

Mitcham Common

Entomological survey 2008

Graham A Collins

Contents

1. Summary.....	1
2. Methods.....	2
Table 1 – Schedule of survey visits.....	2
3. Results.....	4
3.1.Species.....	4
Table 2 – Taxonomic summary of the insect groups recorded.....	4
Table 3 – Rare and Notable species.....	4
Table 4 – UK BAP priority species.....	6
3.2.Compartments.....	6
Table 5 - Distribution of species (by National status) across the Compartments.....	7
4. Discussion.....	8
4.1.Rare and Notable species.....	8
4.2.Nationally significant species.....	9
4.3.UK BAP priority species.....	11
4.4.Locally significant species.....	11
Table 6 - Species of local significance.....	12
4.5.Species recently new to Britain.....	12
4.6.The Compartments.....	13
5. Conclusions.....	17
6. Acknowledgements.....	18
7. References.....	19
Appendix 1 – Species Accounts.....	25
Appendix 2 – Species recorded from each Compartment.....	113

1. Summary

Mitcham Common was surveyed for insects in 2008. The aims of this survey were twofold: to survey the insects of three specific areas (Compartments T3, S2 and T11) which are subject to standing or running water; and to conduct a more general survey of other areas of the Common.

This was carried out in a year in which the weather was both poor and unpredictable. As a result the planned six visits over the year had to be reduced to five. However, an additional visit comprising a meeting of local recording experts was also arranged. The data from this meeting are included in the results.

The survey produced 1633 records of 782 species. Amongst these species were 7 Red Data Book insects, a further 6 provisional RDB species, and 36 Nationally Notable species. Four species were UK BAP priority species.

The three specific Compartments, although given the same recording effort, produced significantly different numbers of species, and had differing proportions of Rare and Notable species. However, the range of species also varied between these Compartments and, not unexpectedly, was significantly different from the range of species recorded from the other Compartments in the general survey (which comprised areas of dry, acid grassland and areas of capped landfill). This shows that all the areas make an important contribution to the overall diversity of species.

Resources required by the more important species are listed and management suggestions made.

Detailed records from the survey have been provided separately.

2. Methods

Visits were made on suitable recording days distributed reasonably evenly throughout the insect season. Each of the three Compartments was surveyed for half a day, and a further half day allowed for the general survey. Thus, over five visits there were ten recording days.

A further visit in the form of a field meeting was held in early October, and attended by seven recorders in addition to the contractor.

A schedule of visits is given in Table 1.

Table 1 – Schedule of survey visits

Date	Compartment
8 May 2008	T3, T11
13 May 2008	S2 + general
4 June 2008	T3, T11
11 June 2008	S2
17 June 2008	general
14 July 2008	T3, T11
16 July 2008	S2 + general
1 September 2008	T3, T11
3 September 2008	S2 + general
4 October 2008	general*
9 October 2008	T3, T11
13 October 2008	S2 + general

* “field meeting”

Some of the Compartments on the Common are fairly well defined, others less so. In particular there were often habitat elements between Compartments, for example wooded areas between a grassland area and a tipped area, which could be considered as part of either area or perhaps of neither.

Compartment T3 (Bidder’s Pond sub-site) was well defined, and was taken to be the area bounded by Watney’s Road to the west, Commonside East to the north, and a minor footpath to the east. The southern extent of the area was taken to be the way-marked footpath coinciding with a slight bend in Watney’s Road.

Compartment S2 was also fairly well defined. Apart from the area that was obviously woodland, the margins bounded by the footpath parallel with Croydon Road to the south and the footpath around Seven Island Pond to the north was also included.

Compartment T11 was more problematic, as the actual stream within it was only approachable at the extreme northern end. As it had been indicated that the Beddington Carrier watercourse might also be included, the total area surveyed also included parts of R15 and S12. In discussing individual species, the resources required by that species are

considered are mentioned, and this should help to indicate which parts of the habitat are important.

The same can be said for the general survey, where numerous other Compartments were investigated.

The fieldwork for the survey comprised daytime visits. Insects were sought by sweeping them from low vegetation into a net, by beating them from trees and hedgerows onto a tray, or by direct observation and netting of insects in flight and on flowers.

No fixed trapping methods, such as pitfall traps or a Malaise trap, were used.

Some of the insects were identified in the field. Others were retained and examined under a microscope or compared with named reference material. A few were passed to national experts for confirmation. Early stages, particularly of Lepidoptera, were either identified in the field or retained for rearing to confirm their identity.

3. Results

3.1. Species

The survey produced 1633 records of 782 species. A taxonomic summary is given in Table 2. Amongst these species were 7 Red Data Book insects, a further 6 provisional RDB species, and thirty-six Nationally Notable species (shown in Table 3). Four species were UK BAP priority species (shown in Table 4).

Table 2 – Taxonomic summary of the insect groups recorded

Order	Groups	Number of species
Diptera	Flies	209
Lepidoptera	Butterflies and moths	192
Hemiptera	Bugs, plant-hoppers etc.	122
Hymenoptera	Bees, wasps, ants, sawflies etc.	115
Coleoptera	Beetles	108
Neuroptera	Lacewings	10
Orthoptera	Grasshoppers and Bush-crickets	10
Odonata	Dragonflies	6
Trichoptera	Caddisflies	4
Dermaptera	Earwigs	1
Ephemeroptera	Mayflies	1
Mecoptera	Scorpion-flies	1
Araneae	Spiders	1
Opiliones	Harvestmen	1
Prostigmata	Mites	1
	Total	782

Table 3 – Rare and Notable species

Species	Common Name	Order	Status
<i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i>	a squash bug	Hemiptera	RDB1
<i>Cistogaster globosa</i>	a parasitic fly	Diptera	RDB1
<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>	Bee Wolf	Hymenoptera	RDB2
<i>Stigmella aceris</i>	a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera	pRDB2
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	a plantbug	Hemiptera	RDB3

<i>Hedychridium coriaceum</i>	a ruby-tailed wasp	Hymenoptera	RDB3
<i>Andrena florea</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	RDB3
<i>Nomada fulvicornis</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	RDB3
<i>Eustalomyia hilaris</i>	an anthomyiid fly	Diptera	pRDB3
<i>Blaesoxipha erythrura</i>	a flesh fly	Diptera	pRDB3
<i>Gymnosoma rotundatum</i>	a parasitic fly	Diptera	pRDB3
<i>Isochnus sequensi</i>	a weevil	Coleoptera	pRDBK
<i>Mompha jurassicella</i>	a momphid moth	Lepidoptera	pRDBK
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	Orthoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	a flea beetle	Coleoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Lasius brunneus</i>	an ant	Hymenoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Andrena fulvago</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Nomada fucata</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	Notable/Na
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	a spider	Araneae	Notable/Na
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket	Orthoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Sympetrum	Odonata	Notable/Nb
<i>Eurhadina ribauti</i>	a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Zygina rubrovittata</i>	a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Aromia moschata</i>	Musk Beetle	Coleoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Dasytes plumbeus</i>	a malachite beetle	Coleoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i>	a flea beetle	Coleoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i>	a flea beetle	Coleoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Cassida prasina</i>	a tortoise beetle	Coleoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Nemophora fasciella</i>	a long-horn moth	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Phyllonorycter comparella</i>	a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Phyllonorycter platanoidella</i>	a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Coleophora hemerobiella</i>	a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Mompha sturnipennella</i>	a momphid moth	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Strophedra nitidana</i>	a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Eupithecia millefoliata</i>	Yarrow Pug	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Cucullia absinthii</i>	Wormwood Shark	Lepidoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Orellia falcata</i>	a picture-winged fly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Chorisops nagatomii</i>	a soldier fly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Pipizella virens</i>	a hoverfly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Triglyphus primus</i>	a hoverfly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Volucella inanis</i>	a hoverfly	Diptera	Notable/Nb

<i>Claraeola melanostola</i>	a pipunculid fly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Pherbellia dorsata</i>	a snail-killing fly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Sarcophaga subulata</i>	a flesh fly	Diptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Microdynerus exilis</i>	a mason wasp	Hymenoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Hylaeus signatus</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	Notable/Nb
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	a solitary bee	Hymenoptera	Notable/Nb

Table 4 – UK BAP priority species

Species	Common Name	Order	Reason for inclusion
<i>Nempophora fasciella</i>	a micromoth	Lepidoptera	Marked decline in UK
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	Lepidoptera	Marked decline in UK
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	Lepidoptera	Marked decline in UK
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knotgrass	Lepidoptera	Marked decline in UK

3.2. Compartments

Compartment T3 (Bidder's Pond sub-site) produced 364 species, of which 7 had Red Data Book status (full or provisional) and a further 12 were Notable. Compartment S2 (Seven Island Pond sub-site) produced 270 species, with only 2 RDB species and only 6 Notables. Compartment T11 (Mill Green sub-site) produced 228 species, with 3 RDB species and 6 Notables.

The remaining Compartments (here considered together since they received the same amount of recording effort) produced 353 species, with 7 RDB species and 20 Notables.

An analysis of species classified by National status across the Compartments is given in Table 5, and a full species listing for each compartment is given in Appendix 2.

Table 5 - Distribution of species (by National status) across the Compartments

Status	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Other Compartments
RDB1	1	2	-	-
RDB2	-	-	-	1
pRDB2	-	1	1	1
RDB3	-	1	-	4
pRDB3	1	2	1	1
pRDBK	-	1	1	-
Notable/Na	1	3	2	4
Notable/Nb	5	9	4	16
Local	45	64	24	73
Common	170	234	161	177
Migrant	-	1	-	3
Vagrant	-	-	-	1
Naturalised	-	-	-	1
Unknown	47	46	34	71
Total	270	364	228	353

4. Discussion

In the discussions of individual species an attempt has been made to consider their significance in a wider context than just on the Common. The area in which they are considered is Surrey; not the current administrative area but the vice-county. This is an unchanging area, used for biological recording for over 150 years, and includes the whole of south-west London. A large amount of biological recording has been carried out in the area in recent years resulting in the publication of a series of atlases covering various taxonomic groups (i.e. Hawkins 2000, 2003; Denton 2005; Baldock, 2008).

4.1. Rare and Notable species

A number of species found during the survey have a National status either as a Red Data Book species (Shirt, 1987) or are given revised (and effectively provisional) RDB status or are considered to be Nationally Notable in various species reviews such as Falk (1991a; 1991b) and Falk & Chandler (2005). Many of these works are old and out of date. In addition the criteria used in the original Red Data Book are no longer considered valid, and species are in the process of being reviewed with new criteria which consider factors such as their wider distribution (i.e. outside Britain) and whether they are subject to significant decline.

Thus the statuses of some species given in Table 3 (page 4) are now less relevant than they once were. These are discussed here.

Gonocerus acuteangulatus (Goeze) (RDB1) – at the time of the Red Data Book this species was only known, and had only ever been known since its discovery in 1850, from Box Hill in Surrey. However, since about 1990, in common with a number of other insects responding to warmer temperatures, it was discovered at other sites in Surrey. By 1996 it was found as far as 10km away from the original site, and by 2003 had been recorded throughout Surrey (Hawkins, 2003). Using the old criteria it would now be at best Notable/Nb.

Cistogaster globosa (Fabricius) (RDB1) – Belshaw (1991) was only able to quote three records, but it has since increased in southern England. Like other members of the subfamily there has been an increase in numbers concomitant with an increase in their hosts, various shieldbugs and ground-dwelling bugs. The host of *Cistogaster* is *Aelia acuminata* (Linnaeus) which has certainly increased in Surrey over the same period (Hawkins, 2003).

Philanthus triangulum (Fabricius) (RDB2) – formerly known to be almost restricted to the Isle of Wight, this solitary wasp has increased its range massively, occurring in southern and central England as far north as Yorkshire (e.g. Edwards, 1997). Huge nesting aggregations, estimated at 10,000 burrows have been recorded in the south-east. Using the traditional criteria it would no longer be considered even Notable.

Stigmella aceris (Frey) (pRDB2) – Heath (1976) could only quote two acceptable records of this micromoth, both from Kent. It was first found in Surrey in 1997 and recent fieldwork has shown it to be widespread and common there (Palmer, Porter & Collins, 2008). It mines the leaves of field maple and Norway maple. Using the old criteria it would now be at best Notable/Nb.

Lygus pratensis (Linnaeus) (RDB3) – another bug that has benefited from warmer summers, although in the past there were problems identifying it too. It is now widespread in the south-east and frequently encountered. Using the old criteria it would now probably be Notable/Nb.

Hedychridium coriaceum (Dahlbom) (RDB3) – this is a very small cleptoparasitic wasp which is easy to overlook. However, the current distribution (Edwards & Telfer, 2001) suggests a status of Notable/Na is more appropriate.

Andrena florea Fabricius (RDB3) – a solitary bee monolectic on white bryony. It is actually widespread in Surrey (Baldock, 2008), and a National status of Notable/Nb would be appropriate based on its current distribution (Edwards & Telfer, 2001).

Nomada fulvicornis Fabricius (RDB3) – a cleptoparasitic bee parasitising several of the larger species of *Andrena*. Widespread in Surrey (Baldock, 2008), and much of central and southern England. Using the old criteria it would now be at best Notable/Nb.

Gymnosoma rotundatum (Linnaeus) (pRDB3) – another parasitic fly, related to *Cistogaster globosa*, that has increased recently. It is now widespread in Surrey and Sussex, and would be considered to be Notable/Na.

Conocephalus discolor (Thunberg) (Long-winged Cone-head) (Notable/Na) – this species was not discovered in Britain until the 1930's and has spread northwards, at times quite rapidly, ever since. It is currently widespread in southern and eastern England, and no longer merits Notable status.

Lasius brunneus (Latreille) (Notable/Na) – a tree-dwelling ant quite frequent in the south-east; there are quite a few recent records from the Welsh borders and it is apparently spreading. It would probably still be Notable, but Nb rather than Na.

Hylaeus cornutus Curtis (Notable/Na) – a small solitary bee. The current distribution (Edwards & Telfer, 2001) suggest a status of Notable/Nb, possibly even just Local.

Andrena fulvago (Christ) (Notable/Na) – a small solitary bee. This should also be Notable/Nb.

Lasioglossum pauxillum (Schenck) (Notable/Na) – a small solitary bee. Widespread in southern England, it no longer merits Notable status.

Nomada fucata Panzer (Notable/Na) – a small cleptoparasitic bee parasitising *Andrena flavipes*. It is currently widespread in southern England (Edwards & Telfer, 2002) and no longer merits Notable status.

Argiope bruennichi (Scopoli) (Notable/Na) – a spider currently quite widespread in southern England. It would probably still be Notable, but Nb rather than Na.

4.2. Nationally significant species

As discussed, a number of species formally considered Rare or Notable have increased in range so considerably that they are no longer of current conservation concern. Other species remain important:

Cistogaster globosa (Fabricius) (RDB1) – as already pointed out, this parasitic fly is commoner than it used to be. I am aware of a number of recent records, but have not seen them collated, so its current status is difficult to ascertain. Its increase, and that of its shieldbug host, is probably climate related. The host, *Aelia acuminata* (Linnaeus) feeds mainly on seeds of grasses and so requires grass that is allowed to grow long enough to set seed. This may have implications for mowing regimes on the Common. However, the fly was recorded from Compartment T3 where the host was found throughout much of the survey period, and this area is unlikely to be mown.

Hedychridium coriaceum (Dahlbom) (RDB3) – RDB status is no longer appropriate, but it is still scarce. It is a ruby-tailed wasp that is a cleptoparasite or parasitoid of the solitary wasp *Lindenius albilabris* (Fabricius), a species nesting in bare ground and preying on small plant bugs and flies. It was recorded from Compartment N2 (17.6.08) and the host probably nests in the path from Seven Island Pond to the roundabout. Reasonable usage of the footpaths by the public helps maintain bare ground suitable for nesting by many species of aculeate Hymenoptera.

Eustalomyia hilaris (Fallén) (pRDB3) – a fairly large fly which is a cleptoparasite of solitary wasps nesting in dead wood. It appears that it was first recorded in 1971 in London and seems to be spreading outwards, so is probably actually a fairly recent arrival. It also belongs to a fairly poorly recorded group and is likely to be under-recorded. Nevertheless, it highlights the importance of dead wood as a resource. Recorded from Compartment R3 on 17.6.08.

Blaesoxipha erythrura (Meigen) (pRDB3) – a “flesh” fly that is a parasitoid of grasshoppers. It is restricted to the extreme south of the country and is probably temperature dependent. Large grasshopper populations require undisturbed but relatively short grass. The fly was recorded from Compartments T3 and T11, both on 4.6.08.

Isochnus sequensi (Stierlin) (pRDBK) – a small weevil, feeding on willow, the larvae mining the leaves. This species was formerly known only from Kent (Parry, 1981) but has recently been found at several sites in Surrey (Denton, 2005), suggesting that it is a recent addition. Other than willow leaves, its ecological requirements seem to be unknown. Beaten from willow in Compartment T11 on 9.10.08.

Mompha jurassicella (Frey) (pRDBK) – a micromoth that feeds on great willowherb, the larva mining the stem. This species, together with *M. divisella* Herrich-Schäffer and *M. bradleyi* Riedl, form a complex of species so similar that they can only be reliably separated by dissection. It was first found in Surrey as recently as 2003 (Palmer, Porter & Collins, 2008), but is now known from no fewer than eight sites. Recorded from Compartment T3 on 1.9.08.

Podagrica fuscipes (Fabricius) (Notable/Na) – a small flea beetle feeding on mallow. Denton (2005) thought this species extinct in Surrey, it not having been recorded since the nineteenth century, although Cox (2007) maps its occurrence (in the period 1900-1979) from TQ26, which includes Mitcham Common. It is certainly a scarce species with most modern records coming from the Thames Estuary. Most mallow on the Common seems to be associated with the tipped areas, which indicates that these areas, although a poor compensation for the original acid grassland, can have a conservation interest too.

Aromia moschata (Linnaeus) (Notable/Nb) (Musk Beetle) – a large and spectacular longhorn beetle. It breeds in the dead and dying wood of willows and sallows. Although widespread in Britain, it is a local and apparently declining species, probably as a result of habitat loss through drainage and development and removal of moribund trees. Denton (2005) describes it as rare in Surrey and lists only two recent records. It is important to recognise that partial death and decay of trees is part of their natural cycle and that the dead wood created by this process is an important resource. Recorded from Compartment S2, adult on flowers of hogweed on 16.7.08.

Nemophora fasciella (Fabricius) (Notable/Nb) – a small moth with metallic wings and long antennae. The larvae feed in the seeds of black horehound. It is a scarce species, known in Surrey only from Mitcham and South Norwood. It is also a UK BAP priority species because of a perceived significant decline in the UK. The plant seems to like disturbed areas, so

periodic disturbance of selected areas might be a useful conservation measure. Recorded from Compartment N2, adults visiting hogweed flowers on 17.6.08.

Phyllonorycter comparella (Duponchel) (Notable/Nb) – a small moth whose larvae mine the leaves of grey and white poplar. Recent records suggest that this species is increasing in Surrey, and it is significant that it was not recorded from Mitcham by David Lees in the 1990s. In view of the amount of planted poplar it does not require any active management. Recorded from Compartments N7, R6, R8, T11 and around Mill House.

Mompha sturnipennella (Treitschke) (Notable/Nb) – a small moth whose larvae mine the stems of rosebay willowherb forming a gall. It was only found in Britain (in Surrey) as recently as 1950 and has since spread through southern England. However, in Surrey it is now almost restricted to Mitcham Common. Rosebay willowherb is a frequent species on the Common and unlikely to be threatened. Tenanted galls recorded from Compartments R3, S2 and T3.

Cucullia absinthii (Linnaeus) (Notable/Nb) (Wormwood Shark) – a large moth whose larvae feed on mugwort and wormwood. It occurs on the coast (on wormwood) and inland in disturbed sites (on mugwort) and is fairly widespread. The south London area (including Mitcham Common) has been well-known for it in the past, but this is only the second Surrey record in the last ten years. A little disturbance on the tipped areas would encourage the foodplant. A larvae on mugwort in Compartment N3 on 3.9.08.

Triglyphus primus Loew (Notable/Nb) – a small hoverfly whose larvae are associated with gall-making aphids feeding on mugwort. Morris (1998) list only three recent sites for Surrey (one of which is Mitcham Common). This species and the preceding would benefit from the same management.

Claraeola melanostola (Becker) (Notable/Nb) – Falk & Chandler (2005) record this fly from eight sites since 1970 but retain its status as Nationally Scarce (Lower Risk) as it belongs to a poorly recorded and difficult to recognise group. It is a parasitoid of adult cicadellid leafhoppers, although the exact species are unknown, and considered to be associated with “old broad-leaved woodland, including marshy areas”. Recorded from Compartment T3 on 14.7.08.

4.3. UK BAP priority species

Four species listed as UK BAP priority species were found, all Lepidoptera (see Table 4, page 6). Of these, the moth *Nemophora fasciella* is also Notable and is discussed above. The other three species – *Tyria jacobaeae* (Cinnabar), *Acronicta psi* (Grey Dagger) and *A. rumicis* (Knotgrass) are all species that are said to have undergone a significant decline in Britain. This is based on analysis of a single dataset, and all three species are considered widespread and common in Surrey at present.

4.4. Locally significant species

Species recorded during the survey that have no official National status, but that are of local significance are listed in Table 6.

Table 6 - Species of local significance

Species	Taxonomy	Surrey status	Comment
<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i>	Hem.: Coreidae	Rare (Hawkins, 2003)	Recorded from six sites in Surrey
<i>Epichnopterix plumella</i>	Lep.: Psychidae	Rare (Palmer et al., 2008)	Three sites in Surrey, all in the London area – known from Mitcham
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	Lep.: Lyonetiidae	Rare (Palmer et al., 2008)	Only known in Surrey from Mitcham and Bookham area
<i>Coleophora gardesanella</i>	Lep.: Coleophoridae	Rare (Palmer et al., 2008)	Only known in Surrey from Mitcham

4.5. Species recently new to Britain

Most insect populations are highly dynamic, and, as well as losing species from the country there is a constant process of recruitment of new species. Quite a few species that have been known in Britain for less than ten years were found on the survey. These species are often known from the London area before they are found elsewhere for a couple of reasons: some are species that have been introduced by man, for example with plants in a horticultural industry that is almost completely unregulated, and so tend to turn up first in areas of heavy population. Other species are expanding in response to increasing temperatures and can take advantage of the ‘heat island’ effect of larger cities before expanding into the wider countryside.

Stictopleurus punctatonervosus (Goeze) is a rhopalid bug whose presence on the British list was based on a handful of examples taken in the second half of the nineteenth century. It was not seen for over a hundred years until 1997 when it was found in Essex. Over the next five years it was found in many counties in south-east England and is currently quite a frequent species. It feeds on the flowers and stems of various composites (Asteraceae) growing in disturbed areas and ‘waste ground’. There can be little doubt that increasing temperatures and milder winters have benefited this species. One was swept from heather in Compartment H1 on 13.10.08.

Deraeocoris flavilinea (Costa) was first found in Britain in 1996 in the Middlesex part of London (Miller, 2001). It has spread widely throughout western Europe in recent years. It is an arboreal species carnivorous on other small insects. A male was beaten from trees surrounding Compartment N3 on 17.6.08.

Henosepilachna argus (Geoffroy), the so-called Bryony Ladybird, was first found in 1997 at West Molesey (Menzie & Spooner, 2000). By 2000 it had been recorded over an area up to 10km distant from the original discovery (Hawkins, 2000) and is evidently well established. It is a vegetarian species feeding on the leaves of white bryony. Larvae were found on bryony in Compartment R2 on 17.6.08, and an adult (by R.D. Hawkins) in Compartment N3 on 4.10.08.

Harmonia axyridis (Pallas), Harlequin Ladybird, is an even more recent addition, arriving after the publication of Hawkins (2000). It is already very widespread and well recorded, and was found in Compartments N3, N7, S2, T3 and T11 during this survey.

Arge berberidis Schrank is a sawfly first recorded in 2002, although certainly present since 2000 or earlier (Halstead, 2004). All the early records came from London and the suburbs.

The larvae feed on species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia*. A male was found in Compartment T3 on 4.6.08, no doubt a wanderer from neighbouring gardens.

Meconema meridionale Costa, the southern oak bush-cricket, was found in Britain in 2001 (Hawkins, 2001), with one of the initial capture sites at Carshalton. It has been expanding northwards in Europe for some years and its arrival in Britain was not unexpected. However, it is a flightless species and probably crossed the channel with the assistance of motor vehicles. Three adults were beaten from lime in Compartment T11 on 1.9.08.

Cameraria ohridella Deschka & Dimic, a leaf-mining moth, was also first discovered in Britain in 2001. It too had been expanding rapidly in Europe and was actually only first described in 1986. Within a few years it had been found in much of the southern half of Britain. The larvae mine the leaves of horse-chestnut, often in such large numbers that the leaves turn brown prematurely. It also seems to be spreading onto other plants, particularly species of *Acer*, and mines were found on Norway maple as well as horse-chestnut during this survey.

Fieberiella florii (Stål) is a leaf-hopper recently found at a number of sites in south-east England. It occurs on various shrubs, particularly privet and bay laurel. Several swept from Compartment T3 on 9.10.08.

Neuroterus saliens (Kollar) is a gall wasp only found in Britain in the last few years. It forms galls on the leaves of Turkey oak. A gall found in compartment R3 on 4.10.08 and confirmed by the Surrey gall recorder.

Acericerus ribauti Nickel & Remane is such a recent addition that it has not yet been published. On the field meeting of October 4th R.D. Hawkins beat an example from Norway maple alongside Compartment N3 which was confirmed as this species. This was not the first British record though, as he had also found it on another London Common a year earlier. There has been nomenclatural confusion in the past with a commoner species occurring on field maple, so other British specimens may already exist.

These species are of little conservation interest since they are all thriving and increasing in range. Nevertheless, their colonisation of this country is an interesting phenomenon in itself and serves to remind us of the dynamism of most insect populations.

4.6. The Compartments

Compartment T3

Compartment T3 produced the highest number of species (364) and the joint-highest number of Red Data Book species (7).

Of the RDB species, the bug *Gonocerus acuteangulatus* (RDB1), the moth *Stigmella aceris* (pRDB2), the plant bug *Lygus pratensis* (RDB3), the parasitic fly *Gymnosoma rotundatum* (pRDB3) and the moth *Mompha jurassicella* (pRDBK) have already been shown to be of less conservation importance than their statuses suggest.

The parasitic fly *Cistogaster globosa* (RDB1), although not as rare as previously thought, is probably still an important species. Its host, the shieldbug *Aelia acuminata*, was found in T3 regularly, and also in a couple of acid grassland Compartments. It needs grasses left undisturbed and allowed to set seed.

