Vol. V Part VI

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ISLE OF WIGHT NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR 1961

Price (to Non-Members) 10/- post free

Issued December, 1962.

Isle of Wight:
THE COUNTY PRESS, NEWPORT.
1763/1962.

The President at the Society's Exhibition "Local Look," August, 1961.

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LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected at the Annual General Meeting, 13th January, 1962).

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Vice-Presidents:

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CAPT. G. C. C. DAMANT, C.B.E., R.N., East Cowes.
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MISS M. G. POLLARD
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MISS T. WHITE (*ex-officio*)

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J. E. COOPER, Cliff Close, 99 Victoria Avenue, Shanklin, I.W.

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E. W. MARVIN, Beach House, Queen's Road, Cowes, I.W.

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J. STAFFORD, M.A., Westering, Moor Lane, Brighstone, I.W.

Flower Recorder:

MISS T. WHITE, Seascape, Lower Gill's Cliff Road, Ventnor, I.W.

Conservation Officer:

S. T. WAITE, Whitewings, Queen's Road, Cowes, I.W.

(Publications sent in exchange should be addressed to the Editor as above).

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O. H. Frazer (*Chairman*), J. E. Cooper (*Secretary*), R. Machin, Mrs. Seabroke, J. Russell.

Conservation Committee:

S. T. Waite (*Chairman*), Mrs. Seabroke, J. Russell.

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Newtown Trust Fund Committee:

Mrs. I. Gaskin (*Chairman*), Mrs. C. Cooper (*Secretary*), Mrs. D. Frazer, G. J. Lawrence, J. Russell, T. V. Hunt.

NEW MEMBERS.

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Miss K. H. Bell, Green Meadow, Cowes.
Mr. F. Boyce, Bou-Saada, Southdown Road, Freshwater Bay.
Mr. E. C. Cooke, 63 West Street, Ryde.
Mr. J. S. Cole, 143 Carisbrooke Road, Newport.
Mr. J. M. Cheverton, Downside, Westhill Drive, Shanklin.
Mrs. V. E. Cheverton, Downside, Westhill Drive, Shanklin.
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Mrs. M. Cooper, Providence House, Norton Green, Freshwater.
Miss M. P. Clay, 3 Newport House, Crocker Street, Newport.
Miss V. Cottam, London Farm, Shalfleet, Calbourne.
Miss M. P. Evans, 114 Mill Hill Road, Cowes.
Mr. H. J. L. Greene, 62 Fellows Road, Cowes.
Mrs. E. Greene, 62 Fellows Road, Cowes.
Mr. J. Graddon, 106 Warwick Road, London, W.14.
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Mr. I. B. Hawkes, Meadowsweet, Colwell Bay.
Brig. H. E. Hopthrow, Surrey House, Cowes.
Mrs. Hopthrow, Surrey House, Cowes.
Mr. N. Jones, Sunnycroft, Sibden Road, Shanklin.
Mr. H. Knowler, Windward, Fishbourne, Ryde.
Mr. C. C. Lucas, Noah's Ark, Newtown, Newport.
Mrs. S. Lucas, Noah's Ark, Newtown, Newport.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell, 6 Park Road, Ryde.
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Mr. S. Ross, Coppidthorne, Calbourne.
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Mrs. Smith, Little Stoke, Summers Lane, Totland Bay.
Mr. S. D. L. Shore, c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., Cowes.
Dr. D. S. Thomas, Windyridge, Swains Road, Bembridge.
Mr. R. J. Taylor, 93 High Street, Carisbrooke, Newport.
Miss V. Tait, 14 Longmead Road, Ryde.
Mr. E. F. Upward, 3 Hill Street, Sandown.
Mrs. Upward, 3 Hill Street, Sandown.
Mr. P. K. Wallis, 11 Spencer Road, Ryde.
Mr. C. T. Witherby, Eagles Ledge, Upper Bonchurch, Ventnor.
Mr. S. Waite, Whitewings, Queen's Road, Cowes.
Mrs. S. Williams, Blackbridge House, Freshwater Bay.
Mr. J. Wooldridge, No. 2 Four Cottages, Whippingham Road, East Cowes.

OBITUARIES.

MR. EVELYN WILLIAM POLLARD, B.Sc.

Born in Ryde 1877 and brought up by his father with a love and interest in all natural studies, he became an expert in various branches. Always keen on science, he was an evening class tutor for 10 years, giving (in 1905) the first lecture on wireless telegraphy in the Island. He later developed an interest in Seismology, influenced by the work of Dr. John Milne, of Shide, and became recognised in later years as one of the leading amateur seismologists in the country. He was largely instrumental in arranging for the Milne memorial display in Carisbrooke Museum.

His lifelong interest was Botany. In 1900, as a student, he gained the Pharmaceutical Society's silver medal in Botany and never lost, but increased, his knowledge in the subject.

He joined this Society in 1937, becoming President in the war years, and later a vice-president.

He died in October, 1961, at Dorking, where he was a founder-member of the Dorking Naturalist Society.

MISS E. WHITE.

The sister of the late Mr. E. H. White, Past-President of the Society, she had been a resident of Shanklin all her life and was a keen botanist and gardener. At her residence, Windyridge, Landguard Road, she had by her own efforts created a garden of great beauty, which had been open to the public. She had also visited other European countries with her brother to study the flora. She had been a member of the Society for many years and throughout her later life had continued to follow its activities with every interest. In addition to botany, Miss White was a keen ornithologist.

BALANCE SHEET, 1961.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	115	10	7
Subscriptions	105	0	0
Donations	28	12	6
Sale of *Proceedings*, Reprints, and Bird Reports	6	5	3
Interest on Investments and Deposit Accounts	11	19	9
Newtown Fund (Exhibitions, Film Shows, Donations, etc).	81	13	8
	£349	1	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printing *Proceedings*, Reprints, and Bird Reports	76	10	4
Other Printing	19	14	10
Stationery		14	0
Prizes (Book Tokens)	1	12	6
Hire of Halls, Caretakers' Fees, etc.	11	2	0
Subscriptions and Donations	8	10	0
Petty Cash (including Postages)	13	4	2
Sundries	1	7	0
National Trust (1st Payment *re* Newtown)	75	0	0
Committee Expenses—Newtown Fund	1	0	0
Balance in hand	140	6	11
	£349	1	9

Investment 3½ Per Cent. War Stock (market value estimated) £167 0 0

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) E. M. NEWNHAM
S. G. WHITE,
Hon. Auditors.

(Signed) A. J. HENRY,
Hon. Treasurer.

GENERAL MEETINGS, EXHIBITIONS, AND EXCURSIONS.

Visit to Winchester, 4th February, 1961.

A party of about 15 members, led by the President, attended the inaugural meeting of the Hampshire and I.W. Naturalists' Trust at the Guildhall. Lord Portchester presided and Mr. E. M. Nicholson, Director-General of the Nature Conservancy, addressed the meeting on the objects of the Trust, and the work carried out by naturalists in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. An attractive nature film in colour entitled " Journey into Spring," taken at Selborne (the home of the famous naturalist Gilbert White), was shown in conclusion. Many of those attending became Founder-members of the Trust.

General Meeting held on Saturday the 11th February, 1961.

The President in the chair.

There was a large attendance of members, who spent an interesting afternoon devoted to a report and exhibition of the Survey of Newtown and Hamstead undertaken at Whitsun, 1960. There was a wonderful display of bird and other photographs, preserved specimens of the fauna and flora, a reconstructed bird-watcher's " hide," coloured slides, drawings, and paintings, etc. Mr. R. J. Machin spoke of the work carried out towards the establishment of a Nature Reserve. A coloured film giving a general exposition of the work was followed by another on bird life (with commentary by the President), also a further coloured film of Newtown produced by the pupils of Cowes Secondary Modern School. A collection in aid of the National Trust purchase of the area found good support.

General Meeting held on Saturday 4th March, 1961.

The President in the chair.

Mr. J. E. Cooper (Secretary of the Society) contributed an interesting paper on the foundation and growth of the Society. He explained that the Society was formed in about 1919, largely due to the initiative and work of the late Frank Morey, of Newport. The first president was the late Mr. G. W. Colenutt, of Ryde, and early members included Mr. Reginald Fox, of Shanklin (a member of the Darwin family) and Mr. James Groves (a well-known botanist).

Mr. L. C. Prebble next gave an address on Conchology. The speaker (an experienced collector) possesses a large and varied collection, now in his private museum at Binstead. Mr. Prebble exhibited selections of shells in cases, and interesting coloured drawings.

Mr. W. Shepard finally gave an address on plant galls and deformities. He gave a description of some of the insects (ranging over several orders) which produced galls, and of the various plants affected, also describing other plant deformities and the insects and other creatures producing them.

Informal Meeting held on Friday 17th March, 1961.
Subject for discussion—Ornithology.
Records were discussed and are embodied in the Bird Report.

Informal Meeting held on April 14th, 1961.
Subject for discussion—Botany.
Miss T. White (Flower Recorder) conducted the meeting. Specimens brought included Wood Goldilocks (*ranunculus auricomus*) and Milk Thistle (*silybum marianum*), together with a large collection of very early flowers. Mrs. Seabroke, Miss Cooper, and Miss Newnham were contributors.

There was a discussion on the appearance and disappearance of certain specimens, such as Henbane, Chicory, and Garlic. Mr. O. Frazer (president) gave an account of steps taken to preserve the Wood Calamint.

Visit to Nunwell 22nd April, 1961.
By kind permission of Mrs. Aspinall-Oglander.
The party assembled at the Bull Ring, Brading, and then proceeded to Nunwell. Mr. W. J. Roberts gave a brief review of the history of Nunwell and of the Oglander family throughout the centuries with particular reference to Sir John Oglander, famous member of the family, who lived there in the 17th century. The architectural styles of the various building periods were also noted. The party returned to Brading to see the Oglander Chapel in the church.

Visit to the Needles 15th May, 1961.
A large party of members set out from Yarmouth in two boats in ideal weather. The main purpose of the trip was to view the sea birds nesting in the cliffs. Species seen included Herring Gull, Greater and Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Cormorant, Shag, Guillemot, Razor-bill, Jackdaw, and Rock-Pipit. Neither Puffin nor Raven were seen.

There was also some discussion on the identity of certain plants growing on the cliff face, but this question was not finally resolved.

Visit to Mottistone Mill, Brighstone (home of the President), June 10th, 1961.

About 50 members and friends were present.

A Treasure Hunt took place involving the finding and naming of 50 different wild plants, marked with numbers, in the grounds of the mill. Prizewinners were Miss G. Bullock, Mrs. M. Seabroke, Mrs. M. Henry, and Diane O'dell.

In addition, there was a most interesting display of mounted specimens of Orthoptera (Earwigs, Crickets, and Grasshoppers, etc.) and Odonata (Dragonflies) from the collection of the President's father, Mr. W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.

Tea was provided by Mrs. D. Frazer, assisted by Mrs. W. R. Frazer, Mrs. J. Cooper, and Mrs. J. Stafford, and was served in the garden by Mrs. J. Greene and pupils from Priory Girls' School.

Rain curtailed outdoor activities, but live exhibits included mole, toad, and tadpoles, and several specimens of slow-worms, including the handsome blue-spotted variety.

Joint Meeting with Portsmouth Natural History Society at St. Helens 25th June, 1961.

Leader—The President.

Visiting members of the Portsmouth Society, led by Mr. A. J. Westrup, met the Society members at The Duver, St. Helens. During the morning the botany of this characteristic region was explored. In the afternoon the plant life of the sand dunes and salt marshes was examined ; dune grasses noted included lyme, marram, and sea couch, whilst coastal plants included sea bindweed, sea buckthorn, sea holly, sea beet, and sea purslane ; also (in wetter spots) adders-tongue fern, broad-leaved and American willow-herb, and an interesting hybrid of the two last-named species.

