

BOTANICAL EXCURSION TO NOAR HILL

ON Wednesday, July 4th, a very successful excursion to Noar Hill in search of Orchids took place. This spot is very little known; it lies between Newton Valence and Empshott at an elevation of 696 feet, with beautiful views of all the country round. Old chalk diggings, overgrown with turf, form the happy hunting-ground for a large number of wild flowers. A short local history thus speaks of it: "There was a hamlet or manor of Cures (a clerical error for Oures) lying within the Hundred of Selborne held by the wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Hyde at Winchester. In 1275, and again in 1334, it figures in the Hundred Rolls as the Manor of Ores held of the King 'in chief' by the Abbey 'in perpetual alms'; the little Manor remained in the possession of the Abbey till the Dissolution." Gilbert White writes of "Nore Hill, a noble chalk promontory, remarkable for sending forth two streams into two different seas. The one to the south becomes a branch of the Arun, and so falling into the British Channel; the other to the north, the Selborne stream, makes one branch of the Wey and passes . . . thus at the Nore into the German Ocean." According to the local history, "in old days the Lord of the Manor alone might dig chalk from the waste, and seems to have taken full advantage of his privilege if we may judge from the pock-marks on Noar Hill. Anyone else who had a fancy to do the same was liable to a fine of £20 per load."

About 50 botanically inclined members turned up, the weather was all that could be desired, orchids were there in plenty, in fact, in places we walked over masses of the Musk Orchis. At the end of the day the party was entertained at tea by Admiral and Mrs. Jervoise, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

The following is a list of the chief finds:—

- Frog Orchis (*Habenaria viridis*).
- Fragrant Orchis (*Habenaria conopsea*).
- Butterfly Orchis (*Habenaria virescens*).
- Twayblade (*Listera ovata*).
- Helleborine (*Epipactis purpurata*).
- White Helleborine (*Cephalanthera grandiflora*).
- Musk Orchis (*Herminium monorchis*).
- Bee Orchis (*Ophrys apifera*).
- Fly Orchis (*Ophrys muscifera*).
- Pyramidal Orchis (*Orchis pyramidalis*).
- Spotted Orchis (*Orchis maculata*).

Various other plants were found; amongst these there might be mentioned, Herb Paris, Flax, Bladder Campion, Hedge Woundwort, Nettle-leaved Campanula, Dogwood, Spurge Laurel, Lesser Periwinkle, Dwarf Spurge.

H. PUREFOY FITZ GERALD.

FUNGUS FORAY

A FUNGUS Foray, attended by about 30 members, was held at Ludshott Common and Waggoners' Wells near Grayshott on Thursday, October 6th, under the leadership of Mr. E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., and Past-President of the British Mycological Society.

The Common is on the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand, with self-sown Scots Pine growing amidst bracken and heather, the Wells are on Atherfield clay, and are fringed by beeches, with oak, birch, etc., behind them.

Conditions were ideal for collecting, and the beautiful scenery enhanced the pleasure of the Meeting. Fungi were abundant and nearly 150 species were listed, including *Omphalia umbratilis*, *Laccaria tortilis* and *Eccilia griseo-rubella* from the Common, and *Tricholoma leucocephalum*, *T. columbetta*, *Russula maculata*, *Boletus calopus* and *B. duriusculus* from the vicinity of the Wells.

The deadly *Amanita phalloides* and *A. mappa* were abundant under the beech trees, where also were seen scattered troops of the edible *Cantharellus cibarius* and a few *Clitopilus orcella*.

Certain fungi that are destructive to trees were noted: *Fomes annosus* on Scots Pine, *Polyporus betulinus* on Birch, and *Fomes applanatus* on Beech.

After lunch the party adjourned to Summerden tea house where a room had been placed at the disposal of the visitors. There the finds were examined and commented upon by the leader.

The success of the Meeting inspires the hope that further fungus forays will be arranged for by the Club in various parts of the County. The Fungus Flora of the New Forest area has been listed by Mr. J. Rayner, and the records by the late Rev. W. E. Eyre of rare fungi found about Swarraton are well known to all mycologists in this country. But there are many favourable spots that await investigation: they may yield species of special interest and value.

The importance of mycology is becoming more widely appreciated through the rapid increase and spread of troublesome parasitic species such as *Stereum purpureum* which is associated with the very prevalent silver-leaf disease of plum and apple trees, *Polyporus Schweinitzii* the destroyer of the heart wood of conifers, and the various spot diseases of fruit and flowers in our gardens.

Mycologists are few, and more investigators are badly needed if the high tradition of British field mycology is to be maintained. The interest of the younger generation may be aroused by holding Forays more frequently, and by exhibiting named fungi in our rural museums throughout the autumn months.

E. W. SWANTON.

BIRDS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1932

By F. H. HAINES.

HAMPSHIRE may be divided ornithologically into seven areas : (1) A northern area composed of Upper and Lower Eocene formations : Bagshot Beds and London Clay which is well wooded, (2) an eastern part of Gault and Upper and Lower Greensand, also well wooded, its "hangers" being notable : world-famous as containing the village of Selborne, (3) an extensive central plain of spacious, rolling chalk downs, (4) the southern district east of Southampton Water composed, like the northern area, of Eocene strata, (5) the southern district west of Southampton Water : the area of the New Forest, (6) the low-lying coast region of shingle, sand, mud-flats and the muddy estuaries of harbours and of the various rivers after their course through the rich meadow-lands of the interior, (7) the Isle of Wight : its cliffs, whether of chalk as the Needles and Culvers, or other formations, being a main feature.

Several Fieldfares were seen at Appleslade in the New Forest area on the 1st January, a Hedge Sparrow was singing on 3rd and a Thrush was in song on 15th. A Green Woodpecker was heard calling and a Great Titmouse singing on 18th January. A Skylark was carolling on 20th, and a Yellow Bunting was in song on 23rd, as was a Chaffinch on 3rd February. A Woodcock was flushed from a ditch at Appleslade on 11th February and three were seen in Roe Wood on 3rd April.

Snipe, which breed rather numerously at Appleslade, were heard 'drumming' on 19th March. On the morning of the same day, at about 10 o'clock, the weather being bright, attention was directed skywards by the prolonged, mewing cry of "pee-you," and four Buzzards were observed at a great height overhead, travelling from north to south. Our "Forest" Buzzards are quite maintaining their numbers, two old birds and three young were seen on the wing together, on one occasion in summer, between Mark Ash and Oakley. As in other places in the neighbourhood, *e.g.* by the Oberwater, a few pairs of Curlews nest annually along Linwood Bog and the wet heathlands towards Hasley and Sloden. Their arrival on their breeding grounds on the 23rd March was announced, as usual, by a clamorous "ker-lee" or the hurried alarm note "wee-e-wee-e-wee." It was interesting to hear a Thrush imitating with great skill the sounds of these birds and blending them with its more usual notes in a song that lasted very incessantly for some weeks. Such mimicry is a recognized factor in the formation of the melodies of our better songsters. There are many well-known mimics. A

Greenfinch is not usually so considered, yet it has once been heard singing melodiously through mimicry of the Thrush and other birds. Darwin suggested that the first sounds uttered by animals were involuntary and were due to the sudden spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the glottis and chest, under the influence of pain, fear, or the anger of combat. Such sounds would soon become associated with alarm, and pass into alarm-notes, as the cry of the young to the parent-birds when frightened or hungry will pass into call-notes. Call-notes reiterated constitute the whole song of our more primitive songsters. Rivalry and emulation will lead to the greater perfection of the song through imitation of the melodies of more perfect songsters, and mimicry of all sounds that give a greater variety and beauty to it. Birds have evolved from reptilian ancestors. It is significant that fear and anger are often expressed in both *Aves* and *Reptilia* by hissing or croaking: characteristically reptilian noises. The more elemental the condition that calls the notes forth, the more generally are they found, almost or quite unaltered, extending to birds of different genera, or even different families. But there are naturally such resemblances in the most perfect songs. As a rule, male birds alone sing, those cases excepted in which the female, affected by age or disease, is abnormal. It has been pointed out that very bright or large birds, birds that live in the open, or skulkers, are rarely singers. In discussions on beauty of plumage, voice or action, birds are apparently assumed to have the same aesthetic canons as ours, as though these were universally valid throughout the animal kingdom. If this be in accordance with fact, it is of a philosophic importance that has not been duly appreciated.¹