The flesh fly *Blaesoxipha erythrura* (pRDB3) is difficult to assess. It is evidently a species on the edge of its range in Britain, and probably currently benefiting from warmer temperatures. It is a parasitoid of grasshoppers with several genera being implicated (Pape, 1987). The grasshoppers *Chorthippus parallelus* and *C. brunneus* were both recorded from T3, but probably also occur widely across the Common. They require open grassy areas that are not regularly mown too early in the year; *C. brunneus* can still be ovipositing well into October.

Nationally Notable species recorded from T3 include the spider *Argiope bruennichi*, the fly *Claraeola melanostola* and the moth *Mompha sturnipennella*. *Argiope* is currently spreading in the south-east and quite frequent, but is another species preying on grasshoppers and requires fairly long, structured vegetation, both to encourage its prey and to provide a support for its web. *Claraeola melanostola* is said to be associated with old woodland, but this may in part be a reflection on entomologists who prefer to record in “nice” habitats such as ancient woodland. As its leaf-hopper host is unknown it is not possible to offer management advice for this species. *Mompha sturnipennella* is fairly widespread in southern England but virtually restricted to Mitcham within Surrey. Its host plant, rosebay willowherb, is widespread on the Common, and the moth was recorded in several other Compartments.

The moth *Leucoptera malifoliella* is generally widespread but in Surrey is known from only two areas, Mitcham being one of them. Its larvae mine the leaves of various rosaceous trees and the reason for its local scarcity is difficult to ascertain.

The Compartment had a good range of wetland species, from dragonflies that breed in Arthur’s Pond, through Diptera parasitoids of water snails to phytophagous insects associated with plants such as sedges and willowherbs. Although scrub is important, the Compartment might benefit from removal of some of the larger sallows which both shade the area and contribute to drying.

Compartment S2

This Compartment had considerably fewer species (270) and only two RDB species. In part this was due to the nature of the habitat, the shaded interior being less attractive to many insects, and also more difficult to record in.

Both the RDB species (the bug *Gonocerus acuteangulatus*, and the parasitic fly *Gymnosoma rotundatum*) are currently of little conservation importance.

Fewer Notable species were also recorded from S2, but included the ant *Lasius brunneus* and the longhorn beetle *Aromia moschata*. The ant is quite widespread in Surrey, but nests in the wood of old trees. The beetle is rare in Surrey, although with a long history at Mitcham, and is also associated with dead and dying trees, the larvae burrowing in species of willow and sallow. These serve to illustrate the more wooded nature of this Compartment, and reinforce the message that death and decay are part of the natural cycle of trees. This should be allowed to develop fully, although giving consideration to public safety. Dead wood in a variety of situations, sunlit and shaded, upright and fallen, is an important resource for a large number of invertebrates.

Compartment T11

As mentioned earlier, the records from this section extend beyond T11 itself due to access problems. It still managed to produce the lowest number of species, although there was one more RDB species than in S2 and the same number of Notables.

One of the RDB species was the moth *Stigmella aceris*, which is currently very widespread in south-east England.

The pRDB3 flesh fly *Blaesoxipha erythrura* was found here as well as in Compartment T3. The grassland areas R14 and R15 were mown during the course of the survey rendering them largely unsuitable for the fly's grasshopper prey. If possible, mowing of selected parts of these areas should be left until late in the year.

The pRDBK weevil *Isochnus sequensi* was also found here. It is probably a recent addition to the British fauna and, since it feeds on species of willow, is not likely to be limited by lack of habitat.

The only Notable species worthy of comment was the bee *Andrena fulvago*. It is known from nearly a dozen sites in Surrey (including Mitcham) (Baldock, 2008) so is not particularly scarce. It forages from various yellow composites, so a more rotational mowing regime that allows development of these flowers would be beneficial.

Most of the actual stream which was to be the focus of this part of the survey was completely inaccessible. Thought should be given to removing some of the scrub and trees from around this area to allow more light and encourage flowering plants as nectar sources.

General survey

The general part of the survey generated records from 20 named Compartments. Since the time devoted to this part of the survey was equal to that given to each of the individual target Compartments the coverage must be considered as less comprehensive.

The total of species (353) was almost as large as for the best target Compartment (T3) and the number of RDB species the same. The number of Notables was much higher and is a consequence of the greater range of habitat types surveyed.

Several significant species were found.

The RDB3 wasp *Hedychridium coriaceum* was found in N2. It preys on the nests of another wasp which nests in flat, bare ground. On the Common such areas are maintained by public pressure on the footpaths and around the ponds. The large scrape created adjacent to H1, presumably to extend that small area of heathland, was apparently suitable for nesting bees and wasps but produced very few examples. Nevertheless, as it becomes vegetated it would be useful to create fresh scrapes on a rotational basis so that there are always areas of bare ground.

The Notable/Na flea beetle *Podagrica fuscipes* was found in N3 together with the related *P. fuscicornis*. Both species are associated with mallow which grows quite commonly on the tipped areas.

The Notable/Nb moth *Nemophora fasciella* was found in N2. It is a UK BAP priority species and known in Surrey only from the Mitcham/Beddington area and South Norwood. The larval host plant is black horehound.

The Notable/Nb moth *Cucullia absinthii* (Wormwood Shark) was found in N3. It is associated with mugwort.

The moth *Epichnopteryx plumella* was found in R2. It is very local in south-east England and in Surrey restricted to commons in south London. Only the males fly, the females never even emerging from the larval cases. The larvae are said to feed on "grasses"; the Surrey records suggest an association with dry acid grassland.

The moth *Coleophora gardesanella* was found in N2. Mitcham Common is its only known site in Surrey. The larvae feed on the leaves of various composites; in this case an adult was

found around yarrow. An earlier survey (Lees, 1993) recorded it as locally quite frequent, with larval cases on sneezewort, tansy, mugwort and ox-eye daisy.

The moth *Leucoptera malifoliella* was found, as larval mines, in S5 (as well as S2 and T3). Its larvae mine the leaves of various rosaceous trees. It is subject to large fluctuations in population size and, when in spate, is said to turn hedges brown (Heath & Emmet, 1985). In Surrey it is currently very scarce and known only from the Mitcham and Bookham areas.

The bug *Ceraleptus lividus* was found in H1. It has very few Surrey records, one of them being on a bus! (Hawkins, 2003). It is associated with clovers and trefoils growing on dry soils.

Across the Compartments various examples of the habitat types present on the Common were surveyed. Many of these produced species that could be considered indicators for that habitat.

On the heathland there were species such as the bees *Colletes succinctus* and *Andrena fuscipes* (which collect pollen exclusively from heathers), the moth *Aristotelia ericinella* (larva on heather) and the leaf-hopper *Zygina rubrovittata*, also the moths *Cydia ulicetana* and *Grapholita internana* which have larvae that feed in the seed-pods of gorse.

Dry acid grassland has species such as the plant bug *Lopus decolor*, the rhopalid bug *Myrmus miriformis*, and the robberfly *Dysmachus trigonus*. Many species were associated with sheep's-sorrel: the leaf beetle *Cryptocephalus fulvus*, the weevils *Perapion marchicum* and *Rhinoncus castor*, the moths *Opostega salaciella*, *Calybites phasianipennella*, *Teleiopsis diffinis* and *Aroga velocella*, and the Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*. The weevils *Sitona regensteiniensis* and *Exapion ulicis* and the shieldbug *Piezodorus lituratus* occurred on gorse.

The woodland produced mainly species associated with oak: the leaf-hopper *Iassus lanio*, the weevil *Curculio glandium*, most of the common gall-wasps that affect oak, and many moths whose larvae feed on it.

The tipped areas were not without their interest and produced a few scarce species of their own. Species were associated with such plants as mallow, mugwort and nettle.

The ponds were not looked at closely and the aquatic fauna not sampled. But adults of species that breed in the water or at its margins were found, such as dragonflies and damselflies, and several species of snail-killing fly whose larvae are parasitoids of water snails. Several caddisflies were found, but mainly species that breed in water-bodies that dry up during the summer.

5. Conclusions

The survey produced 1633 records of 782 species. Amongst these species were 7 Red Data Book insects, a further 6 provisional RDB species, and thirty-six Nationally Notable species. Four species were UK BAP priority species.

The target Compartments (S2, T3 and T11) produced significantly different numbers of species for similar recording effort and had different proportions (and different species) of those considered to be Rare or Notable. Each had its own component, and each contributed to the Common's overall diversity.

The wet woodland at S2 requires little, if any, intervention. The damp and shaded conditions provide a habitat type not found elsewhere on the Common.

The ditch and pond at T3 was the richest of the three target Compartments. It would probably benefit from selective removal of some of the willow scrub to increase the area of open ground, to admit more light and to reduce drying effects.

The stream at T11 was the poorest Compartment. In part this was due to the more difficult recording conditions, but it would certainly benefit from considerable scrub removal.

The rest of the Common also had a good range of species, including some restricted or almost restricted to Mitcham within Surrey.

The following resources are recognised as being important:

- Open grassy areas in which the grass is allowed to set seed – benefit to grasshopper populations in general, for grasshoppers as host of *Blaesoxipha erythrura*, for grasshoppers as prey of *Argiope bruennichi* as well as providing structure for web construction, for *Aelia acuminata* as host of *Cistogaster globosa*.
- Bare ground – for nesting aculeate Hymenoptera, especially *Lindenius albilabris* as host of *Hedychridium coriaceum*.
- Dead wood (standing and fallen, shaded and in sunlight) – for nesting aculeate Hymenoptera, especially as hosts of *Eustalomyia hilaris*, for nesting *Lasius brunneus*, and willow/sallow for early stages of *Aromia moschata*.
- Willows (perhaps mature) – host plant of *Isochnus sequensi*.
- Black horehound – host plant of *Nemophora fasciella*.
- Mugwort – host plant for *Cucullia absinthii* and larval prey of *Triglyphus primus*.
- Mallow – host plant of *Podagrica fuscipes* and *P. fuscicornis*.
- Rosebay willowherb – host plant of *Mompha sturnipennella*.

In addition, though should be given to creating deliberate soil disturbance, particularly on the tipped areas and by refreshing parts of the scrap adjacent to H1.

6. Acknowledgements

I thank the warden of Mitcham Common, Martin Boyle, for assistance with various aspects of the survey; Dr M.R. Wilson, Mr D.J. Gibbs and S.G. Dodd for confirming some determinations; and Messers R.D. Hawkins, D.A. Coleman, J. Porter, V. Proklov and A. Goddard for allowing me to use their records from the field meeting.

7. References

Alexander, K.N.A., 2003

Provisional atlas of the Cantharoidea and Buprestoidea (Coleoptera) of Britain and Ireland. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.

d'Assis Fonseca, E.C.M., 1968

Diptera Cyclorrhapha Calyptrata. Section (b) Muscidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10** part 4(b).

d'Assis Fonseca, E.C.M., 1978

Diptera: Orthorrhapha, Brachycera, Dolichopodidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **9** part 5.

Baldock, D.W., 2008

Bees of Surrey. Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.

Ball, S.G. & Morris, R.K.A., 2000

Provisional atlas of British hoverflies (Diptera, Syrphidae). Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.

Belshaw, R., 1993

Tachinid flies. Diptera: Tachinidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10** part 4a(i).

Benson, R.B., 1952

Hymenoptera. Symphyta. Section (b). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **6** part 2(b).

Benson, R.B., 1958

Hymenoptera. Symphyta. Section (c). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **6** part 2(c).

Bradley, J.D., Tremewan, W.G. & Smith, A., 1973

British Tortricoid Moths. Vol. 1. Ray Society, London.

Bradley, J.D., Tremewan, W.G. & Smith, A., 1979

British Tortricoid Moths. Vol. 2. Ray Society, London.

Claridge, M.F., 1959

A contribution to the biology and taxonomy of the British species of the genus *Eudecatoma* Ashmead (Hym., Eurytomidae). *Transactions of the Society for British Entomology* **13**: 149-168.

Clemons, L., 2008

Updated distribution maps of the Tephritidae (Diptera) of Britain and Ireland. Privately published.

Collin, J.E., 1961

British Flies. VI. Empididae. Cambridge University Press.

Cox, M.L., 2007

Atlas of the seed and leaf beetles of Britain and Ireland. Pisces, Newbury.

Denton, J., 2005

The Beetles of Surrey. A checklist. Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.

- Edwards, R., & Broad G., eds. 2005**
Provisional atlas of the aculeate Hymenoptera of Britain and Ireland. Part 5. Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Edwards, R., & Broad G., eds. 2006**
Provisional atlas of the aculeate Hymenoptera of Britain and Ireland. Part 6. Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Edwards, R., & Telfer, M.G., eds. 2001**
Provisional atlas of the aculeate Hymenoptera of Britain and Ireland. Part 3. Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Edwards, R., & Telfer, M.G., eds. 2002**
Provisional atlas of the aculeate Hymenoptera of Britain and Ireland. Part 4. Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Edwards, R., ed. 1997**
Provisional atlas of the aculeate Hymenoptera of Britain and Ireland. Part 1. Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Edwards, R., ed. 1998**
Provisional atlas of the aculeate Hymenoptera of Britain and Ireland. Part 2. Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Elliott, J.M. & Humpesch, U.H., 1983**
 A key to the adults of the British Ephemeroptera with notes on their ecology. *Scientific Publications of the Freshwater Biological Association* No. 47.
- Emmet, A.M. & Heath, J., eds. 1989**
The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Volume 7(1). Harley Books, Colchester.
- Emmet, A.M. & Langmaid, J.R., 2002a**
The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Volume 4(1). Harley Books, Essex.
- Emmet, A.M. & Langmaid, J.R., 2002b**
The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Volume 4(2). Harley Books, Essex.
- Emmet, A.M., 1991**
 A description of the adult and early stages of *Phyllonorycter platani* (Staudinger, 1870) (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae). *Entomologist's Record & Journal of Variation* **103**: 279-82.
- Emmet, A.M., ed. 1996**
The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Volume 3. Harley Books, Colchester.

- Falk, S., 1991a**
A review of the scarce and threatened bees, wasps and ants of Great Britain. Research and Survey in Nature Conservation. **35**. NCC. Peterborough.
- Falk, S., 1991b**
A review of the scarce and threatened flies of Great Britain (part 1). Research and Survey in Nature Conservation. **39**. NCC. Peterborough.
- Falk, S.J. & Chandler, P.J., 2005**
 A review of the scarce and threatened flies of Great Britain. Part 2: Nematocera and Aschiza not dealt with by Falk (1991). *Species Status* **2**: 1-189. JNCC, Peterborough.
- Fitton, M.G., Shaw, M.R. & Gauld, I.D., 1988**
 Pimpline ichneumon-flies. Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae (Pimplinae). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **7** part 1.
- Goater, B., 1986**
British Pyralid Moths. A guide to their identification. Harley Books, Colchester.
- Graham, M.W.R.de V., 1969**
 The Pteromalidae of North-western Europe (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History). Entomology series* Supplement 16.
- Halstead, A.J., 2004**
 Berberis sawfly, *Arge berberidis* Schrank (Hymenoptera: Argidae), a pest new to Britain. *British Journal of Entomology & Natural History* **17**: 131-135.
- Hammond, C.O., 1983**
The dragonflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Harley Books, Colchester.
- Hawkins, R.D., 2000**
Ladybirds of Surrey. Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.
- Hawkins, R.D., 2001**
 The southern oak bush-cricket, *Meconema meridionale* Costa (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) new to Britain. *British Journal of Entomology & Natural History* **14**: 207-213.
- Hawkins, R.D., 2003**
Shieldbugs of Surrey. Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.
- Heath, J. & Emmet, A.M., eds. 1985**
The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Volume 2. Harley Books, Colchester.
- Heath, J., ed. 1976**
The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Volume 1. Blackwell-Curwen Press, London.
- Hutson, A.M., Ackland, D.M. & Kidd, L.N., 1980**
 Mycetophilidae (Bolitophilinae, Ditomyiinae, Diadocidiinae, Keroplatinae, Sciophilinae and Manotinae). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **9** part 3.

- Jessop, L., 1986**
Dung beetles and chafers. Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **5** part 11.
- Le Quesne, W.J. & Payne, K.R., 1981**
Cicadellidae (Typhlocybinae) with a check list of the British Auchenorrhyncha (Hemiptera, Homoptera). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **II** part 2(c).
- Le Quesne, W.J., 1960**
Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **II** part 3.
- Le Quesne, W.J., 1965**
Hemiptera: Cicadomorpha (excluding Deltocephalinae and Typhlocybinae). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **II** part 2(a).
- Le Quesne, W.J., 1969**
Hemiptera: Cicadomorpha, Deltocephalinae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **II** part 2(b).
- Lees, D.C., 1993**
A survey of the Lepidoptera of Mitcham Common, with special reference to microlepidoptera and their potential as bioindicators. Mitcham Common Invertebrate Survey, No. 2.
- Luff, M.L., 1990**
Pterostichus rhaeticus Heer. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **126**: 245-249.
- Luff, M.L., 1998**
Provisional atlas of the ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) of Britain. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- MacGowan, I. & Rotheray, G., 2008**
British Lonchaeidae. Diptera, Cyclorrhapha, Acalyptratae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10** Part 15.
- Marshall, J.A. & Haes, E.C.M., 1988**
Grasshoppers and allied insects of Great Britain and Ireland. Harley Books, Colchester.
- Mendel, H., 1988**
Provisional atlas of the click beetles of (Coleoptera: Elateroidea) of the British Isles. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Menzies, I.S. & Spooner, B.M., 2000**
Henosepilachna argus (Geoffroy) (Coccinellidae, Epilachninae), a phytophagous ladybird new to the UK, breeding at Molesey, Surrey. *Coleopterist* **9**: 1-4.
- Miller, D.J.P., 2001**
Deraeocoris flavilinea (A. Costa) (Hemiptera: Miridae), new to Britain. *British Journal of Entomology & Natural History* **14**: 133-136.
- Morris, M.G., 1990**
Orthocerous weevils. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **5** part 16.

- Morris, M.G., 1993**
A review of the British species of Rhynchaeninae (Col., Curculionidae). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **129**: 177-197.
- Morris, M.G., 1997**
Broad-nosed Weevils. Coleoptera: Curculionidae (Entiminae). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **5** part 17a.
- Morris, M.G., 2002**
True Weevils (part I). Coleoptera: Curculionidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **5** Part 17b.
- Morris, M.G., 2008**
True Weevils (part II) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **5** part 17c.
- Morris, R.K.A., 1998**
Hoverflies of Surrey. Surrey Wildlife Trust, Pirbright.
- Ossiannilsson, F., 1981**
The Auchenorrhyncha (Homoptera) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. Part 2: the families Cicadidae, Cercopidae, Membracidae and Cicadellidae (excl. Deltocephalinae). *Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica* **7** part 2.
- Palmer, R.M., Porter, J. & Collins, G.A., 2008**
Smaller moths of Surrey. Distribution maps – April 2008. Privately published.
- Pape, T., 1987**
The Sarcophagidae (Diptera) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. *Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica* **19**.
- Parry, J.A., 1981**
Rhynchaenus populi (F.) (Col., Curculionidae) new to Britain. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **117**: 253.
- Pitkin, B.R., 1988**
Lesser Dung Flies. Diptera: Sphaeroceridae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10** part 5(e).
- Plant, C.W., 1994**
Provisional atlas of the lacewings and allied insects of Britain and Ireland. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Quinlan, J. & Gauld, I.D., 1981**
Symphyta (except Tenthredinidae). *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **6** part 2(a).
- Redfern, M. & Shirley, P., 2002**
British Plant Galls. *Field Studies* **10**: 207-531.
- Richards, O.W., 1980**
Scolioidea, Vespoidea & Sphecoidea. Hymenoptera, Aculeata. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **6** part 3(b).
- Rozkosný, R., 1984**
The Sciomyzidae (Diptera) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. *Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica* **14**.

- Rozkosný, R., Gregor, F. & Pont, A.C., 1997**
The European Fanniidae (Diptera). *Acta scientiarum naturalium Academiae scientiarum Bohemicae Brno.* **31**: 1-80.
- Shirt, D. B., ed., 1987**
British Red Data Books 2. Insects. NCC, Peterborough.
- Skinner, B., 1984**
Colour identification guide to moths of the British Isles. Viking Press, Harmondsworth.
- Smith, K.G.V., 1969**
Diptera. Lonchopteridae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10**: part 2(ai).
- Southwood, T.R.E. & Leston, D., 1959**
Land and water bugs of the British Isles. Warne, London.
- Spencer, K.A., 1972**
Diptera. Agromyzidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10** part 5(g).
- Stubbs, A.E. & Drake, M., 2001**
British soldierflies and their allies. British Entomological and Natural History Society, Reading.
- Stubbs, A.E., 1992**
Provisional atlas of the long-palped crane flies (Diptera: Tipulidae) of Britain and Ireland. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Tottenham, C.E., 1954**
Coleoptera, Staphylinidae Section (a) Piestinae to Euaesthetinae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **4** part 8(a).
- Twinn, P.F.G. & Harding P.T., 1999**
Provisional atlas of the longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of Britain. Biological Records Centre, Huntingdon.
- Wallace, I.D., 1991**
A review of the Trichoptera of Great Britain. *Research & survey in nature conservation* **32**. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough.
- White, I.M., 1988**
Tephritid Flies. Diptera: Tephritidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10** part 5a.

Appendix 1 – Species Accounts

Species listed in the appendices are given in alphabetical order.

- Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale* (Linnaeus, 1758) Hemiptera: Acanthosomatidae Common
Hawthorn Shieldbug
A large green and brown shieldbug feeding particularly on the berries of hawthorn, but occasionally found on other trees. Common in the south, becoming scarcer northwards.
- Aceria macrorhyncha* (Nalepa, 1889) Prostigmata: Eriophyidae Unknown
a gall mite
A gall mite. It forms small, upright galls on the leaves of sycamore. Distribution unknown.
- Acericerus ribauti* Nickel & Remane, 2002 Hemiptera: Cicadellidae Unknown
a leaf-hopper
A medium-sized, yellow-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on Norway maple. Only recently recognised in Britain.
- Acleris hastiana* (Linnaeus, 1758) Lepidoptera: Tortricidae Local
a tortrix moth
A small moth occurring in a wide variety of forms. The larva feeds on species of willow, living between spun leaves. Widespread in the British Isles, but local in the south.
- Acrocercops brongniardella* (Fabricius, 1798) Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae Unknown
a gracillariid moth
A small moth with elongate wings, brown with indistinct paler markings. The larvae feed on oak, mining the leaves. Local in southern and central England.
- Acrolepia autumnitella* Curtis, 1838 Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae Unknown
an yponomeutid moth
A small moth, the forewings dark purplish-brown with paler mottling. The larva feeds on nightshades, mining the leaves. Local in the southern half of Britain.
- Acronicta psi* (Linnaeus, 1758) Lepidoptera: Noctuidae Common
Grey Dagger
A medium-sized grey moth. The larva feeds on a wide variety of broad-leaved trees. Widespread in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.
- Acronicta rumicis* (Linnaeus, 1758) Lepidoptera: Noctuidae Common
Knotgrass
A medium-sized moth, mottled grey with a white dot on each forewing. The bristly larvae feed on a range of trees, shrubs and low plants. Common in England and Wales, less frequent in Scotland.

<i>Acupalpus parvulus</i> (Sturm, 1825) a ground beetle	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Local
A small ground beetle, yellow-brown often with darker patches on the pronotum and elytra. It occurs in damp, well-vegetated habitats. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Two-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A medium-sized ladybird. Typically red with two black spots, but many forms occur including melanics. Larvae and adults fed on aphids, usually on shrubs and low-growing plants. A very common species.		
<i>Adela rufimitrella</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a longhorn moth	Lepidoptera: Incurvariidae	Local
A small moth with very long antennae and dark metallic-green wings. The egg is laid in the seed-pod of garlic mustard or cuckoo-flower wherein it feeds for the first instar; later it feeds in a case on the ground. Local in England, Wales and the southern half of Scotland.		
<i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i> (Goeze, 1778) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plant bug, green with dark markings. It is attached to legumes growing in open areas. Widely distributed and often common.		
<i>Aelia acuminata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Bishop's Mitre	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Local
A small, straw-coloured shieldbug, sharply pointed at the head end. It occurs amongst tall, rank grass in a variety of habitats. Local in southern England and Wales.		
<i>Agriotes sputator</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a click beetle	Coleoptera: Elateridae	Common
A fairly small, dumpy, brown click beetle. It occurs in open grassy situations. Common in the south becoming more local northwards.		
<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a pyralid moth	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Common
A small grass-moth, straw coloured with dark cross-lines on the forewings. The larva feeds on the roots and stem-bases of various sorts of grass, especially sheep's-fescue. Widespread in southern Britain, extending into Scotland.		
<i>Alebra albostriella</i> (Fallén, 1826) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
Very small, yellow-green leaf-hopper. It occurs on oak and is common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small moth with straw-coloured wings variably patterned. The larvae feed in rolled leaves of oak. Common in Britain.		

<i>Allygus modestus</i> Scott, 1876 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly large leaf-hopper, light-brown with darker mottling. Adults are usually found on trees, but the larvae feed on grasses. Fairly widespread in Britain.		
<i>Alnetoidea alneti</i> (Dahlbom, 1850) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A very small yellow leaf-hopper. It lives on a variety of tree species, especially alder and hazel. Widespread in the British Isles.		
<i>Altica lythri</i> Aubé, 1843 a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A fairly large blue-green flea beetle. It occurs on willowherbs growing in damp areas. Widespread and common in England and Wales.		
<i>Amauromyza verbasci</i> (Bouché, 1847) a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A tiny fly, blackish-brown with a yellow head. The larvae mine the leaves of mullein and figwort. Widespread in southern Britain.		
<i>Amblytulus nasutus</i> (Kirschbaum, 1856) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly small, green plant bug. It feeds on various grasses and readily colonises recently created habitat. Locally Common in southern Britain.		
<i>Andrena carantonica</i> Pérez, 1902 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A fairly large mining bee flying in the spring. Widespread in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		
<i>Andrena chrysoceles</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized mining bee; the male with a yellow face. It nests in soil in a wide variety of habitats. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Andrena cineraria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A large black solitary bee with grey bands on the thorax. Nesting occurs in the ground, sometimes in very large colonies. Local throughout England and Wales, but scarce in the east.		
<i>Andrena dorsata</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized mining bee. It nests in soil in a variety of open habitats. Local in the southern half of England.		

