-throated Diver** (*C. stellatus*). One off Southsea beach, January 10th (G C) : frequently seen Christchurch and Mudeford (March 27th, November 14th, etc.) (C P).
- Wood-Pigeon** (*Columba palumbus*). A pair with recently fledged young in garden at Boscombe, January 26th (G. H. Clarke).
- Stone-Curlew** (*Burhinus oe. oedipnemus*). Very scarce at Quarley Hill : not more than 23 seen at any visit : only seven on September 27th (W P).
- Oyster-Catcher** (*Haematopus o. occidentalis*). Although a regular breeder in Dorset, has apparently not been previously recorded as nesting in Hampshire, except in the Isle of Wight, but in June a nest with three eggs was found on the coast (T T). Occasional at Mudeford (March, August, September) (C P). One Stanpit, April 3rd (C P) ; three on 21st and six on 23rd ; only one on 24th (S B).
- Grey Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola*). An immature bird at Beaulieu, June 17th (T T) : one at Mudeford on September 5th and another on November 17th (C P).
- Lapwing** (*Vanellus vanellus*). A great movement down the Avon valley was reported from November 14th onward (B R) at Harbridge and above Christchurch on November 15th, where about 1,000 were noted (C P). Another coastal movement westward took place about December 22nd during the earlier part of the cold spell (F J, J S).
- Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*). One Stanpit, April 29th (S B). Several at Beaulieu in mid-June (T T) : one Avon Beach, December 20th (C P) ; flock of 13 at Southsea on December 25th (G C).
- Sanderling** (*Crocethia alba*). A few on Avon Beach, March 27th, April, 23rd, 24th (about 20), one May 1st (C P, S B, F J). Also in autumn November 13th, December 20th-24th, etc. (C P).
- Knot** (*Calidris canutus*). Occasional in Christchurch Harbour : 12 on September 2nd, one on October 2nd : two on Avon Beach, December 20th (C P).

- Little Stint** (*C. minuta*). Three Stanpit, September 3rd (C P).
- Purple Sandpiper** (*C. m. maritima*). One on Stanpit, September 7th (C P).
- Green Sandpiper** (*Tringa ochropus*). One seen River Anton, near Andover, June 25th (W P).
- Wood-Sandpiper** (*Tringa glareola*). Stanpit, August 5th (C P).
- Redshank** (*T. t. britannica*). Remained in Avon valley throughout winter 1937-38, for the fourth consecutive time (C M P).
- Dusky Redshank** (*T. erythropus*). Three at Beaulieu, March 26th (K S) and one April 23rd (M D) apparently summering, July 6th (J W). Also one Stanpit, April 27th (S B).
- Greenshank** (*T. nebularia*). Recorded Keyhaven, Beaulieu and Stanpit, March 7th—April 30th (C P, K S, S B); also in autumn Stanpit, Beaulieu and Newtown Marshes, I.W., September 13th—October 22nd (C P, M P).
- Bar-tailed Godwit** (*Limosa l. lapponica*). Noted in small numbers at Pennington, March 15th, Stanpit, April 24th, 28th, 29th, 30th (10), May 2nd, 8th (C P, S B, F J); also in autumn, August 30th, September 12th-13th, at Stanpit: Beaulieu, September 25th (C P).
- Black-tailed Godwit** (*L. limosa*). Two Stanpit, April 30th (S B); three Pennington, September 5th, and two December 20th (C P).
- Great Snipe** (*Capella media*). One near Dockens Water, December 26th (as in 1937) (F H).
- Jack Snipe** (*Limnocyptes minimus*). One Beaulieu, February 24th (C P).
- Woodcock** (*Scolopax rusticola*). One sitting on four eggs, March 22nd, Beaulieu (T T); one in Stanpit Marsh, December 25th (F J) and 26th (C P).
- Sandwich Tern** (*Sterna s. sandvicensis*). Three in Stanpit, April 30th (S B).
- Lesser Tern** (*S. albigrons*). Much harassed at Avon Beach since the disappearance of the spit: apparently returning to another site on Hampshire coast where there were full sets in June (T T).
- Black-headed Gull** (*Larus ridibundus*). The British colonies are now being investigated by the British Trust for Ornithology. There are now four colonies at least in the County: the oldest is that on Parley Common: Newtown Marshes were occupied in the 'eighties,' Keyhaven and Beaulieu are of modern origin (F J). Birds with 'black' heads first noted on January 4th (1) and 24th (2) by (C P).
- Herring-Gull** (*L. argentatus*). A colony reported now breeding in a Government enclosure on the top of the downs above Culver Cliffs, which is wired in (J W S).
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*L. fu. graellsii*). Some of these birds seem to return very early. On February 27th several appeared to be of this species at Stanpit, and on March 1st one was clearly seen at the same place (C P).
- Corncrake** (*Crex crex*). A farmer at Wellow, near Newtown, I.W., reported that when cutting his barley field in September he found no fewer than 13 Corncrakes there (M P). Four seen while Partridge driving on September 28th at West Tytherley, and three a fortnight later (W P).
- Quail** (*Coturnix c. coturnix*). One picked up dead, apparently injured, at Quarley Hill on December 14th (W P).

Among the more important items in the above list, we may perhaps draw special attention to the spring and autumn visits of Spoonbills to Christchurch Harbour, the first recorded instance of the breeding of the Oyster-Catcher on the Hampshire mainland, the extraordinary migration along the coast westward during the cold snap of December, and the wintering of the Whoopers again at Beaulieu, as well as a brief visit of a herd of Bewick's Swans to Christchurch Harbour.

Arrival of Spring Migrants in Hampshire, 1938.

- Tree-Pipit.** March 22nd, 23rd, Southsea (many) (G C); 23rd, Mudeford (C P); 24th, Harbridge (M R); April 3rd, Farnborough; 4th, Petersfield (F); 14th, Headley Down (H G).
- Yellow Wagtail.** [February 27th, Winchester.] March 1st, Ventnor (F); 6th, Newport; 17th, Burley; 20th, *ibid.*; 24th, Braemore; April 6th, Bournemouth (F); 8th, Mudeford (C P), and Harbridge (M R); 14th, Christchurch (S B).
- White Wagtail.** April 3rd, Bournemouth, Barton-on-Sea; 4th, Burley and Oakleigh (F).
- Red-backed Shrike.** May 10th, Brockenhurst (F); 14th, West Moors, Cadnam; 15th, Petersfield (F); 18th, Harbridge (M R).
- Spotted Flycatcher.** May 5th, Burley, Romsey, Sway (F); 16th, Harbridge (M R); 17th, Headley Down (H G); 19th, Mudeford (C P).
- Chiff-chaff.** March 12th, Petersfield, Fleet (F); 14th, Lyndhurst; 15th, Droxford, Winchester (F); 18th, Linwood (F H); 19th, Mudeford (C P); 20th, Southbourne (F J), Fordingbridge, Brockenhurst, Farnborough (F); 21st, Headley Down (H G); 22nd, Harbridge (M R); 23rd, Bournemouth (F P); 27th, Burghclere (A B).
- Willow-Warbler.** March 27th, Whiteparish (F); 28th, Linwood (F H); 29th, Farnborough; 30th, Petersfield (F), Burghclere (A B); 31st, Harbridge (M R), Lyndhurst, Burley, Sway (F); April 1st, Hengistbury (C T); 2nd, Ringwood (C B); 3rd, Bournemouth (F P), Sway (G M).
- Wood-Warbler.** April 30th, Oakleigh End (F).
- Grasshopper-Warbler.** April 12th, Southsea (1) (G C); 26th, Burley (F); 27th, Christchurch (S B), Linwood (F H); 28th, Bournemouth; 29th, Petersfield (F); May 1st, Harbridge (M R); 4th, Headley Down (H G).
- Reed-Warbler.** April 27th, Bournemouth; 28th, Burley, Brockenhurst; May 1st, Petersfield (F); 6th, Mudeford (C P).
- Sedge-Warbler.** April 18th, Bournemouth (F); 23rd, Christchurch (S B); 26th, Burley; 28th, Buckler's Hard (F); 29th, Mudeford (C P); May 5th, Harbridge (M R).
- Garden-Warbler.** [April 2nd, Petersfield (F) ?]; 26th, Ringwood (C B); 27th, Bournemouth, Cadnam; 28th, Burley (F); 30th, Mudeford (C P).
- Blackcap.** March 23rd, Brockenhurst, Ventnor, Cadnam, Burley (F); 26th, Petersfield (F); April 2nd, Droxford; 3rd, Fordingbridge (F); 19th, Christchurch (S B); 29th, Southbourne (F J).
- Whitethroat.** April 6th, Harbridge (M R); 12th, Bournemouth; 14th, Burley; 15th, Otterburn; 17th, Petersfield (F); 20th, Sway (G M); 21st, Southbourne (C T); 22nd, Mudeford (C P); 23rd, Linwood (F H); 27th, Ringwood (C B).
- Lesser Whitethroat.** April 10th, Bournemouth, Burley, Ringwood (F); 18th, Petersfield (F); 25th, Linwood (F H).
- Wheatear.** March 6th, Cadnam (F); 14th, Hengistbury (C T); 20th, Linwood (F H), Bournemouth; 22nd, Brockenhurst (F); 24th, Mudeford (C P); 25th, Harbridge (M R); 27th, Hengistbury (F J); 31st, Southsea (G C).
- Whinchat.** March 9th, Keyhaven (B and M R); April 15th, Stockbridge; 28th, Bournemouth (F).
- Redstart.** April 16th, Otterburn; 24th, Bournemouth (F); 25th, Southsea (1) (G C); 27th, Christchurch (S B); 29th, Mudeford (C P).
- Nightingale.** April 9th, Farnborough (F); 15th, Petersfield; 17th, Otterburn (F); May 5th, Burghclere (A B); 10th, Bournemouth (F).
- Swallow.** March 26th, Ringwood; 27th, Fordingbridge; 31st, Burley (F); April 1st, Linwood (F H); 2nd, Ventnor (F); Bournemouth (F P); 6th, Petersfield (F); 7th, Ringwood (C B); Harbridge (M R); 8th, Mockbeggar (F H); 11th, Mudeford (C P); 14th, Sway (G M).

