

APPENDIX 11.7 EAST HILL, HEMPSTEAD, MEDWAY

Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey Report

Date of report	18th March 2019
Date of surveys	March – November 2018
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Corylus Ecology Ltd has been appointed by Hume Planning Ltd to coordinate a programme of invertebrate surveys for the East Hill, Hempstead, Medway, hereinafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.2 The Invertebrate Surveys have been undertaken by experienced invertebrate specialists Mike Edwards and Graeme Lyons of Edwards Ecological Surveys Ltd (EESL). This report details the methodology, results and evaluation of the invertebrate surveys undertaken in 2018.
- 1.3 The survey aimed to provide an understanding of the ecological interest and importance of the invertebrate fauna of the Site in the Hempstead Valley area, Gillingham, North Kent, as set out in Figure 1. The area is predominately arable farmland with some tree and scrub-invaded calcareous grassland, grassland which has developed over chalky soils exposed during earlier road establishments and small sections of overgrown hedgerow and secondary woodland. Capstone Farm Country Park lies to the south-east.
- 1.4 The main aims of the surveys were to:
 - Undertake a terrestrial invertebrate survey in order to determine the value of the invertebrate assemblage.
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of the Site in relation to invertebrates.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 Records were sought from the Kent and Medway Biodiversity Records Centre. This included records of rare and uncommon invertebrate species. In addition, citations for local designated sites were also reviewed for information regarding invertebrates.

2.2 Survey Methodology

- 2.2.1 Surveys were undertaken on seven occasions spread throughout the year with all surveys completed with two surveyors with the exception of the first survey which was an initial site assessment completed by Mike Edwards:
 - 5th April 2018
 - 22nd April 2018
 - 25th May 2018
 - 26th June 2018
 - 27th July 2018
 - 18th August 2018
 - 25th September 2018
- 2.2.2 The Site area was sub-divided into two survey sections either side of the minor Shawstead Road, north (Sample Area 1) and south (Sample Area 2). Surveys took place along the routes indicated, with major areas of sampling interest shown as area 1a, 1b and 1c on Figure 1.
- 2.2.3 An area to the south of the main survey area alongside the North Dane Way was also sampled (area 2a on Figure 1). Whilst outside the Site it was considered that this area supported habitats that had previously been present further north in Area 2 alongside the North Dane Way. In addition given its similarity with Area 1a it would provide a comparable example of habitats along this road.
- 2.2.4 Sampling of invertebrates was by sweeping, beating and direct observation, with suction-sampling being also used during the September visit. No specific trapping system such as pitfall trapping or malaise trapping was undertaken. The methods used were chosen to provide easily repeatable surveys with minimal impact on the invertebrates and to record a range of invertebrate groups. The recording of the following groups were concentrated on: aculeate Hymenoptera (Ants, Bees and Wasps), Diptera (Larger Brachycera, Craneflies, Hoverflies),Orthoptera (Grasshoppers and Crickets), Coleoptera (Beetles), Heteroptera (Bugs). Other groups were recorded as seen.

2.2.5 The time of day an area is surveyed can influence the results. Different areas have different aspects and degrees of insolation at different times of the day. Invertebrates are very dependent upon temperature and humidity regimes. The interplay of gradual temperature rise during the day and presence of sun are therefore important. During repeated invertebrate surveys the order of site visits would usually be altered.

2.3 Evaluation

- 2.3.1 The species list has been run through the EEDSL 'Resources' Traits database (EEDSL, 2017), which allows the investigation of species in terms of the habitat resource components required by each species and the grouping of these. As this approach does not require the prior allocation of species to habitats it has greater resolution than systems based on 'habitats' alone. For instance, a solitary bee may forage at flowers in grassland, but nest in dead wood at the edge of woodland. Without either the source of wood (woodland/hedge/tree) or flowers (grassland) the bee cannot complete its life cycle. It therefore belongs to both the woodland and grassland systems and is scored for both.
- 2.3.2 There are two separate systems for assessing conservation significance. The first, older, RDB system (Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce etc) is based on a series of 'reviews' published in the 1990s and early 2000s. Here data from the 1970's onwards was used, with assessments based purely on the number of hectads a species had been recorded from at the time of the review. The second system is split into two parts, the first part (Red List) is based on the IUCN categories which are based on estimates of recent changes in population, the second part (National Rarity Score) on the number of hectads it has been recorded in the 30 years before the present day. Where both old and new systems have been used, both are provided, although, clearly, the more modern rating has precedence. More detail is given in Appendix 2 but a summary is provided below.
- 2.3.3 There were changes to the conservation status categories for invertebrates in 2017. The old RDB (Red Data Book) Conservation Status categories were based purely on the number of 10km squares which a species was known to have been recorded from, with a base-line date of 1970. These categories are susceptible to the progressive accumulation of new records over time for some species in particular, as non-specialist recording has increased significantly. There are also known changes in range and abundance which have been increasingly commented on by specialists.
- 2.3.4 The system graded species as set out below:
 - RDB 1. Endangered. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in five or fewer ten-kilometre squares.
 - **RDB 2.** Vulnerable. Species in severely declining or vulnerable habitats, or of low known populations. Known to exist (post 1970) in ten, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.
 - **RDB 3.** Rare. Species with small populations, not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but which are felt to be at risk. Species currently known to exist (post 1970) in fifteen, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB K. Species of undoubted RDB rank, but with insufficient information for accurate placement; includes possible recent arrivals.

Nationally Scarce. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in one hundred, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

In some groups these are further sub-divided into:-

Nationally Scarce a. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares. **Nationally Scarce b.** Species currently known to exist in thirty-one to one hundred ten-kilometre squares.

- 2.3.5 The IUCN-type Red Data Book Conservation Status categories are based on perceived threat, of which distribution is only one part, the other being related to the population trend over the 10 years previous to the assessment, for the species in question. Such trends may be inferred from accumulated specialist knowledge but, as the quantity and quality of data improves increasing effort is being made to model such changes. The output of such modelling being then compared with the specialist knowledge. Species with a negative trend may not be inherently rare, it is the decline which is the significant factor.
- 2.3.6 The IUCN RDB Conservation Status categories are set out below:

Regionally Extinct (RE). Self-explanatory

Critically Endangered (CE). Species with a very severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Endangered (E). Species with a severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Vulnerable (V). Species with a marked decline in trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Near Threatened (NT). Species which are suspected to qualify for Vulnerable, but where the data does no quite support such a category.

- **Least Concern (LC).** Species which show no marked negative population trend or geographic range. Indeed they may have positive values for either or both.
- 2.3.7 There are no specific criteria for the evaluation of invertebrate assemblages with the exception of dragonflies and butterflies. The Kent Criteria for the Selection of Local Wildlife Sites states for invertebrates:
 - "IN1 A site should be selected as a Local Wildlife Site where it is considered by an appropriately expert organisation or individual as being of importance for the maintenance of the conservation status of one or more invertebrate species within the Countyo ro with a particular National Character Area, and where this decision is ratified through the decision-making process for the identification of Local Wildlife Sites."
- 2.3.8 The SSSI Criteria (JNCC) state that it is currently impracticable to define thresholds of minimum scoring points for SSSI selection.

Constraints

2.3.9 The weather conditions during all dates in 2018 were good for recording insects, being sunny and warm.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

Darland Banks LNR

- 3.1.1 Darland Banks Local Nature Reserve is a 45ha area of chalk grassland, scrub and woodland on a steep south-west facing escarpment on the North Downs. Calcareous grassland is listed as a priority habitat under the UK's Biodiversity Action Plan. The Site is renowned for its chalk grassland plants: man orchid, lizard orchid, fragrant orchid, green-winged orchid, early-purple orchid, pyramidal orchid, field scabious and black knapweed have all been recorded here. Numerous species of butterfly and moth have been recorded at the LNR, some of which are rare and UK BAP Priority species: chalk hill and common blue, marbled white and green hairstreak butterfly, straw belle and fox moths are examples of the species recorded. The LNR also provides habitat for the great green bush-cricket.
- 3.1.2 The desk study records had 87 UK BAP invertebrate species records within 3km of the Site. A large portion of these records is from the Darland Banks LNR.

3.2 Sample Areas

Area 1

- 3.2.1 Area 1 is larger and more diverse than Area 2. It consists of fields 2 and 3 which both supported wheat in 2018 and there is a scrub bank between the two fields. The survey area was extended along the footpath at the edge of the Country Park as this was considered to be representative of the woodland strip.
- 3.2.2 The western boundary of field 2 has an extensive road verge alongside North Dane Way with calcareous vegetation and both planted and native scrub (area 1a on Figure 1). This was the most diverse area for invertebrates within Area 1. Whilst the road verge and north-western facing bank against the field are on chalk, the field is on a sandy-clay cap. The arable field was largely uninteresting for invertebrates with the exception of the two footpaths which cross the field which both supported nesting aggregations of the mining bee Lasioglossum malachurum.
- 3.2.2 Between fields 2 and 3 is a steep, easterly-facing bank (1b) which would have supported calcareous grassland in the past, but is now extensively colonised by 10 years old ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* to the south and there is an extensive blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* thicket to the north. A wide path through the blackthorn thicket is maintained. Although there was greater variety in the plants present in this area compared to the western edge of field 1 (1a), the diversity of invertebrate species was poorer.
- 3.2.3 Field 3 slopes down to the east from the steep bank of 1b. The soil is thin, similar to that to the west of field 2 alongside the North Dane Way (1a), however, it did not have the diversity of plants or invertebrates. The

ivy *Hedera helix* growing out from under the ash of the bank was the dominant ground cover and it was clear that frequent cultivation was also negatively affecting the margin against the bank. The south-facing edge of the field was backed by a narrow woodland, with a reasonably varied sub-shrub lower storey and the lowest margin was in deep shade with a complete ground cover of Ivy. This was the least productive area within Area 1.

3.2.4 An area known as 1c was also surveyed which in woodland west of field 3 and adjacent to the footpath. This area was adjacent to the red line area and within the Country Park, as it gave the best assessment of this woodland strip. Although not of the same diversity as the verge of North Dane Way, it nevertheless had a reasonable fauna, including, the large bird-dropping imitating weevil *Platyrhinus resinosus*, which feeds in King Alfred's Cake fungus *Daldina concentrica* (a fungus that grows on ash) and the fairly recently established shield bug *Tritomegas sexmaculatus*, associated with black horehound *Ballota nigra*. The latter was also present in the adjacent field margin. The remains of stag beetle were recorded under a post by the footpath which skirts round the woodland and the adjacent grassland of the Country Park. It is thought likely that this had been predated upon by an owl species.

Area 2

- 3.2.5 Area 2 consists of field 1, Whites Wood and the western field boundary adjacent to North Dane Way. The bulk of the arable field held no interest for invertebrates. The eastern boundary, including the sides of Shawstead Road leading to the recycling centre as far as the entrance were also surveyed. These sides had a strong growth of both oil-seed rape, escaped from the field above, charlock *Sinapis arvensis* and white mustard *Sinapis alba*; all members of the Brassicaceae. To the south of the recycling centre the sides of the road are heavily overgrown with scrub.
- 3.2.6 Two interesting mining bee species were found visiting these Brassica flowers; Andrena gravida, a species widening its distribution in the extreme south-east of Britain and Andrena niveata, a specialist on the flowers of this family. This latter species is highly localised, but may be making a slow recovery as a result of the commercial planting of oil-seed rape. However, this also may well be through improved growing conditions for the non-agricultural Sinapis species, which are removed under cereal cropping by herbicides, unlike in oil-seed rape plantations.
- 3.2.7 The damp edges of the southern end of the arable field had dense stands of hemlock Conium maculatum. These flowers were being visited by another scarce mining bee, Andrena proxima, a specialist user of Apiaceae flowers. This stand was weed-killed between the May and June survey visits. However, this Andrena was also found in Area 1, visiting flowers of cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris, so is more widely spread in the overall area.

- 3.2.8 The western field margin adjacent to the North Dane Way side and White Wood were uninteresting for invertebrates. White Wood is dominated by dense sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* with a limited shrub and field layer. This woodland has largely colonised the margins of North Dane Way.
- 3.2.9 To the south of Area 2 is an area of more open habitat (2a) which was included within the survey. This area was considered to be the best remaining example of open, relatively flower-rich habitat that would have been present along the North Dane Way adjacent to Area 2 before it became dominated by invading scrub. Compared to area 1a within Area 1, there was a much lower diversity of plants and the grassland is dominated by false oat-grass Arrhenatherum elatius, with a strip of planted trees, including a small-leaved elm species Ulmus sp. and seedling apples. However this area did produce a large percentage of the records for Area 2.

3.3 Survey Results

- 3.3.1 A total of 617 species were recorded overall, with 501 in Area 1 and 331 in Area 2. A total of 286 species (57%) were found in Area 1 only and 116 (35%) in Area 2. A total of 215 species were found in both sample areas (35%). Of these 617 species, a number of scarce species were recorded as set out below:
 - 12 Red Data Book species,
 - 11 Nationally Scarce species;
 - Eight Nationally Scarce a species;
 - 32 Nationally Scarce b species; and
 - Two UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species (UK BAP).

Table 1 - Number of conservation-rated species

	RDB1	RDB2	RDB3	NSa	NSb	CE	E	V	NT	NR	NS
Area 1	1	0	8	5	24	0	0	0	0	2	3
Area 2	0	1	6	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	3
Overall	1	1	10	8	32	0	0	0	0	2	4

Red Data Book (RDB) species

- 3.3.2 The RDB1 squash bug Gonocerus acuteangulatus was recorded in both areas. It was once restricted to a single site in Surrey but has now spread throughout the south-east occurring on hawthorn, rose, honeysuckle and buckthorn. It is now considered to be of Least Concern in the post 2017 Conservation status review.
- 3.3.3 One RDB2 species was recorded, and only in area 2 the **mining bee Andrena niveata** which is a rarely found bee, southern-restricted, ground nesting and oligolectic (specialised) on **Brassicaceae**.

- 3.3.4 A total of 10 RDB3 species were recorded including:
 - Caspid bug Lygus pratensis
 - Ground beetle Scybalicus oblongiusculus
 - Long-horn beetle Paracorymbia fulva
 - Weevil Smicronyx reichii
 - Parasite fly Gymnosoma rotundatum
 - Mining bee Andrena florea, Andrena proxima, Sphecodes niger
 - Bee Nomada lathburiana, Colletes hederae
 - Ants Myrmica specioides
 - Leaf cutter Heriades truncorum
- 3.3.5 The **capsid bug** *Lygus pratensis* was recorded in both survey area. Whilst being infrequently found many old records are unreliable due to taxonomic confusion in the past. It is found in a variety of habitats including woodland rides and grassland.
- 3.3.6 The **bee Andrena florea** is restricted to the south of England and is frequently found. It collects pollen only from white bryony and is most often associated with sandy soils and nests in hard ground such as on tracks. It was recorded in both areas.

Nationally scarce

3.3.6 A total of eight Nationally Scarce A and 32 Nationally Scarce B species have been recorded. Of these, 15 species have a new status of Least Concern.

UK BAP Species

3.3.7 In addition to the Nationally Scarce species two further species of conservation significance have been recorded. Two UK BAP species were recorded, the Looper moth *Scotopteryx chenopodiata* and cut-worm moth *Acronicta rumicis*, both species were found in both areas.

4.0 EVALUATION

4.1 A total of 617 species were recorded overall in 2018, with 501 in Area 1 and 331 in Area 2. Within Area 1, the most diverse area for invertebrates was found along the western boundary adjacent to the North Dane Way which supports areas of calcareous vegetation along with planted and native scrub (Area a1). This area is under some threat from invading woodland and scrub. However, there were signs that the scrub is under a cyclical cutting regime and the immediately adjacent area was intensive arable so less likely to influence the plant succession.

- 4.2 Although not of the same diversity as the verge of North Dane Way, area 1c adjacent to the Country Park supported a reasonable fauna, including, the large bird-dropping imitating weevil *Platyrhinus resinosus*, which feeds in King Alfred's Cake fungus *Daldina concentrica* and the fairly recently established shield bug *Tritomegas sexmaculatus*, associated with black horehound *Ballota nigra*. This latter species was also present in the adjacent field margin. The remains of stag beetle were found in this area having been predated upon.
- Andrena mining bees. The southern footpath across the field had a sizeable nesting aggregation of the mining bee Lasioglossum malachurum and similarly a vast number of the same species was recorded along the northern footpath through this field. Research has shown that this species does not overwinter in the same location as their spring/summer nest. The fact that the footpaths are ploughed out each year and then rapidly re-established by walkers keeps the habitat suitable for nesting by this species. Walking round the edges of field 2 and along the road verge showed that the major invertebrate interest was along the road verge itself and subsequent survey concentrated on this area, largely taking the footpaths as being representative of the rest of the field.
- 4.4 Area 2 is smaller than Area 1 and was found to be generally less diverse than Area 1. This was in part due to the scrubbing over of areas which would have supported a more open habitat if the scrub was subject to management. For example, Area 2a, species-rich flora and associated fauna was present which is associated with the area 1a to the north of Shawstead Road. This was indicated by the presence of plants such as man orchid *Orchis anthropophora* and white helleborine *Cephalanthera damasonium* which occurred occasionally within this area of more open ground. However, directly west of field 1, the invasive secondary woodland of White's Wood has taken over all but a very narrow strip along the visibility splay of the road.
- 4.5 Across the two sample Areas, 286 species (57%) were found in Area 1 only and 116 (35%) in Area 2 only.

 A total of 215 species were found in both sample areas (35%). Stag beetle was excluded as it was recorded

only as a predated specimen on one occasion. Out of this assemblage, the following were of conversation status:

- 12 Red Data Book species,
- 11 Nationally Scarce species;
- Eight Nationally Scarce a species;
- 32 Nationally Scarce b species; and
- Two UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species (UK BAP).
- 4.6 These species may be considered in terms of their life-history resource components (or traits). Table 2 compares the numbers of species in the major resource groupings. These can provide insight into the overall habitat features present and help decide mitigation and landscaping for any development which takes place at the location. No aquatic sampling was necessary, so all are species with terrestrial adults.

Table 2 - Proportions of major resource categories by sample area

	Herbivore (% of total for area)	Predator (% of total for area)	Specialist (% of total for area)	Herbaceous vegetation (% of total for area)	Woody vegetation (% of total for area)
Area 1	277 (55%)	149 (29%)	198 (40%)	355 (71%)	174 (38%)
Area 2	173 (52%)	105 (32%)	127 (40%)	250 (76%)	105 (32%)
Overall	334 (54%)	189 (31%)	246 (40%)	429 (70%)	218 (35%)

- 4.7 It is noted that some species appear in both areas, therefore the totals will not be the same as the overall.

 The grassland component supports the most significant diversity of species and the scrub component, although not as significant as the grassland, is still of importance.
- 4.8 Within the grassland some plant families are associated with a larger proportion of the specialist species.

 Care in interpretation is needed here as some of this effect is purely due to the overall number of species within a plant family. It should be remembered that generalist species may well also use these plants.

 Clearly this analysis only works consistently for the herbivore community. However, the general statement that herbivore diversity drives predator diversity is true.
- 4.9 Almost all the plant families recorded here were represented by native species. Whilst these were, as far as can be seen, not deliberately sown, table 3 gives a good indication which plant families are likely to be of significant use in any mitigation procedure.

Table 3 - Plant families and number of species recorded using them

Plant family	Area 1	Area 2	Overall
Apiaceae	4	2	5
Aquifoliaceae	1	1	1
Araliaceae	5	3	6
Asteraceae	16	13	22
Betulaceae	4	0	4
Boraginaceae	1	0	1
Brassicaceae	9	9	12
Caryophyllaceae	1	1	1
Clusiaceae	2	0	2
Cornaceae	1	0	1
Cucurbitaceae	1	0	1
Dispacaceae	1	0	1
Fabaceae	33	15	34
Fagaceae	1	3	4
Geranicaeae	1	0	1
Oleaceae	1	2	3
Onagraceae	1	0	1
Plantaginaceae	4	2	4
Poaceae	27	30	37
Polygonaceae	3	3	4
Rhamnaceae	1	1	1
Rosaceae	19	7	20
Rubiaceae	5	1	5
Salicaceae	3	3	4
Scrophulariaceae	2	1	2
Ulmaceae	2	1	3
Urticaceae	13	8	14
Violaceae	1	0	1

Species of Conservation Status

- 4.10 Assessing the proportions of species with conservation statuses poses some difficulties as there are several systems running in parallel at present. These are explained in Appendix 2. The ratings under old and new systems (not all groups have any rating) are shown in Appendix 1. These two sets are not mutually exclusive, nor are they directly comparable. Summaries of the number of conservation-rated species are provided in table 1.
- 4.11 Amongst the old Conservation Status list are a number which will no longer be considered to qualify for a strong threat status, nor a distributional one. Chief amongst these are a number of bee, wasp and ant species. A review of the statuses of this group is pending. Appendix 2 gives an indication of the species within this group which are likely to retain some kind of conservation status.

