Proceedings

of the

Dorset Natural History

and

Antiquarian Field Club.

Edited by

Nelson M. Richardson, B.A., F.E.S.

Hon. Secretary.

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Brooklands, Beaminster, Dorset
Blandford
Lockeridge, Marlborough
South Court, Dorchester
Littleton House, Blandford
51, High West Street, Dorchester
Rampisham Rectory, Dorchester
Dunmore, Rodwell, Weymouth
Mount Pleasant, Weymouth
Hyde, Wareham
Buckland Newton Vicarage, Dorchester
Milborne Port, Sherborne
Bridport
Somerleigh Gate, Dorchester
Montevideo, Chickerell, near Weymouth
Cranemore Lodge, Christchurch
East Hill, Charmminster, Dorchester
Milborne Port, Sherborne
Rushmore, Salisbury
The Manor House, Corfe Castle,
  Wareham
Redlynch House, Downton, Salisbury
Newton Manor, Swanage
Chardstock House, Chard
Pen Selwood, Bournemouth
Westbury, Sherborne
Clavinia, Weymouth
Kinson House, Wimborne
Russell-Wright, Rev. T.
Schuster, Rev. W. P.
Scorer, A. P., Esq.
Scarle, Allan, Esq.
Serrell, D. H., Esq.
Shearman, John, Esq.
Shephard, Major C. S.
Shepheard, T., Esq.
Sherren, J. A., Esq.
Simpson, Miss
Sivewright, Robert, Esq.
Smart, Rev. D. C.
Snook, S. P., Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Engld., L.R.C.P., Lond.
Solly, Rev. H. S.
Sowter, Rev. F. B., The Ven.
Archdeacon of Dorset
Sparks, W., Esq.
Stephens, R. Darrell, Esq.
F.G.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S.
Stewart, Jas. S., Esq.
Stilwell, Mrs.
Stone, Walter Boswell, Esq.
Stroud, Rev. J.
Stuart-Gray, Colonel Hon.
Jas.
Stuart, Hon. Morton G. (Vice-
President)
Sturdy, Leonard, Esq.
Sturdy, Philip, Esq.
Styring, F., Esq.
Suttill, J. T., Esq.
Swift B. R., Esq.
Sydenham, David, Esq.
Sykes, Ernest R., Esq.,
Symes, G. P., Esq.
Symonds, Henry, Esq.
Purbeck College, Swanage
Vicarage, West Lulworth
Abercorn Lodge, Upper Hamilton
Terrace, London
Wilts and Dorset Banking Company,
Southampton
Haddon Lodge, Stourton Caundle,
Blandford
Peveril House, Swanage
Charmminster, Dorchester
Kingsley, Bournemouth
Weymouth
2, St. John's Terrace, Weymouth
Eastbrook House, Upwey, Dorchester
Milborne St. Andrew, Blandford
20, Trinity Road, Weymouth
Bridport
Dorchester
Crewkerne
Treworman, Wadebridge
Deesa, Parkstone
Steepleton Manor, Dorchester
Shute Haze, Walditch, Bridport
South Perrott, Crewkerne
Kinhauns, Perthshire
2, Belford Park, Edinburgh
Trigon, Wareham
Branksome, near Bournemouth
The Yarrells, Poole
Bridport
45, South Street, Dorchester
Bournemouth
3, Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, London,
E.C.
11, Victoria Terrace, Weymouth
Oakdale, Farquhar Road, Edgbaston
Tennant, Major-General
Thomas, Rev. S. Vosper
Thompson, J. Roberts, Esq., M.D.
Thompson, Rev. G.
Thurlow, Rev. Alfred R.
Todd, Mrs.
Trew, Rev. C. O.
Tucker, Mrs.
Turner, W., Esq.
Tweed, Rev. Canon H. E.
Udal, The Hon. J. S.
Usherwood, Rev. Canon T. E.
Walker, Dr. A. McNamme
Walker, Rev. S. A.
Ward, Rev. J. H.
Warre, Rev. F.
Watson, Rev. C. O.
Watson, Rev. William
Watts, Colonel
Watts, Rev. Canon R. R., R.D.
Weaver, Rev. F. W.
Webb, E. Doran, Esq.
Weld-Blundell, H., Esq.
Werninck, Rev. Wynn
West, Rev. G. H., D.D.
Whitby, Joseph, Esq.
White, Dr. Gregory
Willcox, B. A., Esq.
Williams, E. W., Esq.
Williams, Robert, Esq., M.P.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilton, Dr. John Pleydell
Wilton, E. H., Esq.
8, Belvedere, Weymouth
Moxley, Wednesbury, Staffordshire
Monkchester, Bournemouth
Highbury, Bodorgan Road, Bournemouth
Hilton Vicarage, Blandford
Keynston Lodge, Blandford
Alvediston Vicarage, Salisbury
Treverlyn, Weymouth
High Street, Poole
St. John's Villa, Weymouth
c/o Lovell, Son, and Pitfield, 3, Gray's Inn Square, London
Rossmore, Parkstone
Tower House, Parkstone
Spetisbury Rectory, Blandford
Silverton Rectory, near Cullompton, Devon
Bemerton, Wilts
The Vicarage, Bothenhampton, near Bridport
Broadway, near Ilminster
34A, South Audley Street, London
Stourpaine Rectory, Blandford
Milton Vicarage, Evereereech, Somerset
Mitre House, Salisbury
Lulworth, Wareham
Walditch Vicarage, Bridport
Ascham House, Bournemouth
Frome St. Quentin House, Cattistock, Dorset
West Knoll, Bournemouth
28, Portman Square, London, W.
Herringston, Dorset
Bridehead, Dorchester
Bridehead, Dorchester
Pulteney Buildings, Weymouth
Antwerp Villa, Dorchester Road, Weymouth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wordsworth, Rev. Canon</td>
<td>Tyneham Rectory, Wareham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright, H. E., Esq.</td>
<td>Southend House, Wickwar, Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynne, Rev. G. H.</td>
<td>Whitechurch Vicarage, Blandford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yeatman, Mrs.</td>
<td>Park Place, Blandford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young, E. W., Esq.</td>
<td>Dorchester</td>
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</table>

The above list includes the New Members elected in 1895.
New Members Elected since the Publication of Vol. xvi.

The names of the Proposer and Seconder are given in brackets opposite to the name of the new member. The addresses may be seen in the general list of members.

DECEMBER 13TH, 1895, DORCHESTER MEETING.

Bartlett, Rev. R. G. {H. J. Moule, Esq.
Belben, Robert, Esq. {T. B. Groves, Esq.
Graham, Dr. Geo. {J. H. Phillips, Esq.
Sturdy, Leonard, Esq. {J. H. Phillips, Esq.,

FEBRUARY 11TH, 1896, DORCHESTER MEETING.

Dundas, Rev. C. L. {Rev. O. M. Ridley
March, H. Colley, Esq., M.D. {A. Bankes, Esq.
Ricard, Miss {E. Cunnington, Esq.
Shepheard, T., Esq. {Colonel Cotton
Tucker, Mrs. {H. J. Moule, Esq.
Walker, Dr. McNamme {Rev. O. M. Ridley
Watson, Rev. C. O. {T. B. Groves, Esq.
{G. Galpin, Esq.
{These two members were duly elected,
{but the names of proposer and secon-
{der were, unfortunately, not recorded.
{W. Colfox, Esq.
{T. A. Colfox, Esq.

MAY 7TH, 1896, ANNUAL MEETING, DORCHESTER.

Foster, Charles, J., Esq. {H. J. Moule, Esq.
Girdlestone, Mrs. {Hon. Treasurer
Lattey, Dr. Arthur {Colonel Russell
Phillbrick, His Honour Judge {Rev. J. Miller
Frederick Adolphus {E. H. Wilton, Esq.
Prideaux, C. S., Esq. {E. Cunnington, Esq.
{Sir R. N. Howard
{Hon. Treasurer
{H. J. Moule, Esq.
{R. Hayne, jun., Esq.
### May 7th, 1896, Annual Meeting, Dorchester—(continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratcliff, Mrs. M. E.</td>
<td>E. H. Wilton, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Cunnington, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sivewright, Robert, Esq.</td>
<td>Captain J. E. Acland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Treasurer</td>
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<td>Rev. Sir T. Baker, Bart.</td>
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### August 13th, 1896, Blandford Meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curtis, C. H., Esq.</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir W. Marriott, Bart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haggard, Rev. H. A.</td>
<td>Rev. Canon Watts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Crespi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart-Dyke, Rev. Canon P.</td>
<td>Captain Carr Glyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass, Alfred C., Esq.</td>
<td>General Pitt-Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond, S., Esq.</td>
<td>Hon. Treasurer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T. B. Groves, Esq.</td>
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### September 9th, 1896, Swanage Meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filliter, Rev. W. D.</td>
<td>G. C. Filliter, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Filliter, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, C. E. A., Esq.</td>
<td>Hon. Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Moorhead, Esq., M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, Mrs.</td>
<td>Hon. Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Moorhead, Esq., M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyn, Rev. F. W.</td>
<td>Rev. T. R. Gorringe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. S. Bower, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Rev. Henry Gordon</td>
<td>Dr. Crespi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rev. Canon Hart-Dyke</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Captain G. R. Elwes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillips, Miss</td>
<td>Rev. T. R. Gorringe</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rev. J. H. Lonsdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. J. Moule, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willecox, B. A., Esq</td>
<td>Hon. Secretary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>President</td>
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</table>

### November 20th, 1896, Dorchester Meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shearman, John, Esq.</td>
<td>Hon. Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir J. C. Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon. Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, B. R., Esq.</td>
<td>Rev. J. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon. Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeatman, Mrs.</td>
<td>Rev. Canon Watts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rev. Sir T. Baker, Bart.</td>
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The Proceedings
of the
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian
Field Club
During the Season 1895-96.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A., F.E.S.

The work of the Club during the season 1895-6 has comprised the Annual Business Meeting at the County Museum, Dorchester, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1895; a Meeting at Beaulieu, on Monday, June 10th; one at Melbury, on Thursday, August 22nd; one at Gaunt's House and the neighbourhood of Wimborne, on Tuesday, September 10th; also two Indoor Meetings at the County Museum, Dorchester, on Friday, December 13th, 1895, and Tuesday, February 11th, 1896.

Volume XVI. of the "Proceedings" was issued in the winter. It contained a general index to the contents of the first 16 volumes.

The Annual Meeting, held at the Museum on May 14th, 1895, was attended by about 35 members, the President being in the chair.

New Members.—Five were elected.

President's Address.—The President delivered an address which will be found at page liii. of Vol. XVI. After referring to the death of Dr. T. W. Wake Smart and Mr. John Whittaker Hulke, F.R.S., he finished the review of Ancient Plant-life, commenced in a former address, and referred to various matters of interest in the county of Dorset and in general scientific matters. Sir Talbot Baker, having expressed the thanks of the Club, the

Financial Report was read by the Hon. Treasurer, Rev. O. P. Cambridge, as follows:

"This is about the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Club, the date of which was March, 1875. The first list of members, which was not printed till two years after the inauguration of the Club, contained 109 names. Of these original members there are 35 remaining, or 36
counting one who sent in his resignation only a few days ago. This is a very large number out of 109 to have kept together for 20 years, and it speaks strongly of the vigour of the Club from the beginning, as well as of the members. The Club has had but one President during these 20 years, who, I am glad to say, is with us to-day. It has had only two Treasurers, of whom “your humble servant” is one, and the report which he is about to present will be his 13th. Three Secretaries it has had, of whom death deprived it of the first and departure from these latitudes of the second. I sincerely hope—and it is a hope which I am sure is shared by every member of the club—that it will be long before any cause deprives them of the third. The membership of the Club has shown a steady growth. In 1894 we had an effective list of 291 members after deducting losses by death and resignation. After making similar deductions we have now 313 members. The resignations have been numerous during the last year. Since the publication of Volume XV. eleven have resigned; seven could no longer be considered members because they were somewhat contumacious in the matter of sending in the “sinews of war,” and six have died. But though by a kind of increasing centrifugal force the Club has thrown off a good many atoms, yet it had a great amount of internal heat, which will attract at least sufficient matter to replace the lost atoms. As regards the accounts for the year 1894-95 the balance from the previous year was £16 19s. 4d. By subscriptions and arrears up to May 8th last the sum received is £119 16s. 6d., and by sale of former “Proceedings” £15 0s. 6d. Thus the receipts altogether amounted to £151 16s. 4d. On the expenditure side the payments to various engravers for plates for the volume of “Proceedings” have been very heavy, a great deal more than the year before. The total amount paid for plates is about £45. Another reason why the expenses this year have been heavier is that the volume of the “Proceedings” is rather larger than Volume XIV., and 350 copies have been printed instead of 325. Next year we shall probably have to content ourselves with a less profuse volume.”

The accounts were handed round for inspection and passed.

REPORT ON THE ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The following report was read by the Curator, Mr. H. J. Moule:—

“Beginning, as on former occasions, with such acquisitions as do not belong to Dorset, this notice should record the gift of several volumes of Proceedings of various antiquarian and other societies, containing many valuable articles. For instance, the Field Club has given the volumes
issued for last year by the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, by the Hants and Warwickshire Field Clubs, and by the British Association. Again, Mr. Bastick presented Vol. XXXV. of Sussex Archaeological Collections, and Dr. Miles, of Rome, Vol. II., No. 4 of the Journal of the Archaeological Society of that city, containing very important papers. We have also received several of the gifts for which we annually have to thank the trustees of the British Museum—namely, certain numbers of their splendid catalogues and monographs. Another valuable gift which may here be fitly notified consists of all the 12 volumes of the first series and the first five volumes of the second series of Notes and Queries. This gift, with not a few other books, came from Miss Ashley and Madame de Satgé. Now we are eagerly wishing for the advent of some other kind friend who may be moved to fill up the hiatus in our series between 1857, the date of the last complete early volume, and 1886, with which year our recent series begins. Of other books, we may here name the Parallel Bible, giving the authorised and revised versions side by side, and a volume containing selections from Holy Scripture. This also is a parallel edition, but here the versions are Korean and Chinese. These books were given by Mr. Hansford and the Right Rev. Bishop Moule respectively. The latter has also given a photograph of the great tidal bore in the Tsien-Tang river below Hangchow. In this category there should be a record of the gift of the History of Dorchester, America, by Dr. Cushing, of that town, or rather of that suburb of Boston. Mr. Bastick has given ten large engravings of Roman antiquities, and Mr. A. Bankes has lent a Russian railway guide for England. Gifts and loans to the Museum itself, and not connected with Dorset, have not been many. It may suffice to mention the following:—A large globe fish from Miss Ashley and Madame de Satgé, a young alligator from Mr. Whitby, a gavial lent by the Rev. E. P. Cambridge, an African straw hat of wonderful size from Mr. Beavis, and several things from British Guiana given by the Rev. O. A. Hodgson. We turn now to gifts, &c., relating to Dorset, and, as in the former section, we begin with the library, although there is here little to record. First and foremost, we must name Vol. XV. of the Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club and Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's Flora of Dorset, second edition, presented respectively by the club and by the President thereof. Next we would record four acquisitions specially relating to burgesses of Dorchester. Taking them in order of date, the first is a book called "The Way to the Tree of Life." This is a treatise on the reading of the Holy Bible, written by the Rev. J. White, rector of Holy Trinity and St. Peter's here, and a leading Puritan. The copy in question is a well-bound one, and was bought both on account of its
Dorchester origin and also because in the Epistle Dedicatory there is an
interesting touch or two of borough history. Secondly, there is a broad-
side in memory of Samuel Gould, a bookseller and "character" of
Dorchester in the last century. This broadside was given by Mr. Stone,
to whom the Museum library has been indebted more than once
before. Thirdly, the author, Mr. Keats, has given a copy of "The
Writing and Recollection of a Durnovarian." He has always been
an enthusiastic musician, and his "recollections" connected with
music are very interesting. Lastly, we have to thank Sir R. Edgcumbe
for "Family Records," quite a triumph of long and persevering research
and of full illustration. The trustees of and subscribers to the Corfe
Castle Museum have given the Minute Book of the Purbeck Society.
This is very valuable as a record of that active precursor of the Field
Club. From Mr. Mansel-Pleydell we have received a copy of the Act
of Parliament for re-building Blandford after the great fire there in 1731.
The Rev. J. Lewis has given his essay on Great Toller font. We
close this list of printings and writings with a very interesting paper.
This was given by Mr. Pentin and is a certificate signed by Sir T. Hardy
on board H.M.S. Victory. Now follows the last section of this report,
namely, that relating to Dorset acquisitions in the Museum itself, and
firstly those connected with natural history. We give precedence to
a small jet black bird killed at Affpuddle and presented by Mr.
Kindersley. It has puzzled our local ornithologists, but has been
pronounced by the S. Kensington Museum Nat. Hist. Authorities to be
a specimen of the S. American Cow-bird, doubtless escaped from a
cage. Another series of valuable gifts consists of many moths and
butterflies, mostly taken in Dorset. And this leads to a word
of gratitude to the Secretary and Mrs. Richardson for their generous
bestowal of many specimens for the enrichment of the entomological
collection, and also of untiring and most skilful labour in arrang-
ing these specimens and others so kindly given by the Treasurer,
by Mr. Perey Bright, and by Mr. Forsyth. The Treasurer has
presented specimens of Eriophorum latifolium, a scarce cotton-grass
and of a common thistle strangely mal-formed. From Mr. Cunnington
we have received an egg case of Raia mucronata, the Sting Ray, and
also some excellent specimens of Gryphycea dilatata. Dr. Macdonald has
given a fine Ventriculites. This leads to the great event of the year
relating to fossils, as regards quantity, not to mention quality. It is the
acquisition through gift by the trustees of and subscribers to the Corfe
Castle Museum of the fossils collected there. These number several
hundreds, are mostly from the Purbeck formation, and some of them are
of great value. There are, for instance, two natural casts of the footmarks of a Deinosaurian, probably the *Iguanodon*. Such marks are common in the Wealden, and are well known in the Kimmeridge clay. But the President thinks that it is most rare, if not quite new, to find them, as these are, in the Purbeck strata. There are also several very good fossil turtles and fishes. All these are now awaiting both a new case now in hand and also the guidance of an expert in sorting out the best specimens. Then arrangement can be taken up. This will probably lead to overhauling most of the Dorset fossils in the Museum, a very serious task. In now passing to Dorset antiquities we may fitly begin with those which have come from the donors last mentioned. Perhaps the best is a large mediæval key, from Swanage. A woodcut of it is in the Purbeck papers. Then there are besides a very large number of the Kimmeridge coal discs; a shallow lamp, as it seems to be, of the same material; and a piece of the coal apparently intended to be formed into a similar lamp. This is believed to be a very rare, as it also would appear to be a most unlikely use of this material. Another Corfe Castle gift is a four-hour glass. This is the one used for timing the watches on board the Halsewell, East Indiaman. She was wrecked off Purbeck 109 years ago; and, wonderful to say, this glass was washed ashore quite unhurt and is now in working order. But it is time to speak of a much older antique and one in which the Field Club has special interest. This is the burial urn found by Mr. Cunnington in a barrow on Blackdown, belonging to Mrs. Mansfield. This lady kindly allowed digging to be carried on in connection with the Club Meeting in August, 1894. Another excavation by Mr. Cunnington in a barrow at Culliford Tree produced a portion of a curious urn, which he presented to the Museum. From the same good friend we have received five Roman stone tiles found by him at the house site in Charminster parish. We have bought what seems to be a Roman urn cover. It was found in Salisbury Field. Mr. Hogg has given three Roman javelin heads and other things, the only portion here of the remarkable find at Stoke Abbot. By gift and purchase we have obtained a few Roman coins, but none of any special rarity, we believe. The best coin acquired during the year is a noble of Edward IV., found near Puddletown, and bought a few weeks ago. Mr. Cree has given what seems to be a manacle chain, found at Overmoigne Court House, where doubtless cases were heard before the Lord of the Manor. From the same gentleman we have just received two urns from a barrow on his property. They have been skilfully repaired by Mr. Cunnington. The last item to be named, and by no means the least interesting, now comes to be recorded. This is a small model of the timbers of the sloop Gazelle, the first vessel on
board which Sir T. Hardy served. The model belonged to him, and is said to have been made with his own hands. For this gift we are indebted to Mrs. Whittle. We now close this report, the report of a year wherein the Museum has grown greatly richer in fossils, but which has not brought very many antiques into our cases. That reminds us to say, as a last word, that Mr. Bankes' newly-designed cases are a success, and afford room for many more Dorset antiques, which surely ought rightly to find their way to the Dorset Museum."

Election of Officers.—On the proposal of Mr. G. W. Floyer, seconded by Mr. G. Mayo, Mr. Mansel-Pleydell was re-elected President. It was proposed by Rev. J. S. Cope and seconded by Mr. E. Cunnington that Rev. O. P. Cambridge be re-appointed Hon. Treasurer; and proposed by Mr. A. Pope and seconded by Mr. A. Galpin that Mr. N. M. Richardson be re-elected Hon. Secretary. These propositions were unanimously carried.

Summer Meetings.—No less than eight different places were proposed for the summer meetings, from which were selected the following for settlement by ballot. The number of votes received by each is appended:—Blandford, 22; Beaulieu, 21; Melbury, 21; Wimborne, 19; Salisbury, 18; Crewkerne, 2. The first four were therefore chosen. The meeting at Blandford, at which it was proposed to open a long barrow and for which the Club had received an invitation to tea from Sir William and Lady Smith-Mariott, had eventually from several causes to be postponed until 1896. An invitation from Sir R. and Lady Glyn to lunch at Gaunt's House on the occasion of the meeting at Wimborne was accepted.

Exhibits and Notes.—By Mr. T. B. Groves:—

(i.)—Nodules of sand agglutinated by means of Peroxide of Iron, found imbedded in the face of a sandpit at Higher Longfleet, near Poole.

By Mr. E. Cunnington:—

(ii.)—A plant of Dianthus armeria from Dorset, growing in a pot. The President observed that this was the only Dorset representative of the genus.

(iii.)—Two urns, one containing bones, from a barrow near Ower-moigne, repaired by Mr. Cunnington and presented to the Museum by Mr. W. Cree.

(iv.)—An incense cup and ends of stag horns, from a secondary interment in a barrow opened by Mr. Cunnington and Rev. H. J. U. Charlton, at Culliford Tree, on October 15th last. Three feet from the apex they found a large cremation in a kind of oval cyst two feet long, surrounded by stones. The stag horns were at the cast and the incense
cup at the west end. A large skeleton, constituting the primary interment, was found at a depth of seven feet.

(v.)—Remains found in excavations on Hambledon Hill, in October, 1894, consisting of a few fragments of a large imported quern, Roman black pottery, an iron spear-head and falx or knife with two rivets on it for fastening it to its handle. (See Vol. XVI., p. 157.)

By MR. H. J. MOULE:

(vi.)—A certificate about stores. It was written on board H.M.S. Victory and is signed by Sir T. Hardy, April 27th, 1805.

(vii.)—A small model of the timbering of H.M. Sloop Gazelle, the first vessel in which Sir T. Hardy served. This model belonged to him, and is said to have been made by his own hands.

By THE HON. TREASURER:

(viii.)—Photograph shewing the effect of a flash of lightning on an oak, which it split up in an extraordinary way.

By REV. SIR T. BAKER:

(ix.)—(A fragment of) a round disc of stone about 4 in. in diameter shaped like a quoit with a ball in the middle. From the plains of the Libyan desert, Thebes.

Paper on Hambledon and Hodd Hills, by E. CUNNINGTON. This consisted of an account of Mr. Cunnington’s explorations in October last, and formed an addition to his paper read September 6th, 1894, at the Ranston meeting. It has been incorporated with that paper and the whole printed at p. 156 of Vol. XVI.

Beaulieu Meeting.—The first outdoor meeting of the Club was held in the New Forest, and was attended by about 60 members, who were fortunate in having a very fine day for the excursion. The President being absent his place was taken by Rev. O. P. Cambridge. Reaching Brockenhurst at 10.45 a.m. the party walked to the church, where Rev. R. W. Pain, the Vicar, read a short paper and pointed out its chief features, including the early English chancel, the Norman archway on the south side, and the font, of black Purbeck marble, probably Norman, with a very large water receptacle. There is an imitation of this font in Winchester Cathedral. On the south side of the church is what is said to be an Easter Sepulchre, which Captain Elwes suggested might be an ancient tomb, perhaps that of the Founder. This Easter Sepulchre is the only one in England situated on the south side of the church, except one at Milford or Milton, a neighbouring parish. This is also the only church now within the Forest, mentioned in Domesday. The church, like all others in the Forest, is placed on a mound, and the brick spire forms a
useful land mark. The register dates from 1629. In the churchyard are a fine oak, now dead, and a large yew 15ft. in circumference. The party then drove via Lyndhurst (which was visited by the Club on July 20th, 1892. Proc. XIV., xxv.) to Beaulieu, passing through some fine forest scenery on the way to Lyndhurst, the road thence to Beaulieu being less wooded and more bounded by heaths and bogs until Beaulieu itself is approached, the narrow little stream that runs through Matley bog having become a broad river by the time it reaches Beaulieu.

The party here left the breaks and proceeded to St. Bartholomew's, once the Refectory of the Abbey, but now the Parish Church. At the intersection of the ribs of the waggon roof are curious carvings representing Abbots' heads, angels with shields, the arms of the Abbey, a woman's head-dress of the 13th century, a crozier with date 1204, a carved head with crown (supposed to represent Richard, King of the Romans), &c. The north door has the original iron scroll work. The fine old pulpit, which projects from the wall, is of stone, much ornamented, and approached by a passage in the wall, the arches opening into which are supported by pillars of black Purbeck marble.

After a cursory view of the ruins the members assembled in the "Cloister Garth," where Captain Elwes gave a short account of the plan and life of a mediæval monastery, observing that he was greatly indebted to Dr. Jessop, the leading authority upon this subject, with whom he had been in correspondence, and whose interesting book, "The Coming of the Friars," was worthy of the writer's great reputation, and formed the basis of the following remarks. Continuing, Captain Elwes called attention to a curious freak of etymology and observed that the names "monk" and "monastery" suggested to the popular mind certain ideas which were the very reverse of the true meanings of those words. A monk or "monachus" properly denotes a man living entirely alone, as an anchorite or hermit; and his dwelling was called from him a "monasterium," a word which in its contracted form of "minster" forms part of so many place names in Dorset, an indication perhaps that the Dorset Christians of early Saxon times enjoyed some lingering reflexion of the "Pax Romana," as the belt of infertile country, where the two counties now meet, would have tended to discourage the heathen raiders from further advance. More commonly in England and abroad the would-be "solitaries" endeavoured to secure the peace and seclusion essential to their view of the duties of life by combining in companies and erecting for themselves substantial and sometimes fortified buildings suited to those troubled times, and thus the system of monastic life
originated, resulting ultimately in the establishment of many stately monasteries, of which Beaulieu was so fine an example.

It was clear, however, that although the circumstances of the two modes of life were different, the intention was the same in both cases, for the early anchorites and the later monks shared the firm conviction that the recluse life was the only ark of refuge in a world submerged in vice and wrong and misery. "Come out from among them and be ye separate" was to them a mandate claiming literal and absolute obedience and forming the fundamental rule of their corporate existence. This dominant tenet of the Monastic Orders was strenuously impugned both by the parish clergy and by the brotherhoods of itinerant preachers called Friars, whose work as evangelisers was necessarily in opposition to this theory of monasticism. Many and bitter were the controversies arising from this difference; its consequences were witnessed in Dorset when in a struggle between these theological combatants the Abbey Church of Sherborne was burnt down.

If it is asked what elevating influence intervened to prevent the corporate exclusiveness of monasticism from deteriorating into individual apathy, sloth, and egotism, the answer is to be found in the existence of the minster church; this was the heart, the vivifying organ of the conventual body; for this each member worked and lived: the carving and painting as well as the structural work gave occupation to many of the brothers, while other brethren wrote out and illuminated the service books, made the vestments and embroidered them with gold and silver thread drawn out probably within the walls. A rich abbey was perhaps the most perfect development of the co-operative principle that the world has ever seen; the gardeners, millers, ploughmen, dairymen, bakers, cooks, all brothers of the house, fed their brethren the tailors, the weavers, the seamsters, the cordwainers, who clothed the sculptors, the decorators, the goldsmiths, who probably all worked in their several bays of this cloister for the ultimate object of beautifying and adding renown to the sacred building, that was to all alike, from the mitred abbot to the humblest lay brother, the only recognised and legitimate tangible object of their affections, as well as the heart and motive of their corporate life. The next in importance of the abbey buildings were the cloisters; here were the various workshops of the artificers. In one bay the wood-carver might be shaping a "Miserere" with one of those grotesque designs of a hunting scene or a domestic quarrel, such as one may often see outside quaint resting places and commemorating perhaps an incident of then recent date. In another bay a weaver works at his loom, and in the corner, where the traffic is least, the schoolmaster is
training the boys of the choir to pronounce the Latin Psalms. In front of them all was the venerated plot of ground called the Cloister Garth, made in some instances of soil from the Holy Land, in which some of them might hope for the distinction of being laid to rest.

This open air cloister life in common was the rule in most of the Orders that flourished in England, for though the Carthusians endeavoured to introduce the separate system of working in cells the custom did not spread, and that Order did not meet with general support; and their rules seem to have been thought too rigid for the English temperament or unsuitable to the English climate.

The Cistercian Order, to which the Abbey of Beaulieu belonged, was a reformed branch of the great Benedictine Order, and was founded by John Harding, once a monk of Sherborne Abbey, and therefore probably a native of Dorset, who migrated thence to Citeaux, in Normandy, where he eventually became abbot and introduced reforms of such important character as to constitute a new Order, called the Cistercian from its birthplace, Citeaux. The founder aimed at attaining to greater simplicity of life and habits, and he instituted the practice of keeping silence at meals while one of the brothers read aloud from the "Acts of the Saints" or other devotional volumes in order to discourage frivolous conversation and excess. Evidence of this custom is seen here in the beautiful pulpit of the refectory, now used as the parish church, a perfect specimen of Early English architecture.

It was symbolical of the monastic attitude towards the world at large that this entrance to the cloister lay only through the church—excepting one narrow and tortuous passage between the south transept and the chapter house called the slype; this led usually only to the orchard and outhouses of the monastery and not beyond the walls. The slype was generally open to the sky as at Beaulieu, and served to isolate the church in the event of an outbreak of fire, but sometimes the infirmary extended over the slype and abutted on the south transept so as to permit a dying brother to be wheeled in his truckle (from truculi = castors) bed to the south window of the transept and witness from there the elevation of the host. Southward of the slype stood the chapter house, where on ordinary days after matins the prior or sub-prior—respectively the third and fourth dignitary of the abbey—held his levée, abating and hearing grievances, receiving reports of work done, noting applications for fresh materials, and allotting these demands to the proper functionaries. For it may be observed that as the prior himself undertook the supply of vellum to the Scriptorium so every senior and trustworthy brother had his special office assigned to him. The brewster,
the warrener, the fish steward, the vintager, the poulterer, the common cellarer, the abbot's cellarer, the manciple, and the pantler were but a few of the almost numberless officials that John Harding with his Dorset shrewdness had instituted in his household, and thus knitted his society skilfully together by giving to each member a share in its administration.

The chapter house was occasionally the scene of more important conclaves when, for instance, the abbot took counsel with the whole convent upon matters affecting the entire body.

It is commonly supposed that the words convent and monastery denote similar buildings used by different sexes, that convent signifies a nunnery and monastery an establishment for men. This, however, is not the case, strictly speaking. "Monasterium" means a religious house; Convent, on the other hand, means the collective body of either sex inhabiting the building in question.

Proceeding still southward along the east cloisters we come next to the abbot's parlour, where he or his "vicegerent" supervised the accounts and reports and considered the questions that might be too weighty for the prior to handle, and here grave statements might be examined in camera. Next comes the exchequer office, where the business of the steward lies in seeing and noting the rude tallies on slips of wood or bark that represented the account-books of the Middle Ages. Overhead was the monks' dormitory, extending from the chapter house the whole length of the east cloister, while below the southern part of it and in the corner of the east cloister was the monks' lavatory, and near it the entrance to the "calefactory" or convalescent ward, where each monk was expected to rest and recover his strength after the periodical bleeding, which they were each obliged to undergo.

We now turn the corner and enter the south cloister; this is occupied by the refectory, almost exclusively, with the kitchen probably alongside of it.

The existing building stands almost unaltered, as it has stood for six centuries, the desk of the reader forming the pulpit since the refectory was taken into use as the parish church in Edward VI.'s reign.

On the south also was probably the scriptorium and library, but the ruins appear to have been altered, and identification is here very difficult.

The west cloister is backed by a wall separating it from the ambulatory and from the house of the lay brothers, which forms the west side of the quadrangle, and part of which was reserved as a guest house on the upper floor, while below the guest's horses were probably stabled.

We now arrive again at the south wall of the church, having completed our circuit of the "Cloister Garth."
The time was when all these buildings, in the height of their mature beauty, were at best but as a curtain before a priceless picture, but now the picture has disappeared, and we may still admire the texture of the veil, but that alone is left, the glorious work of art that represented centuries of human work and interest having entirely perished. The splendid church, surpassing in size and dignity many cathedrals, has followed its builders to the grave. One cannot help feeling it to be something of a disgrace to the reputed enlightenment of the Reformation period that this and so many other stately and monumental edifices should have been suffered to disappear without an effort to save them; but if we accept Dr. Jessop's statement of monastic philosophy—and few can be better qualified to form an opinion—we see that the monks' self-centred view of life, with their exclusive devotion to their own minster and to their own order, had long been an anachronism. The time had been when each Monastery was an isolated torch of religious life and morals; when the flickering flame of Christianity needed the shelter of monastic walls; but that time had long gone by, and when Pope Innocent III. gave his approval to the new Franciscan Order of preaching friars, he recognised the altered condition of society, and introduced a new factor into religious life that soon proved to be actively antagonistic to the older system. On the other hand these isolated unfructifying spores were totally out of harmony with the now accepted idea of a national commonwealth, and the rapid material dissolution that overtook these noble buildings seems to show that in the minds of the people at large they inspired neither veneration nor sympathy. Still we owe much to these crumbling heaps of masonry, and their aspect of dignified decay has elevated our conception of the once ignoble term "ruin" into a suggestion of beauty and romance.

The thanks of the Club having been offered to Captain Elwes he introduced Mr. W. J. C. Moens, of Tweed, near Lymington, asking him to give some further account of the Abbey.

Mr. Moens said Captain Elwes had spoken to them on the general historical features of monasticism in relation to the Abbey, and with their permission he would address himself more particularly to the history of the foundation of the Abbey, and the grants connected with it. He first of all directed the attention of the members to the north and northwest of the church, where the old northern wall of the Abbey was still standing, and to the north where were to be seen the ruins of a barn and the Abbey brewhouse or monk's winepress. The site of the Abbey market place was still distinguishable in the village, and was known by the name of Cheapside. Other interesting features were the three Early
English arches, by which access was obtained to the chapter house, and north of the chapter house was the sacristy; south-east of the cloisters was the entrance to the washing place of the monks, and to the west was the range of buildings, the lower part of which was called the cellars and the upper the dormitory. The principal feature of the buildings remaining was the refectory, now the parish church of St. Bartholomew, in which was a most interesting 13th century pulpit, with staircase and Purbeck marble shafts, and at Rievaulx, to the south of the refectory, was a similar pulpit. The refectory was restored in the first half of last century, and the buttress, which was so prominent an object, was put up in 1743, which date it bore. The escutcheon was that of William of Wykeham, two chevrons between two roses. The bell was mentioned in an account of the Abbey written in 1648. The Abbot's house was rebuilt by Lord Montagu 16 years ago, and the remains were enclosed. Before that there were to be seen remains of the Abbot's dwelling and the large entrance through which horses and carriages drove in. It was a great feature before the restoration, and he was glad to say he was able to take a number of photographs of it. The first appropriation of land in this part of the Forest was in the 12th century, and immediately after this the Cistercians obtained the grant of a site for an Abbey, and in 1245 the limits of the grant were defined. On March 15th King Henry, son of John, for the benefit of his father's soul, ordered his warden of the equestium, or herd of ponies (New Foresters) to give until November, 1220, all the profits of the same to the monks of Beaulieu. Mr. Moens incidentally alluded to the efforts that were now being made to keep up the breed of ponies in the New Forest. He had no doubt a great many of them went into Dorsetshire, and he ventured to hope that they would obtain support from that county in their efforts. In 1206 a tun of wine from the king's prisage at Southampton was given for sacramental purposes, and in 1207 three teams of oxen; in 1213 100 acres of moor for pasture land to be chosen where the monks desired. Mr. Moens mentioned that with regard to the rights of forestage, they were of very ancient origin, having existed certainly in Saxon times under the name of "the six hundreds." It was undoubtedly afforested by William the Conqueror, but the rights existed before his time. In 1214 a prior was elected in the presence of the Abbots of St. Mary, Carlisle, Beaulieu, and others, including William de Cantilupe, of whom the present Earl De-la-warr, who lived not far off, was a descendant. In 1219 more forest land was given, and in 1222 a charter of common of pasture in the New Forest. On August 17th, 1223, was granted a charter for free pasturage in the New Forest for beasts and sheep as the monks had enjoyed in King John's
time. In 1234 the King granted to the Abbot of Beaulieu to hold in mortmain one ploughland of 100 acres in the bailiwick of Richard Foillet in the New Forest. In 1238 forest privileges were confirmed, and to be taken as including right of common pasture all through the year, for all live stock except goats in the Forest; also rights of the wreck and waff, liberty of chase within their precincts, also turbary and bruery. In 1246, on June 23rd, the Abbey Church of Beaulieu Regis was consecrated with great pomp by William de Raleigh, Bishop of Winchester. Other grants were made, such as Ipley (from William Hippeley), and the charter of a weekly market within the Abbey close. Sanctuary rights were granted at Beaulieu by Innocent III. The value of the Abbey just before the Suppression was £428 6s. 8d., and reprisals from the church £101 10s. 5d. The seal of the Abbey was affixed to the deed of surrender on April 2nd, 1538, and bore the common representation of the Virgin and child canopied with figures in adoration on either side also under canopies. Below was an escutcheon bearing the Abbey coat of arms, which had been revived by the Bishop of Newcastle (some time perpetual curate of Beaulieu) in the bearings of his colonial See. Mr. Moens said it was important to remember, in view of any possible diversion of the tithes, which heaven keep them from, that when the country gave them up they were sold and full value received. The full market price was received for the great tithes, and the small tithes were those left for the maintenance of the parsons and vicars for public worship. It was therefore monstrous to say, as many of their Nonconformist friends did, that the tithes were ever given to the Church by Act of Parliament. In 1538 Beaulieu Manor was granted to Thomas Wrothesley, and James I. confirmed this grant in 1607-8, and added the gift of the rectory and patronage of its curacy, also all the old Abbatial rights of jurisdiction at Beaulieu. From the Southampton family Beaulieu passed by marriage to Ralph Lord Montagu, and thence through Lady Beaulieu and her sister the Duchess of Buccleugh to the Buccleugh family. In about 1856 by family arrangement it passed to Lord Henry Scott, second son of the late Duke of Buccleugh, now Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

Captain Elwes then conducted the party over the beautiful and interesting ruins, pointing out the *domus conversorum* on the western side of the beautifully-arched cloisters, the dormitory, the ambulatory, the existing portion of which is used as a museum, and other features of interest. The dormitory is in fairly good preservation, and even some of the old paving tiles remain. Passing out of the fine arched doorway in the north end wall of the cloisters, the members were taken to the site of the Abbey Church itself, where the foundations have been clearly defined, and show
in detail the once noble proportions of the edifice. The guest room has many interesting relics, including a selection of the ancient paving tiles, a number of articles which have been recovered from the ruins, and three tombstones, two of which were of the two wives of the Earl of Cornwall, and one of the sister of Eleanor, the Queen of Henry III. Another stone, that of a former monk, who was afterwards abbot of Nunecham, is supposed to be dated between 1260 and 1300.

The members were then shown over Lord Montagu's house, some portions of which were parts of the old building, after which, rejoining the breaks, they drove direct to Brockenhurst. Tea was provided at the Morant Arms, and the party left by the 6.12 p.m. train.

New Members.—Three were elected.

July Meeting.—The meeting which it had been proposed to hold at Blandford in this month was unavoidably postponed until 1896.

Melbury and Evershot Meeting.—This Meeting was held on Thursday, August 22nd, and, the weather being favourable, proved a very pleasant one.

The party, numbering about 100, reached Evershot Station by the train leaving Dorchester at 10.34 a.m., which was stopped there for them to alight, and were met by Mr. S. R. Baskett, who acted as guide during the greater part of the day, and conducted them to Spring Pond, the source of the Yeovil water supply.

On the way, at the railway bridge, Mr. Baskett pointed out a curious field filled with pits, and said there were a great many theories as to their cause. Some people said the field was the site of a British village, but he did not know how that was made out. Another theory was that the Romans came to this field and burnt chalk there to make lime for the building of Dorchester. This theory Mr. Baskett described as funny, but he pointed out, as a curious fact, that there existed a branch Roman road which led off from the main Roman road running from Dorchester, through Yeovil, to Ilchester, right up to this field and could not be traced beyond it; anyway, so he was informed by a farmer who occupied for many years the farm in which the field was situated. The farm itself was called Horchester, and was doubtless an old Roman station. Another curious thing was that the field immediately below the one they were considering was called "Flowers Bottom," and they would remember that "Flowers," according to Mr. Warne's theory of "Flowers Barrow," was a corruption of Florus. The farmer told him (Mr. Baskett) that while making excavations of the chalk he found the
remains of charred stick at the bottom of some of the pits, as if chalk had been burnt with wood. He gave the facts and traditions simply for what they were worth, but they appeared to him to be of interest.

The river Yeo had its source under the bridge upon which they were standing, whilst the principal source of the Frome was at St. John's Well, Evershot, but water ran within a few yards of the bridge to the Frome. With reference to the question as to what the name of the place was, he said that the names given by Hutchinson were Ailwell and Caldwell, the derivation of which he did not know. Holywell was probably only a corruption of Oily-well, there being a tradition of a pond there being at times coated with an oily substance.

The party then proceeded to Spring Pond, which is prettily situated in a wooded depression, and was fed originally by seven springs, which were reduced to three by the making of the railway tunnel. The pond and plantations were probably at one time a portion of the grounds of Woolcombe House, now almost entirely pulled down.

The Hon. Secretary read the following valuable geological notes communicated by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S.:—The country south of Melbury Park consists mainly of upper greensand resting on the Oxford clay and capped by long promontories of chalk. It is possible that a diminutive representative of the fault occurs at the base of the greensand; but in the absence of any clear section at the junction it is very difficult to say whether fault is present or absent. If present it would be a dark-grey micaceous clay with patches and seams of dark-green glauconite grains. The discovery of such a bed in the neighbourhood would be interesting. It certainly occurs near Minterne. The thickness of the upper greensand is probably from 60 to 70 feet. That of the lower chalk is from 80 to 100 feet, and the middle chalk will be found on the higher parts of the hills. The junction of the greensand and chalk can be seen very clearly in a quarry by Rock-lane, north-east of Evershot, the beds here shown being:—

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Chalk full of glauconite grains, and having a layer of phosphatic nodules, at the base of which are many fossils... ... ... ... ... 2\frac{1}{2} Ft.

Hard calcareous sandstone with *Pecten asper* and a bed of *Exogyra* at the base... ... ... ... 5 Ft.

Sand and stone passing down into greenish sand, few fossils... ... ... ... ... ... 8 Ft.

Total... ... ... ... ... ... 15\frac{1}{2} Ft.
The same junction is also seen in a small quarry on the west side of Stutcombe Bottom, and again by the side of the path 300 yards north of Newcombe Wood Dairy. The lower chalk is exposed in several places, and is mostly a firm blocky greyish-white chalk without anything that can be called chalk marl in the lower part. There are few fossils in it, but it sometimes contains siliceous concretions like flints. At or near the top there is generally a bed of soft grey marl which contains Belemnitella plena, and hence is known as Belemnite marl. Whether this is exposed near Evershot I do not know. Above this marl the chalk is harder, and at a varying distance passes up into hard nodular rocky chalk, which seems to be the equivalent of the Melbourne Rock of more northern counties, and forms the base of the middle chalk. Rock of this nature is said to occur at the top of the road cutting about half-a-mile north of Evershot station. On the same hill and towards Bubb Down there are small patches of flint gravel and clay with flints, which are interesting as being remnants of the old plateau out of which all the existing physical features of the county have been carved by the erosive action of rain, frost, and running water.

On leaving the Spring Pond Mr. E. CUNNINGTON read some notes on the neighbourhood and said that in the south-west corner of the park was a curious depression, where a stream of water was thrown out at the base of the greensand. It was shut in on two sides by abruptly-rising ground composed of the sand and chalk above, which seemed to have been constantly shaling off and filling the depression for ages past. He found amongst the débris a tooth of a horse and a very old celt, which he produced for inspection. The ground had since been altered and a pond made there. From the park on the south might be seen the Castle Hill, rising from the centre of one of Nature's finest amphitheatres, the view from which was enchanting. From small excavations made on the hill and from enquiries, he was led to believe that a Norman castle crowned the apex of the hill. It was built of forest marble from a quarry near, and he was informed that a former lord of the manor took the whole of the ruins to build a farmhouse near. Several coins were found, but he had not been able to trace them. At Rampisham, about a mile and a-half from Evershot, a Roman tesselated pavement was found on the common in 1799. "When discovered it was in a very perfect state, but it was afterwards broken by ignorant neighbours from an idea that treasure lay concealed beneath it." In Benville Lane in the same parish he found in one of the "pot holes" the large heavy flint implement which he brought for their inspection.
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The party then divided, a few going under the escort of Rev. C. R. Baskett to Melbury Bubb Church, where there is an interesting Saxon font and some fine stained glass. The rest walked through the park to Melbury House, part of which the Earl of Ilchester, who had written to the Hon. Secretary regretting that he and Lady Ilchester would be unable to be present to welcome the Club, had kindly thrown open on the occasion of their visit. The many beautiful and curious tapestries, pictures, carvings, and other articles of virtu were of great interest and much appreciated by those present. After seeing also the Church of Melbury Samford, close by, the members walked through the park to Evershot Church, where they were met by Rev. P. H. Milne, the Rector, who read a paper on the Church, which will be found in full at p. 64 of the present volume.

After an inspection of the church, the party were hospitably entertained with tea by Mr. S. R. Baskett, who also exhibited a collection of local fossils, &c., and walking or driving to Evershot station, left by the 5.21 and 6.11 trains.

WIMBORNE MEETING.—The third and last Summer Meeting was held on Tuesday, September 10th, at Wimborne and the neighbourhood to the north of that town, and, owing to the important ceremony which took place after luncheon at Gaunt's House, was one which deserves especial record in the annals of the Club. A full account (extracted from the Dorset County Chronicle of September 12th, 1895), of the presentation of a silver bowl to Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, who had been the President since the Club's formation in 1875, has already been published on page xlvii. of Vol. XVI. of the Proceedings, and need not here be more than referred to.