- House-Martin.** March 19th, Kingsworthy; 20th, Petersfield; 27th, Cadnam, Holmesley; April 17th, Bournemouth (F); 19th, Southbourne (C T); 22nd, Mudeford (C P); 24th, Christchurch (S B).
- Sand-Martin.** March 6th, Romsey; 7th, Winchester; 9th, Droxford; 12th, Christchurch; 14th, Southbourne; 16th, Sway, Bishopstoke (F); April 7th, Linwood (F H); 9th, Mudeford (C P), Ringwood (C B), Harbridge (M R).
- Swift.** April 25th, Ringwood; 26th, Lyndhurst, King's Somborne; 27th, Petersfield; 28th, Romsey (F); 29th, Mudeford (C P); 30th, Petersfield (F), Harbridge (M R); May 6th, Ringwood (C B); 7th, Christchurch (S B); 8th, Linwood (F H), Bournemouth (F).
- Nightjar.** May 7th, Ringwood; 8th, Burley; 10th, Petersfield (F).
- Wryneck.** March 26th, Winchester, Farnborough, Petersfield (F); April 11th, Linwood (F H); 15th, Otterburn (F).
- Cuckoo.** [Records for March 16th?] March 26th, Hamble; 27th, Burley; April 1st, Petersfield (F); 3rd, Mudeford (C P); 13th, Burghclere (A B); 14th, Harbridge (M R); 15th, Otterburn (F); 17th, Southbourne (C T); 18th, Headley Down (H G), Sway (G M); 19th, Bournemouth (F); 21st, Ringwood (C B); 22nd, Linwood (F H).
- Hobby.** May 8th, Picket Post (F); 18th, Headley Down (H G).
- Turtle-Dove.** April 24th, Sway (G M); 25th, New Milton; 27th, King's Somborne; 28th, Romsey, Picket Post, Linford; 30th, Petersfield (F); May 1st, Bournemouth (H B); 4th, *ibid* (F); 7th, Linwood (F H); 10th, Bransgore (C P); 12th, Harbridge (M R); 14th, Headley Down (H G).
- Stone-Curlew.** March 7th.
- Sandpiper.** April 17th, Otterburn and Buckler's Hard (C B); 22nd, Corhampton (F); 23rd, Christchurch (S B); 24th, Bournemouth; 29th, Droxford (F).
- Whimbrel.** April 15th, Stockbridge (F); 24th, Christchurch (S B); 25th, Mudeford (C P); May 4th, Hayling Island (F).
- Lesser Tern.** May 1st, Bournemouth, Barton-on-Sea, Yarmouth, I.W. (F).

An extraordinary season in many ways. The summer-like weather in March brought over some of our migrants at phenomenally early dates; then drought and cold winds held them back, so that there was a wide gap between the earliest arrivals and the main body. Some of the records, such as that of the Yellow Wagtail at Winchester on February 27th and Cuckoo on March 16th at Linford, are startling and one at least cannot be accepted without further confirmation. There is a gap of ten days between the two first records of Cuckoos, but on the other hand the Yellow Wagtail note was closely followed by further appearances in the Isle of Wight, two and seven days later. The early record of Whinchat was almost equally surprising, though not unprecedented, but survived a careful investigation!

Departure of Migrants and Latest Dates of Song.

- Yellow Wagtail.** September 12th, Mudeford (C P).
- Red-backed Shrike.** July 26th, Boscombe (C P).
- Spotted Flycatcher.** September 9th, Mudeford (C P).
- Chiffchaff.** September 9th, Mudeford (C P); 15th, Burghclere (A B) 16th, Linwood (F H).
- Willow Warbler.** September 12th, Linwood (F H).

Wood-Warbler. September 12th, Linwood (F H).
Grasshopper-Warbler. September 15th, Linwood (F H).
Sedge-Warbler. September 15th, Mudeford (C P).
Whitethroat. September 19th, Mudeford (C P).
Lesser Whitethroat. September 24th. One killed Linwood (F H).
Wheatear. October 20th, Mudeford (C P).
Whinchat. August 31st (C P).
Redstart. September 9th (C P).
Swallow. September 17th, Linwood (F H) ; October 16th, Mudeford (F J) ; November 1st, Mudeford (C P) ; December 14th, one Lymington (B R).
House-Martin. October 17th, Linwood (F H), 20th ; November 1st, Mudeford (C P).
Sand-Martin. September 5th, Mudeford (C P) ; 17th, Linwood (F H).
Swift. August 13th, Linwood (F H) ; 17th, one Portchester (J S) ; 20th, two Broadgate (H W) ; September 9th, Mudeford (C P).
Cuckoo. August 17th, Mudeford (C P).
Turtle-Dove. October 2nd, Mudeford (C P).
Sandpiper. July 1st, Burghclere (A B) ; August 7th—October 11th, Stanpit (C P).
Lesser Tern. October 2nd, Stanpit (C P).
Common Tern. October 11th, Stanpit (C P).

Winter Migrants.

Fieldfare. A flock noted at West Tytherley on May 2nd, full breeding plumage (W P). A very early arrival has already been noted near Longparish on August 17th (about 30) by J. W. A. Stares, but one of the features of the winter was the arrival of great numbers in the Avon valley in November and December. A large flock was seen at Farley on November 16th ; and between 200 and 300 on the 19th at the same place. Some hundreds also noted on the downs between Martin and Broadchalk on the 22nd. About 300 seen at Farley on November 28th, and again on December 13th (B and M R). Severe cold set in on December 18th and great numbers migrated westward along the coast with Redwings, Skylarks, Bramblings and Lapwings on December 20th—24th (F J). First Redwings (2) noted at Mudeford, October 26th (C P).

Earliest Dates of Spring Song of Residents.

Greenfinch. February 18th, Southbourne (F J) ; March 2nd, Mudeford (C P).
Chaffinch. January 17th, Headley Down (H G) ; 30th, Southbourne (F J) ; February 3rd, Linwood (F H) ; 4th, Mudeford (C P) ; March 4th, Sway (G M).
Girl Bunting. February 21st, Mudeford (C P).
Skylark. February 10th, Linwood (F H) ; March 6th, Southbourne (F J).
Great Tit. January 11th, Mudeford (C P) ; 19th, Southbourne (F J) ; 31st, Linwood (F H).
Nuthatch. February 24th (C P).
Goldcrest. January 15th, Southbourne (F J).
Dartford Warbler. January 25th, Bournemouth (E T).
Mistle-Thrush. January 2nd, Southbourne (F J) ; 4th, Sway (G M) ; 8th, Headley Down (H G) ; March 6th, Linwood (F H).
Song-Thrush. January 1st, Southbourne (F J) ; 17th, Linwood (F H).
Blackbird. February 6th, Sway (G M) ; 10th, Southbourne (F J) ; 25th, Mudeford (C P) ; March 3rd, Headley (H G) ; 7th, Linwood (F H). Latest, October 28th (F J).
Robin. January 1st, Southbourne (F J) ; 17th, Linwood (F H).

Hedge-Sparrow. January 1st, Southbourne (F J) ; February 3rd, Mudeford (C P). Latest, December 27th (F J).

Wren. February 8th, Southbourne (F J).

Wood-Pigeon. January 28th, Southbourne (F J) ; March 5th, Sway (G M).

Snipe. Drumming March 7th, Burghclere (A B).

To all our correspondents our thanks are due, and the compiler hopes that they will recognize the fact that failure to acknowledge contributions at the time is due only to inability to cope with pressure of work. It is of course impossible to publish all notes sent in, but this by no means implies that non-published work has no value, for it is often valuable as providing corroboration and furnishing material for general conclusions.

The following abbreviations have been used :—

Capt. A. F. L. Bacon	(A B)	Col. W. A. Payn	(W P)
S. D. Barfoot	(S B)	Miss F. Penrose	(F P)
Miss R. Bett	(R B)	A. J. Ponchaud	(A P)
H. Bury	(H B)	Miss C. Popham	(C P)
C. J. Bellamy	(C B)	Mrs. Priestley	(M P)
G. L. Chandler	(G C)	B. J. Ringrose	(B R)
F. J. Goddard		Mrs. Ringrose	(M R)
H. T. Gosnell	(H G)	W. C. Simmons	(W S)
E. F. A. Hay		K. D. Smith	(K S)
F. H. Haines	(F H)	Capt. J. Stares	(J S)
P. A. D. Hollom		J. W. A. Stares	
Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain	(F J)	† Sir T. H. C. Troubridge	(T T)
H. Lea (per F H)		Miss E. Trotter	(E T)
C. W. Mackworth Praed	(C M P)	† C. E. Tucker	(C T)
G. Marples	(G M)	R. Watkin	
R. M. Milne		J. B. Watson	(J W)
P. Nagle		H. T. White	(H W)

Contributions have also been received from :—Miss Chilvers, M. C. Dilke (per T T), W. H. Garrod, N. W. H. Gladstone (per C M P), Dr. Hopkins, Dr. P. R. Lowe, Mrs. Tongs, Dr. W. Serle, Rev. W. Serle, and extracts from the *Proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society*, *The Field* newspaper (F), and *British Birds* (Mag.) have also been included.

Our readers are probably aware that since 1934 the *South-eastern Bird Report* has included Hampshire within the scope of its activities. The S.E. Union of Scientific Societies agreed to adopt the publication last autumn, but following protests from the Hants A.S. and Field Club and the Bournemouth N. Sci. Soc. a meeting was called to discuss the question and the right of priority on the part of the Hants F.C. was recognized. It was agreed that both reports should be issued as before for 1938, but that in future a summary should be furnished to the S.E.B.R. by the author of this paper : details to be settled by negotiation subsequently to avoid needless duplication of records and the publication of unreliable matter.

Whitekirk,

Southbourne, Bournemouth.

INSECTS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1938.

By F. H. HAINES.

JANUARY was in general pleasant and warm, with a fair amount of sun, but much high wind. It was followed by a dry, cold February, with many grey days of N.E. wind. March was very fine, warm and sunny, with only .31in. rain. April, genial at first, had much grey sky, cold N.E. wind, and, latterly, little sun. The rainfall was only .03. May, cold, sunless and dry, until the latter part, with 1.68in. of rain, was succeeded by a dry, windy June (.63in. rain), not as rule very warm nor bright. There were some frosty nights. July was similar, but with higher night temperatures and more normal rainfall (2.61in.). August, at first hot and sunny, became unsettled and thundery, then cold and cloudy, with a few frosty nights. September was fine, sunny and warm, and, at the end, wet. October, after a short rainy spell, was mild and sunny, until the ungenial end. November was very mild and wet (6.24in. rain), yet with much sunshine, especially earlier, as was December for the first half, but dark and foggy, with snow, at the end. The year's rainfall was low at Linwood: 27.30in. The season was bad for insects. The warm March brought many out early, but later, cold nights, drought and high winds seriously affected and starved larvae and killed imagines.

Collembola (Spring-tails). *Lipura maritima* Gn., abundant in Lymington salterns. (C.M.)

Campodeioidea. *Campodea staphylinus* West., common at heather roots in New Forest. (C.M.)

Orthoptera (Earwigs, Cockroaches, Crickets and Grasshoppers). *Omocentus viridulus* L., *Stauroderus bicolor* Charp. and other grasshoppers had matured by 11th July. *S. bicolor* was active into November. Movements of pigment in the integument cells enables these insects to adapt their colour to their surroundings. The colour impression of the environment received by the eye and transmitted to the brain causing the secretion of the hormone necessary to activate the pigments. The power that some young pupae have of adapting their colour to that of the environment has been considered photographic. *Meconema thalassinum* Deg. was nymphal in July and widespread over the Forest in trees until late autumn. The male does not stridulate but taps the branch on which it rests with the apex of the abdomen. The species of *Orthoptera* are remarkable as exhibiting phases: one phase of the species differing both structurally and biologically from another. It has been shown that the well-known migratory locust *Locusta migratoria* L. is the swarming phase of the same species, once called *L. danica* L., in its solitary phase, which may have bred in the New Forest. The denser the grasshopper population, the darker the colour of individuals.

