

Shropshire Invertebrates Group



Annual Report 2010

Report compiled by AG Blunt
October 2011

Photo: SIG members at Nesscliffe training
area
July 2011

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Shropshire Entomology Day

held at
Preston Montford Field Centre

20 February, 2010

Summary of the Proceedings

This day, while not being a specifically SIG event, is reported on here as this publication is felt to be a suitable document in which to record the proceedings of the meeting.

A total of forty-six people participated, a good attendance for the inaugural holding of a new venture.

The meeting was opened by Ian Thompson, the Chairman for the day, at 10.30 am. Sue Townsend, head of the Field Centre, also said a few words of welcome.

In the first session **Nigel Jones** gave a talk on the subject of **Hoverflies**. He showed some of the rarer species found in Shropshire together with others for which there are significant county records in the overall national picture. He gave examples of the best type of habitats in which to find hoverflies and explained recording methods. With experience, some species can be identified by sight but others require capture and close examination in the field while some will require to be examined at home under a microscope. Nigel also showed the most useful books for identification purposes. He put in a plea for new recruits for a Shropshire recording group, which currently had only two members.

Peter Boardman delivered the second talk on the subject of **SEDN** (Shropshire Environmental Data Network), **an Examination of the Data**. Pete explained that SEDN was essentially a project driven by the recorders. He also gave details of the principle of 'Tsars' who have responsibility for vetting records before they are placed on the database. Several of these Tsars are county recorders for the various groups or orders. He gave an overview of the current amount of Shropshire invertebrate recording. At present there are c.250,000 records on the database with some significant datasets (e.g. SIG Field Trip reports) still to be added. He showed examples of the status of some species with varying levels and spread of records and made a request for more individuals who have perhaps a general rather than a specialised interest to submit records. It is a fact that some species known to be common have few records while other rarer species have more attention paid to them. Finally Pete took the opportunity of using this event to formally launch a Beetle Recording Group for Shropshire and made a request for new members.

Note after meeting: Pete records that he has already had good support for some events organised in anticipation of the Beetle Group launch.

There followed a twenty minute break for refreshments.

Dan Wrench then explained the **SEDN, Use of Records**. He started by giving the background to the origin of SEDN. A flowchart demonstrated the various inputs to the database via the vetting procedures to ensure that "clean, attributable and verified data only" is incorporated. Details of the type of users of the data were given and it was stated that those individuals and companies making commercial use of the information pay a fee which is used to defray Shropshire Council's costs. He also demonstrated other databases, e.g. that on the Natural Shropshire website, and the sort of detail which can be obtained based on species, habitat, site or tetrad.

In the final talk of the morning session **Jim Shaw** discussed **Moths and Climate Change**. Jim is an active member of the Garden Moths Scheme and has been trapping on a very regular basis over three years in his garden at Edgmond near Newport. In this time he has caught just under 6,000 moths of c.250 species including some micro-moths. As an outcome of this mass of data Jim has become interested in emergence times of the adults. He presented the details contained in a paper by Charles Fletcher published in 2009 in

the *Entomologist's Record*, which studied a variety of climatic components over the period 1977 – 2007 in North Yorkshire. This analysis was compared to the recorded flight times of a number of univoltine non-migratory moth species. The data show that early and spring species were considerably earlier in their appearance than summer and autumn species, relative to their traditional flight times. As the variation in temperature from the long-term average has been shown to have increased to a greater extent in the early part of the year (January to May), the conclusion reached is that the early species are being affected principally by temperature and their earlier appearance reflects acceleration of their larval and pupal development. In conclusion Jim showed a series of images of interesting finds which he believes are examples of insect species affected by climate change.

Lunch was taken at 1.00 pm. Several speakers and some other individuals had brought specimens which were available for examination in the Wenlock Room where a microscope was available. In addition John Bingham had on display a fine collection of photographs of invertebrates many of which had been taken in Shropshire.

Don Stenhouse had travelled down from Manchester to give a talk on **Recording Beetles** and started by asking the question – why record? He explained that from a coleopterist's viewpoint Shropshire was not well recorded. The methods of recording were then covered: a site, a habitat, or merely opportunistic. Don gave illustrated examples of records obtained as opportunities arose, often in the most unlikely urban situations. He then went through a checklist of the information required to make a valid record – what he called an 'essentials mantra' – and gave advice on books to use for beetle identifications. He had brought several specimens for people to examine. During questions a lively debate arose around Don's preferred method of mounting specimens on card slips by means of water-soluble adhesive as against what he referred to as the 'American' method of using pins through the body of the insect. Some practitioners held that pins made viewing the undersides easier, whilst it was conceded that pinning does nothing to help with the possibility of lost appendages.

Nigel Jones gave his second talk of the day on **Longhorn Beetles in Shropshire**. He explained that his technique was essentially opportunistic, finding many specimens on flowers, particularly umbellifers, when looking for hoverflies and other diptera species. This method he described as a dipterist's approach to beetle recording. There are not many species of Longhorn Beetles in Shropshire, around twenty, which makes recording a not-too-onerous task as many species are quite distinctive. He then gave an overview of the species most likely to be met with.

The final talk was by **Ian Cheeseborough** on the **Aculeate Hymenoptera of Shropshire**. Ian gave details of the total species currently known as c.260 and a breakdown in the number of records for each family. He stressed that there were very few ant records and that an increased effort on these would be desirable. His recording has been based upon looking at good sites, of which The Cliffe is the best in the county (61 species); but several quarries in the Bridgnorth area are also outstanding. For some families i.e. bumblebees opportunistic records are more usual. Ian finished his talk with an overview of some of the rarer and more interesting species we should be on the lookout for, either as they extend their range, or to establish how widely distributed they already are.

The meeting finished at around 3.45 pm. The Chairman thanked the attendees for making the day such a success, the speakers and The FSC for being our hosts. He requested feedback whether positive or negative to help the organisers with future events. Tea and cake was available and people were able to continue with examination of exhibits. It was gratifying to see several remain for some time afterwards engaged in study and discussion.

Ian Thompson

Field Meetings 2010

21 March 2010: High Rock and cemetery, Bridgnorth (present: D. Harding, S. Yates, C. Derry, M. Webb, J. Handley, E. Phillips, G. Blunt)

Grid reference: SO7293

Our first field meeting of the year aimed to explore the woodlands adjacent to Bridgnorth cemetery for the land caddis *Enoicyla pusilla* – some miles beyond its known distribution, but a possibility nonetheless. We began by exploring the cemetery itself, noting an abundance of Meadow Saxifrage in leaf, with Common Stork's-bill also plentiful on sandier parts of the site. Much insect life was apparent in the warm spring sunshine, though only Honeybee and Seven-spot Ladybird were identified to species level here. Birds were also in evidence in the form of Green and Great Spotted Woodpeckers, Buzzard, Long-tailed and Great Tits, while a cock Pheasant crowed from some where nearby. Rabbit tracks in the sand showed that this mammal too was in the vicinity.

Having fairly briefly investigated the cemetery we moved quickly to the wooded slope behind it, where we began searching and sieving leaf litter for our target species. This area proved to be a mixed deciduous woodland with native and planted flora; most abundant species were Sweet Chestnut, Ivy, Spindle and Spurge-laurel, growing in company with a few Pedunculate Oaks and a fairly sparse field layer in which Dog's Mercury was prominent. The fungus *Daldinia concentrica* was recorded. Beside the footpath which ran along the top of the cemetery we added Gorse, Broom, Turkey Oak and Oregon-grape to the plant list. Birds continued in evidence, with singing Goldcrest, Robin, Wren and Chiffchaff, along with a calling Nuthatch. A Rabbit was seen.

We failed in our quest to find the land caddis, but we did record a range of invertebrates including the ground beetle *Loricera pilicornis*, the Hawthorn Shieldbug, a nymph and adult of the Green Shieldbug, the snail *Cepaea nemoralis*, pill millipede *Glomeris marginata*, a hoverfly larva on tree bark, later identified as a species of *Dasysyrphus*, the old mine of the micro-moth *Stigmella aurella* on Bramble, and a single Speckled Wood on the wing, the first butterfly of the year for several of us. The day was, however, most notable for the range of ladybirds we encountered: for in addition to the Seven-spot in the cemetery we had a Fourteen-spot, three Pine, an Orange and four Ten-spot Ladybirds, the last equally divided between typical form and f. *decempustulata*.

We concentrated on the woodland behind the cemetery and did not make our way round to High Rock. Although we found nothing very unusual the fine weather gave us high spirits and reinforced a feeling that the season had now swung into action for our group.

Godfrey Blunt

25 April 2010: Wenlock Edge Quarries

This event attracted our largest-ever turnout of seventeen individuals. Together with parking difficulties, which resulted in at least three widely-separated areas being utilised, this had the effect of the field trip becoming two events on two separate sites.

A detailed report is available for only one of these sites, the other having to be dealt with by means of a recorded species list.

1. Lea Quarry (North and South) (present: A. Allott and his son, A. Jacques. N. Jones, R. Kemp, J. Mason, E. Phillips, W. Rudge, I. Thompson, M. Webb, S. Yates)

Grid reference: SO5998

Nigel Jones made an early start arriving before our due meeting time in order to set up water traps along the northern boundary of the quarried area of North quarry. These were examined at the end of the day just before our departure. The species recorded from the traps are given later.

Other species were noted by Nigel whilst in that part of the site and the following list made:

Coleoptera

Seven-spot Ladybird, Green Tiger Beetle

Diptera

Bombylius major, *Scolioctenra villosa*, *Eristalis pertinax*, *Eupeodes luniger*, *Platycheirus tarsalis*

Lepidoptera

Holly Blue, Orange Tip, Peacock

Hymenoptera

Andrena apicata, *A. minutula*, *Anthophora plumipes*, *Nomada ruficornis*, *Bombus lucorum* – a queen

Andrew Allott was very limited in the time he could spend with us and went off on a spider-collecting trip. He reported that his searches produced only three common species *Euophrys frontalis*, *Zelotes latreillei* and *Pardosa pullata*.

The focus of attention for our day was South quarry which is accessed via North quarry and the tunnel under the B4371 Much Wenlock to Church Stretton road. In crevices in the rock face adjacent to the tunnel Jackdaws were nesting. South quarry has only recently ceased production and much of the landscape is still quite raw. Some regrading of banks has been carried out and planting done. This work is principally on the south facing slopes between trackways and comprises Oak and Silver Birch. The trees have not been maintained and the areas look in a poor state. It would have been better to have been left to regenerate naturally. An early successional plant here in some quantity was Colt 's-foot.

The centre of the quarry comprises a long deep pool, its waters a vivid blue due to the fine suspended matter. The margins of this feature are for the most part sheer banks with some 'delta' areas where silt has been washed down. All the surfaces here are potentially dangerous and on this day were avoided. We made our way round the ends. On the eastern end there is a high-level trackway and spoil heaps now acquiring some vegetative cover, while the western end is at a much lower level, much wetter and with deep water-filled ruts from quarry vehicles. These tracks were being colonised by Bulrush, Hard and Jointed Rushes with some docks and Creeping Thistles. The most immediately obvious birds were Swallows, for some of the party their first sightings this year. A Kestrel was hunting over the banks and numerous Jackdaws were around the pool and on rock piles.

All along the southern edge of the site the original topsoil has been graded into a level bank with a steepish north-facing slope down into the quarry centre. A deep drainage ditch separates the adjoining farmland from the site. This bank and slope is in the process of developing into a (mildly) calcareous damp grassland although some scrub encroachment is evident. We noted Common Restharrow, Meadowsweet, White Clover, Meadow Vetchling, Rough Hawkbit, Hoary Plantain, Lady's-mantle species, Marsh Thistle, Daisies and Dandelions, a large amount of Glaucous Sedge and Cowslips. Mosses were developing in damp hollows and Rosebay Willowherb, Spear Thistle, Hawthorn and some willow were to be found along the ditch margin.