A Blackbird was not heard singing at Appleslade until 28th March. House Martins were seen over the Avon at Ringwood on 4th April, a Chiffchaff was noticed at Appleslade by Dockens Water on the 5th, and Willow Warblers were heard at Linwood on 6th. A Swallow was seen at Ringwood on 14th, and one was twittering at Appleslade on 18th. Willow Warblers suddenly appeared in great numbers over the Linwood neighbourhood on 19th. A Grasshopper Warbler was heard at Appleslade on 20th. This skulking little bird is frequent throughout the spring and summer on Linwood Bog and on the marshy meadows adjacent. The Dartford Warbler is not as common as might be expected on the gorse-covered ground near, but is less rare to the south-west. The Woodlark has only been heard singing here on one occasion. A cock Reed Bunting was noticed on 22nd near a pond at Appleslade, where the species is fairly numerous. One

1. Again, if colour-sense be lacking (even if tone-sense be present) in creatures, as has been lately held, many theories to explain warning signals and colours and protective mimicry must be re-examined.

pair reared two or three broods. A Cuckoo was heard also on 22nd, and a Wood Warbler in Roe Wood on 25th, as was the vibrating sound of the Great Spotted Woodpecker. The cry of the Wryneck was noted on the following day at Appleslade, and the Sedge Warbler's song on the Avon at Ringwood. Swifts were seen at Linwood on 2nd May, and on the 6th over the Avon, when the Garden Warbler was singing in the same neighbourhood. The Whitethroat and Blackcap were heard in Linwood localities on 7th. The Nightingale is rare here, and its song was not noted until the 10th at Mopley Pond near Southampton. It must often occur to the literary listener that its notes have been very variously interpreted by poets. Shakespeare and the Elizabethans, such as Richard Barnfield, think of them as an expression of pain or complaint. Milton says "most musical, most melancholy" bird. Thomson tells us that "she sings her sorrows through the night." Matthew Arnold recalls the story of Philomela, its pathos and its pain. Coleridge explains "'Tis the merry nightingale." The song is soothing to Keats and he wishes to forget those sorrows that the bird "among the leaves" has never known. Wordsworth calls the nightingale "a creature with a fiery heart," which is, under the vernal impulse, the truth! But to most hearers it will appear to be bright in parts, pensive in parts, fiery in parts, very plaintive in its most striking passage. Its effect must partly depend on the mood of the moment, and whether it is heard in the day, in the calm of evening, or in the silence of night.

The first Turtle Doves of the year and the Sand Martin were seen at Mopley on the same date (10th May). A Tree Pipit was singing at Appleslade on 13th, and a Wheatear was seen at Linwood on 14th. The first Nightjar was heard at about 8 a.m. (S.T.) and at intervals throughout the day and evening at Appleslade on 16th. A Red-backed Shrike was seen at Gorley on 22nd, on which day a Montagu's Harrier was watched for some time, gracefully gliding over Appleslade. A Corncrake was heard and seen at Ringwood on 24th. It is curiously and regrettably scarce in the rough fields at Appleslade and is hardly ever noticed. The Spotted Flycatcher appeared at Linwood on 15th June. Wheatears were evidently nesting between Hasley and Sloden in June, which is not too often the case here, and Redshanks were nesting on Burley Moor on 7th. No Swifts were seen after the end of July. A flock of Mistle-thrushes, ten or more, were seen at Linwood on 23rd August. Swallows, House and Sand Martins were plentiful to 27th September. After 14th October they rapidly became scarcer. Goldfinches in flocks are common here in the autumn, but do not nest near by. A Peregrine was soaring and circling over Appleslade on 1st October. A trustworthy

correspondent was certain that he had seen a flock of Mealy Redpoles at Linwood on 1st November : an interesting record. About seven Bullfinches of both sexes were seen together on 16th December. The writer has seen the egg of a Cuckoo in the nest of this bird upon one or two occasions. It has been suggested that this is rather unusual. A flock of Golden Plover which might have belonged either to the British or the Northern form, passed over Linwood in the night of 15th December, recognized by their distinct whistling cry, "tlui." Two birds, which from the description given by observant witnesses, could only have been Ravens, were seen perched in an oak tree at Appleslade last June. They remained about an hour, sitting quietly, preening, and occasionally flapping their wings. They flew off and were not seen again. The species is known to breed on the cliffs of the Isle of Wight. Crossbills are reported to have been almost absent from their usual Hampshire haunts in 1932, except for a single nest on the west side of the New Forest. But there is an interesting account of nesting and of a flock seen in north-east Hampshire in March and April in the magazine *British Birds*. Here also is a record of an Avocet which was noticed feeding in Christchurch Harbour on 31st March, and of a second seen on a marsh by the Solent on 9th June and the following day. Referred to in the *Victoria History* as a rare accidental visitor, there are a number of old records and a plate in Kelsall and Munn's *Birds of Hampshire*. The very interesting account and census of the Great Crested Grebe in the same publication show that thirteen Hampshire waters held twenty-four pairs in 1931.

The following birds have been recorded locally : a presumed Osprey in Christchurch Harbour in the spring, a Hoopoe on Hengistbury Head on 28th August, a Bittern near Ringwood in February, a male Garganey near Ringwood in the spring, a Grey Plover in Christchurch Harbour in January, and four or five presumed Black-tailed Godwits at Keyhaven on 20th September.

Enquiry and investigation have been made in this district in connection with the "Census of Barn Owls" with a negative result. Even Wood Owls have much decreased in numbers during the last two or three years in the neighbourhood of Appleslade, and their hooting, once so constant at nightfall, is now heard with comparative infrequency. Little Owls are also fewer. A nesting-hole in a hollow oak here one spring had three pairs of tenants : a pair of Green Woodpeckers which were dispossessed by Starlings, to be succeeded by a pair of Little Owls which reared a brood. An occasional Hobby has been seen near Roe Wood and towards Amberwood during past summers. The Redstart is scarce on the Linwood side of the Forest, but has been seen in

Old Bratley. The only nest of the Stone-Curlew, a bird so characteristic of the Chalk area, heard of by the writer this season was over the County border. It had two eggs.¹

There has been correspondence of late on the supposed dearth of birds in the New Forest. The large flocks of birds that give an appearance of exuberant bird-life are largely composed of Sparrows, other Finches, Buntings and graminivorous birds, that frequent cultivated land and homesteads, where grass-seeds and grain can be had in abundance. Some birds are domestic and like the neighbourhood of man, as affording building sites, shelter, protection and fruit crops. A cause of a scarcity of birds which should be in such an area as the New Forest lies in the burning of gorse, heather and other undergrowth. There is also a want of coppice, and absence of growth of reeds, flags and rush round the open ponds, due to browsing and grazing. The Forest has streams, but no large river or pond within its boundaries, except in private grounds. But the want of birds reasonably to be expected is rather apparent than real. Besides Crows, Magpies and Jays, there are Wood and other Warblers, Woodpeckers and timber-haunting birds. Elusive bands of Gold-crests, Nuthatches and Tits, with an occasional Tree Creeper, may be seen by the quiet watcher. The glory of the New Forest largely lies in the birds, as in the flowers, that it contains, which are hardly to be found elsewhere in the country : Buzzards, Harriers and others. Insectivorous birds often frequent sunny glades and openings where many insects fly. A seeming scarcity of all life is often commented upon by naturalists exploring the depths of dense primaëval forests in the tropics.

The large amount of literature on migration already in existence has been lately added to by indefatigable observation and skilled and painstaking experimental work of a biological kind. Limited and local movements of birds may be explained by the necessity for searching for better weather conditions, more abundant food supplies and a greater freedom from competition and enemies. The larger problem of extended migration can be considered under two heads : (1) The origin of migration along definite paths to and from far-off zones of differing climatic conditions. (2) The immediate cause of the impulse that urges the migrants to their long journeyings.

The first part of the problem has been answered by recalling the changes of temperature in the north that led from tropical to glacial conditions, which forced a fauna, once resident, to migrate southwards from an arctic winter that was asserting itself with greater and greater severity, to milder regions : to

1. No Marsh Warbler was noted in 1932 but on, and for a few days after, 20th May, 1931, one sang by Dockens Water.

come back when summer returned. Thus an ebb and flow became habitual and instinctive : a race memory, instinct often being reason rendered automatic and experience crystallized. The paths taken would naturally have been those of the old land connections as seen to-day.

