



# WHITEHAWK L.N.R., BRIGHTON

Insects recorded on 30th April 1997

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following species of insects were recorded on 30th April 1997 with the help of [redacted] mostly by using a portable suction sampler. The weather was warm and sunny.

## 2.0 SPECIES LISTS

### 1. Recording Compartment 5

#### COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

##### BRENTIDAE (formerly APIONIDAE) (Weevils)

- *Acanephodus onopordi* Common on thistles
- *Catapion seniculus* Common on *Trifolium* species
- *Ceratapion gibbirostre* Common on thistles
- *Ischnopterapion loti* Common on *Lotus corniculatus*
- *Ischnopterapion virens* Common on *Trifolium* species
- *Perapion curtirostre* Common on *Rumex* species
- *Squamapion atomarium* Local on *Thymus* species

##### LEIODIDAE

- *Nargus anisotomoides* Common

##### CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)

- *Apteropeda orbiculata* Common in moss, etc.
- *Longitarsus parvulus* **Nationally Scarce Category A**
- *Longitarsus pratensis* Common on *Plantago lanceolata*
- *Phaedon tumidulus* Common on Umbelliferous plants
- *Sphaeroderma rubidum* Common on *Centaurea nigra*

##### COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)

- *Coccinella septempunctata* Common
- *Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata* Common
- *Rhyzobius litura* Common
- *Scymnus frontalis* Common
- *Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata* Common

##### CORYLOPHIDAE

- *Corylophus sublaevipennis* local

##### CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

- *Barypeithes araneiformis* Common
- *Gymnetron labile* Local on *Plantago lanceolata*
- *Gymnetron pascuorum* Common on *Plantago lanceolata*
- *Hyp[er]a plantaginis* Common on *Lotus corniculatus*
- *Mecinus pyrastrer* Common on *Plantago lanceolata*
- *Phyllobius roboretanus* Common in grassland habitats
- *Sciaphilus asperatus* Common
- *Sitona lineatus* Common on *Trifolium*, etc.
- *Sitona sulcifrons* Local on *Trifolium* species, especially *T. medium*
- *Smicronyx reichi* **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**
- *Trachyphloeus angustisetulus* Common in sparsely vegetated dry grassland
- *Trachyphloeus asperatus* Common in sparsely vegetated dry grassland - Not Scarce Cat B.
- *Tychius schneideri* **Nationally Scarce Category B**

Handwritten notes and calculations:

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline 77 \end{array} \text{ Total}$$

9 Local  
 1 NSA  
 3 NSB  
 1 NS  
 1 ROB3

Handwritten number: 23

<b>ELATERIDAE (Click beetles)</b>	
• <i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Common in grassland habitats
• <i>Agrypnus murinus</i>	Common in grassland habitats
<b>HISTERIDAE</b>	
• <i>Kissister minima</i>	Local, most frequent in coastal habitats
<b>HYDROPHILIDAE (Water beetles)</b>	
• <i>Sphaeridium scarabaeoides</i>	Common in fresh dung
<b>LATHRIDIIDAE (Fungus beetles)</b>	
• <i>Enicmus transversus</i>	Common
<b>NTIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)</b>	
• <i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	Common
• <i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common
<b>PHALACRIDAE</b>	
• <i>Phalacrus fimetarius</i>	Common on flowers
<b>SCYDMAENIDAE</b>	
• <i>Stenichnus pusillus</i>	<b>Nationally Scarce</b>
<b>STAPHYLINIDAE (Rove beetles)</b>	
• <i>Cypha longicornis</i>	Common
• <i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Common
• <i>Metopsia gallica</i>	Common
• <i>Micropeplus fulvus</i>	Common
• <i>Sepidophilus nigripennis</i>	Common
• <i>Stenus brunripes</i>	Common
• <i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Common
<b>HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)</b>	
<b>BERYTINIDAE (Stilt bugs)</b>	
• <i>Berytinus signoreti</i>	Local on <i>Hippoprepis comosa</i> & <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
<b>LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)</b>	
• <i>Megalonotus chiragra</i>	Common
<b>PENTATOMIDAE (Shield bugs)</b>	
• <i>Podops inuncta</i>	Common
• <i>Zicrona caerulea</i>	Common
<b>TINGIDAE (Lace bugs)</b>	
• <i>Acalypta parvula</i>	Common in moss
• <i>Agramma laeta</i>	Common on rushes or sedges
<b>HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)</b>	
<b>APIDAE (Bees)</b>	
• <i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>	Common
• <i>Osmia aurulenta</i>	Local near the coast
• <i>Osmia bicolor</i>	<b>Nationally Scarce Category B</b>
<b>CHRYSIDIDAE (Ruby-tailed wasps)</b>	
• <i>Trichrysis cyanea</i>	Common
<b>FORMICIDAE (Ants)</b>	
• <i>Lasius flavus</i>	Common
• <i>Lasius niger</i>	Common

2. Recording Compartment 6**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)****BRENTIDAE (formerly APIONIDAE) (Weevils)**

- *Malvapion malvae* Common on *Malva sylvestris*
- *Aspidapion aeneum* Local on *Malva sylvestris*
- *Aspidapion radiolus* Common on *Malva sylvestris*
- *Pseudapion rufirostre* Common on *Malva sylvestris*

**CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)***Longitarsus ballotae***Nationally Scarce Category B****COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)***Coccinella septempunctata*

Common

*Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*

Common

*Rhyzobius litura*

Common

**CORYLOPHIDAE***Corylophus sublaevipennis*

Local

**CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)***Parethelcus pollinarius*Common on *Urtica dioica**Tychius picirostris*Common on *Trifolium* species**NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)***Meligethes ovatus*Common in *Glechoma hederacea* flowers**STAPHYLINIDAE (Rove beetles)***Cypha longicornis*

Common

*Sepidophilus nigripennis*

Common

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)****PENTATOMIDAE (Shield bugs)***Podops inuncta*

Common

**TINGIDAE (Lace bugs)**• *Tingis ampliata*Common on Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*

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### 3.0 RED DATA BOOK & NATIONALLY SCARCE SPECIES

#### COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

##### CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)

**Nb** *Longitarsus ballotae* **Nationally Scarce Category B**  
Widespread but local in southern England and South Wales. It is a grassland species which is associated with Black Horehound *Ballota nigra* and white horehound *Marrubium vulgare*. Numerous on Black Horehound *Ballota nigra* in compartment 6.

**Na** *Longitarsus parvulus* **Nationally Scarce Category A**  
After having undergone a period of decline, this tiny black flea-beetle has now become common almost everywhere in southern England. It is thought to be associated with flax, *Linum* species and its present abundance may be linked to the current trend of growing flax as a commercial crop.  
One specimen recorded from a suction sample in compartment 5.

##### CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

**Nb** *Trachyphloeus asperatus* **Nationally Scarce Category B**  
A widespread but local weevil which occurs on both sandy and chalky soils. Phytophagous, probably polyphagous, and parthenogenetic. Adults have been found at the base of plants such as Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and plantain *Plantago* species.  
One specimen recorded from a suction sample in compartment 5.

**Nb** *Tychius schneideri* **Nationally Scarce Category B**  
A tiny grey and brown-striped weevil which is widespread but local in southern Britain. Phytophagous. It is found on calcareous grassland, cliff-tops and shingle beach habitats where its foodplant Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria* grows.  
Several specimens recorded from suction samples in compartment 5.

**RDB3** *Smicronyx reichi* **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**  
Very local in southern England with recent (post-1970) records from East Sussex, Surrey and West Kent. Phytophagous, associated with Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea*, Yellow-wort *Blackstonia perfoliata* and possibly Autumn Gentian *Gentianella germanica*. It probably breeds in the flowers or seed heads. The species is difficult to find and may be under recorded.  
One specimen recorded from a suction sample in the southern half of in compartment 5 on area of short grassland.

##### SCYDMAENIDAE

**N** *Stenichnus pusillus* **Nationally Scarce**  
A very local species with a widely scattered distribution in England and Wales. There appear to be very few recent records of this species. Its ecology is poorly understood but it is probably associated with grassland, in moss and at plant roots. An extremely small beetle that is difficult to find by conventional searching and it may therefore be somewhat under recorded.  
A few specimens recorded from a suction sample in the southern half of in compartment 5 on area of short grassland. The only other recent Sussex record is from The Coombe at Lewes.

#### HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)

##### APIDAE (Bees)

**Nb** *Osmia bicolor* **Nationally Scarce Category B**  
Local and evidently scarcer than formerly, with about 40 post-1970 sites known according to Falk, (1991). Confined to calcareous soils in southern England where it occurs in open woodland, or short grassland where some scrub is present. There is probably a close association with Horse-shoe Vetch *Hippoprepis comosa* and Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*. Nesting occurs in empty snail shells.  
A few females on apple blossom in compartment 5.

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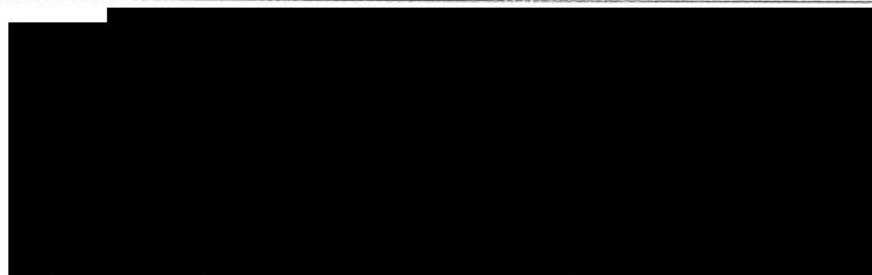
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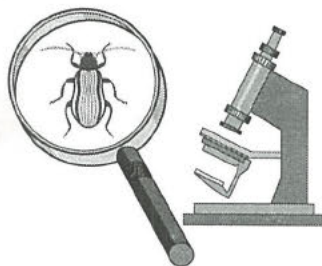
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# WHITEHAWK L.N.R., BRIGHTON

Report No. 2

Insects recorded between June and August 2001

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The insects listed in this report were recorded during four visits to the northern part of Whitehawk LNR between Swanborough Drive and Wilson Avenue on 13th June, 29th June, 16th July, and 14th August 2001.

## 2.0 METHODS

Most species were recorded either by beating foliage of bushes, sweeping grassland vegetation or by visual observation. In addition, insects were collected from low growing herbaceous plants using a portable suction sampler (a Flymo BVL 360 adapted to catch terrestrial insects) on 13th June 2001.

## 3.0 ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Although much of the survey area consists of former allotment gardens, a surprisingly varied insect community is present. Several quite uncommon species were recorded. These included the Large Velvet Ant *Mutilla europaea* and Britain's largest robber-fly *Asilus crabroniformis*, both of which are known to have declined significantly in the British Isles during the second half of the 20th century.

Other **Nationally Scarce** species recorded are less vulnerable, but nevertheless they could be threatened if substantial habitat loss continues. The snail predator *Drilus flavescens* has a high proportion of its British colonies in the counties of East and West Sussex and furthermore it is confined to chalky soils. The weevil *Ceutorhynchus quercicola* may always have been uncommon in Britain, perhaps because our climate does not suit its preferred habitat requirements.

Some very tiny insects are either poorly studied or are difficult to identify and these could possibly be under recorded. The pollen beetle *Meligethes rotundicollis* may fall into this category.

A few species have dramatically increased their range during the past 10 years. The Bee Wolf *Philanthus triangulum*, a large and brightly coloured yellow and black solitary wasp, is a classic example. Formerly confined to the south coast of the Isle of Wight, this fierce predator of the Honey Bee has recently spread very rapidly and now breeds in England and Wales as far north as Yorkshire. At the present time it certainly does not qualify for **Red Data Book** status but since the reason for its spread may well be the supposed increase in global temperatures, more research is needed before its national status is changed. Indeed, a sudden collapse of its population in the near future is always a possibility.

There are numerous insects that are recent colonists to Britain and one of these was recorded during this survey. This is the tiny clover-feeding pea-weevil *Bruchidius varius*, first discovered in Britain in 1993 at Ditchling Beacon and currently rapidly extending its range.

On the other hand the leaf beetle *Altica carinthiaca*, associated with Yellow Vetchling, was formerly confused by British entomologists with its close relative *Altica palustris*, a species associated with willowherbs. Although likely to prove a common species, its status in Britain has not yet officially been declared and therefore **Status Unknown** has been applied.

Finally, the species diversity of the old allotments could be significantly increased if brambles and other rank vegetation were cut regularly. This would encourage many chalk grassland plants, currently being strangled by more invasive plants, to colonise the area. This could be very important for Whitehawk LNR as a whole, because even a small reduction in the available breeding habitat could threaten several of the most vulnerable species.

#### 4.0 STATUS CATEGORY DEFINITIONS AND CRITERIA FOR INVERTEBRATES

Criteria for the selection of species into the Red Data Book categories follow Shirt (1987), with minor modifications which are *italicised*. Categories **RDB K (Insufficiently known)** and **RDB I (Indeterminate)** are based on the criteria used by Wells, Pyle & Collins (1983). Criteria for the selection of **Nationally Notable** species follow Eversham (1983). For the purposes of site evaluation for the selection of **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** the term **Nationally Notable** is now replaced by the term **Nationally Scarce**, but the criteria remain unchanged (Nature Conservancy Council, 1989).

#### STATUS CATEGORIES

##### Red Data Book Category 1 (RDB 1) - Endangered

###### **Definition.**

Taxa in danger of extinction *in Great Britain* and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Included are those taxa whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so dramatically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction. Also included are *some* taxa that are *possibly* extinct.

###### **Criteria.**

Species which are known *or believed to occur* as only a single population within one 10 km square of the National Grid.

Species which only occur in habitats known to be especially vulnerable.

Species which have shown a rapid or continuous decline over the last twenty years and are now *estimated* to exist in five or fewer 10 km squares.

Species which are *possibly* extinct *but have been recorded this century* and if rediscovered would need protection.

##### Red Data Book Category 2 (RDB 2) - Vulnerable

###### **Definition.**

Taxa *believed* likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Included are taxa of which most or all of the populations are decreasing because of *over-exploitation*, extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; taxa with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured; and taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.

###### **Criteria.**

Species declining throughout their range.

Species in vulnerable habitats.



### **Red Data Book Category 3 (RDB 3) - Rare**

#### **Definition.**

Taxa with small populations *in Great Britain* that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk.

These taxa are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

#### **Criterion.**

Species which are estimated to exist in only fifteen or fewer 10 km squares. *This criterion may be relaxed where populations are likely to exist in over fifteen 10 km squares but occupy small areas of especially vulnerable habitat*

### **Red Data Book Category 4 (RDB 4) - Out of Danger**

#### **Definition.**

Taxa formerly meeting the criteria of one of the above categories, but which are now considered relatively secure because effective conservation measures have been taken or the previous threat to their survival *in Great Britain* has been removed.

### **Red Data Book Category 5 (RDB 5) - Endemic**

#### **Definition.**

Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside *Great Britain*. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories *or not threatened at all*.

### **Red Data Book Appendix (RDB app.) - Extinct**

#### **Definition.**

Taxa which were formerly native to Great Britain but have not been recorded since 1900.

### **Red Data Book Category I (RDB I) - Indeterminate**

#### **Definition.**

Taxa *considered* to be Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare in Great Britain, but where there is not enough information to say which of the three categories (RDB 1 to 3) is appropriate.

### **Red Data Book Category K (RDB K) - Insufficiently Known**

#### **Definition.**

Taxa in Great Britain that are suspected, but not definitely known, to belong to any of the above categories, because of lack of information.

#### **Criteria.**

Taxa recently discovered or recognised in Great Britain which may prove to be more widespread in the future.

Taxa with very few or perhaps only a single known locality but which belong to poorly recorded or taxonomically difficult groups.

Species known from very few localities but which occur in inaccessible habitats or habitats which are seldom sampled.

Species with very few or perhaps only a single known locality and of questionable native status, but not clearly falling into the category of recent colonist, vagrant or introduction.

### Provisionally Red Data Book species - pRDB

**RDB (Red Data Book)** categories may require revision in the light of new information but a new **Red Data Book** has yet to be compiled. Such revisions are indicated as **pRDB**.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Nationally Scarce Category A - Notable A (Na)

#### **Definition.**

Taxa which do not fall within **RDB** categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and are thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10 km squares of the National Grid or, for less well recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties.

### Nationally Scarce Category B - Notable B (Nb)

#### **Definition.**

Taxa which do not fall within **RDB** categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and are thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10 km squares of the National Grid or, for less well recorded groups, between eight and twenty vice-counties.