The main invertebrate interest was found in the vegetation on the eastern end of the site and in the grass and ditch margin area described above. The full list of records is as follows:

Coleoptera

Seven-spot and Fourteen-spot Ladybirds

Diptera

Syrphidae: *Eristalis pertinax*, *Platycheirus albimanus*, *P. manicatus*, *P. scutatus*, *Rhingia campestris*, *Sphaerophoria scripta*, *Syrphus torvus* (♂ + ♀), *S. vitripennis*

Sciomyzidae: *Pherbellia cinerella*

Muscidae: *Eudasyphora cyanella*

Lepidoptera

Orange Tip, Green-veined White, Peacock, *Pyralis purpuralis*

Hymenoptera

Apidae: *Andrena bicolor* (on Blackthorn blossom), *A. clarkella* (on *Salix* flowers), *A. fulva* ♀, *A. nitida* (on Dandelion), *A. haemorrhoea*, *A. nigroaenea*, *A. scotica*, *Halictus rubicundus*, *Lasioglossum smeatmanellum*, *Nomada flava/panzeri*, *Bombus pascuorum*, *B. terrestris* (a queen).

During our lunch stop we had observed a female Peregrine perched on a stone pile. Several individuals had recorded birds seen or heard. In addition to those already mentioned were Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler, Raven, Buzzard, Blackcap, Pied Wagtail, Song Thrush, Goldfinch and Woodpigeon.

Later in the afternoon we examined an area of settlement pools at the western end of the site. Only one or two still had some water and no dragonflies or other aquatics were noted. A very heavy rain shower made us seek cover in an abandoned caravan for a while after which we considered our day over. As we returned to our cars we stopped to see what the water traps had collected during the day. The yield comprised:

Heteroptera

a single Sloe Bug

Diptera

Anthomyiidae flies (several), not identified to species

Muscidae: the ubiquitous *Eudasyphora cyanella* (1)

Hymenoptera

a ♀ *Lasioglossum cupromicans*, the only bee not found earlier in the day, a species strongly associated with calcareous soils.

several ♂ + ♀ *Andrena nigroaena*, and 2 *A. bicolor*.

On the banks where the water traps had been set we noted Hairy Violet, Wild Strawberry and Cowslips.

2. Lilleshall Quarry (present: M. Ashton, S. Butler, I. Cheeseborough, F. Griffiths, C. Uff, E. & M. Steer)

Grid reference: SO581973 (quarry entrance).

For this site no description of the event or comment on the day is available. Ian Cheeseborough did however keep a record of the species noted during the day by those attending and his list is as follows:

Heteroptera

Blue Bug, Green Shieldbug, Hawthorn Shieldbug

Coleoptera

Seven-spot Ladybird, Fourteen-spot Ladybird

Diptera

Epistrophe elegans, *Bombylius major*

Lepidoptera

Green-veined White, Orange Tip, Dingy Skipper, Speckled Wood

Hymenoptera

Andrena nigroaenea, *A. carontonica*, *A. nitida*, *A. cineraria*, *A. chrysoceles*, *Anthophora plumipes*, *Lasioglossum fulvicorne*, *Sphecodes ephippius*, *Nomada flava*, *N. goodeniana*, *N. marshamella*, *Bombus terrestris*, *B. pratorum*, *B. lapidarius*, *B. pascuorum*, *B. lucorum*, *B. sylvestris*, *B. vestalis*, *Vespula vulgaris*, *V. germanica*.

A full day. We were impressed with the potential of both these quarries.

Ian.Thompson

23 May 2010: Kinver Edge, Staffordshire (present: E. Blunt, G. Blunt, M. Webb, I. Thompson, N. Jones, J. Mason, E. Phillips, S. Yates, A. Jacques, H. Poulton, M. Poulton, L. Poulton, J. Stuart, B. Hopkinson, H. Treadwell, J. Treadwell)

Grid reference: SO8382

Kinver Edge comprises heathland and deciduous woodland on a sandstone ridge close to the county border in Staffordshire. It has an impressive wildlife list, including several regionally rare moth species of these habitats, and for our visit the National Trust Warden, Edwin Blunt, kindly allowed us access to his garden and ran a MV moth trap overnight, so we were able to sort out the catch while sitting drinking tea and coffee. Our catch totalled 137 specimens of 42 species of macro-lepidoptera, as follows:

Alder Moth 3	Green Carpet 1	Peppered Moth 2
Bird's Wing 1	Hebrew Character 1	Pine Beauty 1
Brimstone Moth 1	Knot Grass 1	Red Twin-spot Carpet 2
Brindled White-spot 1	Least Black Arches 3	Sallow Kitten 1
Brown Silver-line 5	Lesser Swallow Prominent 1	Scorched Wing 2
Buff Ermine 3	Lime Hawkmoth 1	Shoulder-striped Wainscot 3
Buff-tip 1	Little Emerald 1	Shuttle-shaped Dart 2
Clouded-bordered Brindle 1	Muslin Moth 1♂	Small Elephant Hawkmoth 1
Clouded Silver 2	Oak Hook-tip 2	Small Phoenix 1
Common Marbled Carpet 1	Oak-tree Pug 1	Small Rivulet 1
Common Wainscot 1	Orange Footman 21	Small Square-spot 1
Coxcomb Prominent 1	Pale-shouldered Brocade 2	Treble Lines 38
Flame Shoulder 7	Pale Tussock 12	Twin-spotted Quaker 1
Great Prominent 3	Pebble Prominent 1	White Ermine 1

Of these the Brindled White-spot is believed to be new for the site, and is rare in our region away from the Wyre Forest. Many of the specimens were in prime condition and kept the party's photographers busy for quite some while. Interestingly, very few micro-moths were present in the trap, and we identified only *Celypha striana* among them. Another micro, *Adela reaumurella*, was flying in the Warden's garden along with a Small Copper, and we also came across the longhorn beetle *Rhagium mordax* plus a recently-

deceased Common Frog there. A family of Blue Tits were in a nest box, and a party of eight Long-tailed Tits included recently-fledged young.

At this point some of the group departed, but in their place we were delighted to welcome John Mason, who had travelled up from his new home in Somerset for this excursion. In conditions growing ever warmer we now ventured out onto the heath. Our route took us between open sandy grassland and a shelter-belt marked by a few fastigate oaks, towards a track leading along the fence which separates the heathland proper and a grazed pasture which the Trust is allowing slowly to revert to a natural heathy vegetation. Since Edwin Blunt's arrival as Warden in 1986 a major heathland restoration project has been implemented, resulting in a wonderful patchwork of Heather and Silver Birch scrub over most of the dip slope. Edwin's brother, Godfrey Blunt, has carried out research on the populations of Grey Hair-grass at Kinver, and showed the group this rare species which is present in only five inland sites in the UK, three of them around Kidderminster.

As we made our way towards the Grey Hair-grass sites we were confronted with large numbers of invertebrates, including more Small Coppers, *Adela reaumurilla* and *Rhagium mordax*, plus three Speckled Woods. Beating of Rowan, Pedunculate Oak and English Elm (which is quite abundant here as hedgerow scrub) yielded a plethora of geometer caterpillars, mostly of the Winter Moth on all three tree species, while a few Mottled Umber larvae were beaten from Rowan and Pedunculate Oak. On foliage of this latter tree we also found Common Quaker larvae; while searching its trunks yielded caterpillars of Pale Brindled Beauty and Twin-spotted Quaker. But much more noticeable than these were the many ladybirds we found on tree trunks, mostly Harlequins, with one each of Two-spot and Ten-spot Ladybirds. Many small clusters of orange, spindle-shaped eggs were observed on bark, and we speculated that these were egg-masses of the Harlequin Ladybird: if so, Kinver was due for an infestation of this insect later in the summer.

Other interesting sightings along this first stretch of our excursion were good numbers of Brown Silver-line moth, two specimens of the impressive parasitic wasp *Rhyssa persuasoria* which paid much attention to a birch stump, and an oak apple gall of *Biorhiza pallida* on Pedunculate Oak. A long the way Nigel Jones picked up on the rim of his net a small caterpillar which proved to be that of the Short-cloaked Moth.

As we reached the Grey Hair-grass sites bird activity was very apparent, and we heard Song Thrush, Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler and Blackcap singing in wooded areas and a Tree Pipit and Yellowhammer on the open heath; Kestrel and Buzzard soared overhead, and a Great Spotted Woodpecker called from a nearby copse, but we did not see it. We continued our journey to the junction where the pasture meets a track following the edge of the escarpment. Here we stayed for some while, searching for signs of the Brown Argus which had been discovered at this place in 2009. Large numbers of Common Blue were on the wing, and for some while it seemed that our hunt for their congener would be fruitless; then at last a dark brown lycaenid butterfly was spotted, caught and examined, and our Group fell to a long discussion about the distinguishing features of Brown Argus. But we had our target species; and highly satisfied with our find we took our lunch.

Afterwards we progressed along the edge of the escarpment as far as a triangulation point. Wood Millet was present here, and we recorded several interesting insects along the way. Notable among them were the longhorn beetle *Anaglyptus mysticus*, a Wasp Beetle, the cardinal beetle *Pyrochroa coccinea*, and among the Lepidoptera the micro-moth *Alabonia geoffrella*, a caterpillar of Yellow-tail moth on Pedunculate Oak, two Green Hairstreaks, a Speckled Yellow and two Small March Moths. Near the triangulation point we turned down a track across the open heath, where we spent time searching and sieving leaf litter for signs of the Land Caddis *Enoicyla pusilla* which the Kinver Moth Group had reported from this place earlier in the year, making Kinver Edge the second Staffordshire site for this enigmatic insect. No caddis was found, but we did come across a larval case of the micro-moth *Psyche casta*. Over the Heather flew many Common Heaths, while on the open sandy track we disturbed several Green Tiger Beetles. Seven-spot Ladybird was found among Gorse, while the afternoon sunshine brought out lots of Hymenoptera and Diptera, putting Nigel Jones and Ian Cheeseborough in their element. Among the species recorded were the bees *Andrena barbilabris* and *A. cineraria* and the hoverfly *Leucozona luconum*. Bird's-foot and Parsley-piert were found growing along the track, and a Green Woodpecker called nearby.

As we approached the entrance gate to the property, Tony Jacques netted in lush grass a moth which was probably new for Kinver Edge, namely Small Yellow Underwing. This was our last sighting of note, and shortly afterwards our Group formed a queue at the ice-cream van on the roadside parking area, a welcome source of cold refreshment after a long, hot but very rewarding day.

Godfrey Blunt

6 June 2010: Bucknell Wood (present: N. Jones, C. Derry, A. Jacques, I. Thompson, E. Phillips, M. Webb, I. Cheeseborough, G. Blunt)

Grid references: SO3373, SO3374 and SO3473

This wood had developed considerably since the group's previous visit in 2003. We noted in particular a much more mature growth of Silver Birch and more extensive areas of Bracken; the conifer plantations wore something of a neglected appearance; and the woodland rides were more heavily shaded by the canopy. In the field layer Creeping Buttercup was flowering abundantly, Bluebells were just going over, and there was a reasonable amount of Bugle, Red Campion and Germander Speedwell in flower with Heath Speedwell and Cow Parsley more locally.

On entering the wood (SO3473) we came across a Raven which appeared to be holding territory. A Buzzard was here too, and as we progressed up the main forest track we encountered several Willow Warblers and Chiffchaffs in song, plus territorial Robin, Blackbird and Wren. Two or three singing Wood Warblers and a Pied Flycatcher at a nest box were welcome records. A Nuthatch also put in an appearance.