<i>Andrena flavipes</i> Panzer, 1799 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A fairly large solitary bee. Adults nest in soil, often forming very large colonies, and pollen is collected from a wide range of plants. Locally common in the southern half of England and Wales.		
<i>Andrena florea</i> Fabricius, 1793 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	RDB3
A medium-sized solitary bee, the abdomen variably marked with red. It nests in the ground in light soils and collect pollen exclusively from white bryony. Locally frequent in south-eastern England.		
<i>Andrena fulva</i> (Müller in Allioni, 1766) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A fairly large mining bee, the female with dense golden-red hair. It is a ground-nesting species, preferring areas of short turf. Pollen is collected from a range of plants. Common in England and Wales.		
<i>Andrena fulvago</i> (Christ, 1791) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Notable/Na
A medium-sized mining bee with orange hind tibiae. It favours light soils with short turf such as chalk downland and coastal grassland. Very local in southern England.		
<i>Andrena fuscipes</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized, rather hairy mining bee. Nests are made in the ground, usually in only small groups, and pollen is collected from heather. Fairly widespread but local, mainly in the south, although there are scattered records up to the north of Scotland.		
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A medium-sized mining bee with a red-haired tail. It flies in the spring. Common in lowland Britain.		
<i>Andrena minutula</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A small, black, rather hairless mining bee. It nests in the soil. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Andrena nitida</i> (Müller, 1776) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A large mining bee flying in the spring. It nests in soil amongst short vegetation and collects pollen from a range of plants. Common in the southern half of England and Wales.		
<i>Andrena semilaevis</i> Pérez, 1903 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A small black mining bee flying mainly in late spring. Pollen is obtained principally from umbellifers. Locally common in England and Wales.		

<i>Andrena subopaca</i> Nylander, 1848 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A small black mining bee. It is widely distributed, nesting in a variety of situations and visiting many different flowers. Locally common in England, Wales and parts of Scotland.		
<i>Andricus aries</i> (Giraud, 1859) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. The agamic generation causes galls on oak buds. No sexual generation is known. A recent addition to the fauna, it is currently quite common in south-east England.		
<i>Andricus foecundatrix</i> (Hartig, 1840) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It causes galls on oak; the sexual generation on the catkins, the agamic one on the buds forming the “artichoke” gall. Common.		
<i>Andricus kollari</i> (Hartig, 1843) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp with alternating generations. It produces a hard “marble” gall on oak twigs. Generally common.		
<i>Andricus lignicolus</i> (Hartig, 1840) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It makes galls on oak, both generations on the buds. Very common.		
<i>Andricus quercuscalicis</i> (Burgsdorf, 1783) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp with alternating generations. It produces a large creased gall at the base of acorns.		
<i>Anomoia purmunda</i> (Harris, 1780) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Local
A small fly, black with an orange head and patterned wings. The larvae feed in the fruits of hawthorn, and sometime other Rosaceae. Widespread in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Anoplius nigerrimus</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a spider-hunting wasp	Hymenoptera: Pompilidae	Local
A medium sized black spider-hunting wasp. It preys on various spiders and nests beneath stones and in hollow plant stems. A widespread species occurring in a variety of habitats.		
<i>Anthidium manicatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A fairly large bee with a yellow-spotted abdomen. Unusually, the male is considerably larger than the female and defends a territory. Nests are made in pre-existing cavities, the cells lined with plant hairs shaved off with the females mandibles. Fairly widespread in southern Britain, just reaching south-western Scotland.		

<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a flower bug	Hemiptera: Anthocoridae	Common
A small black predatory bug. It occurs on trees and shrubs and eats small insects such as aphids and other plant bugs. Widespread throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Choreutidae	Common
A small brown, day-flying, moth. The larva feeds on nettle and it occurs almost everywhere the plant does throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Anthophora bimaculata</i> (Panzer, 1798) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized solitary bee with a yellow face and green eyes. Nesting occurs in the ground in light sandy soils, and pollen collected from a range of plants. Locally distributed on heathland and coastal sites in southern England.		
<i>Anthophora plumipes</i> (Pallas, 1772) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A fairly large solitary bee, the male tawny-coloured, the female black. It nests in soil and in walls. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Antispila treitschkiella</i> (F. v. Röslerstamm, 1843) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Heliozelidae	Unknown
A very small greyish-green moth with pale markings. The larvae mine within the leaves of dogwood. Locally common in southern England.		
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Ringlet	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Common
A medium-sized brown butterfly with yellow rings on the underside of the wings. The larva feeds on grass. Widespread in Britain, but absent from upland areas in the north-west and Scotland.		
<i>Aphelia paleana</i> (Hübner, 1793) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small moth with whitish-ochreous wings. The larva feeds on a very wide range of grasses and herbs, occasionally on deciduous trees. Local throughout Britain.		
<i>Aphrodes makarovi</i> Zakhvatkin, 1948 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A quite large, yellowish-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs in a range of grassy habitats throughout Britain.		
<i>Aphrophora alni</i> (Fallén, 1805) a frog-hopper	Hemiptera: Cercopidae	Common
A quite large brown frog-hopper, often with pale spots on the leading edge of the wing. It lives on a wide variety of trees and shrubs, feeding on the sap. Widely distributed in Britain.		

<i>Aphrophora salicina</i> (Goeze, 1778) a frog-hopper	Hemiptera: Cercopidae	Local
A fairly large, olive-green frog-hopper. It lives on willow, feeding on the sap. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Aphthona nonstriata</i> (Goeze, 1777) Iris Flea Beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A small metallic-blue flea beetle. It occurs in wet areas feeding on the leaves of yellow iris. Widespread in lowland Britain.		
<i>Apion haematodes</i> Kirby, 1808 a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A very small red weevil. It occurs on sheep's sorrel, the larva feeding in the root-stocks. Common throughout Britain in dry, sandy areas.		
<i>Aradus depressus</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a flatbug or barkbug	Hemiptera: Aradidae	Local
A medium-sized bug, reddish brown and exceptionally flat. It occurs on tree stumps and beneath loose bark, feeding on fungi. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Arge berberidis</i> Schrank, 1802 a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Argidae	Unknown
A medium-sized, blue-black sawfly. The larvae feed on the leaves of barberry. A recent addition to the British fauna, recorded from south-east England.		
<i>Arge cyanocrocea</i> (Forster, 1771) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Argidae	Unknown
A medium-sized sawfly with an orange abdomen and banded wings. The larva feeds on species of <i>Rubus</i> . Common in southern England.		
<i>Arge pagana</i> (Panzer, 1798) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Argidae	Local
A medium-sized sawfly, black with an orange abdomen. The larvae feed on rose. Local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i> (Scopoli, 1772) an orb-weaver spider	Araneae: Araneidae	Notable/Na
A large spider, the body marked with yellow and black stripes. It constructs a web in tall grass and catches mainly grasshoppers. Formerly very local, it has spread considerably in recent years and is currently locally common in south-east England.		
<i>Argyresthia bonnetella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) an yponomeutid moth	Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae	Unknown
A small moth with buff wings boldly marked with white. The larva feeds on hawthorn, mining a terminal shoot. Common and widespread throughout Britain.		

<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) an yponomeutid moth	Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae	Common
A small metallic gold micro-moth with white markings. The larva feeds on birch and alder catkins. Very common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Aristotelia ericinella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a gelechiid moth	Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewing dark fuscous with silvery-white markings. The larva feeds on heather, living in a silken tube when not feeding. Widespread on heathland in England and Wales, just reaching Scotland.		
<i>Aroga velocella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a gelechiid moth	Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae	Local
A fairly small moth, the forewings fuscous with darker streaks. The larva feeds on sheep's-sorrel, living in a silken tube at the base of the leaves. Widely distributed but local in England and just reaching the south of Scotland.		
<i>Aromia moschata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Musk Beetle	Coleoptera: Cerambycidae	Notable/Nb
A very large, metallic-green longhorn beetle. The larvae feed in the dead and decaying wood of willows. Very local in England, parts of Wales and southern Scotland.		
<i>Asciodema obsoleta</i> (Fieber, 1864) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small pale grey-green bug covered with a mixture of black and white hairs. It occurs on gorse and broom. Generally common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Aspidapion aeneum</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Local
A small, shining blue-black seed weevil. It occurs on species of mallow, the larvae developing in the stems. Common in England, extending to southern Scotland and south Wales.		
<i>Aspidapion radiolus</i> (Marsham, 1802) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A small black weevil. It is found on various species of mallow, the larva feeding in the stems. Widespread and common in England and Wales.		
<i>Aspilapteryx tringipennella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small moth, wings elongate, ochreous marked with darker speckles. The larva feeds on ribwort plantain, living in a blotch mines over the mid-rib. Widespread and locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Athalia circularis</i> (Klug, 1815) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly small, orange and black sawfly. The larva feeds on herbaceous plants such as plantain and speedwell. Common throughout Britain, especially in wet places.		

<i>Athalia rosae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Local
A medium-sized sawfly, black with an orange abdomen. The larva feeds on various species of crucifer, and was formerly a pest of turnips. Currently local in southern England.		
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i> (Fabricius, 1801) a click beetle	Coleoptera: Elateridae	Common
Fairly large brown click beetle. It occurs in various types of grassland and in woodland rides; the larvae feed at the roots of grasses. A very common species in England and Wales, rather local in Scotland.		
<i>Aulagromyza populicola</i> (Haliday in Walker, 1853) a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A tiny yellow fly with reddish bands on the thorax. The larvae mine the leaves of poplar. Distribution poorly known, but probably local in the south-east.		
<i>Austrolimnophila ochracea</i> (Meigen, 1804) a crane fly	Diptera: Limoniidae	Common
A small, delicate, orange-brown crane fly. The larva feeds in dead wood. A woodland species.		
<i>Autographa gamma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Silver Y	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Migrant
A fairly large grey moth with metallic silver y-mark on the forewings. It flies readily by day and can be seen at dusk hovering over nectar sources. A migrant species.		
<i>Balclutha punctata</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly small leaf-hopper, the forewings greenish or red-brown, often with darker spots. It occurs mainly on grasses but will overwinter in conifers. Widespread, but usually uncommon, throughout much of Britain.		
<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i> (Haworth, 1828) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Batrachedridae	Local
A small moth with long thin wings marked with white and grey. The larva feeds on poplar and willow, at first in the female catkins, later in the buds. Locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i> (Zeller, 1847) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Lyonetiidae	Unknown
A very small moth with narrow, buff-coloured wings. The larvae feed on bindweed, mining the leaves. Widespread in southern Britain.		
<i>Beris chalybata</i> (Forster, 1771) a soldier fly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Common
A medium-sized blackish soldier fly. Larvae occur in rotting vegetation in damp shaded areas. Common throughout the British Isles.		

<i>Beris morrisii</i> Dale, 1841 a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Local
A small, metallic-green soldier fly. The larva occurs in rotting vegetation and the species occurs in damp woodland and other sheltered sites. Locally common in southern Britain.		
<i>Biston betularia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Peppered Moth	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A large geometrid moth, varies from white speckled with black to completely melanic. The larvae are extremely polyphagous. Common in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Blaesoxipha erythrura</i> (Meigen, 1826) a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	pRDB3
A medium-sized, darkish fly. The larvae are parasitoids of grasshoppers. Very local in grassy areas in the south of England.		
<i>Blastobasis adustella</i> Walsingham, 1894 a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Blastobasidae	Local
A drab brown micro-moth with a pale line at the base of the wing. The larva feeds on decaying and dead vegetable matter. Local but widespread in Britain.		
<i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small bug, green with black knees. It lives on deciduous trees, feeding on mites. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Bohemannia pulverosella</i> (Stainton, 1849) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, the forewings mottled dark fuscous. The larvae mine leaves of apple. Widespread in England, more local in Scotland and Wales.		
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a bumblebee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A tawny bumblebee. It nests above the ground, usually in tall but open grassland. A common species visiting a very wide range of nectar plants. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Bombus pratorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a bumblebee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A black and yellow bumblebee with a red tail. It is one of the first species to nest in the spring, using cavities such as the old nests of small mammals. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Bombylius major</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Bee Fly	Diptera: Bombyliidae	Common
A medium-sized fly resembling a bumblebee. The larvae are parasitoids of the larvae of solitary bees, attacking a number of species of <i>Andrena</i> . A common and widespread species in England and Wales, also extending into southern and western Scotland.		

<i>Brachicoma devia</i> (Fallén, 1820) a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Unknown
A fairly large fly, greyish-black with pale dusting. The larvae are predators of the pre-pupal stage of bumblebees and social wasps. Widespread in the British Isles.		
<i>Bruchus loti</i> Paykull, 1800 a seed beetle	Coleoptera: Bruchidae	Common
A very small black beetle. The larvae develop within the seeds of various legumes such as <i>Lotus</i> , <i>Lathyrus</i> and <i>Vicia</i> . Widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> Herbst, 1783 a seed beetle	Coleoptera: Bruchidae	Local
A small, dumpy, brown, seed beetle. The larvae feed on the seeds of vetches, and possibly red clover, growing in a variety of open habitats. Local in southern England.		
<i>Bucculatrix bechsteinella</i> (Bechstein & Scharfenberg, 1805) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Bucculatricidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings mottled grey and brown. The larvae feed on hawthorn, initially in a mine and later externally, making windows in the upperside of the leaf. Widespread in England and southern Scotland.		
<i>Bucculatrix cristatella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Bucculatricidae	Unknown
A very small moth with whitish-buff slightly metallic forewings. The larvae develop on yarrow. Common in southern and central England, scarcer northwards.		
<i>Bucculatrix thoracella</i> (Thunberg, 1794) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Bucculatricidae	Unknown
A very small moth with yellow and brown wings. The larva mines the leaves of lime growing in ancient woodland or in urban situations. Local in southern England.		
<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i> Zeller, 1848 a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Bucculatricidae	Local
A tiny moth, the forewings greyish with yellow mottling. The larvae feed on oak, initially in a leaf-mine, later externally. Widespread in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i> (Degeer, 1774) Raspberry Beetle	Coleoptera: Byturidae	Common
A small yellowish beetle covered with pale silky hairs. The larvae develop in fruits of bramble and raspberry, and adults are found on flowers. Common and widely distributed.		
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i> (Scopoli, 1763) Common Wave	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized moth, white with indistinct brownish cross-lines. The larva feeds on sallow. A common species throughout the British Isles.		

<i>Cabera pusaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common White Wave	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized moth, white with indistinct brownish cross-lines. The larva feeds on various deciduous trees, especially birch. A common species throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Caliroa cerasi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly small, shining black sawfly. The larvae, resembling slugs, feed on the leaves of various rosaceous trees. Locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Calliopum simillimum</i> (Collin, 1933) a lauxaniid fly	Diptera: Lauxaniidae	Common
A small shiny blue-black fly with yellowish wings. Common and widely distributed.		
<i>Calliphora vicina</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A large blow fly, blackish-grey with a metallic-blue abdomen. The larva feeds on carrion. Common and widely distributed.		
<i>Calliphora vomitoria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A large blow fly, blackish-grey with a metallic-blue abdomen, and orange-haired head. The larva feeds on carrion. Common and widely distributed.		
<i>Callistege mi</i> (Clerck, 1759) Mother Shipton	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A medium-sized day-flying moth. The forewings are brown with a yellowish-white pattern which is said to resemble a witch's face in profile. The larva feeds on coarse grasses. Widespread and common in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		
<i>Callisto denticulella</i> (Thunberg, 1794) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A fairly small moth, brown with white-spotted wings. The larva feeds on apple, initially mining the leaf, later in a folded leaf-edge. Widespread in Britain to southern Scotland.		
<i>Calocoris norvegicus</i> (Gmelin, 1788) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized green plantbug with reddish suffusion on the wings. It feeds on the buds and seeds of a number of plants including nettle, clover and various composites. Common throughout much of Britain in hedgerows, pastures and wood margins.		
<i>Calocoris striatellus</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plantbug, dark with yellow spots and striations. They live on oaks, feeding on the unripe catkins. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		

<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i> (Hübner, 1796) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth with very elongate, chestnut-brown wings. The larva feeds in a cone-shaped spinning on the leaves of sycamore. Probably a fairly recent colonist, but now widespread in Scotland and eastern England.		
<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small moth, the forewing red-brown with a whitish, triangular, costal mark. The larva feeds on willows and poplars, at first in a mine, later in a cone at the tip of a leaf. Widespread and common in southern Britain, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Caloptilia syringella</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small brown moth with elongate wings, variably patterned. The larvae feed on privet and ash, spinning a leaf into a roll and often living gregariously. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Calybites phasianipennella</i> (Hübner, 1813) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Local
A small moth, the brownish forewings sometimes with paler markings. The larva feeds on various species of bistort, dock or sorrel, initially in a mine and later in a rolled section of the leaf. Locally common in England, scarce in Scotland.		
<i>Calycomyza artemisiae</i> (Kaltenbach, 1856) a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A tiny fly, greyish black with yellow marks on the head and thorax. The larvae mine the leaves of mugwort and hemp-agrimony. Widespread.		
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i> Deschka & Dimic, 1986 a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings golden-brown with several white cross-lines. The larva feeds on horse-chestnut, mining the leaves. A recent colonist following a rapid spread in Europe, it is now widespread and often abundant.		
<i>Campiglossa misella</i> (Loew, 1869) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Unknown
A small dark fly with strongly patterned wings. The larvae feed on mugwort, either galling the stem or in the capitula. Fairly widespread in England, except in the extreme west and north.		
<i>Campsicnemus scambus</i> (Fallén, 1823) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A small fly, the male with ornately deformed middle legs. The larvae are predatory and live in the soil. Fairly common and generally distributed.		
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Yellow Shell	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A small yellow moth with darker cross-lines. The larva feeds on a variety of low plants. Common throughout lowland Britain.		

<i>Cantharis cryptica</i> Ashe, 1947 a soldier beetle	Coleoptera: Cantharidae	Common
A medium-sized, almost completely yellow soldier beetle; the elytra with erect pubescence. It occurs wherever there is tall vegetation. Very common throughout lowland Britain.		
<i>Cantharis decipiens</i> Baudi, 1871 a soldier beetle	Coleoptera: Cantharidae	Common
A medium-sized soldier beetle, with yellow elytra and a black thorax margined with yellow. It occurs in a variety of habitats where trees are present. Widespread in England and Wales, but restricted to lowland areas in southern Scotland.		
<i>Cantharis livida</i> Linnaeus, 1758 a soldier beetle	Coleoptera: Cantharidae	Common
A large soldier beetle, mainly yellow with black hind legs. It occurs in open habitats that are structurally varied. Widespread in England and Wales but very local in Scotland.		
<i>Cantharis nigra</i> (Degeer, 1774) a soldier beetle	Coleoptera: Cantharidae	Common
A small soldier beetle, black with varying amounts of red. It is a species of open habitats such as meadows and marshes, dispersing more widely towards the end of its season. Widespread in much of lowland Britain.		
<i>Cantharis rustica</i> Fallén, 1807 a soldier beetle	Coleoptera: Cantharidae	Common
A large soldier beetle with black wing-cases and a red-marked thorax. It is a species of lowland grassland, but also occurs in open woodland where there is extensive ground vegetation. Common in southern Britain, scarcer northwards and absent from Scotland.		
<i>Capsus ater</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plant bug, black and orange with thickened antennae. It feeds at the stem-bases of a variety of grass species. Locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Carcina quercana</i> (Fabricius, 1775) an oecophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae	Common
A small pink and yellow moth with fairly long antennae. The larva feeds on leaves of various deciduous trees. A common species.		
<i>Cassida prasina</i> Illiger, 1798 a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb
A fairly small tortoise beetle, green with brown-marked elytra. It occurs on yarrow and sneezewort. Very local but widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i> Müller, 1776 Thistle Tortoise Beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A fairly large tortoise beetle, green with black femora. Both adult and larva feed on thistles, knapweed and burdock growing in open areas. Widespread in England, Wales and southern Scotland.		

<i>Celastrina argiolus britanna</i> Verity, 1919 Holly Blue	Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae	Local
A medium-sized blue butterfly, with black borders in the female. There are two generations a year, larvae of the first feeding principally on the flowers of holly and of the second on buds of ivy. Widespread in much of England and Wales.		
<i>Cephus spinipes</i> (Panzer, 1801) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Cephidae	Unknown
A small, slender sawfly, black with yellow markings. The larvae bore into the stems of grasses such as timothy. Locally common in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i> Stein, 1858 a squashbug	Hemiptera: Coreidae	Local
A medium-sized brown squashbug. It occurs in dry, warm habitats such as sand-pits, dunes and fallow fields, feeding on clovers and trefoils. A local species of south-east England.		
<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i> (Kirby, 1808) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A small metallic blue-black weevil. It occurs on various composites such as thistles and knapweed, the larvae developing in the stems. Common in England and Wales, but very local in Scotland.		
<i>Cerceris arenaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A fairly large yellow and black solitary wasp. Nesting occurs in soil, often in large aggregations; the prey is adult weevils. Locally common in south-eastern England, more-or-less coastal in the south-west and Wales.		
<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1771) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Local
A medium-sized black and yellow solitary wasp. It preys on small bees such as <i>Lasioglossum</i> and <i>Andrena</i> and nests in the ground in a variety of habitats. Locally common in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Chalcosyrphus nemorum</i> (Fabricius, 1805) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized hoverfly, black with yellow spots. The larvae occur in sap-runs and beneath bark of water-sodden dead wood. Widespread but local in Britain.		
<i>Chamaepsila rosae</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a psilid fly	Diptera: Psilidae	Common
A small, shiny black fly. The larvae are soil-dwellers, feeding on plant roots. Common.		
<i>Cheilosia bergenstammi</i> Becker, 1894 a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized black hoverfly covered with golden-yellow hair. The larvae feed in the stems and roots of ragwort. Common in drier situations in England, more local in Scotland and Wales.		

<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i> (Harris, 1780) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A fairly large, partially hairy hoverfly with black marked wings. The larva should be phytophagous, possibly on larger umbellifers. A common species of woodland rides throughout most of Britain.		
<i>Cheilosia lasiopa</i> Kowarz, 1885 a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized black hoverfly. Larvae of species of this genus are plant feeders but the association in this species is unknown. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Cheilosia pagana</i> (Meigen, 1822) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small black hoverfly with large, bright-orange antennae. The larva feeds in the decaying stems of cow parsley. A common species throughout Britain.		
<i>Cheilosia vernalis</i> (Fallén, 1817) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small, blue-black hoverfly with densely hairy eyes. The larva is likely to be phytophagous, possibly on roots of composites. Widespread and frequent in southern Britain.		
<i>Cheilosia vulpina</i> (Meigen, 1822) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A fairly large, black hoverfly. Locally frequent in southern Britain.		
<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i> (Hufnagel, 1767) Common Marbled Carpet	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized geometrid moth, extremely variable in markings. The larva is polyphagous. A common species in most habitats throughout Britain.		
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Common
A metallic brassy-green soldier fly; one of the most frequently recorded species of the family. The larvae feed on rotting vegetable matter. Common in a variety of habitats throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Chlorops pumilionis</i> (Bjerkander, 1778) a chloropid fly	Diptera: Chloropidae	Common
A fairly small black and yellow fly, The larvae feed in the stems of a variety of grasses and can be a pest in cultivated species. Common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Chorisops nagatomii</i> Rozkosný, 1979 a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Notable/Nb
A fairly small soldierfly with a metallic green thorax and orange-marked abdomen. The larvae feed on decaying plant material. Local in southern England and Wales.		

<i>Chorisops tibialis</i> (Meigen, 1820) a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Common
A fairly small soldierfly, dark metallic green, the abdomen with dusky orange marks. The larvae have been found in rot-holes and grass tussocks. Adults occur in shady situations, resting beneath the foliage of trees. Locally common in southern England, more sporadic in the north and in Wales.		
<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i> (Degeer, 1773) Lesser Marsh Grasshopper	Orthoptera: Acrididae	Local
A medium-sized grasshopper, straw-coloured with varying amounts of green. It occurs in a range of habitats, usually preferring damp localities. Restricted to southern and eastern parts of England, just reaching south Wales; also known from a few sites in Ireland.		
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i> (Thunberg, 1815) Field Grasshopper	Orthoptera: Acrididae	Common
A fairly large, long-winged grasshopper with many colour forms but predominantly some shade of brown. It is found in dry, warm habitats with short vegetation. A very widely distributed species, very common in southern and central England.		
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1821) Meadow Grasshopper	Orthoptera: Acrididae	Common
A medium-sized grasshopper, rather variable but usually predominantly green. The females have vestigial wings. It occurs in a wide range of habitat types, but is most numerous in coarse grassland. It occurs throughout Britain.		
<i>Chromatomyia aprilina</i> (Goureau, 1851) a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A tiny fly with a yellow head. The larvae mine the leaves of honeysuckle. Widespread, particularly in the west and north.		
<i>Chrysolina hyperici</i> (Forster, 1771) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A fairly large, bronze-coloured leaf beetle. It breeds on various species of St. John's-wort. Locally common in open areas in England and Wales, sporadic in Scotland.		
<i>Chrysopa perla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a green lacewing	Neuroptera: Chrysopidae	Common
A green lacewing, heavily marked with black. It occurs in a variety of open habitats. Common and widespread in England and Wales, just reaching southern Scotland.		
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> agg. a green lacewing	Neuroptera: Chrysopidae	Common
A green lacewing which turns pink during the winter when it hibernates. Recent work has shown that " <i>carnea</i> " contains several species separable only with great difficulty.		

<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a pyralid moth	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow-brown grass moth with an angled terminal line. The larva feeds internally in the bases of various grasses. Often abundant in open, grassy areas throughout Britain.		
<i>Chrysotoxum cautum</i> (Harris, 1776) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A large hoverfly, closely mimicking a social wasp in both appearance and behaviour. The larvae are suspected of feeding on ant-attended root aphids. Adults occur in dry open habitat. Restricted to southern and eastern England and the south coast of Wales.		
<i>Chrysotoxum festivum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized hoverfly with yellow bars resembling a wasp. The larvae are thought to be predatory on root aphids and may be associated with ants. A species of woodland edge. Locally common in southern Britain.		
<i>Chrysotus gramineus</i> (Fallén, 1823) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A very small fly, dark metallic green with dark legs. The larvae are predatory, living in damp soil. Very common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly large, bright green leaf-hopper. It occurs on grasses in marshy places. Common and widespread.		
<i>Cicadula quadrinotata</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A medium-sized leaf-hopper, yellowish-green with black markings. It occurs in damp habitats, feeding on sedges. Widespread in Britain.		
<i>Cistogaster globosa</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	RDB1
A rather small parasitic fly; the male has an orange abdomen with black spots, the female is all black. It is a parasite of the shieldbug <i>Aelia</i> . Apparently very rare.		
<i>Cladius pectinicornis</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly small black sawfly, the male with strongly pectinate antennae. The larvae feed on rose and other rosaceous plants and can be destructive to cultivated varieties. Occurring throughout Great Britain.		
<i>Claraeola melanostola</i> (Becker, 1898) a pipunculid fly	Diptera: Pipunculidae	Notable/Nb
A small fly with a very large head. The larvae are parasitoids of leaf-hoppers. Local in southern England.		

