

Woodland Invertebrate Survey 2022

Corfields Bank, Westhope

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Acorn Weevil by E. Cane-Honeysett

1. Introduction

Corfields Bank is part of the Westhope Estate in South Shropshire which lies within the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). In 2021 a program of restoration and management, funded through the AONB, was launched to benefit wildlife, and in particular invertebrates. The site consists of two woodlands, hedges, hay meadows, unimproved pasture, and water courses. Initially, the project focused on restoration of the two woodlands, known as Corfields Bank Woodland and Black Island.

Corfields Bank Woodland is a 10-acre secondary woodland that had been previously used for shooting. The woodland is predominately closed canopy oak and ash and, in general, a poor shrub layer. One area however, planted approximately 30 - 40 years ago, has been thinned and is characterised by a good shrub layer (primarily hazel). Elsewhere, areas of large mature laurel, an invasive species planted for the shoot, have suppressed all underlying vegetation. These areas are in the process of being cleared and replanted with native trees and shrubs.

Black Island (Black Tree Coppice) is approximately 2 acres and bordered on three sides by two streams. It includes areas of wet woodland (dominated by alder and willow) and a poplar plantation (the later undergoing removal during the survey). The central area is higher and drier, with ash and oak dominating and a predominantly hazel shrub layer. There is a small conifer plantation on the north-west boundary and several leaky dams have been installed along the water course.

A baseline invertebrate survey was commissioned in January 2022 by Richard Thomson (Westhope Estate) to provide an indication of the range and quality of species present in the two woodlands and linking habitats.

The survey focused on beetles (*Coleoptera*), flies (*Diptera*), bees and wasps (*Hymenoptera*) together with day-flying butterflies and moths (*Lepidoptera*). Particular attention was given to saproxylic (wood decay) invertebrates as these are particularly good indicators of the ecological quality and continuity (over time) of woodland or parkland habitats.

The map shows the positions of the vane traps used as well as the compartment numbers (C1 - C6) referred to in the text.



2. Methods

Six vane traps, a type of flight interception trap, were installed in the following trees and are shown on the map (section 1):

Trap	Tree type	GR	Start date	End date	Location
1	Mature Oak	SO47438608	31/03/2022	16/10/2022	Corfields Bank woodland boundary
2	Mature Oak	SO47328611	31/03/2022	27/09/2022	Corfields Bank woodland
3	Veteran Oak	SO47378594	31/03/2022	16/10/2022	Corfields Bank woodland boundary
4	Mature Oak	SO47098595	31/03/2022	27/09/2022	Black Island woodland
5	Veteran Oak	SO47208604	31/03/2022	16/10/2022	Hedgeline between woodlands
6	Horse Chestnut (dead / hollow)	SO47178583	06/07/2022	27/09/2022	Hedgeline adjoining Black Island woodland

Samples from the traps were preserved in 50% monopropylene glycol and collected at approximately three to four week intervals between April and October (in accordance with Natural England guidelines). Trap 6 was placed later than the other traps due to the presence of a hornet nest in the spring (subsequently abandoned).

Much of the catch comprised beetles, flies and bees which were identified by the authors. Any spiders were sent to Nigel Cane-Honeysett (Shropshire Spider Recorder) for identification.

Other techniques were employed on regular visits throughout the site to capture a wider range of insect groups:

- Sweep netting through grassland vegetation.
- Sweep netting over tree foliage at various heights up to 3 metres.
- Search and capture of insects on flowers, and foliage with an insect net.
- Pan (water) traps set out in grassland and on prone dead wood.
- Beating vegetation, flowers, and tree foliage.
- Direct observation of insects.

Two analysis tools were used to assess the significance and quality of the insects – in particular the saproxylic beetles.

- The Index of Ecological Continuity (IEC)¹ indicates of the quality of the wood decay habitat and associated species. Those species that are known to be particularly good indicators are given an IEC Score of 1 - 4 and are added up to give an overall site score. A score of more than 15 is considered to indicate a site of regional importance and more than 25 indicates a site of national importance.
- Natural England's 'Pantheon' tool² is used to explore the different assemblages present and the statuses of the species.

¹ Alexander, K.N.A. 2004. Revision of the Index of Ecological Continuity as used for saproxylic beetles. English Nature Research Reports, number 574.

² Webb, J., Heaver, D., Lott, D., Dean, H.J., Van Breda, J., Curson, J., Harvey, M., Gurney, M., Roy, D.B., Van Breda, A., Drake, M., Alexander, K.N.A. and Foster, G. 2018b. Pantheon [online] <https://www.brc.ac.uk/pantheon/>.

3. Results

About 600 species of invertebrate were identified during the survey. A full list of species recorded is given in the appendix while the following sections flag some of the more significant insects and their habitat preferences. When analysed using 'Pantheon', some of the invertebrates fell into specific assemblage types (SAT) and are shown in the table below. SATs are characterised by ecologically restricted species and are generally associated with sites with conservation value, as defined by Natural England.

Broad biotope and habitat	SAT	No. of species	Reported condition
tree-associated - decaying wood	bark & sapwood decay	44	Favourable (44 species, 19 required)
open habitats	rich flower resource	24	Favourable (24 species, 15 required)
open habitats	scrub edge	16	Favourable (16 species, 11 required)
tree-associated - decaying wood	heartwood decay	14	Favourable (14 species, 6 required)
tree-associated - decaying wood	fungal fruiting bodies	6	Unfavourable (6 species, 7 required)

Table 1: significant Westhope assemblages.

3.1 Beetles

One hundred and eighty-one species of beetle were recorded. Ten of these (Table 2) are Nationally Scarce (NS: a native species recorded from between 16 - 100 10 km squares in the UK), and one, *Ischnomera cinerascens*, is Nationally Rare (NR: a native species only recorded from between 1 - 15 10 km squares in the UK). *Ischnomera cinerascens*, is a false blister beetle that has only been recorded about 25 times in the UK – with most recent records from the Warwickshire area. It is associated with elm trees.