The morning started fine enough, and we counted at least twenty Speckled Yellows, ten Green-veined Whites and six Speckled Woods along the track edges. Larger moths in this area were Cinnabar (3 seen), Brown Silver-line (4), Silver-ground Carpet (2) and a fine female Muslin Moth, while two Mullein caterpillars were also located. The common micro-moths *Celypha lacumana* and *Adela reaumurella* augmented the tally. Invertebrates in other groups included:

Coleoptera

Scarabaeidae: *Phyllopertha horticola*

Cerambycidae: *Alosterna tabacicolor*, *Pachytodes cerambyciformis*,

Diptera

Bombyliidae: *Bombylius major*

Stratiomyidae: *Chloromyia formosa*

Empididae: *Empis tessellata*

Syrphidae: *Rhingia campestris*, *Rhingia rostrata*,

Syritta pipiens

Sarcophagidae: *Metopia spp.*

Hemiptera

Forest Bug

Hymenoptera

Vespidae: Hornet

Pompilidae: *Arachnospila spissa*

Apidae: Honeybee, *Andrena labiata*

Just as we reached a junction of paths (SO331741) taking us into the old oak woodland a thunderstorm, which had been threatening for some while, finally opened up on us, and we were grateful for shelter under the closed canopy. While waiting for the storm to pass over we decided to have lunch, and after a half hour or so the rain eased enough for us to search the neighbouring area. Though the prize longhorn beetle *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* was not found we did encounter the much commoner longhorns *Grammoptera ruficornis* and *Clytus arietis* along with the leaf beetles *Cassida viridis* and *Chrysomela populi*. In general, however, this normally excellent deciduous woodland proved unproductive on the day.

As we left this woodland and progressed downhill (between SO331745 and SO337742) the weather had improved considerably and insect activity picked up as a result. A Red-necked Footman was the pick of the finds, but it was run close by two local hoverflies of old woodland, *Brachypalpoidea lentus* and *Criorhina asilica*. A Birch Shieldbug and Grey Pine Carpet were also welcome discoveries here, and further species included:

Coleoptera

Geotrupidae: *Anoplotrupes stercorosus*

Elateridae: *Ampedus balteatus*

Cantharidae: *Cantharis livida*

Diptera

Syrphidae: *Criorhina berberina*, *Myathropa florea*, *Sphagina sibirica*, *Xylota jakutorum*

Psilidae: *Chyliza annulipes*

Heleomyzidae: *Suillia affinis*

Lonchaeidae: *Lonchaea chorea*

Muscidae: *Eudasyphora cyanella*

Hymenoptera

Vespididae: *Dolichovespula norwegica* (queen caught at Rowan flowers); *Odynerus spinipes*

As we neared our cars (SO3473) we encountered the rust gall of *Puccinia urticata* on Common Nettle and the gall-midge gall of *Chirosia grossicauda* on Male Fern. Our day's records are rounded off by further Diptera caught by Nigel Jones at various times during the visit and subsequently determined as:

Empididae: *Empis pennipes*, *E. stercorea*

Syrphidae: *Cheilosia albitarsis*, *C. pagana*, *C. variabilis*, *Meliscaeva cinctella*, *Melanostoma scalare*, *Parasyrphus punctulatus*, *Platycheirus albimanus*, *P. tarsalis*, *Pipiza austriaca*, *Syrphus vitripennis*

Dryomyzidae: *Neuroctena anilis*

Tachinidae: *Ernestia rudis*

Fanniidae: *Fannia armata*

Godfrey Blunt

11 July 2010: Nesscliffe Training Area (present: W. Rudge, G. Ludgate, R. Kemp, G. Vick, I. Thompson, E. Phillips, I. Cheeseborough, N. Jones, G. Blunt)

Grid references: SJ3618, SJ3519 and SJ3420

Following our successful outing to this area in 2009 Graham Ludgate negotiated a return visit for us to explore a different part of the site; and so our group departed Walford College by minibus to report in to the guardhouse and proceed to our first designated stop at grid reference SJ368189. Here we encountered a seasonally wet grassland on light soils, with a rough vegetation including Spear and Creeping Thistles, Great Willowherb, Timothy and Tufted Hair-grass, and drier mounds supporting Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, Common Centaury, Self-heal, Black Medick, Creeping Cinquefoil, White Clover and Scarlet Pimpernel. Our first task was to explore a couple of ditches which held small Bulrush-filled pools where Four-spotted and Broad-bodied Chasers held residence and Common Darter, Black Darter and Blue-tailed Damselfly were also present. A Common Toad was observed here. Several Small Skippers were on the wing, together with Ringlet, Meadow Brown and three Small Tortoiseshells. Moths included a single Six-spot Burnet and the pyralid *Agriphila tristella*, while among beetles we recorded Seven-spot and Cream-spot Ladybirds, plus the common soldier beetle *Rhagonycha fulva*. A pool-side Grey Willow was heavily infested with galls of the sawfly *Pontania bridgmanii* and an Alder had the gall-mites *Eriophyes laevis*.

From these wet ditches we worked our way across the unimproved meadow, in which Creeping Buttercup, Lesser Stitchwort, Silverweed and Common Knapweed were found. Common Blue and Large Skipper were

recorded, and we observed both Large and Small Whites flying over. Larvae of the Cinnabar moth were feeding on Common Ragwort, and the pyralid *Udea lutealis* (two specimens) plus the rather local tortricid *Aphelia paleana* were noted. The day was warm if rather windy, and the grassland habitat resounded to the songs of Field, Meadow and Common Green Grasshoppers. The leaf beetle *Gastrophysa viridula* was identified. Goldfinch, Blackbird, Skylark and Swallow were all in evidence, and the presence of Rabbits was confirmed from their signs.

Our way led us around the edge of and back through a mature Wild Cherry plantation whose boundaries were marked by a rough herbage of Bramble, Common Nettle, Hawthorn, abundant Ash scrub and some Alder saplings. Along the way we found Lesser Swine-cress, a plant we seldom come across on our field trips. Two Commas, a Painted Lady, Speckled Wood and Gatekeeper added to our day's butterfly tally, and we found a Forest Bug. Rosebay Willowherb produced larvae of the micro-moth *Mompha conturbatella*, while galls of the mite *Eriophyes inangulis* were on Alder, and Hawthorns held leaf-rolls of the gall-mite *Phyllocoptes goniothorax* and leaf-mines of the micro-moth *Parornix anglicella* in abundance. The characteristic fungal gall of *Triphragmium ulmariae* (Uredinales: Sphaerophragmiaceae) was found on Meadowsweet. We made our way back to the minibus through the Cherry plantation, which proved unproductive of insects though Raven, Buzzard and Chiffchaff were heard calling there.

Throughout the circuit Nigel Jones was busy netting Diptera and Hymenoptera and recorded a good range here:

Diptera

Stratiomyidae: *Beris vallata*, *Chloromyia formosa*

Tabanidae: *Haematopota pluvialis*

Dolichopodidae: *Chrysotus gramineus*, *Poecilobothrus nobilitatus*

Empididae: *Empis livida*, *Rhamphomyia nigripennis*

Syrphidae: *Cheilosia albitarsis*, *C. illustrata*, *C. proxima*, *Chrysogaster cemiteriorum*, *C. solstitialis*, *Chrysotoxum bicinctum*, *Episyrphus balteatus*, *Eristalis arbustorum*, *E. intricarius*, *E. tenax*, *Eupeodes latifasciatus*, *Helophilus pendulus*, *Melanostoma mellinum*, *Myathropa florea*, *Sphaerophoria philanthus*, *Syritta*

pipiens, *Volucella pellucens*, *Xylota segnis* X. *sylvarum*

Lau xaniidae: *Lycellia laeta*, *Minettia rivosia*

Palloppteridae: *Pallopptera umbellatarum*

Tephritidae: *Chaetostomella cylandrica*, *Terellia ruficauda*, *T. serratulae*, *Urophora jaceana*, *U. stylata*, *Xyphosia miliaria*

Sciomyzidae: *Limnia unguicornis*, *Tetanocera elata*

Tachinidae: *Eriothrix rufomaculata*, *Nemorilla floralis*, *Phryxe nemea*, *Siphona geniculata*

Muscidae: *Coenosia tigrina*, *Hebecnema vespertina*

Calliphoridae: *Melanomyia nana*

Hymenoptera

Chrysididae: *Chrysis ignita* agg. (provisionally *C. ignita*)

Vespididae: *Vespa crabro*

Apidae: *Andrena subopaca*, *Lasioglossum albipes*

Leaving this site we moved on to an old farmhouse at SJ354193 where we had lunch under a large shady Yew. A Chiffchaff sang from it, and a Pied Wagtail flitted about the short turf. The vegetation here included Wall Barley, Lesser Burdock and Black Horehound. A patch of Rosebay Willowherb was explored and produced the leaf-mines of the moth *Mompha raschkiella*, while a Small Tortoiseshell basked in warm sun on the wall of an outbuilding. A Hornet was watched exploring the Yew above us, and further Hymenoptera at this spot were *Symmorphus bifasciatus* (Vespidae) and *Pemphredon morio* and *Psenulus pallipes* (Sphecidae). Nigel's investigations produced the beetle *Oedemera nobilis*, the bug *Liocoris tripustulatus* on Common Nettle, and the following Diptera:

Stratiomyidae: *Stratiomys potamida*

Tabanidae: *Haematopota crassicornis*

Syrphidae: *Chrysogaster solstitialis*, *Melanostoma mellinum*, *Platycheirus albimanus*

Lonchaeidae: *Lonchaea chorea*

Tephritidae: *Tephritis bardanae* on Lesser Burdock

Opomyzidae: *Opomyza florum*, *O. petrei*

Muscidae: *Morellia simplex*

After lunch we drove to a small area of wet woodland and rough vegetation at SJ348204. The damper vegetation was characterised by much Meadowsweet and some Marsh Woundwort, and we found two Common Toads here, along with the homopterans *Aphrophora alni* and *Cicadella viridis*. The best find of the entire day, however, was the tachinid fly *Paracraspedothrix montivago*, two specimens of which fell to Nigel Jones's net in this spot, proving to be a first record for Shropshire. Nigel's further list of Diptera found here included:

Dolichopodidae: *Chrysotus gramineus*,
Hypophyllus obscurellus
Empidae: *Rhamphomyia nigripennis*
Lonchaeidae: *Lonchaea chorea*

Dolichopodidae: *Dolichopus popularis*
Stratiomyidae: *Microchrysa flavicornis*, *Beris vallata*

The lane adjacent to this wet woodland produced some interesting finds, too, with Toad Rush and a dozen spikes of Broad-leaved Helleborine in bud, the tortricid moth *Agapeta hamana*, a Comma and a Common White Wave. Calling from the woodland a Great Spotted Woodpecker could be heard. And so we proceeded a short distance to our final destination of the day, some damp meadows at SJ345204. At the gate to these meadows the sawfly gall *Blennocampa phyllocolpa* was found on a rose, with a beetle *Cantharis nigra* (Cantharidae) was also located. The meadows themselves yielded a rich haul of Diptera, among which Nigel identified:

Hybotidae: *Bicellaria* spp.
Stratiomyidae: *Beris vallata*, *Oxycera rara*
Asilidae: *Leptogaster cylandrica*
Tabanidae: *Chrysops caecutiens*, *Haematopota crassicornis*, *H. pluvialis*
Syrphidae: *Cheilosia illustrata*, *Eristalis intricarius*, *E. tenax*, *Eupeodes latifasciatus*, *Helophilus pendulus*, *Lejogaster tarsata*, *Leucozona lucorum*, *Neoascia podagrica*, *Sphaerophoria interrupta*, *Syrirta pipiens*, *Volucella pellucens*
Pipunculidae: *Pipunculus campestris*
Conopidae: *Sicus ferrugineus*

Tephritidae: *Tephritis formosa*, *Terellia cerajocera* (on Lesser Burdock), *T. ruficauda*, *Urophora jaceana*, *Xyphosia miliaria*
Opomyzidae: *Opomyza germinationis*, *O. petrei*
Sciomyzidae: *Limnia unguicornis*, *Pherbellia albocostata*, *P. coryleti*
Tachinidae: *Epicampocera succincta*, *Eurithia anthophila*, *Lydella stabulans*
Muscidae: *Pseudocoenosia solitaria*, *Graphomya maculata*, *Hydrotaea cyrtoneurina*, *Mesembrina meridiana*
Calliphoridae: *Melanomyia nana*

A second highly successful visit to this fascinating location where we were able to explore farmland habitats unaffected by the so-called agricultural improvements of the past half century: a trip down memory lane for the older ones amongst us.