More than 100 attended the meeting and met at Wimborne station at 9.45 a.m., whence they drove to the Church of Gussage St. Michael and thence to the neighbouring Church of Gussage All Saints. On both of these Churches papers were read by Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker, with an additional note on the bells of the latter by the Rector, Rev. W. H. Stent. These papers will be found in the present volume, as well as one on Knowlton Church, an interesting ruin surrounded by a small earthwork. Some of the party ascended to the top of Gussage All Saints' tower to inspect the old bells, especially the one which had recently been successfully mended. A descriptive note on Knowlton was added by Mr. W. J. Fletcher. The last Church visited before luncheon was Horton, which stands on the site of an ancient monastery, but unfortunately time did not permit the inspection of more than the Church.
The party were conducted over the Church by the Rector, Rev. G. Wellington, who read the following paper:—

"The parish church of Horton is dedicated to Saint Wolfride, mother of Saint Edith, Abbess of Wilton, 1401. It was almost wholly rebuilt about 1720 from its then ruinous state, and is probably part of the ancient priory church. The north transept has an ancient doorway and buttresses, and on a small stone in the north wall is inscribed I.C. 1755. There is also a small locker on the east side of the doorway within. The two monumental effigies on each side of the doorway within were removed from the Hastings aisle under the tower at the restoration of 1869. The knight in Purbeck marble is St. Giles de Brase, who died about 1305, and it formerly rested upon a low altar tomb. The lady in Hamhill stone used to lie near it, and she may be his wife. The font was unused for many years, and was stowed away in a dilapidated condition in the Hastings aisle. At the restoration of 1869 it was repaired and placed in its present position. The body of the church underwent a restoration in 1869, when the two galleries and the pulpit sounding board were removed, and the church generally was put into a state of repair. The vestry under the tower is the old Hastings aisle belonging to the family at Woodlands House; and the piers supporting the arch into it are probably Norman. In it there is a monument to three members of the Hastings family, and on the floor underneath are three grave stones with their respective names. The registers date from 1563, but there are none for the years 1725 to 1740 and also 1753 to 1773. There is a book of affidavits of burials in Woollen 1678 to 1720; and also the churchwardens' account book from 1716 to 1893. The silver chalice and paten are probably of 1610. The tower was rebuilt in 1722 on the foundations of a former one, and three of the bells were sold for £79 16s. In the churchwardens' account book there is the following entry:—"Whereas the tower of the parish church of Horton is very much decayed, and the parishioners are desirous to erect a new tower upon a small aisle belonging to Edward Seymour, Esq., the said Edward Seymour, Esq., doth give leave that the tower should be erected as desired, provided the parishioners take care to place the monuments in the same places in which they now stand, as near as may be, and proper pews be erected for him and his family. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the 13th day of February, 1722. E. Seymour, N. Stuart, Henry Thornbull, churchwardens." There is the following inscription on the one remaining bell:—"Love God. 1684. F.D., E.F., W.F." The chancel was restored in 1869 and in 1890 the organ and choir stalls were placed in it, the altar and its cloths being presented by the Countess of Shaftesbury. There is a
sundial on the south wall of the church on which is inscribed:—"Post est occasio calva. G. Young fecit 1791. The first recorded Vicar of the parish was Baldwyn de Candel, 1295." There was a rectory house and some rectorial glebe, but these were very anciently appropriated to the Priory, and there has probably never been any vicarage or vicarial glebe, the Vicars being non-resident until about 1817, when the Earl of Shaftesbury provided a house, rent free, for their use.

The party then drove to Gaunt's House, where they had been hospitably invited to lunch by Sir Richard and Lady Glyn. After the health of the host and hostess had been proposed the new members were elected, and it was resolved that Captain G. R. Elwes should be asked to represent the Club at the ensuing meeting of the British Association at Ipswich. An adjournment was next made to the lawn, where the presentation was made to Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell. The presentation was made in the name of the Club by Lord Eustace Cecil, whose speech, together with the President's reply, will be found in full in the last volume of Proceedings at page xlvii.

At about four o'clock the members drove to St. Margaret's Chapel close to Wimborne, where a paper was read by Mr. W. J. Fletcher, which will be found in full in the present volume.

After partaking of tea at the Crown Hotel, some of the party were taken by Mr. Fletcher over the Minster, and all left by various trains at about seven p.m. The only shower during the day, unfortunately, fell during the presentation.

NEW MEMBERS.—Two were elected.

The First Winter Meeting was held on Friday, December 13th, 1895, in the Reading Room of the Dorset County Museum, and was attended by about 40 members.

The Hon. Sec. announced the gift by the British Association of their volume of Proceedings. He then read the following note received from Mr. Henry Spicer, of Bishop's Caundle, formerly of Dorchester:—"Some years ago the felling of a lime tree in Cedar Park, Dorchester, brought to light a curious reminiscence of school days. It is the name of Henry Spicer, carved in the bark by himself 67 years ago, when at a school kept at the adjoining house by Mr. Daniel. The name, "H. Spicer," is remarkably plain, the letters having been very little obliterated by the growth of the tree, which had carried up the inscription nearly 30 feet high. This name was carved on the north side of the tree. Many years previous a Mr. Watts had cut his initials "H. M. W." on the south side in the butt of the same tree, but these initials remained stationary." The
Hon. Secretary stated, in answer to questions, that Mr. Spicer had informed him that both names were cut through the bark to the same depth, and that the bark did not grow over either. These notes excited considerable interest. Mr. Floyer read a paragraph from a newspaper dated October 12th last, in which a Göttingen correspondent described a curious discovery of the same kind made by two wood-choppers. While at work in Braunschweig they found in a healthy piece of a trunk of red beechwood the marks of the initial "H," the date 1850, and carving of skull and cross-bones, the skull having eyes, nose, and mouth.

EXHIBITS.—BY THE HON. TREASURER:

(i.)—A skin of a large (common) snake found when very lately cast. He observed that the largest snake he had killed on Bloxworth Heath was 4 ft. 2 in. in length.

(ii.)—An old letter dated August, 1693, from Mr. Blathraite to Mr. C. S. Trenchard, on political matters. It was found amongst papers formerly in the possession of Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State to King William III. and Queen Mary.

(iii.)—Some sprigs of Turkey oak from Bloxworth Rectory garden, shewing the deciduous habit of the tree, which appears to have a natural habit of casting the tips of its branches annually.

BY MR. W. COLFOX:

(iv.)—Some glass spear heads and a stone tomahawk head, obtained from Australian aborigines at Broome, Roebuck Bay, West Australia, the former being specially interesting as being counterparts in glass of palæolithic implements of the same kind.

(v.)—A beautifully mounted specimen of the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Caculus Americanus) which had been picked up dead in his garden at Westmead, Bridport, after having lived there for some months. Its note resembled that of the common green woodpecker. This is only the sixth recorded occurrence of this species in the British Islands. (See under "Rare Birds" in "Phenological Notes" at p. 198 of this volume.)

BY MR. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH-FRAMPTON:

(vi.)—A letter dated July 15th, 1815, from Lieut. James Garland, of H.M.S. "Superb," Barque Roads, giving some interesting personal reminiscences of Napoleon Buonaparte as follows:—"I have the pleasure of telling you that we this morning got hold of Buonaparte and his suite. He is now in the cabin of the Bellerophon, our consort. He has given himself up to us and thrown himself on the generosity of the Prince Regent and the British nation. I have seen him, and he appears not the least affected, but is still acting the Emperor. He has with him his Dukes and forty others, all military men. Count and Lady Bertrand
are with him. The latter is an Irish lady by birth, daughter of Lord Dillon. The count was his companion in Elba. He embarked from the battery in Barque Roads from which I was wounded. He has 25 horses and five carriages. I don't know the number of vessels it will take to carry all his baggage. There are many about us loaded already. The white flag is flying again, and was hoisted yesterday. Buonaparte negotiated first to be allowed a free pass to America with two of his frigates, then one frigate disarmed, or even a smaller vessel; all this was refused. His marshals threatened they would attempt to escape in the night. Our answer was we will take both by fighting. Finding we were inflexible he gave himself up on the terms I have told you. In a few days he will no doubt be in England. His brother Joseph is to embark to-morrow. I have been introduced to the count. He has had a good survey of the Superb. Buonaparte is quite at home with everyone and makes himself equal to all; yet there is something about him commanding and majestic. The count, who is his locum tenens, appears more dejected than his master. Our good admiral is delighted. It is a singular coincidence of circumstances that at the closing of the American War the Superb's squadron should take the ship's president and at the close of the French War, Napoleon Buonaparte. July 16—You will be rejoiced to hear that I have this moment been in the presence of Buonaparte. How much I wish you could see this man. He has been in my cabin where Eliza and you were. He was quite at home, and expressed himself much pleased with everything he saw on board of such a fine ship as he termed it. To J. Frampton, Esq."

By Rev. J. Cross:—

(vii.)—A piece of the bark of Sequoia from California 6in, thick.

By the Hon. Sec.:—

(viii.)—A Tyg, probably of Elizabethan date. This is a drinking vessel composed of red pottery covered with a thick dark brown brilliant lead glaze, of a conical shape, 8in. high and having two handles near together. It was used as a loving cup for passing round, and some specimens have as many as twelve or more handles. There are two or three portions of tygs in the Dorset Museum, the more usual shape being somewhat spherical. The present specimen was found in the new Law Courts excavations near Temple Bar, London.

By Mr. H. J. Moule:—

(ix.)—A 17th century book containing ink drawings of more than 100 Dorset coats of arms. The book belonged to W. Whiteway, a leading Dorchester man of that period. It has since been purchased for the Museum.
The Hon. Sec. stated that he had received a communication from Mr. W. Alvord, of 1140, The Rookery, Chicago, asking if the Dorset Field Club could help him to trace some of his remote ancestors, who appeared to have been connected with Dorchester and Ilminster. Several suggestions were elicited, which were duly communicated to Mr. Alvord by the Hon. Sec. and others.

Charminster Chancel Arch.—Rev. O. M. Ridley expressed his gratitude to Sir T. Baker and the Club generally for the expression of their opinion as to the desirability of retaining this fine Norman arch, which had undoubtedly greatly influenced the decision to preserve it which had been arrived at. Those who wished to remove the arch had given way, and a large donation had been given towards the restoration in consequence of its retention.

Papers.—Five were read, which will all be found in the present volume. The first by the President "On the Footprints of a Dinosaur (Iguanodon?) from the Purbeck Beds of Swanage."

The second by Mr. T. B. Groves on "Water Analysis a Hundred Years Ago."

The third by the Hon. Sec., "A List of Portland Lepidoptera," of which he read the introductory portion. The Hon. Treasurer expressed his satisfaction at the fulness of the list, which contained a very large number for so small an area as Portland. The Purbeck list was considerably larger, about 1,100 species having been there recorded, but the area was also much larger, and comprised many varieties of surface.

The fourth paper was by Mr. Clement Reid, F.G.S., on "An Early Neolithic Kitchen-Midden and Tufaceous Deposit at Blashenwell, near Corfe Castle." The President, in thanking Mr. Reid, remarked that among the many interesting features in connection with this paper was the discovery in the deposit of Serobicul aria pip er ita, a bivalve shell-fish restricted to muddy estuaries in connection with the sea. No trace of the common cockle has been found at Blashenwell, which makes it unlikely that the Serobicul aria was brought from Poole Harbour, where the cockle abounds as well. It is more probable that the Neolithic settlers derived their supplies from Chapman's Pool, a distance of about three miles.

The last paper was by Mr. Edward A. Fry, of Birmingham, "On the Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Dorset, from Henry III. to Richard III." In Mr. Fry's absence, the introductory part was read by Mr. H. J. Moule, who mentioned that Mr. Fry was one of the two brothers who started to print the "Dorset Records," but had to give it up for
want of subscriptions. They now proposed to print them in a smaller way.

NEW MEMBERS.—Four were elected.
The Meeting broke up at about 4.30 p.m.

DORSET COUNTY MUSEUM ANNUAL MEETING.—Held Wednesday, January 20th, 1896. The intimate connection which has always existed between the Museum and the Field Club has on this, the Jubilee anniversary meeting of the Museum, been further cemented by the election of Mr. Nelson M. Richardson, the Hon. Secretary of the Field Club (elected May 11th, 1892), to be Hon. Secretary of the Museum. The resignation of Mr. Albert Bankes, who had held the post of Hon. Secretary for more than eleven years, was viewed with great regret by the subscribers, who fully appreciated the excellent work done by him. The following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of subscribers desire to place on record their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Albert Bankes for his valuable services to the Museum as Hon. Secretary for over eleven years, and their regret at his resignation of that office, and they direct that an entry of this resolution be made in the minutes of their proceedings."

THE SECOND WINTER MEETING was held on Tuesday, February 11th, 1896, in the Reading-room of the County Museum, Dorchester, about 40 being present. The President took the chair at noon.

DONATION IN AID OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—It was proposed by Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, and seconded by the President, that as an Antiquarian Society deeply interested in the preservation of Salisbury Cathedral they should, as a body, endeavour to contribute a sum towards the fund now being raised. The Cathedral was the only one which was built in a pure Early English style without admixture, and it was most important that it should be preserved and restored in the best way possible, for which a very large sum was needed. A small committee was appointed, with Mr. H. J. Moule as Hon. Secretary, and it was decided that the amount of each contribution should be limited to 5s., so as not to interfere with any private donations towards the same object. The amount eventually raised and paid to the Dean of Salisbury in the name of the Club was 30 guineas.

MAUMBURY RINGS.—Mr. E. Cunnington expressed his pleasure at the way in which Maumbury Rings had been restored and was being taken care of, there having been danger that this most interesting relic of Roman times might be seriously damaged.
CHARMINSTER CHURCH.—Mr. ALBERT BANKES exhibited three photographs of the Church, and read some notes on the subject, of which the following is an epitome:—

"The 'Golden Prebend of Bere and Charminster,' as it was anciently called, included the Manor of Charminster, the rectories of Charminster and Bere Regis, and tithes on several parts of the parish of Charminster. Owing no doubt to the great value of the living in those days, Charminster Church must have been served by a very superior class of rector, as we note in Hutchins that between 1375 and 1448 no less than three rectors of Charminster were raised to the episcopal bench; but in the 21st year of Elizabeth the tithes of Charminster, Stratton, Grimstone, Poleston, and Forston were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton. Thus, to quote Hutchins, 'This rich prebend was dissipated, and the Church robbed of a noble preferment by the rapacity of courtiers and the avarice of private persons.' In 1650 Sir Thomas Trenchard, Kt., had bought the tithes, and the magnificent stipend of £9 4s. 8d. was paid by the Trenchards to a curate for reading the Common Prayer in the two churches of Charminster and Stratton, nearly two miles apart. Whether the unfortunate curate had to preach a sermon in addition to reading the Common Prayer we are not told. About the time of the civil wars the chancel, 25ft. in length, was demolished, the arch walled up, and an east window placed in it."

In the restoration carried on it was decided to divide the work into three divisions in order that no debt might be incurred: (1) The Nave and South Aisle; (2) The North Aisle; (3) The Chancel. A considerable sum was collected, chiefly in Charminster, and the work of removing the gallery over the western arch, and underpinning the walls, proceeded with. In stripping the cement off the exterior of the walls four Norman windows, blocked up and forgotten for at least 350 years—resembling those in Studland Church, near Corfe Castle—were discovered in the original clerestory. These windows are only 5½in. wide on the outside, but open out considerably on the inside. On the removal of the upper layer of plaster on the inside of the church a number of black-letter texts of the Reformation period appeared, arranged in various devices. In the S.E. angle of the south aisle an Early English piscina in good preservation has been found. Now that the tower arch has been opened out, and the ground excavated so as to show the full height of the Norman columns, the true proportions of the church are beginning to be seen, and there is every promise of its turning out a dignified and really fine structure. But it will be a great pity if the funds will not allow of the tower and north aisle being also
restored without delay, as also the chancel, or else the general effect of the building will be seriously injured. Since the above was written another most interesting find has been discovered—namely, the winding staircase in the middle of the wall, leading from the corner in the north aisle to where formerly stood the rood-loft. The approximate estimate for the complete repair of Charminster Church has just been given to me by our energetic and business-like hon. treasurer and secretary, Captain Dymond. First estimate for repair of nave and south aisle, £1,297; 2nd estimate for north aisle, £997; 3rd estimate for chancel, £1,206—total, £3,500.

The Hon. Secretary alluded to Chickerell Church, which was about to undergo a partial restoration as far as funds would permit, and said that any advice from the archaeologists of the Club would be acceptable. He exhibited a tile with a dark green glaze found in the wall of the Church, and mentioned that two coins had been found, one George III., 1797, apparently purposely imbedded in the plaster of the newer part of the Church, the other William III. (1700 ?), under the pulpit, on the earth.

Exhibits.—By the President:—

(i.)—A basalt celt from Bere Regis in a fine state of preservation. The felspar of the basalt had been decomposed on the surface, leaving the augite in a granular state.

(ii.)—The palatal crushing teeth of Strophodus magnus, a shark of the Forest Marble period, which were adapted for the mastication of crustaceans and hard-shelled animals. Type Cestracion Philippi, the Port Jackson Shark of the present day.

By Rev J. Bond:—

(iii.)—A quern with a raised edge or flange all round the circumference of the lower stone, except for a small opening, by which what was ground could find an exit. This flange is very unusual, though it is stated to exist in ancient Irish querns, but not in more recent ones. The stone was presented by Mr. Bond to the Museum. The Hon. Treasurer said that he believed that there was a similar flange on a much larger stone which he saw at Pompeii. Colonel Palmer said that he had seen similar flanged querns in India, and that they were used for semi-liquid substances.

By Mr. R. P. F. Frampton:—

(iv.)—Specimens of clay coloured green from Moreton. Mr. Frampton was unable to obtain information about the colouring matter at the meeting, but sent the specimens to Mr. Clement Reid, F.G.S., from whom he received the following letter on the subject:—

Dear Sir,—The green loams you send belong to the Reading beds, the sand immediately above being perhaps the base of the over-lying London clay. Clays like those sent occur in several parts of Hants and Sussex, but in Dorset I have only noticed them at the foot of Black Hill, where they rest immediately on the chalk. Clays of this peculiar colour are usually mixed with others coloured blood-red, purple, or white. The meaning of these striking colours is not clearly understood; but the fossils found in them are always turtles, crocodiles, land plants, and such fish and shells as live in salt lakes or brackish water lagoons. The exact nature of the green colouring matter is unknown, for, being a mere film on the grains of sand, it is very difficult to isolate for analysis. It is probably a silicate of iron like glauconite, though not forming separate grains like the glauconite of marine origin found in the green-sand or dredged in the Atlantic by the Challenger. I am afraid that there is little chance of finding good pipe-clay west of Moreton. The Bagshot sands, in which the clay occurs, are there becoming gravelly and very irregular, so that any bed of pipe-clay is likely to be cut up and divided into masses too small to work. A little pipe-clay occurs as far west as Outer Heath.—Yours faithfully, CLEMENT REID."

BY MR. EDWARD A. FRY:—

(v.)—A book entitled "A Commission to enquire of Church Livings in the County of Dorset, 13th November, 1650," on which the following note (communicated by Mr. Fry) was read by Mr. H. J. MOULE:—As a specimen of caligraphy this book is worth exhibition, but beyond this, there is the interest attaching to it as a piece of history relating to Dorset.

The contents have been made use of to some extent by Hutchins in his "History of Dorset" (indeed, it is not improbable that he had this very book in his hands), but there are many interesting details which he has not inserted.

The book was originally in the possession of Sir Peter Thompson, of Poole, a noted antiquary, of whom there is a short biography under "Poole" in Vol. I., 66, of Hutchins' "History," and was probably made for him and the contents duly attested as being correct copies of the original documents by Henry Rooke, one of the officials of the Court of Chancery in the last century. I gather from Mr. Scargill Bird's "Guide to the Record Office," pp. 105-106, that the surveys of church livings are contained in three volumes, and were taken pursuant to an Ordinance of Parliament dated 20th December, 1649, and were
presentments of the inhabitants of various parishes throughout England of the number and value of the ecclesiastical benefices therein, with the names of the incumbents, &c.


Vol. II. contains the return for the county of Dorset only (and is the one now on exhibition).


The above original returns represent, therefore, only 16 out of the 40 counties of England, and are the only ones known to exist; but there are in the Lambeth Library 24 large volumes, consisting chiefly of official copies of these returns, which were made shortly after the originals, and which in many cases supply their places where wanting.

I have also recently seen the original Commissioners' return for all that was taken of the county of Worcester, some 15 or 20 parishes only. Dorset may therefore be considered fortunate in being one of the few counties having a complete return.

BOTANICAL EXHIBITS.—BY REV. E. F. LINTON:—

(vi.)—Saponaria vaccaria, L. Chalky field, south of Melbury Abbas (near Shaftesbury); a casual, here and there established sufficiently to have a place in the London Catalogue.

Filago apiculata, G. E. Sm. Waste ground between Parkstone and Branksome.

Rhinanthus Crista-Galli, var. fallax, Koch. Meadows about Wareham, D. and G.

Salix purpurea and viminalis, v. Forbyana. Trigon Farm, Wareham; also seen near Tarrant Crawford, by the river Stour.

Salix aurita and repens (S. ambigua, Ehrb). By Littlesea. The first occurrence, though often looked for by the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers and myself.

Bromus arvensis, Linn.—Chalky field of wheat, east of Almer; introduced, no doubt, but not unfrequent in England, and holding a place in all recent editions of the London Catalogue.

BY MR. T. B. GROVES:—

(viii.)—Calcium Carbide, the material from which is produced the gas Acetylene, the new illuminant. Put into water, this substance evolves gas and makes the water boil with some violence, the bubbles taking fire with a series of small bright explosions. Mr. Groves successfully performed this beautiful experiment.
(viii.)—Flint arrow-heads from gravel beds, Kentucky. These were beautifully made and in very good condition.

(ix.)—A worked flint, of palaeolithic style, believed by him, however, to be neolithic. Mr. CUNNINGTON said that he considered it palaeolithic.

(x.)—Ancient British silver coin, found at Dorchester.

(xi.)—Pieces of Roman Pottery found in the kitchen garden of Creech Grange, when making alterations in 1858, on the site of a supposed Roman Pottery. Amongst what was dug up were three pillars supposed to be the supports of the kiln floor.

(xii.)—A large and massive gold ring, with the following note:
“This ring was found at Holme about 1842 by a man digging in the garden adjoining the Monks' fish pond.
Holme was a cell belonging to the Priory of Montacute (Cluniac).
It may be presumed from the religious subjects that the ring belonged to the Prior.
The lion rampant langued armed and crowned, engraved upon it as a seal, was probably the arms, and the name was indicated by the initials T. in front, and I. within the eurl of the tail.”
The ornamental engravings upon its surface are much worn away.
On one side near the seal is a representation of the three persons of the Blessed Trinity, on the other the B.V. Mary with the infant.
The design upon the third compartment on the narrow part is perhaps St. Christopher.”

(xiii.)—Some relics from Egyptian tombs, including some of the little figures placed with the mummies to help them to perform the tasks they would be compelled to do after death. Also some shark's teeth taken from the rocks on which the great pyramid stands.

(xiv.)—Two photographs of a fine new species of fossil cycad, about 3ft. long, found by him at Portland. The specimen is now in the British Museum.

Six papers were read, which will be found at length in the present volume.
The first by the President “On a Romano-British Brick-kiln and a British Barrow at Bagber, in the parish of Milton Abbas.”
The second by the Hon. Treasurer “On a Whirlwind at Bloxworth.”
This paper produced several accounts of whirlwinds. The Hon. Secretary
read an account of one near Chelmsford about 1870, communicated by
Rev. W. Gibbens, which passed through his house, breaking doors, &c.,
and afterwards, about three miles off in a northward direction, made a
road 10 yards wide through a wood of oak, elm, and beech trees, twisting
off their heads nearly halfway down their stems. Accounts of other
whirlwinds at Sydling, Esher, and the I. of Wight were given by the
President, Mr. F. J. Beckford, and Mr. R. F. Frampton. The Hon.
Secretary also alluded to the one at Ranston (See Proc. Vol. XVI.,
p. xxiv.)

The third paper was by Mr. E. G. Baker, F.L.S., of the British
Museum of Natural History, South Kensington, "On a New Dorsetshire
Variety of Plantago coronopus, Linn," and was illustrated by specimens
of the plant from Charmouth and drawings. Rev. E. F. Linton
stated that in his opinion the plant was a variety of P. coronopus, and
not a distinct species, as had been suggested, and adduced in support of
this the variability of the number of seeds. In Armeria there is a
variety with three-nerved leaves instead of the normal one-nerved
form.

The fourth paper was by Mr. E. Cunnington, "A few Notes on a
Find of Neolithic Flints at Portisham," with "Geological Notes on the
Locality," by Rev. Osmond Fisher, F.G.S. The flints were exhibited
by Mr. Cunnington, and presented by him to the Museum.

The fifth paper was by Mr. H. J. Moule, "Notes on One or Two
Examples of Endurance of Vegetable Life under Difficulties." The
President made some remarks on the wonderful power of penetration
possessed by fibrous roots.

The sixth and last paper was by the Hon. Treasurer, "On New and
Rare Spiders," and was illustrated by beautiful drawings made by the
Author.

New Members.—Seven were elected.

The Meeting broke up at about 4.30 p.m.
## Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

**RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from May 9th, 1895, to May 4th, 1896.**

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| 1895 | **June 27.—J. G. Commin, Vols. I.—X. Club’s “Proceedings”** | ... | 1 14 0 | |
|      | **July 27.—Sime and Co., Balance of Bill for Vol. XV, &c.** | ... | 25 15 6 | |
|      | **Dec. 2.—Meisenbach and Co., Plates** | ... | 3 1 0 | |
|      | **10.—Dorset County Museum, Six Vols. “Proceedings”** | ... | 1 10 0 | |
|      | **Jan. 7.—Macfarlane and Erskine, Plates** | ... | 7 13 6 | |
|      | **—West and Sons, ditto** | ... | 5 5 3 | |
|      | **Feb. 26.—Werner and Winter, ditto** | ... | 15 12 0 | |
|      | **To Mar. 17.—Treasurer, Stamps** | ... | 1 19 3 | |
|      | **May 4.—Sime and Co., on account of Bill for Vol. XVI.** | ... | 100 0 0 | |

|      | **For Printing, &c., Vol. XVI. 96 5 6** | ... | ... | ... |
|      | **Extra Corrections of Index** | ... | 5 0 0 | |
|      | **Separate Copies of Papers to Authors** | ... | 6 9 0 | |
|      | **Printing and Issuing Advertisements and Programmes of Eight Meetings** | ... | 12 0 6 | |
|      | **Postage, &c., of Vol. XV. to Members** | ... | 4 19 7½ | |

**Total Expenditure** | £124 14 7½ |

|      | **Balance in hand** | ... | 0 18 8 |
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

**HON. SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT from May 1st, 1895, to April 30th, 1896.**

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<th>1895.</th>
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<td>May 1st.—Balance from last Account</td>
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<td>4 3 8</td>
<td>May 20th.—Paid over to the Treasurer for the benefit of the Club out of the balance from the past year</td>
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<td>By Balance on Incidental Expenses at Meetings at Beaulieu, Melbury, and Wimborne</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>4 7 9</td>
<td>H. Voss, for Preparation of Reading Room for Meetings held May 14th, 1895, December 13th, 1895, and February 11th, 1896</td>
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| £8 11 5 | £8 11 5 |
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

**GENERAL STATEMENT, May 7th, 1896.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>RECEPTS.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<td>By Arrears of Subscriptions due:</td>
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<tr>
<td>For 6 Years (1890-95) 1 Member</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
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<td>, 5 Years (1891-95) 2 ,</td>
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<td>, 2 Years (1894-95) 18 ,</td>
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<td>, 1 Year (1895) 43 ,</td>
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<td>, Current Year (1896) 245 Members</td>
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<td>By Balance in hand</td>
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<td>By Balance due to Sime and Co. on Account of Vol. XVI., &amp;c.</td>
<td>... ... ... 24 14 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in favour of Club</td>
<td>... ... ... 154 4 1</td>
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SPECIAL DONATIONS OF PLATES, &c., TOWARDS VOL. XVII.

FROM REV. CANON SIR TALBOT H. B. BAKER, BART.
Plate of Gussage All Saints' Church.
" Knowlton Church and Earthwork.

FROM J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, ESQ., F.G.S., F.L.S.
Plate of Femur of Iguanodon, &c.
" Footprints of Dinosaur.
" Burial Urns from Bagber No. I.
" " " " No. II.

DONATIONS TO PLATE FUND, 1895-1896.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 3, 1895</td>
<td>H. J. Moule, Esq.</td>
<td>£ 0 2 6</td>
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<td>&quot; 10, &quot;</td>
<td>—Rev. G. Thompson</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
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<td>&quot; 24, &quot;</td>
<td>—Rev. John Bond</td>
<td>£ 0 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 26, 1896</td>
<td>R. G. Clarke, Esq.</td>
<td>£ 0 11 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 1, &quot;</td>
<td>—Rev. John Bond</td>
<td>£ 0 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 7, &quot;</td>
<td>—Mrs. Forrester</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
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£2 3 6

The thanks of the Club are also due to those Artists who have given their time and skill in making the original drawings for the plates contained in the present volume.
Anniversary Address of the President.

Unavoidably postponed from the Annual Meeting, May 7th, 1896, and read November 20th, 1896.

I COMMENCE my anniversary address, as usual, with the notice of members who have been removed by death during the past year. Sir Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., one of the most distinguished British geologists, is lost to us. He was one of the few survivors of those who were led by Buckland, Sedgwick, Fitton, de la Bèche, Murchison, Scrope, and Lyell. He had for his contemporaries Agassiz, Owen, Phillips, Godwin-Austen, E. Forbes, Ramsay, and Warrington Smythe, all of whom have passed away, whilst his older surviving friends, Sir John Evans, Rev. O. Fisher, J. Rupert Jones, R. Etheridge, and H. Woodward, are still living. He was the first to demonstrate to the English men of science that the flint-implements found in the valley of the Somme (France) were of human workmanship, and that they were lying in undisturbed beds of sand and gravel, in conjunction with the remains of extinct mammalia, as had been asserted by Boucher de Perthes. His paper before the Royal Society gained acceptance of his views amongst geologists. Among many of his papers brought before the Institute of Civil Engineers is one "On the Origin of the Chesil Bank." Differing from previous observers, who attributed it to shingle drifted from the Devonshire and Dorsetshire coasts, he showed it was due to the wreck of the old
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"Raised Beach" of the Pleistocene age, a remnant of which still exists 25ft. above the sea level on the Bill of Portland, and which stretched to the Cornish and Devonshire coasts on one side and to Brighton on the other. He was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Dean Liddell, to succeed Professor Phillips in the chair of geology in 1874. He served the office of President of the Geological Society of London from 1870 to 1872. He was made Vice-President of the Royal Society in 1870. In 1874 the Institute of Civil Engineers awarded him the Telford medal and a premium for his paper on "The Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between France and England." In 1886 the first volume (chemical and physical) of his great work on geology was published, and in 1890 the second volume (stratigraphical and physical), when the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. His latest papers were read before the Geological Society of London—"On the Age of the Valley of the Darent and Remarks on the Palæolithic Implements of the District, &c.," in which he shows that on the high chalk plateaux of Kent there are flint-implements of a peculiar rude type, fashioned by a race of men of much greater antiquity than those who made the implements of the Thames and Somme valleys; "On the Raised Beaches and Head, or Rubble Drifts of the South of England," "On the Evidence of a Submergence of Western Europe at the close of the Glacial Period," and "On the Phenomena of the Quaternary Period in the Isle of Portland and around Weymouth." His death took place on the 23rd June last at his country home, Darent Hulme, Shoreham, in his 84th year. His widow, who was daughter of Dr. Hugh Falconer, F.R.S., and his beloved adviser and co-worker in the science he loved, survives him. Colonel Mansel, my very near and dear relative, was suddenly called away on the 26th March last. His profession as a soldier did not bring him in close contact with the sciences which engage our attention. On leaving the service he continued to take interest in the profession of arms, and threw all his energies into the furtherance of the Volunteer movement, which was at that
time engaging the attention of the nation, and has now grown to be a most important auxiliary to the regular army. Mainly through his influence the Dorset Battalion was established, which he commanded from its embodiment in 1860 to 1876, when he was appointed Honorary Colonel, which position he held to the day of his death. The members will remember the hearty welcome the club received from him and Mrs. Mansel at Smedmore in the year 1889.

The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club attained its majority last year. Since its commencement it has maintained a steady course of scientific work, and has now upwards of 300 members on its list. To me last year was the brightest of all the previous ones, when I received the most gratifying proof of the esteem and kindly feeling towards me on the part of all the members by the presentation of a very handsome silver vase at Gaunt's House at the last autumn meeting of the Club, where the Club was hospitably entertained by Sir Richard and Lady Glyn. The presentation was accompanied by a most kind and flattering eulogy by my dear and kind friend, Lord Eustace Cecil.

Year by year the Club is favoured by the friendly assistance of several eminent geological friends who are working, or who have worked, in our classic county. Among these I gratefully mention Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, who gave us an important paper last year "On the Origin of the Valleys in the Chalk-Downs of North Dorset." To-day we shall have one by the pen of this eminent geologist "On the Origin of the Vale of Marshwood and of the Greensand Hills of West Dorset." The Vale of Marshwood is a small counterpart of the Weald, due to a periclinal uplift of the strata between the two synclinals of Dorchester and South-East Devon (Bere Head &c.). Mr. Jukes-Browne has also determined the names of fossils collected by the late Rev. Charles Bingham from the basement bed of the Upper Greensand at Bingham's Melcombe, and another from Osmington on the same horizon, all of which are in the County Museum. In 1892 he found the Lower Greensand at the base of the cretaceous beds which flank the Vale of Blackmore; until then the Gault was
supposed to be the junction-bed with the Kimmeridge Clay. For some time it was a puzzle to the early geologists how to account for the absence of the Upper Portland and the Purbeck beds in the Vale of Blackmore; Dr. Buckland explained it, under the supposition that the missing beds had fallen down in the abyss below. It is now known that the cretaceous sea invaded the upturned missing beds. The extension of the Lower Greensand has this year been traced westward to Okeford Fitzpaine by Miss Barbara Forbes and Miss Lowndes, where a fine section is exposed in a brickyard west of the village, comprising a fossiliferous bed of Gault, separated by a brown sandy rock from the Greensand, beneath which is a bed containing silicious pebbles. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Clement Reid also, who is now examining the quaternary beds of the county, for a paper on “The Charred Pinewood from the Dorset Peat-mosses,” and for another on the “Tufaceous Deposit at Blashenwell,” in which he agrees with the opinion expressed in my anniversary address last year that there are evidences of a Neolithic settlement upon it, and further that there was a subsequent settlement during the Roman period. He has found proofs of glacial action at Pagham Harbour and Selsea, where there is a deposit of boulder-clay containing fossils derived from a superincumbent bed of Bracklesham clay containing marine mollusca of the Pleistocene age, with large chalk-flints and some crystalline rocks, granites, greenstones, and sedimentary representing the Upper Greensand and Upper Tertiaries. The granites were probably derived from Brittany and transported by floating shore-ice. There is no other instance of the kind in the south; but there is evidence of intensely cold conditions in Dorsetshire, indicating a temperature considerably lower than that of the present day, and to which our dry-coombes may owe their origin; snow-sheets and glaciers did not extend farther south than the Thames valley. Mr. Starkie Gardner’s paper on “The Leaf-beds of Bournemouth,” which was read before the members last year, gives a retrospect of the changes to which Great Britain has submitted since the commencement of the Tertiary period, when
the freshwater deposits derived to a great extent from the denuda-
tion of the Upper Chalk were spread over by a great river flowing
from west to south. After a long succession of oscillations, causing
a series of brackish, marine, and freshwater deposits, the Bagshot
period was ushered in by a depression which caused the great river
to empty itself into the Atlantic instead of the German Ocean, and
which brought in a warmer sea-fauna. There were a series of small
lakes in the Corfe and Poole district; those on the east were filled
by pipeclays, those on the west by the finer clays of which the
Staffordshire ware is made. Mr. A. Smith-Woodward, F.G.S.,
promises us a paper on a new species of Pholidophorus from the
Oxford clay at Chickerell, found by, and in the possession of our
valued Secretary, who, as well as our equally-valued Treasurer, has
made several additions to the entomological lists of the county
since last year.

Mr. E. G. Baker, F.L.S., in the Botanical Department of the
British Museum, contributed a paper "On a variety of Plantago
coronopus from Charmouth." It is a remarkable variety, and
met with in the south of France and Italy, where I have myself
seen it. It has been segregated by the Portuguese botanists and
made a new species of, which Mr. Baker refuses to admit, a
conclusion at which I had before arrived.

Lipoptena Cervi.

By a mere chance I took an extremely rare fly in the summer of
last year. Curtis gives it a place in his great work on British
Entomology, where it appears under the name of Hemobora
pallipes. The British Museum collections possessed only one
solitary specimen, taken from a red deer in Germany more than
100 years ago. There is a paper on this fly in the "Deutsche
Entomologische Zeitschrift," vol. xxi., p. 297, by Stein, who says
that the winged males are met with in Midsummer up to the
autumn in woods inhabited by the roe and the red deer, and that
the females which have lost their wings are found in the same
season among the hair of those animals. He quotes another
dipterologist who found a considerable number of these flies flying round the dead body of a roe and creeping into its coat. He caught a series of them, which proved to be males and females. The latter had cast off their wings in dying. In my experience both sexes retain their wings until they have taken possession of their host, and these are brushed off when creeping among the fur. When I was tracing the distribution of the forest fly, *Hippobosca equina* (which was said by a correspondent of the *Field* to be restricted to the Hampshire basin, but which had to my knowledge a much wider distribution), I took from my horse a fly allied to the forest-fly, but wingless. The next day I captured several more from among the hazel-bushes of the same wood, and several afterwards flying about in the rides, but could keep none of these incarnations of liberty alive more than a few days. I gave the next batch a daily meal on one of my horses, which quite succeeded, and before the end of October I found I had about 100 pupæ, which I kept in the skin of a deer. At first the pupæ were soft and of a pale colour. The head, which was broad and flat, was furnished with two widely-distant eyes. About the seventh day they cast their first case and became invested in a horny boat-shaped case of a dark brown colour, open at one end, and disclosing the head. The sides were keeled, the upper surface had three prominent ridges, a characteristic feature of the adult fly. After an interval of a fortnight another moult took place, when the three ridges were replaced by six. The pupae remained quiescent until August, when they again began moulting. After every effort I was unable to procure their development into the imago state, which I attribute to insufficient food, supposing that, like the chrysalis, they did not require to be fed. The complete history of the fly must remain unrecorded at present. I hope to be more successful with those I have now under treatment. Although the pupae are enclosed in a rigid horny case, and have no outer limbs or apparent means of locomotion, they have the power of moving freely to all parts of the vessel in which they are confined.
Mr. A. M. Wallis, one of our honorary members, called my attention last year to a cycad he had recently found in the Lower Purbeck beds of Portland considerably higher up than the Dirt beds. I saw that it differed from the forms usually found in the island, and retained the character of the family Cycoidea in its net-work of persistent petiole bases, but instead of being dwarfed, like C. megalophylla and C. microphylla, it was more than three feet high, measuring three feet seven inches in the girth. A striking feature of this cycad is the conical bud enclosed by tapered bud-scales. The surface of the stem presents the appearance of a prominent reticulum of projecting ridges, of which the meshes were originally occupied by the persistent bases. The substance of the leaf-stalks has for the most part disappeared, and there is no trace of any inflorescence. Though there is no instance of the occurrence of Cycadeae in the Palæozoic beds they are abundant in the secondary, and so well preserved are they that they can be determined without any difficulty. Although they have not yet been found in the beds of the Tertiary age there is no doubt that they are not absent, as cycads are now living in the tropics. In 1828 Brongniart established a genus of fossil cycads, to which he gave the name of Mantellia, and in the same year Dr. Mantell described two species from the Isle of Portland, one of them being the same as the English species of Brongniart. The trunk of the cycad has no true bark. Its outer covering is composed of persistent scales, which formed the bases of the fallen leaves, making a compact envelope, supplying the place of bark. No leaves are found in connection with the tree. This may be owing to the forest having been gradually submerged, and as the leaves decayed they were swept away by the tides.
fleshy parts preserved. The tail-fin is shown to be very large, resembling that of the shark, only wider. In the early days of palæontology Sir Richard Owen, with his rare inductive genius, predicted that the tail had a considerable power in compensation for the diminutive hind limbs of the *Ichthyosaurus*, requiring an auxiliary power for progression through the sea. Physiologists are modifying their views with regard to the supposed flexibility of the neck of the *Plesiosaurus*. It is now contended that it was comparatively rigid, but possessed of considerable freedom, both vertical and lateral, at its juncture with the trunk, giving the animal greater facility for catching its prey in compensation for its small head and feeble jaws. *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus* and *P. brachycephalus*, which had short necks, were furnished with large heads and powerful jaws. It was supposed to frequent the shallow parts of the sea, and to lurk among the sea-weeds. The occipital condyle which attached the head to the neck was not bent downwards as that of the swan or the horse, but in a straight line with the axis of the vertebral column, the cervical vertebrae gradually increasing in size from the head downwards. Those near the distal end have high and clasping apophyses, causing a considerable degree of inflexibility. The powerful hind limbs and size of the pelvic girdle are in striking contrast to the corresponding elements of the *Ichthyosaurus*, which are, as has been said above, small and slender.

Mr. A. Strahan, F.G.S., has shown in a paper read before the Geological Society this year that there have been at two distinct periods, disturbances on the south coast of Dorset. The earlier movements took place before the deposition of the Upper, but after that of the Lower Cretaceous rocks, and gave rise to the anticlinal of Chaldon in part, of Osmington, and Broadway, with their relative synclinals of Upton and Upwey, and, further west, the large faults at Abbotsbury and at Chilcombe belong to this period. The later or Tertiary group, includes the Isle of Purbeck fold, the Ringstead fold, the Ridgeway and Chaldon disturbances, and the Litton Cheney fault. The Isle
of Purbeck fault and Chaldon fault commence east of the Isle of Wight and end at Weymouth Bay. The curving dip of the strata at Ballard Cliff, near Swanage, becomes vertical under the fault, which cuts across the edges of the vertical strata beneath. The great Ridgeway fault and fold show evidence of displacement, for several horizons of the chalk come into contact with the Purbeck rocks. At Sutton Poyntz the cretaceous beds are interrupted by a curving fracture, which cuts through the Greensand, and the Lower and Middle Chalk. Throughout the length of this disturbance the Upper Cretaceous rocks dip at a steep angle of from 60° to 80°. In the well-known Ridgeway cutting the Oxford clay is seen in an unexpected position. The Portland, Purbeck, and Wealden beds occur in their proper sequence, but between the Wealden and Chalk rises a ridge or dyke of clay containing numerous Oxford Clay fossils and some blocks of Cornbrash. The dyke is 30 or 40 yards wide. The explanation hitherto given of the Oxford Clay at Ridgeway depended on the existence of two systems of disturbance. It was necessary to suppose that a fault with a downthrow north belonging to the later system of disturbances had been superimposed upon a fault with a downthrow south and of pre-cretaceous age, and that the earlier fault had not only been of enormous magnitude, but that it had followed an almost impossibly crooked course. The alternative explanation given is that the faults are of post-cretaceous age, but are over-thrusts, not normal displacements. Then the Oxford Clay has not been faulted against Wealden, but thrust southwards over it, and similarly the Forest Marble, &c., of Bincombe has been thrust southwards over the Kimmeridge Clay.

There is a paragraph in Hutchins' "History of Dorset" under the head of Swyre, saying that there is a quarry in which has been found the "Lapis Judaicus, Jew-stone, a stone exactly resembling half a peasecod, of a faint green colour, the place where the fracture may have been is smooth as if smoothed by art." It is nothing more or less than a fossil. Instead, therefore, of its being a Jew-stone, it is a Jaw-stone, and can be identified as the
palatal tooth of *Strophodus magnus*, belonging to the family *Cestraciontidae*, a shark furnished with powerful crushing teeth; the species is founded upon detached teeth, not yet correlated with dorsal fin-spines. It has been suggested that the spines known under the name of *Asteracanthus* belong to this shark, but absolute proof is as yet wanting. The teeth of *Strophodus* are quadrate and elongate, the extremities slanting downwards, and often slightly curved. Isolated teeth are not unfrequently met with in the Oolites (*reticulatus, magnus subreticulatus*, Ag.) A complete inferior jaw with four rows of teeth is described by the late Sir Richard Owen (Geol. Mag. 1869) from the Great Oolite of Caen, Normandy. Mr. G. M. Mansel has several of these palatal teeth from the Forest Marble of the neighbouring parish of Puckleknowle. I have been unable to find in works of Mineralogy any notice of *Lapis Judaicus*, which Hutchins so graphically describes. *Strophodus* has an extensive vertical range from the Permian to the Chalk inclusive. The Oxford and Kimmeridge Clays yield the well-marked form, *S. reticulatus*. The Cretaceous series contains the last traces of the genus as far as is as now known, one from the Greensand of Maidstone, the other from the Chalk.

**The Röntgen Rays.**

Röntgen, Professor of Physics at Wurtemburg University, discovered that a number of substances which are opaque to visible rays of light are transparent to certain waves, capable of affecting a photographic plate, and that the new actinic rays can pass through them. Among other appliances an apparatus has been invented consisting of a black cardboard tube enclosed at one end with a disc of the same material, coated internally with a fluorescent substance. At the other end is placed a lens, and the object to be observed is viewed through a Crookes' tube. The parts not influenced by the Röntgen rays are delineated in shadow. Already the discovery has been successfully applied in medicine and surgery. Numerous surgical cases of fractured bones have been examined with satisfactory results. One
operator has seen the body of a person right through, and a dark streak along its length corresponding with the spinal cord, the spine, the ribs on each side of the body, the sternum, clavicle and the scapula. In another instance the shadow of a coin was seen in the gullet of a patient. A coin coated with phosphorescent sulphide of zinc will allow the rays to pass through it. In the *British Medical Journal* of April a plate of the skeleton of an infant three months old, reproduced from a photograph, demonstrating the visceral region of the body by means of the Röntgen rays, clearly indicated the heart and lungs; the ossified parts of the bones were definitely shadowed, but not the undeveloped parts.

**Nansen.**

Nansen's expedition to the North Pole in 1894, from which he and his companions have just returned safe, was as bold an enterprise as possibly can be imagined. He based his faith and risked his life on the accuracy of his theory of ocean currents in the North. His strongest evidence for the existence of a drift across the centre of the Polar basin was the discovery of relics on the ice off the South of Greenland from the American exploring ship Jeannette, which sank off the New Siberian Islands. From what has come to our knowledge of Nansen's journey, the glimpses of the scientific results obtained by him and his companions indicate conclusions of much importance. The Fram succeeded in entering the current, was embedded in ice, and drifted in the direction indicated. Its continuous drift for three consecutive years was a triumph for meteorology and oceanography. The ice was found in continuous drift, and not covering the Polar Sea, as was supposed to be the case. The greatest discovery is a wide deep sea attaining a depth of as much as 2,000 fathoms towards the North Pole, having a relatively warm temperature in its lowest depths. This sea was supposed to be a shallow basin with ice-cold water in its depths, and always covered with floating ice. The depths which were found north of Franz Joseph Land and Spitzbergen, in connection with the
disappearance of animal life, as also the structure of ice which was observed by Nansen as they reached the highest latitudes, lead to the supposition that in all probability the sea round the North Pole is a deep sea covered all the year round with a packed drifting ice. The temperature in this circumpolar ice-sea to a depth of 100 fathoms was everywhere below freezing point; but below 100 fathoms the temperature was a little above freezing point, and as far as can be ascertained, this temperature extends to the bottom. The discovery of a deep sea containing water whose temperature is above freezing point in the vicinity of the North Pole promises to explain much of the life of the globe differently from what has been hitherto considered as the right explanation. Although the sounding apparatus of the Fram was far from being able to measure depths of 2,000 fathoms, Nansen originated means for doing so. He made a sounding apparatus out of iron wire taken from an iron cable. As far as can be judged the only way in which warm water can enter the North Pole basin is that it should come from the current of warm water, which the North Pole expedition found in 1878 off the western coast of Spitzbergen. Thus we have warm water from the warm current of the North Atlantic, which has ice-cold water beneath it. This warm water, being salt, has a greater density when it cools down, and the fresh water pours into the North Pole basin by the great rivers of Siberia and of North America. That the temperature does not sink below freezing point is one of the most wonderful phenomena which the expedition could have discovered for both the meteorologist and the hydrographist. The sledge journey of Nansen and Johansen has ascertained that between Franz Joseph Land and latitude 86° 14' there is a sea mostly covered with ice, but no land. Of the geographical results there is the discovery of a new island in the northern part of the Kara Sea and several new islands off the coast of Siberia, which bears testimony to its having been under an ice-sheet. Doubtless a biologist, such as Nansen, had many opportunities for making observations which are
PRESIDENT’S ADDRESS.

sure to throw light upon the conditions of organic life in the polar seas and the polar regions. It is remarkable that all the members of the expedition kept well and fit for work during the whole of the duration of the expedition.