Joint Meeting with Portsmouth Natural History Society at Southwick and Purbrook, July 9th, 1961.

Leader—the President.

The Portsmouth members were again led by Mr. A. J. Westrup. The company spent the morning in a botanical ramble through the countryside near Southwick, where many interesting grasses were identified. After lunch the ramble continued to Purbrook, visiting en route marshy ground, where plants noted included the Marsh Helleborine and Heath Spotted Orchid.

Exhibition " Local Look," during August, 1961.

Following the successful Exhibition of Work done at Newtown, held on 11th February, 1961, a member referred to the previously expressed need for an Island Natural History Museum (ref. *Proceedings* for 1959, report of A.G.M. 16/1/60), which would fully promote Objects (a) and (b) of the Society, and suggested that as a preliminary measure a Travelling Museum on the lines of the Newtown Exhibition might be organised, and might be a suitable way of raising the Society's annual £75 contribution towards the National Trust purchase of the Newtown Estuary.

This idea was followed up by the formation by the Council in March of the Newtown Trust Fund Committee, consisting of ten members. After only four meetings of this Committee a Travelling Exhibition was staged during August for one week in each of four centres—Newport, Ryde, Cowes, and Brighstone. From other members' suggestions the title " Local Look " was evolved, inspired by the B.B.C. programme " Look." Permission for the use of the name was granted by Peter Scott, who expressed interest in, and appreciation of the scheme, as also did the well-known naturalist and broadcaster, Maxwell Knight. Support to the Exhibition was also given by the Island's M.P., Alderman Mark Woodnutt.

The President gave enthusiastic support and tremendous material help by planning and carrying out a most admirable display lay-out, making all the necessary fitments compactly portable. The cost of the many display panels was subsequently defrayed by the generosity of many members who purchased the panels for 15/- each and presented them to the Society.

The Exhibitions drew 1402 visitors (1024 adults and 378 children). Total expenses incurred were £37 7s. 5d., but these would have been much higher had not numerous contributions been made by members, such as loan of transport, sponsoring of initial bulk supply of posters, payment for advertising, loan of equipment, reduced insurance rates and printing costs, display material, and many other necessary items. The Head Mistress of Priory Secondary Girls' School also granted free use of the School Hall for the Newport Exhibition, thus leaving only caretaking fees, and the sea-front pavilion at the Grantham Hotel, Cowes, was lent entirely free of charge by the owner, Mrs. Peacock. In this necessarily brief report only a general appreciation of these and many other valuable forms of help can be expressed.

Receipts totalled £82 12s. 4d., of which £60 13s. was by the sale of tickets and £21 19s. 4d. was by sales of bird photographs and seaweed postcards made by boys and girls of Cowes Secondary and Priory Secondary Girls' Schools respectively, profit from sale of teas at Newport and Ryde, by the sale of various publications, and by donations. Consequently a profit balance of £47 4s. 11d. was handed to the Treasurer for the 1961 Newtown Trust Fund.

Members were enabled to contribute to the successful running of the Exhibitions by participating in the Stewarding duties, 172 duty turns being carried out by 84 members. Material for display was lent, collected, and given. The Curator of the Carisbrooke Castle Museum loaned and arranged the Archaeological exhibits. Mr. L. C. Prebble presented a comprehensive display of Isle of Wight Shells from his Shell Museum at Binstead. The Curator of the Museum of I.W. Geology at Sandown lent the Ryde Mammoth Tooth. There were several live exhibits and an abundance of fresh wild plants arranged in habitats. Catching grasshoppers for the bush cricket's meals provided a diversion for stewards.

Many indirect assets have resulted from the Exhibitions, such as a widened public interest in the Society and its work, the recruitment of new members, contributions from the general public, the stimulating of interest amongst young people, and providing a general cause for which members can work if they feel so inclined. If these and subsequent Exhibitions also foster an ideal and show the need for something more permanent in the way of a museum of Isle of Wight Natural History, they will have resulted in a truly satisfactory profit account and a major contribution to the work of the Society.

Visit to Osborne 26th August, 1961.

Leader—Mrs. Seabroke.

A good company of members met at the park in front of Osborne House, where the many fine trees were admired, some of which had been planted by members of the Royal Family. The journey was continued through the woods (where the Sequoia or Redwood tree was noted) to Osborne Bay (near which blue pimpernel was found). The return was made through woodland to Swiss Cottage, and thence back to the entrance. The President addressed the members on the subject of the " Local Look " exhibition, which was then in progress.

Visit to Haslemere Educational Museum September 20th, 1961.

A party of members journeyed to Haslemere, where the famous museum was visited. After lunch they were taken round the museum by the Curator, Mr. John Clegg, well-known to the public by his books on fresh water life in the popular series " Wayside and Woodland " and " Observer Books " published by Fredrick Warne and Co., amongst other works. Mr. Clegg later gave a most interesting and instructive talk on Pond Life, illustrated by living specimens shown with the aid of a micro-projector.

General Meeting at Newport Saturday October 7th, 1961.
Speakers—the President and Mr. W. Shepard.
Display of Galls and other Plant deformities.

The President introduced the display and stressed the interest of the subject, from the fact that knowledge of the life-cycle of gall-producing insects was far from complete, and opportunities for original discoveries, many particularly in the Island. He also referred to existing literature, including an excellent list in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1937.

Mr. Shepard, who followed, dealt with the many examples which had been collected—mainly from the oak—and explained the formation of galls and other plant deformities.

Both speakers afterwards answered a number of questions.

Fungus Foray and Exhibition 21st and 22nd October, 1961.
Leader—the President.

The Foray was held on the 21st, mainly in the Swainston district, resulting in the collection of over 80 specimens, which were brought to the Priory Girls' School and arranged for display.

The Exhibition took place the following day, when the Society were again fortunate in obtaining the expert co-operation of Mr. E. H. Ellis, of Guildford (who had assisted the President throughout the week-end).

Mr. Ellis gave an interesting talk on Fungi in general, and Mr. V. Wadham exhibited an excellent collection of coloured slides of Fungi. The following new specimens were found on this occasion, viz., *Boletus variegatus*, *Pleurotus euosmos*, and *Polyporus intybaceus*.

General Meeting at Newport 11th November, 1961.

There was a large attendance to hear Mr. R. S. R. Fitter, the eminent naturalist, author, and broadcaster, who spoke on " Animal introductions to the British Isles." He was welcomed by the President, who referred to the many valuable and popular books for which Mr. Fitter had been responsible.

Mr. Fitter explained that whilst gathering materials for his book " The Ark in our Midst," which deals with this subject, it came as a surprise to find how much of our animal population depended on introductions during the last 2000 years, amounting to one quarter of the native land mammals, nearly as many birds, even more amphibians and reptiles, and a majority of fish. He then gave numerous examples of introduction through sportsmen, landowners, accidental escapes or transport into the country, biological control, etc. He also referred to

introductions such as the Grey Squirrel, which have been all too successful. Mr. Fitter also stated that rabbits were first introduced in the late 12th century and that there was a rabbit warden in the Manor of Bowcombe in 1225.

In answer to a number of questions, the speaker stated that he was not in favour of animal introductions, which had caused much harm in the past through ill-considered action.

Informal Meeting held on Friday 1st December, 1961.
Subject for discussion—Ornithology.
Records were discussed, and are embodied in the Bird Report.

Meeting with the Friends of Carisbrooke Castle Museum at Nine Acres County Infants' School, Newport, 2nd December, 1961.

An illustrated lecture on Roman Glass was given by Miss Dorothy Charlesworth, M.A., an Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at the Ministry of Works.

The President, in introducing the speaker, spoke of the rarity of finds of Roman Glass in the Island, and spoke of the Society's indebtedness to Mr. G. C. Dunning (the Society's Vice-President and himself an Inspector of Ancient Monuments at the Ministry of Works).

Miss Charlesworth spoke of the origin of glass-working which, although uncertain, almost certainly went back to the 2nd millenium B.C. and was well advanced by Roman times, and exhibited slides illustrating various kinds of Roman table glass. She instanced an engraved glass bowl (now in the British Museum) illustrating the story of Actaeon and Artemis, which was paralleled by a similar bowl showing the same scene and in the same technique which had recently been found during excavations on a Roman site in the Bowcombe area.

Miss Charlesworth ended her talk with illustrations of Roman wall paintings, showing that glass vessels were objects of everyday life to the Romans.

The speaker afterwards answered a number of questions.

Annual General Meeting held on 13th January, 1962.

In the absence of Mr. O. H. Frazer (President), owing to indisposition, the chair was taken by Vice-President G. F. Mew, B.E.M., C.C., who expressed the members' regret that Mr. Frazer was unable to be present and paid a warm tribute to all his valuable work for the Society during the past year, which was echoed by other members.

Mr. Mew spoke of the loss sustained by the Society by the deaths of Mr. Pollard and Miss White, and of their many and valued services to the Society. Members stood in silent tribute.

The President's Report (presented in his absence by the Secretary) referred to the formation of sub-committees and the extent to which these had enabled many more members to take an active part in the Society's affairs. He also referred to the Local Look Exhibition, the Whitsun Survey of the Newtown District, and its resultant films, the proposed Newtown Nature Reserve, and to co-operation with other Societies, including the Hampshire and I.W. Naturalists' Trust, the Portsmouth Naturalist Society, and the Friends of Carisbrooke Castle Museum. He voiced the Society's thanks to all those who had made these events so great a success.

The Secretary's Report gave the present membership as 209. He gave details of this and also of the various types of meetings which had been held, including those on Friday evenings and Sundays, referring particularly to the popular bird walks at Newtown under the leadership of Mrs. Seabroke.

He welcomed suggestions from members for future programmes.

The Treasurer presented the Financial Report and Accounts for the past year, a copy of which appears elsewhere in these *Proceedings*.

The Reports of the various sub-committees were presented and received with enthusiasm.

The Officers and Council as shown elsewhere in these *Proceedings* were elected.

On the proposition of Miss Pollard, it was agreed to publish a notice that any elderly member unable to afford the full annual subscription may apply to the Secretary or Treasurer, who may grant a reduction at their discretion.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES, 1961-2.

By JOHN LOBB.

Since the publication last year of the Preliminary Survey of the Newtown, Hamstead, and Cranmore area, with notes on the rare micro moth *Caloptilia pyreneella*, Chret., discovered and found to be breeding in the area, more attention has been paid to the habits of this moth and the possibility of its being found in other areas of the Island. With the knowledge that the National Trust land at St. Helens Duver contained much Maple, Mr. Wakely proposed that a survey be made to see if it might be present on that side of the Island. I was very keen to put Mr. Wakely's proposal to the test and accordingly invited him to visit the Island on Saturday June 23rd. On the previous Saturday I had paid a preliminary visit to the Duver to take stock, but in two hours' search I did not find a single cone, so this was not very encouraging. However, a lot can happen in a week of an insect's life.

I met my friend as arranged on a nice sunny day, and we started off in high spirits. Soon after arriving on the site Mr. Wakely's sharp eyes spotted some cones in the early stages and very small. This was the beginning and better things were to come. We gradually began to build up a good collection of cones in various stages of construction. During this time we were subjected to heavy fire from some very small Cowboys and Indians, but we survived the attack and passed on to the Duver for lunch. We wondered whether the cones would produce *C. pyreneella* or *semifascia*, but we need not have doubted in view of the early date. Nearly all produced *pyreneella*, and only one *semifascia*. Quite a few were parasitised by a fly, which Mr. Wakely had determined as *Apanteles laetus*, Marsh., a species which also attacks *semifascia* (Ref. Entom. Record, 15/5/1962, Vol. 74, p. 121). It has been established that *pyreneella* cones appear from 7 to 14 days before those of *semifascia* in a normal season, and that the latter has two broods in a season, the late brood appearing September to October in the Island.