Godfrey Blunt

15 August 2010: Crosemere and Sweatmere (present: I. Thompson, N. Jones, M. Webb, G. Blunt, N. Walters, E. Phillips)

Grid reference: SJ4330

Our August field trip took place in sunny, humid conditions as, meeting by Whattall Farm, our group made its way across grazing pasture towards Crosemere. The field margin held plenty of Creeping Thistles and some Musk Thistles, both covered with aphids which in turn attracted many Seven-spot and a couple of Fourteen-spot Ladybirds. Kestrels were heard calling from a farm building, and as we neared a belt of plantation woodland we could also hear Great Spotted Woodpecker and Nuthatch.

This woodland comprised much Scots Pine, with Elder and Bracken beneath, and we readily located galls of the dipteran *Chirosia grossicauda* on this last species, along with mines of the moth *Emmetia marginea* on Bramble. Between this belt of woodland and another which surrounded Sweatmere lay a wheatfield, whose boundary ditch we examined closely. At the edge of the crop grew abundant Redshank, its flowers popular with small hoverflies, plus Common Orache, Knotgrass and Field Bindweed, while the ditch supported a rank vegetation of Wild Angelica, Mint, Common Hemp-nettle, Black-bindweed and Greater Tussock-sedge. Between them these habitats produced a wealth of insect life: Gatekeeper, Small Copper and Green-veined White among butterflies, plus caterpillars of Small Tortoiseshell on Common Nettle; Straw Dot and the micro-moth *Celypha lacunana*; the homopteran *Cicadella viridis* in abundance; a Pine Ladybird; and large range of insects attracted to umbels of Wild Angelica, among which were identified:

Diptera

Dolichopodidae: *Dolichopus plumipes*,

Sympycnus desoutteri

Empididae: *Empis livida*

Hybotidae: *Hybos femoratus*

Syrphidae: *Eristalis arbustorum*, *E. pertinax*, *E.*

tenax, *Helophilus hybridus*, *H. pendulus*,

Leucozona lucorum, *Melangyna umbellatarum*,

Platycheirus granditarsus, *P. peltatus*, *Scaeva*

pyrastris, *Syritta pipiens*

Opomyzidae: *Opomyza florum*

Sepsidae: *Sepsis punctum*

Sciomyzidae: *Pherbina coryleti*

Tachinidae: *Exorista rustica/mimula* female,

Pales pavidus, *Phasia obesa*, *Phryxe* sp. female,

Tachina fera

Muscidae: *Eudasyphora cyanella*, *Graphomya*

maculata, *G. minor*, *Mesembrina meridiana*,

Morellia simplex, *Phaonia tugrionum*

Fanniidae: *Fannia manicata*

Calliphoridae: *Calliphora vomitoria*

Hymenoptera

Vespididae: *Symmorphus bifasciatus*

Sphecidae: *Crossocerus megacephalus*,

Ectemnius cephalotes

Apidae: *Halictus rubicundus*

A large Grey Willow along the ditch produced galls of *Iteomyia major* and *I. capreae* and mines of the moth *Caloptilia stigmatella*, while a neighbouring Pedunculate Oak had galls of the gall-wasps *Andricus inflator*, *Neuroterus anthracinus* and *N. quercusbaccarum* and mines of the moth *Phyllonorycter harrisella*.

After a lengthy search of this habitat we entered a field which stretched to the shore of Crosemere, though rising ground obstructed a view of the lake from the field gate. Several spots were clearly subject to winter inundation and supported rank vegetation dominated by Soft-rush and Creeping Buttercup, with many other plants of damp soils such as Great Willowherb, Meadowsweet, Pale Persicaria and Bittersweet. Yellow Loosestrife was here too, though in smaller quantity; while drier patches had populations of Common Ragwort and Musk Thistle. As we investigated a large damp area at the edge of the field Common and Brown Hawker dragonflies patrolled nearby, and *Cicadella viridis* remained abundant in the taller vegetation. Several Small and Large Whites plus a couple each of Meadow Brown and Silver Y were taking nectar, and both Blood-vein and Common Carpet moths were disturbed as we pushed our way through the tangle. A few small Common Frogs were present in this habitat too. More exciting species fell to our attention: the distinctive conopid fly *Physocephala rufipes*, a Blue Bug, and on a Grey Willow sapling, found by Neville Walters, a colony of newly-emerged moth larvae. These were taken home and after their first moult adopted the distinctive pattern of the Dark Dagger – not a rare species, but very under-recorded as the imago can be separated from the Grey Dagger only by dissection. Ian Thompson also came across the snail *Succinea putris* here, on a stem of Branched Bur-reed just inside the fence of the woodland which covers Whattall Moss; this wood, he observed, had grown up considerably in recent years. Our exploration of this area was completed with specimens of several Diptera including:

Syrphidae: *Dasysyrphus albostrigatus*, *Eristalinus sepulchralis*, *Rhingia campestris*

Sciomyzidae: *Limnia unguicornis*

Tachinidae: *Eriothrix rufomaculata*

And so down to Crosemere, where we lunched by the water's edge. Here we saw three male Black-tailed Skimmers dispute their territories, and a couple of Kingfishers flashed by giving their piercing calls.

Several Alders and a large Hawthorn fringed the mere at this point, and we were able to count 25 Long-tailed Tits as they flew in a straggling group from one tree to another. A Bullfinch was here too, while out on the lake we could see two Mute Swans and a Cormorant. The banks and marginal vegetation at our lunch spot produced a few insects including the bumblebee *Bombus lapidarius*, Peacock, Small Copper and Small Tortoiseshell butterflies, and the pyralid moth *Agriphila tristella* in numbers which we recalled seeing regularly three and more decades ago. A few small plants of Germander Speedwell grew on the banks, and these were galled by *Jaapiella veronicae*. As we finished our lunch two Brown Hawks and a male Banded Demoiselle flew by, the latter much harassed by the resident Black-tailed Skimmers.

Next we explored the north-eastern shore, where from the depths of a bed of Common Reed fringing the lake were calling a family of Red Warblers, a Coot and a Moorhen. A young Swallow passed overhead, and a male Ruddy Darter paused long enough for us to inspect it closely. The reed-swamp vegetation included a good range of species associated with this habitat: Gypsywort, Hemp-agrimony, Skullcap, Celery-leaved Buttercup, Brooklime, Trifid Bur-marigold, Sharp-flowered Rush and Water Mint, with Yarrow, Silverweed and Musk on slightly drier ground. A stand of Lesser Bulrush was an unusual sighting for most of us. Nearby we heard Field Grasshoppers, and a Common Darter and Common Blue Damselfly were added to our tally of Odonata. Mines of *Pegomyia solennis* were on Broad-leaved Dock and others of the taxonomic complex *Chromatomyia atricornis* on Common Ragwort.

At this point we entered the humid deciduous woodland which has grown up between Crosemere and Sweatmere, even threatening the very existence of the latter. The wood was basically an Alder carr with much Raspberry and Common Nettle, and some dense Hawthorns. Hedge Woundwort flowered in the field layer, though Hogweed was mostly over by now. Neville Walters identified for us the fungus *Paxillus involutus* growing in the soil here. The butterfly fauna now took on a different aspect, with four Speckled Woods and a male Brimstone, while the pyralid moth *Udea lutealis* was also present, leaf-rolls of the tortricid *Pandemis cerasana* were on Alder, and a Buff Ermine caterpillar was found. Among Hemiptera we recorded the distinctive *Liocoris tripustulatus* and two nymphs of the Green Shieldbug. This woodland produced numbers of leaf-mines and galls, specifically:

Mines

Agromyza filipendulae on Raspberry
A. potentillae on Raspberry
Aulagromyza tridentata on Grey Willow
Caloptilia stigmatella on Grey Willow
Cerodontha phragmitidis on Common Reed
Fenusa dohmii on Alder

Parornix anglicella on Hawthorn
Pegomyia flavifrons on Red Campion
Phyllonorycter salicella viminiella on Grey Willow
Phytomyza heracleana on Hogweed
P. spondylii on Hogweed

Galls

Dasineura urticae on Common Nettle
Eriophyes inangulis on Alder
E. laevis on Alder

Phyllocoptes goniothorax on Hawthorn
Rhabdophaga auritae on Grey Willow
R. nervorum on Grey Willow

A range of Diptera on the wing included:

Syrphidae: *Cheilosia impressa*, *Platycheirus albimanus*, *P. manicatus*
Tachinidae: *Eumea linearicornis*, *Epicampocera succinctus*, *Exorista rustica*, *Phasia hemiptera*, *Phryxanemea*.

As we spent time in this carr woodland we saw and heard several new birds for the day, including Carrion Crow, Wren and Blue Tit, plus an overflying Yellow Wagtail. A Redshank called several times from the edge of the mere, and a party of Swallows flew over, seemingly on migration. A small Common Toad in the undergrowth was our only one for the day.

Emerging from this woodland we explored the south-eastern shore of Crosemere, looking in particular for a rarely-recorded fly, *Hydromyza livens* (Diptera: Scathophagidae). Nigel Jones speculated that it was poorly recorded due to its association with water lilies on the edge of reed swamp, and hoped that Crosemere

would hold the species. A stand of Yellow Water-lilies was located, but only a small area could be reached from the shore: Nigel stretched out with his net and – success! – a *H. livens* was duly added to the day's list, and back on dry land we admired this insect with its striking yellow face. The leaf-mines of this fly were also observed. Along this shore we saw Common Blue and Small Skipper butterflies, a Blue-tailed Damselfly and an Orange Ladybird, together with the following:.