The great summary of the Challenger Expedition by Dr. Murray was published last year, enriched with notes of his own journal, based on the log and the official reports. It deals with the history of oceanography. It may be as well to make an extract dealing with his speculative views on the influence of climate in the distribution of life. Beginning with the strong resemblance between the north and south polar marine faunas, and the general absence of similar forms in the intervening belt the author says, “In early mesozoic times cooling at the Poles and differentiation into zones of climate appear to have commenced, and temperature conditions did not afterwards admit of coral reefs in the Polar area. But the colder and hence denser water, descending to the greater depths of the ocean, carried with it a large supply of oxygen, and life in the deep seas became possible for the first time. There have been many speculations as to how a nearly uniform temperature could have been brought about in sea-water over the whole surface of the earth in early geological ages, as well as to how sufficient light could have been present at the Poles to permit of the luxuriant vegetation that once flourished in those regions. The explanation which appeared to be the most satisfactory to Dr. Murray was that which attributes these conditions to the greater size of the sun in the early stages of the earth’s history, together with the greater amount of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.” He proceeds—“The pelagic algæ, radiolaria, and foraminifera are probably but slightly modified descendants of a very ancient, universal pelagic fauna and flora. Life in its simplest form most likely appeared in pre-Cambrian times in the detrital matters laid down about the mud-line (which Dr. Murray limits to 100 fathoms, and considers to indicate usually the edge of the oceanic continental slope), when the land surfaces were more extensive than they are at present.
A flood of light has been thrown upon Oriental history since my anniversary address in 1892, when I passed it under review, especially with regard to that of the Babylonian, Egyptian, and Hittite. The discovery of Tel-el-Amarna has revolutionised our ideas of ancient Oriental life. Tel-el-Amarna is a long line of mounds which extend along the eastern bank of the Nile, about mid-way between the towns of Minieh and Assiout. They mark the site of a city which for a short time played an important part in Egyptian history. The Pharaoh Amenophis III., of the eighteenth dynasty, owing to internal disasters, retired from Thebes and built a new capital at Tel-el-Amarna, and carried with him the official correspondence received by his father and himself. The letters were all written upon clay in the cuneiform characters of Babylonia. The excavations of Dr. Flinders Petrie show how many Babylonian terms had made their way into the language of Egypt. Amenophis, who changed his name to Khu-en-Aten, reigned about 150 years before the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The tablets of Tel-el-Amarna reveal to us that the population of Western Asia in the age of Moses was as highly cultivated and literary as those of Western Europe in the age of the Renaissance. They go as far back as Sargon of Accad, and prove that Ur, the city of Babylonia, and Haran far away to the North, in Mesopotamia, were connected from a very remote period with each other; both had temples dedicated to the Moon-god. A native, therefore, of Ur, would find himself perfectly at home at Haran. The tablets of Tel-el-Amarna fix the age to which Abraham belongs. Arioch has left monuments of himself in the bricks of Chaldea. Mr. Pinches has recently discovered a cuneiform tablet on which mention is made not only of Chedor-laomer, but also of his confederate Tidal (see Gen. xiv.) The name Shinar, the king of Admah, one of the Babylonian kings, who opposed them, finds its confirmation in a cuneiform inscription. The early history of Jerusalem before the Israelitish conquest was unknown. The story of Melchizedek, the priest-
king, stood alone unsupported by any fragment of antiquity that had come down to us, and accordingly it was counted to be unhistorical. The mention of the kings of the Hittites in the account of the Siege of Samaria by the Syrians (II. Kings, vii., 6) was declared to be an error; now it is shown that it was the ignorance of the critic himself that was at fault. The early traditions of Greece had also been made the subject of destructive criticism until Dr. Schliemann brought to light the buried empire of Agamemnon, its intercourse with the Egyptians, the Phœnicians of Canaan, and the Hittites of Asia Minor. The discoveries of Petrie in the Fayum and at Tel-el-Amarna have settled the date of the remains found at Mycenæ and Tiryns by showing that the pottery which characterises them belongs to the age of the 18th and 19th dynasties, of which the most famous monarchs were Thothmes III., who reigned from 1503 B.C. to 1449 B.C., and Ramses II. from 1348 B.C. to 1281 B.C. The tablets show that the Babylonian language was known to the people of Canaan, and when Abraham entered that country the inhabitants were familiar with the literature, history, and tradition of his native country, and in his days the king claimed to rule over Canaan. We have seen that Chedorlaomer, king of Elam and lord of the kings of Babylonia, marched to punish his rebellious subjects in Canaan. The Patriarch had not, therefore, escaped beyond Babylonian control. It is well to dwell upon this fact, as it has only recently dawned upon us, and is one of the many gains that the decipherments of the cuneiform inscriptions have brought in support of the Bible. It is found that Abraham did not migrate into an unknown region among a people of a different civilisation. The spot on which the sacrifice of Abraham was offered had been the seat of a kingdom in the old Canaanitish days. The king was the priest of the god who was worshipped there. The list of Palestinian cities conquered by Thothmes III. and recorded by the Egyptian monarch on the walls of Karnac contains an indication of the sanctity of the spot. We know from the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna that Jerusalem was an important
city, and that it had submitted to the Pharaoh. The picture of Canaan shown by the Tel-el-Amarna tablets has been supplemented by the excavations of Prof. Flinders Petrie, which have resulted in the discoveries of successive cities, built one upon the ruins of the other, and it is probable that the lowest stratum was the Lachish of the Amorite period, and the pottery reveals for the first time the characteristics of Amorite manufacture. Its huge walls were 29 feet high, which bears out the testimony of the Israelitish spies. Here Prof. Petrie found a regular series of pottery, and to him belongs the credit of determining the characteristics of the various strata and fixing their approximate age. In the cuneiform letters of Tel-el-Amarna, Ebed Tob, the native king of Jerusalem and vassal of Pharaoh, made urgent appeals for help, which could not be afforded him, as his suzerain was himself in difficulties, and subsequently Ebed Tob, along with his capital, was captured. It was this event which made Jerusalem a Jebusite city. Ebed Tob held a position which was unlike any other Egyptian governor in Canaan. He had been confirmed in his post, not by the Pharaoh, but by the oracle and power of the God whose sanctuary stood on the summit of Mount Moriah. It was not from his father or from his mother that he inherited this dignity. He was king of Jerusalem because he was the priest of his god. In one of his letters to Pharaoh he says "Behold, neither my father nor my mother have exalted me to this place, but the arm of the mighty king established me in the house of my father." The "Mighty King" is distinguished from the king of Egypt. The etymology of Jerusalem shows that it was a sacred city from the beginning, and we can understand why Abraham paid tithes to its priestly ruler out of the spoils of war. Does it not follow that the history of Melchizedek and his reception of Abraham may have been derived from a cuneiform record of the age to which it refers, and does not its occurrence with what we now know to have been an historical fact make it probable that such was the case? When Abraham migrated to Palestine, the Canaanites inhabited the lowlands, and
the Ammonites and Hittites the highlands. Before many generations had passed, Moab and Ammon, the children of his nephew, took the eastern tableland, while Edom settled in Mount Seir. Before the patriarchal age came to an end, Egyptian, Babylonian, and Hittite mingled with the earlier races. It may turn out that an earlier stratum of literature than was supposed in its origin is partly Babylonian, partly Aramaic, partly Edomite, and partly Canaanitish, and which may be proved to be the true source of the Book of Genesis. The question, both of age and authenticity, will be required to be decided upon evidence which the archaeologist alone can apply, and if he can show that it has the elements of which the Biblical history is composed, the historian has secured all that he requires, and the Book of Genesis will take rank by the side of other monuments of the past as a record of events which have actually happened and been handed down by credible men. It will cease to be mutilated and fitted together again according to the dictates of modern philology, and will become a collection of ancient documents which have all the value of contemporaneous testimony. Oriental discovery in many instances shows that such documents actually exist in it, and that the statements they contain are as worthy of belief as the inscriptions of Babylonia or Egypt. Soon after came the fall of Khu-en-Aten, which happened within 150 years before the reign of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, the date of which has at last been settled by Egyptological records. There is now only one period in Egyptian history when it could have taken place, and the history of the period taken from native monuments is in striking harmony with the requirements of the Scriptural narrative. In the Egyptian texts Pharaoh of the oppression and Pharaoh of the Exodus are found. The Tel-el-Amarna tablets have thrown a flood of light. The death of Khu-en-Aten and the destruction of the capital led to the extinction of the 18th dynasty and the rise of the 19th dynasty. Ramses II., son of Seti I., was the Pharaoh of the oppression, the builder of Pithom and of Ramses, and the father of Menepthah II., who was probably
the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The conclusion is supported by other evidence, and the Tel-el-Amarna monuments have made it clear, that the new king, who knew not Joseph, was a Pharaoh of the 19th dynasty, also that Canaan was not yet Israelite in the time of Ramses II., whose death had been fixed by Dr. Maklen upon astronomical grounds in 1283 B.C. Meneptah's successor was Seti II. The excavations and researches of recent years have at last begun to throw light on the route followed by the Israelites on their departure out of Egypt. The geography of the Delta in the age of Moses has been recovered, and the march of the Israelites and their flight from Egypt are beginning to be traced. Many points still remain doubtful, but much has been cleared up, and the main outline of the ancient map of the Delta can now be filled up. Though the monuments of Egypt and Assyria throw no direct light upon the history of the Israelites at Kadesh, or their conquest of Palestine, nevertheless from time to time Scriptural narrative is corroborated by the monuments of antiquity. It was because Palestine ceased to be an Egyptian province that the Hebrews were enabled under the guidance of the God of Abraham to make for themselves a new home in the land of Canaan.
On the

By EDWARD ALEXANDER FRY.

It may be useful to those who have not had much experience in early genealogical history to state briefly * what inquisitiones post mortem were and wherein lies their usefulness to us in these latter days.

Inquisitiones post mortem were one of the most distinctive features of the feudal system in England; they were introduced in the reign of Henry III., about 1216, and continuing to be held throughout the course of nearly 450 years were only formally abolished on the accession of Charles II. to the throne, though they had practically ceased to be taken after 1640.

* Much fuller accounts will be found in the introduction to the abstracts of inquisitiones published in "Dorset Records" and in various genealogical handbooks, as, for instance, Sim's "Manual," p. 123; Rye's "Records and Record Searching," p. 85; Phillimore's "How to trace the History of a family," p. 130; and particularly the introduction to the "Calendarium Genealogicum" by Roberts, and Mr. Scargill-Bird's "Guide to the Public Records," p. 141.
When a person, whether male or female, died seized of lands in *capite*, that is holding them from the Crown, a writ was issued to the escheator of the county directing that an inquisition should be held in order to ascertain of what lands he died seized, of whom and by what services the same were held, when he died, and who was his next heir. If the heir happened to be a minor the lands descending to him were held in ward by the Crown till he came of age. The wardship was generally a very lucrative business, because the rents and profits of the estate went to the person having charge of the heir till his coming of age, so that wardships were frequently bought from the Crown for large sums of money.

On the heir attaining his majority he had to sue out his "ousterlemain," in other words he had to obtain delivery from the Crown of the lands for which he was in ward after first proving to the Court's satisfaction that he was of age.

As may be expected payments of a very exacting nature were extorted on all these occasions of death, proof of age, and delivery of lands.

It will be seen, therefore, from the above brief outline, that Inquisitiones post mortem are very useful to genealogists of the present day, because in them are recorded the most minute particulars of the deceased's landed property; names of manors long since passed out of existence, field names, names of tenants, &c., &c., are often given, likewise many interesting details as to the services by which the property was held. The date of the deceased's death, the heir's name, relationship, and age at time of his predecessor's death are all stated on the oath of twelve men appointed as a jury.

Proceeding now to a few particulars respecting the Calendar of Inquisitiones post mortem for Dorset, it should be remarked that in 1806 it was ordered by Parliament that a calendar be printed of the inquisitiones then kept in the Tower of London, but since that date deposited in the Public Record Office. The outcome of this order was that between 1806 and 1823 four large folio volumes were issued under the direction of the Commissioners of Public
Records, covering the period between the reigns of Henry III. and Richard III., which volumes may be consulted in most of the public libraries in the Kingdom.

These four volumes give the names of the people on whose properties the inquisitiones were held and the names of the manors, &c., and the counties in which they are situated, but fail to give any further information.

As a partial remedy for these omissions there appeared in 1865 two volumes entitled "Calendarium Genealogicum," by Mr. Charles Roberts, which, for the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., gives short abstracts of the inquisitiones, stating the heir and his age at the taking of the inquisition and many other particulars omitted in the calendars published by the Commissioners.

It was a great pity the "Calendarium Genealogicum" was not carried out for the whole of the period covered by the official calendar, for by combining the two one might have arrived at the pith of all the inquisitiones down to Richard III., whereas now recourse has to be made to the documents themselves for any inquisition that occurs after Edward I.

The calendar of Dorset inquisitiones here given is a compilation of all that relate to this county from these two sets of books, with such corrections and additions as appear in the copy kept at the Public Record Office, thus rendering it more reliable. The figures in brackets refer to the pages of the "Calendarium Genealogicum," which, it will be remembered, refers to the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. only.

What the compiler would like to see carried out by degrees, is, that full abstracts in English of these valuable documents should be made as far as Dorset is concerned, when many an obscure point in mediaeval genealogies would be cleared up and set completely at rest. With a little combination by people interested in these subjects, or even by a small sum devoted to it year by year by this society, this desirable object could in course of time be effected, and thus place Dorset foremost among the counties having materials for a history of its early times.
In conclusion it may be added that the succeeding portion of the calendar, namely, from Henry VII. to Charles I., including all the Inquisitiones for Dorset in the Chancery, Exchequer, and Court of Wards and Liveries series, is quite ready for the press, and, if thought desirable, may form the subject of a paper in a future volume of this society's transactions.

EDW. ALEX. FRY.
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Calendar of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Dorset from Henry III. to Richard III. (1216–1485).

This calendar is not confined to inquisitiones post mortem only; there are also inquisitiones ad quod damnum, proofs of age, documents dealing with the properties of lunatics and idiots, fugitives and felons, inquisitiones taken on special occasions, as, for instance, to ascertain boundaries, rights to hold fairs, markets, fisheries and ferries, or to inquire into tithes, common of pasture, and free warren.

In many of the years in Edward III.'s reign there are two series of numbers to the inquisitiones, the second of which are called "2nd numbers." They are identified in this calendar by an asterisk *, and when applying for a document thus marked care should always be taken to add the words "2nd numbers."

† ——— 24 Edw. III., 53.* Places mentioned, Fytelford, Maundevile Heis in Mershwode, and terr'. et ten.' in Fyhide and Brokhampton.

Abbotsbury Abbey, De libertatibus suis (138) 53 Hen. III., 40.

" " John le Veyne for, Inq. ad q. d. (383) 15 Edw. I., 55.
" " John le Veyne for, Inq. ad q. d. (431) 19 Edw. I., 74.
" " John de Tydelmynton for, 20 Edw. III., 11.*
" " ———
" " Pro Abbot of, Inq. ad q. d. 17 Hen. VI., 63.

Abee, John 12 Edw. I., 96.

† The names of the persons in these two inquisitions are illegible.
Abergaveny, see Bergeveny.

Alayn, Aleyn, Roger, son and heir of John, *Probatio ætatis* (453)

Abergaveny, see Bergeveny.

Alayn, Aleyn, Roger, son and heir of John, *Probatio ætatis* (453)

" Aleyn, John (462) 20 Edw. I., 166.

" Roger 21 Edw. I., 40.


" Warinus 24 Edw. III., 7.

1st pt., 49 Edw. III., 2.

Albemarle, William, see William Fortibus (89) 44 Hen. III., 26.

Aliz, William, see Bindon Abbey (395) 16 Edw. I., 48.

Alneto, John de 17 Edw. II., 41.

Amoundevile, Richard, chev. 42 Edw. III., 2.

Anketell, John, *deest* 17 Edw. III., 80.*

Thomas, *null' tenuit terr'* 16 Hen. VI., 7.

Anketill, John 18 Edw. IV., 50.

Apenticio, see Pentiz.

Archiaco, Adomar de 7 Edw. II., 50.

Arundell, Joan, dau. of Richard, Earl of, see Humphrey Bohun, 46 Edw. III., 10.

" John de, mil. and Alianora his wife 3 Rich. II., 1.

" Alianor, see Matravers, Alianor 6 Hen. IV., 31.

" Richard, chev. 9 Hen. V., 15.

" John, chev. 9 Hen. V., 51.


" John, Earl of 13 Hen. VI., 37.

" Matilda, Countess of 15 Hen. VI., 39.

" Humphrey, son and heir of John and Matilda A. 16 Hen. VI., 50.

Katherine, formerly wife of Roger Leukenore 19 Edw. IV., 47.

Joan, wife of Nicholas A., of Trerishe 22 Edw. IV., 48.

Assheton, Robert de, and Elizabeth his wife, per John Atte Mere 40 Edw. III., 12.*

Robert de, and Elizabeth, pro John de Oldelon and John Trowe, capellani 41 Edw. III., 20.*
ASSHETON, Robert de, chev. 7 Rich. II., 5.


Atte Brygge, Lucy, dau. and heir of Galfrid 7 Rich. II., 3.

Atte Hull, Christian, wife of John, one of the heirs of Nicholas Walsh, 9 Hen. IV., 37.

Atte Mere, John, pro. Robert de Asshton and Elizabeth his wife 40 Edw. III., 12.*

Atte More, Atte Moure, Adam and William, pro Byndon Abbey 29 Edw. III., 36.*

Margaret, wife of Walter, sister and heir of John Blovill, *probatio etatis,* 35 Edw. III., 140.


Adam and Edith his wife 8 Rich. II., 4.

Robert 4 Hen. VI., 29.

Atte Mulle, Robert 6 Edw. III., 16.*

Atte Welle, Walter and Alice his wife 34 Edw. III., 11.*

Audley, Audele, Margaret, wife of Hugh de A., Earl of Gloucester 16 Edw. III., 36.

Averay, Richard and John Roges, *plac. inter eos* 10 Rich. II., 111.

Axeby, Isabella, wife of John 20 Rich. II., 1.

Gillingham Forest, *common of pasture* (270) 6 Edw. I., 49.

Bache, John 11 Hen. IV., 15.

Badlesmere, Giles de 12 Edw. III., 54a.*

Badelesmere, Elizabeth, see Despencer, Hugh, 2nd pt., 23 Edw. III., 169.

Bagerygg, Robert (705) 34 Edw. I., 5.

Baggerigge, Isabella de 18 Edw. II., 36.

BaiociS, Stephen de (394) 16 Edw. I., 39.

Stephen de 9 Edw. II., 45.

Balon, Joan, wife of Thomas 41 Edw. III., 9.

Bardolf, Drugo and Alicia his wife, pro Hyde Abbey 16 Edw. III., 48.*

Drugo, sen., pro Priory of Twynham 29 Edw. III., 27.*


Barel, Robert 13 Edw. II., 22.
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Bares, John de and John Hamelyng, pro Cerne Abbey
    2nd pt., 4 Edw. III., 110.*

Baret, Henry, Inq. touching breaking of the peace (545)
    25 Edw. I., 106.
    Thomas, pro Tarent Abbey
    20 Edw. III., 49.*

Barnaby, Isabel
    7 Hen. V., 15.

Barrill, John, pro Abbess of Shaftesbury, de diversis libertatibus
    (303),
    8 Edw. I., 79.

Basset, Ralph, de Drayton
    17 Edw. III., 59.

Basynges, John de
    11 Edw. III., 28.

Batecombe, William, pro Cerne Abbey
    10 Rich. II., 102.
    William, pro Cerne Abbey 2nd pt., 15 Rich. II., 73.

Bath and Wells, Bishop of, Robert Burnell (464)
    21 Edw. I., 50.

Bavaria, Matilda, wife of William, Duke of, dau. and coheir of

Bavent, Roger, feoffavit Roger B., his son and Havisia, his son's
    wife
    22 Edw. III., 21.*

Baynton, John, mil.
    5 Edw. IV., 30.
    Robert, of Farleston, co. Wilts, mil. attainted
    12 Edw. IV.; 15 Edw. IV., 43.

Beauchamp, Bellocampo, John de, extente feodorum militum
    (371) 14 Edw. I., 25.
    Guido de, Earl of Warwick, and
    Alice, his wife
    9 Edw. II., 71.
    Cecilia de
    14 Edw. II., 38.
    John de, and Margaret, his wife
    17 Edw. III., 58.
    Margaret, wife of John de
    1st part, 35 Edw. III., 35.
    Roger de, chev.
    7 Rich. II., 22.
    Thomas, formerly Earl of Warwick
    2 Hen. IV., 58.
    Thomas, son and heir of John B., of
    Rym., Prob. et. 42 Edw. III., 74.
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Beauchamp, Bellocampo, John, son and heir of John, chev. 8 Hen. V., 47.

" " Isabella, wife of Thomas, chev. 2 Rich. III., 17.

Beaufort, John, Earl of Somerset 11 Hen. IV., 44.

" Henry, son and heir of John, Duke of Somerset 3 Hen. VI., 18.

" Edmund (Edward), Duke of Somerset 33 Hen. VI., 38.


" William, arm., Isabella, wife of 32 Hen. VI., 28.

" John, arm., attainted 4 Edw. IV., 46, 47.

Beaupine, Margaret, wife of Thomas 10 Hen. IV., 23.

Bedek, Christiana, wife of Anthony de 19 Edw. II., 87.

" See also Bydike.


Bedford, John, Duke of 14 Hen. VI., 36.

Belet, William, de homagio et servitio (205) 1 Edw. I., 64.


" William, and Joan his wife 12 Rich. II., 5.

Bellocampo, see Beauchamp.

Benecumbe Manor, (Bincombe) Inquis' ad inquirend' 50 Edw. III., 55b.

Berenger, Ingelram 6 Edw. II., 65.

" Ingelram 2 Edw. III., 147.*

Bergeveny, John de Hastynges, Lord of 18 Edw. II., 83.

Berkeley, William, and Avicia Blakeford, his wife (154) 56 Hen. III., 21.

" John, chev. 6 Hen. VI., 50.

" Berkley, Maurice, formerly of Beverston, co. Glouc., mil. 38 and 39 Hen. VI., 57.

" Maurice, of Beverston, mil. 14 Edw. IV., 41.

Bertelot, Robert, felo 41 Edw. III., 7a.
" Robert, felo, deest 41 Edw. III., 7.*
Berton, [Burton, but which?] manor, pro Dom. Rege App. 38 Edw. III., 4.
Bettesthorne, Bettestorn, Margaret 2nd pt., 23 Edw. III., 7.
" John 22 Rich. II., 6.
" John de, pro Cantaria de Meere 22 Rich. II., 99.
Bincombe, manor, see Benecumbe 50 Edw. III., 55b.
" " per William de Gouvys, Inq. ad q. d. (430) 19 Edw. I., 56.
" Byndon Abbey, per Walter, son of William 6 Edw. III., 104.*
" Elys de Estborton 29 Edw. III., 36.*
" Byndon Abbey, pro Adam and William Atte Moure 29 Edw. III., 36.*
" per John Dygon and Gilbert Martyn 2nd pt., 15 Rich. II., 53.
" Robert de (655) 31 Edw. I., 181.
" Byngham, Richard de 11 Edw. II., 51.
" Robert and Margaret his wife 10 Hen. VI., 17.
" Byngham, Richard, arm. 21 Edw. IV., 9.
Blake, Elizabeth, wife of John, arm. 38 and 39 Hen. VI., 27.
Blakeford, Alice (see also Berkeley, Wm.) (154) 56 Hen. III., 21.
Blakeneye, Prior of 2 Edw. III., 147.*
Blakhat, Henry, pro Wymborn Minster 29 Edw. III., 16.*
Blount, Thos. le, chev., per Thos. West, chev. 30 Edw. III., 10.*
" John 34 Edw. III., 28.
Blovil, John, see Atte More, Margaret 35 Edw. III., 140.
Bodrugan, Henry, arm. App., 4 Edw. IV., 64.
" arm. (duplicate?) App., 5 Edw. IV., 61.
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<td>Lord of, John Stafford, mil.</td>
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Fyllo, see Fillol
Fynderne, Thomas, attainted 6 Edw. IV., 52.
Fyton, Richard, arm. null’ tenuit terr’ 16 Hen. VI., 2.
,, Richard, son and heir of William 8 Hen V., 52.
,, Richard, son of Richard, son and heir of William App. 8 Hen. V., 52.
,, John, arm., and Elena his wife 12 Hen. VI., 29.
Gascelyn, Gacelyn, Galfrid (315) 10 Edw. I., 5.
,, Gasselyn, Elizabeth, wife of Galfrid 18 Rich. II., 17.
,, Galfrid, son of Edmund 1st pt., 49 Edw. III., 58.
Gaveston, Margaret, formerly wife of Peter de G., now wife of Hugh de Audele, Earl of Gloucester 16 Edw. III., 36.
Gerarde, William, null’ tenuit terr’ 22 Hen. VI., 50.
Gervase, John (135) 53 Hen. III., 15.
,, Gorvays, John, extenta terr’ (306) 9 Edw. I., 18.
Giffard, Gifford, Osbert and Alice Murdac, extenta terr’ (18) 31 Hen. III., 41.
,, Osbert, de malefactoribus, &c. (488) 22 Edw. I., 79.
Gillingham, parish of, Nicholas parson of, concerning tithes (247) 4 Edw. I., 92.
,, for inhabitants of town of (Forest, common of pasturage) (270) 6 Edw. I., 49.
,, Forest, pro Domino Rege App. 38 Edw. III., 54.
Glanvil, Glaunvylle, Sibilla de, pro Cap. de Maxstok 18 Edw. III., 90a.*
Glastonbury Abbey, per William son of Richard Tilley 6 Edw. III., 4a.*
,, ,, per Hugh Penbrigge 37 Edw. III., 62.*
,, ,, de licenc’ appropriand’ 14 Rich. II., 64.
Gloucester and Hertford, Earl of, Richard de Clare, extenta maniorum, &c. (107) 47 Hen. III., 34.
Gloucester and Hertford, Earl of, Joan, wife of Gilbert de Clare (738) 35 Edw. I., 47.

" " " Gilbert de Clare 8 Edw. II., 68.

" Earl of, Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audeau 16 Edw. III., 36.

" Duke of, Thomas Bund. Forisfact. 21 Rich. II., 5g.


Goce, or Gooz, John 5 Edw. II., 42.

Godmaston, or Godmanston, John 18 Hen. VI., 72; 38 and 39 Hen. VI., 39.

Gogh, see Gough

Golde, Edward, pro Prior of Wareham 3 Edw. III., 106.*

Gooz, or Goce, John 5 Edw. II., 42.

Gorges, Ralph de 18 Edw. I., 16.

" Elena de (412) 20 Edw. I., 33.

" Thomas de and Emma his wife (685) 33 Edw. I., 50.

" Ralph and Cecilia his wife, tie. feoff., per William de Caleshale and Cecilia his wife, Inq. ad q. d. (701) 33 Edw. I., 237.

" Ralph de 17 Edw. II., 65.

" Theobald, mil., and Agnes his wife 4 Rich. II., 28.

" Ralph, chev., son and heir of Theobald, chev. 5 Rich. II., 26.

" Theobald, chev. 11 Rich II., 65.

" Bartholomew 20 Rich. II., 26.

" Agnes, wife of Theobald 2 Hen. IV., 17.

" John, son of Thomas 2 Hen. V., 46.

" Florence, wife of John 1 Hen. VI., 13.

" Theobald 9 and 10 Edw. IV., 59.

" Richard, arm. 20 Edw. IV., 93.

Gorvays, see Gervase

Gough, Gogh, Morgan, nulli tenuit terr' 3 Hen. VI., 44.

" Margaret, widow of Morgan 19 Hen. VI., 26.

Gouis, see Govis
Gournay, Matthew, chev., pro John Chidiok and Alianor his wife 14 Rich. II., 78.

Govis, Gouyz, Robert, extenta terr' (2) 20 Hen. III., 15.
,, Gouis, William de (571) 27 Edw. I., 53.
,, Alice de, Inquis. de herede ejusdem 4 Edw. II., 4.
,, Gouvys, Petronilla, wife of William de 19 Edw. II., 34.
,, Gouys, Agnes, wife of John 44 Edw. III., 29.

Grede, John de, of Farthyngton 24 Edw. III., 1.
,, Alice, wife of William G., kin and heir of John de Forneux, dec., probatio etatis App. 10 Edw. III., 75.

Grey, Robert 15 Edw. IV., 11.

Grundevell, William, pro Abbot of Shaston 1 Edw. III., 113.*

Guldene, Roger le, per Peter de Rabayn App. 16 Edw. II., 27.
,, Henry le [pro Priory of Coventry]? 7 Edw. III., 55.*
,, ,, and Elizabeth his wife 8 Edw. III., 55.
,, Alan de, breve tantum 1st pt., 35 Edw. III., 90.
,, William, and Alice his wife 2 Rich. II., 97.

Gylle, Robert, parson of Britton, pro Abbotsbury Abbey 2nd pt., 15 Richard II., 151.

Haddon, John de, feoffavit per William Fitz-waryn 18 Edw. III., 52.*
,, Henry de 22 Edw. III., 33.
,, Alianora de 1st pt., 35 Edw. III., 96.

Hamelyn, Hamely, Joan, wife of John 48 Edw. III., 35.
,, John, and John de Bares, pro Cerne Abbey 4 Edw. III., 110.*
,, John, chev. 22 Rich. II., 25.

Hamond, Alice 17 Rich. II., 79.
,, ,, 22 Rich. II., 85.

Harrington, Elizabeth Lady, wife of William, Lord Boneville 11 Edw. IV., 64.

Hastynges, John de, Lord of Bergeveny 18 Edw. II., 83.

Hay, William 20 Edw. IV., 2.

Hasylden, Richard de, Knt. (123) 51 Hen. III., 12.

Hayward, Richard le, and Wm. Waryn, feoff. Henry Cove 26 Edw. III., 10.*

Hele, Nicholas 1 Hen. V., 43.

Heleton, John de 5 Edw. III., 7.

Hendover, Richard, arm. 21 Hen. VI., 29.

Henton, Rowland, and Joanna his wife 10 Hen. VI., 31.

Hereford, Earl of, Humphrey de Bohun 46 Edw. III., 10.

Hertele, Alice, wife of Adoe de 2 Edw. II., 55.

Hertford, Earl of, see Clare.

Hertleye, William de 6 Edw. II., 50.

Hertrigge, John de 3 Edw. II., 47.

Heryng, Raymond 46 Edw. III., 29.

Heytefeld, Isabella, widow of Stephen, arm. 15 Hen. VI., 47.

Higgins, see Hygens

Hodeboville, Walter, and Elizabeth Clerbek (732) 35 Edw. I., 21.

Walter de, hereditate de Eliz. de Clerbeck his wife 3 Edw. II., 31.

Hody, Alexander, mil. 1 Edw. IV., 34.

Holand, Thos. de, Earl of Kent, and Alesia, his wife 20 Rich. II., 30.

Matilda, see John Lovell 9 Hen. IV., 29.

Horsey, John, chev. 1 Hen. VI., 20.

Horsy, Alice, widow of John, mil., *null' tenuit terr'* 13 Hen. VI., 2.


Henry, arm. 1 Edw. IV., 25.

Thomas 8 Edw. IV., 32.

Hospital of St. John, Dorchester, *Inquis' de terris, &c., pertin' ad* 33 Edw. III., 88.*

of Holy Cross, Wynton 6 Edw. IV., 59.
Houton, William, see Pulham West, Inq. ad q. d. 15 Hen. VI., 4.
Hull, Edward, mil., null' tenuit terr' 32 Hen. VI., 41.
Hungerford, Walter, mil. 27 Hen. VI., 30.

Huse, see Hussey.

Hussey, Huse, Roger, son of John, kin and heir of John Berewyk, probatio cetatis 1st pt., 35 Edw. III., 98.
', Husee, Roger 35 Edw. III., 98.
', Husey, Thomas, arm. 8 Edw. IV., 52.
', Husee, John, non compos mentis 20 Edw. IV., 3.
', Husey, John, arm. 1 Rich. III., 36.

Hyde, Hugh de la (667) 32 Edw. I., 57.
Hyde Abbey, per Drugo Bardolf and Alicia his wife 16 Edw. III., 48.*

Hygyns, Agnes 19 Edw. IV., 6.
Isabella, Queen of England 32 Edw. III., 43.
Ingham, alias Engeham, Oliver de (315) 10 Edw. I., 4.
', Oliver de,† partition among heirs of 18 Edw. III., 49.

Insula, Emma, wife of Jordan de (168) uncertain,‡ Hen. III., 64.
', Amicia, formerly wife of Baldwin de, Earl of Devon, extenta terrarum (348) 12 Edw. I., 33.
', Bartholomew de, and Elizabeth his wife 19 Edw. III., 52.
Iweyn, Gilbert, felo (589) 28 Edw. I., 56.
Joce, Walter (113), Deest 49 Hen. III., 2.
Joan, Princess of Wales, mother of King Richard II. 9 Rich. II., 54.

Kanc', Radulphus de, De eschaeta (71) 40 Hen. III., 39.
Kayle, John, and Elizabeth his wife 7 Rich. II., 48.
', Thomas, son and heir of John 18 Rich. II., 26.
', Thomas, son and heir of John 20 Rich. II., 33

† Several Dorset places mentioned though included in Wiltshire.
‡ There is another Inq. p.m., of Emma de Insula (47), 37 Hen. III., 2.
Inquisitiones post mortem for Dorset.

Kaynes, Kayhanes, Letitia de (283) 7 Edw. I., 28.

" Robert de (317) 10 Edw. I., 16.

" Robert de, pro William de Kaynes, Ing. ad g. d. (727) 34 Edw. I., 213.

" Wm. de, pro Galfrid de Donechere 3 Edw. III., 38.*


" Thomas, son and heir of John 22 Edw. III., 59.

" Keynes, Margaret de 1st pt., 35 Edw. III., 108.

" " John de 40 Edw. III., 22.

" " John, son of de K., chev., and Wentiliana his sister 50 Edw. III., 35.

" " Elizabeth 9 Rich. II., 29.

" " John, senior 7 Hen. V., 69.

" " John, junior 8 Hen. V., 95.


" " John 20 Edw. IV., 75.

Kelway, William, arm. 9-10 Edw. IV., 9.

Kemesey, John de, deest 2nd pt., 23 Edw. III., 22.

Kemys, John 16 Edw. IV., 56.

" John and Margaret, his wife 17 Edw. IV., 16.

" Margaret 17 Edw. IV., 16.

Kendale, Isabella, wife of John 8 Hen. IV., 58, 2 Hen. V., 17.

Kent, Kanc', Ralph de, De eschaeta (71) 40 Hen. III., 39.

" Joan of, Princess of Wales, mother of Richard II. 9 Rich. II., 54.

" Earl of, Thomas de Holand, and Alesia, his wife 20 Rich. II., 30.

Kentcombe, Christina 1 Hen. IV., 57.

Keynes, see Kaynes.

Knoyle, Knoyell Thomas, pro Abbey of Sherborne 35 Edw. III., 37.*

" Thomas 20 Edw. IV., 63.

Kyngeston, Robert de, Decanus de cap. de St. Cutberge in Wymborn Minster App. 21 Edw. III., 71.
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Henry and Margaret Longespée, formerly 4 Edw. II., 51.

his wife


Lancaster, Duke of, Edmund Plantagenet, Inq. ad q. d., pro

Sororibus Minorissis extra Algate, London (486) 22 Edw. I., 49.

Edmund Plantagenet (541, 548)


Henry Plantagenet

1st pt., 35 Edw. III., 122.

Matilda, dau. and coh. of Henry Plantagenet and wife of William, Duke of Bavaria

1st pt., 36 Edw. III., 37.

Lange blandford, capell de, per Stephen Derby, chev., and 2nd pt., 15 Rich. II., 119.

Avice his wife

Latimer, Latymer, John de, and Joan his wife 10 Edw. III., 15.

Joan, wife of John, chev. 20 Edw. III., 40.

Margaret, wife of William, dau. and heir of John Maury, probatio vetatis

29 Edw. III., 59.

Katherine, wife of Robert, chev.

36 Edw. III., 38.*

Robert, chev.

40 Edw. III., 61.*

Robert, chev., and Katherine his wife

5 Rich. II., 36.

John, arm., null’ tenuit terr’

38–39 Hen. VI., 7.

Nicholas, mil., attainted 5 Edw. IV., 39.

Laundy, Stephen, see Crukerne, Cecilia

Legh, David de, pro Sherborne Abbey Inq. ad q. d. (430) 19 Edw. I., 55.


Lenard, John, of Neumulle 8 Edw. III., 23.*

Lescrop’, Philipa, wife of Henry, of Massan, chev. 8 Hen. IV., 54.

Lessington, Robert de, extenta manerii (27) 34 Hen. III., 9.
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Lestrange, Lestraunge, Elizabeth, widow of Richard, mil.  
null' tenuit terr' 32 Hen. VI., 18.  
" le Straunge, Richard, mil. 33 Hen. VI., 12.  
" see also Straunge.

Leukenore, Katherine Arundel, formerly wife of Roger 19 Edw. IV., 47.

Levisham, John 8 Hen. V., 57.
Leye, John, arm. 31 Hen. VI., 25.
Leyes, Alice, wife of Galfrid de 5 Edw. II., 59.
Leyot, William 17 Edw. IV., 17.

Lichfield and Coventry, Roger, Bishop of, mentions James and John De la lynde (527) 24 Edw. I., 75.

Lincoln, Alured, alias Alfred de (110) 48 Hen. III., 19.  
" Earl of, Henry Lacy and Margaret Longespee, formerly his wife 4 Edw. II., 51.  
" Countess of, Alesia 22 Edw. III., 34.

Lisle, Lysle, John de, and Matilda his wife 45 Edw. III., 38.  
" " John, mil. 9 Hen. IV., 49.  
" " John, arm. 7 Hen. VI., 42.  
" " John, Viscount 32 Hen. VI., 38.  
" John, mil. 11 Edw. IV., 59.

Littleton, Nicholas de, De messuagis, &c. (273, 311) 6 Edw. I., 84; 9 Edw. I., 51.

Lomer, John 14 Rich. II., 34.

London, Bishop of, Robert, pro Tarrant Abbey 12 Rich. II., 141.  
" Robert de, Inq. ad q. d. 22 Hen. VI., 3.


Longespee, Margaret, see Lacy 4 Edw. II., 51.

" Luveraz, Richard de (533) 25 Edw. I., 15.  
" Alice, wife of Stephen 17 Edw. III., 53.
Lovel, Richard, chev.  25 Edw. III., 63.
  ,, John, chev., in right of his wife Matilda, dau. of Robert de Holand  9 Hen. IV., 29.
  ,, Lovell, Robert of Ramesham, utlagati  23 Hen. VI., 54.
Lucy, Robert,† son of Herbert de (105)  47 Hen. III., 23.
  ,, Thomas de, and Alianor his wife, pro Abbotsbury Abbey
Lullworth, Reginald Fitz William, son of William de (92)  45 Hen. III., 6.
  ,, William, son of Reginald de (277)  7 Edw. I., 4.
Lutterell, Hugh, chev.  6 Hen. VI., 32.
  ,, John, mil., and Margaret his wife  9 Hen. VI., 51.
  ,, James, mil.  1 Edw. IV., 43.
Lydyard, Thos., feoff. per Edm. Everard, chev.  39 Edw. III., 28.*
Lyme, Town of, Inquisition touching the liberties of, per John de Maundevill and Alice de Tynten (507, 544)
  ,, Lym, William, vicar of, per William Dare, capellanus  2 Edw. III., 136.*
  ,, Burgesses of town of  14 Edw. III., 82.*
  ,, de statu ejusdem  1 Rich. II., 141.
  ,, Town of, Inquis’ de taxatione  3 Rich. II., 102.
Lynd, de la, see De la Lynd.
Lysle, see Lisle.
Malet, Lucy, wife of Richard  44 Edw. III., 43.
Mandeville, Maundevill, John, son of Galfrid (240)  4 Edw. I., 48.
  ,, John de, and Alice de Tinten (507)
    23 Edw. I., 71.
  ,, John de, and Alice de Tynten, touching the liberties of Lyme (544)  25 Edw. I., 104.
  ,, John de, lic. feoff., pro Robert de Fitzpayn,
    Inq. ad q. d. (696)  33 Edw. I., 182.
  ,, Maundevyle, Robert de  22 Edw. III., 13.
  ,, Maundeville, John de  34 Edw. III., 41.

† Several Dorset places mentioned though entered in Wiltshire.


Manyngford, Roger de, per John de Streth, mil. 28 Edw. III., 48.*

Manyton, manor of, pro Domine Rege App. 48 Edw. III., 80.

March, Earl of, Roger de Mortuo Mari (Mortimer) 22 Rich. II., 34.

" " Edmund de Mortuo Mari (Mortimer) 3 Hen. VI., 32.

" Countess of, Anna, widow of Edmund, Earl of 11 Hen. VI., 39.

Marescall, see Marshall.

Marleberg, Thomas de, pro 2 capellani 2 Edw. III., 91.*

" Marlebergh, John, son of William de 29 Edw. III., 23.*

" William, null' tenuit terr' 30 Edw. III., 7.

Marmyon, John, chev., and Elizabeth his wife 10 Rich. II., 26.

Marshall, Marescall, Richard le (211) 2 Edw. I., 23.


Martel, Roger (294)

" Roger 4 Edw. III., 61.*

Martin, Martyne, William, son of William 19 Edw. II., 100.

" Martyn, Nicholas, 20 Edw. II., 38.

" " Robert, chev. 50 Edw. III., 40.

" " Gilbert, pro Byndon Abbey 2nd pt., 15 Rich. II., 53.

Matravers, Mautravers, John (536)

" John and John Deverel and Elizabeth his wife 5 Edw. III., 81.*


" " John chev. de assignac' dotis of Agnes his wife 38 Edw. III., 27.

" " John, son of John, feoff. Robert, parson of Crowell 39 Edw. III., 8.*

" " Agnes, wife of John, sen. 2nd pt., 49 Edw. III., 17.

" " John, chev., and Elizabeth his wife 9 Rich. II., 35, 10 Rich. II., 25.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Matthew, Matheu, William 7 Rich. II., 57.
   Mathowe, John, son and heir of William
   prob. etatis App. 8 Rich. II., 143.
   Matheu, John, son and heir of William 9 Rich. II., 34.
   " William 9 Rich. II., 141.

Maubank, Philip, kin and heir of Philip, probatio etatis
   Philip App. 6 Edw. III., 77.
   " 17 Edw. III., 69.

Maundevill, see Mandeville

Maury, Richard, see Milton Abbey 25 Edw. III., 39.*
   John de 25 Edw. III., 64.
   Margaret, dau. and heir of John, wife of William Latimer
   probatio etatis 29 Edw. III., 59.

Mautravers, see Matravers.

Mawne, Mone als, John 19 Edw. IV., 51.

Maxtoke, Prior of, see Glanvil, Sibella 18 Edw. III., 90a.*

Mayden Newton, parson of 8 Rich. II., 137.

Melcombe, Borough of 41 Edw. III., 50.*

Melebury, Roger le Couk de 3 Edw. III., 54.

Melkesham, Peter de, pro Dean of Sarum 2nd pt., 16 Rich. II., 28.

Mere, John de, and Alianor his wife, per Richard Scammel 8 Edw. III., 20.*
   " Meere, Cantaria de, per John de Bettesthorne 22 Rich. II., 99.

Meriet, John and Mary de 1 Edw. III., 51.
   John, chev. 2nd pt., 49 Edw. III., 15.


Meysy, Robert, pro Staverdale Priory 19 Edw. III., 39.*

Middleney, Ralph and Elizabeth his wife 25 Edw. III., 40.*
   Ralph, chev., and Elizabeth his wife, feoff. John cler.
   de Putteneye (Pitney, Som.) 29 Edw. III., 54.*
   Ralph 37 Edw. III., 48.

Middleton Abbey, see Milton Abbey.

" " per Nicholas de Weye and William de Wydecombe 2 Edw. III., 60.*


" Middelton, per Walter, parson of Cheselborne 32 Edw. III., 86.*

" " per Walter de Calmescote 40 Edw. III., 41.*

" " per Edmund Strode 7 Rich. II., 120.

" " Middleton, per John Sperhauke 2nd pt. 16 Rich. II., 126.

Moeles, Nicholas de, and Margaret his wife 9 Edw. II., 60.

" Moelis, John de 11 Edw. III., 56.

" Margaret, wife of Nicholas 2nd pt., 23 Edw. III., 168.

Mohun, John de (279) 7 Edw. I., 13.

" William de (318) 10 Edw. I., 19.


" John de, de Hamme, *List of Knight's fees* 5 Edw. III., 80.

" Joan, wife of John, chev. 6 Hen. IV., 33.

Moine, see Moyne

Mone *als* Mawne, John 19 Edw. IV., 51.

Monmouth, Munemuth, John de 41 Hen. III., 3.

Montagu, Monte Acuto, William de, and Elizabeth his wife 13 Edw. II., 31.


" Montague, John le Fitz, chev., and Matilda his wife, formerly wife of Alan Buxhull 7 Rich. II., 83.

" Monte Acuto, William de, Earl of Salisbury 20 Rich. II., 35.
Montagu, Monte Acuto, John de, Earl of Salisbury 1 Hen. IV., 2.


" " Elizabeth, wife of William, Earl of Salisbury 2 Hen. V., 39.

" " Richard, chev. 8 Hen. VI., 39.

" " Montague, William, arm., *null' tenuit terr'* 1 Rich. III., 16.

Monte Acuto, see Montagu.

Montecute, Monte Acuto, Prior of, co. Somerset, *extenta terr'* (311) 9 Edw. I., 47.


Montfort, Monteforti, Alice, wife of Simon de 40 Edw. III., 53.*


" " Joan, widow of Robert, arm. 15 Hen. VI., 6.


" " Nichola, wife of Nicholas de 3 Edw. III., 43.

Mortimer, Mortuo Mari, Edmund and Margaret his wife (668) 32 Edw. I., 63.

" " Agatha de (713) 34 Edw. I., 38.

" " Roger de 34 Edw. III., 86.

" " Roger de, Earl of March 22 Rich. II., 34.

" " Mortymer, Edmund, chev., and John, *melius inquir'* 7 Edw. V., 76.

" " Mortuo Mari, Edmund Earl of March 3 Hen. VI., 32.

" " Anna, widow of Edmund, Earl of March 11 Hen. VI., 39.

" " Edmund, chev. 16 Hen. VI., 24.

Mortuo Mari, see Mortimer.

Morvile, John 7 Hen. V., 4.

Moulisshe, Martin, and John Seys, capellani, pro Wm. Plusshe, parson of Ramesham 40 Edw. III., 24.*
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET.

Mount Carmel, Abbey of, Wales, per John Chidyok, chev.  39 Edw. III., 17.*

Moyne, Moynge, William de (499)  23 Edw. I., 32.
,, Moigne, Henry le  8 Edw. II., 39.
,, ,, John le  2 Edw. III., 58.*
,, John de and Juliana his wife  16 Edw. III., 18.
,, Moigne, Henry, mil.  2nd pt., 49 Edw. III., 16.

Mucheldevere, Richard, pro capel. de Ryme  12 Rich. II., 147.
Mulpayn, Thomas, and Matilda his wife  26 Edw. III., 16.*
Mundene, John de, and Christina his wife  22 Edw. III., 25.*
Munemuth, alias Munemue, Monmouth, John de (73)  41 Hen. III., 3.