After returning to Cranmore preparations were made for some more intensive work after dark. So at 10.30 p.m. we set off loaded up with all the paraphernalia that entomologists have to carry, and made for a clump of *Rubia peregrina* (Madder) which we had noticed had been worked on by the larvae of *Pyrausta asinalis*, Hübn., an uncommon moth. These larvae feed during the night and hide during the daytime in the undergrowth. Shining the torch at the top of the plant we soon observed a larva feeding. Boxing it up without disturbing others that might be present was a delicate operation, as they drop at the slightest sign of being disturbed and are hopelessly lost in the herbage. However, three or four were boxed up and one lost.

The next objective was to try once more to obtain the larva of *Lithophane leautueri*, Boisd., from the lower branches of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, using a beating tray and stick. After an hour's work by this method Mr. Wakely secured two larvae.

On the following morning we set off to explore the possibility of finding a very rare moth, *Acosmetia caliginosa*, Hübn., The Reddish Buff. This is a very drab-looking moth, and when worn can easily be passed over as a commoner. I had not seen this species before, and it fell to my friend to make the only capture. This was fortunate as it was rather late for this species. The lovely July Lead-belle, *Ortholitha plumbaria*, Scop., was on the wing in the same area. This concluded a most successful week-end's work in the field.

During the season Mr. Cameron brought me several small larvae, which he had discovered feeding on the seed-heads of a plant which we determined as *Silaum silaus*, L., Pepper Saxifrage. The seed heads of this plant have a sickly odour and the larvae could not be envied for their repast. It seemed evident that the larvae were of one species, although there were two distinct colour types, as sometimes occurs with certain species. We felt certain that they were of the Pug family and possibly *Eupithecia castigata*, Hübn., the Grey Pug. Mr. Cameron retained some to breed out, and I sent several to Mr. Wakely. Mr. Cameron reported the first emergence followed by a similar report from Mr. Wakely. The moth proved to be the pretty pug, *Eupithecia centaureata*, Schiff., the Lime-Speck. It is worth mentioning that there are three types of larvae for this species.

SURVEY OF THE LEPIDOPTERA OF NEWTOWN, HAMSTEAD AND CRANMORE.

By JOHN LOBB.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Super-Family BOMBYCOIDEA

DREPANIDAE
DREPANINAE
Drepana lacertinaria L.
Scalloped Hook-tip

NOLIDAE
NOLINAE
Nola cucullatella L.
Short-cloaked Black Arches

ARCTIIDAE
LITHOSIINAE
Lithosia quadra L.
Large Footman
ARCTIINAE
Diacrisia sannio L.
Clouded Ermine

Super-Family NOCTUOIDEA

NOCTUIDAE
AGROTINAE
Agrotis ipsilon, Hufn.
Dark Dart
Axylia putris L.
Flame Rustic
NOCTUINAE
Euschesis comes Hübn.
Lesser Yellow Underwing
HADENINAE
Diataraxia oleracea L.
Bright-line Brown-eye
Hadena w-latinum Hufn.
Light Brocade
NONAGRIINAE
Rhizedra lutosa Hübn.
Large Wainscot
APAMEINAE
Apamea unanimis Hübn.
Small Clouded Brindle
Thalpophila matura Hufn.
Straw Underwing
AMPHIPYRINAE
Acosmetia caliginosa Hübn.
Reddish Buff
Petilampa minima Haw.
Small Dotted Buff
Cosmia affinis L.
Lesser-spotted Pinion
Rusina tenebrosa Hübn.
Brown Feathered
APATELINAE
Apatele tridens Schiff.
Dark Dagger
CUCULLIINAE
Cucullia chamomillae L.
Chamomile Shark
DASYPOLIINAE
Bombycia viminalis F.
Minor Shoulder Knot
Allophyes oxyacanthae L.
Green Brindled Crescent
Agrochola lychnidis Schiff.
Beaded Chestnut
Citria lutea Stroem.
Pink Barred Sallow

HYLOPHILIDAE
WESTERMANNIINAE
NYCTEOLINAE
Nycteola revayana Scop.
Large Marbled Tort

PLUSIIDAE
EUSTROTIINAE
PLUSIINAE
Unca tropartita Hufn.
Light Spectacle
HYPENINAE
Zanclognatha tarsipennalis Treits.
Brown Fanfoot

Super-family GEOMETROIDEA

GEOMETRIDAE
GEOMETRINAE
Pseudoterpna pruinata Hufn.
Greater Grass Emerald
STERRHINAE
Calothysanis amata L.
Large Blood-vein
Cosymbia annulata Schulz.
Maple Mocha
Sterrha subsericiata Haw.
Satin Wave
Sterrha aversata L.
Riband Wave
LARENTIINAE
Xanthorhoe montanata Schiff.
Silver Ground Carpet
Euphyia cuculata Hufn.
Royal Mantle
Ecliptopera silaceata Schiff.
Small Phoenix
Lygris testata L.
Common Chevron
Cidaria fulvata Forst.
Barred Yellow
Hydriomena furcata Thunb.
July Highflyer
Rheumaptera undulata L.
Shell Scallop
Ortholitha plumbaria Febr.
July Lead-belle
Oporinia dilutata Schiff.
November Carpet
Eupithecia subumbrata Schiff.
Shaded Pug
Eupithecia centaureata Schiff.
Lime-speck Pug
Eupithecia tripunctaria Her-Sch.
White-spotted Pug
Eupithecia icterata Vill.
sub-sp. subfulvata Haw.
Tawny Speckled Pug
Eupithecia nanata Hübn.
Narrow-winged Pug
Chloroclystis rectangulata L.
Green Pug
DEILINIINAE
Bapta temerata Schiff.
Clouded Silver
ENNOMINAE
Gonodontis bidentata Clerck.
Scalloped Hazel Thorn
Crocallis elinguaria L.
Scalloped Oak Thorn
Cepphis advenaria Hübn.
Little Thorn
BISTONINAE
Biston betularia L.
abb. carbonaria Ford.
Pepper and Salt
BOARMIINAE
Cleora rhomboidaria Schiff.
Willow Beauty
Ectropis crepuscularia Schiff.
Small Engrailed

Super-family PYRALOIDEA

PYRALIDAE
SCOPORIINAE
Scoparia ambigualis Treats.
PYRAUSTINAE
Palpita unionalis Hübn.
Pyrausta purpuralis L.
Udea nivealis Fabr.
Udea olivalis Schiff.
Perinephele verbascalis Schiff.
Ebulea crocealis Hübn.
PYRALINAE
Hypsophygia costalis Febr.
Synapha punctalis Febr.
PHYCITINAE
Salibria betulae Deg.
Phycita roborella Schiff.

Homaeosoma cretacella Rossl.
Myelois cribrumella Hübn.
Eurhodope marmorea Haw.
CRAMBINAE
Catopria falsellum Schiff.
Agriphila culmellus L.
Agriphila inquinatellus Schiff.

PTEROPHORIDAE
PLATYPTILIINAE
Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla Scop.
Stenoptilia zophodactyla Dup.
Capperia britanniodactyla Gregs.
Platyptilia pallidactyla Haw.
PTEROPHORINAE
Oedaematophorus lithodactylus Treits.
Emmelina monodactylus L.
ALUCITIDAE
Alucita hexadactyla L.

Super-family TORTRICOIDEA

PHALONIIDAE
PHALONIINAE
Eupoecilia angustana Hübn.
Lozopera dilucidana Steph.
Phalonia cnicana Westw.
Agapeta zoegana L.
Cochylis roseana Haw.
Stenodes staminea Haw.

TORTRICIDAE
ARCHIPINAE
Pandemis heparana Schiff.
Archips cratagana Hübn.
Lozotaenia forsteraba Febr.
CNEPHASIINAE
Cnephasia chrysantheana Dup.
Cnephasia communana H-S.
EUCOSMINAE
Thiodia citrana Hübn.
Eucosma hohenwortiana Schiff.
Eucosma parvulana Wilk.
Eucosma, cana Haw.
Notocelia rosaecolana Doubl.
Notocelia aquana Hübn.
OLETHREUTINAE
Bactra Lanceolana, Hübn.
Apolomis pruniana Hübn.
Olethreutes laciinana Schiff.

Super-family TINAEOIDEA

GELECHIIDAE
ARISTOTELIINAE
Metzneria metzneriella Staint.
GELECHIINAE
Epithectis mouffetella Schiff.
STOMOPTERYGINAE
Cheloria conscriptella Hübn.
Drachmia rufescens Haw.

COSMOPTERYGIDAE
COSMOPTERYGINAE
Blastodacna hellerella Dup.
Mompha decorella Steph.

OECOPHORIDAE
OECOPHORINAE
Batia lambdella Don.
DEPRESSORIINAE
Carcina quercana Febr.
Agonopterix atomella Schiff.

YPONOMEUTIDAE
ARGYRESTHIINAE
Argyresthia Pygmaeella Treits.

COLEOPHORIDAE
COLEOPHORINAE
Coleophora spissicornis Haw.
Coleophora conyzae Zell.
Coleophora inulae Wocke.
Coleophora troglodytella Dup.

LITHOCOLLETIDAE
LITHOCOLLETINAE
Euspilapteryx Pyreneela Chret.
Caloptilia alchemiella Scop.

PLUTELLIDAE
PLUTELLINAE
Ypsolophus xylostellus Scop.
Ypsolophus radiatellus Don.

ADELIDAE
ADELINAE
Nomotois cupriacella Hübn.
Nomophora metaxella Hübn.

NOTE.—All the insects in the above list are from Heslops List, 1960-2. In the list in Vol. V, pages 182 to 188, the Macro Moths were named from Heslops List, 1960-1, and the Micro Moths from Kloet and Hinks.

Please note the following amendments to the former list in Vol. V. :—

p. 182—delete *Argynnis niobe.*

p. 186—delete *Periphanes delphinii* for Blair's Pinion read Blair's Shoulder Knot.

p. 188—delete *Isturgia lumbaria* for *Tertrix viridana* read *Tortrix viridana.*

The author gratefully acknowledges and thanks Mr. S. Wakely and Mr. O. Frazer for their invaluable help and advice.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF A ROUND BARROW ON ARRETON DOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

PART II: THE PRE-BARROW OCCUPATION.

By P. C. and A. OZANNE.

Under and within the barrow were found traces of a Late Neolithic settlement of the Peterborough Culture, with a little Beaker material. An area of about 108 square feet of a buried soil, seen in fig. 3, section X-X′ and in pl. XXVIII, a,* was preserved. It consisted of 10 inches of clayey loam, standing well above the present ground surface around the barrow, where the soil is only 4 inches deep[1]; this is well shown in pl. XXVIII, c.* The mollusca from the soil (see Appendix II)† show it to have been a normal open chalk downland formation, indicating that the local ecology had been disturbed, probably by cultivation, some time before the barrow was raised.

The presence of large quantities of occupation debris in the buried soil can only be interpreted as the remains of a settlement. Worked flints, potsherds, and other material were scattered through the soil, and within every tip forming the mound itself. Thus the original settlement area was clearly of much greater extent than the area covered by the barrow, although its size and limits cannot now be determined; an actual hut-site may be represented by two post-holes, containing similar pottery, found 40 feet east of Michael Morey's Hump.[2]

Most of the potsherds were small and weathered, suggesting the passage of some time between the settlement and the barrow. The presence of sherds and worked flints within the zone of weathered natural chalk corroborates this. But, on the other hand, many sherds are well preserved, and two flint-working areas were found lying on the old ground surface, clearly contemporary with the initial phases of the burial operation. These flints may well have been used to trim the stakes which stood around the burial.