### Nationally Scarce - Notable (N)

#### **Definition.**

Taxa which do not fall within **RDB** categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and are thought to occur in between 16 to 100 10 km squares of the National Grid. Species within this category are often too poorly known for their status to be more precisely estimated.

### **SPECIES NOT INCLUDED**

Certain species may meet one or more of the above criteria but are not considered to warrant consideration in conservation evaluation. These fall into three categories:

1. Species associated with non-native plants in Great Britain, including species associated with pine, and other conifers, but not occurring in areas where pine is considered native.
2. Migrant and vagrant/accidental species - i.e., species with no established population.
3. Obligate synanthropic species.

\*\*\*\*\*

**RDB (Red Data Book)** categories may require revision in the light of new information but a new **Red Data Book** has yet to be compiled. Such revisions are indicated as **pRDB**.

In addition to these established categories described above, a classification of the remaining species, based on the known distribution range, is being developed. Where possible a provisional national distribution range status under this system is given.

## 5.0 RED DATA BOOK, NATIONALLY SCARCE AND OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES

One **Red Data Book**, 14 **Nationally Scarce** and two other noteworthy species were recorded. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: NOTABLE SPECIES**

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			NATIONAL STATUS
	3	3a	4	
<b>COLEOPTERA (Beetles)</b>				
CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)				
<i>Panagaeus bipustulatus</i>		+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
DRILIDAE				
<i>Drilus flavescens</i>	+	+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category A (Na)</b>
CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)				
<i>Altica carinthiaca</i>	+	+		<b>Status Unknown</b>
<i>Bruchidius varius</i>			+	<b>Recent Colonist</b>
CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)				
<i>Ceutorhynchus quercicola</i>			+	<b>Nationally Scarce Category A (Na)</b>
<i>Gymnetron melanarium</i>		+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<i>Zacladus exiguus</i>			+	<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)				
<i>Meligethes rotundicollis</i>			+	<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<b>DIPTERA (Flies)</b>				
ASILIDAE (Robber flies)				
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	+			<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
TACHINIDAE (Parasitic flies)				
<i>Zophomyia temula</i>	+	+	+	<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)				
<i>Icterica westermanni</i>	+			<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
<i>Urophora cuspidata</i>	+	+		<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
<b>HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)</b>				
LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)				
<i>Drymus latus</i>		+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<b>HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)</b>				
APIDAE (Bees)				
<i>Melitta tricincta</i>	+			<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<i>Psithyrus rupestris</i>	+	+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
MUTILLIDAE (Velvet Ants)				
<i>Mutilla europaea</i> (The Large Velvet Ant)	+			<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
SPHECIDAE (Solitary wasps)				
<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>			+	<b>Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable</b>
<b>Number of RDB + Nat. Scarce (Total = 15)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	

### COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

#### CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)

##### **Nb** *Panagaeus bipustulatus*

Widely distributed over the south-eastern half of Britain. Found in calcareous grasslands, sand dunes and sand or gravel-pits.

There are scattered records for East and West Sussex, all on sandy or chalky soils.

One was found in a suction sample taken from Germander Speedwell growing close to the northern boundary of Compartment 3a on 13th June 2001.

well-documented

## DRILIDAE

**Na** *Drilus flavescens*

This beetle somewhat resembles a small soldier beetle. It has a very restricted range in Britain and there are recent records for only the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent and Sussex. Seldom found away from chalk grassland, the larvae feed on snails. The female is flightless.

The counties of East and West Sussex contain a substantial proportion of the known British sites for this species.

A few males were swept off low plants in Compartments 3 and 3a on 13th June 2001.

## CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)

**Status** *Altica carinthiaca***Unknown**

Until recently this species was confused in the British Isles with *Altica palustris* and the status of both species needs to be determined. At the present time *A. carinthiaca* has been recorded from several localities in south-east England and it is thought likely to be a common species, at least in southern Britain. Although the two species closely resemble each other they have different foodplants (*A. palustris* is associated with *Epilobium* species and *A. carinthiaca* with Yellow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*).

Several were noted on Yellow Vetchling in Compartments 3 and 3a on 13th June 2001.

**Recent** *Bruchidius varius***Colonist**

This species was first discovered in the British Isles at Ditchling Beacon, East Sussex, on 9th October 1994 (Hodge, 1997) and is almost certainly a recent colonist which is likely to spread. It has now been recorded from several vice counties in south-east England including Hertfordshire, South Essex, South Hampshire, North Hampshire, Surrey, West Sussex, East Sussex, West Kent and East Kent (Hodge, 1998). The larvae develop in the flower heads of clover, probably preferring Red Clover *Trifolium pratense* and Zigzag Clover *Trifolium medium*. No conservation status is likely to be applied.

A female was swept off red clover in Compartment 4 at TQ33690550 on 13th June 2001

## CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

**Na** *Ceutorhynchus quercicola*

Formerly widely distributed in Britain but, according to Hyman (1992), it has only been recorded from Dorset, East Sussex, West Suffolk, North Northumberland and Cumberland in the period from 1970 onwards. Found on disturbed ground. Phytophagous. Associated with Common Fumitory *Fumaria officinalis*. The larvae develop in galls on the lower stems of the food plant.

There are only a few records of this species from Sussex (all are from the South Downs) and this is the first for about 20 years.

A female was tapped off Common Fumitory at TQ33690550 in Compartment 4 on 13th June 2001.

**Nb** *Gymnetron melanarium*

A tiny black weevil which is widespread though very local in England and Wales, with most records in the south. It is found in a variety of grassland habitats and is associated with Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*. Because it is attached to a very low-growing plant it is seldom swept and it may therefore be somewhat under recorded.

This species is probably not uncommon in Sussex.

One was found in a suction sample taken from a patch of Germander Speedwell growing close to the northern boundary of Compartment 3a on 13th June 2001.

**Nb** *Zaenadus exiguus*

Widespread but local in England and Wales. Phytophagous, associated with small-flowered cranesbills, particularly cut-leaved cranesbill *Geranium dissectum* and pyrenean cranesbill *Geranium pyrenaicum*.

Occurs locally on South Downs in East Sussex. Status unknown in West Sussex.

One tapped off *Geranium rotundifolius* at TQ337054 in Compartment 4 on 13th June 2001.

## NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)

**Nb** *Meligethes rotundicollis*

Very local and only recorded from parts of South-east and Central England. Associated with Cruciferae, particularly Charlock *Sinapis arvensis* and Hedge Mustard *Sisymbrium officinale* growing on waste ground such as field margins and sandpits. The larvae develop in the flowers.

Recorded from Hastings and Brighton in the Sussex VCH list (Fowler, 1905) but there are very few, if any recent records for the county.

One female was tapped off Charlock flowers at TQ33690550 in Compartment 4 on 13th June 2001 and several of both sexes were found in the same place on 29th June 2001.

**DIPTERA (Flies)**

## ASILIDAE (Robber flies)

**N** *Asilus crabroniformis*

Widely distributed in the southern half of Britain as far north as Cheshire and Lincolnshire, but evidently less common than formerly. Found in dry heathland, chalk downland and rough unimproved pastures. The larvae are thought to be predatory on the larvae of dung beetles (probable Geotrupes). Eggs are laid in dung (mainly cow dung but probably also horse dung). Adults are predators of other insects including calypterate flies, grasshoppers, staphylinid beetles and small scarabaeid beetles.

Recent records for Sussex are relatively few but this large robber-fly is surprisingly easily overlooked since it rests with its wings closed over its brightly coloured body.

One settled on the path at TQ33880547 in Compartment 3 on 14th August 2001.

## TACHINIDAE (Parasitic flies)

**N** *Zophomyia temula*

This widespread but local parasitic fly is associated with a variety of habitats including woodland, calcareous grassland and coastal dunes. The life history is unknown.

Local but widely distributed in a variety of grassland habitats in East Sussex. Its status in West Sussex is not known.

A few were observed flying over tall grassland vegetation in Compartments 3, 3a and 4 on 13th June 2001.

## TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)

**N** *Ictericia westermanii*

Local in south-east England but perhaps more frequent than originally thought. Breeds in a variety of habitats. The larvae develop in the flower-heads of ragwort *Senecio* species.

Local but widely distributed in grassland habitats in Sussex.