Diptera

Ptychopteridae: *Ptychoptera contaminata*

Rhagionidae: *Chrysopilus cristatus*

Syrphidae: *Cheilosia illustrata*, *Episyrphus balteatus*, *Platycheirus rosae*

Sciomyzidae: *Pherbellia schoenherri*,

Tetanocera arrogans

Ephydriidae: *Notophila cinerea*, *Paracoenia fumosa*

Muscidae: *Coenosia tigrina*

Hymenoptera

Vespidae: *Vespula rufa* male

Sphecidae: *Rhopalum coarctatum*

Apidae: Numbers of male *Bombus rupestris* – a formerly scarce cuckoo of *B. lapidarius* that in 2010 in particular has recovered in numbers

At last we began retracing our steps, leaving the Alder carr behind us and working our way along the field edge of the woodland which fringes Sweatmere. Here too the soils were damp and a lush, marshy vegetation predominated, including a *Glyceria* grass, hybrid Mint, Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil and Marsh Pennywort. On drier soils we found Redshank and Tormentil in some abundance, with Fat-hen and Common Ragwort, this last plant supporting a group of Cinnabar caterpillars. A fungus in the pasture was identified as *Bolbitius vitellinus*. Field Grasshoppers were now in greater numbers than before, and several Straw Dot moths and another *Udea lutealis* were found. Single Meadow Brown, Silver Y and Comma were on the wing, the last enjoying the ripe fruits of a Bramble. Along the field edge a rank stand of Rosebay Willowherb was mined by the micro-moth *Mompha raschkiella* and galled by the gall-midge *Dasineura kiefferiana* and a psyllid *Craspedolepta* species. Further galls and mines were located on other trees along this field edge and in the field itself, notably:

Mines

Calybitis phasianipennella on Redshank

Chrysoesthia sexguttella on Fat-hen

Profenusa pygmaea on Pedunculate Oak

Stigmella species (*ruficapitella*?) on Pedunculate Oak

Galls

Acalitus rudis on Silver Birch

Dasineura bistortae on Redshank

D. ulmariae on Meadowsweet

Neuroterus numismalis on Pedunculate Oak

Pontania proxima on Crack-willow

Triphragmium ulmariae on Meadowsweet

Searching trunks of the isolated Pedunculate Oaks in this part of the field rewarded us with another Blue Bug, the striking tachinid fly *Tachina fera*, and the hoverflies *Xylota segnis* and *X. sylvarum*. There were abundant insects on many flowers of Wild Angelica in this area:

Diptera

Bibionidae: *Dilophus febrilis*

Tabanidae: *Haematopota pluvialis*

Empididae: Probable *Rhamphomyia* c.f. *erythropteralma*

Syrphidae: *Cheilosia fraterna*, *C. bergenstammi*,

C. proxima, *Chrysotoxum bicinctum*, *Eristalis*

arbustorum, *E. interruptus*, *Eupeodes luniger*,

Lejogaster metallina, *Melanostoma mellinum*,

Neoscia podagrica, *Sphaerophoria interrupta*

Lau xaniidae: *Lycellia platycephala*

Opomyzidae: *Geomyza tripunctata*, *Opomyza germanationis*

Tachinidae: many *Exorista rustica* on Wild

Angelica, *Siphona geniculata*

Muscidae: *Hydrotaea diabolus*, *Polietes*

lardarius

Fanniidae: *Fannia scalaris*

Calliphoridae: *Bellardia agilis*

Hymenoptera

Sphecidae: *Crossocerus annulipes*

Coleoptera

Chrysomelidae: *Gastrophysa viridula*

In addition, a specimen from this area considered to be *Cheilisia vernalis* is to be confirmed.

On our way back to our cars we continued to turn up new and additional species. Along the edge of Whattal Moss at SJ436307 we had the hoverflies *Syrphus ribesii*, *S vitripennis*, *Neoascia tenur* and *Platycheirus scutatus*; the tachinid fly *Phryxe vulgaris*; the muscid fly *Stomoxys calcitrans*; and the bug *Heterotoma merioptera*.

At last we reached our cars, and as we rested and discussed our day's finds an examination of trees planted along the driveway to the farm allowed us to add the leaf-mines of *Cameraria ohridella* on Horse-chestnut, now an increasingly common sight in Shropshire, plus galls of the gall-mites *Aceria cephaloneus* on Sycamore and *A. erineus* on Walnut: a fitting end to an outstandingly productive excursion.

Godfrey Blunt

19 September 2010: Apley Castle (present N. Cane-Honeysett, A. Jacques, I. Thompson, P. Watts)

Grid reference: SJ6513

This is the most urban site that SIG has visited on a field trip. We parked in the centre of the village area and met members of the Friends of Apley Castle who had agreed to provide lunch-time refreshments.

From the end of the public road we followed one of the major paths through the woodland area. On the sturdy post and rail fence we found evidence of Grey Squirrels having broken open Horse-chestnut fruits for the conkers within. Along the side of this path we collected mined leaves from which subsequent identifications were made, all Diptera: Agromyzidae: *Phytomyza ranunculi* and *P. tussilaginis* on Creeping Buttercup and Colt's-foot respectively and *Agromyza idaeiana* on Wood Avens.

The grassland area to the south-east of Apley Pool had quite recently been mown and thus the vegetation was no longer of any invertebrate interest. We concentrated on an area of nettles, thistles and small trees on the woodland margin. By a combination of observation, beating and sweep-netting we recorded Two-spot, Seven-spot, Orange, Fourteen-spot and Harlequin Ladybirds and a Hawthorn Shieldbug. The Seven-spots were particularly numerous; during the day on all parts of the site we encountered in excess of one hundred individuals nearly all being at the larger end of the size range and with an orange colouration. A Jay obligingly posed on a notice-board at the end of Sparrowhawk Way and when approached flew only a short distance into an oak where it afforded at least one of the party a photograph.

We slowly worked through the vegetation alongside the south-eastern shore of the pool, again beating and sweeping the now largely dead grasses and ruderal herbs. This yielded many more ladybirds, principally Seven-spot but also Cream-spot and Fourteen-spot (with normal markings); a Green Shieldbug and some shieldbug nymphs subsequently identified by P. Boardman as those of Hawthorn Shieldbug. From the grasses we swept three Pink-barred Sallow, from trees the micro-moth *Clepsia spectrana* and from a White Poplar a Chocolate-Tip. At this spot we saw a single *Bombus pascuorum*, the only bumblebee of the day.

As the party was a small one David and Rosemary Jones had invited us to lunch at their house. We sat in comfort in their dining room and were fed with home-made courgette soup followed by bacon baps, all washed down by tea or coffee. This level of sophistication was a first for SIG and much appreciated.

After lunch we returned to the environs of the pool to continue from where we stopped at lunchtime. Later in the afternoon our lunch hosts joined us. A good path is available all around the pool although dog fouling has to be looked out for as Paul Watts' net testified. The western end yielded nothing of interest, but more ladybirds – Seven and Cream-spot – were recorded in the wood on the eastern side. The north-western shore is more open with a rough grassy margin and some small trees adjoining an open field beyond the site boundary. This area produced numerous records. From the trees we beat Hawthorn Shieldbug and Forest Bug and one small birch yielded several Birch Shieldbugs. On a small oak we found a mine of *Phyllonorycter harrisella* (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) and the following galls:

Common Spangle gall – *Neuroterus quercusbaccarum* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae)

Oyster gall – *N. anthracinus* (ditto)

Oak Apple – *Biorhiza pallida* (ditto)

Cola Nut gall – *Andricus lignicolus* (ditto)

and on a Crack-willow a gall of *Pontania proxima* (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae). A Hogweed yielded a mine of *Phytomyza spondylii* (Diptera: Agromyzidae)

Our activities attracted the attention of the site warden who, spotting us wielding nets, came to see who we were and what we were up to. He may have been alerted by other passers-by but he seemed satisfied that there were no problems as far as by-laws were concerned.

A brief spell of mid-afternoon sunshine brought out dragonflies and we noted a Migrant Hawker around the top of pool-side trees, a Brown Hawker over the open water and several Common Darters, ♂ and ♀ including at least two tandem pairs.

Birds at the pool included Moorhen, Heron, Mallard, two ♀ Goosanders, Coot and Black-headed Gull. A Buzzard pair was soaring over the nearby Maxell factory. A group of anglers had set up and while we were present one landed a Common Carp, which he weighed at 10 lb 6 oz (4.71 kg), photographed and released. He informed us that it was one of five he had landed so far although not the largest which was c. 12½ lb (5.67 kg).

We returned to the village through Pump Wood where we saw a Nuthatch and beating produced a few more Cream-spot Ladybirds, making this species the second most met-with on the day.

Our thanks to David and Rosemary for their hospitality.

Ian Thompson

10 October 2010: Severn Valley Country Park, Alveley (present: I. Thompson, J. Mason, R. Kemp, M. Webb, E. Phillips, G. Blunt)

Grid references: SO7583 and SO7483

Our last visit of the year aimed to explore the range of habitats on the reclaimed coal waste site of the old Highley mine, now the Severn Valley Country Park, plus adjacent woods and riverside. Our group met on a fine, warm day which held good omens for insect activity. Starting at the visitors' centre (SO7583) we set out southwards towards a pool in which seed-heads of Yellow Iris were plentiful, Gypsywort present, and whose drier banks also held Wild Teasel, Wild Carrot and Hedge Woundwort, the last still with a few lingering flowers. We found half a dozen Seven-spot Ladybirds wedged into a dead Teasel head, and a nearby Horse-chestnut had an infestation of the micro-moth *Cameraria ohridella*. Over the vegetation-choked pool flew Common Darter, Migrant and Southern Hawks, the last caught by Bob Kemp for us to examine. A couple of Hornets and a Common Wasp were seen, and we discovered an Artichoke Gall of *Andricus fecundator* on Pedunculate Oak. A Common Frog was disturbed at the margin of the pool and a party of Long-tailed Tits flew through neighbouring trees.

Leaving the pool we passed through thick shrubberies, where a Rabbit sped away at our approach. These shrubberies proved rich in leaf mines and plant galls, and in fairly short time we recorded the following:

Mines (D=Diptera, H=Hymenoptera, L=Lepidoptera)

Agromyza alnivora on Alder (D)
Fenusa pumila on Silver Birch (H)
Heliozela resplendella on Alder (L)
Phyllonorycter rajella on Alder (L)
P. stettinensis on Alder (L)
Phytomyza agromyzina on Dogwood (D)

Phytomyza spondylia on Hogweed (D)
Stigmella alnetella on Alder (L)
S. aurella on Wood Avens (L)
S. confusella on Silver Birch (L)
Trypeta zoe on Common Ragwort (D)

Galls (A=Acari, H=Hymenoptera)

Acalitus brevitarisus on Alder (A)
Andricus fecundator on Pedunculate Oak (H)
Blennocampa phyllocolpa on Rose sp. (H)

Neuroterus anthracinus on Pedunculate Oak (H)
N. quercusbaccarum on Pedunculate Oak (H)

This haul included only the second county records for *H. resplendella* and *S. alnetella*, along with several other species which occur only sparsely in the county.

Crossing the small stream which cascades in steps down an artificial channel along the edge of the reclaimed site we entered Hallclose Coppice, putting to noisy flight as we did so a couple of Jays and a Great Spotted Woodpecker. Black Bryony was in the woodland margin and a few late flowers were on Red Campion. We added to our day's tally mines of the micro-moth *Phyllonorycter coryli* on Hazel and galls of the gall-midge *Dasineura urticae* on Common Nettle and mite *Phyllocoptes goniothorax* on Hawthorn, all very common species. A flowering Ivy proved attractive to hoverflies, but only common *Eristalis* species were observed. Bob Kemp found and identified a fine specimen of Verdigris Toadstool.

Not far along this track we emerged into a field scattered with Meadow Ant hills, where not surprisingly a Green Woodpecker was present. In the sparse vegetation we identified only Common Mouse-ear in flower, but our attention was captured by the variety of attractive fungi here. In the waxcap group Bob identified for us Parrot Waxcap, the most abundant species that day, along with Meadow, White and Blackening Waxcaps, and a good array of other species: White Spindles, Giant Puffball, Pestle Puffball and Brown Roll-rim. The photographers in our group had, literally, a field day. A new pool in the corner of the field was patrolled by Common Darter and Southern Hawker, and we watched a Hornet alight and drink from the water's edge. A Common Toad was present and a Pied Wagtail flew overhead. We saw a Comma and several Noon Flies *Mesembrina meridiana* enjoying the warmth of a fallen log, and two Small Coppers and a Forest Bug were observed in nearby vegetation. Then we made our way up the field to a larger pool where we found Mute Swan, Moorhen, Migrant Hawker and many Darters among floating vegetation of White and Fringed Water-lilies and emergent Bulrush and Common Reed.

Leaving the field we descended the woodland along a narrow stream which has small tufa deposits. Though nothing of entomological interest was noted here, we did find stands of Great Horsetail and added Honey Fungus and Dead Man's Fingers to our list of fungi. As we neared the end of the woodland path a Tawny Owl was heard calling, and shafts of sunlight brought out insect activity including a Speckled Wood and the beetle *Coccidula rufa*.