A solution of the second part of the problem may be partly found in that of the first. Yet it is strange to see our summer birds, like the Swifts, hasting southwards while so much light and warmth remain here. Perhaps subtle difficulties, due to a special pabulum being requisite arise, such as a scarcity of certain minute *Coleoptera* in the air. Migrants are largely insectivorous birds. Explanation has been sought by biological examination of certain organs and their products and noting the effect of environment and more or less light and heat on these. Dr. Rowan has stressed the absence of vitamin A and ultra-violet radiation during the arctic winter as possible causes. But positive conclusions from much of the experimental work done, apart from the still unexplained inter-tropical and trans-equatorial migrations, seem partly vitiated by the consideration that many of the facts observed may often mean no more than that factors, physiologically favourable, will promote metabolism of a constructive kind and *vice versa*. The birds affected grow restless because of improved health and increased vital energy. Organic life, throughout its forms, displays cycles and intrinsic rhythms similar to the periodical urge of migration. They are of different kinds and due to various causes. Non-breeding birds often lag behind, but what proportion fly northwards with the breeding birds? Not only do birds travel north and south, but at the season of migration many come to Britain from the Far East, and American birds from the far West. Do some of the eastern birds follow some old route? The western migrants, perhaps, are more often straying through loss of direction, youth, "assisted passages," adverse winds and the like.

The writer would be obliged if Members interested in Hampshire birds would send any notes made to him. Information concerning the "Starling roosts" of the County would be welcome. Thanks are due to Mr. H. Lea and others for useful data.

INSECTS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1932

By F. H. HAINES.

THE entomological work done during the year has chiefly consisted of recording insects seen, and the noting of appropriate data in connection with such occurrences. Orders will not usually be alluded to if their representatives, so far as known, were present in normal numbers and under ordinary conditions, unless they were of rarity, or of phenological or other interest. A correspondent writes that the result of his six weeks' collecting at midsummer in Hampshire worked out "in exact ratio to the abundance of wet-loving insects (notably *Tipulidae* and all *Neuroptera*) and dearth of all dry-loving insects (e.g. the whole *Hymenoptera* and *Orthoptera* with many *Diptera*)." The rainfall in spring was very heavy: in April 3.53in. and in May 4.64in., while 3.36in. were registered in July.

Orthoptera (Earwigs, Cockroaches, Crickets and Grasshoppers). It is now considered that of the three native cockroaches, *Ectobia lapponica* L., *E. perspicillaris* Herbst. and *E. panzeri* Steph., *E. perspicillaris* is only a pale variety of *E. lapponica*. All three species have been seen in the Forest. During twenty-five years of observation in south Dorset, only *E. panzeri*, commonly, and *E. perspicillaris*, not rarely, used to be noted. It is strange that if *E. perspicillaris* be but a pale form of *E. lapponica*, the type form, itself, of *E. lapponica* should never have occurred with its pale variety, *E. perspicillaris*, in Dorset as in Hampshire.

Plecoptera (Stoneflies). Stoneflies are very early insects in Hampshire. A specimen of *Capnia atra* Morton flew indoors at Appleslade in January. *Isopteryx torrentium* Pict. occurs annually on Dockens Water in May and June, and *Capnia nigra* Pict. in February. The males are almost wingless. *Nephelopteryx nebulosa* L. is common every March, the males having abbreviated wings. *Taeniopteryx risi* Morton is seen frequently from March to May. None of these species was seen in south Dorset.

Ephemeroptera (Mayflies, Duns and Spinners). *Ephemera danica* Müll. was first noted on Dockens Water on June 9th. This species, as often in Dorset, appears to the entire exclusion of *E. vulgata* L. on many streams. The latter prefers warmer, more tranquil waters, as does the local *E. lineata* Eaton.

Paraneuroptera (Dragonflies). The season was an exceptionally good one for many dragonflies. The little red *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* Sulz. was the first dragonfly seen. It occurred

at Appleslade on the 17th May, a late date. *Libellula depressa* L. followed on 19th May, *Agrion puella* L. on 30th May, *Calopteryx virgo* L. on 1st June, and *Libellula quadrimaculata* L. on 3rd June. This species was exceptionally common. By 16th June *Orithetrum caerulescens* Fab. was out in numbers, as was *Platycnemis pennipes* Pall. in all suitable New Forest localities. *Gomphus vulgatissimus* Leach was scarcer than in some years. The two New Forest streams it favours are somewhat more muddy in parts than those it does not frequent. *Anax imperator* Leach was common in Holland Wood on 18th June, one carrying a specimen of the very abundant moth *Bupalus piniarius* L. *Pyrrhosoma tenellum* Vill. was seen on 21st June. On 14th July a female was found preying on a limnobiid fly, another was taken coloured like the male, the abdomen being red instead of largely bronze-black. On the other hand, almost entirely dark specimens of both species of *Pyrrhosoma* were found. There was much activity among insects on this date, the day being calm and warm, with sunny intervals, and pressure fairly high (29.86in.). A female *Lestes sponsa* Hans. was taken preying on a tortricid moth in the afternoon. On 22nd June *Libellula fulva* Müll., a frequent Dorset dragonfly, was common at Hurn, as was *Orithetrum cancellatum* L., which was exceptionally common over a wide stretch of country. On 6th July *Aeschna juncea* L. was seen at Hurn. It is noteworthy that the common New Forest *Calopteryx virgo* L. overlaps the range of the common Dorset *C. splendens* Harris at Hurn, and preponderates. It prefers the more shady, gravelly and rather swifter waters. Doubtless such preference for somewhat different conditions often explains the apparent antagonism between closely allied species. It was noticed that on a certain bog the very local *Agrion mercuriale* Charp. swarmed, while the very common *Agrion puella* L. was practically absent. There was a similar scarcity of the usually abundant *Ischnura elegans* Van der L., while the "extinct" *I. pumilio* Charp. occurred.

The late Mr. W. J. Lucas, writing about 1899, considered this species "lost" as British, but in that year he rediscovered it himself in the New Forest, finding it until 1906. In 1930, however, he held that the colony had gone, suggesting, verbally, that there had been an immigrant swarm whose descendants had died out. Data kindly supplied by Mr. K. J. Morton, F.E.S., derived from Lieut.-Col. F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., led to the finding of this pretty little insect again this year, from June 17th to July 19th, on the south Hampshire bog referred to. Males, of which a few examples were taken, seemed much more numerous than females. The species appeared to be over by, or before, the 18th August, as was *A. mercuriale*. Individuals would at times

leave the bog myrtle of the swamp to flit over, or settle in, the damp runnels, filled with *Hypericum elodes*, marsh Galiums and *Ranunculus flammula*, near by.

With the permission of the Earl of Malmesbury, the haunts of that other very rare dragonfly, *Oxygastra curtisii* Dale, and other interesting insects, at Hurn, were again investigated. Though rather sparser than in 1931, both sexes were seen, being most in evidence on 1st July. The insect, as Mr. K. J. Morton points out, when first emerged flies at some distance from the water, evidently having a liking for open, heathy, fir-woods. In its later stage it returns to the river to breed. The last dragonflies noted were a female *Sympetrum striolatum* Charp. at Appleslade on 14th October, and *Aeschna cyanea* Müll. on 20th October.

Hemiptera are divided into (1) **Heteroptera** (Bugs), (2) **Homoptera** (Froghoppers, Plant-lice and Scale Insects). A search for the New Forest Cicada in its old haunts was unsuccessful. A near relative, *Centrotus cornutus* L. was, as usual, common. This insect is interesting as exhibiting, though in a far less degree, signs of those cumbrous and grotesque modifications shown in the prothorax of some of the foreign *Membracidae*. They compel the thought that if many organisms have developments that protect by mimicry, repellent taste or odour, forbidding colours or aggressive powers, many others must be actually handicapped by their own structure. The forms of the cephalothorax of many male spiders, the body-shapes of certain fish, the cumbrous tail of some birds, the conspicuous hues of numerous insects (neither mimetic nor warning), the long vulnerable legs of the daddy-long-legs, may be instanced. In the case of the *Tipula*, however, the larvae are well hidden and tough-skinned, which may explain why such a type has persisted unchanged and unvanquished by Nature for so long when so many others have perished :

So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life ;
" So careful of the type ? "—but no.
From scarped cliff and quarried stone
She cries, "A thousand types are gone :
I care for nothing, all shall go."

Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths). It was a somewhat poor and late season for the *Lepidoptera*, as for some other Orders, owing to the heavy summer rainfall of 1931, and that of May, 1932. On 16th March, a Comma butterfly was seen at Linwood and in June at Selborne ; on 5th April a Peacock and a Brimstone were noted at Appleslade, on 25th a Wood Argus in Roe Wood, on 14th May a Small Tortoiseshell, a Small Garden White, a Green-veined White and *Adela viridella* Sc. at Linwood, on 19th

an Orange-tip was seen at Rockford, on 22nd *Pseudopanthera macularia* L. in the Forest, and on 23rd a Small Copper at Appleslade. *Plemyria hastata* L. was common, as is usual now, in June, in the Forest. On 30th a Green Hairstreak and Large White were seen at Appleslade, on 10th June a Meadow Brown at Oakley Down, on 14th a Common Blue at Linwood, on 18th a Holly Blue in the New Forest, on 23rd a Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary at Burley, on 28th *Gnophria rubricollis* L. at Appleslade, and a Large Skipper at Barton, on 4th July *Diacrisia russula* L. was observed at Burley, and on 8th a White Admiral at Hurn. This butterfly, the Silver-washed and High Brown Fritillaries were common in the New Forest on the 12th July, but the variety *valezina* Esp. was not so common as in some years. The variety *nigrina* of the White Admiral occurred near Lyndhurst. On 16th July the Small Skipper was out in numbers at Appleslade, as was *Platyptilia bertrami* Rsl. On 19th *Zygaena trifolii* Esp. was about in many places in numbers. On 20th, the Gatekeeper butterfly was seen in the Forest and on 4th August, a Grayling at Hengistbury Head.

Some insects, either rare or not usually seen in the New Forest, were recorded: a belated Small Blue was seen near Lyndhurst on 9th July. It had probably been blown or had wandered from the nearer chalk-hills. A similar explanation may be given of the presence of a Marbled White at Brockenhurst on 15th July. The uncommon *Stauropus fagi* L. was also taken in July.

All the migrants specially chosen to obtain migratory data were observed in Hampshire during the season. The Painted Lady, the Red Admiral, the Clouded Yellow, *Plusia gamma* L., *Nomophila noctuella* Schiff. and *Plutella cruciferarum* Z. were noticed by various observers in several Hampshire localities. The Painted Lady appeared in May and was seen at Appleslade in September, Red Admirals were common in autumn, a male Clouded Yellow was seen at Rhinefields on 1st August and a female at Hengistbury on 2nd, a Pale Clouded Yellow was rather doubtfully seen near Oberwater on 27th June, *Plusia gamma* was common at Appleslade in August and September, and a specimen was bred from a larva feeding on *Senecio jacobaea* on 2nd Sept. at Dockens. *Nomophila noctuella* was present at Mudford in June and *Plutella cruciferarum* in various Hampshire localities. *Macroglossa stellatarum* L. was seen at Dockens on 18th August. It now appears certain that the Red Admiral, neither in its egg, larval, pupal or perfect state survives our winter in such condition as to be able to perpetuate itself here, and that we are dependent on immigrants for its existence in this country. But it is suggested that it and the Painted Lady may be evolving a hibernating habit

This would be an advantage to the species as they range northwards. *Tortrix viridana* L. was seen at Hurn on 1st July, but it was not common in the district. Meadow Browns were on the wing until after 9 p.m. (S.T.) on warm fine evenings. A Comma of the second brood was noted in Ringwood on 15th September, but the species was not as numerous as often of late years. A larva of *Eriogaster rubi* L. was seen on 23rd February at Appleslade. The larvae of the year did not retire to winter quarters until November.¹

Coleoptera (Beetles). Beetles, like the *Lepidoptera*, were not as a rule numerous in 1932 in Hampshire. Artificial agencies frequently destroy the natural conditions. The New Forest, in which timber-frequenting beetles should abound, often exhibits a dearth of trees in a favourable state for the coleopterist's activities, and constant burning impoverishes the heathlands. Strangely there are a few insects which will appear afresh in a burnt area: some frequenting the blackened stumps, others the scorched branches or charred brushwood. The very local *Pterostichus lepidus* F. was met with in the Forest, and the rare water-beetle, *Hydrovatus clypeatus* Sh., occurred in a pond towards Lymington. The rove-beetle, *Ptychandra hepatica* Er., was taken by sweeping herbage with a net. *Bledius fuscipes* Rye, a maritime species, was seen at Minstead. *Anisotoma orbicularis* Herbst was found by sweeping, and the sap-feeding *Epuraea guttata* Ol. at the exudation from a "Cossus" tree. *Pediacus dermestoides* F., a bark beetle, was discovered at Royden and in the New Forest, and *Litargus connexus* Gf. also at Royden. *Lucanus cervus* L. was noticed at Linwood as early as 1st June, but *Melolontha vulgaris* F. was not seen until 31st May. *Gnorimus nobilis* L. occurred in Roe Wood. *Throscus dermestoides* L., *T. carinifrons* By., *Elater sanguinolentus* Sk., *E. pomonae* S., *Tillus elongatus* L. and *Ptinus sexpunctatus* Panz. were all taken in the Forest. The fine coleopteron, *Prionus coriarius* L. was netted flying over flowers of *Cosmos* on the very misty evenings of 8th and 13th August, and one was found crawling on a path at Dockens on the following day. Other rare or local species occurring were *Leptura sexguttata* F., *Laria loti* Payk., *Hypophloeus linearis* F., *Mycetochara humeralis* F., *Asclera sanguinicollis* F., on hawthorn blossom, and *Tomoxia biguttata* Gy. The gradual southward extension of the northern *Rhinomacer attelaboides* F. until it has reached the New Forest is a very interesting fact. Attention has been drawn to its preference for pines with scorched foliage. A full series of *Apion kiessenwetteri* D.L. was taken on *Genista tinctoria* at Bucklers Hard, and *Bagous limosus* Gy. was captured in the Forest. The very scarce *Tapinotus sellatus* F. was recorded

1. A Milkweed butterfly was taken on 26th September at New Milton.

on *Lysimachis vulgaris* from Fleet in August and September, chiefly in a new variety, and the local *Hylastes attenuatus* Er. was found in the New Forest.

Diptera (Flies). *Mycetobia pallipes* Mg., one of the *Mycetophilidae* (Fungus-gnats) was seen in Gritnam Wood literally hovering over rain-water on an oak-stool. The species of the "troublesome" genera, *Simulium* (Sandflies) and *Ceratopogon* (Midges), and *Culicidae* (Mosquitoes) were said to be specially numerous. The handsome species of *Ctenophora* (*Tipulidae*) were rare. *C. pectinicornis* L. was seen on 14th June. *Tabanidae* were in profusion in July. At the end of June *Theriopterus montanus* Mg. occurred at Hurn, near the West Moors River, in numbers, and continued into August. The presence of this northern species on the Bracklesham sands and alluvium of this locality is notable. A very few scattered records exist from Glamorgan, Derby and Devon (Dartmoor). But these are granite districts or have a subsoil akin to that of its Highland haunts. The superficial soil and vegetation would not be so dissimilar. Such parallel surface conditions must explain the appearance of the northern water-beetle, *Coelambus novemlineatus* S., near Andover and Wareham. *Atherix marginata* F. and *Pelecocera tricincta* Mg. occurred beside the Oberwater at Aldridge on 23rd July, as did *Myiolepta luteola* Gmel. *Lasiopogon cinctus* F. was found in Matley Bog on 17th June and *Sphegina clunipes* Fl. on 22nd. *Xylota tarda* Mg. was also taken in the bog, and *X. florum* F. in Aldridge Hill Enclosure. Despite the bad weather, *Eristalis cryptarum* F. and *Chrysochlamys cuprea* Scop. appeared at Appleslade on 26th May (rather an early date), and the magnificent *Calliprobola speciosa* Ros. in Mark Ash on 20th May. *Eristalis abusivus* Coll. was in numbers on *Sonchus* at Hengistbury on August 4th. *Machimus rusticus* Mg. was taken again at Farley in August. Apparently it is chiefly a chalk and limestone species. *Microdon latifrons* Lw. was found in Old Bratley and at Rhinefields in June, *Lissa loxocerina* Fl. at Mark Ash on 8th July and *Dryomyza decrepita* Ztt. in Lyndhurst. Last year, at Linwood and Rockbourne, eight miles to the north-west, numbers of males only of the abundant hover-fly, *Melanostoma scalare* F. were found on spikes of the common grass, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, killed by a fungus, either an *Empusa* or an *Entomophthora*. This year on 14th June a similar mortality was noted on spikes of *Luzula campestris* and *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, both sexes of the fly being victims. On 18th, at Pignal, this fly was yet again found to have succumbed to the fungus; but on *Festuca ovina*, which was infested with aphides, and *Dactylis glomerata*. The aphides would have attracted ovipositing females, but why the sexes should have collected and

died together on the other grasses and the wood-rush, instead of on those nectar-bearing flowers they are wont to suck, is strange.