4.12 There is one Section 41 species, the Cinnabar Moth Tyria jacobae, which feeds on Ragwort Senecio jacobae. This moth is not threatened but is included in section 41 to highlight the importance to a wide range of invertebrates of some plant species often considered to be 'weeds'.

Summary

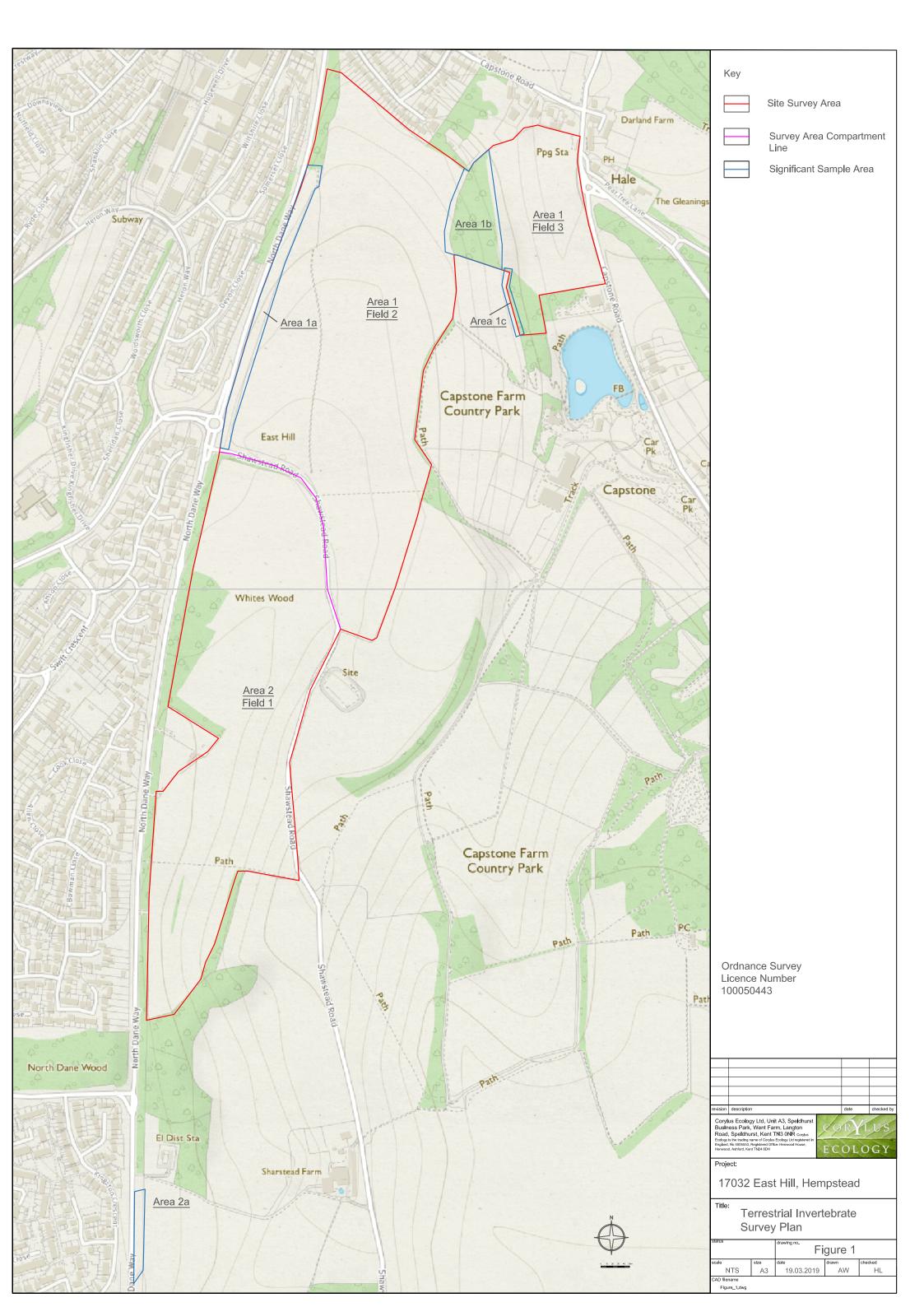
- 4.13 It must be noted that the distribution of the species of significance that have been recorded is limited to the field margins of Area 1 and 2 and areas of scrub area 1b with the significant sample areas within the Site amounting to approximately 2.7ha of a total Site area of 48ha or 5.6% of the total Site area.
- 4.14 Sample Area 2a is located 290m to the south of the Site along the eastern bank of North Dane Road. This area was chosen to provide a baseline as it was considered to be the best remaining example of open, relatively flower-rich habitat that would have been present along the North Dane Way adjacent to Area 2 before it became dominated by invading scrub. This area did produce a large percentage of the records for Area 2, showing the limited habitat available within the main Site due to its arable nature. It can also be used as an example for on-site mitigation, compensation and habitat restoration showing what improvements can be made to provide a significant habitat enhancements for terrestrial invertebrates.
- 4.15 The presence of 10 RDB3 and 32 Nationally Scarce species is of significance due to their rarity and the presence of these species in their own right is of **County Importance**.
- 4.16 This along with the presence of the two UK BAP Priority Species, the Looper moth *Scotopteryx* chenopodiata and cut-worm moth *Acronicta rumicis* and the incidental record of stag beetle, the overall assemblage of species within the Site to be considered of **County Importance**.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Invertebrate surveys have been carried out across the Site in 2018. A total of 617 species were recorded, with 501 in Area 1 and 331 in Area 2 including off-site area 2a. Of these, 286 species (57%) were only found in Area 1 and 116 (35%) were only found in Area 2. A total of 215 species were found in both sample areas (35%).
- 5.2 The assemblage included the following of conversation status:
 - 12 Red Data Book species,
 - 11 Nationally Scarce species;
 - Eight Nationally Scarce a species;
 - 32 Nationally Scarce b species; and
 - Two UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species (UK BAP) with the remains of a third species (stag beetle) also recorded.
- 5.3 The aim of the survey was not to produce an exhaustive list of all species within the Site, rather to provide an assessment of the assemblage of the Site for terrestrial invertebrates. The presence of these rare species is of significance due to their rarity and the presence of these species in their own right is of **County Importance**, with the overall assemblage of species present also considered to be of **County Importance**.

REFERENCES

EEDSL, Edwards Ecological and Data Services Ltd. 2017. *EEDSL Traits Database*. Unpublished.



Appendix 2

Conservation Status Categories, Distribution and Abundance Terms for Insects

Conservation Status categories

GB Conservation Status categories are in the process of being upgraded. This means that it is currently necessary to provide values for both systems as not all groups have been dealt with.

The old RDB (Red Data Book) Conservation Status categories were based purely on the number of 10km squares which a species was known to have been recorded from, with a base-line date of 1970. These categories are obviously susceptible to the progressive accumulation of new records over time. This is especially so as, for some species in particular, non-specialist recording has increased significantly. There are also known changes in range and abundance which have been increasingly commented on by specialists.

The old system graded species like this:

- RDB 1. Endangered. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in five or fewer ten-kilometre squares.
- **RDB 2. Vulnerable.** Species in severely declining or vulnerable habitats, or of low known populations. Known to exist (post 1970) in ten, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.
- **RDB 3. Rare**. Species with small populations, not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but which are felt to be at risk. Species currently known to exist (post 1970) in fifteen, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.
- **RDB K**. Species of undoubted RDB rank, but with insufficient information for accurate placement; includes possible recent arrivals.

Nationally Scarce. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in one hundred, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares. In some groups these are further sub-divided into:-

Nationally Scarce a. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

Nationally Scarce b. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty-one to one hundred ten-kilometre squares.

The new IUCN-type Red Data Book Conservation Status categories are based on perceived threat, of which distribution is only one part, the other being related to the population trend over the 10 years previous to the assessment, for the species in question. Such trends may be inferred from accumulated specialist knowledge, but, as the quantity and quality of data improves increasing effort is being made to model such changes. The output of such modelling being then compared with the specialist knowledge. Species with a negative trend may not be inherently rare, it is the decline which is the significant factor.

The new system grades species like this (This is very much a summary, there is considerable detail to this, please consult the group-appropriate published Great Britain Red List for a better understanding of how the gradings have been arrived at):

Regionally Extinct (RE). See group-approriate Red List for criteria. In general, a sufficiently long time has elapsed since the last record of this species.

Critically Endangered (CE). Species with a very severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Endangered (E). Species with a severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Vulnerable (V). Species with a marked decline in trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Near Threatened (NT). Species which are suspected to qualify for Vulnerable, but where the data does no quite support such a category.

Least Concern (LC). Species which show no marked negative population trend or geographic range. Indeed they may have positive values for either or both.

There will be a number of species where it has been considered that there is insufficient information to provide a

supported grading, such species are called **Data Deficient (DD)**. There are also categories for invasive (with anthropogenic agency) species, which are usually assessed as **Not Applicable (NA)**.

The IUCN Red List system was primarily developed for assessing large mammal populations and fish stocks, adapting it for invertebrates is, inevitably, an experimental process and it is to be expected that there will be variability in its application and interpretation between groups. However, each published GB Red List has information on the actual way in which decisions have been arrived at. These should be consulted where necessary.

There is no inherent equivalence between the old and new systems

Great Britain has a considerable environmental gradient from north to south and, to a lesser extent, east to west. Species which are stable in their trend or geographic extent may still be considerably limited by the availability of suitable habitat resources. In order that such species do not get missed from conservation considerations a second, parallel, system of **GB scarcity** has been developed. This is similar to the old Conservation Status system in that it is based on the number of 10km squares which the species is known from, in a given time period, usually 30 years previous to the date of the assessment.

Categories for this National Scarcity rating are :

NR, with 1-15 10Km occupied squares

NS, with 16 to 100 10Km occupied squares.

Clearly both systems will require periodic revision if they are to remain relevant to the needs of a modern country and the conservation of it fauna.

Distribution categories

Distribution refers solely to the geographical extent of a species in the British Isles. Considerable confusion has been caused in the past by the varying meanings given to many assessments of species where geographic distribution has been confused with local abundance.

A distribution classification, based on the known distribution range, is used here. Where possible a provisional national distribution range status under this system is given, based on published distribution maps, updated where necessary by specialist information. The basic system has been to divide the British Isles into thirds, largely ignoring the influence of altitude. The lines delineating these thirds run approximately:

- i). Along a line from the Wash to the Severn and including South Wales.
- ii) Along a line running through the Scottish Borders.

Universal. Distributed throughout England and Wales, with at least some extension into central and northern Scotland.

Widespread. Distributed in about three-quarters of England and Wales, perhaps with a few records in southern Scotland, but not significantly found in the northern third (Southern Widespread) or southern third (Northern Widespread) of the British Isles. (NB Northern Widespread species are found in Scotland as well.)

Restricted. Distributed in the southern (Southern Restricted) or northern (Northern Restricted) third of the British Isles only.

Abundance Comments (in Notes)

These often form the first part of the 'Notes' in the species information. An attempt has been made to make something akin to the well-established DAFOR system for botanical abundance recording, but with just four categories. These rate the expectation of finding the species, if all its life-cycle resource requirements and temperature and humidity regimes are apparently met on a site.

i) Commonly found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species 90% or more of the time where all

its requirements are met.

- ii) Frequently found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species 60% or more of the time where all its requirements are met.
- iii) Infrequently found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species 10% or more of the time where all its requirements are met.
- iv) Rarely found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species less than 10% of the time where all its requirements are met.

These may be modified by a comment as to the degree of restriction to localities, even within its known range and when its requirements are met, often something like Locally frequently found.

Abundance comments are much more subjective than distribution comments, being dependent upon the precise timing of survey visits and the timing of emergence of the insect species, as well as the experience of the observer. The method of recording, e.g. by sight or hand-netting, sweeping, beating, malaise trap, pan trap, may also affect the observed abundance. It is assumed that recording takes place under favourable conditions of habitat, weather and season. Often a species appears to be rarely found, until the particular way of looking for it is discovered, when it proves to be much more prevalent than previously thought.

Some species, however, seem to exist in low numbers at all times in all suitable places. This may reflect the species' position in its particular ecological pyramid. The abundance may have no connection with the conservation status; some species are numerous in their particular locations: others may only ever be found as singletons. Comments under this heading rely heavily upon the observer's accumulated experience as the rating given is a measure of the expectation of finding the species in a suitable habitat. Species living towards the edge of their range are often less frequent than they are in the middle of their range.

Specialist Terms for Ants, Bees and Wasps

Cleptoparasitic: A species taking over the stored provisions of another species to feed its young. This usually involves the cleptoparasite laying an egg in the nest of the host, but may involve oviposition on prey being transported by the host.

Socially Parasitic: The queens of some social aculeates do not initiate their own nests from scratch, but take over established nests of other species. Sometimes this results in the gradual replacement of the workers of one species by another. In other cases the parasite does not produce its own workers and the nest just produces males and females of the invading parasite before it dies out. In some ant species the chain of socially parasitic species may have several links.

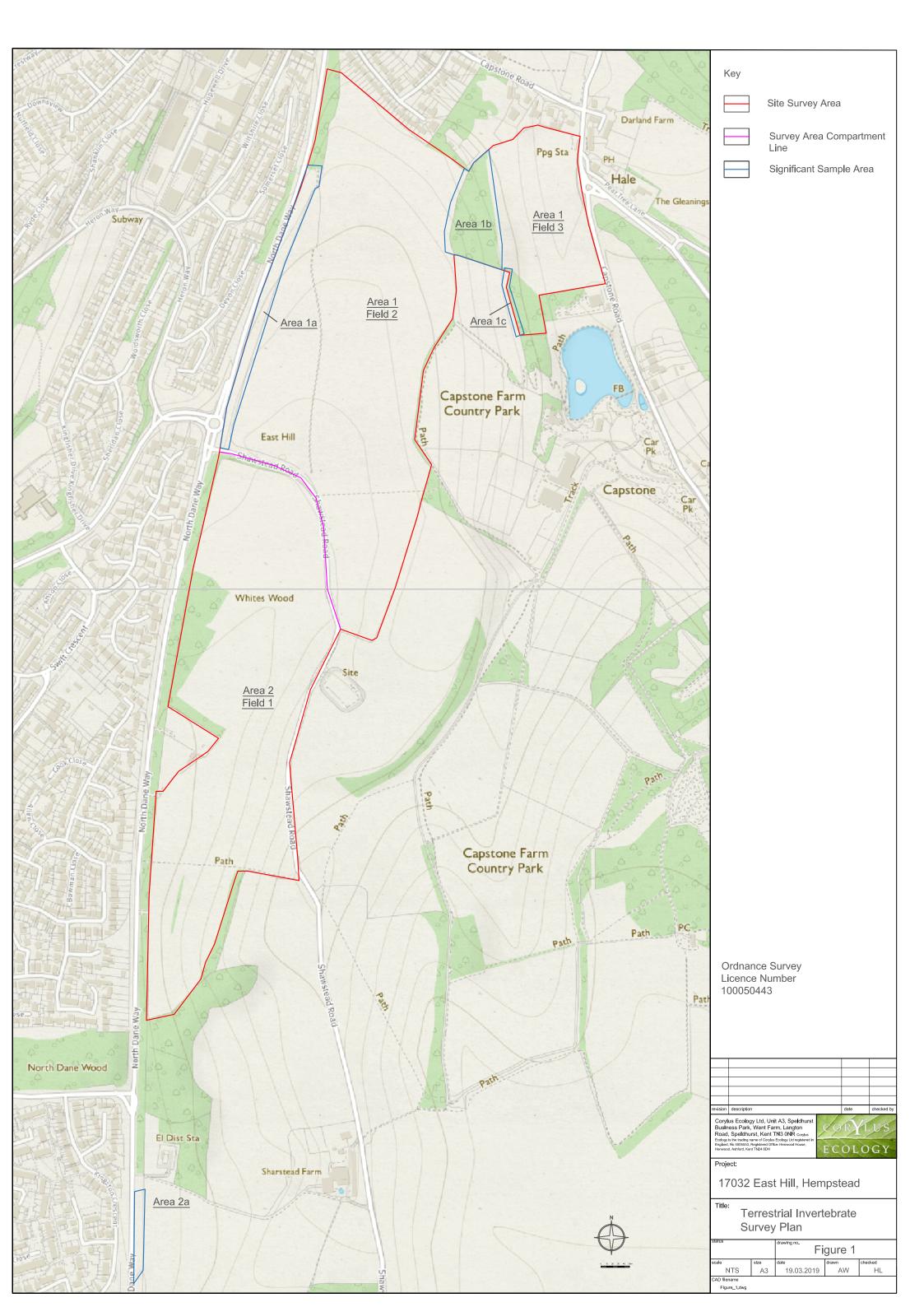
Nesting situations: Bees and wasps may construct their nesting chambers in the ground (ground nesting) or in aerial situations (aerial nesting). Such aerial nests may be constructed in dead wood (dead-wood nesting), dead bramble stems or similar pith-filled stems (stem nesting) or in a variety of cavities (cavity nesting).

Nest provisioning terms: These relate (in bees) to the preferred sources of pollen for provisioning the nest. Such resources may be very specific for some species. Nectar sources are not so clearly defined, although bees with longer tongues can forage at flowers with longer nectaries. Such flowers often have more concentrated nectar. The structure of the anthers and stigma is often related to the length of the tongue of the preferred pollinating insect.

Oligolectic: Bees which confine their pollen gathering activities to one species of plant, or a closely-related group of plants.

Polylectic: Bees which forage for pollen at a variety of different plants and show no particular preference.

Social organisation: The majority of bee and wasp species are solitary. One female provisions the nest and lays her eggs on the provisions. A number of solitary nesting insects may use the same small area when they are said to nest colonially. Eusocial species have a founding female who lays all the eggs, but the first insects to hatch (females) stay and help run the nest. At the end of the season males and females are produced. These mate and the newly mated females start their own nests. Usually only mated females overwinter. Some ant colonies have several mated females (queens).