Both the pottery and the flint-work from the site comprise homogeneous assemblages, the closest parallels for which come from Late Neolithic sites, and under other Early Bronze Age barrows, in the Isle of Wight and Southern England. Thus it would seem that the barrow-builders are to be connected with the last phases of a single settlement which had probably been in existence for several generations.

[1] This is due to the surrounding soil having been scraped up to make the barrow, and to the considerable de-turfing of the area in recent years.

[2] A description of these is in the Carisbrooke Museum.

* See *Proceedings* for 1960.

† To be printed at end of full report.

Lumps of burnt clay, some of them possibly daub, and pieces of fire-crazed flint were similarly scattered through the soil, and there was much finely-comminuted charcoal. This was kindly examined by Dr. L. Chalk, of the Imperial Institute of Forestry, University of Oxford, who noted the following occurrences :—

(1) From the buried soil : Oak, hazel, alder, and willow, or poplar.
(2) From the back of the girl's skeleton ; probably hazel.
(3) From undisturbed parts of the barrow : Oak and probably willow.
(4) From disturbed and surface levels : Hazel, ash, and willow, or poplar.

NOTE.—Hazel and alder are difficult to distinguish from each other, but it is most likely that both occur in the buried soil.

A report on the animal bones is given in Appendix III†: among those represented were those of sheep or goat, pig, cattle, red deer, otter, and possibly wild pig and cat.[1]

Four small fragments of human bone were found ; these were not from the burials, nor did they seem to have been intruded by burrowing animals.[2]

THE POTTERY

The excavation produced between 320 and 350 prehistoric sherds, but of these only 298 are certainly individual pottery fragments, the others being daub, pieces of accidentally fired clay, and small fragments of larger sherds. The average size of the sherds is less than 1 square inch in area, the largest being only 7 square inches ; the total weight of the 298 is 3 pounds 1½ ounces.

Of these, 83 seem to bear some form of decoration, of which 21 are rim sherds ; and there were 11 undecorated rim sherds. A fully representative selection is illustrated on fig. 7, each outside view being to the left, inside to the right, of the section. It must be pointed out immediately that none of the sherds is large and regular enough for the true angle at which it should be set to be estimated, and any of the body sherds may here be drawn upside-down. These factors clearly hinder an analysis of the forms represented.

Most of the sherds are very badly worn, and a few (*e.g.*, P 27, from the undisturbed mound) show signs of having been burnt since the original pot was broken. Several sherds (*e.g.*, P 13, 15, 25) have completely lost one surface. This high degree of wear makes it very difficult in many cases to distinguish between ornament and accidental abrasion, and to be sure of the manner of execution of much of the decoration.

Most of the pottery is typical of the Late Neolithic, consisting of Late Peterborough ware with a few Beaker sherds ; other pieces belong to less well-known types, for which a slightly later, Early Bronze Age, date is probable.

[1] The horse-teeth reported in 1855 cannot be considered, for they may well have come from later disturbances.

[2] Similar finds have come from other Neolithic sites, *e.g.*, Whitehawk Camp, *Ant. J.*, XIV (1934), 112.

† To be printed at end of full report.

The pottery exhibits a very wide, almost continuous, range in fabric, and it is therefore difficult to divide it into groups upon these grounds. On the whole, however, the following division has a general validity, and will be useful when discussing the different forms of decoration.

Fabrics.

F1 Black, occasionally brown, soapy ware. The inner surface is usually hard and light brown, but occasionally it is black, smooth, and very glossy. The outer surface varies between a dull light brown and a thick layer of deep red ; the latter type of surface is often very soft, and can give the impression of a slip.

F1a This sub-division is typified by large amounts of temper, consisting of angular crushed flint, including grits 0.5 centimetres long, and, less frequently, small pieces of shell, of which mussel is the most obvious.

F1b In this type there is very little temper.

F2 This is a black flaky ware, of the type often said[1] to be typical of the Peterborough Culture. The surfaces are occasionally brownish, rarely reddened. The flint and shell temper content varies from practically none to an abundance.

F3 This is dull light brown or reddish throughout, except that the inner surface may be black. The texture varies from muddy to sandy, with little coarse-grained temper, and some sherds are very lightly fired.

F4 This is a sandy black ware, with thin, smooth, soft red surfaces ; occasionally the inner surface is dark brown to black. Apart from sand, there is very little visible temper.

F5 This type has a very dark, often black, core, with a deep, well-defined oxidisation layer on the outer, and usually on the inner, surface.

F5a In this sub-division there is very little temper, and the clay varies from the soapiness of F1 to the sandiness of F4. The surfaces are usually bright orange to deep red, and, on the soapy sherds, smooth and soft.

F5b This is the most distinctive of the various fabrics. The sherds have a very sandy texture, with much well-crushed flint grit, making the surfaces, which are most uneven, very rough. On both surfaces the black core is oxidised to a thick dirty yellow layer.

FORMS.

Simple bowls with thickened rims (P 1-4, 25 (F1a) ; 9, 10, 13 (F2)).

It is possible, although regarded as unlikely, that these sherds belonged to more sophisticated shapes than the simple bag-shaped bowl. Apart from P 10 and 13, the rim shapes have been produced by the addition of a band of clay. P 1-4, 25 bear short, wide whipped-cord maggots ; P 2 is well enough preserved for strands of the cord, 0.09 centimetres wide, to be visible. P 10 has two cord-impressed lines running round the rim, with evenly-spaced finger-nail impressions upon the ridge between ; the internal decoration was produced with twisted cord. P 9, 13 are decorated by twisted cord. One surface is missing from P 13 and 25.

(a) *Hollow-necked bowls* (P 5-7 (F1a)).

The internal decoration of P 7 suggests that these are correctly presented, and are not fragments of overhanging rims. They are decorated with whipped-cord impressions.

(b) *Overhanging rims* (P 14 (F2), 37 (F1a)).

P 14 is a fragment of a wavy-rimmed vessel, with a cord-impressed line running round the top. The other decoration was certainly produced with twisted cord, although this can only be seen in a few places because of wear.

[1] *E.g.* Piggott, *Neolithic Cultures*, 308.

The edges of two perforations in the neck remain; these were produced from the outside before firing, creating a lip upon the inner surface.

P 37 is decorated by two rows of finger-nail impressions; a deep finger-tip impression under the overhang of the rim has swollen the inner surface.

(c) *Overhanging rims/Hollow-necked bowls* (P 8, 12, 29, 32, 33 (F2)).

These sherds are probably fragments of overhanging rims, but they may be presented upside-down. P 29 may fit on to the bottom of P 30, in which case it would certainly form a weak overhang. P 8, 32, 33 are decorated by deep incision, P 29 by holes made with a pointed tool, and P 12 probably by cord-impression, *cf.* P 14. There is one unillustrated sherd similar in form, fabric, and decoration to P 33, and one similar to P 29.

(d) *Dishes* (P 40 (F2), 41).

P 41 is of unusual fabric, a hard, bricky ware, dirty orange throughout, with uneven surfaces. The row of finger-nail impressions is not continued under the finger-tip depression on the rim, which may have been intended to assist pouring. P 40 has two lines of finger-nail impressions on the rim, one on top and one on the inner edge; the impressions below may have been made with a bird-bone.

(e) *Beakers* (P 45 (F1b), 46 (F5a), 47 (F3), 48 (F1b), 49 (F4)).

P 46 is very poorly fired, muddy, and fragile, with a most uneven, undecorated surface. P 48 is badly worn, but the ornament appears to have been made with some form of stamp. P 47 bears shallow, flat-bottomed holes; one unillustrated sherd is similar, but very crudely decorated. P 49 has incised lines of V-section; one unillustrated sherd is very like, but with more closely-spaced lines. P 45 is burnished; it is included under 'Beakers' only on account of its thinness, hardness, and bevelled rim.

(f) *Bases* (P 38 (F1b), 39 (F2)).

The hollow base, P 38, was found in the undisturbed mound. The hollowing has been made with the finger-tip, leaving a small central boss. P 39 is one of three sherds of F2 which suggest the angle of a flat base; unfortunately, this, the clearest example, has lost most of its outer surface.

(g) *Large Jars* (P 50-52 (F5b)).

P 50 has lost an angle to the rim. The decoration of P 51 was probably executed by shallow tooling. P 52 has an irregular line of finger-nail impressions around the shoulder. Two unillustrated plain rims and 15 body-sherds of the same fabric probably belonged to these vessels.

(h) *Other rim-sherds* (P 11, 15, 17, 19-21 (F2), 31 (F5a), 34 (F1b), 42-44 (F2)).

These sherds may be fragments of much more pronounced, perhaps overhanging, rims. This seems especially likely in the cases of P 19-21, the inner surfaces of which are markedly concave, and of P 43, which is swollen in a way more compatible with such a form than with a simple upright rim. P 19-21 are decorated with twisted cord impressions and may belong to one vessel. P 11 is similarly decorated. P 15, 17 are probably from one vessel; the outer face of P 15 is missing. Two corded lines encircle the top of the rims, *cf.* P 14. The outer surface of P 17 is certainly decorated by cord impression, but there can be no doubt that the internal decoration of both sherds was made with a chisel-ended tool. This technique may have been used on the inside because of the manual difficulties in using cord in such a position.

P 34 bears shallow finger-nail impressions or simple incisions on the outer angle of the rim. P 31 has shallow saucer-shaped impressions upon the bevel of the rim, and sharply incised lines below. P 43 has two oblique scratches which may be intentional. P 42 and 44 are undecorated; there are three unillustrated plain rounded rims, two of F4 and one of F1b.

(i) *Other body sherds* (P 16, 22, 30 (F2), 18 (F5b), 23, 24 (F1b), 26 (F1a), 27, 28, 36 (F3), 35 (F4)).

Fourteen unillustrated sherds bear maggot impressions similar to P 1-7; on details of the fabric it may be suggested that six of these belonged to the hollow-necked bowl class, the rest to simple bowls like P 1-4. There are also three badly worn, apparently undecorated, fragments of shoulder of hollow-neck bowl.

P 16 is clearly of the same type as P 15, 17, if not from the same pot. There are nine unillustrated sherds with small areas of worn decoration similar to this or to P 19-21. P 18 is of a similar type to these, with badly-worn twisted-cord decoration; it is probably part of a large overhanging rim. P 22 is not from the barrow, but from the post-hole site east of Michael Morey's Hump.[1] It is the only sherd to bear much similarity to Rinyo-Clacton grooved technique. The oblique lines of P 24 are incised; the other features upon this and P 23 are impressed, perhaps by bird-bone. Two other similar sherds were found. P 26 has been roughened by shallow circular impressions. Three small similar fragments were found, and four small sherds have 'rusticated' surfaces covered by amorphous pits; these are too badly worn to decide how much of this roughening is intentional.

P 27 and 36 seem to have been decorated by a stab-and-drag technique, using a wide blunt tool obliquely. Two very similar sherds were found. P 28 has a line of impressions, probably made with a bird-bone, producing a similar effect to P 27. P 30 has two rows of saucer-shaped hollows below a row of vertical sharp incisions. P 35 is one of eight sherds (five of F4, three of F3) bearing simple finger-nail impressions. Finally, one body sherd (F3) has ornament very similar to the top of the rim of P 10.

Provenances of figured sherds: On or below the old ground surface: P 16, 17, 35, 45, 48; pit north-west of mound[2]; P 12, 19, 25, 49; undisturbed levels of mound: P 1-3, 18, 20, 21, 24, 29, 32, 33, 40, 43, 46; disturbed layers: P 4-11, 13-15, 23, 26-28, 30, 31, 34, 36-39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 50-52; post-hole site: P 22.