Hymenoptera (Saw-flies, Ichneumon-flies and Aculeates). The numbers of British species of the Orders *Diptera* and *Coleoptera* will probably not fall far short of 3,700 in each, and the British species of *Lepidoptera* may reach 2,200. The *Hemiptera* (Bugs, Frog-hoppers, Plant-lice and Scale Insects) is another very large Order. Yet the Order *Hymenoptera* is larger than any of these. The remaining twenty Orders are small or very small.

A fine metallic violet sawfly, the female of *Sirex noctilio* F. was caught at Appleslade on 13th September. The handsome ichneumon, *Protichneumon fuscipennis* Wesm., occurred on umbelliferous flowers at Farley Mount, near Winchester, on 19th August. It parasitizes the hawk-moths and the larger *Lepidoptera*. It had not before been recorded for the county.¹ Another fine ichneumon, *Nyxeophilus corsicus* Msh., was out in Old Bratley on 30th May. The well-known yellow Ophions will at times come to light in the depth of winter. *Ophion stigmaticus* Morl. and *O. longicornis* Brns. have thus been noticed at Appleslade in December and January. Both *Ophion* and *Paniscus* are remarkable in that they can inflict a sting, the pain of which may be noticed for several minutes, and irritation from the minute papule caused for a few hours afterwards in some cases. The sand-wasps were represented through the summer by, amongst others, *Mutilla europaea* L., the wingless female of which even entered the house. *Pompilus viaticus* L. was seen in May. Of the *Aculeata*, a hornet was seen on 18th June, but the species was, like other wasps, very scarce. Wasps were still active at Linwood on 28th November. On 11th March a humble-bee, probably *Bombus lucorum* L., was seen. Several were round the blossoms of *Salix* on 31st March, as was *Bombus ruderatus* F. and its black variety, *harrisellus* K. *Podalirius pilipes* F. was seen on 14th May. A Leaf-cutter bee, *Megachile* (?) *centuncularis* L., was noticed entering a burrow, made amongst the very damp moss of a Forest bog, with a large leaf, on 19th July, when *Saropoda bimaculata* Pz. was also noticed. A fresh female specimen of *B. terrestris* was seen on 1st November. Hive bees were quite active on 15th January and were working Michaelmas Daisies soon after 7 a.m. on 3rd November, a dull, warm morning with rather high barometer (30.24in.). They were flying, more or less, on suitable days, until 22nd December.

The occurrence of such species as *Oxygastra curtisii* and *Theriopectes montanus* in Hampshire leads to consideration of the reasons why the present insect fauna of the county is constituted as it is. It is largely agreed that practically all insect

¹. Nor had *Casinaria orbitalis* Grav., bred from Christchurch *Zygaena trifolii*, by Alan Druitt, in July.

life was destroyed in Britain during the Glacial Period, and that its renewal was brought about by three main streams of immigrants, whose paths are still those of our migratory birds : (1) an eastern immigration from the ancient Scandinavian contact with the eastern counties, which will account for the east European and Siberian elements in Britain. (2) A northern inroad from the vanished Arctic continent which linked northern Europe to Greenland and North America, of which the scattered northern islands are the remnants. A number of insects are common to northern Europe and its islands, Greenland and North America. (3) A southern entry from the old land connection which stretched between south-western Europe and the south-west of England and Ireland, accounting for the "Lusitanian" element in our plants and animals.

The distribution of *T. montanus* extends across the mountain regions of Europe to Siberia and Japan (*vide* Lindner's "Palae-arctic Diptera"). It illustrates the eastern element. *O. curtisii* is found in southern France, Spain and Portugal, and is of Lusitanian origin. A good example of the northern invasion is the minute, black-bodied, red-legged, circumpolar spider, *Erigone arctica* Wh., so common beneath seaweed and shore refuse on the shores of Poole Harbour and at Mudeford (*vide* Dr. A. R. Jackson's Papers on the Spiders of Lapland, Spitzbergen and Greenland). Extension of range is easy for many insects as they are strongly winged, but even wingless forms, apart from their own ambulatory powers and their possible carriage in the egg or other state by birds, fish, crustacea and other organisms, externally or internally, can be blown, like the seeds of many plants (*Compositae*, *Epilobium*). Especially is this so in the larval stage, if the larvae be hairy or hang by strands, just as spiders, which are very migratory, are wafted by their gossamer threads. A leaf with eggs or small larvae may travel far in a gale. False scorpions (Chernetidea) are not infrequently found attached to insects in flight.

Water insects will have means of dispersal peculiar to themselves, and their distribution in the past will have been dependent on the distribution of shallow sedimentary waters and deep igneous lakes, the direction of flow and condition of ancient rivers and perhaps on the tides and movements of the oceans, when salt or brackish conditions could be surmounted or endured. There are but few sea insects, save one or two genera of marine bugs (e.g., *Halobates*) and a very few partly marine beetles. But the varying nature of conditions at sea is unfavourable to such metamorphoses as air-breathing Arthropods undergo, not the presence of salt as such : though the difficulties that insects may have in guarding against exosmosis in salt water or in saline

haunts has been much insisted upon. Living tissues have peculiar properties of resistance which transcend those laws of physics which apply to inanimate matter. *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera* and some *Diptera*, whether shore dwellers or not, have often very impermeable exoskeletons, slightly more developed, perhaps, in such forms as the littoral *Saldidae* amongst bugs, and the *Cordyluridae* and all the *Phycadromidae* amongst flies. Similarly our seaside plants develop at times a thickened epidermis, special hairs and wax glands as protection against exosmosis. The larvae of some *Diptera* and *Coleoptera* and of the coast-frequenting species of *Agrotis* (*in sensu lato*) show well that the presence of salt will not prevent a coastline from offering an easy line of advance, within limits, to non-littoral, as well as strictly littoral insects and plants, whether they arrive from the north, east, or south-west. A coastal route will well explain the similarity, not only of littoral and sand-dune, but of inland forms, whether xerophiles or hygrophiles, on dysgeogenous or eugeogenous soils at quite opposite points on many of our coasts. Although most often shores are of sand, which has peculiar properties of heating and cooling, drying and mobility, they or their neighbourhood are often easy to pass over, for both flying or creeping things, as being warm, level and without many of the obstacles found inland. The sand formation is broken at intervals by mud expanses, chalk cliffs and reaches of clay, which permit creatures needing such soils easily to penetrate inland. Hence districts near the sea are often more prolific than inland neighbourhoods.

The Hampshire coast presents from east to west (1) chalk in the neighbourhood of Hayling Island, (2) London Clay and Tertiary sands, (3) sands and gravels of the Bagshot, Barton and Bracklesham Beds, (4) the Oligocene Hamstead, Bembridge, Osborne and Headon Series of shelly sands, clays and limestone, (5) Barton, Bagshot and Bracklesham sands and clays. Thus almost every soil in the Hampshire interior could be appropriately populated from the coast by insects working along the special soil which was necessary to them. Plastic forms, readily adaptable to new conditions (if the change be slow), under special stress, may pass from local varieties to new species. But reduced to actual arithmetic and figures, "natural selection" appears very difficult to apply and work, even allowing for Mendel's more definite laws of inheritance. Many species, especially those that are carnivorous and do not require a special vegetation, will flourish ubiquitously, if food supplies be sufficient and there be fair freedom from parasitic or other enemies.

Later arrivals, by partly natural and partly artificial channels, from across the narrow seas, and the "cosmopolitan" introduction of foreign forms, due to such ports in the County as

Portsmouth and Southampton, account for some recent additions to the fauna.

Hampshire being mainly non-industrial, species have not been lost to any extent by the contamination of earth, air and water through manufactories. Experiments seem to show that the presence of manganese and other substances, in soot and dust on the food plants, have caused melanism and other modifications in insects when they have survived at all. Clean farming, drainage and burning destroy natural habitats, which game preserving is apt to protect, but pheasants eat insects in deciduous woods, as do the large red wood ants in pine woods. Yet as the former often destroy the latter they benefit as well as harm the insect fauna.

Certain localities, like the Lymington salterns, are not so productive as of old: they afford scope for ecological study. The extensive mud-flats of other parts are sometimes very prolific.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Claude Morley, F.E.S., F.Z.S., etc., for records and notes. Mr. T. Poore and other friends have also supplied interesting data.

**REPORT ON FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY,
1931-1932**

NEOLITHIC.

Flint Mines.

Last year I reported that some flint mines had been found in Wilts just over the border. This year I am glad to report that the same excavator, Dr. J. F. S. Stone, has discovered some "a few yards South of Martin's Clump in the Parish of Over Wallop." (Hants 6", XXX, N.E.) These are the first flint shafts recorded in our County.