Taxon	Common Name	Status	Notes
<i>Euglenes oculatus</i>	An ant-like leaf beetle	NS; IEC1	Develops in moist crumbly red-rot of old hollowing oaks and other broad-leaved trees. Adults favour elder blossom. Widespread in wood pastures of England and Wales.
<i>Dorcatoma dresdensis</i>	A spiderweb beetle	NS; IEC2	Develops in hard perennial bracket fungi on broad-leaved trees, incl. Ganoderma on old beech. Known from ancient wood pastures mainly in south-east England.
<i>Biphyllus lunatus</i>	A false skin beetle	IEC1	Develops in the fruiting body of <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> fungus on ash and, to a lesser extent, other broad-leaved trees. Widespread in lowland England, although rarer in the west where strongly associated with ancient wood pastures.
<i>Malthinus frontalis</i>	A soldier beetle	NS	Associated particularly with large old and open-grown trees in parkland or other situations. Formerly widespread but has become increasingly scarce.

Taxon	Common Name	Status	Notes
<i>Phymatodes testaceus</i>	Tanbark borer (longhorn beetle)	IEC1	Develops in dead branches, boles, and logs of various broad-leaved trees. Although also found in conifers it prefers oak above all. Eggs are laid under bark or recently cut or snapped boughs. Widespread in southern Britain, mainly associated with ancient woodland or wood pastures.
<i>Cis festivus</i>	Minute tree-fungus beetle	NS	In fungal brackets on decaying timber; willow, birch, and aspen.
<i>Trypodendron domesticum</i>	An ambrosia beetle (weevil)	IEC1	One of the ambrosia beetles, known to develop in the sapwood of a wide range of freshly dead broadleaved timber. Adults excavate deep galleries in the sappy timber and feed on the fruiting bodies of fungi cultivated therein. Widespread in British Isles, but largely confined to ancient woodlands and wood pastures.
<i>Aeletes atomarius</i>	A clown beetle	NS; IEC3	Usually in burrows of lesser stag beetle <i>Dorcus parallelipedus</i> in moist crumbly decaying heartwood of beech, ash, willow, and alder. Found in ancient wood pastures, mostly from central England to Yorkshire in the north and Hampshire and Kent in south-east. A first for Shropshire.
<i>Enicmus rugosus</i>	A mould beetle	NS; IEC2	Known to be associated with slime mould on trees, often under bark on deadwood. Mainly on oak, but also ash, beech, alder and pine. Generally found in central and south-eastern England.
<i>Platycis minutus</i>	A net-winged beetle	IEC 1	Larvae are known to develop in large, relatively soft, moist, decaying heartwood. Found especially on beech, mostly in closed-canopy areas of ancient woodland in southern and eastern England.
<i>Abdera quadrifasciata</i>	A false darkling beetle	NS; IEC3	Develop in decaying branchwood of hornbeam, oak, and beech in ancient wood pastures and woods. Often found on lower dead branches which have been shaded out by the tree's own canopy. Scattered across lowland southern Britain and into the Welsh Marches.
<i>Orchesia minor</i>	A false darkling beetle	NS	Develops in the fruiting bodies of a variety of wood-decay fungi. Most often found in ancient woodland and wood pasture. Widespread in Britain but local in England.
<i>Ischnomera cinerascens</i>	A false blister beetle	NR; IEC1	Develops in white-rot heartwood of large old wych elms; adults usually found in closed canopy woodlands or at blossom close by. Thin scatter of records across lowland England, mostly in limestone districts.
<i>Sphindus dubius</i>	A slime-mould beetle	NS	Breeds exclusively in slime mould spore bodies.
<i>Quedius invreae</i>	A rove beetle	NS	A local species but habitat preferences are poorly understood.

Table 2: key beetle species of interest (nationally scarce / indicators of ecological continuity).

Fifty-six species were associated with decaying wood (saproxylic). It is within this group that most of the significant species were found.

As well as their association with wood decay habitats, many of the adult beetles feed on pollen and nectar in the spring before breeding, and as such, early flowering shrubs such as hawthorn are an extremely important part of their life cycle. Later in the year flowers such as bramble and hogweed are favourites.



The nationally rare false blister beetle *Ischnomera cinerascens*, caught in flight on a hedge boundary between the two woodlands



Mating yellow and black longhorn beetles and a common red soldier beetle feeding on hogweed pollen, an important food source

The beetles from this survey had an IEC score of 16 indicating that the site just qualifies as of potential regional importance. However, individual numbers were noticeably low, suggesting that whilst uncommon species were present on the site, there were only very small populations which were likely to be vulnerable.

The trees associated with the most significant beetle species were the old oak tree near the woodyard (Vane trap 1 – possibly enhanced by the proximity to timber stacks), and the dead hollow horse chestnut near Black Island (Vane trap 6). The latter hosted the net-winged beetle and lesser stag beetle.



The nationally scarce net-winged beetle *Platycis minutus* (image D. Williams)



The impressive lesser stag beetle, *Dorcus parallelipipedus*



The locally common variable longhorn beetle, *Stenocorus meridianus*, recorded in Black Island woodland

3.2 True Flies (*Diptera*)

Three hundred species of fly were recorded, including eight local and scarce species (Table 3). One species, the dotted beefly, although not rare, is only a recent arrival in Shropshire.

Taxon	Status	Common Name
<i>Tabanus maculicornis</i>	Nationally Scarce	Narrow-winged horsefly
<i>Bibio venosus</i>	Local	Dark-veined Bibio
<i>Gloma fuscipennis</i>	Local	A dance fly
<i>Hilara brevivittata</i>	Scarce	A dance fly
<i>Meiosimyza affinis</i>	Local	A lauxaniid fly
<i>Brachyopa scutellaris</i>	Local	Orange-shouldered sap hoverfly
<i>Chalcosyrphus eunotus</i>	Nationally Scarce	Log-jammer hoverfly
<i>Sphegina verecunda</i>	Local	Scarce puffedtail



Table 3: Scarce and local fly species recorded 2022.

Wetland Flies: wetland Indicators were found across compartments 4, 5, 6 and Black Tree Coppice. The most noteworthy fauna is associated with compartment 4, particularly in a linear depression occupying the lowest lying part of this field (an area dominated by rush and meadowsweet growth). This depression is close to the proposed willow woodland corridor which may impact negatively on the flora by shading and drying out of this wetland feature.