DISCUSSION.

Although the freshness of certain fragile sherds suggests that they had not been made long before they were incorporated into the mound in the Early Bronze Age,[3] typological arguments support a Late Neolithic date (although contemporary with the beginnings of metallurgy)[4] for the majority. The Beaker sherds, of which P 48 was nearly a foot below the old ground surface, are typologically the earliest Beakers from the Isle of Wight. Dunning[5] has published the known Beaker material in the Island and has remarked upon the fact that it all seems to belong to the A type, Piggott's 'Necked Beakers.' Although it is difficult to be sure of the type of a small and badly worn sherd, the shapes and decoration of our sherds are certainly more suggestive of Bell-Beakers, and the fabrics and techniques of decoration are very different from those of the Beaker sherds in the Carisbrooke Museum. On the other hand, in wider terms, these sherds are not early, with the possible exception of P 48. The internal bevel of the rims of P 45, 46,

[1] See above, p. 251.
[2] See Plan, fig. 4.
[3] *Cf.* comments on the flint industry, above p. 251.
[4] For a discussion of this overlap, see Piggott, *Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles*, 374-9.
[5] *PIWNHAS*, II, 292 ff.

and, if it is a Beaker, P 47 is an interesting feature, which is not usual, although many parallels can be found. In Holland such bevels occur only upon Late Pan-European and Veluwe Beakers; this suggests that our sherds cannot be far separated in time from the invasions responsible for the rest of the Beaker material in the Island. The bevel itself is probably a device to facilitate drinking.

It is important to note that at Arreton the Beaker sherds are of the same fabrics as the 'native' pottery, although thinner and mostly made with more care. There can be little doubt that both categories were made by the same people. This conclusion is supported by P 46, the fragility and size (several fragments were found together) of which suggest that it is one of the latest sherds found; thus its fabric and date illustrate the full absorption of the type into the native culture. Whilst there can be no doubt that many Beakers are found in an assemblage distinctive enough to be described as a separate culture,[1] it is clear that, even at a relatively early stage, the production of Beaker ware was not restricted to that culture.

The sherds P 5-7 are of the true Mortlake style of the Peterborough Culture, and agree with the Beakers in suggesting an early beginning for the assemblage; on the other hand, however, the hollow-necked shape overlapped with Necked Beakers—at Maiden Castle,[2] for instance. The overhanging rims, P 14, 37, etc., and linear decoration are characteristic of the latest stage of Peterborough, as originally defined by Leeds.[3] At the Fengate site Leeds regarded this stage as 'clearly the result of the incoming continental influences'—*i.e.*, a combination of Mortlake and Beaker traditions. But the possibility must be considered that this interpretation should be reversed. The geometric decoration, which may occur on Peterborough pottery earlier than upon Beakers (as, apparently, at Arreton, for instance) is more likely due to Rinyo-Clacton influence, and the Late Peterborough style itself may have been to some extent responsible for the modification of continental Beaker traditions into the remarkably insular British 'A' type Beaker. The distributions of the latter and of Late Peterborough pottery are generally similar.

In the Isle of Wight only the Niton barrow[4] has produced close analogies to the Arreton material, and the maggot-ornamented sherds from that site are identical in fabric to Arreton examples, although including fragments of more typical, and perhaps earlier, hollow-neck bowls. The Niton assemblage is so small, however, that it casts little light upon the connections of our sherds, apart from the coincidence of its provenance in a Bronze Age barrow and the debatable relations of the pottery spoon.[5]

Analogies in the southern counties are more informative. The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age levels at Maiden Castle produce parallels to our hollow-necked bowls[6] and no. 88 at that site is probably a proto-

[1] Clark, *Antiquity*, v, 415-26.
[2] *Maiden Castle*, 158 and 159, nos. 122, 123.
[3] *Ant. J.*, II (1922), 224-33.
[4] *PIWNHAS*, II, 196.
[5] Piggott, *Neolithic Cultures*, 75.
[6] *Maiden Castle*, nos. 88, 110, 111, 123.

type of our P14. Wheeler's figs. 30 and 31 include several approximate analogies to our sherds with linear cord-impressed decoration. Sherds from Wor Barrow include pieces with similar maggot ornament, a rim-sherd[1] similar to our P 10, and a sherd[2] similar to our P 14-17. The other barrows on Handley Down produced maggot-ornamented sherds which are identical in fabric to two unillustrated decorated body-sherds from Arreton—a variety of Fia with deep red surface from which large angular flint grits protrude. These barrows also offer a parallel to our P 14,[3] and analogous rims but with vertical maggot decoration in the neck.[4] The upper levels of the ditch of Long Barrow 163a on Thickthorn Down produce several parallels to our sherds,[5] although shapes which are described above as probably overhanging rims are interpreted at that site, inverted, as fragments of hollow-necks. Thick-thorn P 26 may be compared closely with our P 12, Thickthorn P 8 (apart from its decorated interior) with our P 37, and the affinities of Thickthorn P 6 and P 40 to our P 14-21 are clear.

The above parallels are sufficient to show that there is nothing exceptional about our P 1-21 ; but some of the other sherds have more problematic connections.

The dishes P 40 and 41 differ from ' two vessels which seem to be related to the Mortlake series,' thought by Piggott[6] likely to be blubber-lamps, in that they are decorated. In this they are more similar to a small dish from Whitehawk,[7] except that the ornament is on the outside in this case. Further suggestion of some relation with Whitehawk comes from our P 32 and 33 ; although these sherds are too small to tell us much, they are very reminiscent of the incised shoulder of a Whitehawk style bowl. Shoulders like our P 29, with a line of small circular impressions, have been found at the Trundle,[8] and, with double line decoration, at Whitehawk.[9] This hints at a ' Western Neolithic ' element at Arreton otherwise unrepresented in the pottery and flint assemblages, but paralleled at Niton if the spoon there is really ' Western Neolithic.'

The hollow base P 38 cannot be easily paralleled, but, even though the scarcity of basal fragments suggests that round bases were still common in the Arreton assemblage, it should occasion little surprise. Simple hollowed bases occur on a few Beakers—*e.g.*, Penarth, Caern,[10]—and further attention to base-shapes is shown by the true foot-rings on the Beaker from near Woodhenge,[11] the Fargo Plantation Food-vessel,[12] and a sherd from Bishop's Waltham Great Barrow.[13] Although our example is much smaller in diameter, it is certainly less sophisticated than these three vessels, which must be roughly contemporaneous.

[1] Pitt-Rivers, *Cranborne Chase*, IV, pl. 261, no. 10.
[2] *Ibid.*, pl. 261, no. 11.
[3] Pitt-Rivers, *Cranborne Chase*, IV, pl. 294, no. 2.
[4] *Ibid.*, pl. 294, no. 5 ; pl. 298, no. 8.
[5] *PPS*, II (1936), 84-5 and pl. XXII.
[6] *Neolithic Cultures*, 310.
[7] *SAC*, LXXVII, 79, fig. 26.
[8] *SAC*, LXXII, 136, nos. 13, 14.
[9] *SAC*, LXXI, 65, pl. VI., no. 14.
[10] *PPS*, XXIII (1957), 73, no. 4.
[11] *Devizes Mus. Cat.*, II, 29.
[12] Childe, *Prehistoric Communities*, fig. 33.
[13] *PPS*, XXIII (1957), 154, no. 5.

It should be noted that Bishop's Waltham also produces a sherd[1] similar in section to our P 12, 29, and 32, although in the frequent use of finger-nail decoration the material from this site is more analogous to the Dorset sites, especially the Handley Down barrows.

The close resemblance of P 52 to a Late Bronze Age bucket urn is evident. The very distinctive fabric of this sherd was found only in disturbed layers, except for P 18, which was well stratified in the mound. A combination of P 18, placed as part of a rim, and P 52 would constitute a Hilversum Urn as defined by Glasbergen,[2] and give further support for Dr. I. Smith's convincing argument that this 'Late Bronze Age' type must begin in Wessex Culture times. The close similarity between the decoration of P 18 and that of P 14-21, and between the section of P 52 and that of P 29, suggests that the type owes more to the Peterborough Culture than she has suggested, although the novelty of the fabric of these sherds at Arreton indicates some outside influence.

P 46 has already been mentioned in connection with the Beaker fragments. A vessel from Syrencot,[3] apparently secondary to a rusticated Beaker, is identical in fabric and section. But the same section and fabric, although well-smoothed, is found at Plumpton Plain[4] and Itford Hill[5] in Sussex, and these Late Bronze Age pots may be derived from very early forms also.

The idea of a large-scale invasion in the Late Bronze Age has been abandoned, but it is still not easy to trace the development of Late Bronze Age pottery types in the preceding periods. That this development did occur has been established by Dr. Smith, but the number of examples of these types that can be referred with certainty to the second millenium is very small. The Arreton assemblage is invaluable in its demonstration, in fixed stratigraphical context, of the very wide range of pottery traditions present before the 'faience bead horizon.' The story in the next 1000 years seems to be a matter of fashion; some of these traditions soon led to the development of Cinerary Urns, whilst others, subdued in the meantime, were only to become popular in the Late Bronze Age.

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Dr. Isobel Smith and Mr. I. H. Longworth for their invaluable help (although they do not necessarily agree with his conclusions); and to Mr. G. H. E. Collins, of G.P.O. Telecommunications, for the illustration.

(To be concluded).

[1] *Ibid.*, 154, no. 9.
[2] *Inst. Arch. Report*, no. 12, 37.
[3] *Devizes Mus. Cat.*, II, pl. 6, no. 2.
[4] *PPS*, 1 (1935), 53, fig. 12e.
[5] *PPS*, XXIII (1957), 197, fig. 22B.

BIRD REPORT FOR 1961.

By J. STAFFORD.

This year's total of species recorded was 169—fewer than last year but a little better than average. Again no new species was added to the list, but some unusual ones were Long-tailed Duck, Canada Goose, Iceland Gull, Wryneck, and 5 or 6 Pomarine Skuas.

As in 1957, there were some nocturnal records of waders at St. Catherine's Lighthouse. Ringed Plover, Turnstone, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Greenshank, and Dunlin all occurred during the night of May 19th-20th—in such mixed company as a Manx Shearwater and a Wryneck!

A note on early nesting appears below. At the other end of the year, after a snowfall on December 31st, there were notable cold weather movements, especially of Skylark, Fieldfare, and Redwing.

All contributors are again thanked for their support. Acknowledgment is also due to the Hampshire Field Club, in whose *Proceedings* many of these records were first published.

Abbreviations, etc. Records with an element of doubt are enclosed in square brackets [ ]. The order, numeration, and nomenclature follow the British Ornithologists' Union's *Check-List* (1952), except that the English names are those used by *British Birds*. All records refer to 1961 unless otherwise stated. Observers are indicated by their initials in the systematic list. m.o., many observers (more than four); ♂, male; ♀, female.

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EARLY NESTING

The mild weather at the beginning of the year induced some species, especially the *Turdidæ*, to start nesting earlier than usual. The reported instances of this in the Island are listed below, and appear to be similar to occurrences in other parts of the country.

Inevitably the decision as to what is early is somewhat arbitrary. The list simply includes all records of nesting in the first three months of the year (with the exception of some March nests of Mallard and Mistle Thrush, which are quite normal).

Not surprisingly, few of these early broods were reared to maturity.