Order	Family	SpeciesName F	Hempstead Area 1	Hempstead Area 2	Old ConservationStatus	Post 2017 Conservation status RDB	UK Scarcity	Distribution	Abundance	FlatResources::S4 FlatResources::OldConservationSt	atu FlatResources::RDBPost2017FlatResources::UKScarcityPotential UK Red List speciesPotential UK scarcity species
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails) 000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)		Cepaea nemoralis Cornu aspersum	1	1 2	2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Very commonly found. In wide range of habitats. Commonly found. Increasingly lowland and coastal towards the north. Found in woodland in the south but mainly synanthropic.		Least Concern Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)	Helicidae	Monacha cantiana	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	Prefers base rich soils. Commonly found, but with strong south-eastern bias. In a variety of		Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)	Hygromidae	Trochulus hispidus	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	habitats. Frequently found. Found in ground layer and low vegetation in various humid but not densely shaded habitats and not usually in		Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)	Hygromidae	Trochulus striolatus	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	gardens. Shows a preference for base rich soils. Frequently found. Found in ground layer and field layer. Occurs in semi-natural habitats in south but increasingly synamthropic towards		Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)	Hygromiidae	Candidula intersecta	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	north. Frequently found. Typical habitat is dry, calcareous grassland but also occurs on base-rich sandy soils and synanthropic sites. Usually found in ground layer or field layer but occasionally climbs trees.		Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)	Hygromiidae	Cernuella virgata	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	Frequently found. Typical habitat is dry, calcareous grassland but also occurs on base-rich sandy soils and synanthropic sites. Usually found in ground layer or field layer but occasionally climbs trees.		Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)	Lauriidae	Lauria cylindracea	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	Commonly found. Found in most habitats except wetlands in		Least Concern
000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails) 000 MOLLUSCA (Slugs and Snails)		Deroceras reticulatum	1		2	Least Concern		Universal Universal	western Britain but increasingly restricted to walls in east. Very commonly found. In a variety of open habitats. Convently found, Evently in east of the hotel the page of the head of the calls.		Least Concern
001 ISOPODA (Woodlice)	Armadillidiidae	Vallonia costata Armadillidium vulgare	1		2	least Concern Least Concern		Universal	Frequently found. Found in open, dry habitats on base rich soils including sand dunes and calcareous grassland. Pill woodlouse. Commonly found, although scarcer in the north.		least Concern Least Concern
001 ISOPODA (Woodlice) 001 ISOPODA (Woodlice)	Oniscidae Philosciidae	Oniscus asellus Philoscia muscorum	1 1	1 2	2 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Very commonly found in rotting vegetation. Commonly found. Often at the base of hedgerows and in woodland.		Least Concern Least Concern
001 ISOPODA (Woodlice)	Platyarthridae	Platyarthrus hoffmannseggi	1	L á	2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Almost always found in the nests of ants, especially Lasius flavus and L. niger. Has been found with a wide range of other ant species and in southern England appears to be frequent where ever ants occur. Increasingly restricted to warm, calcareous sites on the coast further north.		Least Concern
001 ISOPODA (Woodlice) 005 DIPLOPODA (Millipedes)	Porcellionidae Julidae	Porcellio scaber Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus	1	1 2	2 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Very commonly found. In a wide range of habitats. Commonly found.		Least Concern Least Concern
005 DIPLOPODA (Millipedes) 007 COLLEMBOLA (Springtails)	Julidae Entomobryidae	Tachypodoiulus niger Orchesella cincta	1) 1	2 1	Least Concern		Universal Universal	Very commonly found. In a variety of habitats. Commonly found. Associated with the lower layers of vegetation		Least Concern
007 COLLEMBOLA (Springtails)	Entomobryidae	Orchesella villosa	1		2			Universal	litter. Commonly found. Associated with the lower layers of vegetation		
007 COLLEMBOLA (Springtails)	Entomobryidae	Pogonognathellus longicornis	1		2			Universal	ICCOMMONITY found. Associated with the lower layers of vegetation		
009 Prostigmata (Mites) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Eriophyidae Agelenidae	Aceria campestricola Agelena labyrinthica	1	1 2	2 2 2	Least Concern			Elm leaf gall mite. Frequently found. Galls leaves of Elm. Commonly found. Amongst rough grassland and heathland. It spins Its funnel web near ground level amongst tall vegetation, heather and occasionally in gorse preying on mainly grasshoppers.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Anyphaenidae Araneidae	Anyphaena accentuata Agalenatea redii	1	1 2	2	Least Concern Least Concern			Commonly found on the lower branches of trees in woodland. Local but commonly found in southern Britain amongst tall		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae	Araneus diadematus	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	vegetation on rough grassland and heathland. Commonly found. Amongst tall vegetation and scrub in a variety of		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae	Araniella cucurbitina	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	habitats. Commonly found. On tall vegetation, scrub and the lower branches		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae	Araniella opisthographa	1		2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread	of trees. Commonly found. On tall vegetation, scrub and the lower branches of trees.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae	Hypsosinga pygmaea	C) 1	1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread	Infrequently found and local amongst tall vegetation on rough grassland and heathland, usually in damp areas.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae Araneidae	Larinioides cornutus Mangora acalypha	1 1	1 2	2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. Widespread on water side vegetation. Locally commonly found. Not restricted to heathland but is most		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae	Neoscona adianta	C) 1	1	Least Concern		Southern Restricted	common in this habitat. Infrequently found and largely coastal. The spider spins an orb web amongst tall vegetation on grasslands, heathland, wetlands and saltmarsh.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae Araneidae	Nuctenea umbratica Zilla diodia	1 1	1 1	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Southern Restricted		Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Araneidae Araneidae	Zygiella atrica Zygiella x-notata	1	1 2	2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	scrub on heathland, open woodland and hedgerows. Commonly found. On scrub in a variety of habitats. Commonly found. Associated with bare mineral surfaces, including buildings.		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Clubionidae Dictynidae	Clubiona comta Dictyna arundinacea	1) 1	1 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Commonly found On scrub and the branches of trees. Commonly found, Widespread in Britain in a variety of habitats. Requires tall dead vegetation and low scrub such as heather and nonze.		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Dictynidae Dysderidae	Dictyna uncinata Dysdera crocata	1	1 2	2 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Southern Widespread Universal	Commonly found. Occurs in the same situations as D. arundinacea. Commonly found. Under stones and logs in a variety of habitats		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Linyphiidae (Money Spiders) Linyphiidae (Money Spiders)	Cnephalocotes obscurus Erigone atra	1) 1	1 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Frequently found. Under moss and leaf litter in a variety of habitats. Commonly found. Widespread in Britain. It is found at ground level		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Linyphiidae (Money Spiders)	Erigone dentipalpis	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	and on short vegetation in a wide range of habitats. Commonly found. At ground level and on short vegetation in a wide		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Linyphiidae (Money Spiders) Linyphiidae (Money Spiders)	Linyphia triangularis Microlinyphia pusilla	1	1 2	2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Widespread	range of habitats. Commonly found to abundant, on tall vegetation and low scrub. Commonly found. In a wide range of habitats.		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Linyphiidae (Money Spiders) Linyphiidae (Money Spiders)	Tapinopa longidens Troxochrus scabriculus	1		2 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Frequently found. In a variety of habitats. Frequently found. Dry places		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Lycosidae (Wolf Spiders)	Alopecosa pulverulenta	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	Commonly found. At ground level in short vegetation in grasslands and heathlands.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Lycosidae (Wolf Spiders)	Pardosa prativaga	C			Least Concern			Commonly found. Widespread in southern Britain in a wide range of habitats. Commonly found. At ground level in a wide range of habitats.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Lycosidae (Wolf Spiders) Mimetidae	Trochosa terricola Ero cambridgei	C) 1	- 1	Least Concern Least Concern			Commonly found. In a variety of habitats in tall vegetation and scrub.		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Philodromidae	Philodromus albidus	1		Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern			Locally frequently found. Usually found on the lower branches of oak on woodland edge and in hedgerows.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Philodromidae Philodromidae	Philodromus aureolus Philodromus cespitum	c		1	Least Concern			Commonly found. On scrub, heather and the lower branches of trees in woodland and other scrubby habitats.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Philodromidae	Philodromus cespitum Philodromus dispar	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	Commonly found. On scrub, heather and the lower branches of trees in woodland and other scrubby habitats. Commonly found. On scrub, heather and the lower branches of		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Philodromidae	Tibellus oblongus	1		2	Least Concern			trees in woodland and other scrubby habitats. Commonly found in habitats with tall grassy vegetation.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Pisauridae Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)	Pisaura mirabilis Ballus chalybeius	1 1	1 1	2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Found in habitats with tall grassy vegetation. Infrequently found and local. It is usually found on the lower		Least Concern Least Concern NS
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Salticidae (Jumping Spiders) Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)	Euophrys frontalis Heliophanus cupreus	1	1 2	2	Least Concern Least Concern			branches of trees and scrub in woodland. Commonly found, in a wide variety of habitats at ground level. Frequently found, but local. On vegetation and at ground level in a		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)	Heliophanus flavipes	C) 1	1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread	wide range of habitats. Frequently found, but local. Found on vegetation and at ground level in a wide range of habitats.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)	Neon reticulatus	1		2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread	Infrequently found, but local Essentially a woodland species found in leaf litter, but it does occur at ground level in litter in other habitats. This jumping spider has only been found rarely in Sussex, most recently here at Ashdown Forest in Molinia litter and in bracken		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)	Sibianor aurocinctus	C) 1	1 Nationally Scarce a	Least Concern	NS	Southern Restricted	litter at Hastings Country Park. Infrequently found and local. Most records coming from the Thames basin. Does not seem to be associated with any particular habitat but does require warm, dry sparsely vegetated areas.	Nationally Scarce a	Least Concern NS
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)	Talavera aequipes	1		2	Least Concern			Frequently found but local. In warm, open sunny habitats such as cliffs, waste ground and stony banks.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders) 010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Tetragnathidae Tetragnathidae	Metellina mengei Metellina segmentata	1 1	1 2	2 2	Least Concern Least Concern		Universal Universal	Commonly found. Widespread in almost all habitats. Commonly found in almost all habitats.		Least Concern Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Tetragnathidae	Pachygnatha degeeri	1		2	Least Concern		Universal	Commonly found. Widespread in a wide range of habitats at ground level or in short vegetation.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Theridiidae	Phylloneta sisyphia	1	1 2	2	Least Concern		Universal	Common in Wales and southern England, increasingly scattered and infrequent in northern England and Scotland. Found in wide range of mainly open habitats where webs may be constructed in the field layer, on shrubs and in the canopy.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Theridiidae (Comb-foot Spiders)	Anelosimus vittatus	1	1 1	2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Widespread in southern Britiain, rare in the north. Found on the lower branches of trees and on scrub.		Least Concern

010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Theridiidae (Comb-foot Spiders)	Enoplognatha latimana	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Amongst tall vegetation in open sunny habitats.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Theridiidae (Comb-foot Spiders)	Enoplognatha ovata	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Care with ID. Commonly found. Widespread in a wide range of habitats. Care with		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Theridiidae (Comb-foot Spiders)	Neottiura bimaculata	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	ID. Commonly found. Found in a wide range of habitats amongst tall		Least Concern
	Theridiidae (Comb-foot Spiders)		0	1			vegetation and scrub.		
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Therididae (Comb-foot Spiders)	Paidiscura pallens	U	1	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Widespread on tall vegetation, scrub and the lower branches of trees.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Thomisidae	Diaea dorsata	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Infrequently found. It seems to be associated with evergreens and conifers on the edge of woodland. It was found on gorse during the		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Thomisidae	Misumena vatia	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	survey. Locally commonly found. Mainly found in tall vegetation and scrub		Least Concern
							in the scrub/grassland interface.		
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Thomisidae	Ozyptila atomaria	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found amongst short vegetation and at ground level on heathland and grasslands.		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Thomisidae	Ozyptila simplex	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Restricted	Locally frequently found. Most records are from coastal habitats, especially dunes and grassland, but also known from inland		Least Concern
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)	Thomisidae	Xysticus cristatus	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	grassland. Commonly found. Widespread throughout Britain in sunny		Least Concern
	Zoridae	•		2			situations in a wide range of habitats.		
010 ARANEAE (Spiders)		Zora spinimana	1	2	Least Concern		Commonly found. In open habitats at ground level and in plant debris.		Least Concern
020 OPILIONES (Harvestmen) 020 OPILIONES (Harvestmen)	Phalangiidae Phalangiidae	Mitopus morio Paroligolophus agrestis	1	2 2		Universal Universal	Commonly found. In a variety of habitats Commonly found. On tall vegetation, scrub and heather.		
020 OPILIONES (Harvestmen) 040 ODONATA (Damsel and	Phalangiidae Aeshnidae (Hawker Dragonflies)	Phalangium opilio Aeshna mixta	0	1 2		Universal Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Tall vegetation, heather Frequently found. Associated with well-vegetated, still water bodies.		
Dragonflies)				2	Look Consum				Land Comme
040 ODONATA (Damsel and Dragonflies)	Aeshnidae (Hawker Dragonflies)	Anax imperator	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Restricted	submerged vegetation.		Least Concern
040 ODONATA (Damsel and Dragonflies)	Libellulidae (Darter Dragonflies)	Sympetrum striolatum	0	1	Least Concern	Universal	Common Darter Dragonfly. Abundantly found. Associated with a range of still and slowly-flowing water bodies.		Least Concern
060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and Grasshoppers)	Acrididae (Grasshoppers)	Chorthippus brunneus	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Field Grasshopper. Commonly found. A ready coloniser of disturbed areas with a sparse vegetation.		Least Concern
060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and Grasshoppers)	Acrididae (Grasshoppers)	Chorthippus parallelus	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Meadow Grasshopper. Commonly found in a variety of grassy habitats.		Least Concern
060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and	Tettigoniidae (Bush Crickets)	Leptophyes punctatissima	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Speckled Bush-cricket. Commonly found. Strongly biased towards		Least Concern
Grasshoppers) 060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and	Tettigoniidae (Bush Crickets)	Meconema meridionale	1	2	Not Applicable	Southern Restricted	southern England and Wales. Scrub. Short-winged Oak Bush-cricket. Infrequently found. New to Britain		Not Applicable
Grasshoppers) 060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and	Tettigoniidae (Bush Crickets)	Meconema thalassinum	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	in 2001. Spreading throughout South-east Britain. Oak Bush-cricket. Commonly found. Wooded localities in the		Least Concern
Grasshoppers) 060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and	Tettigoniidae (Bush Crickets)	Metrioptera roeselii	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	Southern Restricted	southern British Isles. Roesel's Bush Cricket. Commonly found in long grasslands and	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern
Grasshoppers)			-	2			spreading rapidly in southern Britain.	, 220000	
060 ORTHOPTERA (Crickets and Grasshoppers)	Tettigoniidae (Bush Crickets)	Pholidoptera griseoaptera	1	<u></u>	Least Concern		Dark Bush-cricket. Commonly found. A species of scrub.		Least Concern
070 DERMAPTERA (Earwigs)	Forficulidae (Earwigs)	Apterygida media	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern NR	South-eastern Restricted	Infrequently found. Associated with warm areas of scrub and grassland in the extreme south-east of England.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern NR
070 DERMAPTERA (Earwigs) 070 DERMAPTERA (Earwigs)	Forficulidae (Earwigs) Forficulidae (Earwigs)	Forficula auricularia Forficula lesnei	1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted	Common Earwig. Very commonly found. Adults occur in rank vegetation and hedgerows. A local species with	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
			-	1		Universal	recent records confined to south-east England.	, 220000	
NEUROPTERA (Lacewings and allies		Chrysopa perla	U	1			Commonly found. The larvae feed on aphids on deciduous trees.		
090 MECOPTERA, MEGALOPTERA, NEUROPTERA (Lacewings and allies	Chrysopidae (Green Lacewings))	Chrysoperla carnea agg.	1	2		N/A	Commonly found. A green lacewing which turns pink during the winter when it hibernates. Recent work has shown that carnea		
	Hemerobiidae (Brown Lacewings)	Micromus variegatus	1	2		Universal	contains several species separable only with great difficulty. Commonly found. The larvae feed on aphids on tall grasses and		
NEUROPTERA (Lacewings and allies)			2			forbs		
090 MECOPTERA, MEGALOPTERA, NEUROPTERA (Lacewings and allies)	Panorpa communis	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. It occurs in scrubby and woodland areas.		
090 MECOPTERA, MEGALOPTERA, NEUROPTERA (Lacewings and allies		Panorpa germanica	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. It occurs in scrubby and woodland areas.		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Acanthosomatidae (Sheildbugs) Acanthosomatidae (Sheildbugs)	Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale Elasmostethus interstinctus	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Widespread Universal	Commonly found, on hawthorn. Locally frequently found, on birch		Least Concern Least Concern
		Elasmucha grisea	-	-		Universal	Commonly found. On birch Betula species		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Acanthosomatidae (Sheildbugs)		1	2	Least Concern				Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticornis	1 1 1	2 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted	Locally frequently found, on heathland Infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas.	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Alydidae	Alydus calcaratus	1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce 2	Least Concern	Southern Restricted	Locally frequently found, on heathland	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus	1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2	Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted	Locally frequently found, on heathland infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found.	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Beryfinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern widespread	Locally frequently found, on heathland infrequently found, Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Feed son legumes.		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus	1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern widespread	Locally frequently found, on heathland infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. For many years it was restricted to a single site Infrequently found. For many years it was restricted to a single site Insurey, but has recently spread throughout the south-east.	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern widespread Southern Restricted	Locally frequently found, on heathland Infrequently found, Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found, I tocurs on trees and shrubs and eats small Insacts such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. Commonly found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. For many vegers it was restricted to a single site Infrequently found. For many vegers it was restricted to a single site In Surrey, but has recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now cours on hawthorn, rose, honeysuckle and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits.		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Beryfinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern widespread	Locally frequently found, on heathland Infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. Commonly found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Feeds on legumes. Infrequently found. For many years It was restricted to a single site in Surrey, but has recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawthorn, rose,		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomenis denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Locally frequently found, on heathland Infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. Commonly found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Feeds on legumes. Infrequently found. Feed son legumes. Infrequently found. For many years it was restricted to a single site in Surrey, but has recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawthorn, rose, honeysuckle and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found. A new arrival. Associated with pines Commonly found, on Lamiaceae Infrequently found. First recorded in UK 2011. Associated with Black		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Benytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticomis Anthocoris hemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis Tritomegas bicolor	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Locally frequently found, on heathland Infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Foets on legumes. Infrequently found. Foet on legumes. Infrequently found. Foet many years it was restricted to a single site In surrey, but has recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawthorn, rose, honeysucke and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found. A new arrival. Associated with pines Commonly found, on Lamiaceae Infrequently found. First recorded in UK 2011. Associated with Black Horehound. Frequently found. Associated with bar areas on chalky and sandy		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Cydnidae (Sheldbugs) Cydnidae (Sheldbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Benyfinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas sexmaculatus Eremocoris podagricus Heterogaster urticae	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southe	Locally frequently found, on heathland infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. Rowmex and Polygonum Frequently found. Foeds on legumes. Infrequently found. Foed son legumes. Infrequently found. A recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawthorn, rose, honeysucke and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found. A new arrival. Associated with pines Commonly found, on Lamiaceae Infrequently found. First recorded in UK 2011. Associated with Black Horehound. Frequently found. Associated with bare areas on chalky and sandy ground. Commonly found on nettles		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Lydnidae (Shieldbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs)	Alydus calcaratus Beryfinus hirticornis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas sexmaculatus Eremocoris podagricus Heterogaster urticae Ischnodemus sabuleti Rieldocerys resedae	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal	Locally frequently found, on heathland infrequently found. Local to dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Peeds on legumes. Infrequently found. Feed son legumes. Infrequently found. A recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawthorn, rose, honeysucke and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found. A new arrival. Associated with pines Commonly found, on Lamiacese Infrequently found. First recorded in UK 2011. Associated with Black Horehound. Frequently found. Associated with bare areas on chalky and sandy ground. Commonly found on a variety of trees and bushes Commonly found on a variety of trees and bushes		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
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120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTE	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Cydnidae (Squashbugs) Cydnidae (Sheldbugs) Cydnidae (Sheldbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Mygaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Alydus calcaratus Beryfinus hirticomis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas becolor Heterogaster urticae Ischnodemus sabuleti Kleidocerys resedae Nysius senecionis Peritrechus geniculatus Scolopostethus grandis Stygnocoris sabulosus Trapezonotus dispar Adelphocoris lineolatus Amblytylus nasutus Atractotomus parvulus Biepharidopterus angulatus Calocoris stysi Campyloneura virgula Capsus ater Charagochilus gylenhalii Closterotomus norwegicus Deraeocoris lutescens Dicyphus globulifer Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus Harpocera thoracica Heterotoma planictornis Leptopterna dolabrata Llocoris tripustulatus Llocoris flavoquadrimaculatus Harpocera thoracica Heterotoma planictornis Leptopterna dolabrata Llocoris tripustulatus	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 RDB 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Univer	Locally frequently found, on heathland infrequently found. Local to dry, soarsely vegetated areas. Commonly found. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. On Burnes and floygonum Frequently found. For many rearrise it was restricted to a single site in Surrey, but has meently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on heathborn, rose, honeyoutske and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found, a new curvoir in Associated with pines Commonly found, on Lamiaceae infrequently found, and was a service of the state infrequently found. Associated with box in the service Commonly found, on Italiaceae infrequently found, and service Commonly found on a rettes Commonly found on a variety of trees and bucktes Commonly found on a variety of trees and bucktes Commonly found on a variety of trees and bucktes Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in grassland habitats Commonly found on a variety of trees and other vegetation litter at the bottom of hedgerows and in woodland. Thought to feed on fungl growing on dead vegetable matter: Commonly found on the ground, often at the roots of heather. Little is known about its development. Commonly found. The Larval food plants are all Fabaceae, although the adults may be on Asteraceae. Commonly found. The larval food plants are all Fabaceae, although the adults may be on Asteraceae. Commonly found. In cours on thy open areas such as heathland and downland. Commonly found, in the larval food plants are all Fabaceae, although the adults may be on Asteraceae. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees Commonly found, on Cours on the plant infrequently found, on bestivens was detailed. Commonly found, on Cours on the p	RDS 1	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA 120	Alydidae Rerytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Cydnidae (Shieldbugs) Cydnidae (Shieldbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Myagaeidae (Groundbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Alydus calcaratus Berytinus hirticomis Anthocoris nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Corous marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas sexmaculatus Eremocoris podagricus Heterogaster urticae Ischnodemus sabuleti Kleidocerys resedae Nysius senecionis Peritrechus geniculatus Scolopostethus grandis Stygnocoris sabulosus Trapezonotus dispar Adelphocoris lineolatus Amblytylus nasutus Atractotomus parvulus Blepharidopterus angulatus Capous ster Calocoris stysi Campyloneura virgula Capsus ater Charagochilus gyllenhalii Closterotomus nonwegicus Deraeocoris flavilinea Deraeocoris flavilinea Deraeocoris fluescens Dicyphus alobulifer Dryophilicoris flavoquadrimaculatus Harpocera thoracica Heterotoma planicornis Leptopterma dolabrata Liccoris tripustulatus Lygus pratensis	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 RDB 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Locally frequently found, on healthand infrequently found, to cours on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as plinks and other plant bugs. Frequently found. Commonly found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Feeds on legumes. Frequently found. For many years it was restricted to a single site in Surrey, but has recently spread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawhorn, rose, honeysuckle and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. For the feed of the feed	RDS 1	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA (Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA 120	Alydidae Berytinidae (Stiltbugs) Cimicidae (Flowerbugs) Coreidae (Squashbugs) Cydnidae (Sheldbugs) Lygaeidae (Groundbugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Alydus calcaratus Beryfinus hirticornis Anthocor's nemorum Ceraleptus lividus Coreus marginatus Coriomeris denticulatus Gonocerus acuteangulatus Leptoglossus occidentalis Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas bicolor Tritomegas sexmaculatus Eremocoris podagricus Heterogaster urticae Ischnodemus sabuleti Kleidocerys resedae Nysius senecionis Peritrechus geniculatus Scolopostethus grandis Stygnocoris sabulosus Trapezonotus dispar Adelphocoris lineolatus Amblytylus nasutus Atractotomus parvulus Biepharidopterus angulatus Calocoris stysi Campyloneura virgula Capsus ater Charagochilus gylenhalii Closterotomus norwegicus Deraeocoris flavilinea Deraeocoris lutescens Dicyphus annulatus Dicyphus globulifer Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus Harpocrat horacica Heterotoma planicornis Leptopterna dolabrata Liocoris tripustulatus Lygus pratensis	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 RDB 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Universal	Locally frequently found, on healthand infrequently found, to cour on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as plaids and other plant bugs. Frequently found. Commonly found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. On Rumex and Polygonum Frequently found. Freds on legumes. Infrequently found. For many years it was restricted to a single site in Surrey, but has recently apread throughout the south-east. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawdhorn, rose, honeyactile and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found. An earlied with box, it now occurs on hawdhorn, rose, honeyactile and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits. Increasingly frequently found. An earlied with box it now for the following found for the following found. First recorded in UX 2011. Associated with Black Horehound. First recorded with but and shall shall be found for the following found on nettles Commonly found. Associated with bare areas on chalky and sandy ground. Commonly found on ettles Commonly found on a variety of trees and bushes Commonly found on a variety of trees and bushes Commonly found, Associated with bailtas. Reed Beds. Commonly found on a variety of trees and bushes Commonly found, Associated with bailtas. Commonly found, and on a great and the several found in the following found for the ground on the ground, of the following found for the ground, on a great and the vegetation litter at the bottom of hedgerows and in woodland. Thought to feed on fungi growing on dead eyeable matter. Commonly found, and the several found on the ground, often at the roots of heather. Little is known about its development. Commonly found, associated with grasses Commonly found, on follage of broadleaf trees Commonly found, on follage of broadleaf trees Commonly found, on follage of broadleaf trees Commonly found, associated with grasses Commonly found, associated with grasses Commonly found, on heathers see fall be applied. Most records are for speciments beaten of the follage of Sycamore Acer secuedual ana	RDS 1	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern

	Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Neolygus contaminatus	1	2		Universal	Commonly found on Birch, Betula species		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Neolygus viridis	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. Feeds on a variety of woody plant species, including Oak, Alder Buckthorn and Lime.		
	Miridae (Capsid Bugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Notostira elongata Orthops kalmii	1	2		Southern Widespread Universal	Commonly found, associated with grasses		
(Bugs)	Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Ortnops kaimii	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. On several species of Apiaceae, the eggs are laid in the flower-head.		
	Miridae (Capsid Bugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Phytocoris longipennis Phytocoris varipes		2		Universal Southern Widespread	Frequently found Commonly found associated with grasses		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Pilophorus perplexus	1	2		Southern Restricted	Locally frequently found. Feeds on aphids on deciduous trees.		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Pinalitus cervinus	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. The adults and young suck the sap of trees through the foliage.		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Plagiognathus arbustorum	0	1		Universal	Commonly found. On a variety of herbaceous plants		
	Miridae (Capsid Bugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Plagiognathus chrysanthemi Stenodema calcarata	1	2		Universal Universal	Commonly found. On a variety of herbaceous plants Commonly found. Associated with grasses		
	Miridae (Capsid Bugs) Miridae (Capsid Bugs)	Stenodema laevigata Stenotus binotatus	1	2		Universal	Commonly found associated with grasses		
	Nabidae (Camselbugs)	Himacerus apterus	-	2		Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Associated with grasses. Commonly found. It is predacious on small insects and mites living		
(Bugs) 120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Nabidae (Damselbugs)	Himacerus major	1	2		Universal	on trees. Commonly found in grassland habitats		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Nabidae (Damselbugs)	Himacerus mirmicoides	1	2		Southern Widespread	Commonly found. In grassland habitats		
	Nabidae (Damselbugs) Nabidae (Damselbugs)	Nabis ferus Nabis limbatus	1	1		Southern Widespread Universal	Commonly found. Associated with grasslands. Commonly found, in grassland habitats		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Nabidae (Damselbugs)	Nabis rugosus		2		Universal	Commonly found in grassland habitats		
	Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs) Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs)	Aelia acuminata Dolycoris baccarum	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Southern Restricted Universal	Commonly found, associated with grasses Commonly found. On a variety of herbaceous plants.		Least Concern Least Concern
	Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs)	Eurydema oleracea	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Restricted	Infrequently found. It feeds on the leaves of various crucifers,		Least Concern
(Bugs)							especially horse-radish and garlic mustard. Perhaps increased in recent years.		
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs)	Legnotus limbosus	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Commonly found. Associated with bedstraws, especially goose grass and lady's bedstraw.		Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs)	Palomena prasina	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found on a variety of herbaceous plants		Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (Bugs)	Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs)	Pentatoma rufipes	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found It occurs on a variety of deciduous trees, the adults feeding, at least partially, on other insects.		Least Concern
120 HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA	Pentatomidae (Sheildbugs)	Podops inuncta	1	2	Least Concern		Frequently found. in dry grassland habitats.		Least Concern
	Rhopalidae Rhopalidae	Corizus hyoscyami Corizus hyoscyami	1	2			Commonly found, but local. Rest Harrow. Commonly found, but local. Rest Harrow.		
	Rhopalidae Scutelleridae (Shieldbugs)	Rhopalus subrufus Euryeaster testudinaria	1	2	Least Concern		Commonly found. Often on St John's-wort Hypericum		Least Concern
	Tingidae (Lacebugs)	Derephysia foliacea	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Frequently found. Local, associated with grasses Frequently found, but local. Associated with Ivy.		Least Concern
	Tingidae (Lacebugs) Tingidae (Lacebugs)	Kalama tricornis Tingis ampliata	0	1			Locally frequently found. On dry, often sparsely vegetated soils Commonly found on Creeping Thistle Cirsium arvense		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)	Cercopidae (Froghoppers)	Neophilaenus lineatus	0	1		Universal	Commonly found. On grasses		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs) 130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)		Philaenus spumarius Anaceratagallia ribauti	1	2		Universal Southern Widespread	Commonly found. On a variety of trees and herbaceous plants Frequently found. In dry grasslands on a range of plants.		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)	Cicadellidae (Leafhoppers)	lassus lanio	0	1		Universal	Commonly found on oak		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)	Delphacidae (Planthoppers)	Asiraca clavicornis	1	2		Southern Restricted	Locally Frequently found. On grasses. Apparently much declined but still frequent in the London district.		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)		Hyledelphax elegantulus	1	2		Universal	Commonly found.		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)		Stenocranus minutus	1	2		Southern Widespread	It occurs on grass in woods and meadows. Common in the southern half of Britain.		
130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs) 130 HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA (Bugs)		Issus coleoptratus Centrotus cornutus	1	2		Southern Widespread Universal	Frequently Found. Associated with ivy Hedera helix Frequently found, but local, feed on sap of oak.		
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and		Adela reaumurella	0	1			Commonly found. The larvae feed on leaf litter.		
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Adelidae	Cauchas fibulella	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. The larvae feed in the seed capsules of		
Moths)			•	-			Germander Speedwell and on the leaves.		
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Adelidae	Cauchas rufimitrella	0	1		Universal	Commonly found. The larvae feed on Brassicaceae.		
	Adelidae	Nemophora metallica	1	2		Southern Widespread	Locally infrequently found. The larvae feed on the seeds and leaves		
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths)	Eilema griseola	1	2		Southern Widespread	of Scabious. Frequently found. The larvae feed on lichens growing on bark,		
Moths)	Asstiidae (Tiess Maths)		1	2 Mationally Scarce			usually in damp areas.	Matianally Coarse	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctildae (Tiger Moths)	Euplagia quadripunctaria	1	2 Nationally Scarce		Southern Restricted	Jersey Tiger Moth. Infrequently found. The larva feeds on the leaves of a range of herbs.	Nationally Scarce	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths)	Miltochrista miniata	1	3					
Moths)		Wiltocilista illillata	1	2		Southern Widespread	Common The larva feeds on lichens growing on old trees.		
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and		Tyria jacobaeae		2		Southern Widespread Universal	Common The larva feeds on lichens growing on old trees. The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort.	Section 41 species	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae	1	2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort.	Section 41 species	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana	1	2 2		Universal Southern Widespread	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae	1	2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort.	Section 41 species Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana	1 1 1	2 2		Universal Southern Widespread	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella	1 1 1	2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b		Universal Southern Widespread Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella	1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2	ı	Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea	1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b	ı	Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhils throughout Britain.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2	I	Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Harly Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella	1 1 1 1 1 1 0	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2	I	Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhilis throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristelia Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1	1	Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhilis throughout Britain. Commonly found, The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in Parsaideds. Commonly found, in prasslands.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2		Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae.	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristelia Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1		Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhilis throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses.	·	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2		Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctiidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Harly Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover.	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2		Universal Southern Widespread Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes.	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2		Universal Southern Widespread Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites.	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2		Universal Southern Widespread Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes.	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhils throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites.	Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2		Universal Southern Widespread Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvaee feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvaee feed on Labaites.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Other abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Combidae Crambidae Combidae Combidae Combidae Clachidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekelia Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminelia Agriphila tristelia Chrysoteuchia culmelia Crambus lathonielius Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubelia Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentelia Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce c		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhils throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Other abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labalites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labalites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on tabalites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Combidae Crambidae Combidae Combidae Combidae Clachidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larva	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Combidae Crambidae Combidae Combidae Combidae Clachidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekelia Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminelia Agriphila tristelia Chrysoteuchia culmelia Crambus lathonielius Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubelia Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentelia Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce c		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaf of a number of species of grass. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larva feeds on a variety of low-growing plants.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Combidae Combidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths) Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekelia Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminelila Agriphila tristelia Chrysoteuchia culmelia Crambus lathonielius Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubelia Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentelia Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce c 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Other abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feed on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larvae feeds on a variety of leagunes.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Geometridae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce c 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Commonly found. The larvae mines the leaf of a number of species of grass. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on bedstraws. Green Carpet Moth. Frequently found. The larvae feeds on bedstraws.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Grambidae Crambidae Crambidae Crambidae Grambidae Grambidae Grambidae Grambidae Geometridae (Looper Moths) Geometridae (Looper Moths) Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Coolostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce c 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common I found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Green Carpet Moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Geometridae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce c 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhils throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Other abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on beating in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larvae feeds on bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Geometridae Coper Moths) Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Coolostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larvae feed on the stens of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common I found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Green Carpet Moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Grambidae Crambidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodiata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 UK BAP species		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Very frequently found. Wariety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaf of a number of species of grass. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larva feeds on bedstraws. Pupile-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws and related plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on species of grass. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on species of grass.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Gelechidae Gelechidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodiata Xanthorhoe spadicearia	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaf of a number of species of grass. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feeds on sallow. Yellow shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larvae feed on bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws and related plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of low-growing plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feeds on separe feed on sallow and aspen.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Grambidae Crambidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodiata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 UK BAP species		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larvae feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Other abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Locally commonly found. The larvae feed on babaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larva feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedistraws. Purgle-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedistraws and related plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feeds on species of vert and clower. Red Win-spot Carpet Moth. Commonly found. Larva feeds on species of vert and clower.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Geometridae Gelechildae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodiata Xanthorhoe spadicearia	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally requently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of low-growing plants. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. Larva feeds on a range of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae mines the stems of grass.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila straminella Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta aurata Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodilata Xanthorhoe spadicearia Glyphipterix simpliciella	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larva feeds on bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws and related plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feeds on a species of vetch and clover. Red Yun-spot Carpet Moth. Commonly found. Larvae feeds on a range of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae mine the stems of grass.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LE	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodilata Xanthorhoe spadicearia Glyphipterix simpliciella Phyllonorycter corylifoliella Ochlodes sylvanus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 4 UK BAP species 1 2 2 1 1		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Other abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feed on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally requently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common the larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found, possibly also a migrant. The larva feeds on bedstraws. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Green Carpet Moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws and related plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on a range of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae mines within the leaves of a number of different rosaceous tree	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodiata Xanthorhoe spadicearia Glyphipterix simpliciella Phyllonorycter corylifoliella	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larva feeds on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. The larva feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on Labaites. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow Shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of low-growing plants. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of low-growing plants. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of decorated plants. The larvae feed on sallow and aspen. Commonly found. The	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
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140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Arctidae (Tiger Moths) Choruetidae Cosmopterigidae Crambidae Gelechiidae Gelechiidae Geometridae (Looper Moths)	Tyria jacobaeae Anthophila fabriciana Pancalia leuwenhoekella Agriphila geniculea Agriphila straminella Agriphila tristella Chrysoteuchia culmella Crambus lathoniellus Evergestis forficalis Oncocera semirubella Pleuroptya ruralis Pyrausta aurata Pyrausta purpuralis Elachista argentella Helcystogramma rufescens Cabera exanthemata Camptogramma bilineata Chiasmia clathrata Colostygia pectinataria Cosmorhoe ocellata Lomaspilis marginata Lomographa temerata Scotopteryx chenopodilata Xanthorhoe spadicearia Glyphipterix simpliciella Phyllonorycter corylifoliella Ochlodes sylvanus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 4 UK BAP species 1 2 2 1 1		Universal	The Cinnabar moth. Commonly found. Larvae feed on Ragwort. Nettle Tap. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of Stinging Nettle. Very locally frequently found. Associated with Hairy Violet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various grasses. Widespread in dry pasture and coastal sandhills throughout Britain. Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses. Commonly found, in grasslands. Commonly found, The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the stems of various grasses. Very frequently found. Variety of habitats. On Brassicaceae. Locally commonly found. The larvae feeds on common Bird's-foot trefoil and white clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Locally frequently found. The larvae feed on Labaltes. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Frequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of various grasses. Common The larva feeds on sallow. Yellow shell Moth. Commonly found. Caterpillar feeds on a variety of low-growing plants. Latticed Heath. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws. Purple-bar moth. Crequently found. The larvae feed on the leaves of bedstraws and related plants. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of legumes. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Shaded Broad-bar moth. Frequently found. The larvae feed on a range of herbaccus plants. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species. Commonly found. The larvae feed on the leaves of a variety of woody species	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	
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140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Lycaenidae (Blue Butterflies)	Aricia agestis	0	1	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Brown Argus butterfly. Frequently found but local. A species associated with calcareous grassland, where the caterpillars feed on rockrose. or heathland/ heathy woodland, where they feed on
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Lycaenidae (Blue Butterflies)	Celastrina argiolus	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	cranesbill and storksbill. The larvae are attended by ants. Holly Blue butterfly. Commonly found. There are two generations a year, larvae of the first feeding principally on the flowers of holly
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Lycaenidae (Blue Butterflies)	Lycaena phlaeas	0	1	Least Concern	Universal	and of the second on buds of ivy. Small Copper butterfly. Locally frequently found The larva feeds on
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Lycaenidae (Blue Butterflies)	Polyommatus icarus	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	various species of sorrel growing in open situations. Common Blue butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on
Moths)		Ormida antiqua	1	2			various legumes, especially bird's-foot trefoil. Vapourer moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on most
Moths)	Lymantriidae (Tussock Moths)	Orgyia antiqua	1	2		Universal	deciduous trees and shrubs.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Lyonetiidae	Lyonetia clerkella	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. The larva mines the leaves of various rosaceous trees.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nepticulidae	Stigmella aurella	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. The larvae mine within the leaves of bramble and
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nepticulidae	Stigmella ulmivora	0	1		Southern Widespread	other rosaceous plants. The larvae mine within the leaves of elm. Common throughout
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Acronicta rumicis	1	2 A UK BAP species		Universal	much of England and Wales. The Knot Grass moth. Commonly found. The bristly larvae feed on a
Moths)				·			range of trees, shrubs and low plants.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Autographa gamma	1	2		Migrant	Silver Y moth. Migrant. Very commonly found. It flies readily by day and can be seen at dusk hovering over nectar sources.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Calophasia lunula	1	2		Southern Restricted	Frequently found, but local. Larva feeds on Toadflaxes.
	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Eremobia ochroleuca	1	2		Southern Widespread	The Dusky Sallow.Commonly found. The larvae feed on grasses.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Euclidia glyphica	1	2		Universal	Burnet Companion moth. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on
Moths)	,						trefoils and clovers.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Orthosia cerasi	1	2		Universal	Common Quaker moth. Commonly found. The larva feeds on trees such as oak, sallow and hazel.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Pseudoips prasinana	1	2		Southern Widespread	Common The larvae feed on oak, birch, beech and other deciduous trees.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Noctuidae (Cut-worm Moths)	Rivula sericealis	1	2		Southern Restricted	Straw Dot moth. Commonly found. The larvae feed on various
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Aglais urticae	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	grasses. Small Tortoishell. Commonly found. The larvae feed on common
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Ashantana kanasana		2	Land Course	Habaaaal	nettle, living communally.
Moths)			1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Ringlet butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on grass.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Inachis io	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Peacock butterfly. Commonly found. The larvae feed on common nettle, living communally.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Inachis io	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Peacock butterfly. Commonly found. The larvae feed on common
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Maniola jurtina	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	nettle, living communally. Meadow Brown butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on
Moths)							many species of grass, preferring the finer varieties. It occurs in
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Melanargia galathea	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	open grassy situations. Marbled White. Frequently found. The larvae feed on a number of
Moths)							grass species where there is a tussocky structure comprising coarser and finer grasses.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Pararge aegeria	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Speckled Wood butterfly. Commonly found. Associated with shady woodlands, although it still requires patches of sunlight. The larva
							feeds on grasses, usually in sheltered situations such as woodland and scrub.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Polygonia c-album	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Comma butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the leaves of nettle, elm and hop.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Pyronia tithonus	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Gatekeeper butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Nymphalidae (Nymphalid, Fritillary and Brown Buterflies)	Vanessa atalanta	1	2	Least Concern	Migrant	grasses, narrow-bladed species being preferred. Red Admiral butterfly. Commonly found. Migrant. The larva feeds
Moths)	Ochsenheimeriidae		0	1			on nettle. The adult is a migrant and can turn up almost anywhere.
Moths)			-			•	mining the lower stem.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Oecophoridae	Alabonia geoffrella	1	2		Southern Widespread	The larvae develop in dead wood and have been recorded from hazel and sallow. Locally common in much of England and Wales.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Oecophoridae	Carcina quercana	1	2		Universal	Common The larva feeds on leaves of various deciduous trees.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Anthocharis cardamines	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Orange Tip butterfly. Commonly found and highly mobile. The larvae
Moths)							feed on the flowers and developing seed pods of the taller-growing Brassicacaea, especially lady's smock, Cardamine sp. and hedge
							mustard, Alliaria petiolata.
140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and							
	Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Gonepteryx rhamni	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	Brimstone butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Gonepteryx rhamni Pieris brassicae	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)		Pieris brassicae	1				buckthorns.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, prefering those growing in damp and sheltered areas.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae	1 1 1	2 2 2	Least Concern	Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae	1 1 1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, prefering those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta	1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, prefering those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingless and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta	1 1 1	2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingess and remain in the larval case which is made
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus	1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, prefering those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingless and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Motts) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla	1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, prefering those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingless and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Motts) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella	1 1 1 1 0	2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-weined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, referring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella	1 1 1 1 0 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in souther Britain.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella	1 1 1 1 0 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, prefering those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingless and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, referring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The arry stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Motts)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 1 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 1 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-velned White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larva are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, referring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The arry faegs are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-weined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, referring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The arry afeas are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related speeds feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of speeds of clover.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related speeds feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-weined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are winges and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larvae feed in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feed on blackthorn, spinning the leaves.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the main in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are selieved to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern england. Commonly found. The larvae feed in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the males and the from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larva are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the stems and flowerheads of species of st. John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various species of \$t. John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Portricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-weined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, referring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The arry stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern england. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on various species of St John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the males and the found of the females are winges and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. Feeds on the leaves of a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larvae feed in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feed on blackthorn, spinning the leaves. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on sarious species of 5t John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on sour sour species of force. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the flower buds and shoots of rose.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Portricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the males and the form lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larva ere believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larva are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larva feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larva feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larva feeds on two various species of St John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-weined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, referring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of St John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria Argyresthia spinosella	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related speeds feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on backthorn, spinning the leaves. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems and shoots of rose. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on various species of St John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on shoots of blackthorn. The larvae mine developing flower-shoots of blackthorn. Widespread and common in England and Walles, local in eastern Scotland. Wigrant The larvae feeds on various species of crucifer. A migrant
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis milliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria Argyresthia spinosella	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, perferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the males and the found of the females are wingeds and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related speeds feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed in feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems and shoots of rose. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on shoots of blackthorn, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on resources of such plackthorn. Widespread and common in England and Wales, local in eastern Scotland.
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria Argyresthia spinosella Plutella xylostella Scythropia crataegella	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are winged, but the females are winges and remain in the larval case which is made from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larva are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larva feeds on various species of \$1 John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commo
Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths)	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria Argyresthia spinosella Piutella xylostella Scythropia crataegella Yponomeuta cagnagella	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated cabbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the same from lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related species feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larva are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the British list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of dover. Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larva feeds on blackthorn, spinning the leaves. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and shoots of rose. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems of St John's-wort, spinning a terminal shoot. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the steeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seeds of ash and the berries of privet. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the seed
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Moths) 140 LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies and Moths)	Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Pieridae (White Butterflies) Psychidae Pterophoridae Pterophoridae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Pyralidae Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Moths) Tortricidae (Leaf-roller Mo	Pieris brassicae Pieris napi Pieris napi Pieris rapae Psyche casta Merrifieldia baliodactylus Stenoptilia pterodactyla Crambus pascuella Homoeosoma sinuella Scoparia pyralella Celypha lacunana Cochylis atricapitana Cochylis molliculana Grapholita compositella Hedya nubiferana Hedya pruniana Lathronympha strigana Notocelia cynosbatella Pseudargyrotoza conwagana Argyresthia albistria Argyresthia spinosella Plutella xylostella Scythropia crataegella Yponomeuta cagnagella Yponomeuta evonymella Zygaena lonicerae Anobium fulvicorne Ochina ptinoides	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal	buckthorns. Large White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on various wild crucifers and legumes as well as cultivated calbage. Green-veined White. Commonly found. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and shettered areas. Small White butterfly, Commonly found. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common A sexually dimorphic moth; the males are winged, but the females are wingeds and the males and the form lengths of dried grass. Locally commonly found. The larva feeds on Marjoram. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The larva feeds on the flowers of germander speedwell. Commonly found. The early stages are apparently undescribed, but related speeds feed on grasses. The larva feeds in the rootstocks of plantain. Locally common in southern Britain. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems of Ragworts. The larva feeds in the flowerheads of bristly oxtongue. A recent addition to the Britain list, now established in parts of south-eastern England. Commonly found. The larva feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feed on a range of deciduous shrubs. Commonly found. The larvae feeds in the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the stems and flowerheads of species of clover. Commonly found. The larvae feeds on the stems of privet. Commonly f
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A UK BAP species

