



## Milford-on-Sea Historical Record Society

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## Birds of Milford.

BY THE REV. J. E. KELSALL, M.A., M.B.O.U.,  
AND  
R. E. COLES, M.B.O.U.

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It should be explained that neither of the authors of this paper now lives at Milford, but in the neighbouring parish of Milton; Coles, however, has known Milford since the year 1883, and was living and visiting there from time to time up to the year 1893, at one period being the tenant of Keyhaven Cottage.

No account of the birds of Milford would be complete without reference to Colonel Peter Hawker, who possessed Keyhaven Cottage, from the year 1815 until his death in 1853. He was a very close observer, and wherever possible we have referred to his notes on the birds of the district.

Our reference here, however, must be short, as we understand that the Record Society is about to publish a Biography of the Colonel by Dr. Harris.

Keyhaven harbour and the mud-flats of the Solent must have teemed with wild-fowl in the Colonel's days, and it is with regret that we are obliged to write that similar days are not likely to recur. Few ducks or geese visit the harbour now, and should hard weather bring in small flocks of ducks and wigeon, as happened during the cold snap of February, 1912, the birds are soon scared away by the army of shore gunners turned out from the neighbourhood. The character of the feeding grounds has much altered of recent years, owing to the rapid increase of a rice or cord grass, (*spartina*), and this probably accounts for the disappearance of many birds. This grass has

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affected our estuaries on the south coast from Poole to Chichester; particularly is it noticeable on the west side of Southampton water. An interesting lecture on this grass and its value as a land builder, was given on January 25th last, under the auspices of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society, by Dr. Otto Stapf, F.L.S., F.R.S., (Royal Gardens, Kew), and fully reported in the *Lymington Chronicle* of February 6th. During the last twenty-five years the parish of Milford has much changed in appearance and increased in population. In the early eighties, the village was a small unpretentious place, and not a sign of new building was to be seen in the district,—the village proper beginning on the West, with the old houses next the bridge, and ending with the house "Carringtons" on the East. Leaving the village by the bridge and going West, only five houses were passed before reaching Hordle ~~CNS~~ House. These were, on the left, in Westover Lane, Westover, and the farm house, and on the right, Rookcliff, Kivernails, and a one-storied lodge close to the Hordle boundary. It was an unfrequented walk from Westover Lane across the fields by Sturt Pool to Keyhaven, where the whitewashed and thatched cottages, formerly occupied by Col. Hawker's fowlers—Read and Shuttler—were still standing.

Read was the noted gunner whom the Colonel described as "the unrivalled James Read, the Mozart of all the wild-fowl men, grand potentate of all the gunners." He was succeeded by Stephen Shuttler, whose descendants—Stephen and Frank Shuttler—both accomplished wild-fowlers, still reside in the parish, though we think it is some time since they launched their punts in pursuit of fowl. If we cross the creek by the hatches and walk to the spot locally called "the point" we obtain a comprehensive view of the flats where the Colonel so successfully manœvered his punt. Perhaps the best and most interesting time to visit this part of Keyhaven is a bright still day in late June, just as the tide commences to ebb. The

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Isle of Wight with its old town of Yarmouth and red forts of Victoria and Cliff End is seen through the heat haze, and the sparkling Solent as it rushes through Hurst passage soon leaves the mud-flats sufficiently uncovered to attract the gulls, chiefly of two species, Herring Gull and Black-headed, at this season, who are followed by Redshanks, Ringed Plover, and perhaps, Dunlin, for some of the latter, non-breeding birds, are often to be seen here all the year. A few hundred yards behind us the Avon water flows to the sea by way of the hatches, first passing through many acres of spear grass, the haunt of the Otter and summer home of numerous Sedge Warblers, the adjoining rushy meadows providing nesting sites for the Redshank and Reed Bunting. So far this fair prospect is unmarred, but we fear that it is not to remain so, for should the proposed scheme to build docks and quays for the accommodation of ocean liners be carried into being, the effect on this picturesque and out-of-the-way spot, would be disastrous in the extreme.

Notwithstanding the changed conditions which have of course adversely affected the bird life of the district there are still many interesting species to be observed; and Keyhaven, its marshes, and Hurst beach provide us with between eighty and ninety of the total, 188 species, which we record for the parish.

Most of the rarities have been observed at Keyhaven. Colonel Hawker noted the Sea Eagle, White-fronted Goose, Bernicle Goose and Grey Phalarope, and we are able to record the latter in large numbers, in addition to Sabine's Gull, Osprey, Ruff and Madeiran Fork-tailed Petrel.

The harbour affords excellent shelter and a convenient halting place at the seasons of migration, the autumn passage, particularly during October, being most likely to bring rare visitors.

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It is necessary to say a few words as to classification and nomenclature, at this moment a vexed question, because a recently published new list of British Birds drawn up by the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, Drs. Ernst Hartert and N. F. Ticehurst, and Mr. H. F. Witherby is not likely to be fully appreciated by some of our writers on birds, by reason of the many and revolutionary changes involved. Thus, to give one instance, the reviewer in the *Field* writes, "it is proposed to transpose the names of the Song Thrush and Redwing, to take from the former the appropriate name *Musculus* after a hundred-and-fifty years of universal approval." Dr. P. L. Sclater, who has published a commentary on the new list in the current number of the *Ibis*, shews that out of 376 names included in the 1883 list of the British Ornithologists' Union, no less than 200 would require alteration, and he points out that the committee of the Union appointed in 1910 to prepare a new edition, is before long likely to have it ready for publication. We have, therefore, in this paper adhered strictly to the classification and nomenclature of the Manual of British Birds by Howard Saunders, 2nd edition, 1899, which is mainly in accordance with the 1883 list mentioned above.

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ORDER PASSERES.

1. Missel Thrush. *Turdus viscivorus*.  
Common resident.
2. Song Thrush. *Turdus musicus*.  
Common resident.
3. Redwing. *Turdus iliacus*.  
Regular winter migrant, arriving, by night,  
at the end of October or beginning of  
November.
4. Fieldfare. *Turdus pilaris*.  
Regular winter migrant, arriving about the  
the same time as the last, and sometimes  
remaining till May.

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Hawker's Diary for February 2nd, 1831, contains an account of a remarkable visitation of this bird.

In flight and size it resembles the Missel Thrush, but may be distinguished by its note "chuck, chuck," and the blue-grey colouring of its head and the lower part of its back.

