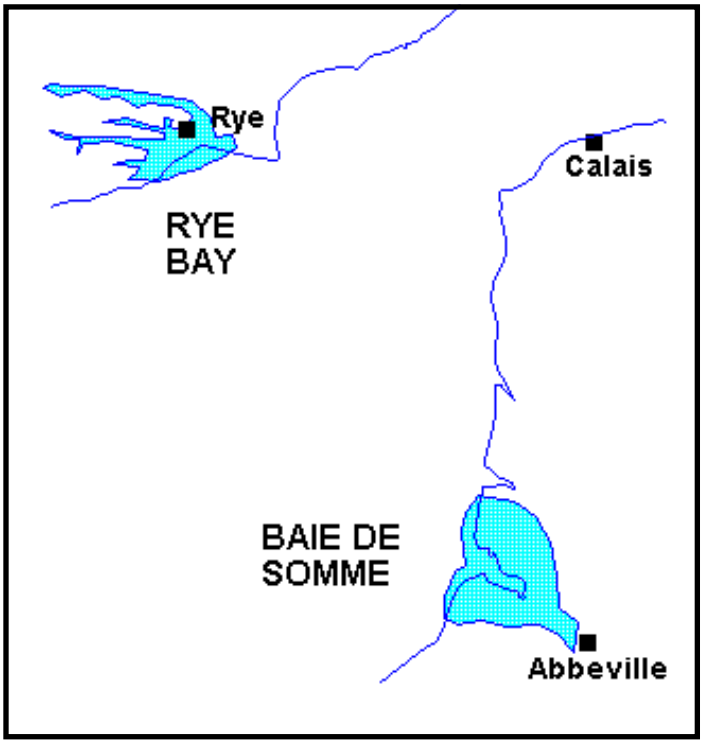
THE COLEOPTERA OF RYE BAY

A SPECIALIST REPORT OF THE INTERREG II PROJECT

TWO BAYS, ONE ENVIRONMENT
a shared biodiversity with a common focus

THIS PROJECT IS BEING PART-FINANCED BY
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
European Regional Development Fund



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The Coleoptera of Rye Bay

This Specialist Report Contains Species Statements of 75 Red Data Book Coleoptera, the beetles.

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Introduction to the Two Bays Project

Two Bays, One Environment - a shared biodiversity with a common focus,
is a project part-financed by the European Community European Regional Development Fund through INTERREG II in the category of 'Conservation and regeneration of the region's heritage (conservation and promotion of natural parks and the countryside).' The English lead partner is East Sussex County Council (ESCC) and the French lead partner is the Syndicat Mixte pour l'Aménagement de la Cote Picarde (SMACOPI).

The project encompasses areas in England and France, adjacent to, but separated by the English Channel / La Manche. The Baie de Somme (50°09'N 1°27'E) in Picardy, France, lies 90 km to the southeast of Rye Bay (50°56'N 0°45'E) in East Sussex, England (see map on front cover). Both of these bays have a wetland character with similar habitats and species (Yates and Triplet, 1998).

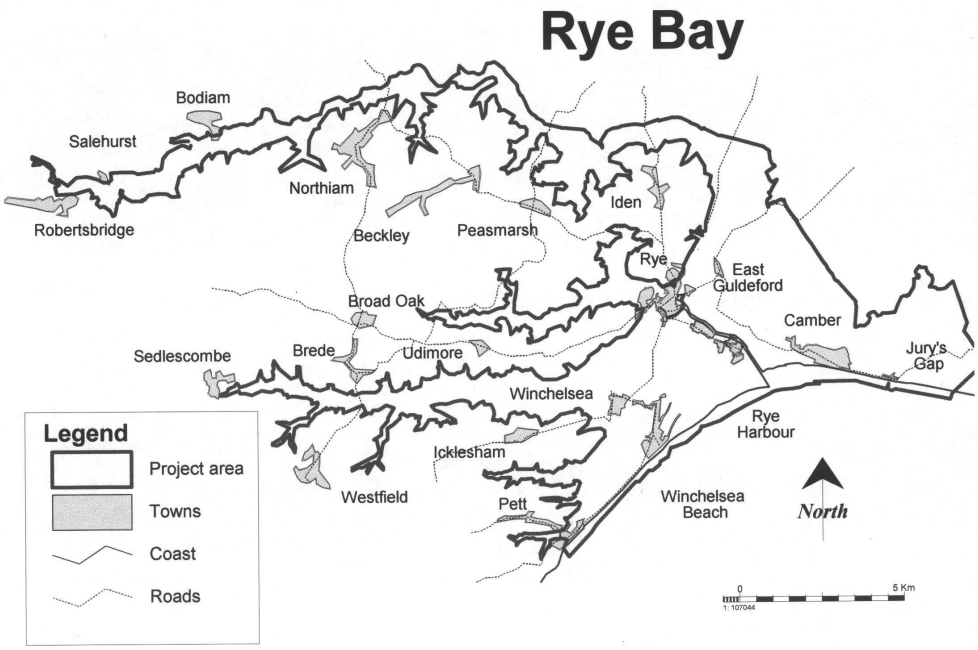
The project has four aims and this specialist report on Coleoptera, the beetles, addresses aspects of each one:

1. **Study and record the wildlife** – this report summarises our current knowledge about the rarest of species and provides a basis for further study.
2. **Identify the main habitats present and how they can be enhanced** – this report highlights (where known) the specific habitat requirements of the rare species, which will facilitate suitable habitat management by site managers.
3. **Encourage farmers and landowners to manage areas for wildlife** – this report identifies the species that require careful consideration when considering habitat management. It is these species that site managers can be most proud of.
4. **Promote understanding of the wildlife importance of the Two Bays** – the rare species in this report can be a route to the wider appreciation of the special character of the Two Bays.

Rye Bay

The Rye Bay area, covering 91 km^2, corresponds to the East Sussex section of the Romney Marshes Natural Area. This area includes the valleys of the Rother, Tillingham and Brede, and the levels of Pett, East Guldeford and Broomhill. The project boundaries are the low water line along the shore, the ten metre contour line and the county boundary with Kent (see map below). Within Rye Bay there are few towns, villages and other settlements and the land use is dominated by agriculture, although in the summer there is increased pressure from tourism.

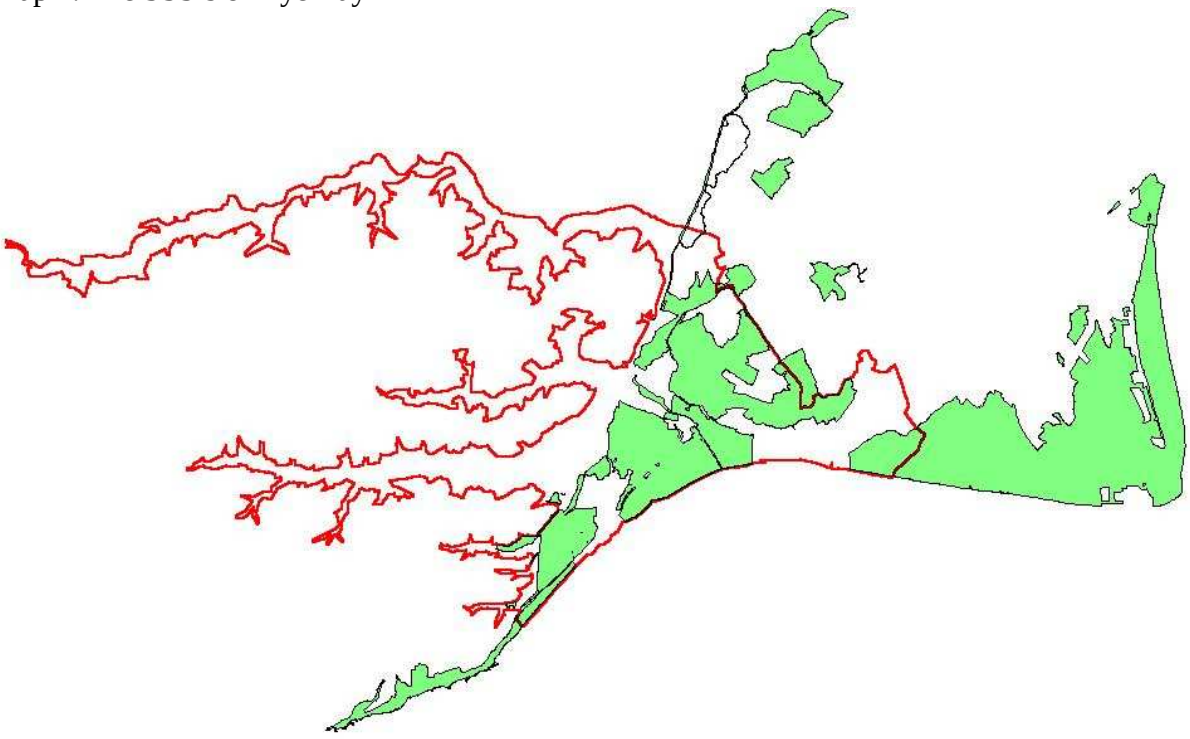
Fig 1. Rye Bay Location Map



Within Rye Bay there are large areas with wildlife designations:

- Eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) totalling 28.4 km^2 in the Rye Bay area (see map below); <u>all of</u> - Rye Harbour SSSI, Pett Level SSSI, Camber and Rother Saltings SSSI, Winchelsea Cutting and Houghton Green Cliff SSSI, and <u>part of</u> - Walland Marsh SSSI, Dungeness SSSI and Hastings Cliff - Pett Beach SSSI.

