

Appendix E.A04  
Invertebrate Species List



## LIST OF INVERTEBRATES RECORDED

Status codes are explained in Appendix 2. A few species recorded in previous years are also recorded and explain the unseasonal appearance of this list which is dominated by the results of sampling in May and early June 2007.

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations and other comments
COLEOPTERA			
Apionidae			
<i>Aspidapion radiolus</i>			various species of Malvaceae
<i>Ceratapion carduorum</i>	a weevil	Local	Thistles
<i>Eutrichapion loti</i>			Lotus corniculatus and L. tenuis in dry grassland and dunes
<i>Eutrichapion meliloti</i>			Melilotus species, especially M. officinalis - in the stems
<i>Eutrichapion tenue</i>			larva feeds within stems of Medicago species
<i>Eutrichapion viciae</i>			Vicia cracca, Lathyrus pratensis and probably other vetches
<i>Malvapion malvae</i>			Malvaceae - especially Malva sylvestris
<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i>			vetches - both Vicia and Lathyrus
<i>Perapion hydrolapathi</i>			dock plants - in the stems
<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	a weevil		dock plants, the larvae mining the stems; widespread and common
<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	a weevil		various clovers; widespread and common
Bruchidae			
<i>Bruchus loti</i>			Larvae on Bird's-foot Trefoil; adults at various flowers
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Broad Bean Weevil		larva on Vicia (vetches); adults at flowers
Byrrhidae			
<i>Byrrhus pilula</i>		Local	associated with moss or rabbit grazed turf, in open situations.

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
Byturidae			
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	the raspberry beetle		Brambles and raspberries
Cantharidae			
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	a soldier beetle		tall, rank vegetation in lowland areas
<i>Rhagonycha limbata</i>	a soldier beetle		dry grasslands (formerly called <i>Rhagonycha femoralis</i> )
Carabidae			
<i>Amara (Curtonotus) convexior</i>		Local	open gravelly ground
<i>Amara aenea</i>			phytophagous species of dry, sandy ground
<i>Amara apricaria</i>			phytophagous species of open, dry habitats
<i>Amara ovata</i>			most open and moderately dry ground
<i>Amara similata</i>			phytophagous on ruderal vegetation, especially on waste ground
<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>			ubiquitous
<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>		Local	amongst litter, in tussocks and under stones
<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	a ground beetle		most open ground habitats
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	a ground beetle		ubiquitous
Chrysomelidae			
<i>Altica lythri</i>	a leaf beetle		widespread on many plant species
<i>Aphthona euphorbiae</i>	a leaf beetle	Local	widespread on many plant species
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>			Thistles
<i>Chrysolina hyperici</i>			Hypericum species - in a range of habitats
<i>Cryptocephalus moraei</i>	a leaf beetle	Local	Hypericum - larvae probably attended by ants
<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i>	a flea beetle	Nb	Ragworts ( <i>Senecio</i> species) - a southern species
<i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i>			mostly southern on <i>Senecio jacobaeae</i> . Replaced by <i>L. jacobaeae</i> in the north
<i>Longitarsus luridus</i>	a flea beetle		feeds on many plant species

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Oulema melanopa</i> s. str.	a leaf beetle		feeds on grasses - very common
<i>Oulema rufocyanea</i>	a leaf beetle		feeds on grasses - very common
<i>Phyllotreta nigripes</i>			various Cruciferae
Coccinellidae			
<i>Adalia 10-punctata</i>	10-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Adalia 2-punctata</i>	2-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>	7-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Propylea 14-punctata</i>	14-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
Curculionidae			
<i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i>	was called <i>Ceutorhynchus assimilis</i>		various Cruciferae
<i>Ceutorhynchus quadridens</i>	now called <i>Pelonomus 4-tuberculatus</i>		various Cruciferae
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	a weevil		Larvae develop in the ground an adults feed on a variety of herbage and tree leaves
<i>Sitona lepidus</i>			larvae feed in root nodules of legumes, especially clovers
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	a weevil		various legumes
<i>Tychius meliloti</i>	a weevil	Local	various Leguminosae
Elateridae			
<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	a click beetle		larvae feed on grass roots
<i>Agriotes lineatus</i>			larvae feed on grass roots
<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>			larvae feed on grass roots
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	a click beetle		larvae feed on grass roots
Latridiidae			

