

CLEVELAND NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

1895

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

IN all scientific work the first requisites are *accuracy* and *definiteness*. If then, we propose to ourselves to deal with the Natural History of Cleveland, it is necessary first accurately to define what we mean by the term *Cleveland*. This is the more necessary because the term has been much used in an inaccurate and popular sense. This inaccurate usage of the word has been in some measure induced by the facts that neither the so-called Cleveland Group of Hills, nor the so-called Cleveland Iron Industry keep themselves strictly within the limits of Cleveland proper. What then *is* Cleveland proper? The Rev. John Graves in his "History of Cleveland" rightly says that the Wapentake of Langbargh "comprehends all that is properly termed Cleveland, and the subsequent historians take the same view. This, then, is the definite district with which we have to deal. It is comprised within the North Riding of Yorkshire, and measures about 40 miles in length by 18 miles in breadth. It includes the following 33 old Parishes -Acklam (including the three Townships of Acklam, Linthorpe and Middlesbrough), Appleton, Arncliffe, Ayton, Carlton, Crathorne, Danby, Easington, Egton, Faceby, Guisbrough, Hilton, Hinderwell, Ingleby, Kildale, Kirby, Kirkleatham Kirklevington, Loftus, Lythe, Marske, Marton, Newton, Ormesby, Rudby, Seamer, Skelton, Stainton, Stokesley, Upleatham, Whorlton, Hilton, Yarm.

Part at least, then-and that an *important* part-of the work of the Cleveland Naturalists' Field Club may well be to work out the natural History of the above defined district, and to record in some permanent form the observations made regarding its *Fauna* and *Flora*. The members of the Club will also be well employed in bringing together any records relating to the Natural History of the district that may have been printed at any previous time in Books, Magazines, or Newspapers; or which may be slumbering in Manuscript in the pages of Parish Registers or Account Books, or in the desk of the private individual. These old records will have great value, and in making a study of them we shall find that some organisms have become, in process of time, extinct within the district, and shall learn valuable lessons in our endeavor to trace the causes, which have ministered to their extinction. We may also be able to note, as time goes on, the gradual extinction of other species, and the introduction and spread of new organisms. The interest attaching to the permanent record of observations by the Field Club will increase rather than diminish as years go on, and that record becomes more complete. It will then give peculiar pleasure to drop upon something, which has not been recorded before, and many old or doubtful records will require confirmation.

A number of Sections has recently been formed in the Cleveland Field Club, each Section concerning itself especially with some one department of the Natural History of the district. There is also a Section dealing with Archeology. In the following pages is printed some portion of the first year's records of these Sections. Some reports, *e.g.* those on Botany and Conchology, are held over until next year. It is feared that unless the membership of the Club largely increases we shall not be able to go to the expense of printing Reports every year, and it may be well to caution those who contribute such Reports that it will be well for them to confine themselves,

as far as possible, in subsequent years, to records not previously made for the district, and to observations of special value or permanent interest. On the present occasion the editor has taken the liberty, which he trusts will be pardoned, of cutting down some of the Reports to some extent.

JOHN HAWELL, M A.

**SOME ACCOUNT OF THE REMAINS OF NORMAN
ARCHITECTURE IN CLEVELAND CHURCHES.
By R. LOFTHOUSE, DIOCESAN SURVEYOR.**

Norman architecture was introduced into this country late in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and prevailed through the reigns of William the Conqueror, 1066-1087, William II, 1087-1100, Henry 1, 1100-1135, and Stephen, 1135-1154. There seems to have been a desire among the architects who succeeded the Normans to preserve the doorways and chancel arches (generally the most decorative features) of their predecessors, even down to the time of the Perpendicular period. Hence in many small country churches we meet with Norman doorways and chancel arches, when all other features have been swept away. The arch is semicircularly moulded and often enriched with the chevron or zigzag and other characteristic features; shafts are often used and there is commonly an impost moulding above them. The windows were generally very small and narrow, particularly at an early period in the style, and hence they have mostly been altered or replaced with larger windows at succeeding periods.

INGLEBY GREENHOW (ST. ANDREW).

In this church is a fine Norman arcade on the north side, with alternate round and octagonal pillars. There are four entire pillars and a half pillar at each end. The arches are of two orders, not moulded or chamfered. The caps are peculiar, taking the form of corbels under each order of the arch, the corners having been cut out, and in the recesses thus formed are carved a series of grotesque animals, heads, and conventional foliage. The carving is thus described by the Rev. J. Hawell (Ingleby Register), "Commencing with the half pillar at the east end of the nave, we have on it a representation of a wild boar and a wolf (animals probably not then uncommon in the district). The ornamentation of the first entire pillar would seem to consist of conventional vegetable forms, and that of the following one of sea monsters. The two and a half pillars to the west are occupied by grotesque human or semi-human heads and busts.

The pillars are about 2 feet 4 inches in diameter and about 7 feet 9 inches apart. The total length of the nave is about 50 feet.

The Rev. J. Hawell remarks that; -"The Norman arch between the nave and the chancel also still survives, at least in its lower portions, but it is in a great measure covered up in last century plaster, and its character somewhat disfigured. There is also a piece of Norman moulding over the door of the chancel. The existing font is apparently of Norman origin, but has been to a considerable extent re-modelled." It was a common custom to mould and carve Norman members in the succeeding styles.

