

RED-FOOTED FALCON IN DERBYSHIRE

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widely-ranging migrant, the Red-footed Falcon (sometimes known as the Red-footed Kestrel or Orange-legged *Falco vespertinus* or *Cerchinus vespertina*) is only an occasional visitor to our islands; its occurrence in Derbyshire is of special interest, for it does not appear to have been previously noticed in that county.

The specimen in question was secured early in May, 1939, in a tract of moorland of the Peak District. Two birds were seen together from among some rocks; the first was thought to be a Cuckoo, and the second, the specimen actually secured, was thought to be a Merlin. This resemblance to a Merlin and to a Cuckoo leads to the supposition that the Red-footed Falcon may be a more frequent visitor to our islands than is usually supposed. The species is a woodland breeder, and the nearest woods were some pine-spinneys about a mile away.

The two birds, however, were not necessarily a pair, as the species is a gregarious one. The specimen secured was a male, in beautiful plumage, of a general dark dove-colour, the bright chestnut feathers of the wings, the pink feet, legs, cere and circumorbital skin, and the general appearance quite unlike that of any British species. It may be added that steps have been taken to secure the protection of the area by the erection of a fence to prevent any further similar visitors.

FIELD NOTES

Limax agrestis in February.—During summer I can rely on finding a good number of *Agriolimax agrestis* in a clump of *Dianthus* in the garden. The morning after a temporary thaw on February 14th, 1940, I was interested to see two starlings work on these plants, foraging so that at last their head and neck were out of sight, but every now and then ringing out a slug. The ground was frozen hard, yet the slugs were alive, showing that *Agriolimax agrestis* has a great tenacity of life, as during the week previous a thermometer registered six degrees of frost. The slugs had apparently been protected by the mass of plants as snow had fallen to the depth of 1 ft.—J. H. LUMB, Halifax.

Geology at Askham Bryan.—A boring put down for the West Field Farm, Yorkshire Institute of Agriculture, Askham Bryan, by W. Coulson, Ltd., passed through 40½ ft. of superficial deposits, and proved below these a thickness of 100 ft. of red Bunter Sandstone. The drift consisted of two layers of boulder clay of almost equal thickness, separated by a layer of clean gravel 7½ ft. in thickness.—H. V. DUNNINGTON.

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JAMES AND THOMAS BOLTON, OF HALIFAX

W. B. CRUMP, M.A.

It is now some years since the late F. A. Mason reported in *The Naturalist*, July, 1933, the discovery in Switzerland of the original water-colour drawings made by James Bolton for his *History of Fungusses growing about Halifax, 1788-1791*. The six folio volumes contained 244 sheets, arranged in the order in which the species were collected and drawn—one on each sheet, between 1788 and January 1792.

No one was more pleased than I to hear of this discovery, for I had sought for these drawings in all likely places many years earlier. Now I am able to report that another set of drawings came on the market last year. At a sale by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. on May 16th, 1939, 'The property of Captain F. C. F. Parker, Skirwith Abbey, Penrith' included among the quartos:

'LOT 440. BOLTON (JAMES). The Original Drawings for Bolton's *History of Fungi*, 229 Drawings, mostly coloured, numbered, named and indexed, bound in 2 vols., contemporary diced russia. Circa 1785.'

The lot was sold to a private buyer, who has refrained from giving me any further particulars of the drawings. But as Bolton described his published work as 'containing 182 copper plates on which are engraved 231 species,' it is reasonably certain that Lot 440 consists of fresh drawings on quarto sheets of the species selected to go on the copper plates. Apparently they have not been re-arranged and brought together as in the published work. That Bolton would do from these drawings as he engraved the copper-plates, quarto size.

My next note relates to the anonymous 'Catalogue of Plants' included in J. Watson's *History of the Parish of Halifax, 1775*. This has been attributed to James Bolton ever since a jejune sketch of his life appeared in *D.N.B.* in 1886. F. Arnold Lees and C. E. Moss fought a lively battle over the 'Catalogue,' or rather the list of flowering plants in it, in *The Naturalist* for 1900 and 1901. Lees there again affirmed his belief that James Bolton was the author, for his friend, W. W. Newbould, had seen the manuscript 'in Bolton's old style hand.' It was all likely enough, and neither Charles Crossland nor I had any other name to bring forward.