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Aridius bifasciatus</i>			litter, compost, tussocks etc - more or less ubiquitous
<i>Aridius nodifer</i>			litter, compost, tussocks etc - more or less ubiquitous
Melyridae			
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	a malachite beetle		grasslands
Nitidulidae			
<i>Brachypterus glaber</i>			Nettles
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	a pollen beetle		various flowers
Staphylinidae			
<i>Anotylus inustus</i>			leaf litter, carrion, dung and similar
<i>Anotylus tetracarinated</i>			leaf litter, carrion, dung and similar
<i>Atheta (Mocyta) fungi</i>			a detritus-feeding rove beetle
<i>Atheta hepatica</i>			a detritus-feeding rove beetle
<i>Lathrobium brunnipes</i>			grass tussocks, litter, dung etc
<i>Ocypus (Tasgius) ater</i>			carrion, dung, etc
<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Devil's Coach-horse beetle		carrion
<i>Tachinus signatus</i>			grass litter and tussocks
<i>Tachyporus dispar</i>			a detritus-feeding rove beetle
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>			leaf litter, grass tussocks and similar micro-habitats
CRUSTACEA			
Armadillidiidae			
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	the pill bug		under stones etc
Oniscidae			
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	a woodlouse		damp, but not wet, habitats everywhere
Platyarthridae			

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Platyarthus hoffmannseggi</i>	a woodlouse		lives inside the nests of ants, usually <i>Lasius niger</i>
DERMAPTERA			
Forficulidae			
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	common earwig		generalist species
DIPTERA			
Agromyzidae			
<i>Agromyza potentillae</i>			mines leaves of <i>Potentilla reptans</i> and other rosaceous plants
<i>Agromyza vicifoliae</i>			mines makes mines in leaves of vetches
<i>Amauromyza labiatarum</i>			mines leaves of <i>Lamium album</i> and other labiates
<i>Phytomyza chaerophylli</i>			Larva mines in leaves of cow parsley
<i>Phytomyza heracleana</i>			mines leaves of <i>Heracleum spondylium</i>
<i>Phytomyza ranunculi</i>			mines leaves of <i>Ranunculus repens</i>
<i>Phytomyza sphondylii</i>			mines leaves of <i>Heracleum spondylium</i>
Asilidae			
<i>Dioctria baumhaueri</i>	a robber fly		predatory -mainly in edge habitats
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>	a robber fly		grassland predator
<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>	a robber fly		grassland predator
Empididae			
<i>Empis (Kritempis) livida</i>			predatory on other flies
<i>Empis (Pachymeria) femorata</i>			predatory on other flies
<i>Empis (Pachymeria) tessellata</i>			predatory on other flies
<i>Empis (Xanthempis) stercorea</i>			predatory on other flies
<i>Empis (Xanthempis) trigramma</i>			predatory on other flies

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
Opomyzidae			
<i>Geomyza balachowskyi</i>			larvae feed inside the stems of grasses
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>			larvae feed inside the stems of grasses
<i>Opomyza germinationis</i>			larvae feed inside the stems of grasses
Pallopteridae			
<i>Paloptera muliebris</i>		Local	predatory on other insects inside mines and tunnels in grasses etc
<i>Paloptera umbellatarum</i>			larvae feed inside stems of false oat-grass
<i>Paloptera ustulata</i>			predatory on other insects inside mines and tunnels
Pipunculidae			
<i>Pipunculus campestris</i>			internal parasites of froghoppers in grassland and open scrub
Sciomyzidae			
<i>Trypetoptera punctulata</i>			ecology unclear, but found in a range of habitat types
Stratiomyidae			
<i>Beris chalybata</i>			associated with the scrub/grassland interface
<i>Beris vallata</i>			larvae require decomposing organic matter
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>			ubiquitous
Syrphidae			
<i>Epistrophe elegans</i>			mainly at edge habitats
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>			ubiquitous species, partly immigrant, and a predator of aphids
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>			Larvae require damp habitats but adults are more or less ubiquitous
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>			Larvae require damp habitats but adults are more or less ubiquitous
<i>Eumerus strigatus</i>	a hoverfly		larvae feed in Iris rhizomes and Narcissus bulbs, and probably other bulbs
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>			Grassland
<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>			Grassland



Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Leucozona lucorum</i>			larvae feed on ground layer aphids
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>			Grassland
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>			Grassland
<i>Merodon equestris</i>			larvae feed inside plant bulbs
<i>Paragus haemorrhous</i>			bare or sparsely vegetated, dry sandy ground
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>			ubiquitous - larvae prey on aphids
<i>Platycheirus manicatus</i>			aphid predator amongst vegetation
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>			Grassland
<i>Syritta pipiens</i>			larvae in decaying vegetation; adults at flowers
Tabanidae			
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>			damp habitats - adult females are blood sucking horseflies
Tephritidae			
<i>Euleia heraclei</i>	a picture-winged fly		white-flowering Umbelliferae
<i>Tephritis vespertina</i>	a picture-winged fly		larvae gall the flowers of Hypochaeris species
<i>Urophora cardui</i>	a picture-winged fly		larvae gall the flowers of thistles
<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>	a picture-winged fly		larvae gall the flowers of thistles; ubiquitous
<b>HETEROPTERA</b>			
Anthocoridae			
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>			low vegetation
Cimicidae			
<i>Orius niger</i>			low vegetation on a variety of dry sites
<i>Orius vicina</i>			predatory amongst low growing vegetation
Cydnidae			
<i>Sehirus bicolor</i>			feeds on labiates - often found in ruderal areas