Murdac, Alice, and Osbertus and Isabella Gifford, extenta terr' (18)  31 Hen. III., 41.
Neville, Joan de (104)  47 Hen. III., 18.
Newburgh, Novoburgo, Robert de, extenta terr' (12)  30 Hen. III., 33.
,, ,, Henry de, De homagio (205)  1 Edw. I., 64.
,, ,, John  2 Edw. II., 89.
,, ,, Robert de  12 Edw. II., 2.
,, Hawisia, wife of Thomas  5 Rich. II., 45.
,, Nebourgh, John, null' tenuit terr'  22 Hen. VI., 44.
,, John  1 Rich. III., 41.

Nicholas de Crauford, parson of Gillingham, Gillingham Forest tithes of venison (247)  4 Edw. I., 92.
Northampton, William de Bohun, Earl of  34 Edw. III., 85.
Norton, James de  3 Edw. III., 45.
,, Thomas de  20 Edw. III., 23.
Norwich, Bishop of, Richard Courtney 3 Hen. VI., 24.
Not, Galfrid, see Fighelton 32 Edw. III., 1.*
Nottingham, Alice de (199) 1 Edw. I., 26.
Novoburgo, see Newburgh.
Oldelond, John de, see Robert de Assheton 41 Edw. III., 20.*
Ormond, Amicia, wife of James, prob. ætatis 16 Hen. VI., 68.
Othe, Thomas 16 Hen. VI., 16.
Oxford, Earl of, John Veer, per Robert and Elizabeth Fitzpayn 33 Edw. III., 8.*
" " John de Vere 34 Edw. III., 84.
Paganus, see Fitzpayn.
Panes, John, son of Robert de, idiota 2nd pt., 36 Edw. III., 16.
" " " fatuos et idiota 3 Rich. II., 48.
Paulet, John, chev., and Margaret his wife 1st pt., 15 Rich. II., 54.
" Poulet, John and Thomas his brother 1 Hen. V., 54.
Pauncefoot, Paunsefete, Walter, null' tenuit terr' 20 Hen. VI., 5.
Paunton, Juliana de 11 Edw. III., 9.
Payne, Payn, Bartholomew 6 Edw. III., 16.
" Edward, chev. 11 Rich II., 42.
" William 12 Rich. II., 42.
" William 8 Hen. VI., 32.
" Payn, Agnes, wife of William 12 Hen. VI., 34.
" Walter, probatio ætatis 12 Hen. VI., 54.
" William 14 Hen. VI., 39.
Paynel, Paynell, John (237) 4 Edw. I., 34.
" John (380) 15 Edw. I., 27.
" Paynell, Katherine (530) 24 Edw. I., 116.
" Philip (571) 27 Edw. I., 51.
" Paynell, Thomas 7 Edw. II., 34.
" John, son and heir of Philip 12 Edw. II., 65.
" John 18 Edw. II., 60.
" Elizabeth, wife of Philip 19 Edw. III., 19.
Pecche, John, Lord of Hampton in Arden, co. Warwick 2 Edw. III., 60.
   " " Adomar de Valencia and Mary his wife 17 Edw. II., 75.
Penbrigg, Hugo, pro Abbey of Glastonbury 37 Edw. III., 62.*
Pentiz, alias de Apenticio, alias Penticio, William de la (59)
   38 Hen. III., 38.
Perle, Walter de, pro Twynham Priory 51 Edw. III., 35.*
   " " pro Christchurch Twyneham Priory 14 Rich. II., 124.
Perles, Walter, feoff., per Lawrence de St. Martin, chev. 8 Rich. II., 93.
Peryent, John, arm., null' tenuit terr' 10 Hen. VI., 1.
Peverel, Thomas (713)
   " Andrew and Alice 2 Edw. III., 53.
   " " chev. 2nd pt. 49 Edw. III., 26.
   " Katherine, wife of Andrew, chev. 51 Edw. III., 22.
Phelipp, John, chev.
   3 Hen. V., 42.
Picot, Bartholomew, chev.
   12 Rich. II., 47.
Pidele, Alice and Joan, daughters and heirs of Henry de, probatio oetatis (433)
   19 Edw. I., 102.
Pitney, Putteneye, co. Som., John, parson of feoff., Ralph Middleney, chev., and Elizabeth his wife 29 Edw. III., 54.*
Plantagenet, see Lancaster, Dukes of.
Plecy, Plessetis, alias Plassetis, alias Plescis, alias Plecetis, Robert
   " " de (603) 29 Edw. I., 23.
   " " John de 7 Edw. II., 5.
   " Plesey, Edmund and Matilda de 1 Edw. III., 42.
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  " Joan

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Streeche, John

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On New and Rare British Spiders

Observed in 1895.

By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

Read February 11th, 1896.

[With Plate.]

In my last communication on this subject, published in Vol. XVI. of our Club's Proceedings (p. 92), I was able to bring it up to a rather recent date—to about the beginning of May, 1895—and also to include the results of a few days collecting in the New Forest in June. Since that, however, some spiders of considerable interest and rarity have occurred, and on these I will make a few general remarks, following them, as usual, by a systematic list. There has been but little in the past season to make it very noteworthy, so far as my experience has gone, in respect to the abundance or scarcity of spiders, although few seasons have of late been more remarkable than the past one in regard to the irregular distribution of rainfall and drought, cold and heat. We want, however, more workers in this field before any trustworthy conclusions can be arrived at in respect to the abundance or scarcity of spiders. Still, on the whole, I think the past year was a favourable one in this branch of natural history.

On the 13th of May, 1895, I was fortunate in having a lovely spring day for a search in the water meadows near Warmwell,
EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

FIG. 1. Scytodes thoracica, Latr. Adult male enlarged.
2. Eyes of ditto from above and behind.
3. Profile of ditto.
4. Palpus of ditto.
5. Tarsus of ditto.
7. Eyes of ditto from above and behind.
8. Sternum and labium of ditto.
9. One of the falces of ditto.
10. Genital aperture of ditto.
11. Posterior extremity of abdomen.
   Ditto underneath, showing the spinners, colulus (a) and entrance to a breathing organ (b).
where, in company with my nephew, Rev. F. P. Cambridge, we met with the fine and local *Trochosa spinipalpis*, F. P. Cambr., in fair abundance under bits of old boards and at the roots of water weeds; and among other good things we also turned up *Trochocerus ignobilis*, Cambr. (which I had not seen for some years), as well as *Baryphyma pratensis*, Bl., in some abundance, and a few examples of *Oxyptila simplex*, Cambr. About this time also we met with adults of both sexes of a hitherto rare and rather doubtful species, *Leptyphantes Mengii*, Kulcz., in Hyde Bog, Bloxworth. In company with these were a few examples of the rare *Microneta conigera*, Cambr., and *Pedanostethus arundinetus*, Id. On the 9th of June my nephew found *Theridiosoma argenteolum*, Cambr., in the water meadows near Warmwell, and I also met with it myself in Morden Bog, Bloxworth, both being new localities for this species. On the Chesil Beach, on the 14th of June, I found both sexes adult of *Pedanostethus obscurus*, Menge, as well as a single example of *Oxyptila Blackwallii*, Sim., and an immature example of *Drassus minor*, Cambr., of which last the male is still unknown. On the 15th of July my son, A. W. P. Cambridge, came across an adult male of a very curious and rare spider at the College, Weymouth, *Scytodes thoracica*, Latr. This is only the third or fourth recorded occurrence of the species in England, and the first occurrence of the male sex. It is, as a rule, a house-spider, and might very probably be found more frequently in our towns on the south coast of England if looked for or noted a little carefully. At page 116 and p. 125, Vol. XVI. of our Proceedings, in my last paper I noted the occurrence of *Hyptiotes paradoxus*, C. L. Koch, in the New Forest, in August, 1894, and also in the month of June in the following year; on the latter occasion it was in tolerable abundance, but all the examples were immature; later on (July 18th) a toilsome search of several hours proved fruitless, when just as I was about to give it up in despair a dense thicket of whitethorn, blackthorn, and other undergrowth produced me several adults of both sexes, though at the expense of an umbrella, and the tearing of sundry articles of cloth-
ing. This curious and rare spider makes its snares among the dead lichen-covered twigs of almost impenetrable bushes of blackthorn and whitethorn, and is most difficult to obtain without getting right into the middle, underneath the thickest part of the bushes. *Leptyphantes corollatus*, Linn., C. Koch, recorded as new to Britain at p. 122, Vol. XVI. of our Proceedings, has since again occurred at various times, and in some abundance, in August and September last, in the same district at Bloxworth, but all immature, and all were found where the heath had been burnt two years before. It is believed that the burning of the heather has some close connection with the subsequent frequent occurrence on such spots of a moth (*Phycita carbonariella*), which is, excepting on such burnt spots, always of rare occurrence, but whether there is any connection of the kind in regard to the occurrence of the spider I cannot say. It seems, however, strange that after so many years' past searching on this part of the heath without ever finding it, the spider should just now be rather common and easily found on the *burnt* parts, and on those alone, so far as we have yet met with it. On August 23rd I found an adult male of the rare *Pedanostethus neglectus*, Cambr., among herbage in a wood. Only one example has yet been recorded of the still rarer female of this species. (Proc. Dors. N. H. and A. F. Club, Vol. XV., p. 206.) One of the best captures of the season, *Attus floricola*, C. Koch, was made in Ireland by Mr. G. H. Carpenter. Some spiders recorded by myself many years ago as *A. floricola*, from near Shoreham, in Sussex, appear to be of another species altogether, and identical with *Attus mancus*, Thor. This is, therefore, the first authentic occurrence of the true *A. floricola* as British. Among some other spiders kindly collected for me in the New Forest since I was there myself in July, 1895, by Mr. Gulliver (a woodman, but a most intelligent and successful entomologist) were examples of *Hasarius arcuatus*, Clk., and one of the exceedingly-scarce *Pistius truncatus*, Pall., the latter a not quite adult male. Mr. W. Evans, of Edinburgh, from whom I have received so many rarities from Scotland during the past few years, kindly sent me in
October last an example of *Cnephalocotes interjectus*, Cambr., from near Edinburgh; this is only its second occurrence as British. Also, now recently, Mr. Evans has sent me from North Berwick examples of *Tmeticus Hardii*, Bl., *Prosopotheca monoceros*, Wid., and *Typhocrestus digitatus*, Cambr., the last being only its second occurrence as British.

**Systematic List of Spiders Noted in 1895.**

**FAM. SCYTODIDÆ.**


An adult male (the first recorded example of this sex as British) was found at the College, Weymouth, on the 15th of July, by A. W. Pickard-Cambridge.

**FAM. DRASSIDÆ.**


I met with an immature female of this small Drassus on the Chesil Beach on the 11th of June, near the same spot where the types were found on the 6th of June, 1879.

**FAM. AGELENIDÆ.**


Adults of both sexes, August 13th, 1895, under heathy ledges in gravel pits, Bloxworth Heath; also rather abundantly in similar situations by the roadside near Cold-harbour, Wareham.

**FAM. THERIDIIDÆ.**

*Theridiosoma argenteolum*, Cambr.

NEW AND RARE BRITISH SPIDERS.

This pretty and very distinct little spider has been found near Warmwell, and in a new locality at Bloxworth in June.

**Lithypantes corollatus.**


Since the record of this handsome species (l.c. supra) it has been met with on several other spots in summer and early autumn in the same district at Bloxworth in some abundance, though all immature.

**Enoplognatha thoracica.**


Both sexes found rather abundantly among short herbage on the Chesil Beach, Portland, June 14th, 1895.

**Pedanostethus arundinetus.**


,, *arundineti*, Id., l.c., p. 135

Several adult males at Bloxworth in swamps in June, 1895.

**Pedanostethus neglectus.**


An adult male among herbage in a wood at Bloxworth, August 23rd, 1895.

**Leptyphantes Mengii.**


Adults of both sexes have been identified from swampy spots on Bloxworth Heath in June, 1895.
New and rare British spiders.

Tmeticus Hardii.


Adult males and females (the latter sex scarcest) were found in North Berwick under stones and pieces of wood near the shore, Dirleton Common, East Lothian, and kindly sent to me early in January, 1896. It had previously been found by Mr. Evans at Aberlady Bay in September, 1893, and Mr. Cecil Warburton met with it in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, several years ago. These are, I believe, the only, as yet known, occurrences of this fine species in Great Britain since its capture by Mr. Hardy in Berwickshire in 1848 and 1858.

Microneta conigera.


Adult males, Hyde Bog, Bloxworth, June, 1895.

Troxochrus ignobilis.


*Troxochrus*, Sim. Ar. de France, 5, p. 651.

An adult male of this very minute but distinct species among grass and weeds in a water meadow at Warmwell, May 13th, 1895. I had not met with it since April, 1890, and then after an interval of eight years, the only two preceding records being in 1882 and 1863.

Baryphyma pratensis.


Both sexes adult, in water meadow, Warmwell, among grass and weeds, May 13th, 1895.

Entelecara flavipes.


*Entelecara flavipes*, Bl. Sim., Aran. de Fr., 5, p. 621.
NEW AND RARE BRITISH SPIDERS.

An adult of each sex among weeds in a swamp, Bloxworth, June, 1895.

Cneaphalocotes interjectus.


An adult male received from Mr. W. Evans, by whom it was found near Edinburgh and kindly sent to me in October, 1895. This was new to Scotland and only the second occurrence of the species in Britain.

Typhocrestus digitatus.


An adult male found by Mr. W. Evans in North Berwick and kindly sent to me in January, 1896. This is its second record only as British.

Prosopotheca monoceros.


An adult male of this rare and curious spider was received from Mr. W. Evans, by whom it was found in N. Berwick late in December, 1895.

Savignia frontata.


In 1894 (Proc. of our Club, l.c. supra) I gave a figure of a spider which I had reason to believe to be the, up to then unknown, female of this species; subsequent researches, however, led me to doubt this, and a considerable series of both males and females received from Mr. W. Evans in November, 1895, taken then recently near Edinburgh, has convinced me that these he has kindly thus sent to me are the true females of this spider, of which I now give a figure.
NEW AND RARE BRITISH SPIDERS.

FAM. ULOBORIDÆ.

Hyptiotes paradoxus.


After a long and arduous search in the New Forest early in June, 1895 (as nearly as we could make out, in the same localities as that where Mr. Cecil Warburton found this species in August, 1894) immature examples of both sexes were found not rarely by myself and my nephew, the Rev. F. P. Cambridge. On the 18th of July following I found in the same locality adults of both sexes, though now very scarce compared to the numbers found in the immature state.

FAM. THOMISIDÆ.

Oxyptila simplex.

Adult males in water meadow near Warmwell on the 13th of May, 1895.

Oxyptila Blackwallii.

A single female at the roots of herbage on the Chesil Beach, June 14th, 1895.

Pistius truncatus.

An immature male of this fine and rare species was sent to me by Mr. C. Gulliver from near Brockenhurst in the New Forest, where it was found in the summer of 1895.

FAM. LYCOSIDÆ.

Trochosa spinipalpis.

On the 13th May, 1895, I had the pleasure of finding both sexes of this fine and conspicuous species in fair abundance in
water meadows near Warmwell under old bits of board and among grass and roots of water weeds.

**F A M. S A L T I C I DÆ.**


Mr. G. H. Carpenter, of Dublin, having sent to me adults of both sexes of a spider closely allied to, but distinct from, the above, and undoubtedly I think the true *Attus floricola*, C. L. Koch, I have come to the conclusion that the spider I found in 1871 at Shoreham, in Sussex, is *Attus mancus*, Thor.; this differs from *A. floricola*, C. L. Koch, among other slight respects, notably in the shorter anterior legs and smaller size. (See note on the following.)

**ATTUS FLORICOLA.**


Adults of both sexes were found by Mr. G. H. Carpenter abundantly under stones on the margin of Lough Corrib in Galway, Ireland, about the middle of July, 1895. These examples agree exactly with types of *A. floricola*, C. L. Koch, sent to me from Germany by Dr. L Koch. The spider I had up to this time thought to be *A. floricola* of C. L. Koch, and which I met with many years ago (1871) at Shoreham, near Brighton, differs from the true *A. floricola* (see note on the foregoing spider), and is, I believe, *Attus mancus*, Thor. The true *A. floricola*, C. L. Koch, is therefore by this capture in Galway new to the British Islands. Mr. Carpenter's capture of this spider is recorded in "The Irish Naturalist," September, 1895, Vol. IV., No. 9, p. 256.

**HASARIUS ARCUATUS.**


Adults of both sexes were found in the summer of 1895, in the New Forest, by Mr. C. Gulliver, from whom I subsequently received them.
NEW AND RARE BRITISH SPIDERS.

List of Spiders above noted.

Scytodes thoracica, Latr. p. 57.
Drassus minor, Cambr. p. 57.
Tegenaria atrica, C. L. Koch p. 57.
Theridiosoma argenteolum, Cambr. p. 57.
Lithyphantes corollatus, C. L. Koch p. 58.
Enoplognatha thoracica, Hahn. p. 58.
Pedanostethus arundinetus, Cambr. p. 58.
,, neglectus, Cambr. p. 58.
Leptyphantes Mengi, Kulecz. p. 58.
Tmeticus Hardii, Bl. p. 59.
Microneta conigera, Cambr. p. 59.
Trochochrus ignobilis, Cambr. p. 59.
Baryphyma pratensis, Bl. p. 59.
Entelecara flavipes, Bl. p. 59.
Cnephalocotes interjectus, Cambr. p. 60.
Typhocrestus digitatus, Cambr. p. 60.
Prosopotheca monoceros, Wid. p. 60.
Savignia frontata, Bl. p. 60.
Hyptiotes paradoxus, C. L. Koch p. 61.
Oxyptila simplex, Cambr. p. 61.
,, Blackwallii, Sim. p. 61.
Pistius truncatus, Pall. p. 61.
Trochosa spinipalpis, F. P. C. p. 61.
,, floricola, C. L. Koch p. 62.
Hasarius arcuatus, Clk. p. 62.
Evershot Church.

By the Rev. P. H. MILNE.

Read August 22nd, 1895.

With regard to Evershot Church, which stands 600ft. above the sea level, its renovation took place at two different times—the chancel being rebuilt in 1864 and the other parts of the edifice in 1852-53. The previous old church was principally of the date of the 15th century, and consisted of a western tower, south porch, nave, north aisle, north and south transepts, and chancel. In the nave of the previous church there was a semi-circular roof with ribs running each way, making square panels, with gilded bosses covering each intersection of the ribs. There were three galleries—the new gallery, built and occupied by subscribers, the children's gallery, and the singers' gallery.

The first and original church was a building of Norman character, about the time of Richard I., i.e., 12th century, as shown by the remains of the tower and chancel arches, and by the arches opening into the then north and south transepts (which, according to Hutchins, were doubtless chapels, since relics were found in pulling down the walls.) The details were, however, mostly of the 15th century, as well as the columns and arches of the arcade on the north side. The old chancel was built in a debased style about 1765, but the old chancel arch formed a part of the original edifice,
of the 12th century, and has now been rebuilt between the north aisle and the organ chamber. The new chancel, like the present church, is mostly in the style of the 15th century. The nave has three bays on each side, the south arcade being in imitation of that on the north, which formed a portion of the ancient edifice. The greater part of the old tower is still remaining, but it has been rebuilt from the level of the belfry upwards with the addition of a new west door and window, angle buttresses, and a spiralet. The original Norman font remains. The pedestal, in the form of a cross, is, however, modern.

The clock was presented by the 3rd Earl of Ilchester at a cost of £150, and, in passing, I may say that it stands in great need of restoration, both internally and externally. We are going to undertake this at once.

The tower originally contained four bells, which were recast and two added in 1775 at a cost of £100. On the 6th bell is the following inscription:—" 'I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all.' Mr. John Pitman, churchwarden. T. Bilbie, fecit, 1775."

The original church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; the new to S. Osmond. On the floor of the chancel is a brass plate, representing a priest in eucharistic vestments, with chalice and host. It is 18\frac{1}{2} in. in length, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Underneath on another plate is this inscription in Latin, of which the following is the English translation:—"Pray for the soul of William Grey, formerly Rector of this church, who died the 18th day of March in the year of our Lord 1524, on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen."

I should like to call attention to the shape of the nave, which is practically a square. The reason why this is so is as follows:—When the church was restored in 1852 it was thought desirable to enlarge it. It was impossible to do this in length owing to the old chancel being in the way, so the only alternative was to increase its width. I would also like you to notice that the chancel is not in the middle of the east end of the church, and I would suggest
that the piscina in the south aisle and the niches in the pillars of
the arcade on the north side are worthy of notice.

The first rector of this church of whom there is a record (his
name was Hervens) was instituted between 1152 and 1184, and it
will be a matter of interest to all, and perhaps of surprise to many,
to know that the Poet Crabbe was Rector of Evershot from 1783 to
1786.

In conclusion it may be desirable to mention what has been done
for this church in the last ten years, during which I have been
associated with the parish as Curate and Rector. In 1887 Lord
Ilchester replaced the old leaden roof, which was full of holes, by
a new one composed of Broseley tiles as his gift to the parish to
mark the Jubilee of our Queen. At the same time the parishioners
inserted an adequate heating apparatus (hot water) throughout the
church at a cost of about £60. Lamps were also placed in the
church, being substituted for the old candle chandelier and
branches. In 1889 the organ was restored, renovated, and added
to at a cost of £110, and since that time a font canopy has been
given by Mrs. Martin in memory of a deceased daughter. The
Litany desk has been given by the Sunday school children, and a
considerable sum has just been spent on the bells, which were much
out of order, under the kind superintendence of the Rev. M.
Hankey, Rector of Maiden Newton; and now, as I mentioned
above, we are about to take in hand the church clock.
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE (February, 1897)
ON THE WORKED-FLINTS FROM BLASHENWELL, NEAR CORFE CASTLE.

By CLEMENT REID, F.L.S., F.G.S.

In the communication at p. 67, opposite, it is stated that the tufa at Blashenwell yields only flakes, no implement of any sort having been found, and no flake showing the slightest sign of secondary chipping. This statement now requires modification, for happening to dissolve away the remains of the calcareous matrix adhering to a minute flake less than an inch in length, I discovered that its sides had been worked across in minute chips. The rest of the flakes were therefore placed in acid, but only three others showed any trace of secondary work, one being finely doubly-serrated.

Similar minute "rat-tooth" working has been discovered at several localities in Britain, and Mr. C. H. Read informs me that it occurs also in India. It would be interesting to ascertain the relative date of the race which used flint flakes worked in this special mode and of Neolithic man, for it is still uncertain which were the earlier inhabitants of the country. The soil above the tufa and the surface below should therefore be carefully searched for Neolithic implements. The character of the deposit, its contemporaneous consolidation, and its freedom from subsequent disturbance, make Blashenwell a particularly favourable locality for ascertaining the true relation of these different races to each other.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF SHELLS ON PAGE 73.
Helix granulata, Alder (determined by Mr. B. B. Woodward).
Hyalinia nitidula, Müller.

ERRATUM.
Page 68, line 15.—For Lower Purbeck read Upper Purbeck.
An Early Neolithic Kitchen-midden and Tufaceous Deposit at Blashenwell, near Corfe Castle.†

By CLEMENT REID, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Read December 13th, 1895.

The calcareous tufa found at Blashenwell, near Corfe Castle, was first described in 1857 by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell ‡ (then J. C. Mansel) and by the Rev. J. C. Austen, § and a further account of it was given by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell in 1886.* It has also been studied by Mr. Carus-Wilson and Dr. Turner, whose work, however, is still unpublished.

When I commenced, in 1894, the examination of the Tertiary strata of Dorset for the Geological Survey this tufa was mentioned by my colleague, Mr. Strahan, as an interesting deposit, which he would like me to see, he having already traced out its limits while engaged on the survey of the Purbeck strata. Mr. A. R. Wallace also drew my attention to it, and it was partly in his company and in the company of Mr. Mansel-Pleydell that

† Communicated by permission of the Director-General of the Geological Survey.
‡ Papers read before the Purbeck Society, pp. 120, 175.
§ Ibid., p. 124.
the following observations were made, Lord Eldon having kindly given permission for the necessary excavations.

While staying at Corfe Castle I devoted most of my spare time to collecting at Blashenwell. The immediate object in spending so much time at that place was the hope that this fossiliferous tufa might throw some light on the obscure history of the wide-spread sheets of unfossiliferous gravel which cover so much of Dorset. This result, unfortunately, was not attained, for the tufa proved to be of later date than I at one time thought; but on the other hand it turned out to be exceptionally interesting as an ethnological storehouse, as well as from the point of view of the naturalist studying the origin of the existing fauna and flora of Dorset.

Blashenwell is a farm lying about a mile-and-a-half south-south-west of Corfe Castle at the foot of the ridge formed by the Purbeck strata. The farm buildings are on Lower Purbeck, and the intermittent calcareous spring, which formerly deposited tufa, rises in the stone-beds of the Middle Purbeck, and flows across the Wealden Beds into a brook which runs northward to Corfe. At certain seasons the spring turns a mill at the farm; at others it is entirely dry. There is another marked peculiarity to which attention must be drawn. The water, once so highly charged with lime salts that they were at once thrown down, now seems never to deposit calcareous tufa, though the water is still exceptionally hard. After examining the spring at all seasons of the year I can find no deposit, and, as will be shown, the formation of the tufa apparently ceased before the Roman occupation. It is difficult to say to what cause the change in character of this intermittent spring was due, but it may be connected with the destruction of the forests which once clothed the slopes above.

One is inclined on first examining it to refer the tufa to some period when the adjoining valleys were less deep; but a closer inspection shows that the sheet follows the existing slopes and must have been deposited when the contour of the ground had already taken its present form. Calcareous tufa is seldom thrown down on a dead flat. It is deposited on slopes, or even on the
overhanging rocks of a waterfall; for in such places the disturbance of the water causes the most rapid freeing of the excess of carbonic acid and consequent deposition of the lime. The Blashenwell tufa fills a shallow depression sloping gently towards the north-east.

The material being used for marling the land, three pits have been opened in it, the largest and most interesting lying close to the road about 250 yards north of the farm. A few yards to the north-west the margin of the deposit was proved by boring; and the ancient settlement about to be described seems to have lain on the dry bank immediately above the stream at that spot. In this pit the dip of the tufa is made conspicuous by a seam containing enough scattered charcoal to change the normal cream-colour to grey, and by its parallelism to the present soil to show that the surface contours have not since been altered by erosion. The general section in this pit is roughly as follows:

Feet.

Black soil: at its base Roman coins, Romano-British pottery, shells of oyster, whelk, cockle,

*Helix aspersa, H. ericetorum, H. virgata,* &c.

Hard tufa with leaves of hazel, elm, and oak, land-shells, flint-flakes, and charcoal.

Granular tufa, fairly soft, flint-flakes, bones of pig and deer, limpets and other marine shells, land snails, including *Clausilia laminata, Bulimus montanus,* &c., much charcoal.

Loamy and marly tufa, with small land-shells, occasional *Límnea truncatula,* rare flint-flakes, and charcoal.

Loam with stony base.

The contrast between the black soil full of fragments of Roman or Romano-British pottery, and cream-coloured tufa below is very marked. The Roman layer was deposited when the tufa had ceased to form, and it is noticeable that not only the pottery but the three most abundant snails found in it are entirely missing in the tufa below.
In various parts of the pit miniature ramifying caves may be seen, corresponding exactly, on a smaller scale, with the caverns found in an ordinary limestone. These caves usually contain a whitish deposit of calcareous cave-earth sealed up beneath a hard thin stalagmitic crust. Above the crust is sometimes another blacker deposit containing shells like those of the Roman layer or soil, though below the crust one only finds the Neolithic species.

At the southern end of the pit Mr. Wallace and I discovered still further evidence of the antiquity of the deposit, for a grave had been sunk about four feet into the tufa, lined with slabs of Purbeck stone, and contained the skeleton of a youth buried in a contracted position. This was apparently an interment considerably older than the Roman period, probably Neolithic. Mr. Wallace, who examined the grave, could find nothing in it besides the skeleton, but it had already been broken into before our visit. No deposit of tufa had taken place after this grave was dug. The Roman layer apparently passed over the grave, though that point was not perfectly clear. Thus we can prove that the tufa is not only earlier than the Roman layer, but had ceased to form before this interment took place.

The next point to decide is: how much earlier is the tufa than the Roman layer, and for this purpose we have only the fossil contents to guide us, for it rests directly on Wealden Beds. The contents of the tufa are so singular as at first to make me think that the deposit might date as far back as the Palæolithic Period; but closer examination convinces me that it cannot well be older than early Neolithic. Taking first the ethnological evidence: we have not yet discovered human remains, though we have abundant evidence that man lived in the neighbourhood during the whole of the period when tufa was being deposited. Flint-flakes and charcoal occur throughout, though they are most abundant about the middle of the deposit. With them we find cores from which flakes have been struck, and occasionally a rough chalk-flint apparently thrown away as worthless. The flaking is of the ordinary Neolithic type, though poorly done and the material badly
selected. After examining 400 or 500 flakes and chips no implement of any sort could be found, and not a single flake shows the slightest signs of secondary chipping. This is remarkable, for the flaking was evidently done on the spot, and one would expect to find at least one or two damaged implements among that number. Pottery also is entirely absent. Charcoal in small fragments is plentiful; and was probably blown or washed on to the wet surface of the tufa from the settlement on the bank above a few yards away. Bones of pig, red-deer, roe-deer, and a large ox, * used for food, are found, but extinct mammals are missing, as is also, thus far, all evidence of domestic animals or of cultivated plants. None of the bones have been in any way carved or cut; though the number seen is too small for this negative evidence to be of much value.

Broken marine shells are common, especially the limpet, which seems to have formed a considerable part of the food of the tribe. The cockle, oyster, and whelk are entirely missing, though found in the soil above. The complete list of marine shells is:

- *Patella vulgata*
- *Littorina littorea*
- *Littorina littoralis*
- *Trochus tumidus*
- *Scrobicularia piperata*

Of these only the first two, the limpet and periwinkle, are eaten at the present day. *Littorina littoralis* and *Trochus tumidus* are usually considered inedible. *Scrobicularia* is said to have a peppery flavour; it is never eaten in the south of England. None of the shells show sign of fire, so the shell-fish were probably eaten raw.

The marine shells are all species that could be gathered between tide-marks without the use of apparatus of any sort, except perhaps a stone or stick, to knock off limpets and dig up the *Scrobicularia*. The limited assemblage is such as to show clearly where they were obtained. Except *Scrobicularia* these molluscs are all species found on a rocky coast, and just such an assemblage might be gathered anywhere near Chapman’s Pool or Durlston without the

* All determined by my colleague, Mr. E. T. Newton.
admixture of others. The absence of various common species shows that they probably did not come from Swanage Bay. The absence of Pholas suggests that they did not come from the soft chalky foreshore under Ballard Down, where also Scrobicularia would not be found. The entire absence of cockles, much better food than any of the species eaten at Blashenwell, suggests that the tribe had no access to Poole Harbour, where cockles abound. Everything points to the neighbourhood of Chapman's Pool, two miles or so from Blashenwell, as the place where the shells were gathered. The estuarine Scrobicularia, it is true, is not now to be found there; but when the coast had been less cut back, and extended half-a-mile or more further seaward, the lower part of the valley was probably tidal, and Chapman's Pool would yield exactly the assemblage we find at Blashenwell.

No remains of fish or birds have yet been found. The land-snails, which are so plentiful in the tufa, may not have been used for food, though it would be impossible to distinguish between shells broken by thrushes and those broken by men.

We seem, therefore, to have evidence at Blashenwell of a very low race, unacquainted with metals or even pottery, making flint knives, but no better implements, apparently without domestic animals or cultivated plants, and living principally on wild pig, deer, and limpets. The remains of their feasts seem all to have been thrown into the stream, to be immediately sealed up in the tufa. It may be said that this was merely a horde of outcasts, such as may be found picking up a precarious living on the shore in various countries at the present day. But against this view is the fact that the mass of tufa, some eight feet thick, though undoubtedly deposited rapidly, must have taken a good many years to form, and traces of the same race occur throughout. If higher races at that time lived anywhere in the neighbourhood one would expect to find an implement or a piece of pottery; and it seems unlikely that they would have left one of the choicest sites to a lower tribe. On these grounds, and because of its relation to the more recent interment, I would suggest that this kitchen-
midden is of very early Neolithic date. The accompanying fauna, the character of the flaking of the flints, and the unaltered contour of the ground, show that it cannot well be Palæolithic.

If we examine next the remains of the animals and plants not brought by man, we learn still more about the character of the country at that period. The leaves belong to the hazel, elm, and oak—just the trees that we should expect to find at Blashenwell if the country were left to itself. The land and freshwater shells are all species still inhabiting Dorset, though the character of the Isle of Purbeck has considerably altered since they lived there. The list includes several distinctly woodland forms; and the open country species so abundant in the Roman layer and on the surface above are missing. The woods in that neighbourhood seem to have been destroyed in Celtic times. The complete list of the land and freshwater mollusca from the tufa is as follows:

- Limnæa truncatula (rare; the only freshwater species).
- Hyalinia cellaria (abundant).
- Crystallina (common at the base, rare above).
- Fulva (one).
- Helix aculeata (rare).
- Nemoralis (abundant).
- Hortensis (abundant).
- Arbustorum (common).
- Hispida (common).
- Rotundata (abundant).
- Pulchella (one).
- Lapicida (rare).
- Bulimus montanus (rare).
- Pupa umbilicata (one).
- Vertigo pusilla (one).
- Clausilia rugosa (common).
- Laminata (rare).
- Zua lubrica (rare).
- Carychium minimum (common).
- Cyclostoma elegans (abundant).
The list is perhaps more striking from the absence of so many of our commonest living species than for anything else; but there are two which call for special attention. *Helix nemoralis* and *Helix hortensis* are represented each by an extreme form at Blashenwell, and these occur by the hundred without any intermediate forms. The distinction of the two is so marked that no naturalist seeing a large series from Blashenwell, and unacquainted with the variability of the living snails, would for a moment hesitate to say that they were good and well-marked species, belonging merely to the same section of the genus. The following descriptions will show this:

*Helix nemoralis* (from Blashenwell).
Shell large, depressedly globular, amber coloured or yellow, without bands, lip dark.

*Helix hortensis* (from Blashenwell).
Shell smaller and more globular than *H. nemoralis*, whitish, bands five, two narrow above and three broader below, often widened till they become confluent, lip white.

The difference is not due to deficiency of colour, for the dark-lipped *H. nemoralis* is always amber-coloured or yellow, but entirely without bands, while the smaller white-lipped *H. hortensis* is whitish or grey and five-banded, a single specimen only having one of the narrow bands missing. The banded *H. nemoralis*, so common at the present day, is wanting at Blashenwell, as are all intermediates or hybrids between the two forms. The exact meaning of this exceptionally strong contrast between the *Helix nemoralis* and *H. hortensis* found mingled at Blashenwell is not clear, and as yet I have been unable to examine a sufficiently large series of these species from Palæolithic or earlier deposits to throw any light on the question.

When an enquiry of this sort is undertaken, it is certain to lead one into all sorts of by-paths and to produce results quite other than those expected. The examination of the Blashenwell tufa
was commenced in the hope of obtaining some clue to the geological and climatic changes of the county and with a view to collect a good series of fossil plants. In neither of these respects was the result satisfactory; but on the other hand we have obtained an insight into a prehistoric period of which little was known. Several other questions have been raised, and one of them I should like to mention, as it concerns both archaeologists and naturalists, and we need their help.

Land snails are not generally thought to be of much account for fixing the age of deposits; but this is probably a mistake; they are likely to prove extremely valuable historic medals for the periods before coins were used or history written. Several of our commonest snails seem to have been introduced by human agency, in all probability by accident. They seemingly did not come in all together, but one by one, and if archaeologists will carefully collect the land-shells, which are so abundant in nearly every grave on the Downs, we ought soon to arrive at the date of their introduction, and so be able to use them for fixing the dates of other antiquities of doubtful age. The common *Helix aspersa* of our gardens, for instance, I have never seen in any deposit satisfactorily shown to be older than the Roman invasion. If this holds good it will be a valuable guide.
On a Whirlwind at Bloxworth.


Most of us, I suppose, have observed those curious rotatory gusts of wind which in summer-time raise the dust (and even sometimes the gravel) along the roads in a spiral form; sometimes raising the dust high into the air, sometimes running a course of only a few yards, at other times considerably more. I have myself seen one of these traverse a hay field, carrying the hay along in a spiral path and whirling it onwards high in the air, depositing it, as the force of the gust died away, in any place but where the unfortunate owner desired, leaving also a well marked and cleared track of some yards in width behind it.

One of the most interesting, in some senses, of these I witnessed in the month of June last, interesting on account of its small size and perfect development, being a whirlwind in miniature. I was standing on a gravel path close to my house; the path was covered with loose, light, sandy gravel, much mixed with minute particles of dead leaves. A little rustling noise at my feet made me look down, when, with the slightest possible sound, the sand and dead-leaf fragments began to rise and move along the path in a spiral form, rising to about two feet high, increasing in speed and width for about two yards or so, then gradually decreasing both in speed.
and width, until at about four yards' distance the whole had subsided. The whole performance took no more than two minutes, if as much. The cause of these rotatory winds is not, I believe, known; but whatever it may be, we may fairly, I think, conclude that it is, in degree, the same as the cause of those whirlwinds which are of much greater extent and often do great damage in their course. They are of comparatively rare occurrence in this country, but are sometimes noteworthy as presenting many features in common with those of enormous extent and resulting in great destruction, which occur in tropical regions.

The one on which I propose to offer a few remarks to-day is one of a kind of which we do occasionally hear in this country; but it has an especial interest in the present instance because its path from beginning to end is so plainly traceable, and its effects not only disastrous but in some points curious. This whirlwind took place just at the culminating point of a strong south-westerly gale, on the 10th of November last (1895). The wind rose rapidly during the day, veering from S. to S.W., and continued to blow heavily with heavy rain all the evening; the barometer fell during the day very nearly three-fourths of an inch, and reached its lowest point (29 inches) near midnight. At just a quarter of an hour later, above the normal noise of the gale I heard a rushing sound as of many heavy goods trains approaching; it roared by, and in five minutes had quite passed away. The gale itself almost immediately slackened, and in half-an-hour or so all was still and quiet. On going, the next morning, into my orchard, I was little prepared for the scene of devastation that presented itself; half the orchard, comprising an area of 2½ acres, was as complete a wreck as a dozen or score of men could have made of it in a week's work. Almost every tree was uprooted, some lying one way, some another; and looking along the line of destruction, each way, the timber (mostly oak) presented a somewhat similar wreck. Some trees were snapped off at the middle of the trunk, others (and those most numerous) with almost every limb torn off, twisted and hurled about in every direction. As soon as I could I
traced the path of the whirlwind, and most satisfactorily marked both its beginning and ending (these are shewn on the map which I have drawn to illustrate it). The whole length of the course is exactly one mile, and its width varies from 60 to 80 yards. It is as nearly as possible a straight course, and its edges are remarkably well defined; though here and there a tree somewhat away from it is destroyed, and there are at places a tree or trees, quite in the track, untouched. The direction of the track is exactly S.W., no doubt following the general direction of the gale of wind blowing at the moment. It began (see map, letter A.) by uprooting a large birch tree, breaking off and otherwise mauling a lot of oak trees, but none of large size. Two elms and various oaks were thrown down in its continuance, until it reached a wood of timber and coppice (letter E.), where several oaks of considerable size were uprooted and many others torn to pieces, leaving a very well marked path through the wood; thence the track lay through my orchard (letter D.). Here, referring to the plan, you may see that, crossing the orchard in a diagonal direction, the whirlwind laid low just half of it, as well as broke off or tore to pieces several oak trees in the hedge. The apple trees were all, excepting one or two, cleanly and completely uprooted. Some of them were lifted and dropped again at distances varying from two to twenty feet, looking much as though plucked up like a cabbage plant and thrown down a little way off. The trees, with earth and all adhering, thus raised could scarcely weigh less than a ton and a-half or more each; they were not thrown down in one direction, but, like the oaks, lay some in one, some in another. The force of the wind thus appears not only to have come in a spiral form, but to have had also a distinct upward stroke. The rest of the track lay through grass fields, and the trees for the most part were in the hedges. I have marked in the plan with red spots the sites of the principal trees destroyed. At the bottom of the orchard a transverse red line marks the position of a large limb broken off and blown from an oak tree at about sixty yards' distance in the wood below it, and shewn in one of the photographs exhibited. Adverting to the feta
of some trees here and there in the track escaping, I may point to letter C. in the plan, where there were eight or ten large elms, some of them directly in the line; but not a twig even of any one of them shewed signs of the wind, whereas a large one close by in the fence at F. was broken off at the trunk. Occurring in the middle of the night, it was not witnessed by any one; if it had taken place in the day time it would have been a fine sight, and doubtless a bystander might have stood close to the edge of the track and experienced no inconvenience whatever.

The only previous occurrence of the kind, of which I have myself seen any such effects as I have above described, took place in Bloxworth some 20 or 25 years ago, but although its general character and effects were similar the latter were by no means so traceable, or so disastrous; in this former instance the path of the whirlwind was about two miles in length, the attendant circumstances were also very similar—viz., a very rapid previous fall of the barometer, a gale of wind from S.W., and an immediate dropping of the wind after the blast had gone by. I have represented roughly in the plan, by red spots, the various trees destroyed, the larger spots noting the larger trees; but of course I do not pretend to any exact numerical accuracy. The number of apple trees destroyed, however, is just over 40, and they average from 8 to 15 inches in diameter of the trunk; all were planted by myself just 51 years ago.

I may mention here that the photographs I have shewn were done by one of our Members, Mr. F. J. Beckford, and kindly given to me for the purpose of illustrating my account of this whirlwind.
Notes on the
Churches of Gussage S. Michael's and
Gussage All Saints',
Read at the Wimborne Meeting, September 10th, 1895.*

By the Rev. Canon Sir TALBOT H. B. BAKER, Bart.

Gussage St. Michael's Church.

The first object that strikes the eye, on entering the churchyard, is a grand old yew-tree, which, wide-spreading as it is, is said to have lost several large limbs in recent years.

The Church presents a curious, rather than a shapely form, as viewed from the N. side. The Tower seems unsymmetrically massive, and the clerestory is disproportionately high for beauty, while the Porch, though its niche and four-centred archway prove it to belong to the Perpendicular, or even Tudor period, has been a good deal modernised, and the Chancel rebuilt by the late Mr. Street still looks crude by the side of the dilapidated old work. On the S. your inspection of the building is constantly interrupted by masses of ivy, allowed to run riot, even over the windows, and by coarse young elder trees, rendering the walls, already too damp by centuries of accumulation of soil, still damper. This, however, is soon to be remedied under the careful superintendence of Mr.

* This paper has been altered in one or two particulars since it was read.
Ponting, to whose report I shall frequently allude, e.g. I shall give his opinion as to a Norman buttress, in the centre of the W. wall of the Tower, which wall has no window or doorway; indeed, there is no external doorway anywhere in the Tower. He considers this buttress to have supported the gable roof, which ran E. and W. to cover the Norman, or lower and second storey, part of the Tower.

You enter the Church by an old door riddled with notice nail-holes, with good ironwork about it, and if you have any archeological feeling, you are bound to exclaim, “Here is an old un-restored Church well worth seeing!” The chief part of the fabric consists of a nave of two bays, opening into N. and S. aisles, of Anglo-Norman style, circa 1180. I feel bound to give Mr. Ponting’s opinion, however, “That the arcades between nave and aisles date from about 1320.” The Tower ground floor, with its arch opening into the nave, all agree to be the oldest part of the church. The perfectly plain impost of the piers of this round arch, also the narrow window slits, with rounded heads originally, though now cut square, to carry the beams of the ringing-loft, are proofs of this. They are of the early Norman style. Within the Tower is a wooden staircase, leading across the W. wall to the ringing-stage; well worth noticing. The tower is so dark that I am indebted to Mr. Ponting’s report for the information, that this staircase is of oak—of Jacobean date. He calls it a “most picturesque arrangement,” and so it is; but it cannot compare in picturesqueness with the wooden winding staircase that serves the same purpose inside the tower of Stratton Church.

You should look at the round axle of wood, with holes in it, for the insertion of levers, between the two front uprights of the staircase. This is said to have been used in lifting the bells into the Belfry. It could not, however, have been so used, when occupying the precise place, where it now is found; but it may easily have been removed to that place. The nave bays date from the next period of work in this church. One (or two) of their columns rests on a huge mis-shapen base, five or six inches high,
which serves also to support the Font. The font is circular both in bowl and base, and undoubtedly is coeval with the nave of the church. Mr. Ponting thinks, from the unusual height of these base moulds, that they served as a bench base, or seat for the congregation. I do not recollect to have seen such an arrangement for sitting, in the many scores of churches I have visited in most parts of England. The round and massive columns have each only a slightly-cut abacus (or cap mould), save the one close to the font. This has a shallow elongated lozenge-shaped moulding in addition, which scarcely, I suppose, can be called a dog-tooth ornament. The original roof was supported on corbels, which still exist, and on the east face of the tower you will see a bit of its dripmould; but the Perpendicular people raised the roof considerably and built the clerestory, yet only inserted one window on either side. To give more light they placed two windows on the eastern gable. In Mr. Ponting's opinion, however, the whole of the E. wall is of modern construction. Yet Hutchins, in his first edition dated 1774, speaks of there then existing "Two windows on the E. end of the body of the church, over the chancel." The Perpendicular people added the upper storey of the tower, with the well-proportioned windows, and to this period belong also the windows of the N. and S. aisles, and, as I said, the skeleton of the porch. On the E. end of the N. aisle are mouldings of an arch resembling the nave arches, which prove that at one time the aisle opened into a Chantry chapel. At the restoration, under Mr. Street's direction, this chapel roof must have been lowered; but I presume that so careful an architect followed, in other respects, the original lines of the chancel, with its window and arch tracery. Indeed, the entire double arch, opening into the organ chamber, which occupies the place of this Chantry chapel, looks to me to have belonged to the old church. The jambs of these two arches are without imposts, and their mouldings are carried up continuously from base to apex.

You should look at the large coffin-shaped slab of Purbeck marble, with a hollow chamfer round the edge. The traces of a cross may be seen on the top.
GUSSAGE'S MICHAEL'S AND GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS' CHURCHES.

You should all go into the tower to see the staircase and bell-lifting apparatus; also please look at the rude sitting arrangement, if such were intended, round the S.W. column and font, while the experts will kindly give me their opinion on the date, whether ancient or modern, of the mouldings of the two archways on the S. side of the Chancel wall.

GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

Mr. Stent wishes me to take his place as describer of his church. The task is not a difficult one. No one need be told how well this church stands—a veritable city set on a hill. Its length and the position of its Tower, rising on its S. side, and about a quarter of the nave's length from the W. end, are unusual. Its style—the Decorated—the richest of the Gothic or pointed styles, and its being built, with one exception, in one style, are other, not common features about it, in village churches, in this part of England, certainly. I may as well point out the exception I allude to at once. The two storeys of the tower are undoubtedly of the E.E. or preceding period. But the top storey is Decorated. The newel external staircase to the belfry is an architectural gem. On the other hand, the finials (or pinnacles), on the top of the tower, are uncomfortably supported on projecting corbels and look as if they would at any moment topple over. The builders seem to have been mightily afraid of a settlement in the W. wall of the Nave, which they have buttressed up, not, as usual, with one angle buttress at each corner, but with double buttresses run up, at right angles to each other, and with an additional support in the middle, carried as high as the window sill.

Passing through the porch, which is formed out of the ground storey of the tower, the four large corbels should be noticed with the emblems of the Passion. You should look at the jambs of the entrance door; they are very bold, yet simple. You may notice some mason marks or dedicative crosses on them.