Our collection of leaf-mines and plant galls in this woodland yielded the following species:

Galls (A=Acari, H=Hymenoptera)

Aceria aceriscampestre on Field Maple (A)
A. eriobius on Field Maple (A)

Iteomyia caprae on Goat Willow
Trigonaspis megaptera on Pedunculate Oak

Mines (D=Diptera, L=Lepidoptera)

Ectoedemia albifasciella on Pedunculate Oak (L)
Paromix anglicella on Hawthorn (L)
Phyllonorycter acerifoliella on Field Maple (L)
P. nicellii on Hazel (L)
Phytomyza ilicis on Holly (D)

Stigmella atricapitella agg. on Pedunculate Oak (L)
S. crataegella on Hawthorn (L)
S. floslactella on Hazel (L)
S. lemmiscella on English Elm (L)

We emerged from the woodland by a path which follows the bank of the River Severn northward, where we rested on a handily-placed bench overlooking a stand of Indian Balsam. The sickly, musky scent of this flower filled our nostrils, and we had difficulty in identifying some of the Hymenoptera foraging there, so covered were they in white pollen. With careful examination we determined Honeybee, Carder Bee and Common Wasp among them. An immature spider *Pisaura mirabilis* and a Harlequin Ladybird were also identified. The stand of Indian Balsam bore many mines of the agromyzid fly *Phytoliriomyza melampyga*, and other leaf mines we found along the bank of the Severn were:

Mines (D=Diptera, L=Lepidoptera)

Agromyza abiens/ferruginosa on Comfrey (D)
Paromix scoticella on Apple cultivar (L)
Pegomyia flavifrons on Red Campion (D)

P. solennis on Broad-leaved Dock (D)
Stigmella aurella on Bramble (L)
S. malella on Apple cultivar (L)

Of these, *P. scoticella* was surprisingly only the second Shropshire record and the first for 80 years: surprisingly as this micro moth is nationally widespread. The mine we found on Comfrey could not, unfortunately, be identified to species level. Further along the path we reached the new footbridge which leads to Highley, and paused there a while to look over the Severn (SO749839). Though we saw no birds on the river a Marsh Tit was calling in shrubs at the start of the bridge, and a patch of flowering Ivy there had attracted a Red Admiral.

Our walk took us back into grid square SO7583 to the visitors' centre where we had tea in the afternoon sunshine. Several Woodpigeons, another Green Woodpecker, a Magpie, Goldfinch and passing Raven were noted as our year's field trips came to a pleasant conclusion.

Godfrey Blunt



Top left: Bishop's Mitre Shieldbug, Snailbeach, 3 June (Nigel Jones)

Top right: Male *Bombus rupestris*—there were numbers in a garden in Shrewsbury during July and August. (Nigel Jones)



Left: The stilt-legged fly *Neria cibaria*. Numbers occurred along a woodland edge near All Stretton. 15 May (Nigel Jones)

Below:

The very scarce hoverfly *Cheilosia chrysocoma* discovered by members at its third Shropshire site on Wenlock Edge. (Bob Kemp)



Members' Individual Activities

Godfrey Blunt

Shropshire

The prolonged snows of the early months brought several interesting birds to Alveley (grid reference SO761845). On 10 January berries on my Guelder-rose attracted a Redwing, which clearly found them too sticky, for after eating them it promptly nibbled a patch of snow to clean its beak. Three days later I had a visit from a Fieldfare: both these thrushes were my first garden records in 22 years of residence in the village. In fresh snow on 21 February a cock Pheasant walked calmly across the lawn of the house opposite, hiding in a small shrubbery whenever someone passed. But the most unusual avian visitor was a Rock Pipit which I disturbed in icy weather on 9 January at the junction of Romsley View and Daddlebrook Road. It was foraging on patches of bare soil under a hedge and was reluctant to fly as I approached.

While driving home from the group's indoor meeting on the night of 3 March I saw, along a few yards of road at Dudmaston (SO745893), a Muntjac and a Polecat, the latter sadly a recent road traffic victim.

Although my garden at Alveley is relatively small, I have planted it up with a range of native trees and shrubs, mostly from local sources, and these turn up a few surprises from time to time. The highlight this year was *Acleris schalleriana* which has colonised my Guelder-rose. A Silver Birch now supports populations of the Parent Bug and gall-mite *Acalitus rudis*, while my Hawthorn hedge is home to the micro-moth *Parornix anglicella*. On 22 August I found a full-grown larva of Elephant Hawkmoth on the ground, preparing to 'go down' for pupation. On the same date I also disturbed a Beautiful Golden Y and came across the harvestman *Dicranopalpus ramosus* (Phalangidae). Nigel Jones alerted us to it last year, and I found it a distinctive animal indeed.

On 5 June I counted some ten colonial webs of the micro-moth *Yponomeuta padella* on roadside hedges along Corve Dale, well scattered between Morville and Craven Arms, in addition to two other webs seen at the roadside entrance to Dudmaston Hall the same morning. I was running a micro-moth workshop at the Stiperstones that day as part of the Shropshire Biodiversity Project, and as I made my way to the Natural England Ridgemoreak NNR base at Pennerley (grid reference SO356985) I was welcomed by the sight of a Red Kite flapping leisurely over The Bog Field Centre. Our group was sharp-eyed, and we turned up a good range of species at the base, and after lunch at nearby Nipstone Rock (SO356970). Our species list for the day was as follows (R = Ridgemoreak, N = Nipstone):

<i>Ancylis myrtillana</i> (N)	<i>Eucosma cana</i> (R)
<i>Argyresthia conjugella</i> (R)	<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i> (R)
<i>Clepsia senecionana</i> (N)	<i>Grapholita compositella</i> (R)
<i>Coleophora frischella</i> (R)	<i>Incurvaria masculella</i> (N)
<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i> (R, N)	<i>Micropterix aruncella</i> (R, N)
<i>Cydia internana</i> (N)	<i>Neofaculta ericetella</i> (N)
<i>C. ulicetana</i> (N)	<i>Pammene rhediella</i> (R)
<i>Epiblema scutulana</i> (R)	<i>Schreckensteinia festaliella</i> (N)
<i>Epinotia tedella</i> (R)	<i>Stigmella aurella</i> mines on Bramble (R)
<i>Eriocrania sparrmannella</i> (R)	

This is a good list of species typical of Shropshire's heather moorlands, and was augmented by the characteristic signs of the leaf-roller weevil *Deporaus betulae* on Silver Birch below Nipstone Rock.

One of the participants in the workshop was Paul Watts, who promptly followed up by finding two new micro-moths for Shropshire: a male Wax Moth at Shifnal on 4 June and *Roeslerstammia exlebelli* in Telford Town Park on 26 July, the latter identified by John Langmaid. In addition he recorded *Pammene fasciana*, an uncommon moth in the county, at Shifnal on 23 July. Among other micro-moth specimens or photographs forwarded to me during the year were *Acleris literana* on Catherton Common (23 April) from Tony Jacques and *Tinea pallescentella* at Oswestry (16 May) from Mike Haigh, a second county record.

On 20 June I visited Wenlock Edge with my friends Bob and Gill Boreham. Parking at the National Trust car park just outside Much Wenlock we took the footpath towards Stokes Barn, then southwards along the woodland edge on top of the escarpment, returning via Blakeway Hollow to our car. The day was hot, and huge numbers of the tortricid moth *Pseudargyrotoza conwagana* were swarming along the woodland edge, more than I had ever encountered before: I estimated over two thousand. In this same area (SO6099) we also came across galls of the gall-mite *Stenacis euonymi* (= *Eriophyes convolvens*) on Spindle and the gall-midge *Contarinia tiliarum* on Large-leaved Lime. Along Blakeway Hollow we found two nursery webs of the spider *Pisaura mirabilis*.

Staffordshire

In sub-zero temperatures on 26 January I visited Compton Park, Wolverhampton, and was most surprised to find a freshly-emerged Speckled Wood in a greenhouse at the University of Wolverhampton's Crop Technology Unit (SO889988). Robert Hooton, the Senior Technician there, showed me several pupae of this species on his *Miscanthus* plants, and though the greenhouse was heated it still seemed an incongruously early record. I kept the insect alive on sugar and water solution at home until 27 February.

With my brother Edwin I continued to record Lepidoptera at Kinver Edge, in support of the Kinver Edge Moth Group which began regular trapping there this year. One of my best finds was the micro-moth *Phyllonorycter emberizaepennella*, whose mine was on Snowberry near Holy Austin Rock (SO836835) on 24 June. Earlier, on the night of 29/30 May, we ran two MV traps in the garden of the Warden's Lodge, recording 44 species of larger moths including eight Marbled White Spots, two Great Prominents, and single Alder Moth, Eyed Hawkmoth, Light Brocade and Brindled White-spot. On this occasion Treble Lines was the commonest species encountered, with 37 specimens.

Following Bob Kemp's directions, Ian Thompson and I visited Cannock Chase on 3 July to try to find the Welsh Clearwing. The day was bright but rather windy, not ideal for the moth, and our morning efforts to attract it to a clearwing lure yielded only a very brief visit. After lunch we tried a different path which took us down to a sheltered dingle away from the wind, and here we attracted a clearwing and spent several minutes admiring it before it flew off. Another also came towards the lure, making three of this nationally rare species for the day. A family party of Redstarts in the same area added further interest to our outing.

Elsewhere

My father's ill health drew me on several occasions this year to Barnsley (South Yorkshire). I had little opportunity to make natural history observations, but I did record mines of the micro-moth *Caloptilia leucographella* on Firethorn in Park Avenue (27 February) and a Grey Shoulder-knot moth in nearby Blenheim Road (24 April). I began my lifelong interest in entomology in this neighbourhood, and both species were unknown there when I left to live in the Midlands.

In mid-May I spent a few days at Portland Bird Observatory (Dorset) with my brother and his wife. There was little by way of insect activity there, and not much bird migration save an obliging Nightjar on 19 May. We did locate the small population of Wall Lizards in one of the quarries, and a patient vigil at Radipole Lake gave us some outstanding views of the normally skulking Cetti's Warbler; we approached three individuals closely, at ranges down to three yards, and my brother took some frame-filling photographs. A Roe Deer ran across the observatory's fields one morning, adding to the Muntjac we passed as a road traffic victim near Yeovil (Somerset) on the way down. On our return journey we stopped in at Brean Down, Somerset, to admire the show of White Rock-rose there.

With my friends Bob and Gill Boreham I set out on 19 June for Llyn Cwm Bychan near Llanbedr (Gwynedd) to hunt down an orchid I had never seen before: Lesser Twayblade. We located a colony of Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries, two Golden-ringed Dragonflies and a Green Hairstreak, but we found only one plant of the orchid, which was not in flower: we estimated that we were a month too early, and our aim to photograph Lesser Twayblade must wait another year.

Nigel Jones

During 2010 I managed to make a good number of trips into Shropshire to explore its insect fauna. The following are some highlights from mine and others' recording.

Hymenoptera

Ian Cheeseborough and I visited Lyth Hill on 28 March and observed a single *Andrena trimmerana* male amongst various other early aculeates, which included a large number of male *Andrena apicata* that were busy flying up and down tree trunks. *Bombus hypnorum* continued to establish itself in the Shrewsbury area, with a queen being noted on 13 April in my garden, followed by regular sightings of low numbers of workers throughout the spring and summer. On three occasions between 22 April and 24 June Ian Cheeseborough and I carried out a survey of the working quarry at Norton Farm, Condover. On our first visit we witnessed many thousands of *Andrena flavipes* on bare sand slopes. These were all males, circulating around nests, awaiting the emergence of females. This was one of the most impressive sights I had seen in many years of observing solitary bees. *A. flavipes* has hitherto been recorded in Shropshire from only three sites in the south of the county, so this occurrence of a huge nesting aggregation, just south of Shrewsbury, indicates that the species is successfully expanding its range northwards through the county. A late record was for the red-marked aerial nesting wasp *Rhopalum clavipes*, in my Shrewsbury garden, on 4 October. *R. clavipes* is a widespread wasp in England and Wales, but we have few records in Shropshire and this was the first time I had seen it.