Plecoptera (Stone-flies). *Isopteryx torrentium* Pict. was taken on Oberwater on 9th June (C.M.).

Psocoptera (Booklice and allies). The following, amongst others, occurred: *Amphigerontia fasciata* F., Boldrewood, 18th June. *Psocus variegatus* F., Hollands Wood, New Forest. *Ectopsocus briggsi* McLach., Linwood, 6th March. *Kolbea quisquiliarum* Bertk., Farley Mount, 24th June.

Odonata (Dragonflies). The first dragonfly seen was the slender, red *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* Sulz. on Dockens Water on 7th May. It was in plenty in the New Forest by 21st May. *Calopteryx virgo* L. was out in the New Forest on 5th June, as was *Gomphus vulgarissimus* L. on Oberwater. *Cordulia aenea* L., *Orthetrum cancellatum* L. and *Libellula depressa* L. were noted on 6th June. All dragonflies and other insects were very scarce at Hern on 16th June. *Platycnemis pennipes* and *Calopteryx splendens* were in very sub-normal numbers. *L. fulva* Müll. was not seen at all. *Ischnura pumilio* Charp. was scanty in its haunts, but in fair numbers considering the general paucity of insects, on 17th June. *Agrion puella* L. was common, and pairs of *P. nymphula*, *P. tenellum* Vill. and *A. mercuriale* Charp. frequent. *O. caerulescens* F. with blue males was common. *Enallagma cyathigerum* Charp. was seen, and *P. pennipes* common. *C. virgo* was common on Ober Water but *G. vulgarissimus* over. On 2nd July many summer dragonflies were seen in Ocknell Wood and over the pond where *Anax imperator* Leach was flying. On 13th July *I. pumilio* was still sparingly present higher up the bog it frequents. It and notably *A. mercuriale* and *P. tenellum*, both lower down, were segregated in several compact and numerous colonies, apart from one another: the two latter often paired, the females being low amongst the herbage, or on the sphagnum, mud or water with outspread wings. *Cordulegaster annulatus* Latr. was seen. *P. pennipes* and *C. virgo* were almost absent. There was an almost complete absence of dragonflies, as of other insects, except two *C. splendens*, at Hern on 16th July, but on a pond there on 3rd September F.C.F. reported *Aeschna cyanea* Müll., *mixta* Latr., *juncea* L. and *grandis* L., very late *A. imperator*, *O. caerulescens*, *S. striolatum* and *S. scoticum* Don. He also saw *Ae. juncea* in the New Forest on 10th October. At Denny and Bishop's Dyke on 12th September *S. striolatum* and *scoticum* and *A. puella* were seen. *Ae. cyanea* was hawking in the garden here early on 21st October in the hot sun. *S. striolatum* was in numbers over Bratley Water on 23rd October. The rare immigrant *S. flaveolum* L. was reported at Holmsley and at the pond by Hollands Wood, New Forest (C.M.).

Hemiptera (Heteroptera, Bugs and Homoptera, Frog-hoppers, Plant-lice and Scale Insects). The rare *Eusacoris aeneus* Scop. was found in the New Forest localities to which it is almost confined. *Pentatoma prasina* L. and *Corizus maculatus* Fieb. were widespread. *Cymus melanocephalus* Fieb. was taken at dusk on Rushpool Heath, *C. clavicularis* Fall. at Rhinefield Sandys, *Acompus rufipes* was common at Otterburn, *Drymus sylvaticus* F. var. *Ryei* D. and *S.* was caught at light in Denny Wood, 17th July, *Psallus diminutus* Kbn. was found in Stubby Wood, *Dicranura variata* Hardy, at light in Denny Wood, 13th July, *Schizoneura lanigera* Hn. on apple, near Brockenhurst, *Melanoxanthus salicis* L. on *Salix viminalis* at Linwood, in June, and *Callipterus carpinii* Koch at Farley Mount on 24th June.

Mecoptera (Scorpion-flies). Of the four British representatives of this now very small Order, *Panorpa communis* L. and *P. germanica* L. were abundant from May, but neither *P. cognata* Ramb. nor *Boreus hyemalis* L. were found. The Order is of great interest as the origin of the *Diptera* in Permian and of the *Trichoptera* and of the allied *Lepidoptera*, rather later, probably in Triassic times.

Neuroptera (Alder-flies, Snakeflies, Brown and Green Lacewings). Many *Hemerobius stigma* Steph. were noted on 10th April. On 1st May, a larva of *Westmælius quadrifasciatus* Reut. was taken in Milkham, also imagines of *H. atrifrons* McLach., *H. stigma* and *H. humulinus* L. *Sialis lutaria* L. appeared on 18th May, but was rare, and soon over and *S. fuliginosa* Pict. usually very common by Dockens Water, too, was not noted at all. On 23rd June, and

after, *Chrysopa perla* L., *C. flava* Scop., *ciliata* Wesm., *ventralis* Curt. and its ? var. *prasina* Ramb., were very plentiful here. On 24th June, *H. micans* Oliv. and various *Hemerobiids* were met with on Farley Mount. On 25th July there was a great increase in the number of *C. perla*, pointing to a second brood or a second emergence under more favourable conditions. On 15th August, two *Eumicromus angulatus* Steph. were swept here at the usual spot, but it was far scarcer than in 1937. At the end of July and beginning of August, F.C.F. met with *Micromus variegatus* F. in great plenty in Bournemouth on low vegetation at 10 p.m. (S.T.). C.M. records *Raphidia notata* F. from Matley, *R. maculicollis* Steph. from Minstead and Wilverley, *C. vittata* Wsm. as abundant on Lyndhurst palings, and *C. phyllochroma* Wsm. from Matley. *Sisyra dalii* McL. was numerous at Brockenhurst on 17th July (F.C.F.). *C. albolineata* Kill. occurred here in June and *C. carnea* Steph. was common in the autumn.

Trichoptera (Caddis-flies). C.M. took *Neuronia ruficrus* Scop. at light in Denny and Beechen Lane on 14th to 17th July, *Goera pilosa* F. at light at Aldridge Hill, 18th July, *Silo pallipes* F. at light at Denny, 18th July, *Oecetis lacustris* Pict. at light at Denny 25th June, *Hydropsyche instabilis* Curt. Millyford Bridge, *H. pellucida* Curt. at light at Aldridge Hill, 18th July. Several *Chimarra marginata* L. were swept from herbage at Otterburn, 21st June, *Limnophilus luridus* Curt. was taken here in July and *Stenophylax stellatus* Curt. and *Halesus radiatus* Curt. in autumn.

Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths). *Operophtera brumata* L. was seen in numbers at Newlands on 2nd January. *Gonepteryx rhamni* L. was noted at Linwood on 1st March and many on 4th with *Vanessa c-album* L. *V. urticae* woke in the house and flew out on 5th. *Vanessa io* L. was flying on 6th, with many other butterflies. *Pieris rapae* L. was seen on 23rd, and *Pararge aegeria* L. was flying in plenty on and after 29th March. *Pieris napi* L. was out on 8th April and *Hesperia Tages* L. which had a good season, on 29th. Many *Euchloe cardamines* L. were about, and *V. c-album* and *Chrysophanus phlaeas* L. were seen at Linwood on 11th May. *Coenonympha pamphilus* L. was very common in the New Forest and *Argynnis euphrosyne* L. sparse, in Pinnick Wood, on 21st May. *H. malvae* L. was out here on 22nd May and earlier at Bournemouth. A worn *V. atalanta* L. was noted here on 3rd June, a *Colias croceus* Fourc. on 4th, worn *Thecla rubi* L. and *L. icarus* Rott. were very common on 12th. A fair number of *P. brassicae* L. and a few *A. selene* Schiff. were seen on 14th. *Lycaena argiolus* L. and *Tyria jacobaeae* L. occurred on 15th, *C. croceus*, male, flying determinately S. to N. and *Epinephele janira* L., at Hern, and a group of freshly emerged *A. selene* Schiff., sitting on stems of *Juncus* at 8.20 (S.T.) here, were noted on 16th. *A. adippe* L. was observed on 17th June in Sloden, and *V. cardui* L. flying on a heath near. *Pamphila silvanus* Esp. was out here on 21st June. *Tortrix viridana* L. was seen at Linwood on 22nd June, but it never became a pest in the New Forest. *Cybosia mesomella* L. was very common on and near Linwood Bog in June and July. It feigns death to an extraordinary extent, whether in the net or on the ground, and then craftily escapes. Under what influence and against what foes would such tricks have been developed in the past? *Lycaena aegon* Schiff., appearing on 2nd July, was common on all heaths through August. On this date *A. paphia* L. with var. *valesina* Esp. and *Limnitis sibilla* L. were seen here and in New Forest. A fresh *Epinephele hyperanthus* L. was in the garden at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and a *Macroglossa stellatarum* L. was over rhododendrons on 11th July. *Plusia gamma* L. appeared on 13th July. A fine fresh female *V. c-album* was here, numerous fresh *V. atalanta* and *Thecla quercus* L. were in the Forest neighbourhood on 17th July. The second brood of *L. argiolus* appeared on 20th July. The May brood of *Pararge megaera* L. was barely observed and the second brood not seen until September. *Sphinx convolvuli* L. was hovering over honeysuckle at evening on 26th and 28th July. *S. pinastri* L. was much less common than in 1937. Fresh *V. atalanta* were seen on 14th August. A forewing of *Catocala sponsa* L. was found by F.C.F. in Holmhill on the same