When I went into the church the other day it struck me that I was entering a handsome college chapel, rather than a village church.
It is the absence of aisles, very rare in an English church of this size, that gave me this impression. Then the bold string course, running shoulder high along the walls of the nave, and surmounting, by gradual steps, both existing and disused doorways, is remarkable. The Font is contemporaneous with the church; it is of Purbeck marble, well worn, and lined with lead. The internal hood mouldings to the windows deserve special notice. Perhaps I should call them the headings of the internal arches of the windows. They are ornamented with five, and, in the case of the W. window, with seven short cusps. You should observe the two piscinæ in the nave, as well as the one in the south chancel wall. The former were discovered in the course of the restoration in 1865. So the beading, with knops at its end in both cases, must have been added, and so probably was added the projecting portion of the chancel piscina, and its supporting angel corbel. For the account of the church furnished to the last editors of Hutchins, by the Incumbent (and it was the use of this mode of getting information from the Incumbent of each parish, about his church, that makes some of the descriptions of churches in this edition of our County history so much better than others), tells us "This Chancel has been wholly rebuilt." This was under the superintendence of the late Mr. Ewan Christian. The late Mr. Hicks, of Dorchester, was the architect employed for restoring the nave.

About the floors lie two brass plates, with inscriptions dated 1508 and 1574 respectively. You should especially observe the canopied arch overhanging a slab now in the N. wall of the Nave towards the E. This is probably the Founder's tomb. At the restoration of 1865 the skeleton of a large-sized man was found beneath it.

The arch over the opening to the organ chamber was once the chancel arch. If this be the case, to be consistent with what I gave as my opinion before you, in the somewhat parallel case of the Charminster Chancel arch, I ought to condemn such a removal; but I am bound to say that had that arch, with its contracted height and span, been rebuilt in its old position, you would have lost, in
GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS CHURCH
some measure, that bright and cheerful effect, which the loftier and wider modern chancel arch gives to the edifice as you now see it, which edifice must be a delightful one to officiate and to worship in.

There is an Elizabethan Chalice, or "Coupe" (as it is called on the inscription), in the vestry, which you should look at, and the Parish Register is also in the vestry for inspection; it dates from 1560, but the similarity of writing in the first few pages show, in my opinion, that the earlier entries were not contemporaneous.

Description of the Bells, by Rev. W. Herbert Stent, Vicar.

One of the most interesting features of this church is its ancient bells. Three of them are probably coeval with the top part of the tower. They bear the following inscriptions, the spelling of which is, I am led to understand, evidence of their antiquity:—

2nd.  + Sancta Anna Ora Pro Nobis.
3rd.  + Sanc Te Petre Ora Pro Nobis.
Tenor.  + In Ter Fede Pia Pronobis Virgo Maria.
Treble.  FEARE GOD.  I. W. 1621.

The stern command on this last bell bears witness to the different spirit that had come over the country and the Church in the 17th century. The initials I. W. are said to proclaim it the work of John Wallis, the famous bell-founder, of Salisbury. Rubbings of the inscriptions may be seen by those who do not care to climb the tower.

To some, perhaps, of greater interest than the antiquity of the belfry, will be the recent successful repair of the tenor bell by Herr Ohlsson, of Lubeck, a Norwegian brazier. The bell was cracked and had been condemned to the melting pot. But we were most anxious to save it, and having heard of Herr Ohlsson, I entered into communication with him. Numerous authorities on bells prophesied failure. In the hope of saving this most interest-
ing feature of our church we risked the cost of an experiment. Herr Ohlsson came here rather more than twelve months ago; the bell was completely restored, and I may add that it has been frequently rung and constantly chimed since that time. Two English bell-hangers who have recently visited us (and who were amongst those who predicted failure) now consider the repair a complete success.

Since the above was written a fifth bell has been added, bearing the inscription "Sancte Jesu Intercede pro nobis."
On a New Dorsetshire Variety of Plantago Coronopus, Linn.

By EDMUND G. BAKER, F.L.S.

Read February 11th, 1896.

My attention was drawn to the question of Plantago Coronopus, L., and its allies during a botanical excursion in Ireland early in June last year (i.e., 1895). Whilst botanising with my friend Mr. Clement Reid on the extensive sand dunes at Castle Gregory, co. Kerry, we came across a peculiar broad-leaved hairy Plantago, which, being markedly different from typical P. Coronopus, Linn., at once arrested attention.

Upon dissection the capsules were found to be generally 3-celled and two seeded. As typical P. Coronopus, L., is 3 or 4-celled and 3 or 4-seeded we collected specimens, and I determined to compare them with allied Continental forms upon our return home.

A little later in the year I spent the remaining portion of my holidays in Dorsetshire, at Lyme Regis, and searched the district pretty thoroughly for Plantagos, and was fortunate enough to find
near Charmouth a plant which has turned out to be of rather special interest. The Dorsetshire plant, though allied to the Irish specimens in some points, differed considerably from them in habit: the root was thicker and the leaves never flat on the ground (except perhaps in the very early stages) but erecto-patent; the lamina of the leaf was 3-5-nerved and the lobes rather large. The capsule was often 2-seeded, but this was not at all constant, as the number of seeds seems to vary.

It seemed to me it was well worth while to endeavour to identify this plant, if it were possible, and I have embodied the conclusions arrived at in the following somewhat fragmentary remarks.

Mons. Decaisne in his monograph of the genus Plantago (De Candolle's Prodromus, Vol. XIII.), diagnoses the section Coronopus as follows:—"Planta annuae vel perennes. Corolla tubus dimidia inferiore parte villosus; capsula sub-4-locularis,* 3-4-spermia."

The section is sub-divided into those plants with rather thick entire or sub-entire leaves and into those in which the leaf is flat and either dentate pinnate or pinnatifid, and in this latter category are to be found P. Serraria Lin., P. macrorhiza Poir. and P. Coronopus, Lin., P. Serraria, L., is principally distinguished by the rachis of the leaf being 3-5-nerved and by the teeth being remote and linear or lanceolate, and the capsule 4- or by abortion 2-seeded. P. macrorhiza, Poir., originally described from Sicily, has a stout root and fleshy leaves which are subimbricately incised-dentate, the scape is pubescent, and the capsule is described as being 2-3-locular and 2-seeded.

[The capsules of Todaro's exsic, No. 863, which is quoted by Nyman as authentic for this plant, have been examined and found to be as described.]

Under P. macrorhiza, Poir., Decaisne quotes as synonyms P. crithmoides, Desf., P. coronopifolia, Brot., and P. ceratophylla, Hoffm. and Link, and Nyman follows him in so doing, adding P. neglecta, Gussone, and placing as a sub-species P. purpurascens, Willk.

* Rarius 2-spermia also ought to be added.
There is also a variety of *P. macrorhiza*, Poir. * which has been described by Gussone under the name *b. humilis*; he characterises it as having a slender root and carnose subcanescent leaves. When examining the figure and specimens of *P. ceratophylla*, Hoffm. and Link, Fl. Port. p. 431., t. 74 (1809), I was at once struck with the extraordinary similarity of this to the Dorsetshire plant. It is originally described from Portugal, and has a long thick root with much longer leaves than in *P. macrorhiza*, Poir., subpinnatifid with remote lanceolate segments, the rachis of the leaf much broader than in *P. Coronopus*, L., the capsule described as having 3 loculi, 2 seminiferous, and one smaller sterile. *P. coronopifolia*, Brotero, Fl.† Lusitanica, i., p. 157, appears identical with the above.

I have examined the capsules in a number of specimens of *P. ceratophylla* to see whether they are as has just been described, and find them generally to be so, trilocular and 2-seeded, but not by any means always the case. As this is an important point, the Dorsetshire plant being by no means always 2-seeded, I may say that in a plant collected by Bourgeau on the banks of the Guadalquivir, No. 423, and quoted by Nyman under this species, in some of the capsules were three perfect seeds, and in one capsule examined were four seeds, the smallest being exactly 1 mill. long.

Before attempting to identify a Dorsetshire plant with a Portuguse species it seemed advisable to submit specimens to Prof. Henriques, of Coimbra, who has, perhaps, the most extensive knowledge of the flora of that country of living botanists. He most kindly examined a plant sent to him, obtaining from Lisbon, in order to be in a good position to form an opinion, authentic material of the Portuguese plant. In his reply Prof. Henriques states, that the Dorsetshire plant quite agrees with his herbarium specimens of *P. ceratophylla*, but he does not think that this species can be held to be specifically distinct, but must be considered as synonymous

* Fl. Sicula, p. 192.
† A plant which I have seen so named by Prof. Henriques from near Coimbra bears out this statement, but has a rather narrower rachis.
with *P. Coronopus* var. *latifolia*. I was exceedingly interested in this statement as it coincided almost exactly with the opinion I had already formed. It seems well, perhaps, to give in parallel columns the distinguishing characteristics of the two plants.

**P. Coronopus**, Lin.
Root generally slender, annual or biennial.
Leaves generally spreading flat on the ground, more rarely sub erect, strap-shaped or linear, one nerved usually furnished with narrow acuminate ascending lobes rachis generally not so long as *P. ceratophylla*

Scape usually exceeding the leaves.

Heads of flowers ½in.—lin., or more long.
Bracts acuminate longer than the sepals.
Capsule 3-4 locular, 3-4 seeded.

**P. ceratophylla**, Hoffm. and Link.
Root long, thick, probably perennial.
Leaves suberect, hairy, oblanceolate in outline, generally 3-nerved, occasionally 5-nerved, rachis broader than in *P. Coronopus*, Lin., apex acute or subacuminate, segments lanceolate, *remote*, occasionally toothed acute or sub-acuminate, rachis 6 inches long, sometimes longer.
Scape longer than the leaves towards the apex, rather more hairy than in *P. Coronopus*.
Heads of flowers 1, 3, or 4in., or more long.
Bracts acuminate longer than the sepals.
Capsule trilocular (in the original description) described as 2-seeded, but judging from herbarium specimens examined evidently sometimes more seeded.

Hab—Widely spread in Great Britain. Distributed also widely in Europe, North Africa, and West Asia.

As previously stated the plant sent to Professor Henriques for identification was gathered on the beach at Charmouth, but Mr. *P. macrorhiza*, Poir., appears to me to be easily distinguishable from *P. ceratophylla*, Hoffm. and Link. This statement, therefore, only applies to this latter plant as distinguished from the former.
Reid kindly searched Poole Harbour and gathered there a very similar plant, which, though perhaps not quite so broad in the rachis, approaches the Charmouth plant very closely. If, then, we accept this Dorsetshire plant as the Portuguese *P. ceratophylla*, Hoff. and Link, we have an exceedingly interesting addition to our Flora, but one which I hardly think can be held to be specifically distinct from *Coronopus*, L., but is very easily recognisable as a well marked variety.

Prof. Henriques suggests its identity with var. *latifolia*. This variety, which first appears in De Candolle’s Flore Francaise, tome III., p. 417, is founded on *Plantago columnae* of Gouan’s Illustr., p. 6.

I quote a portion of Gouan’s diagnosis and description—

“Plantago, foliis bipinnatis, basi lanatis, foliolis confluentibus, summis auriculatis, scapo tereti.

In monte Ceti, Agatham versus, cum priori (*P. Coronopus*) oritur. Radix crassa, perennis. Scapi plures 8-16, pilis appressis hirti, biunciales, paulove altiores, alii erecti, alii ad terram deflexi. Folia basi lanata, scapis triplo breviora, hirta, variabilia; quandoque pinnata (more Scabiosarum ut notat Bauhinus confer Bauhin, Prod. p. 98.) foliolis utrinque tribus lanceolatis mucronatis; quorum duo, quæ proxima foliolo impari, basi deorsum auriculata sunt. . . . . Spica in omnibus cylindrica semiuncialis canescens, fere glatra.”

Specimens of Gouan’s plant exist in the Kew Herbarium, but as neither the specimens nor the description quite agree with the Dorsetshire plant, although closely approaching, this will have to be referred to a var. *ceratophyllon*, which I find Mons. Rapin in 1827, in his “Esquisse de l’Histoire Naturelle de Plantaginées” described of *P. Coronopus*, it being founded on *P. ceratophylla* and *P. coronopifolia*, Brot.

PLANTAGO CORONOPUS, LINN.


*P. ceratophylla*, Hoff. and Link., Fl., Port. i., p. 491, t. 74.

Root thicker than in the type, probably perennial. Leaves 6in. long, sometimes longer, suberect, hairy, oblanceolate in outline, generally 3-nerved, occasionally 5-nerved, apex, acute, or subacuminate, segments lanceolate remote, occasionally toothed, acute, or subacuminate.

Scape longer than the leaves, towards the apex rather more hairy than in the type. Heads of flowers 1in. to 3 or 4in. or more long. Bracts acuminate longer than the sepals. Capsule trilocular generally (as described in the original description) 2-seeded, sometimes more seeded.

Hab. Portugal and South West Spain.

In Great Britain—Dorsetshire at Charmouth and near Poole Harbour.

It seems advisable to bring together the other principal named varieties and forms of *P. Coronopus*. As far as I am aware only the first has been definitely recorded hitherto for Great Britain.

The type is a plant with narrow generally uninerved leaves, toothed or pinnatifid, with usually ascending scapes, equalling or exceeding the leaves; spikes ¼-4in. long. Capsule 3-4 celled, 3-4 seeded. It is the plant figured in English Botany, ed. 3, tab. mclx., and Ic. Flor., Dan., t. 272, and judging from the description it is the *a vulgaris* of Grenier and Godron, Flore de France Tom. II., p. 722.


A dwarf plant with narrow rachis and narrow segments. Leaves in the specimens before me ½-¾in. long. Scapes apparently generally ascending slender, usually only just longer than the leaves. Spikes globose 2-4, possibly sometimes more flowered.

* Recorded from Denmark.

* I have to record my best thanks to Dr. Lange for kindly sending me specimens of this plant.
* In Great Britain, recorded by Mr. W. H. Beeby, from Yell, Shetland.

In the Natural History Museum, S. Kensington, there are specimens from near New Romney, Kent, Coll. F. D. Parker, and St. David's Head, Pembrokeshire, Coll. H. N. Ridley, which must be referred to this variety. In the Kew Herbarium there is a specimen from Plymouth Branch, probably this variety.


Leaves not carnose, bipinnatifid, hirsute, rachis dilated towards the apex, sub 3-nerved, segments oval, lanceolate, peduncles ascending.

Recorded from South Spain.


*Plantago Columnae*, Gouan, Illus., p. 6.

_P. Cornuti_, Jacq. Misc. II., p. 351; Ic. rar. i., t. 27, non. Gouan.


Leaves not carnose hirsute lanceolate or linear lanceolate, rachis broad 3-nerved, segments linear lanceolate, peduncles ascending.

Recorded from South West Europe and North Africa (Barbary).

† There are authentic specimens of _P. Columnae_, Gouan, in the Kew Herbarium. The rachis of the leaf is not particularly broad.


Leaves carnose, smooth or ciliate, linear lanceolate pinnatifid rachis broad, 3-nerved, segments linear, peduncles erect.

Recorded from France, South Spain, Berlengas.

5. INTEGRATA, Gren. and Godr., l.c.

_P. Coronopus_, var. _simplex_, Dcne.

Leaves carnose, linear, acuminate subentire, scarcely dentate, ciliate or smooth, rachis sub 3-nerved, peduncles slender erect.

* Mr. Beeby also gathered on sea cliffs, Ollaberry, in the Shetland, an interesting plant, which looks like very luxuriant _pygmaea._

† There is a slight error on page 732 of M. Decaisne Monograph, which is liable to mislead, under var. _b. Columnae_ of _P. Coronopus._ The first synonym should be _P. Columnae_, Gouan, and not _P. Cornuti_, Gouan.
PLANTAGO CORONOPUS, LINN.

Recorded from Sweden, France, Spain, Mediterranean Region; reaches South Persia, Canary Islands.

Sir J. E. Smith in the English Flora places as var. 8. of P. Coronopus. Plantago gramineo folio hirsuto, minor, capitula rotundo brevi. Dill in Raii Synop, ed., 3, p. 316. This may approach the above variety.


P. Cupani, Guss., Fl. Sic., p. 190. Ic. Fl. Sic., t. 70, fig. 1.
Leaves rosulate, with narrow rachis and narrow segments, spikes oblong, bracts ovate, rotund acute, shorter than the calyx.
Hab. mountain pastures.
Recorded from Sicily and Morocco.

This is very different from type P. Coronopus, L., especially if the plants generally referred here from the Atlas mountains are correctly so placed. The root is stout and probably perennial.

In forma tenuifolia hirsuta, Wirtgen, the leaves are very elongate, with narrow rachis and segments.

There are besides the above, which are the principal European varieties of this plant, several European forms.

Dr. Wirtgen in his VIII. Fascicle of critical Rhenish Plants distributes a form of P. Coronopus, which he calls forma bipinnatifida, the leaves being bipinnatifid with narrow rachis and segments. There is a plant in the Kew Herbarium from the cliffs near Freshwater Bay which closely approaches this latter form.

There are still remaining several well marked extra European varieties of P. Coronopus, of which perhaps it is only necessary to give a brief mention here.

Var. bombycina Dene. l.c., has leaves with pinnate segments, and has short, stout peduncles. It comes from Egypt. It is the P. Coronopus, Forskahl, and M. Boissier considered it worthy of specific rank and named it P. crypsoides. Var. Canariensis, Dene., has linear 3-nerved, subentire, or shortly denticulate leaves, and erect peduncles. It is recorded from Teneriffe.

Var. Morocccana, Ball. in Journ., Linn. Soc. xvi. p. 637, is a small plant with a rachis sub 3-nerved, long, slender root and spikes 1/2-1/4 in. long.
PLANTAGO CORONOPUS, LINN.

**KEY TO THE EUROPEAN VARIETIES OF PLANTAGO CORONOPUS, L.**

* Leaves with a narrow generally 1-nerved rachis, rarely sub 3-nerved, sometimes enlarging towards apex.
  ○ Margin of leaf entire or scarcely dentate.
    Var. integrata, Gren. and Godr.
  ○ ○ Margin of leaf more or less lobed.
    + Spikes, few flowered.
      Var. pygmaea, Lange.
    ++ Spikes, many flowered (i.e., compared with preceding many flowered).
    Rachis of leaf not conspicuously enlarging towards apex.
      Var. Cupani.
    Rachis of leaf enlarging towards apex.
      Var. crithmifolia.

** Leaves with a broader rachis, 3-5 nerved, always more or less lobed or segmented.

Leaves carnose.
  Var. maritima.
Leaves not carnose, or hardly so.
  Var. latifolia.
  Var. ceratophyllon.
On a Collection of
Fossils from the Upper Greensand in the
Dorset County Museum.

By A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, B.A., F.G.S.

Read May 7th, 1896.

The collection, which is the subject of the present communication, consists of fossils which have been obtained from certain localities in North Dorset. It is the combination of several collections made by different persons and presented to the Museum at different times. Mr. Moule informs me that some of the fossils formed part of the original Museum collection, many were given by Mr. Summers, of Stoke Wake, others by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, and others again by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.

The fossils attracted my attention when visiting the Museum in 1893 under the guidance of Mr. Moule, and I then recognised among them several species which were familiar to me as occurring in the Cambridge Greensand, but which had never been recorded from the south-west of England. Later in that year I discovered the bed from which the fossils had been obtained, and found that
it formed part of the very topmost bed of the Upper Greensand along a strip of country which is about twelve miles in length. It sets in near Okeford Fitzpaine, which is not far from Sturminster Newton, and is traceable as far westward as Dogbury Hill, north of Minterne.

If my readers will refer to the map of the Geological Survey (sheet 18), or even to the small map accompanying my paper in Vol. XVI. of the Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Antiq. F. Club, they will see that the line of junction between the Chalk and the Upper Greensand runs through Ibberton, Woolland, and Stoke Wake, curving southward to Melcombe Bingham and thence westward along the hills south of Armswell Farm to Bookham, Buckland Newton, and Minterne.

Along this line of country there are many small quarries and road-cuttings in which the rock is exposed and as this is a hard glauconitic sandstone of a decided green colour it is easily recognisable. Its conspicuous characters and the fact that it contains numerous fossils in a good state of preservation appear to have attracted the attention of local observers and as a consequence we are fortunately in possession of a good collection of its organic contents.

Anyone walking along the foot of the chalk escarpment from the valley of the Stour will find the first trace of the bed in a sand pit by the roadside about half-a-mile south of Okeford. The section here is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet.</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft glauconitic marl (base of chalk)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark glauconitic sand with many fossils, containing in the upper part many concretionary lumps of hard calcareous sandstone</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark green sand with irregular concretions of rough glauconitic sandstone passing down into green sand without concretions</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The stony lumps in the top bed of sand are remarkable for enclosing fragments of brown phosphate of lime and green-coated phosphate nodules.

Further west, near Stoke Wake, this bed has become a nodular calcareous sandstone, that is to say the whole mass is cemented by calcite into a sandstone, instead of being merely a sand with calcareous lumps, but the phosphate nodules are still only in the upper part.

At Melcombe Bingham the rock-bed is six feet thick, and the phosphatic portion is about two feet; the latter is crowded with fragments and nodules of brown phosphate with casts of fossils in the same material, besides which there are many fossils in an ordinary state of preservation, having shells of calcite (or carbonate of lime).

The lower part of the sandstone also contains fossils, among which *Pecten asper*, *Janira quadricostata*, *Exogyra conica*, and *Ostrea vesiculosa* are most frequent.

The upper surface of the rock is generally uneven and waterworn with cracks and hollows, which are filled with the material of the overlying glauconitic chalk, the so-called "Chloritic Marl." The sides of these cracks are often covered with small *Serpulae*, young oysters, and *Plicatulae*, showing plainly that the rock was exposed for some time to the action of a current in clear water before the chalk began to be deposited upon it.

Moreover fossils belonging to the "Chloritic Marl" or basement bed of the Chalk occur in the cracks and hollows of the sandstone, and would naturally be regarded as belonging to the latter by anyone who was not aware of the possibility of mixture. The chalk phosphate, however, is much lighter in colour, having generally a buff tint and the adherent matrix is a soft, fine-grained marl. Many of the Chalk fossils were collected and mixed up with those from the sandstone, but in working through the Museum collection I have separated these out and have relegated them to their proper place in the Lower Chalk series.

The sandstone-rock maintains the same thickness of about six feet along the outcrop west of Melcombe Bingham, but the thickness
of the portion charged with phosphatic nodules and fossils becomes gradually less, till at Bookham this noduliferous part is not more than six inches deep. The upper five or six inches of the rock in the stone quarry on Dogbury Hill also contains a few such phosphates and green-coated nodules, and one or two were found in a quarry at Batcombe; but the nodule bed which is so fossiliferous there and at Evershot is the basement bed of the chalk and not the top of the Upper Greensand.

The fossils in the Dorchester Museum have been obtained mainly from exposures at Stoke Wake, Anstey, Melcombe Bingham, and the roadways south of Armswell. The following is a list of them, the first column indicating their mineral condition whether phosphatic (P.) or with sandstone matrix (S.), the second column showing how many occur as phosphatic fossils in the Gault or in the Cambridge Greensand, and the third how many occur in the Warminster Greensand:

**LIST OF THE FOSSILS IN THE DORCHESTER MUSEUM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cephalopoda.</th>
<th>Mineral condition</th>
<th>Cambridge Greensand</th>
<th>Warminster Greensand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonites falcatus, <em>Mant.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>S. and P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rhamnonotus, Seeley</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Raulinianus (?), <em>d'Orb.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rostratus, <em>Sow.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>S. and P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; splendens, <em>Sow.</em> (var.)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Studeri, <em>P. and Camp.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; varians, <em>Sow.</em> (one specimen)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Vraconennis (?), Pickett</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anisoceras armatus, <em>Sow.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rotundus (?), <em>Sow.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baculites baculoides, <em>Sow.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nautilus sp.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turrilites Bergeri, <em>Brong.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Puzosianus, <em>d'Orb.</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FOSSILS FROM THE UPPER GREENSAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral condition</th>
<th>Cambridge Greensand</th>
<th>Warminster Sand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GASTEROPoda.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avellana incrassata, Mant.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusus like bilineatus, P. and Roux</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleurotomaria Gibbii (?) or lima, d’Orb.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sp. 2 with shell</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sp. 3 (casts)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sp. 4 (casts)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sp. 5 (casts)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solarium Binghami, Bailey</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Calcite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochus (?)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (Cucullae) aquilateralis (?) Briart and Corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Galliennei, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Maileana, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; pholadiformis, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; serrata (?), d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardium alutaceum, Münster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardita Cottaldina (?), d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dubia d’Orb. or tenuicosta (var.) Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbula sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exogyra columba, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; conica, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima semisulcata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; semiorrnata (?), d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mactra sp.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modiola sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrea canaliculata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; carinata, Sow. (=frons Park.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; vesiculosa, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecten asper, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Galliennei, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; orbicularis, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Janira) æquicostata, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; cometa, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; quadricostata, Sow. (large)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; quinquecostata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Pectunculus sublasiis, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plicatula inflata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondylus Omalii (?), d’Arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; striatus, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellina striatula, Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonia crenulifera, Lyc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; spinosa, Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Vicaryana, Lyc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicardium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brachiopoda.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhynchonella convexa, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  dimidiata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  Grasiana, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  Mantelliana, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  Schoenbachii, Dav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  Wiestii, Dav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terebratula biplicata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  arcuata, Roem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  ovata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  semiglobosa, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  squammosa, Mant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terebratella Beaumonti, d’Arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  Menardi, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  pectita, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  sp. (young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terebrirostra lyra, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terebratulina striata, Wahl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANnelida.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditrupa differmis, Lam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpula antiquata, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;                  sp. (small)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galeolaria plexus, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicularia concava, Sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Echinodermata.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caratomin rostratus, Ag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catopyxus Columbarius, Lam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discoida subuculus, Leske.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinobrissus lacunosus, Goldf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinoconus castaneus, Brong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goniophorus lunulatus, Ag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holaster lavis, Deluc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peltastes clathratus, Ag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentacrinus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudodiadema Bennettiae, Forbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; variolare var. Roissyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salenia petalifera, Desm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyzoa.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceriopora papularia, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmeopora semicylindrica (?), Dixon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onychosella sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pustulipora pustulosa (?), Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiopora ornata, d’Orb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Actinzoa.

Micrabacia coronula, Goldf. ... ... ... S.          Cambridge Greensand

Hydrozoa?

Parkeria (three species or varieties) ... ... ... P.          Warminster Sand

Spongida.

Siphonia tulipa, Zittel. ... ... ... P.

It will be seen from the above list that a certain number of these species occur in the bed known as the Cambridge Greensand among fossils which have been washed out of the Gault. Many of them also occur in the Upper Gault and in the micaceous sandstone of Devizes, but few of them range up to the summit of the Greensand. Some of them, such as Ammonites rhamnonotus and Am. Vraconnensis have not been found anywhere else in the south of England and, as English fossils, were only previously known from the Cambridge Greensand; Am. Studeri again is only known from near Cambridge and from one bed in the Upper Gault of Folkestone.

Most of the fossils which belong to this older fauna are phosphatic casts, and some of the casts have evidently been derived from some older deposit. Some of them have been worn and rolled before being embedded in the sandstone, others are sharp casts, but bear no trace of shell, and have small oysters and Serpulae on their surface.

Some of the phosphatised fossils, however, especially those which had thick shells, such as Arca, Cardita, and Pectunculus, have the shell preserved, but replaced by phosphate of lime. Again, some of the casts have only a thin layer of smooth phosphate, the interior being apparently a mixture of the phosphate and sand, as if the phosphatisation had in these cases been accomplished.
after their embedment in the sand. The specimens of *Siphonia tulipa* also are filled with the sandstone matrix and have the appearance of having been phosphatised *in situ*. They resemble, indeed, those which occur in the upper part of the Upper Greensand of the Isle of Wight. Lastly, there is a cast of *Ammonites rostratus* in a sandstone matrix without any phosphatic matter, though this species has never before been recorded as an underived fossil from so high a position in the Upper Greensand.

It is at present beyond my power to explain all these anomalies; why the same species should occur in different states of mineralisation; why some specimens seem to be derived from an older deposit while others do not; and why this nodule bed at the very summit of the Greensand in Dorset should yield an assemblage of fossils which in other parts of the country are not found together. I can only state the facts and leave the matter for future elucidation.

It is, however, the phosphatic fossils which create the difficulty: apart from the occurrence of *Ammonites rostratus* in the sandstone the fossils which occur as shells or as sandstone casts are such as might be expected at this geological horizon. Most of them are found in the bed of sand which forms the uppermost member of the Upper Greensand at Warminster, and which has long been celebrated for the number of its fossils and their excellent state of preservation. There cannot be a doubt that the majority of the fossils found in Dorset sandstone belong to the fauna of the zone which Dr. Barrois has called the zone of *Pecten asper*.

Thus if we exclude the fossils which only occur as phosphatic casts, the total number of named species from this sandstone is 60, and of these, 45 occur at Warminster, or about 75 per cent. The number of species found in a phosphatic condition is 38, and of these, 22 occur in the Gault, or as derived phosphates in the Cambridge Greensand; this is only about 58 per cent., a proportion which confirms the statement already made that the phosphates are not all derived fossils, for they are not all members of the fauna of the *Am. rostratus* zone.
In conclusion, I may remark that this bed of sandstone, and the fossils it contains, should have a special interest for the geological members of our Club, because there is nothing exactly like it elsewhere, and because it is entirely confined to the county of Dorset. It is unusual for a bed of phosphatic nodules to occur at the top of a formation. They are generally basement beds occurring above and not below a plane of erosion, and when a nodule bed in this position also contains a peculiar set of fossils, including some which generally occur in much lower parts of the same formation, the interest attaching to it becomes of more than local importance.

**Remarks on some of the Species.**


This species was first described by Prof. H. G. Seeley from specimens obtained from the Cambridge Greensand, but derived originally from the Gault, like most of the other fossils in the Cambridge nodule-bed. It has never been recognised elsewhere in England, but was found in France by Prof. Hébert in beds of Gault age (Depmt du Gard), and described by him in 1875 under the name of *Am. gardonicus* (Ann. Sciences Geol., Tom. vi., p. 113, Pl. IV., figs. 1., 2).

I have compared the Dorset specimens with Cambridge specimens, and with casts of *Am. gardonicus* given me by the late Prof. Hébert, and find them correspond in every particular. When young, the ribs curve slightly forward in passing over the back, and bear three small swellings or tubercles, one in the middle and one on each side of the back; these swellings, however, disappear with age, and on the later whorls of a full-grown shell the ribs are nearly straight, passing evenly over the back without any interruption.

*Am. rhamnonotus* is a rare fossil at Cambridge, but is not uncommon in the Dorset bed.
Ammonites dispar of d'Orbigny is a closely allied species, but differs in several respects from Am. rhamnonotus. In dispar the ribs are straight and pass evenly over the back of the young shell, while the last part of the whorl is almost smooth, only a few ribs starting at wide intervals from the umbilicus, and failing to reach the back. Whether the forms referred to dispar by Pictet and Campiche are really that species or belong to rhamnonotus can only be determined by a comparison of English, French, and Swiss types.

Ammonites varians, Sow. This is a common fossil in the Chloritic and Chalk Marls, but is very rarely found in the Upper Greensand and only in the highest beds. In the Dorchester collection there is only one specimen of this species from the sandstone, but Mr. Rhodes collected several for the Geological Survey, together with some specimens which Mr. Sharman believes to be Am. Salteri (Sharpe), a species which has similar ribs, but no keel on the back.

Solarium Binghami, Baily. The Museum contains a well-preserved cast in calcite of a pretty little Solarium, and I found it labelled "S. Binghami, Baily," probably as Mr. Moule tells me by Mr. Baily himself, who named some of the fossils many years ago. I have not been able to find out whether it was only a manuscript name or whether the shell was described by Baily. The species is mentioned by H. G. Seeley in the Geologist, Vol. VII., p. 89 (1864), but though the name is credited to Baily, no reference is given to any previous description, nor is any locality given for the fossil. There is, however, a very rough sketch of the shell in the plate accompanying Mr. Seeley's paper, and this sketch might have been taken from the specimen in the Dorchester Museum, though, if so, it should not have been included among Chalk Mollusca.

Arca glabra, Park., with which I associate A. fibrosa, as a mere variety, has been figured in many monographs, and is a common
Fossils from the Upper Greensand.

Shell in the lower part of the Upper Greensand. In the top rock of North Dorset it occurs with the shell preserved in phosphate; and with it is another variety or species, which is sharply keeled on the anal side, having also a second smaller keel or ridge between the larger keel and the hinge line. This comes nearer to Arca aequilateralis (Briart and Cornet) from the Meule de Bracquegnies than to any other figured form.

Cardita cottaldina (?), d'Orb., Pal. Franc. Terr. Cret., Vol. III., Pl. 269, fig. 6–8. An inflated species of Cardita is common among the Dorset phosphates, and I have provisionally referred it to C. cottaldina, though it has also some resemblance to the C. rotundata of Pictet and Roux (Grés Verts., Pl. 33, fig. 6).

The shell itself is not unfrequently preserved in phosphate, but the outer surface is seldom in good condition. It is thick, inflated, and squarish, and the umbones are near the anterior border; in all these respects it differs from C. tenuicosta, which is an oval shell, thinner and shallower, and with more delicate costæ than C. cottaldina.

Cardium alutaceum, Münst, in Goldfuss Petref. Germ, Tab. 144, fig. 5. There are three specimens of a peculiar Cardium in the collection at Dorchester, and in one of them the shell is partly preserved, showing a series of close set radiating ribs, each one bearing a number of small even-sized tubercles.

So far as one can judge by comparing the specimen with the figure of C. alutaceum, it seems to agree with that species. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Meyer possesses specimens of a Cardium from the Cenomanian of the Devon coast (zone of Am. Mantelli) which he refers to the same species. It has not been recorded from any other locality in England.

Rhynchonella Mantelliana, Sow. This is essentially a Chalk marl species, but it does occur occasionally in the Greensand of Chute and Rye Hill, near Warminster. Those in the correspond-
FOSSILS FROM THE UPPER GREENSAND.

ing Dorset Greensand are, however, a well-marked race or variety, most of them being as long as they are wide, and some even longer, the umbones being produced till the apical angle is only 45° or even less, and the shell has in consequence a triangular shape. Should the same form be found at other localities, and at the same horizon, it may perhaps deserve a special name, but for the present it may be regarded as a local race of *Rh. Mantelliana*.


There are in the Dorset collection several specimens of a small Brachiopod, having the aspect of a Terebratella, and resembling that figured by d'Archiac as *Ter. Beaumonti*. They only differ in having a few more ribs than his types, and thus approach *Ter. Fittoni*, which, however, has a still larger number. *T. Beaumonti* is described as having from 12 to 14 ribs, which are straight, rounded, and separate, while in *T. Fittoni* most of the ribs are dichotomous, so that round the edge of the valves from 24 to 40 may be counted. The number on the Dorset specimens is from 15 to 18, and they are not dichotomous. In the short truncate beak, inflated lower valve, and small size of shell, they also agree with *T. Beaumonti*.

*Cardiaster fossarius*, Benett. This Echinoderm is not an uncommon fossil in the higher part of the upper Greensand, and I have found it in the calcareous sandstone of Maiden Newton; but in that of North Dorset, between Evershot and Stoke it appears to be a rare fossil, for only one specimen has been found. This was obtained by the Rev. H. D. Gundry, of Cerne Abbas, at Bookham in 1893, and was by him presented to the Museum.

*Parkeria sp.* Among the fossils which recall those of the Cambridge Greensand are some fine specimens of the curious organisms known as Parkeria. When first described they were supposed to be gigantic forms of Foraminifera, but recently Zittel
has expressed the opinion that they belong to the Hydrozoa and are allied to the spherical *Porosphaera* of the chalk.

Those occurring in the Dorset phosphate bed are phosphatic, but are not rolled, being well preserved and evidently belonging to the contemporaneous fauna of the rock. They vary in size from a diameter of 0.6 to 1.5 of an inch, and they have a peculiar rough surface covered with small tubercular elevations.

The Parkeria are rare fossils; besides those at Cambridge a few specimens have been found in the Gault of Folkestone, and there is one in the Jermyn Street Museum from the Greensand of the Haldon Hills, Devon.
St. Margaret's Hospital, Wimborne Minster.

By WALTER J. FLETCHER.

Read September 10th, 1895.

This Hospital, or Almshouse, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Wimborne in a north-westerly direction, and has attached to it a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Anthony. The date of its foundation is unknown, but according to the ancient deeds its establishment must have been of great antiquity, for from one of these deeds, attributed to the time of King John, it is evident that this Hospital was then in existence and was set apart for the relief of persons afflicted with leprosy.

Hospitals for this purpose were, unfortunately, quite common during the 10th and 11th centuries, but as the disease was gradually stamped out, these were generally appropriated to other uses, as this one has been.

Tradition says that the Hospital of St. Margaret was founded by John of Gaunt, which is accounted for probably by the fact that an ancient account book at one time in the possession of the Charity, bearing date 10th January in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign (1572), stated that it was erected by sometime Duke of Acquitaine and Lancaster; but as the
old deeds show clearly that the Hospital was in existence long before John of Gaunt's time, this is evidently an error, as John of Gaunt was not created Duke of Lancaster until 1362.

It is worthy of note that the Christian name of the special Duke who is said to have erected it is left blank in the old account book showing that those connected with the Charity (1572) were ignorant of it.

Hutchins accounts for the origin of this tradition from the fact that the Hospital is situated within the Manor of Kingston Lacey, which formerly was a part of the Duchy of Lancaster; and it is very probable that the Hospital may have been repaired or enlarged either by John of Gaunt or some other member of the family of Lancaster.

The deeds and papers relating to the hospital do not specify what number of inmates were formerly maintained therein, but by an ancient deed dated in the year of Henry VIII. (1519) it is evident that the endowment (if any) was insufficient for the support of the inmates at that time, who were then chiefly maintained by the alms of others. The above-named deed recites that Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1245, "by an induljans or bulle did assoyle them of all syns forgotten and offences done against fader and moder, and of all swerynges neglygently made." This induljans grantyd of Petyn and Powle and of the said Pope was to hold good for 51 years and 260 days, provided they repeated a certain number of Paternosters and Ave Marias daily.

The date of this indulgence proves the great antiquity of this Hospital, as it must have been founded before Henry III.'s reign.

A Chantry was founded in the Chapel attached to the Hospital at a very early age by John Redcoddes, from whom the field near now cultivated as allotments is still named "Redcotts."

An old record dated in the 16th year of Henry VI. (1438) says several tenements in Wimborne belonged to this Chantry. At the dissolution of Monasteries the Chantry was held by Simon Beneson, who was the sacrist of the Collegiate Church, and a pension of £5 was allowed him.
From the book of accounts which has been before alluded to, and which begins about the year 1567, it appears that for a long series of years up to 1683 the government of this Hospital was under the direction and management of two of the most substantial inhabitants in the parish, who were annually appointed, and called "Guardians" or "Wardens" of St. Margaret's Hospital, together with those who had before held the office, the Constable of the Town, and the Steward of the Manor of Kingston Lacey. Many of the accounts are signed by the Steward for the time being, but since 1683 this method of electing the Guardians or Wardens has been given up, and the management of the Charity has been entirely undertaken by the Steward of the Manor of Kingston Lacey, the Lord of the Manor having the nomination and appointment of the inmates.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Commissioners appointed in the early part of the century to enquire into the Charities, etc., of the county:—

"The origin of this Hospital has been attributed to a Duke of Acquitane and Lancaster, but, as it would appear, without sufficient grounds. All that is known with certainty is that it was in existence during, if not before, the 14th century."

"No early deeds belonging to it are extant, and the principal information has been derived from an ancient book of minutes and accounts, commencing in the year 1661, produced by the Steward of the Manor of Kingston Lacey, and from some memoranda dated in 1746 in the handwriting of John Bankes, Esqre., one of the former proprietors of the Manor (with whom the entire control of the Hospital has long rested)." "Purporting to be extracted from the book above alluded to and from an earlier book commencing in the 9th year of Queen Elizabeth (1567) we found a copy of an entry on the Court Rolls of the Manor of Kingston Lacey dated 10th March, 22nd Richard II. (1398) (inserted in the book to show the connection between the Manor Court and the Hospital), which records that one William Sharpe, having been by the Steward of the Manor admitted to the Hospital and after
residing therein above seven years, and maliciously expelled therefrom by one John Tripet, appeared at the Manor Court and petitioned to be reinstated, and that the facts being found to be true he was reinstated accordingly.

The report goes on to state that the Hospital was managed by two Wardens, of whom one was appointed for the town and one for the country, and in Mr. Bankes's memoranda it is stated that orders were entered in the earlier minutes enjoining decent behaviour on the inmates of the Hospital on pain of expulsion, also that to marry after admittance to the Hospital was prohibited.

No timber trees growing on the estate were to be cut except for necessary repairs.

Between the years 1617 and 1648 the lettings of the Charity Estate appear to have been with the consent of the poor people, and occasionally by a person styled "Visitor," but the admissions to the Hospital seem to have been generally made by the Steward of the Manor of Kingston Lacey alone.

The Commissioners found that in 1683 Robert Russell, Steward of the Manor of Kingston Lacey, was appointed Governor jointly with another person, that in 1689 he is styled sole Governor, and so held the office till 1719, when his son, Nicholas Russell, succeeded him in both capacities, and he acted alone until 1763; that William Dean also held both offices from 1736 to 1803, when Mr. William Castleman was appointed, who continued to hold the offices at the time of the sitting of the Commission.

The name of the Lord of the Manor of Kingston Lacey does not appear in the minutes as Governor until 1775, when the late Mr. Henry Bankes caused his name to be inserted as joint Governor with his Steward, Mr. Dean.

At the time of the Commissioners' report being drawn up, the property belonging to the Charity comprised 24A. 1R. 13P. of the annual value, £104 3s. Od., besides a sum of money in the funds.

At that time the Hospital consisted of seven thatched tenements in good repair, each comprising two rooms occupied by five men
and two women, who were selected by the Lord of the Manor of Kingston Lacey.

A great addition was made to the endowment of this Charity by the Rev. William Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, and one of the ministers and officials of the Minster, who in the year 1685 left certain lands and tenements in the Parish of Wimborne, the income from which was to be employed for the use and benefit of the almsmen only, who should live in St. Margaret's Hospital.

At the present time there are nine separate tenements connected with the Charity; three of these are occupied by single men, four by single women, and two by old married couples. The occupier of each receives the sum of £1 12s. 0d. a month.

The Chapel of St. Margaret will be found to possess many points of interest. The dimensions at the present time are—length 38 feet, width 13 feet. The walls are built principally with native brown heath stone, so much of which was used in the oldest parts of the Minster, and are of considerable thickness and of excellent construction. There are signs of a plinth on the south side, and the wall on this side is pierced with two windows, one of them a very early lancet, probably of the 13th century, and within the altar rails is a two-light window of early Geometric design.

The two-light window opposite to it on the north side appears to be of a later period.

There is a door on the north side about midway, intended probably for the use of visitors or inhabitants of the town, and at the west end of the Chapel there was a passage through from north to south; the door, however, on the south side is now walled up.

Both the upper and the lower rooms of the tenement of the west end of the Chapel show signs of having been at one time connected directly with it by openings; this may have been the abode of the Chantry Priest. The upper room was at one time approached from the outside; the opening, now walled up, can be seen on the west side of the north passage door.
The whole of the walls of the chapel were originally decorated with paintings, tracings of some of which are evidently of a very early date, while those on the east end are of a later period.

The wall at the east end of the Chapel has been rebuilt at no very remote date, and a segment-headed window with wooden mullions, etc., is inserted, the only portion of the old work remaining being a small fragment of glass with an entwined cable round the edge, and a rose in the centre of straw-tinted glass.

On the outside of the passage door on the north side is a benatura, or stoup, walled in contrary to ordinary custom on the left hand side of the door and at an unusual height.

The roof has circular ribs, and appears to be for the most part original. The tie beams having being added, the wall plate still bears traces of decoration.

The Chapel has recently undergone extensive and judicious repairs under the directions of the late Rev. R. W. Fairbank, who was for some years a curate in the parish, and took a great interest in St. Margaret's Chapel.
On the Footprints of a Dinosaur (Iguanodon?), from the Purbeck Beds of Swanage.

By J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

Read December 13th, 1895.

When examining a series of Purbeck fossils which the County Museum had recently acquired through the generosity of the Trustees of the Corfe Museum, I observed the casts of footprints of a large three-toed animal impressed on two slabs of Purbeck stone, each measuring 12 inches in length, one covered with coarse, tortuous, fucoidal-like markings. Similar impressions are not unfrequently seen in the Wealden beds, and were thought by former observers to have been made by birds as they traversed the muddy shores of that period. The abundant remains of Iguanodon and other dinosaurs subsequently led to the now generally accepted opinion that they are the footprints of these gigantic reptiles. Ichnilithology, a name used by Dr. Buckland for the study of fossil foot-marks, is a very interesting branch of palaeontology and one which has attracted the attention of British, German, and American geologists. In Vol. XI. of Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1828, Dr. Duncan refers to foot-tracks in
the trias of Dumfriesshire in several successive strata; some in the trias at Heldberghausen, Saxony, have been recorded in 1834. The prints of the fore-feet of some were 8½ inches long and five broad, those of the hind-feet were four inches long and three broad. Sir Richard Owen was then investigating the gigantic Batrachians of the trias, and thought they were made probably by *Labyrinthodonts* (gigantic palæozoic Batrachians). In 1851 Mr. G. P. Scrope found abundant foot-tracks of small animals in the forest marble near Bath. Between the years 1850 and 1854 Mr. Beckles found a series of impressions of gigantic tridactyle foot-tracks throughout an extensive series of Wealden rocks, exposed on the cliffs between Hastings and Pevensey. Numerous as they were, each block did not show more than two or three impressions, all of which were tridactyle. That of the inner toe was the shortest and the middle the longest. None showed any phalangial division owing probably to a thick padding of the sole. It is to be regretted that a sufficient series could not have been traced to ascertain the length of the strides and the probable mode of progression. Professor Hitchcock gives valuable information upon the foot-tracks found in the Connecticut Valley, U.S., the great majority of which are tridactyle, and, like the European tracks, are generally ascribed to those of Dinosaurs. These prints vary in size from a quarter of an inch to 20 inches in length, some showing a stride of four feet. Many thousands of these tracks have been exposed. Professor Hitchcock recognises as many as 50 species, some of which must have been of gigantic size. Their mode of progression was not by bounds or jumps as with kangaroos, but by alternate steps, the right and left feet moving in two parallel rows, not in a line as birds. The tracks show a large expanse of foot, a necessary provision for an animal of such enormous size and weight to prevent it from sinking into the morasses and bogs through which it roamed.

How these foot-tracks have been preserved is a subject for enquiry. It is evident they were made when the ground was soft and impressible and under conditions rendering it capable to retain
the impressions, which could not have been the case if the ground
was sandy and not coherent; otherwise they would be speedily
obliterated by the calcareous atoms diffused in the superincumbent
water; and if made on subaérial soil they could not have escaped
defacement.

There are two beds of Wealden Sandstone in Swanage Bay,
separated from each other by about 20 feet of clay, in which
several tridactyle footprints have been found.

These two blocks which bear the foot-tracks come from the
_Corbula beds_, higher up in the series than the Feather bed, in
which the jaw of the iguanodon was found, described and figured
by Sir Richard Owen in the Paleontological Society's publica-
tions. The casts of the impressions are well shown on the
blocks. The middle toe measures seven inches in length and
five inches in breadth, diminishing upwards to a broad obtuse
point. The exterior toe is six inches in length and four inches in
breadth; the interior toe is five inches in length and three and
a-half inches in breadth. Both, like the exterior toe, diminish
upwards to a broad obtuse point. The junction of the exterior
with the middle toe is lower down in the foot than that of the
interior toe.

Although the Purbeck Beds have yielded many reptilian remains,
notably the Swanage Crocodile, _Goniopholis_ (three species), _Nuthetes,
Saurillus_, and the dwarf crocodiles, _Nannosuchus, Theriosuchus_, the
evidence of Dinosaurs is confined to the lower jaw of an _Iguanodon_
from the Feather bed of the Middle Purbecks, and a few records of
foot-prints.