Species	*Date*	*Locality*	*Observer*	*Remarks*
Mute Swan	March 25	Dodnor Pond	RJM	Building
Moorhen	March 12	Carisbrooke	RJM	Sitting
Lapwing	March 17	Bowcombe Down	RJM	1 egg
Rook	March 26		JMC	4 nests, with 1, 2, 3, and 4 eggs
Long-tailed Tit	March 12		JMC	Building
	March 23	Swainston	RJM	2 nests being built
	April 2		JMC	3 eggs, so probably started laying on March 31
Wren	March 23	Swainston	RJM	Several nests being built.
Song Thrush	Feb. 18	Carisbrooke	RJM	Building; completed by Feb. 25
	Feb. 19	Rookley	DJA	Eggs; hatched later, but not reared
	March 3	Newtown	MMS	3 eggs; successful
	March 4		JMC	3 eggs
	March 5		JMC	1 egg; failed
	March 6		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 19		JMC	4 eggs; successful
	March 19		JMC	2 eggs; failed
	March 25		JMC	4 eggs; successful
	March 25		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 26		JMC	1 egg; failed
	March 31		JMC	3 eggs; failed
Blackbird	End of Jan.	Shanklin	EMN	Incubated for several days
	March 7	Rookley	DJA	Building
	March 11		JMC	2 eggs; failed
	March 11		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 12		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 12		JMC	3 eggs; failed
	March 12		JMC	3 eggs; successful
	March 12		JMC	2 eggs
	March 12	Knighton	RJM	Nestlings
	March 18		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 18		JMC	3 eggs; failed
	March 19		JMC	3 eggs; failed
	March 19		JMC	2 eggs; failed
	March 19		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 19		JMC	4 eggs
	March 19		JMC	3 eggs; hatched later
	March 19		JMC	3 nestlings, newly hatched
	March 25		JMC	3 eggs
	March 26		JMC	4 eggs; failed
	March 31		JMC	3 nestlings; failed
	March 31		JMC	4 nestlings, newly hatched; failed
Robin	March 1	Shanklin	AJH	7 eggs
	March 7	Rookley	DJA	Building
Chaffinch	March 21	Bowcombe Down	RJM	Nest nearly completed

SYSTEMATIC LIST.

1 **Black-throated Diver.** Recorded only at St. Catherine's Pt.: 1 flew E. on May 21st and 22nd (RB, WHT, EJW, EW).

2 **Great Northern Diver.** Recorded only at St. Catherine's Pt.: 1 flew E. on March 5th and Oct. 22nd, and 1 W. on Nov. 12th (m.o.).

4 **Red-throated Diver.** Also recorded only at St. Catherine's Pt.: 1 flew W. on Jan. 22nd, 1 E. on April 16th, and 4 W. on Nov. 5th (m.o.).

[There were remarkable movements of unidentified divers E. past St. Catherine's Pt. in Jan., including 341 on 14th and 134 on 15th (RB, EW, SLW).]

5 **Great Crested Grebe.** 1 at Newtown on Jan. 4th (MMS), Feb. 5th (RJM), and Feb. 12th (MMS). 15 on the sea at St. Catherine's Pt. on Jan. 14th (RB, SLW, EW).

14 **Storm Petrel.** 1 over the Brambles Bank off Cowes on Sept. 1st (SLW).

[An unidentified petrel flew W. past St. Catherine's Pt. on Oct. 21st (EW, EJW).]

16 **Manx Shearwater.** At St. Catherine's Pt. 1 was seen at the lighthouse during the night of May 19th-20th, 20 flew E. on May 20th, 1 E. on May 22nd, and 1 W. on Aug. 5th (m.o.).

30 **Heron.** 17 nests were occupied in the Wootton heronry (RSC). A pair unsuccessfully attempted to nest in a new site by Brading Marsh (RGP), and there were rumours of more nests in that area.

46 **Teal.** 550-600 at Newtown on Dec. 17th (MMS).

47 **Garganey.** A pair at Bembridge on March 12th (AJH).

50 **Wigeon.** At Newtown, 250 on Jan. 30th and 120 on Dec. 17th (MMS).

52 **Pintail.** A ♀ at Newtown on Dec. 31st (MMS).

53 **Shoveler.** Newtown: 9 on Jan. 31st and 7 on Dec 17th (MMS). Bembridge: 2 on March 12th and 4 on Nov. 12th (AJH). A pair in mid-Solent off Yarmouth on Feb. 19th (MCA).

56 **Tufted Duck.** Numerous at Bembridge at the beginning of the year, the largest number being 31 on Feb. 18th (AJH). Also a pair at Yarmouth on Feb. 12th (JS).

57 **Pochard.** Recorded only at Bembridge: 3-4, Feb.-March, and 5-6, Nov.-Dec. (AJH).

60 **Goldeneye.** A ♀ at Bembridge on Feb. 12th (AJH). A ♂ at Newtown on March 12th (MMS). 3 ♀ or immature on the Medina on Dec. 28th (MMS), and 1 immature still there next day (JS).

61 **Long-tailed Duck.** A ♂ at St. Catherine's Pt. on Nov. 11th (RB, AS, EW, EJW). A ♀ stayed on the Medina from Nov. 26th to the end of the year (RJM, WS), and was seen by many members at the meeting on Dec. 3rd.

62 **Velvet Scoter.** A ♂ in Osborne Bay on Feb. 25th (AJH).

64 **Common Scoter.** The main spring movements at St. Catherine's Pt. were 243 to E. on March 9th (EJW) and 100 to E. on May 14th (SLW).

67 **Eider.** 5, including 2 adult ♂, flew E. past St. Catherine's Pt. on March 5th (RB, WHT, SLW, EJW). An adult ♂ in eclipse plumage at Newtown on Oct. 1st (RJM, JS), and possibly the same bird there on the 6th (MMS).

73 **Shelduck.** The largest numbers counted at Newtown were 302 on Jan. 31st and 210 on Dec. 31st (MMS). Has increased on the Medina in the last few years, and 33 on Feb. 12th (WS) were the most ever recorded there.

76 **White-fronted Goose.** 4 at Newtown on Dec. 24th (MMS).

80 **Brent Goose.** Newtown: 1 on Jan. 2nd (MMS) and Feb. 5th (RJM), 42 from Feb. 24th-28th (MMS, RJM, JS), and 22 on Dec. 30th (MMS). The only record at St. Catherine's Pt. was of 5 flying E. on April 9th (EJW). An apparently injured bird frequented the beach between Ryde and Fishbourne from Dec. 9th to Jan. 2nd, 1962 (CRP).

82 **Canada Goose.** 2 in Brading Marsh on March 31st (JMC).

91 **Buzzard.** 1 at Newtown on Sept. 1st (MMS). 3 at Brighstone on Nov. 18th (EJW).

93 **Sparrowhawk.** A ♀ flew W. from St. Catherine's Pt. on Aug. 26th (RB, EJW).

105 **Peregrine.** Only seen once at the usual nesting site near the Needles, on May 14th (JS). Also 1 at Newtown on June 30th (MMS).

110 **Kestrel.** The following interesting incident occurred over Brighstone Down on Sept. 22nd (GAHW). Two Kestrels, later found to be a pair, were facing each other with talons locked together and wings extended. As they fell slowly, with one above the other, they rotated horizontally. After about five seconds they separated and broke into normal flight. Apparently identical behaviour by Kestrels was observed at Titchfield, Hants, in 1955 (*British Birds*, vol. xlix, pp. 37-38) and was interpreted as play.

115 **Red-legged Partridge.** 3 on the downs near the Needles (date not stated) (EW).

133 **Lapwing.** C. 2000 at Newtown at the end of the year (MMS).

139 **Grey Plover.** 13 at Newtown on July 30th, and c. 35 there at the end of the year (MMS). 12 at East Cowes on Aug. 12th (AJH).

145 **Snipe.** Over 120 at Bembridge on Feb. 19th (AJH).

147 **Jack Snipe.** 1 at Bembridge on March 25th (AJH).

150 **Curlew.** C. 350 at Newtown on Jan. 20th (MMS).

151 **Whimbrel.** First arrivals were 9 at Newtown on April 9th (MMS). 14 on April 16th (WHT, EJW), and 44 on April 25th (WHT) flew E. past St. Catherine's Pt.

154 **Black-tailed Godwit.** Newtown : 90 on March 12th, 65 on Nov. 28th, and 70 on Dec. 10th (MMS).

155 **Bar-tailed Godwit.** Newtown : 5 on March 16th, 6 on May 15th, and 22 on Dec. 17th (MMS).

156 **Green Sandpiper.** 1 at Yarmouth on July 29th (MCA), and 1 at Newtown, Aug. 11th-18th (MMS).

162 **Spotted Redshank.** 1 at Newtown on July 23rd (MMS) and Aug. 12th (JS), and 2 there on Sept. 18th (MMS).

165 **Greenshank.** Several records of up to 9 at Newtown (m.o.). Also 1 at Yarmouth on Aug. 2nd (MCA).

169 **Knot.** Newtown : 150 on Jan. 2nd, 212 on Jan. 5th, and c. 70 on Nov. 26th and Dec. 10th (MMS).

171 **Little Stint.** Newtown : 2 on Aug. 12th (JS) and 28th and Sept. 15th, and 1 on Nov. 16th (MMS).

178 **Dunlin.** C. 2000 at Newtown on Nov. 10th (MMS).

179 **Curlew Sandpiper.** 2 at Newtown on Aug. 12th (JS), 15th and 20th (MMS).

189 **Stone Curlew.** 1 at St. Catherine's Pt. on March 12th (RB, AS, WHT, EJW).

193 **Arctic Skua.** At St. Catherine's Pt. 7 flew to E. on 3 dates in April (PB, WHT, EJW), 1 to W. on Aug. 6th, 1 to E. on Oct. 7th (m.o.), and 12 to E. and 1 other present (of which 5 were pale phase birds) on Oct. 22nd (EW, EJW).

194 **Great Skua.** 1 flew E. past St. Catherine's Pt. on May 21st (RB, WHT, EW, EJW).

195 **Pomarine Skua.** 4 flew E. past St. Catherine's Pt.—1 on April 22nd (WHT), 1 on Oct. 22nd (EW, EJW), and 2 on Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW).

At Compton Bay on Nov. 19th an adult ♂ was found recently dead on the shore. When it was picked up an unidentified skua, which had hitherto not been noticed, flew away from a cliff ledge (JMC). On skinning the corpse it was found to be bound internally with a chalky substance which suggested a bile disorder (OHF).

There had been only two previous records for the Island. Unusual numbers were recorded along much of the S. coast of England in the autumn of 1961.

198 **Great Black-backed Gull.** The largest movements past St. Catherine's Pt. were 25 to E. on April 9th (EJW), 38 to W. on Oct. 21st, and 109 to W. on Nov. 5th (m.o.).

203 **Iceland Gull.** An immature flew W. along the S. coast past the Needles on July 1st (WHT, EW, EJW).

211 **Kittiwake.** The main movements past St. Catherine's Pt. were 14 to E. on May 21st, 83 to E. on Oct. 21st, 671 to E. on Oct. 22nd (EW, EJW), and 47 to E. and 49 to W. on Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW). Those seen in Oct. were mostly immature.

222 **Little Tern.** Considerably more than usual attempted to breed at Newtown, but unfortunately with no success. 8 nests were found, and there were believed to be 2 others, by June 3rd, but between June 10th and 17th all the eggs disappeared (before they were due to hatch). Fresh eggs of other species disappeared at the same time, and it seems most likely that humans were responsible (GJL, RJM, WS).

224 **Razorbill.**

227 **Guillemot.** [Of many records of movements of unidentified auks, probably Guillemots or Razorbills, past St. Catherine's Pt., the largest numbers were 139 to W. and 132 to E. on Oct. 21st-22nd (EW, EJW), and 176 to E. on Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW)].

230 **Puffin.** 12 near the Needles on July 1st and 2nd (WHT, EW, EJW).