<i>Cloeon dipterum</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a mayfly	Ephemeroptera: Baetidae	Common
A medium sized, pinkish-buff mayfly. The larvae breed in small ponds, shallow parts of lakes and in slow-flowing water. Widely distributed and common.		
<i>Cnephasia communana</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small grey moth. The larvae feed on a range of herbaceous plants typical of dry and disturbed ground. Local in southern England.		
<i>Coccidula rufa</i> (Herbst, 1783) a ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A small, entirely reddish, elongate ladybird. It occurs in damp grassland and marshy areas. Widespread and common.		
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Seven-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A large red ladybird with seven black spots. The larvae are predators of aphids. The commonest and most readily recognisable ladybird.		
<i>Cochylis atricapitana</i> (Stephens, 1852) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small moth with black and white forewings. The larva feeds in the stems and roots of ragwort. Widely distributed in the British Isles.		
<i>Coenagrion puella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Coenagrion	Odonata: Coenagrionidae	Common
A small damselfly, the male with extensive powder-blue markings. It breeds in still or slow-flowing water of ponds, ditches and canals. Widespread and common in England and Wales, very local in lowland Scotland.		
<i>Coenosia tigrina</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A medium-sized muscid fly, golden-grey with yellow legs. The larvae breed in cow dung. Widespread and common.		
<i>Coleophora albidella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth, the narrow forewings white with a few scattered dark scales. The larva feeds on sallow, living in a 'pistol' case. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Coleophora argentula</i> (Stephens, 1834) a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth with narrow wings marked with white and buff stripes. The larvae feed on yarrow and sneezewort, eating the withered flowers and seeds. Widespread and locally common in the southern half of England and in Wales, also found in central Scotland.		

<i>Coleophora caespitiella</i> Zeller, 1839 a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth with slender, buff-coloured wings. The larvae feed on the seeds of various species of rush. Widespread in England and Wales, just reaching Scotland.		
<i>Coleophora flavipennella</i> (Duponchel, 1843) a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small yellowish moth. The larva feeds on oak and lives in a case made from a section of mined leaf reinforced with silk. Locally common in the southern half of Britain, scarcer northwards.		
<i>Coleophora gardesanella</i> Toll, 1953 a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth, the narrow forewings ochreous with longitudinal white stripes. The larvae feed on various composites, including mugwort and yarrow, living in a case. Very local and restricted to a few counties in south-east England.		
<i>Coleophora hemerobiella</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Notable/Nb
A small whitish-grey moth with very narrow wings. The larva lives in a case and feeds on rosaceous trees, most frequently hawthorn. Local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Coleophora ibipennella</i> Zeller, 1849 a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth with narrow white wings. The larva feeds on oak, living in a silk case and eating the catkins and, later, the leaves. Locally common in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Coleophora lusciniapennella</i> (Treitschke, 1833) a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Common
A small grey moth with very elongate wings. The larva lives in a case made of silk and leaf-material and feeds on sallow and willow. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Coleophora peribenanderi</i> Toll, 1943 a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth, the narrow forewings ochreous with longitudinal white stripes. The larvae feed on creeping thistle and other thistles, living in a case. Widespread in lowland Britain.		
<i>Coleophora potentillae</i> Elisha, 1885 a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Local
A small moth, the narrow forewings shining bronzy fuscous. The larva feeds on a wide range of rosaceous herbs and bushes, living in a case made from sections of leaf. Locally common in southern England, also occurring in a few spots in Scotland.		
<i>Coleophora striatipennella</i> Nylander, 1848 a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth with narrow, whitish wings streaked with grey. The larva feeds in a case on stitchwort and mouse-ear. Common throughout Britain.		

<i>Coleophora violacea</i> (Ström, 1783) a coleophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings shining fuscous, The larva lives in a case and feeds on a range of plants, usually various rosaceae. Locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Colletes daviesanus</i> Smith, F., 1846 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A medium-sized solitary bee, the abdomen dark with pale bands of flattened hairs. Nesting occurs in large aggregations in vertical surfaces such as cliffs, roadside banks, and in the mortar of walls. Pollen sources are unrecorded in Britain, but it is probably oligolectic on Asteraceae. Widespread and common in England; local in Wales and just reaching Scotland.		
<i>Colletes succinctus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized solitary bee, the abdomen with white bands. Nesting occurs in light, sandy soil with pollen collected exclusively from heathers. Widespread but local in Britain.		
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i> (Knoch, 1781) Green Carpet	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A small geometrid moth, initially bright green but rapidly fading to a dull yellowish hue. The larvae feed on various species of bedstraw. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Coniopteryx borealis</i> Tjeder, 1930 a white lacewing	Neuroptera: Coniopterygidae	Common
A tiny white lacewing, its colour derived from a covering of wax. It is arboreal, principally occurring on oaks. Widespread in Britain, particularly in the south-east.		
<i>Conobathra repandana</i> (Fabricius, 1798) a pyralid moth	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Common
A small moth, grey with brown and white markings. The larva feeds on oak, spinning a bunch of leaves, usually high on the tree. Fairly common in oakwoods in much of England and Wales.		
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i> (Thunberg, 1815) Long-winged Cone-head	Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae	Notable/Na
A medium-sized, elongate bush-cricket with very long antennae. It was not discovered as British until the 1930's and remained a rare species until the 1990's when it spread rapidly across much of southern England.		
<i>Conwentzia psociformis</i> (Curtis, 1834) a white lacewing	Neuroptera: Coniopterygidae	Common
A tiny white lacewing with reduced hindwings. It is found on a range of deciduous trees, most often on oak. Fairly widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Cordilura albipes</i> Fallén, 1819 a dung fly	Diptera: Scathophagidae	Local
A medium-sized fly, black above but pale yellow on the sides. The larvae develop in the culms of rushes and sedges. Local throughout much of Britain.		

<i>Coremacera marginata</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Local
A fairly large snail-killing fly, dark with dark, heavily patterned wings. A local species of dry habitats, especially on chalk.		
<i>Coreus marginatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a squashbug	Hemiptera: Coreidae	Common
A large brown bug with orange abdomen evident only when it flies. It occurs in areas of rough vegetation, particularly on docks, sorrels and knotgrass. Common in southern England and Wales.		
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Dun-bar	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A medium-sized, variably-coloured moth, mainly some shade of buff or brown, usually with a darker cross-band. The larva feeds on a wide variety of trees and shrubs, also on other caterpillars. Fairly common up to southern Scotland.		
<i>Crepidodera aurata</i> (Marsham, 1802) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A small metallic-coloured flea beetle. It occurs on sallow and poplar. Common and widespread in southern and eastern England, scarcer northwards and just reaching Scotland.		
<i>Crepidodera aurea</i> (Fourcroy, 1785) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A fairly small, metallic red and green flea beetle. It occurs on the leaves of poplar and sallow. A rather widespread species in England and Wales.		
<i>Crossocerus annulipes</i> (Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A medium-sized black wasp. It nests in rotting wood and preys on small bugs, usually typhlocybine cicadellids. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Crossocerus capitosus</i> (Shuckard, 1837) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Local
A small solitary wasp, black with yellow-marked legs. It nests in the pith of cut or broken stems, and preys on small flies. Local in central and southern England and south Wales.		
<i>Crossocerus nigrinus</i> (Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Local
A small solitary wasp, black with yellow-marked legs. It nests in the pith of cut or broken stems, and preys on small flies. Local in central and southern England and south Wales.		
<i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i> (Goeze, 1777) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A very small, yellow-brown, leaf beetle. It occurs mainly in open areas on sand or chalk and is associated with sheep's sorrel. Local in England and mainly coastal in Wales.		

<i>Cucullia absinthii</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) Wormwood Shark	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Notable/Nb
A fairly large moth, the forewings silvery-grey with darker markings. The larva feeds on the flowers and seeds of wormwood and mugwort. Locally distributed on the coasts of England and Wales and inland in the southern half of England.		
<i>Curculio glandium</i> Marsham, 1802 Acorn Weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Local
A medium-sized, orange-brown weevil with a very long snout. It occurs on oak, the larvae in the acorns. Local in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i> (Panzer, 1796) a ground beetle	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Common
A medium-sized black ground beetle. It occurs in dry, well-vegetated habitats, the adults feeding at night on the seeds of various composites. Widespread and common in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Cydia nigricana</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small blackish moth. The larva feeds on the seeds of a variety of vetch species. Widely distributed throughout much of Britain.		
<i>Cydia ulicetana</i> (Haworth, 1811) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small greyish-brown moth. The larva feeds in the seed pods of gorse and the adults swarm about gorse bushes in the spring. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Cymus clavicularis</i> (Fallén, 1807) a groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A small, pale yellow-brown groundbug. It occurs on heathland and in dry meadows, feeding on plants such as knotgrass and toad-rush. Locally common in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Cymus melanocephalus</i> Fieber, 1861 a groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A small brown groundbug with darker head and scutellum. It occurs in damper areas characterised by the growth of yellow loosestrife and <i>Juncus</i> . Locally common in southern Britain.		
<i>Dalopius marginatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a click beetle	Coleoptera: Elateridae	Common
A fairly small click beetle, yellowish-brown with a dark central stripe. The larvae occur in soil. Widespread and common throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Dasineura urticae</i> (Perris, 1840) a gall midge	Diptera: Cecidomyiidae	Unknown
A tiny fly. The larvae occur on nettle, forming pouch-like galls on the leaves.		

<i>Dasiops mucronatus</i> Morge, 1959 a lonchaeid fly	Diptera: Lonchaeidae	Unknown
A small, metallic blue-black fly. The larvae are thought to develop in the stems and roots of herbaceous plants. Widespread in Britain.		
<i>Dasytes plumbeus</i> (Müller, 1776) a malachite beetle	Coleoptera: Melyridae	Notable/Nb
A fairly small, hairy beetle, greenish-black with paler legs. The adult occurs on flowers and the predatory larva beneath loose bark. Local in the southern half of Britain, mainly in old woods.		
<i>Deltaornix torquillella</i> (Zeller, 1850) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewing dark fuscous with numerous whitish costal strigulae. The larva feeds on sloe, initially in a mine, later in the folded edge of the leaf. Fairly common throughout most of Britain.		
<i>Depressaria heraclei</i> Retzius, 1783 an oecophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae	Common
A fairly small moth, the forewings brown with black streaks. The colourful larvae feed in untidy spinings in the flowers of hogweed and wild parsnip. Widespread throughout Britain especially in coastal areas.		
<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i> (Costa, A., 1862) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Unknown
A medium-sized plant bug, glossy brownish-ochre with yellow markings. It occurs on various trees, especially species of <i>Acer</i> . A recent addition to the British list, currently local in south-east England but likely to spread.		
<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i> (Schilling, 1837) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly small brownish plantbug. It is arboreal, predacious on other species of insect. Locally common in southern England.		
<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plant bug, black or brown with red markings. It is predacious on small insects and occurs on a variety of plants and bushes, especially nettles. Common in southern England and Wales, extending northwards to Yorkshire.		
<i>Dichochrysa prasina</i> (Burmeister, 1839) a green lacewing	Neuroptera: Chrysopidae	Common
A medium-sized, deep-green lacewing. It occurs in a variety of habitats, usually with trees or scrub, where both adult and larva eat aphids. Locally common in southern England, scarcer northwards.		

<i>Dichrorampha petiverella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small moth, the forewings brownish-grey with a yellow spot. The larvae feed in the root-stocks of yarrow and tansy. Widely distributed and generally common in the British Isles.		
<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus</i> (Simon, 1909) a harvestman	Opiliones: Leiobunidae	Local
A fairly large harvestman with pectinate palps. It occurs on trees and walls. Local in southern England, perhaps increasing.		
<i>Dicyphus epilobii</i> Reuter, 1883 a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small, elongate, delicate green plantbug. It feeds on great willowherb. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Dilophus febrilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a bibionid fly	Diptera: Bibionidae	Common
A small black fly, the female with smoky wings. The larvae feed on the roots of grasses and can be a pest. Widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Dilophus femoratus</i> Meigen, 1804 a bibionid fly	Diptera: Bibionidae	Common
A fairly small, shiny-black fly with enlarged front legs. The larvae are soil-dwellers, eating plant roots and vegetable debris. Widespread and common.		
<i>Dioctria atricapilla</i> Meigen, 1804 a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Local
A medium-sized robberfly, bluish-black with smoky wings. It occurs in open grassland habitats. Locally common in England.		
<i>Dioctria baumhaueri</i> Meigen, 1820 a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Local
A medium-sized, shiny black robber fly. It is a species of woodland edge, the larvae developing in soil. Locally common in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Dioctria rufipes</i> (Degeer, 1776) a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Local
A medium-sized, shiny black robber fly with orange legs. It occurs in a variety of habitats, the larvae being soil-dwellers. Locally common in lowland Britain.		
<i>Diplolepis rosae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Common
A small gall wasp. It forms large, reddish, hairy galls (pin-cushion or bedeguar galls) on wild rose. Widespread and common.		

<i>Dipogon variegatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a spider-hunting wasp	Hymenoptera: Pompilidae	Local
A medium-sized spider wasp, black with banded wings. It preys on the spider <i>Xysticus cristatus</i> , and nests in pre-existing cavities. Widespread but uncommon in England and Wales, with a single modern record from Scotland.		
<i>Ditula angustiorana</i> (Haworth, 1811) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A fairly small moth, the forewings ochreous-brown with darker reddish-brown markings. The larva is polyphagous, feeding on an extremely wide variety of deciduous and coniferous trees, shrubs and sometimes herbaceous plants. Fairly widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Diurnea fagella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) an oecophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae	Unknown
A fairly small greyish moth, the female with reduced wings. The larvae feed on a variety of deciduous trees. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Dolerus anticus</i> (Klug, 1818) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A medium-sized sawfly with the abdomen and parts of the thorax reddish. The larvae feed on common spike-rush. Local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Dolerus fumosus</i> Stephens, 1835 a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly large, all black sawfly. The larvae feed on grass. Common and widely distributed in the British Isles.		
<i>Dolichopus festivus</i> Haliday, 1832 a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A medium-sized, metallic-green fly with yellow legs. The larvae are predatory, developing in damp soil. Fairly common in England and Wales.		
<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i> Stannius, 1831 a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A small fly, metallic green with yellow legs. The larvae occur in damp soil and are predatory. Widespread and common in much of the British Isles.		
<i>Dolichopus latilimbatus</i> Macquart, 1827 a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Local
A medium-sized fly, dark metallic green with partly yellow legs. The larvae are predatory and live in soil. Local in the southern half of England.		
<i>Dolichopus plumipes</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A fairly large dolichopodid fly, metallic green with yellow legs; the male with a pennate expansion on the middle tarsus. The larvae are predatory, developing in damp soil. Widespread throughout Britain.		

<i>Dolichopus trivialis</i> Haliday, 1832 a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A dull metallic-green fly. It occurs in damper areas in woods and along hedgerows. Common in Britain.		
<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A dull metallic-green fly. It occurs in damper areas in woods and along hedgerows. Common in Britain.		
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Sloebug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Common
A medium-sized, purplish-brown, densely pubescent shieldbug. It occurs in a variety of habitats but prefers drier situations. Widely distributed in Britain although less common in Scotland.		
<i>Dorytomus rufatus</i> Bedel, 1888 a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Local
A fairly small, reddish-brown weevil. It occurs on broad-leaved species of willow, the larvae developing in the catkins. Fairly common and widely distributed throughout most of the British Isles.		
<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A medium-sized weevil, brown with a vague pattern formed by yellow hairs. It occurs on a variety of willow species, the larvae living in the catkins. Common and widespread throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a ground beetle	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Common
A fairly small ground beetle, dark with four pale spots. It is an arboreal species, occurring mainly on deciduous trees. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus</i> (Degeer, 1773) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A large black plantbug with four discrete yellow spots. It occurs on oak and is common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Dufouria chalybeata</i> (Meigen, 1824) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Unknown
A medium-sized, shining black parasitic fly. It is a parasite of various species of tortoise beetle. Recorded from England and Wales.		
<i>Dysmachus trigonus</i> (Meigen, 1804) a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Local
A medium-sized, long-bristled robber fly. It occurs mainly on sparsely vegetated sandy areas. Locally common in England and Wales.		

<i>Dyspetes praerogator</i> (Thomson, 1883) a tryphonine ichneumon wasp	Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae	Unknown
A medium-sized parasitic wasp, black with yellowish legs. It is a parasitoid of larval sawflies.		
<i>Ectemnius continuus</i> (Fabricius, 1804) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A medium-sized, black and yellow solitary wasp. It nests in dead wood and preys on various flies, especially muscids and hoverflies. Widespread in England and Wales, scarce in Scotland.		
<i>Ectemnius dives</i> (Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Local
A medium-sized, black and yellow solitary wasp. It nests in dead wood and preys on flies, particularly hoverflies. Local in the southern half of England, and in Yorkshire.		
<i>Ectemnius lituratus</i> (Panzer, 1804) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Local
A medium-sized, black and yellow solitary wasp. It nests in dead wood and preys on various flies, especially muscids and hoverflies. Locally common in southern England.		
<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i> (Heinemann, 1871) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Common
A tiny moth, dark with a white cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mines the leaves of oak, causing a blotch. Widespread in England and Wales, rather local in Scotland.		
<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i> (Stainton, 1857) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, the forewings brownish-black with a silvery cross-band. The larvae mine within the leaves of hawthorn and apple. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Ectoedemia subbimaculella</i> (Haworth, 1828) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, dark with a white broken cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mines the leaves of oak, causing a blotch. Common and widespread in south-east England, very scarce elsewhere.		
<i>Edwardsiana avellanae</i> (Edwards, 1888) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small, pale yellow leaf-hopper. It occurs on hazel and, perhaps, other deciduous trees. Throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Elachista argentella</i> (Clerck, 1759) an elachistid moth	Lepidoptera: Elachistidae	Common
A small, completely white, moth. The larva mines the leaf of a number of species of grass. Common throughout Britain.		

<i>Elachista rufocinerea</i> (Haworth, 1828) an elachistid moth	Lepidoptera: Elachistidae	Unknown
A small moth, the white forewings with scattered yellow-orange scales. The larvae fed on various grasses, mining the leaf-blade. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Elasmucha grisea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Parent Bug	Hemiptera: Acanthosomatidae	Common
A medium-sized, greyish-brown shieldbug. It occurs on birch. The female exhibits maternal care towards the eggs and young nymphs, protecting them from predators and possibly parasites. A widespread species wherever birch grows in Great Britain.		
<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plume moth	Lepidoptera: Pterophoridae	Common
A fairly large, buff-brown plume moth. The larva feeds on the leaves of a number of plants, preferring bindweed. A common species throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Emmetia marginea</i> (Haworth, 1828) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Tischeriidae	Common
A very small moth with brownish-yellow forewings bordered darker. The larva mines within a leaf of bramble. Widespread in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		
<i>Empicoris vagabundus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) an assassin bug	Hemiptera: Reduviidae	Common
A fairly small bug, very slender with long, delicate legs. It occurs on deciduous and evergreen trees where it is predatory on even smaller insects. Widespread in England and also occurring in Wales and Scotland.		
<i>Empis livida</i> Linnaeus, 1758 an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Common
A large, brownish-yellow predatory fly. Widespread and common.		
<i>Empis picipes</i> Meigen, 1804 an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Local
A fairly small predatory fly. The larvae occur in soil. Local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Empis tessellata</i> Fabricius, 1794 an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Common
A large predatory fly, brownish-black with yellowish wings. It occurs in a variety of habitats and can be found sitting on flowers from May to July. Widespread and common.		
<i>Empoasca decipiens</i> Paoli, 1930 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A very small, bright green leaf-hopper. It occurs on various herbaceous plants such as nettle and raspberry. Common in much of England and Wales.		

<i>Empoasca vitis</i> (Göthe, 1875) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A very small, green leaf-hopper. It occurs on a variety of trees and shrubs, overwintering in conifers and ivy. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Endothenia gentianaeana</i> (Hübner, 1799) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small grey and white moth. The larva lives in the seed-heads of teasel, feeding on the central pith. Local in England, commonest in the south and east.		
<i>Endothenia marginana</i> (Haworth, 1811) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Local
A small grey and white moth. The larva feeds on the seeds of a number of herbs including betony, hemp-nettle and lousewort. Widely distributed and locally common.		
<i>Epermenia chaerophyllella</i> (Goeze, 1783) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Epermeniidae	Unknown
A small moth. The larvae feed, semi-gregariously, on the underside of leaves of hogweed and angelica causing brown patches. A common species throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Epiblema cirsiiana</i> (Zeller, 1843) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings blackish-brown with a whitish dorsal spot. The larva feeds on common knapweed and possibly small species of thistle, living in the stems and roots. Generally distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Epichnopterix plumella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a bagworm moth	Lepidoptera: Psychidae	Unknown
A small moth. The male has dark rounded wings and strongly pectinate antennae, but the female is wingless and remains in the larval case. The larvae feed on grasses and live in cases made from pieces of the foodplant. Very local, mainly in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Epinotia nisella</i> (Clerck, 1759) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Local
A fairly small moth, the forewings mottled grey with variable amounts of orange-brown. The larvae feeds on sallow, eating the catkins or feeding between spun leaves. Widely distributed and fairly common throughout Britain.		
<i>Epiphragma ocellare</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a crane-fly	Diptera: Limoniidae	Local
A medium-sized, brown crane-fly with intricately patterned wings. The larva feeds in dead wood, mainly in long established woodland.		
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> (Walker, 1863) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A fairly large, polymorphic, brown and orange tortrix. It is an adventive species from Australia, first appearing in Cornwall in 1936. It has spread widely and is now common in much of Britain, especially in urban areas.		

<i>Epistrophe eligans</i> (Harris, 1780) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized hoverfly with orange banded abdomen and bronzy thorax. The larva is predatory on aphids occurring on trees and shrubs. A widespread species in the southern half of Britain, just reaching southern Scotland.		
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i> (Degeer, 1776) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized, orange and black striped hoverfly. The larva is predatory on aphids. An abundant species frequently reinforced by immigration.		
<i>Epitrix pubescens</i> (Koch, 1803) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A small, dark-brown flea beetle. It feeds on various species of nightshade, the adults on the leaves, the larvae in the roots. Local in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Erannis defoliaria</i> (Clerck, 1759) Mottled Umber	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized moth, the male very variable, the female virtually wingless. The larva feeds on a wide range of deciduous trees and shrubs. Widely distributed in lowland Britain.		
<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) Dusky Sallow	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A medium-sized, richly patterned noctuid moth, frequently seen on flowers by day. The larvae feed on grasses. Common in southern and central England.		
<i>Eriocrania subpurpurella</i> (Haworth, 1828) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Eriocraniidae	Unknown
A small metallic-golden moth. The larvae mine the leaves of oak. Widely distributed and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i> (Degeer, 1776) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Common
A medium-sized parasitic fly, dark grey with red sides to the base of the abdomen. Although often abundant, the host remains unknown.		
<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized, compact, fast-flying hoverfly. The larvae are semi-aquatic, occurring in rotting vegetation and in water enriched with animal dung. Widespread in England and Wales, more or less coastal in Scotland.		
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized, bee-mimic hoverfly. The larva is a 'rat-tailed maggot', living in wet decaying organic material such as rotting vegetation and farmyard manure. Found throughout lowland Britain.		

<i>Eristalis intricaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A fairly large hoverfly, mimicking a bumblebee. The larvae are ‘rat-tailed maggots’, developing in semi-liquid organic matter. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Eristalis nemorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized bee mimic hoverfly. The larva is a ‘rat-tailed maggot’, living in wet decaying organic material such as rotting vegetation and farmyard manure. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized bee mimic hoverfly. The larva is a ‘rat-tailed maggot’, living in wet decaying organic material such as rotting vegetation and farmyard manure. Widespread and very common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Eristalis tenax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized honeybee-mimic hoverfly. The larva is a ‘rat-tailed maggot’, living in wet decaying organic material such as rotting vegetation and farmyard manure. Widespread in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		
<i>Esperia sulphurella</i> (Fabricius, 1775) an oecophorid moth	Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae	Common
A fairly small moth with greenish forewings and yellow hindwings. The larvae feeds on dead wood and fungi. Occurring throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Burnet Companion	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Local
A medium-sized day-flying moth, brown with orange-marked hindwings. The larva feeds on clovers and trefoils. Widespread in southern Britain and occurring locally up to southern Scotland.		
<i>Eudemis profundana</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A medium-sized, brown and black tortrix with a pale dorsal patch. The larva feeds on oak. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Eudonia mercurella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a pyralid moth	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Common
A fairly small, grey and white moth. The larvae feed on moss, living in a silken gallery. Widespread and common in England, Wales and southern Scotland.		
<i>Eumea linearicornis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1844) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Unknown
A medium-sized blackish-grey parasitic fly. It is a parasitoid of lepidopterous larvae feeding on trees and shrubs. Local in the southern half of Britain.		

<i>Euophryum confine</i> (Broun, 1881) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Naturalised
A small rather cylindrical weevil. It occurs in dead wood, often damp and rotten, including in buildings. It is a native of New Zealand, first recorded in Britain in 1937 and now very widespread.		
<i>Eupeodes luniger</i> (Meigen, 1822) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow and black hoverfly. The larva is predatory on ground-layer aphids. A very common species in England and Wales, reinforced by immigration, more sporadic in the north.		
<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i> (Clerck, 1759) Wormwood Pug	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A fairly small brownish moth. The larva feeds on the flowers of a range of herbs. Widely distributed in the British Isles.		
<i>Eupithecia millefoliata</i> Rössler, 1866 Yarrow Pug	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Notable/Nb
A fairly small moth with mottled brown wings. The larva feeds in the flower-heads of yarrow growing on commons and disturbed ground. Local in south-east England.		
<i>Eupteryx aurata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small yellow and black leaf-hopper. It occurs mainly on nettle but is found on many other plants later in the year. Common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Eupteryx florida</i> Ribaut, 1936 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Local
A small leaf-hopper, yellowish-green with dark markings. It occurs on various species of labiate. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Eupteryx urticae</i> (Fabricius, 1803) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly small leaf-hopper, greenish-yellow marked with black spots. It occurs on nettle throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Eurhadina ribauti</i> Wagner, 1935 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Notable/Nb
A small leaf-hopper, yellowish with indistinct markings on the wings. It occurs on various deciduous trees such as oak, elm and alder. Very local in England and Wales.		
<i>Europiella artemisiae</i> (Becker, 1864) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Unknown
A small, dark greenish-grey plant bug. It occurs on mugwort. Local in the southern half of Britain.		