date, but subsequent sugaring proved fruitless, though *Ocneria monacha* L. and some pyralids were taken at light. A fresh *G. rhamni* was noted on 21st, and a male of *C. croceus* was seen here on 1st September and one on 2nd was flying definitely N.E. to S.W. Neither *V. io* nor *urticae* came into the house in their usual numbers to hibernate. *P. rapae* was seen by Bratley Water on 23rd October. C.M., with others, who were in New Forest in June and July, record many rare and local *Lepidoptera*: *Oeonistis quadra* L., larvae in Frame Wood, June; *Gnophria rubricollis* L., taken by Mr. Stanley, of Leicester; *Uraba strigula* Schiff., 12 on sugar, Denny Wood; *Diachrisia urticae* Esp., on the Avon near Bodenham; *Acronycta leporina* L., three or four on sugar, Denny; *Moma orion*, Esp. 1, Denny; *Melanchra contigua* Vill. one, Denny; *Heliothis dipsacea* L., Denny Heath; *Leucania impudens* Hb., several, sugar, Denny; *Hypenodes costistrigalis* Steph., several, sugar, Denny; *Bomolocha fontis* Thnb., common at Minstead bilberry; *Aventia flexula* Schiff. one, sugar, Denny; *Erastria fasciata* Schiff. very common at light and sugar; *Eustrotia uncula* Cl., not rare in Matley Bog; *Eois muricata* Hufn., Denny, in bogs; *E. subsericeata* Hw., Denny Wood, on sugar, 24th June; *Nemoria viridata* L., 12 taken; *Eupithecia pusillata* F.; *E. indigata* Hb.; *Ectropis consoraria* Hb.; *Pseudopanthera hippocastanaria* Hb., common in Denny Wood at dusk; *Crocata belgaria* Hb., Denny Heath, 8th June; *Metrocampa prosoparia* L., Denny and Aldridge, rare; *Cephis advenaria* Hb.; *Stauropus fagi* L., late; *Gastropacha quercifolia* L. at light, in Lyndhurst; *Papilio machaon* L. (of continental dark yellow colour) taken by Mr. Stanley at Denny Lodge, wind S.W.; *Crambus craterellus* Sc., Frame Wood, light; *C. pinellus* L., Denny Wood, light; *Scoparia lineola* Curt.; *pallida* Steph.; *Synaphe angustalis* Schiff., Denny and Brook; *Capua flavillaceana* Hb., Lyndhurst, on pales; *Acalla aspersana* Hb., Denny Wood, light; *Ancyliis sculana* Hb., Matley Wood, 19th June; *Eucosma antiquana* Hb., and *E. oblongana* Hw., Woodfidley; *Enarmonia oppressana* Tr., Stubby, 13th June; *Eucosma cespitana* Hb., pales and light; *Carpocapsa juliana* Curt., Lyndhurst, pales and Denny; *Aristotelia lutulentella* Z., Denny, light; *Symmoca quadripunctata* Hw., Lyndhurst pales, 19th July; *Acompsia lunaris* Hw., common, Lyndhurst pales; *Augasma aeratellum* Z., Woodfidley; *Scythropia crataegella* L.; *Coleophora deauratella* Z.; *Cersotoma nemorella* L.; *C. alpella* Schiff.; *Tinea fulvimetrella* Sodef.; *T. parasitella* Hb.; *Eriocephala aureatella* Sc. A.F.L.B. records from Burghclere (near Newbury), N. Hants, as fresh to the locality: *Brephos parthenias* L. flying round birch on a common on 8th March, others were seen at intervals until 20th. *Macroglossus stellatarum* L. was noted in the grounds on 8th June, but more rarely than formerly. *Thecla rubi* L. appeared in new localities. *Chrysophanus minimus* Fuesl. was taken on a down near Winchester, where it was seen in the identical spot 44 years before! *C. astrarche* Esp. and *Euclidia mi* Cl. were flying on the North Downs on 1st July and *L. sibilla* on 2nd; many on 11th, the species extending to fresh places. A fresh *V. c-album* was seen in the garden on 26th July, *T. quercus* was common on 30th July, and a fresh male, *Apatura iris*, was seen sunning itself in a dry lane on 3rd August. It had only been seen once before here in the park on cow manure, three or four years ago. Several fresh *V. cardui* were noted on 13th. Two *C. croceus*, flying steadily West, were observed on 23rd August near Wolverton and *Thecla betulae* L. just over the County border on 12th and 13th September. *L. icarus* was unusually abundant, but *L. argiolus* absent. In "The Entomologist" (March, 1938) there were recorded (18th July, 1937): *C. croceus* at Sandown, Isle of Wight, in a S.W. gale, before noon, five fresh and one worn *M. stellatarum*, flying E.S.E. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, between 12 and 1 p.m., in a calm with hot sun, with other *Nymphalidae*, in small groups resting on the cliffs and flying S.W., 14 *V. cardui*, 7 *V. atalanta*, 9 *C. croceus*, and 6 *V. urticae*. One *Cidaria obstipata* F. was seen in New Forest in autumn. Six *Acosmetia caliginosa* Hb. were taken in Isle of Wight, 18th June, and *Taeniocampa munda* Esp. was unusually common in New Forest on 3rd April, 1937, with fine

banded forms. On 1st May, *Drymonia chaonia* Hb. was taken in Lyndhurst area; on 2nd May, *Boarmia cinctaria* Schiff. at Brockenhurst, and a few larvae of *M. cinxia* L. at Sandown. On 30th May, larvae of *P. chryson* Esp. were noted in the Test valley; on 8th July, *L. turca* came to sugar at Portsmouth; on 9th July, *Hypena albistrigalis* Hw. was seen at Parkhurst; on 10th July, *Lithosia deplana* Esp., *Cleora jubata* Th. and *Boarmia roboraria* Schiff. came to light, well, at Rhinefields. A fresh male of *Caradrina exigua* Hb. was taken at Brockenhurst on 6th August ("Entomologist," October 1938). A female *C. hyale* was seen at Brockenhurst on 19th June; a *Lampides boeticus* L. was caught in New Forest on 1st October; a gynandrous *Plebeius argus* (aegon Schiff.) was taken in New Forest on 6th August; a male *Hyloicus pinastri* in Rhinefields on 5th August, and *Schiffermuelleria grandis* Desv. was taken near Burley Old on 25th May ("Entomologist," November 1938). A steady stream of *P. rapae* passed Botley, flying N.E., on 26th May. *C. croceus*, chiefly males, passed flying steadily to N.W. and two to S. near Sandown, and at Lake, near by, about 30 passed in three minutes, flying fast to S.W. on 12th and 14th August. Nineteen *P. brassicae* L. flew S. out to sea against a light wind at Freshwater on 31st August. Butterflies (many *V. atalanta*, *C. croceus* and *P. rapae*) came in at Sandown on 10th September and the following morning. The flight was slow and both sexes were present ("Entomologist," January 1939).

It is now recognized that insects and other groups are furnished with organs that are comparable to the vertebral endocrine glands, and the hormones discharged by them into the general system govern the phases of growth: larval instars, pupation and sexual maturity, perhaps gametic migratory and other impulses. Migration is held to be of two kinds: Emigration, a one-way movement, due to over-population and its results, e.g. locust flights, and Migration proper, under a sexual impulse. This last involves a return journey or flight, and is necessary to the life of the species, for example, migratory birds. But the migratory tendency runs through the whole animal kingdom, and must be due to various conditions in all classes. So it is possible that insect migrations may sometimes be gametic, like that of birds, and that of birds may be "economic" like that of insects. It may be added that Vitamins A. and B. and others unknown, but not C, appear to be necessary to insects. (Wigglesworth, "Insect Physiology," p. 72.)

Coleoptera (Beetles). *Melolontha vulgaris* F. was not seen by me until 18th June. A male *Lucanus cervus* L. was flying across the evening sky here on 20th June. Vast numbers of *Phyllodecta vitellinae* L. were denuding the leaves of White Poplar of their epidermis here in August. The following were noted by C.M. and other coleopterists: *Bembidium tibiale* Duft., Rhinefield Sandys; *Cilleus lateralis* Sam., Lymington Salterns; *Tachinus laticollis* Grav., oak-stool, Rhinefields; *Staphylinus stercorarius* Ol., Woodfidley, 13th June; *Philonthus splendidulus* Grav., Rushpool and Denny, beech; *Paromalus flavicornis* Herbst., common, beech-bark, Rushpool Wood, 9th July; *Plagaderus dissectus* Er., abundant, beech-bark, Rushpool Wood; *Abraeus globosus* Hoff., a few, beech-bark, Rushpool Wood; *Cryptarcha imperialis* F. Cossus oak, Clay Hill; *Laemophloeus ferrugineus* Steph., rare, Rushpool Wood; *Byrrhus dorsalis* F., Denny Heath; *Hoplia philanthus* Fues., *Microrrhagus pygmaeus* F., on fallen beech, Denny Wood; *Elatér sanguinolentus* Schr., Rhinefield Sandys; *E. pomorum* Herbst. oak log, Hollands Wood, 21st June; *Corymbites tessellatus* F., Matley Bog, Denny, Woodfidley; *Axinotarsus ruficollis* Cl., locally common, Pignal; *Thanasimus formicarius* L., Lady Cross, 16th June; *Tillus elongatus* L.; *Cis hispidus* Payk.; *C. fuscatus* Ml.; *Myctocharès bipustulata* Ill., gate-post, Denny Wood; *Clinocara undulata* Kr., Brockenhurst, pales; *Donacia crassipes* F.; *Anoplodera sexguttata* F.; *Strangalia nigra* L., Matley Bog, 24th June; *Leptura scutellata* F.; *Polydrusus chrysomela* Ol., rare in Lymington Salterns, 22nd June; *P. confluentis* Steph., gravel pits, Setley, Pikeshill; *Tychius 5-punctatus* L., on yellow vetchling, Lady

Cross ; *Bagous frit* Herbst., Rhinefields, 17th June ; *Tychius pygmaeus* Bris., June, in the New Forest ; *Cionus thapsus* F., Woodfidley, 13th June ; *Xyleborus dispar* F., dead oak, Hollands Wood.

Diptera (Flies). *Simulium* sp. was troublesome on 1st March. *Bibio marci* L. appeared here on 7th April. *Ctenophora flaveolata* F. was taken in Mark Ash on 5th June. No *Tabanidae* except *T. maculicornis* were seen at Hern on 16th June. Several *Merodon equestris* Mg. frequented bulb-beds at Appleslade in June, chiefly var. *narcissi*, fewer var. *equestris* and one var. *validus*. A male *Theriopterus distinguendus* Verr. was hovering about 4ft. from the ground at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in Highland Water on June 18th, a warm, hazy day. Many male *Merodon* were on the bulb-beds on the morning of 20th June, the only female being taken far away, by Dockens Water, in the afternoon. Common *Tabanidae*, including *Atylotus fulvus* Mg., were frequent at Linwood on 22nd June. *Echinomyia grossa* L., the parasite of *Eriosgaster rubi* L., was noted on 4th July. *Pedicia rivosa* L. was out on bogs by Ober Water on 13th July. *Anthrax fenestratus* Flin. appeared on the usual garden path on 26th July. A late pipunculid fly, basking in the sun on woodwork on 14th October, was lost before identification. A tiny male *Sepsis* allied to *S. cymipsea* L., taken here on 18th July, is an abnormal *S. violacea* Mg. It is half the size of *S. cymipsea*, and lacks the hind cross-vein in the wing. C.M. gives me records of various local flies : *Macrocera fasciata* Mg., Bratley Bog ; *Pachyrrhina flavipalpis* Mg., Lady Cross Bridge ; *Limnobia armulus* Mg. ; *Pedicia rivosa* L., light, Denny, 7th July ; *Haematopota italica* Mg., Woodfidley, 20th June ; *Pachygaster leachi* Curt., Lyndhurst pales, 10th July ; *Xylophagus ater* F., dead beech, Denny Wood, 23rd June ; *Ptiolina obscura* Fall., Hollands Wood ; *Bombylius minor* L., one at Lady Cross Bridge, 30th June ; *Oncodes gibbosus* L., several at Woodfidley ; *Empis caudatula* Lw., at light, Frame Wood, 16th July ; *Microsania pectimpennis* Mg. at hot wood-ash ; *Pelecocera tricineta* Mg., common, Stubby and Woodfidley ; *Volucella inflata* F., bramble flowers, Parkhill ; *Helophilus lunulatus* Mg., Otterburn marshes ; *H. transfugus* L., Woodfidley ; *Myiolepta luteola* Gm. ; *Pogonomyia alpicola* Rond., common on Guelder Rose in Matley Bog, 24th June ; *Clusia flava* Mg., several at oak-stools, Rhinefields, 9th June. Many interesting *Tachinidae* have been taken in Hampshire, e.g., the genus *Blaesoxipha* has lately been added to the British list : *B. rossica* Vill. having been taken on Farley Mount and *B. gladiatrix* Pand. at Matley Bog by Messrs. Collin and Wainwright. The females have external horny ovipositors, and parasitize grasshoppers. Dr. C. D. Day has since taken a third species, *B. erythrura* Mg., and also given it to me. It is interesting to compare the Tachinid methods of parasitizing their hosts with those of the *Ichneumonidea* and other parasitic families. Pandel divides the *Tachinidae* into 10 groups, based on these methods. The egg may be laid on the skin of the host or be laid on the food plant to be eaten by the host larva ; or a larva may be laid. Five groups are ovoviparous, laying in the host's haunts, on its skin, or having specially developed ovipositor or other apparatus for inserting the eggs in the host. There is an oviparous group which has a special armature for holding and piercing the host. The 10th group attaches stalked eggs to the hairs of the host larva. The methods by which the parasitic larvae get air are varied. Another phenomenon of parasitism occurring in insects is polyembryony, in which one egg gives rise to countless larvae. In paedogenesis the ova in the ovaries of larvae and pupae develop into larvae which destroy the parent. Paedogenetic like parthenogenetic generations may alternate with sexual generations under varying physiological and external stimuli.