5. Blackbird. *Turdus merula*.  
Common resident. This species is subject to albinism, and several pied specimens have occurred at Milford.
6. Ring Ousel. *Turdus torquatus*.  
An occasional visitor in spring and autumn.
7. Wheatear. *Saxicola œnanthe*.  
Regular summer migrant, most conspicuous along the coast when returning southwards in autumn. Numbers may be seen along our cliffs during August and September, and easily recognized by the white patch over the tail.
8. Whinchat. *Pratincola rubetra*.  
Regular summer migrant, but few remain to nest in this district. May be distinguished from the stonechat by the white stripe over its eye.
9. Stonechat. *Pratincola rubicola*.  
Common resident, its numbers largely increased in spring. A conspicuous bird in all gorse brakes, especially the cock bird, with its black head, white collar and red breast.
10. Redstart. *Ruticilla phœnicurus*.  
Regular summer migrant, but chiefly seen on migration. The nearest nesting-places, so far as we know, are in the New Forest.

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11. Redbreast. *Erythacus rubecula*.  
Common resident.
12. Nightingale. *Daulias luscinia*.  
Regular summer migrant.
13. White throat. *Sylvia cinerea*.  
Regular summer migrant, chiefly found  
along hedge-rows.
14. Lesser White Throat. *Sylvia curruca*.  
Regular summer migrant, preferring gardens,  
shrubberies, and copses.
15. Black Cap. *Sylvia atricapilla*  
Regular summer migrant. A very fine  
singer.
16. Garden Warbler. *Sylvia hortensis*.  
Regular summer migrant, resembling the  
last in song and habits.
17. Dartford Warbler. *Sylvia undata*.  
A rare resident. This bird certainly inhabits  
the furze-brakes of Barton and Becton,  
and doubtless occurs in similar places in  
Milford. It may be described as a small  
dark warbler with a very long tail, but is  
easily overlooked on account of its secretive  
habits and the density of the gorse bushes  
which it frequents.
18. Gold-crest. *Regulus cristatus*.  
A common resident. The smallest British  
bird, which has much increased owing to  
the fashion of planting those coniferous  
trees which it inhabits.
19. Chiff-chaff. *Phylloscopus rufus*.  
Regular summer migrant. One of the  
earliest of the summer visitors, arriving  
about the middle of March and making  
itself known by the note from which it  
derives its name.

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20. Willow Warbler or Willow Wren. *Phylloscopus trochilus.*  
Regular summer migrant, arriving the first week in April. Though in appearance scarcely to be distinguished from the last, it is easily recognized by its soft and pleasing song.
21. Wood Warbler or Wood Wren. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix.*  
Regular summer migrant, abundant in the big woods of the Forest, and passing through this parish on migration. Slightly larger than the two preceding, and distinguished by the tremulous character of its song, which frequently terminates with a few clear whistling notes, resembling those of the Nuthatch.
22. Reed Warbler. *Acrocephalus streperus.*  
Regular summer migrant. We have no certain knowledge of the nesting of this bird in the parish, but it must pass through it on migration, as it builds in the reed-beds of all the larger Hampshire and Wiltshire rivers.
23. Sedge Warbler. *Acrocephalus phragmitis.*  
Regular summer migrant, very common in the reed beds of Sturt and Keyhaven.
24. Grasshopper Warbler. *Locustella naevia.*  
Regular summer migrant, seldom seen, but recognized by its curious reeling note, resembling that of the grasshopper. This bird appears to have decreased somewhat in numbers in this neighbourhood, during the last few seasons.
25. Hedge Sparrow. *Accentor modularis.*  
Very common resident.



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26. Long-tailed Tit-mouse. *Acroedula caudata*.  
Common resident. Col. Hawker has this note in his Diary (Jan. 1st, 1833): "Found in the garden (at Keyhaven) the nest of a 'long-tailed Dick,' with three eggs."
27. Great Tit-mouse. *Parus major*.  
Common resident.
28. Coal Tit-mouse. *Parus ater*.  
Common resident. Seems to prefer the neighbourhood of pines and other conifers.
29. Marsh Tit-mouse. *Parus palustris*.  
Common resident. In this bird the black plumage is confined to the crown of the head and the throat, and there is no white spot at the back of the head, as in the last. This brief description will enable the observer to distinguish between this species and the preceding.
30. Blue Tit-mouse. *Parus caeruleus*,  
Common resident.
31. Nuthatch. *Sitta caesia*.  
Common Resident.
32. Common Wren. *Troglodytes parvulus*.  
Common resident. The local name of Cutty, being akin to the Welsh *cwt*, bob-tailed, was doubtless used in Hampshire before the Saxon conquest.
33. Tree Creeper. *Certhia familiaris*.  
Common Resident.
34. Pied Wagtail. *Motacilla lugubris*.  
Common resident. Large numbers of these birds arrive from the continent towards the end of March, but only a few spend the winter with us.

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35. White Wagtail. *Motacilla alba*.  
Summer migrant. Kelsall has seen this bird at Milton both in summer and autumn, but we have no record of its nesting at Milford.
36. Grey Wagtail. *Motacilla melanope*.  
Regular autumn and winter migrant, so far as this parish is concerned, though nesting in many parts of the British Isles. The name of this bird is decidedly misleading, as its breast is of a more brilliant yellow than that of the next species, but its grey back and very long tail form clear marks of distinction.
37. Yellow Wagtail. *Motacilla Rayi*.  
Regular summer migrant, chiefly seen on the spring and autumn migration.
38. Tree Pipit. *Anthus trivialis*.  
Regular summer migrant. May be recognized by its habit of singing in the air, as it descends upon a tree or a telegraph wire.
39. Meadow Pipit. *Anthus pratensis*.  
Common resident, largely increased by migration during March. Utters a similar song to the last, but usually rises *from the ground*, and returns to it.
40. Rock Pipit. *Anthus obscurus*.  
Occasional visitor. No doubt this bird visits Milford occasionally in winter, as it nests commonly on the opposite shores of the Isle of Wight.
41. Golden Oriole. *Oriolus galbula*.  
Rare summer migrant. Miss Melvill saw a male bird in a field near Dr. Harris' house

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on March 19th, 1901, and two other observers have seen the bird in a neighbouring parish.

42. Red-backed Shrike. *Lanius collurio*.  
Regular summer migrant, arriving in May, and commonly known as the Butcher Bird.
43. Spotted Flycatcher. *Muscicapa grisola*.  
Common summer migrant.
44. Swallow. *Hirundo rustica*.  
Common summer migrant. According to general observation in the south of England this bird appears to be here in diminished numbers this season (1912).
45. House Martin. *Chelidon urbica*.  
Common summer migrant. The scarcity of this species this year is even more noticeable than that of the last.
46. Sand Martin. *Cotile riparia*.  
Common summer migrant. We are afraid that the large colony on the Barton Cliff has been seriously disturbed by the golf caddies, but there is another large settlement in the sand-pit to the north of Lymington station.
47. Greenfinch. *Ligurinus chloris*.  
Very common resident.
48. Hawfinch. *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.  
Resident, but generally overlooked on account of its secretive habits.
49. Goldfinch. *Carduelis elegans*.  
Common resident and very largely increased during the past twenty years.