One swept off ragwort at TQ33800557 in Compartment 3 on 14th August 2001.

**N** *Urophora cuspidata*

Very local in chalk grassland habitats in southern England although not rare on the South Downs in East Sussex. Larvae develop in the flower-heads of Greater Knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa*.

Occurs locally on the South Downs in Sussex.

One female swept off Greater Knapweed at TQ33880547 in Compartment 3 on 29th June 2001 and another in the centre of Compartment 3a on 16th July 2001.

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

## LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)

**N** *Drymus latus*

Very local in southern England. The ecological requirements are rather obscure but warm sunny locations on well drained soils may be needed. It has been found in a variety of grassland and ruderal situations, mostly on well drained soils. The bugs are probably seed feeders but no definite plant association has been established.

Although there are only a few recent records from Sussex this bug is thought likely to be quite widely distributed.

One male was swept from close to the centre of Compartment 3a on 14th August 2001.

**HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**

## APIDAE (Bees)

**Nb** *Melitta tricincta*

A very local species which is confined to southern Britain. It nests in the ground in sandy or chalky soils. Pollen and nectar is collected almost exclusively from Red Bartsia *Odontites verna*.

At the present time this species is found commonly in both East and West Sussex wherever Red Bartsia is present.

A few noted visiting Red Bartsia flowers at TQ33760557 in Compartment 3 on 14th August 2001.

**Nb** *Psithyrus rupestris*

Widely distributed in England and Wales, but evidently rarer than formerly. Found in a variety of open flower-rich situations including grassland, heathland and disturbed ground. It is a social parasite of the Red-tailed Bumble-bee *Bombus lapidarius*.

Currently found commonly on the South Downs, this species may be increasing again after a period of decline.

A few noted visiting flowers in Compartments 3 and 3a on 14th August 2001.

## MUTILLIDAE (Solitary wasps)

**Nb** *Mutilla europaea*

Widely distributed but very local in England and eastern Scotland and largely absent from midland counties. Found in a variety of open habitats, including heathland, moorland and downland. It is a parasitoid of bumble bees (*Bombus* species) but it occasionally attacks honey bees. The female enters the host nest and deposits single eggs inside cocoons containing young pupae or pre-pupae. The larva eats the host then spins its own cocoon within the cell. Females are wingless but males are winged and visit flowers such as *Rubus*, *Daucus*, *Angelica*, *Scabiosa* and *Achillea*.

There are recent records for isolated sites in East and West Sussex, including several for the Brighton district.

One male was observed flying across the path at TQ33880547 in Compartment 3 on 16th July 2001.

## SPHECIDAE (Solitary wasps)

**RDB2** *Philanthus triangulum* (THE BEE-WOLF)

For many years the only permanent breeding population in Britain was on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. Recently a rapid expansion has taken place and there are now modern records for most counties in South-east England. It is well known that this species fluctuates in numbers and the recent run of hot summers are probably responsible for its expansion. It nests in open sandy soil and its prey is the honey bee *Apis mellifera*.

Currently found fairly commonly in Sussex, especially on dry sandy soils.

One male settled on a recently disturbed patch of soil in the disused allotment gardens at TQ337054 in Compartment 4 on 16th July 2001.

## 6.0 LIST OF INSECT SPECIES RECORDED

Table 2: COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>COLEOPTERA (Beetles)</b>				
APIONIDAE (Weevils)				
<i>Acanephodus onopordi</i>	+	+	+	Common, on thistles & knapweeds
<i>Aspidapion radiolus</i>	+	+		Common, on Malvaceae
<i>Ceratapion carduorum</i> (= <i>C. lacertense</i> )	+			Local, on thistles
<i>Ceratapion gibbirostre</i>	+	+		Common, on thistles
<i>Eutrichapion ervi</i>	+	+		Common, on vetches
<i>Ischnopteration loti</i>	+			Common, on Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Malvapion malvae</i>	+			Common, on mallow
<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i>	+	+	+	Local, on vetches
<i>Oxystoma subulatum</i>	+	+		Local, on vetches
<i>Perapion curtirostre</i>	+			Common, on <i>Rumex</i> species
<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	+			Common, on <i>Rumex</i> species
<i>Protapion dichroum</i>	+	+		Common, on clover
<i>Pseudapion rufirostre</i>	+	+		Common, on mallow
BYTURIDAE (Raspberry beetles)				
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>		+		Common, on <i>Rubus</i> species
CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)				
<i>Cantharis cryptica</i>		+		Common
<i>Cantharis nigra</i>	+			Common
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	+	+	+	Common
CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)				
<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	+		+	Common
<i>Dromius linearis</i>		+		Common
<i>Metabletus foveatus</i>	+			Common, on light soils
<i>Panagaeus bipustulatus</i>		+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)				
<i>Altica carinthiaca</i>	+	+		<b>Status Unknown</b>
<i>Altica lythri</i>	+			Common, on <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
<i>Bruchidius varius</i>			+	<b>Recent Colonist</b>
<i>Bruchus loti</i>	+	+		Common, on vetches
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i>	+		+	Common, on vetches
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	+	+		Common, on thistles
<i>Cassida vibex</i>	+			Common, on thistles
<i>Chrysolina polita</i>		+		Common, on Labiatae
<i>Longitarsus pratensis</i>		+		Common, on <i>Plantago</i> species
<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	+	+		Common, on Umbelliferae
<i>Phyllotreta nodicornis</i>	+		+	Common, on Cruciferae
<i>Phyllotreta ochripes</i>			+	Common, on Cruciferae
<i>Sermylassa halensis</i>		+		Local, on Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>		+		Common, on thistles
COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)				
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	+	+		Common
<i>Nephus redtenbacheri</i>		+		Local, on light soils
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	+			Common
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	+			Common
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	+	+		Common
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuordecimpunctata</i>	+	+		Common

Table 2: COLEOPTERA (Beetles) - continued

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)				
<i>Ceutorhynchus chalybaeus</i>	+		+	Local, on <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
<i>Ceutorhynchus floralis</i>			+	Common, on Cruciferae
<i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> (=C. <i>assimilis</i> )			+	Common, on Cruciferae
<i>Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus</i>	+		+	Common, on <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
<i>Ceutorhynchus quercicola</i>			+	<b>Nationally Scarce Category A (Na)</b>
<i>Glocianus distinctus</i>		+		Local, on hawkweed or related plants
<i>Hadroplontus litura</i>		+		Common, on thistles
<i>Gymnetron antirrhini</i>	+			Common, on <i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
<i>Gymnetron melanarium</i>		+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<i>Gymnetron pascuorum</i>	+	+	+	Common, on <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Nedys quadrimaculatus</i>			+	Common, on <i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Parethelcus pollinarius</i>	+	+		Common, on <i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>		+		Common, in grassland habitats
<i>Phyllobius viridiaeris</i>	+			Common, in grassland habitats
<i>Sirocalodes depressicollis</i>			+	Common, on fumitory
<i>Sitona cylindricollis</i>	+			Local, on <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	+	+		Common, on <i>Trifolium</i> species
<i>Sitona lepidus</i>	+			Common, on, Labiatae
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>		+	+	Common, on Labiatae
<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>		+		Common, on <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Tychius picirostris</i>	+	+	+	Common, on <i>Trifolium</i> species
<i>Tychius stephensi</i>		+		Local, on <i>Trifolium</i> species
<i>Zacladus exiguus</i>			+	<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
DASCILLIDAE				
<i>Dascillus cervinus</i>	+			Local, in grassland habitats
DRILIDAE				
<i>Drilus flavescens</i>	+	+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category A (Na)</b>
ELATERIDAE (Click beetles)				
<i>Athous bicolor</i>		+		Local, in grassland habitats
HYDROPHILIDAE				
<i>Megasternum obscurum</i>		+		Common
MELYRIDAE				
<i>Malachius viridis</i>	+	+	+	Local, in grassland habitats
MORDELLIDAE (Tumbling flower beetles)				
<i>Mordellistena pumila</i>		+		Local, in grassland habitats
NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)				
<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>	+	+	+	Common, on <i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	+			Common
<i>Meligethes <del>retundicollis</del></i> (female on Charlock)			+	<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	+		+	Common, on flowers
<i>Meligethes ruficornis</i>	+			Common, in <i>Ballota nigra</i> flowers
OEDEMERIDAE				
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	+	+	+	Common, on flowers
SCRAPTIIDAE				
<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	+	+	+	Common, on flowers
<i>Anaspis pulicaria</i>	+		+	Common, on flowers
STAPHYLINIDAE (Rove beetles)				
<i>Sepedophilus nigripennis</i>		+		Common
TENEBRIONIDAE				
<i>Isomira murina</i>	+	+		Common, in grassland habitats