In my garden the scarce white-faced bee *Hylaeus signatus* again appeared around flowers of Weld through much of the summer. The very rare cuckoo-bee *Stelis phaeoptera* continued to appear around nests of its host *Osmia leaiana* and the large leaf-cutter bee, *Megachile ligniseca* established itself in my garden for the first time during 2010, nest building for a long period from late June through to late August. At Brown Moss near Whitchurch on 3 July an unusual sighting was a male *Anthidium manicatum*, away from garden habitat where this large bee is almost always recorded. A further record was made for this bee in Telford town centre on 6 July. On 8 July, at Cothercott Hill near Pulverbatch, I came across a single male of the nationally scarce bee *Andrena labialis*.

The large and beautiful shiny brass-coloured sawfly *Abia candens* is seldom recorded in Shropshire, so it was a real joy to find one at Colemere on 23 June, where I swept a singleton from the large meadow beside the Mere.

Diptera

On 10 April Ian Cheeseborough found the early-season tachinid fly *Tachina ursina* at Haughmond Hill. This large and shiny bronze fly is likely to be quite widespread in Shropshire woodlands, but because it flies so early it is seldom recorded. I encountered a very late-flying specimen on 28 May at Sunny Hill, Clunton. A few days later on 13 April I observed the hoverfly *Platycheirus ambiguus*, first recorded in the county during 2009, at Blackthorn blossom in Frankwell, Shrewsbury, followed by further records from Condover Quarry, the old canal in Shrewsbury and Redhill near Hook-a-Gate; demonstrating that this uncommon early-season hoverfly is well established in the Shrewsbury area. On 17 April, at Llanymynech, a single *Cheilosia nebulosa* was taken from Goat Willow flowers. This is a nationally scarce hoverfly and a third record for Shropshire. *Heringia* species are seldom recorded in the UK, probably because they are rather insignificant black hoverflies. However in Shropshire the genus is recorded quite regularly and in 2010 *Heringia herengi* was discovered at Stevenshill, Couind; then on 25 July a single *Heringia vitripennis* was found at the Old River Bed Nature Reserve in Shrewsbury.

Following the discovery in 2009 of the very scarce hoverfly *Cheilosia chrysocoma* in the county, two further sites were discovered in 2010. First, Ian Cheesborough alerted me to its presence at Brokenstones, near Woolston, south Shropshire which we visited on 18 May, seeing four individuals at the edge of woodland. In the woodland itself a single *Criorhina asilica* flew high around cherry blossom and the scarce tachinid fly *Carcelia puberula* was captured along a ride. Two days later, in the company of Bob Kemp, we came across (and photographed) several male *C. chrysocoma* at the edge of woodland above Lea Quarry,

Presthope, on Wenlock Edge. Also at this site we found the nationally scarce hoverflies *Meligrama euchromum* and *Cheilosia psilophthalma*.

On a visit to Molverley Farm Nature Reserve near Whitchurch on 13 May the very uncommon fly *Cynomya mortuorum* was captured and released by Ian Cheeseborough. This large metallic-blue callophorid fly has a yellow face and is rarely recorded in Shropshire. I also collected the uncommon hoverfly *Epistrophe nitidicollis* from Molverley Farm and later that day found the uncommon heathland robber-fly *Dasygogon cinctus* at Prees Heath. On 15 May there was an unusual occurrence of large numbers of the hoverfly *Brachyopa scutellata* and the stilt fly *Neria cibaria* and the lance-fly *Lonchaea postica* resting on leaves all along the edge of a small woodland at Lower Wood, north of All Stretton. Also at Lower Wood on 15 May was the uncommon hoverfly *Melangyna trianguliferum*.

On 17 May Bob Kemp photographed the nationally scarce *Brachyopa pilosa* along the edge of Hall Close Coppice in Alveley. Close by, he also saw the uncommon hoverfly *Xanthogramma citrofasciatum* flying around ant hills. He also recorded the scarce *Brachyopa bicolor* at New England, Billingsley, on 18 May. The scarce deadwood and stream specialist *Chalcosyrphus eunotus* was confirmed as still present on the Cound Brook at Stevenshill, Cound on 21 May.

A visit to Colemere on 23 June was very rewarding with records of *Tropidia scita* (Syrphidae), *Oplodontha viridula* (Stratiomyidae), *Dysmachus trigonus* (Asilidae), *Meliera crassipennis* and *Herina frondescentiae* (Ulidiidae); all uncommon flies of wetland and sandy ground. The next day, at Condover Quarry, I swept large numbers of *Micropeza corriogolata* (Micropezidae) from grassland. A single *Sphaerophoria philanthus* (Syrphidae) was also swept. In July I tried targeted sweeping of Mugwort to look for tephritid flies that oviposit into the plant, and I successfully found *Campiglossa absinthii* at Walkmill Meadows, Market Drayton, on 3 July, followed by captures of both *C. absinthii* and *C. misella* at Venus Pool on 17 July. These were first county records for both species. Another member of the field party took a single *Eristalis abusivus* which is rarely recorded in the county. Also on 3 July I swept the tiny empid fly *Rhamphomyia physoprocta* from the edge of a shallow pool at Brown Moss. This is a red data book status species, remarkable for its huge, globe-shaped genitalia. On 6 July there were numbers of the uncommon picture-wing *Herina longistylata* in damp grassland close to the town centre in Telford. On 25 July I captured a number of snail-killing flies, from marsh at the Old River Bed in Shrewsbury, which included the nationally scarce *Pscadina verbekei* and the local *Pherbellia schoenherri*.

During August interesting records continued to be made, beginning with the tachinid fly *Allophorocera ferruginea*, a scarce parasitic fly, at Eastridge Wood on 8 August. The next day, in Mary Knoll Valley just over the border in Herefordshire, I came across numbers of another tachinid fly, *Dinera carinifrons* that unusually for this family is a parasite of Scarabidae beetles (in the UK its only known host is *Aphodius ater*). Another notable tachinid find was a single *Phasia barbifrons* in my garden in Shrewsbury on 2 September. Later the same day (still in my garden) I found the tiny tachinid *Paracrespidothrix montivago*, which SIG had discovered in July, for the first time in Shropshire, on its Nesscliffe Training Area field trip. Ian Cheeseborough informed me that he had seen the huge hoverfly *Volucella zonaria* at Preston Montford on 15 August – the third county record.

The fly *Hydromyza livens* (Scathophagidae) is very infrequently recorded across the UK. This fly is a leaf-miner of Yellow Water-lilies and on 29 July Dan Wrench photographed *H. livens* on water lilies at Colemere; a first county record. This sparked Pete Boardman and me to search for the mines plus the fly at other localities and we discovered *H. livens* at Prees Branch Canal, Crosemere (SIG field trip), River Rea at Attingham Park, and Berrington Pool. Later, Mark Duffel passed Pete some water-lily leaves from the Newport Canal, that were infested with *H. livens* mines. With a bit of targeted searching we had found five sites for a previously unrecorded and quite distinctive fly; it is a stout, dark, medium-sized fly with a strongly contrasting bright yellow-orange face.

Finally, regarding the Diptera, I turned my attention, during 2010 to woodlice parasites in the family Rhinophoridae. I discovered that the diminutive *Rhinophora lepida* is probably widespread in Shropshire. It flies mostly in July and I also found that I had been overlooking it in my garden, where it is abundant about

flowers on sunny days. I also recorded the larger *Paykullia maculata* and *Phyto discrepans* in the garden during September.

Coleoptera

On 17 April Ian Cheeseborough and I visited Old Oswestry Hill Fort where we picked up a male *Nomada flava/panzeri* to try to identify it. Ian noticed two small insects clinging to the bee's thorax. These were the triangulin larvae of an oil beetle *Meloe spp.* I sent the larvae to Don Stenhouse at Bolton Museum who kindly got them identified as *M. violaceus*; a scarce UK beetle and a first record for Shropshire.

In November Will Jones emailed me a photo of the nationally scarce longhorn Tanner Beetle *Prionus coriarius*, which he had come across during July in the grounds of Packwood Haugh School, Ruyton XI Towns. The Tanner Beetle is one of our largest and most robust longhorn beetles and this was a very notable first record for Shropshire.

On 24 June a single *Stenocorus meridianus*, a large longhorn species, was found along the edge of woodland at Bomere Pool. *S. meridianus* is widespread and common in the UK, but despite its large size, this was only the third Shropshire record. All three records come from a small area between Atcham, Cound and Condover. During August 2009 Danny Beath posted a photograph of what was plainly the longhorn *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* on its foodplant Marsh Thistle. The photo was taken just in Shropshire, at Llanymynech Nature Reserve. Later, Maria Justamond informed that she had also photographed this beetle at Atcham during June. These were first county records for this impressive longhorn.

Lepidoptera

There seemed to be a good upturn in the fortunes of the Small Tortoiseshell during 2010, with frequent sightings of low numbers, culminating in the gratifying spectacle of over fifty individuals at Buddleja flowers in a garden at Medlicott, near Ratlinghope on 27 August. Almost a return to days of old when such sights would not have deserved a mention!

Heteroptera

Sweeping grassland on the old spoil heaps at Snailbeach Mine I was surprised to find many Bishop's Mitre bugs in my net. This made a second county record for this widespread UK shield bug.



Above and bottom: *Brachyopa pilosa* at Hall close Coppice, Alveley, where huge numbers were present in mid-May. (Bob Kemp)

Above right: A magnificent longhorn beetle *Agapanthia villosviridescens*. Atcham, 6 June. A first Shropshire record. (Maria Justamond)

Right: The soldierfly *Stratiomys potamida* at the July SIG Nesscliffe meeting. (Nigel Jones)



Appendix

Scientific names of species mentioned in the text

Flora

Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Fat-hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>
Apple <i>Malus</i> species	Field Bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>
Birch <i>Betula</i> species	Firethorn <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Bird's-foot <i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Fringed Water-lily <i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Germander Speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Black-bindweed <i>Fallopia convolvens</i>	Glaucous Sedge <i>Carex flacca</i>
Black Bryony <i>Tamus communis</i>	Goat Willow <i>Salix capraea</i>
Black Horehound <i>Ballota nigra</i>	Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Black Medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>
Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Greater Tussock-sedge <i>Carex paniculata</i>
Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Great Horsetail <i>Equisetum telmateia</i>
Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Great Willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Grey Hair-grass <i>Corynephorus canescens</i>
Branched Bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Grey Willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>
Broad-leaved Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Guelder-rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Broad-leaved Helleborine <i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>
Brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Hairy Violet <i>Viola hirta</i>
Broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Hard Rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>
Buddleja <i>Buddleja</i> species	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>
Bulrush <i>Typha latifolia</i>	Heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Celery-leaved Buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Heath Speedwell <i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Cherry <i>Prunus</i> species	Hedge Woundwort <i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Colt's-foot <i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Hemp-agrimony <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Comfrey <i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Common Centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Common Hemp-nettle <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Horse-chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Indian Balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Common Mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>
Common Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>	Jointed Rush <i>Juncus articulatus</i>
Common Orache <i>Atriplex patula</i>	Knotgrass <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Common Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Lady's-mantle <i>Alchemilla</i> species
Common Reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>	Larch <i>Larix</i> species
Common Restharrow <i>Ononis repens</i>	Large-leaved Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Common Stork's-bill <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Lesser Bulrush <i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Cow Parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Lesser Burdock <i>Arctium minus</i>
Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>	Lesser Stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Crack-willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	Lesser Swine-cress <i>Coronopus didyma</i>
Creeping Buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Lesser Twayblade <i>Listera cordata</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Marsh Pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>
Creeping Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Marsh Thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>	Marsh Woundwort <i>Stachys palustris</i>
Dandelion <i>Taraxacum</i> species	Meadow Saxifrage <i>Saxifraga granulata</i>
Dock <i>Rumex</i> species	Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Dog's Mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Meadow Vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Mint <i>Mentha</i> species
Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Musk <i>Mimulus moschatus</i>