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50. Siskin. *Carduelis spinus*.  
Winter migrant, but not common.
51. House Sparrow. *Passer domesticus*.  
Abundant Resident.
52. Tree Sparrow. *Passer montanus*.  
Generally considered a resident species, but we have no information as to its nesting in the parish.
53. Chaffinch. *Fringilla caelebs*.  
Very common resident.
54. Brambling. *Fringilla montifringilla*.  
Winter migrant, generally to be seen in large numbers when there is a heavy crop of beech-mast.
55. Linnet. *Linota cannabina*.  
Common resident, especially in the gorse-brakes along the coast. Often called the red or brown linnet, to distinguish it from green linnet or green finch.
56. Lesser Redpoll. *Linota rufescens*.  
Resident, occasionally nesting, but constantly to be seen in flocks among the alders and birches in winter.
57. Bullfinch. *Pyrrhula Europæa*.  
Common resident, but not very noticeable, owing to its quiet habits.
58. Cross-bill. *Loxia curvirostra*.  
Occasional visitor. A large immigration of these birds commenced in July, 1909, and continued over the following year, when nests were found in many parts of England, including the New Forest district.

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Among other localities we heard of the garden of Pennington Vicarage as a place where several birds were seen.

59. Corn Bunting. *Emberiza miliaria*.  
Common resident, especially in the hedge-rows of cultivated land and in the furze-brakes.
60. Yellow Bunting or Yellow-hammer. *Emberiza citrinella*.  
Very common resident and one of the few birds continuing to sing during the hottest days of late summer.
61. Cirl Bunting. *Emberiza cirius*.  
Common resident, and one of the most characteristic birds of this coast, where the song is usually heard from the larger trees of the hedge-rows and farmsteads.
62. Reed Bunting. *Emberiza scheniclus*.  
Resident and nesting in the marshes of Keyhaven. On Feb. 9th, 1912, Coles saw several flocks of these birds, feeding among the sea-wrack along the harbour side of Hurst Beach.
63. Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris*.  
Abundant resident.
64. Jay. *Garrulus glandarius*.  
Common Resident, chiefly confined to the big woods.
65. Magpie. *Pica rustica*.  
Resident, but not so common as the last.
66. Jackdaw. *Corvus monedula*.  
Common resident, nesting in the cliffs on the west side of the parish.

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67. Raven. *Corvus corax*.  
Occasionally seen at all seasons of the year, but less frequent than formerly, as there is now (1912) only a single bird remaining at the breeding station in the Isle of Wight.
68. Carrion Crow. *Corvus corone*.  
Scarce resident, its numbers being kept down by the keepers. Nests in the New Forest.
69. Hooded Crow. *Corvus cornix*.  
Regular winter migrant, frequently seen at Keyhaven, where it preys largely upon shell-fish and dead and crippled wild-fowl.
70. Rook. *Corvus frugilegus*.  
Common resident. (?) Nesting.
71. Sky-lark. *Alauda arvensis*.  
Very common resident.
72. Wood-lark. *Alauda arborea*.  
Scarce resident, chiefly seen in winter, but nesting in the New Forest.

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ORDER PICARÆ.

73. Swift. *Cypselus apus*.  
Regular summer migrant, nesting in the roofs of the cottages near Vidley Van Farm.
74. Nightjar. *Caprimulgus Europæus*.  
Regular summer migrant, a harmless and interesting bird, whose prey consists entirely of winged insects.

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75. Wryneck. *Lynx torquilla*.  
Regular summer migrant, but in varying numbers. Last year (1912) its scarcity was marked.
76. Green woodpecker. *Geococcyx viridis*.  
Common resident, one of the most beautiful and characteristic birds of the county.
77. Great Spotted Woodpecker. *Dendrocopus major*.  
Resident, but not so common as the last.
78. Lesser spotted woodpecker. *Dendrocopus minor*.  
Resident, but commonly overlooked, owing to its habit of frequenting high trees, such as elms and poplars.
79. Kingfisher. *Alcedo ispida*.  
Resident, but most frequently to be seen about Keyhaven and Sturt during the winter months.
80. Hoopoe. *Upupa epops*.  
A rare visitor from the South of Europe. Mr. Jury, when at Rookcliff saw a bird of this species on the lawn in November, 1904, being mobbed by sparrows. He was able to approach within a few yards of it. The County of Hampshire appears to be specially favoured by visits from this bird, since the authors of the "Birds of Hants" have collected no less than fifty-one records of single birds and nine of pairs.
81. Cuckoo. *Cuculus canorus*.  
Regular summer migrant.

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ORDER STRIGES.

82. Barn Owl. *Strix flammea*.  
Resident and fairly common. The most valuable of its family, its food consisting almost entirely of rats and mice, a fact which appears now to be generally recognized by our landowners and farmers. Also known as the White or Screech Owl.
83. Long-eared Owl. *Asio otus*.  
Resident, nesting in the New Forest, especially in plantations of fir.
84. Short-eared Owl. *Asio accipitrinus*.  
A winter migrant, may be met with in most years in the open fields and on the marshes along the coast. Often called the Woodcock Owl, as it arrives about the same time as that bird.
85. Tawny or Brown Owl. *Syrnium aluco*.  
Resident, nesting in the big woods. May be distinguished from the Barn Owl by its prolonged and melancholy hoot. The most common owl in the New Forest, where it may be heard hooting even at mid-day.
- [Little Owl. *Athene noctua*.  
A south European species which was introduced in the New Forest District about thirty years ago, and has recently nested in the Parish of Milton.]
86. Montagu's Harrier. *Circus cineraceus*.  
A rare summer migrant, nesting in the county most years. A slender hawk with very long wings and tail, the male bird being of such a pale ash grey as almost to resemble a gull.



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87. Common Buzzard. *Buteo vulgaris.*

As this bird was formerly common in the Forest and still visits the big woods occasionally, it is likely to be seen in the district during periods of migration.

88. Sea Eagle. *Haliaëtus albicilla.*

A very rare visitor in the winter months.

We take the following notes from Hawker's Diary :

Feb. 10th, 1827. Reade paddled me up to within 130 yards of a huge sea eagle. I let fly, beat him down, and then up he got, and went away out of sight.

Dec. 28th, 1829. Saw one eagle.

Jan. 9th, 1837. Gave up my whole tide for shooting in the pursuit of a splendid eagle, that appeared off Hurst. I had all but got him, when a lubber rushed out with a musket and scared him away. He however returned in a few hours and gave me a second chance, by sitting on Hurst beach, within range of my great gun while afloat, but the baker drove by, and put him up, when he flew several miles westward. . . . I found he had been seen three days in succession within a few hundred yards of the same place.

Jan. 15th. The eagle came again to the beach, as if he knew it was Sunday.