Map 2. The SSSIs of Rye Bay



- A Special Protection Area (SPA): Dungeness to Pett Level site 1209A (part in Rye Bay)
- A candidate Ramsar wetland site: Dungeness to Pett Level site 1209A (part in Rye Bay)
- A candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC**):** Dungeness (part in Rye Bay)

- An Important Bird Area (IBA): Dungeness to Pett Level site 204 (part in Rye Bay)
- Six Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI): Brede Valley, Powdermill Reservoir, Mountsfield, Camber Sands, Dogs Hill Road, Pett Levels all designated in 1997.

And there are areas managed with wildlife in mind, including:

- A Local Nature Reserve: Rye Harbour established in 1970.
- Two Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserves: Pett Pools and Castle Water established in 1992.
- A Wetland Trust Nature Reserve: Pannel Valley established in 1986.
- Three farms owned by the National Trust: Wickham Manor, Crutches Farm and Marsham Farm.
- Numerous private landowners in the Countryside Stewardship Scheme administered by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF).

Rye Bay has all of these designations and specially managed wildlife sites because of the variety and rarity of the habitats within it. These habitats include:

- **Intertidal** areas, which have important hidden wildlife as well as the more obvious flocks of gulls and wading birds.

- **Shingle** is the most important habitat around Rye because of its global rarity. For hundreds of years the power of the sea has formed great shingle ridges and still modifies the coast every day, sometimes dramatically. There are numerous rare and endangered plants and animals, which live on the new **bare shingle** such as the Sea Pea, the Little Tern and the flea beetle *Dibolia cynoglossi*. Older **vegetated shingle ridges** further inland are also very special habitats with special communities of plants and animals. The vegetation of these areas is maintained by sympathetic grazing.

- **Saltmarsh** is a habitat that was once extensive, but is now squeezed along the River Rother from Scots Float to the River Mouth. It has a unique character and is loved by artists, especially in the autumn when plants turn red and brown. Saltmarsh is home to the scarce Sea Heath and some breeding birds like Yellow Wagtail and Redshank.

- **Sand dunes** are areas that attract people, especially during sunny weather. They are also important for some plants such as Sea Spurge and many different solitary bees and wasps.

- **Grassland** in Rye Bay is no longer the traditional ‘wet grassland’ that it used to be. Efficient land drainage has created drier ground by managing a network of ditches. Botanical interest is mainly reduced to the ditches and more sandy areas.

- **Wetland** habitats are of great interest in Rye Bay, especially for bird life. For example, up to 600 Whimbrel roost at night on the Nature Reserve and feed in the grassland of Rye Bay during the day. Reedbeds form a special habitat for species such as Bittern and Reed Warbler. An important aspect of the wetlands is the gradient of salinity from salt water through to freshwater.

- **Open Water** has been created by the extraction of shingle, sand and clay. These areas of open water, like Pett Pools, Castle Water and Northpoint Pit are habitat for rare species such as Smew, Medicinal Leech and Saltmarsh Goosefoot.

- **Rivers** are the main arteries of the river valleys, providing the main drainage of the area. To improve this function they have been greatly modified and are heavily managed - the sea is excluded and the levels maintained.

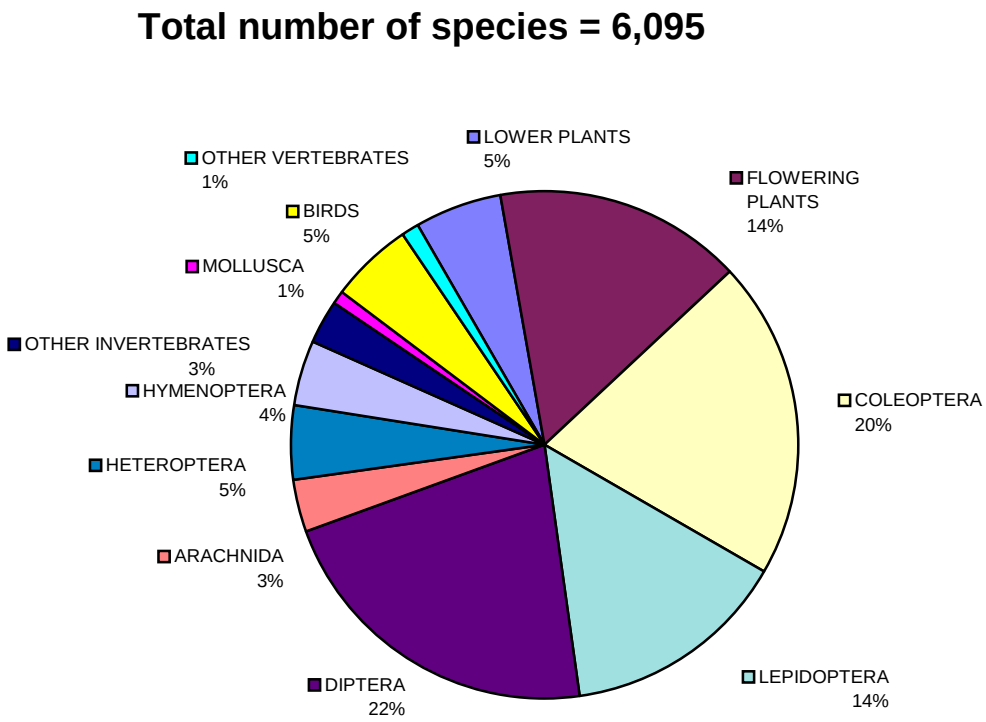
- The old cliff line, such as at Cadborough Cliff has important micro-habitats such as **rock exposures** and **freshwater seepages**.

Rye Bay Wildlife

Following from the variety of habitats in Rye Bay, there is a great diversity of species, including a great many rarities – Rye Bay has a great biodiversity. Many species that are declining nationally still retain a stronghold in this area. For example, the good populations of several farmland bird species, the Water Vole, the Medicinal Leech, the Marsh-mallow plant and moth, plus many rare species of Coleoptera – the beetles.

The Two Bays, One Environment project has brought together many of the existing wildlife records of the Rye Bay area and encouraged additional recording. The total number of species recorded has increased from 4,617 in August 1998 when the first report was produced (Yates and Triplet 1998) to 6,095 in January 2000. The number of Coleoptera has, over the same period, increased from 1,056 to 1,234, representing 20% of recorded species – the second largest taxon, behind Diptera.

Fig. 3. Rye Bay Species



The number of records, species and their British status (according to Recorder 3.3) is summarised below;

Table 1: The British Status of the Species of Rye Bay.

	Common	Local	Notable	Rare	Total Species	Records
Coleoptera	554	372	233	75	1,234	9,152
All Species	4,246	1,139	475	235	6,095	147,777

Of the 6,095 species and 1,234 Coleoptera recorded so far, the most important are those classed as rare. The rare category includes 75 Coleoptera species considered as Red Data Book species (RDB – see pagefor definition), representing the species that are truly rare or endangered in Britain. This specialist report contains 75 Species Statements of the RDB Coleoptera. It is hoped that a series of these reports will be produced, so that they can together form an account of the species groups in Rye Bay and produce an important information resource.

The wildlife database is maintained on RECORDER and species records, distribution maps or summaries are available on request from the Two Bays, One Environment project at the address on the cover page.

Ceutorhynchus geographicus, a notable weevil that lives on Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare*

Coleoptera of Rye Bay

Coleoptera are a very important part of any ecosystem and at Rye Bay this group forms one of the largest components, in terms of the number of species, of the local fauna and flora. Furthermore it has been shown that the area supports an extraordinarily high proportion of rare and endangered species.

Records of beetles found by coleopterists in Rye Bay date back to Victorian times, when members of the Hastings and St Leonards Natural History Society made frequent excursions to Camber, Rye, Winchelsea and Pett. The fact that transport was difficult and much less convenient than it is today indicates that these pioneer entomologists of the Hastings district regarded the marshes and sand dunes to the east of the town as containing some of their best habitat. It is to the credit of the society that an impressive local list of Coleoptera was assembled and published in their journal the *Hastings and East Sussex Naturalist*. However, most of the inland part of Rye Bay remained poorly worked until comparatively recently; indeed Powdermill Reservoir and the surrounding woods were virtually unknown for Coleoptera until the 1990's.

Although the coastal strip was intensively studied during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it was not until 1969 that the true potential of Rye Harbour was highlighted when visiting entomologists discovered several species of Coleoptera new to the British fauna there. Most interest was centred on a small area of bare sandy ground on the edge of a small flooded sand pit known as Castle Water, which was actively worked until the early 1970's. This area, although now changed by the natural succession of vegetation, still supports one of the most important beetle communities in Sussex and is of national importance for several species.

Rye Bay contains many different micro-habitats and this fact alone is partly why the environmental richness of the area is so great. Other reasons for the high entomological value are the presence of large blocks of unimproved grazing marsh, with their associated drainage ditches, the undisturbed coastal shingle beach at Rye Harbour, and the sand dunes at Camber, all of which support their own special beetle communities. Finally, the close proximity to continental Europe not only means that the summers are warmer and dryer than elsewhere in Britain, but makes natural migration of flying beetles from France much more likely to occur on a regular basis.

All habitats within Rye Bay support beetles, but inevitably there are some places that are very rich in species whilst others support relatively few. The wetlands, especially the unimproved grazing marshes, are very important for all kinds of beetles and although this is a nationally threatened habitat, in Rye Bay there are still extensive areas containing high quality ditches that support huge colonies of rare aquatic and marshland beetles.