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
Lygaeidae			
<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>			Nettles
<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>			trees and shrubs generally
<i>Nysius ericae</i>			in ruderal habitats
Miridae			
<i>Calocoris norvegicus</i>			polyphagous
<i>Capsus ater</i>			Grassland
<i>Heterotoma meriopterum</i>			edge habitats - especially in association with nettles
<i>Leptoterna dolabrata</i>			found in a wide range of grassland habitats
<i>Leptoterna ferrugata</i>			grassland species
<i>Lopus decolor</i>			open grasslands, especially dry calcareous ones but also colonises ruderal sites
<i>Lygocoris lucorum</i>		Local	low plants
<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>			dry, open grasslands are preferred. Partly vegetarian and partly a predator
<i>Stenodema calcaratum</i>			grasslands
<i>Stenodema laevigatum</i>			grasslands
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>			grasslands
Pentatomidae			
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>			Thistles
<i>Eysarcoris fabricii</i>			probably polyphagous
<i>Palomena prasina</i>			trees and shrubs
HOMOPTERA			
Cercopidae			
<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>			woodland edge, other edge habitats and damp ditches
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	spittle-bug/Cuckoo-spit bug		larvae feed under froth on a wide range of herbaceous plants

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HYMENOPTERA: ACULEATA			
Apidae			
<i>Andrena bicolor</i>			open woodland and grassland - nests in the ground
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>	a mining bee		open scrub, scrubby grassland and similar
<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>	a mining bee		ubiquitous - nesting in burrows in the ground
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	honey bee		flowers in general
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	red-tailed bumble bee		ubiquitous
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	white-tailed bumble bee		ubiquitous
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	common carder bee		ubiquitous
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	buff-tailed bumble bee		ubiquitous
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>			ground-nesting solitary bee in a range of habitats
<i>Hoplitis spinulosa</i>		Local	breeds in empty snail shells
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>			nests in burrows on steep sandy banks
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>			excavates nest burrows in level ground
<i>Nomada fabriciana</i>	a nomad bee		nest parasite of <i>Andrena</i> bees - especially <i>Andrena bicolor</i>
Formicidae			
<i>Lasius flavus</i>	yellow ant		grassland. A high nest density indicates long term grassland continuity
<i>Lasius niger</i>	common black ant.		generalist species
<i>Myrmica rubra</i>	a red ant		ubiquitous
<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>			grassland - preferring shorter, damp turf
Vespidae			
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	a common social wasp		ubiquitous
HYMENOPTERA:			

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
SYMPHYTA			
Cephidae			
<i>Calameuta pallipes</i>			a grassland sawfly
<i>Cephus cultratus</i>			larvae mine the stems of grasses
<i>Cephus pygmaeus</i>			larvae mine the stems of grasses
Cimbicidae			
<i>Abia sericea</i>		Local	larva feeds on Succisa and Knautia leaves
LEPIDOPTERA: BUTTERFLIES			
Hesperiidae			
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex skipper		grassland
Lycaenidae			
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue		various legumes, especially Bird's-foot Trefoil
Nymphalidae			
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath		grassland
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock		nettles
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown		grassland species
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral		most often recorded as an immigrant from overseas
Pieridae			
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large white		various Cruciferae
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined white		ubiquitous
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small white		ubiquitous
LEPIDOPTERA: MOTHS			
Arctiidae			

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine		herbaceous plants
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar		Ragwort
Choreutidae			
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Nettle-tap		nettles
Coleophoridae			
<i>Coleophora alcyonipennella</i>			clovers
<i>Coleophora trifolii</i>			clovers
Elachistidae			
<i>Elachista argentella</i>			grasses of several species
Geometridae			
<i>Aplocera efformata</i>	Lesser Treble-bar		St John's-worts
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave		deciduous trees
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet		bedstraws
<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug		flowers of many plants
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband wave		herbaceous plants - especially bedstraws
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave		dandelion, plantain, Polygonum etc
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein		Polygonaceae
<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet		herbaceous plants - especially bedstraws
Glyphipterigidae			
<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>			caterpillar feeds on the seeds of <i>Dactylis</i> and <i>Festuca</i> species of grasses
Hepialidae			
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth		roots of grasses and herbaceous plants
<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	Common Swift		roots of grasses and herbaceous plants
Lasiocampidae			