In 1822 Dr. Mantell was the first to find some isolated teeth
in the Wealden of the Tilgate Forest, which he named _iguamdon_
from the resemblance to the iguana now living. In 1834 a large
slab of sandstone, now in the British Museum, was found in a quarry
near Maidstone, on which were several dorsal and caudal vertebrae,
portions of the fore and hind-limbs, the clavicle, and the impres-
sion of a tooth. In the year 1857 Mr. Beckles exhibited at one
of the meetings of the Geological Society the foot of an _iguanodon_
from the Wealdon with the three toes characteristic of the family. This modification of the hind foot is analogous to the tridactyle hind foot of the rhinoceros and the tapir, and in this respect they are its representative among the huge warm-blooded mammalia of the Tertiary age. Although the Wealden beds of Britain and Germany had yielded a considerable number of Dinosaurian remains, the complete osteology of the iguanodon was not established until 1878, when the coal miners of Bernissart, a Belgian village between Mons and Tournay, came upon a deposit containing fossil bones of gigantic reptiles associated with turtle, crocodile, fish, and plant remains. They lay in a depression of the coal-measures, which must have been a lake during the Wealden period. This depression was a mile and a-quarter long, 600 feet broad, and about 960 feet deep, covered over by cretaceous, tertiary, and quaternary deposits. This Wealden deposit was composed of stratified dark clays intercalated with small fragments of coal and layers of sand, encircled by a wall of detached blocks of carboniferous rocks. The fossil remains are identical with those found in the English and German Wealden beds. It is probable that this remarkable lake was in one of the lateral valleys of the main Hainault valley during the early Cretaceous age, and the river which drained it was one of its tributaries. The dinosaurs and other large animals which frequented its banks would be engulfed in times of floods and some drowned. They have remained undisturbed until their discovery in 1878 by the miners of a Belgian coalpit, when no less than 23 entire skeletons were found, 21 of which belong to a new species, *Iguanodon Bernissartensis*, Boulanger, and two to *I. Mantelli*, Owen, a smaller and lighter animal which could with greater facility flounder through the swamps and escape the doom of its more ponderous congener. The skeletons were lying on different levels, alternating unfossiliferous beds. In every case, with the exception of a splendid accumulation of bones of the iguanodon found by Dr. Mantell in the Wealden of Tilgate Forest, referred to above, the remains of Wealden dinosaurs have been found as isolated bones, this may be accounted for under the
supposition that as their huge bodies were borne down on the
stream they became disarticulated and dropped by detached piece-
meals to the river-bed.

The skull of *I. Bernissartensis* is shorter in proportion to that
of *I. Mantelli*, but not as broad. There are some other differences,
but not sufficient in Mr. Dollo's opinion, the director of the Royal
Museum of Brussels, to make of it a distinct genus.

*Iguanodon Leedsi*, Lyd., from the Oxford Clay, and *I. Prestwichi*,
Hulke, appear to have some generic differences, from the Wealden
Iguanodons, especially in the pendant shape of the middle trochanter
and the furrowed shaft of the femur. Both are much smaller than
the type, and are now relegated to a new genus, *Camptosaurus*,
Marsh, occurring also in the beds of the United States. It is
remarkable that the Sauropterygia culminated in the earlier part of
the Mesozoic age, especially the Liassic period. In the Oxford Clay
they show a decline in size when *Cimoliosaurus* took the place of
*Plesiosaurus*, which passed through the Portland and Kimmeridge
Clay to the Cretaceous beds. On the other hand the *Dinosaurs*
culminated during the Wealden age and succeeded their smaller
representatives of the Kimmeridge and Oxford Clays in new and
gigantic forms of the carnivorous *Theropoda* and herbivorous
*Sauropoda* and *Ornithopoda*.

The seven species of *Iguanodon* in the Ornithopoda section are
*I. Hoggii, I. Bernissartensis, I. Mantelli, I. Phillipissii, I. Dawsonii,
I. Fittoni, and I. Hollingtoniensis*. Of these only one, as already
mentioned, has been found in this formation. Six are from the
Wealden and its counterpart, the Wadhurst Clay; *I. Bernissartensis,*
*I. Mantelli, I. Phillipissii, I. Dawsonii, I. Fittoni, I. Hollingtoniensis* a
sub-order of *Stegosauria*. We have *Scelidosaurus Harrisonii*, Owen,
Lias; *Omosaurus* (Stegosaurus, Marsh) *armatus*, Owen, *O. Duro-
brisensis*, Hulke, Kimmeridge Clay; *Hylaeosaurus Owenii*, Mantell,
*Polacanthus*, Owen, Weald; *Syngonosaurus*, Cambridge Greensand.
The last to mention of the herbivorous *Dinosaurs* are the *Sauropoda*,
characterised by their diminutive brain capacity, which is less
relatively than any of the terrestrial vertebrates, and the huge size
of their bodies, which is in contrast to their comparatively feeble cerebral development. The centra of the dorsal, and frequently of the sacral vertebrae, enclose cavities of considerable dimensions divided into two lateral chambers, separated by a median longitudinal wall, which, in Sir Richard Owen's opinion, was supplied with cartilage; but, in Professor Marsh's, was filled with air. Under either view there was a provision to aid the progression of the animal, whose body was 60 or 70 feet long. In addition to this the medullary canal of the sacral region was two or three times larger than the brain cavity. The bones of the limbs, as is the case with all reptilians, are solid and destitute of a medullary channel, this provision having probably some relation to the enormous development of the tail. The nerves, although slightly differing in structure from the brain, keep up a mysterious connection between the head and every part of the body.

The discovered remains of European Sauropods are confined to isolated vertebrae, bones, and teeth. In this county they have only been found in the Kimmeridge clay of Weymouth and Kimmeridge. Dinosaurian remains have been principally found in the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous beds of Europe and North America. Fragmentary remains have been found principally in the Triassic and Cretaceous beds of the East Indies and in the Trias of South Africa. They are absent in South America and Australia.

The ponderous bodies of dinosaurs were supported by a massive pair of hind-limbs, upon which they walked in an upright position, and probably used their short fore-limbs for bringing the boughs of the trees on which they fed to their mouth and for swimming, aided by their powerful tail, which attained additional strength by a strong muscle attached to the middle trochanter. The vertebral column was strengthened by five or six anchylosed sacral vertebrae. The Iguanodon had a smooth and scaleless skin.

Some dinosaurs were furnished with dermal plates or scutes, to which in some cases formidable spines were attached for protection from the attacks of enemies such as the Megalosaurus. The dentine system of the herbivorous dinosaurs is very varied;
the tooth of the *Iguanodon* is a remarkable contrivance for tearing and cutting tough vegetable food, such as is found with its remains; it bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the living *Iguana* in its blade-like form and serrated edges. It is spathulate, the crown compressed, with sharp, serrated cutting edges, which extended on either side downwards from the top to the broadest portion. To counteract the wear and tear of the edges the exterior part of the tooth is furnished with a plate of thin enamel, similar to the incisors of *Rodents*, and as the softer material of the tooth was worn away more readily than the enamel, an oblique section of the crown was perpetually maintained with a sharp cutting edge in front. The serratures ceased at the broadest diameter of the tooth, below which they would have been useless for cutting purposes. The premaxillæ are destitute of teeth. The mouth was probably furnished with a beak, the lower mandible hollowed out like a parrot's. From the conditions of the Bernissart deposit it may be inferred that the iguanodon was aquatic, frequenting marshes and banks of rivers, more so than the living crocodile. Being subject to the attacks of enemies when feeding among the luxuriant vegetation of tree-ferns and other cryptogams, it could better observe their approach in an upright position, by which the wider extent of view was obtained, and not only could more easily defend itself with its powerful short fore feet, but inflict serious wounds with its strong and sharp spurs. Its tail would give the body additional balancing support when erect, in which position it could more easily regain the water, than when threading its long and ponderous body through the tangled vegetation on all fours.

It only remains now to consider to which dinosaur we may assign the foot-tracks on these Purbeck slabs. There are seven to choose from—

1 Megalosaurus.  
2 Cetiosaurus.  
3 Pelorosaurus.  
4 Polacanthus.  
5 Iguanodon.  
6 Hypsilophodon.  
7 Ornithopsis.
FOOTPRINTS OF A DINOSAUR.

2, 3, 7 being Sauropoda would only make a pentadactyle print.
4, " Scelidosauria " " tetradactyle "
1 " Theropoda " " ditto. "
7 " Camptosauria " " ditto. "
5 " Iguanodontidae " " tridactyle. "

We arrive at the conclusion, therefore, that these are the foot- 
tracks of an iguanodon as it crossed the shallows of the Purbeck 
lake or estuary.

The Dinosaurs have several ornithic characters; Iguanodon 
takes its place in the sub-order Ornithopoda, which approaches a 
bird not only in the bipedal progression but in the structure of 
the pelvic-girdle, the ilium being prolonged both before and behind. 
The post-pelvis lies parallel with the ischium and appears to foreshadow the marsupial bones of that region in the marsupials. Dinosaurs are more closely allied to birds than any reptile now living.

A splendid cast of Iguanodon Bernissartensis stands in the Fossil 
Reptilian Gallery of the British Museum, Cromwell-road, a present 
of the Belgian Government. Entire skeletons of the two species 
are set up in the Vestibule of the Court of the Royal Museum, 
Brussels, which are well worthy of a special visit.

Since this paper was read I have secured a slab showing the 
actual footprint of a Purbeck Dinosaur from the Upper Purbecks. 
Mr. Hardy, of Swanage, tells me he has seen similar footprints in 
the Lower Purbecks as well, if this is the case we have evidence of Ornithichnites during the whole of the Purbeck series. Their occurrence in the Oxford and Kimmeridge Clays shows a vertical range from the Middle Oolites to the Lower Cretaceous.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

1.—The hind part of the skeleton of the Mallard (*Anas boscas*).

   f. femur.
   i. ischium.
   m. caudal vertebrae.
   n. ilium.
   p. pubis.
   r. radius.
   u. ulna.
   v. attachment of caudo-femoral muscles.
   x. caudo-femoral muscles
   y. ischio-femoral muscles.
   z. attachment of ischio-femoral muscles.

2.—Left femur of Swan.

3.—„ „ *Camptosaurus*.

4.—„ „ *Iguanodon*. 
1. Femur of left femur.

2. Left femur of Swan.

3. Left femur of Camptosaurus.

4. Left femur of Iguanodon.

J.C. Mansel-Pleydell del.
Notes on
Two Instances of Tenacity of Vegetable Life.

By H. J. MOULE, M.A.

Read February 11th, 1896.

EVEYONE knows that a strong hold on life is often exerted in the vegetable kingdom. All here present have doubtless seen winter-felled elm butts coming cheerfully into leaf in spring time. All, again, have seen trees and shrubs growing on old walls, or bare rock. But a case of each of these two kinds of display of vitality, noticed in 1895, seem to be somewhat beyond what is common. It is hoped, therefore, that they may be judged worthy to be brought to the notice of the Field Club.

First, a few words only about a felled tree. Last winter Mr. Harris, a nurseryman here, stubbed some young trees in land then in his occupation, now being made into a public pleasure ground. These trees were cut up and in part stacked for firewood. In the stack, at more than 5ft. from the ground, and fully exposed to the air, and at least up to midday to the sun, was a stem or limb of an Ontario Poplar. It was from three to four inches thick. Now, this stem threw out good healthy leaves. All must remember how
extraordinarily dry and sunny the first half of last summer was. Yet, in spite of drought and sun, the leaves never flagged for months. Nearly or quite to midsummer they held out bravely. About that time, however, the vitality of the stem seemed to be used up.

We now take up a case of shrubs rooted in a wall. Here again it is only an extreme case of an every day phenomenon which is brought forward. All will think of wall-flowers on masonry, especially on old ruins, as Dundrennan Abbey, golden with the wild sort. And there are Pellitory, Wall-rue, and the "denizen" Antirrhinum, which are not happy anywhere but on a wall. And, apart from such naturally wall-dwelling plants, there are often seen shrubs, and even trees, strange to the eye from their dwelling place. There are brambles on the top of Whitcombe tower, an elder on Colliton Park wall, and many such instances; as well as rock-rooted trees.

Of these there can be few more abundant examples than about the great sand-stone cliffs of Saxon Switzerland, which are decked with many firs clinging to most unlikely crevices of the rock. But in all these cases it seems just possible to divine how the roots find moisture, little though it be. A good view of the way in which rock-rooted trees do it was observed in Tynedale last autumn. A Scotch fir is there growing on a small rock. Part of this had lately fallen away, and so the course of the roots was shown. The way in which they zigzagged through the horizontal stratification-fissures and the vertical cleavage-fissures was very curious. But the shrubs now to be spoken of seem to show an energy of life beyond any of these trees. Close by us here, in South Street, is Greyhound Yard, approached by the good Tudor arch replaced there at the suggestion of Mr. T. Hardy. In 1890 the houses in the yard were repaired. A white jessamine grew against the junction of two of these houses. Of course, the jessamine was destroyed—at least it seemed so. But either the next year, or the year after, jessamine shoots appeared. One grew out of a small crevice at the joining of the houses; the other out of a joint between two stones close by.
TWO INSTANCES OF TENACITY OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

Both are six feet above the ground. One of these plants is now seven feet long; the other much smaller. The larger one flowered freely last summer. *

Now this seems a noteworthy fact relating to a shrub whose usual habitat is the ground. For the root-hold of these jessamines is different, in respect to access to moisture, from that of trees and shrubs spoken of above. A rock, a ruin, a park wall, the top of a church tower—all these give some likelihood of soakage of rain from above. But this cannot take place in a house-wall. And as to moisture from below and from the outer face of the wall, it is difficult to understand how it can be enough to keep the roots alive. For one would think that, if the middle of the wall is moist enough for that, the damp must needs show itself on the inner face of the wall—in the houses within. But nothing of the sort can be seen in either of the two adjoining kitchens. Of course it must be the case that these jessamine roots, like those of Pellitory and other natural wall-dwellers, imbibe some moisture. Without that surely dew and rain on the leaves would not of themselves maintain the life of these persevering jessamines. But it is hard to understand; so much so that the phenomenon has now been notified to the Field Club as, perhaps, not unworthy of record.

These two instances, each in its kind, of a clinging hold of vegetable life, have seemed, as is aforesaid, to deserve a few words, physiologically speaking. But is there not another side to the matter? Is there not poetry, sentiment—sentiment in the best sense—here as almost everywhere? Selkirk on his isle in the latter days, the cave-dwelling Kenite with his "Nest in the Rock" of old—how the thought of them in their struggles for life sets our hearts throbbing! And so with striving for the other branch of earthly life, if we may, without ridicule, thus set small and great, low and high, side by side. That poplar stem cast away on the desert isle of a wood-stack, that jessamine fighting with death in

* These jessamines have bravely survived the extraordinary drought of the summer of 1896, one of them flowering in fair plenty.
its "Nest in a Rock," its crevice of a dry house wall, set our imaginations going. Not much sentiment, doubtless, is there in an Ontario Poplar thriving in a nursery ground or a close-trained jessamine with its roots in a well-dug garden border. But these seem dignified somehow when we see them there battling with the deadly "adventures" of drought and barren root-hold. So, if the parallel is not too great, too far-fetched, so, in Sir Thomas Malory, a knight on a "quest" is dignified over a knight in a pageant. It is difficult to put such-like thoughts into words without their seeming foolish words. But even such instances of plant struggles as have now been spoken of may make it plain how trees have come to give the centre to many a legend, true or fabled. It is no wonder that there is the myth of the Bo Tree, the romance of the Tree of the Cross.
On a Romano-British Brick-kiln and a British Barrow at Bagber, Milton Abbas, with an Historical Dissertation on Pottery and Brick-making.

By J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

Read February 11th, 1896.

In the year 1841 the late Mr. Charles Warne discovered the site of a British-Roman kiln on Bagber Farm, in the parish of Milton Abbas. It contained an innumerable mass of broken pottery of various qualities, the largest proportion being smooth and close-grained, dark in colour, approaching black. Mr. Warne's description so closely corresponding with the pottery found in the Romano-British villages of Woodcutts and Rotherly, &c., General Pitt-Rivers thought it might have been derived from this kiln, and was desirous to rediscover the site, which was difficult, as 50 years had elapsed since Mr. Warne's examination, and all traces of it were obliterated; however, as these clay-deposits over the chalk are limited to the summits and upper slopes of the hills and the area is consequently very much restricted, I soon ran it to ground.

These clay beds are derived from the Lower Tertiaries after removal by denudation, they usually repose upon a bed of clay with flints, resulting from the dissolution of the chalk by atmos-
pheric agencies, and the removal of the atoms in solution with the carbonated water through the cracks and fissures of the underlying rock. The unworn condition of the flints shows that they have not been transported from any distance; in fact, that they are in situ, deprived of the chalk with which they were originally associated. There is a remarkable bed of flint without chalk capping the hill on the east side of Bulbarrow, and another of brick-earth a mile south of Delcombe on the boundary of Houghton Parish; it maintained a brick-kiln for some years until the clay fit for brick-making was exhausted.

Mr. Warne describes the Bagber Kiln "as a rectangular building 44 ft. by 25 ft. in which was a large amount of fragmentary ware, and with only a few other objects of any interest or value." I uncovered three chambers excavated out of the solid chalk and without any sign of masonry; the first was circular, 6 ft. in diameter, cased with a coating of clay nine inches thick, and had been subject to intense heat. With the exception of the upper part of a quern and the two halves of a septaria from the Oxford Clay, for use unknown, it was empty. In the centre of the second chamber, which was also circular, and communicated with the first, was an undetached solid block of chalk three feet long, two feet broad, and three feet high, supporting a flat stone of Greensand. The third chamber, which was the largest, stood at a lower level by eight inches than the two others. The walls were rough, showing the marks of the workmen's tools. Among the relics was the section of a circular piece of Kimmeridge shale, similar to one found by Mr. Warne in 1841, but less perfect, and was in all probability a portion of a revolving wheel, to which the potter's table was attached. There were several triangular, thin, and finely-grained concretionary stones from the Bagshot series, probably made use of to knead the clay, from the Reading and Woolwich Beds some little distance off. Only one disc of Kimmeridge coal-money was found, which was of the usual type found in this part of the county—namely, three shallow holes on the upper surface and one on the other. The only coin was one of
Vespasian. Among the few pieces of Samian ware was one through which a hole was drilled near the edge and a rivet of lead attached, to connect the two pieces, one of which was detached and lost.

Several Romano-British potteries and kilns have been found in England, the most important of which are on the river Ness, in Northamptonshire, and Huntingdonshire, computed to have covered an area of more than 20 miles. The pottery of these kilns has a striking resemblance to the New Forest ware. At Upchurch, in Kent, enormous quantities of pottery are distributed over the county. The archaeologist is able to assign peculiar classes of pottery found at considerable distances from each other to the manufactory of Upchurch. In a similar way the Bagber Kiln probably supplied this part of Dorset with pottery. Extensive Romano-British potteries have been found in various parts of the New Forest; for instance, Crock Hill (a suggestive name), visited by the club in 1892; their number need not cause surprise when the large amount of earthenware made use of by the Romans in daily life is taken into consideration. Hutchins mentions a pottery at Hinton Martel "for all kinds of earthenware." At Castor, Mr. Artis found that the bricks were made of clay mixed with about one-third of rye in the chaff, which, after having been consumed by fire, give the appearance of being honeycombed.

C. H. Read, Esq., F.A.S., found a table of black clay in a Roman kiln at Shoebury, in Essex, resting upon a disc three feet six inches in diameter, upon which, he supposes, the pottery was placed, and piled up to the domed roof previous to removal to the kiln; there was an outside fireplace communicating with an aperture in the wall of the kiln for the admission of heated air.

**List of Objects Found in the Kiln.**

Jug with handle, smooth black-brown ware. Diameter at mouth 2·7 inches, height 6·3 inches; greatest circumference 20 inches, thickness 0·2 inch.

The upper portion of a jug, showing the attachment of the handle, which the tang at the lower part (lost) would keep in place.
Diameter at mouth 2 inches, neck constricted; of coarser material than No. 1. Similar in shape and quality to the above, diameter at mouth 1:5 inches.

Fragment of a jug with handle with two grooves attached.
Fragment of pottery of the common brown ware, showing an eyelet, the perforation 1:08 inches by 1:08 inches.
Fragment of pottery, brown ware, coarser than the above, with an eyelet.
Fragment of smooth brown ware with an eyelet, perforation only 1:02 by 1:05.
Lower portion of a handle with one groove, with a tang attached, coarse reddish brown ware.
Fragment of the base of a cullender of coarse brown ware perforated with three holes.
Fragment of a handle, ornamented with three grooves, coarse red ware.
Rim of a pot of smooth black-brown-ware.
Rim of a large vessel of coarse red-ware.
Fragment of black-brown pottery ornamented with cross lines.
Part of the bottom of a cullender of coarse red pottery and two pieces of similar quality.
The rim of a vessel of fine whitish-clay ornamented with a double horizontal rib, with a ledge on the inside to receive a lid.
Fragment of a roof-tile, bright red, similar in appearance to the pottery now made at Kingstag.
Thin pieces of fine-grained limestone, with sharp and worn edges. Mr. Warne says they are analogous to the thin pieces of wood now used in the manufactory of coarse-ware for bringing it into the required form.
Balls of baked clay, probably used for propping up the vessels in the kiln.
Only a few fragments of Red Samian-ware were found in the kiln; they are plain and without ornamentation.
Fragment of the bottom of a vessel of Red Samian-ware stamped with the maker's name (OFNARIS) within a narrow rectangular
label—a name which occurs on a piece of Red Samian-ware found at Colchester.

A fragment of Red Samian-ware with a lead band or rivet to unite two fractured pieces, one of which is lost; the rivet which held it stands out half-an-inch beyond the edge of the piece to which it is attached.

Fragment of a shallow vessel, Red Samian-ware, 2·3 inches high; when complete would be about 8 inches in diameter, tool-marked.

FLINT.

Two flint-discs, probably used to scrape the pottery after it had been taken from the kiln.

A flint knife, edge somewhat serrate, the point broken off.

COIN.

Vespasian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Septaria.

BAGBER BRITISH BARROW.

The Bagber Barrow stands on the boundary hedge which divides Milborne St. Andrew from Milton Abbas. It is 60ft. long and 8ft. high, but it must have been considerably higher originally than at the present time; encroachments, levellings by the plough, and atmospheric changes have done much to diminish its height and breadth, giving it the appearance of a long-barrow, which the interments show not to be the case.

I took no less than 23 urns from the barrow, which were hand-made, every one contained calcined bones. Two were inverted; the mouths of the remaining 21 were either covered by a sarsen stone or a large flint; among these were two small cups, which, like the rest, contained calcined bones, probably those of an infant. All were made of local clay, but so imperfectly burnt they fell to pieces as soon as the mould which supported them was removed. The urns of this period were supposed at one time to be sun-baked,
but in these islands, where the rays of the sun can scarcely penetrate our murky atmosphere, this would be impossible.

The urns were probably moulded on the spot previous to the interments and semi-baked by a temporary fire.

The barrow urns are divided into cinerary urns, food vessels, drinking-cups, and so-called incense cups. The cinerary urn usually contains calcined bones, is usually only slightly ornamented, but more so than the smaller vessels, except the drinking-cups.

The food vessel is supposed to have contained offerings of food, and is only associated with interments by cremation. The incense-cup is small and only found with burnt bones, with which it is usually filled—children's probably! The cinerary urn varies considerably in size, form, and ornamentation. The barrow and the Romano-British pottery possess scarcely anything in common; the difference is well marked.

To avoid the danger of cracks and flaws the Dorset British potter mixed his clay with small pieces of chalk or flint. The earliest decorations appear to have been produced by a reed or rush twisted round the urn or pot before being placed in the kiln, when in a soft, plastic state.

Neolithic man appears to have had no imitative capacity, no instance occurs of any attempt on his part, to delineate a natural object, leaf, flower, or animal, and in this respect he differed from his palæolithic predecessor, whose artistic powers are exhibited in delineations of the wild animals with which he was associated, on his weapons and implements of chase, &c. The ornamentations on the pottery of neolithic man mainly consist of combinations of straight lines in every variety, perpendicular, parallel, or crossing each other. Occasionally there are dotted markings of different shapes made apparently by finger nails. It is a question whether the urns were especially made for sepulchral use only. The barrows frequently contain a quantity of fragmentary pottery more or less similar to that found in British dwellings, probably sherds of vessels for domestic use. The broken sherd taken from the house
of the deceased might have had a fetish character in the estimation of superstitious relatives, and great sanctity attached to it. The flints so frequently found mixed up with the burnt bones had a value in the mind of the Briton in connection with fire, which was held in great veneration and awe, and is so now among barbarous nations.

Sepulchral pottery is often the only conclusive evidence to enable the anthropologist to distinguish between the intruding conqueror and the aboriginal occupant, and sometimes is the only evidence of the limits of ancient empire. The boundaries of Roman dominion have been traced by the red Samian and other distinguishing fictile wares. None more conclusively establishes the traces of the Roman period than their pottery. The depth at which potsherds have been discovered in the alluvium of the Nile has been the basis of speculation on the antiquity of civilisation.

We owe much of our knowledge of the races of man to the grave-mounds and their contents. Although the British barrows do not define the limits of a prehistoric period they distinguish the Palaeolithic from the Neolithic Age, for, as far as is yet ascertained, pottery was not associated with prehistoric man until after the Palaeolithic Age. The later Neolithic Age of Great Britain lapped over the period of the Roman occupation, at least during the earlier part of it.

It has been questioned which of the two arts, brick-making or pottery, has the precedence in time. Both are generally admitted to be the earliest efforts of human ingenuity, as also the potter's wheel. The Egyptian possessed the art of brick-making in a high state of perfection at a period contemporary with the Neolithic Age of the West. Bricks for building purposes were introduced into England from Northern Germany; the art of making them had been lost since the departure of the Romans. A breke kylne is mentioned in 1442 in connection with Eton College, which Henry VI. was then founding.

In the vast tracts of alluvial soil where quarries are not within reach clay is everywhere found. Babylon was built of brick on
the banks of the Tigris; its lofty terraces have mouldered away into heaps of their original dust. On the banks of the Nile by the side of temples of imperishable granite are pyramids of brick, the sharp angles of which have been long effaced. No large rivers flowed in Greece to form an alluvial soil; in its stead Nature furnished an inexhaustible supply of stone of which the Greeks took advantage, of which there is abundant evidence in every direction. The later Roman preferred the volcanic products, peperine and travertine, which were to be sought farther off than the clay-deposits of the Tiber; but in early times stone only was used in their largest public buildings; ordinarily they were constructed of baked clay, the facings only being of stone or marble. Flat baked bricks formed the outside walls of many edifices cemented together in layers. In the Christian era St. Paolo and other Roman churches were built of brick.

In the alluvial plains of the valley of the Po, although many of the earlier buildings were constructed entirely of stone from quarries at a distance, those of later date, except the shafts of the pillars, which were required to be delicate and detached, were built of brick and stone intermixed. In many of the ecclesiastical buildings at Parma, Venice, Verona, Milan, and Mantua is a rich embroidery of marble on a body of brick. The Farnese Palace, begun by Bramante and finished by Michael Angelo, has plain surfaces of brick, so fine in texture and neat in the joints, that by the superficial observer it is generally taken for stone. Brick was made use of until a very late period in Modern Rome.
Knowlton Church and Earthwork.

By the Rev. Canon Sir TALBOT H. B. BAKER, Bart.

Mr. WARNE, a better guide than Hutchins here, in his "Ancient Dorset" (pp. 101-5) calls the one before you No. 2 of four earthworks, which he describes with the remark that “the character of these remains differs so thoroughly from that of those of which we have hitherto discoursed that I must assign them a class by themselves.” Assisted by a friend I examined Nos. 1, 3, and 4 of Warne’s list a fortnight ago, and was sorry to find that farming operations have almost entirely obliterated the traces of Nos. 3 and 4, which lay to the north and north-west of No. 2, so that I cannot honestly say I could make out the lines of the areas enclosed, though Mr. Warne was able, some 40 or 50 years ago, to give their respective measurements. There can be no mistake about the position he assigns to them—for he speaks of both these circles as being near to “many ancient yew trees.” These, happily, have not been cut down, and their appearance, in single file, gave a weirdness to the locality which may be termed harmonious.

I need not speak much about Warne’s earthwork No 1. A small but conspicuous fragment of it remains south of, and close by, yon farmhouse, but it has been cut through since his time for a useful, but not archaeological, adjunct to a farmyard—a duck puddle!
By the bye, Mr. Warne calls the lane up which we must have come "Lombard-street-lane." There are some "banks" on either side of it certainly. He directs attention to that barrow which he terms "an immense one," but does not pronounce it of a long or round type, an important factor in deciding anything about the age of these circles, particularly of the one which remains nearly intact before us. If it could be called a round barrow it would belong, according to the acknowledged antiquarian formula, to the "round skulls"—the later race of the inhabitants of this part of Britain. General Pitt-Rivers considers it a round barrow, and, of course, I bow to his opinion—but I wish the mounds were free from the disfigurement of trees—which, so usually ornamental, are quite out of place on these vestiges of antiquity.

I have two more complaints to make about the way in which these relics of the past are kept. One is the great length of the grass in the circle before us. It absolutely prevents the obtaining correct impressions of this old-world treasure. We cannot trust the eye, but must go to our books to learn "that the vallum (or mound) has a narrow terrace raised near to its summit on the inner side"—also "that the fosse (or ditch) shows signs of much disturbance." Every one can, however, make out that the work is in Warne's "words" carefully planned. Its diameter from north to south is 76 paces, and from east to west 78. The entrances are on the north-east and south-west sides. Warne thinks the former "to be of later date—not original." The area measures, he says, 1 acre, 3 roods, 20 perches—call it two acres for convenience. "The surface of the ground is broken and uneven. A part of the mound on the north side has been taken away. They say several spear heads of iron were discovered in the process." These could not have been the property of either the long or round skulled races, nor have been used in defensive warfare. For here comes in my chief remark, this earthwork never could have been used for defence. You ask why? My answer is: Look at the position of the ditch inside, not outside, of the mound all round. Now reflect a moment. Would any human beings who had reason enough to
throw up earthworks at all have placed their ditch within, and not without, the mound raised from its materials? We cannot suppose that they would take the best conceivable step to help the rush of the attacking enemy, and to weaken their defending line. To what purpose then did they dig their ditches in this manner? Antiquarians, differing as they do on most other points, are pretty well agreed on this one. In the words of the late lamented Precentor Venables (see Murray's "Handbook for Wilts," &c.), describing Avebury Circle in North Wilts, where a similar arrangement of surrounding ditch and mound exists, "One thing only seems undeniable, that it was not a military work. Other monuments of this kind were religious, sepulchral, or monumental."

If I were to choose between these purposes at Avebury, with its mighty area of 28 acres and more, and its rampart 4,400ft. round, and its inner ditch, the height from the bottom to the top of mound being 70ft., and its circle of stones on the inside of the ditch 100 in number, and its two circular groups of stone within this again, I should unhesitatingly say the religious was the purpose—that the rude tribesmen sitting on the vallum might, without intruding on the religious rites, assist at and survey them. And the same thing I would say of the circle at Arbor Lowe, in Derbyshire, where, as at Avebury and here, you see the ditch within the mound. Arbor Lowe is much smaller than Avebury, but it is large enough to contain a space wherein lie flat on their faces some 18 or 20 large stones—prostrated, by the looks of them all lying in one direction, as they do, by an earthquake. The circle in front of us is on a small scale, but it exhibits a similar plan made, I submit, for a similar purpose.

I conclude that this mound and ditch, and if you can make out in the long grass Warne's terrace on the former it will strengthen the conclusion, were for the inhabitants of the surrounding country (and the tumuli all about prove that they were many) to indulge in those observances of religion which commended themselves to their rude ideas as acceptable to the god or gods whom they ignorantly worshipped. The presence of the very curious little church before us may confirm this view.
It was by no means uncommon to find the sites of Pagan superstition converted into places of Christian worship—in proof of which truth Warne instances the cathedrals of Le Mans and Chartres in France, and our own St. Paul’s, as being "built on ground dedicated to the worship of some heathen deity."

Knowlton Church, small as it is, is of two periods—Early Norman and Decorated. The first builders laid out a plan for a nave, chancel, and narrow north aisle in the beginning of the twelfth century; the later builders—about 230 years subsequently—added the tower, certainly, and probably the porch and the chantry leading out of the chancel. But to decide the latter points I would invite the building experts among you to carefully examine the joints in the walling of both porch and chantry. I ask, at the points of union with the south wall of nave or north-east wall of chancel, are these joints straight joints or bonded into the adjoining walls? Dr. Noyes and I looked carefully at them the other day and came to the conclusion that they are straight joints, and so were additions to the original edifice. But the difficulty of ascertaining the latter, through the thick, almost impenetrable, mass of ivy and bramble with which this interesting building is enveloped, at that part in particular, is considerable.

And here I must earnestly enquire why should coarse elder trees be allowed to interfere with the view of the proportions of the nave, and almost to stop the passage between nave and chancel, and why should a perfect jungle of briars be permitted to gather round the north-east end, both inside and out? A woodman, in an hour or two, with an axe and billhook, would improve the appearance of the place enormously, and enable those who are interested in old buildings to satisfy themselves on some points which are now veiled from their view.

Whoever built the porch built it disproportionately long, and the north aisle is so narrow as scarcely, one would think, to have been worth building at all. However, if you stoop down and see how its foundations are bonded into those of the north wall, you will, I think, have no doubt that it is Norman work. The west
jamb of the arch leading to it is original, and there is a stone that looks like a bit of the Norman impost, but the archway of modern brick, cemented over, is of course much larger than it was at first.

The tracery of the south nave and east chancel windows is quite gone, but the width of the openings seems to point to the conclusion that the later builders acted here, according to their fashion elsewhere, i.e., enlarged their predecessors' window space. There is evidence that, for some reason, they partly blocked up the bottom of the south window when widening the upper part. You will see this on the outside. There is a large flat stone lying on the ground between the north aisle and chantry that we thought at first was the old altar stone, but we deemed it afterwards to be too thick for that purpose. The chancel bears evidence that it was paved with red tiles.

I should have stated before that the church is built of flint with stone dressings; also that it was formerly a chapel of ease to Horton. In 1550 one Sir Richard Saunders is said to have been curate here, when there were three bells in the tower. "After 1650 it lay unfrequented many years, till about 40 years since (says Hutchins in the 1st Edition), when it was repaired and frequented." "The roof afterwards fell in. It has not been officiated in for many years," adds the editor of the 3rd Edition.

A fair was formerly held at Knowlton in July, now removed to Woodlands.

KNOWLTON CHURCH.

NOTE BY W. J. FLETCHER, ESQ.

This Church, which has been in a ruinous state for many years, consists of a nave 27ft. long by 14ft. 6in. wide, chancel 12ft. long by 10ft. wide.

There are the remains of a Chantry Chapel on the north side of chancel 9ft. 6in. wide and the same length as the Chancel. The jambs of the opening between the Chancel and the Chapel are splayed to form a squint. There are two stone brackets walled in on
each side of the altar at the east end of the Chapel. There was also a narrow aisle, 5ft. 7in. wide, on the north side of the Nave, and at the west end there is a tower built in three compartments, 8ft. 4in. from east to west, and 8ft. from north to south.

The walls form an interesting example of mediaeval masonry and are built almost entirely of flints with bands of stone to bond them together.

The ashlar work of the jambs and arches, especially of the earlier work, is beautifully executed and almost savours of Roman handicraft, and, considering the exposure it has been subject to, is in a wonderfully good state of preservation; the same may be said of the plaster on the walls.

The early Norman work in the Nave is also most interesting; the narrowness of the opening between the Chancel and Nave (only 4ft. 10in.) should be noted as being one of the characteristics of that period. The tower is of the Early Decorated period and is very pleasing in design, and the arch, although plain, is well proportioned and the execution of the masonry good.

It seems strange that a Christian church should have been placed in what was evidently once upon a time one of the sacred circles or places of worship of a barbarous tribe, perhaps where the Druid priests conducted their mysterious rites.
Water Analysis a Hundred Years Ago.

By THOS. B. GROVES.

In the neighbourhood of Weymouth, issuing from shaley beds strongly impregnated with pyrites, there are numerous sulphur springs; the most considerable, though not perhaps the most potent, being that of Nottington, some two and a-half miles from the borough. This has always had a reputation for medicinal value; but it was not until the end of the last century that steps were taken to inclose the spring, and to furnish certain conveniences in the way of pumps, baths, &c. This action was mainly due to John Crane, physician, at Dorchester, whose work, "An Account of the Nature, Properties, and Medicinal Use of the Mineral Water at Nottington," I propose to review. The book is a little duodecimo of 44 pages, with an illustration giving the then appearance of the well. It was printed by T. Lockett, Dorchester (year not stated), and was to be sold for 1s.

The author commences with an attempt to define the taste of the water, and shows some skill in leading up to the inevitable conclusion that it is disgusting. He writes: "This spring, in the opinion of many, resembles very much to the palate a weak solution of sal polychrest: it has been compared to a boiled egg by some, somewhat stale, and by others to rotten eggs." Then,
with regard to the specific gravity, "when compared with that of distilled water by means of the hydrostatic balance, the difference between them is so trifling as not to be an object of any consideration on that account; the latter is rather the lighter of the two." One other physical peculiarity he notes—"in colour it has a milky, slight blue tinge, which appears to be considerably heightened by viewing the water in a tin vessel." He then plunges into what passed in that day for chemistry.

"That there is an acidity in this water is not to be doubted in the least, from its property of turning white on being mixed with alkalies, and from its curdling immediately with soap. This acid is most undoubtedly inherent in its sulphur, and affords a perfect confutation of the opinion which that learned physician, Dr. Stahl, most erroneously maintained—viz., 'that acids do not pre-exist in sulphur, but are merely creatures of the fire.' This assertion, the author further states, 'is easily disproved in these later times by all who are become better acquainted with the component parts of this mineral by the progressive improvements made in chemistry.'"

But this acidity, singular enough, co-exists with alkalinity—"that the Nottington water abounds with an alkali manifestly appears, from an analysis of its component parts, by the usual process of evaporation. The salt which is afterwards extracted from the insoluble residuum, on being well rubbed into raw meat, occasions it to turn very red, in conformity with the well-known property of alkaline nitre." By applying tincture of galls he demonstrates that it has "no chalybeate or ferruginous impregnation," and that it "contains no oker is presumed on the first inspection of the water." Moreover, the stones in the vicinity of the well apparently resemble "common stones, and the neighbouring springs do not differ from common simple water," whatever these may mean. "In evaporating the water its sulphureous smell is entirely removed by the time half the water is exhaled in the operation. The process of evaporating four quarts of the water to dryness in the common way leaves about two scruples or
somewhat more of a brown reddish mass. If, however, a glass retort is made use of, and the water is drawn off by a very gentle sand heat with great circumspection, almost a third more may be gained from the same quantity of the water. The salt, which is afterwards extracted from the insoluble residuum, is in the proportion of 10 gr. (of the former) to 2 of the latter. This salt, when mixed with spirit of vitriol, causes a very considerable ebullition, affording thereby essential evidence of its alkaline quality, in addition to what has already been observed. When this salt is rubbed with sal ammoniac it has an urinous pungent smell, and when it is mixed with salt of tartar it gives off rather an offensive foetid odour."

"It has been observed that a very pretty experiment may be made with this water after being kept a proper time, and this without the trouble of a regular chemical process [such, I suppose, as the writer has already indicated]. By keeping the Nottington water in bottles for the space of a twelve-month, or more, it affords a spontaneous partial analysis of itself; light bodies of different colours are observed floating on its surface. These are the sulphureous particles now all collected together, which were originally diffused throughout the substance of the whole. These slender corpuscles, if carefully taken up and dried, and afterwards strewed on a red-hot poker or bar of iron, flame and sparkle beautifully into an infinite variety of colours, resembling a peacock's tail, very elegantly illustrating the formation of the variegated scum so frequently observed on the surface of many mineral waters, sulphureous as well as chalybeate."

It seems that Dr. Crane was not the first in the field, but that he had been preceded by Godfrey in 1719, by Dr. W. Cumming, of Dorchester, in 1740, and by Dr. Rutty in 1749. Their experiments were even more elaborate than his own, the reagents used being solutions of silver, lead, copperas, and alum, sea-water, soap, volatile alkalies (mild and caustic), tincture and powder of galls and such other astringents, syrup of violets, &c. The results obtained are not stated, but they are supposed to "tend indisputably to
confirm the opinion universally received and proved by all preceding experiments, that this water is principally impregnated with sulphur and the native alkaline salt or natron with which almost all the mineral waters in France so plentifully abound, and which many affirm to be the true nitre of the antients. This natron, some are of opinion, bears a nearer affinity to sal ammoniac than to saltpetre."

The author's chemistry, however, must not be too severely criticised, nor too much expected of him when in the same field such scientific luminaries as Short, Shaw, Boyle, and Hoffmann had confessedly failed.

The inherent virtues of mineral waters are not to be explained—must probably ever remain involved in doubt and obscurity. The writer must therefore be commended for the next very sensible observation: "It is not to be doubted but that the greater part of mineral waters most assuredly contain certain inherent principles from which their virtues derive their source respectively, which are not to be ascertained by any experiments whatever; they are placed infinitely too far beyond our reach, the imperfections of human nature utterly precluding us from the power of considering them as the objects of sense."

"Thus, for instance, with respect to the inherent specific properties of the Nottington water now under consideration. Who is able to ascertain positively to which particular quality of it its acknowledged healing virtue is indebted? Is it owing to its sulphureous acid? to its alkaline salt? to a due combination of both, co-existing in this salutary spring? or perhaps, after all, to some active principle in the elementary water itself, not cognisable by the organs of our senses?" It is only fair to say with regard to this statement that it very well expresses the opinion of the best chemists of the present day who, notwithstanding the refinements introduced into the art of water-analysis by such men as Frankland, Wanklyn, Tidy, and others, are free to confess that they are quite unable to account for all, or nearly all, the qualities observable in either potable or medicinal waters.
There follows a disquisition on the remedial qualities of Notting-
ton water, followed by warnings against its injudicious employment, 
but this I do not propose to summarise further than by quoting a 
neat Latin couplet on the title-page :—

Vulnera persanat, maculas terit, ulcera siccat, 
Vires restituit; sit tamen arte data.

The condition of the well was very much neglected at this time, 
its only protection being a low wall with arrangements for dipping 
the water. It seems that it is due to the author's initiative that 
steps were taken to properly inclose the spring in a circular 
building with a suitable pump for delivering the liquid in a pure 
state; "with an overflow conveyed by a trough to a stone cistern 
sunk at a proper distance for the purpose of washing diseased 
animals; the abhorred idea of their being dipped in the well 
has deterred many people from using the water, and common 
decency requires that such loathsome objects should be kept from 
the sight of those who repair to the well to drink the water." One 
might well be allowed to be somewhat squeamish about the use, 
whether external or internal, of a water open to such dreadful 
suspicions. Mangy dog plus rotten eggs are surely a most uninviting 
combination.
A List of Portland Lepidoptera.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A., F.E.S.

Read December 13th, 1895.

INTRODUCTION.

I fully agree with my friend Mr. C. W. Dale, the author of "Lepidoptera of Dorset," that Portland must be treated as a separate district of the county of Dorset for Entomological purposes. For there is no part of the county where a line of demarcation has been so distinctly drawn by nature, and where so much may be met with that is peculiar and interesting, and not found elsewhere, as at Portland. Mrs. Richardson and I have during the past ten years, done a good deal of collecting, especially night collecting, in this peninsula, or island, as it is commonly called, and, at the suggestion of our Treasurer, I have compiled a list of all the Lepidoptera which are known to have occurred there so far as I have yet been able to ascertain. In the first place I would express my acknowledgments to Mr. Dale, who published in Vol. I. of the Club's Proceedings a list of Portland Lepidoptera. In this are contained some old records of species taken formerly, but which have not occurred for many years, and may therefore be presumed to have become
1. Lita (Gelechia) instabilella, Dougl.
2. L. salicorniæ, Hering.
3. Coleophora adjunctella, Hodgkn. with larvae, foodplants, and case.
NOTE ON THE INSTABILELLA GROUP OF THE GENUS LITA.

By Nelson M. Richardson, B.A., F.E.S.

The two species of *Lita* here figured complete the little group of the five closely allied species which occur in this country, and which are all found on the Chesil Beach. Their full life-histories are given in Vols. XXIX. and XXX. of the Entomologist's Monthly Magazine by Mr. Eustace R. Bankes and myself. Figures shewing the life-history of the other three species, *suedella*, Richardson; *oecellatella*, Stainton; and *plantaginella*, Stainton; are given on the plate at p. 59 of Proc. Vol. XV., and accounts of them in the accompanying paper at p. 64., &c.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

1.—*Lita* (Gelechia) instabilella, Douglas. 1. Imago; 1a. Larva, both much magnified; 1b. Shoot of Atriplex portulacoides shewing mine of larva, which eats out the green fleshy interior substance of the leaf, in April.


2.—*Lita* (Gelechia) salicornie, Hering. 2. Imago; 2a. Larva, both much magnified; 2b. Two small plants of Salicornia herbacea (Common Marsh Samphire or Glasswort) growing near each other and spun together by a larva. Frequently only one plant is spun up and generally more or less distorted. Though the larva of this moth has been known for years, I had been quite unable to obtain it for figuring until Mr. Eustace R. Bankes found it in the I. of Wight on July 24th, 1896, feeding on Salicornia, apparently its favourite food-plant, and kindly sent me specimens. Shortly afterwards I discovered it not uncommonly on the same plant on the Chesil Beach, where I had once taken a few specimens of the imago and often searched unavailingly for the larva. It would therefore appear as if 1896 had been a specially favourable year for this species around Weymouth, but Mr. Bankes failed to find more than one imago and one larva in Purbeck, where it always seems unaccountably scarce.


The figures of the genus *Lita* on both plates are from Dorset specimens.

3.—Coleophora adjunctella, Hodgkinson. 3. Imago; 3a. Larva; 3b. Case of larva, all much magnified. The larva and case figured were found by me at Radipole, on the shore of the backwater. 3c. Spray of Juncus Gerardi (Mud Rush), with case of larva attached (nat. size). This species also occurs in Purbeck, where it is apparently much commoner than at Weymouth.

[See Ent. Monthly Mag., XVIII., 189; XXII., 9, 68; XXIV., 15; XXVIII., 284; XXXI., 130; for full information as to life-history, &c.]
either rare or extinct in this locality. I have also to thank Mr. Dale for notes and records of some other species not included in his list. Secondly, I have made use of a list published by Colonel C. E. Partridge in *The Entomologist* (Vol. XXII., 1889, at pages 43 and 56) of those species which he had himself taken at Portland, which includes a few which I have not met with. Colonel Partridge, living at Portland, and having been, during part of his time there, a very energetic collector, added several species to the list of Portland insects, as well as one or two varieties. The Rev. O. P. Cambridge, Rev. C. R. Digby, and Mr. E. R. Bankes have also greatly contributed to the list at different times, chiefly before I came into this neighbourhood, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their kind help, especially Mr. Bankes, who has given me much useful information about various species.