Woodland is a rare habitat on the coastal marshes but a short distance inland there are extensive areas of forest that support a wide variety of beetles. Although the woodland in this part of East Sussex has been somewhat neglected by coleopterists in the past, much recording has been carried out during the 1990's, especially in the woods north of Powdermill reservoir, following the chance discovery of the wetland ground beetle *Bembidion octomaculatum*, which was thought to have become extinct in Britain.

The insect communities within Rye Bay are constantly changing with time and almost certainly form part of a much larger European ecosystem, which, as yet, is not fully understood. In order to evaluate the importance of the Coleoptera of Rye Bay it is necessary to examine the community present on the opposite side of the English Channel. In particular it

would be of great value to make a comparison of the Rye Bay fauna with that of the Baie de Somme. However, it has not been possible to do this because there are so few records for the latter site and therefore it is hoped that a programme of serious recording can be initiated for the Baie de Somme reserve over the next few years.

The relatively large number of beetles discovered as new to the British Isles fauna in Rye Bay requires some explanation, since it is well above what might be expected for such a small area of land. Although a few of the 'new' species may actually be long established but overlooked natives, the vast majority are probably the result of recent migrations or introductions from continental Europe. Some recently discovered species have subsequently spread and are now more widespread in Britain but others are still confined to Rye Bay and the adjacent area around Dungeness in Kent.

By far the most spectacular of recent arrivals was the discovery of the waterside ground beetle *Omophron limbatum* at Castle Water sand pit in 1969. This species was found at Dungeness at about the same time but it has not yet spread any further in Britain. Often found with *O.limbatum* is the small but distinctly patterned mud beetle *Heterocerus hispidulus*, which was discovered at Rye at approximately the same time as *O. limbatum*. Although this species is still relatively rare in Britain, unlike *O. limbatum* it has spread north into East Anglia.

Most new arrivals have probably migrated by the shortest route, flying directly across the English Channel from France or Belgium, but the tiny silken fungus beetle *Atomaria scutellaris*, a native of the Canary Isles that has been known for some time from the Scilly Isles, may have spread eastwards along the English Channel. Whichever way new species arrive we can almost certainly expect more to colonise the south coast of England in the future, so a continuing programme of monitoring and survey work is very important.

Rye Bay is nationally important for several beetles including the weevil *Limobius mixtus*, now confined in Britain to a small area at Rye Harbour, another weevil *Ethelcus verrucatus*, the wetland ground beetle *Badister collaris*, the water beetle *Haliplus varius*, the ladybird *Nephus bisignatus* and the flea beetles *Dibolia cynoglossi* and *Longitarsus longiseta*.

Yet other species were presumed locally extinct, only to be found again at a much later date. The most obvious example is the spectacular rediscovery of the ground beetle *Panagaeus cruxmajor* beside the River Rother after an absence in East Sussex of almost 80 years.

Conservation of insects is not all good news and inevitably there are beetles that become extinct. There are a variety of reasons why species decline, the most alarming being because their breeding habitat has been lost by agricultural improvement or urban development. This was almost certainly why the water beetle *Bidessus unistriatus* died out at Camber half a century ago. However, it is worth noting that it is because rare species are often at the edge of their geographical range that they are so vulnerable to changes in land use and after holding on precariously for many years they finally die out because they either cannot adapt to changes in their habitat or are unable to migrate elsewhere. Other species such as the water beetle *Ochthebius aeneus* may have been declining naturally in Britain for many years prior to its final demise more than 80 years ago and in this case there is probably little that can be done other than to conserve suitable habitat.

Coleoptera Species Statements

Omophron limbatum (F., 1777)
(Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

Omophron limbatum is a yellowish and bronze-green patterned globular, 5 - 6.5 mm long, ground beetle, living in burrows in sand at the margins of freshwater. It is active at dusk and at night.

2. Current status

Although Fowler (1887) states that the genus *Omophron* was 'once reputed as British' the first confirmed record in Britain actually dates from 1969, when specimens were found at Castle Water near Rye Harbour, East Sussex. This breeding site was then a commercially worked gravel-pit. It is thought unlikely that it is an overlooked but long established native of Britain. *O. limbatum* has subsequently been discovered elsewhere within the Rye Harbour SSSI and also in gravel-pits at Dungeness, Kent.

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book 1** - **Endangered.**

In Europe *O. limbatum* is distributed throughout mainland Europe, excluding Finland, Norway and most of Sweden.

In Rye Bay there has been a continuity of records since its discovery in 1969. Although *O. limbatum* became rarer during the 1980's due to loss of suitable habitat caused by natural succession, active management along the banks of Castle Water during the 1990's has successfully reversed this decline.

The species has been recorded from the sand dunes in the north of the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuous presence of bare sand or sand mixed with shingle at the margins of freshwater at Rye Harbour and Dungeness.

4. Current action

The best colonies at Rye Harbour are within the SSSI, candidate SAC and LNR, within the SWT reserve. Dungeness is an SSSI, an RSPB reserve and a candidate SAC.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain strong colonies at both Rye and Dungeness.

6. Proposed action

Monitor all known colonies and create new areas of disturbed sandy waterside habitat as necessary.

Dyschirius angustatus (Ahrens, 1830) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

Dyschirius angustatus is a small, 3 - 3.4 mm long, subterranean ground beetle that lives in the burrows of rove beetles of the genus *Bledius*. It lives in bare damp sand or at sandy pond margins of brackish or fresh water, often on the coast. Its populations can be extremely localised otherwise apparently suitable habitat. It has an annual life cycle and, as far as is known, is spring breeding. It can probably disperse by flight. In East Sussex *D. angustatus* has been associated with *Bledius opacus*.

2. Current status

D. angustatus has a wide but discontinuous British distribution, with three centres of population: in the eastern Scottish Highlands (in river sand/shingle at Nethy Bridge, Fochambers, Bridge of Avon, Coylumbridge and Inverlaidnan), the Solway estuary (Wampool Estuary SSSI), and the coast of East Sussex (Rye Harbour, Camber and The Crumbles near Eastbourne).

In Britain this species is classified as **RDB3 - Rare** and **Revised BAP list 2** with **SAP.**

In Europe it is primarily a central European species, but with isolated outlying populations in England, Scotland and northern Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay there have been three records, in May 1983, 1985 and 1989 at Rye Harbour SSSI and Camber SSSI, by Hodge and Owen.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The colony at The Crumbles became established in 1997 after sand, dredged from the newly constructed harbour entrance, was deposited on the shingle beach habitat. This effectively created a new area of sand dunes, which was rapidly colonised by several pioneer species of beetles. Unfortunately the entire area has recently been bulldozed and is now a large building site. The banks of the small pond at Rye Harbour, where a single example of the species was discovered on 24 May 1985, have become overgrown and it is thought unlikely that it still occurs there. Camber sand dunes is now the last remaining stronghold for *D. angustatus* in Sussex. It was last found on 04 May 1989 at TQ949186 but has not been searched for since.

4. Current action

Wampool Estuary is an SSSI within the Upper Solway SPA, candidate SAC and Ramsar site. Rye Harbour and Camber are SSSI's.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain the present range of *Dyschirius angustatus* in Britain.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only. The requirements of this species should be considered in the delivery of the action plans for coastal sand dunes. **Sand dunes will remain a priority for further invertebrate survey in Rye Bay**.

Dyschirius obscurus (Gyllenhal, 1827) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

Dyschirius obscurus is a small (3.5 - 4.6 mm long) subterranean ground beetle that lives in the burrows of rove beetles of the genus *Bledius*. It is found in bare damp sand, often, but not exclusively, near the coast. In East Sussex it has been associated with *Bledius fergussoni*. It has an annual life cycle and, as far as is known, is spring breeding. It can probably disperse by flight.

2. Current status

Although there are old records for Scotland and Lough Neagh in Ireland, recent records for *D. obscurus* are all from isolated locations in the English vice counties of East and West Kent, East Suffolk East Sussex and East Norfolk. Aylesford sand-pit near Maidstone and Dungeness, in West and East Kent respectively, are well known strongholds. The Dungeness colony is still thriving but the status of the Aylsford population is uncertain, although probably still present.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992). Not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In Europe *D. obscurus* is recorded from all Fennoscandian countries but its distribution elsewhere in mainland Europe has not been researched.

In Rye Bay there are only two records, in May and August 1969, both from Castle Water, within Rye Harbour SSSI, by A. A. Allen & G. Shepherd and J. A. Parry respectively. It is thought that this population is now extinct.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

D. obscurus seem to be associated with *B. fergussoni*, which is a local rove beetle confined to unvegetated sandy shores, usually near the coast but occasionally further inland (as in a sand-pit at Godstone, Surrey in the 1970's). *B. fergussoni* is a very rare species in Sussex although a colony was present at Castle Water near Rye for a few years around 1970, when there was an actively worked gravel-pit with an associated area of sand dune-like habitat created from the washings. Although there is still a small area of open sand at Castle Water and a much more extensive dune system at Camber, neither appear to suit either *B. fergussoni* or *D. obscurus*.

4. Current action

Castle Water is a SWT reserve and within the Rye Harbour SSSI and LNR. Dungeness is an SSSI, an RSPB reserve and a candidate SAC.

5. Objective for the species

Although presumed extinct at Rye, sandy lake shores created for the conservation of *Omophron limbatum* may possibly attract *D. obscurus* from its Dungeness stronghold.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring of suitable sandy lake shores.

Bembidion octomaculatum (Goeze, 1777) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

Bembidion octomaculatum, formerly known as *B. sturmi* (Panzer, 1804), is a tiny (2.5 - 2.8 mm long) ground beetle with the elytra distinctly variegated with a pattern of orange markings. It occurs in wetland habitats at the margin of freshwater lakes and ponds. It is fully winged and spring-breeding. Most historical records are for the 19th century, when it was reported from several counties in south-east England.