Taxon	Common name	Notes
<i>Anthomyza gracilis</i>	A fly	Compartment 5
<i>Paranthomyza nitida</i>	A fly	Local. Compartment 4
<i>Argyra leucocephala</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 5, 6, Black Tree Coppice
<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 3, 5, 6
<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 4, 6
<i>Dolichopus plumipes</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 5, 6, Black Tree Coppice
<i>Dolichopus trivialis</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 1, 4, 5, 6
<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 5, 6, Black Tree Coppice
<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments. 3, 5, Black Tree Coppice
<i>Rhaphium appendiculatum</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartments 1, 5, 6, Black Tree Coppice
<i>Rhaphium caliginosum</i>	A long-legged fly	Compartment 3
<i>Oxycera nigricornis</i>	Delicate soldier	Local. Compartment 4
<i>Oxycera pardalina</i>	Hill soldier	Local. Compartments 4, 5, 6
<i>Tabanus maculicornis</i>	Narrow-winged horsefly	Nationally Scarce. Compartment 4
<i>Platycheirus granditarsus</i>	Red-belted boxer hoverfly	Compartment 4
<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>	Grey-spotted boxer hoverfly	Compartments 5, 6
<i>Riponnensia splendens</i>	A hoverfly	Compartments 4, 5

Table 4: Flies associated with wetland habitats

Saproxylic Flies: a significant diversity of saproxylic flies associated with dead wood resources was detected within Corfields Bank woodland and Black Tree Coppice. This fauna is utilising rot holes in standing live and dead trees, sap runs, decay under bark and fungi-infested dead wood. Table 5 details the saproxylic flies recorded.

An important species is the Log-jammer hoverfly *Chalcosyrphus eunotus*. At least three were seen resting on stones and dead wood in the stream at the eastern end of Black Tree Coppice at around SO47128583. This is a designated Nationally Scarce species that has a stronghold along wooded streams in the Marches. Leaving dead wood in streams is essential for conserving this hoverfly.

Taxon	Common Name	Notes
<i>Clusiodes albimanus</i>	A druid fly	Fungi-infested dead wood
<i>Clusiodes gentilis</i>	A druid fly	Fungi-infested dead wood
<i>Xylophagus ater</i>	Common awl-fly	Local. Beneath bark of rotting broadleaf trees
<i>Lonchaea fugax</i>	Yellow-footed lance-fly	Recently dead trees/branches
<i>Brachyopa scutellaris</i>	Orange-shouldered sap hoverfly	Local. Sap runs
<i>Brachypalpoidea lentus</i>	Long-legged forest hoverfly	Local. Rot holes
<i>Brachypalpus laphriformis</i>	Thick-thighed forest hoverfly	Very local. Rot holes
<i>Chalcosyrphus eunotus</i>	Log-jammer hoverfly	Nationally Scarce. Logs in streams
<i>Chalcosyrphus nemorum</i>	Small forest hoverfly	Wet woodland and ader carr
<i>Criorhina berberina</i>	Dimorphic bearfly	Local. Rot holes
<i>Criorhina floccosa</i>	Buff-tailed bearfly	Local. Rot holes
<i>Ferdinandea cuprea</i>	Common copperback hoverfly	Sap runs
<i>Myathropa florea</i>	Batman hoverfly	Rot holes
<i>Xylota florum</i>	Slim-tailed leaf-walker	Local. Streamside deadwood. Black Tree Coppice
<i>Xylota segnis</i>	Orange-belted leaf-walker	Rot holes and decaying wood

Table 5: Saproxylic flies recorded in 2022.



The nationally scarce log-jammer hoverfly *Chalcosyrphus eunotus*



The common copperback hoverfly *Ferdinandea cuprea*

3.3 Bees and Wasps (*Hymenoptera*)

Fifty-three species of bees and wasps were recorded and are listed in the appendix. These were mostly widespread species, but a good diversity of species associated with standing dead wood was discovered. Traditional management of the site's grassland will maintain the fauna associated with grassland flowers, whilst the deadwood-nesting species will benefit from the retention of some standing deadwood in sunny situations.

Sunlit standing dead wood: 14 species associated with deadwood were noted. These are bees and wasps (aculeate Hymenoptera) that use beetle burrows in dead wood, together with the wasp and fly associates of deadwood nesters. The species are listed in Table 6.



Grassland flowers are an essential food source for many insects, such as the ash mining bee *Andrena cineraria*

Taxon	Common name	Notes
<i>Ancistrocerus nigricornis</i>	A mason wasp	Around dead tree and on hogweed flowers
<i>Chelostoma florissomme</i>	Large scissor bee	Around dead tree
<i>Chrysis terminata</i>	A jewel wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Crossocerus cetratus</i>	A solitary wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Crossocerus nigrinus</i>	A solitary wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Ectemnius continuus</i>	A solitary wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Hylaeus communis</i>	Common yellow-face bee	Around dead tree
<i>Omalus puncticollis</i>	A jewel wasp	Nationally Scarce. On hogweed
<i>Osmia bicornis</i>	Red mason Bee	Around dead tree
<i>Passaloecus gracilis</i>	A solitary wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Pemphredon lugubris</i>	A solitary wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Stigmus pendulus</i>	A solitary wasp	Around dead tree
<i>Symmorphus bifasciatus</i>	A mason wasp	On hogweed flowers
<i>Eustalomyia histrio</i>	A fly	A cleptoparasite of <i>Ectemnius</i> wasps

Table 6: Species associated with standing deadwood in sunlit situations.

Three **local or scarce species** of bee and wasp were recorded (Table 7).

Taxon	Status	Common name
<i>Pamphilius hortorum</i>	Very local	A sawfly
<i>Andrena labiata</i>	Local	Red-girdled mining-bee
<i>Omalus puncticollis</i>	Nationally Scarce	A jewel wasp

Table 7: Local and scarce species of bee and wasp recorded in 2022.