Long Barrows.

Hinton Ampner Parish. In March 1932 the Reverend A. B. Milner of Hinton Ampner cut some trial trenches in the barrow north of Lamborough Lane in the parish of Hinton Ampner (Hants 6", Ll. N.W.). The barrow is marked as two round barrows on the O.S., but has all the appearance of a long barrow. Locally it is said to be the burial place of those slain in 1644 in Cheriton Fight which took place all round the site. The barrow, whose axis is nearly E. and W., is about 75 yards long from rise to rise, and 5 to 6 ft. high: the ridge is about 28 yards long and about 18in. higher at the east end. Superficially it has a slight depression about 40ft. wide on each side and halfway round the ends.

Mr. Milner cut three trenches to test the existence of ditches. The first across the depression on the northern side of the barrow revealed a quarry ditch (that is, a ditch which would supply the substance of the barrow) 7ft. 9in. deep and 20ft. wide from lip to lip at the level of the undisturbed chalk, the second parallel with the axis and about 9 yards north of it revealed a narrower ditch 18ft. wide at the topsoil, which was dug down to the bottom, and a third at the east end about 12ft. from the axis and also parallel with it which shewed no ditch.

The evidence, therefore, of the general shape of the barrow, the existence of a deep quarry ditch at the side, smaller in dimensions at the east end, and the non-existence of a ditch across the end all goes to support the supposition that the barrow is a long one.

Several flint flakes with white patination, some fragments of animal bones, and two small fragments, possibly human, were found at various depths, mostly about 4 to 5 feet, as well as one or two small fragments of undateable pottery. Finally close to the bottom of the ditch at a depth of 6ft. 9in. a piece of the rim of a bowl of dark ware with "finger nail" markings inside and

outside the rim was found which confirmed the Neolithic age of the barrow.

A fuller note and plan is being prepared for the *Proceedings*.

The finds, of which the rim fragment of Neolithic pottery is especially noteworthy, are exhibited on the table.

Mr. McEuen has located the site of the traditional Bevis's Grave on Portsdown Hill at the top of Bedhampton Hill, 100 yards west of the Gate. It is recorded in a Grangerized copy of *The Hundred of Bosmere*, published in 1817, that a few years since this barrow was excavated and three skeletons were discovered therein. The skeletons being found together is some evidence of its having been a long barrow, and Mr. McEuen reports that the shape of the barrow is still recognisable and undoubtedly belongs to this class.

The book also records another barrow on Portsdown Hill, near the Telegraph. It extended east and west about 80 yards by 15 yards across and contained twelve skeletons, some deposited in cists while others were placed only on the surface of the chalk.

The details shew that at least one of the skeletons was crouched.

The tumulus was just east of the Telegraph, but no signs of it can now be found. From its measurements it seems pretty certain to have been a long barrow.

The extract from *The Hundred of Bosmere* is appended to this report for record in the *Proceedings*.

Extract from *The Hundred of Bosmere*, by Walter Butler, published in Havant 1817 (only 50 copies printed) :

Some works of the Britons, which we have noticed, in the long tumulus or barrow, upon the Eastern part of Portsdown, called Bevis's Grave. A few years since in digging away part of the chalk, three skeletons were discovered within 12in. of the surface, and a broken spear lying by their side.

Another long barrow has lately been opened on Portsdown, near Telegraph, extending from east to west about 80 yards, and in breadth about 15 yards, containing 12 skeletons. Some deposited in cists, while others were only placed on the surface of the chalk, and the barrow raised by throwing up the contents of the fosse on each side.

The last discovered skeleton occupied a cist to itself by way of distinction, but too short for its length, and remained in perfect state. In one of the skulls was a British arrowhead ; while others of the skulls betrayed marks of contusion, the effects of a battle. This tumulus might have extended beyond the turnpike road, as bones have been discovered in an Eastern direction, and also to the west of the barrow.

ROUND BARROWS.

Several round barrows have been brought to light by Air Photography, a notable group being observed near Weston Coley in the Parish of Micheldever (Hants 6", XXXIII, N.W.) in the S.W. corner of a field which lies to the west of the railway

embankment between the valley of the stream on the north and the Stoke Charity—Micheldever Road on the south.

Mr. McEuen has noted a fine round barrow in the N.E. corner of Heyden Wood. It has been duly reported to the O.S.

Destruction.

A round barrow called Gob's barrow at the east end of Portsdown Hill near the George Inn was excavated a few years ago by Col. Cooke, who states that a skeleton was found there 40 years ago. It is now unrecognisable as it has been used as the site of a house called "Barrow Dene."

Mr. C. Fred Fox reports that the round barrow on Netley Hill which was the boundary of Hound Parish has been levelled. Its position, however, was marked on the O.S.

A skeleton "with a dagger sticking in its ribs" was found in digging the reservoir at Andover by the Iron Bridge. The bones were mineralised. I have been unable to trace the dagger, but it was probably a Bronze Age interment, of which there are several along this ridge.

SAXON.

Nether Wallop.

About the year 1870 an iron spearhead with a split socket was found at Nether Wallop. Through the good offices of Mr. Aitken and Dr. Hobbs the exact site was located, and through the generosity of Major Denman of Netley Court digging was undertaken there in May 1931. Mr. W. E. V. Young was in charge of the excavations and did the work, with one assistant. It was hoped that the site might prove to be that of a Saxon cemetery, but our hopes were disappointed. Nothing was found but some shallow flat-bottomed pits containing fragments of what is vaguely described as mediaeval pottery. This raises a doubt as to whether the spearhead may not have been of the same date.

Kind assistance was provided by Mr. Eve who lent tools.

Woolbury Fields.

In the year 1911 a Saxon brooch and bracelet, both of bronze, were found in a rabbit scrape on a lynchet of the prehistoric fields at Woolbury Ring (see *Wessex from the Air*, Plate 25) by Mr. Gray Hill, son of Sir Norman Hill, Bart., of Green Place, Stockbridge.

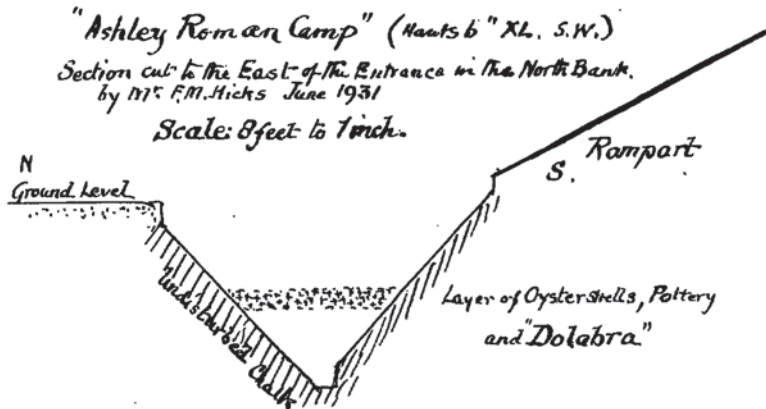
At Sir Norman's suggestion and expense a dig was carried out at Easter 1932, Mr. Young again being in charge. It was again hoped that the previous accidental discoveries might point to a burial, but again we were disappointed. Under the lynchet, and older than it, was found a filled-in ditch; but except for the inevitable fragments of R.B. pottery nothing whatever was found.

ROMAN.

"Ashley Roman Camp." (Hants 6", L., S.W.)

In the summer of 1931 Mr. F. M. Hicks and some members of Southgate Hill, Winchester College, made a trial excavation in the ditch of the Camp in order to test the suggested date of the entrenchment. (A description of the Earthwork with plan and measurement will be found in Dr. Williams-Freeman's *Field Archaeology of Hants*, pp. 229—233 and 351.)

The excavation was made without expert assistance, east of the Entrance, on the north side of the Camp by digging a trench in the ditch parallel to the rampart. At about 5 feet down a layer of many oyster shells, small bits of pottery of early Roman types including some of pre-Conquest character were found and an iron tool, identified by Mr. Christopher Hawkes of the British Museum as a "Dolabra" or Roman entrenching tool.



A cross trench was then dug at right angles to the rampart and all filling removed so as to shew the shape of the ditch. It proved to be 9ft. deep and V-shaped. The angle at the bottom of the ditch was cleaned out more carefully recently to ascertain if it shewed the small channel cut about a foot square which is characteristic of some Roman ditches. Mr. Hicks reports: "As far as we can tell, the bottom went like this (see sketch of section), *i.e.* one side (the south side) does seem to go down at a steeper angle to a flat bottom about a foot across: but it is not very decisive."