HILTON (ST. PETER).

The plan of this church is probably very much the same as it was in Norman times. The Nave is about 33 feet long and 18 feet wide. The chancel is about 14 feet wide, and about the same in length. There is a north and south doorway near the west end, that on the south side being 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 6 feet 3 inches high to the top of the abacus. The arch is decorated with

the zigzag mould. There has been a shaft in each jamb, but they are gone, the base and cap only remaining. The north doorway is 3 feet wide, and 6 feet to the top of the abacus. There has been a shaft in the jambs, but, as in the other case, they are gone. There is a plain chamfered abacus in each case. The arch of the north doorway is enriched with the zigzag mould, and with what appears to have been the rose ornament.

The chancel arch is moulded and enriched with the pellet ornament. There are two shafts, one semi-circular and the other a detached shaft. The caps are carved and vary in design. One has the under part of the bowl cut into round mouldings, which taper down to and finish on the top of the necking. (This is a common form and is called the scalloped cap). Another has scrolls. The abacus is ornamented with three V-shaped horizontal sinkings. The bases of the shafts are also carved, one with a scale-like ornament. This is an extremely interesting little Church, and, happily, has so far escaped restoration.

GREAT AYTON (ALL SAINTS).

At the old church is a Norman doorway, with two shafts in the jambs. The arch is richly ornamented with the zigzag moulding. There is also a chancel arch, with two shafts in the jambs, and with a plain chamfered abacus. One of the caps has the bowl cut into round mouldings, which taper down to, and stop on the necking. Another is carved with a scroll. Only the caps on one side of the arch had been cleaned of the whitewash at the time of our visit.

THORNABY (ST. LUKE).

The plan of this church is probably much the same as in Norman times, except that the chancel is gone. The walls are about 3 feet 3 inches thick. The nave is 39 feet 4 inches long and 18 feet wide. The chancel, as above stated, has disappeared, but the Norman chancel arch still remains. The caps and mouldings are thickly covered with whitewash. The windows have all been altered and enlarged. There are however, the heads of two of the original Norman windows, built into the west gable. The opening to the Chancel was 6 feet 4 inches from shaft to shaft. There are two shafts to the jambs, a semi-circular, or half shaft, and a smaller angle shaft. The arch is of two orders, 10 and 9 inches deep respectively, and there is a chamfered hood mould. It is difficult to judge what the caps have been like, they are so much covered up with whitewash. The abacus consists of a square fillet and cavetto mould and is returned a few inches beyond the hood mould. The height from the floor of nave to the top of the abacus is 7 feet 72 inches, and the arch rises about 3 feet 9 inches. The jamb is chamfered on the side, which was next to the chancel. The walls (particularly that on the north side) are very crooked.

LIVERTON (ST. MICHAEL).

Externally this Church has a very barn-like appearance. It is nearly all, comparatively speaking, modern, re-built, apparently, about 70 or 80 years ago. The new building was, however, evidently built on the old foundations, and, indeed, parts of the old walls have been retained, the junction of the old and new work being distinctly discernible, even in a photograph. At the west end remain two of the old buttresses, at the north and south angles respectively. These are, however, later than Norman work. The lower part of

the south wall of the porch also appears to be old work, and part of the north wall of the Chancel. The plan of the building (probably much the same as in Norman times) consists of a porch about 5 feet square, a nave 30 feet long by 16 feet 6 inches wide, and a chancel 18 feet long by 14 feet wide. The walls are about 3 feet 6 inches thick, but the most interesting thing about the church is the fine old Norman chancel arch. The opening is 7 feet 1 inch wide. The height from the present floor level to the top of the abacus is 6 feet 8 inches, but the bases of the shafts are buried about 2 feet 4 inches below the present floor level, and below that is a stone footing or foundation, 8 inches thick. The arch consists of three orders supported on shafts, with carved caps and abacus, and a cable neck mould. The upper order of the arch consists of 26 voussoirs carved with a variety of beak-head ornament, the two lower orders are enriched with the characteristic zigzag moulding. The abacus is carved with a repeating conventional foliage pattern, and apparently extends across to the nave walls. The whitewash had, however, only been partially cleaned off at the time of my visit. The carving of the caps is of a vigorous description and is in fair preservation. The outer cap on the south side has a boar hunt, wherein several dogs are depicted savagely attacking a Wild Boar, while a man on the left is vigorously blowing a horn, nearly as large as himself. The centre cap has a mask with flowing foliage issuing from each side of the mouth. On the inner cap is sculptured the Temptation in the Garden, wherein are figures of Adam and Eve, the Angel, and the Serpent with an apple in its mouth. The caps on the north side are not so easy to make out. The outer one has two grotesque birds or animals. The middle cap is entirely covered with a reticulated or interwoven pattern, and the inner cap with winged animals and foliage. Altogether the arch has an extremely rich effect. There are no Norman windows or doorways remaining. From the character of the work the arch is evidently of late date.

UPLEATHAM (ST. ANDREW).