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Drinker		grasses, including reeds
Momphidae			
<i>Mompha raschkiella</i>			Rosebay Willow-herb - mining the leaves
Noctuidae			
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart and Dart		herbaceous plants
<i>Apamea anceps</i>	Large Nutmeg		grasses, especially <i>Poa annua</i> and <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
<i>Apamea sordens</i>	Rustic Shoulder-knot		grasses
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y		nettles and other herbaceous plants - rarely surviving winter. Immigrants from Europe are regular
<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	Treble Lines		
<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass		nettles and other herbaceous plants
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot		herbaceous plants
<i>Hada plebeja</i>	Shears		carious Compositae
<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	Uncertain		herbaceous plants
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye		herbaceous plants
<i>Mythimna comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot		grasses
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot		grasses
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot		grasses
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing		herbaceous plants
<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor		grasses
<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	Tawny Marbled Minor		grasses
<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor		grasses
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character		herbaceous plants
<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	Double Square-spot		deciduous trees and shrubs

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
Psychidae			
<i>Psyche casta</i>			grasses, decayed vegetable matter and lichens - feeding from a portable case
Pterophoridae			
<i>Platyptilia pallidactyla</i>			Yarrow and perhaps Tansy
Pyralidae			
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>			grasses
<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>			grasses
<i>Crambus pascuella</i>			grasses
<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>			mosses on trunks, walls etc
<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>			Plantago species - in the roots
<i>Myelois circumvoluta</i>	was called <i>Myelois cribrella</i>		caterpillar feeds inside the stems of thistles
<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>			?mosses
<i>Udea prunalis</i>			herbaceous plants, trees and bushes
Sphingidae			
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth		rosebay willow-herb
<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	Small Elephant Hawk-moth		bedstraws
Tortricidae			
<i>Bactra lancealana</i>			Juncus, Scirpus and Cyperus
<i>Celypha lacunana</i>			herbaceous plants. Britains most widespread moth
<i>Celypha striana</i>			dandelion - in the root
<i>Cnephasia asseclana</i>			herbaceous plants
<i>Cnephasia stephensiana</i>			herbaceous plants
<i>Dichrorampha alpinana</i>			Ox-eye daisy - in the roots
<i>Epiblema cynosbatella</i>			shoots of rose and bramble

Group / species	English name if available	National	Ecological associations and other comments
<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>			ragwort
<i>Eucosma cana</i>			thistles and <i>Centaurea nigra</i> - in the flower head
<i>Grapholita compositella</i>			Trifolium and Lotus
Yponomeutidae			
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>			primary immigrant from overseas
Zygaenidae			
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet		Lotus corniculatus
NEUROPTERA			
Chrysopidae			
<i>Chrysopa perla</i>			aphid predator amongst herbage
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>			aphid predator of trees and bushes
ODONATA			
Coenagriidae			
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed damselfly		found in most permanent water bodies, the adults flying from May to August
ORTHOPTERA			
Acrididae			
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Field grasshopper		grassland
Tettigoniidae			
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket	Nb	long grassland



## EXPLANATION OF NATIONAL STATUS CODES USED IN THE SPECIES LIST

**NATIONALLY RARE** species are those falling within the Status categories defined in the *British Red Data Books* (Bratton, 1991; Shirt, 1987). These are internationally recognised species listed in the various *Red Data Books* published by, or under the auspices of, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Species included may not be informally removed or transferred between categories. There are four categories as follows:

**RDB 1 - “Endangered”** Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. These include Species known from only a single locality since 1970, species restricted to habitats which are especially vulnerable species which have shown a rapid and continuous decline in the last twenty years and are now estimated to exist in five or fewer localities and species believed extinct but which would need protection if re-discovered.

**RDB 2 - “Vulnerable”** Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. These include species declining throughout their range, species in vulnerable habitats and species whose populations are low.

**RDB 3 - “Rare”** Taxa with small populations which are not at present endangered or vulnerable but which are at risk. These are species which are estimated to occur in fifteen or fewer localities.

**RDB K - “Unknown”** Taxa suspected to fall within the RDB categories but which are at present insufficiently known to enable placement.

**NATIONALLY SCARCE** species are those falling within the Nationally Notable categories introduced by Ball (1986). They are species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 ten-kilometre squares of the British National Grid system since 1970. The specific categorisations of species have been revised since their inception for a number of taxa; those revisions are taken into account in the present report.

Notable species are subdivided as follows:

**Na:** species estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 30 10-kilometre squares of the National Grid System.

**Nb:** species estimated to occur within the range 31 to 100 10-kilometre squares of the National Grid System.

**NATIONALLY LOCAL** species are those which, whilst fairly common, are evidently less widespread than truly common species, but also not qualifying as Nationally Notable having been recorded from over one hundred, but less than three hundred, ten-kilometre squares of the UK National Grid.

Remaining species have either been formally declared “Common” or else are listed as “Unknown” where insufficient data is available to assign a species to any category.