2. Current status

After a period of absence from Britain (last recorded from Wicken Fen, Cambs in 1926) *B. octomaculatum* was rediscovered at Powdermill Reservoir near Brede in June 1992. It has since spread to Bewl Water on the E. Sussex / W. Kent border and a site in W. Norfolk (TL89).

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book app - Extinct.**

B. octomaculatum is widespread in continental Europe, but is almost at its northern limit in England, extending slightly further north only in the Baltic countries.

In Rye Bay *B. octomaculatum* is often abundant on the mud-flats at Powdermill Reservoir during late summer and autumn.

There are records from the sand dunes in the north of the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Probably a species of wet exposed mud or sand, *B. octomaculatum* may require wetland sites with fluctuating water levels. These conditions are consistently found at both Powdermill Reservoir and Bewl Water because they are used for water abstraction on a regular basis. It is possible that all 19th and 20th century populations were the result of migrations from continental Europe and the latest colonisation could die out again in a few years time.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir and Bewl Water are SNCI's.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain colonies in reservoirs containing suitable habitat.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only.

Pogonus luridipennis (Germar, 1822) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

A brightly coloured ground beetle (6 - 8.5 mm long) with head and pronotum green and elytra pale testaceous. It is a fully winged, spring-breeding species and lives in coastal habitats, particularly saltmarshes.

2. Current status

This has always been regarded as a rare species in Britain, although it has evidently declined during the 20th century, probably both due to the development of coastal habitats and pollution. Scattered colonies still occur in a few sites along the coast of southern and eastern England, roughly south-east of a line from the Humber estuary to the Bristol Channel. In Sussex there are records in the Victoria County History list of1905 from Shoreham and Bulverhythe near Hastings, a 1930's record from near Camber and two relatively recent records for Rye.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare.** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

On the continent *P. luridipennis* has a scattered distribution at both coastal and inland saline sites throughout central and southern Europe.

In Rye Bay *P. luridipennis* was found by J. R. le B. Tomlin at Jury's Gap in August 1933; by E. G. Philp at Rye Harbour beside a small gravel-pit (TQ934181) in the 1960's and by Dr A. M. Massee at Rye Harbour (TQ9218) on an unspecified date.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Possibly the lack of suitable breeding habitat within Rye Bay.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an SSSI, with a Sussex Wildlife Trust reserve covering Castle Water.

5. Objective for the species

None.

6. Proposed action

None.

Amara strenua (Zimmermann, 1832) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

A bronze coloured, 8 - 9.5 mm long oval shaped ground beetle living in coastal marshes and saltmarshes. Adults of *Amara* species are phytophagus and live on various plant seeds.

2. Current status

Scattered colonies occur around the coasts of southern England, roughly southeast of a line from the Wash to the Bristol Channel.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992), and **BAP list 2.** Not listed in the insect Red Data Book (Shirt, 1987).

In Europe *A. strenua* has a rather restricted distribution from Denmark southwards to Austria, where it is found on river banks.

In Rye Bay, the only Sussex record is from the River Rother near Wittersham where a single specimen was found by D. Hance on 31 Oct. 1998, in flood refuse washed into a field behind the river flood bank. This site (TQ861273) is just a few metres from the Sussex/Kent border.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

This is a difficult species to discover and many records, like this one from Sussex, are from flood debris after heavy rain.

4. Current action

This part of the River Rother currently has no designated status.

5. Objective for the species

Conserve the only known Sussex population.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only. The best chance of finding this species may be to search the first flood debris resulting from the first autumn storm, either whilst it is still in the water or as soon as it has been deposited onto dry land.

Harpalus parallelus (Dejean, 1829) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

A small (5.7 - 7.3 mm long) dark brown-coloured ground beetle. It is a spring-breeding species, probably winged, occurring on open ground, mainly on chalk soils. Most recent records are from coastal districts.

2. Current status

H. parallelus is a rare species, formerly distributed thinly over the south-eastern quarter of England, south of The Wash. The few recent (post-1970) records are from Northamptonshire, E. Kent E. Sussex, and the Isle of Wight.

In Sussex it is listed in the Victoria County History list of 1905 from Eastbourne. It was found at the foot of the cliffs at Beachy Head in September 1989 by P. J. Hodge.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** and **BAP list 2** but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In view of taxonomic confusion within *Harpalus (Ophonus)*, the European distribution of *H. parallelus* is uncertain, but probably extends southwards to Italy.

In Rye Bay there is a single record by J. A. Parry from Castle Water, on Rye Harbour LNR on 15 Sept. 1977. The species was present in considerable numbers.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Separation from closely related species, particularly *H. melleti*, requires considerable care and preferably authentically named reference material.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour LNR is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Conserve any colonies within the Rye Bay area.

6. Proposed action

Establish the current location of the breeding population.

Badister collaris (Motschulsky) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

A small (4 - 5 mm long) black ground beetle with a faint metallic reflection. Formerly known as *B. anomalus* (Perris, 1866) but prior to 1955 it was confused in Britain with the closely related *B. peltatus* (Panzer, 1797). Another similar species, *B. dilatatus* Chaudoir, 1837, was also confused with British '*B. peltatus*' prior to 1927. *B. collaris* is a wetland species, found at the margins of freshwater, especially where a rich growth of marginal vegetation occurs. It is macropterous and spring-breeding.

2. Current status

B. anomalus has an extremely restricted range in Britain, with records from E. Kent, E. Sussex and Dorset. Almost all recent (post-1970) records are from the Rye area.

In Sussex there is an old record from Pond Lye near Cuckfield, but all other sites are in the close proximity of Rye.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) and **BAP list 2.** Not listed in the insect Red Data Book (Shirt, 1987).

Abroad *B. collaris* occurs locally in north-west Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East. It has recently been discovered in the Republic of Ireland.

In Rye Bay the most recent records, all by P. J. Hodge, unless otherwise stated, are: Castle Water, Rye Harbour LNR (TQ931193), 27 May 1986; East Guldeford Level, (TQ956226), 17 June 1990; East Guldeford Level, (TQ939207), 03 July 1990; Brede Level, Winchelsea, (TQ892176) 24 May 1992; East Guldeford (TQ935214 & TQ930211), 09 July 1992; Powdermill Reservoir, (TQ793201), 03 Sept. 1993 and 13 Sept. 1972 (N. F. Heal).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

B. collaris may prefer sites with a fluctuating water level, high in winter but low in summer, allowing the formation of areas of exposed sand or mud covered by detritus in late summer.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI; East Guldeford Level is part of Walland Marsh SSSI; the Brede Level and Powdermill Reservoir are SNCI's.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a strong population within the Rye Bay wetlands.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring.

Panagaeus cruxmajor (Linnaeus 1758) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

A conspicuous red and black ground beetle (7.5 - 9 mm long) closely resembling another species, *P. bipustulatus* (Fabricius, 1775). Found at the margins of fresh water in marshes, fens and along river courses.

2. Current status

Formerly widely distributed though very local in southern Britain as far north as Yorkshire, but now apparently very rare and much declined. Only a few isolated colonies remain, in Carmarthenshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, E. Sussex and E. Kent.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992)**,** and **BAP list 1 with SAP.** It is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable.**

Abroad *P. cruxmajor* is occurs throughout central and southern Europe to the middle east and North Africa, but is known to be decreasing elsewhere in the north of its range.

In Rye Bay it is recorded from Hastings, Rye and Winchelsea in the Victoria County History List (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) and from the River Rother: one by H. F. Collett, 'crawling on his trowsers while fishing at Robertsbridge in 1883' (1884 Entomologist's Mon. Mag., 20: 190). Bennett also reported having found *P. cruxmajor* 'in small numbers at Winchelsea and Rye' (Bennett, 1910). More recently it has been found by D. Hance on the bank of the R. Rother at Salehurst (TQ7523): one in October 1998 and another in August 1999. There is another recent record by D. Hance from the Hexden Channel near Maytham Wharf, Wittersham in October 1998. Although this site is just in Kent it is still in the same river system.

There are records from the sand dunes in the north of the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

P. cruxmajor is an extremely difficult species to discover, even in places where it is known to occur and it probably lives in crevices in exposed vertical clay river banks. Although this may have resulted in a certain amount of under recording, this species is certainly very scarce, although the degree of threat is hard to estimate.

4. Current action

This part of the River Rother currently has no designated status.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain the population on the River Rother.

6. Proposed action

Monitor existing colonies and try to determine their extent and mobility.

Dromius vectensis (Rye, 1872) (Carabidae - a ground beetle)

1. Description

Dromius vectensis is a small (3.5 mm long) terrestrial ground beetle with conspicuous markings that lives on sparsely vegetated dry sandy or gravely soils close to the sea. It is brachypterous and probably spring-breeding.

2. Current status

D. vectensis is confined to a relatively small number of sites along the south coast of England from Kent to Cornwall.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *D. vectensis* has a limited range where it is apparently restricted to the north and west of France.

In Rye Bay *D. vectensis* was recorded by W. H. Bennett from the cliffs at Fairlight on 27/02/1887 and by H. Dollman in the same locality in 1908 (Bennett, 1910). Bennett also found three specimens at Rye in 1907 (*Hastings and East Sussex Naturalist,* Vol. 1 No. 3: 126).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The presence of undeveloped coastal habitat, including cliffs and shingle beach. Dungeness, a stronghold for *D. vectensis,* is an SSSI, an RSPB reserve and a candidate SAC.