This Church is in a ruinous and neglected condition, and it is much to be deplored that greater care has not been taken to preserve it, even if it was found necessary to erect another in a more convenient situation. It is thus described by Canon Atkinson (History of Cleveland), "This church has been another fine specimen of Norman architecture. Originally there was a south aisle, two of the arches of which are still evident in that portion of the old nave, which is now employed as a cemetery chapel. The chancel, too, had an aisle to the south; but, without clearing away the topsoil down to the foundations, it is not possible to give any adequate statement about it. Some small remains of columns and windows remain in what was the chancel." On the north side of the church is a series of Norman corbels, with grotesque heads, but with no corbel table or parapet. The roof at the time of our visit was covered with pantiles, which slightly overhung the walls. There is also a mutilated grotesque animal on the corbel or kneeler of the northwest gable coping, probably placed there when the church was rebuilt or repaired in modern times.

The internal width of the Western portion of the Church is 18 feet 9 inches. The eastern portion of the Church has disappeared, nothing remaining but the foundations.

The most interesting relic of Norman times, however, is the fine old Norman font, now very properly removed to the modern church. It is formed out of a solid block of hard stone, whose greatest dimensions are 2 feet 6 inches square, by 3 feet 8 inches high. It has a splayed plinth about 18 inches high, and at the angles above are three-quarter shafts, with base and cushion caps. Between the angle shafts are formed panels on each face, carved with a sunken star-like ornament, forming a diaper. The panel on the South side is formed of six of these star-like sunk ornaments, the upper pair having small bosses at the intersection of the lateral rays. The panel on the east side has three, the upper one being the full width of the panel, with small circular bosses at the intersection of all the rays. The north panel has the lower half perfectly plain; the upper portion is formed into a star with a large circular plane center. On the west face the sunken ornament is confined within a circle in the upper part, and all the face edges of the ornament are segments of circles, and there are bosses at the intersections of the rays. The lower part has an oblong star divided diagonally into four, forming a cross in the centre.

EASINGTON (ALL SAINTS).

A new Church was built here some years ago, and in clearing away the old structure considerable portions of a highly ornamental Norman chancel arch were found, and these have been built into the upper stage of the tower. There are three shafts with carved caps. The arch is richly ornamented with the beak head, double cone, and the pellet and other mouldings.

HINDERWELL (ST. HILDA).

In renovating this Church last year (1895), a Norman cap in a mutilated condition was found. It probably belonged to a Norman chancel arch or to a doorway. It is known that a chancel arch existed previous to the re-building.

WILTON (ALL SAINTS).

There is a Norman doorway here, with the zigzag mould in the arch. There are also some corbels with grotesque heads.

MIDDLESBROUGH (ST. HILDA).

There is here a fine old Norman font, said to have belonged to the ancient church of St. Hilda, which was attached to the cell that existed there down to the time of the dissolution. It was very properly restored to the modern church in 1889, being brought from Darlington, whither it was conveyed some fifty or sixty years ago, when the site of the cell, and, it is said, part of the churchyard was laid out for building purposes. Several old parishioners lately living could remember having seen it before it was taken to Darlington. It is said to have stood in a field or garden and to have done duty as a flowerpot. It is rather dilapidated, but well worth preserving. In plan it is circular, and it is covered with rude shallow carvings, disposed vertically between incised lines. One is a herringbone or rude zigzag; another somewhat resembles a square alternate billet, placed vertically; and there are other forms. There is also a St. Andrew's cross formed of incised lines, with the space between the arms also filled with incised lines.

In the walls of an old brewery behind Hilda Place, to the north of the church, at a height of 10 or 12 feet from the ground, are built in some other

remains from the old church, and among them are two voussoirs with the zigzag ornament still plainly discernible upon them, and a cap with a faint indication of a carved volute. These, no doubt, have belonged to a Norman chancel arch or doorway,

MARSKE (ST. GERMAN).

Graves (History of Cleveland) remarks that: "This is an ancient edifice and consists of a middle and two side aisles, divided by round pillars supporting circular arches. The chancel is separated from the Nave by a pointed arch." The church since Graves' time has been entirely re-built, and little or nothing of the Norman work now remains.

A fine old Norman font, which belonged to this church, is now on the lawn in front of the vicarage, doing duty as a flowerpot. About half of it is buried in the ground. It is very similar in shape to that at Upleatham. It appears to have been cut out of a solid block of stone, and has shafts at the corners and panels between, similar to the Upleatham font. One of the faces is carved with a kind of zigzag or herring-bone ornament, and another with scrolls, but it is difficult to make out precisely what the ornament has been owing to its position and mutilated condition.

It is to be deplored that better care should not be taken of an object so interesting. Canon Atkinson (History of Cleveland) writes in this connection: "It is a thousand pities that an object at once so characteristically beautiful and so interesting as this old font*, which has witnessed and aided in the dedication to God for twenty generations of Marske men and women, should not be more reverently treated, or at least more carefully saved from further ill usage and destructive defacement."

*(The present Vicar, the Rev. F. Grant James, is about to have this very interesting font removed into the Marske church)

MARTON (ST. CUTHBERT).

This Church has been restored, and it is not easy to make out what is old and what is new, as the whole of the old work retained has been refaced, and consequently the Church is not now so interesting as it might have been.