Table 3: DIPTERA (Flies)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>DIPTERA (Flies)</b>				
ASILIDAE (Robber flies)				
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	+			<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>			+	Common, in grassland habitats
DOLICHOPODIDAE (Long-legged flies)				
<i>Sciapus longulus</i>	+		+	Local, in grassland habitats
RHAGIONIDAE (Snipe flies)				
<i>Symphoromyia immaculata</i>	+			Local, in grassland habitats
SCIOMYZIDAE (Snail-killing flies)				
<i>Trypetoptera punctulata</i>	+		+	Common, in grassland habitats
STRATIOMYIDAE (Soldier flies)				
<i>Beris vallata</i>			+	Common
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	+		+	Common
<i>Chorisops tibialis</i>		+		Common
<i>Pachygaster atra</i>		+		Common
SYRPHIDAE (Hover-flies)				
<i>Cheilosia variabilis</i>	+			Common
<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	+			Common
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		+		Common
<i>Eristalis intricarius</i>	+			Common
<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>		+	+	Common
TACHINIDAE (Parasitic flies)				
<i>Zophomyia temula</i>	+	+	+	<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)				
<i>Chaetorellia jaceae</i>	+			Common, on <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Chaetostomella cylindrica</i>	+			Common, on <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Dithryca guttularis</i>	+			Common, on <i>Achillea millefolium</i>
<i>Icterica westermanni</i>	+			<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
<i>Tephritis formosa</i>	+			Common, on <i>Sonchus</i> species
<i>Terellia colon</i>	+	+		Local, on <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
<i>Terellia ruficauda</i>		+		Common, on thistles
<i>Urophora cuspidata</i>	+	+		<b>Nationally Scarce (N)</b>
<i>Urophora jaceana</i>	+			Common, on <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Urophora quadrifasciata</i>	+			Common, on <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>		+	+	Common, on thistles

Table 4: HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)</b>				
COREIDAE (Squash bugs)				
<i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i>	+			Common, in grassland habitats
LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)				
<i>Drymus latus</i>		+		<b>Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)</b>
<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>	+	+	+	Common, on <i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>		+		Common, usually in wetland habitats
<i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i>		+		Common, in grassland habitats
<i>Stygnocoris sabulosus</i> (= <i>S. pedestris</i> )		+		Common, in grassland habitats
MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)				
<i>Amblytylus nasutus</i>		+	+	Common, on grasses
<i>Calocoris norvegicus</i>		+	+	Common
<i>Campyloneura virgula</i>		+		Common
<i>Capsus ater</i>		+		Common, on grasses
<i>Dicyphus epilobii</i>	+			Common, on <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
<i>Leptoterna dolobrata</i>		+	+	Common, on grasses
<i>Leptoterna ferrugata</i>	+			Common, on grasses
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	+		+	Common, on <i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Megalocoleus pilosus</i>			+	Common, on <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	+	+		Common, on grasses
<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>	+			Common, on <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	+	+		Common, on grasses
<i>Pithanus maerkeli</i>		+		Common, on grasses
<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	+	+	+	Common
<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i>	+		+	Common
<i>Psallus perrisi</i>		+		Common
<i>Stenodema laevigatum</i>		+	+	Common, on grasses
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>		+	+	Common, on grasses
NABIDAE (Damsel bugs)				
<i>Aptus mirmicoides</i>	+	+		Common
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>		+		Common
PENTATOMIDAE (Shield bugs)				
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>	+			Common, on grasses
<i>Eysarcoris fabricii</i>			+	Common, on Labiatae
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	+	+		Common, in grassland habitats

Table 5: HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)</b>				
CERCOPIIDAE				
<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>	+			Common
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	+	+	+	Common
CICADELLIDAE				
<i>Aphrodes makarovi</i>	+			Common

Table 6: HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)</b>				
APIDAE (Bees)				
<i>Andrena flavipes</i>	+			Common
<i>Apis mellifera</i> (The Honey Bee)	+			Common
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	+	+	+	Common
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	+	+		Common
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>		+		Common
<i>Hylaeus annularis</i>			+	Common
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>			+	Common
<i>Melitta tricincta</i>	+			Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>		+		Common
<i>Psithyrus rupestris</i>	+	+		Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)
CHRYSIDIDAE (Ruby-tailed wasps)				
<i>Omalus auratus</i>	+		+	Common
MUTILLIDAE (Solitary wasps)				
<i>Mutilla europaea</i> (The Large Velvet Ant)	+			Nationally Scarce Category B (Nb)
SPHECIDAE (Solitary wasps)				
<i>Philanthus triangulum</i> (The Bee Wolf)			+	Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable

Table 7: LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)</b>				
HESPERIIDAE				
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i> (Essex Skipper)	+		+	Local, in grassland habitats
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i> (Small Skipper)		+		Common, in grassland habitats
LYCAENIDAE				
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> (Small Copper)	+			Common
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i> (Common Blue)	+	+	+	Common
NYMPHALIDAE				
<i>Cynthia cardui</i> (Painted Lady)	+			Common
<i>Inachis io</i> (The Peacock)	+			Common
PIERIDAE				
<i>Pieris brassicae</i> (Large White)	+			Common
<i>Pieris rapae</i> (Small White)	+			Common
SATYRIDAE				
<i>Lasiommata megera</i> (The Wall)	+			Local, in grassland habitats
<i>Maniola jurtina</i> (Meadow Brown)	+	+		Common, in grassland habitats
<i>Melanargia galathea</i> (Marbled White)	+	+	+	Local, in grassland habitats
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i> (The Gatekeeper)	+	+	+	Common, in grassland habitats

Table 8: LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)</b>				
GEOMETRIDAE				
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i> (Shaded Broad-bar)		+		Common, larvae on vetch & clover
LASIOCAMPIDAE				
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i> (Lackey)		+		Common, larvae on several trees
NOCTUIDAE				
<i>Euclidea glyphica</i> (Burnet Companion)		+		Local, in grassland habitats
PYRALIDAE				
<i>Purausta aurata</i>	+			Common, larvae on Labiatae
ZYGAENIDAE (Burnets & foresters)				
<i>Zygaena loniceræ</i> (Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet)	+	+		Common, on Bird's-foot Trefoil

Table 9: NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)</b>				
CHRYSOPIDAE (Green Lacewings)				
<i>Chrysopa perla</i>		+	+	Common

Table 10: ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers &amp; crickets)

SPECIES	RECORDING COMPARTMENT			STATUS & ECOLOGY
	3	3a	4	
<b>ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers &amp; crickets)</b>				
TETTIGONIIDAE (Bush-crickets)				
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i> (Speckled Bush-cricket)		+	+	Common
<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i> (Dark Bush-cricket)		+		Common

Table 11: SUMMARY

INSECT ORDER	NUMBER OF SPECIES			TOTAL NO. OF SPECIES
	COMPARTMENT NUMBER			
	3	3a	4	
COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	51	46	26	80
DIPTERA (Flies)	18	9	8	26
HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	13	20	11	29
HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)	3	1	1	3
HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)	8	5	5	13
LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)	11	5	4	12
LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)	2	4	0	5
NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)	0	1	1	1
ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers & crickets)	0	2	1	2
<b>Total number of species recorded</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>No. of RDB + Nationally Scarce species</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

+20 local

## 7.0 SPECIES DATA

The lists below should be used for entering the data onto the RECORDER database. It should be noted that *Altica carinthiaca* and *Bruchidius varius* have not yet been added to the SPECIES TABLE.