4. Current action

Most of the shingle beach habitat at Rye Harbour is an SSSI and a LNR. The cliffs at Fairlight are part of the Hastings cliffs to Pett beach SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Protect all undeveloped coastal habitat in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Relocate *D. vectensis* in Rye Bay and monitor the population.

Haliplus variegatus (Sturm, 1834) (Haliplidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Haliplus variegatus is a small (2.5 - 3.5 mm long) pale brownish coloured water beetle with a relatively distinct pattern of black marks on the elytra. It is mainly confined to areas of ancient wetland.

2. Current status

H. variegatus has a scattered distribution in England as far north of Yorkshire, but has shown a sharp decline during the 20th century.

There are several localities in Sussex where *H. variegatus* was formerly widespread but now appears to have died out. The Sussex VCH list (1905) states 'Winchelsea, rare; Lewes'. There are records for the first half of the 20th century from Ditchling and Norman's bay. On 08/04/1998 a solitary male was netted from a ditch at Lewes.

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare.**

In mainland Europe *H. variegatus* is widespread and extends northwards to Scandinavia, where it recorded from most countries in that region.

In Rye Bay, apart from ancient records for Pett and Winchelsea, *H. variegatus* was found in a drain between the River Brede and Camber Castle in 1950 and by G. N. Foster behind the Camber Sandhills in 1966, close to where it had previously occurred in 1923. More recently it has been found by P. J. Hodge at Rye Harbour SSSI (TQ922195) on 12/02/1977; in a pond on Camber sand dunes (TQ954187) on 12/02/1977; and in a spring-fed pond in the Tillinbgham valley (TQ902211) on 15/11/1999.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

H. variegatus is mainly found in ditches with a rich and diverse vegetation structure and regular clearing or weed cutting may be required at some sites in order to maintain healthy breeding populations.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI and Camber sand dunes is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain the Rye Bay area as a stronghold for *H. variegatus*.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of ponds and ditches.

Haliplus varius (Nicolai, 1822) (Haliplidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

A small (2.5 - 3.0 mm long) pale coloured water beetle with a pattern of black markings. It resembles the closely related *H. obliquus* (Fabricius, 1787) but nevertheless it can be reliably identified in the field. It was first discovered in Britain in 1981.

2. Current status

Records are confined to two localities in East Sussex. The first British specimens were found on 27th July 1981 by Eric Phillips, in a pond at Brightling Park and a report on the discovery was subsequently published by John Parry, both in the Balfour-Browne Club Newsletter and the Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. Although the beetle appears to have died out in its original site, it was found at Powdermill Reservoir near Brede by Miss E. K. Goldie-Smith, although it is not known precisely where or under what circumstances the discovery was made. However, on 17/20 September 1992 a number of *H. varius* were found in a small pool at the reservoir margin edge near the western extremity of the reservoir (at approximately TQ793201), when low late summer water levels had created extensive areas of mud-flats. The beetle has also been swept off *Polygonum amphibium* growing on the mud flats and it is quite likely that these were freshly emerged individuals that had emerged from pupal cells in the muddy reservoir margins.

In Britain *L. varius* is currently classified as **Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is designated **Red Data Book 3* - Rare but too recently discovered to be certain of placing.**

H. varius is widely distributed in continental Europe, reaching its northern limit in southern Finland, but not occurring in Denmark, Norway or Sweden.

In Rye Bay *H. varius* occurs at the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

This is a poorly understood species in Britain. It is most probably a recent colonist that is struggling to survive on the edge of its natural geographical range. The water levels at Powdermill Reservoir fluctuate dramatically but it is not understood how this affects the population of *H. varius*.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain the colony at Powdermill Reservoirs.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only.

Laccophilus poecilus (Klug, 1834) (Dytiscidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Laccophilus poecilus is a small (3 mm long) water beetle with a pattern of pale elytral markings, previously known at under three different names: *L. variegatus* (Germar, 1817), *L. obsoletus* Westhoff, 1881 and *L. ponticus* Sharp, 1882.

The 1999 BAP states: 'In Britain it occupies lowland fen and grazing marsh, near the coast but not in brackish water. Typically, it is associated with richly vegetated margins of ditches and lakes, often with dense Ivy-leaved Duckweed and aquatic liverwort, but also in dense wet litter in beds of reeds and sedges. There is evidence of flight ability from south-west France.'

As a result of recent studies on the Lewes Brooks SSSI the following may be added: 'It appears to prefer ditches with expanses of open water, especially where *Glyceria fluitans* grows along the margins. *L. poecilus* is a good swimmer. Adults emerge in July and probably survive until the following March.

2. Current status

In Britain there are recent published records of *L. poecilus* for East Sussex (Pevensey Level in 1972 and Lewes Brooks SSSI in the 1990's and still present), and older records for South Hampshire, West Sussex, East Kent (Canterbury in 1958) and South-west Yorkshire (Thorne Moor in 1954). This species now appears to be confined to one ditch on the Lewes Brooks SSSI in East Sussex.

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable** and **Revised BAP list 2 with SAP.**

In continental Europe *L. poecilus* is widely distributed, but is most frequent around the Mediterranean. It ranges north to southern Norway and Sweden.

In Rye Bay *L. poecilus* was recorded by the Rev C. E. Tottenham in 1921 from Pett. Foster (1972) assigned this record to grid square TQ81. The species is now thought to be extinct in this part of East Sussex.

The species has not been recorded from the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The deterioration of water quality and lowering of the water table are likely factors in the species decline.

4. Current action

Lewes Brooks and Pett Level are SSSIs. Pevensey Levels are an SSSI, an NNR and a proposed Ramsar site.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *L. poecilus* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey suitable ditches on the Rye Bay levels.

Bidessus unistriatus (Schrank, 1781) (Dytiscidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

A tiny (2 mm long) dark brown coloured water beetle. It is confined to lowland, stagnant water bodies and slow drains. Typical habitats include the extreme edge of sparsely vegetated pools of moderate depth, such as the fluctuating meres of the Brecks, and old drainage ditches full of reed litter. It has not been found in brackish water despite its occasional association with coastal areas. There is evidence of flight ability in south-west France.

2. Current status

Formerly found in several counties in England, south-east of a line from the Bristol Channel to The Wash, but now apparently confined to a few isolated sites in East Anglia. There are recent records for East Norfolk (from a broadland drain at Catfield Fen), and West Norfolk (from fluctuating meres in the MoD Stanford Training Area). There is also an unconfirmed record for the Pevensey Levels, East Sussex.

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** and **Revised BAP list 2 with SAP.**

In continental Europe *B. unistriatus* is widespread but rare at the northern and southern extremes. It extends north to Scandinavia, where it recorded from all countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *B. unistriatus* was recorded from Camber in the Victoria County History list (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905), W. H. Bennett being responsible for this discovery. Foster (1972) gave a detailed account of the history of the species in East Sussex as follows: 'This rare species used to be found in a large pond (TQ973184) behind the Camber sandhills. Beare (1900) reported Bennett's discovery, and the pond provided many collectors with specimens up until 1947, when J. Balfour-Browne reported it as common. All that remained in 1969 was a small detritus pond, close to the Silversands Caravan Park; I understand that it now been filled in.'

There are records from the sand dunes in the north of the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The degradation and drainage of ancient wetlands are likely factors in the decline of this species.

4. Current action

Catfield Fen, Norfolk is a National Nature Reserve. MoD Stanford Training Area is an SSSI and a candidate SAC.

5. Objective for the species

Conserve all known colonies.

6. Proposed action

Survey ditches in the Camber district.

Graptodytes bilineatus (Sturm, 1835) (Dytiscidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Graptodytes bilineatus is a small (2.3 - 2.7 mm long) black-coloured water beetle with a feint longitudinal orange stripe on each elytron. In the 19th century it may occasionally have been confused with *G. granularis* (Linaeus, 1767) but in 1903 A. J. Chitty published a note on *G. bilineatus*, describing the differences between the two species (*Entomologist's Mon. Mag*., **39**: 143-4). It is associated with mildly brackish stagnant ponds and ditches close to the coast.

2. Current status

The first British specimens of *G. bilineatus* were found by A. J. Chitty in March 1891 behind the sandhills between Deal and Sandwich, Kent. Since then several counties have been added to the known distribution including Somerset, Dorset, East Sussex, Kent, Essex and South-east Yorkshire. It still occurs in several coastal wetland sites but there are no recent records for Somerset where it was first found at intervals between 1915 and 1941.

In Britain *G. bilineatus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *G. bilineatus* occurs as far north as southern Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *G. bilineatus* has been recorded from many places. E. C. Bedwell found it at Cliff End, Pett in 1907; Rev C. E. Tottenham at Camber in 1923; Prof W. Balfour-Browne at Camber in 1937; Prof G. N. Foster at Camber in 1965, 1966 & 1968; R. Clarke on saltings behind the River Rother in 1968, A. P. Foster on Walland Marsh; E. J. Phillips north of Camber in 1987 and P. J. Hodge at East Guldeford Level in 1990 (where Dr R. G. Booth found it again in 1993), Rye Level in 1992, and on the Tillingham Level in 1999.

There are records from the sand dunes in the north of the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuity of coastal grazing marshes with a high water table.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI and East Guldeford Level is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain the currently healthy population throughout the coastal portions of the Rye Bay area.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring.

Graphoderus cinereus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Dytiscidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Graphoderus cinereus is a large (13 - 16 mm) water beetle that is one of three closely related British species (two of which are very rare). It is a powerful swimmer and possibly for this reason it is seldom captured without the aid of baited traps. Some breeding sites are ancient ponds, others are coastal grazing levels.