3.4 Butterflies and day flying moths (*Lepidoptera*)

Fourteen species of butterfly were recorded, all widespread. It was a very poor early season for butterflies, so there are likely to be more species to record in future years. Small tortoiseshell butterflies were breeding on the nettle patch at SO47348590. A programme of moth trapping is ongoing independently of this survey and is likely to produce a comprehensive list, but 18 moths were identified during the daytime, (several from caterpillars) and are included in the species list in the appendix. They included two species that are considered 'local'.

Taxon	Common name	Notes
<i>Triaxomera parasitella</i>	Large brindled clothes moth	Local. Observed next to large dead lying tree trunk. Feeds on bracket fungi (turkey tail fungus).
<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	Small yellow underwing moth	Local. Swept from flowery pasture. A day-flying moth which is found in meadows and open areas.

Table 8: Local moth species recorded in 2022.



Large brindled clothes moth *Triaxomera parasitella* – a local species



The striking caterpillar of the yellow-tail moth, *Euproctis similis*

3.5 Other Invertebrates

A range of other invertebrates were recorded which included two Nationally Scarce species of spider as well as a couple of unusual spider finds. A 'local' species of snakefly was also recorded.

Taxon	Common name	Notes
<i>Moebelia penicillata</i>	A money spider	Nationally Scarce with only two modern records from Shropshire. It tends to inhabit cracks in tree bark
<i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i>	Broad groove-head spider	Nationally Scarce money spider usually found amongst moss growing on the trunks and lower branches of standing trees
<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i>	A comb-footed spider	An unexpected find as they normally inhabit greenhouses etc. having first been found in Kew Gardens but now spreading. Several found at Westhope suggesting a reasonable population
<i>Philodromus praedatus</i>	A running crab spider	A tree specialist - only the second modern Shropshire record.
<i>Phaeostigma notata</i>	A snake fly	A Local species associated with oak trees

Table 9: Other significant invertebrates.

4. Summary and Recommendations

The range and rarity of the species recorded indicated that the flower-rich grassland, the scrubby margins, and the dead wood habitat at Westhope were of high significance for invertebrates. The following areas/features were noted to be particularly productive and should be retained:

- Standing and lying large-girth sunlit deadwood, such as the horse chestnut pictured left (SO47178584) and the log at (SO47348590).
- Deadwood in the stream e.g. that at the southern end of Black Island.
- Wet depression in meadow around SO47218579.
- Rot-holes in standing live and dead trees, sap runs, decay under bark and fungi infested deadwood in both woodlands
- Scrubby woodland margins with good nectar sources, such as bramble and hogweed.
- Early nectar sources shrubs such as willow and hawthorn.

Many of the deadwood species were only found rarely, and there is potential to improve this habitat by enhancing existing and future wood decay habitats as follows:

- Wherever possible large-girth deadwood, both standing and fallen should be retained, ideally in-situ.
- Open grown trees are important for a range of wildlife, and it is recommended that the conservation plan includes the planting of some in-field oaks to become future veterans.



Standing dead hollow tree of high wildlife value



Small stream with woody debris

5. Appendix

The following tables list the invertebrate species recorded during the survey.

Beetles (<i>Coleoptera</i>)		Beetles cont.	
Taxon	Common name	Taxon	Common name
<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	Common shoulderblade	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	Lesser 4-spot treerunner
<i>Abdera quadrifasciata</i>	A false darkling beetle	<i>Calvia quatuordecimguttata</i>	Cream-spot ladybird
<i>Acrossus rufipes</i>	A dung beetle	<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>	A soldier beetle
<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	10-spot ladybird	<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>	A soldier beetle
<i>Aeletes atomarius</i>	A clown beetle	<i>Cantharis rufa</i>	A soldier beetle
<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	A click beetle	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	A soldier beetle
<i>Alosterna tabacicolor</i>	Tobacco-coloured longhorn	<i>Carcinops pumilio</i>	Poultryhouse pill beetle
<i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i>	Lesser mealworm	<i>Cartodere bifasciata</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Altica lythri</i>	A flea beetle	<i>Cartodere nodifer</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	Red-legged sunshiner	<i>Cercyon impressus</i>	A water scavenger beetle
<i>Anaspis fasciata</i>	A false flower beetle	<i>Cerylon ferrugineum</i>	A minute bark beetles
<i>Anaspis garneysi</i>	A false flower beetle	<i>Cerylon histeroides</i>	A minute bark beetles
<i>Anaspis humeralis</i>	A false flower beetle	<i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i>	A weevil
<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	A false flower beetle	<i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i>	Cabbage stem weevil
<i>Anaspis rufilabris</i>	A false flower beetle	<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i>	Mangold flea beetle
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	A ground beetle	<i>Cis bilamellatus</i>	A tree-fungus beetle
<i>Anisotoma humeralis</i>	A round fungus beetle	<i>Cis castaneus</i>	A tree-fungus beetle
<i>Anobium punctatum</i>	Common furniture beetle	<i>Cis festivus</i>	A tree-fungus beetle
<i>Antherophagus pallens</i>	A silken fungus beetle	<i>Clambus simsoni</i>	A fringe-winged beetle
<i>Anthobium unicolor</i>	A rove beetle	<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Wasp beetle
<i>Anthonomus pedicularius</i>	A weevil	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7 spot ladybird
<i>Aphthona euphorbiae</i>	Large flax flea beetle	<i>Corticarina minuta</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Aphthona melancholica</i>	A flea beetle	<i>Corticinara gibbosa</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Apoderus coryli</i>	Hazel-leaf roller weevil	<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>	Willow flea beetle
<i>Apteropeda orbiculata</i>	A leaf beetle	<i>Cryptophagus dentatus</i>	A silken fungus beetle
<i>Aspidiphorus orbiculatus</i>	A slime-mould beetle	<i>Cryptophagus pubescens</i>	A silken fungus beetle
<i>Athous bicolor</i>	A click beetle	<i>Cryptophagus reflexus</i>	A silken fungus beetle
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	A click beetle	<i>Cryptophagus scanicus</i>	A silken fungus beetle
<i>Atomaria atricapilla</i>	A silken fungus beetle	<i>Cryptophagus scutellatus</i>	A silken fungus beetle
<i>Atomaria lewisi</i>	A silken fungus beetle	<i>Ctesias serra</i>	Cobweb beetle
<i>Atomaria linearis</i>	A silken fungus beetle	<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn weevil
<i>Atomaria rubella</i>	A silken fungus beetle	<i>Cyphon coarctatus</i>	A marsh beetle
<i>Atomaria testacea</i>	A silken fungus beetle	<i>Denticollis linearis</i>	A click beetle
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	A ground beetle	<i>Dorcatoma dresdensis</i>	A spiderweb beetle
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	A ground beetle	<i>Dorcus parallelepipedus</i>	Lesser stag beetle
<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	A ground beetle	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	Great 4-spot treerunner
<i>Bibloporus bicolor</i>	A rove beetle	<i>Dryocoetes villosus</i>	A weevil
<i>Biphyllus lunatus</i>	A false skin beetle	<i>Elodes minuta</i>	A marsh beetle
<i>Bisnius cephalotes</i>	A rove beetle	<i>Enicmus rugosus</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i>	A seed beetle	<i>Enicmus testaceus</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Bruchus loti</i>	A seed beetle	<i>Enicmus transversus</i>	A mould beetle
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	A seed beetle	<i>Ennearthron cornutum</i>	A tree-fungus beetle
<i>Byturus ochraceus</i>	A fruitworm beetle	<i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	A sap beetle
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	Raspberry beetle	<i>Euglenes oculatus</i>	An ant-like leaf beetle