Jan. 22nd, 1841. The white poisonous petrifying frost of course turned to a south-wester and rain. . . . Off at eight o'clock, but no chance of a shot of any kind. I had however some novelty and some fun. The one was seeing a battle between two ravens and a huge eagle, who dropped his grey plover that he held in the fight and on which bird I dined, and I should have shot the eagle had not a second fight with some gulls made him rise again, and fly up to the Isle of Wight Cliffs.

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Jan. 23rd. Saw the eagle again on wing and sailed after him for miles, till we saw him pitched with five crows flapping over him, but he would not remain long enough in one place for us to settle his hash.

[The name of the Goshawk appears more than once in Hawker's Diary, but we have no doubt that the Peregrine was the bird referred to.]

89. Sparrow Hawk. *Accipiter nisus.*

Resident, and nesting in our big woods. Not so common as formerly, owing to the strict preservation of our game preserves, where we must admit that it is destructive. But those who complain of the increase of Thrushes and Blackbirds must remember that this hawk, if allowed to live unmolested, would be a severe check upon them.

[The Honey Buzzard is a scarce summer visitor to the New Forest, where it nested regularly until driven away by egg-collectors. We have no record of its occurrence in this parish.]

90. Peregrine Falcon. *Falco peregrinus.*

Resident, nesting in the Isle of Wight, and not infrequently to be seen at Keyhaven. This bird is "the Falcon, *par excellence*, of those devoted to the ancient sport of hawking," a sport still practised in this country, but with difficulty. The establishment of the Old Hawking Club, which has successfully carried on to the present generation the tradition of the palmy days of falconry, is still maintained at Lyndhurst. In this neighbourhood the Peregrine preys principally upon wild-fowl,

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sea-birds and pigeons, and well deserves the protection now given it by law, which has enabled the young to fly in safety after many years of persistent egg-robbery.

91. Hobby. *Falco subbuteo.*

Scarce summer migrant, arriving about the middle or end of May, and occasionally nesting in the New Forest. Coles formerly possessed a specimen which was taken at Keyhaven in June, 1891.

92. Merlin. *Falco aesalon.*

Regular winter migrant, chiefly frequenting sea-coast and open country in pursuit of larks and small waders.

We read in Hawker's Diary, under date Jan. 26th, 1842, that he "made a most brilliant shot at a Merlin Hawk that flew over me as swift as an arrow, and though at least fifty yards, I cut him down as dead as a stone with snipe shot."

93. Kestrel. *Falco tinnunculus.*

Resident, and by far the most abundant of the Hawk Tribe, nesting in woods and sea-cliffs. As we write this we can see a beautiful trained bird, sitting on her block on Coles' lawn, probably the last representative from the eyrie formerly existing on Barton Cliff, from which she was taken by a lad in July, 1905. She is a great pet and perfectly tame with those who know her, and will readily fly to the lure. In certain circumstances this species will take young game birds, but as a general rule it feeds upon mice, insects, and occasionally small birds, and must therefore be considered highly beneficial to the agriculturist. The destruction of this bird is

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now forbidden, all the year round, by the County Council's order under the Wild Birds Protection Act (1880), and it is much to be hoped that this order will always be strictly enforced.

94. Osprey. *Pandion haliaëtus*.  
A rare visitor, chiefly in autumn. Colessaw one over Sturt Pool, early in the nineties, which afterwards settled on a post in Keyhaven Harbour, and Kelsall saw one at Barton on September 10th, 1897.

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ORDER STEGANOPODES.

95. Cormorant. *Phalacrocorax carbo*.  
A common resident, nesting in the Freshwater Cliffs, and constantly visiting Sturt Pool and the Harbour at all seasons of the year. A lively account of a chase after a bird will be found in Hawker's Diary of August 6th, 1827, in which he uses the names "Green Cormorant," Shag and Parson indiscriminately, making it impossible to say to which of the two species he is referring.
96. Green Cormorant or Shag. *Phalacrocorax graculus*.  
Resident, and nesting in the Isle of Wight, but not nearly so common as the last species.
97. Gannet. *Sula Bassana*.  
A rare winter migrant, chiefly seen in the open channel.

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ORDER HERODIONES.

98. Heron. *Ardea cinerea*.  
A common resident, the nearest nesting-places being the heronries of Sowley on

the East and Hinton House on the West. Like the Cormorant, a highly characteristic bird of our harbours and mud-flats. When Mr. Philip Munn, joint author of the "Birds of Hampshire," was staying at the Victoria Hotel in January, 1905, he found three other heronries within a bicycle ride, besides those mentioned, namely those at Heron Court, Somerley, near Ringwood, and Vinney Ridge, in the Forest.

99. Night Heron. *Nycticorax griseus.*

A rare occasional visitor, reported in most years from the South or South-Eastern parts of England. A specimen was seen and heard on several occasions about the end of July, 1911, close to the Mill dam, by Mrs. Clement Reid. This was no doubt the same bird (an adult female) which was seen by the Rev. R. L. Hodgson and Coles in the adjoining parish of Milton, at various dates from the middle of May to the 16th of July.

100. Bittern. *Botaurus stellaris.*

A rare winter migrant. The birds included in Hawker's game-bag for the years 1804 and 1818, were apparently both killed at his place at Long-parish on the Upper Test and not at Keyhaven. We think that the Editor of the Diary has made an error in reckoning three birds, whereas there should be only two.

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ORDER ANSERES.

101. White-fronted Goose. *Anser albifrons.*

A rare winter migrant.

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In his "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" Hawker tells us that these birds "were quite unknown to gunners on the Hampshire coast till the frost of 1830, when about eighty pitched in a field close to Milford, and some were shot."

The following entries in the diary show that these birds continued to appear for more than ten years afterwards.

Jan. 15, 1830. "I saw eleven of such birds as I never saw before. I bagged four in all."

"They proved to be four White-fronted Geese, the most beautiful fowl that I ever saw brought home for a cabinet."

Jan. 16, 1830. "I had just time to swallow my dinner and bustle off after about fifty more of these extraordinary outlandish geese. I put both barrels into them and picked up twelve."

Jan. 29, 1830. "Capt. Ward bagged three of the White-fronted Laughing Geese."

Feb. 3, 1841. "I saved my blank by knocking down one brown goose (like the laughing goose, but with no bars on the breast. Leadbeater thinks it a variety of the Laughing Goose.")

"I put him alive in our garden, in hopes he would survive for the Longparish Pond."

Three other species of grey geese visit the Southern coasts occasionally, namely the Grey Lag, the Bean and the Pink-footed, but we can find no record in Hawker nor elsewhere of their occurrence at Milford.

102. **Bernacle Goose.** *Bernicla leucopsis.*  
A rare winter migrant.

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Hawker's Diary includes the following :

Jan. 13, 1829. "Went out half the day in chase of a beautiful old gander barnacle, a rare bird here, and had the luck to bring him home."