Graves (History of Cleveland), writing before the restoration, remarks "This is a small but ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower, but contains nothing remarkable in its style of architecture". While Ord, writing after the restoration, states that, "The restored church is only part of the original structure, which consisted of nave, north and south aisles, with transepts and chancel." He further states that "The greater part was re-built in 1843, including three of the arches, the chancel arch and south porch, the style of the old work being closely adhered to," and in a footnote "The transepts were early Norman, the nave of late Norman verging on transition to the next order (style). It was difficult to trace the style of the old chancel, owing to the numerous alterations which had taken place." These two descriptions, it will be noticed, differ very considerably. The plan at present consists of a nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and chancel. The north nave arcade is apparently original work, but has been entirely re-faced, and some of it may have been re-built. It consists of four bays and a large rectangular pier adjoining the north transept. There are three whole pillars and two half pillars, the first half pillar, beginning at the west end, is, in plan, a half

quatrefoil, and appears to be new; the first whole pillar is octagonal, the second is in plan a quatrefoil, the third octagonal, and the fourth a half quatrefoil, being attached to the rectangular pier above mentioned. The transept arch and pillars (which are square with chamfered angles) also appear to be original. The Arches are of two orders, with chamfered hood. The carving of the caps consists of grotesque animals and conventional foliage but has been all re-faced and spoilt. The sculpture on the cap of the second whole pillar evidently represents the chase, having a wild boar and other animals carved on it. The south arcade and transept appear to be entirely new. The pillars are in plan round, octagonal, quatrefoil, and one has six small shafts, about 5 inches diameter, arranged round a centre pillar. This particular pillar, with its cap, has been copied from an old one, as the mutilated cap, with portions of the small shafts, may be seen on the north side of the church, outside. The carving consists of grotesque animals, and with roses round the upper part. As this is the only portion of old work, which has not been re-faced it is a pity that better care is not taken of it. The most appropriate place for it would be inside the church.

On the wall of the north aisle are shallow buttresses, two feet wide and with 7 inches projection. These appear to be original work.

**GEOLOGICAL NOTES OF AN EXCURSION MADE
BY THE FIELD CLUB TO RUNSWICK BAY,
ON JUNE 1st, 1895.
By W. Y. V EITCH.**

On approaching Runswick Bay from the railway station (Hinderwell) we came upon a ravine to the left of the road, the surface indication of a fault, which lowers the stratification towards the north. A view of the Bay, before making the descent shows how the Bay has been formed. It is evidently an old waterway filled up with boulder clay, undergoing the process of being washed away. The Bay, from Kettleness point to where we were standing, has been cleaned out by the erosive action of the sea; even the boulder clay bank between the cliffs of oolite and lias is slipping gradually into the sea, forming a veritable "glacier" of clay with its miniature crevasses, leaving a "glacier foot" of boulders comprising Mountain Limestone, Granite, Permian Limestone, New Red Sandstone, Liassic Shale, some of the latter having embedded in it pieces of coniferous wood, maintaining its original structure, and to a large extent its woody fibre. The boulders generally showed distinct striae. One huge block of Shap Granite being sunk into the sand of the beach, and weighing about two tons, was especially noticed. Along the shore many beautiful stones, agates, and other small debris of the boulder clay erosion were picked up. A Jet Miner's drift on the south Cheek of the Bay was inspected, some of the more adventurous spirits of the party penetrating as far as the "face" and conversing with the Miner. Others examined the spoil heap, recognising in the shale the characteristic Ammonite (*A: serpentinus*) (*Inoceramus dubius*) and many fragments of fish remains. Leaving the jet rock behind and going towards the sea, the annulatus rock was come upon, bearing upon its surface the markings of many of its special Ammonite (*A: annulatus*) and numerous belemnites (*B: Cylindricus* and *elegans*). The last rock examined, before climbing to Kettleness, was the *A. spinatus*

Zone, where the ruddy character of the ironstone rock and markings of its well known Ammonite were carefully observed. The splitting up of the Cleveland ironstone bed was also made out and traced to Kettleness point, where the hardness of its several beds gives an irregular contour to that beautiful cliff. On the way to Kettleness the Alum Shale section was passed through, and the Common Ammonite noticed, together with the nodular concretions with which the alum shale abounds. The Dogger bed overlying was also inspected and its richness in iron noticed. As the Section was a surface one, only casts of its fauna could be seen. The few feet of oolite that remained before reaching the cliff top presented an unbroken surface of Sandstone only.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1895.

By R. G. CLAYTON.

The beginning of the year was noteworthy amongst Ornithologists for the large number of Little Auk, (*Mergulus alle*) which visited Great Britain especially the North and North-East Coasts. In October, 1894, I received from Redcar a female specimen in very poor condition, and heard no more about the species until January, when large flocks were at sea, inshore, along our immediate coast. Very many were seen on land in the vicinity of Huntcliff, &c. Several followed the becks into the country, and I obtained one, which was caught near Middlesbrough Goods Station. Also a flock of these birds alighted and stayed some time in Newport Board School playground.

In January a male Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus major*) was sent me from Brotton. On the 20th April a male Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*) was shot near Great Ayton. A female Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*) was shot near or on Danby Moors in June. This species is very rare now in our district.