234 **Woodpigeon.** Large movements occurred past St. Catherine's Pt. on Nov. 4th and 5th. On the 4th 10,040 flew to W. and 1050 to S.W. out to sea, and 1190 came in from the S., leaving to N. and W. There were fewer on the 5th—2755 to W. and 700 to S. (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW).

235 **Turtle Dove.** First on April 24th, at Newtown (MMS), and last at St. Catherine's Pt. on Oct. 7th (MWB, JSi, EW).

237 **Cuckoo.** First on April 10th, at Newtown (MMS).

247 **Tawny Owl.** A pair at Rock Sandpit, Brighstone, on June 21st, and a pair at Newtown on June 24th (MMS). No other records this year.

255 **Swift.** First on April 28th, at Alverstone (AJH).

264 **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.** 1 in Parkhurst Forest on Feb. 10th (WFC).

265 **Wryneck.** 1 at St. Catherine's Lighthouse during the night of May 20th-21st (RB, WHT, EW, EJW).

271 **Woodlark.** On Dec. 31st, in the cold spell, 3 were with Skylarks in stubble E. of Freshwater (JS).

272 **Skylark.** On Dec. 31st, in the cold spell, was very numerous on farmland E. of Freshwater, and probably totalled over 10,000 in about a square mile (JS). On the same day hundreds were crossing the Solent off Yarmouth to the S.W. (MCA).

274 **Swallow.** First on April 7th, at Newtown (MMS), and last on Nov. 18th, at Freshwater Bay (EJW). On Sept. 25th, in a N.W. gale, there was a continuous large-scale movement W. along the Solent past Newtown (MMS).

276 **House Martin.** First on April 15th, at Shorwell, and last on Nov. 25th, at Newport (JS).

279 **Raven.** 1 near the Needles on May 14th (JS).

282 **Rook.** On Oct. 29th 1 came in to Foreland, Bembridge, off sea from E. (EW, EJW).

289 **Blue Tit.** 30 flew W. off sea at Foreland on Oct. 28th (EW, EJW). Ringing recovery: An adult ringed (B22865) at Cowes on Dec. 17th, 1955 (JS, GAHW) was found dead in the next garden on March 5th, 1961 (SS).

292 **Marsh Tit.** 1 at St. Catherine's Pt. on April 16th (WHT, EJW).

293 **Willow Tit.** A pair at Osborne on April 10th (MMS).

294 **Long-tailed Tit.** Increased to 14 at St. Catherine's Pt. on Oct. 21st. On Oct. 28th 6 flew W. off sea at Foreland, and there were 22 there next day (EW, EJW).

296 **Nuthatch.** A pair was present at Osborne through the breeding season (MMS).

301 **Mistle Thrush.** 6 flew E. past St. Catherine's Pt. on Oct. 15th, 60 to W. on Nov. 4th, and 20 to W. on Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW). On Oct. 28th 29 flew in to Foreland from E. (EW, EJW).

302 **Fieldfare.** 550 flew N. from sea to St. Catherine's Pt. on Nov. 4th, mostly in the afternoon, but only 5 came in next day (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW). On Dec. 31st numerous small parties flew in to Shanklin from E. or S.E. (AJH).

304 **Redwing.** 1 at St. Catherine's Pt. on Oct. 7th (MWB, JSi, EW). Heard after dark at Ryde Pier and Ventnor on Oct. 13th (RB, EJW). Flew in to Shanklin from sea with Fieldfares on Dec. 31st (AJH).

307 **Ring Ouzel.** 1 near Needles on April 2nd (RB, AS, WHT, EJW). St. Catherine's Pt.: 1, April 9th (EJW); 2, Oct. 7th; 2, Oct. 15th; 1, Oct. 21st (m.o.).

311 **Wheatear.** First arrivals were 25 at St. Catherine's Pt. (RB, AS, WHT, EJW) and 1 at Shanklin (AJH) on March 12th.

317 **Stonechat.** Nesting localities: Alum Bay, 1 or 2 pairs (MCA, JS); Compton Bay (RJM, WS); Mottistone Down (JS).

318 **Whinchat.** First at Brighstone on April 18th (JS). Last at Bembridge on Nov. 5th (AJH).

320 **Redstart.** First on April 2nd (JKB, SLW) and last on Oct. 15th (RB, EJW), both at St. Catherine's Pt.

321 **Black Redstart.** 1 at Shanklin, Jan. 7th (AJH). St. Catherine's Pt.: 2, March 12th (RB, AS, WHT, EJW); 1, Oct. 15th; 1, Nov. 11th (RB, AS, EW, EJW). 1 at Culver Cliff, Oct. 29th (EW, EJW).

322 **Nightingale.** First heard on April 9th near Havenstreet (RJM).

337 **Sedge Warbler.** First on April 13th at Rookley (DJA). An influx of 20 to St. Catherine's Pt. on May 20th (WHT, EW, EJW).

343 **Blackcap.** First on March 11th, at Newtown (RJM). A ♂ at Bembridge on Oct. 28th (EW, EJW). A ♂ at St. Lawrence on Dec. 29th (RBMcI).

346 **Garden Warbler.** First on April 2nd, at St. Catherine's Pt. (JKB, SLW).

347 **Whitethroat.** First on April 7th, at Rookley (DJA), and last at St. Catherine's Pt. on Oct. 7th and 8th (MWB, JSi, EW). A heavy influx of c. 90 to St. Catherine's Pt. on May 20th, but only 12 there next day (WHT, EW, EJW).

352 **Dartford Warbler.** Nesting localities (which as usual must be kept secret, but the letters correspond to those used in earlier *Reports*):—

Locality B. A ♂ seen in April (MCA) and twice in May (JS).

Locality E. 2 or 3 pairs present in the breeding season (MCA, JS).

Locality G. A ♂ carrying food in a new locality on May 23rd (MCA).

354 **Willow Warbler.** 1 seen at Newtown on Feb. 24th (MMS).

356 **Chiffchaff.** Ringing recovery: A bird ringed (F29810) at Sandown on Sept. 11th (LK) was caught again and released at Dungeness Bird Observatory, Kent, on Sept. 20th.

357 **Wood Warbler.** 1 at Shanklin on Sept. 10th (JMC).

364 **Goldcrest.** 8 at St. Catherine's Pt. on March 12th, having arrived during the same night as Wheatears, Black Redstarts, and Chiffchaffs (RB, AS, WHT, EJW).

365 **Firecrest.** 1 at Headon Warren on March 12th (EW).

366 **Spotted Flycatcher.** First on May 4th, at Newtown (MMS).

368 **Pied Flycatcher.** 2 ♂ at St. Catherine's Pt. on April 21st (WHT).

373 **Meadow Pipit.** On Oct. 8th 150 flew E. and 75 S. at St. Catherine's Pt. (MWB, JSi, EW).

376 **Tree Pipit.** Recorded only at St. Catherine's Pt.: 6, May 20th (WHT, EW, EJW); 6 to W., Aug. 20th; 7 to W., Aug. 27th (RB, WHT, EJW); 1, Oct. 8th (MWB, JSi, EW); 1, Oct. 14th (RB, EJW).

381 **Grey Wagtail.** Nested at Carisbrooke Waterworks (RJM).

382 **Yellow Wagtail.** The first flew N. from the sea to St. Catherine's Pt. on March 31st (JKB, SLW). Birds on passage were noted at Newtown on April 7th and Sept. 5th-21st (MMS).

388 **Red-backed Shrike.** A ♂ at St. Catherine's Pt. on May 20th (EW).

389 **Starling.** 1700 flew N. from the sea to St. Catherine's Pt. on Nov. 12th (RB, AS, EW, EJW).

391 **Hawfinch.** 1 at Shanklin on Dec. 17th (EMN).

392 **Greenfinch.** Ringing recovery: A juvenile ♀ ringed (80891X) at South Ockendon, Essex, on July 31st (CEJC) was caught near Ryde, 80 miles S.W., on Dec. 2nd (EC).

394 **Siskin.** As in other parts of the country, was much more numerous than usual in the autumn. 2 flew W. past the Needles, March 11th (EW). At least 6 at Binstead, Oct. 8th (GB). 20 came in to Foreland from S. and S.E., 2 flew to W., and 5 others in the area, Oct. 28th (EW, EJW). 6 came in to Foreland from E., and 12 on Brading Down, Oct. 29th (EW, EJW). 3 at Newtown, Oct. 28th (MMS). 5, Nov. 12th (JS), and 2, Nov. 18th (EJW), on Brighstone Down. St. Catherine's Pt.: 2, Oct. 14th (RB, EJW);

2 to W. and 2 in area, Oct. 21st (EW, EJW); 36 to W., Nov. 4th; 44 to W., 3 out to sea to S.W., and a flock of 12 which arrived from E., Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW); 1, Nov. 12th (RB, AS, EW, EJW).

397 **Redpoll.** 6 flew W. past Foreland, and others were present, on Oct. 28th (EW, EJW). At St. Catherine's Pt. 6 flew W. on Nov. 4th and 3 W. on Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW).

401 **Bullfinch.** Several observers commented on unusual numbers in the autumn.

404 **Crossbill.** 1 flew W. over Bouldnor Forest, calling, early on May 23rd (MCA).

408 **Brambling.** Newtown: 3 on Oct. 14th, 5 on Dec. 20th, and 5 on Dec. 31st (MMS). 2 at St. Catherine's Pt. on Nov. 12th, 1 of which flew N. (RB, AS, EW, EJW).

415 **Cirl Bunting.** A ♂ heard frequently, and occasionally seen, at Osborne throughout the year (AJH, MMS, JS). A ♂ at Newtown on Sept. 28th (MMS).

423 **Snow Bunting.** 2 ♂ at Newtown on Dec. 31st (MMS).

425 **Tree Sparrow.** Recorded only at St. Catherine's Pt.: 1, April 16th; 1, May 21st (RB, WHT, EJW, EW); 102 to W. and a flock of 40 to S. out to sea, Nov. 5th (LM, GBW, EJW, DBW).

Further Species. The following 59 species were recorded during 1961, in addition to those in the systematic list. The numbers refer to the B.O.U. *Check-List* (1952), and the species may be identified by reference to the *Reports* for 1953-7.

9	26	27	28	29	45	69	84	116	118
120	126	127	131	134	140	143	148	159	161
181	199	200	201	208	217	218	223	232	241
246	252	258	262	263	277	280	283	284	286
288	290	298	299	303	308	325	327	333	348
371	379	380	393	395	407	409	421	424	

BOTANICAL NOTES FOR 1961.

By Miss T. WHITE.

A wonderful spring produced many records of early flowering plants. At our Informal Meeting on April 14th Mrs. Seabroke brought 34 specimens, including *Orchis morio* (Green-winged Orchid), *Orchis mascula* (Early Purple Orchid), *Euphorbia amygdaloides* (Wood Spurge), *Daphne laureola* (Spurge Laurel), *Trifolium dubium* (Yellow Trefoil), *Viola riviana* and *Viola reichenbachiana* (Common and Wood Dog Violets).

All members had noted plants about four weeks earlier than usual. *Aster tripolium* (Sea Aster) was in bloom at Yarmouth by May 13th.

Contributors of the following records are indicated by their initials as follows :—

Miss G. Bullock	(G.B.)	Rev. Father John Higgens, O.S.B.	(J.H.)
Miss T. Bennett	(T.B.)	Miss L. Kennedy	(L.K.)
Miss K. Cooper	(K.C.)	Miss M. Middleton	(M.M.)
Miss R. Cowdray	(R.C.)	Miss E. Newnham	(M.N.)
Mrs. D. Frazer	(D.F.)	Mrs. M. Seabroke	(M.S.)
Mr. O. H. Frazer	(O.F.)	Miss T. White	(T.W.)
Mrs. M. Henry	(M.H.)	Many Observers	(M.O.)