In Portland I have thought it well to include the part of the Chesil Beach from the Ferry Bridge to Portland station, which seems to fall more naturally into this district than into that of the adjoining main land; though its entomological productions are of so marked a character that it might almost deserve a separate list. With comparatively few exceptions the undercliff is the chief home of insect life at Portland. The higher parts are mostly either quarried for stone or cultivated, and moths are very susceptible to anything that is always disturbing them, and, with few exceptions, speedily become rare when exposed to such influences; added to which the heights of Portland are very bleak and afford but little shelter, such as is found on the undercliff. Towards the Bill there is less cultivation and we find consequently more moths, but in nothing like the variety and numbers which the undercliff produces. The total number in my list is just under 600, which is no mean one, considering that there is no variety in the soil and that the whole of Portland is more or less bleak and stony, though it sounds little in comparison with the Purbeck list of over 1,000. Purbeck, however, is greatly favoured in possessing coast, bog, saltmarsh, sandhills, heath, down, and wood, each with special species.
In one respect, however, Portland has the advantage, for no less than five species found there regularly, viz:— *Acidalia degeneraria*, *Epischnia bankesiella*, *Tinea subtilella*, *T. vinculella*, *Butalis siccella* have not been taken elsewhere in the British Isles, and it is the only locality in the world for *E. bankesiella*. Besides this the specimen of *Hadena albifusa* taken by Colonel Partridge is unique as British, and other species such as *Plusia ni*, *Laphygma exigua*, *Diasemia ramburialis*, *Stigmonota interruptana*, *Ephestia semirufa* have occurred.

Even on the undercliff itself some species are very local, and this independently of the range of their food plants. For instance *Acidalia rusticata* which feeds on pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*) and is said also to feed on ivy, bramble, and I think hawthorn, is not by any means to be found wherever its food-plant occurs, pellitory being a very common plant in Portland and the moth only found in a very few spots near Pennsylvania. Again *Venitia maculata* feeds on nettle, dead nettle and various other plants, but is confined to the northern end of Portland, though there is no lack of its food plants elsewhere. *Lycaena minima*, the "Little blue butterfly," with *Anthyllis vulneraria* for its food plant, is very local and so is *Satyrus Semele*, the "Grayling butterfly" (food plant grass). *Ilithyia carnella* (food-plant bird’s-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*) one of the most generally distributed Portland plants, I have never taken except on a small area below the prison, where it is rather common. There is only one part of the West Cliff where I have found *Luperina cespitis*, the larva of which feeds on grass, and again *Eupithecia constrictata*, a rather scarce moth that feeds on thyme, I have only found in any numbers on a small area, though there are quantities of its food-plant everywhere, and a few specimens of the moth occur in many places.

* Since the above was written Mr. Bankes has met with *T. vinculella* in Purbeck, and I have taken a specimen of *E. bankesiella* at Lulworth. I have reason to believe that the latter insect occurs along the rocky part of the coast towards Swanage.
Turning to the Chesil Beach *Agrotis ripae* is there very local, though its food plants, *Chenopodium* and other coast plants, are not so limited in their distribution.

Perhaps the most striking instance of all is that of *Stenia punctalis*, the larva of which feeds under stones on vegetable rubbish composed of grass stems and roots, dead leaves of plants, &c., all of which, including the stones, might be found in any part of Portland or the Chesil Beach. I have, however, as far as I can remember, never captured a single specimen of the moth on the west side of the Chesil Beach Railway, though on the narrow strip on the east side it is to be found in great numbers. At Portland it is very local, but as on the beach, where it occurs it is decidedly common, and on a good evening for moths may sometimes be seen literally in hundreds; being of a peculiar shape, with long body and long legs it is easily recognised during its slow and somewhat heavy flight.

Another group of moths consists of those which are necessarily very local on account of the restricted range of their food-plants.

There are hardly any damp spots or ponds to be found, and from this cause alone many plants are exceedingly local.

Sallow is in most places a common tree and supports, according to Mr. St. John's Handbook of the Larvae of British Macro-lepidoptera, no less than 74 species, or about a tenth of the caterpillars of the larger moths, as well as numerous kinds of the smaller ones, many of these having, however, also other food-plants. Sallow only occurs, as far as I know, at two damp spots in Portland, and *Mentha hirsuta* (hairy water mint), and rushes are almost equally limited; consequently we have to depend on these little patches for the following 17 species:—*Dicranura furcula, Gonoptera libatrix, Cabera exanthemaria, Lomaspilis marginata, Eupithecia tenuiata, Hypsipetes sordidata, Cidaria testata, Peronea hastiana, Bactra lanceolana, Scoraria pallida, Eupaeclia notulana, Coleophora cespititella, Glyphiptyeryx thrasomella, Argyresthia pygmaella, Gracilaria stigmatella, Lithocolletis viniiniella, Nepticula salicis*, and possibly others.
There are a few species to which I wish to allude, mostly represented in my list by only one or two specimens, whose food-plant does not, so far as I know, occur at Portland (though it may do so singly in gardens or other cultivated ground), or which are usually found under very different circumstances. Firstly, there are three moths which are as a rule only found on heaths, Selidosema ericetaria, Agrotis strigula, and Phycis fusca, the latter moth having a special partiality for burnt places on heaths, in which, being black it is well concealed, or possibly as Mr. C. J. Barrett (in Entomological Monthly Magazine, xxiii., 108) doubts if any sufficient advantage would accrue to it from concealment to cause such a permanent habit through natural selection, it may be that it is merely a lover of heat, and finding the black parts of the heath warmer than the rest, it stays on them when once it reaches them. The food-plant is, I believe, not known, that of Agrotis strigula is heath only, whilst S. ericetaria eats heath or bird's-foot trefoil. There are also several oak species, and oak is either absent or very scarce. Mr. Dale tells me he knows of none at Portland. Crypto- blakes bistriga, which is recorded by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, is an oak species, and so is Lithocolletis messaniella, which, however, also feeds on evergreen oak.

Dioryctria splendidella feeds on fir, which I have not seen at Portland, and Triphosa dubitata on buckthorn (Rhamnus catharticus) which I feel almost sure does not occur there. This last species is however of regular occurrence, and doubtless feeds on some other plant—perhaps blackthorn.

The many difficulties in the way of collecting at Portland, including the proverbial bad entomological weather which prevails there and the rough nature of the ground, perhaps account for the fact that many of the species of my list have only been taken by one or two collectors. This fact also makes me hope that many additions may be made to this list at no distant date and that new species yet lurk concealed there which will still further increase the fame of Portland as a first-rate entomological collecting ground.
In the following list I have as a rule given the authority when only one or two specimens of a species have been recorded or when the occurrence of the species has been noted by only one person, and I have not myself met with it. When I considered it desirable, on account of any doubt which may have been cast on the record or for any other reason, to mention the authority, I have indicated it by initials in brackets as follows:—

(E. R. B.) for Eustace R. Bankes.

(O. P. C.) " O. P. Cambridge.

(C. R. D.) " Charles R. Digby

(C. W. D.) " C. W. Dale

(C. P.) " Charles Partridge

(J. G. R.) " J. G. Ross (entered on the authority of Mr. C. W. Dale).

(N. M. R.) " N. M. Richardson.

(J. J. W.) " J. J. Walker.

My friends, Rev. O. P. Cambridge, Rev. C. R. Digby, Messrs. Bankes and Dale, and Colonel Partridge, I have already referred to. My late friend Mr. J. G. Ross, who died some years ago, at one time did a good deal of collecting among the Portland Macro-lepidoptera, and the names of several species which have been captured by him alone have been communicated to me by Mr. C. W. Dale. Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N., has also collected at Portland, and for most of his records in the following pages I have to thank Mr. E. R. Bankes.

I have only to add that the arrangement and names in South's "Entomologist" List of British Lepidoptera (which has been used in the Dorset County Museum cabinets) have been followed in the appended list.

The abbreviations of authors' names used are the same as in South's List, above mentioned.
LIST OF PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

RHopalocera.

Pieridæ.

Pieris brassicæ, L. Common.

" rapæ, L. Common. In hot seasons the yellowish variety predominates (C. W. D.).

" napæ, L. Common.

Euchloe cardamines, L. Not very common. Sometimes common on the north side (C. W. D.).

Gonepteryx rhamni, L. Scarce.

Colias edusa, Fb. Occurs abundantly in "Edusa years," such as 1877 and 1892, but generally absent, as elsewhere. There is a record of var. helice, Hb., seen on August 6th, 1876, by Mr. C. W. Dale, and he has also taken it on August 24th, 1877, on the Chesil Beach.

" Hyale, L. The record in Lep. Dorset, 2nd Edn., p. 2, refers to a specimen taken August, 1885, by (J. J. W.) on the Chesil Beach. It is now in Mr. E. R. Bankes' cabinet.

Nymphalidæ.

Vanessa urticæ, L. Common.

" polychloros, L. One by (C. W. D.), July 30th, 1875.

" io, L. Scarce.

" atalanta, L. Not uncommon.

" cardui, L. Abundant in some years both in the larva and imago states. Larva sometimes on Pellitory (Parietaria officinalis).

Satyridæ.

Melanargia galatea, L. Rare (C. W. D.).
Pararge egeria, L. Common in the grounds of Pennsylvania Castle (C. W. D.). On the neighbouring mainland this butterfly is generally to be found wherever there are a few trees together.

Megera, L. Common.

Satyrus semele, L. Common.

Epiphele janira, L. Very common.

Cœonympha pamphilus, L. Very common.

Lycaenidæ.

Polyommatus phileas, L. Moderately common.

Lyceana egon, Schiff. Abundant. Sometimes swarms amongst long grass, on which it usually passes the night.

Astrarche, Bystr. (agestis, Hb.). Scarce.

Icarus, Rott. (alexis, Hb.). Common. The females much marked with blue.

Bellargus, Rott. (adonis, Fb.). Moderately common.

Corydon, Fb. Rather scarce.

Argiolum, L. Occasionally amongst ivy.

Minima, Fues. (alsus, Fb.) Common, but local.

Hesperiidæ.

Syricithus malve, L. (alveolus, Hb.). Scarce (C. P.).

Nisoniades tages, L. Uncommon.

Hesperia thaumas, Hufn. (linea, Fb.). One or two near the Breakwater.

Sylvanus, Esp. Uncommon.

Heterocera.

Sphinxes.

Sphingidæ.

Acherontia atropos, L. An imago beaten out of ivy in the afternoon by Mr. Henry J. Sykes below Pennsylvania, September 2nd, 1887.
Sphinx convolvuli, L. Common in the garden of the Governor of the Prison in 1885 (J. J. W.) Also taken plentifully by Mr. J. P. Hyde in 1895 at Petunias and Nicotiana affinis in “The Grove” (Entomologist XXVIII., 312).

" Ligustri, L. One larva (C. P.)

Chœrocampa porcellus, L. Not uncommon at flowers at dusk. Larvæ on Galium.

MacroGLOSSA stellatarum, L. Sometimes rather common.

Sesiad.ē.

Sesia ichneumoniformis, Fb. Not uncommon by sweeping flowers of Lotus corniculatus (N. M. R.). Also by (C. P.) and (E. R. B.) by sweeping flower-heads of tall grasses, especially towards evening.

Zyg.ēnid.ē.

Zygœna trifoli, Esp. One specimen (C. P.)

" Filipendula, L. Abundant. I know of no record of the yellow variety, which has occurred on Ridgeway.

Bombyces.

Nolid.ē.

Nola cucullatella, L. Occasionally.

Lithosiid.ē, St.

Nudaria mundana, L. Common. Larvæ in little companies on lichen under stones.

Lithosia lurideola, Zinck. Moderately common. An unusually small form occurs.

Eucheliid.ē, Gn.

Euchelia jacobii, L. Larva sometimes abundant on ragwort.
CHELONIIDÆ, *Gn.*

*Arctia caja, L.* Not very common.

*Villica, L.* Common (C. W. D.) Not observed by (C. P.) or (N. M. R.) Not uncommon on the neighbouring mainland.

*Spilosoma mendica, Clerck.* Larva on bramble and elder.

*Lubricipeda, Esp.* Common.

*Menthastrbi, Esp.* Common.

HEPIALIDÆ, *Gn.*

*Hepialus sylvanus, L.* Occasionally rather common.

*Lupulinus, L.* Common.

*Hectus, L.* Common (C. P.)

LIPARIDÆ, *Gn.*

*Porthesia chrysorrhœa, L.* Occasionally at light (C. P.)

*Similis, Fues.* Occasionally.

BOMBYCIDÆ.

*Bombyx neustria, L.* Not common.

*Rubi, L.* Larvae common on bramble (C. P.)

*Quercus, L.* Common. Female comes to light. Recorded Proc. I., 54 as *L. calluncæ*, but this northern var. is unlikely to occur at Portland.

*Odonestis potatoria, L.* Larva not common.

DREPANULIDÆ, *Bdv.*

*Cilix glaucata, Scop.* Moderately common.

DICRANURIDÆ, *Bdv.*

*Dicranura furcula, L.* Two at light (C. P.)

*Vinula, L.* Scarce.

PYGÆRIDÆ, *Gn.*

*Phalera bucephala, L.* A few larvae (C. P.)
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

CYMATOPHORIDÆ, H.-S.

Thyatira derasa, L. One (C. P.)

NOCTUÆ.

BRYOPHILIDÆ, Gn.

Bryophila muralis, Forst. Moderately common. On flowers of Clematis and at rest on rocks and walls.

" perla, Fb. Commoner than the last.

BOMBYCOIDÆ, Bdv.

Acronycta psi, L. Scarce.

" rumicis, L. Rather scarce.

LEUCANIIDÆ, Gn.


" lithargyria, Esp. Common.

" littoralis, Curt. A few on the Chesil Beach by Rev. O. P. Cambridge many years ago.

" comma, L. Scarce.

" impura, Hb. Common.

" pallens, L. Common.

Tapinostola bondii, Knaggs. One found by Mrs. N. M. Richardson, resting on a grass stem below Pennsylvania, July 10th, 1888. It has also occurred at Lyme Regis.

Nonagria lutos, Hb. One at light below Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1887 (N. M. R.)

APAMEIDÆ, Gn.

Hydrocia nictitans, Bork. Scarce. One of paludis form July 22nd, 1892 (N. M. R.)

" micacea, Esp. Scarce. One September 1st, 1888 (N. M. R.)

Axylia putris, L. Not uncommon.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

XYLOPHASIA RUREA, Fb. Scarce (C. P.)

" Lithoxylea, Fb. Common.

" SUBLUSTRIS, Esp. Not very common.

" MONOGLYPHA, Hufn. One of the most abundant moths at sugar. A specimen nearly as dark as the darkest Scotch forms with small lighter patches on the inner margin occurred July 27th, 1888 (N. M. R.) Colonel Partridge also took a similar dark variety.

APOROPHYLA AUSTRALIS, Bdv. Occurs regularly but never in any numbers. The specimens are large and often handsomely marked with a very white ground. (Ent. Mon. Mag. XXVII., 119).

LAPHYGMA EXIGUA, Hb. Two shaken out of the vegetation on the edge of a gravel pit on the Chesil Beach by Rev. O. P. Cambridge, June, 1879.

NEURIA RETICULATA, Vill. Not uncommon, but never in numbers.

NEURONIA POPULARIS, Fb. Scarce. Oile (C. P.)

HELIOPHOBUS HISPIDUS, Hb. Common, and variable in depth of colour. This beautiful moth used to be considered rare at Portland, being only searched for in the day time. It seems to occur all over the island. Three varieties are figured (Proc. Vol. XI., p. 46).

CHAREAS GRAMINIS, L. One at light (C. P.)

CERIGO MATURA, Hufn. Common.

LUPERINA TESTACEA, III. Common. A dark form sometimes occurs and a very delicately marked specimen (var. Gueneei?) was taken by Colonel Partridge in 1889.

" DUMERILI, Dup. Two by Mr. Sealy. The following was extracted by myself when Hon. Sec. of the Cambridge Entomological Society in 1878 from its Manuscript Book of Transactions and may, I think, be looked upon as an authentic account of the occurrence of this species (about which there have been so many different tales and so much discussion) at Portland, though that locality is not actually
mentioned. I may add that one of Professor Sealy’s specimens of *Dumerili* is now in the collection of Mr. E. R. Bankes. Report of meeting held October 29th, 1858. "Mr. Sealy exhibited two specimens of *Luperina Dumerillii* taken by himself in the South of England during the summer. This he notices was the second time the species had been captured in Great Britain, a hitherto unique specimen having been captured by Dr. Robertson many years ago. The two specimens exhibited had been submitted to the verdict of Messrs. Bond and Doubleday, who pronounced them to be *L. Dumerillii*. Another specimen had also been taken by Mr. Farren, thus confirming a doubtful species." It was said that specimens were taken by the lighthouse keeper at Portland at about this date (1858) for some who employed him, but doubts were thrown on their origin. In *Entom. Weekly Intelligencer* V. p. 51 (1858-9), the following note was published:— "During the past summer I have been fortunate enough to verify a hitherto rather doubtful British species by capturing in the South of England two specimens of *Luperina Dumerillii*. Another was also taken by Mr. Farren who was with me.—A. F. Sealy, 70, Trumpington-street, Cambridge; November 6th." Mr. Farren states on the same page that he took three more specimens in 1859 in the same locality.

*Luperina cespitis*, *Fb*. Rather scarce. A variety having the usual dark ground colour intersected by a broad pale band near the hind margin and blotched with other light patches was taken in September, 1894, on the West Cliff (N. M. R.)

*Mamestra abjecta*, *Hb*. Not uncommon on Chesil Beach. One at sugar by Mr. H. W. Vivian, August 1st, 1890, near Pennsylvania.
Mamestra sordida, Bork. Common.
  " albicolen, Hb. Common on Chesil Beach.
  " brassica, L. Common.
Apamea basilinea, Fb. Abundant.
  " gemina, Hb. Not uncommon.
  " didyma, Esp. Abundant and variable.
Miana strigilis, Clerck. Abundant and variable. A beautiful
  variety, with the central band coppery red, is not
  uncommon.
  " fasciuncula, Haw. Scarce. One on Chesil Beach, June
   22nd, 1892. Also at Portland.
  " literosa, Haw. Common.
  " bicoloria, Vill. Abundant.

Caradrinidae, Gn.
Grammesia trigrammica, Hufn. Common. The var. bilinea is not
  uncommon.
Caradrina alsines, Brahm. Common (C. P.). Only two specimens
  doubtfully referred to this species (N. M. R.).
  Several (E. R. B.)
  " taraxaci, Hb. Abundant.
  " quadripunctata, Fb. Moderately common.

Noctuidae, Gn.
Agrotis vestigialis, Hufn. Not uncommon on Chesil Beach.
  " puta, Hb. Common.
  " suffusa, Hb. Not uncommon at ivy.
  " saucia, Hb. Not uncommon at ivy.
  " segetum, Schiff. Common.
  " lunigeria, St. Common. Rarer on Chesil Beach.
  " exclamationis, L. The most abundant of this genus.
  " corticella, Hb. Common and beautifully marked.
  " cinerea, Hb. One at sugar, 1888 (C. P.)
Agrotis ripae, Hb. Beautiful and rare forms of this species occur locally on Chesil Beach, amongst which may be mentioned almost white specimens, others dusted or clouded with grey and brown, others with bright ochreous ground colour, the forms from most localities being much plainer in appearance.

Curcemia, Bork. Recorded (C. W. D., Proc., Vol. I., p. 55) as taken on the Chesil Beach by Mr. Bentley and Professor Henslow, but, from the very unusual range of variation in *A. ripae* in that locality, some specimens of which approach varieties of *curcemia*, it is possible that the specimens may have been wrongly determined. It has not been taken there for many years, and there is no other record of its capture.

Nigricans, L. Common.

Tritici, L. Abundant on Chesil Beach. Some of the varieties, with pale costal streaks, are very handsome.

Strigula, Thunb. One near Pennsylvania, at sugar, July 12th, 1895 (N. M. R.) One was also taken at the Upper Lighthouse by (J. J. W.)

Perecon, L. Taken in 1843 on Chesil Beach by Messrs. Curtis and J. C. Dale. No recent records. The following extract from Haworth's "Lepidoptera Britannica," Part II., p. 201, is of interest:—

"Although I have known this moth to be taken even in London, but on a flower-pot brought from the country, the Portland Islands seem the only places where it abounds with us; and there that great patroness of Natural History, the late Duchess of Portland, first found it. Of her rearing I have possessed many specimens, and have seen a great number of others."
**AGROTIS SIMULANS, Hufn.** Very uncertain in its occurrence. Occasionally not uncommon, but usually scarce. This is one of the few southern localities where it is taken more or less regularly, though an odd specimen turns up in many places. The Scotch forms have a smoky appearance only noticed in one Portland example. Some of these are extremely light in tint.

**, LUCERNEA. Common.** I have never (with one or two doubtful exceptions on sugared flowers) taken this species at sugar at Portland, though it is sometimes very common on flowers. The other species of the genus are more indiscriminate in their tastes.

**NOCTUA PLECTA, L.** Rather scarce.

**, C-NIGRUM, L. Generally scarce,**

**, TRIANGULUM, Hufn. Rather scarce.**

**, FESTIVA, Hb. Moderately common.**

**, RUBI, View. Scarce.** I have only a record of one capture, June 26th, 1889, which is the largest specimen in my series.

**, UMBROSA, Hb. Recorded as "Rare" in Lep. Dorset, p. 16, and Edn., 1891, p. 17 (C. W. D.) Taken by (J. G. R.)**

**, BAJA, Fb. Scarce (C. P.)**

**, XANTHOGRAFHA, Fb. Common, but not in such swarms as is the case in most localities.**

**TRIPHENA IANTHINA, Esp.** Common.

**, FIMBRIA, L. Scarce (N. M. R.)**

**, INTERJECTA, Hb. Not uncommon.**


**, COMES, Hb. Very common.** Many beautiful varieties occur; amongst others brick-red and blackish forms, and one dusted all over with whitish.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

Triphlena pronuba, L. Very common, and, like the last species, with a great range of variation.

Amphipyridae, Gn.

Amphipyra tragopogonis, L. Not uncommon.

Orthosiidae, Gn.

Pachnobia rubricosa, Fb. Plentiful at blackthorn bloom (C. P.)
Teniocampa gothica, L. Scarce (C. P.)

" stabilis, View. Very scarce (C. P.)

Orthosia machilenta, Hb. Occasionally at ivy bloom.
Anchocelis pistacina, Fb. Common.

" lunosa, Haw. Common and variable.

Cerastis vaccini, L. Common (C. P.) I should refer all my specimens of this Genus to spadicea (N. M. R.)

" spadicea, Hb. Common at ivy bloom.

Scopelosoma satellitia, L. Moderately common.
Xanthia circellaris, Hufn. Common.

Cosmiidae, Gn.

Calymnia trapezina, L. Moderately common.

" affinis, L. One (C. P.)

Hadenidae.

Eremobia ochroleuca, Esp. Occasionally not uncommon. Larva swept from grass.

Dianthoezia nana, Rott. (= conspersa, W. V.) Three specimens taken by the lighthouse-keeper (C. W. D.)

Polia flavicincta, Fb. Not uncommon. A rather delicately-marked form occurs here, with less yellow than in other localities.

Dasypolia templi, Thunb. Scarce. Several at the upper lighthouse and one at rest on a wall in Castleton by (J. J. W.), September, 1886. One near Pennsylvania, September, 1893 (N. M. R.)
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

EPUNDA LICHENEA, *Hb.* Common. Always very pale in colour, sometimes extremely so. The Portland form has a much whiter ground colour than the forms found at Torquay and elsewhere. There is much less ochreous and rarely any brick-red in the mottling of the fore-wings, and the hind wings are much paler in both sexes, being nearly white in the male. Altogether it is a greyer, colder-looking insect.

MISELIA OXYACANTHE, *L.* Common.

PHLOGOPHORA METICULOSA, *L.* Abundant as elsewhere.

APLECTA NEBULOSA, *Hufn.* Very scarce (C. P.)

HADENA ADUSTA, *Esp.* Some good varieties (C. P.)

\"" dentina, *Esp.* Rather scarce.

\"" trifolii, *Rott.* Rather common.

\"" ALBIFUSA, *Walker, Grote.* The only recorded British specimen of this North American moth was taken by (C. P.) on August 15th, 1888, near Portland Castle. *Albifusa*, originally described as a distinct species by Walker, was referred by Grote to *trifolii*, *Rott.* If this is correct its occurrence at Portland is more easily explained as a variety of a moth which is common there, though odd specimens of American species are occasionally taken in this country (See Entom. Monthly Mag. XXV., pp. 180, 228).

\"" oleracea, *L.* Common.

\"" thalassina, *Rott.* One (C. P.)

XYLINIDÆ.

XYLOCAMPA AREOLA, *Esp.* One (C. P.)

CALOCAMPA VETUSTA, *Hb.* Scarce (C. P.)

\"" exoleta, *L.* Scarce (C. P.)

CUCULLIA VERBASCII, *L.* Larva sometimes common on *Verbascum thapsus.*
Cucullia absinthii, L. Larva common on Artemisia absinthium.*

Gonopteridae, Gn.

Gonoptera libatrix, L. Not common (C. P.)

Plusiidae, Bdv.

Habrostola tripartita, Hufn. One (C. P.)

Plusia iota, L. One, July 19th, 1887 (N. M. R.)

Gamma, L. Often in great numbers. Larva on wormwood and many other plants.

NI, Hb. One at night in the grounds of Portland Castle, Sept. 1888 (C. P.) Two bred Sept. 6th and 10th, 1894, from larvae found by Mrs. N. M. Richardson. The re-occurrence of this species (of which the British records are not more than 3 or 4 in number) would suggest that it is more or less established at Portland.

Heliothidae, Gn.

Heliothis peltigera, Schiff. One seen on Chesil Beach by (J. J. W.) 1885. Two taken in 1888 (C. P.)

Armigera, Hb. One taken in 1885 (J. J. W.)

Acontiidae, Gn.

Acontia luctuosa, Esp. Occasionally in fields on the top of the cliff.

Herminiidae, Gn.

Rivula sericealis, Scop. Common.

Hypenidae, H.-S.

Hypena proboscidalis, L. Common amongst nettles.

Hypenodes costetrigalis, St. Rather common.

* Cucullia chamomilla, Schiff. Mr. Dale informs me that this is recorded by mistake in his list, Proc., Vol. I., p. 56.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

GEOMETRÆ, L.

UROPTERYGIDÆ, Gn.

Uropteryx sambucaria, L. Not uncommon.
Rumia luteolata, L. Common.
Venilia macularia, L. Locally common.
Seleenia bilunaria, Esp. Not uncommon.
Odontopera bidentata, Clerck. Very sparingly (C. P.)
Crocallis elinguaria, L. Scarce. One September 3rd, 1888 (N. M. R.)
Ennomos erosaria, Bork. One October 3rd, 1888, near Pennsylvania (E. R. B.)

BOARMIIDÆ, Gn.

Cleora lichenaria, Hufn. Rather rare (C. W. D.)
Boarmia repandata, L. Not uncommon.
" gemmaria, Brahm. Not uncommon.

GEOMETRIDÆ, Gn.

Pseudoterpna pruinata, Hufn. One specimen about 1876 by (C. W. D.)
Geometra vernaria Hb. Amongst Clematis vitalba (C. W. D.)
Hemithea strigata, Müll. (C. W. D.)

ACIDALIIDÆ, Gn.

Asthena candidata, Schiiff. Very sparingly (C. P.)
" bisetata, Hufn. Common.
" rustica, Fb. Very local, but sometimes common.
" dilutaria, Hb. Common.

NOTE. — Eupisteria obliterata, Hufn., is recorded doubtfully by (C. W. D.) in Lep. Dorset, 1st Edn., and omitted from the 2nd Edn.
ACIDALIA VIGULARIA, Hb. One or two about 1874 by (C. W. D.)

" MARGINEPUNCTATA, Göze. Common. The usual form is strongly dusted with grey, but a var. occurs without the grey dusting. There is a late (3rd?) brood in September.

" SUBSERICEATA, Haw. Moderately common.

" IMMUTATA, L. At a pond under the prison (C. W. D.)

" REMUTARIA, Hb. Not uncommon.

" IMITARIA, Hb. Not uncommon.

" AVERSATA, L. Not uncommon.

" DEGENERARIA, Hb. Usually not uncommon. This is the only British locality for this species, the "Portland Wave." The larva can be reared in confinement on knotgrass, chickweed, &c., from eggs deposited by the female, but I am not aware that it has been found at large.

" EMARGINATA, L. Recorded in Proc. I., 56, as A. marginata. Taken July 8th, 1875 (C. W. D.)

TIMANDRA AMATARIA, L. (C. W. D.)

CABERIDÆ, Gn.

CABERA PUSARIA, L. (C. W. D.)

" EXANTHEMATATA, Scop. (C. W. D.)

MACARIIDÆ, Gn.

HALIA VAUARIA, L. Scarce. One on August 3rd, 1891 (N. M. R.)

FIDONIIDÆ, Gn.

PANAGRA PETRARIA, Hb. One specimen (C. W. D.)

SELIDOSEMA ERICETARIA, Vill. (J. G. R.)

ASPILATES OCHREARIA, Rossi. Common.

ZERENIDÆ, Gn.

ABRAXAS GROSSULARIATA, L. Common, and very constant in markings.

LIGDIA ADUSTATA, Schiff. Larva common on spindle.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

HYBERNIIDÆ, Gn.

HYBERNIA RUPICAPRARIA, Hb. Very sparingly (C. P.)

LARENTIIDÆ, Gn.

CHEIMATOBIA BRUMATA, L. One on a lamp at the railway station (C. W. D.) Probably common, but unobserved.

LARENTIA DIDYMATA, L. Common.

" MULTISTRIGARIA, Haw. Not uncommon. Larva on Asperula cynanchica (N. M. R.)

" OLIVATA, Bork. Common and pale in colour.

" VIRIDARIA, Fb. Under the prison (C. W. D.) and (J. G. R.)

EMMELESIA UNIFASCIATA, Haw. Imago rarely taken, but larva common on seeds of Bartsia odontites (N. M. R.)

EUPITHECIA VENOSATA, Fb. Recorded Lep. Dors., p. 31, and Edn. 1891, p. 32, as “Rare” (C. W. D.) Probably on Silene maritima.

" OBLONGATA, Thnb. Occasionally.

" SUBFULVATA, Haw. Recorded Lep. Dors., 1891, p. 32, as “Rare” (C. W. D.)

" ISOGRAMMATA, H.-S. Common among Clematis vitalba.

" SATYRATA, Hb. Taken by (J. G. R.) No other record. Mistakenly recorded as “Common,” Proc. I., 57 (C. W. D.)

" CASTIGATA, Hb. Common.

" PIMPINELLATA, Hb. Common.

" CONSTRICTATA, Gn. Generally distributed and locally common.

" SUBNOTATA, Hb. Chesil Beach. Not uncommon.

" VULGATA, Haw. Common.

" ALBIPUNCTATA, Haw. Not uncommon. Larva on Elder leaves. This appears to be an unrecorded food plant for this species.

" EXPALLIDATA, Gn. (J. J. W.), 1886, also by (J. G. R.) There are many stray plants of golden-rod on the Undercliff.
Eupithecia absinthiata, Clerck. Larva common on wormwood.

" tenuiata, Hb. Mistakenly recorded as "Common," Proc. I., 57. Its food plant, Sallow, is extremely local. Taken by (C. W. D.)

" exiguata, Hb. Two below the Verne, June 11th, 1888 (N. M. R.)

" pumilata, Hb. Common.

" coronata, Hb. Not uncommon.

" rectangulata, L. Common (C. P.)

Lobophora viretata, Hb. One (C. P.)

Hypsipetes sordidata, Fb. Not uncommon.

Melanthia ocellata, L. Common.

Melanippe procellata, Fb. Recorded in Proc. I., 57, as "Common amongst Clematis" (C. W. D.); no recent records.

" rivata, Hb. Scarce.

" sociata, Bork. Not uncommon.

" montanata, Bork. Rather scarce.

" galiata, Hb. Common; the specimens of the second brood are smaller than those of the first.

" fluctuata, L. Common.

Anticlea rubidata, Fb. Not uncommon.

" badiata, Hb. Rather scarce (C. P.)

Coremia designata, Hufn. Scarce (C. P.)

" ferrugata, Clerck. Common.

" unidentaria, Hau. Scarce (C. P.)

Camptogramma bilineata, L. Abundant; central fascia sometimes very dark.

" fluviata, Hb. One on Chesil Beach, June 2nd, 1878 (C. W. D.); one near Pennsylvania by Mrs. N. M. Richardson, October 11th, 1894.

Phibalapteryx tersata, Hb. Common amongst Clematis vitalba.

" vitalbata, Hb. One by H. J. Sykes, August 13th, 1887.

Triphosa dubitata, L. Sometimes not uncommon.
Cidaria corylata, *Thnb.* (C. W. D.)

,, truncata, *Hufn.* Rather common, but not very variable.

,, suffumata, *Hb.* (C. W. D.)

,, silaceata, *Hb.* (C. W. D.)

,, prunata, *L.* Rather scarce.

,, testata, *L.* Taken by (C. W. D.); mistakenly recorded in Lep. Dorst. as "Common."

,, fulvata, *Forst.* Rather common.


Eubleiiidæ, *Gn.*

Eubolia cervinata, *Schiff.* One October 18th, 1888 (C. W. D.)


,, plumbaria, *Fb.* Taken by (C. W. D.)

,, bipunctaria, *Schiff.* Abundant.

Anaitis plagiata, *L.* One (C. P.)

Pyralides.

Pyralididæ.

Cledeobia angustalis,* *Schiff.* Common; the lethargic female is not often captured.

Pyralis farinalis, *L.* In stables.

Scoparia ambigualis, *Tr.* Not uncommon.

,, cembræ, *Haw.* Local; strongly marked forms occur.

,, dubitalis, *Hb.* Abundant. Rather light and usually very constant. One var. ingratella, *Zell.* (O. P. C.), one (N. M. R.), June 28th, 1892; one unnamed var. (O. P. C.) See Fig. 10, Plate Proc. X., p. 197.

,, lineolea, *Curt.* Scarce.

* Note.—*Cledeobia angustalis* in Proc. I., 57, is a misprint for this species, and does not refer to *Ennychia angustalis*. The records of *P. angustalis* in Lep. Dorset, p. 34, and Edn. 1891, p. 35, are also doubtful and require confirmation.
Scoparia mercurella, L. Abundant and very variable from the ordinary form down to the white-banded var. portlandica, Dale (formerly known as phaeoleuca, Zell.) with all kinds of intermediate varieties, all more or less light. Mr. Dale, however, records (Proc. I., 58) a few specimens of the dark var. concinnella, Curt., as taken by his father. (See Proc. XI., pp. 55-58.)

Crategella, Hb. In Pennsylvania grounds amongst elms (C. W. D.)

Resinea, Haw. In Pennsylvania grounds amongst elms (C. W. D.) ; these two species are mistakenly given by Mr. Dale in Proc. I., 58, as "Abundant" and "Common."

Truncicolella, Sta. One on undercliff, August 3rd, 1886 (E. R. B.)

Angustea, St. The autumn brood common, the summer brood scarce.

Pallida, St. Locally common amongst rushes.

Nomopilia noctuella, Schiff. Abundant.

Pyrausta aurata, Scop. Rather common.

Purpuralis, L. Not common.

Herbula cespitalis, Schiff. Common.

Ennychia cingulata, L. Rather common.

Endotricha flammealis, Schiff. Locally common; the record of Asopia panealis, W. V., in Proc. I., 58, refers to this species.

Botydæ, Gn.

Eurrhypara urticata, L. Not uncommon.

Scopula olivalis, Schiff. Not uncommon.

Prunalis, Schiff. Not uncommon.

Ferrugalis, Hb. Common; one of the few species that may often be taken freely by day in October.

Botys flavalis, Schiff. Taken by J. C. Dale on July 16th, 1839, also by (J. G. R.) ; Lep. Dors. p. 35, Edn. 1891, p. 36.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

Botys ruralis, Scop. Abundant amongst nettles.

" asinalis, Hb. Common; larva on Rubia peregrina; will eat Galium aparine in confinement.

Ebulea crocealis, Hb. Common amongst Inula dysenterica.

" verbascalis, Schiff. Taken by (C. W. D.), and recorded Lep. Dorset, p. 36, Edn. 1891, p. 35, as " Rare."

" sambucalis, Schiff. Scarce.

Spilodes sticticalis, L. Recorded Lep. Dorset, Edn. 1891, p. 36, as "very rare;" a single specimen taken by (C. W. D.)

" verticalis, L. (cinctalis, Tr.) Not uncommon.

Pionea forficalis, L. Not uncommon.

STENIIADÆ, Gn.

Diaemia ramburialis, Dup. A specimen of this great rarity was taken by Rev. C. R. Digby, July 11th, 1889 (Ent. Monthly Mag. XXV., p. 381)

Stenia punctalis, Schiff. Locally abundant, e.g., on the Chesil Beach on the east side of the railway; on the west side it is almost absent. In some parts of Portland it is also very common.

PTEROPHORI.

CHRYSCORIDIDÆ.

Chrysocoris festaliella, Hb. Common.

PTEROPHORIDÆ, Zell.

Agdistis benetti, Curt. Common in all stages on Statice auriculaciformis; rather small and dark compared to the salt marsh form.

Platyptilia bertrami, Rössl. By J. C. Dale, June 17th, 1829 (C. W. D.)

Note.—The specimen on which the record of Ebulea stachydalis in Lep. Dorset, p. 35, Edn. 1891, p. 36, is founded, is, in my opinion, sambucalis (N. M. R.)
Platyptilia gonodactyla, Schiff. Common amongst coltsfoot.
Amblyptilia acanthodactyla, Hb. Not uncommon.
Oxyptilus teucril, Greening. Common.
Mimeseoptilus phleodactylus, Hb. Common.

Bipunctidactyla, Haw. Not uncommon. Var. plagiodactylus, Sta. Occasionally (C. P.)

Pterodactylus, L. Moderately common.

Edematophorus lithodactylus, Tr. Larva not uncommon on Inula dysenterica.
Pterophorus monodactylus, L. Common.
Leioptilus microdactylus, Hb. Common amongst Eupatorium cannabinum.

Aciptilia baliodactyla, Zell. Common amongst marjoram.

Tetradactyla, L. Recorded Lep. Dorset (C. W. D.)
I think that the occurrence of this species requires confirmation.

Pentadactyla, L. Common.

ALUCITIDÆ.

Alucita hexadactyla, L. Common.

CRAMBI.

Crambidæ, Gn.

Platytes cerussellus, Schiff. Abundant.
Crambus falsellus, Schiff. Scarce and local.

Pratellus, L. Common.

Perlellus, Scop. Rather scarce.

Tristellus, Fb. Not uncommon.

Inquinatellus, Schiff. Common.

Salinellus, Tatt. Chesil Beach, local; larva in roots of Glyceria maritima.


Culmellus, L. Common, sometimes richly coloured.

Hortuellus, Hb. Common.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

PHYCIDÆ, Gn.

ANERASTIA LOTELLA, Hb. Common amongst marram-grass on Chesil Beach.

EPISCHNIA BANKESIELLA, Rdsn. Scarce and local. This species, which I first found and described as new to science in 1887 (Ent. Monthly Mag. XXV., 63; Proc. X., 192 and plate, p. 197, figs. 1, 1a, 1b; also XV., 66) has not yet been recorded from any other part of the world.*

ILYTHYIA SEMIRUBELLA, Scop. Not uncommon below the prison; very local.

HOMEOSOMA SINUELLA, Fb. Generally distributed and locally common.

" NIMBELLA, Dup. Larva common in Matricaria inodora, and some other composite flowerheads.

" NEBULELLA, Hb. Two in 1888 and 1889 (C. P.); one in 1894 (N. M. R.)

" BINÆVELLA, Hb. Moderately common.

EPHESTIA ELUTELLA, Hb. Occasionally on the undercliff.

" SEMIRUFA, St. One near Pennsylvania, June 29th, 1889 (N. M. R.) The two specimens recorded Proc. I., 59, as taken by (O. P. C.) were not this species.

EUSOPHERA CINEROSELLA, Zell. Larva common in stems of Artemisia absinthium.

CRYPTOBLABES BISTRIGA, Haw. One in 1856 (O. P. C.).

GYMNANCYCLA CANELLA, Hb. Larva on Salsola kali, Chesil Beach.

PHYCIS FUSCA, Haw. One June 18th, 1887 (N. M. R.)

" DILUTELLA, Hb., common. A great range of variation from typical var. adornatella to specimens closely approaching the I. of Man var. subornatella.† (Ent. Monthly Mag. XXVI., 20, 139.)

* Since the above was written, I took a specimen at Lulworth, in July, 1896. The species doubtless occurs along the coast towards Swanage (N. M. R.)

† NOTE.—A very worn specimen taken by (C. W. D.) at Portland is recorded (Proc. I., 59) as P. ornatella, Schiff. It is, in my opinion, certainly not that species, and may belong to P. palumbella, Fb., but its identity is doubtful owing to its condition. (N. M. R.)
DORYCTRIA DECURIELLA, *Hb.* One on the western side of the Bill June 28th, 1876 (C. W. D.)


ONOCERA AHENELLA, *Zinck.* Not uncommon near the rifle range.

APHOMIA SOCIELLA, *L.* Rather common locally.

**TORTRICICES, L.**

**TORTRICIDÆ, Gn.**

**TORTRIX PODANA, Scop.** Common.

" XYLOSTEANA, *L.* Common.

" SORBIANA, *Hb.* Recorded Lep. Dorset as "Rare" (C. W. D.)

" ROSANA, *L.* Not uncommon.

" HEPARANA, *Schiff.* Common.


" UNIFASCIANA, *Dup.* Common.

" FORSTERANA, *Fb.* Not uncommon.

PERONEA SCHALLERIANA, *L.* Rather scarce.

" COMPARANA, *Hb.* Rather scarce.

" VARIEGANA, *Schiff.* Common.

" HASTIANA, *L.* Variable; food plant (sallow) very local.

" LOGIANA, *Schiff.* Larva abundant on *Viburnum lantana,* but much ichneumoned; imago very variable, sometimes with white ground.

" ASPERSANA,* Hb.* Common.

TERAS CONTAMINANA, *Hb.* Abundant.

DICTYOPTERYX HOLMIANA, *L.* Moderately common.

" BERGMANNIANA, *L.* Common.

" FORSKALEANA, *L.* Plentiful (C. P.)

ARGYROTOZA CONWAYANA, *Fb.* Common.

*NOTE.—* *P. ferrugana,* W. V., recorded Proc. I., 59, as "Common," is probably a mistake for this species which it much resembles.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

PENTHINIDÆ, Gn.

Penthina Pruniana, Hb. Abundant.

" Variegana, Hb. Common.

" Gentiana, Hb. Larva not uncommon in stems of teasel.


SPILONOTIDÆ, Gn.


Spilonota Incarnatana, Hb. Not uncommon amongst Rosa spinosissima.


" Rossecolana, Dbl. Not uncommon.

" Roborana, Tr. Rather common amongst Rosa spinosissima, generally of the form with pale brownish markings on cream-coloured ground.


SERICORIDÆ, Gn.

Aspis Udmanniana, L. Common.

Sericoris Littoralis, Curt. Common amongst thrift. As a rule the ground colour is darker and the markings less distinct than in Purbeck specimens.

† " Cespitana, Hb. Abundant and variable.

* P. fuligana, Hb., recorded as "Common" in Proc. I., 59, may refer to this species. Mr. C. W. Dale tells me that he has taken specimens at Portland, which he referred to the bugle-feeding fuligana which occurs in woods in Dorset, but I think that further confirmation is necessary of its occurrence at Portland (N. M. R.)

Note.—S. fuligana is recorded by mistake in Lep. Dorset, 1891, p. 43.

† Sericoris euphorbiana, Frr., has not, so far as I am aware, occurred at Portland, the specimen taken there by Mr. C. W. Dale, and referred by him to that species, being, in my opinion, a female of S. Cespitana. (N. M. R.)
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

Sericoris rivulana, Scop. (S. conchana, Hb.) Recorded as "common" Proc. I., 59 (C. W. D.) Mr. Dale tells me that it occurs occasionally towards the Bill, but I have not myself met with it.

" urticana, Hb. Not uncommon.

Euchromia purpurana, Hau. Occasionally common towards the Bill (C. R. D.) Chesil Beach (E. R. B.)

Orthotœnia antiquana, Hb. Recorded as "Rare" Lep. Dorset, 1st Edn., p. 41. (C. W. D.)

" striana, Schiff. Rather scarce.

Cnephasia musculana, Hb. Common.

Sciaphila* nubilana, Hb. Recorded as "Rare" Lep. Dorset, 1st Edn. (C. W. D.) Under the prison (C. W. D.)

" abrasana, Dup. Recorded in Lep. Dorset, 1st Edn., p. 42, as taken by Mr. W. H. Grigg (but it is not there stated who identified the capture as this very rare and obscure form).

" conspersana, Dougl. Common on various plants, including Euphorbia amygdaloides.

" subjectana, Gn. Common.

" virgaureana, Tr. Not uncommon.

" chrysantetheana, Dup. Occasionally on the undercliff (E. R. B.)

Sphaleroptera ictericana, Hau. Abundant.

GRAPHOLITHIDÆ, Gn.

Bactra lanceolana, Hb. Locally common among rushes.

Anchylopera comptana, Fröl. Common.

Grapholitha trimaculana, Don. Not uncommon.

" nævana, Hb. Rather scarce.

Pædisca consequana, H.-S. Larva common on Euphorbia portlandica.

* The difficulties of this genus are well known, and specimens often occur which it is almost hopeless to name with certainty.
Pædisca corticana, *Hb.* Scarce. One on July 11th, 1889
(N. M. R.)

Ephippiphora cirsiana, Zell. Not uncommon. Larva at base of
stems of *Inula dysenterica.*


"" nigricostana, *Haw.* Larva in stems of *Stachys sylvatica.*

"" trigemiana, *St.* Recorded Proc. I., 60, as “Not
common.” (C. W. D.)

is not, however, “Common” as there stated. I
am not aware of any recent captures.

"" rufillana, *Wilk.* Larva common in heads of *Daucus
carota.*

"" weberiana, *Schiff.* Not common (C. P.)

Stigmonota orobana, *Tr.* The moth taken by Mr. J. C. Dale,
May 30th, 1842, and recorded in Proc. I., 60, and
Lep. Dorset, 1st Edn., p. 44, as *S. interruptana,* H.-S.,
and in Lep. Dorset, 2nd Edn., p. 47, as *S. dorsana,*
Fb., is, in my opinion, undoubtedly a large female
specimen of *S. crobana.* Though the size (7 lines)
is above that of any orobana that I have measured,
and also 1 line greater than that given in the Ent.
Monthly Mag. X., 148, yet Meyrick in his “Hand-
book of British Lepidoptera” gives the size as 12
—15mm., 15mm. being rather over 7 lines. Mr.
Bankes tells me that he has in his cabinet two
specimens, “which, though not set flat, measure
$\frac{9}{16}$ inch.” ($\frac{9}{16}$ in. = 6½ lines.)

"" compositella, *Fb.* In fields on the top of Portland
(E. R. B.)

**Note.**—Stigmonota nitidana, Fb., was recorded by mistake in Proc. I.,
60, and Lep. Dorset, 1st Edn., p. 44, but omitted in 2nd Edn.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

Stigmmonota roseticolana, Zell. Larva not uncommon in hips of roses.

Dicrorampha petiverella, L. Recorded Proc. I., 60, as "Common" (C. W. D.)


" Acuminatana, Zell. Scarce.

" Consortana, St. One on June 5th, 1889 (N. M. R.)

Catoptria ulicetana, Haw. Recorded as "Very plentiful" (Entomologist XXII., 57 (C. P.) I know of no one else who has met with this common species at Portland. Colonel Partridge thinks he took it in the grounds of Pennsylvania Castle, or near the Bill.

" Cana, Haw., Not uncommon.

" Fulvana, St. Not uncommon.


" Cecimaculana, IIb. Local, sometimes not uncommon.


" Pupillana, Clerck. Not uncommon amongst Artemisia absinthium.

Pyraloideae, Gn.

Simethis oxyacanthella, L. Abundant on nettle. Also on Parietaria officinalis. Specimens bred from the latter plant were described with hesitation by Stainton as a distinct species, S. parietarie. Entom. Annual, 1855, p. 64.

Note.—Dicrorampha politana, Gn., was recorded by mistake in Proc. I., 63, as "Common," but omitted in Lep. Dorset.

Note.—Dicrorampha simpliciana, Haw., was recorded by mistake Lep. Dorset, 1st. Edn. p. 45.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

CONCHYLIDÆ, Gn.