2. Current status

G. cinereus is recorded from a few widely scattered sites in southern England, the most well-known being the lake at Moccas Park, Herefordshire; Black Pond on Esher Common, Surrey and Pevensey Level and Pett Level, East Sussex. It has recently been recorded from only Surrey, Dorset and Herefordshire.

In Britain *G. cinereus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *G. cinereus* occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all countries except Norway.

In Rye Bay *G. cinereus* is recorded from a single specimen found in the oesophagus of a Mallard shot down on Pett Level in 1960 (Foster, 1972).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuity of substantial areas of high quality wetland with a constantly high water table.

4. Current action

Moccas Park is a National Nature Reserve and Pett Level is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

To rediscover the species within the Rye Bay area.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring at Pett Level.

Acilius canaliculatus (Nicolai, 1822) (Dytiscidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

A large (14 - 16 mm) long, relatively rotund and depressed, water beetle which exhibit dramatic sexual dimorphism. It favours peaty water in fens or bogs and is usually found in small shaded pools such as those left by a fallen tree. Another closely related species, *A. sulcatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), is relatively common and is often found in company with *A. canaliculatus*.

2. Current status

A. canaliculatus is widely distributed in Britain but, with the exception of a few 19th century records, it is found predominantly in northern districts. There are centres of population in the Scottish highlands, in the borders region and at Thorne Moors, Yorkshire. During the 1980's was discovered appeared unexpectedly in south-east England and it is now apparently established in the Ham Street area of Kent and in the Rye district of East Sussex.

In Britain *A. canaliculatus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *A. canaliculatus* is probably widespread and occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *A. canaliculatus* is most probably a recent colonist. It was first discovered by B. Banks on 01 May 1987 in a woodland pool near Powdermill Reservoir (TQ797194), then a solitary male was found by P. J. Hodge on 27 Oct. 1993 in a spring-fed pond near Guestling Thorn (TQ843167), finally, D. Hance found it around 1994 at Peasmarsh (TQ82).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuity of suitable ponds for breeding.

4. Current action

Thorne Moor is a National Nature Reserve and Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain and encourage expansion of the current populations.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring at the three known sites in Rye Bay.

Dytiscus dimidiatus (Bergstraesser, 1778) (Dytiscidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Dytiscus dimidiatus is a very large (32 - 38 mm long) diving beetle with distinctive characters that allows it to be readily identified in the field. It is also conspicuously sexually dimorphic. It is found in richly vegetated ditches on grazing marshes or fens.

2. Current status

D. dimidiatus is confined to a few areas of ancient wetland in including the Somerset Levels, Wicken and Wood Walton Fens, Cambridgeshire, the Norfolk Broads, the Romney Marshes, Kent and Rye Bay, East Sussex.

In Britain *D. dimidiatus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *D. dimidiatus* occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all countries except Norway.

In Rye Bay *D. dimidiatus* has been found on several occasion, the earliest record being by E. S. Brown in 1950 for a single female found in a gravel pool on North Point Beach, then Prof G. N. Foster found nine specimens in 1966 in a short stretch of dyke on the Rother Levels near Newenden and P. J. Hodge netted a male on 17 Aug. 1996 at Lower Snailham Farm (TQ850174) and P. Philpot found one on 30 Mar. 1998 near Camber Castle (TQ922170). J. A. Parry also found a specimen near Rye, either in the 1960's or 1970's. Foster (1972) suggests that the lack of old records indicates that the species is a recent colonist in East Sussex.

There are records from Hable d'Ault in the south of the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuity of suitable areas of wetland.

4. Current action

Wicken and Wood Walton Fens are National Nature Reserves, Rye Harbour is an SSSI and LNR and the Brede Level is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain and encourage expansion of the current populations.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring.

Gyrinus distinctus (Aubé, 1838)
(Gyrinidae - a whirlygig beetle)

1. Description

Gyrinus distinctus (formerly known as *G. colymbus* Erichson, 1837) is a typical whirlygig beetle (5 - 7 mm long), most easily distinguished from related species by dissection. It frequents the margins of open water in ponds, lakes and gravel pits, often amongst reeds.

2. Current status

G. distinctus is a very rare species with an extremely scattered distribution in Britain.

In Britain *G. distinctus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *G. distinctus* is likely to be widely distributed and extends as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all countries except Latvia in the Fennoscandian region.

In Rye Bay *G. distinctus* was recorded by W. W. Esam from the saltings near Rye in January 1896 and from Winchelsea in July 1896 but according to Foster (1972) the specimens cannot be traced. There is only one other East Sussex record, from Barcombe (TQ4314) by Saunders in October 1924.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

The Rye Bay records are too vague for the accurate location of sites.

5. Objective for the species

None at present.

6. Proposed action

None.

Gyrinus suffriani Scriba, 1855
(Gyrinidae - a whirlygig beetle)

1. Description

Gyrinus suffriani is a small (4 - 6.2 mm long) whirlygig beetle that is relatively easy to distinguish from related species on external characters. It usually frequents flooded reed-beds containing some open water. It generally occurs only in small numbers.

2. Current status

G. suffriani is a rare species in Britain and is mainly confined to East Anglia and south-east England, with an isolated record from North Wales. The most recent records are for Anglesey, Wicken Fen, Cambs and a few wetland sites in East Kent and East Sussex.

In Britain *G. suffriani* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *G. suffriani* is likely to be widely distributed and extends as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark in the Fennoscandian region.

In Rye Bay *G. suffriani* was first recorded by W. W. Esam in July 1896 from Winchelsea. There are several recent records, mainly from the Rye Harbour area, dating from 1986 to 1994.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuity of suitable flooded reed-bed habitat.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain and encourage expansion of the current populations.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring.

Hydrochus elongatus (Schaller, 1783) (Hydrophilidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

A small (3.3 - 4.7 mm long) shining black, heavily sculptured water beetle, formerly confused in Britain with *H. ignicollis* Mots., 1860. Found in several secondary wetland habitats in the Midlands, suggesting it is less dependant upon ancient wetlands than *H. ignicollis*.

2. Current status

Due to confusion with *H. ignicollis*, pre-1977 records without voucher specimens are now invalid. Recent (1970 onwards) records for *H. elongatus* are confined to the southern half of Britain. According to a provisional distribution map published in 1987 there are scattered colonies through the midland and southern counties of England, but unlike H. ignicollis there are no recent records for the fens and broads of East Anglia.

In Britain *H. elongatus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *H. elongatus* is widely distributed and extends north to Scandinavia where however it has only been recorded from Denmark and Sweden.

The validity of the Rye Bay records for *H. elongatus* may require confirmation. Voucher specimens for the Camber record by Balfour-Browne on 12 June 1947 and for the Camber Marshes record by J. R. le B. Tomlin in 1939 may not have been checked because Foster's 1987 distribution map for *H. elongatus* shows a blank for Grid Square TQ91.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

None, due to the absence of a confirmed record for *H. elongatus* from Rye Bay.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *H. elongatus* is really present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of grazing marsh ditches.

Hydrochus ignicollis (Motschulsky, 1860) (Hydrophilidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

A small (3.6 - 4 mm long) shining black, heavily sculptured water beetle, formerly confused in Britain with *H. elongatus* (Schaller, 1783). Found in ancient wetlands, especially coastal grazing marshes in southern Britain.

2. Current status

Due to confusion with *H. elongatus*, pre-1977 records without voucher specimens are now invalid. Recent (1970 onwards) records for *H. ignicollis* are confined to the southern half of Britain. According to a provisional distribution map published in 1987 it occurs in Anglesey, the Somerset Levels, East Anglia and the grazing levels of East Sussex and the Romney Marsh area of Kent.

In Britain *H. ignicollis* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *H. ignicollis* is widespread and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from all countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *H. ignicollis* has been recorded from East Guldeford Level (Sept. 1986 & June 1990) and Powdermill Reservoir (Sept. 1992).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

East Guldeford and Pett levels are SSSI's. Rye Harbour is an LNR and SSSI. Brede Level is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a healthy population within the grazing marshes of Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of grazing marsh ditches.

Hydrophilus piceus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hydrophilidae - Great Silver Water Beetle)

1. Description

Hydrophilus piceus is a very large (38 - 48 mm long) black water beetle (generally considered to be Britain's largest beetle by weight). Found in ancient wetlands, especially coastal grazing marshes in southern Britain.

2. Current status

Recent (1970 onwards) records for *H. piceus* are confined to Britain south-east of a line from the Gwent Levels to the Norfolk Broads. According to a provisional distribution map published in 1987 the main centres of population are currently the Gwent and Somerset Levels, the Norfolk Broads, the Thames marshes (both the Kent and Essex sides), and the south coast from the Romney Marshes in Kent westwards to the Lewes Levels in East Sussex. Within these areas *H. piceus* is not uncommon. There is also a recent record for Amberley Wild brooks, West Sussex.

In Britain *H. piceus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987) and is also a published **BAP List 3** species.

In continental Europe *H. piceus* is widespread and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from most countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *H. piceus* is widespread and not uncommon on all the grazing levels.

There are records from throughout the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

East Guldeford and Pett levels are SSSI's. Rye Harbour is an LNR and SSSI. Brede Level is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a healthy population within the grazing marshes of Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of grazing marsh ditches.

Berosus spinosus (von Steven, 1808) (Hydrophilidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

A small (4.5 - 5.5 mm long) pale yellow (greenish in life) water beetle with a pair of spines at the apex of the elytra. It is confined to saline pools near the coast and is probably both a mobile and opportunistic species, occurring at irregular intervals.