Beetles cont.		Beetles cont.	
<i>Euophryum confine</i>	A weevil	<i>Phymatodes testaceus</i>	Tanbark borer
<i>Exomias pellucidus</i>	A weevil	<i>Platycis minutus</i>	A net-winged beetle
<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>	Dock leaf beetle	<i>Propylea 14 punctata</i>	14-spot ladybird
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Common grammoptera	<i>Protapion assimile</i>	A clover seed weevil
<i>Grynobius planus</i>	A wood boring beetle	<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>	White clover seed weevil
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Orange ladybird	<i>Protapion nigritarse</i>	A weevil
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin ladybird	<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	A clover seed weevil
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	A water scavenger beetle	<i>Psylliodes affinis</i>	Potato flea beetle
<i>Hoplia philanthus</i>	Welsh chafer	<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i>	Cabbage-stem flea beetle
<i>Hypera rumicis</i>	A weevil	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Common blackclock
<i>Hypera venusta</i>	A weevil	<i>Ptilinus pectinicornis</i>	Fan-bearing wood borer
<i>Ischnomera cinerascens</i>	A false blister beetle	<i>Ptomaphagus subvillosus</i>	A round fungus beetle
<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>	A weevil	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Red-headed cardinal
<i>Kibunea minuta</i>	A click beetle	<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>	Viburnum leaf beetle
<i>Latridius porcatus</i>	A mould beetle	<i>Quedius cruentus</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Leiopus nebulosus</i>	Black-clouded longhorn	<i>Quedius invreae</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Longitarsus luridus</i>	A flea beetle	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>	Two-banded longhorn
<i>Longitarsus reichei</i>	A flea beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common red soldier
<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	Hair-trap ground beetle	<i>Rhagonycha lignosa</i>	A soldier beetle
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite beetle	<i>Rugilus erichsonii</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Malthinus flaveolus</i>	A soldier beetle	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>	Black and yellow longhorn
<i>Malthinus frontalis</i>	A soldier beetle	<i>Rybaxis longicornis</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Malthodes marginatus</i>	A soldier beetle	<i>Salpingus planirostris</i>	A bark beetle
<i>Melanotus castanipes</i>	A click beetle	<i>Salpingus ruficollis</i>	A bark beetle
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	A sap beetle	<i>Scolytus intricatus</i>	Oak bark beetle
<i>Melinopterus prodromus</i>	A dung beetle	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Pea-leaf weevil
<i>Melinopterus sphaelatus</i>	A dung beetle	<i>Sphaeridium lunatum</i>	A water scavenger beetle
<i>Monotoma longicollis</i>	A root-eating beetle	<i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>	A flea beetle
<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	Small nettle weevil	<i>Sphindus dubius</i>	A slime-mould beetle
<i>Nimbus obliterates</i>	A dung beetle	<i>Stenichnus collaris</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	Common springtail-stalker	<i>Stenocorus meridianus</i>	Variable longhorn
<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Devil's coach-horse	<i>Stenus clavicornis</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Orchesia minor</i>	A false darkling beetle	<i>Stenus flavipes</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Orthoperus sp.</i>	A minute hooded beetle	<i>Stenus fulvicornis</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Oulema melanopus sl.</i>	Cereal leaf beetle	<i>Stenus picipes</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Oulema obscura</i>	A leaf beetle	<i>Stenus similis</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Pachytodes cerambyciformis</i>	Speckled longhorn beetle	<i>Tachinus rufipes</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	A ground beetle	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Paromalus flavicornis</i>	A clown beetle	<i>Tachyporus obtusus</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	Celery leaf beetle	<i>Tachyporus pallidus</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	A rove beetle	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	The red flour beetle
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Common leaf weevil	<i>Trypodendron domesticum</i>	An ambrosia beetle
<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	Garden chafer	<i>Vincenzellus ruficollis</i>	A bark beetle
<i>Phyllotreta nigripes</i>	A flea beetle	<i>Volinus sticticus</i>	A dung beetle
<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i>	Small striped flea beetle	<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>	A rove beetle
<i>Phyllotreta vittula</i>	A flea beetle		