Eupœcilia maculosana, Haw. One 1888 (C. P.)

Hybridella, Hb. Common. E. sodaliana, Haw., was recorded Proc. I., 60, in mistake for this species.


Curvistrigana, Wilk. Three on July 28th, 1887, and one on July 26th, 1892, among golden rod (N. M. R.)

* Affinitana, Dougl. Chesil Beach amongst Aster tripolium.

Notulana, Zell. Larva in stems of Mentha hirsuta, a very local plant at Portland. It is stated to feed elsewhere also in Inula dysenterica, but I cannot find it in this common plant.

Rupicola, Curt. Common amongst Eupatorium cannabinum. The black var. incorrectly mentioned by me in Proc. XI., 60, as having been taken in Portland, by Mr. C. W. Dale, was taken at Glanvilles Wootton.

Roseana, Haw. Not uncommon amongst teasel.

Xanthosetia zoegana, L. Rather scarce.

Hamana, L. Common.

Chrosis alcella, Schulz. Abundant.


Zephyrantha, Tr. Common.

Badiana, Hb. Rather scarce.

Conchylis francilliana, Fb. Common amongst wild carrot.

Straminea, Haw. Not uncommon.

* Specimens of this species were recorded by mistake as E. vectisana, Westw., in Lep. Dorset, p. 46, and 2nd Edn., p. 49.

Note.—E. subroseana, Haw., is recorded by mistake in Proc. I., 60, but omitted in Lep. Dorset (C. W. D.)
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

TINEÆ.

PSYCHIDÆ, Brd.

TALÉPORIA PSEUDOBOMBYCELLA, Hb. Cases not uncommon on stones.
* FUMEA ROBORICOLELLA, Brd. (non. intermediella, Brd.) Common. Cases abundant on stones.

SOLENOBIA sp. Cases of a Solenobia occur commonly on lichen on rocks. In the triangular backwater by Portland Station these larvæ attach themselves to the lichen-covered pebbles which are submerged at every tide, and, judging by their numbers, seem to thrive. There is very little wave motion in this enclosed space, so that the larvæ are not killed by the rolling of the pebbles. The Portland colony, like the Purbeck colony (E. R. B.), appears to be composed entirely of parthenogenetic females, no males having been obtained by breeding or otherwise. The cases are unlike those of S. triquetrella, Fisch., and perhaps belong to an undescribed species.


OCHSENHEIMERIA BIRDELLA, Curt. Sometimes common in fields on the top of the cliff.

BLABOPHANES IMELLA, Hb. One by Mrs. N. M. Richardson, Sept. 6th, 1894.

"" LOMBARDECA, Hering ( = Heringi, Sta., Rdsn. See Ent. Monthly Mag. XXIX., 14). Common. This species, which is allied to ferruginella, Hb., seems to replace it at Portland, as I have not seen a typical dark ferruginella from this locality. It is possibly only a light form of ferruginella, but Major E. Hering has no doubt of their being distinct.

* This species is recorded by (C. W. D.) Proc. I., 24, under the name of F. radiella, Curt., and in Entom. XXII., 58, by (C. P.) as F. intermediella, neither of which has occurred at Portland.
Blabophanes rusticella, *Hb.* Common in houses (C. W. D.) Not uncommon elsewhere (N. M. R.)

Tinea tapetzella, *L.* Common in houses.

"" pellionella, *L.* Common in houses (C. W. D.) Occasionally on the Undercliff (N. M. R.)

"" fuscipunctella, *Haw.* In stables (N. M. R.)

"" argentimaculella, *Sta.* One specimen by (E. R. B.), July 24th, 1891, which he tells me is certainly this species and not the next, which it nearly resembles.

"" vinculella, *H.-S.* Larva in a flattish case on lichen on stones, not uncommon, but hard to find. I have only once taken the imago, July 18th, 1888. Described and figured as a new British species in Proc., Vol. XVI., 81 (N. M. R.) (See also Ent. Monthly Mag. XXXI., 61).

"" pallescentella, *Sta.* Chesil Beach. Rather common under the Ferry and Railway Bridges, on fish boxes, &c.

"" lapella, *Hb.* Not uncommon.

"" nigripunctella, *Haw.* One in Victoria Hotel stables, August 2nd, 1887 (N. M. R.) Also by (C. W. D.)


Tineola biselliella, *Hml.* Common in houses (C. W. D.)

Lampronia quadripunctella, *Fb.* Larva common in rose shoots.

Micropteryx calthella, *Sta.* Common.

"" seppella, *Fb.* Common.

Adelidæ.

Nematois cupriacellus, *Hb.* One on Undercliff, July 10th, 1890 (E. R. B.)
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

HYPONOMEUTIDÆ, St.

Swammerdama combinella, Hb. Sparingly (C. P.)

Hyponomeuta padellus, L. Common.

" Cagnagellus, Hb. Common.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

Plutella cruciferarium, Zell. Abundant.

" Annulatella, Curt. Larva sometimes common on Cochlearia, figured in Proc. Vol. XVI., 81. The Portland form of the imago is the beautiful one with white ground colour. The latest date of capture was September 20th, 1887. (N. M. R.)

Cerostoma vittella, L. Not uncommon (C. W. D.)

" Radiatella, Don. Not uncommon.

GELECHIIDÆ, Sta.

Depressaria costosa, Haw. Scarce; one August 4th, 1892 (N. M. R.)

" Flavella, Hb. Larva not uncommon. Imago by (E. R. B.), July 11th, 1889, Aug. 6th, 1890.

" Nanatella, Sta. Common. The Portland form has rather light hind-wings.


" Subpropinquaella, Sta. Common. Var. rhodochrella also occurs.


" Yeatiana, Fb. Not uncommon (C. P.)


" Rotundella, Dougl. Not uncommon.

" Pulcherrimella, Sta. Recorded Lep. Dorset, 1891, as "Rare," Portland, Chesil Beach.

" Discipunctella, H.-S. Scarce. One May 10th, 1889 (N. M. R.)

PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.


* " **distinctella, Zell.* Chesil Beach. Sometimes common.

BRYOTROPHA TERRELLA, *Hb.* Abundant.

" **distinctella, Dougls.* Very abundant on Chesil Beach.

" **senectella, Zell.* Mr. Dale has taken four specimens near Portland Bill, which appear to belong to this species (C. W. D.). Recorded Lep. Dorset, 1891, p. 57. Confirmation is desirable, the specimens not being in first-rate condition.

† " **mundella, Dougls.* Common on Chesil Beach.

† " **umbrosella, Zell.* Very common on Chesil Beach.

" **domestica, Hav.* Not uncommon.

LITA ACUMINATELLA, *Sircom.* Larva common in leaves of thistle.

" **costella, Westw.* Larva common in shoots of *Solanum dulcamara.*

" **maculea, Hav.* One August 7th, 1890 (E. R. B.)

" **semidecandrella, Sta. and Threlfall.* Chesil Beach. Not uncommon.

" **leucomelanella, Zell.* Larva common in shoots of *Silene maritima.* Imago sometimes entirely black.

*The record of " **G. celerella, Dougls.* Chesil Beach by N. Richardson" in Lep. Dorset, 1891, p. 57, refers to distinctella.

† *B. portlandicella, Rdsn.* Not uncommon on Chesil Beach. I have reason to believe that this form, which I described as distinct (Proc. XI., 74, and Ent. Monthly Mag. XXVI., 29), is undoubtedly a variety of umbrosella. It appears also to be specifically identical with mundella, to which the late Mr. Stainton regarded it as more closely allied than to umbrosella, thus constituting with them, one variable species. Mr. Meyrick unites it with mundella in his Handbook.

NOTE.—*L. artemisiella, Tr.* Recorded by mistake Entomologist XXII., 58; Lep. Dorset, 1891, p. 57 (C. P.).

NOTE.—*L. fraterella, Dougls.* Recorded Proc. I., 61, Chesil Beach, May, 1875, by mistake (C. W. D.)
LITA MARMOREA, Haw. Abundant on Chesil Beach; varies from almost black to very pale.

" OBSOLETILLA, Fisch. Chesil Beach. Moderately common.


" SALICORNILE, Hering. Chesil Beach. Larva sometimes common on Salicornia (N. M. R.) (See accompanying plate.)

" INSTABILELLA, Dougl. Chesil Beach. Larva common on Atriplex portulacoides. (See accompanying plate.)

" SUEDELLA, Risn. Chesil Beach. Larva abundant on Sueda fruticosa. (Proc. XV., 64, fig. p. 59, Ent. Monthly Mag. XXII., 241.)


" OCCELLATELLA, Boyd. Larva common in shoots and leaves of Beta maritima (fig. Proc. XII., 161, XV., p. 59).

TELEIA NOTATELLA, Hb. Rather scarce.

" FUGITIVELLA, Zell. One on road by Pennsylvania. August 10th, 1892 (N. M. R.)

ARGYRITIS PICTELLA, Zell. Common on Chesil Beach.

NANNODIA STIPELLA, Hb., var. NEVIFERELLA, Dup. Chesil Beach,Scarce (N. M. R.).

APODIA BIFRACTELLA, Mann. Amongst Inula dysenterica.

PTOCHEUUSA SUBOCELLEA, St. Common amongst wild marjoram.

ERGATIS BRIZELLA, Tr. Chesil Beach (N. M. R.)

MONOCHROA TENEbreLLA, Hb. Larva common in roots of Rumex.

ANACAMYSIS TENIOLELLA, Tr. Not uncommon.

" ANTHYLLIDELLA, Hb. Common amongst Anthyllis vulneraria. Larva of second brood in the calyx tubes feeding on the pods, instead of mining the leaves like the first brood.

BRACHYCROSSATA CINERELLA, Clerck. Rather common.

CEKATOPHORA RUFESCENS, Haw. Rather scarce.
*Parasia carlinella, Dougl.* Larva common in heads of *Carlina vulgaris*.

*Anarsia spartiella, Schr.* One on Chesil Beach, July 28th, 1888 (N. M. R.)

*Hypsilophus schmidiellus, Heyd.* Larva common in leaves of *Origanum vulgare*.

*Cephalora fuscenscens, Haw.* Not uncommon.

"Pseudopretella, Sta.* Common in houses (C.W.D.)
Occasionally on the undercliff (N. M. R.)

*Cecogena quadrripunctata, Haw.* Common amongst *Parietaria officinalis*, &c., specimens richly coloured.

*Endrosis fenestrella, Scop.* Common in houses (C. W. D.)
Rather common on the undercliff (N. M. R.)

*Butalis senescens, Sta.* Common.

"Fuscocuprea, Haw.* Common. This and the last are connected by intermediate forms, and may not improbably form but one species.

"Laminella, H.-S.* Scarce. A few specimens (N. M. R.)

† "Sicella, Zell.* Common but very local. The only British locality. (See Proc. IX., 118, and X., fig. p. 197.)

*GLYPHipterygidae, Sta.*

*Acrolepia granitella, Tr.* Not uncommon.

*Gluphipterxy thrasonella, Scop.* Common amongst rushes.

"Fischeriella, Zell.* Abundant.

*Argyresthiidae, Sta.*

*Argyresthia nitidella, Fb.* Common.

"Albistria, Haw.* Common.

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*P. lapella, L.*, was recorded Proc. I., p. 61., in mistake for this species.


*NOTE.—B. fuscocancella, Haw.*, recorded Lep. Dorset, 1891, p. 61, is a mistake.


GRACILARIIDÆ, *Sta.*


Coriscium cuculipennellum, *Hb.* Larva common in cones on privet.


" Torquilella, *Sta.* Larva not uncommon on sloe.

COLEOPHORIDÆ, *Sta.*

Coleophora fabriciella, *Vill.* A few specimens amongst clover near Pennsylvania, July 11th, 1890 (N. M. R.), also by (E. R. B.), and (C. R. D.)

" Deauratella, *Lien.* Recorded *Lep. Dorset* 1891, p. 64, as Rare (C. W. D.) I have taken it on the shore of the Fleet at Chickerell.

" Frischella, *L.* (=melilotella, Scott). The food plant, melilot, extends along the railway on the Chesil Beach, and I have taken a few specimens on it. Recorded *Proc. I.*, 62, as "very rare." A few specimens by Mr. J. C. Dale on July 11th, 1831. It was at that time supposed to be a different species from *melilotella.*

**NOTE.**—Gracilaria alchimiella, *Scop.* The records of these two species in *Proc. I.*, 62 (C. W. D.) are erroneous.

**NOTE.**—Coleophora alcyonipennella, *Kol.,* is recorded *Lep. Dorset,* 1891, as Rare (C. W. D.) Mr. E. R. Bankes has taken this species on the mainland near Sandsfoot Castle, but Mr. Dale thinks that its occurrence at Portland requires confirmation.
Coleophora binotapennella, Fisch. Chesil Beach. The larva, which is common, mining in Salicornia, does not construct a case until nearly full-fed. When full-fed, it crawls in its case down to the surface of the mud, in which it spins its cocoon at a little depth, leaving its empty case sticking up at the surface.


Anatipennella, Hb. Rather scarce.

Discordella, Zell. Common.

Troglodytella, Dup. Common on Inula dysenterica.

Murinipennella, Fisch. Rather scarce.


Flavaginella, Zell. Common on Suaeda maritima. The larvæ fasten their cases to the stems of this, and occasionally of Suaeda fruticosa, &c., for hibernation.

Laripennella, Zett. Common on Chesil Beach.

Salinella, Sta. Chesil Beach. Larva common on Atriplex portulacoides.

Argentula, Zell. Moderately common (C. P.)


Virgaureæ, Sta. Common in flowers of golden rod (Solidago virgaurea), which is not an abundant plant at Portland, though generally distributed on the Undercliff.

Albitarsella, Zell. Larva common on Origanum vulgare.

Gryphipennella, Bouché. Larva not uncommon on rose, especially Rosa spinosissima.

Note.—C. therinella, Tgstr. I once beat a case (apparently from wormwood !) which seemed to belong to this species, but further confirmation is necessary before it can be admitted into the list.
ELACHISTIDÆ, Sta.

Bedellia somnulentella, Zell. Larva on Convolvulus arvensis, autumn, 1895 (N. M. R.)

Chauliodus daucellus, Pey. Larvae sometimes very abundant on Daucus carota (e.g. in 1894 and –5); sometimes very scarce; occasionally also on Pimpinella saxifraga.

Cherophytelellus, Göze. Recorded Lep. Dorset, p. 60 (Edn. 1891, p. 67), as “Rare” (C. W. D.)

Laevna miscella, Schiff. Common on Helianthemum vulgare.

Epilobiella, Schr. Recorded Proc. I., 62, as “Not common” (C. W. D.)

Antispila pfeifferella, Hb. Larva abundant on dogwood (Cornus sanguinea), fixing its case for pupation to the under-side of stones.


Atricomella, Sta. Scarce. Near Pennsylvanica, August 2nd, 1888, and July 3rd, 1889 (N. M. R.)

Cinereopunctella, Haw. Recorded Lep. Dorset, p. 59, as “Rare” (C. W. D.)

Stabilella, Sta. Not uncommon.

Nigrella, Hb. Common.

Bedellella, Sircom. Recorded Lep. Dorset, 1891, p. 69, as “Rare” (C. W. D.)

Obscurella, Sta. Scarce (N. M. R.)

* In this obscure and little known genus it is difficult to ensure accuracy—it is indeed probable that the British species are not yet all defined. Mr. C. W. Dale records, besides those in the above list, serricornis (Proc. I., 62), triatomea and collitella (Lep. Dorset, p. 59), the latter being, he informs me, a mistake for pollinariella. I think that confirmation of the occurrence of the two former is desirable before including them in the list.
PORTLAND LEPIDOPTERA.

ELACHISTA ZONARIELLA, Tygstr. Not uncommon (N. M. R).

" BIATOMELLA, Sta. Recorded Proc. I., 62, as "Rare. The last specimen taken by (C. W. D.), Sept. 11th, 1875." It is a little uncertain whether the species which occurs at Portland is biatomella or triatomella, as the specimens are not labelled. Possibly both may be there. Biatomella occurs in similar spots in Purbeck, but not triatomella.

" POLLINARIELLA, Zell. Common.

" ARGENTELLA, Clerck. Abundant.

TISCHERIA MARGINEA, Haw. Common.

LITHOCOLLETIDÆ, St.

LITHOCOLLETIS LANTANELLA, Schr. Larva not uncommon in Viburnum lantana.

" POMIFOLIELLA, Zell. Common in hawthorn.

" SPINICOLELLA, Kol. Common in sloe.

" MESSANIELLA, Zell. One on the undercliff on October 18th, 1887 (N. M. R.)

" VIMINIELLA, Sircom. Mines occur on sallow, which may possibly be those of salicicolella, but as viminiella seems to be the only species in the sallows about Weymouth, as well as in Purbeck, it is more probable that it is the species at Portland. Confirmation by breeding is necessary.

" TRIFASCIELLA, Haw. Larva not uncommon in honeysuckle.

LYONETIIDÆ, Sta.

CEMIOSTOMA LABURNELLA, Heyd. One near Pennsylvania, August 8th, 1887. It is almost impossible to distinguish between the imagines of this species and spartifoliella, but the probabilities seem in favour of this specimen being laburnella.

OPOSTEGA SALACIELLA, Tr. Recorded Lep. Dorset, p. 57 (Edn. 1891, p. 71), as "Rare" (C. W. D.)
Bucculatrix maritima, Sta. Common on Aster tripolium. Chesil Beach.

Nepticula anomalella, Göze. Recorded by mistake in Lep. Dorset, 1st. Edn., p. 56, but omitted in 2nd Edn. One bred August 20th, 1891, by (E. R. B.). The larva, mine and cocoon, cannot be separated from those of centifoliella, though the imago is quite different, and with this one exception nothing but centifoliella has been bred from larvae collected at Portland. Mr. Bankes, however, feels certain that no accidental mistake has occurred in the case of his specimen, which was bred with numerous centifoliella from wild rose, doubtless wild sweetbriar (Rosa rubiginosa), but possibly another kind growing near it. Probably anomalella occurs, as elsewhere, on cultivated roses.

Pygmeella, Haw. Larva common on hawthorn.

Cryptella, Sta. Larva on Lotus corniculatus. The imago can be taken by sweeping the plant.

Salicis, Sta. Larva on sallow. Rather scarce. Food plant very local.

Poterii, Sta. Larva common but local on Poterium sanguisorba.

Ignobilella, Sta. Larva on hawthorn.

Acetose, Sta. Larva common on Rumex acetosella.

Plagicolella, Sta. Larva moderately common on sloe.

Prunetorum, Sta. Larva abundant on sloe, but somewhat local.

Angulifasciella, Sta. Larva on Rosa spinossima, &c. Moderately common.

Centifoliella, Zell. Larva rather common on Rosa rubiginosa. (See under N. anomalella.)
Nepticula fragariella, Heyd. Larva moderately common on bramble.

Spendidissimella, H.-S. One bred March 13th, 1896, from larva in bramble collected September, 1895 (N. M. R.)

The following table shews the number of species in the above list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Pyralides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sphinges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bombyces</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Crambi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noctuae</td>
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<td>Tineae</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
Flint Implements

Found at Portesham during 1894 and 1895.

By Mr. E. CUNNINGTON.

The Ordnance Map before us will easily show where these flints were found:—On the steep side of the narrow valley, down which runs the road from Winterbourne. It appears to have been originally a natural depression, or pot-hole, in the chalk, taken advantage of by the stone implement maker as a nice cosy sheltered spot for his operations. Many centuries went by, and the depression was filled up by accumulations caused by rain and falling materials from above.

Of late years this particular swallow-hole was undermined by quarrying work, and the flints gradually fell out to the lower level.

These depressions are very common in the chalk, and may be seen often by the side of railway cuttings and chalk quarries; they are original irregularities caused by the upheaval of the chalk, and are usually filled by a dark brown clay, the result of rain washing the chalk down from higher ground, and this charged with excess of carbonic acid derived from decaying vegetable matter.

There is a large one on Poundbury Farm, where I have dug out the specimens before you, of Roman and earlier remains. Sometimes chalk fossils drop into these swallow-holes, and get coloured
by the same process. I have, by the use of sulphuric acid, turned them from brown to pristine white again.

These implements have been before Sir Joseph Prestwich and other professors, who agree that they are of Neolithic origin, and most of them in the early stage of making; many of the chips broken off in making are found with them. One is a fine celt, fit for use and well made.

As I wish them to be permanently where the public can inspect this fine lot of interesting implements, I leave them in the possession of the County Museum.
The Geology of the Portesham District.

By Rev. OSMOND FISHER, F.G.S.

These worked flints were found by Mr. Edward Cunningham, of Weymouth, in a large pot-hole, or "pipe," in the neighbourhood of the village of Portesham, in Dorset. After I had been shown them I visited the place where they had been found, and I will endeavour to describe it.

A long range of chalk hills, known as Ridgway, forms the northern boundary of the Weymouth Oolitic Rocks, which are brought up against the chalk by a great fault. The chalk along this range is very much disturbed, and often vertical, and in places some patches of lower terriaries are involved in the disturbance, and owe their preservation from denudation to this fact. These terriaries consist chiefly of flints and sandy clay. The flints are many of them large and only slightly worn. They are much bleached throughout and contain often casts of shells. I am not acquainted with any place where similar flints occur in situ in the chalk, but they are found in great upland gravel deposits in many parts of the south-west, notably on Haldon Hill, near Exeter.

The highest point of Ridgway is Blackdown, and it is capped by a patch of these terriaries. Upon it stands the Hardy
Monument. On the western side of this eminence great masses of flints, cemented together by a silicious matrix, are scattered here and there upon the plateau. With some of them the Dolmen, called the Hellstone, has been constructed, around which many boulder-like masses lie. There is a great trail of them in a comb to the north called Bride Bottom, recalling to mind the Marlborough wethers; and there are numbers of them in the valley to the south in the street of the village of Portesham. These boulder-like masses—many of them weigh many tons—are clearly the remains of a former extension of the tertiaries, which the denuding agency, whatever that was, found too massive to remove.

It must have been before the removal of the tertiary gravel that the pot-hole was formed where the worked flints were found. The present exposure is on the steep side of the narrow valley, down which runs the road from Winterbourne, and is close to the 532-foot bench mark on the six-inch map. The pot-hole is exposed in a section about 40 feet high, in the steep side of the down, which consists of lower chalk, devoid of flints. Consequently the flints which fill the pot-hole cannot have been derived by solution of the chalk in situ. Moreover, their peculiar character proves that they once formed a portion of the tertiary gravel of the district.

Seeing that a pot-hole, or pipe, is due to the percolation of water, it cannot have been formed on a steep slope. We are carried back, therefore, to a far distant time, before this valley was eroded, and when the chalk had a level surface covered by a spread of tertiary gravel.

Such pot-holes are natural museums in which relics of the old covering are preserved. In the neighbourhood of Dorchester, on bare chalk hills, we find them filled with tertiary clays and sands. Near Lenham, in Kent, they contain remnants of pliocene fossils.

There does not seem, however, any reason to believe that these worked flints were originally part of the contents of the pot-hole,
for there is no proof that they were found in undisturbed ground. It is more probable that the steep side of the comb having exposed a section of the pipe, large flints were easily obtainable, and the flint workers resorted to the place accordingly. The same deposit is still worked for gravel in a pit close by.
Report on Observations of the First
Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and the
First Flowering of Plants
In Dorset during
1895.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A., F.E.S.

The names of those who have this year sent in returns
are as follows; they are denoted in the Report by
initials:—

(J. C. M.) J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Whatcombe,
      near Blandford.
(N. M. R.) N. M. Richardson, Montevideo,
      near Weymouth.
(E. R. B.) E. R. Bankes, The Rectory, Corfe Castle, near
      Wareham.
(O P. C.) Rev. O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth Rectory, near
      Wareham.
(J. M.) Job Mullins, Wylde Court, Hawkchurch.
(E. S. R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.
(G. H.) G. Hibbs, Bere Regis.
(D. C.) D. Curme, Childe Okeford, near Blandford.
(S. C.) S. Creed, Cheddington, Misterton.
(Miss P.) Miss Payne, Weymouth.
(H. S. G.) H. S. Gray, Rushmore (Wilts).
(H. S. E.) H. S. Eaton (Notes from Portisham).

Three of last year's observers have sent no returns, viz.: Col. F. J. Stuart and Jas. Andrews (J. A.) (one observation only), both of whom have left their former places of residence, and Rev. Canon R. F. Wheeler.

**Rare Birds in 1895.**—A few rare birds are mentioned in the returns.

**Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.**—One was seen and closely watched for some time in an oak coppice near Corfe Castle by Rev. E. H. Greenhow on January 4th. It was busily engaged in cracking the round oak-galls. (E. R. B.)

**Greater Spotted Woodpecker.**—A female specimen was picked up dead near Rempstone, Corfe Castle, on February 16th during the Great Frost, and is now in the collection of (E. R. B.).

**Bittern.**—One was shot by Mr. W. Edmunds,* at Coombe Farm, Langton Matravers, near Swanage, on January 22nd, and recorded in *The Field* of February 2nd. One is reported in the *Dorset County Chronicle* of January 17th, to have been shot by Mr. B. Bird, of Wyke Regis, Weymouth, just previously. (E. R. B.)

**American Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Cuculus Americanus*).—A specimen of this N. American species was observed during several months in the garden of Mr. W. Colfox, of Westmead, Bridport, and was eventually picked up there dead on October 5th. Its skin, beautifully stuffed, was exhibited by its owner at the meeting on December 13th, at the County Museum. The bird showed no

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*I learn from Mr. Edmunds that this is the specimen referred to at page 185 of Vol. XVI., which was erroneously stated to have been shot in December, 1894, instead of January, 1895. (N. M. R.)*
signs of having been kept in captivity. This is only the sixth recorded occurrence of the species in this country. Its appearance is noted in the October number of the *Zoologist*. Its note was something like that of the Green Woodpecker.

**Pied Flycatcher.**—Warmwell, March 1st (F. O. P. Cambridge) (J. C. M. P.).

**Snow Bunting.**—Shot at Kimmeridge, November 29th (J. C. M. P.).

**Twite.**—Flocking with **Cirl Bunting**s at Lyme Regis, in February (Miss Lister).

**Water Rail.**—One at Kimmeridge, December 16th. (J.C.M.P.).

**Great Black-backed Gull.**—A female was caught in a trap at Winterbourne Whitechurch, a distance of about 16 miles from the sea, the weather being wet and stormy. (J. C. M. P.).

**Quail.**—Two frequented the park at Whatcombe in the early part of July for a few days and then disappeared. (J. C. M. P.).

**Little Crake.**—A specimen of the Olivaceous Gallinule of Bewick, seen at Hayward Bridge near Shillingstone. (D. C.).

The following white varieties have been noticed:

**House Sparrow.**—A white variety was repeatedly seen with others of the ordinary colour in the stubbles after harvest at Portisham. (H. S. E.)

**Bullfinch.**—Two white varieties were shot at the same time about the middle of November by Mr. Wm. B. Knight, of Axminster. Each specimen had the breast shaded with brick colour at the sides. Mr. Mullins refers to the occurrence some years ago of two white swallows with pink eyes (albino) near Beaminster, now in the possession of Mr. Peat of that town, and notices that their flight was weaker than that of normal specimens.

Dr. Curme mentions that he saw 13 cuckoos together in one field on April 19th, and flocks of finches and Bramblings on January 8th.

Mr. E. R. Bankes gives the following observations on birds and squirrels during the Great Frost, January-February, 1895:—
ROOKS KILLING AND EATING SMALL BIRDS.—In February two rooks lived for a long time close to Corfe Castle Rectory, constantly walking about the lawn and frequenting the gravelled terrace just outside the dining-room window, where I several times actually saw them eating crumbs of bread, * &c., that had been put out for other birds. At last hunger made one or both murderers, for one of them killed a small bird close to the window, and carrying it off, devoured it in a tree close by, and a day or two later one of them killed and ate a starling near our front door; probably they demolished other small birds in like manner, but were not seen in the act. In both cases under notice, the victim was apparently quite strong and healthy, and by no means in a dying condition.

A CANNIBAL STARLING.—Mr. W. A. Rixon, of the Manor House, Corfe Castle, tells me that at Morden, near Wareham, he saw a starling attack another starling, which may have been weak and starving, but was certainly still alive, and peck fiercely at its eyes. On driving off the murderer, he found that it had already entirely pecked out one of its victim's eyes, which it had doubtless devoured.

TAMENESS OF JAY.—From February 11-17th, a jay, which had frequented the shrubbery at Corfe Castle Rectory for some time previously, several times came on to the terrace close to the dining-room window, and I actually saw it eat some of the bread crumbs, &c., put out for the birds.

GREEN WOODPECKERS ATTACKING BEEHIVES.—At Mr. R. Diffey's cottage at Morden, near Corfe Castle, green woodpeckers, driven by hunger, pecked holes about 2 inches in diameter, and reaching to the inner comb, right through the backs, a little above the wooden stands of three straw-skip hives, in order no doubt to get at the bees. Not believing at first that woodpeckers could be the culprits, Mr. Diffey set a trap and caught one flagrante delicto, and

* Rooks and starlings not infrequently eat crumbs on my lawn when short of food. (N. M. R.)
I understand that others were subsequently seen pecking away at the hives.

Squirrels not Hibernating.—Squirrels are often supposed to hibernate in the winter, and perhaps do so in some parts of the country, but I have seen no evidence of such a habit in our district, where they may be constantly noticed throughout the winter, not only on bright sunny days but at all times. On some of the very coldest and dullest days in the middle of the Great Frost of February, they were seen running about our lawn and shrubbery. (E. R. B.)

Turning now to the lists themselves I note that they have been satisfactorily filled up by several observers, whilst some only contribute three or four observations altogether. The value of these is much increased if the observer keeps year after year to the same species. The dates in different years can then be compared together and conclusions deduced from them, but if four birds are observed this year and four different ones next year, and so on, it is a much more difficult matter to make any comparison between them.

An analysis of the observations made on birds during the last four years shows that they are distributed as follows. After the name of each bird are given the number of observations on it in each of the years 1892, 3, 4, 5, and finally the total. It will be seen that the swallow and cuckoo are the most universally noted.

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No. of Observers
With regard to the continuous annual observation by the same person, the Redwing, though only recorded 7 times in the 4 years, is noted in each year by (J. C. M. P.) and twice by (S. C.); the Sandmartin (8 times altogether) is noted 4 times by (J. C. M. P.) and 3 times by (E. R. B.); this being a local bird, but very easily observed when it occurs. The Redstart on the contrary being a scarce bird is only noted twice each by (N. M. R.) and (J. M.), and is of almost as little use as the Red-backed Shrike for phenological purposes. This last bird has only been observed once, and is either very rare in Dorset or very little known, probably the latter, as in “Birds of Dorset” it is stated that “it breeds here regularly, and may often be seen in our orchards and hedgerows.”

I would suggest that observers should be especially careful with regard to the swallow, cuckoo, and other birds that receive most general attention, and similarly with the plants and insects. With regard to the table on p. 136 of the last volume (XVI.) I may mention that the conclusions there come to are fully confirmed by this year’s observations, the cuckoo arriving first at Whatcombe, then at Bloxworth and Corfe Castle, and last at Weymouth.

The dates of the birds are, on the whole, distinctly earlier than in 1894; the cuckoo, however, is four days later, but the record in 1894 (March 31st) was very exceptional. The record of a swallow at Bere Regis (G. H.) on March 10th is likewise very exceptional, the next date being April 5th at Corfe Castle and Sherborne.

Some of the insects, &c., are not of great value for phenological purposes, as they are so little observed, and the dates consequently show alarming discrepancies; e.g., rose beetle, August 5th, 1894, and May 22nd, 1895, both at Corfe Castle. (E. R. B.) No one else has even noticed the insect at all in the two years, though it is not, as a rule, a rare species. Insects are, however, the most liable of any of the objects in our list to years of great abundance and scarcity, and there are comparatively few which are at all regular in their numbers. The date (March 17th) given by (G. H.) and (S. C.) for the appearances of the Painted Lady Butterfly is a very early one, and the locality, “Fluttering in a church window” (S. C.), so suggestive
of the small Tortoiseshell, which often hibernates in churches, that I cannot help thinking the records may refer to that species. I am not prepared to say that the Painted Lady does not hibernate in this country, but the fact has been seriously questioned, and there can be no doubt that large immigrations occasionally take place in the spring.

Very few observers notice the currant or magpie moth, which is an abundant and unmistakable species appearing in June or July.

The dates of the flowers show a most striking difference from those given in 1894; for up to June all the earliest Dorset records are later, frequently about a month later than in 1894, whereas in and after June they are considerably earlier than in 1894. This is also the case to a less noticeable extent with the insects. These facts would suggest that the migratory birds are not influenced by the temperature in this country, they having been, as above mentioned, earlier in arriving than in 1894, in contradistinction to the spring plants, which, doubtless owing to the weather, were considerably later. Not knowing the state of the weather further south in the early part of 1895, I cannot do more than suggest this as a point for the consideration of anyone who has the time and opportunity to investigate it.

The following note, entitled "Jottings on Insect Life in Purbeck and Neighbourhood in 1895," has been sent by Mr. E. R. Bankes:

"As regards insect life in 1895, I was able to do only a small amount of collecting and observation, but the season seemed to be a most peculiar one, some species being exceptionally plentiful, whilst numbers of them were much scarcer than usual or only conspicuous by their apparent absence. On the whole, the Lepidoptera seemed but poorly represented: of Colias edusa* (the "Clouded Yellow"), which was common in some parts of the South Coast, I was disappointed to see only seven specimens, but Vanessa atalanta (the "Red Admiral") abounded, whilst from the beginning of September onwards Phisia gamma (the "Silver Y moth")

* Only one specimen of Colias edusa noted during 1895, viz., on August 18th, at Chickerell (N. M. R.).
and Stenopteryx hybridalis swarmed everywhere. One or two Sphinx convolvuli * (the "Convolvulus Hawk-moth") were seen in our garden at night, but escaped capture. Of the Hymenoptera, the large and formidable-looking Sawflies, Sirex gigas and S. juvenus, harmless enough to us, but so destructive in their larval stage to timber, were both met with in Purbeck, whilst at Sherford Bridge, some three miles to the north of Wareham, the larvae of the smaller Hemichroa rufa occurred in such truly prodigious numbers that for about the distance of 150 yards or more, out of two rows of very fine alder bushes about 15 to 20 feet high, growing on either side of the stream, almost every single alder bush had been entirely stripped by them of leaves when I visited the spot on September 26th, and hundreds of larvae were still wandering about the bare stems and branches in search of food. Of the Coleoptera, the larvae of Melolontha vulgaris (the Cock-chafer) were exceedingly abundant in grass land in the autumn, and the rooks, finding this out about September, used to move about in flocks from one spot to another, and in certain patches, varying in size, but generally more or less circular and perhaps a couple of yards in diameter, pulled up all the herbage by the roots in order to get at the larvae the more easily, leaving the patches of bare earth covered only by the heaps of uprooted grass plants. I have myself never seen, nor can I hear that others have seen, the grass fields left in such a state before, and a neighbouring farmer, with no great extent of grazing-land, assured me that he had had acres upon acres of grass destroyed in this way by the rooks, which had done far more damage than the larvae would ever have done. This same phenomenon was also observed in other parts of the country, and Lord Walsingham tells me that on parts of his estate at Merton, in Norfolk, the same effect was produced, only there, curiously enough, the bare patches, instead of being due to the rooks, were caused by the pheasants, which are very numerous, in their search for the cock-chafer larvae."

* The occurrence of the larva of S. convolvuli in this country has been very rarely recorded, so that the finding of two larvae in the allotment grounds of Chickerell is of great interest. Convolvulus arvensis grows there amongst the potatoes, &c., in great profusion, so that the larvae would not lack food. One of these larvae was brought to me on September 29th, and buried itself to turn to a pupa on October 1st, the other arriving a few days later. I regret to say that neither of them emerged. The moths are not uncommon, but are almost always, it is believed, immigrants from abroad. I have never seen a larva before, though I generally have one or two of the moths brought to me every year. A few other larvae were recorded from Cornwall, &c., about the same date. (N. M. R.)
Mr. S. Creed (Cheddington) sends the following list of wild plants observed by him in flower between Christmas and New Year's Day:—


I append the following tables, to which I have added for convenient reference a column of the earliest recorded appearances, &c., in the whole of Dorset:—
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(1) Rare at Chickereill. (2) More numerous than formerly. (3) Four on Beaminster Down. (4) Rarely seen here. (5) Only observed once this year. (6) May 10 by Miss Payne at Weymouth; May 14 by N. M. R. (7) Six observed.

Weymouth.—Absent from home Ap. 18—May 11. Some observations late (N. M. R.)

Corfe Castle.—House Martin Ap. 17 (E. R. B.)

Bloxworth.—Great Tit. First saw-sharpening note, Feb. 22; *Pardula tinctoria* (Missel Thrush), Mar. 9, 8. (O. P. C.)

Portsmouth.—White Sparrow repeatedly seen with others in the stubbles after harvest (H. S. E.)
**First Appearances of Birds, Insects, etc., in Dorset in 1896.**

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* Scarcce.  † Below the average.  ‡ Abundant.  h. Hibernated.

(1) Abundant in houses on Mar. 7 (O. P. C.)  (2) More abundant than I have ever seen it before. On May 22, and for some time onwards they were to be seen sitting in dozens on flowers of lilac and apple and flying in sunshine.  (3) Queen wasps abundant, but few nests in summer.  (4) At Wareham.  (5) Recorded Dec. 26, 1894, doubtless "forced" in a greenhouse.  (6) Tadpoles Ap. 14.  (7) An early date, more probable for the small tortoisehell.  (8) Record by Miss Faye, Weymouth ; May 26 by N. M. R.  (9) Glow-worm last seen Oct. 20.  (10) Mr. H. S. Gray (Rushmore) records the occurrence of a swarm of bees as early as 9.0 a.m. (no date given).
### Earliest Dorset Records of Plants in Flower in 1895.

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*First Appearances of Birds, Insects, Etc.*
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<td>Jul. 5*</td>
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</table>

* Had been in flower some little time.

**Dorchester.**—Late flowerings. Horse Chestnut, October 12th; Dogwood, October 9th (H. J. M.)

**Childe Okeford.**—Late flowerings. Mouse-ear Hawkweed and Harebell, November 13th; Dogwood, Honeysuckle, and Bramble, October 3rd; Wild Rose, October 16th; Yellow Poppy, December 30th (D. C.)

**Cheddington.**—Hawthorn in flower May 19th, at S. Perrott, near Ilminster. *Ripe Fruit.*—Coltsfoot, May 5th; Hazel, September 1st (S. C.)
Returns of Rainfall, etc., in Dorset in 1895.

By H. S. Eaton

(Past President of the Royal Meteorological Society).

Since last year observations of rainfall have been discontinued at Blandford St. Mary, Godmanstone Manor, Smedmore, and Swanage (The Bank); and none have been received from Poole (West Street). Fresh stations have been established at Bere Regis (Vicarage), Broadwindsor (Blackdown House), Buckhorn Weston (Rectory), Dorchester (Waterworks), Powerstock (West Mellow), Shaftesbury (Cottage Hospital), and Winterborne St. Martin (Clandon House). At the end of the year returns were made to the Club from 38 stations in the county, being an increase of two over 1894.

The gauge at Dorchester occupies very nearly the same position as one in operation from 1865 to 1872, and consequently affords a valuable connecting link and means of comparison between the observations now taken and those of the earlier years. With the exception of Bloxworth Rectory and Binnegar Hall daily returns have been received from all the stations on the forms issued by the Club. The names of the observers and stations and the monthly depth of rain are included in Table I.
The approximate elevation of the receiving surfaces of the gauges above the ground and their height above sea-level is given in Table II.; also the depth of rain in the year, the difference from the average and ratio to the average, the days of rain '01in. and more, days with '01in. only, days with at least 1in., and finally the greatest depth of rain in one day with the date.

At none of the Dorset stations did the total rainfall reach 1in. in February, May, and September; and only twice since the commencement of observations in 1848 has the monthly rainfall been less than in February or under 10in. In 1865 September was rainless. Of the 12 gauges then at work the returns from 7 were 00. The water collected in the other 5 was the product of either dew or mist. In February 1891 there were 34 gauges at work. Fogs were prevalent, and there was slight rain on the 14th of the month: but no rain was recorded by 12 of the observers; and in February 1895 the schedules of 5 of the 37 are without an entry of rain, yet in view of the great differences under the head of days of rain of '01in. only (Table II.) it is almost certain that in many cases slight falls of rain and snow have not been registered.

The subjoined comparison for the three months shows that the drought was most severe in September, 1865:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of Stations</th>
<th>Average Deposition of Water</th>
<th>Stations without Rain, etc.</th>
<th>Station with the Greatest Amount of Rain, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865, September</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>'013</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dorchester '06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891, February</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>'028</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bere Regis '10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895, February</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>'057</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Haselbury Bryan '35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In May the country suffered greatly from drought. There was a complete absence of rain in the 28 days ending the 29th at 24 of the stations in the central and western districts. The little rain that fell in the interval at the remaining 13 stations was practically confined to the east. The average number of rainy days this month was 2·7.
Although the rainfall in September did not reach 1in. at any Dorset station, it must have exceeded that amount in some places during a thunderstorm on the night of the 6th-7th, when 1·60in. was measured at Larmer and 1·59in. at Rushmore. On this occasion the heaviest falls near the central path of the storm were 35in. at West Mellow, 33in. at Portisham, 27in. at Langton Herring, 18in. at Steepleton, 78in. at Martin’s Town (Winterbourne St. Martin), 38in. at Cattistock, 62in. at Dorchester, 37in. at Haselbury Bryan, 41in. at Sturminster Newton, 24in. at Whatcombe, and 35in. at Shaftesbury. The partial distribution of thunderstorm rain is further shewn by there having been only 02in. at Wyke Regis, Portland, Swanage, and Verwood on the right of the main storm path and the same amount at Blackdown on the left.

The wettest day in the year generally was January 12th, at the commencement of a break in the long frost, when a fall of snow, changing to rain the next day, exceeded an inch at about three-fourths of the stations. On April 24th more than an inch of rain fell at the majority of the stations; and November was a rainy month, only two days being without rain.

The rainfall exceeded 1in. at one or more of the stations on 2 days in January, 3 days in April, 1 day in June, 3 days in October, 6 days in November, and 1 day in December.

With regard to the rainfall at Haselbury Bryan, both this year and last the ratio to the average hitherto adopted has been the lowest in the list (Table II.). Such an occurrence two years in succession at one place needs examination. In every year from 1888, when observations began, up to 1893, more rain was measured at Haselbury Bryan than at any other station; but last year it was exceeded at Cheddington, and this year it stands third of the 17 stations where corresponding observations have been made since 1888, the total being greater at Cheddington and Cattistock. For the purpose of this investigation the ratio of the annual rainfall to the period 1888-95 has been computed for each of the 17 stations, and is set forth in Table III., Haselbury Bryan
by itself and the 16 others separately and combined; and the
difference between Haselbury Bryan and the mean of the rest is
given at the foot of the table. The actual rainfall having appeared
in this and previous reports need not be repeated. The resulting
values, which must not be confounded with the ratios in Table II.
of "Dorset Annual Rainfall, 1848-92," exhibit Haselbury Bryan
as relatively the wettest of the Dorset stations in 1888 and
1890 and the driest in 1894 and 1895. This is very unlikely.
No diminution of rain to an extent such as that indicated has been
experienced at any other place. It will be noticed that the
change occurred in 1892, since which time the fall has approxim-
ated to that at Cheddington and other villages among the hills.
Probably the conditions of observation have undergone an alteration
for the better in the last year or two, and 42 or 43 inches instead
of 49 inches may ultimately turn out to be the annual rainfall.

There has been a deficiency of about 5 per cent. in the rainfall
for the year, as deduced from 20 stations, omitting Haselbury
Bryan (Table II., column 9). More precisely, compared with the
period 1848-92, the total rain has been as 94:9 to 100.

The chief meteorological feature of the year was the frost which
commenced on the 30th December, 1894, and, with an interval of
mild weather from the 14th to the 21st of January, lasted till the
5th of March, with some relaxation towards the close. Just
100 years ago a still longer frost, particularly severe in January,
prevailed from the middle of December, 1794, to the commence-
ment of March following. Since then, with the exception of the
very snowy winter of 1813-14, when frost persisted almost
uninterruptedly from the 27th of December to the 5th of February,
the months of January and February together of the present year
have undoubtedly been the coldest of the century.

Bloxworth—Rev. O. P. Cambridge: An almost total absence of
thunderstorms.

Chalbury—Rev. G. H. Billington: Highest temperature 77° on
the 27th of September, lowest 13° on the 6th of February. In
February the average maximum temperature was 32.6, average minimum 23.5.

Hasellbury Bryan—Rev. Canon R. F. Wheeler: 1895 was a most trying one for all garden work. The long-continued cold from the commencement to the middle of March prevented work being got forward as usual, while the spell of dry weather in May and June and the coldness of the ground prevented seeds from germinating.

Portland, Chesil—Rev. W. Waugh: A thunderstorm at 9 p.m. on the 30th of May.

Shaftesbury—Miss L. Wand: The average readings of the maximum thermometer in January and February were respectively 36.1 and 32.8 and of the minimum 27.3 and 22.9, the mean of the two being—January, 31.7; February, 27.8. The cold was very intense on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of February: The maximum thermometer in the screen on these days attained 21.6, 23.0, and 26.8; the minimum 11.8, 13.8, and 13.0. The highest temperature of the air this month was 44.0. Frost occurred on every night but the 23rd, when the thermometer fell to 32.1 in the screen. The maximum thermometer did not exceed 32 on 10 days in January, 13 days in February, and 1 day in March. At one foot below the surface of the ground the temperature of the earth was at or below the freezing point from the 8th of February to the 7th of March inclusive. The average for February was 31.9.


Weymouth—J. R. Eyles: Hours of sunshine, from a Campbell and Stokes' instrument on the pier head:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Hours of Sunshine</th>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>157.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>284</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>269.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>218.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>257.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>226.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>101.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>62.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>37.25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Winterbourne St. Martin—Captain J. E. Acland: Maximum temperatures of 28° and 24° on the 6th and 7th of February and minimum temperatures of 11° and 13° on the same days.

Winterbourne Steepleton—H. Stilwell: Lowest temperature on the 9th of February.
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<td>4.73</td>
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<td>3.26</td>
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<td>2.22</td>
<td>1.47</td>
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<td>0.96</td>
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<td>3.87</td>
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<td>(Whitelovington)</td>
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<td>Shaftesbury</td>
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**RAINFALL IN DORSET.**

**RAINFALL (CONTINUED).**
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<th>Station</th>
<th>Total Rainfall</th>
<th>Adopted Annual Rainfall</th>
<th>Greatest Fall In 24 hrs.</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lyndhurst Milliner (The Yarvis)</td>
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<th>Approximate Height of Rain Gauge, Feet of In.</th>
<th>Ground. Level Sealevel</th>
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<td>0 13 150 190 210 230 250 290 310 320 330 350 370 390 400 410 420 430 450 470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bereghs (Whiteclay)</td>
<td>0 13 150 190 210 230 250 290 310 320 330 350 370 390 400 410 420 430 450 470</td>
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<td>Blackdown House (Broadwinds)</td>
<td>0 13 150 190 210 230 250 290 310 320 330 350 370 390 400 410 420 430 450 470</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0 13 150 190 210 230 250 290 310 320 330 350 370 390 400 410 420 430 450 470</td>
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<td>Beckhampton West</td>
<td>0 13 150 190 210 230 250 290 310 320 330 350 370 390 400 410 420 430 450 470</td>
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<td>Chealington</td>
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<td>Lyndhurst Milliner (The Yarvis)</td>
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**TABLE II.—(CONTINUED.)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Approximate Height of Rain Gauge</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Adopted Average Annual Rainfall</th>
<th>Rainfall in 1895</th>
<th>Greatest Fall in 24 hrs.</th>
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