2. Current status

In Britain *B. spinosus* is restricted to the coasts of southeast England from Suffolk to Dorset, but recently (1970 onwards) recorded from only the Thames marshes (mainly the Essex side) and East Sussex (Cuckmere Haven). (The Sussex Victoria County History List of 1905 gives Bopeep, Rye, Brighton, Eastbourne and Seaford as localities. There are 1950's to 1960's records for the Newhaven, Seaford, Cuckmere, Rye and Camber districts).

In Britain *B. spinosus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *B. spinosus* is widely distributed and extends as far north as Scandinavia where it has been recorded from most countries.

In Rye Bay there are a number of records for *B. spinosus*, in the Rye/ Camber district, the most recent being from Rye Harbour SSSI in 1969 by Prof G. N. Foster. The Rev. C. E. Tottenham recorded it from Pett Level in 1921 and Beare found it at Winchelsea (date uncertain).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Coastal developments.

4. Current action

Pett level is an SSSI's and Rye Harbour is an LNR and SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the continued presence of *B. spinosus* in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of saltmarsh pools and saline creeks.

Hypocaccus metallicus (Herbs, 1792) (Histeridae - a carrion beetle)

1. Description

Hypocaccus metallicus is a small (2.5 - 3.2 mm long) rotund shining dark blue-green carrion beetle, associated with dung or carrion on coastal sandhills, although adults are most frequently found crawling on bare sand, especially in dune slacks.

2. Current status

H. metallicus is restricted in Britain to a few favoured sand dune areas on the coasts of eastern and southern England between Lincs to Dorset. There are recent (1970 onwards) records from West Norfolk, East Kent (Deal and Sandwich) and East Sussex (Camber and Rye).

In Britain *H. metallicus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable**.

In Europe *H. metallicus* is widely distributed and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from all countries except Finland and the Fennoscandian part of Russia.

In Rye Bay *H. metallicus* has been recorded on numerous occasions from Camber sandhills and there are also a few records from the sandy area at Rye Harbour near Castle Water.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Large areas of bare sand may be required to support a viable colony of *H. metallicus*.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI. Camber sand dunes is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Conserve the colony of *H. metallicus* at Camber sand dunes. This is thought to be of national significance.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only. The requirements of this species should be considered in the delivery of the action plans for coastal sand dunes. **Sand dunes will remain a priority for further invertebrate survey in Rye Bay**.

Ochthebius aeneus (Stephens, 1835) (Hydraenidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Ochthebius aeneus is a tiny (2 - 2.3 mm long) shining brassy coloured water beetle. The habitat preferences for this species are uncertain.

2. Current status

British records for *O. aeneus* date back to the mid-19th century when it was discovered in ponds on Putney Heath, Surrey. It was subsequently found at Wandsworth, Surrey; Cowley near West Drayton and Hanwell, Middlesex; Horsell, Surrey; Birdbrook, Essex; Chark, Hampshire and an unspecified locality in the Isle of Wight. There are only a few 20th century records: Sparsey Bridge on the River Cherwell, Oxon in 1910, Candleston, Glamorgan, sometime before 1913 and Winchelsea, East Sussex in 1913.

In Britain *O. aeneus* is classified as **Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 1+ - Endangered**.

In continental Europe *O. aeneus* is a southern species, found in the south of France and the Iberian peninsula.

In Rye Bay *O. aeneus* was found in dykes at Winchelsea by E. A. Butler in 1913. (Foster (1972) states in his account of the aquatic Coleoptera of East Sussex: 'There is a single specimen of *O. aeneus* in Bedwell's collection. It bears the label "The Salts, St. Leonards. 22.3.13", but not in Bedwell's handwriting. J. Balfour-Browne has confirmed my identification. Bloomfield (1914) recorded *O. aeneus* from dykes at Winchelsea. These appear to be the last records of this species in Britain, and both have been overlooked until now.') Prof Foster has recently suggested that perhaps these two records are really the same and "The Salts, St. Leonards" in fact refers to "St. Leonard's fleet, Winchelsea".

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

O. aeneus is presumed extinct in Britain..

4. Current action

Assuming Butler's record was on the Pett Level side of Winchelsea, the site is within an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

None.

6. Proposed action

None.

Ochthebius exaratus (Mulsant, 1844) (Hydraenidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Ochthebius exaratus is a minute (1 mm long) water beetle that breeds mainly in ditches on coastal grazing levels.

2. Current status

O. exaratus has a limited distribution in Britain being confined to south-east England from Essex to Hampshire, seldom straying very far from the sea.

In Britain *O. exaratus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *O. exaratus* occurs mainly in the south.

The Sussex Victoria County History List (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) states for *O. exaratus*: 'Rye, Camber, Lewes & Brighton' It is listed by Bennett (1910) in 'The Coleoptera of the Hastings District' as 'Not common; ditches near Rye'. Many years later it was found again in Rye Bay at Rye Harbour by Dr A. M. Massee (probably before 1970), but there are evidently no recent records. (There are recent (1990's) records from the Lewes, Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels in East Sussex).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *O. exaratus* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of grazing marsh ditches.

Ochthebius pusillus Stephens, 1835 (Hydraenidae - a water beetle)

1. Description

Ochthebius pusillus is a minute (1.5 - 1.7 mm long) water beetle that breeds mainly in clay bottomed ponds with little or no aquatic vegetation. It is easily confused with the brackish water species *O. viridis* Peyron, 1858 and coastal records that are not supported by a voucher specimen should be treated with suspicion.

2. Current status

O. pusillus is recorded from several counties in the southern half of England.

In Britain *O. pusillus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *O. pusillus* is probably widespread but it does not extend as far north as Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *O. pusillus* there are several recent (from 1970 onwards) records. P. J. Hodge found a specimen in a ditch by the River Rother just south of Newenden Bridge on 8 Oct. 1978 and at Rye Harbour it has been found by three different entomologists. (There are several other recent records for *O. pusillus* in East Sussex, mainly from newly constructed clay-bottomed ponds).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish the current status of *O. pusillus* in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular survey of suitable aquatic habitats.

Smicrus filicornis (Fairmaire & Laboulebene, 1855) (Ptiliidae - a featherwing beetle)

1. Description

Smicrus filicornis is a minute (less than 1 mm long) beetle which has been recorded from a variety of habitats. It probably lives in decaying vegetable matter or animal dung.

2. Current status

S. filicornis has been recorded from eleven English vice counties (three in the period from 1970 onwards), the northernmost being Leicestershire. **Because Ptiliidae are rarely studied or recorded it is likely that this species is under recorded**.

In Britain *S. filicornis* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

S. filicornis is likely to be widespread in continental Europe and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the Fennoscandian part of Russia.

In Rye Bay the only record for *S. filicornis* is by Dr R. G. Booth on 13 June 1992, at the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir (TQ7920).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Most probably under recording.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Improve knowledge of the distribution of *S. filicornis*.

6. Proposed action

Occasional monitoring only.

Sogda suturalis (Zetterstedt, 1828) (Leiodidae - a round fungus beetle)

1. Description

Sogda suturalis (formerly known as *Trichohydnobius suturalis*, Zetterstedt, 1828, *Hydnobius perrisii* Faimaire, 1855 and *Anisotoma suturalis*) is a small (2.6 - 4 mm long) somewhat rotund reddish coloured beetle. It is associated with sandy soils near the coast.

2. Current status

S. suturalis is a very rare species in Britain. The bulk of museum specimens originate from J. Gardner and are from 'Hartlepool' on various dates from before 1889 to 1912. The few recent records are as follows: Fifeshire, Tentsmuir Point, one on 23 Nov. 1966 by D. K. Kevan; Fifeshire, Earlshall Bird sanctuary, southern end of Tentsmuir Forest, 'in large numbers' on 10 - 17 Nov. 1981 by R. M. Lyszkowski; East Sussex (see below); Durham, Seaton Sands, one by D. Horsfield in October 1978 and 8 specimens taken evening sweeping on 11 Oct. 1995 in the same locality by J. Cooter and C. Johnson.

In Britain *S. suturalis* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *S. suturalis* is likely to have a restricted distribution but occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from most countries in Fennoscandia.

In Rye Bay *S. suturalis* is recorded on the strength of a single specimen swept off reeds by R. A. Jones at Castle Water (TQ931193) on 02 Oct. 1977. This is still the only Sussex record.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish location of a breeding colony, if present.

6. Proposed action

Occasional monitoring.

Omalium rugulipenne (Rye, 1864) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

A small (4 - 5 mm long) exclusively maritime rove beetle that is found under seaweed on sandy coasts.

2. Current status

O. rugulipenne is widely recorded, but only very locally, around the coasts of Britain, but evidently the only recent (post-1970) records are from Somerset. According to (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) there are no confirmed records for this species in southeast England, although Rye considered his type specimen to be from West Kent. Therefore, if Bennett's specimens still exist, their identity ought to be checked.

In Britain *O. rugulipenne* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

O. rugulipenne is likely to have a restricted and probably coastal distribution in continental Europe. In Scandinavia it is only recorded from Denmark.

In Rye Bay *O. rugulipenne* was by W. H. Bennett before 1927 at Camber.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The environmentally damaging practice by Rother district Council of removing seaweed from the seashore at Camber sand dunes is likely to be responsible for the loss of this species, if indeed Bennett's determination was correct.

4. Current action

Camber sand dunes is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Create suitable breeding conditions by allowing a natural strand line to form along the seashore at Camber.

6. Proposed action

Establish a conservation strategy at Camber sand dunes that aims to protect at least some areas of the seashore from the needless collection of seaweed along the strand line.