So it has rested forty years, and now I have another name to bring forward as the author—Thomas Bolton, the elder brother, who died in 1778. Crossland quoted letters passing between the two in his little biography of James Bolton, and there is evidence that Thomas was a good all-round naturalist. He made considerable collections and both brothers contributed to the Duchess of Portland's museum, in the charge

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of Dr. Lightfoot. So much so, that returning from a tour in Scotland in 1774, Thomas Pennant and Lightfoot called on Thomas Bolton and were 'surprized with his vast collection of natural history got together to amuse and improve his mind after the fatigues of business.'

There has recently come into my hands a copy of Watson's *Halifax*, with contemporary annotations in the margin. At the top of p. 729, on which the 'Catalogue of Plants' begins, there is written, 'By the late Thomas Bolton.'

In itself that bears evidence of having been written within a few years of the death of Thomas in 1778. Nor is that all. The fly-leaf at the front bears the inscription:

'This beautiful Copy of Watson's History, in the margins of which are copied the Notes and Corrections of Dr. T. D. Whitaker, the Historian of Whalley, taken from the Doctor's own Copy, was presented to me by Mr. Edward Akroyd, the munificent founder of All Souls' Church, when on a visit to him in January 1862. Jas. Crossley.'

This is James Crossley, the well-known bibliophile of Manchester, who was born in Halifax. His testimony is as good as an affidavit, and such copies of Watson are known to exist. Dr. Whitaker settled at Holme, in Cliviger, just over the border beyond Todmorden, in 1782, and both visited Halifax and had friends there.

The probability is that both brothers had a share in the production of the Catalogue. Thomas, as the elder, was responsible for it, though James, I feel, had a large share in listing the Fungi at all events, as he was drawing them as early as 1761.

I am indebted for the foundation of these notes to Mr. T. W. Hanson, who keeps a watchful eye on London book-sales for anything relating to Halifax.

MEETING OF YORKSHIRE ENTOMOLOGISTS AT QUEEN MARY'S DUB

M. D. BARNES

THE annual Field Meeting of the Entomological Section was held in conjunction with the Union excursion to Queen Mary's Dub on June 17th, 1939. The excursion proved to be a very pleasant one, being blessed with excellent weather. The locality was, however, rather disappointing, the amount of material collected hardly justifying the strenuous collecting carried on by the members present. The most interesting insect taken was the rare and interesting weevil *Anoplus roboris* (Su.), which occurs on alder. This beetle was swept by Mr. Hincks. Most of the other insects taken were of the type one would expect to find in such a locality.

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The complete lists of insects taken appear below.

COLEOPTERA (W. D. Hincks)