Hymenoptera (Sawflies, Ichneumon-flies, Ants, Wasps and Bees). Hive-bees were flying actively on 24th January, a beautiful spring-like day. A Humble-bee, probably *Bombus lucorum* L., was noticed on 25th February and 3rd March, and it was working the fallows in numbers on 6th March. A queen *Vespa germanica* F. emerged from hibernation indoors on 26th April. *Amnophila campestris* Latr. was seen here on 13th June. A male specimen of *Andrena*

analis Pz., only $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in wing expanse instead of the normal 8 to 9 mm., was caught here on 25th July. Many fresh specimens of males, queens and workers of *Bombus terrestris* L. were emerging and often basking in the sun on 3rd September. *Mutilla europaea* L., as usual, appeared very early, was seen at Beaulieu Road on 12th September, and continued here into October. Workers of *Bombus* spp. were about on 11th October, as were a few wasps, quite as numerous at this date as earlier, having been very rare in the New Forest this season, as have hornets. I owe many notes on the *Hymenoptera* to C.M.: *Cimbex sylvarum* F., beaten at Denny (Mr. Stanley); *Abia candens* Kn., Woodfidley; *Lophyrus virens* Klg., Minstead; *Pachynematus clitellatus* Lep., Stubby; *Athalia scutellariae* Cam., on Skullcap, Matley Bog; *Allotria pedestris* Curt., Pignal; *Belyta sanguinolenta* Nees., Minstead Wood; *Galesus obliquus* Th., Pikeshill gravel-pit; *Tapinoma erraticum* Latr. swept, Royden, 21st June; *Hylaeus confusus* Nyl., Minstead, 16th June; *Cleptes nitidula* F., Minstead, 16th June; *Notozus panzeri* F., Pikeshill Heath, Lyndhurst; *Megastigmus pictus* Foerst., light, Denny Wood, 29th June; *Torymus erucarum* Schrank., light, Denny Wood, 13th June; *Eupelmus degeeri* Dalm., Pignal, 26th June; *Ichneumon emancipatus* Wsm., Minstead, hedge, 18th July; *Platylabus albus* Grav., Otterburn, 21st June; *Phaeogenes suspicax* Wsm., light, Denny Wood, 17th July (new to Hampshire List, Trans. Soc. B.E., 1931); *Phygadeuon gravenhorsti* Foerst., light, Denny Wood, 17th July; *Spinolia maculipennis* Grav., 2nd British specimen, Rushpool Heath, by sweeping heather, 8th June (new to Hampshire List); *Schizopyga podagrica* Gr., light, Denny Wood, 8th July; *Lissonota femorata* Hlgr., at barked beech, Rushpool Wood; *Metopius dentatus* F., Denny Heath, flying, 8th June; *Sphexophaga vesparum* Curt., beaten from oak, Stubby, 13th June; *Meteorus pallidipes* Wsm., light, Denny; *Pachylomma buccata* de Breb., at dead beech, Denny Wood, 23rd June; *Histeromerus mystacinus* Wsm., Rushpool and Denny Wood, 23rd June; *Agathis brevisetis* Nees., Woodfidley, 30th June; *Microdus nuxax* Reinh., both sexes, Pignal, 26th June. In E.M.M. (December 1938) there is a note that a *Cerceris cunicularia* Schr. was taken with *Strophosomus lateralis* Pk. as prey near Brockenhurst in July, and also that females of *Myrmosa atra* Pz. were not uncommon, and a male was taken.

I am specially indebted to Col. F. C. Fraser, F.R.E.S. (F.C.F.), for much help in collecting, and to Mr. Claud Morley, F.R.E.S., F.Z.S., F.G.S. (C.M.), for valuable records. Capt. A. F. L. Bacon (A.F.L.B.) sent me very interesting notes on *Lepidoptera*.

February 17th, 1939.

NOTES ON GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

By F. H. HAINES.

Arachnida. A wolf spider, probably *Lycosa amentata* Glk., was seen at Linwood carrying its egg-bag in its falces on 25th September: a very late, unusual date. A great fall of gossamer occurred on the nights of 11th and 13th September. Falls were prevalent, of varying character, or completely absent, from these dates through November. The webs contained vast numbers of tiny nerienid and walckenaerid spiders.

Amphibia. Common frog (*Rana temporaria* L.). Frog-spawn was seen on February 26th, when it had evidently been shed some days. The black dots in the eggs are round when they are fresh, later becoming oval or crescentic.

Reptilia. Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis* L.) was very numerous and active by early April. It was extremely common in the hot weather of August, as was the Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis* L.). Both are greatly molested by cats if in the neighbourhood.

The Grass Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix* Sch.) and Adder (*Vipera berus* L.) were not numerous during the season. A small Grass-Snake spent much time in a pond here, apparently feeding on the Common Smooth Newt (*Triton vulgaris* L.) which abounds in it during its breeding season.

Ruminantia. Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama* L.). A herd of 11 was seen on Ibsley Common on 30th April.

Rodentia. Wood Mouse (*Mus sylvaticus* L.) was rather scarce until late in the season, and had but few litters, judging from the few young caught by cats, but in September it was more numerous, and at the end of that month cats brought in many about a quarter grown.

Bank Vole (*Eutamias glareolus* Schreb.) was not common nor prolific in 1938. It was more in evidence at the end of August, and young, mostly about three-fifths grown, were noted.

Common Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis* L.). This species showed individuals of considerable size in January. Later they appeared in no such numbers as to be of economic importance, or a plague. In favourable seasons it is said to produce from four to six litters in a year, as does the Field Mouse. Judging from the size and scarcity of the young observed at various dates, three litters cannot have been exceeded. Adults and young were most common in early June.

Carnivora. Otter (*Lutra vulgaris* Erx.). Walking quietly along a retired bend of Ober Water on 13th July, at 12.15 (S.T.), an Otter was seen: a rare sight! It dived immediately and disappeared towards a tangled thicket overhanging the water. Capt. Turberville Smith reported signs of one on Dockens Water.

Insectivora. Common Shrew (*Sorex araneus* L.) was hardly seen until October, when a slight "autumn mortality" was noticed, a few being seen dead. Cats had others.

Pigmy Shrew (*Sorex minutus* L.). Examples were caught by a cat on 23rd August, 21st September and one or two in early October.

February 18th, 1939.

SUBJECT SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY, 1938-39.

(1) In making the Aerodrome between Middle Wallop and Kent's Boro' in Over Wallop parish a skeleton was unearthed and immediately reported by the Engineer in charge. Mr. Grimes, Assistant Archaeology Officer at the Ordnance Office, Southampton, went up and investigated and kindly reports to me that, though much disturbed and broken, he was able to make out that there were two skeletons, both crouched, interred in a pit roughly 7ft. by 5ft., and in the filling of the pit he found several fragments of early beaker pottery. He has not yet received a report on the skulls, but there can be no doubt that it was an early Bronze Age interment.

(2) Mr. Lewis Edmunds, of West Cholderton, shewed me what appears to have been a large Bell Barrow in which several bones have lately been turned up. It is one of seven or eight large barrows in a field in Grateley parish just west of the railway which has been long under cultivation. Dr. Gray Hill did a hasty excavation in which he found a large fragment of a Deverill-Rimbury urn (late Bronze Age); but did not reach the primary middle Bronze Age interment. Mr. Edmunds, whose property abounds in barrows and linear earthworks, keeps a keen eye on anything of archaeological interest.

(3) In 1937 Mr. Willis reported that the owner of part of Winklebury Camp, near Basingstoke, wished to widen an entrance cut through the bank. With the consent of the Ancient Monuments Commission this was done, and Mr. Willis watched and made a sketch of the section. In a layer of darker soil beneath the rampart fragments of pottery and the base of a deer's antler were found and are reported by Mrs. Piggott to be of Early Iron Age A, thus dating the camp. Mrs. Piggott's report and drawings have been handed to the Editor.

(4) Mr. J. S. Drew, late of Compton, who is publishing a history of Compton, tells me that on the highest part of Yew Hill there was a site known as Northbury in the 12th century, a name that has now become completely lost. In the wood and the waste ground outside it there are some indefinite and degraded banks and the hill is a focal point of old tracks. I have long thought that the primeval track from along the South Downs to the West Country had a crossing over the Itchen at Shawford, perhaps older and more important than that at Winchester, and though I know some of the tracks of that interesting and unspoilt bit of country I have never properly worked them out. If any member would care to examine these banks and tracks I will gladly lend him the 6in. maps (Nos. 49 N.E. and S.E.) and he or she will be doing an interesting and useful bit of Field Archaeology.

(5) Mrs. B. R. Browning of Forest of Bere Farm, Ashley, has kindly sent us through Sir Norman Hill a photo of a silver coin of Epaticcus with a report on it by Mr. C. H. V. Sutherland, Assistant Keeper of Coins in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which I have handed to the Editor.

Epaticcus was the brother of Cunobelinus (Shakespeare's Cymbeline), whose Kingdom was in East Anglia and Kent. His own territory is unknown. His coins are rare and have been found in Oxfordshire, Wilts, Hampshire and Surrey, and his supposed date is in the twenty years before the Claudian Invasion. The coin is an imitation of the Roman coinage. He has been supposed to have had his mint at Silchester.

