

SCIENCE PAPER NO. 7

A LIST
OF THE
BIRDS OF HASLEMERE
AND DISTRICT

(APPROXIMATELY WITHIN A SIX-MILE RADIUS)

COMPILED BY THE
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INTRODUCTION.

ALL lovers of birds who live in the delightful district which Edna Lyall described as the beautiful fringe of Surrey's plain cloak must feel that the lot has fallen unto them in a fair ground. With grand hills, much woodland, wide rest lands of heather and pine, many streams and still waters, there are suitable haunts for very local as well as common birds. A big line of migration comes over the heights of Haslemere in spring and returns in autumn, and it is noteworthy, too, that the victims of the winter storms—like Petrels and Divers—have been picked up exhausted under the same Milford-Witley-Haslemere airway. From Godalming to Havant the earliest Chiffchaffs and Blackcaps appear to alight not far from the railway-line—coming from the Isle of Wight—before the wider waves distribute them. It would be interesting if some resident on Hindhead would note the migrants that reach us there, and how far their arrival-grounds extend towards Churt. Numbers of birds do undoubtedly come and go about the Punch Bowl. Two hundred and ten species are mentioned in this list, and keen observation—especially at the Frensham ponds—may in time add some others which have been obtained in the county, but outside our district. Many of our rarities are in the museum at Charterhouse, a few in the Haslemere Museum; others, like the Black Redstart, etc., in our own—relics from the days when bird-study was another word for bird-massacre. To-day—with the exception of the unwelcome visits of clutch-hunters, with their destructive fad of multiplying similar egg-shells, if rare—we have advanced, and my best thanks are given to all those true bird-lovers who with field-glass or camera find a real and lasting delight in accurate observation. They have been a great help in bringing these short records up to date.

W. A. S.

December, 1920.

LIST OF BIRDS.

TURDINÆ.

- Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*). Common. I have seen one with the breast spots fused, and have known one nest on a low stump.
- Song Thrush (*T. musicus*). Common. Rarely nearly white or chamois-leather colour. Eggs not uncommonly spotless. I have heard one adopt the Sandpiper's call.
- Redwing (*T. iliacus*). Common in winter. Call "seeu." Single birds often sing here, and flocks unite in a sweet charm.
- Fieldfare (*T. pilaris*). Less common. Seems to prefer clay soils. Call "yack chuck" and a softer note on the wing. Charm harsher than that of the Redwing. I have noticed a pied bird in the district.
- Blackbird (*T. merula*). Common. Often pied here, and E. W. Swanton observed a real albino in 1919 and 1920. A persistent fruit-stealer.
- Ring Ouzel (*T. torquatus*). On Hindhead and elsewhere during spring and autumn migrations (R. J. Hutchinson and Dr. Bulley).
- Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*). Nests in a few places on the commons. The larger race also passes through the district, and I have seen it alight on quite tall trees.
- Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*). Local, but several pairs often nest in a small area. They catch dragon-flies, often quite large ones. The greenish-blue eggs are sometimes spotted or zoned with rust colour.
- Stonechat (*P. rubicola*). A few stay, the winter migrants arriving in March. H. Bentham tells me that he and his friend H. H. Farwig saw a cream-coloured young one in July, 1919. J. Denyer once found a dead bird with its foot impaled on a gorse needle.
- Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*). Nests here and there in the district, but is quite local. Eggs sometimes speckled.
- Black Redstart (*R. titys*). Occurs rarely in autumn, as in Sussex.
- Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*). Common. I have seen a pied bird and several buff-coloured young ones. There is a local pied one in the Haslemere Museum. Eggs not uncommonly pure white, and I have once seen a brick-red specimen which was taken at Cut Mill.

Nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*). Common in places that suit it. Rarely sings on tree-tops. Nest sometimes well off the ground.

SYLVIINÆ.

- Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*). Abundant. Eggs sometimes resemble those of the Sedge Warbler.
- Lesser Whitethroat (*S. curruca*). Generally distributed. Song a sort of jingle. It has a low, sibilant call. I have seen pure white eggs, and once watched a melanic bird.
- Blackcap (*S. atricapilla*). Common. A pretty variety of its eggs is suffused with rusty red.
- Garden Warbler (*S. hortensis*). Not nearly so common, but nests in most parts of our district.
- Dartford Warbler (*S. undata*). Local. Clutch-hunters before the war, also camps and common fires, have caused it to become very much rarer than it used to be. Song and eggs are somewhat like those of the Whitethroat. Alarms "cha cha" and "tuc tuc." I have seen it in Hayling Island on migration.
- Golden-crested Wren (*Regulus cristatus*). Usually common. Scarce in 1919 till more arrived in the autumn. Possibly the Fire-crested (*R. ignicapillus*) comes sometimes, but I have no authentic record. It has a black line through the eye.
- Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*). Common. Eggs sometimes pure white.
- Willow Wren (*P. trochilus*). Abundant. Nests occasionally domeless. A primrose-coloured bird was shot at Witley in 1861, and a yellow one has been killed at Haslemere more recently (E. W. S.).
- Wood Wren (*P. sibilatrix*). Local, but several pairs nest in places that it favours. No feathers are used for lining.
- Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*). Local. Nests in pampas clumps, reeds, and willows.
- Marsh Warbler (*A. palustris*). A rare visitor. L. B. Mowritz mentions two nests in 1907, but they were afterwards robbed. A rat (?) had the young ones from a nest that I found since then, and I have only one other note of one passing in autumn. Not at all shy, it returns to the same perch and sings—with its feet covered—a varied, imitative medley. Back tint like the Garden Warbler's. Underparts white, tinged with sulphur-buff.
- Sedge Warbler (*A. phragmitis*). Nests in a good many spots.
- Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella naevia*). A regular summer visitor, but local. Nests on the commons as well as in rough marshlands. It is rather like a greenish Hedge Sparrow with a fan-shaped tail.

ACCENTORINÆ.

Hedge Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*). Common. Rarely pied. Charterhouse has an albino specimen. It is fond of eating out east-aside potatoes. Also comes regularly for our fowls' corn.

Alpine Accentor (*A. collaris*). One, killed at Milford in 1841, is in the Charterhouse collection.

PANURIDÆ.

Bearded Tit (*Panurus biarmicus*). Only in the past; 1825, Cut Mill.

PARIDÆ.

Long-tailed Tit (*Acredula caudata*). Well distributed, but scarce in 1919 until autumn.

Great Tit (*Parus major*). Common.

Blue Tit (*P. cæruleus*). Common.

Marsh Tit (*P. palustris*). Common.

Coal Tit (*P. ater*). Local.

SITTIDÆ.

Nuthatch (*Sitta cæsia*). Fairly common in all suitable localities.

TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Wren (*Troglodytes parvulus*). Common. I have seen a slightly pied bird. Domeless nests occur in holes in trees.

CERTHIIDÆ.

Tree Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*). Fairly common. Very rarely it works head downwards.

MOTACILLIDÆ.

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*). Common. Large flocks migrate. In May, 1920, a pair built their nest inside a new nest of a Starling in our dovecot, but did not use it till June, when it had six eggs for the second brood.

White Wagtail (*M. alba*). Occasionally on passage. T. Lindsay Thacker saw one near Haslemere in May, 1904; L. B. M., one at Frensham on August 30, 1906; and I watched a third on September 22, 1919. One on Blackdown, October 10, 1920 (E. W. S.).

Grey Wagtail (*M. melanope*). This graceful bird nests in several places on both sides of our border.

Blue-headed Wagtail (*M. flava*). A rare straggler. Adult at Frensham on August 5, 1906 (L. B. M.). It has a white streak over each eye.

Yellow Wagtail (*M. raii*). Local as a nesting species, but many pass during the spring and autumn migrations. Bathes like the others.

Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*). A common summer visitor which nests with us freely. Eggs vary a good deal, like those of the next mentioned.

Meadow Pipit (*A. pratensis*). Residents are largely reinforced by migrants in March. Bathes like the last-named.

Rock Pipit (*A. obscurus*). Has been shot at Tilford.

ORIOOLIDÆ.

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). Has been shot at Chiddingfold and Witley. Its usual fate unfortunately.

LANIIDÆ.

Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*). An irregular winter visitor. The Charterhouse collection contains a specimen from Haslemere. Another was seen by W. A. Nayler and J. D. in early April, 1919.

Red-backed Shrike (*L. collurio*). Fairly common most seasons. It impales mice and worms as well as humble bees, and kills young birds. I have found seven red-spotted eggs in a nest.

Woodchat (*L. pomeranus*). A specimen from Milford is in the Charterhouse collection.

AMPELIDÆ.

Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*). A beautiful but rare visitor. I have heard of but three examples in recent years.

MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). Common. Eggs sometimes spotless blue. I have once seen one bathe.

Pied Flycatcher (*M. atricapilla*). A rare visitor. Witley, April 29, 1891 (J. B. Chandler). The specimen at Charterhouse also came from there, and was shot in May. My only personal observation was in May during my schooldays, but I have no records for the autumn.

HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). Common. Birds ringed in England have been noticed in Natal. White or pied specimens occur now and then.

House Martin (*Chelidon urbica*). Common. Rarely pure white.

Sand Martin (*Cotile riparia*). Common in suitable places.

FRINGILLIDÆ.

Greenfinch (*Ligurinus chloris*). Common. Pulls primroses to bits to get at the ovaries. I have seen a pale specimen in the district.

- Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). Rather local, but I have seen parties of thirty or forty in winter, and once watched a pair lay hold of a marauding Squirrel in May, but even their powerful beaks did not prevent it from rifling their nest. It can be seen best when it comes after one's peas. Song poor, "tissuck with a Canary-like note" repeated. Call on the wing a sharp "sweet."
- Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*). This beautiful and useful bird is increasing in numbers and nests in a good many places. Parties may be seen in the white birches and alders in winter, and sometimes a few associate with Redpolls.
- Siskin (*C. spinus*). Fairly numerous in the alders in some winters. Miss Hamson noticed a flock at Haslemere on Christmas day, and two days earlier in 1905. I have not heard of its nesting on our side of the county.
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Abundant. Pied specimens are frequent, and I have seen several very dark ones. Eggs sometimes pure white or circled as if with spilt ink. I have found their nests in holes in oak and sweet chestnut trees.
- Tree Sparrow (*P. montanus*). Arrives in October in small numbers usually, and stays till mid-March. Rarely stays to nest. My only notes are Witley, May 26, 1907, G. Dalgleish; and once in my garden since then.
- Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*). Common. I have never failed to see females amongst the winter flocks, notwithstanding what the books say. The eggs are sometimes spotless blue, resemble those of the Bullfinch, or have a rust-red top. If kept off newly-sown seeds this is a most useful bird in the garden.
- Brambling (*F. montifringilla*). Usually arrives in small numbers early in October and stays till the end of March. More plentiful in the winter of 1919. Call "chweet" and "chib."
- Linnet (*Linota cannabina*). Common. Eggs sometimes pure blue. I have seen a pied bird in a large flock in winter.
- Mealy Redpoll (*L. linaria*). A rare straggler. One feeding on the ground, with about a dozen of the Lesser, on March 13, 1920, is my only note.
- Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*). Common in winter. Several pairs stay and nest every year, often building in gorse bushes.
- Twite (*L. flavirostris*). A rare winter visitor, but perhaps overlooked. Several are preserved in the Haslemere and Charterhouse collections from the past, and I noticed some just before Christmas in 1919.

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europæa*). Seems to be getting scarce, owing to unjustifiable shooting by gardeners. This is Nature's pruner of grubbed buds. Every two or three years three or five work at parts of our quince-trees for several days, and the crop is heavy. The parts pruned by them bear the next season. A rare variety of their eggs has the ground colour white.

Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*). Widely distributed now and then during autumn and winter. In such seasons a few pairs stay and nest. Scarce or absent in other years. I have no record of the Two-barred (*L. bifasciata*) for Haslemere, though it has been shot near Godalming several times in the past.

EMBERIZINÆ.

Corn Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). Mentioned for the district in the lists of Roger J. Hutchinson and H. Watkins. Rare in this part of Surrey.

Yellow Bunting (*E. citrinella*). Common in most parts.

Cirl Bunting (*E. cirbus*). Rare off the chalk. Male in song at Frensham, July 28, 1909, and male at Tilford, April 8, 1912 (H.B.). Miss C. M. Acland noticed one at Headley in 1915.

Reed Bunting (*E. schoeniclus*). A pair nest here and there, but it is not so common as formerly. Flocks arrive on the commons in March from thirty to fifty strong (H. B., J. D., and W. A. S.).

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). Only recorded by H. W.

STURNIDÆ.

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Common. Occasionally pied. Eggs frequently white.

CORVIDÆ.

Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*). Fairly abundant. I have seen it pounce on and carry off young Chaffinches after they had left the nest some time. A rare variety of the eggs resembles those of the Red-legged Partridge. A mimic in a wild state, and an amusing one in captivity.