<i>Helophorus</i> (Sp.).	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i> (L.)
<i>Stenus tarsalis</i> (Lj.).	Stainley.
<i>S. crassus</i> (S.).	<i>Donacia vulgaris</i> (Zs.).
<i>Oxytelus sculpturatus</i> (Gr.).	<i>Crysomela polita</i> (L.).
<i>Anthobium minutum</i> (F.).	<i>Phædon armoracæ</i> (L.).
<i>Phosphuga atrata</i> (L.), North	<i>Hydrothassa marginella</i> (L.)
Stainley.	Stainley.
<i>Sciodrepa fumatus</i> (Sp.).	<i>Galerucella griseescens</i> (Jn.)
<i>Adalia 10-punctata</i> (L.).	<i>G. tenella</i> (L.).
<i>Coccidula rufa</i> (Hb.).	<i>Longitarsus suturellus</i> (D.)
<i>Dacne rufifrons</i> (F.).	<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i> (Kt.).
<i>Micropeplus fulvus</i> (Er.).	<i>Aphthona nonstriata</i> (Gz.).
<i>Brachypterus urticæ</i> (F.).	<i>Batophila rubi</i> (Pk.).
<i>Epuvæa deleta</i> (St.).	<i>Crepidodera transversa</i> (M.)
<i>Meligethes atratus</i> (Ol.).	<i>Psylliodes affinis</i> (Pk.).
<i>Diphylus lunatus</i> (F.).	<i>Sciaphilus asperatus</i> (Bf.).
<i>Telmatophilus caricis</i> (Ol.).	<i>Phyllobius oblongus</i> (L.).
<i>Cryptophagus scanicus</i> (L.).	<i>P. urticæ</i> (D.G.).
<i>Lilargus connexus</i> (Gf.).	<i>P. viridicaris</i> (Lh.).
<i>Mycetophagus 4-pustulatus</i> (L.).	<i>Sitona lineatus</i> (L.).
<i>Sinodendron cylindricum</i> (L.).	<i>Anoplus roboris</i> (Su.).
<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i> (Il.).	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i> (Hb.).
<i>Dolopius marginatus</i> (L.).	<i>Acalles roboris</i> (Ct.).
<i>Cyphon paykulli</i> (Gu.).	<i>Poophagus sisymbrii</i> (F.).
<i>C. variabilis</i> (Tb.).	<i>Ceuthorhynchus floralis</i> (F.)
<i>C. padi</i> (L.).	<i>Ceuthorhynchidius troglod.</i>
<i>Cantharis nigricans</i> (Ml.).	<i>Rhinoncus perpendicularis</i>
<i>C. pallida</i> (Gz.).	<i>Limnobaris t-album</i> (L.).
<i>Rhagonycha limbata</i> (Th.).	<i>Hylesinus fraxini</i> (Pz.).
<i>Cis boleti</i> (Sp.).	

The following list of beetles taken by the writer are in accordance with those given by Mr. Hincks:

<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i> (Df.).	<i>Phædon cochleariæ</i> (F.).
<i>Melanotus rufipes</i> (Hb.).	<i>Prasocuris junci</i> (Bm.).
<i>Corymbites tessellatus</i> (F.).	<i>Gonodera luperus</i> (Hb.).
<i>Agriotes obscurus</i> (L.).	<i>Apion ervi</i> (K.).
<i>Dascillus cervinus</i> (L.).	<i>Cionus scrophulariæ</i> (L.).
<i>Helodes marginata</i> (F.).	<i>C. alauda</i> (Hb.).
<i>Cantharis pellucida</i> (F.).	<i>Barypithes araneiformis</i> (S.)
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i> (L.).	Diptera (W. D. Hincks).
	<i>Leptis tringaria</i> (L.).
<i>Pentaneura monilis</i> (L.).	<i>Symphoromyia crassicornis</i>
<i>Chironomus tentans</i> (F.).	<i>Dioctria rufipes</i> (D.G.).
<i>C. supplicans</i> (Mg.) [<i>chlorolobus</i>	<i>Acrocera globulus</i> (Pz.).
(Kf.)]	<i>Dolichopus plumipes</i> (Scop.)
<i>Polypedilum nubeculosum</i> (Mg.).	<i>D. popularis</i> (Wd.).
<i>Chaoborus crystallinus</i> (Dg.).	<i>Liogaster metallina</i> (F.).
<i>Liriope</i> (<i>Ptychoptera</i>) <i>contaminata</i>	<i>Leucozona lucorum</i> (L.)
(L.).	Stainley.
<i>L. (Ptychoptera) minuta</i> (Tonn.).	<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i> (Mg.).
<i>Microchrysa flavicornis</i> (Mg.).	<i>Sphaerophoria menthastris</i>
<i>Beris clavipes</i> (L.).	(Mg.).
<i>B. chalybeata</i> (Forst.), North	<i>Neoscia podagrica</i> (F.)
Stainley.	Stainley.
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i> (Scop.), North	<i>N. floralis</i> (Mg.).
Stainley.	<i>Xytota segnis</i> (L.), North
<i>Chrysops cæcutiens</i> (L.), North	<i>Syrilla pipiens</i> (L.).
Stainley.	

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