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Nationally Scarce b

150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Catapion seniculus	1	2			Southern Widespread (Commonly found, On Trifolium species, mainly T. hybridum and			
								possibly Medicago spp. Larvae in stems.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Holotrichapion pisi	1	2				Commonly found. Associated with Medicago species, larvae develop			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Ischnopterapion loti	1	2				in vegetative buds. Commonly found, on Bird's-foot Trefoil Lotus corniculatus			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Malvapion malvae	1	2				Frequently found. On mallow Malva species			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Oxystoma pomonae	1	2				Frequently found. On Yellow Vetchling Lathyrus pratensis			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Perapion hydrolapathi	1	2				Commonly found, on dock Rumex species			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Perapion violaceum	1	2				Commonly found, on dock Rumex species			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils) Apionidae (Weevils)	Protapion apricans Protapion fulvipes	1	2				Commonly found, on Red Clover Trifolium pratense Commonly found, on clover Trifolium repens & T. hybridum			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Apionidae (Weevils)	Taeniapion urticarium	1	2				on Stinging Nettle Urtica dioica			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Bruchididae (Seed Weevils)	Bruchidius imbricornis	1	2				Locally frequently found. A very recent discovery. Associated with			
								Goat's Rue Calega officinalis. Larvae develop and pupate in the			
								seeds.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Bruchididae (Seed Weevils) Bruchididae (Seed Weevils)	Bruchidius varius	1	2				Commonly found, on clover Trifolium pratense & T. medium			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Bruchididae (Seed Weevils)	Bruchus loti Bruchus rufimanus	1 .	2				Commonly found, on Bird's-foot Trefoil Lotus corniculatus Commonly found. On Yellow Vetchling Lathyrus pratensis. also on			
150 COLLOT TERM (Decries)	bracinalate (seed weevis)	Di della Fallifalia		-				stored legume crops.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Bruchididae (Seed Weevils)	Bruchus rufipes	1	2			Southern Restricted 0	Commonly found. On Fabaceae.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Buprestidae	Trachys scrobiculatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce a				Very local and infrequently found. The larvae are leaf miners of	Nationally Scarce a		
								Ground Ivy Glechoma hederacea and possibly other species of			
								Labiatae. The adults are difficult to find and the species may be under recorded.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Byturidae (Raspberry Beetles)	Byturus ochraceus	1	2				under recorded. Infrequently found. Widespread, but local, ? on Bramble			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Byturidae (Raspberry Beetles)	Byturus tomentosus	1	2				Commonly found, on Rosaceae			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Cantharis decipiens	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found, most frequently near woodland		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Cantharis rustica	0	1	Least Concern			Commonly found, in a variety of grassland habitats		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Malthinus flaveolus	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found, on the foliage of trees and shrubs. The larvae		Least Concern	
450 COLFORTERA (Re-all-a)	Country Island (Colubba Doubles)	A de la la la companya de la company		2	1			probably develop in dead wood.		Land Conserve	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Malthinus seriepunctatus	1 .	2	Least Concern			Commonly found, in broadleaf woodland habitats. The larvae probably develop in dead wood.		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Rhagonycha fulva	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found. In a wide variety of habitats.		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Rhagonycha lignosa	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found, on the foliage of trees and shrubs		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Rhagonycha limbata	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found. In grassland habitats		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	Rhagonycha lutea	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern			Commonly found but local. It prefers woodland margins with long	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Amara ovata	1	2	Least Concern			grass and scrub. Both larvae and adults are probably predatory. Commonly found. Feeds on seeds.		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Anchomenus dorsalis	0	1	least Concern			Commonly found. Teeds on seeds. Commonly found. Open, disturbed areas.		least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Badister bullatus	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Bembidion lampros	1	2	Least Concern		Universal	Commonly found, on open dry soils, including arable land		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Demetrias atricapillus	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found. In grassland habitats and cereal fields.		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Microlestes maurus	1	2	least Concern			Commonly found. Associated with leaf litter on dry soils.		least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Microlestes minutulus	0	1	Least Concern			Rarely found. A recent addition to the UK species list, coastal.		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Notiophilus biguttatus	1 .	2	Least Concern			Spreading in UK. Associated with dry vegetation litter. Very commonly found. In many different habitats, including		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Notiophilus palustris	0	1	least Concern			very commonly found. In many different nabitats, including Commonly found.		least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Notiophilus quadripunctatus	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	NS		Local and infrequently found. Associated with sparsely vegetated	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern NS	
			-					ground such as woodland tracks, heathland, undercliffs and the	,		
							9	sides of drainage ditches. It is predatory and may prefer acidic soils.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Panagaeus bipustulatus	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	least Concern	NC		Infrequently found. Associated with sparsely vegetated sandy of chalky soils.	Nationally Scarce b	least Concern NS	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Paradromius linearis	1 :	2	Least Concern	NS		cnaiky soils. Commonly found, in grassland habitats		NS Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Philorhizus melanocephalus	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Scybalicus oblongiusculus	1	2 RDB1	RDB 3	NR	Southern Restricted 1	Infrequently found. Dry places. Probably a seed feeder.	RDB1	RDB3 NR	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Syntomus obscuroguttatus	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found. Found in moss and litter on heavy soils in damp		Least Concern	
450 COLFORTERA (Re-all-a)	Combides (Consul Bootles)	Contract to the second of the		2	1			situations.		Look Conserve	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Syntomus truncatellus	1 .	2	Least Concern	NS		Frequently found. Associated with bare and revegetating ground in fields and woodlands.		Least Concern NS	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Carabidae (Ground Beetles)	Trechus obtusus	1 :	2	Least Concern			Commonly found. In a variety of open habitats.		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Clytus arietis	0	1			Southern Widespread 0	Commonly found in woods and hedgerows. The larvae breed in dry			
								dead wood.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Grammoptera ruficornis	1	2				Commonly found in woodland habitats. Larvae develop in small twigs.			
								twigs.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Reetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Paracorymbia fulva	0	1 RDB 3				locally frequently found. Adults visit flowers. Not always found in	RDB 3		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Paracorymbia fulva	0	1 RDB 3			Southern Restricted L	Locally frequently found. Adults visit flowers. Not always found in areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems.	RDB 3		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Paracorymbia fulva Phytoecia cylindrica	0	1 RDB 3 1 Nationally Scarce b			Southern Restricted L Southern Widespread I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open	RDB 3 Nationally Scarce b		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica	0 :				Southern Restricted L Southern Widespread I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbellifer stems in open graslands			
			0 :				Southern Restricted Southern Widespread S	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus	0 :				Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica	0 :				Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread C Southern Widespread C	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in unbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adult's visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adult's are			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus	0 :				Southern Widespread f Southern Widespread f Southern Widespread f Southern Widespread (Southern Widespread (areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom.			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris	0 :		Least Concern		Southern Widespread I Universal	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herhaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa	0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		Least Concern		Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Couthern Widespread Universal	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium		Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris	0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Outhern Widespread Universal Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herhaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium			
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Allica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex	0		Least Concern Least Concern		Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herhaceous stems. Inferquently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands wood Commonly found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles		Least Concern Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina banksi	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern		Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in thistles Commonly found, it feeds on a range of grasses. Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytocia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocomem hortensis	0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern		Southern Widespread I Universal Universal Southern Widespread I Universal Southern Widespread I Universal Southern Widespread I Universal Universal I Universal I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in unbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, it feeds on a range of grasses. Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants.		Least Concern Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern		Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Univ	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holily or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, of thistles Commonly found, of thistles Commonly found, of thistles Commonly found, or thistles Commonl	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina banksi	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern		Southern Widespread I Universal Southern Widespread I Universal I Universa	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in thistles Commonly found, on thistles Coally irrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina panita	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in unbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Locally requently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibulex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in thistles Commonly found, on thistles Coally irrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Alkica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina palita Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, it freeds on a range of grasses. Locally requently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland Frequently found on clatareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiene Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus labiatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread I Universal Universal I Univer	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in unbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Locally requently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus labiatus Cryptocephalus labiatus Cryptocephalus labiatus Cryptocephalus moraei	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Widespread is Southern Widespread in Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Southern Widespread in Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Southern	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands: Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on foliage of this this this work is the state of the s	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread I Universal I Southern Widespread I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, and willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceus plant. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus labiatus Cryptocephalus labiatus Cryptocephalus labiatus Cryptocephalus moraei	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread is	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in unbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Foreign in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Foreign in short vegetation.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina poricalda Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread I Universal Universal I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Universal I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on the coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infrequently found, order coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of mibelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Trequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally infequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread i Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Universal Southern Widespread i Southern	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found on or accessed the standard of the s	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina pricalcia Chrysolina pricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus in process Cryptocephalus in process Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread i Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widesprea	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, a willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, in thestes Commonly found, in thestes Commonly found, on thistes Commonly found, on thistes Commonly found, on thistes Commonly found, on the coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland Frequently found on calcareous grassiands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, no floage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, no floage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found, no floage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found on hawthorn Crataegus species	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus abiatus Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris lillii	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread is	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herhacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on calcaire and the province of the common this common the common this c	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Aliica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina orizlecia Chrysolina orizlecia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus in praecia compositio compositi	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in thistles Commonly found, in theeds on a range of grasses. Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceus plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Datais of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, no foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The probably at the roots. Frequently found. Phytophagous. Associated with ragwort	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Chyptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus myochaeridis Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread in	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on a commonly found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on cablatea Cocally infrequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Colapily frequently found. Pred you wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found. Pred you have dead on St. John's Wort growing in short yound. Commonly found on hawthorn Crataegus species Cocally frequently found, Prophagous. Associated with ragwort Senecio	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Aliica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chetocenena hortensis Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus in praei Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Wide	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in thistles Commonly found, in theeds on a range of grasses. Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceus plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Datais of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, no foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The double and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found. The probably at the roots. Frequently found. Phytophagous. Associated with ragwort	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Chyptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus myochaeridis Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea	0 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 0 : 1 : 1	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Southern Widespread i Universal Universal I I Universal I I Universal I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, an willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on a vigarsalands. Feeds on the foliage of unabelifers. Commonly found, on a blaitate Locally infrequently found, in dry grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found on hawthorn Cratageus species Locally frequently found. Phytophagous. Associated with ragwort Senecio Frequently found. Cheen id on phages, feeding on Cardamine, but	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus iabiatus Cryptocephalus iabiatus Cryptocephalus iabiatus Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iiiii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsailis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyliotreta tetrastigma	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread in Universal in Southern Widespread in Sout	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally requently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in Towers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally requently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally requently found. Peige of the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found on hawthorn Crataegus species Locally frequently found, Petgothapagus. Associated with ragwort Senecio Locally frequently found, Feeds on thy. It feeds on the leaves of various umbellifers, especially hogweed. Frequently found, Often in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but also deads and seeds and see	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibieness Chaetocnema horteneis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus mypochaeridis Cryptocephalus mypochaeridis Cryptocephalus mypochaeridis Cryptocephalus mypochaeridis Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris liili Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tunidulus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, and live wisit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on found the grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of interferences Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear probably at the roots. Frequently found, restricted to thistles? Commonly found, restricted to thistles? Commonly found, restricted to thistles? Commonly found, Chen in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but lalos feeds on Reseda. Commonnonly Gound, both often in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but lalos feeds on Reseda.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytocia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryntocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus in properation oricalcia Chytocephalus properation oricalcia Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris liili Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern	NS	Southern Widespread i Universal Southern Widespread i Universal Southern Widespread i Universal Universal Universal Universal I I Universal I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in theeds on a range of grasses. Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceus plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in lowers, especially those of Asteracca. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, no foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, no foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. A poliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. A poliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. A poliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonnly found, restricted to thistles? Locally frequently found. Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonnly found. Onten in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but listed seeds on Reseda. Commonly found. Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may laslo be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus iabiatus Cryptocephalus iabiatus Cryptocephalus iabiatus Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iiiii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsailis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyliotreta tetrastigma	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2	Least Concern	NS NS	Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Widespread i	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, and live wisit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on found the grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of interferences Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear probably at the roots. Frequently found, restricted to thistles? Commonly found, restricted to thistles? Commonly found, restricted to thistles? Commonly found, Chen in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but lalos feeds on Reseda. Commonnonly Gound, both often in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but lalos feeds on Reseda.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytocia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryntocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus in properation oricalcia Chytocephalus properation oricalcia Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris liili Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread in Viniversal Viniversal Inviversal Inviversal Southern Widespread in Viniversal Inviversal Southern Widespread Inviversal Inviversal Southern Restricted in Viniversal Southern Restricted In	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, found, contect coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Locally infequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of imbelifers. Locally infequently found, on ty grasslands. Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found, on a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on eaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear. Locally frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear. Locally frequently found, Peads on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear. Locally frequently found, Peads on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear. Locally frequently found, Chen in damp places, feeding on Cardanine, but also feeds on Reseda. Commonnly found, moducaceae, the larvae probably the test he larvae probably at the relaves probably the tree house. Locally frequently found, Chen in damp places, feeding on Cardanine, but also feeds on Reseda. Locally frequently found, Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may also be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subves Cryptocephalus subves Cryptocephalus process Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris Iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Southern Widespread i Universal	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, in the feeds on a range of grasses. Locally frequently found, often coastal. Feed on a variety of herbaceus plants. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, no foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. Peeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, on foliage, of proadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, Onten in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but also feeds on Reseda. Commonly found, Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may also be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may also be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae. Very commonly found, Associated with Gallium species.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fuivus Cryptocephalus fuivus Cryptocephalus fuivus Cryptocephalus mysolina Cryptocephalus mysolina Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread is outhern Widespread in	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on Labitate Cocally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of Locally frequently found, on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteraca. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on Leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found. Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, produced the roots. Frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Locally frequently found, Preeds on by. It deeds on the leaves of various unbellifers, especially hogweed. Frequently found, often in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but also been on Resedace and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, Agest of cabbages. Commonly found. On thisles	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibige Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus susillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phillotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universa	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, an willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on a vigarsalands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on a blatate Locally infrequently found, in dry grassland Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. Peeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found on hawthorn Cratageus species Locally frequently found. Chen in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but lake feed on Reseda. Commonly found, Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may lable on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may lable on Resedacea made Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, on Malvaccae, the larvae probably aft en the reverse to the sound on foliage of broadleaf trees. Loommonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Loommonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccionelidae (Ladp\underline Beetles) Coccionelidae (Ladp\underline Beetles) Coccionelidae (Ladp\underline Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus suppochaeridis Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halenisis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quaturodecingutata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread in Universal in Winespread in Winesprea	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on a page of grasses. Locally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feed on a variety of herbaceous plants. Commonly found, on Labiatae Commonly found, on Labiatae Commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Astracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Coally frequently found. Pred wale range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, on hawthorn Crataegus species Locally frequently found. Predesion by, It deeds on the leaves of who us unbellifers, especially hogweed. Frequently found, Onten in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but also be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, Apest of cabbages. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees.	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibige Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus susillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phillotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread Southern	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, an willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on found prasslands. Feeds on the foliage of interferences Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on hawborder, the larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found, Cheen is on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural per Commonly found, on hawborder, the larvae probably fed at the roots. Frequently found, Often in damp places, feeding on Cardamine, but also feeds on Reseda. Commonly found, and Apest of cabbages. Commonly found, and Marcae, the larvae probably fed at the roots, the adults on the leaves. Very commonly found	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladfybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus mypochaeridis Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phylliotreta tetrastigma Phylliotreta tetrastigma Phylliotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quatturodecimguttata Chilocorus renipustulatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread in Viniversal Universal Southern Widespread in Viniversal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread in Viniversal Southern Widespread in Vin	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on cabaitae Cocally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on cabaitae Cocally commonly found, in dry grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Cocally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Cocally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found. Peeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, on Awathorn Crataegus species Cocally frequently found, Peeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, Associated with farsiscaceae, but may also be on Resedaea and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, Associated with Gallium species. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonl	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoceia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fuivus Cryptocephalus fuivus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus subiatus Cryptocephalus morael Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyliotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimguttata Chilocous renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Southern Widespread i Winkersal Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae leve in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Coally frequently found. Peeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear probably at the roots. Frequently found, Feeds on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pear probably at the roots. Frequently found, Cheen in damp places, feeding on Cardanine, but also feeds on Reseda. Commonly found, on Abavtoers, the larvae probably fed at the roots. Frequently found, Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may also be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, and Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may also be on Resedacea and Chenopodaceae. Frequently found, on Most often associated with Brassicaceae, but may also be on Resedac	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladfybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus mypochaeridis Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phylliotreta tetrastigma Phylliotreta tetrastigma Phylliotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quatturodecimguttata Chilocorus renipustulatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread in Widespr	areas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbacous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, refects on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, refects on the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on, on Awatoca, the larvae probably at the reverse of avois us unbellifers, especially hogweed. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on Malvaceae, the larvae probably fed at the roots, the adults on the leaves. Very commonly found, on Malvaceae, the larvae probably fed at the roots,	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta phaesa Pespiliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimguttata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winversal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winversal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winversal Universal Southern Widespread I Southern Widespread	infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, and live wisit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on of the grassland found for the foliage of unabelifers. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, Onten in amp places, feeding on Cardamine, but also feeds on Reseda. Commonly found, Associated with frassicaceae, but may also be on Reseda. Commonly found, And In a wide variety of habitats Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on f	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta phaesa Pespiliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimguttata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Widespread i	infrequently found. The larvae live in umbellifer stems in open graslands requently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on foliage of this flie thistory not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on found, person the leaves of the Lily family. An horticultural person the leaves of the lily family. An horticultural person the leaves of the lily family. An horticultural person broadly at the troots. Trequently found, found, Person on the leaves of the lily family. An horticultural person broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on do, on the leaves of the lily family. An horticultural person broadleaf trees to commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on Manyaceae, the la	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta phaesa Pespiliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimguttata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal Universal Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winkersal Universal	interquently found. The larvae live in umbellifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hawthorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on clairate and this of the state of the s	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinelidae (Ladfybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus subject Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris liiii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarusu dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quaturodecimgutata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus Harmonia axyridis	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1	Least Concern		Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Widespread i	interquently found. The larvae live in umbellifer stems in open graslands. Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, and willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on found for grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbellifers. Commonly found, on claimate grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbellifers. Commonly found, on claimate grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Excelly frequently found, On A wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on eaves and larvae probably at the roots. Excelly frequently found, On A maw the range of Fabaceae. Adults on eaves and larvae probably at the roots. Excelly frequently found, On Charles with a second with ragwort Senecio Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Excelly frequently found, On Charles with flowers of the Lily family. An hortcultural pest. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Excelly frequently found, Peeds on hy. It feeds on the leaves of various umbellifers, especially hogweed. Fre	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoecia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocinema hortensis Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Cryptocephalus subjus Derocrepis rufipes Lilloceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta phaesa Pespiliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimguttata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread is Southern Widespread in Widespread i	Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands. Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood wood found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, may be a seem of the flower o	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	Phytoceia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida vibiginosa Chysolina poricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus babiatus Cryptocephalus busilius Derorcepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyliotreta turdulata Podagrica fuscipes Psyllidodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecinguttata Chilocous renipustulatus Harmonia avyridis Harmonia quadripunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winversal Universal Un	Infrequently found. The larvale live in umbelifer stems in open graslands Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, The larvale develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hautstorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thisties Commonly found, on Labiata Cocally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grassland Trequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae proababy at the rost. Frequently found. Propable proable frost. Locally frequently found, Propable proable frost. Locally frequently found. Propable proable frost. Locally frequently found. Propable proable frost. Locally frequently found. Propable proable frost. Locally frequen	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytocia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus suppochaeridis Cryptocephalus pusilius Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Linogitaraus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halenis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quaturodecimgutata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinelia septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus Harmonia quadripunctata Harmonia quadripunctata Hippodamia variegata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread in Viniversal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread in Viniversal Southern Widespread in Southern Widespread	Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands. Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, on Histes Commonly found, on wilkowhere Epibobium Commonly found, on wilkowhere Epibobium Commonly found, on thisties Commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. A pead of challess. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found, on Matorceae, the larvae probably fed at the roots, the adults on the leaves. Frequently found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Formonnly found, on foliage of broa	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoceia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus sibiatus Cryptocephalus suppochaeridis Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Phyliotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta tetrastigma Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimguttat Chilocous renipustulatus Coccinella septempunctata Exochomus quadripunctata Exochomus quadripunctata Hippodarnia variegata Propylea quattuordecimpunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winversal Universal Un	Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands. Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found. The larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on Hautstorn blossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on misules Commonly found, on misules Commonly found, on the larvae of a range of grasses. Commonly found, on the larvae of the state of a variety of herbaceous plants. Cocally infrequently found in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of imbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly found, in dry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of imbelifers. Commonly found, on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially those of Asteracea. Details of life-history not known. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the rost. Frequently found. Propabley at the rost. Frequently found. Propable and the rost. Frequently found. Propable and the rost. Locally f	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytocia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subigilus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Linogitarisus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumiduus Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimgutata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinelia septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus Harmonia axyridis Harmonia quadripunctata Hippodamia variegata Propylea quattuordecimpunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread in Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Invited in Southern Widespread in Southern W	irreas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands. Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, the larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on thawthorn biossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on class and the properties of the	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytoceia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibex Chaetocnema hortensis Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis Cryptocephalus subiatus Cryptocephalus moraei Cryptocephalus pusillus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris iliii Lochmaea crataegi Longitarsus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumidulus Philotreta urduilata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecinguttat Chilocoms reinjustulatus Harmonia avyridis Harmonia avyridis Harmonia quadripunctata Hippodamia variegata Propylea quattuordecimpunctata Psylobora vigintiduopunctata Psylobora vigintiduopunctata Phylobora vigintiduopunctata Phylobora vigintiduopunctata Phylobora vigintiduopunctata Phylobora vigintiduopunctata Phylobora vigintiduopunctata Phylobora vigintiduopunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce b 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread i Southern Widespread i Winversal Universal Un	inrequently found. The larvae live in umbelier stems in open graslands frequently found that local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, the larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on thawthorn biossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on tablatae Locally infrequently found, indry grasslands. Feeds on the foliage of umbelifers. Commonly found, on Labiatae Locally commonly flowed, indry grassland Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially found, indry grassland Frequently found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially found on calcareous grasslands. Adults usually seen in flowers, especially found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Frequently found. The adults and larvae feed on St. John's Wort growing in short vegetation. Commonly found, on foliage of broadleaf trees. Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably at the roots. Frequently found, flowed, on the laws of the Lily family. An horticultural pest. Commonly found on hawthorn Crataegus species Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably found free don't his flowers. Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Adults on leaves and larvae probably found found on hawthorn Crataegus species Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Locally frequently found. On a wide range of Fabaceae. Locally frequently foun	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Cerambycidae (Long-horn Beetles) Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles) Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Phytocia cylindrica Pogonocherus hispidus Rutpela maculata Tetrops praeustus Altica palustris Cassida rubiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Cassida vibiginosa Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina banksi Chrysolina oricalcia Chrysolina polita Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus fulvus Cryptocephalus subigilus Derocrepis rufipes Lilioceris lilii Lochmaea crataegi Linogitarisus dorsalis Neocrepidodera ferruginea Oomorphus concolor Phaedon tumiduus Phyllotreta undulata Podagrica fuscipes Psylliodes chrysocephala Sermylassa halensis Sphaeroderma testaceum Adalia decempunctata Calvia quattuordecimgutata Chilocorus renipustulatus Coccinelia septempunctata Exochomus quadripustulatus Harmonia axyridis Harmonia quadripunctata Hippodamia variegata Propylea quattuordecimpunctata	0	1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 1 1 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 Nationally Scarce b 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Least Concern		Southern Widespread is outhern Widespread in	irreas with dead wood, probably breeds in herbaceous stems. Infrequently found. The larvae live in umbelifer stems in open graslands. Frequently found but local, often on holly or apple, breeds in dead wood Commonly found, adults visit flowers, breeds in tree stumps. Commonly found, the larvae develop in dead twigs. The adults are often found on thawthorn biossom. Commonly found, on willowherb Epilobium Commonly found, on thistles Commonly found, on class and the properties of the	Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	