Mr. Browning found the coin in the deep-cut road across the middle of Ashley Roman Camp. This tends to confirm the belief, strongly held by the late Mr. Andrew of Michelmersh, that this Roman Camp (one of the less regular so-called "semi-permanent" class) was a Belgic site before the Roman occupation.

(6) The Seafarer's Camp at Ampress Hole at the tidal limit of the Lymington Estuary has hitherto been classed as univallate, *i.e.*, with a single bank and ditch, though it had been noticed to have an unusually large bank on the counterscarp. In making an excavation for a petrol tank it was found to have had a second bank and ditch of approximately equal dimensions outside and contiguous with the inner—a comparatively rare form of entrenchment. A good deal of broken pottery and the remains of a glass vessel were found in both ditches which Mr. Christopher Hawkes dates as Early Mediaeval, *i.e.*, probably Norman from 1066 to 1200, but possibly Late Saxon or Danish. This proves *occupation* by one or more of these people. There is no sign of any Norman earthwork in the neighbourhood and the Danish possibility is particularly interesting as Sweyn had a base in the Isle of Wight opposite and was constantly landing and harrying the mainland.

But it does not date the *construction* of the camp, as careful enquiry makes it quite uncertain that the workmen dug the pottery from the bottom silt or even from very far down in the ditch.

The owner is much interested and very helpful, and one or two sections under the superintendence of our Excavation Committee ought to be easy to arrange. Of all the seven Seafarers' Camps on our coast, not one of the earthworks has been completely dated.

(7) **Southampton Walls.** The cuttings for building operations through the ditch east of the Bargate which I reported last year were carefully watched by Mr. Troke and Mr. Waterman and sections were drawn. Unfortunately they were not rewarded by any finds that add to our knowledge. I am sure, however, the Club will add its gratitude to the reward of their own virtue.

(8) **Clausentum.** Here the patient work of the band of week-end enthusiasts, under the very able leadership of Mr. Dudley Waterman, has added a good deal to our knowledge of this most important site.

The skulls and skeletons found in the Manor House garden—presumably part of the cemetery found in 1804 while making the Northam Bridge road—are now reported to be Romano-British.

The difficulty of excavating such a continuously occupied site as Clausentum lies in separating and dating the numerous habitation layers.

Nothing definitely proving pre-Roman occupation has yet been found, but some of the pottery though not native Belgic ware, is of a kind that is known from other excavated sites to have been sometimes imported before the coming of the Romans, and other finds have been made at Clausentum that pointed in the same direction.

From the Roman pottery found in a habitation layer below the level of the base of the Fort- or Town-Wall it can now be accepted that this wall is of the late fourth century—the probable date of the "Forts of the Saxon Shore."

The most interesting part, however, of this year's work concerns the Roman port of Clausentum, evidently one of great importance for the South of Britain. A definite road through the Roman Settlement leading towards the turn of the Estuary just above Northam Bridge has been found. It would have reached the water near the spot where the two pigs of lead were found in 1918, marked with the name of Vespasian, and strongly suggests that somewhere here would have been the quays from which the ships were laden.

An old map of the Bitterne Manor property early in the last century shews the bounds of the dry land before the point of mud was reclaimed 60' or 70 years ago, and by good luck there is a considerable plot of derelict land owned

by Southampton Corporation through which the boundary runs. It is extremely probable that this may contain the line of the Roman wall and quite possibly part of the quays, and it is here that the Council of the Club, strongly supported by the Oxford Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, propose to excavate. As the meeting will no doubt have heard, we have appointed a small sub-committee to superintend the digging, and are only waiting for permission from the Corporation to begin.

(9) Our member, Mr. C. E. Stevens, of Magdalen College, Oxford, continued his difficult excavation of the Roman Settlement at Ridgchanger, near Froxfield, for the third year last autumn. His report on this puzzling site will, I hope, appear in this year's *Proceedings*.

J. P. W.-F.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

King John's House, Romsey.

The upper storey of King John's House has in its east wall a doorway contemporary with the building (1206); the door opened outwards. This clearly indicates the former existence of a two-storeyed extension of the house eastwards. Also, if the doorway had been at the head of a staircase the door would have opened inwards as the one in the west wall did. That the door opened outwards from the Hall, as we may call the existing upper room, indicates that the destroyed room was rather the more important, and was perhaps the Chapel of St. Andrew, which is known to have existed. The sloping weathering or water-table on the north wall of the house suggests an external covered staircase, which would give access to it from without. It was hoped that search would reveal the foundations of the eastern building and the toothings where its walls joined the walls of the Hall. Great was our disappointment, therefore, when we drew a blank.

The removal of the cottages, built in 1697, which covered the ground to the east of the Hall having been decided on by the owner, Miss Moody, their destruction and the subsequent excavation in March was carefully watched by her and by Sir Richard Luce. I paid several visits.

No results were obtained. First: The outer face of King John's east wall shows no marks of abutting walls or floors. Second: The ground was thoroughly explored from the wall of the house for a distance of 20 feet eastwards, and no ancient foundations were found. A small piece of brickwork was uncovered about 2 feet down, the bricks being 10ins. by 5ins. by 2ins. and of a warm yellow, a colour popular in the eighteenth century. Near by, and of about the same period, was a small well-built brick pit of red brick. A quantity of broken coarse pottery, soft and disintegrated, was also found. Sir Richard Luce has ascertained that this was the clay moulds for casting large brass pots in the seventeenth century. In every place but one we went down to what we took to be virgin soil, about 2 feet or 3 feet down. The exception was in the east-and-west trench running roughly in a line with the main axis of the house. In this, at a distance of 26 feet from the east wall, a deep deposit of loam and kitchen refuse was struck, evidently the filling of a large pit.

All the digging referred to above was on the site of the old cottages, the north wall of which was in line with the north wall of King John's House. The ground was also opened to the north of the cottages and of the house at the point where they joined, in the hope of finding the foundations of the building covered by the sloping weathering referred to above. Here again nothing was found.

One hole was dug against the east wall of King John's House to test the depth of the foundations. They were found to spread outwards some three inches to a depth of 14 inches below the floor (of King John) and there ended.

Only two pieces of worked stone were found. One of these had the dog-tooth enrichment which is seen in the west window of the Hall. This and the fragments built into the Elizabethan chimney-stack would go some way towards filling the gaps in the masonry of the window. If these pieces are cut out it is to be hoped that they will be replaced by flint or brick, and that the work will not be made an occasion for taking down the chimney-stack.

The picturesque old timber house standing against King John's west wall is, I see, offered for sale and removal. On antiquarian and aesthetic grounds this is much to be regretted. As an ancient building, probably sixteenth century, it has value as it stands. Taken down and rebuilt elsewhere the change would on balance be a loss aesthetically, while the historical and antiquarian value of the rebuilt house would be nil.

Marwell Manor.

Some interesting excavations are being made by Mr. W. H. Jackson of Marwell Manor. This ancient moated house, standing near the Bishop's Waltham Road and in the parish of Owslebury, was formerly a College of Priests, founded by Bishop Henry of Blois, and still preserves a number of medieval features. The excavation has revealed at least one arch, of unknown purpose, apparently older than the College buildings. Fragments of pottery and of architecture have been found of periods ranging from the 12th to the 16th century. Digging is still in progress.



HEADLESS STATUE FOUND AT TITCHFIELD about 1930 in a garden close to the River Meon. Now in the Church. The British Museum authorities are inclined to think that it is an 18th or 19th century importation of classical date from some Mediterranean land.

(Photo. by Commander C. Betton Roberts, R.N.)



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN CHURCH.

The Effigies of Ralph and Edith Pexall.

They are evidently carved by the same hand as the effigies in Thruxton Church, that of an Italian artist brought over by Lord Sandys, the Renaissance detail being the same in both cases.

Both figures hold hearts in their upraised hands. The armour shows Renaissance details.

Edith Pexall wears a Kennel headdress, a pleated chemise and a double chain; her bodice is cut low; her under sleeves are pleated and over them are loose oversleeves. From her sash hangs a purse.

(Photo by Mrs. T. F. F. Carlisle.)



To face p. 275]

LITTLETON.

Aerial photograph of Disc-barrow.

(Photo given by Rev. E. V. Tanner, M.C., M.A.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

The Section has had a very satisfactory year, for not only have photographs been received in large numbers, but some have been of exceptional interest.

About 2,000 prints, etc., were on view at the Exhibition held at the Guildhall, Winchester, in March, and during the remainder of the year some 1,500 have been received, making a total to December 1938 of more than 3,500.

During the year the following churches have been more or less completely recorded :—

Avington.
Bishop's Waltham.
Boarhunt.
Bramley.
Breamore.
Catherington.
Chilcombe.
Empshott.

Farley Chamberlayne.
Hunton.
Little Somborne.
Monk Sherborne (All Saints).
Pamber Priory.
Sherborne St. John.
Southwick.
Wonston.

East Wellow. (Since restoration.)

Partial records of many other churches have been received, also photographs of most of the ancient glass at Froyle, South Warnborough, Bramley and the Church of St. Cross ; also of interesting modern glass such as that at Froyle, Ampfield and Hursley.

Photographs of the ancient glass heraldic shields at Froyle and South Warnborough will be of special interest to those members who make a study of heraldry.

The roof bosses at Milford-on-Sea have been recorded, also many mills and cottages at Romsey.

Many photographs of Winchester Cathedral, the city and its churches, have been received, but much remains to be done here.

Photographs of cottages and houses in many parts of the County continue to be given. Records of some old farmhouses and their outbuildings show that these structures are often rich in records of the past which would repay study by members of the Hampshire Field Club, and information about and photographs of objects of interest in this group would be much welcomed. Examples this year come from Hayling Island (pigeon-houses at the Manor House), Michelmersh (remains of ancient chapel), Southwick (Belney Farm), Littleton (the old Schoolhouse), etc. As such remains are not protected against destruction or alteration it is desirable to have them recorded as soon as possible. In many cases they are unknown except to local people, and members would be performing a service in notifying them even if they are not themselves able to photograph them.

A print has been received of a butcher's shop at Hambledon, with pent-house roof, which has remained almost without structural alteration since Elizabethan days. (See "Love's Labour's Lost," III, 1, 18.) There are probably others of this type still in the County.

It is difficult to choose representative prints from such a large collection, but three have been selected to illustrate this Report.

The thanks of the Section are due to all those who have contributed to the collection this year. It is not the custom of the Hampshire Field Club to thank benefactors by name, but we must record our thanks to the Courtauld Institute of Art for their very generous help.

One donor, living without the County, presented 200 excellent prints, including a valuable record of misericords and stall arms at Christchurch Priory, Winchester Cathedral and Winchester College. A member of the Hampshire Field Club has given a large number of prints and the loan of some 170 negatives. It must, however, be noted that the contributors to the collection are few in number and an appeal is again made for more helpers. It is also felt that many members may have in their possession negatives or prints of real interest which they might be willing to give or lend for copying.