Musk Thistle *Carduus nutans*
 Oak *Quercus* species
 Oregon-grape *Mahonia* species
 Pale Persicaria *Persicaria lapathifolia*
 Parsley-piert *Aphanes arvensis*
 Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*
 Raspberry *Rubus idaeus*
 Red Champion *Silene dioica*
 Redshank *Persicaria maculosa*
 Rosebay Willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium*
 Rose *Rosa* species
 Rough Hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*
 Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*
 Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*
 Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*
 Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*
 Sharp-flowered Rush *Juncus acutiflorus*
 Silver Birch *Betula pendula*
 Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*
 Skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*
 Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus*
 Soft-rush *Juncus effusus*
 Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
 Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*
 Spurge-laurel *Daphne laureola*
 Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*
 Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Thistle *Carduus* / *Cirsium* species
 Timothy *Phleum pratense*
 Toad Rush *Juncus bufonius*
 Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*
 Trifid Bur-marigold *Bidens tripartita*
 Tufted Hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*
 Turkey Oak *Quercus cerris*
 Wall Barley *Hordeum murinum*
 Walnut *Juglans regia*
 Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*
 Weld *Reseda luteola*
 White Clover *Trifolium repens*
 White Rock-rose *Helianthemum appeninum*
 White Water-lily *Nymphaea alba*
 Wild Angelica *Angelica sylvestris*
 Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*
 Wild Cherry *Prunus avium*
 Wild Strawberry *Fragaria vesca*
 Wild Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*
 Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*
 Wood Millet *Milium effusum*
 Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*
 Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*
 Yellow Loosestrife *Lysimachia vulgaris*
 Yellow Water-lily *Nuphar lutea*
 Yew *Taxus baccata*

Fungi

Blackening Waxcap *Hygrocybe nigrescens*
 Brown Roll-rim *Paxillus involutus*
 Dead Man's Fingers *Xylaria polymorpha*
 Giant Puffball *Calvatia gigantea*
 Honey Fungus *Armillaria mellea*
 Meadow Waxcap *Hygrocybe pratensis*

Parrot Waxcap *Hygrocybe psittacina*
 Pestle Puffball *Calvatia excipuliformis*
 Verdigris Toadstool *Stropharia aeruginosa*
 White Spindles *Clavaria fragilis*
 White Waxcap *Hygrophorus nivea*

Coleoptera

Cream-spot Ladybird *Calvia quatuordecimguttata*
 Fourteen-spot Ladybird *Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*
 Green Tiger Beetle *Cicindela campestris*
 Harlequin Ladybird *Harmonia axyridis*

Orange Ladybird *Halyzia sedecimguttata*
 Pine Ladybird *Exochomus quadripustulatus*
 Seven-spot Ladybird *Coccinella septempunctata*
 Ten-spot Ladybird *Adalia decempunctata*
 Two-spot Ladybird *Adalia bipunctata*
 Wasp Beetle *Clytus arietis*

Hemiptera

Bishop's Mitre *Aelia acuminata*
 Blue Bug *Zicrona caerulea*
 Birch Shieldbug *Elasmotherus interstinctus*
 Forest Bug *Pentatoma rufipes*
 Green Shieldbug *Palomena prasina*
 Hawthorn Shieldbug *Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*
 Parent Bug *Elasmucha grisea*
 Sloe Bug *Dolycoris baccarum*

Hymenoptera

Carder Bee *Bombus pascuorum*
 Common Wasp *Vespula vulgaris*
 Honeybee *Apis mellifera*
 Hornet *Vespa crabro*
 Meadow Ant *Lasius flavus*

Lepidoptera

Alder Moth *Acronicta alni*
Beautiful Golden Y *Autographa pulchrina*
Bird's Wing *Dypterygia scabriuscula*
Blood-vein *Timandra comae*
Brimstone *Gonepteryx rhamni*
Brimstone Moth *Opisthograptis luteolata*
Brindled White-spot *Parectropis similaria*
Brown Argus *Plebeius agestis*
Brown Silver-line *Petrophora chlorosata*
Buff Ermine *Spilosoma luteum*
Buff-tip *Phalera bucephala*
Chocolate-tip *Clostera curtula*
Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*
Clouded-bordered Brindle *Apamea crenata*
Clouded Silver *Lomographa temerata*
Comma *Polygonia c-album*
Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*
Common Carpet *Epirrhoe alternata*
Common Heath *Ematurga atomaria*
Common Marbled Carpet *Chloroclysta truncata*
Common Quaker *Orthosia cerasi*
Common Wainscot *Mythimna pallens*
Common White Wave *Cabera pusaria*
Coxcomb Prominent *Ptilodon capucina*
Dark Dagger *Acronicta tridens*
Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*
Elephant Hawkmoth *Deilephila elpenor*
Eyed Hawkmoth *Smerinthus ocellata*
Flame Shoulder *Ochropleura plecta*
Gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus*
Great Prominent *Peridea anceps*
Green Carpet *Colostygia pectinataria*
Green Hairstreak *Callophrys rubi*
Green-veined White *Pieris napi*
Grey Pine Carpet *Thera obeliscata*
Grey Shoulder-knot *Lithophane ornitopus*
Hebrew Character *Orthosia gothica*
Holly Blue *Celastrina argiolus*
Knot Grass *Acrinocta rumicis*
Large Skipper *Ochlodes venata*
Large White *Pieris brassicae*
Least Black Arches *Nola confusalis*
Lesser Swallow Prominent *Pheosia gnoma*
Light Brocade *Lacanobia w-latinum*
Lime Hawkmoth *Mimas tiliae*
Little Emerald *Jodis lactearia*
Marbled White Spot *Protodeltote pygarga*
Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*
Mottled Umber *Erannis defoliaria*
Mullein *Shargacucullia verbasci*
Muslin Moth *Diaphora mendica*
Oak Hook-tip *Watsonalla binaria*
Oak-tree Pug *Eupithecia dodoneata*
Orange Footman *Eilema sororcula*
Orange Tip *Anthocharis cardamines*
Painted Lady *Vanessa cardui*
Pale Brindled Beauty *Phigalia pilosaria*
Pale-shouldered Brocade *Lacanobia thalassina*
Pale Tussock *Calliteara pudibunda*
Peacock *Inachis io*
Pebble Prominent *Notodonta ziczac*
Peppered Moth *Biston betularia*
Pine Beauty *Panolis flammea*
Pink-barred Sallow *Xanthia togata*
Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*
Red-necked Footman *Atolmis rubricollis*
Red Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe spadicearia*
Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus*
Sallow Kitten *Furcula furcula*
Scorched Wing *Plagodis dolabraria*
Short-cloaked Moth *Nola cucullatella*
Shoulder-striped Wainscot *Mythimna comma*
Shuttle-shaped Dart *Agrotis puta*
Silver-ground Carpet *Xanthorhoe montanata*
Silver Y *Autographa gamma*
Six-spot Burnet *Zygaena filipendulae*
Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*
Small Elephant Hawkmoth *Deilephila porcellus*
Small March Moth *Diurnea flagella*
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene*
Small Phoenix *Ecliptopera silaceata*
Small Rivulet *Perizoma alchemillata*
Small Skipper *Thymelicus sylvestris*
Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*
Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*
Small White *Pieris rapae*
Small Yellow Underwing *Panemeria tenebrata*
Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria*
Speckled Yellow *Pseudopanthera macularia*
Straw Dot *Rivula sericealis*
Treble Lines *Charanyca trigrammica*
Twin-spotted Quaker *Orthosia munda*
Wax Moth *Galleria mellonella*
Welsh Clearwing *Synanthedon scoliaeformis*
White Ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda*
Winter Moth *Operophtera brumata*
Yellow-tail *Euproctis similis*

Orthoptera

Common Green Grasshopper *Omocestes viridulus*
Field Grasshopper *Chorthippus brunneus*
Meadow Grasshopper *Chorthippus parallelus*

Odonata

Banded Demoiselle *Calopteryx splendens*
Black Darter *Sympetrum danae*
Black-tailed Skimmer *Orthetrum cancellatum*
Blue-tailed Damselfly *Ischnura elegans*
Broad-bodied Chaser *Libellula depressa*
Brown Hawker *Aeshna grandis*
Common Blue Damselfly *Enallagma cyathigerum*

Common Darter *Sympetrum striolatum*
Common Hawker *Aeshna juncea*
Four-spotted Chaser *Libellula quadrimaculata*
Golden-ringed Dragonfly *Cordulegaster boltonii*
Migrant Hawker *Aeshna mixta*
Ruddy Darter *Sympetrum sanguineum*
Southern Hawker *Aeshna cyanea*

Amphibians

Common Frog *Rana temporaria*
Common Toad *Bufo bufo*

Reptiles

Wall Lizard *Podarcis muralis*

Mammals

Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*
Muntjac *Muntiacus reevesi*
Polecat *Mustela putorius*

Birds

Blackbird *Turdus merula*
Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*
Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*
Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
Buzzard *Buteo buteo*
Carrion Crow *Corvus corone corone*
Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*
Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*
Coot *Fulica atra*
Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*
Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*
Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*
Goosander *Mergus merganser*
Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*
Great Tit *Parus major*
Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*
Heron *Ardea cinerea*
Jay *Garrulus glandarius*
Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*
Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*
Magpie *Pica pica*
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
Marsh Tit *Poecile palustris*
Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

Fish

Common Carp *Cyprinus carpio*

Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*
Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus*

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*
Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*
Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*
Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*
Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*
Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba yarrellii*
Raven *Corvus corax*
Red Kite *Milvus milvus*
Redshank *Tringa totanus*
Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*
Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*
Robin *Erithacus rubecula*
Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus*
Skylark *Alauda arvensis*
Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*
Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*
Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*
Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*
Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*
Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*
Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*
Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava flavissima*

Scientific names of taxa other than species

Agromyzid Flies	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Longhorn Beetles	Coleoptera: Cerambycidae
Aphids	Hemiptera: Aphididae	Micro-moths	Lepidoptera
Beetles	Coleoptera	Millipedes	Diplopoda
Bugs	Hemiptera	Muscid Flies	Diptera: Muscidae
Bumblebees	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Puffballs	Agaricales: Agaricaceae
Caddis Flies	Trichoptera	Psychid Moths	Lepidoptera: Psychidae
Calliphorid Flies	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Pyralid Moths	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae
Cardinal Beetles	Coleoptera: Pyrochroidae	Robber-flies	Diptera: Asilidae
Conopid Flies	Diptera: Conopidae	Sawflies	Hymenoptera Symphyta
Cuckoo-bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Shieldbugs	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae & Acanthosomatidae
Empid Flies	Diptera: Empididae	Slugs and Snails	Gastropoda
Gall-midges	Diptera: Cecidomyiidae	Snail-killing Flies	Diptera: Sciomyzidae
Gall-mites	Acari: Eriophyoidea	Soldier Beetles	Coleoptera: Cantharidae
Ground Beetles	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Spiders	Araneae
Harvestmen	Opiliones	Stilt-flies	Diptera: Micropezidae
Hoverflies	Diptera: Syrphidae	Tachinid Flies	Diptera: Tachinidae
Ladybirds	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Tephritid Flies	Diptera: Tephritidae
Lance-flies	Diptera: Lonchaeidae	Tortricid Moths	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae
Leaf Beetles	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Woodlice	Isopoda Oniscoidea
Leaf-cutter Bees	Hymenoptera: Megachilidae		
Leaf-roller Weevils	Coleoptera: Attelabidae		