150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunctata	1	2		U	Jniversal	Commonly found, in dry grassland		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Coccinellidae (Ladybird Beetles)	Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata	1	2			Jniversal	16-spot ladybird. Commonly found, in wet grassland		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Anthonomus rubi Barypeithes pellucidus	1	2			Jniversal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. On herbaceous Rosaceae species. Commonly found on low growing plants.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Cathormiocerus spinosus	1	2 Nationally Scarce b			Jniversal	Locally infrequently found. Associated with grassland, both on sandy	Nationally Scarce b	
								and soils. Phytophagous, probably polyphagous and		
								parthenogenetic. The larvae may feed on plant roots or litter. It has been recorded from the base of Sheeps Sorrel, Bird's-foot Trefoil		
								and Plantain species.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus Dorytomus rufatus	1	2			Jniversal Jniversal	Commonly found, on Brassicaceae. Commonly found, on willows Salix species		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Glocianus distinctus	1	2				Frequently found. On hawkweed Hieracium and hawkbit Leontodon		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Hylesinus toranio Hypera nigrirostris	0	1			Southern Widespread Universal	Commonly found. It occurs on ash, the larvae breed in twigs. Commonly found, on clover, especially Trifolium pratense		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Hypera postica	1	2				Commonly found. Feeds on Fabaceae.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Larinus planus	0	1 Nationally Scarce b		S	outhern Restricted	Infrequently found in grassland habitats. Phytophagous. Associated	Nationally Scarce b	
								with Creeping Thistle Cirsium arvense, Meadow Thistle C. dissectum, Marsh Thistle C. palustre, Spear Thistle C. vulgare and Musk Thistle		
								Carduus nutans.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Magdalis cerasi	0	1 Nationally Scarce b		S	outhern Widespread	Locally frequently found. Primarily associated with oak, though also	Nationally Scarce b	
								found on species of Rosaceae, particularly blackthorn, hawthorn, pear, apple and rowan. The larvae feed internally in dead twigs and		
								small branches.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Mecinus pascuorum Mecinus pyraster	1	2			Jniversal Jniversal	Commonly found, on Ribwort Plantain Plantago lanceolata Commonly found, on Ribwort Plantain Plantago lanceolata		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Microplontus campestris	1	2 Nationally Scarce b				Frequently found. It occurs in open areas, usually on calcareous	Nationally Scarce b	
								soils, the larvae developing in the receptacles of oxeye daisy. Local in		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Nedyus quadrimaculatus	1	2		L	Jniversal	southern England and Wales. Commonly found, on Stinging Nettle Urtica dioica.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Otiorhynchus ovatus	1	2		U	Jniversal	Frequently found. On sandy soils		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Phyllobius oblongus Phyllobius pomaceus	1	2			Jniversal	Locally frequently found. On a variety of tree foliage. Comonly found. On Stinging Nettle Urtica dioica		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Phyllobius pyri	1	2			Jniversal	Commonly found, on a variety of tree species		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Phyllobius roboretanus Rhinocyllus conicus	1	2				Commonly found, in grassland habitats	Nationally Course	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	kninocyllus conicus	U	1 Nationally Scarce a		3	outnern kestricted	Infrequently found. Previously recorded from ten vice counties in southern England in the period before 1970 but greatly declined.	Nationally Scarce a	
								Recent increase in frequency of recording. Found in grassland		
								habitats, particularly on calcareous soils. Most records are for coastal sites but it also occurs inland. Phytophagous; associated with		
								Creeping Thistle Cirsium arvense, Marsh Thistle C. palustre, Spear		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Rhinusa antirrhini	1	2			authorn Wildornroad	Thistle C. vulgare and Musk Thistle Carduus nutans.		
130 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculonidae (weevils)	Killiusa aliuliiliili	1	2		3	southern widespread	Commonly found. Usually found inside the flowers of Linaria vulgaris, it is possible that the larvae develop in the flowers.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Sitona hispidulus	1	2			Jniversal	Commonly found, on Trifolium species		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Sitona humeralis Sitona lepidus	1	2			Jniversal Jniversal	Frequently found. Medicago. Commonly found, on various species of Fabaceae.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Sitona lineatus	1	2			Jniversal	Commonly found. On various species of Fabaceae		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Sitona sulcifrons	1	2			Jniversal	Locally comonly found. Feeds on Trifolium species.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Sitona waterhousei Smicronyx reichii	1	2 Nationally Scarce b 2 RDB 3				Infrequently found, Local, Lotus Coastal landslips, sandy grassland Rarely found. Associated with Centaury and Blackstonia	Nationally Scarce b RDB 3	
,								(Gentianaceae). The larvae feed in the seed heads. Mainly		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Strophosoma melanogrammum	0	1			Jniversal	calcareous sites. Commonly found, on a variety of trees and shrubs		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Trichosirocalus troglodytes	1	2			Jniversal	Commonly found, on Ribwort Plantain Plantago lanceolata		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils)	Tychius meliloti	1	2				Infrequently found and localised. On melilot Melilotus species		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Curculionidae (Weevils) Curculionidae (Weevils)	Tychius picirostris Zacladus exiguus	1	2 Nationally Scarce b			Jniversal Southern Widespread	Commonly found, on Trifolium species Locally infrequently found. Associated with the smaller-flowered	Nationally Scarce b	
		-						Cranesbills, especially Cut Leaved and Hedgerow Cranesbill		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Drilidae	Drilus flavescens	1	2 Nationally Scarce a	Least Concern	,	Southern Restricted	Geranium dissectum and G. pyrenaicum. Infrequently found and local. Recent	Nationally Scarce a	Least Concern
,			-	,		-		records for only the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent and	······································	
								Sussex. Seldom found away from chalk grassland, the larvae feed on snails.		
								The		
			_					female is flightless.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Elateridae (Click Beetles) Elateridae (Click Beetles)	Agriotes pallidulus Agriotes sputator	1	2			Jniversal	Commonly found. In grassland habitats Commonly found, in grassland habitats		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Elateridae (Click Beetles)	Athous bicolor	0	1				Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Elateridae (Click Beetles)	Athous haemorrhoidalis	0	1			Jniversal	Commonly found. In grassland and woodland edge habitats.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Histeridae	Kissister minimus	U	1		3	outnern widespread	Locally frequently found , often near the coast but also occurs inland. Associated with dry grassland with short sparse vegetation.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Hydrophilidae	Helophorus flavipes	0	1		ι	Jniversal	Very locally frequently found. In peaty pools and ponds on acidic		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Kateretidae	Brachypterus glaber	0	1			Jniversal	heathland. Commonly found on stinging nettles.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Lampyridae	Lampyris noctiluca	1	2				The Glow-worm. Locally frequent, a mollusc predator; in grassland		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Lathridiidae	Cartodere bifasciata	0	1			Jniversal	and hedge-bottoms Very commonly found. Associated with decaying vegetable material.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Melyridae	Cordylepherus viridis	1	2	Least Concern		outhern Restricted	Frequently found, in dry grassland		Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Melyridae	Malachius bipustulatus	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found, on flowers in grassland and woodland.		Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Mordellidae (Tumbling Flower Beetles) Mordellidae (Tumbling Flower Beetles)	Mordellistena pumila Mordellochroa abdominalis	1	2	Least Concern			Frequently found, on a variety of flowers Frequently found, but local. Adults occur on flowers and larvae		Least Concern
								probably develop in dead wood or plant stems.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Nitidulidae (Pollen Beetles) Nitidulidae (Pollen Beetles)	Meligethes aeneus Meligethes planiusculus	1	2			Jniversal	Commonly found. Breeds in flowers of Brassicaceae. on Viper's Bugloss Echium vulgare		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Oedemeridae	Ischnomera cyanea	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern			Frequently found. Two species (I. caerulea and I. cyanea) were	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern NR
								previously confused in Britain under the name I. Caerulea. I. cyanea is by far the most frequent and is widely distributed though local in		
								England and Wales. Found mainly in ancient broad-leaved		
								woodland, pasture-woodland and old hedgerows. Adults frequently		
								visit flowers, including hawthorn and Hogweed. The larvae develop in dead wood of a variety of tree species.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Oedemeridae	Oedemera lurida	1	2	Least Concern			Commonly found. On a variety of flowers.		Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Oedemeridae Phalacridae	Oedemera nobilis Olibrus aeneus	1 1	2	Least Concern		outhern Widespread Iniversal	Commonly found. On a variety of flowers Commonly found, on mayweeds and related species		Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Phalacridae	Olibrus liquidus	0	1		S	Southern Widespread	Local. In flowers of yellow composites.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Phalacridae Phalacridae	Phalacrus corruscus	1	2				Frequently found. In flowers.		
	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles)	Stilbus testaceus		2 Nationally Scarce b	_			Frequently found. In flowers.		
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinai Beetles)	Pyrochroa coccinea	1		Least Concern		outnern Restricted	Infrequently found. Associated with hardwood timber where the	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beeties)	Pyrochroa coccinea	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern	_	outhern Restricted	Infrequently found. Associated with hardwood timber where the larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern
		,	0	1				larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark.	Nationally Scarce b	
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis	0	1	Least Concern Least Concern	s	outhern Widespread	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles) 150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus	0 1 1	1		s	outhern Widespread Universal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae	Nationally Scarce b	
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150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatianaerhynchites aequatus Anapsis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1	1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	S U U U S S S	Southern Widespread Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Southern Widespread	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
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150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scrapitidae Scrapitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatianaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopsia ciypeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	S L L S S S L L L	southern Widespread Universal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In small mammal runs and vegetation litter. Frequently found. No other information available.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopsia c'ypeata Micropeplus fuivus Nargus velox	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	S L L S S S L L L	southern Widespread Universal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found. In moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In small mammal runs and vegetation litter.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
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150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scrapitidae Scrapitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatianaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopsia ciypeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	S L L L S S S L L L L	southern Widespread Universal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In small mammal runs and wegetation litter. Frequently found. In small runs and runs and wegetation litter. Frequently found. No other information available. Commonly found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
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150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scrapitidae Scrapitidae Scrapitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metoopia civpeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis Stenus aceris Tachyporus pusillus Xantholinus linearis Atantholinus linearis Xantholinus longiventris	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	S L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	iouthern Widespread Jiniversal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In small mammal runs and wegetation litter. Frequently found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. In use getation litter. Frequently found. Succession should be some found to the sound in the sound in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. In vegetation litter. Commonly found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern
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150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scrapitidae Scrapitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Tenebrionidae	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopisa civpeata Micropeplus fuivus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis Stenus aceris Tachyporus pusillus Xantholinus linearis Xantholinus linearis Xantholinus longiventris Gonodera luperus	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	S U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	Joilversal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, an avaiety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, an avaiety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In small mammal runs and vegetation litter. Frequently found. No other information available. Commonly found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Adults are found on flowers and larvae develop in dead twigs or branches. Commonly found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern NS Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scrapitidae Scraptiidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Taphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Tenebrionidae Tenebrionidae Troscidae Asilidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anapsis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopsia chypeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis Stenus aceris Tachyporus pusillus Xantholinus linearis Xantholinus longiventris Gonodera luperus Lagria hirta Trixagus dermestoides Dioctria baumhaueri	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	S S U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	Johersal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. In mess and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found, in small mammal runs and wegetation litter. Frequently found, be stare in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. In vegetation litter. Commonly found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Locally frequently found. Adults are found on flowers and larvae develop in dead twigs or branches. Commonly found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available Commonly found. Dry, grassy areas and heaths at the edge of woodland.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern NS Least Concern Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Tenebrionidae Tenebrionidae Throscidae Asilidae (Robberflies) Asilidae (Robberflies)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopisa chypeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis Stenus aceris Tachyporus pusillus Xantholinus linearis Cantholinus longiventris Gonodera luperus Lagria hirta Trixagus dermestoides Dioctria baumhaueri Dioctria linearis	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	S S U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	Johersal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found. in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. in small mammal runs and vegetation litter. Frequently found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. No other information available. Commonly found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available Commonly found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available Commonly found. Dry, grassy areas and heaths at the edge of woodland. Frequently found. Open woodland. The larvae are predatory in the soil.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern NS Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scrapitidae Scraptiidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Taphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Tenebrionidae Tenebrionidae Troscidae Asilidae (Rove Beetles)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anapsis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopsia chypeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis Stenus aceris Tachyporus pusillus Xantholinus linearis Xantholinus longiventris Gonodera luperus Lagria hirta Trixagus dermestoides Dioctria baumhaueri	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	S S S L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	Johersal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, an avaiety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, an avaiety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found, in fire grassland habitats Commonly found, in drexpirey expetable matter. Frequently found. In decaying vegetable matter. Frequently found, No other information available. Commonly found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in towland situations. Frequently found. An vegetation litter. Commonly found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Adults are found on flowers and larvae develop in dead twigs or branches. Commonly found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available Commonly found. Dry, grassy areas and heaths at the edge of woodland. Trequently found. Dry, grassy areas and heaths at the edge of woodland. Frequently found. Depen woodland. The larvae are predatory in the soil.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern NS Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
150 COLEOPTERA (Beetles)	Pyrochroidae (Cardinal Beetles) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Rhynchitidae (Weevils) Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Scraptitidae Staphylinidae (Rove Beetles) Tenebrionidae Tenebrionidae Throscidae Asilidae (Robberflies) Asilidae (Robberflies)	Pyrochroa serraticornis Neocoenorrhinus germanicus Tatlanaerhynchites aequatus Anaspis frontalis Anaspis maculata Anotylus sculpturatus Drusilla canaliculata Metopisa chypeata Micropeplus fulvus Nargus velox Quedius curtipennis Stenus aceris Tachyporus pusillus Xantholinus linearis Cantholinus longiventris Gonodera luperus Lagria hirta Trixagus dermestoides Dioctria baumhaueri Dioctria linearis	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	S S S L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	Joilversal	larvae prey on other invertebrates under the bark. Frequently found. The larvae are predatory under the bark of fallen trees in shady woodland. Common, on various herbaceous & shrubby Rosaceae Commonly found. Feeds on hawthorn. on a variety of flowers Commonly found, on a variety of flowers. Possibly breeds in dead wood. Very commonly found, amongst litter on the ground. Commonly found, in dry grassland habitats Commonly found. in moss and ground litter. Life history unknown. Frequently found. in small mammal runs and vegetation litter. Frequently found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. No other information available. Commonly found, but scarer in the north. At roots of grass and in moss in both grassland and woodland habitats, chiefly in lowland situations. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with open, sparsely-vegetated areas. Frequently found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available Commonly found. Associated with hedgerows and scrub. Data not available Commonly found. Dry, grassy areas and heaths at the edge of woodland. Frequently found. Open woodland. The larvae are predatory in the soil.	Nationally Scarce b	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern NS Least Concern Least Concern