Jan. 1, 1845. "I just saved my blank with a glorious brace of rare birds, two barnacles. . . . I never saw or heard of but three barnacles so far south as our coast, one that I shot ashore many years ago, and these two splendid specimens."

103. Brent Goose. *Bernicla Brenta*.

A regular winter migrant, the only kind of wild goose which may be called common in this neighbourhood, large flocks visiting the Solent in favourable seasons. Col. Hawker's bag from 1802 to 1853, amounted to 1,327, being exceeded only by his bag of wigeon.

104. Whooper or Wild Swan. *Cygnus musicus*.

A rare winter migrant, only occurring in severe weather. Hawker bagged thirty-eight in fifty years. On February 5th, 1838, he knocked down eight at one shot, but only bagged six of them. This bird may be recognized by the absence of the large knob or tubercle at the base of the beak, which is so conspicuous in the following species.

105. Mute Swan. *Cygnus olor*.

Resident, in a more or less domesticated condition, and a highly characteristic bird of our coast. The Beaulieu River seems to be their head-quarters in the immediate neighbourhood, and the Abbotsbury Swanery in Dorsetshire, the property of Lord Ilchester, contains about eight hundred birds.

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106. Common Shelduck. *Tadorna cornuta*.  
A resident, nesting in several places in the neighbourhood, near the mouths of the Christchurch and Beaulieu rivers, and in the Isle of Wight, but chiefly to be seen at Keyhaven in small flocks in the winter. We are glad to think that this handsome species is increasing in numbers, and hope it may continue to do so without molestation, being a great ornament to our estuaries and of no value whatever as food. Hawker's total bag amounted to thirty-seven, and he has a good description of their habits in his "Instructions to young Sportsmen." Its local names are Burrow Duck and Bargander.
107. Wild Duck. *Anas boscas*.  
A resident, largely increased in winter. We gather that Hawker's bag of 441 was chiefly made at his place on the Test.
108. Shoveller. *Spatula clypeata*.  
Rare winter migrant, having occurred several times in the neighbourhood.
109. Pintail, *Dafila acuta*.  
An occasional winter visitor. Hawker killed thirty-nine in fifty years. Coles shot a duck from the marsh-land close to Hurst Castle, January 11th, 1892.
110. Teal. *Nettion crecca*.  
Regular winter visitor. Hawker's bag (135) was doubtless chiefly made at Longparish.
111. Wigeon. *Mareca penelope*.  
Regular winter migrant, the most common of our wild-fowl. This bird formed Hawker's chief quarry, his total bag, for



fifty years amounting to 2,211. They still frequent the harbour in considerable numbers, in favourable seasons, but their feeding-ground has been to a great extent spoiled in recent years by the enormous increase of the Intermediate Cord-grass (*Spartina Townsendi*) which has supplanted their chief food, the Sea Grass (*Zostera Marina*). The increase of the Cord-grass has been observed all along our coast from Poole Harbour to Southampton, but we think it possible that another severe frost, such as we had in 1895, might destroy the roots of this plant, and restore the mud-flats to their original condition. As a general rule this bird is a nocturnal feeder, large flocks spending the day, with other ducks, on the open sea, coming in to the harbour at dusk. They usually begin to flight a little later than the mallard, and the height at which they fly is regulated by the strength and direction of the wind. A strong easterly or north-easterly wind will cause them to cross the shingle-beach at such a low elevation as to favour the shore-shooter, but it is to be observed from Hawker's Diary that his large bag of wigeon was chiefly obtained by the use of his heavy punt-gun.

112. Pochard. *Fuligula ferina*.

Winter migrant, appearing in most years, though Hawker (writing in 1831) says that "the Dunbird at Keyhaven is a *rara avis*." His total bag for fifty years was 64.

113. Tufted Duck. *Fuligula cristata*.

Regular winter migrant, now nesting at several spots in Hampshire. Hawker's

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bag of twenty-seven was chiefly obtained on the Test, but Coles has seen the bird occasionally in the Harbour at Keyhaven.

114. Scaup. *Fuligula marila*.  
Regular winter migrant. Hawker's bag amounted to a hundred and twelve, and Coles has often seen the bird in the harbour.
115. Golden-eye. *Clangula glaucion*.  
Regular winter migrant. Hawker's bag amounted to twenty-one, and Coles has seen the bird occasionally in the harbour.
116. Eider Duck. *Somateria mollissima*.  
Rare winter migrant. Hawker writes in his "Instructions" that "the only three I ever heard of on the Hampshire coast appeared in the severe winter of 1838. I stopped them all, though got but one, as the other two beat me in a sea."
117. Scoter. *Edemia nigra*.  
Regular winter migrant. On January 28th, 1829, Hawker "saw two scoter ducks, birds I never met with before, except stuffed in museums . . . and floored them both." These birds usually frequent the open sea, which probably accounts for Hawker seeing so little of them.
118. Velvet Scoter. *Edemia fusca*.  
Rare winter migrant.

Hawker writes in his Diary (Feb. 17, 1840):  
"Went off about two, when it was quite calm and rowed off in Channel, where I made a capital shot at six black velvet ducks. I floored the whole lot of them at about 120 yards. The only dead one floated out past Hurst, where I dare not follow him."

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119. Goosander *Mergus merganser*.  
Rare winter migrant, apparently unknown to Hawker.
120. Red-breasted Merganser. *Mergus serrator*.  
Regular winter migrant. Hawker only shot three in fifty years. Known to the fishermen as the saw-bill or spear-wigeon.
121. Smew. *Mergus albellus*.  
Regular winter migrant. Hawker writes in his diary (Jan. 15, 1830): "Made a long flying shot at a lough-diver or female smew, a bird that I have long wanted for my collection." In a foot-note he adds "the first I ever saw or heard of on our coast."
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ORDER COLUMBÆ.

122. Ring Dove or Wood Pigeon. *Columba palumbus*.  
Common resident. Hawker's game-bag only includes twenty, which is a surprising fact considering the abundance of the species at the present day, when the numbers of the resident birds, already sufficiently plentiful, are largely increased by an influx from the Continent during the winter months.
123. Stock Dove. *Columba oenas*.  
A resident, but not common. It is remarkable that Hawker only includes one bird of this species in his bag, and we have no means of discovering when the species first began to breed in our cliffs, but about the year 1894, Coles found a strong colony existing in the rabbit-holes on the east side

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of Barton Court. It was no doubt the institution of the golf-links on the edge of this cliff which led to the dispersion of this colony, the nesting-ground being harried by the caddies. A single pair nested in Becton Bunny about five years ago, and there may be a few pairs on the Milford side of the Bunny, but we have no direct evidence on the point at present. The bird breeds sparingly in hollow beeches in the Forest. This bird must not be confused with the Rock Dove, which is not a native of this county, and may always be recognized by the conspicuous white feathers on the rump.