Few records of field work are being received and, so far, none from those who have undertaken excavation for the Hampshire Field Club in recent years. More co-operation with them would be welcomed.

The Committee of the Section is urging the Council to obtain a room for the sole use of the Hampshire Field Club in which the photographs could be stored and studied. As the collection grows such a room becomes more urgently necessary.

The Section is, however, most grateful to the Librarian and authorities of University College, Southampton, for continuing to allow them the use of the History Room.

The Hon. Secretary of the Section will be glad to hear from any member of the Society who is willing to help, either as a Local Organiser or photographer or in any other manner.

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

ARTHUR R. GREEN, *Hon. Secretary.*

Photographic Section.

PROPOSED FOLK - LORE SECTION.

The Council of the Club has decided to open another section of its work, for the collection and placing on record of the Folk-Lore of the County—the beliefs, customs, stories, songs and sayings—prevalent among the inhabitants. This work has not yet been carried out for Hampshire, and it is hoped that much may be gathered that would otherwise in an age of wireless diffusion of news and ideas be irrevocably lost.

Dr. P. J. Heather, B.A., PH.D., has undertaken the duties of Subject Secretary, and asks all who are willing to co-operate in this work to get into touch with him. "The Handbook of Folk-Lore" (Folk-Lore Society, London, 1914) contains in its introductory remarks many hints likely to help any member undertaking this kind of research work for the first time, and all who have had previous experience will have formed rules for themselves. It will lighten his task if all who send in contributions will include in their notes the following details :—The initials of the informants from whom the folk-lore is collected ; their approximate age ; the length of their residence in the County ; the locality ; and all such other facts as will serve for a definite fixing of the item in its proper place in the story of the County folk-lore. In the words of the Introduction above mentioned, "Anyone . . . who can and will observe and record a single fact accurately is doing a service to science."

Communications should be addressed to the Subject-Secretary for Folk-Lore :—

DR. P. J. HEATHER, Home Cottage, Andover Road, Winchester.

April, 1939.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1938.

In East Hampshire.

The opening Meeting of the season took place on Wednesday, May 11th, in the East of the County, with Commander Berton Roberts as Director for the day. Empshott Church lies in a remote spot, and was visited by the Club for perhaps the first time. The Vicar, the Rev. H. Crosland Bell, welcomed the members, and drew attention to the rough, unplanned seats, and also to a Communion vessel of pewter, of perhaps Cromwellian date. The Director pointed out features showing that the church was begun and completed soon after 1200 A.D. The pulpit was a beautiful example of 16th century work, with linenfold panelling.

At Petersfield Parish Church the Vicar, the Rev. E. C. A. Kent, regretted that the restoration of the church had taken place at about the worst period. The Director drew attention to the present chancel arch, which was originally the eastern arch of the central Norman tower and with the work in the next stage above was the great feature of the church. The work dated from the first 20 years of the 12th century. Before leaving Petersfield many of the members visited the 18th century gazebo in the grounds of Dragon House.

Soberton Church was visited for the first time for 40 years. The Vicar, the Rev. J. Godefroy, called attention to the western arcade of three arches beneath the tower, which was an uncommon feature. The Director suggested that with the building of the western tower to the limits of the churchyard, the arches were made in the south and north walls of the tower for processional purposes. Among other points of interest were the Royal arms of Queen Anne, after the union with Scotland in 1707.

The members were received by Mr. H. Charles Woods at Warnford Park, and paid a visit to King John's or St. John's House, the ruins of a mediaeval building in the Park. The Director told of the possession of Warnford by Hugo de Port at the time of Domesday, and his great-great grandson took the name of St. John. The hall dates from the early 13th century.

In Warnford Church, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., read a paper on St. Wilfrid's Church, and drew attention to the Saxon sundial, 7th century, and four mass clocks on the south porch. At Warnford there were slight but important remains of Saxon architecture. Soon after 1200 the present church, the third on the site, was built by Adam de Port, a great Hampshire landowner. The tower of about 1175 or 1180 is unaltered, and the round windows are interesting. The screen, dated 1634; the squire's pew; a 13th century chest in the tower, and other features were noted.

The party were afterwards hospitably entertained for tea in the great hall and library of the house.

Binstead, I.W., Quarries and Roman Villa.

Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S., the Local Secretary for the Isle of Wight, arranged his 63rd Meeting for Tuesday, May 17th. Quarr Abbey, founded in 1131, and occupied by monks of the Cistercian Order, was first visited. The Abbey Church has vanished, but some portions of the monastic buildings remain, and regret was expressed at the havoc now being wrought by ivy in the remaining stonework.

A pleasant walk through Quarr Wood led to the site of the quarries, whence was hewn the famous Binstead limestone to be seen at Portchester Castle, Winchester and Chichester Cathedrals, Romsey Abbey, and in many parish churches. By the kindness of Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, C.B., the members

walked through the beautiful grounds of his residence, Binstead House, where many sub-tropical plants abound and flourish.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the Newport Roman Villa, of the corridor type, discovered by Alderman J. C. Millgate, J.P., and preserved by him. The coin period was said to extend from the 2nd to the early 4th centuries.

Botanical and Entomological Meeting, near Linwood.

A report of this Meeting, held on Wednesday, June 1st, appears on page 249.

Hyde Abbey, Wolvesey, and the Deanery, Winchester.

In response to requests from the members, a Meeting was held in Winchester on Tuesday, June 28th, under the direction of the Hon. Secretaries.

Meeting in St. Bartholomew Hyde Church, a paper was read by Mr. F. Warren, F.S.A., on the history of Hyde Abbey, as the successor to the New Minster. Though the Abbey Church of Hyde was 250 feet long, few vestiges of it remain. The Abbot of Hyde was one of 24 mitred abbots who had a seat in the House of Lords. Mr. Warren traced the destruction of the Abbey at the Reformation, and the granting of the site to Wriothesley, at which time the tombs of King Alfred, his Queen Alswitha, and of King Edward the Elder, were despoiled. Then in 1785 the site was sold to the County Authorities and a Bridewell or House of Correction was erected thereon. The Bridewell was taken down in 1846, and the site sold for cottages and houses. Mr. Warren related the story of a certain Mr. Mellor who claimed to have discovered the skulls of Alfred and his Queen, and these skulls rest to-day beneath a plain stone slab outside the east end of St. Bartholomew Hyde Church.

Afterwards the site of the Abbey was visited, and by the courtesy of Mr. Philip King the members saw Hyde Abbey House and garden, where Canon Richards' famous school was carried on.

After the luncheon interval the members were received at Wolvesey by the Bishop of Winchester, who pointed out the main features of the ruins of Henry of Blois' Castle, and also the remaining wing of Wren's palace which is now the home of the Bishops of Winchester. The members also saw the Chapel with its remains of Henry VII time.

Dr. E. G. Selwyn, Dean of Winchester, welcomed the members in the Deanery garden, and pointed out the channel of the stream cut by Bishop Ethelwold in the 10th century. Visits were then paid to the Deanery, formerly the Prior's house, and parties also saw the Pilgrims' Hall with its fine hammer beam roof of the late 14th century. The Norman groined chamber at No. 10 The Close was also seen by the kindness of Canon and Mrs. E. Moor.

After tea, taken in the open air at the Deanery, a visit was paid to the exhibition of Old Masters at Winchester College.

Botanical Meeting at Nore Hill, Selborne.

A report of this Meeting, held on Wednesday, July 6th, appears on page 249.

Christchurch and Hengistbury Head.

After a lapse of some 12 years, the members paid a visit to Christchurch Priory on Tuesday, July 19th. The Directors for the day were the Hon. Secretaries and Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A.

A description of the Priory was ably given by Dr. Green, and the members were fortunate in being able to enter the grounds of Priory House to view the South side of the church, which was new to most of the members. This privilege was granted by Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Watmough. The garden is on the site of the Cloister, and in this neighbourhood was the Saxon church,

the destruction of which was brought about by Ralph Flambard. We cannot attempt to summarise the description of this noble church, given by Dr. Green.

A visit was next paid to the remains of the Castle, and the mound or motte, concerning which a few notes were given by Mr. F. Warren, F.S.A. Dr. Green added some notes on the Norman House or 12th century hall, which stands to the east of the Castle.

After luncheon, the members made their way to Hengistbury Head, where the results of Mr. Bushe-Fox's excavations of 1911-12 were summarised by Mr. Warren. He described the successive settlements, and the arrival of the Early Iron Age "B" people, some time around 100 B.C., to whom they owed the defences in their latest form with a double bank and ditch. They had traces also of the Belgic invaders of the late 1st century B.C. Remains of the Roman period covered the 1st to the 4th centuries, though there was no evidence of Roman occupation. He called special attention to the many thousand coin finds, showing perhaps the last relic of British currency, strictly local in its circulation, and finally disappearing about 150 A.D.

Mr. Warren also read an interesting paper contributed by Dr. Williams-Freeman on the Early Trade Routes across England.

The Harroway.

A day in the open air on August 23rd gave members the opportunity of exploring parts of the Lunway, the Harroway and the Maulth Way, under the guidance of Dr. Williams-Freeman. The first halt was made at some earthen banks, now masked by woods, a short distance east of the Lunways Inn, on the Totford Road. Dr. Williams-Freeman pointed out that the bivallate form of the earthwork was a definite indication of late Iron Age work, and particularly that of Belgic times. The bivallate ditch went up the hill, and through Stratton Wood for a quarter of a mile. The Lunway came across from Stockbridge, across the South Candover stream at the Woolpack Inn, and joined up with the Maulth Way at Well. These bivallate roads were probably cattle ways, for penning cattle at night on the travel route. There was a great deal of evidence that this was a drovers' road from Saxon times, through the Middle Ages, and used more recently to avoid the turnpikes.

Passing on to Well, Dr. Williams-Freeman there pointed out that the party were on the Harroway, which they had joined at Long Sutton. The Harroway from this point Westward was of the Bronze Age, and the only village it passed on its way from Farnham to Amesbury was Long Sutton. Dr. Williams-Freeman went on to trace in detail the track of the road. Members then drove to Biddenswater and many followed on foot the old section of the road between Biddenswater, Five Lanes End and Polecat Corner.

The later part of the programme had a historical interest, and Dr. Williams-Freeman described King Alfred's successful campaigns against the Danish invaders, and particularly the battles of Ashdown and Basing. Finally at Battledown there was given the story of the battle of Aclei (Oakley), fought by King Alfred's father, Ethelwulf, in 851 A.D., when the Danes were defeated and driven back to their ships.

Quarley Hill Excavations.