	Asilidae (Robberflies)	Leptogaster cylindrica	0	1	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	. Frequently found in long grass. The adult is an active predator of		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)					Least Concern		flying insects, the larvae are soil-dwelling predators.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Bibionidae (St Mark's Flies) Bombyliidae (Beeflies)	Dilophus humeralis Bombylius major	1	2	Least Concern		Frequently found. The larvae feed in grassland. Commonly found. A cleptoparasite of a variety of springtime ground-		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Cecidiomyiidae	Craneiobia corni	1	2		Universal	nesting solitary bees. Commonly found. Makes galls on the leaves of Dogwood.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Cecidiomylidae Conopidae (Thick-headed Flies)	Jaapiella veronicae Sicus ferrugineus	1	2		Universal Universal	Commonly found. Larvae gall Germander Speedwell. Commonly found. A parasite of bumble bee workers.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Conopidae (Thick-headed Flies)	Thecophora atra	1	2			Frequently found. Easily overlooked. It is most often swept from		
							around the burrows of solitary bees of the genera Halictus and Lasioglossum, which are its hosts.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Conopidae (Thick-headed Flies)	Thecophora fulvipes	1	2 Nationally Scarce		Southern Widespread	I Rarely found. Easily overlooked. It is most often swept from around the burrows of solitary bees of the genera Halictus and	Nationally Scarce	
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Empididae (Dance Flies)	Empis tessellata	1	2		Universal	Lasioglossum, which are its hosts. Commonly found. Both adults and larvae are predatory.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Limoniidae (Craneflies)	Austrolimnophila ochracea	1	2		Universal	Commonly found. A woodland species. Breeds in dead wood.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Limoniidae (Craneflies) Limoniidae (Craneflies)	Dicranomyia lutea Limonia nubeculosa	1	2		unknown Universal	A newly recognised species. Biology unknown. Commonly found. Damp woodlands. The larvae feed in dead wood.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Limoniidae (Craneflies) Sciomyzidae (Snail-killing Flies)	Limonia phragmitidis Coremacera marginata	1	2 2		Universal Universal	Commonly found. Woodland. Frequently found. Associated with dry habitats. The larvae prey on		
				2			terrestrial snails.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Sciomyzidae (Snail-killing Flies) Sciomyzidae (Snail-killing Flies)	Limnia unguicornis Pherbellia cinerella	1	2		Universal Universal	Commonly found in both wet and dry grassland. Commonly found in grassland.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Stratiomyidae (Soldierflies) Stratiomyidae (Soldierflies)	Beris chalybata Chloromyia formosa	0	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	Commonly found. Commonly found. Breeds in rotting vegetation.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Stratiomyidae (Soldierflies)	Chorisops nagatomii	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	. Infequently found in woodland rides and scrub-edge.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Stratiomyidae (Soldierflies) Stratiomyidae (Soldierflies)	Pachygaster atra	0	1	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	. Frequently found. The larvae develop in rotting vegetation.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Pachygaster leachii Baccha elongata	0	1	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal	Frequently found. The larvae develop in rotting vegetation and Commonly found. A fly of shady places.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Brachyopa scutellaris	1	2	Least Concern	Southern Widespread	 Infrequently found. The larvae live in sap runs near the bases of a variety of trees. 		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Cheilosia impressa Cheilosia soror	0	1 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted	Frequently found. Damp woodlands. Infrequently found. Strongly associated with chalk and limestone	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern Least Concern
,	-,,,,		=	,			areas. Thought to breed in truffles and possibly other underground	,	
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Chrysotoxum bicinctum	0	1	Least Concern	Universal	fungi. Frequently found. Dry grasslands and heaths, often near scrub.		Least Concern
							Probably feeds on aphids on roots. There may also be an association with ants.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Chrysotoxum cautum	0	1	Least Concern	Southern Restricted	Frequently found. Grasslands at the margins of woodland or scrub. Probably feeds on aphids on roots. There may also be an association		Least Concern
160 DIDTERA (Ell)	Cumbidae (Hayar ⁰⁾ 1	Enistropho eligans	1	2	Least Conserve	Couth	with ants.		Loost Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Epistrophe eligans Episyrphus balteatus	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. The larvae prey on aphids on trees. Very commonly found everywhere. A migratory species.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Eristalis arbustorum Eristalis intricarius	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	Very commonly found. The larvae live in organically rich wet mud. Commonly found. Often in woodland clearings.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Eristalis pertinax	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Very commonly found. The larvae live in organically rich wet mud.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Eristalis tenax Eumerus funeralis	1	2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal.	Very commonly found. The larvae live in organically rich wet mud. Commonly found. The larvae mine bulbs and fleshy roots.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Eupeodes corollae	0	1	Least Concern	Universal	Very commonly found everywhere. The larvae feed on aphids. A migratory species.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Eupeodes luniger Eupeodes nielseni	1	2 2 Nationally scarce	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. The larvae prey on aphids on conifers. d Infrequently found. Associated with pine woodland. The larvae feed	Nationally scarce	Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hovernies)	Eupeodes nieiseni	1	2 Nationally scarce			on pine aphids. Possibly spreading into areas of pine plantation in	Nationally scarce	
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Ferdinandea cuprea	0	1	NS Least Concern	Universal	the south of the UK. Infrequently found. The larvae live on sap runs on deciduous trees.		NS Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Helophilus pendulus Helophilus trivittatus	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	Very commonly found. The larvae live in organically rich wet mud. Infrequently found. Most often associated with grazing marshes and		Least Concern Least Concern
200 011 (2.101 (1.10.5)	Syrpmode (Hovermes)	Telephilas divideds	· ·	•	Education Contest	Oniversal.	coastal meadows. Increased in distribution and found over many		Eds. Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Melangyna umbellatarum	0	1	Least Concern	Universal	more habitat types recently. Infrequently found. Associated with woodland. The larvae prey on		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Melanostoma mellinum	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	aphids, particularly those found on umbelifers. Very commonly found. A grassland species.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Melanostoma scalare Merodon equestris	1	2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	Very commonly found. A grassland species. Commonly found. The larvae mine bulbs.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Myathropa florea	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. The larvae live in wet, decaying leaves.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Paragus haemorrhous	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. Associated with patches of bare ground in short		Least Concern
							grassland.		
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Pipizella viduata	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus	1	2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer oraves are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory.		Least Concern
			1 1 1	2 2 2 2			Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifler roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory infrequently found. A morthern species which is largely restricted to		
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus	1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory.		Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum	1 1 1 1	2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata	1 1 1 1	2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifler roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows.		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifler roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation.		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies) 160 DIPTERA (Flies)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer once. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles) Syrphidae (Hoverfiles)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens	1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifler roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids.		Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests.	Nationally Faces	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis	1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Homographicae is the species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests.	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans	1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests.	Nationally Scarce Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis	1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britian. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a Migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. A Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live as ectoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern fegland. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found and edges. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble be nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live as ectoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius and nests.	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella ranis Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Homodaland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live as ectoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug.		Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifler roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live as ectoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius and nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonly found, la grassland habitats	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on applids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decarging vegetation. Very commonly found A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is exctoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius ant nests. Locally frequent, Leconning more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonly found, and every local in common with many other tachind flies associated with Hemiptera this species has become more wides predation the recent protein or common with many other tachind flies associated with Hemiptera this species has become	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is actioparsistes of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius and nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonly found, in grassland habitats Infrequently found, and every localised to marm on with many other tachind files associated with Hempters this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel trace sets. Exprastitises	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a Migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a extoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with lassius ant nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Frasticistic on Bishops kifter Bug. Commonly found, and very local. In common with many other tachind files associated with Hemiptera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a Frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor great errace sites. Frastitises Sciocors curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs.	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a Migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 very commonly found and ages. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. Associated with the special part of the special part	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombyłans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a schoparatise of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Commonly found, and exploration of the species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae seltse. Parasities Sciocoris curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found, and every local. In common with many other fachind files associated with Hempitera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae seltse. Parasities Sciocoris curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found. On flowers in grassland and woodland. Increased in abundance and range greatly	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia falicata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 1 RDB 3	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a sectoparasties of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and very localised to warm was the wasps. Frequently found, and very localised to warm was the same larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and very localised to warm was social wash the second of the same of t	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tephritidae Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Oreila falicata Anomola purmunda	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a estoparasties of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with lassius and nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parastitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonly found, in grassland habitats Infrequently found, and very local. In common with many other tachind files associated with Hempitera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae sets. Parastitises Sciocoris curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found. On flowers in grassland and woodland. Increased in abundance and range greatly in past 10 years. Parastitises sheld-bugs. Locally frequently found. In flowers in grassland and woodland. Increased in abundance and range greatly in past 10 years. Parastitises sheld-bugs. Locally frequently found. Cha	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia falicata	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 1 RDB 3	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a Migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Very commonly found. A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a estoparastics of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius and nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Big. Commonly found, an grassland habitats Infrequently found, and every localised to warm on the many other tachind files associated with Hempitera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae settes. Parasitises Sociocors curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found. A flarwae feed in the fruits of Rosaceous trees and shrubs. Frequently found, and caves in stem and roots of Goatsbeard, Tragoogon prateriss. Commonly found. Larvae is stem and roots of Goatsbeard, Tragoogon prateriss. Commonly found. Larvae lead in the fruits of Rosaceous trees and s	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tephritidae Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies) Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Oreila falicata Anomola purmunda	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found, A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found, A migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a schoparatise of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and very local. In common with many other lastis and nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and very local. In common with many other lastistic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonly found, in grassland habitals Infrequently found, and very local. In common with many other lastind files a social advish the mipter at this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor grave larvae sites. Parasities Sociocoris curtisans and possibly other sheld-bugs. Locally frequently found. On flowers in grassland and woodland. Increased in abundance and r	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Porasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tephritidae Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies) Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies) Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies) Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella romaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma nitens Cymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia falcata Anomoia purmunda Merzomyia westermanni Urophora cardui Nephrotoma flavescens	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a deges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a schoparatise of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and very localised to warm was a sociation with Lasius ant nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonly found, in grassland habitats Infrequently found, and very local. In common with many other tachind files associated with Hemiptera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae selfse. Parasities Sciocoris curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found. On flowers in grassland and woodland. Increased in abundance and range greatly in past	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3	Least Concern
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160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia faicata Anomoia purmunda Merzomyla westermanni Urophora cardui Nephrotoma flavescens Tipula oleracea	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a Migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live as ectoparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius ant nests. Locally frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishoos Mire Bue. Commonly found, in grassland habitats Infrequently found, and very local, in common with many other tachind flies associated with Hemiptera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae sites. Parasities Sciocors curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found. Claral in south-east England but perhaps more frequently found. He larvae feed in the fruits of Rosaceous trees and shrubs Frequently found. Clacal in south-east England but perhaps more frequent than originally thought. The larvae develop in the flower-heads of ragwort Senet	Nationally Scarce RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3	Least Concern
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160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tephritidae Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies) Tephritidae (Picture-wing Flies) Tipulidae (Craneflies)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella zonaria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma nitens Urophora Cardui Nephrotoma flavescens Tipula plaeudosa Tipula pseudovariipennis Tipula vernalis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 Nationally Scarce 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 ROB 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Universal Universal Universal Universal	Commonly found. A species of dry grassland. The larvae feed on aphids. on umbellifer roots. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found a Migratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. Woodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 Species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a exclorastraste of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius ant nests. Locally frequently, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parastitic on Bishops Mitre Big. Commonly found, in grassland habitats Infrequently found, and very local. In common with many other tachind files associated with Hempitera this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thames corridor gravel terrae settles. Parastitises Sociocis curtisans and possibly other shield-bugs. Locally frequently found, and they social wasps. Frequently found, and cape in the fruits of Rosaceous trees and shrubs Frequently found. A pasture set set england but perhaps more frequent throughly found. A pasture set region by paraslands. Commonly found, A pasture pest species. Commonly found, A species of five grasslands. Commonly found. A species of five grasslands. Commonly found. A species of five grasslands. C	RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3 Nationally scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tipulidae (Taneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tenthredinidae Cynipidae (Gall Wasps)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella jomoria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma notundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia faicata Anomoia purmunda Merzomyla westermanni Urophora cardui Nephrotoma flavescens Tipula operacea Tipula paludosa Tipula pseudovariipennis Tipula vernalis Macrophya annulata Diplolepis rosae	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal	Commonity found. The larvae are predatory. Commonity found. The larvae are predatory. Commonity found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonity found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonity found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonity found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonity found. Amigratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonity found. Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonity found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble been less to the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and ray localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and ray local, in common with harve ground Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonity found, and very local, in common with many other tachind flies associated with Hempletra this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent to monthly found, and very local, in common with many other tachind flies associated with Hempletra this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent than originally thought. The larvae deed in the fruits of Rosacous trees and shrubs Frequently found, and very local, in common with many other	RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3 Nationally scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tipulidae (Taneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Caneflies) Tenthredinidae Cynipidae (Gall Wasps) Gasteruptlidae (Parasitic Wasps)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria taeniata Syritta pipiens Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma nitens Gymnosoma rotundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia falcata Anomoia purmunda Merzomyia westermanni Urophora cardui Nephrotoma flavescens Tipula plaudosa Tipula pseudovariipennis Tipula vernalis Macrophya annulata Diplolepis rosae Gasteruption jaculator	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 Nationally Scarce 1 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Universal Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal	Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Commonly found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to headthands in southern England. Very commonly found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonly found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonly found, and impratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found, Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonly found. The larvae live in humble bee nests. Commonly found. The larvae live is humble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live is a exclaparasites of the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius ant nests. Leasily frequent, becoming more so. Dry grassland with bare ground. Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Buig. Commonly found, and every localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Ecoming more than the social wasps. Frequently found on dry grasslands. There is an association with Lasius ant nests. Leasily frequently found but any social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the recent past in grassland ablotates in frequently found, and every local. in common with many other tackind files associated with therefure this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent component of the fauna of Thamese corridor greatle terrace state. Parasitises selected with the grade terrace state. Parasitises selected by found. On the series in grassland and woodland. Increased in abundance and range greatly in past 10 years. Parasitises shelled bugs. Locally frequently found. A specie of t	RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3 Nationally scarce	Least Concern
160 DIPTERA (Files)	Syrphidae (Hoverflies) Tachinidae (Parasite Flies) Tipulidae (Taneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Craneflies) Tipulidae (Caneflies) Tenthredinidae Cynipidae (Gall Wasps) Gasteruptlidae (Parasitic Wasps)	Platycheirus albimanus Platycheirus angustatus Sphaerophoria fatarum Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Sphaerophoria scripta Syrphus ribesii Syrphus vitripennis Volucella bombylans Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella inanis Volucella jomoria Xanthogramma pedissequum Cistogaster globosa Eriothrix rufomaculata Gymnosoma notundatum Loewia phaeoptera Orelia faicata Anomoia purmunda Merzomyla westermanni Urophora cardui Nephrotoma flavescens Tipula operacea Tipula paludosa Tipula pseudovariipennis Tipula vernalis Macrophya annulata Diplolepis rosae	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 Nationally Scarce 2 2 RDB 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce 1 2 2 Nationally Scarce	Least Concern	Universal Southern Restricted Southern Widespread Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Southern Restricted Universal Southern Restricted Universal	Commonity found. The larvae are predatory. Commonity found. The larvae are predatory. Commonity found. The larvae are predatory. Infrequently found. A northern species which is largely restricted to heathlands in southern England. Very commonity found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonity found in the southern half of the British Isles. A grassland species, the larvae feed on aphids and Homoptera living in the ground layer. Frequently found. Associated with wet meadows. Very commonity found in most places throughout Britain. The larvae live in decaying vegetation. Very commonity found. Amigratory species. The larvae feed on aphids. Commonity found. Moodland edges. The larvae feed on aphids. 2 species formerly recorded under this name. Commonity found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble bee nests. Infrequently found. The larvae live in bumble been less to the grubs of social wasps. Becoming more frequently recorded in the past ten years. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, but very localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and ray localised to warm areas. The larvae live in the nests of social wasps. Frequently found, and ray local, in common with harve ground Parasitic on Bishops Mitre Bug. Commonity found, and very local, in common with many other tachind flies associated with Hempletra this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent to monthly found, and very local, in common with many other tachind flies associated with Hempletra this species has become more widespread in the recent past. It is now a frequent than originally thought. The larvae deed in the fruits of Rosacous trees and shrubs Frequently found, and very local, in common with many other	RDB 1 RDB 1 RDB 3 Nationally scarce	Least Concern