124. Turtle Dove. *Turtur communis*.  
Regular summer migrant, arriving at the end of April or beginning of May, and departing in September or October. The smallest of our pigeons, and easily recognized by its purring note.

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ORDER GALLINÆ.

125. Pheasant. *Phasianus colchicus*.  
A common resident, but of foreign origin, supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. It is of rare occurrence at the present day to find a bird of the true dark-necked race, nearly all of our present stock being hybrids with the Chinese ring-necked (*P. torquatus*) or the Japanese (*P. versicolor*).
126. Partridge. *Perdix cinerea*.  
Common resident and a true native.

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127. **Red-legged or French Partridge.** *Caccabis rufa*.  
A common resident, but of foreign origin. Though the original importation from France took place in Suffolk about the year 1770, it does not appear that the bird was introduced into this part of Hampshire until nearly a hundred years later, when they were turned out on the estates of Beaulieu (about 1864) and Heron Court (1867). At the present day the species is particularly common along this part of the coast.
128. **Quail.** *Coturnix communis*.  
A regular summer migrant, occurring sparingly in most years, being found chiefly at the time of partridge-shooting in September. Coles shot a bird at Gore Farm in Milton parish, on September 16th, 1896, and another was reported from the same locality in September, 1909. Hawker killed fifty-eight, doubtless on his shooting at Longparish. In the hot summer of 1893, several pairs nested and successfully reared their broods in the Isle of Wight.

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ORDER GRALLÆ.

129. **Land-rail or Corn-crake.** *Crex pratensis*.  
Regular summer migrant, seldom nesting in this neighbourhood, but always to be met with in clover and rough grass in September. Hawker's bag amounted to fifty-six, doubtless all killed at Longparish.
130. **Spotted Crake.** *Porzana maruetta*.  
A scarce resident, being met with in this part of Hampshire in almost every month

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of the year, but we have no record of a nest being found in the Parish of Milford, and Hawker's three specimens were all shot at Longparish.

131. Water Rail. *Rallus aquaticus*.  
A resident, but commonly overlooked on account of its skulking habits. Hawker's bag of fifty was probably obtained elsewhere.
132. Moorhen. *Gallinula chloropus*.  
A very common resident. As this bird seldom or never visits salt water, we have little doubt that Hawker's bag of sixty-four was not made at Keyhaven.
133. Coot. *Fulica atra*.  
Resident and nesting. In winter this bird may be seen in large flocks on the open sea, and Hawker's game-book records a bag of forty-eight.

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ORDER LIMICOLÆ.

134. Stone Curlew. *Edicnemus scolopax*.  
An occasional visitor at seasons of migration, but not nesting in this part of Hampshire. A specimen was procured in the parish of Milton about eight years ago, which had apparently been injured by contact with a telegraph-wire, and Coles has seen one on Blackfield's Common, near Fawley. Hawker's bag of five was no doubt obtained at Longparish.
135. Ringed Plover. *Ægialitis hiaticola*.  
A common resident, nesting on the shingle near Sturt Pond. Hawker shot twenty-eight in fifty years.

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136. Golden Plover. *Charadrius pluvialis*.  
A regular autumn and winter visitor. Coles has shot this bird from Hurst Beach, but it is impossible to give Hawker's bag, as his editor includes it with the Grey and Green Plovers in a grand total of 351.
137. Grey Plover. *Squatarola Helvetica*.  
Spring and autumn visitor to the coast. Hawker apparently killed a few of these birds at Keyhaven in most seasons, and notes in his account of the battle between the eagle and the ravens (Jan. 22nd, 1841) that the former dropped a grey plover, as related on page 20.
138. Lapwing or Peewit. *Vanellus vulgaris*.  
A common resident, nesting in the parish, and largely increased in numbers in winter. Hawker often shot these birds, but they are not separated from the other plovers in his total bag, as given above.
139. Turnstone. *Streptilas interpres*.  
A regular winter visitor to the coast. Hawker does not mention this bird, but Coles shot one in December, 1890, and Mr. G.C. Sitzler saw several in May, 1911.
140. Oyster-catcher. *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.  
A regular winter visitor to the coast, more common in autumn and spring than in the dead season. Hawker, who uses the old name of Olive for this bird, made a total bag of fifteen.
141. Grey Phalarope. *Phalaropus fulicarius*.  
An occasional visitor, usually in autumn, and sometimes in very large numbers. Hawker wrote on September 26th, 1839, "I saw a rare bird in the marsh, a Phalarope. and got him with the cripple-stopper."

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Coles had the good fortune to see something of the large invasion of these birds which visited our shores from October 12th to the 24th, 1891. He saw six on Sturt Pond on the 12th, and thirty-nine on the same pool on the 18th, besides numbers on the neighbouring mud-flats, and ten on a small pond in the meadow South of Saltgrass, where they were so tame that continual worrying by boys, who had succeeded in killing one bird with a stone, failed to drive them away. Many birds remained up to the 25th, when all had left, the Southerly gale which prevailed for five days having ceased, and the wind changed to East.

Notable immigrations occurred in the years 1866, 1869 and 1886, the favoured counties being those to the South-East, South, and South-West, but the visitation of 1891 was more widely spread, writers to the "Field" recording birds in many counties, though the largest numbers seem to have been observed in Kent, Devon and Hants, particularly in the Isle of Wight, where, on October 14th, Mr. H. R. Leach saw near Blackgang, about a hundred passing towards the Needles in parties of fifteen to twenty. The birds—chiefly young—which visit us are usually in the grey plumage.

Keyhaven Harbour and Sturt Pond provide a safe refuge for many migrants from the far North during the October gales, and are well worth a visit at that season on the chance of seeing uncommon species.

142. Woodcock. *Scolopax rusticola*.

Resident, nesting in small numbers in many of the woods of the district, but better known in winter, when a large immigration takes place, the first flight usually occurring at the end of October or the beginning of November.



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Hawker mentions Arnewood, in his "Instructions to Young Sportsmen," as a place where he saw a nest with four eggs, apparently in 1843.

It is remarkable that Hawker's total bag only amounted to sixty-eight, whereas at the present time the bird is fairly plentiful, and it is no uncommon occurrence to flush ten or a dozen in a day's shooting in this neighbourhood.

It should be remembered, however, that Hawker's birds were mostly, if not all, killed at Longparish.

In the year 1910 the County Council made an order extending the close time for this bird, so that it now dates from February 1st, instead of March 1st, a very wise alteration, considering the early period at which the species breeds.

143. Common Snipe. *Gallinago caelestis*.

Resident, its numbers largely reinforced in winter. Hawker's total bag amounted to 2,116, most of which were no doubt killed at Longparish.

144. Jack Snipe. *Gallinago gallinula*.

Regular winter migrant. This species has the distinction of being the first mentioned in Hawker's Diary, in the year 1802.