Magpie (*Pica rustica*). Common in one part of our district, and during the war it increased in others where it used to be scarce. I have seen one eat a dead comrade, found nests in quite low thorns, and once saw a domeless one. Its larder is often full of the remains of moles.

Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*). Fairly common. Sometimes slightly pied. Rarely white. I have seen them pluck hair for their nests from horses and fallow deer.

- Raven (*C. corax*). There is one from Chiddingfold in the Charterhouse collection. H. W. records it from Hind-head.
- Carrion Crow (*C. corone*). It increased in numbers during the war. The eggs vary a good deal from nearly spotless blue. It likes big water beetles and Swan mussels, and sometimes has a bathe.
- Hooded Crow (*C. cornix*). Visits us now and then in autumn and winter. A small flock stayed several months near Haslemere for fish manure in 1905 (R. J. H.). I have seen one bathe in the Wey as Rooks and Jackdaws frequently do.
- Rook (*C. frugilegus*). Common. I have seen pied and grey and black birds in the district, and heard of white ones.

ALAUDIDÆ.

- S skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). Common. It is fond of dusting, and settles on railings, hurdle stakes, sign-posts and telegraph wires, but I have not seen one bathe in a wild state. Eggs rarely pure white. I have noticed a pale buff-coloured bird at Frensham.
- Woodlark (*A. arborea*). Local, but nests here and there. The pretty eggs are quite different from Skylarks'. One of our finest songsters.

CYPSELIDÆ.

- Swift (*Cypselus apus*). Common. I have often noticed it cling to bricks before entering the eaves to its nest.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

- Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*). Common. It often settles crossways on branches and fences, as well as lengthways. It "churrs" by day at times.

IYNGINÆ.

- Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*). Fairly common usually. It utters its repeated "kews" on the ground, and on the wing at times. I once found its eggs in a hole in a sandpit. It is fond of ejecting Tits' nests from bird boxes which it covets.

PICINÆ.

- Green Woodpecker (*Gecinys viridis*). Fairly common. To be seen feeding on the ground much oftener than the next two species. It settles crossways on fences and rails frequently, and on clumps of heather. I have seen one carrying an acorn apparently in its bill.

Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*). Not very common. It has a loud drum in the mating season like the Green, and often uses its old nesting hole. The young are very noisy.

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*D. minor*). Frequent. Is easier to watch drumming than the others. Call "si si si si," often uttered on the wing. Its "gyk" alarm is much lower than that of the Great Spotted. Both species sometimes descend head downwards.

ALCEDINIDÆ.

Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*). Not very common, but visits most of the ponds. I have known it nest in a drainpipe. It ejects cuds of tiny fish-bones, and no doubt forms its nest in this way too.

UPUPIDÆ.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*). A rare visitor. It was seen on Blackdown years ago, and probably the bird seen by Dr. Davies at Hurtmore for three days in April, 1920, came over Hindhead. One seen at Haslemere in 1915 (E. W. S.).

CUCULIDÆ.

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*). Common. Judging from a very pale egg, it comes back to its old haunts each season like the Swallow tribe, the Nightingale, and others.

STRIGIDÆ.

Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*). Not very common. The law of protection needs enforcing against gamekeepers and others with regard to it and other members of this useful genus.

Long-Eared Owl (*Asio otus*). Local. The young have a kitten-like call.

Short-Eared Owl (*A. accipitrinus*). Apparently a rare visitor. One on the commons on March 13, 1920. I have seen one settle on a fence when put up out of turnips.

Tawny Owl (*Syrnium aluco*). Fairly common. I have known young ones in a rabbit burrow, and found decapitated young rabbits with them.

Little Owl (*Athene noctua*). Had increased during the previous five or six years, but seemed scarce in 1920. A pair which nested in a friend's hollow acacia for several years failed to return. They never touched his chickens—though close at hand—but fed on beetles, worms and birds, including a decapitated young Cuckoo. They keep down Sparrows. Call "keuk keuk." They have various mewing and sharp cries as well, and utter a far-reaching Curlew-like note in February. I have known them from boyhood in Sussex.

FALCONIDÆ.