<i>Eurydema oleracea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a shieldbug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Local
A medium-sized shieldbug, dull metallic green with yellow or red markings. It feeds on the leaves of various crucifers, especially horse-radish and garlic mustard. A local species of southern England, perhaps increased in recent years.		
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i> (Geoffroy, 1785) a shieldbug	Hemiptera: Scutelleridae	Local
A large, rounded brown bug in which the scutellum extends to the end of the abdomen. It occurs in habitats where the grass is tall, preferring moister situations. Confined to the southern counties of England and Wales.		
<i>Eustalomyia hilaris</i> (Fallén, 1823) an anthomyiid fly	Diptera: Anthomyiidae	pRDB3
A medium-sized, rather striking black and grey fly. It is a cleptoparasite of crabronid wasps nesting in dead wood. Local in southern England.		
<i>Eutomostethus ephippium</i> (Panzer, 1798) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A small sawfly, shining black with a red-marked thorax. The larvae feed on grasses. Generally distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Eutomostethus luteiventris</i> (Klug, 1816) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly small sawfly, black with a yellow abdomen. The larva feeds on soft rush, initially by mining but later externally. Common and widely distributed throughout Britain .		
<i>Eutrichapion vorax</i> (Herbst, 1797) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Local
A small bluish seed weevil with particularly long legs. It occurs on various vetches, the larvae developing in the flowers. Widespread in England but very local in Scotland and Wales.		
<i>Euura mucronata</i> (Hartig, 1837) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A small sawfly, black with yellow-marked head and legs. The larvae feed on willow, forming a gall on the buds. Common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Exapion ulicis</i> (Forster, 1771) Gorse Weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A tiny seed weevil covered with greenish-grey pubescence and with reddish legs. It occurs on gorse, the larvae feeding in the pods. Common and often abundant in England, Wales and much of Scotland.		
<i>Exorista rustica</i> (Fallén, 1810) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Unknown
A fairly large parasitic fly. It is a parasite of the larvae of sawflies such as <i>Dolerus</i> which feed on grasses and sedges. A widespread species.		

<i>Eysarcoris fabricii</i> (Kirkaldy, 1904) a shieldbug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Common
A medium-sized shieldbug, metallic grey-green with purplish markings. It is associated with various labiates, especially hedge woundwort. Common in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Fagocyba carri</i> (Edwards, 1914) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Local
A small, pale yellow leaf-hopper. It occurs on oak. Local, but throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Fannia armata</i> (Meigen, 1826) a lesser house-fly	Diptera: Fanniidae	Common
A small, dark fly, the middle legs clothed with long hairs in the male. The larvae develop in decaying organic matter, such as dung, dead wood and fungi. Widespread and common.		
<i>Fannia coracina</i> (Loew, 1873) a lesser house-fly	Diptera: Fanniidae	Unknown
A small dark fly. The larvae develop in a range of decaying organic material, such as bird and wasps nests and carrion. Generally distributed and common.		
<i>Fannia genualis</i> (Stein, 1895) a lesser house-fly	Diptera: Fanniidae	Local
A small fly, blackish with yellow knees. The larvae develop in rotting organic matter such as dung or flood refuse. Locally common in Britain.		
<i>Fannia scalaris</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a lesser house-fly	Diptera: Fanniidae	Unknown
A medium-sized, blackish fly. The larvae develop in a wide variety of semi-liquid, decaying organic matter. Common in England and Wales.		
<i>Fannia serena</i> (Fallén, 1825) a lesser house-fly	Diptera: Fanniidae	Common
A fairly small greyish-black fly. Widespread and generally common in Britain.		
<i>Fannia sociella</i> (Zetterstedt, 1845) a lesser house-fly	Diptera: Fanniidae	Common
A fairly small greyish-black fly. Widespread and generally common in Britain.		
<i>Fieberiella florii</i> (Stål, 1864) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Unknown
A fairly large, greenish-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on various trees and shrubs. A very recent addition to the British fauna, mostly recorded from the London area.		

<i>Forficula auricularia</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Earwig	Dermaptera: Forficulidae	Common
A large, dark brown earwig with long hindwings which project from beneath the elytra. It occurs in hedgerows, scrub, woodland rides and gardens. Common in southern Britain but less frequently recorded northwards.		
<i>Galeruca tanacetii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A fairly large black leaf-beetle. It occurs in a variety of open habitats, the larvae on yarrow, knapweed and other herbs. Widely distributed but local in Britain.		
<i>Gasteruption jaculator</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a parasitic wasp	Hymenoptera: Gasteruptionidae	Unknown
A fairly small slender parasitic wasp, the female with a long ovipositor. It is a parasitoid of aculeate Hymenoptera nesting in burrows in wood and bramble stems. Locally common in central and southern England.		
<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i> (Haworth, 1828) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Glyphipterigidae	Unknown
A fairly small, bronzy-green moth with unmarked wings. The larva feeds in the stems of field wood-rush, and frequents dry uncultivated grassland. Widely distributed in England and Wales, just reaching south-east Scotland.		
<i>Glyphipterix simpliciella</i> (Stephens, 1834) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Glyphipterigidae	Common
A tiny blackish moth with white markings. The larvae mine the stems of grass and the adult occurs commonly in various types of grassland.		
<i>Glyphotaelius pellucidus</i> (Retzius, 1783) a caddis-fly	Trichoptera: Limnephilidae	Common
A large brown caddis with patterned wings. The larvae develop in small water bodies that may dry up in summer. Widespread throughout lowland Britain.		
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Brimstone	Lepidoptera: Pieridae	Common
A large yellow butterfly with somewhat angular wings. The larva feeds on buckthorns. Common and widespread in central and southern England and Wales.		
<i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i> (Goeze, 1778) a squashbug	Hemiptera: Coreidae	RDB1
A slender, green-brown squashbug. For many years it was restricted to a single site in Surrey, but has recently spread throughout the county. Originally associated with box, it now occurs on hawthorn, rose, honeysuckle and buckthorn, feeding on the fruits.		
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a longhorn beetle	Coleoptera: Cerambycidae	Common
A fairly small, black and brown, longhorn beetle. The larvae develop in the wood of deciduous trees. Common in England and Wales.		

<i>Grapholita compositella</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Local
A small blackish moth with four parallel white lines on each forewing. The larva feeds in the stems and flower-heads of species of clover. Common in southern Britain and parts of Scotland.		
<i>Grapholita internana</i> (Guenée, 1845) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings dark with a pair of pale crescent marks. The larva feeds on gorse, living in the pods and eating the seeds. Fairly widespread in southern Britain, scarcer elsewhere.		
<i>Grapholita janthinana</i> (Duponchel, 1835) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small brown moth. The larva feeds in the berries of hawthorn. Locally common in southern England.		
<i>Graphomya maculata</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large fly, black with a bold grey pattern. Widespread and common.		
<i>Gymnocheta viridis</i> (Fallén, 1810) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Unknown
A bright metallic green parasitic fly. It is a parasite of noctuid (Lepidoptera) larvae boring grasses and sedges. A common and widespread species.		
<i>Gymnosoma rotundatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	pRDB3
A medium-sized parasitic fly, the abdomen orange with a row of black spots. It is a parasite of mature nymphs and adults of shieldbugs, <i>Palomena</i> spp. being recorded in Europe. Local but often frequent in south-eastern England.		
<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i> (Frölich, 1828) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Local
A medium-sized, variably patterned white and grey tortrix. The larva feeds on a number of tree species, living in the buds, shoots and catkins. Common in open woodland in England and Wales.		
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a horsefly	Diptera: Tabanidae	Common
A medium-sized grey-black horse fly with patterned wings. The larvae are predatory and live in damp soil. Very common throughout Britain.		
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Orange Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Local
A fairly large ladybird, orange with white spots and translucent edges to the elytra and pronotum. The beetle and its larva feed on mildewed leaves especially of sycamore and birch. Local but apparently increasing.		

<i>Hardya melanopsis</i> (Hardy, 1850) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Local
A small leaf-hopper, light-brown with darker markings. It occurs on grasses in open, dry habitats. Local in southern Britain.		
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i> (Pallas, 1773) Harlequin Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Unknown
A fairly large ladybird occurring in a wide range of colour patterns. It occurs on various herbaceous plants and trees, the larvae being predatory on aphids and other insects. A recent addition to the British fauna, spreading rapidly.		
<i>Harpocera thoracica</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small plantbug, dark with yellow markings. It occurs on oak, feeding on the green catkins. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i> (Hufnagel, 1766) Broad-barred White	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A medium-sized moth, the forewings white with a central dark fascia. The larvae feed on the buds and flowers of various yellow composites. Fairly widespread in England, Wales and lowland Scotland.		
<i>Hedya pruniana</i> (Hübner, 1799) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small black and white moth. The larvae feed on blackthorn, spinning the leaves. Widely distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Hedychridium coriaceum</i> (Dahlbom, 1854) a ruby-tailed wasp	Hymenoptera: Chrysididae	RDB3
A small metallic wasp. It is a cleptoparasite or parasitoid of <i>Lindenius albilabris</i> , a small soil-nesting solitary wasp. Very local and confined to south-east England.		
<i>Helina evecta</i> (Harris, 1780) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A medium-sized black fly with dark patches on the wings. The larvae are predatory. Generally distributed and very common.		
<i>Helina pertusa</i> (Meigen, 1826) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Local
A medium-sized fly. The larvae develop in rot-holes and under the bark of dying trees. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Helophilus hybridus</i> Loew, 1846 a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A fairly large yellow and black hoverfly, the thorax with longitudinal yellow stripes. The larvae are 'rat-tailed maggots', living in decaying vegetable matter in ditches and pond margins. Fairly widespread in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		

<i>Helophilus pendulus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow-striped hoverfly. The larva is a 'rat-tailed maggot' living in rotting organic material. Common and widespread throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Hemerobius humulinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 a brown lacewing	Neuroptera: Hemerobiidae	Common
A small brown lacewing with mottled wings. The larvae feed on aphids on deciduous trees and shrubs. Common and widely distributed in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Hemerobius lutescens</i> Fabricius, 1793 a brown lacewing	Neuroptera: Hemerobiidae	Common
A brown lacewing with extensive yellow coloration. It occurs in most habitats on trees and shrubs. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Hemerobius micans</i> Olivier, 1792 a brown lacewing	Neuroptera: Hemerobiidae	Common
A small lacewing, yellowish with unpatterned wings. It is a species of deciduous woodland, associated with trees such as beech and oak. Widespread and common in Britain.		
<i>Henosepilachna argus</i> (Geoffroy, 1762) Bryony Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Unknown
A fairly large orange ladybird, the elytra covered with hairs. Adults and larvae are vegetarian, feeding on white bryony. A recent addition to the British fauna, but spreading in south-east England.		
<i>Hercostomus nigripennis</i> (Fallén, 1823) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Local
A very small, dark metallic green fly with darkened wings. Widely distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Heterarthrus microcephalus</i> (Klug, 1818) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A small sawfly, dark with a yellow abdomen. The larvae mine the leaves of willow. Throughout most of the British Isles.		
<i>Heterogaster urticae</i> (Fabricius, 1775) Nettle Groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A medium-sized, dark brown-green, hairy groundbug. It inhabits warm, open areas where it lives on stinging nettle. Widespread in southern England, more local northwards.		
<i>Heterotoma planicornis</i> (Pallas, 1772) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly small plant bug, black with bright green legs. The second antennal segment is much thickened and flattened. It occurs in rank vegetation, especially nettles, where both adults and larvae are predatory on aphids as well as feeding on parts of the plants. Widespread in Britain, but rare in the north.		

<i>Hilara anglodanica</i> Lundbeck, 1913 an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Local
A small, greyish-black predatory fly. The larvae live in the soil. Common in the southern half of England.		
<i>Himacerus apterus</i> (Fabricius, 1798) a damsel bug	Hemiptera: Nabidae	Common
A fairly large, brown damsel bug with reduced wings. It is predacious on small insects and mites living on trees. Common in the southern half of the British Isles.		
<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i> (Costa, O., 1834) a damsel bug	Hemiptera: Nabidae	Common
A fairly large black and brown predatory bug. It favours open, dry situations. Common in southern England and Wales, scarcer northwards.		
<i>Hoplia philanthus</i> (Fuessly, 1775) a dung beetle or chafer	Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae	Local
A fairly large chafer, brown with a covering of blue scales. The larvae develop at plants roots usually in sandy areas. Local in southern England, rarer northwards.		
<i>Hybos culiciformis</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a hybotid fly	Diptera: Hybotidae	Common
A medium-sized predatory fly, black with a very humped thorax. It is found throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Hydromya dorsalis</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Common
A small brown fly with a number of small, discrete, black spots on each wing. The larva is predatory on aquatic snails. A common species in wetland habitats.		
<i>Hydrotaea diabolus</i> (Harris, 1780) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A small, shining blue-black muscid fly. A species of wooded situations.		
<i>Hydrotaea palaestrica</i> (Meigen, 1826) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Local
A medium-sized, darkish fly. Local but widespread in Britain.		
<i>Hydrotaea similis</i> Meade, 1887 a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A medium-sized, darkish fly. Frequent and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Hygronoma dimidiata</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806) a rove beetle	Coleoptera: Staphylinidae	Local
A small rove beetle, black with the apices of the elytra abruptly yellow. It occurs amongst leaf-litter in fens and marshy places.		

<i>Hylaeus communis</i> Nylander, 1852 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A small bee, black with yellow markings. It nests in hollow stems such as bramble. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i> Curtis, 1831 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Notable/Na
A small black bee, the female face modified for carrying pollen. It nests in hollow plants stems and is probably polylectic. Very local in southern England, occurring in woodland, calcareous grassland and ruderal habitats.		
<i>Hylaeus hyalinatus</i> Smith, F., 1842 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A small black bee with a yellow face. It nests in hollow stems. A local species in England and Wales.		
<i>Hylaeus signatus</i> (Panzer, 1798) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Notable/Nb
A medium-sized, hairless bee, black with yellow markings. It nests in a variety of cavities, either in soil or in plant stems, and collects pollen from wild mignonette and weld. A species of chalk grassland and brownfield sites. Local in central and southern England.		
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Snout	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A fairly large brown moth with extended mouthparts resembling a 'snout'. The larva feeds on nettle. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Iassus laniio</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly large, greenish-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on oak and is found throughout Britain.		
<i>Idiocerus lituratus</i> (Fallén, 1806) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly large, grey-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on various species of willow and feeding on the sap. Common throughout Great Britain.		
<i>Idiocerus stigmatalis</i> Lewis, 1834 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on willow. Fairly common and widely distributed.		
<i>Inachis io</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Peacock	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Common
A large butterfly, maroon with a blue and yellow eyespots on each wing. The larvae feed on common nettle, living communally. Common in England and Wales and parts of lowland Scotland.		

<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i> (Fallén, 1826) a groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A small dark-brown groundbug with winged and micropterous forms. It occurs mainly in wet areas, feeding on reeds and grasses, but can have a summer migration into meadows where it feeds on oat-grass. Locally common in southern England.		
<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i> (Kirby, 1808) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A very small, black seed weevil. It occurs in dry, open habitats on common bird's-foot trefoil, the larvae feeding on the seeds. Common throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Ischnopterapion modestum</i> (Germar, 1817) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Local
A small seed weevil, black with a metallic reflection to the elytra. It occurs on large bird's-foot trefoil, the larvae feeding in the seed pods. A fairly recent discovery in Britain and known from sites in England and Wales; likely to be widespread.		
<i>Ischnura elegans</i> (Vander Linden, 1823) Common Ischnura	Odonata: Coenagrionidae	Common
A small damselfly with a bright blue segment at the apex of the abdomen. The larva breeds in static and slow-flowing water, being fairly tolerant of pollution. Widespread and common in lowland Britain.		
<i>Isochnus sequensi</i> (Stierlin, 1894) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	pRDBK
A small weevil, black with yellow legs. It occurs on various species of willow and, perhaps, poplar. Very local, but perhaps spreading, in south-east England.		
<i>Itopectis alternans</i> (Gravenhorst, 1829) a pimpline ichneumon wasp	Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae	Unknown
A medium-sized parasitic wasp, black with reddish legs. It parasitises pupae of small moths that are cocooned or poorly concealed in more or less exposed vegetation. Widespread and common in the southern parts of Britain.		
<i>Itopectis maculator</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a pimpline ichneumon wasp	Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae	Unknown
A medium-sized parasitic wasp, with reddish legs and a red-marked abdomen. It parasitises pupae of small moths that are cocooned or poorly concealed in more or less exposed vegetation. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Jassargus distinguendus</i> (Flor, 1861) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small leaf-hopper, yellow-brown with darker markings. It occurs on various grasses. Widespread in the British Isles.		
<i>Kibunea minuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a click beetle	Coleoptera: Elateridae	Local
A small black click beetle. It occurs on dry grassland. Local but widespread in England.		

<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i> (Panzer, 1797) a groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A small reddish-brown bug. It occurs on birch and alder, the larvae and adults feeding on the catkins. Widespread in England and Wales, often being abundant.		
<i>Kybos butleri</i> (Edwards, 1908) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small leaf-hopper, dark greenish with darker markings. It occurs on species of willow. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Kybos populi</i> (Edwards, 1908) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small greenish leaf-hopper. It occurs on species of poplar and aspen. Local in England.		
<i>Lagria hirta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a darkling beetle	Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae	Common
A fairly small, black and brown, hairy beetle. The larvae inhabit leaf litter. Common in southern Britain, more local in the north.		
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A medium-sized brown mining bee with white hair-bands. Common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Lasioglossum leucopus</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A small, faintly metallic green, mining bee. It nests in the ground and collects pollen from a range of plants. Locally common in England and Wales, scarce in Scotland.		
<i>Lasioglossum leucozonium</i> (Schrank, 1781) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A medium-sized black mining bee with white hair-bands. It nests in soil. Occurring in England and Wales, more commonly in the south.		
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Notable/Nb
A medium-sized solitary bee. It nests in the ground, preferring more compacted substrates such as well-trodden paths, and collects pollen from a wide range of flowers. Local in southern and eastern England, it has increased in recent years.		
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i> (Fabricius, 1793) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A small, faintly metallic green, mining bee. It nests in the ground, often in large aggregations, and collects pollen from a range of plant species. Widespread in England and Wales, commonest in the south-east.		

<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i> (Schenck, 1853) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Notable/Na
A small black solitary bee. Nesting occurs in the soil and semi-social behaviour is exhibited. Local in southern and eastern England. Formerly quite rare, it has increased in recent years.		
<i>Lasius brunneus</i> (Latreille, 1798) an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Notable/Na
A medium-sized ant, black with a reddish-brown waist. It nests in cavities in wood and is usually associated with large mature trees. Adults tend aphids on trees and move about deep within crevices in the bark and so are easily overlooked. Although restricted to southern England its recorded range has increased recently.		
<i>Lasius flavus</i> (Fabricius, 1782) an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Common
A small yellow-brown ant. It occurs in grassland and open woodland, forming large mound nests, and is predominantly subterranean. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Lasius fuliginosus</i> (Latreille, 1798) an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Common
A large, shining-black ant. It forms carton nests in old trees, walls and in sand dunes. The workers rarely take insect prey, but depend instead on aphid honeydew. Widely distributed in southern Britain.		
<i>Lasius niger</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Unknown
A small black ant. Nesting occurs in soil and under stones in relatively dry habitats. Almost certainly widespread but the recent split of <i>niger</i> s.l. renders old records unreliable.		
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i> (Degeer, 1776) a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Common
A fairly small, elongate robberfly. It occurs in open grassland habitats with a dense growth of grass stems on which it rests. Widespread in southern Britain, coastal in Wales and absent from Scotland.		
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i> (Bosc, 1792) Speckled Bush-cricket	Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae	Common
A dark green bush-cricket, speckled with dark spots. Both sexes are short-winged and the song is inaudible. Found in scrubby habitat such as woodland edge and hedgerows. Common in southern England, but rare or absent north of the Midlands and south Wales.		
<i>Leptoterna dolabrata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly large, black and yellow grassbug. It occurs in meadows and roadside verges, preferring fairly moist conditions. Often abundant throughout the British Isles.		

<i>Leucophora obtusa</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838) an anthomyiid fly	Diptera: Anthomyiidae	Local
A medium-sized greyish-brown fly. The larvae are cleptoparasitic in the nests of soil-nesting aculeate Hymenoptera. Local but widespread in Britain.		
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (Costa, 1836) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Lyonetiidae	Local
A tiny moth, the forewings shining grey, orange-marked in the outer third and with a black apical spot from which radiates a number of black streaks. The larva makes a blotch mine on the leaves of rosaceous trees, especially hawthorn, apple and pear. It has been recorded throughout England and Wales to southern Scotland, usually being scarce and local but occasionally occurring in profusion.		
<i>Leucospilapteryx omissella</i> (Stainton, 1848) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings dark brown with several, often interrupted, transverse pale lines. The larva feeds on mugwort, mining the leaves. Local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Libellula depressa</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Broad-bodied Libellula	Odonata: Libellulidae	Common
A large, broad-bodied dragonfly, the male with a blue abdomen. It breeds in ponds. Common in the southern half of England and Wales.		
<i>Limnephilus affinis</i> Curtis, 1834 a caddis-fly	Trichoptera: Limnephilidae	Common
A fairly small, dark-brown caddis-fly. It breeds in still or slow-flowing water bodies, particularly those that dry up during summer. Occurring throughout Britain.		
<i>Limnephilus lunatus</i> Curtis, 1834 a caddis-fly	Trichoptera: Limnephilidae	Common
A medium-sized caddis-fly with patterned wings. It breeds in well-vegetated water bodies. A widespread species.		
<i>Limnephilus vittatus</i> (Fabricius, 1798) a caddis-fly	Trichoptera: Limnephilidae	Common
A fairly small caddis, the forewings mottled brown. Larvae occur in small water bodies which often dry up during the summer. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Limnia unguicornis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Common
A medium-sized snail-killing fly with patterned wings. Quite widely distributed.		
<i>Limonia nigropunctata</i> (Schummel, 1829) a crane-fly	Diptera: Limoniidae	Local
A medium-sized crane-fly, blackish with black-spotted wings. The larvae occur in soil. A species of wooded areas, often on calcareous soil.		

<i>Limonia nubeculosa</i> Meigen, 1804 a cranefly	Diptera: Limoniidae	Common
A medium-sized cranefly with mottled wings and legs with three dark rings. It is a woodland species, generally distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Limonia phragmitidis</i> (Schrank, 1781) a cranefly	Diptera: Limoniidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow-brown cranefly with spotted wings. Commonest in damp woodland, but also occurring in drier habitats.		
<i>Lindenius albilabris</i> (Fabricius, 1793) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A small black solitary wasp. The prey consists of mirid bugs and/or chloropid flies, and nests are made in sandy soil. Fairly widespread and common in England and Wales.		
<i>Linnavuoriana sexmaculata</i> (Hardy, 1850) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A very small leaf-hopper, dirty white with dark spots on the body and wings. It occurs on various species of willow. Common in England, Wales and parts of Scotland.		
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plantbug, black with yellow markings. It occurs on nettle. Widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Liriomyza congesta</i> (Becker, 1903) a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A tiny fly with the head and scutellum yellow. The larvae are leaf-miners in various species of vetch and clover. Widespread and common, at least in the south.		
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Clouded Border	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A small white moth, variably marked with brown spots. The larvae feed on willow and aspen. Common in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Lomographa temerata</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) Clouded Silver	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized white moth with dark clouding towards the wing-tip. The larva feeds on hawthorn and blackthorn. Generally distributed over much of England and Wales.		
<i>Lonchoptera bifurcata</i> (Fallén, 1810) a lonchopterid fly	Diptera: Lonchopteridae	Common
A small yellowish-brown fly with pointed wings. The larvae live amongst dead leaves and decaying vegetable matter. Common and widely distributed.		

<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb
A small flea beetle, black with the elytra yellow at the sides. It occurs on ragwort, the larvae feeding on the roots. Widespread in southern and eastern Britain.		
<i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i> (Stephens, 1831) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A medium-sized flea beetle, usually yellow but also occurring in a reddish form. Adults feed on the leaves of ragwort and larvae develop on the roots. Common and widespread in southern England, coastal in Wales.		
<i>Longitarsus rubiginosus</i> (Foudras, 1860) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A small, dusky-yellow flea beetle. It occurs on various species of bindweed, peppering the leaves with holes. Locally common in much of England, coastal parts of Wales and southern Scotland.		
<i>Lopus decolor</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small yellowish-grey plantbug with black tarsi. It occurs in a variety of open habitats, feeding on bent and other grasses. Widely distributed in England and parts of Wales.		
<i>Lucilia caesar</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A medium-sized, brilliant metallic-green blow fly. The larvae develop in carrion. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Lucilia sericata</i> (Meigen, 1826) a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A medium-sized, brilliant metallic-green fly. It occurs in a variety of habitats, the larva developing in carrion and decomposing vegetable matter. Widespread and common.		
<i>Lycaena phlaeas eleus</i> (Fabricius, 1798) Small Copper	Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae	Common
A small brown butterfly extensively marked with metallic copper patches. The larva feeds on various species of sorrel growing in open situations. Common in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Lygocoris lucorum</i> (Meyer-Dur, 1843) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized, predominantly green plant bug. It occurs in a variety of habitats and is found on herbs such as nettle, mugwort, hemp-agrimony etc. Widespread in Britain.		
<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized, pale green plantbug. It feeds on a wide range of herbaceous and woody plants. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		

<i>Lygocoris populi</i> Leston, 1957 a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Local
A medium-sized, pale blue-green plant bug. It occurs on white and grey poplar. Local in southern England.		
<i>Lygocoris rugicollis</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized green capsid bug. It occurs on trees such as willow and apple, on which it can be a pest. Widespread throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Lygus pratensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	RDB3
A medium-sized reddish-brown bug. Formerly a rare species but difficult to distinguish from its congeners. It has increased greatly in frequency and range in recent years.		
<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Lyonetiidae	Common
A small moth with elongate, usually white, wings. The larva mines the leaves of various rosaceous trees. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Machimus atricapillus</i> (Fallén, 1814) a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Common
A medium-sized robberfly, dark grey with partly orange legs. The larvae are soil-dwellers. Locally common in a range of open habitats on dry soils in the southern half of Britain, just reaching Scotland.		
<i>Machimus cingulatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a robberfly	Diptera: Asilidae	Local
A fairly small yellowish-brown robberfly. A rather local species, favouring coastal areas and inland sandy sites, extending from southern England to the east coast of Scotland.		
<i>Macrocera phalerata</i> Meigen, 1818 a fungus gnat	Diptera: Keroplatidae	Unknown
A small yellow fungus gnat with long antennae and spotted wings. The larvae are predaceous in soil and rotting wood. Fairly widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Macrophya annulata</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly large red and black sawfly, resembling a spider-hunting wasp. The larvae feed on creeping cinquefoil. A common species of southern Britain, scarcer northwards.		
<i>Macrophya ribis</i> (Schrank, 1781) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A medium-sized sawfly, black with white marks on the head and legs. The larvae feed on elder. Occurring in England, locally common in the south.		