145. Dunlin or Ox-bird. *Tringa alpina*.

Usually reckoned as a winter visitor, when vast flocks may be seen along Hurst Beach, but often occurring in the summer months and in breeding plumage. Hawker shot a hundred-and-forty-six in three shots in March, 1827, and his total bag amounted to 1,329.

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146. Little Stint. *Tringa minuta*.  
Autumn visitor to the coast, but not in large numbers.
147. Curlew Sandpiper. *Tringa subarquata*.  
Spring and autumn visitor to the coast. Several specimens, both in summer and winter plumage, may be seen in Mr. Hart's Museum at Christchurch, obtained in the harbour there. This remark applies to many of the shore-birds which visit our coast, and no doubt include Milford in their line of flight.
148. Purple Sandpiper. *Tringa striata*.  
A winter migrant to the coast. Coles has a specimen which he shot on Hurst Beach in December, 1890.
149. Knot. *Tringa canutus*.  
Autumn and winter migrant to the coast.
150. Sanderling. *Calidris arenaria*.  
A winter migrant to the coast. Two birds of this species are included in Hawker's bag.
151. Ruff. *Machetes pugnax*.  
An autumn and winter migrant to the coast.

Coles has a Reeve, the female of this species, which lost its right wing by contract with the telegraph wires running down the shore road towards Hurst Beach, and was retrieved by his spaniel from the marshy meadow adjoining, in August, 1890.

The accident must have happened some time previously, as the wound was quite healed and the bird in good condition.

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152. Common Sandpiper. *Totanus hypoleucus*,  
A summer visitor, but not nesting in this parish. Hawker calls this bird the Summer Snipe and Stone Runner, but his specimens were no doubt killed on the Test, which furnishes localities suitable to its habits. His bag numbered thirteen.
153. Green Sandpiper. *Totanus ochropus*.  
An occasional visitor at various seasons of the year, especially on the spring migration. Hawker includes eight "Green Sandpipers or Ox-eyes" in his total bag, but they were probably killed on the Test.
154. Common Redshank. *Totanus calidris*.  
Common resident, several pairs nesting in the Keyhaven Marshes, where those desirous of studying the bird's beautiful flight and interesting habits during the breeding season have plenty of opportunities of doing so in May and early June. Hawker's bag includes only four of this species.
155. Spotted Redshank. *Totanus fuscus*.  
An occasional visitor to the coast, chiefly in autumn. Hawker shot a specimen at Longparish on Sept. 7th, 1815, and says that he had "often killed it on the coast," but this was before he had a house at Keyhaven.
156. Greenshank. *Totanus canescens*.  
A spring and autumn migrant to the coast. Coles picked up a specimen on the shore at Keyhaven some years ago in the autumn.

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157. Bar-tailed Godwit. *Limosa Laponica*.  
A regular spring and autumn migrant to the coast. Hawker writes on May 16th, 1842, that he "found the whole shore near Keyhaven lined with Godwits, all working to the eastward," and on the following day he brought home twenty-one, some in summer and some in winter plumage. On the next day again he went about seven miles to the eastward and "fell in with the rear-guard of their army," of which he killed eighteen. His total bag was eighty-seven.
158. Black-tailed Godwit. *Limosa Belgica*.  
Occasional visitor in spring and autumn. There is no evidence that Hawker distinguished this species from the last.
159. Curlew. *Numenius arquata*.  
We consider that this bird may be classed as a resident, although not actually nesting within our borders, and most numerous in autumn and winter. During high water large flocks rest on the Shingles, between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, on the edge of the Needles Passage, and return to their feeding grounds on the mud-flats, the moment they are uncovered by the ebbing-tide. Hawker includes no less than a hundred and eighteen in his total bag.
160. Whimbrel. *Numenius phaeopus*.  
Regular spring and autumn visitor to the coast, but more common at the former season. Hawker writes in his "Instructions" that they appear in small flocks about April and May; his total bag included twelve. On May 8th, 1838, he notes "plenty of Whimbrel about and

quite tame." Mr. Philip Munn saw a flock at Keyhaven as late as June 30th, 1894, and a small number of immature birds remain for the summer. Its local names are May-bird, from the season of its appearance, and Titterel from its common call-note.

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ORDER GAVIÆ.

161. Common Tern. *Sterna fluviatilis*.  
A spring and autumn migrant to our coast. There is a large colony of some thousands of birds nesting on the Chesil Beach at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire, which is no doubt the headquarters of those which visit our neighbourhood. Hawker mentions this species in his bag of "various."
162. Arctic Tern. *Sterna macrura*.  
A spring and autumn migrant to the coast, but less common than the last, from which it is hardly distinguishable, when on the wing.
163. Lesser Tern. *Sterna minuta*.  
A spring and autumn migrant to the coast. There is a colony on the Chesil Bank at Langton Herring. Coles has seen a specimen hawking up and down over Sturt Pool in the autumn, and has also picked up a dying specimen after a gale in the grounds of his present residence at Milton.
164. Sabine's Gull. *Xema Sabinii*.  
A rare accidental visitor. Coles shot a specimen among the phalaropes at Sturt Pond on October 21st, 1891. This bird was shown to the late Mr. Howard Saunders,

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who wrote in the *Field* shortly afterwards : "It is a thoroughly adult bird ; in fact, among a somewhat large series in my collection, there is only one specimen which shows a trifle less black on the outer web of the sixth primary. The hood, characteristic of summer plumage, has now given place to dusky black markings on the nape, while, as Mr. Coles observes, the primaries are abraded, especially their tips. Reverting to the occurrences of adults in the British Islands, I may mention that only two examples are known to me. Immature birds are of not infrequent, though irregular, occurrence, but Mr. Coles may be congratulated on the acquisition of a third adult British specimen." Another specimen was killed on the 13th of the same month at Bournemouth, and since that date the bird has been recorded almost yearly from various parts of the coast, owing, no doubt, to the greater interest taken in the study of ornithology. A beautiful specimen in immature plumage may be seen in Mr. Hart's Museum at Christchurch, obtained on September 26th, 1896. The bird should be looked for in the autumn season, especially after heavy gales.

165. Little Gull. *Larus minutus*.

A rare occasional visitor during the winter months. Coles has little doubt that he saw a bird of this species among other gulls off the shingle beach in a heavy gale on February 7th, 1912. Fifteen examples are recorded from the Hampshire coast in Kelsall's and Munn's "Birds of Hampshire."