### 7.1 SPECIES RECORDED ON 13th JUNE 2001

#### a. Species recorded from Compartment 3 on 13th June 2001

##### COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

###### APIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Acanephodus onopordi*

*Eutrichapion ervi*

*Ischnopterapion loti*

*Oxystoma pomonae*

*Perapion curtirostre*

*Perapion violaceum*

*Protapion dichroum*

###### CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)

*Metabletus foveatus*

###### CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)

*Altica carinthiaca*

*Altica lythri*

*Bruchus loti*

*Cassida rubiginosa*

*Cassida vibex*

*Phyllotreta nodicornis*

###### COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)

*Rhyzobius litura*

*Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata*

###### CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Gymnetron pascuorum*

*Phyllobius viridiaeris*

*Tychius picirostris*

###### DASCILLIDAE

*Dascillus cervinus*

###### DRILIDAE

*Drilus flavescens* (males swept)

###### MELYRIDAE

*Malachius viridis*

###### NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)

*Brachypterus urticae*

*Epuraea aestiva*

###### OEDEMERIDAE

*Oedemera nobilis*

##### SCRAPTIIDAE

*Anaspis maculata*

##### TENEBRIONIDAE

*Isomira murina*

##### DIPTERA (Flies)

###### DOLICHOPODIDAE (Long-legged flies)

*Sciapus longulus*

###### RHAGIONIDAE (Snipe flies)

*Symphoromyia immaculata*

###### STRATIOMYIDAE (Soldier flies)

*Chloromyia formosa*

###### TACHINIDAE (Parasitic flies)

*Zophomyia temula*

###### TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)

*Tephritis formosa*

*Urophora jaceana*

*Urophora quadrifasciata*

##### HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)

###### COREIDAE (Squash bugs)

*Coriomeris denticulatus*

###### MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)

*Liocoris tripustulatus*

*Notostira elongata*

###### PENTATOMIDAE (Shield bugs)

*Aelia acuminata*

##### LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)

###### NYMPHALIDAE

*Cynthia cardui* (Painted Lady)

##### NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)

###### CHRYSOPIDAE (Green Lacewings)

*Chrysopa perla*

4.0 →

b. Species recorded from Compartment 3a (proposed development area) on 13th June 2001

**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**

APIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Acanephodus onopordi*  
*Eutrichapion ervi*  
*Oxystoma pomonae*  
*Oxystoma subulatum*  
*Protapion dichroum*  
 BYTURIDAE (Raspberry beetles)  
*Byturus tomentosus*  
 CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)  
*Dromius linearis*  
*Panagaeus bipustulatus* (elytra in suction sample)  
 CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)  
*Altica carinthiaca*  
*Bruchus loti*  
*Cassida rubiginosa*  
*Chrysolina polita*  
*Longitarsus pratensis*  
*Sphaeroderma testaceum*  
 COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)  
*Nephus redtenbacheri*  
*Rhyzobius litura*  
*Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunktata*  
 CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Glocianus distinctus* (female in suction sample)  
*Gymnetron melanarium* (one in suction sample)  
*Gymnetron pascuorum*  
*Phyllobius roboretanus*  
*Sitona hispidulus*  
*Sitona lineatus*  
*Trichosirocalus troglodytes*  
*Tychius picirostris*  
*Tychius stephensi*  
 DRILIDAE  
*Drilus flavescens* (male swept)  
 HYDROPHILIDAE  
*Megasternum obscurum*  
 MELYRIDAE  
*Malachius viridis*  
 NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)  
*Brachypterus urticae*  
 OEDEMERIDAE  
*Oedemera nobilis*

SCRAPTIIDAE

*Anaspis maculata*  
 STAPHYLINIDAE (Rove beetles)  
*Sepedophilus nigripennis*  
 TENEBRIONIDAE  
*Isomira murina*

**DIPTERA (Flies)**

TACHINIDAE (Parasitic flies)  
*Zophomyia temula*

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)  
*Ischnodemus sabuleti*  
*Scolopostethus thomsoni*  
 MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)  
*Capsus ater*  
*Pithanus maerkeli*  
*Psallus perrisi* (male)  
*Stenodema laevigatum*  
 NABIDAE (Damsel bugs)  
*Aptus mirmicoides*  
*Nabis rugosus*  
 PENTATOMIDAE (Shield bugs)  
*Podops inuncta*

**HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**

APIDAE (Bees)  
*Bombus pascuorum*

**LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)**

LASIOCAMPIDAE  
*Malocosoma neustria* (Lackey Moth) (larva)  
 NOCTUIDAE  
*Euclidea glyphica* (Burnett Companion)

**NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)**

CHRYSOPIDAE (Green Lacewings)  
*Chrysopa perla*

**ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers & crickets)**

TETTIGONIIDAE (Bush-crickets)  
*Pholidoptera griseoaptera* (Dark Bush-cricket)  
 (nymph)

→ 89

## c. Species recorded from Compartment 4 on 13th June 2001

**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**

## APIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Acanephodus onopordi**Oxystoma pomonae*

## CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)

*Demetrias atricapillus*

## CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)

*Bruchidius varius* (one swept off red clover)*Bruchus rufipes**Phyllotreta nodicornis* (on Wild Mignonette *Reseda lutea*)*Phyllotreta ochripes* (on Field Pennycress)

## CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Ceutorhynchus floralis**Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (= *C. assimilis*)*Ceutorhynchus chalybaeus* (on Hedge Mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*)*Ceutorhynchus quercicola* (female)*Gymnetron pascuorum**Nedyus quadrimaculatus**Sirocalodes depressicollis**Tychius picirostris**Zacladus exiguus* (one on *Geranium rotundifolius* at TQ337054)

## MELYRIDAE

*Malachius viridis*

## NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)

*Brachypterus urticae**Meligethes aeneus**Meligethes rotundicollis* (1 female on Charlock)

## OEDEMERIDAE

*Oedemera nobilis*

## SCRAPTIIDAE

*Anaspis maculata**Anaspis pulicaria***DIPTERA (Flies)**

## STRATIOMYIDAE (Soldier flies)

*Beris vallata**Chloromyia formosa*

## TACHINIDAE (Parasitic flies)

*Zophomyia temula***HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

## PENTATOMIDAE (Shield bugs)

*Eysarcoris fabricii***LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**

## LYCAENIDAE

*Polyommatus icarus* (Common Blue)

→ SJH

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## 7.2 SPECIES RECORDED ON 29th JUNE 2001

### a. Species recorded from Compartment 3 on 29th June 2001

#### COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

##### APIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Aspidapion radiolus*  
*Ceratapion gibbirostre*  
*Eutrichapion ervi*  
*Malvapion malvae*  
*Oxystoma subulatum*  
*Perapion curtirostre*  
*Pseudapion rufirostre*

##### CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)

*Cantharis nigra*

##### CARABIDAE (Ground beetles)

*Demetrias atricapillus*

##### CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)

*Bruchus loti*

*Phaedon tumidulus*

*Phyllotreta nodicornis*

##### CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Ceutorhynchus chalybaeus*  
*Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus*  
*Parathelcus pollinarius*  
*Gymnetron pascuorum*

##### NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)

*Brachypterus urticae*

*Meligethes aeneus*

*Meligethes ruficornis* (= *M. flavipes*)

##### OEDEMERIDAE

*Oedemera nobilis*

##### SCRAPTIIDAE

*Anaspis pulicaria*

#### DIPTERA (Flies)

##### TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)

*Chaetorellia jaceae*

*Terellia colon*

*Urophora cuspidata* (female on Greater Kanpweed *Centaurea scabiosa* at TQ33880547)

*Urophora jaceana*

*Urophora quadrifasciata*

#### HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)

##### LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)

*Heterogaster urticae*

##### MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)

*Leptoterna ferrugata*

##### NABIDAE (Damsel bugs)

*Aptus mirmicoides*

#### HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)

##### CERCOPIDAE

*Philaenus spumarius*

#### LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)

##### ZYGAENIDAE (Burnets & foresters)

*Zygaena lonicerae* (Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet)



b. Species recorded from Compartment 3a (proposed development area) on 29th June 2001

**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**

CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)

*Cantharis cryptica*

MELYRIDAE

*Malachius viridis*

OEDEMERIDAE

*Oedemera nobilis*

TENEBRIONIDAE

*Isomira murina*

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)

*Amblytylus nasutus*

*Leptoterna dolabrata*

*Notostira elongata*

*Stenotus binotatus*

**DIPTERA (Flies)**

TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)

*Xyphosia miliaria*

**HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)**

CERCOPIDAE

*Philaenus spumarius*

**LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**

SATYRIDAE

*Maniola jurtina* (Meadow Brown)

**LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)**

ZYGAENIDAE (Burnets & foresters)

*Zygaena lonicerae* (Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet)

c. Species recorded from Compartment 4 on 29th June 2001

**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**

APIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Oxystoma pomonae*

CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)

*Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (= *C. assimilis*)

*Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus*

*Gymnetron pascuorum*

*Nedus quadrimaculatus*

*Sirocalodes depressicollis*

*Sitona lineatus*

*Tychius picirostris*

MELYRIDAE

*Malachius viridis*

NITIDULIDAE (Pollen beetles, etc)

*Meligethes aeneus*

*Meligethes rotundicollis*

OEDEMERIDAE

*Oedemera nobilis*

SCRAPTIIDAE

*Anaspis maculata*

**DIPTERA (Flies)**

ASILIDAE (Robber flies)

*Leptogaster cylindrica*

DOLICHOPODIDAE (Long-legged flies)

*Sciapus longulus*

SCIOMYZIDAE (Snail-killing flies)

*Trypetoptera punctulata*

TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)

*Xyphosia miliaria*

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)

*Heterogaster urticae*

MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)

*Amblytylus nasutus*

*Calocoris norvegicus*

*Leptoterna dolabrata*

*Liocoris tripustulatus*

*Plagiognathus arbustorum*

*Plagiognathus chrysanthemi*

*Stenodema laevigatum*

*Stenotus binotatus*

**HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)**

CERCOPIDAE

*Philaenus spumarius*

**NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)**

CHRYSOPIDAE (Green Lacewings)

*Chrysopa perla*

**ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers & crickets)**

TETTIGONIIDAE (Bush-crickets)

*Leptophyes punctatissima* (Speckled Bush-cricket)

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## 7.3 SPECIES RECORDED ON 16th JULY 2001

## a. Species recorded from Compartment 3 on 16th July 2001

**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**

APIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Ceratapion carduorum* (= *C. lacertense*)  
 CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)  
*Rhagonycha fulva*  
 MELYRIDAE  
*Malachius viridis*  
 OEDEMERIDAE  
*Oedemera nobilis*

**DIPTERA (Flies)**

STRATIOMYIDAE (Soldier flies)  
*Chloromyia formosa*  
 SYRPHIDAE (Hover-flies)  
*Chrysotoxum bicinctum*  
 TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)  
*Chaetorellia jaceae*  
*Chaetostomella cylindrica*

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)  
*Oncotylus viridiflavus*

**HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**

APIDAE (Bees)  
*Andrena flavipes*  
*Apis mellifera*  
*Bombus lapidarius*  
*Bombus pascuorum*  
 CHRYSIDIDAE (Ruby-tailed wasps)  
*Omalus auratus*  
 MUTILLIDAE (Solitary wasps)  
*Mutilla europaea* (male flying over path at TQ33760557)

**LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**

HESPERIIDAE  
*Thymelicus lineola* (Essex Skipper)  
 PIERIDAE  
*Pieris brassicae* (Large White)  
 SATYRIDAE  
*Maniola jurtina* (Meadow Brown)  
*Melanargia galathea* (Marbled White)  
*Pyronia tithonus* (The Gatekeeper)

## b. Species recorded from Compartment 3a (proposed development area) on 16th July 2001

**COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**

APIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Aspidapion radiolus*  
*Ceratapion gibbirostre*  
*Pseudapion rufirostre*  
 CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)  
*Rhagonycha fulva*  
 CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)  
*Bruchus loti*  
 COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)  
*Coccinella septempunctata*  
*Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata*  
 CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Hadroplontus litura*  
 ELATERIDAE (Click beetles)  
*Athous bicolor*  
 MELYRIDAE  
*Malachius viridis*  
 MORDELLIDAE (Tumbling flower beetles)  
*Mordellistena pumila* (female)  
 OEDEMERIDAE  
*Oedemera nobilis*

**DIPTERA (Flies)**

STRATIOMYIDAE (Soldier flies)  
*Chorisops tibialis*  
*Pachygaster atra*  
 SYRPHIDAE (Hover-flies)  
*Episyrphus balteatus*  
*Scaeva pyrastris*  
 TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)  
*Terellia ruficauda*  
*Urophora cuspidata*  
*Xyphosia miliaria*

**HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**

LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)  
*Heterogaster urticae*  
 MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)  
*Amblytylus nasutus*  
*Calocoris norvegicus*  
*Campyloneura virgula*  
*Notostira elongata*

**HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)**

CERCOPIDAE  
*Philaenus spumarius*

**HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**

APIDAE (Bees)  
*Bombus lapidarius*  
*Nomada flavoguttata*

**LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**

HESPERIIDAE  
*Thymelicus sylvestris* (Small Skipper)  
 SATYRIDAE  
*Maniola jurtina* (Meadow Brown)  
*Melanargia galathea* (Marbled White)  
*Pyronia tithonus* (The Gatekeeper)

**LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)**

ZYGAENIDAE (Burnets & foresters)  
*Zygaena lonicerae* (Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet)

**NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)**

CHRYSOPIDAE (Green Lacewings)  
*Chrysopa perla*

## c. Species recorded from Compartment 4 on 16th July 2001

- COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**  
 CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)  
*Rhagonycha fulva*  
 MELYRIDAE  
*Malachus viridis*  
 OEDEMERIDAE  
*Oedemera nobilis*
- HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**  
 MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)  
*Calocoris norvegicus*  
*Leptoterna dolabrata*  
*Megalocoleus pilosus* (on Tansy)
- HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**  
 APIDAE (Bees)  
*Bombus lapidarius*
- HYLAENIDAE (Beetles)**  
*Hylaenus annularis* (female)  
*Lasioglossum morio*
- CHRYSIDIDAE (Ruby-tailed wasps)**  
*Omatus auratus*
- SPHECIDAE (Solitary wasps)**  
*Philanthus triangulum* (The Bee Wolf) (male)
- LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**  
 HESPERIIDAE  
*Thymelicus lineola* (Essex Skipper)  
 SATYRIDAE  
*Melanargia galathea* (Marbled White)  
*Pyronia tithonus* (The Gatekeeper)
- NEUROPTERA (Lacewings)**  
 CHRYSOPIIDAE (Green Lacewings)  
*Chrysopa perla*

## 7.4 SPECIES RECORDED ON 14th AUGUST 2001

## a. Species recorded from Compartment 3 on 14th August 2001

- COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**  
 CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)  
*Rhagonycha fulva*  
 CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)  
*Cassida rubiginosa*  
 COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)  
*Coccinella septempunctata*  
*Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*  
*Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*  
 CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Gymnetron antirrhini*  
*Sitona cylindricollis* (on *Melilotus officinalis* at TQ33800557)  
*Sitona hispidulus*  
*Sitona lepidus*
- DIPTERA (Flies)**  
 ASILIDAE (Robber flies)  
*Asilus crabroniformis* (one on path at TQ33880547)  
 SCIOMYZIDAE (Snail-killing flies)  
*Trypetoptera punctulata*  
 SYRPHIDAE (Hover-flies)  
*Cheilosia variabilis* (female)  
*Eristalis intricarius*  
 TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)  
*Dithryca guttularis*  
*Ictericia westermanni* (one swept off *Senecio jacobaea* at TQ33800557)  
*Terellia colon*  
*Urophora quadrifasciata*
- HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**  
 LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)  
*Heterogaster urticae*
- MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)**  
*Dicyphus epilobii*  
*Notostira elongata*  
*Oncotylus viridiflavus*  
*Phytocoris varipes*  
*Plagiognathus arbustorum*  
*Plagiognathus chrysanthemii*
- HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)**  
 CERCOPIIDAE  
*Neophilaenus lineatus*  
*Philaenus spumarius*  
 CICADELLIDAE  
*Aphrodes makarovi*
- HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**  
 APIDAE (Bees)  
*Melitta tricincta* (several on *Odonites verna* flowers at TQ33760557)  
*Psilhyrus rupestris*
- LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**  
 LYCAENIDAE  
*Lycæna phlaeas* (Small Copper)  
*Polyommatus icarus* (Common Blue)  
 NYMPHALIDAE  
*Inachis io* (The Peacock)  
 PIERIDAE  
*Pieris rapae* (Small White)  
 SATYRIDAE  
*Lasiommata megera* (The Wall)  
*Melanargia galathea* (Marbled White)  
*Pyronia tithonus* (The Gatekeeper)
- LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)**  
 PYRALIDAE  
*Purautista aurata*

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## b. Species recorded from Compartment 3a (proposed development area) on 14th June 2001