- Marsh Harrier (*Circus æruginosus*). A rare visitor nowadays. I watched a pair on the commons on May 16, 1914.
- Hen Harrier (*C. cyaneus*). An occasional visitor. Pair near the Devil's Jumps on March 17, 1907 (L. B. M.). I have since seen them on several occasions, and a pair stayed for several weeks one winter.
- Montagu's Harrier (*C. cineraceus*). Smaller and slimmer than the preceding. Two young were reared in 1907. Eggs failed to hatch in 1908 (H. B., and O. H. Latter.) Has occurred since then. J. D. nearly cycled over a young bird in 1917, the latest year in which we observed any.
- Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*). A rare visitor. Recorded by H. W. In 1913 W. A. N. saw one, and I watched another a year or two earlier.
- White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*). H. W.'s useful list records this rare straggler. We have seen it over the South Downs in some winters.
- Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*). From its size as it passed over me I believe I have seen one in recent years.
- Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*). Still rather frequent. Kills young Partridges out of covies sometimes, and Wood Pigeons. Winter larders stored with Jays are mentioned by Mr. Smoker. The eggs are very beautiful, and vary a good deal—sometimes having buff-coloured blotches.
- Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*). There are specimens from Milford and Witley in the Charterhouse collection.
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). I have noticed several passing during the last ten years, and put one off our garden wall in spring, 1920. Presumably it had missed a strike at a Wood Pigeon.
- Hobby (*F. subbuteo*). This beautiful Falcon has been noted by L. B. M., H. B., H. H. F., or myself in most seasons since 1906. It has reared its young successfully, but suffers from the attentions of clutch hunters. Wings long and sharp. Cry something like the Kestrel's. I have seen a Curlew make a rush at one.
- Merlin (*F. vesaloni*). Mentioned in R. J. H.'s list, H. B. records one for November 12, 1910, and December 2, 1911, at Frensham, and I have two or three notes for my side of the district.
- Red-footed Falcon (*F. vespertinus*). A rare visitor. I have examined a specimen which was shot in Witley Park in spring some years back. It was not in adult plumage, as was a male which gave me a short inspection on July 11, 1915.

Kestrel (*F. tinnunculus*). Frequent. I have seen one carry a tiny rabbit, but its usual food consists of grasshoppers, beetles, small birds, etc. I have an egg with hardly any red on it.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). A rare visitor. O. H. L., J. D. and I have a few recent records of this fine species passing. It looks like a Heron, minus the outstretched legs, when flying.

PELECANIDÆ.

Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*). An occasional straggler. One at Frensham Great Pond in the autumn of 1899 (Bryan Hook). An immature bird there on August 28, 1907 (L. B. M.).

Shag (*P. graculus*). One killed at Cut Mill pond in 1820.

Gannet (*Sula bassana*). The Charterhouse collection contains specimens from Frensham and Haslemere.

ARDEIDÆ.

Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). Frequent. J. D. found a flourishing nesting colony in 1919 near an old recorded haunt of theirs. W. A. N. photographed some young ones in 1920. I have seen an egg taken at Peper Harow, but young birds were shot and the spot was deserted before my time. Prior to the war there was a nesting colony in Woolmer Forest.

Purple Heron (*A. purpurea*). Stafford mentions one killed at Frensham; there is no other record of its occurrence.

Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellarus*). E. W. S. records one shot at Grayshott in January, 1895. Another at Forked Pond on January 12, 1907 (C. Court-Treat).

CICONIIDÆ.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*). One mentioned, in Stafford's Private Notes, as killed at Frensham.

PLATALEIDÆ.

Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*). Three are recorded from Frensham in the past.

PHENICOPTERIDÆ.

Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*). One seen at Frensham in 1909 by O. H. L., H. B., and other observers.

ANATIDÆ.

Grey-lag Goose (*Anser cinereus*). This species has been observed or obtained years ago, but I have no recent notes of it.