FLOWER RECORDS, 1961.

Ranunculus parviflorus (Small-flowered Buttercup). Ventnor, King's Quay, Mersley. (M.O.).
R. flammula (Lesser Spearwort). Fairfields. (M.M., T.W.).
R. sceleratus (Celery-leaved Buttercup). Sandown. (L.K.).
R. aquatilis (Water Crowfoot). Fairfields. (M.M.).
R. auricomus (Wood Goldilocks). Newtown. (M.S.).
Myosurus minimus (Mousetail). Havenstreet. (G.B.).
Cardamine flexuosa (Wavy Bittercress). Shanklin. (K.C.).
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (Great Watercress). Binstead. (G.B.).
Viola riviniana (Common Dog Violet). Newtown, early. (M.S.).
V. reichenbachiana (Wood Dog Violet). Newtown, Havenstreet, early. (M.S., G.B.).
Malva neglecta (Dwarf Mallow). Quarr. (J.H.).
Linum bienne (Pale Flax). Quarr. (J.H.). Ventnor. (T.W.).
Geranium endressi (French Cranesbill). Shanklin. (M.N.).
G. versicolor (Pencilled Cranesbill). Near Bleak Down. (T.B., R.C.).
G. celumbinum (Long-stalked Cranesbill). Ventnor. (T.W.).
Erodium cicutarium, var. *pimpinellifolium* (Common Storksbill). Shanklin. (M.N., M.S.).
E. cicutarium, sub-species *dunnense* (Common Storksbill). Shanklin, (M.N., M.S.).

Impatiens glandulifera (Himalayan Balsam). Shalfleet Manor. (L.K.).
Trifolium striatum (Soft Clover). Quarr. (J.H.).
T. glomeratum (Clustered Clover). Reck (new site). (D.F.).
T. fragiferum (Strawberry Clover). Quarr. (J.H.). St. Helens. (D.F.), etc. Very abundant, as were most species of clover.
T. micranthum (Slender Yellow Trefoil). Quarr. (J.H.).
Hydrocotyle vulgaris (Marsh Pennywort). Fairfields. (M.M.).
Sorbus terminalis (Wild Service Tree). Binstead, Quarr. (J.H.).
Euphorbia lathyrus (Caper Spurge). Sandown. (L.K.).
E. platyphillos (Broad Spurge). Quarr. (J.H.).
E. peplus (Petty Spurge). Almost colourless form at Quarr. (J.H.).
Polygonum cuspidatum (Japanese Knotweed). Quarr, Ryde. (J.H.).
Fagopyrum esculentum (Buckwheat). Sandown. (L.K.).
Anagallis arvensis (Pimpernel). Blue coloured form at Osborne. (M.H.).
Symphytum orientale (Soft Comfrey). Ventnor. (T.W.).
S. orientale x *asperum*. Brook. (J.H.).
S. asperum (Prickly Comfrey). Binstead. (J.H.).
Kickxia elatine (Sharp-leaved Fluellen). Ventnor. (T.W.).
Orobanche major (Great Broomrape). On gorse at Combley Wood. (O.F.).
O. minor (Lesser Broomrape). On Sea-holly at St. Helens. (O.F.).
Scutellaria minor (Lesser Skullcap). Fairfields. (M.M.). Combley (D.F.).
Lycopus europaeus (Gipsywort). Fairfields. (M.M.).
Valerianella carinata (Keeled Cornsalad). Spreading generally. (M.O.).
Senecio squalidus (Oxford Ragwort). Osborne, Quarr. (J.H.).
Inula helenium (Elecampane). Quarr, Smallbrook. (J.H.).
Silybum marianum (Milk Thistle). Chale, Havenstreet, Carisbrooke (G.B.). Shanklin. (M.N.). St. Lawrence. (T.W.).
Cichorium intybus (Chicory). Havenstreet, Quarr. (G.B., J.H.). Bowcombe. (O.F.).
Mycelis muralis (Wall Lettuce). Quarr. (J.H.). Ryde. (T.W.).
Butomus umbellatus (Flowering Rush. Havenstreet, Bembridge. (G.B., M.N.).
Spiranthes spiralis (Autumn Lady's Tresses). Binstead, Rew Down, Quarr. (J.H., T.W.).
Orchis insectifera (Fly Orchid). Shanklin. (M.N.).
Coeloglossum viride (Frog Orchid). Havenstreet. (G.B.).
Ophioglossum vulgatum (Adder's Tongue). Havenstreet. (G.B.). St. Helens. (M.O.).
Eriophorum augustifolium (Cotton Grass). Binstead. (G.B.).

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1961.

This summary was compiled by Mr. H. Hoare, Meteorological Officer for Shanklin.

The Maximum, Minimum, Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers, and the Rain Gauge are situated in Big Mede, Church Road, 180ft. above sea level.

The Sunshine Recorder and Weather Vane are on the roof of the Town Hall.

Readings are taken at 0900 hours and 1800 hours daily, G.M.T.

A QUIET AND UNEVENTFUL YEAR WITH A LAST COLD FLING.

Compared with 1960, when many weather records (mainly adverse) were broken, 1961 was a comparatively quiet and uneventful year as far as weather statistics go. This is stated by Shanklin's Met. Officer, Mr. H. Hoare, in his annual report.

Both rainfall and sunshine were near average, and the passing of 1961 leaves no outstanding memories of great pleasure or of sorrow.

Outstanding features of the year were the droughts from February 28th-March 31st and from December 14th-28th. It was the driest March on record with only .07in. of rain, the driest August (.73in.) for 21 years. There were two perfect bank holidays with maximum sunshine, clear blue skies, little wind, and no rain.

Thunderstorms were fewer than usual, only eight, but the lack of quantity was amply made up by the ferocity of a few of them, particularly the storm in the early hours of September 3rd, with torrential rain (2½in. in a little over five hours) which caused flooding in several parts of the town.

SUNSHINE

The poor April sunshine total of only 137.1 hours, 74.8 hours below average and the lowest since records commenced in 1947, was more than offset by totals well above average, recorded for March, May, June, July, and December (March and December were both the sunniest on record). There were 1996.9 hours of sunshine during the 12 months, 22 hours above the 12-year average, and 194 above last year's figure.

June proved true to form by being the sunniest month of the year, but the least sunny was not December as is usual, but January with 64.8 hours, followed by November (69.5), February (76.2), and December (85.3).

The maximum period during which no sunshine was recorded was 72 hours, and there were 61 sunless days.

RAINFALL.

In 1960 it was difficult to keep rain statistics out of the weather summary. Last year it was difficult to record much that wasn't out of the ordinary.

January was a wet month with more than 2in. above a 25-year average of 4.25in., and was followed by an above average February—the eighth consecutive month with an above average rainfall total.

March broke the sequence with a vengeance by being the driest ever recorded (only .07 of an inch). January had the highest rainfall with 6.30in., and March the lowest, closely followed by August.

There were only two occasions when an inch or more was recorded during 24 hours; on January 29th with 2.15in. (the wettest 24-hour spell for a January on record), and on September 2nd, with 2.52in. There were three official droughts, February 28th-March 30th, May 7th-26th, and December 14th-28th.

TEMPERATURES.

It was a warm year with the only signs of any real winter occurring over Christmas from the 23rd, the coldest Christmas since the turn of the century. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 23 degrees on December 28th, and on that day the maximum day recording was only one degree above freezing point.

There were no violent extremes of temperature soaring into the 80 degrees and 90 degrees, but night temperatures were mainly well above average, with the exception of May, which had a cold spell with real danger of frost on several nights. Outlying districts, however, did suffer in this respect. The last frost recorded before the summer at this station was on April 28th. The maximum screen recording was 77 degrees on July 1st and August 30th.

Monthly summary :—

JANUARY.

Some easing in rainfall was expected after six successive months of above average rainfall, but, alas, January continued in the same pattern with 6.30in. (average 4.25in.), and the heaviest 24-hour fall for a January on record, viz., 2.15in. Sunshine was slightly down and temperatures up.

FEBRUARY.

A pleasant month, despite a deficit of 16.5 hours of sunshine. Rainfall was again above average, but only just, and at long last the tide seemed to have turned. It was the warmest February for a quarter of a century, with exceptionally high night temperatures.

MARCH.

The sunniest March since records commenced in 1947, with a surfeit of over 60 hours, and the driest March on record with only .07in. of rain (average 2.40in), and a double drought from February 28th-March 30th. A three-star month.

APRIL.

A particularly good month for crops, with temperatures again above average. There were frequent showers interspersed with a few glorious summer-like days with maximum sunshine. Although the rainfall was above average, the bulk of the excess occurred on the 4th (.61in.) and the 25th (.93in.). A poor month for sunshine.

MAY.

A month of very variable weather. The first week was wet with nearly a month's rainfall. Then came an absolute drought from the 7th-27th. There were a few coldish nights with a real danger of frost. Sunshine was well above average. Extremes of temperature ranged from 68 degrees to 35 degrees. Sunshine well above average.

JUNE.

June was a good month with over 300 hours of sunshine (over 40 hours above average), a low rainfall total of only 1.09in., and a mean temperature slightly above average.

JULY.

This month, writes Mr. Hoare, was like the curate's egg—good in parts.

Alternating periods of blue sky and cloud, with rather more wind than usual, and, consequently, a slightly lower mean temperature.

Rainfall was below average and sunshine above.

AUGUST.

Weather reports for August stated that most of Britain was cooler and wetter than usual. In Shanklin it was the driest August (less than three-quarters of an inch) for 21 years, with normal mean temperatures. Sunshine was below average. Nevertheless, it was an excellent month for those on holiday.

SEPTEMBER.

A poor month for sunshine and, if one discounted the freak thunderstorm on the 3rd with torrential rain measuring over 2½in., it was an average September rainfall. It was a warm month.

OCTOBER.

Rather a wet month with 5.05in. of rainfall (average 3.91), but sunny and warm.

NOVEMBER.

There were no fogs in November. Rainfall and sunshine were below average; warm month with high night temperatures.

DECEMBER.

This month had practically everything as regards variation of weather. The first 13 days were very wet, then came a drought until the 28th with plenty of warm sunshine. It was the sunniest December since official records commenced. Then came an Arctic freeze-up until the end of the year, incorporating a snow blizzard on the last day. With a gale and hail on the 5th of the month it seems that the only weather missing was fog and thunder.

1961 WEATHER AT SHANKLIN.

	Temperatures							
	Max.	Min.			Dry	Wet	Rainfall	Sunshine
Month	Mean		Extremes		Mean		Inches	Hours.
Jan.	45·6	37·2	50	28	41·2	39·7	6·30	64·8
Feb.	49·1	42·3	57	37	45·8	44·6	2·93	76·2
March	53·3	39·4	59	29	47·3	45·1	·07	201·3
April	55·3	45·8	60	39	51·6	49·9	3·96	187·1
May	59·9	45·2	68	35	54·7	51·2	1·47	288·7
June	65·7	51·4	72	43	59·8	56·8	1·09	302·1
July	67·3	54·4	77	48	61·9	58·7	1·82	269·5
Aug.	66·6	55·7	77	49	62·2	58·9	·73	212·2
Sept.	65·8	55·6	75	47	61·4	59·5	5·08	146·1
Oct.	59·2	49·1	66	36	55·1	52·6	5·05	144·1
Nov.	49·1	42·2	58	32	46·3	44·4	3·13	69·5
Dec.	45·9	37·2	56	23	42·0	40·6	5·67	85·3
							37·30	1996·9
					26-Year Average		36·11	

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