On the 4th May the Club visited Battersby and Ingleby, when a Blackbird's nest with four eggs was noted. The Chaffinch and Hedge Sparrow were building. Several Warblers were about. The Peewit was busy nesting. Pheasants and Partridges were much in evidence. On May 18th, at Kilton, a very wet cold day, the Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*) had its complement of eggs, and the Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) was sitting. The Engine-house at Kilton Pit contained a Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) nesting. The woods contained numbers of small birds calling and flitting about. On the following Saturday, when the Club paid the visit they had projected for the previous week, most of the small birds had disappeared, which the keeper attributed to the extremely cold weather that had prevailed during the week.

The exceptionally fine weather prevailing over the latter part of the year must have been favourable for both migration and food, as very few birds, comparatively speaking, were observed, and no rarities, that I could hear of, obtained. Throughout the year there was a marked scarcity of birds.

The very severe weather in the Spring caused heavy mortality amongst the small ordinary residents, and although April and part of May were fine, yet a sharp spell of cold weather set in about the end of the latter month, which decimated the migrants before they had got settled down or inured to the change of climate. The cold must have caused a diminution in the supply of insect life, as many individuals of the Swallow tribe were observed to fall to the ground apparently exhausted. A female Sand Martin sent from Stokesley, on the 20th May, had nothing whatever in its crop, and I was informed that many of this and kindred kinds had been found dead in the fields.

Mr. R. Lofthouse kindly furnishes the following Bird Notes for 1895

January 1. Wild Swan. Five seen at South Gare Breakwater near Tod Point.

April 8. Chiff-chaff. Observed at Park.

19. Willow Wren. Observed at Park.

April 21. Swallow and Sand Martin Observed at Park and at Acklam

26. Black cap Observed at Park.

28. House Martin Observed at Park.

29. Sedge Warbler Observed at Park.

May 2. Tree Pipit	Observed near Guisborough
3. Whitethroat	Observed at Park.
4. Cuckoo	Observed at Battersby
6. Corncrake	Observed near Guisborough
28. Spotted Flycatcher	Observed at Park
Aug 16. Curlew Sandpiper	Shot near Coatham
20 Richardson's Skua	Shot near Coatham
Sep.7. Bar Tailed Godwit.	Very large flock put in an appearance at Coatham on this date; along with them were some large flocks of Knots

**NOTES ON MAMMALIA, &c., OBSERVED IN
CLEVELAND IN 1895.**

By R. G. CLAYTON.

A Badger was seen in the month of April, close to Great Ayton, on the high road. One was captured there in the Autumn of 1895.

Squirrels are fairly plentiful in Cleveland now. I handled some in November in most beautiful coats, they had been shot to furnish Sable tails (?). A female Stoat in almost pure white coat was sent me in January. It was minus the left fore leg, and no fracture or fragment of bone was discernible upon skinning. Common Newts were lively in a small pond at Ingleby on 4th May.

MR. R. LOFTHOUSE'S NOTES.

A Seal was caught in river Tees near Yarm on 23rd September.

**NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA NOTICED IN
CLEVELAND DURING 1895.**

By T. ASHTON LOFTHOUSE. .

The notes in connection with the above for the Middlesbrough district of Cleveland are necessarily very limited, as most of my collecting during 1895 was done outside Cleveland. I have found this season a fairly average one, some species occurring very plentifully, others equally scarce, notably among the latter such common species as *Noctua xanthographa* and *Pieris brassicae*, both usually only too common. Larvae did not seem to be anything like so plentiful as usual. The very heavy thunderstorms in July most probably destroying a great quantity in their earlier stages. I am indebted to Mr. Sachse for assistance in the notes for the Middlesbrough district.

MARCH.

Torticodes hyemana, taken from tree trunks in Guisbro' Park.

APRIL.

Larentia multistrigata, taken on Moors near Hutton.

Selenia lunaria, taken near Tollesby on the 28th.

MAY.

May 4th. At the Field Club Excursion to Battersby the following were taken :-

Diurnca fagella, common and very variable, mostly at rest on tree trunks.

Micropteryx subpurpurella, several flying about in sun.

Tephrosia biundularia noticed.

Treniocampa stabilis, noticed two or three specimens.

May 25th. Excursion to Kilton Woods. These woods are very rich and variable. On the occasion of this visit insects were scarce, no doubt owing to the long continuance of north and east winds and the absence of sun. Specimens were noticed of the following :-

Hadena thalassina, at rest on tree trunk.

Rumia inteolata (*crataegata*).

Catoprix ulicetana, common about gorse.

Other insects noticed during this month were : *Odonestis potatoaria* larvae, taken at Saltburn.

Euchloe cardamines.

Amphidasys betularia, hatched out from larvae taken in Guisbro' Park last autumn.

JUNE.

June 1st. The following were noticed near Ayton :-

Acronycta rumicis, *Bupalus piniaria*, *Ematurga atomaria* (common, some dark forms), *Larentia pectinaria*, *Eupithecia castigate*, *E. nanata* (common), *Coremia ferrugata* *Crambus pratellus*, *Pardia tripunctana*, *Nemophora schwarzwilla*.