- COLEOPTERA (Beetles)**  
 APIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Ceratapion gibbrositre*  
*Oxytoma subulatum*  
 CANTHARIDAE (Soldier beetles)  
*Rhagonycha fulva*  
 CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf beetles)  
*Cassida rubiginosa*  
*Phaedon tumidulus*  
*Serrmylassa halensis*  
*Sphaeroderma testaceum*  
 COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybirds)  
*Coccinella septempunctata*  
*Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata*  
 CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)  
*Parethelcus pollinaris*  
*Stiona lineatus*
- DIPTERA (Flies)**  
 STRATIOMYIDAE (Soldier flies)  
*Chorisops tibialis*  
 SYRPHIDAE (Hover-flies)  
*Episyrphus balteatus*  
 TEPHRITIDAE (Picture-winged flies)  
*Terellia colon*
- HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)**  
 LYGAEIDAE (Ground bugs)  
*Dryinus latus* (male)  
*Heterogaster urticae*  
*Stygnochoris sabulosus*  
 MIRIDAE (Capsid bugs)  
*Phytocoris varipes*  
*Plagiognathus arbutorum*
- HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)**  
 CERCOPIDAE  
*Philaenus spumarius*
- HYMENOPTERA (Bees, wasps, ants, etc)**  
 APIDAE (Bees)  
*Halictus tumulorum* (female)  
*Psithyrus rupestris*
- LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)**  
 LYCAENIDAE  
*Polyommatus icarus* (Common Blue)  
 SATYRIDAE  
*Maniola jurtina* (Meadow Brown)  
*Pyronia tithonus* (The Gatekeeper)
- LEPIDOPTERA (Moths)**  
 GEOMETRIDAE  
*Scotopteryx chenopodiata* Shaded Broad-bar
- ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers & crickets)**  
 TETTIGONIIDAE (Bush-crickets)  
*Leptophyes punctatissima* (Speckled Bush-cricket)

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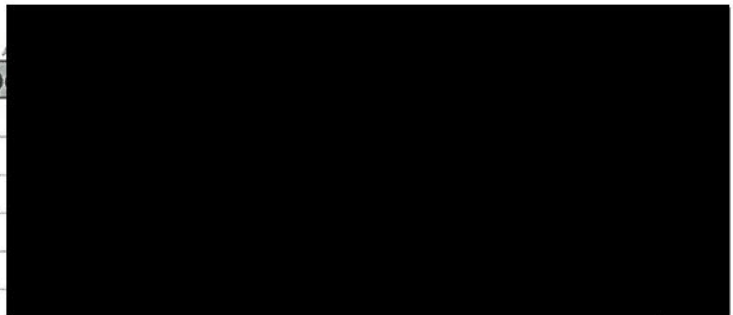
WHITEHAWK HILL LNR.

Sp

- Aelia acuminata (L)
- Agallia consobrina
- Amblytylus nasutus (Kirschbaum)
- Anthocoris nemorum (L)
- Aphrodes albifrons (L)
- Aphrodes bifasciatus (L)
- X Athysanus argentarius Metcalf - only found 4 times between 1866 & 1966 but recently extending its range. Now local & only in SE. countries.
- Callicorixa praeusta (Fieber)
- Capsus ater (L)
- Charagochilus gyllenhali (Fallen)
- Cicadula quadrinotata (Fab)
- Cixuis nervosus (L)
- Craspedolepta subpunctata (Forster)
- Delphacodes elegantula (Boh)
- Delphacodes pallens (Stal)
- Dicranotropis hamata (Boh)
- Dicyphus errans (Wolff)
- Drymus sylvestris (Fab)
- (Elipsocus hyalinus (Stevens))
- Empoasca vitis (Gothe)
- Eupteryx urticae (Fab)
- Eysarcoris fabricii (Kirk)
- Harpocera thoracica (Fallen)
- X Ischnodemus sabuleti (Fallen)
- Leptopterna dolobrata (L)
- Liocoris tripustulatus (Fab)
- Lygocoris pabulinus
- Macropsis scotti (Ed)
- Megalocoleus molliculus (Fallen)
- Mocydiopsis attenuata (Germar)
- Nabis ferus (L)
- Nabis rugosus (L)
- Neophilaenus lineatus (L)
- Oncotylus viridiflavus (Goeze)
- Orius niger (Wolff)
- Orthocephalus saltator (Hahn)
- (Peripsocus phaeopterus (Stevens))
- Philaenus spumarius (L)
- Pithanus maerkeli (H-S)
- Plagiognathus albipennis (Fallen)
- Psallus perrisi/wagneri (Wagner)
- Psammotettix nodosus (Ribaut)
- Psylla mali (Schm)
- Psylla melanoneura (Forster)
- Ribautiana cruciata (Ribaut)
- Ribautiana tenerrima (H-S)
- Scolopostethus thompsoni (Reuter)
- Stenocranus minutus (Fab)
- Stenodema laevigatum
- Stenotus binotatus (Fab)
- Tingis amplicata (H-S)
- Tingis cardui (L)

very rare  
10 yrs ago

5 here  
very rare  
10 yrs ago



Troiza urtica (L)

Zicrona caerulea (L)

Zyginidia scutellaris (Herri.)

53 spp Hemiptera

(2 spp Psocidae - bracketed)

Other Hemiptera found at Whitehawk Hill LNR, Brighton, 2001

*Aphrodes fuscofasciatus*, *A bifasciatus* & *A bicinctus*. *Coreus marginatus*. *Dolichonabis limbatus*. *Eupteryx aurata*. *Kleidocerys resedae*. *Heterogaster urticae*. *Himacerus mirmicoides*.

*Mocydia crocea*. *Notostira elongata*. *Orthops campestris*.

*Palomena prasina*.. *Phytocoris varipes*.

*Plesiocoris rugicollis*.

68 spp in all, mostly common.

The site is a v g example of a typical Downland grass based habitat, but also seems to show unique aspects. The presence of *Pithanus maerkeli* & *Ischnodemus sabuleti* confirms my view that the hill must have (had?) some slow spring/water supply, since these 2 spp, in the books & in my own experience don't inhabit dry areas typical of chalk downland.

I was also surprised to see quite a thick moss bedding in 1 or 2 areas, again indicating this.

*Ischnodemus s* is v like *Athysanus argentarius*, in that it has expanded its range recently. The extent of this seems vague in the latter's' case; I have not caught this (quite large & notable) species anywhere else (I have only really collected in Sussex) & don't know of anyone else who has.

Whether Whitehawk Hill is a very recently colonised territory for *Athysanus*, as it could be for *Ischnodemus* too, I would love to know!

Encouragingly, *Oncotylus viridiflavus*, confined to below the Bristol Channel, I have found at this site more than at any other visited (obviously it's food plant, hardhead, (abundant here), has something to do with this).

I would say that many species of Hemiptera, & therefore safe to say most other insect orders, have found a safe residence here & built permanent communities, the site also allowing for new species communities to move in. I have found 4 *Athysanus* individuals from a wide area of the NE of the LNR & though all males, this species seems to have found a permanent niche here.



## Other insects from the survey of Whitehawk Hill LNR, 2001

### Mouse Moth

#### Diptera

*Trypetoptera punctulata* (Dryomyzidae). *Pachygaster atra* (Stratiomyidae)

#### Coleoptera

*Anthous heamorrhoidulis*. *Agriotes pallidulus*. *Anthonomus pedicularius*.

*Apion miniatum*. *Adalia bipunctata*. *Byturus tomentosus*. *Cassida*

*rubiginosa* & *C vibax*. *Cistella murina*. *Cantharis pallida*. *Coeliodes*

*quadrifolius*. *Ceutorhynchus pollinarius* & *C litura* & *C*

*asperifolium*. *Demetrias atricapillus*. & *D lineatus*. *Halyzia 24-*

*punctata*. *Haltica pusilla*. *Malachius bipustulatus*. *Oedemera nobilis*.

*Rhagonycha fulva*. *Phyllobius viridiaeris*. *Sermyla halensis*.

*Sphaeroderma cardui*. *Sitones lineatus*. *Subcoccinella 24-punctata*.

#### Orthoptera

Great green bushcricket (lots). Dark bushcricket (*Pholidoptera griseoaptera*.)

#### Sawflies

*Tenthredopsis litterata*. & *T nassata*

#### Butterflies

Meadow Brown. Small Blue. Red Admiral. Speckled Wood. Small & Large White's. Small Skipper. Gatekeeper. Marbled White (lots).