- White-fronted Goose (*A. albifrons*). There are no recent records.
- Bernacle Goose (*Bernicla leucopsis*). One at Charterhouse was shot near Elstead in 1849. Two were seen in Witley Park in February, 1919, by D. McLean.
- Hooper Swan (*Cygnus musicus*). A rare visitor. There are no recent records.
- Mute Swan (*C. olor*). Generally distributed. I have counted nearly fifty together on two of our ponds.
- Common Sheld-Duck (*Tadorna cornuta*). A winter visitor of very irregular appearance. There is one at Charterhouse, from Frensham.
- Mallard (*Anas boscas*). Common, and nests freely. I have seen two white ones get up from a lonely pond with others.
- Gadwall (*A. strepera*). A female at Charterhouse was shot at Hammer pond, and a drake near Elstead, in 1850. One adult at Frensham, November 12, 1920 (W. A. S.).
- Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*). T. L. T. has it in his list, and says in a letter that he picked up a dead young one in 1904. H. B. reports a drake on March 6, 1915, and a pair on March 13, 1920, at Frensham.
- Pintail (*Daifila acuta*). An even more uncommon visitor. Adult drake at Frensham on February 8, 1908 (H. B.). It has also been observed by G. Streatfield.
- Teal (*Nettion crecca*). Well distributed, and nests rather freely.
- Garganey (*Querquedula circia*). I have seen a beautiful drake in a case of ducks shot in the district.
- Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*). I see a few most winters at Frensham.
- Common Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*). A regular winter visitor—sometimes in hundreds. H. B. and I have noticed pairs in May several times.
- Ferruginous Duck (*F. nyroca*). I watched one on October 8, 1920, at Frensham.
- Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*). The remarks about the Pochard apply to this species, and it is said to have nested with us.
- Scaup-Duck (*F. marila*). I remember seeing one in the Rev. J. B. Chandler's collection when I was a schoolboy; it was shot at Witley. Two females at Frensham on Nov. 28, 1908 (H. B.), two adults, Dec. 30, 1920 (W. A. S.).
- Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*). A good many notes by L. B. M. and H. B., from 1906 to 1915. I saw one in the autumn of 1919.

- Goosander (*Mergus merganser*). H. B. gives two records for 1909, one for 1911, and counted thirteen immature or female birds on March 13, 1920, at Frensham.
- Red-breasted Merganser (*M. serrator*). No recent note, but I have seen two from our side shot many years back.
- Smew (*M. albellus*). I have seen a fine adult male shot years ago. One (probably an immature male) was seen by C. C.-T., at Frensham, on April 30, 1907.

COLUMBIDÆ.

- Wood-Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*). Common. Often abundant in winter.
- Stock-Dove (*C. œnas*). Rather local. Flocks of twenty to thirty in winter. It swallows many small snail-shells whole.
- Turtle-Dove (*Turtur communis*). Common. Like the Wood-Pigeon it coos on the ground at times, and more rarely on the wing.

PTEROCLIDÆ.

- Pallas's Sand-Grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*). My old Charterhouse master, the Rev. G. S. Davies, observed seven near Thursley in 1888.

TETRAONIDÆ.

- Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*). No recent records. A grey hen, shot on Blackdown on November 15, 1890, is in the possession of Colonel F. Glennie. "1899, a cock bird, near Hindhead, Herbert Eastwood" (Bucknill's "Birds of Surrey," 1900). Two pairs near Thursley, 1898 and 1899, and a pair in the same neighbourhood in 1905 (E. W. S.).

PHASIANIDÆ.

- Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). Common. I have noticed white, pied, and "Bohemian" or pale buff varieties in the district. I have seen them eat elder and blackberries.
- Common Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*). Fairly common. The form with a white horseshoe occurs, and I have seen a stuffed white bird. It settles on stone walls and wooden gates sometimes.
- Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*). Less common. It perches in trees at times, and often nests on rick-tops.
- Quail (*Coturnix communis*). It has been shot near Haslemere. I have noticed it twice in recent autumns. The last occasion was on the day of the Armistice, November 11, 1918.

RALLIDÆ.

- Land-Rail (*Crex pratensis*). Recorded in three of the local lists. Nests rarely on our side of the district. Formerly frequent.
- Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruella*). A rare visitor. A male was shot on Headley Heath by a keeper in 1884. One in Witley Park on May 1, 1906 (G. D.).
- Little Crake (*P. parva*). Rare. I had an opportunity of watching one for a short time by one of the ponds on the commons, on September 17, 1910. Note a defiant "kik kik kik," as it strutted into thick cover.
- Water-Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). Local, but breeds in several parts of the district. Cry like the squealing of a rabbit in a trap. Very noisy when the young are hatched off. One was killed by flying against the windows of my old house at Charterhouse at night.
- Moor-Hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Common. Sometimes nests in trees, and often perches on them when disturbed by foxes, which are fond of them. I once counted seventy out feeding together, including a brown female. A pied bird was shot at Haslemere in 1896. About that time an albino, now in the Haslemere Museum, was shot in Woolmer Forest.
- Coot (*Fulica atra*). Common. Nests in many places. This species and the preceding, I think, swallow small pebbles for trituration.

ÆDICNEMIDÆ.

- Stone-Curlew (*Ædicnemus scolopax*). S. A. Davies saw one on Hankley Common in April, 1895.