In addition to the above, the following were noticed during the month:

Pieris brassicae, rape and napi *Coenonympha pamphilus*, *Polyommatus phloeas*, (near Eston), *Smerinthus populi*, *Spilosoma menthastri*, *Hepialus lupulinus*, *Cilix glaucata* (*spinula*), *Lophopteryx camelina*, *Notodonta ziczac*, *N. dromedarius*.

The last three were hatched out from larvae taken at Guisbro' Park last autumn. *Acronycta psi* and *rumicis*, *Hadena dentina*, (Eston), *Hadena oleracea*, *Plusia iota*, *Venusia cambrica*, (Guisbro' Park), *Abraxas grossulariata* larvae, *Emmelesia albulata*, (common in meadows near Eston), *Melanippe sociata*, *montanata* and *fluctuate*, *Cidaria immanata*, *C. corylata*, (Guisbro' Park). *Tanagra atrata* (common), *Hedya dealbana*.

JULY.

The early part of this month was very hot, and after the first few days a series of very heavy thunderstorms occurred. Moths came freely to sugar on favourable evenings. At sugar, the following Moths were noted during this month :- *Leucania pallens*, *Xylophasia lithoxylea*, *X. monoglypha* (exceedingly common ad usual, several very dark forms), *Caradrina quadripunctata*, *Apamea didyma* (*oculea*) and varieties, *Agrotis exclamationis*, *Noctua xanthographa*, *Triphaena pronuba*. The latter were abundant and very variable, the upper wings varying from very light buff to black. *Mania typica*.

In addition to the species already mentioned I took near Stokesley, in conjunction with Mr. Gribble, the following at sugar on July 13th: *Leucania comma*, *Leucania lithargaria*, *Apamea basilinea*, *A. gemina*, *Miana strigilis*, variety *aethiops*, *M. fasciuncula*, *M. literosa*, *Agrotis obscura* (*ravida*). A fine, well-marked, dark specimen of this moth, apparently fresh out, was taken. *Noctua augur*, *N. plecta*, *N. C-nigrum*, *N. triangulum*, *N. brunnea*, *N. festiva*, *N. rubi*, *N. baja*, *Mania maura*, *Hadena oleracea*. At the same time were taken *Larentia didymata*. *Hypena proboscidalis*, and webs of larvae of *Eriogaster lanestris* noticed. *Saturnia pavonia* (*carpini*) larvae (near Eston), *Aciptilia pentadactyla* (Middlesbrough Park), *Vanessa urticae*. From this month till the end of September this butterfly was unusually abundant in this district. *Notodonta dictaea* larvae, (near Middlesbrough).

AUGUST

I took at Redcar during this month *Vanessa atalanta*, *Orgyia antiqua*, *Tapinostola elymi* (at rest on Marram grass); *Gortyna ochracea* (*flavago*) pupae (in stem of thistles), *Luperina testacea*, *Apamea didyma* and a black variety, *Miana literosa* (ragwort flowers), *Caradrina quadripunctata*, *Agrotis vestigialis* (*valligera*), *A. tritici* (very common but not very variable), *Noctua umbrosa*, (*ragwort*), *N. xanthographa*, *Triphaena comes* (*orbona*), *T. pronuba*. *Acidalia virgularia* (*incanaria*), *A. aversata* (*ragwort*). On the 20th of this month there were taken or noticed near Ayton: *Polia chi*, *Calocampa solidaginis*, *Plusia gamma*; *Larentia caesiata*, *Hypsipetes sordidata* (*elutata*), *Melanippe sociata*, *Cidaria* (*russata*) *truncata*. *C. testata*, *C. populata* and *Amblyptilia acanthodactyla*. In the Middlesbro' district *Vanessa atalanta* (very abundant), *Polyommatus phloas* (near the Park), *Crambus tristellus*, *C. culmellus*, *Pionea forficalis*, *Depressaria liturella*.

SEPTEMBER.

This month, for the most part, was very fine and warm but I did not find it particularly good for moths. On the few occasions on which I was out very few moths were taken or noticed. *Sphinx convolvuli* (specimen taken at Saltburn). *Bombyx rubi* larvae (very common at Ayton and also noticed at Runswick), *Tapinostola fulva* (a few specimens at Middlesbrough and Ayton), *Anchocelis litura* (at sugar), *Phlogophora meticulosa*, *Amphipyra tragopogonis* (at sugar and at rest on tree trunks), *Oporabia dilutata* (Ayton), *Emmelesia albulata*, (a specimen taken near Acklam, very late, date for this moth, probably a second brood). *Peronea variegana*.

DECEMBER.

Cheimatobia brumata was noted abundantly at the beginning of this month. The majority of the Lepidoptera mentioned in the foregoing notes are only species of very common occurrence, my excuse for including them in the notes on this occasion being to give an idea of all that has been noted in the district during the past year. The species that have been taken, which call for special notice, both in these notes and the following ones by Mr. Gribble, are *Sphinx convolvuli*, *Cerigo matura*, *Agrotis obscura* *Noctua umbrosa*. *Tapinostola elymi*, *Cirrhoedia xerampelina* (*ravida*), *Calocampa solidaginis*, *Eugonia alniaria* (*tiliaria*) and *Venusia cambrica*. In the nomenclature of the species I have followed the "Entomologist" list of British Lepidoptera.

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA TAKEN IN THE STOKESLEY. DISTRICT OF CLEVELAND DURING 1895.