The excavations carried out, on behalf of the Club's Research Committee, by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A., of the British Museum, were visited on Tuesday, September 13th. Mr. Hawkes, who is an Honorary Member of the Club, was jointly concerned in the excavations at St. Catharine's Hill, Winchester, and was also responsible for the Buckland Rings excavations of 1936. Mr. Hawkes' own description of his work appears on another page of this Part, so it will suffice to say that the main rampart and ditch that surround the hill-top have been assigned from pottery evidence to the Iron Age A 2 period. The north-eastern gateway and the rampart at two apparent side openings had

not been finished. The linear bivallate ditches which run under the rampart and down the hillsides were probably of the late Bronze Age, and were out of use for a moderate time before the making of the Early Iron Age camp.

Mattingley, Bramley, Pamber and Hackwood Park.

The last Field Meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, September 21st, under the directorship of Dr. J. H. Gibson. The special object of the Meeting was to see notable examples of timber-work in Church building. At Mattingley the original half-timbered chancel of c. 1500 has been well reproduced in the aisles of the present building. Dr. Gibson said that he supposed the proximity of Pamber Forest led to the employment of the carpenter instead of the mason, as stone was scarce, and there was an interesting group of churches containing half-timber work. One of the bells was possibly 13th century and another 15th century; at the west end is an altar frontal, dated 1667, and the chalice and paten are Elizabethan.

At Hartley Wespall the half-timbered church is said to date from 1330, and the cusped timbering at the west end is unique, with the spaces between the timbers filled with plaster. On the top of the central wooden buttress was a bracket, perhaps for a figure of Our Lady.

A short halt was made at the old manor house at Pamber, now partitioned into three dwellings, and containing fine panelling and beams. At Pamber the Director described some of the puzzling features of the cruciform and aisleless Priory Church, which dates from the 12th century, whilst the eastern arm was rebuilt about 1220. The tower and choir of the original building remain. A carved wooden effigy of a Knight dates from the third quarter of the 13th century, and there is a fine series of early gravestones with carved crosses. It is not possible to summarise in a few lines the many features of an interesting church, well and carefully restored.

Hackwood Park is the former seat of the Paulets, Marquesses of Winchester, and of the Dukes of Bolton, and was occupied by them after the destruction of Basing House by the Parliament troops. At Hackwood the rather small Elizabethan house was extended eastward and westward in 1683. The house contains much Grinling Gibbons carving of great merit brought from Abbotstone, another house of the Paulets. The equestrian leaden statue of George I was a reward to the Duke of Bolton for his loyalty to the House of Hanover. The name of Miss Lavinia Fenton (Polly Peachum of Gay's "Beggars Opera") is closely linked with Hackwood. She was married to Charles, the third Duke, in 1751. The park and the "amphitheatre" were also open to inspection by the members, through the kindness of the present owner, Lord Camrose, and it was unfortunate that illness prevented his lordship from welcoming the members.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1938.

MEMBERSHIP.—The number of Members at the last Annual Meeting was 473, in addition to six Honorary Members. The Membership is now 478.

OBITUARY.—The Society has to regret the loss of several of its best workers during the year. Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A., a past Vice-President, had won a place among scientific excavators by her careful field work and written analyses thereof. On behalf of the Club she had excavated at Chilworth Rings; Meon Hill, Stockbridge; and Choseley Farm, North Warnborough. Failing health prevented her from writing of her Choseley work, but this report is now being undertaken by two of her assistants, and will appear in Vol. XIV, Part 3, of the Club's *Proceedings*. Her greatest work of excavation was done at Hembury Fort, Devon, but that lies outside the scope of this brief notice.

By the death of Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bt., F.S.A., the Society lost a past Vice-President, and one of its most active workers. An enthusiastic local Hon. Secretary for the New Forest area, his genial presence was ever welcome at the Club's field meetings. He was also of great assistance at the time of the Buckland Rings excavations, and he had contributed Notes on New Forest pre-history to the Club's *Proceedings*.

Mrs. R. W. Hooley, Hon. Curator of the Winchester City Museum, had successfully carried on the work of scientific arrangement begun by her late husband, Mr. R. W. Hooley, F.G.S., and to her and her collaborators the Winchester Museum owes its present eminent position in displaying the history and pre-history of the neighbourhood. She was a patient and persistent investigator, and was particularly successful in developing the By-gones section of the Museum. Several of her late husband's papers on the Worthy Down Village excavations and geological subjects were edited by her for the Club's *Proceedings*.

Among others who have passed over this year have been: Mr. H. Charles Woods, who entertained the members at Warnford Park in May, 1938; Miss Freda Bromet, who unostentatiously maintained the flower table at the Winchester City Museum; Mr. Leonard Lankester and Captain F. L. Moth, both of Southampton, who were regular attendants at the Club's field meetings.

FIELD MEETINGS.—Nine Field Meetings were held during the year, including two botanical meetings, in addition to a second successful Exhibition of Photographic Records. The attendances of members and visitors were again large, and the weather was exceptionally favourable for outdoor meetings.

PUBLICATIONS.—During the year Part 1 of Vol. XIV of *Proceedings* was published under the Editorship of the Rev. F. N. Davis, M.A., B.LITT., who relinquished the post after thirteen successful years in office, on making his home in Devonshire. He has been succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Ferrar, M.A., of Over Wallop Rectory, who has now in hand Part 2 of Vol. XIV.

EXCAVATIONS.—In August and September, the excavation of Quarley Hill was carried out by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A., with the kind permission of the owner, Col. Sofer-Whitburn. This Early Iron Age A 2 site showed some unusual features, particularly in its unfinished N.E. entrance gateway, and also the ramparts unfinished in two places. The underlying ditches that intersect the ramparts were proved to belong to an earlier period, probably late Bronze Age.

SPECIAL EXCAVATIONS FUND.—The balance in this Fund had been reduced to £23, 3s. 1d. at the end of the year, and it is hoped that further contributions may be received in response to the appeal of the President and Council, so that the Society's full programme of excavations at Clausentum, Bury Hill and Bagsbury may be carried out in 1939.

HEADQUARTERS WANTED.—The Society's lack of some permanent Headquarters has been emphasised by the need of the Photographic Records Section, which stores its valuable collection of prints at Southampton University College. The generosity of the University College authorities is gratefully acknowledged, but a room or rooms, where the nucleus of a Library might also be formed, would add to the value of the Society's work and its prestige.

FOLK LORE SECTION.—During the year a Folk Lore Section of the Club has been planned, with Dr. P. J. Heather, B.A., PH.D., as its Subject Secretary.

TOWN PLANNING.—On the invitation of the North-West Hampshire Area Town Planning Committee, the Society has lent its aid in including sites of possible archaeological interest on the Committee's Town Planning Map of the Area. One of the Society's Hon. Secretaries has also continued to represent the Society on the Winchester and District Town Planning Architectural Sub-Committee.

SPECIAL EXCAVATIONS FUND DONATIONS,**1938-9.**

							£	s	d
Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Karslake	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Mrs. Karslake	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Colonel J. B. L. Stilwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
W. R. Peters, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Dr. S. Coffin	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	0
Commander E. C. Wrey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Sir Chas. Arden-Close, F.R.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	0
Prof. Ellis H. Minns, LITT.D., F.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0

LIST OF EXCHANGES.

WE are at present exchanging our *Proceedings* with the following Societies :—

Bournemouth Natural Science Society.
 Brighton and Hove Natural History Society.
 British Archaeological Association.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.
 Oxoniensia.
 Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.
 Surrey Archaeological Society.
 Sussex Archaeological Society.
 Wiltshire Archaeological Society.

Our books are housed at the Winchester Corporation Library, where they can be consulted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1937							109	5	1
"	66 Entrance Fees @ 5/-	...	...				16	10	0
"	4 Subscriptions—1939 @ 10/6	...	...	2	2	0			
"	284 " 1938 @ 10/6	...	...	149	2	0			
"	178 " 1938 @ 15/-	...	...	133	10	0			
"	12 " 1937 @ 10/6	...	...	6	6	0			
"	1 Subscription 1937 @ 15/-	...	...		15	0			
"	1 " 1936 @ 10/6	...	...		10	6			
"	1 " 1935 @ 10/6	...	...		10	6			
"	1 " 1934 @ 10/6	...	...		10	6			
							293	6	6
"	Visitors' Fees for 1938	...	...				20	10	0
"	Sale of St. Catherine's Hill Volume	...	...				1	8	4
"	Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. XIV, Part I	...	...				1	0	0
"	Fees received <i>re</i> Photographic Exhibition held on 8th March at the Guildhall, Winchester	...	...				1	4	6

£443 4 5

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions to:—							
English Place-Name Society	...	15	0				
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings	... ..	1	1	0			
Royal Society for Protection of Birds	...	1	1	0			
Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society	... ..	1	1	0			
Congress of Archaeological Societies, years 1937-8 and 1938-9	... ..	2	0	0			
					5	18	0
„ Hon. Secretary's Expenses	... ..		4	0	8		
„ Hon. Editor's Expenses	... ..		1	5	6		
„ Hon. Treasurer's Expenses	... ..		1	19	4		
„ Hon. Bournemouth Representative's Expenses	... ..				6	0	
„ Miscellaneous Expenses:—							
Printing, Addressing, Postages, etc.	...	39	9	5			
Printing Balance Sheets (1937)	...	1	8	6			
Hire of Committee Room	... ..	2	4	6			
Official Year Book of Scientific and Learned Studies	... ..		8	6			
Cheque Book	... ..		5	0			
Subscriptions Refunded	... ..	2	17	0			
Congress of Archaeological Societies Reports, years 1936 and 1937	... ..	5	8	0			
S.E. Union of Scientific Societies—(Affiliation Fee)	... ..		7	6			
					52	8	5
„ Printing <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. XIV, Part I	... ..	131	10	3			
„ Postages and Fee <i>re</i> <i>Proceedings</i>	... ..	11	10	6			
					143	0	9
„ Expenses <i>re</i> Photographic Section	... ..		16	18	10		
„ Amount transferred to Excavations Fund	...		64	0	0		
„ Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1938	...		153	6	11		
					£443	4	5

EXCAVATIONS FUND.

To Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1937	...	...	...	£	s.	d.	By Excavations at Luzborough	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.	
„ Sundry Donations	...	...	...	52	14	9	„ „ „ Quarley Hill	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
„ Unused Insurance Stamps <i>re</i> Choseley Farm	...	...	...	14	6	0	„ „ „ Choseley Farm, Odiham	...	...	...	...	93	18	9	
Excavations	...	...	...				„ Cartage, Packing, etc., on Choseley Farm "Finds"	...	...	...	...	6	15	0	
„ Amount transferred from Current Account	...	...	...	11	0		„ to Guernsey	...	...	...	...	2	19	9	
„ Interest on Deposit Account	...	...	...	64	0	0	„ Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1938:—								
				4	10										
							Lloyds Bank, Southampton	...				£	s.	d.	
							„ „ Andover	...				17	1	10	
												6	1	3	
													23	3	1

We have examined the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1938, with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) WHITTAKER, BAILEY & CO.,

3 Portland Street,
Southampton,

4th February, 1939.

Chartered Accountants,
Hon. Auditors.

(Signed) J. P. PURVIS,

36 & 38 Above Bar,

Southampton.

Hon. Treasurer.