The section of the ditch seems to settle the question of the Roman construction of the Camp, and the finding of the Roman entrenching tool is decisive.

From the description in Collingwood's *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, published in 1930, the earthwork is of the type described as "Semi-permanent Camps," of which a few have been partially excavated in the north of England. So far as I know no Roman Camps have been recognised south of the Thames with the exception of that on Hod Hill, Dorset, which is of a different type. The size, lay-out and the measurement of ramparts and ditch at Ashley all correspond closely enough to those of the Semi-permanent class.

It is possible that Egbury, a suggested site of the lost Vindomis might prove to be a semi-permanent Camp, but so far the Roman finds there have been few.

Winchester City.

This region does not as a rule fall within the scope of Field Archaeology. Mr. Ward-Evans' discovery, however, that at Hyde Abbey Bowling Club and Tennis Club the foundations of the City wall were laid on a layer of puddled chalk and that this in its turn was placed on a bank of clay mixed with earth in or on which were shards of pottery, bones and burnt flint, shew that the wall was built on an Earthwork—of what date is not determined.

MEDIAEVAL.

In the autumn of 1931 Mrs. Tubbs, of Thedden Grange, near Alton, invited the Club to investigate some excavations she was making with a view to testing the existence of an underground passage indicated by a water diviner.

Mr. Anderson, our Subject Secretary for Geology, kindly went to see the diggings: the results were, however, entirely negative as regards the supposed passage. A deep pit at some distance from the line indicated was cleared out and proved to be an old sump in the chalk with an arch 5 feet high, filled with gravel, in its wall. A clearly defined trough in the surface of the field between the pit and the house marked the line of an old drain. Some enormous paramoudra flints were encountered in the excavations, one of which was presented to the Alton Museum.

These large drains, sometimes bricked as at Old Basing, which were not uncommon in Mediaeval houses and are often quite large enough for a man to crawl through, are probably the unromantic origin of the secret underground passages of which the tradition is so common in the countryside.

J. W.-F.

**SUBJECT SECRETARY'S REPORT—
ARCHITECTURE, 1932**

THE two chief events of the year in the department of architecture in Hampshire, are the exposure of the foundations of the now demolished parts of the King's Castle, and the repair of the Westgate.

One of the advantages of the honourable post of Subject Secretary in architecture is that the holder is so often able by a little skilful management, to shift the work on to other shoulders. That is what I am about to do now. Mr. Warwick, who so ably superintended the repairs of the Gate, has described the work, and Mr. Ward-Evans will supply an account of the discoveries at the Castle.

In January, I was officially concerned with the discovery of some skeletons in the garden of No. 7 The Close. I mention the fact here because I think it practically certain that the cemetery had some connexion with the monastery, or with the cathedral. I mean in short, that they were Christian burials. This because they orientate fairly exactly with the Cathedral—about 15° south of east. That being so, they come within the interesting subject of monastic planning and therefore must be mentioned in this Report. But here again I have succeeded in delegating the real work to our President, for whom we telephoned on the first discovery.

Last year I reported on an improvement of the front of the Deanery, by the reopening of a blocked window. The empty niches of this front are very eloquent on what went to make architecture in the 13th century. You will perhaps remember their appearance—very shallow with small semi-circular brackets to broaden the ledges for the statues. I am happy to say that I have quite lately found that we have one of these statues still in our possession. It is the headless, draped, female figure recently exhibited at South Kensington. The ground on which this figure stands is of a very peculiar form. I need not describe it; suffice it to say that a cardboard template (or pattern) cut to the form of the ground of the statue, fits the base of the niche to a small fraction of an inch. The figure and the porch are of exactly the same period—mid 13th century—and finally the statue was dug up in recent times in the Deanery garden. There can therefore be no shadow of doubt as to its *provenance*. I am in hopes that the beautiful lady will shortly be restored to her original home.

T. D. A.

Winchester.
27th April, 1932.

A NEW EXHIBIT OF IGUANODON

THE *Natural History Magazine* for April 1933, contains a note on this large fossil which has been mounted and placed on exhibition in the Dinosaur Gallery of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. In 1914 the nearly entire skeleton of this large fossil reptile was discovered on the south-west coast of the Isle of Wight. The finder was the late Mr. Reginald W. Hooley, F.G.S., for a long time an active and respected member of the Hampshire Field Club. The skeleton was developed with great skill from the matrix by Mr. Hooley himself and an account of the discovery may be found in the *Geological Magazine* for April 1917. But his studies of it were only completed in 1924, and Mr. Hooley's paper was read before the Geological Society and appeared in its *Quarterly Journal* for 1925 (Vol. LXXXI, Pt. I, pp. 1-61).

The work of mounting was done by Mr. L. E. Parsons, a member of the staff of the Museum, and the exhibit standing in a central position is very effective. The length of the skeleton from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail is 16 feet. This type of a new species has been named after its place of origin, *Iguanodon atherfieldensis*. It is gratifying to our Club that one of its members should have made the discovery in its own local area.

SAXON BUTTON BROOCH FROM SILCHESTER

WE illustrate a small Saxon button brooch which was picked up at Silchester some years ago. It is of the full size. Under, there are the usual two studs which supported the iron pin; this is missing. It is in the possession of A. D. Passmore, Callas House, Wanborough, Swindon. The outer rim is somewhat damaged. As far as can be learned, it was found about 1890.



A NEGLECTED SCIENCE

By MRS. COPE.

WHAT is a Science? Something to be studied, conquered and acquired, something to shew the origins of things. That being so, it can be claimed for Heraldry that it is a Science: it has to be studied and learnt, and it does definitely date any thing on which coats of arms are blazoned, engraved or painted. The popular idea of Heraldry is that it is lost art, that the chief thing is to learn a lot of obscure terms of no particular use, that is all. Yes! but behind these preliminaries lies the real Heraldry, the science which enables the discovery of date and ownership and origin of a coat of arms.

Heraldry of the first sort is quite a usual accomplishment, but advanced Heraldry is almost unknown. A life study of the subject enables one to speak from intimate knowledge; a long experience gives the facility to date a shield at sight. By so doing it is possible to decide who was the original owner:

In a certain old house in one of the Home Counties which Archaeological Societies have visited, there is in a window a beautiful little leaded medallion of coloured armorial glass with nine quarterings. It was, as usual, "unknown," so I sketched it and went home to consult my own MSS. No printed book would, I knew, help much to solve the question, because every one of those nine quarterings had to be discovered as heiress marriages. I possessed few books which would help in the search. My own MSS. dictionary I had made entirely to solve this sort of interesting puzzle; it did not fail me. Soon I found the first quartering was Pawlett. Then it remained to trace Pawlett inter-marriages. This sounds easy, but of all the heiresses concerned none fitted the case. Curiously the Pawletts, or Pouletts, only appear in a Heralds Visitation with a brief three-generation pedigree.

I happened to know Basing Church and Basing House, and remembered the Pawlett Chapel in the former, having been long ago consulted about a mysterious quartering in one of the shields. I endeavoured to trace it but could get no further than that it was brought into the Pawlett shield by the marriage with Elizabeth Capel; the Capel pedigree omits the names of the earlier wives. No Herald had ever been able to name the quartering, so when I found it belonged to the Capels I felt sure it was Joan wife of Sir William Capel. I had got further than the Heralds College and added an early marriage.

This particular Pawlett shield I had discovered was without the Capel and the unnamed shield; comparing this with the shields in Old Basing Church, I was able to write definitely as to its date, the style of the glass and the drawing of the coats of arms dated it as Elizabethan: thus I could see it was a shield of the 1st Marquess of Winchester who died at the age of 97 in 1572. I feel sure this beautiful little medallion came out of the "New House" at Basing attached to but not actually built on to the old Castle at Basing. This "new house" was built about 1531. This I consider coincides with the date of this shield. Consulting the *Fall of Basing House*, by Godwin, the "New House" was stormed 14th October, 1645: "beseiging it with guns, and then gaining an entrance passed through into the Old House." One wonders if the little shield was loot on that fatal October day. But how it found its way into a Berkshire house is not so easily found. This Berkshire house was burnt down and rebuilt—a very clever work of modern antique architecture. I suspect the Pawlett shield was bought and brought to Berkshire as there was no connection otherwise.

If, as I think, this shield came from Basing, I also think there must have been others. This class of shield would adorn the window of a hall or dining room. There should be another similar shield with Elizabeth Capel's many quarterings, also crests of both families. If so, where is this latter?

Perhaps these also have found their way into some distant house. I write this hoping that some reader who possesses an "unknown" medallion of arms will write to me.