Flies (<i>Diptera</i>)		Flies cont.	
<i>Adia cinerella</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Clusiodes albimanus</i>	A druid fly
<i>Anepsiomyia flaviventris</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Clusiodes gentilis</i>	A druid fly
<i>Anthomyia procellaris</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Coenosia humilis</i>	A housefly
<i>Anthomyza gracilis</i>	An anthomyzid fly	<i>Coenosia mollicula</i>	A housefly
<i>Argyra leucocephala</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Coenosia tigrina</i>	A housefly
<i>Asteia amoena</i>	An asteiid fly	<i>Conops quadrifasciatus</i>	A Thick-headed Fly
<i>Austrolimnophila ochracea</i>	A crane fly	<i>Copromyza stercoraria</i>	A lesser dungfly
<i>Azelia cilipes</i>	A housefly	<i>Criorhina berberina</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Azelia nebulosa</i>	A housefly	<i>Criorhina floccosa</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Beris chalybata</i>	A soldier fly	<i>Crossopalpus humilis</i>	A dance fly
<i>Beris geniculata</i>	A soldier fly	<i>Crumomyia fimetaria</i>	A lesser dungfly
<i>Beris morrisii</i>	A soldier fly	<i>Crumomyia nitida</i>	A lesser dungfly
<i>Beris vallata</i>	A soldier fly	<i>Dasysyrphus venustus</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Biblio johannis</i>	A St. Mark's fly	<i>Delia florilega</i>	An Anthomyiid fly
<i>Biblio venosus</i>	Dark-veined bibio	<i>Delia platura</i>	An Anthomyiid fly
<i>Bicellaria vana</i>	A dance fly	<i>Diastata costata</i>	A Diastatid fly
<i>Bombylius discolor</i>	Dotted bee-fly	<i>Dicraeus tibialis</i>	A grass fly
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Dark-edged bee-fly	<i>Dilophus febrilis</i>	A St. Mark's fly
<i>Botanophila fugax</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Botanophila striolata</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Brachicoma devia</i>	A flesh fly	<i>Dolichopus plumipes</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Brachyopa scutellaris</i>	Orange-shouldered sap hoverfly	<i>Dolichopus trivialis</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Brachypalpoides lentus</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Brachypalpus laphriformis</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	A fruit fly
<i>Calliopum simillimum</i>	A lauxaniid fly	<i>Drosophila tristis</i>	A fruit fly
<i>Carcelia lucorum</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Elachiptera cornuta</i>	A grass fly
<i>Cephalops pannonicus</i>	A big-headed fly	<i>Elachiptera diastema</i>	A grass fly
<i>Cetema sp.</i>	A grass fly	<i>Elachiptera tuberculifera</i>	A grass fly
<i>Chalarus brevicaudis</i>	A big-headed fly	<i>Elaphropeza ephippiata</i>	A dance fly
<i>Chalcosyrphus eunotus</i>	Log-jammer hoverfly	<i>Empis albohirta</i>	A dance fly
<i>Chalcosyrphus nemorum</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis chioptera</i>	A dance fly
<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis livida</i>	A dance fly
<i>Cheilosia grossa</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis nigripes</i>	A dance fly
<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis nuntia</i>	A dance fly
<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis pennipes</i>	A dance fly
<i>Cheilosia proxima</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis punctata</i>	A dance fly
<i>Cheilosia variabilis</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Empis stercorea</i>	A dance fly
<i>Chelifera c.f. angusta</i>	A dance fly	<i>Empis tessellata</i>	A dance fly
<i>Chelifera sp</i>	A dance fly	<i>Empis trigramma</i>	A dance fly
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	A soldier fly	<i>Epicampocera succincta</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Chorisops tibialis</i>	A soldier fly	<i>Epiphragma ocellare</i>	A short-palped crane fly
<i>Chrysogaster cemeteriorum</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Chrysogaster solstitialis</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Epistrophe grossulariae</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Chrysopilus asiliformis</i>	Little snipefly	<i>Episyrrhus balteatus</i>	Marmalade hoverfly
<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>	Black snipefly	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Chrysotimus molliculus</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Eristalis horticola</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Chrysotus blepharosceles</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Eristalis intricarius</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Chrysotus gramineus</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Eristalis nemorum</i>	A hoverfly

Flies cont.		Flies cont.	
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Limnia unguicornis</i>	A crane fly
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Drone fly	<i>Limonia flavipes</i>	A crane fly
<i>Eudasyphora cyanicolor</i>	A housefly	<i>Limonia nubeculosa</i>	A short-palped crane fly
<i>Euleia heraclei</i>	A picture-winged fly	<i>Limonia phragmitidis</i>	A short-palped crane fly
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Limosina silvatica</i>	A lesser dung fly
<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Linnaemya picta</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Eurithia anthophila</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Lonchaea chorea</i>	A lance fly
<i>Eustalomyia histrio</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Lonchaea fugax</i>	A lance fly
<i>Fannia armata</i>	A lesser house-fly	<i>Lonchoptera lutea</i>	Yellow spear-winged fly
<i>Fannia lustrator</i>	A lesser house-fly	<i>Lonchoptera tristis</i>	A spear-winged fly
<i>Fannia mollissima</i>	A lesser house-fly	<i>Lordiphosa andalusica</i>	A fruit fly
<i>Fannia polychaeta</i>	A lesser house-fly	<i>Lordiphosa fenestrarum</i>	A fruit fly
<i>Fannia serena</i>	A lesser house-fly	<i>Lotophila atra</i>	A lesser dung fly
<i>Ferdinandea cuprea</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Lypha dubia</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	A fly	<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>	Kite-tailed robber fly
<i>Gloma fuscipennis</i>	A dance fly	<i>Meiosimyza affinis</i>	A lauxaniid fly
<i>Gonempeda flava</i>	A short-palped crane fly	<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Graphomya maculata</i>	A housefly	<i>Melanomya nana</i>	Little black blow fly
<i>Gymnocheta viridis</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>	Notch-horned cleg	<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Hebecnema nigra</i>	A housefly	<i>Meliscaeva auricollis</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Hebecnema nigricolor</i>	A housefly	<i>Merodon equestris</i>	Large narcissus fly
<i>Hebecnema vespertina</i>	A housefly	<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>	A housefly
<i>Helina impuncta</i>	A housefly	<i>Microchrysa cyaneiventris</i>	A soldier fly
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Microchrysa flavicornis</i>	A soldier fly
<i>Hilara anglodanica</i>	A dance fly	<i>Minettia longipennis</i>	A lauxaniid fly
<i>Hilara beckeri</i>	A dance fly	<i>Morellia aenescens</i>	A housefly
<i>Hilara brevistyla</i>	A dance fly	<i>Musca autumnalis</i>	Face fly
<i>Hilara brevivittata</i>	A dance fly	<i>Muscina levida</i>	A housefly
<i>Hilara cornicula</i>	A dance fly	<i>Myathropa florea</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Hilara lurida</i>	A dance fly	<i>Mydaea corni</i>	A housefly
<i>Hilara maura</i>	A dance fly	<i>Myopa pellucida</i>	A thick-headed fly
<i>Hilara quadrifasciata</i>	A dance fly	<i>Myopa testacea</i>	A thick-headed fly
<i>Hilara thoracica</i>	A dance fly	<i>Nanna fasciata</i>	A dung fly
<i>Hybos culiciformis</i>	A dance fly	<i>Neoascia podagrica</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Hybos femoratus</i>	A dance fly	<i>Neomyia viridescens</i>	A housefly
<i>Hydrophoria ruralis</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Ocydromia glabricula</i>	A dance fly
<i>Hydrotaea albipuncta</i>	A housefly	<i>Oedalea holmgreni</i>	A dance fly
<i>Hydrotaea cyrtoneurina</i>	A housefly	<i>Opetia nigra</i>	A flat-footed fly
<i>Hydrotaea militaris</i>	A housefly	<i>Opomyza germinationis</i>	A fly
<i>Hylemya nigrimana</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Opomyza petrei</i>	A fly
<i>Hylemya vagans</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Ormosia nodulosa</i>	A crane fly
<i>Hylemya variata</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Oxycera nigricornis</i>	Delicate soldier fly
<i>Hylemyza partita</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Oxycera pardalina</i>	Hill soldier fly
<i>Ilisia occoecata</i>	A crane fly	<i>Pachygaster atra</i>	A soldier fly
<i>Kowarzia bipunctata</i>	A dance fly	<i>Pachygaster leachii</i>	A soldier fly
<i>Lasiomma strigilatum</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Palloptra saltuum</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>	Slender-striped robber fly	<i>Palloptra trimacula</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Leptopeza flavipes</i>	A dance fly	<i>Palloptra umbellatarum</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Leucozonia laternaria</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Palloptra ustulata</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Leucozonia lucorum</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Paradelia intersecta</i>	An anthomyiid fly