166. Black-headed Gull. *Larus ridibundus*.

The most abundant of our gulls, to be seen in the harbour at all seasons, but not nesting in the parish. The largest nesting colony in our district is at Rempstone on Poole Harbour, and there are smaller gulleries between Hern and Ringwood, on the Newtown River in the Isle of Wight, and (as we have been recently informed) near the mouth of the Beaulieu River. It must be remembered that at the season when this bird is most numerous in our harbour it is in its winter plumage and has lost the characteristic chocolate-coloured feathers of the head from which it is named. Hawker apparently condescended to shoot gulls, and gives elaborate directions in his "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" as to the best means of obtaining them, adding that "though scarcely eatable in any other way, they make an excellent substitute for *giblet soup*." All gulls are protected in Hampshire all the year round, under the Wild Birds' Protection Act.

167. Common Gull. *Larus canus*.

A regular autumn and winter visitor, but not by any means so common as the black-headed and Herring Gulls, and not nesting nearer than the borders of Scotland.

168. Herring Gull. *Larus argentatus*.

An abundant resident, but not nesting on the Hampshire mainland. This is the most common of the *larger* gulls which frequent our harbour, its principal breeding stations being on the cliffs of Freshwater and Culver, in the Isle of Wight, and with the exception of a small colony

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of the Lesser Black-backed Gull, is the only gull which nests there. Young birds of the first year offer a remarkable contrast to the adults, their plumage being mottled all over with brown. It has been proved that in captivity the full plumage is acquired by the fifth year, but it is highly probable that in a wild state the change is more rapidly completed.

169. Lesser Black-backed Gull. *Larus fuscus*.

A scarce resident. A few birds have nested for many years past among the Herring Gulls in the Isle of Wight, and we hear from Mr. Isaacs, the pier-master at Alum Bay, who has the cliff-birds under his supervision, that the breeding colony of this species has much increased of recent years.

170. Great Black-backed Gull. *Larus marinus*.

A scarce winter migrant. Hawker writes on January 28th, 1847, "I had the luck to get the very bird I had long tried . . . a huge saddle-back gull, that was blown by the raging tempest into the marsh close by; he measured 5ft. 3in. from tip to tip of wing. I once killed five at a shot of these huge monsters when a youth and a lieutenant in the 14th Dragoons, but had never killed one since that olden time." The late Mr. Stonhouse, of Milford, bought one of these birds from a fisherman about the year, 1899, and took it to Kelsall, who presented it to the Winchester College Museum, and Coles has seen the bird from time to time in this district in stormy weather.



171. Kittiwake. *Rissa tridactyla*.  
A regular winter migrant. This bird formerly nested in the Isle of Wight, but has not done so for many years past and the record of an egg found on the Culver Cliff in 1903, proves to be a mistake.
172. Arctic or Richardson's Skua. *Stercorarius crepidatus*.  
An occasional visitor in autumn and winter. Kelsall has seen this bird between Lymington and Yarmouth, and Mr. Alexander Paris has observed one off Barton Cliff in the winter of 1904-5.

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ORDER ALCÆ.

173. Razor-bill. *Alca Torda*.  
Resident, nesting in numbers in the cliffs of the Isle of Wight, but not on the Hampshire mainland. The season when this bird is most commonly met with at Keyhaven is during the autumnal gales, when many are washed up on the shore, but on July 4th, 1892, a spaniel belonging to Coles brought him a living young bird, still in down, on the beach near Sturt Pool, which must have drifted nearly ten miles from the nearest nesting station in the Freshwater Cliffs.
174. Guillemot. *Uria troile*.  
Resident, nesting in the cliffs of the Island, but not on the mainland. Col. Hawker frequently sailed across to see the cliff-birds between the Needles and Freshwater and used a special contrivance of "bell, string and flag" to make them fly off the cliff." They are frequently washed ashore on the beach during autumn and winter,

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but it is rare to see a living bird in the harbour. Coles however saw a single bird about the end of May 1911, swimming about and diving in the pool on the harbour side of the hatches during the ebb tide.

175. Black Guillemot. *Uria grylle*.  
An occasional visitor in winter. This bird is likely to occur on our coast, having been met with several times at Christchurch and once, in the Crimean winter, off Yarmouth.
176. Little Auk. *Mergulus alle*.  
An occasional winter visitor, the only local records being those of dead birds found on our beach. These islands are occasionally visited by great irruptions of this species, the last occasion being in January and February 1912.
177. Puffin. *Fratercula arctica*.  
A regular summer visitor to the cliffs of the Island, where a fair number breed. Specimens are occasionally washed up along our beach.

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ORDER PYGOPODES.

178. Great Northern Diver. *Colymbus glacialis*.  
An occasional visitor in the winter months. Mr. Hart has fine specimens obtained locally, both in summer and winter plumage.
179. Black-throated Diver. *Colymbus arcticus*.  
A rare winter visitor.
180. Red-throated Diver. *Colymbus septentrionalis*.  
A regular winter migrant, occasionally seen

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in summer plumage. Hawker mentions the divers in his bag of "various," without specifying the number shot. In his "Instructions" he gives directions for shooting these birds.

181. Great Crested Grebe. *Podiceps cristatus*.  
A regular winter migrant to our coast, of which Mr. Hart has specimens in both summer and winter plumage obtained locally. Wise writes that it "appears every winter in Christchurch Harbour, and may be seen just cresting the waves, as they break under the Barton Cliffs."
182. Red-necked Grebe. *Podiceps grisegena*.  
Rare visitor during the winter months, of which Mr. Hart has specimens both in summer and winter plumage. Mr. G. C. Sitzler has a specimen killed near Milford in the winter of 1912-13.
183. Slavonian Grebe. *Podiceps auritus*.  
A regular winter migrant to the coast. Hawker shot a "dusky Grebe" on Jan. 14th, 1814, which was probably a bird of this species. In his game-list he calls it "a kind of black and white Sea-dabchick."
184. Eared Grebe. *Podiceps nigricollis*.  
An occasional visitor during the winter months, of which specimens may be seen in Hart's Museum.
185. Dabchick or Little Grebe. *Podiceps fluviatilis*.  
A common resident, frequently to be seen on Sturt Pond and above the hatches at Keyhaven. When frozen out during the winter months it may often be seen off the coast.

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ORDER TUBINARES.

186. Storm Petrel. *Procellaria pelagica*.  
An occasional visitor to the coast.
187. Madeiran Fork-tailed Petrel. *Oceanodroma castro*.  
A rare accidental visitor. Mr. Roland Follett brought a specimen to Kelsall on Nov. 19th, 1911, which he had picked up that day on Milford Beach, still quite fresh. Kelsall sent it to Mr. Philip Munn, who wrote to "British Birds" vol. v., page 252, that Mr. Ogilvie-Grant had identified it as belonging to this species. The only other two occurrences in the British Island are one obtained at Littlestone, Kent, on December 5th, 1895, and a female obtained near Hythe, Kent, on November 8th, 1906.
188. Manx Shearwater. *Puffinus anglorum*.  
A regular winter visitor to the coast. Mr. Hart's museum contains several specimens.
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