<i>Macrophya rufipes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A fairly large sawfly, the abdomen black with a red girdle and the legs yellow and red. Local in south and east England.		
<i>Macropsis cerea</i> (Germar, 1836) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small leaf-hopper, brown with darker markings. It occurs on willow. Widespread in Britain		
<i>Macropsis scutellata</i> (Boheman, 1845) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small, yellow-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on nettle. Locally common in England.		
<i>Macrosteles sexnotatus</i> (Fallén, 1806) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly small, greyish-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on grasses and clover. Common and widespread.		
<i>Macrosteles viridigriseus</i> (Edwards, 1924) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A small leaf-hopper, greenish-grey with dark markings. It occurs on grasses in marshy areas. Widespread in the British Isles.		
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Malachite Beetle	Coleoptera: Melyridae	Common
A fairly small beetle, bottle green with red tips to the elytra. Common in England and Wales, much scarcer in Scotland.		
<i>Malvapion malvae</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A very small weevil, black with reddish-yellow elytra. The larvae feed in the fruits of common mallow. Locally common in central and southern Britain.		
<i>Maniola jurtina insularis</i> Thompson, 1969 Meadow Brown	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Common
A fairly large brown butterfly with fulvous patches on the wings. The larva feeds on many species of grass, preferring the finer varieties. It occurs in open grassy situations throughout Britain except for the Highlands and far north of Scotland.		
<i>Massalongia rubra</i> (Kieffer, 1890) a gall midge	Diptera: Cecidomyiidae	Unknown
A tiny fly. The larva occurs on birch, forming an elongate gall in the midrib.		
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i> (Gyllenhal, 1813) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A small weevil, black with reddish patches on the elytra. It lives on the flowers of ribwort plantain. A common and widespread species.		

<i>Mecinus pyraister</i> (Herbst, 1795) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A small, elongate weevil, entirely black. It occurs on various plantains in open areas.		
<i>Meconema meridionale</i> Costa, 1860 Southern Oak Bush-cricket	Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae	Unknown
A medium-sized delicate green bush-cricket. It is mainly arboreal, found on a variety of deciduous trees. A recent addition to the British fauna, found at several sites in south-east England.		
<i>Meconema thalassinum</i> (Degeer, 1773) Oak Bush-cricket	Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae	Common
A small, pale green bush-cricket, the adults fully-winged. It is an arboreal species found on a range of broad-leaved trees and shrubs. Widespread and common in southern Britain.		
<i>Medetera jacula</i> (Fallén, 1823) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Unknown
A small, dull metallic green fly. The larvae are predatory soil-dwellers. Fairly common, especially in the southern half of England.		
<i>Megachile centuncularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A fairly large leaf-cutting bee. It makes nests in holes in wood, old walls and soil, and lines the cavity with segments cut from leaves. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Megachile ligniseca</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A large leaf-cutter bee. It nests in cavities in dead wood etc., the individual cells are lined with leaf fragments. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Megachile willughbiella</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A large leaf-cutter bee. It nests in cavities in dead wood etc., the individual cells are lined with leaf fragments. Local in England and Wales, just reaching southern Scotland.		
<i>Megacoelum infusum</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1837) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly large plantbug, pinkish-orange with darker markings. It is found on oak and is mainly predaceous, feeding on aphids and other small insects. Locally common in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Megaloceraea recticornis</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly large grassbug, green with long antennae. It occurs on grasses, usually in damp or shaded areas. It occurs throughout much of Britain.		

<i>Megalocoleus molliculus</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small blue-green plant bug. The main foodplant is yarrow. Common throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Meiosimyza rorida</i> (Fallén, 1820) a lauxaniid fly	Diptera: Lauxaniidae	Common
A small yellow fly. The larvae develop in decaying vegetable matter. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i> (Loew, 1843) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small dark hoverfly. The larva is aquatic, occurring in accumulations of decaying vegetation. A common species of wet meadows and marshes throughout Britain.		
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small dark, orange-marked hoverfly. The larva is predatory on aphids. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small dark, orange-marked hoverfly. The larva is predatory on aphids. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Melinda viridicyanea</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A medium-sized vaguely metallic-blue fly. Fairly common and widespread.		
<i>Merodon equestris</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A fairly large, polymorphic, bee mimic. The larva feeds in the bulbs of a variety of plant species, especially in gardens. Widespread and common, especially in the south.		
<i>Metallus lanceolatus</i> (Thomson, 1870) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A fairly small sawfly, the abdomen brownish and the hind legs white. The larvae mine the leaves of various species of avens. England to southern Scotland.		
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i> (Hagenbach, 1822) Roesel's Bush-cricket	Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae	Notable/Nb
A large brownish-grey bush-cricket with short wings. A long-winged form occurs occasionally and may assist dispersal. It is a species of open areas with long grass. This species has increased considerably in recent years and is currently quite widespread in south-eastern England.		

<i>Microdynerus exilis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839) a mason wasp or potter wasp	Hymenoptera: Vespidae	Notable/Nb
A small mason wasp, dark with pale yellow bands on the abdomen. It nests in old beetle holes in dead wood and preys on small weevil larvae. Local in the southern half of England.		
<i>Mimumesa dahlbomi</i> (Wesmael, 1852) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Local
A small black solitary wasp. It nests in old beetle holes in dead wood and preys on the nymphs of plant and leaf-hoppers. Widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Minettia longipennis</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a lauxaniid fly	Diptera: Lauxaniidae	Common
A fairly small black fly with yellowish wings. The larvae develop in decaying vegetable matter. Widespread and fairly common.		
<i>Mocydia crocea</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1836) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly small, light yellow-brown leaf-hopper. It lives on grasses, particularly upright brome. Common in the southern half of the British Isles.		
<i>Mocydiopsis parvicauda</i> Ribaut, 1939 a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Local
A medium-sized brownish leaf-hopper. It occurs on grasses, usually on acid soils. Local in southern England.		
<i>Mompha epilobiella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a momphid moth	Lepidoptera: Momphidae	Unknown
A small moth, ochreous with darker markings. The larvae feed in the spun terminal shoots of great willowherb. Widespread and common in southern England and Wales, scarcer northwards.		
<i>Mompha jurassicella</i> (Frey, 1881) a momphid moth	Lepidoptera: Momphidae	pRDBK
A small moth, the forewings brown with darker markings and a whitish cross-band. The larva feeds on great willowherb, mining the stem. Very local in south-east England.		
<i>Mompha raschkiella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a momphid moth	Lepidoptera: Momphidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings brownish marked with dull orange. The larva feeds on rosebay willowherb, mining the leaves. Common throughout most of the British Isles.		
<i>Mompha sturnipennella</i> (Treitschke, 1833) a momphid moth	Lepidoptera: Momphidae	Notable/Nb
A small moth, the forewings blackish-grey with a couple of oblique whitish cross-bands. The larvae feed on rosebay willowherb, those of the first generation forming a gall in the stem, the second generation in the seed-pods. Local in the southern half of England.		

<i>Mompha subbistrigella</i> (Haworth, 1828) a momphid moth	Lepidoptera: Momphidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings blackish-grey with a couple of oblique whitish cross-bands. The larvae feed on various species of willowherb, living in the pods and eating the unripe seeds. Fairly widespread in England and Wales, also occurring in central Scotland.		
<i>Monochroa tenebrella</i> (Hübner, 1817) a gelechiid moth	Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae	Local
A small moth, unicolorous dark purplish fuscous. The larva feeds on sheep's sorrel, living in the rootstock. Widespread and locally common throughout Great Britain.		
<i>Muscina levida</i> (Harris, 1780) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large black muscid fly. The larvae breed in cow dung. Fairly widespread and common.		
<i>Myathropa florea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A fairly large, brown and yellow hoverfly. The larva is a 'rat-tailed maggot', found in rot-holes in trees. A common species throughout Britain.		
<i>Mydaea corni</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large muscid fly, dark with orange legs and scutellum. Widely distributed and common.		
<i>Myrmica rubra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Common
A medium-sized 'red' ant. It forms large nests below stones and in rotten stumps, preferring cooler, damper habitats. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i> Nylander, 1846 an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Common
A medium-sized 'red' ant. It makes nests in tree stumps and under stones. Common in many types of habitat throughout Britain.		
<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i> Nylander, 1846 an ant	Hymenoptera: Formicidae	Common
A medium-sized 'red' ant. It makes nests under stones and in tree stumps in a variety of habitats ranging from dry banks to bogs. Common throughout mainland Britain.		
<i>Myrmus miriformis</i> (Fallén, 1807) a rhopalid bug	Hemiptera: Rhopalidae	Common
A medium-sized bug, green with very short red wings and a reddish dorsal stripe. It occurs in damp grassy areas, especially on sandy soils. Widespread in England and Wales.		

<i>Nabis limbatus</i> Dahlbom, 1851 a damsel bug	Hemiptera: Nabidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellowish-brown predatory bug, usually with short wings. It occurs in damp habitats and amongst rank vegetation. Widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Nabis rugosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a damsel bug	Hemiptera: Nabidae	Common
A medium-sized, grey-brown predatory bug. It inhabits open areas such as grassland or scrub. Widespread and common.		
<i>Nedys quadrimaculatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A fairly small black weevil, the elytra with indistinct patches of white scales. It is found on nettles, the larvae developing in the roots and rhizomes. Common and widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Nematopogon swammerdamella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a longhorn moth	Lepidoptera: Incurvariidae	Unknown
A fairly small, buff-brown moth with antennae rather longer than the wings. Common and widely distributed in woodland over much of Britain.		
<i>Nematus oligospilus</i> Förster, 1854 a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A medium-sized green and black sawfly. The larvae feed on willow. Common throughout Britain and Ireland.		
<i>Nemophora degeerella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a longhorn moth	Lepidoptera: Incurvariidae	Common
A small moth, forewing bronzy fuscous with a yellow median fascia and similarly coloured basal streak. The males antennae are long, several times as long as the wing. It occurs in damp woodland, usually with bluebells. Common in England and Wales, absent from Scotland.		
<i>Nemophora fasciella</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a longhorn moth	Lepidoptera: Incurvariidae	Notable/Nb
A small longhorn moth, the forewings bronzy-purple with a darker transverse band. It is associated with black horehound, the larvae feeding at first on the seeds, later in a case on the ground. Very local, mainly in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Neocoenorrhinus aequatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) a leaf-roller weevil	Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae	Common
A small weevil with reddish elytra and a brassy thorax. It occurs on a range of rosaceous trees and shrubs, particularly hawthorn, blackthorn and apple, the larvae developing in the fruits. Common in much of England, local in Wales and scarce in Scotland.		
<i>Neocoenorrhinus germanicus</i> (Herbst, 1797) a leaf-roller weevil	Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae	Local
A very small, metallic black, weevil. It feeds on various cinquefoils, strawberry and bramble. Occasionally a pest species but only local in the wild.		

<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A small yellowish-brown flea beetle. It occurs in a range of habitats; the adults polyphagous, the larvae on the stems and roots of grasses, including cereal crops. Common and widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i> (Marsham, 1802) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A fairly large yellow-brown flea beetle. It feeds on the leaves of various thistles. Widespread and common in lowland Britain.		
<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a frog-hopper	Hemiptera: Cercopidae	Common
A small frog-hopper, straw-coloured with a pale line along the costa of the forewing. It occurs on grasses and is found throughout Britain.		
<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Purple Hairstreak	Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae	Local
A small butterfly, the forewings marked with purple. The larvae feed on oak. Widespread and locally common in southern Britain, extending northwards to central Scotland.		
<i>Neuroterus albipes</i> (Schenck, 1863) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It lives on oak, the sexual generation galling leaves and catkins, the agamic generation galling leaves. Common.		
<i>Neuroterus anthracinus</i> (Curtis, 1838) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It lives on oak, the sexual generation galling the buds, the agamic one on a vein of the leaf. Very common.		
<i>Neuroterus numismalis</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It lives on oak, both generations making galls on the leaves. Common.		
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It causes galls on oak, either on the catkins or on the leaves. Widespread and common.		
<i>Neuroterus saliens</i> (Kollar, 1857) a gall wasp	Hymenoptera: Cynipidae	Unknown
A small gall wasp. It causes galls on the leaves of Turkey oak. A very recent addition to the British list, known from a few sites in south-east England.		

<i>Nicrophorus vespillo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a sexton beetle	Coleoptera: Silphidae	Common
A fairly large beetle, black with transverse orange bands on the elytra. It feeds on carrion, the adult beetles burying small corpses for their larvae to develop on. Widespread and common.		
<i>Nineta flava</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a green lacewing	Neuroptera: Chrysopidae	Common
A very large green lacewing with concave costa. It occurs on deciduous trees, especially oak, in woodland and gardens. Widespread and common in England and Wales, but much more local in Scotland.		
<i>Nola cucullatella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Short-cloaked Moth	Lepidoptera: Nolidae	Common
A small moth, the forewings light grey with a darker patch at the base. The larva feeds on hawthorn and sloe. Generally distributed throughout England and Wales.		
<i>Nomada flava</i> Panzer, 1798 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A fairly large black, brown and yellow bee. It is cleptoparasitic on larger species of <i>Andrena</i> , especially <i>carantonica</i> . Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A small brown, black and yellow bee. It is cleptoparasitic on various species of small, black <i>Andrena</i> . Widespread in England and Wales, also recorded from Scotland.		
<i>Nomada fucata</i> Panzer, 1798 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Notable/Na
A yellow and black parasitic bee. It is cleptoparasitic on <i>Andrena flavipes</i> . Currently fairly frequent, at least in southern England.		
<i>Nomada fulvicornis</i> Fabricius, 1793 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	RDB3
A fairly large, yellow, red and black, solitary bee. It is cleptoparasitic on larger species of <i>Andrena</i> , such as <i>bimaculata</i> , <i>tibialis</i> and <i>pilipes</i> . Local in southern England.		
<i>Nomada goodeniana</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A fairly large black and yellow bee. It is cleptoparasitic on the larger species of <i>Andrena</i> , especially <i>nigroaenea</i> . Widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Nomada ruficornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized, black, brown and cream, bee. It is a cleptoparasite of <i>Andrena haemorrhoea</i> . Fairly widespread in the British Isles.		

<i>Nomada striata</i> Fabricius, 1793 a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized, black, brown and yellow, bee. It is a cleptoparasite of the solitary bee <i>Andrena wilkella</i> . Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Norellisoma spinimanum</i> (Fallén, 1819) a dung fly	Diptera: Scathophagidae	Common
A medium-sized yellowish-brown dung fly, the fore-legs are armed with a double row of large black spines. The larvae live in the stems of docks. A fairly common species of rank grassland.		
<i>Notiphila caudata</i> Fallén, 1813 a shore fly	Diptera: Ephydriidae	Unknown
A medium-sized, blackish fly. Widespread in freshwater wetlands.		
<i>Notiphila graecula</i> Becker, 1926 a shore fly	Diptera: Ephydriidae	Unknown
A small fly, bronzy-brown with a patterned abdomen. Widespread in wetlands.		
<i>Notiphila riparia</i> Meigen, 1830 a shore fly	Diptera: Ephydriidae	Unknown
A small fly, bronzy-brown with a patterned abdomen. Widespread in freshwater wetlands.		
<i>Notostira elongata</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized grass bug, green with longitudinal black markings. It feeds on grasses in open areas. Locally common in England and Wales.		
<i>Ochina ptinoides</i> (Marshall, 1802) Ivy Boring Beetle	Coleoptera: Anobiidae	Local
A small brown beetle with the wing-cases patterned by transverse bands of hairs. It bores into the woody stems of ivy. Local, but most frequent in the south-east.		
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i> Esper, 1777 Large Skipper	Lepidoptera: Hesperidae	Common
A large fulvous skipper. The larva feeds on various species of grass in grassland, heaths, hedgerows and woodland rides. Common throughout England and Wales, just reaching southern Scotland.		
<i>Ocytata pallipes</i> (Fallén, 1820) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Common
A medium-sized parasitic fly, black with orange legs. It is a parasite of the common earwig. Locally common in England and Scotland.		
<i>Oedemera lurida</i> (Marshall, 1802) a thick-legged flower beetle	Coleoptera: Oedemeridae	Local
A medium-sized dull-metallic green beetle. The adults occur in a variety of habitats but can usually be found on flowers. Common in southern England, scarcer northwards.		

<i>Oedemera nobilis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a thick-legged flower beetle	Coleoptera: Oedemeridae	Common
A medium-sized, metallic green beetle; the males have massively swollen hind femora. Common in open areas and usually seen on flowers.		
<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i> (Goeze, 1778) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Local
A medium-sized plant bug, green with black markings. It occurs on knapweed, feeding on the flower heads. Locally common in southern England and Wales.		
<i>Opacifrons coxata</i> (Stenhammar, 1855) a lesser dung fly	Diptera: Sphaeroceridae	Common
A tiny, greyish-black fly. The larvae feed on decaying organic matter. A common and widespread species, occurring amongst vegetation beside ponds and streams.		
<i>Operophtera brumata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Winter Moth	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A fairly small grey moth, the females wingless. The larva feeds on a very wide range of deciduous trees and shrubs. Common over much of Britain.		
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Brimstone Moth	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized, bright yellow moth with dark red marks on the front of each wing. The larvae feed on a variety of rosaceous trees. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Opostega salaciella</i> (Treitschke, 1833) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Opostegidae	Unknown
A tiny moth with pure-white wings. The larva feeds on sheep's-sorrel. Widespread, but very local, in open dry habitats throughout Britain.		
<i>Orellia falcata</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Notable/Nb
A medium-sized orange fly, the wings with dark cross-bands. The larvae feed in the stem base and roots of goat's-beard. Fairly widespread in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Vapourer Moth	Lepidoptera: Lymantriidae	Common
A medium-sized moth, the male with brown wings marked with white, the female wingless. The larvae feed on most deciduous trees and shrubs. Distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Orthops kalmii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small plant bug, yellowish-green with darker markings. It occurs on various species of umbellifer, feeding on the flowers and fruits. Throughout the British Isles.		

<i>Orthotylus bilineatus</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plant bug, greenish-grey with darker markings. It occurs on aspen and other species of poplar. Widely distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Oscinella nitidissima</i> (Meigen, 1838) a chloropid fly	Diptera: Chloropidae	Common
A tiny, shining black fly. The larvae are miners within grass stems. Widespread in Britain, in a variety of wetland and grassland habitats.		
<i>Oscinimorpha minutissima</i> (Strobl, 1900) a chloropid fly	Diptera: Chloropidae	Unknown
A tiny black fly. Widespread in Britain in a range of grassy habitats.		
<i>Osmia rufa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Common
A medium-sized, foxy-red solitary bee. Nests are made from mud and constructed in all manner of crevices. A common spring species in England and Wales.		
<i>Oxybelus uniglumis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A fairly small, black and brown solitary wasp, with pale cream markings. It nests in soil and preys on small flies. Common in England and Wales, just reaching southern Scotland.		
<i>Oxystoma craccae</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Local
A small black seed weevil. The larvae develop in the seed pods of various vetches, but adults are often found in trees. Local in England and south Wales.		
<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i> (Fabricius, 1798) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A small, distinctly blue-metallic, seed weevil. It is found on a variety of vetches, the larva feeding on the unripe seeds. Adults are often found on trees before and after hibernation. Locally abundant in England.		
<i>Pachygaster atra</i> (Panzer, 1798) a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Common
A very small soldierfly, black with the wings darkened in the basal half. The larvae feed on decaying organic matter and have been recorded from under bark but also in compost heaps and decaying vegetation on the soil. Local in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Pachygaster leachii</i> Stephens in Curtis, 1824 a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Local
A rather small, dumpy black soldierfly with pale legs. The larvae feed in decaying organic material such as compost and dead wood. Widespread in the southern half of England.		

<i>Pachynematus lichtwardti</i> Konow, 1904 a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A medium-sized sawfly, mainly black but with the apex of the abdomen orange. The larvae feed on grass. Local, but recorded from sites in England, Wales and Scotland.		
<i>Palomena prasina</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) Green Shieldbug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Common
A large green shieldbug, occurring in a variety habitats. It feeds on the unripe fruits of a range of plant species. Common in England and Wales, also found in Scotland but much less frequently.		
<i>Pammene aurana</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Unknown
A small olive-brown moth with four yellow spots. The larva feeds on the seeds of hogweed and the adult sits on the flowers and leaves of this plant. Locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i> (Scopoli, 1763) Small Yellow Underwing	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Local
A small noctuid moth with purplish-brown forewings and yellow, black-bordered, hindwings. The larvae feed on the seeds of common mouse-ear. Locally common in England and Wales and into Scotland.		
<i>Panorpa germanica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 a scorpion fly	Mecoptera: Panorpidae	Common
A medium-sized scorpion fly with patterned wings and, in the male, a genital capsule curved over the back like a scorpion's sting. It occurs in scrubby and woodland areas. Common in England and Wales but less frequent in Scotland.		
<i>Paradrina clavipalpis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) Pale Mottled Willow	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A medium-sized moth with mottled wings. The larva feeds on the seeds of grasses and herbs, and probably also on other vegetable matter. Widespread and common.		
<i>Paradromius linearis</i> (Olivier, 1795) a ground beetle	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Common
A small brown ground beetle with a wrinkled forehead. It occurs mainly in dry grassland and on dunes. Widely distributed but mainly coastal in the north and west.		
<i>Paranchus albipes</i> (Fabricius, 1796) a ground beetle	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Common
A medium-sized ground beetle, black with pale appendages. It occurs in damp areas, often at the edges of lakes and streams. Widespread and common in Britain.		
<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i> (Godart, 1821) Speckled Wood	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Common
A medium-sized butterfly; wings brown with pale yellow spots. The larva feeds on grasses, usually in sheltered situations such as woodland and scrub. Common in southern and western Britain, also occurring in Scotland.		

<i>Pareophora pruni</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A fairly small sawfly, black with a mainly yellow abdomen. The larvae feed on sloe. Local in England.		
<i>Parathelcus pollinarius</i> (Forster, 1771) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A medium-sized weevil, blackish with scattered pale scales. It occurs on nettles, the larvae developing in the stems. Common and widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Parhelophilus frutetorum</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized hoverfly, black and yellow with a striped thorax. The larvae is a 'rat-tailed maggot', developing in decaying vegetation. It occurs in well-vegetated, wet areas such as the margins of lakes and rivers. Widespread in southern England, but scarcer northwards, just reaching southern Scotland.		
<i>Parhelophilus versicolor</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized orange-yellow hoverfly. The larvae are semi-aquatic, occurring between the leaf-sheaths of waterside plants such as reedmace. Locally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Parornix anglicella</i> (Stainton, 1850) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small brown moth with mottled wings. The larva feeds on hawthorn, at first in a mine then later in a folded leaf. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Parornix betulae</i> (Stainton, 1854) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small brown moth with mottled wings. The larva feeds on birch, at first in a mine then later in a folded leaf-edge. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Parornix devoniella</i> (Stainton, 1850) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small brown moth with mottled wings. The larva feeds on hazel, at first in a mine then later in a folded leaf. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Parornix finitimella</i> (Zeller, 1850) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A fairly small moth, greyish mottled with white. The larvae mine the leaves of blackthorn, feeding when larger in a folded leaf-edge. Widespread in southern Britain.		
<i>Parydra coarctata</i> (Fallén, 1813) a shore fly	Diptera: Ephydriidae	Unknown
A small fly, bronzy-black with vaguely patterned wings. Widespread and common in freshwater wetlands.		

<i>Pasiphila chloerata</i> (Mabille, 1870) Sloe Pug	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A small moth, the forewings tinged with green. The larva feeds on sloe, eating the flowers. Fairly widespread in England, but only recognised since 1971.		
<i>Pegoplata juvenilis nitidicauda</i> (Schnabl, 1911) an anthomyiid fly	Diptera: Anthomyiidae	Unknown
A medium-sized fly, dark with bluish-grey dusting. The larvae develop in dung. Frequent throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Pemphigus spyrothecae</i> Passerini, 1860 an aphid	Hemiptera: Aphididae	Unknown
A small woolly aphid. It lives in small colonies which make a gall in the leaf petiole of poplar.		
<i>Pemphredon inornata</i> Say, 1824 a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A small black solitary wasp. It nests in hollow stems and preys on aphids. Common in England and Wales.		
<i>Pemphredon lugubris</i> (Fabricius, 1793) a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A medium-sized solitary wasp, black with a petiolate abdomen. It nests in dead wood and preys on aphids. Common in England and Wales, also occurring in southern Scotland.		
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Forest Bug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Common
A large, bronzy-brown shieldbug with an orange spot on the end of the scutellum. It occurs on a variety of deciduous trees, the adults feeding, at least partially, on other insects. Fairly common in lowland Britain.		
<i>Perapion marchicum</i> (Herbst, 1797) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Local
A tiny seed weevil, black with metallic blue-black elytra. It occurs on sheep's sorrel, the larvae in galls on the roots. Local throughout much of the British Isles.		
<i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i> (Hahn, 1832) a groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A medium-sized groundbug, black with greyish wings. It favours light, sandy soils, living amongst leaves and low vegetation. Locally common in the southern half of England and Wales.		
<i>Phania funesta</i> (Meigen, 1824) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Unknown
A fairly small, elongate, black parasitic fly. The hosts are poorly known, but it has been reared in Europe from <i>Legnotus limbosus</i> , a ground-dwelling bug. Local in southern and central England.		

<i>Phaonia errans</i> (Meigen, 1826) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large muscid fly, dark with partly yellow legs. Generally distributed and common.		
<i>Phaonia perditia</i> (Meigen, 1830) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large muscid fly, dark with partly yellow legs. Generally distributed and fairly common.		
<i>Phaonia tuguriorum</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large greyish muscid fly. Widespread and common.		
<i>Phaonia valida</i> (Harris, 1780) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A fairly large muscid fly with yellow legs and antennae. Widely distributed and common.		
<i>Pherbellia dorsata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1846) a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Notable/Nb
A fairly small, yellowish-brown fly. It occurs around water, the larvae being parasitoids of aquatic snails. Very local in England and Wales.		
<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) Pale Brindled Beauty	Lepidoptera: Geometridae	Common
A medium-sized moth, the male with broad, greenish-grey wings, the female wingless. The larva feeds on a wide range of deciduous trees. Common in England and Wales, less frequent in Scotland.		
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a frog-hopper	Hemiptera: Cercopidae	Common
A medium-sized frog-hopper, very variable from straw-coloured to almost black. It occurs on a wide variety of trees and low plants, the larva producing 'cuckoo-spit'. A widespread species.		
<i>Philanthus triangulum</i> (Fabricius, 1775) Bee Wolf	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	RDB2
A large, black and yellow wasp. Nests are dug in loose, sandy soil, often in very large aggregations, and the prey consists almost solely of honey bees. Formerly a very rare species, it has increased rapidly in the last ten years and currently occurs as far north as Yorkshire. Common in the south-east.		
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruby Tiger	Lepidoptera: Arctiidae	Common
A medium-sized moth, dull ruby-red with darker hindwings. The hairy larvae feed on a variety of low plants. Common over the whole of the country.		