Flies cont.		Flies cont.	
<i>Paranthomyza nitida</i>	An anthomyzid fly	<i>Rhinophora lepida</i>	Pouting woodlouse-fly
<i>Parapiophila vulgaris</i>	A fly	<i>Riponnensia splendens</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Pedicia littoralis</i>	A crane fly	<i>Sapromyza halidayi</i>	A lauxaniid fly
<i>Pegomya bicolor</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Sapromyza sexpunctata</i>	A lauxaniid fly
<i>Pegomya solennis</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i>	Flesh fly
<i>Pegoplata infirma</i>	An anthomyiid fly	<i>Sarcophaga crassimargo</i>	A flesh fly
<i>Pelatachina tibialis</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Sarcophaga incisilobata</i>	A flesh fly
<i>Pelidnoptera fuscipennis</i>	A snail-killing fly	<i>Sarcophaga subvicina</i>	A flesh fly
<i>Phaonia angelicae</i>	A housefly	<i>Sarcophaga vagans</i>	A flesh fly
<i>Phaonia palpata</i>	A housefly	<i>Sargus iridatus</i>	A soldier fly
<i>Phaonia perdita</i>	A housefly	<i>Scaptomyza pallida</i>	A fruit fly
<i>Phaonia rufiventris</i>	A housefly	<i>Scathophaga furcata</i>	A dungfly
<i>Phasia obesa</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Scathophaga inquinata</i>	A dungfly
<i>Phasia pusilla</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Yellow dungfly
<i>Pherbellia dubia</i>	A snail-killing fly	<i>Scatophila caviceps</i>	A fly
<i>Phryxe nemea</i>	A parasitic fly	<i>Sciapus platypterus</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Pipiza lugubris</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Sepsis fulgens</i>	A black scavenger fly
<i>Pipiza noctiluca</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>	A thick-headed fly
<i>Pipiza notata</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Siphona geniculata</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Pipunculus campestris</i>	A big-headed fly	<i>Spelobia clunipes</i>	A lesser dungfly
<i>Pipunculus tenuirostris</i>	A big-headed fly	<i>Sphaerophoria interrupta</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Sphagina verecunda</i>	Scarce puffedtail
<i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Stearibia nigriceps</i>	A fly
<i>Platycheirus granditarsus</i>	Red-belted boxer hoverfly	<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	Stable fly
<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>	Grey-spotted boxer hoverfly	<i>Suillia pallida</i>	A fly
<i>Platycheirus scutatus</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Suillia variegata</i>	A fly
<i>Platypalpus agilis</i>	A dance fly	<i>Sybistroma obscurellum</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Platypalpus annulipes</i>	A dance fly	<i>Sympycnus pulicarius</i>	A long-legged fly
<i>Platypalpus cothurnatus</i>	A dance fly	<i>Syritta pipiens</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Platypalpus longicornis</i>	A dance fly	<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Platypalpus minutus s.l.</i>	A dance fly	<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Platypalpus pseudofulvipes</i>	A dance fly	<i>Tabanus maculicornis</i>	Narrow-winged horsefly
<i>Platyura marginata</i>	A fungus gnat	<i>Tachina fera</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Tephritis bardanae</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Polietes lardarius</i>	A housefly	<i>Tephritis formosa</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Polietes meridionalis</i>	A housefly	<i>Terellia tussilaginis</i>	A picture-winged fly
<i>Pollenia angustigena</i>	Narrow-cheeked clusterfly	<i>Tetanocera elata</i>	A snail-killing fly
<i>Pollenia pediculata</i>	Tufted clusterfly	<i>Tipula lunata</i>	A crane fly
<i>Psila fimetaria</i>	A rust fly	<i>Tipula maxima</i>	Giant crane fly
<i>Pteremis fenestralis</i>	A lesser dungfly	<i>Trichina elongata</i>	A dance fly
<i>Ptychoptera contaminata</i>	A crane fly	<i>Tricholauxania praeusta</i>	A lauxaniid fly
<i>Rhagio notatus</i>	A snipefly	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i>	Downlooker snipefly	<i>Volucella pellucens</i>	Great pied hoverfly
<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>	Marsh snipefly	<i>Voria ruralis</i>	A parasitic fly
<i>Rhamphomyia tarsata</i>	A dance fly	<i>Xylophagus ater</i>	Common awl-fly
<i>Rhaphium appendiculatum</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Xylota florum</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Rhaphium caliginosum</i>	A long-legged fly	<i>Xylota segnis</i>	A hoverfly
<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	A hoverfly	<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>	A picture-winged fly