By W. C. GRIBBLE.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE SEASON.

SALLOWS fairly good from the 6th April to 23rd, but cold easterly winds interfered.

RASPBERRY blossom very good for three or four nights from the 7th June.

June 5th, moths swarmed on sugar.

July 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, moths swarmed on sugar. Counted over 100 on several trees each evening, mostly *Pronuba* and *Polyodon*.

AUGUST 17th to 31st sugared nearly every evening but did not take one. Weather all that could be desired. Tried light on August 20th. Took about 40 moths. Continued for several nights, but nothing came. Weather good

LIST OF BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Pieris brassicae scarce, *P. rapae* and *P. napi* common.
Enchloe cardamines common.
Polyommatus phloes. June and September.
Lycaena icarus. June and September,
Vanessa urticae. Swarms
V. atalanta. Plentiful in September.
Smerinthus populi.
Nemeophila plantaginina. Grass
Spilosoma menthastri and *S. fuliginosa*, grass blades
Hepialus humuli.
Eriogaster lanestris. Larvae on thorns.
Cilix glaucata (spinula), at light.
Dicranura vinula. Pupae.
Notodonta dictae. a. Pupae.
Bryophila perla. Wall.
Acronycta psi. Tree trunks. *A. rumicis*, sugar.
Leucania conigera. *L. pallens*. *L. impura* and *L. comma*, all at sugar.
Hydroecia nictitans. Light. *H. micacea*. Sugar.
Xylophasia rurea. Sugar.
X. monoglypha (polyodon). Swarms. All shades
X. lithoxylea Common at sugar. .
Neuronia popularis. Light August 22nd and after.
Charaeis graminis Light.
Cerigo matura (cytherea) 23rd and 25th July.
Luperina testacea. Sugar.
Mamestra brassicae,
Apamea basilinea. *A. didyma*. All shades to black Sugar.
Miana strigilis. *M. fasciuncula*. *M. literosa*. Sugar.
M. Arcuosa.
Caradrina quadripunctata (cubicularis).
Agrostis suffusa.. *A. saucia*, *A. exclamationis*. at sugar.
A. obscura (ravida). Sugar. July 22nd to 30th, and August 9th.
Noctua glareosa. *N. augur*. *N. plecta*, at sugar.
N. C -nigrum. *N. festiva*.. Plentiful and very variable. One very dark specimen taken.
N. rubi. *N. umbrosa*. *N. baja*, at sugar. *N. Xanthographa*, plentiful, some very black forms.
A. segetum.
Triphaena comes (orbona), at sugar.
T. pronuba. Sugar, all shades, swarms.
Amphipyra tragopogonis. Sugar.
Mania typica, Sugar.
M. Maura. Sugar.
Temiocampa gothica. Sallows.

T. incerta (instabilis). Sallows.
Orthosia lota. *O. macilenta*, Sugar.
Anchocelis litura. Sugar.
Cerastis spadicea. Sugar.
Xanthia fulvago (cerago), bred from willow catkins
X. circellaris (ferruginea). Sugar.
Cirrhoedia xerampelina. Light.
Calymnia trapezina.
Polia chi, tree trunks and walls. *P. flavicincta*. Sugar.
Miselia oxyacanthae and var. *capucina*. Sugar.
Phlogophora. meticulosa. Sugar.
Radena oleracea and *R. dentina*. Sugar.
Calocampa vetusta and *C. exoleta* at sugar . Fine specimens.
C. solidaginis. Sugar.
Cucullia umbratica At rest on telegraph post, 20th June 1895.
Gonoptera libatrix. Sugar.
Habrostola tripartita (urticae).
Plusia chrysitis, light. *P. iota*, light. *P. gamina*, flowers.
Rumia luteolata (cratregata).
Odontopera bidentata.
Crocallis elinguaris. Light and at rest on grass blades.
Eugonia alniaria (tiliaria). Light.
Boarmia repandata. Tree trunks.
Geometra vernaris. Grass in hedges.
Venusia cambrica.
Strenia clathrata.
Abraxas grossulariata. Not by any means so common as usual.
Anisopteryx aescularia.
Cheimatobia brumata.
Oporabia dilutata.
Larentia didymata. *L. caesiata*.
Hypsipetes sordidata (elutata), bred from willow.
Melanippe montanata.
Cidaria truncata (russata). *C. testata*; *C. populata*.
Eubolia plumbaria (palumbaria).
Tanagra atrata (chaerophyllata).

REPORT ON THE COLEOPTERA OBSERVED IN CLEVELAND IN 1895.

By M. L. THOMPSON.

In this Report on the occurrence of Coleoptera, in certain parts of the Cleveland District subjected to some investigation during the past year, 103 species are noted. Certain broad groups, into which this order of insects is sometimes divided, have been recognised as a basis for their enumeration. No consecutive form of classification with regard to the families and genera has been followed, as species occurring in the same locality are mentioned together to avoid the repetition of place names.

COLEOPTERA.