<i>Phratora laticollis</i> Suffrian, 1851 a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Local
A medium-sized, metallic-blue leaf beetle. The beetles and their larvae feed on poplars. Fairly widespread in Britain and common in the south.		
<i>Phylidorea ferruginea</i> (Meigen, 1818) a crane-fly	Diptera: Limoniidae	Common
A medium-sized crane-fly, yellow-brown with yellow-tinged wings. The larva is semi-aquatic, occurring in fairly eutrophic water-bodies. Common.		
<i>Phyllobius maculicornis</i> Germar, 1824 a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Local
A medium-sized weevil covered with metallic green scales. It occurs on a variety of deciduous trees and shrubs, feeding on the leaves. Local but widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A medium-sized weevil covered with metallic green or brown scales. It occurs in almost any habitat where there are trees, especially birch, oak, and willow. Widely distributed in England and Wales.		
<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i> Gredler, 1882 a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A fairly small weevil, covered with metallic green scales. Adults are polyphagous and occur in herbaceous vegetation. Common and widespread in England and Wales, much more local in Scotland.		
<i>Phyllobius viridiaeris</i> (Laicharting, 1781) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Local
A smallish, bright metallic green weevil. It occurs in open habitats, mainly on herbaceous vegetation but also on shrubs and trees. Widely distributed in England and Wales.		
<i>Phyllocnistis saligna</i> (Zeller, 1839) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A very small moth, the forewings white with pale ochreous markings. The larvae feed on willow, mining the leaves and beneath the bark of twigs. Very local in southern England.		
<i>Phyllocnistis unipunctella</i> (Stephens, 1834) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, white with a small black spot at the apex of each forewing. The larva mines the leaves of black and Lombardy poplar. Widespread in England and south Wales.		
<i>Phyllonorycter cerasicolella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth with golden-brown forewings with white markings. The larvae mine the leaves of wild and cultivated cherries. Widespread in the southern half of England.		

<i>Phyllonorycter comparella</i> (Duponchel, 1843) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Notable/Nb
A very small moth, the forewings grey with whitish markings. The larvae feed on white or grey poplar, mining the leaves. Very local, in England.		
<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i> (Nicelli, 1851) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small moth, brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of hazel. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Phyllonorycter corylifoliella</i> (Hübner, 1796) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small moth, yellow-brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of a number of different rosaceous trees. Widespread and generally common throughout Britain.		
<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i> (Ragonot, 1874) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth with brownish wings marked with white. The larva mines a leaf of sycamore. Widespread and locally common in Britain.		
<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i> (Zeller, 1846) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small moth with ochreous wings streaked with white. The larva lives within a leaf, forming a blotch mine and feeding on oak, including evergreen varieties, sweet chestnut and beech. Found commonly in southern Britain, local in lowland Scotland.		
<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i> (Frey, 1856) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Common
A small moth, yellow-brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of hawthorn. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Phyllonorycter platani</i> (Staudinger, 1870) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small micro-moth. The larva makes very large blotch mines on the leaves of London plane. First discovered in 1990, it probably occurs in much of the London area.		
<i>Phyllonorycter platanoidella</i> (Joannis, 1920) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Notable/Nb
A small moth, brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of Norway maple. More or less restricted to the south-eastern counties of England.		
<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a gracillariid moth	Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae	Unknown
A small moth with ochreous wings streaked with white. The larva lives within an oak leaf, forming a blotch mine. Found commonly throughout the British Isles.		

- Phyllonorycter salictella viminiella* (Sircom, 1848) Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae Local
a gracillariid moth
A very small moth, the forewings pale coppery brown with darker marks. The larva feeds on various species of willow, making a mine on the underside of the leaf. Locally common in England and Wales, isolated records from Scotland.
- Phyllonorycter spinicolella* (Zeller, 1846) Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae Unknown
a gracillariid moth
A small moth, yellow-brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of blackthorn and wild plum. Found throughout Britain.
- Phyllonorycter trifasciella* (Haworth, 1828) Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae Local
a gracillariid moth
A small moth, the forewing orange-brown with two whitish fasciae. The larva mines a leaf of honeysuckle, strongly contorting it. Widespread and common throughout England and Wales, more local in Scotland.
- Phyllonorycter tristrigella* (Haworth, 1828) Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae Local
a gracillariid moth
A small moth, brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of elm. Widespread and common throughout England and Wales.
- Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella* (Hübner, 1817) Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae Common
a gracillariid moth
A small moth, brown with white markings. The larva mines within the leaves of birch. Widespread and common throughout Britain.
- Phyllopertha horticola* (Linnaeus, 1758) Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae Common
Garden Chafer
A medium-sized chafer with metallic-green fore-parts and brown elytra. Larvae feed at the roots of grasses. Locally common throughout Britain, preferring chalky soils in the south-east.
- Phytocoris tiliae* (Fabricius, 1777) Hemiptera: Miridae Common
a plantbug or grassbug
A medium-sized, grey-green plant bug. It lives on a wide variety of deciduous trees and is predatory, eating small insects and mites. Found throughout the British Isles.
- Phytocoris varipes* Boheman, 1852 Hemiptera: Miridae Common
a plantbug or grassbug
A medium-sized brown plant bug with long hind legs. It is a species of open habitats and occurs in grassland, heathland and salt-marshes. Widespread in England and Wales.
- Phytomyza agromyzina* Meigen, 1830 Diptera: Agromyzidae Unknown
a leaf-mining fly
A tiny fly, black with yellow legs. The larvae mine the leaves of dogwood. Widespread, at least in the south.

<i>Phytomyza plantaginis</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851 a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A tiny, greyish-black fly. The larvae mine the leaves of species of plantain. Common and widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Phytomyza ranunculi</i> (Schrank, 1803) a leaf-mining fly	Diptera: Agromyzidae	Unknown
A very small fly varying from mainly yellow to grey. The larvae mine the leaves of buttercup. Common and widespread.		
<i>Pieris napi sabellicae</i> (Stephens, 1827) Green-veined White	Lepidoptera: Pieridae	Common
A medium-sized white butterfly, the underside of the hindwings are yellow with the veins marked darker green. The larva feeds on wild crucifers, preferring those growing in damp and sheltered areas. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Pieris rapae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Small White	Lepidoptera: Pieridae	Common
A medium-sized white butterfly with black-tipped wings. The larva feeds on a range of wild crucifers as well as cultivated ones. Common throughout most of Britain except the Highlands and far north of Scotland.		
<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i> (Fabricius, 1794) Gorse Shieldbug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Common
A fairly large, olive-green shieldbug. It is usually found in association with gorse, but can utilise other papilionaceous shrubs. Widely distributed in Britain, occurring wherever gorse is found.		
<i>Pilophorus perplexus</i> Douglas & Scott, 1875 a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Local
A medium-sized bug, black with brown forewings which have transverse bands of silvery pubescence. It occurs on oaks and other deciduous trees, feeding on aphids. Local in the southern half of England and Wales.		
<i>Pinalitus cervinus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1841) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small plant bug, light brown, sometimes with red markings. It occurs on a number of species of deciduous tree, particularly lime, feeding on the buds, flowers and unripe fruits. Widely distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Pipiza noctiluca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A small black hoverfly, the wings with a black spot and the female with a pair of yellow spots on the abdomen. The larvae feed on ground layer and arboreal aphids. Widespread in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		

<i>Pipizella viduata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small black hoverfly. The larva is associated with root aphids on umbellifers. A common species of open situations throughout Britain.		
<i>Pipizella virens</i> (Fabricius, 1805) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Notable/Nb
A small dark hoverfly. The larvae are thought to prey on aphids feeding on the roots of umbellifers. It occurs in open, grassy habitats, along hedgerows and in open woodland. Restricted to the southern half of Britain and commonest in the south-east.		
<i>Pipunculus campestris</i> Latreille, 1802 a pipunculid fly	Diptera: Pipunculidae	Common
A fairly small black fly with a very large head. The larvae are parasitoids of cicadellid plant-hoppers. A common and widely distributed species.		
<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly small plant bug, varying in colour from light red-brown to almost black. It is both a plant feeder and a predator, occurring on a wide variety of plant species but particularly nettles. Common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i> (Wolff, 1804) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small green plant bug covered with black hairs. It occurs especially in ruderal areas feeding on a range of composites. Widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small dark hoverfly with silvery spots. The larva is predatory on aphids. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Platycheirus angustatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small hoverfly, black with yellow spots on the slender abdomen. The larvae are predatory on aphids. Common throughout Britain, particularly in damper habitats.		
<i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i> (Meigen, 1822) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small hoverfly, black with yellow spots. The larvae are predatory on aphids. Common throughout Britain in a variety of habitats. Old records are likely to contain a number of segregate species.		
<i>Platycheirus fulviventris</i> (Macquart, 1829) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A small hoverfly, the abdomen with large orange spots. The larvae are predators of aphids feeding on wetland plants. Local but widespread in Britain.		

<i>Platypalpus candicans</i> (Fallén, 1815) a hybotid fly	Diptera: Hybotidae	Common
A tiny predatory fly. The larvae are also predatory and live in the soil. Widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Platypalpus cursitans</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a hybotid fly	Diptera: Hybotidae	Common
A tiny predatory fly. The larvae are also predatory and live in the soil. Probably widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Platypalpus longicornis</i> (Meigen, 1822) a hybotid fly	Diptera: Hybotidae	Common
A very small fly, shining black with pale legs and long antennae. The larvae are predatory, living in soil and leaf-litter. A common and widely distributed species.		
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) Mother of Pearl	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Common
A large, pale pyralid with nacreous reflections. The larva feeds on nettle, living in a rolled leaf. Abundant in the south, scarcer northwards.		
<i>Plutella xylostella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Diamond-backed Moth	Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae	Migrant
A dull brown micro-moth; when at rest the wing markings merge to give the appearance of a series of diamonds along the back. The larva feeds on various species of crucifer. A migrant species, frequently very common.		
<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) Mallow Flea Beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb
A fairly large, metallic green and orange flea beetle. It occurs on the leaves of various species of mallow. Rather local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i> (Fabricius, 1775) Mallow Flea Beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Notable/Na
A very small beetle, dark metallic-green with an orange thorax. It is associated with species of mallow, the adults eating the leaves, the larvae on the roots. Very local in south-eastern England.		
<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A medium-sized metallic-green fly, the male with blackened wings clear at the tip. Common in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Pogonocherus hispidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a longhorn beetle	Coleoptera: Cerambycidae	Local
A small longhorn beetle, the elytra each with two tufts of hairs. The larvae occur in the wood of a range of deciduous trees. Local in England and Wales.		

<i>Pollenia angustigena</i> Wainwright, 1940 a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A medium-sized fly with golden-haired thorax. Larvae of species of this genus are usually considered to be earthworm parasitoids. Widespread and common.		
<i>Pollenia rudis</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a blow-fly	Diptera: Calliphoridae	Common
A medium-sized blow-fly, brownish with golden hairs on the thorax. It is a parasitoid of earthworms. Common in most of Britain.		
<i>Polygonia c-album</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Comma	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Common
A medium-sized tawny butterfly with brown-marked, very angular, wings. The larva feeds on the leaves of nettle, elm and hop. Common in central and southern England and throughout Wales.		
<i>Populicerus albicans</i> (Kirschbaum, 1868) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A medium-sized leaf-hopper with milky-white wings. It lives on white and grey poplar. Common in southern and central England.		
<i>Populicerus confusus</i> (Flor, 1861) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A medium-sized green leaf-hopper. It feeds on various species of willow. Widespread in the British Isles.		
<i>Populicerus nitidissimus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A medium-sized, greenish-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on black poplar and its varieties. Fairly widespread in Britain.		
<i>Priophorus pilicornis</i> (Curtis, 1833) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A small sawfly, black with pale legs. The larvae feed on hawthorn. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Propylea quatuordecimpunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) 14-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A medium-sized ladybird, yellow with rather rectangular black spots. Found particularly on low vegetation such as nettle beds.		
<i>Prosternon tessellatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Chequered Click Beetle	Coleoptera: Elateridae	Local
A medium-sized click beetle patterned with yellow pubescence. The larvae feed on grass roots in light soils. Local in England and Wales, just reaching Scotland.		

<i>Protapion apricans</i> (Herbst, 1797) Clover Seed Weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A small black weevil with red legs. It is found on red clover, the larvae feeding in the flower heads. Common throughout much of Britain.		
<i>Protapion assimile</i> (Kirby, 1808) Clover Seed Weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A small black weevil with red legs. It is found on red clover, the larvae feeding in the flower heads. Common throughout much of Britain.		
<i>Protapion fulvipes</i> (Geoffroy, 1785) White Clover Seed Weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A very small seed weevil, black with red legs. It occurs on white clover, the larva feeding in the flower-heads. Very common and widely distributed in Britain.		
<i>Protapion trifolii</i> (Linnaeus, 1768) Clover Seed Weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A tiny seed weevil, black with red legs. It occurs in open habitats on species of red clover, the larvae developing in the flower-heads. Widely distributed and common in England and Wales.		
<i>Psallus haematodes</i> (Gmelin, 1790) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small plantbug, whitish with variable red markings. It occurs on willow. Widespread throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Psallus perrisi</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1852) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small, reddish-brown plant bug. It occurs on oak. Common and widespread in Britain.		
<i>Pseudapion rufirostre</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a seed weevil	Coleoptera: Apionidae	Common
A small black weevil with yellow legs; the male also has the tip of the rostrum yellow. It is found on mallows, the larva feeding on the seeds. Generally common in southern Britain.		
<i>Pseudomalus auratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a ruby-tailed wasp	Hymenoptera: Chrysididae	Common
A small ruby-tailed wasp, metallic golden-green with a red abdomen. It is a parasite of small stem and dead-wood nesting crabronid wasps. Widespread in England and Wales, also recorded from a few sites in eastern Scotland.		
<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i> (Fabricius, 1776) a longhorn beetle	Coleoptera: Cerambycidae	Local
A medium-sized longhorn beetle, black with brown elytra. The larva lives in the soil, developing on the mycelia of fungi. Local in the southern half of England.		

<i>Psyche casta</i> (Pallas, 1767) a bagworm moth	Lepidoptera: Psychidae	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. Widespread in Britain, but commoner in the south.		
<i>Psylliodes affinis</i> (Paykull, 1799) a leaf beetle	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Common
A small flea beetle, yellowish-brown with a black head. Adults and larvae feed on species of nightshade and on potato but rarely causing serious damage. Widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) 22-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A small ladybird, bright yellow with numerous round black spots. Both larvae and adults feed on mildew, usually on low-growing plants.		
<i>Pterostichus nigritya</i> (Paykull, 1790) a ground beetle	Coleoptera: Carabidae	Common
A medium-sized black ground beetle. It occurs in wet areas such as marshes and damp woodland. Apparently widespread in Britain, but recently found to belong to a complex of species.		
<i>Ptilinus pectinicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a wood-boring or spider beetle	Coleoptera: Anobiidae	Common
A small brown cylindrical beetle with strongly pectinate antennae. It develops in dead, and usually dry, wood. Common in the south.		
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) Common Cardinal Beetle	Coleoptera: Pyrochroidae	Common
A medium-sized beetle, all red except for black legs. The larvae feed beneath the bark of dead trees.		
<i>Pyronia tithonus britanniae</i> Verity, 1914 Gatekeeper	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Common
A medium-sized butterfly with fulvous wings bordered with dark brown. The larva feeds on various grasses, narrow-bladed species being preferred. Common in open habitats in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i> (Sulzer, 1776) Large Red Damselfly	Odonata: Coenagrionidae	Common
A large, red damselfly with black legs. Breeds in all types of still and flowing water and is tolerant of acidic, slightly brackish and mildly polluted conditions. Widespread in Britain north to Orkney.		

<i>Rachispoda lutosa</i> (Stenhammar, 1855) a lesser dung fly	Diptera: Sphaeroceridae	Common
A fairly small, dark-coloured fly. It occurs on mud and amongst vegetation besides ponds and streams. Widespread and common.		
<i>Rhadinoceraea micans</i> (Klug, 1816) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A fairly large sawfly, dark with dark wings. The larvae feed on the leaves of yellow iris. Common, but local, mainly in southern England.		
<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a snipe fly	Diptera: Rhagionidae	Common
A large snipe fly with patterned wings. It occurs mainly in wooded areas, the carnivorous larvae living in soil and wood mould. Widespread and common in Britain.		
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a soldier beetle	Coleoptera: Cantharidae	Common
A medium-sized soldier beetle, orange with black-tipped elytra. The adults are often seen on umbel flowers where they are predatory on other insects. Widespread in lowland Britain but scarce in Scotland.		
<i>Rhamphomyia sulcata</i> (Meigen, 1804) an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Common
A fairly large, stout predatory fly. The larvae develop in the soil. Widespread and common.		
<i>Rhamphomyia tarsata</i> Meigen, 1822 an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Common
A medium-sized, black, predatory fly. The larvae are predaceous, living in the soil. Widespread and common.		
<i>Rhamphomyia variabilis</i> (Fallén, 1816) an empidid fly	Diptera: Empididae	Common
A small grey-brown fly with yellow legs. The larvae are predatory, living in soil and leaf-litter. Common and widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Rhamphus oxyacanthae</i> (Marsham, 1802) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Local
A very small black weevil, the rostrum bent back beneath the head. It occurs on rosaceous trees, the larvae mining the leaves. Local in England and Wales.		
<i>Rhinoncus castor</i> (Fabricius, 1792) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Local
A small weevil, black with a conspicuous spot of whitish scales just behind the scutellum. It occurs on sheep's-sorrel growing in sandy areas, the larvae developing in the roots and stems. Widespread in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		

<i>Rhinoncus perpendicularis</i> (Reich, 1797) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A small dumpy brownish weevil, the elytra with a pattern made from pale scales. It occurs on various species of bistort, the larvae developing in the stems. Common in England and Wales, and just reaching Scotland.		
<i>Rhinophora lepida</i> (Meigen, 1824) a rhinophorid fly	Diptera: Rhinophoridae	Unknown
A fairly small black fly. The larvae are parasitoids of woodlice.		
<i>Rhogogaster viridis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A fairly large, green and black, sawfly. The larva feeds on alder and probably other plants. Common throughout Britain and Ireland.		
<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i> (Gmelin, 1788) a rhopalid bug	Hemiptera: Rhopalidae	Local
A small orange-brown and black bug. The adult feeds on a variety of plant species and is found in open habitats on a range of soils. Local in southern England and Wales.		
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i> (Fabricius, 1787) a ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A small, pale orange-brown ladybird without spots. It occurs in open, grassy areas. Common but often overlooked as a ladybird.		
<i>Ribautiana debilis</i> (Douglas, 1876) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Local
A small pale green leaf-hopper, often with dark spots on the head. It occurs on a variety of deciduous trees and rosaceous herbs. Local, but occurring throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Ribautiana tenerrima</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1834) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly small leaf-hopper, yellowish-green with bright yellow forewings. It occurs on a range of deciduous trees and shrubs, especially bramble and dewberry. Common throughout most of the British Isles.		
<i>Ribautiana ulmi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A fairly small, bright yellow leaf-hopper. It occurs on elm, but also on a range of other deciduous trees. Widespread in Britain.		
<i>Rivula sericealis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) Straw Dot	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	Common
A small noctuid moth, straw-coloured with a darker spot in the centre of each forewing. The larvae feed on various grasses. Widely distributed and common in the southern half of Britain, more local northwards.		

<i>Rutpela maculata</i> (Poda, 1761) a longhorn beetle	Coleoptera: Cerambycidae	Common
A fairly large, elongate, yellow and black longhorn. The larvae develop in dead wood and the adults are frequently seen on umbel flowers. Common in southern Britain, more local in the north.		
<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Common
A large black and grey flesh fly. The larva is a predator of earthworms. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Sarcophaga crassimargo</i> Pandellé, 1896 a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Common
A medium-sized fly, black with bluish-grey tessellations. The larvae are believed to be snail parasitoids or scavengers. Widespread and locally common over much of the British Isles.		
<i>Sarcophaga dissimilis</i> Meigen, 1826 a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Unknown
A small flesh fly, black with pale tessellations. Local in southern England and Wales.		
<i>Sarcophaga haemorrhhoa</i> Meigen, 1826 a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Common
A medium-sized flesh fly with a red genital capsule. It is a parasitoid of snails. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Sarcophaga melanura</i> Meigen, 1826 a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Local
A fairly large flesh fly, black with paler tessellated markings. It occurs in a range of habitats, the larvae feeding on decaying organic matter and as parasitoids of snails and beetles. Widespread over much of the British Isles.		
<i>Sarcophaga subulata</i> (Pandellé, 1896) a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Notable/Nb
A fairly large fly, blackish with grey tessellation. The larvae have been recorded as developing, possibly as parasitoids, in snails and moth larvae. Local in southern England.		
<i>Sarcophaga subvicina</i> Rohdendorf, 1937 a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Common
A fairly large fly, black with bluish-grey tessellations. The larvae are thought to be obligate parasitoids of earthworms. Common over most of the British Isles.		
<i>Sarcophaga variegata</i> (Scopoli, 1873) a flesh fly	Diptera: Sarcophagidae	Common
A large black and grey flesh fly. The larvae are predators of earthworms. Common in much of Britain.		

<i>Sargus bipunctatus</i> (Scopoli, 1763) a soldierfly	Diptera: Stratiomyidae	Common
A medium-sized metallic-green fly, the female with orange spots at the base of the abdomen. The larvae feed in cow dung and rotting vegetation. Widespread in lowland Britain.		
<i>Scathophaga furcata</i> (Say, 1823) a dung fly	Diptera: Scathophagidae	Common
A medium-sized fly, orange-brown with dark marks on the legs and wings. The larvae develop in dung. Common and widespread.		
<i>Scathophaga lutaria</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a dung fly	Diptera: Scathophagidae	Common
A medium-sized fly, orange-brown with dark marks on the legs. The larvae develop in dung. Common and widespread, particularly in wooded situations.		
<i>Sciapus platypterus</i> (Fabricius, 1805) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Common
A fairly small metallic green fly, the male with modified middle tarsi. Common, especially in the south.		
<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i> (Schilling, 1829) a groundbug	Hemiptera: Lygaeidae	Common
A medium-sized groundbug, brownish-black with paler markings. It lives on the ground, amongst leaf litter and frequently below nettles. It occurs throughout Britain but is less common in the north.		
<i>Scoparia pyralella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a pyralid moth	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Common
A small grey and white pyralid moth. The larvae are believed to feed on decaying plant material. Common in England and Wales, more local in Scotland.		
<i>Selandria serva</i> (Fabricius, 1793) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Common
A medium-sized orange and black sawfly. The larva feeds on various species of sedge, rush and grass. Common throughout Britain in wet places.		
<i>Sepedon spehegea</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Local
A fairly large snail-killing fly, black with red legs. The larvae are predators of aquatic snails occurring in ponds, canals and marshes. A local species.		
<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a conopid fly	Diptera: Conopidae	Local
A fairly large, reddish-brown, elongate parasitic fly. The larvae develop internally in adults of various bumblebee species. Fairly widespread, at least in southern Britain.		

<i>Siphona geniculata</i> (Degeer, 1776) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Common
A small parasitic fly with a greatly extended proboscis. It is a parasite of crane fly larvae, recorded from <i>Tipula paludosa</i> . A widespread and often common species.		
<i>Sitona lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A small, elongate weevil, longitudinally striped by coloured pubescence. It occurs in a variety of open habitats, feeding on a wide range of Fabaceae. Common throughout lowland Britain.		
<i>Sitona regensteinensis</i> (Herbst, 1797) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A medium-sized weevil, the elytra covered with brown scales and strong erect setae. It occurs on gorse and broom growing in a variety of habitats, the larvae feed on the root nodules. Common and widespread in England and Wales, also in mainland Scotland.		
<i>Skeloceras truncatum</i> (Fonscolombe, 1832) a chalcid wasp	Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae	Unknown
A tiny metallic-green parasitic wasp. It parasitises fly larvae mining leaves of dock and sorrel. Distribution unknown.		
<i>Sophronia semicostella</i> (Hübner, 1813) a gelechiid moth	Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae	Local
A fairly small moth, the forewings greyish-brown with a white streak along the basal half of the costa. The larva is believed to feed on sweet vernal-grass. Found throughout much of England and Wales.		
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized yellow and black hoverfly with an elongated body. The larvae are aphid predators. Widespread and common in England and Wales, only occasional in Scotland.		
<i>Sphecodes monilicornis</i> (Kirby, 1802) a solitary bee	Hymenoptera: Apidae	Local
A medium-sized black and red bee. It is a cleptoparasitic species preying on halictine bees such as <i>Lasioglossum fulvicorne</i> and <i>L. fratellum</i> . Widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Stenobothrus lineatus</i> (Panzer, 1796) Stripe-winged Grasshopper	Orthoptera: Acrididae	Local
A fairly large grasshopper, green and brown, the wings with a white line along the costa and a whitish stigma. It occurs in warm dry places with broken turf, often on chalk but also on sand. Local in the southern half of England.		
<i>Stenocranus minutus</i> (Fabricius, 1787) a plant-hopper	Hemiptera: Delphacidae	Common
A small yellow-brown plant-hopper with a prominent forehead. It occurs on grass in woods and meadows. Common in the southern half of Britain.		

<i>Stenodema calcarata</i> (Fallén, 1807) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
An elongate, straw-coloured plant bug, the hind femora with spur-like spines. It feeds on the flowers and seeds of a variety of grasses, preferring those growing in drier situations. It is distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A fairly large, buff-coloured, grassbug. It occurs on grass in open habitats, preferring damper, more luxuriant, situations. Occurs throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A medium-sized plantbug, yellowish-green usually with two black spots on the pronotum. It occurs on grass, feeding on the flower heads. Locally common in Wales and England, especially the south and west.		
<i>Stenus cicindeloides</i> (Schaller, 1783) a rove beetle	Coleoptera: Staphylinidae	Local
A small, cylindrical rove beetle, black with pale appendages. It occurs in marshy places. Common in the south.		
<i>Stenus flavipes</i> Stephens, 1833 a rove beetle	Coleoptera: Staphylinidae	Common
A small narrow rove beetle, black with reddish legs. It occurs in marshy places. Locally common in Britain.		
<i>Stenus juno</i> (Paykull, 1789) a rove beetle	Coleoptera: Staphylinidae	Common
A small, cylindrical rove beetle, entirely black. It occurs in marshy places. Common and widely distributed.		
<i>Sthenarus rotermundi</i> (Scholtz, 1847) a plantbug or grassbug	Hemiptera: Miridae	Common
A small plant bug, greyish-white, usually with a red mark on the wings. It occurs on white and grey poplar. Widespread in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i> (Goeze, 1778) a rhopalid bug	Hemiptera: Rhopalidae	Vagrant/Accidental
A medium-sized brown bug. It occurs in warm, dry habitats such as ruderal areas and roadsides, feeding on the flowers of composites. Long thought extinct it has recolonised south-east England in the last few years and is now quite widespread in suitable habitat.		
<i>Stigmella aceris</i> (Frey, 1857) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	pRDB2
A tiny purplish-black moth with a silvery cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mine within the leaves of field maple and Norway maple. Formerly known from only a couple of records, it has recently been found at a number of sites in Surrey.		