190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	ANDRENA clarkella	1	2	Universal	Commonly found. Early spring woodland species. Oligolectic on Salix			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena dorsata	1	2		spp. Ground nesting. Commonly found. Often the dominant species in southern Britain.			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena flavipes	1	2		Polylectic. Ground nesting. Commonly found. Forms very large colonies, especially in bare			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	ANDRENA florea	1	2 RDB 3		ground. Polylectic. Ground nesting. Frequently found. Oligolectic, utilises White Bryony, Bryonia cretica,	RDB 3		
Bees and Wasps)	ANDREWA Horea	1	2 100 3	Sourierii Nestricteu	as its sole pollen source. Most often associated with sandy soils,	nub 3		
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	ANDRENA fulva	1	2	Southern Widesprea	nests in hard ground such as on tracks. Ground nesting. Locally commonly found, often in woodlands and gardens.			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena gravida	1	2 RDB 1 a UK-BAP species	Southern Restricted	Polylectic. Ground nesting. Rarely found, although it is known to form small nesting	RDB 1 a UK-BAP species		
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena haemorrhoa	1	2	Universal	aggregations in mainland Europe Polylectic. Commonly found. Females nest singly but males often congregate			Υ
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena minutula	1	2	Universal	on blackthorn and hawthorn blossoms. Polylectic. Ground nesting. Commonly found. Polylectic. Ground nesting.			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena nigroaenea	1	2	Universal.	Commonly found. Polylectic. Ground nesting. Ground nesting.			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena nitida	1	2	Southern Widesprea	Commonly found. A species of meadows. Polylectic. Ground nesting.			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena niveata	0	1 RDB 2	Southern Restricted	Rarely found. Oligolectic on Brassicaceae. Ground nesting	RDB 2		
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena proxima	1	2 RDB 3		locally frequently found, a species of old meadows and cliff	RDB 3	Υ	Y
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	Andrena scotica	1	2	Universal	grasslands. Oligolectic on Apiaceae. Ground nesting. Commonly found. Several females may share a common burrow			Υ
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	ANDRENA semilaevis	1	2	Universal	entrance. Polylectic. Ground nesting. Commonly found. Polylectic, although with an apparent preference			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Andreninae (Mining Bees)	ANDRENA synadelpha	1	2	Southern Restricted	for Aplaceae. Ground nesting. Infrequently found. Associated with open woodlands and woodland			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees)		1	2		edges. Local. Polylectic. Ground nesting. Commonly found. Nests in the ground or cliffs and walls. Ground		Y	
Bees and Wasps)	Anthophora plumipes				nesting.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	BOMBUS hortorum	1	2	Universal	Very commonly found. Polylectic. Nests underground. Cavity nesting.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Bombus hypnorum	1	2	Southern Widesprea	Commonly found. Recent colonist, first recorded in 2001 near Southampton, Now spreading rapidly. Strongly associated with			
					gardens and woodland. Often nests in aerial cavities, including bird boxes. Polylectic. Cavity nesting.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Bombus lapidarius	1	2	Universal	Very commonly found. Nests underground in cavities. Polylectic.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Bombus pascuorum	1	2	Universal	Very commonly found. Polylectic. Nests in surface litter. Cavity nesting.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasos)	BOMBUS pratorum	1	2	Universal	Very commonly found. Polylectic. Nests underground as well as in aerial cavities, including bird boxes. Cavity nesting.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Bombus terrestris	1	2	Universal	Very commonly found. Polylectic. Nests underground. Cavity nesting.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasos)	Bombus vestalis	1	2	Southern Widesprea	Inesting I Commonly found. Breeds in nests of B. terrestris. Cavity nesting. Cuckoo species.			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Nomada flava	0	1	Southern Widesprea	Cuckoo species. I Commonly found. Parasitises several Andrena species. Ground nesting. Cuckoo species.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasos)	Nomada flavoguttata	1	2	Universal	Commonly found. Parasitises several Andrena species. Ground			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees)	Nomada flavopicta	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Southern Widesprea	nesting. Cuckoo species. Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of Mellitta bees. Ground	Nationally Scarce b	v	
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees)	NOMADA fucata	1	2 Nationally Scarce a	Southern Restricted.	nesting. Cuckoo species. Frequently found. Becoming much more widespread recently. The	Nationally Scarce a	1	
Bees and Wasps)					host of this species, Andrena flavipes, has always been more widespread than the Nomada. Ground nesting. Cuckoo species.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Nomada goodeniana	1	2	Universal	Commonly found. Parasitises several Andrena species. Ground nesting. Cuckoo species.			
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Apinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	NOMADA lathburiana	1	2 RDB 3	Southern Widesprea	I This species has had a marked resurgence and is now frequently found with large aggregations of its host, Andrena cinerea. Ground	RDB 3		
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps)	CHRYSIS schencki	1	2 Nationally Scarce	Southern Restricted	nesting. Cuckoo species. Cleptoparasite of Eumenid wasps.	Nationally Scarce		
			•		·			
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps)	OMALUS puncticollis	1	2 Nationally Scarce a	Southern Restricted	Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate	Nationally Scarce a		
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps)	OMALUS puncticollis TRICHRYSIS cyanea	1			Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate wasps. Commonly seen on dead wood and bare banks in the sun. A	Nationally Scarce a		Υ
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees)		1 1 1		Southern Restricted	Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate wasps. Commonly seen on dead wood and bare banks in the sun. A cleptoparasite of several species of small wasps. Very commonly found visiting Iny. Only recognised on the mainland	Nationally Scarce a pRDB 3		Y
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	TRICHRYSIS cyanea Colletes hederae		2 Nationally Scarce a 2	Southern Restricted Universal. Southern Restricted	Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate wasps. Commonly seen on dead wood and bare banks in the sun. A cleptoparasite of several species of small wasps. Very commonly found visiting hy. Only recognised on the mainland of the UK in 2006. Known on the Channel Islands for much longer. Conservation status no longer justified. Ground nesting			Y
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	TRICHRYSIS cyanea Colletes hederae HYLAEUS brevicornis		2 Nationally Scarce a 2	Southern Restricted Universal. Southern Restricted Southern Widesprea	Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate wasps. Commonly seen on dead wood and bare banks in the sun. A cleptoparasite of several species of small wasps. Very commonly found visiting by. Only recognised on the mainland of the Uk in 2000. Known on the Channel Islands for much longer. Conservation status no longer justified. Ground nesting Commonly found. Polylectic. Cavity nesting.			Y
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	TRICHRYSIS cyanea Colletes hederae HYLAEUS brevicornis HYLAEUS communis		2 Nationally Scarce a 2 2 pRDB 3	Southern Restricted Universal. Southern Restricted Southern Widesprea	Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate wasps. Commonly seen on dead wood and bare banks in the sun. A cleptoparasite of several species of small wasps. Very commonly found visiting by. Only recognised on the mainland of the Uk in 2000. Known on the Channel Islands for much longer. Conservation status no longer justified. Ground nesting Commonly found. Polylectic. Cavity nesting.			Y
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Chrysididae (Cuckoo Wasps) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Colletinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	TRICHRYSIS cyanea Colletes hederae HYLAEUS brevicornis HYLAEUS communis Hylaeus confusus		2 Nationally Scarce a 2	Southern Restricted Universal. Southern Restricted Southern Widesprea Southern Widesprea Universal	Infrequently found. A cleptoparasite of wood-nesting aculeate wasps. Commonly seen on dead wood and bare banks in the sun. A cleptoparasite of several species of small wasps. Very commonly found visiting lwy. Only recognised on the mainland of the Uk in 2000. Known on the Channel Islands for much longer. Conservation status no longer justified. Ground nesting I Commonly found. Polylectic. Cavity nesting. Commonly found. Polylectic. Cavity nesting.			Y
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Commonly found. Polylectic. Cavity nesting Locally frequently found. Nests in dead Bramble stems. Polylectic. Cavity nesting Previously known as Hylaeus annularis Locally commonly found. Heathland and downland. Preys on various solitary bees. Ground nesting. Local and infrequently found. This species has been increasing its range and frequency over the past twenty years. Dead wood neesting. Local and infrequently found. This species has been increasing its range and frequency over the past twenty years. Dead wood neesting. Units files. Infrequently found. Nests in dead bramble stems. Hunts files. I Commonly found. In sandy places. Preys on small leaf-beetles (Chrysomellidae). Ground nesting. Commonly found. Preys on aphids. Nests in cut stems and small beetle burrows in dead wood. Commonly found. Preys on aphids. Nests in the soft pith of dead stems, such as bramble. The main chamber is helical down the stem, with side chambers dropping off this. Commonly found. Preys on large aphids. Nests in dead wood, especially as this becomes dry and powdery. Infrequently found. Associated with woodland and hedgerows. Preys on aphids and nests in dead wood. Commonly found. Preys on small spiders. Stem nesting. Locally commonly found. Belage, dome-shaped nests are an indicator of long-established pasture. Rarely found. Molen in the nests of other ant species, usually Lasius alienus on the stems. Infrequently found. The large, dome-shaped nests are an indicator of long-established pasture. Rarely found. The large, dome-shaped nests are an indicator of long-established pasture. Commonl	PRDB 3 Nationally Scarce b Nationally Scarce b	Y	Y

190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	HALICTUS rubicundus	1	2	Universal Commonly found. A eusocial species. Ground nesting. Polylectic.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	HALICTUS tumulorum	1	2	Universal Commonly found. A eusocial species. Polylectic. Ground nesting.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	LASIOGLOSSUM calceatum	1	2	Universal Commonly found. A eusocial species. Polylectic. Ground nesting.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees)	LASIOGLOSSUM fulvicorne	1	2	Southern Widespread Locally commonly found on more alkaline soils. Polylectic. Ground
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees)	LASIOGLOSSUM lativentre	1	2	Southern Widespread Frequently found, especially on heathlands. Polylectic. Ground
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees)	LASIOGLOSSUM leucozonium	1	2	nesting. Southern Widespread Commonly found in a variety of habitats. Polylectic. Ground nesting.
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	LASIOGLOSSUM malachurum	1	2 Nationally Scarce a	Southern Restricted Commonly found. Eusocial species which forms large colonies. Formerly, a largely coastal species. Increased its range during the 1990s,does not merit Nationally Scarce status now. Polylectic. Ground nesting.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	LASIOGLOSSUM morio	0	1	Southern Widespread Commonly found. Polylectic. Ground nesting
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees)	LASIOGLOSSUM parvulum	1	2	Southern Widespread Commonly found in a variety of habitats. Polylectic.
Bees and Wasps) 190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halicitinae (Mining Bees)	LASIOGLOSSUM pauxillum	1	2 Nationally Scarce a	Southern Restricted Commonly found. Polylectic and eusocial. Became much commoner Nationally Scarce a
Bees and Wasps)				during the 1990s, does not merit Nationally Scarce status now. Ground nesting.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halictinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	SPHECODES miniatus	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Southern Restricted Infrequently found. A heathland bee associated with very dry, light Nationally Scarce b sandy habitats. Cleptoparasitic on Lasioglossum sp Y Y
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halictinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Sphecodes monilicornis	1	2	Universal. Commonly found. Cleptoparasitic on Lasioglossum and Halictus sp Ground nesting. Cuckoo species.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Halictinae (Mining Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Sphecodes niger	1	2 RDB 3	Southern Restricted Frequently found. A deptoparasitic species. Its probable host, Lasioglossum morio, is a very common and widely distributed bee. Y
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	CHELOSTOMA campanularum	1	2	Southern Widespread. Commonly found. Mainly associated with the flowers of Campanula spp. but may also utilise those of other, unrelated genera as pollen
				sources. Cavity nesting in dead wood, using old beetle burrows.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	COELIOXYS inermis	0	1	Southern Widespread Infrequently found. Cleptoparasite of Megachile spp Cavity nesting. Cuckoo species.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	HERIADES truncorum	1	2 RDB 3	Southern Restricted Locally frequently found. This species was previously thought to be dependent upon pine resin for building its nests, this is now known to be untrue as it has been found in areas with no pine, where it must be using other resins. Oligolectic on Asteracea. Cavity nesting in old beetle burrows. Recent marked increase in range and frequency.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	MEGACHILE ligniseca	1	2	Southern Widespread Infrequently found Cavity nesting, Polylectic.
199 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	MEGACHILE versicolor	0	1	Universal Commonly found. One of the leafcutter bees from the way it lines its nest chamber with sections of cut leaf. Any leaf will do, provided that it is supple. The sides are made from oval pieces, the ends from round ones. Cavity nesting. Polylectic.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	OSMIA caerulescens	0	1	Southern Widespread Locally commonly found. Cavity nesting. Polylectic.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasns)	OSMIA leaiana	1	2	Southern Widespread Frequently found, with a great increase post 1990. Oligolectic on Asteracea. Cavity nesting
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Megachilinae (Leafcutter and Mason Bees) Bees and Wasps)	OSMIA spinulosa	1	2	Southern Restricted Locally frequently found on southern calcareous grasslands. Cavity nesting, in snail-shells. Oligolectic on Asteraceae. Formerly known as Hoolitis psinulosa.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Melittinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Melitta leporina	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Southern Widespread Infrequently found. Associated with legumes, especially White Nationally Scarce b Clover, Trifolium repens. Ground nesting.
130 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Melittinae (Bees) Bees and Wasps)	Melitta tricincta	1	2 Nationally Scarce b	Southern Restricted Locally commonly found. Oligolectic. Very strongly associated with Nationally Scarce b Red Bartsia, Odonttes verna, which provides the pollen with which the female stocks her nest. Ground nestling.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Tiphiidae (Solitary Wasps) Bees and Wasps)	TIPHIA femorata	1	2	Southern Restricted. Locally commonly found. Sandy places. Parasitises larvae of scarabaeid beetles.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Vespidae (Social and Potter Wasps) Bees and Wasps)	ANCISTROCERUS gazella	1	2	Southern Widespread Commonly found. Nests in a variety of cavities. Provisions its nest with small caterpillars.
190 ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Vespidae (Social and Potter Wasps) Bees and Wasps)	VESPULA germanica	1	2	Universal Very commonly found. Underground and cavity nesting.
Bees and Wasps) Bees and Wasps) Bees and Wasps)	Vespula vulgaris	1	2	Universal Very commonly found. Underground and cavity nesting.

Appendix 2

Conservation Status Categories, Distribution and Abundance Terms for Insects

Conservation Status categories

GB Conservation Status categories are in the process of being upgraded. This means that it is currently necessary to provide values for both systems as not all groups have been dealt with.

The old RDB (Red Data Book) Conservation Status categories were based purely on the number of 10km squares which a species was known to have been recorded from, with a base-line date of 1970. These categories are obviously susceptible to the progressive accumulation of new records over time. This is especially so as, for some species in particular, non-specialist recording has increased significantly. There are also known changes in range and abundance which have been increasingly commented on by specialists.

The old system graded species like this:

- RDB 1. Endangered. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in five or fewer ten-kilometre squares.
- **RDB 2. Vulnerable.** Species in severely declining or vulnerable habitats, or of low known populations. Known to exist (post 1970) in ten, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.
- **RDB 3. Rare**. Species with small populations, not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but which are felt to be at risk. Species currently known to exist (post 1970) in fifteen, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.
- **RDB K**. Species of undoubted RDB rank, but with insufficient information for accurate placement; includes possible recent arrivals.

Nationally Scarce. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in one hundred, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares. In some groups these are further sub-divided into:-

Nationally Scarce a. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

Nationally Scarce b. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty-one to one hundred ten-kilometre squares.

The new IUCN-type Red Data Book Conservation Status categories are based on perceived threat, of which distribution is only one part, the other being related to the population trend over the 10 years previous to the assessment, for the species in question. Such trends may be inferred from accumulated specialist knowledge, but, as the quantity and quality of data improves increasing effort is being made to model such changes. The output of such modelling being then compared with the specialist knowledge. Species with a negative trend may not be inherently rare, it is the decline which is the significant factor.

The new system grades species like this (This is very much a summary, there is considerable detail to this, please consult the group-appropriate published Great Britain Red List for a better understanding of how the gradings have been arrived at):

Regionally Extinct (RE). See group-approriate Red List for criteria. In general, a sufficiently long time has elapsed since the last record of this species.

Critically Endangered (CE). Species with a very severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Endangered (E). Species with a severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Vulnerable (V). Species with a marked decline in trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Near Threatened (NT). Species which are suspected to qualify for Vulnerable, but where the data does no quite support such a category.

Least Concern (LC). Species which show no marked negative population trend or geographic range. Indeed they may have positive values for either or both.

There will be a number of species where it has been considered that there is insufficient information to provide a

supported grading, such species are called **Data Deficient (DD)**. There are also categories for invasive (with anthropogenic agency) species, which are usually assessed as **Not Applicable (NA)**.

The IUCN Red List system was primarily developed for assessing large mammal populations and fish stocks, adapting it for invertebrates is, inevitably, an experimental process and it is to be expected that there will be variability in its application and interpretation between groups. However, each published GB Red List has information on the actual way in which decisions have been arrived at. These should be consulted where necessary.

There is no inherent equivalence between the old and new systems

Great Britain has a considerable environmental gradient from north to south and, to a lesser extent, east to west. Species which are stable in their trend or geographic extent may still be considerably limited by the availability of suitable habitat resources. In order that such species do not get missed from conservation considerations a second, parallel, system of **GB scarcity** has been developed. This is similar to the old Conservation Status system in that it is based on the number of 10km squares which the species is known from, in a given time period, usually 30 years previous to the date of the assessment.

Categories for this National Scarcity rating are :

NR, with 1-15 10Km occupied squares

NS, with 16 to 100 10Km occupied squares.

Clearly both systems will require periodic revision if they are to remain relevant to the needs of a modern country and the conservation of it fauna.

Distribution categories

Distribution refers solely to the geographical extent of a species in the British Isles. Considerable confusion has been caused in the past by the varying meanings given to many assessments of species where geographic distribution has been confused with local abundance.

A distribution classification, based on the known distribution range, is used here. Where possible a provisional national distribution range status under this system is given, based on published distribution maps, updated where necessary by specialist information. The basic system has been to divide the British Isles into thirds, largely ignoring the influence of altitude. The lines delineating these thirds run approximately:

- i). Along a line from the Wash to the Severn and including South Wales.
- ii) Along a line running through the Scottish Borders.

Universal. Distributed throughout England and Wales, with at least some extension into central and northern Scotland.

Widespread. Distributed in about three-quarters of England and Wales, perhaps with a few records in southern Scotland, but not significantly found in the northern third (Southern Widespread) or southern third (Northern Widespread) of the British Isles. (NB Northern Widespread species are found in Scotland as well.)

Restricted. Distributed in the southern (Southern Restricted) or northern (Northern Restricted) third of the British Isles only.

Abundance Comments (in Notes)

These often form the first part of the 'Notes' in the species information. An attempt has been made to make something akin to the well-established DAFOR system for botanical abundance recording, but with just four categories. These rate the expectation of finding the species, if all its life-cycle resource requirements and temperature and humidity regimes are apparently met on a site.

i) Commonly found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species 90% or more of the time where all

its requirements are met.

- ii) Frequently found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species 60% or more of the time where all its requirements are met.
- iii) Infrequently found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species 10% or more of the time where all its requirements are met.
- iv) Rarely found. An experienced observer would expect to find the species less than 10% of the time where all its requirements are met.

These may be modified by a comment as to the degree of restriction to localities, even within its known range and when its requirements are met, often something like Locally frequently found.

Abundance comments are much more subjective than distribution comments, being dependent upon the precise timing of survey visits and the timing of emergence of the insect species, as well as the experience of the observer. The method of recording, e.g. by sight or hand-netting, sweeping, beating, malaise trap, pan trap, may also affect the observed abundance. It is assumed that recording takes place under favourable conditions of habitat, weather and season. Often a species appears to be rarely found, until the particular way of looking for it is discovered, when it proves to be much more prevalent than previously thought.

Some species, however, seem to exist in low numbers at all times in all suitable places. This may reflect the species' position in its particular ecological pyramid. The abundance may have no connection with the conservation status; some species are numerous in their particular locations: others may only ever be found as singletons. Comments under this heading rely heavily upon the observer's accumulated experience as the rating given is a measure of the expectation of finding the species in a suitable habitat. Species living towards the edge of their range are often less frequent than they are in the middle of their range.

Specialist Terms for Ants, Bees and Wasps

Cleptoparasitic: A species taking over the stored provisions of another species to feed its young. This usually involves the cleptoparasite laying an egg in the nest of the host, but may involve oviposition on prey being transported by the host.

Socially Parasitic: The queens of some social aculeates do not initiate their own nests from scratch, but take over established nests of other species. Sometimes this results in the gradual replacement of the workers of one species by another. In other cases the parasite does not produce its own workers and the nest just produces males and females of the invading parasite before it dies out. In some ant species the chain of socially parasitic species may have several links.

Nesting situations: Bees and wasps may construct their nesting chambers in the ground (ground nesting) or in aerial situations (aerial nesting). Such aerial nests may be constructed in dead wood (dead-wood nesting), dead bramble stems or similar pith-filled stems (stem nesting) or in a variety of cavities (cavity nesting).

Nest provisioning terms: These relate (in bees) to the preferred sources of pollen for provisioning the nest. Such resources may be very specific for some species. Nectar sources are not so clearly defined, although bees with longer tongues can forage at flowers with longer nectaries. Such flowers often have more concentrated nectar. The structure of the anthers and stigma is often related to the length of the tongue of the preferred pollinating insect.

Oligolectic: Bees which confine their pollen gathering activities to one species of plant, or a closely-related group of plants.

Polylectic: Bees which forage for pollen at a variety of different plants and show no particular preference.

Social organisation: The majority of bee and wasp species are solitary. One female provisions the nest and lays her eggs on the provisions. A number of solitary nesting insects may use the same small area when they are said to nest colonially. Eusocial species have a founding female who lays all the eggs, but the first insects to hatch (females) stay and help run the nest. At the end of the season males and females are produced. These mate and the newly mated females start their own nests. Usually only mated females overwinter. Some ant colonies have several mated females (queens).