Bees and Wasps (<i>Hymenoptera</i>)		Bees and Waps cont.	
<i>Aglaostigma aucupariae</i>	A sawfly	<i>Crossocerus cetratus</i>	A digger wasp
<i>Ancistrocerus nigricornis</i>	A solitary wasp	<i>Crossocerus nigritus</i>	A digger wasp
<i>Andrena angustior</i>	A mining bee	<i>Dolichovespula sylvestris</i>	Tree wasp
<i>Andrena chrysoseles</i>	A mining bee	<i>Ectemnius continuus</i>	A digger wasp
<i>Andrena cineraria</i>	Ashy mining bee	<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>	A mining bee
<i>Andrena dorsata</i>	A mining bee	<i>Hylaeus communis</i>	Common yellow-face bee
<i>Andrena fulva</i>	Tawny mining bee	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>	Slender mining bee
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>	A mining bee	<i>Lasioglossum laevigatum</i>	A mining bee
<i>Andrena helvola</i>	A mining bee	<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	A mining bee
<i>Andrena labiata</i>	Girdled mining bee	<i>Macrophya annulata</i>	A chalcid wasp
<i>Andrena nitida</i>	A mining bee	<i>Mellinus arvensis</i>	Field digger wasp
<i>Andrena scotica</i>	A mining bee	<i>Mesopolobus tibialis</i>	A chalcid wasp
<i>Andrena synadelpha</i>	A mining bee	<i>Nomada flava</i>	A nomad bee
<i>Anoplius nigerrimus</i>	A spider hunting wasp	<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>	A nomad bee
<i>Anteon flavicorne</i>	A dryinid wasp	<i>Nomada lathburiana</i>	A nomad bee
<i>Arge gracilicornis</i>	A sawfly	<i>Omalus puncticollis</i>	A cuckoo wasp
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Garden bumblebee	<i>Osmia bicornis</i>	Red mason bee
<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	Tree bumblebee	<i>Pamphilius hortorum</i>	A sawfly
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed bumblebee	<i>Passaloecus gracilis</i>	A digger wasp
<i>Bombus lucorum agg.</i>	White-tailed bumblebee	<i>Pemphredon lugubris</i>	Mournful wasp
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common carder bee	<i>Stigmus pendulus</i>	A digger wasp
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early bumblebee	<i>Symmorphus bifasciatus</i>	A mason wasp
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed bumblebee	<i>Tiphia minuta</i>	A tiphid wasp
<i>Bombus vestalis</i>	Vestal cuckoo bumblebee	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornet
<i>Chelostoma florissomne</i>	The large scissor-bee	<i>Vespula norveica/saxonica</i>	Social wasp
<i>Chrysis terminata</i>	A cuckoo wasp	<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common wasp
<i>Crossocerus capitatus</i>	A digger wasp		

Butterflies (<i>Lepidoptera</i>)		Moths (<i>Lepidoptera</i>)	
<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock	<i>Adella reamurella</i>	Green longhorn moth
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small tortoiseshell	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Nettle tap
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange tip	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver-y
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-chestnut leaf miner
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small copper	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow shell
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown	<i>Cerura vinula</i>	Puss moth
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled wood	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common marble moth
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined white	<i>Eulia ministrana</i>	Brassy tortrix moth
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellowtail moth
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	Yellow-barred long-horn moth
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large yellow underwing
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex skipper	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer moth
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral	<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	Small yellow underwing moth
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted lady	<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>	Nut leaf blister moth
		<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>	A tortrix moth
		<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein
		<i>Triaxomera parasitella</i>	Large brindled clothes moth
		<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground carpet

Bugs (Hemiptera)	
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Hawthorn shieldbug
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Green shieldbug
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Red-legged shieldbug
<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>	A mirid bug

Dragonflies and Damselflies (Odonata)	
<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful demoiselle
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly
<i>Pyrrosoma nymphula</i>	Large red damselfly

Grasshoppers and Crickets (Orthoptera)	
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled bush-cricket
<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common green grasshopper
<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow grasshopper
<i>Tetrix subulata</i>	Slender groundhopper

Scorpionflies (Mecoptera) and Snakeflies (Rhapidioptera)	
<i>Panorpa communis</i>	Common scorpionfly
<i>Panorpa germanica</i>	German scorpionfly
<i>Phaeostigma notata</i>	A snake fly

Spiders (Araneae) and Harvestmen (Opiliones)		Spiders and Harvestmen cont.	
<i>Agyneta innotabilis</i>	A money spider	<i>Paidiscura pallens</i>	A comb footed spider
<i>Agyneta rurestris</i>	A money spider	<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i>	A comb footed spider
<i>Amaurobius fenestralis</i>	A lace web spider	<i>Philodromus praedatus</i>	A running crab spider
<i>Ceratinella brevipes</i>	A money spider	<i>Philodromus sp.</i>	A running crab spider
<i>Erigone atra</i>	A money spider	<i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i>	A harvestman
<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus agg.</i>	A harvestman	<i>Platybunus triangularis</i>	A harvestman
<i>Hypomma bituberculatum</i>	A money spider	<i>Savignia frontata</i>	A money spider
<i>Metellina menzei</i>	A long-jawed orbweb spider	<i>Segestria senoculata</i>	A tubeweb spider
<i>Moebelia penicillata</i>	A money spider	<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	A money spider
<i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i>	A money spider	<i>Tetragnatha montana</i>	A stretch spider