<i>Stigmella anomalella</i> (Goeze, 1783) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny purplish-black moth. The larvae mine within the leaves of rose. Widespread and common.		
<i>Stigmella aurella</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Common
A tiny moth, purplish-black with a yellow cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mine within the leaves of bramble and other rosaceous plants. Common throughout lowland Britain.		
<i>Stigmella basiguttella</i> (Heinemann, 1862) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Local
A tiny moth, the forewings dark bronzy brown with a pale spot at the base. The larva feeds on oak, mining the leaves. Local in southern and eastern England.		
<i>Stigmella continuella</i> (Stainton, 1856) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, purplish-brown with a silver cross-band on the forewings. The larva mines a birch leaf. Locally common in southern England.		
<i>Stigmella floslactella</i> (Haworth, 1828) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, purplish-black with pale spots on the forewings. The larvae mine within the leaves of hazel and hornbeam. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Stigmella lemniscella</i> (Zeller, 1839) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Common
A tiny moth, purplish-golden with a silver cross-band on the forewing. The larva mines within a leaf of elm. Common in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		
<i>Stigmella luteella</i> (Stainton, 1857) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny purplish-black moth with a white spot on each forewing. The larvae mine within leaves of birch. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Stigmella malella</i> (Stainton, 1854) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Local
A tiny moth with an orange head and brownish-fuscous forewings each with a white cross-band. The larva mines the leaves of apple. Widespread in England with a few localities just extending into Wales and Scotland.		
<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i> (Stainton, 1854) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Common
A tiny moth, the forewings purplish-fuscous with a white cross-band. The larva makes a mine in a leaf of hazel or hornbeam. Common and widespread throughout Britain.		

<i>Stigmella obliquella</i> (Heinemann, 1862) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, the forewings dark fuscous with a median yellow cross-band. The larva feeds on various smooth-leaved species of <i>Salix</i> , mining the leaves. Widespread in England, just reaching eastern Wales and southern Scotland.		
<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i> (Stainton, 1854) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny purplish-black moth with a yellow head. The larvae mine within the leaves of hawthorn. Common in England and Wales.		
<i>Stigmella plagiolella</i> (Stainton, 1854) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Common
A tiny moth, purplish-black with a silver cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mine within the leaves of sloe, producing a round blotch. Common in England, Wales and Ireland.		
<i>Stigmella salicis</i> (Stainton, 1854) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, purplish-black with a yellow cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mine within the leaves of willow. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Stigmella speciosa</i> (Frey, 1858) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, purplish-black with a silver cross-band on the forewings. The larvae mine within the leaves of sycamore. A fairly recent addition to the British list, occurring in southern England.		
<i>Stigmella trimaculella</i> (Haworth, 1828) a nepticulid moth	Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae	Unknown
A tiny moth, purplish-brown with three whitish spots on each forewing. The larvae mine the leaves of poplar. Widespread in England, very local in Wales and Scotland.		
<i>Strophedra nitidana</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Notable/Nb
A small moth, the forewings brownish-black with a paler median angled fascia. The larva feeds on oak, spinning two leaves together. Locally common in southern England and occurring sporadically further northwards.		
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i> (Forster, 1771) a weevil	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Common
A small, rather rounded, weevil covered with brown scales, apart from a black, scaleless patch at the base of the elytra. It occurs on trees, both deciduous and coniferous. Common and widespread throughout Britain.		
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquattuor punctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) 24-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Common
A small, dull-red, hairy ladybird with numerous dark spots. A vegetarian species, feeding on grass and campions. Common in southern England, scarcer northwards.		

<i>Suillia affinis</i> (Meigen, 1830) a heleomyzid fly	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	Local
A medium-sized orange-brown fly. The larvae feed in various fungi. Widespread but rather local in Britain.		
<i>Suillia bicolor</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838) a heleomyzid fly	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	Common
A medium-sized, pale brown fly. The larvae develop in various species of fungus. Widely distributed and common.		
<i>Suillia pallida</i> (Fallén, 1820) a heleomyzid fly	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	Common
A medium-sized, pale brown fly. The larvae develop in various species of fungus, including truffles. Widely distributed and common.		
<i>Suillia variegata</i> (Loew, 1862) a heleomyzid fly	Diptera: Heleomyzidae	Common
A medium-sized orange-brown fly with patterned wings. The larvae feed in various fungi. Widespread and common in Britain.		
<i>Swammerdamia caesiella</i> (Hübner, 1796) an yponomeutid moth	Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae	Unknown
A small grey moth. The larva feeds on birch, living beneath a silken web. Widely distributed throughout Britain.		
<i>Sycophila biguttata</i> (Swederus, 1795) a chalcid wasp	Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae	Unknown
A small parasitic wasp, black with yellow marks on the head and thorax and a black band across the forewing. It is a parasitoid of various gall wasps that live on oak. Recorded from southern England.		
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i> (Müller, 1764) Ruddy Sympetrum	Odonata: Libellulidae	Notable/Nb
A medium-sized dragonfly, the male blood-red and the female yellow-brown. It breeds in ponds and ditches with luxuriant vegetation. Local in south-eastern England but currently increasing.		
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> (Charpentier, 1840) Common Sympetrum	Odonata: Libellulidae	Common
A medium-sized dragonfly, red in the male and yellowish in the female. Adults are often encountered away from water. Common in England and Wales.		
<i>Syntormon denticulatum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843) a dolichopodid fly	Diptera: Dolichopodidae	Local
A small, dark-metallic fly. The larvae develop in soil. Locally common in the southern half of Britain.		

<i>Syricoris lacunana</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small brown moth with mottled wings. It occurs in more open habitats and is frequently seen by day. Very widespread – almost the only microlepidopteron recorded from every British vice-county.		
<i>Syritta pipiens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A small black hoverfly with a waisted abdomen and swollen hind legs. The larva occurs in decaying organic matter such as compost and manure. Widespread and common in lowland Britain.		
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow and black hoverfly. The larva is predatory on aphids. A very common species, widespread in Britain.		
<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i> Meigen, 1822 a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow and black hoverfly. The larva is predatory on aphids. A very common species throughout Britain.		
<i>Tachina fera</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) a parasitic fly	Diptera: Tachinidae	Common
A medium-sized parasitic fly with an orange abdomen and legs. It is a parasitoid of noctuid (Lepidoptera) larvae. Common and widely distributed.		
<i>Tachypeza nubila</i> (Meigen, 1804) a hybotid fly	Diptera: Hybotidae	Common
A small, elongate, long-legged fly. The adults are predatory and can be found running over the surface of tree-trunks and logs. A common and widespread species.		
<i>Teleiodes vulgella</i> ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) a gelechiid moth	Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae	Unknown
A small moth, the forewings grey with a narrow transverse bar of dark raised scales. The larva feeds on hawthorn and sloe, living amongst spun leaves. Widespread in England and Wales.		
<i>Teleiopsis diffinis</i> (Haworth, 1828) a gelechiid moth	Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae	Common
A small moth, the forewings ochreous-brown with black scale tufts. The larva feeds on sheep's sorrel, living in a silken gallery on the upper part of the root. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Tenthredopsis ornata</i> (Serville, 1823) a sawfly	Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae	Unknown
A medium-sized sawfly, black with a red-banded abdomen and white markings on the head and thorax. Larvae unknown, but related species feed on grasses. Local in England.		

<i>Tephritis bardanae</i> (Schrank, 1803) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Common
A small, yellowish fly with patterned wings. The larva attacks the capitulum of burdock. Throughout the British Isles, common in the south.		
<i>Tephritis neesi</i> (Meigen, 1830) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Local
A small fly, greenish-grey with pale legs and patterned wings. The larva develops in the capitulum of ox-eye daisy. Distributed throughout Britain, common in the south.		
<i>Tephritis vespertina</i> (Loew, 1844) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Common
A small fly, greenish-grey with pale legs and patterned wings. The larva develops in the capitulum of cat's-ear. Distributed throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Terellia ruficauda</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Common
A small yellowish-orange fly with darker markings, the wings also patterned. The larvae develops in the capitula of various species of thistle. Widespread in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Tetanocera arrogans</i> Meigen, 1830 a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Local
A small brown fly with yellow-tinged wings. The larva is predatory on snails that occur in wetland habitats.		
<i>Tetanocera elata</i> (Fabricius, 1781) a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Common
A medium-sized brown fly with dark-edged wings. The larva is predatory on slugs in herbaceous vegetation.		
<i>Tetanocera ferruginea</i> Fallén, 1820 a snail-killing fly	Diptera: Sciomyzidae	Common
A medium-sized brownish snail-killing fly. The larvae are predators of water snails living in shallow stagnant water. Widespread in Britain.		
<i>Tetrix subulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Slender Ground-hopper	Orthoptera: Tetrigidae	Local
A small, narrow ground-hopper, coloured in a range of earthy hues, and with the pronotum extending backwards beyond the hind knees. It occurs in damp habitats with short vegetation and bare ground. Locally common in the southern halves of England and Wales, also in central Ireland.		
<i>Thricops diaphanus</i> (Wiedemann, 1817) a muscid fly	Diptera: Muscidae	Common
A medium-sized, entirely reddish-yellow fly. Generally distributed and common.		

<i>Thymelicus lineola</i> (Ochsenheimer, 1808) Essex Skipper	Lepidoptera: Hesperidae	Local
A small fulvous butterfly, the antennae black beneath the tip. The larva feeds on various grasses, particularly cock's-foot and creeping soft-grass. More or less restricted to southern and eastern England, but apparently spreading.		
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i> (Poda, 1761) Small Skipper	Lepidoptera: Hesperidae	Common
A small fulvous butterfly, the antennae orange beneath the tip. The larva feeds on grasses, especially <i>Holcus</i> spp. Widespread in much of England and Wales.		
<i>Tipula (Dendrotipula) flavolineata</i> Meigen, 1804 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Local
A large crane fly. It is a woodland species, the larvae occurring in dead wood, especially beech. Very local, but recorded from England, Wales and Scotland.		
<i>Tipula (Lunatipula) lunata</i> Linnaeus, 1759 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Common
A large orange-bodied crane fly with grey wings having a clear lunule. It occurs on the margins of woodland. A common and widespread species.		
<i>Tipula (Lunatipula) vernalis</i> Meigen, 1804 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Common
A fairly large crane fly with streaky wings. It favours open herb-rich grassland on well drained soils. Widespread in southern Britain, more local northwards.		
<i>Tipula (Pterelachisus) varipennis</i> Meigen, 1818 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Common
A fairly large crane fly with mottled wings. It occurs in grassland and along woodland edge. Widespread throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Tipula (Yamatotipula) lateralis</i> Meigen, 1804 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Common
A fairly large crane fly, abdomen dark with a paler dorsal stripe, the wings darkened with a clear patch below the stigma. The larvae are aquatic. Widespread in suitable habitat throughout Britain.		
<i>Tipula oleracea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Common
A large grey crane fly with brown streaked wings. The larva occurs in wet mud and the species occupies a wide range of habitats. Common throughout Britain.		
<i>Tipula paludosa</i> Meigen, 1830 a crane fly	Diptera: Tipulidae	Common
A large grey crane fly with dark-edged wings, the common 'daddy long-legs'. The larva feeds on the roots of grasses in open areas. Common throughout Britain.		

<i>Tischeria dodonaea</i> Stainton, 1858 a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Tischeriidae	Unknown
A tiny moth with orange-yellow forewings and grey hindwings. The larva makes a blotch mine on the upper surface of oak leaves. Very local but widespread in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i> (Bjerkander, 1795) a micro-moth	Lepidoptera: Tischeriidae	Common
A very small moth with ochreous-yellow wings. The larva mines the leaves of oak and sweet chestnut. Common in England and Wales, local in Scotland.		
<i>Tortrix viridana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Green Oak Tortrix	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small moth with bright green wings. The larvae feed in rolled-leaves of oak and other broad-leaved trees. A very abundant species in oak woodland throughout Britain.		
<i>Trachycera advenella</i> (Zincken, 1818) a pyralid moth	Lepidoptera: Pyralidae	Local
A medium-sized pyralid, grey with red markings. The larva feeds on the flowers and leaves of hawthorn. Locally common in England, Wales and southern Scotland.		
<i>Tremulicerus tremulae</i> (Estlund, 1796) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Local
A medium-sized, greenish-brown leaf-hopper, the forewing with a transverse reddish band. It occurs on aspen and white poplar. Local in England and Wales		
<i>Tremulicerus vitreus</i> (Fabricius, 1803) a leaf-hopper	Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	Common
A medium-sized, reddish-brown leaf-hopper. It occurs on various species of poplar. Locally common in England.		
<i>Triglyphus primus</i> Loew, 1840 a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Notable/Nb
A small black hoverfly. The larvae are aphid predators, apparently specialising in a gall-forming species that lives on mugwort. Very local on disturbed ground in south-east England.		
<i>Trioza remota</i> Förster, 1848 a jumping plant-louse	Hemiptera: Triozidae	Common
A small plant-louse. The nymphs are strongly flattened and live in saucer-shaped galls on oak. Common throughout the British Isles.		
<i>Troilus luridus</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a shieldbug	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Common
A fairly large shieldbug, yellow-brown with bronze markings. It is arboreal and predatory on other insects such as moth larvae. Common in England and Wales.		

<i>Trypeta artemisiae</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Local
A small fly with patterned wings. The larvae mine the leaves of various herbaceous plants, such as ragwort, mugwort and tansy. Widespread in the southern half of Britain and occurring again in Scotland.		
<i>Trypoxylon attenuatum</i> Smith, F., 1851 a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A small black wasp with a very long body. Nests are made in cavities such as old beetle burrows or hollow stems, and the prey is spiders. Common and fairly widely distributed in England and Wales.		
<i>Trypoxylon clavicerum</i> Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 a solitary wasp	Hymenoptera: Crabronidae	Common
A small solitary wasp, black with an elongate abdomen. It nests in beetle holes in wood and in hollow stems, preying on spiders. Fairly common in England and Wales.		
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Cinnabar	Lepidoptera: Arctiidae	Common
A medium-sized moth, dull green with red marks on the forewings and red hindwings, frequently seen by day. The larvae feed on species of ragwort. Common in England and Wales, local and mainly coastal in southern Scotland.		
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) 16-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera: Coccinellidae	Local
A small yellow ladybird with black spots. A species of open habitats where it is usually found close to the ground. Local but very common in southern England.		
<i>Urophora stylata</i> (Fabricius, 1775) a picture-winged fly	Diptera: Tephritidae	Common
A small fly, black and yellow with banded wings. The larva inhabits a gall in the capitulum of spear thistle. Widespread in much of England, also occurring in Scotland and Wales.		
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Admiral	Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae	Migrant
A large black butterfly with orange-red bands on the wings. The larva feeds on nettle. The adult is a migrant and can turn up almost anywhere.		
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a social wasp	Hymenoptera: Vespidae	Common
A medium-sized, yellow and black social wasp. Large nests are made in cavities, usually underground. Common throughout much of Britain.		
<i>Volucella bombylans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A large polymorphic bumblebee mimic. The larva is a scavenger in the nests of social wasps. Common throughout Britain.		

<i>Volucella inanis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Notable/Nb
A large hoverfly, the abdomen black with yellow bars. The larvae are predators of social wasp larvae in their nests. Locally common in south-east England.		
<i>Volucella pellucens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A large, black and white hoverfly. The larva is a scavenger in the nests of social wasps. Widespread and common throughout Britain.		
<i>Wesmaelius subnebulosus</i> (Stephens, 1836) a brown lacewing	Neuroptera: Hemerobiidae	Common
A small dark lacewing. It is a widespread species found on trees and shrubs. Common in England and Wales.		
<i>Xanthodelphax stramineus</i> (Stål, 1858) a plant-hopper	Hemiptera: Delphacidae	Local
A small yellowish plant-hopper. It occurs on grasses in dry habitats. Local in Britain.		
<i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i> (Degeer, 1776) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A fairly large hoverfly, black with yellow markings and orange legs. It occurs in open areas that are well-drained, the larvae probably feeding on ant-attended root aphids. Local but widespread in the southern half of Britain.		
<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i> (Harris, 1776) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Local
A medium-sized, smart-looking, black and yellow hoverfly. The larva may feed on root aphids associated with ant colonies. A species of grassland, heathland and woodland clearings. Widespread and common in southern Britain, but scarce and western further north.		
<i>Xylota segnis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) a hoverfly	Diptera: Syrphidae	Common
A medium-sized hoverfly with an orange abdomen. The larva occurs beneath bark and in sap-runs on trees. A common woodland species throughout Britain.		
<i>Yponomeuta padella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) an yponomeutid moth	Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae	Common
A small white moth, its wings peppered with black spots. Larvae are gregarious and lives in webs feeding on blackthorn and hawthorn, frequently defoliating the plants. Widely distributed in England, Wales and southern Scotland.		
<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i> (Fabricius, 1794) a tortrix moth	Lepidoptera: Tortricidae	Common
A small moth with dark wings, very variable but often with a greenish tinge. The larvae feed on oak. Common throughout the British Isles.		

Zygina angusta (Lethierry, 1874) Hemiptera: Cicadellidae Common
a leaf-hopper

A small greyish-yellow leaf-hopper, the wings with red markings. It occurs on a variety of trees and bushes, especially oak and hawthorn. Throughout much of the British Isles.

Zygina rubrovittata (Lethierry, 1869) Hemiptera: Cicadellidae Notable/Nb
a leaf-hopper

A very small leaf-hopper, yellowish with a dark red longitudinal dorsal stripe. It lives on heather. Very local in southern and south-eastern England.

Appendix 2 – Species recorded from each Compartment

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>		*	*					*								*							
<i>Aceria macrorhyncha</i>		*																					
<i>Acericerus ribauti</i>								*															
<i>Acleris hastiana</i>			*																				
<i>Acrocercops brongniardella</i>							*									*							
<i>Acrolepia autumnitella</i>	*	*																					
<i>Acronicta psi</i>		*																					
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>			*					*															
<i>Acupalpus parvulus</i>		*																					
<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>			*																				
<i>Adela rufimitrella</i>		*																					
<i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i>										*													
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>		*										*				*							
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>																*							
<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i>											*												
<i>Alebra albostriella</i>	*	*														*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>	*																						
<i>Allygus modestus</i>		*																					
<i>Alnetoidea alneti</i>		*	*																				
<i>Altica lythri</i>	*	*	*																			*	
<i>Amauromyza verbasci</i>								*															
<i>Amblytylus nasutus</i>								*															
<i>Andrena carantonica</i>	*		*																				
<i>Andrena chrysoseles</i>	*	*						*															
<i>Andrena cineraria</i>																*							
<i>Andrena dorsata</i>	*	*	*					*								*							
<i>Andrena flavipes</i>	*	*	*								*					*							
<i>Andrena florea</i>												*											
<i>Andrena fulva</i>	*		*																				
<i>Andrena fulvago</i>			*																				
<i>Andrena fuscipes</i>					*	*																	
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>	*	*																					
<i>Andrena minutula</i>		*	*															*					
<i>Andrena nitida</i>	*	*	*													*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Calocoris striatellus</i>	*																						
<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>		*																					
<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>	*	*	*					*													*		
<i>Caloptilia syringella</i>			*																				
<i>Calybites phasianipennella</i>													*										
<i>Calycomyza artemisiae</i>			*																				
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>		*								*									*				
<i>Campiglossa misella</i>		*	*	*				*		*						*							
<i>Campsicnemus scambus</i>	*	*																					
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>							*																
<i>Cantharis cryptica</i>						*																	
<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>		*	*																				
<i>Cantharis livida</i>		*																					
<i>Cantharis nigra</i>		*																					
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>			*				*			*													
<i>Capsus ater</i>								*															
<i>Carcina quercana</i>		*																*					
<i>Cassida prasina</i>																*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Cucullia absinthii</i>								*															
<i>Curculio glandium</i>		*														*		*					
<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	*																						
<i>Cydia nigricana</i>		*	*													*							
<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>				*																			
<i>Cymus clavicularis</i>		*																					
<i>Cymus melanocephalus</i>		*																					
<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	*																						
<i>Dasineura urticae</i>										*													
<i>Dasiops mucronatus</i>		*																					
<i>Dasytes plumbeus</i>	*																						
<i>Deltaornix torquillella</i>			*					*															
<i>Depressaria heraclei</i>		*														*							
<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>								*															
<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>	*	*	*																				
<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	*		*																				
<i>Dichochrysa prasina</i>	*						*																
<i>Dichrorampha petiverella</i>																*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Elasmucha grisea</i>	*	*					*																
<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>		*						*															
<i>Emmetia marginata</i>		*	*																				
<i>Empicoris vagabundus</i>	*																						
<i>Empis livida</i>	*		*				*																
<i>Empis picipes</i>		*																					
<i>Empis tessellata</i>	*	*	*																				
<i>Empoasca decipiens</i>		*																					
<i>Empoasca vitis</i>		*	*																				
<i>Endothenia gentianaeana</i>								*															
<i>Endothenia marginana</i>		*																					
<i>Epermenia chaerophyllella</i>		*	*					*															
<i>Epiblema cirsiaria</i>			*																				
<i>Epichnopterix plumella</i>												*											
<i>Epinotia nisella</i>	*									*													
<i>Epiphragma ocellare</i>			*																				
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	*									*													
<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>	*	*	*													*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Episyrrhus balteatus</i>	*	*	*				*			*													
<i>Epitrix pubescens</i>	*																						
<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	*																						
<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>												*											
<i>Eriocrania subpurpurella</i>	*																						
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>			*																				
<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>	*	*	*					*								*							
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	*	*																					
<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>		*																					
<i>Eristalis nemorum</i>		*																					
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	*	*																					
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	*	*																					
<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	*																						
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>		*																					
<i>Eudemis profundana</i>																		*					
<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>		*																					
<i>Eumea linearicornis</i>	*																						
<i>Euophryum confine</i>																	*						

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Grapholita internana</i>				*																			
<i>Grapholita janthinana</i>		*																					
<i>Graphomya maculata</i>	*	*						*															
<i>Gymnocheta viridis</i>		*	*																				
<i>Gymnosoma rotundatum</i>	*	*																					
<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	*		*							*									*				*
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>		*																					
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	*	*	*										*										
<i>Hardya melanopsis</i>														*									
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	*	*	*					*		*													
<i>Harpocera thoracica</i>		*																					
<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i>																*							
<i>Hedya pruniana</i>		*																					
<i>Hedychridium coriaceum</i>							*																
<i>Helina evectora</i>			*																				
<i>Helina pertusa</i>	*																						
<i>Helophilus hybridus</i>		*																					
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	*	*	*																*				

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Hylaeus communis</i>	*	*																					
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i>		*																					
<i>Hylaeus hyalinatus</i>						*																	
<i>Hylaeus signatus</i>							*																
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>			*					*															
<i>Iassus lanio</i>		*																*					
<i>Idiocerus lituratus</i>			*																				
<i>Idiocerus stigmatalis</i>			*													*							
<i>Inachis io</i>	*		*							*													
<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>		*	*																				
<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>		*																					
<i>Ischnopterapion modestum</i>		*																					
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	*	*																					
<i>Isochnus sequensi</i>			*																				
<i>Itopectis alternans</i>		*																					
<i>Itopectis maculator</i>	*																						
<i>Jassargus distinguendus</i>														*									
<i>Kibunea minuta</i>		*	*													*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Macropsis cerea</i>	*																						
<i>Macropsis scutellata</i>			*																				
<i>Macrosteles sexnotatus</i>		*																					
<i>Macrosteles viridigriseus</i>		*																					
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	*	*																					
<i>Malvapion malvae</i>			*																				
<i>Maniola jurtina insularis</i>	*	*	*			*	*							*									
<i>Massalongia rubra</i>													*										
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>			*																				
<i>Mecinus pyraster</i>		*																					
<i>Meconema meridionale</i>			*																				
<i>Medetera jacula</i>	*																						
<i>Megachile centuncularis</i>	*												*										
<i>Megachile ligniseca</i>		*																					
<i>Megachile willughbiella</i>		*	*																				
<i>Megacoelum infusum</i>																*							
<i>Megaloceraea recticornis</i>			*													*							
<i>Megalocoleus molliculus</i>																*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Phaonia errans</i>		*																					
<i>Phaonia perditia</i>			*																				
<i>Phaonia tuguriorum</i>			*																				
<i>Phaonia valida</i>			*																				
<i>Pherbellia dorsata</i>		*																					
<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>		*																					
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	*	*	*							*				*									
<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>												*											
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>								*															
<i>Phratora laticollis</i>										*													
<i>Phylidorea ferruginea</i>	*	*																					
<i>Phyllobius maculicornis</i>			*																				
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>		*																					
<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>																*							
<i>Phyllobius viridiaeris</i>			*													*							
<i>Phyllocnistis saligna</i>			*																		*	*	
<i>Phyllocnistis unipunctella</i>			*				*	*		*						*							
<i>Phyllonorycter cerasicolella</i>								*								*							

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Sitona regensteinensis</i>												*		*									
<i>Skeloceras truncatum</i>		*																					
<i>Sophronia semicostella</i>											*												
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>		*								*				*		*							
<i>Sphecodes monilicornis</i>							*									*							
<i>Stenobothrus lineatus</i>											*			*									
<i>Stenocranus minutus</i>		*						*															
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>		*	*													*							
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>		*	*					*						*									
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>	*	*	*													*							
<i>Stenus cicindeloides</i>		*																					
<i>Stenus flavipes</i>		*																					
<i>Stenus juno</i>		*																					
<i>Sthenarus rotermundi</i>								*								*							
<i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i>				*																			
<i>Stigmella aceris</i>		*	*					*								*			*				
<i>Stigmella anomalella</i>			*															*					
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	*		*											*					*				

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Tephritis vespertina</i>																*							
<i>Terellia ruficauda</i>			*																				
<i>Tetanocera arrogans</i>			*																				
<i>Tetanocera elata</i>			*														*						
<i>Tetanocera ferruginea</i>		*																					
<i>Tetrix subulata</i>	*	*																					
<i>Thricops diaphanus</i>								*															
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>		*															*						
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		*	*									*											
<i>Tipula (Dendrotipula) flavolineata</i>		*																					
<i>Tipula (Lunatipula) lunata</i>	*																						
<i>Tipula (Lunatipula) vernalis</i>		*	*																				
<i>Tipula (Pterelachisus) varipennis</i>	*																						
<i>Tipula (Yamatotipula) lateralis</i>		*																					
<i>Tipula oleracea</i>	*	*	*																				
<i>Tipula paludosa</i>		*	*																				
<i>Tischeria dodonaea</i>	*																						
<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>	*	*						*								*		*	*				

Species	Compartment S2	Compartment T3	Compartment T11	Compartment H1	Compartment H4	Compartment H5	Compartment N2	Compartment N3	Compartment N4	Compartment N7	Compartment R1	Compartment R2	Compartment R3	Compartment R5	Compartment R6	Compartment R8	Compartment R9	Compartment S4	Compartment S5	Compartment S7	Bidder's Pond	One Island Pond	Seven Island Pond
<i>Wesmaelius subnebulosus</i>		*																					
<i>Xanthodelphax stramineus</i>														*									
<i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i>		*								*													
<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i>		*																					
<i>Xylota segnis</i>		*											*										
<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>		*																					
<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	*																						
<i>Zygina angusta</i>	*																						
<i>Zygina rubrovittata</i>				*																			
<i>Total</i>	270	364	228	24	7	8	32	89	1	50	17	33	21	26	1	93	6	16	25	1	8	3	10