This is only one of the many interesting discoveries the real science of Heraldry enables one to make. My notebooks record many equally interesting discoveries.

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Errors, or omissions from the above list should be notified to : The Hon. Secretaries, Hampshire Field Club, Staple Garden, Winchester.

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The Editor will welcome contributions relating to the subjects dealt with by the Society; and review copies of books dealing with Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Address: Rev. F. N. Davis, Rowner Rectory, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.

The Rev. F. N. Davis is County Correspondent for The British Archaeological Association, and would be very glad to receive news of local finds and any other archaeological information with a view to passing it on to the central authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1931

(Presented to the Annual Meeting held on April 27th, 1932.)

THE past year has been a difficult one for all public societies and bodies, yet the interest in this Society has been well maintained and the percentage of resignations of Members is not a large one. Beginning the year with 400 Members, the number is now 397.

During the year the Society has lost by death one of its Past Presidents, Sir William Portal, Bart., V.L., M.A., F.S.A., who filled the office of President on three occasions: 1900—1902; 1908—1910; and 1914—1916. Sir William's zeal for architecture and archaeology was recognised in his election to Fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries in 1906, and his interest in this Society and its work was always an active one. The Society has lost also its Entomological Secretary in the death of Mr. W. J. Lucas, B.A., F.E.S., who was a regular contributor to *Proceedings*; the latest article from his pen will appear in Vol. XII, Part I, which is now in the Press. Other losses include Lady (Spencer) Portal, Sir Alfred Yarrow, Bart., Mr. E. J. Wilde of Winchester, Mr. A. J. Carter of Southampton, and Miss Bentinck of Tilmore, Petersfield.

During 1931, in addition to the Annual Meeting, nine Field Meetings were held, including two Botanical Meetings. The attendances were large, and the number of visitors was once again greater than ever before.

The Society joined in the welcome given to the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies on the occasion of the Congress held at Winchester in June, under the Presidency of Professor Sir Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D.

The Rev. F. N. Davis, M.A., B.LITT., F.S.A., represented the Society at the Anglo-American Conference of Historians held in London in July.

During the year a detailed Index of the first ten volumes of *Proceedings* has been issued; it was prepared by Mr. F. W. Pepper, F.L.A. The Council recommend the payment of £15 as an honorarium to Mr. Pepper for the preparation of the Index.

Part I of Volume XII of *Proceedings*, under the Editorship of the Rev. F. N. Davis, M.A., B.LITT., F.S.A., is now in the Press.

In view of the outstanding liability of approximately £95 on the publication of the St. Catharine's Hill Volume, due from the three young authors of the volume, the Council recommend that the Club should accept the liability, and take over the copyright and assets of the Volume.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Payn has consented to fill the vacant office of Local Secretary for the Andover district.

Mr. J. F. Rayner, F.R.H.S., has done much valuable work for the Club as Joint Subject-Secretary for Botany for many years; on Mr. Rayner's leaving Hampshire for London, the Rev. H. Purefoy-FitzGerald, M.B.E., J.P., F.L.S., one of the original members of the Club, has consented to act as Botanical Secretary, with Mr. Patrick M. Hall. Mr. F. H. Haines of Ringwood will fill the vacant post of Subject-Secretary for Ornithology.

The Club's Research Committee continued in 1931 its endeavour to determine the age of the earthwork on Oliver's Battery, Winchester—an endeavour which was somewhat obscured in 1930 by the remarkable find of the Winchester Anglo-Saxon Bowl. The excavations were again carried out under the direction of Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Mr. Andrew's paper showing that the earthwork is of early Roman date is being published in Volume XII, Part I, of the Club's *Proceedings*.

The Research Committee's programme for 1932 includes excavation of a site on Meon Hill, Stockbridge, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1932.

(Presented to the Annual Meeting on April 26th, 1933.)

During 1932 the membership of the Club has been well maintained. At the time of the Annual Meeting the number of Members was 397; it is now 396.

The Society lost the services of one of its oldest officials and best-known Members by the death in December of Mr. F. J. Burnett. For 28 years Mr. Burnett controlled the finances of the Society, and their satisfactory condition was largely due to his skilled and careful oversight. In March 1933 the Society lost one of its oldest Members, Mr. H. Glasspool, J.P., who was a member of the Council and an energetic local Secretary for Southampton for many years. Other Members who have passed on are: The Rev. F. G. Buller, M.A., of Kingsclere; Mr. F. B. Daniell, Winchfield; Mr. W. G. Horseman, L.R.I.B.A., of Southampton, who was responsible for the successful restoration of the altar screen in Eling Church; Miss E. A. Barker of Wolverton, and Mrs. C. J. Sharp of Southampton.

During 1932, in addition to the Annual Meeting, ten Field Meetings were held, including one joint Geological and Botanical Meeting, one Botanical Meeting, and a Fungus Foray. The attendances were again large, and the number of visitors was as great as in any previous year.

Mr. F. H. Haines of Ringwood has accepted the Subject-Secretaryship for Entomology, in succession to the late Mr. W. J. Lucas, B.A., F.E.S., and Mr. Haines is also continuing his work as Ornithological Subject-Secretary. Mr. E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., is the new Subject-Secretary for Mycology.

During the year Part I of Vol. XII of *Proceedings* was published, under the Editorship of the Rev. F. N. Davis, M.A., B.LITT., F.S.A. Part II of Vol. XII of *Proceedings* is now in the Press.

Excavation of the site on Meon Hill, Stockbridge, was carried out on behalf of the Research Committee, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A.

The excavation quickly disclosed a typical ditch of the Early Iron Age Period known as La Tène II (c. 250 B.C.). In the partly silted-up ditch were found ten skeletons, roughly interred, of men who had been executed—probably Saxons. Another surprise was a second ditch containing pottery of Hallstatt and La Tène I periods (c. 400 B.C.). Pit dwellings of the same early period were partially excavated. Miss Liddell's preliminary report of the excavations is appearing in Vol. XII, Part II, of *Proceedings*.

The Research Committee's programme for 1933 includes the continuation of the excavations on Meon Hill, Stockbridge, and also excavation of the presumed pit dwellings outside Danebury Ring, in order to date the occupation of the site.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1932

Geological and Botanical Meeting in the Vale of Wardour. Wednesday, May 11th. Directed by Mr. F. W. Anderson, M.Sc., and the Rev. H. Purefoy-FitzGerald, F.L.S. Quarries were visited at Teffont Evias and in the Vale of Chilmark, and the Purbeck and Portland beds therein exposed were examined. Reported in *The Hampshire Observer*, May 14th.

Shaftesbury Abbey, and Guildhall; Farnham Museum, Dorset, and the Barrows on Oakley Down. Wednesday, May 25th. Directed by The Hon. Secretaries. Reported in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, and *The Hampshire Observer* May 28th.

St. Catherine's Hill, Christchurch; and Dudsbury Camp, Dorset. Tuesday, June 7th. Directed by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. Reported in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, and *The Hampshire Observer* June 11th.

Newtown, Shalfleet Church, Carisbrooke Castle and Newport Grammar School, I.W. Wednesday, June 29th. Directed by Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S. Reported in *The Isle of Wight County Press*, July 2nd.

Botanical Meeting at Noar Hill, Selborne. Wednesday, July 6th. Directed by the Rev. H. Purefoy FitzGerald, F.L.S. Reported in *The Hampshire Herald* and *The Hampshire Observer*, July 9th.

Little London and Silchester. Wednesday, July 13th. Directed by Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Karslake, M.A., F.S.A. Attention was paid mainly to the very interesting pre-Roman details of Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum). Reported in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, and *The Hampshire Observer*, July 16th.

Warnford Church, Old Winchester Hill, East Meon Church, and Court House, East Meon. Tuesday, July 26th. Directed by Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman. Reported in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, *The Hampshire Observer*, and *The Hampshire Telegraph*, July 30th.

Eling Church, Beaulieu Abbey, and Buckler's Hard. Tuesday, August 23rd. Directed by The Hon. Secretaries. Reported in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, *The Hampshire Observer*, and *The Hampshire Advertiser*, August 27th.

The Meon Hill, Stockbridge, Excavations; Nether Wallop Church, Quarley Hill. Tuesday, September 20th. Directed by Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman. The medieval wall paintings recently uncovered in Nether Wallop Church by Professor Tristram were described by Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A. Reported in *The Hampshire Chronicle* and *The Hampshire Observer*, September 24th.

Fungus Foray at Waggoners' Wells, Bramshott. Thursday, October 6th. Directed by Mr. E. W. Swanton, A.L.S. A report appears on another page of this Part of *Proceedings*.