CHARADRIIDÆ.

- Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*). Two in the Charterhouse collection were probably killed on Hindhead in 1845.
- Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticola*). L. B. M., H. B., and I have noticed it occasionally at Frensham. On May 30, 1909, four eggs were found by H. B., a very interesting inland record.
- Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*). Irregular winter visitor. Miss Unwin picked one up at Churt, on February 11, 1912. I have two or three notes since that, but only saw a single bird in the 1919-1920 winter.
- Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris*). Increasing in its nesting haunts. An egg which a Crow had just sucked, on April 15, 1920, had a pale blue-green ground. A most useful bird to the farmer.

- Turnstone (*Streptilas interpres*). One shot at Hammer Pond is in the Charterhouse collection.
- Oyster-Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*). It has been shot at Frensham.
- Avocet (*Recurvirosta avocetta*). Recorded from Frensham in Stafford's Private Notes.
- Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus candidus*). Mentioned by Gilbert White as shot by Frensham Pond in 1779.
- Grey Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). A rare winter straggler.
- Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*). Well distributed. Nests here and there on the edges of our three counties in some years at any rate. I have seen a pied specimen which was shot in our district. One with partly white wings, in the Haslemere Museum, was shot in Woolmer Forest.
- Common Snipe (*Gallinago caelestis*). Abundant in some seasons, and nests in many places. Often perches on trees. The action of the wings and outspread tail when falling appears to cause the bleating sound produced by both sexes.
- Jack Snipe (*G. gallinula*). Much less plentiful than formerly. Now and then it utters a sound when flushed like the creaking of a strap.
- Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*). Occasional visitor. L. B. M., H. B., and W. A. S. Ten notes between us—mostly at Frensham Ponds.
- Little Stint (*T. minuta*). One at Frensham Little Pond, in company with a Dunlin, on July 22, 1919 (H. B.).
- Curlew-Sandpiper (*T. subarquata*). One (showing a considerable amount of red plumage) at Frensham on April 13, 1906 (L. B. M.). An immature bird—also by the Little Pond—on August 16, 1920 (W. A. S.).
- Purple Sandpiper (*T. striata*). Charterhouse has a specimen which was shot at Milford.
- Knot (*T. canutus*). One shot near the Pudmoors at the end of December, 1844 (J. D. Salmon).
- Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*). It has been shot at Frensham (Waring Kidd).
- Common Sandpiper (*Totanus hypoleucus*). A regular spring and autumn visitor in small numbers. Nests with us now and then. Gerard Streatfield found two young ones at Frensham in 1896, and I watched a family party of six in Witley Park on July 19, 1911, which the keeper said nested there. I believe they nested at Peper Harow in 1910.
- Green Sandpiper (*T. ochropus*). L. B. M. and H. B. and I have noticed it on several occasions. My latest note was on April 17, 1920. Call "klee wheet." The white rump is conspicuous as it rises.

- Common Redshank (*T. calidris*). Frequently passes over. It has nested in late years in two or three places. H. B. and H. H. F. have found the young ones, and kindly showed me a nest with eggs, in 1920. It has a nice charm whilst rising and falling in the air. Settles on fences, etc., and sometimes on trees.
- Spotted Redshank (*T. fuscus*). There is a specimen in the Charterhouse collection, which was obtained at Forked Pond in 1855.
- Greenshank (*T. canescens*). A rare visitor to the Frensham ponds.
- Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa belgica*). Specimens from Liphook, 1840, are at Charterhouse.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

- Common Curlew (*Numenius arquata*). Several pairs have nested in the district for some years past. Both sexes join in the nesting-time charm, which is sometimes uttered on the ground. Sometimes they alight gracefully on small pine-tops; H. B. drew my attention to it.
- Whimbrel (*N. phaeopus*). I have noticed passing birds on several occasions during the last ten years.

LARIDÆ.

- Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*). It has been shot at Frensham in the past, and was observed—which is infinitely better—by H. B., on July 31, 1910, and August 2, 1914. Call “ thic-thic thikeeu.”
- Sandwich Tern (*Sterna cantiaca*). One at Charterhouse was shot at Frensham in 1837. I saw one over some ponds on the commons on July 11, 1914, and heard its cry—a loud “ kirhitt, kirhitt.”
- Roseate Tern (*S. dougalli*). “ A Son of the Marshes ” states that it has been shot at Frensham.
- Common Tern (*S. fluviatilis*). Visits Frensham occasionally. One on August 5, 1912, and June 8, 1913 are H. B.’s notes, and J. D. once showed me a dead bird which he had picked up there. I saw two on October 8, 1920.
- Little Tern (*S. minuta*). Another occasional visitor. One on August 5, 1908, and two on July 13, 1909 (H. B.). It has also been noticed by G. S. One picked up and brought to me on October 16, 1920 (W. A. S.).
- Little Gull (*Larus minutus*). One was shot near Frensham in 1875.
- Black-headed Gull (*L. ridibundus*). Passes over not infrequently or alights on flooded meadows. It occasionally settles on trees.

Common Gull (*L. canus*). Also not uncommon. I have seen one on a lawn at Charterhouse during severe weather.

Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*). It passes over not infrequently.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*L. fuscus*). Much less commonly seen. One on August 12, 1906 (L. B. M.); one on May 4, 1910 (W. A. S.); three on December 2, 1911; and one on May 26, 1912 (H. B.).

Great Black-backed Gull (*L. maximus*). Apparently only a rare straggler. L. B. M. saw an immature bird at Frensham on June 2, 1906.

Kittiwake Gull (*Rissa tridactyla*). An occasional visitor. J. D. tells me that he noticed one at Frensham before the war.

STERCORARIIDÆ.

Arctic or Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*). A very rare straggler. One was found in an exhausted state on Headley Heath in October, 1891.

ALCINÆ.

Common Guillemot (*Uria troile*). Charterhouse has one from Milford.

Little Auk (*Mergulus alle*). Occasionally storm-driven. One in the Charterhouse collection was picked up at Haslemere. It has been taken at Witley, and I have seen a third from Milford.

FRATERCULINÆ.

Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). Has been picked up dead or injured on High Down Ball, twice at Witley, and more recently on the Hog's Back.

COLYMBIDÆ.

Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*). Several have been killed at Frensham. More recently a bird which had struck the telegraph wires at Haslemere was turned out, by E. W. S., on Inval pond, where it recovered.

Black-throated Diver (*C. arcticus*). A very rare visitor to Frensham (W. K.).

Red-throated Diver (*C. septentrionalis*). There is a specimen from Frensham at Charterhouse, and also one which was picked up alive near Shamley Green on January 12, 1918, and sent to the Zoo by W. F. Rawnsley.

PODICIPEDIDÆ.

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). A few pairs nest with us yearly.

- Slavonian or Horned Grebe (*P. auritus*). A rare straggler. Charterhouse has one from Cosford Pond, 1839.
- Black-necked or Eared Grebe (*P. nigricollis*). Three or four have been killed in the past. H. B. saw one in winter plumage on the Great Frensham Pond on March 14, 1920.
- Little Grebe (*P. fluviatilis*). Well distributed as a nesting species. I have picked out a shellless egg in a favourite haunt of theirs. J. D. has observed them flap up to roost in evergreens when they come on to the Wey in winter.

PROCELLARIIDÆ.

- Storm-Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*). Storm-driven occasionally. Single specimens from Milford and Witley are at Charterhouse.
- Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). Charterhouse has birds from Rodborough Hill, Hindhead, and Haslemere. I watched one at Frensham Great Pond on December 30, 1911. Ducks and Teal put it up when it settled anywhere near them, and a Great Crested Grebe took five long dives after it before leaving it alone for me to admire at fairly close quarters.

PUFFINIDÆ.

- Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*). The two at Charterhouse are probably from Farnham district.

ADDENDUM.

(To follow "Alpine Accentor," p. 6.)

CINCLIDÆ.

- Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). I have seen one which was shot at Peper Harow some forty years ago. The specimen at Charterhouse came from Unstead.

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The following observers, mentioned more than once in the list, are, for the sake of brevity, indicated, after the first reference, by their initials only :

H. Bentham (H. B.).
C. Court-Treat (C. C.-T.).
J. Denyer (J. D.).
Waring Kidd (W. K.).
L. B. Moritz (L. B. M.).
Gerard Streatfield (G. S.).
E. W. Swanton (E. W. S.).
H. Watkins (H. W.).

J. B. Chandler (J. B. C.).
Gordon Dalglish (G. D.).
Roger J. Hutchinson (R. J. H.).
O. H. Latter (O. H. L.).
W. A. Naylor (W. A. N.).
W. A. Shaw (W. A. S.).
T. Lindsay Thacker (T. L. T.).