Geodephaga *Carabus catenulatus* was found on Stanghow Moor in September, whilst at Redcar *C. nemoralis* occurred in May; where also

Brosicus cephalotes is common, and *Amara familiaris*. At Saltburn, in May, a specimen of *Pterostichus vitreus* (a moorland species) was picked up in flood refuse on the coast, having been probably carried down from the uplands by a stream. On the coast also *Bembidium bruxellense* was common in September, where *Bembidium anglicanum* occurs in spring. Other Saltburn species were *Amara aulica* (*spinipes*), *Bembidium mannerheimi*, *Trechus micros*, and *Pterostichus niger* (in some numbers in August). So late as the beginning of November *Badister sodalis* was taken in Saltburn Wood.

Hydradephaga Seven species of Water Beetles were common on Stanghow Moor in May, *Haliphus flavicollis*, *Haliphus fulvus*, *Hydroporus tristis*, *H. gyllenhalii*, *H. obscurus*, *Rhantus bistratus*, and *Agabus chalconotus*; where also *Agabus* (*Platambus*) *maculatus* was met with in a moorland stream. At Saltburn *Hydroporus nigrita* and the local *H. incognitus* were common in April, and *H. memnonius* and *Acilius sulcatus* in May. *Hydroporus palustris*, *H. planus*, *Agabus bipustulatus*, *A. conspersus*, and *A. paludosus* were found at Eston Marsh in June, whilst *Haliphus lineatocollis* and *Ilybius fuliginosus* were common at Coatham Marsh in August.

Hydrophilidae. The Hydrophilidae are represented by *Helophorus nubilus*, *Hydraena riparia* (common in April), *H. gracilis*, *Octhebius pygmaeus* (common in May), *Cercyon pygmaeus* and *Cercyon nigriceps* -all occurring at Saltburn.

Brachelytra Three species of *Aleochara* were met with *A. morion*, *A. obscurella*, and *A. algarum*, the last two being on the coast, where also *Myrmecopora* (*Xenusia*) *sulcata* and *Xantholinus tricolor* were taken; whilst on the sea-banks occurred *Ocypus cupreus*, *Ocypus brunnipes*, *Xantholinus cebraeus*, *Othius melanocephalus*, *Homalium rufipes* (*florale*), the local *Proteinus ovalis* and *Megarthus depressus*. *Philonthus splendens*, *Stenus bupthalmus*, and *Lesteva longelytrata* were met with at Hob Hill; and in Saltburn Wood, *Gyrophaena fasciata* (*congrua*), *Mycetoporus longulus*, *Megarthus sinuatoeollis*. On Stanghow Moor, *Bolitobius lunulatus* (*atricapillus*), *Othius myrmecophilus*, and *Stenus impressus* (common) were found. On the Redcar sandhills, *Philonthus marginatus* and the local *Philonthus corvinus*. At Eston Marsh, *Ocypus ater* (common); and on Eston Nab, *Philonthus ebeninus*.

Clavicornia On Stanghow Moor, *Coccinella hieroglyphica* and a specimen of the rare *Hydnobius punctatus* were obtained by sweeping heath (September), whilst *Mysia* (*Coccinella*) *oblongoguttata* abounded on fir trees. At Saltburn *Byrrhus pilula* and *Catops sericeus* were found; also *Colon brunneum*, *Antherophagus pallens*, *Anatis* (*Coccinella*) *acellata*, were met with on the sea-banks; *Cychramus fungicola*, *Rhizophagus dispar*, and *Cocinomos nodifer* in the Wood; *Mycetaea hirta* and *Cryptophagus pilosus* in a house; *Elmis aeneus* and *Limnius tuberculatus* in the stream.

Lamellicornia Four species of *Aphodius* are recorded *A. inquinatus* and *A. rufescens* from the Redcar and Saltburn Sandhills, *A. sordidus* from Redcar, and *A. foetidus* from Stanghow Moor. *Ægialia arenaria* was common on the

Redcar sandhills in May, and *Anomala frischii* was just emerging there during the hot weather at the end of June.

Sternoxi One species of this group was met with *Dolopius marginatus* occurring on Stanghow Moor

Malacoderma *Telephorus lituratus* was common at Eston Marsh and *T. bicolor* in Saltburn Wood. *Necrobia ruficollis* was found at Thornaby.

Teredilia *Anobium domesticum*, *Niptus holoencus* and *Ernobius mollis*, (the first two inhabiting a house) at Saltburn represent this group.

Longicornia One Longicorn, *Pogonocherus bidentatus* (*hispidus*), was picked up on the Saltburn sandhills at the end of September.

Phytophaga. A Phytophagous Beetle, *Sermyla halensis*, was common on the sea banks at Saltburn in August.

Heteromera. *Salpingus castaneus*, in a fir plantation below Stanghow Moor, and *Anthicus floralis*, at Saltburn, are the two species in the *Heteromera*.

Rhynchophora Of Weevils *Apion virens* occurred at Saltburn, in which locality *Phyllobius pomonae*, *P. viridicollis* and *Hypera nigrirotria* were common in June, on the seabanks. At Saltburn, also *Hylobius abietis* and *Ceuthorrhynchus contractus* were taken. In the Fir Plantation *Strophosomus coryli* was very common in September whilst *Hylurgus* (*Myelophilus*) *piniperda* haunted the fir trees on Stanghow Moor above. On the Redcar Sandhills, *Philopedon* (*Dactylorhynchus*) *geminatus* was common in May.