Planeustomus palpalis (Erichson, 1839) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Planeustomus palpalis is a tiny (2 - 2.5 mm long) brown coloured narrow linear rove beetle. It occurs in burrows in wet sand, mud or fine gravel at the margins of fresh water. It is sometimes found in moss, marsh litter or by sweeping. It probably feeds on decaying vegetable matter and/or algae.

2. Current status

In Britain *P. palpalis* is currently classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) its designated status is **Red Data Book 3 - Rare.**

In mainland Europe *S. laevigatus* is widely distributed, but in Scandinavia is only recorded from Sweden and Denmark.

In Rye Bay *P. palpalis* was found in September 1992 by Dr R. G. Booth, N. F. Heal, P. J. Hodge and Prof J. A. Owen in moss and by sweeping vegetation growing on the mud flats at the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir (TQ793201).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The condition of the lakeside habitat at Powdermill Reservoir.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Conservation of the colony at Powdermill Reservoir.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring.

Bledius diota (Schiödte, 1866) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Bledius diota is a small (4.3 - 4.8 mm long) rove beetle, black with yellowish-coloured elytra. Both larvae and adults of this coastal species live in burrows excavated in damp sand. Probably a very mobile, opportunistic species.

2. Current status

B. diota has been recorded from scattered localities around the coasts of eastern Britain from Lincolnshire southwards and also from Berrow in Somerset. There are recent (1970 onwards) records from five vice counties.

In Britain *B. diota* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is listed as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

B. diota is widely distributed in continental Europe, extending as far north as Fennoscandia, where it has been recorded from Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Sweden.

In Rye Bay *B. diota* was discovered at Rye by H. Dinnage in the mid 20th century. A single specimen was found in a sandy area by the River Rother at Rye Harbour on 1 July 1977. (Several were attracted to MV light at Ringmer in 1975).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Coastal developments.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain conditions likely to attract this mobile species.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of habitats where expanses of damp unvegetated sand is present.

Bledius occidentalis (Bondroit, 1907) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Bledius occidentalis is a small (3.5 - 4 mm long) rove beetle with reddish elytra. Formerly known as *B. crassicollis* Boisd. & Lac., 1835, this is now a separate species and although it is also recorded from Britain it is much the rarer of the two. Both larvae and adults live in burrows excavated in damp clay. Probably a very mobile opportunistic species.

2. Current status

B. occidentalis is recorded from six English counties in Britain, the most northerly being Yorkshire. There are recent records (1970 onwards) for East Sussex, East Kent and South-west Yorkshire. (The true *B. crassicollis* is recorded from East Kent before 1970 and the Isle of Wight in the period from 1970 onwards).

In Britain *B. occidentalis* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

The distribution of *B. occidentalis* in continental Europe is uncertain but its range includes parts of Scandinavia where it has been recorded from Denmark and Sweden.

In Rye Bay *B. occidentalis* (under the name *B. crassicollis*) is recorded in the Sussex Victoria County History list (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) from Rye and Camber. Bennett (1912) describes how a colony at Camber was 'cleaned out by a greedy collector' but adds that it is found in other parts of the Rye and Camber marshes (e. g., six specimens on a pond bank in Aug. 1909). More recently there are several records for Camber sand dunes (the latest being on 26 May 1977 by P. J. Hodge) where it used to occur in the vertical clay banks of the old tidal creeks near a pond. This colony may have died out when the golf course was extended (date?). There are two records for Rye Harbour, by P. J. Hodge on 27 May 1986 and by Prof J. A. Owen on 6 Sept. 1986. Finally, a specimen was washed out of a vertical clay ditch bank on East Guldeford Level on 26 June 1990 by P. J. Hodge.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Reprofiling of vertical ditch banks is likely to reduce the breeding opportunities for this species.

4. Current action

East Guldeford Level and Camber sand dunes are both SSSI's.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a viable population of *B. occidentalis* at Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of vertical clay dyke banks.

Stenus longitarsis (Thomson, C. G., 1857) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Stenus longitarsis is a small (4 - 4.5 mm long) black rove beetle that lives in wetland habitats.

2. Current status

S. longitarsis is a rare species with no British records for the period 1970 onwards. It is known from only five English vice counties: East Sussex, Surrey, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and East Norfolk.

In Britain *S. longitarsis* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book I - Indeterminate** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

S. longitarsis is probably widespread in continental Europe and its range extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from most Fennoscandian countries.

Rye Bay records for *S. longitarsis* are as follows. In the Sussex Victoria County History list (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) it is listed in from Winchelsea only. However, Bennett (1912) gives 'Pett and Rye' in his list of 'The Coleoptera of the Hastings District', although the dates of the records are not specified. Finally, Dr A. M. Massee found *S. longitarsis* at Rye Harbour, but the date of this record is not known either.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

Pett Level is an SSSI and Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Relocate *S. longitarsis* in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey suitable habitats.

Lathrobium fennicum (Renkonen, 1938) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Lathrobium fennicum is a medium-sized (6.5 - 7.5 mm long) rove beetle, extremely closely resembling *L. quadratum* (Paykull, 1789), from which it is most easily separated by the dissection of males. It is associated with wetland habitats, especially reed-beds at the margin of fresh water lakes.

2. Current status

L. fennicum was added to the British list of recorded Coleoptera on the strength of a male and female discovered by C. MacKechnie-Jarvis on 06 April 1967 at the margin of the Great Pond, Tresco, Scilly Isles. In 1992 several examples were found at Rye Harbour; East Sussex; then in 1993 it was discovered at Pordwrmill Reservoir, also in East Sussex.

In Britain *L. fennicum* is currently classified as **provisionally Red Data Book I - Indeterminate** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is designated **Red Data Book 3 - Rare.**

L. fennicum is widely distributed in continental Europe and extends north to Scandinavia where it is recorded from Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Estonia.

In Rye Bay there are two sites for *L. fennicum*. It was discovered at Castle Water, Rye Harbour (TQ931193) by P. J. Hodge on 12 April 1992, where it was recorded again on 03 May 1992. Dr R. G. Booth recorded 5 males and 2 females in the same place on 24 April 1993 and he recorded it again on 01 May 1994. On 24 April 1993 M. J. Collier found a male at the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir (TQ793201).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

A low water table is the most likely factor to cause damage to the habitat. It is remotely possible that confusion with *L. quadratum* may have resulted in the under recording of *L. fennicum* in Britain.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain the reed-bed habitat in its present state at Castle Water.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring at Castle Water.

Lathrobium pallidum (von Nordmann, 1837) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Lathrobium pallidum is a small (4.5 - 5 mm long) brownish rove beetle. It is associated with wetland habitats such as riversides and marshes and it is possibly subterranean in habit.

2. Current status

L. pallidum is widely distributed but very local and confined to England, with very few records for the periods from 1970 onwards.

In Britain *L. pallidum* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is listed as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

In continental Europe *L. pallidum* is widespread and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from Denmark, Estonia, Norway and Sweden.

In Rye Bay the only record for *L. pallidum* is by J. A. Parry who found it in flood refuse at Maytham Wharf near Wittersham in the 1980's. (This record is thought to be from the Kent side of the county boundary).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Change of land use, especially agricultural improvement such as drainage and straightening or deepening of river courses.

4. Current action

None.

5. Objective for the species

Locate *L. pallidum* in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Examine wetland flood refuse after heavy rainfall, particularly if after the first storm of the autumn.

Medon fusculus (Mannerheim, 1830) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

A small (4 - 4.5 mm long) pale reddish-coloured rove beetle that has been found in a variety of terrestrial habitats including damp straw, vegetable litter, dead leaves, moss growing on vegetated shingle and in moles' nests.

2. Current status

There are old records of *M. fusculus* from several English counties as far north as Durham but according to Hyman and Parsons (1994) the only recent (post-1970) record is from Worcestershire. In 1999 it was found at Rye Harbour, East Sussex.

In Britain *M. fusculus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book I - Indeterminate** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *M. fusculus* is likely to have a restricted distribution but occurs as far north as Fennoscandia, where it is recorded from Norway, Sweden and Lithuania.

In Rye Bay *M. fusculus* was found by D. Hance in March 1999 by sieving moss growing on vegetated shingle on a north-facing bank sloping down to a small flooded gravel-pit at Rye Harbour (TQ934180).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Conservation of the shingle beach habitat at Rye Harbour may be the key to protecting this species.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Discover the true status and conserve the preferred habitat.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of the shingle beach habitat at Rye Bay.

Scopaeus laevigatus (Gyllenhal, 1827) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Scopaeus laevigatus is a small (3.5 mm long) dark coloured narrow linear rove beetle, formerly confused with *S. gracilis* (Sperk, 1835) in Britain, but correctly identified by A. A. Allen in 1968. It is associated with expanses of damp sand or mud on coastal landslips and pond, lake or reservoir margins where the water table fluctuates.

2. Current status

S. laevigatus (identified as *S. gracilis*) was first found in Britain by the late G, H. Ashe at Seaton, Devon in 1950 and at Axe Bridge near Colyford, also in Devon (date unknown). There are recent (post-1970) records for three sites, all in southern England: on the Dorset coast (locality and date unknown), Powdermill Reservoir, East Sussex in 1992 and Bookham Common, Surrey (date unknown).

In Britain *S. laevigatus* is currently classified as **provisionally Red Data Book I - Indeterminate** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) its designated status is **Red Data Book 1 - Endangered.**

In mainland Europe *S. laevigatus* is widespread, occurring as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all Fennoscandian countries.

In Rye Bay the only records for *S. laevigatus* are by Dr R. G. Booth on 13 June 1992 and by P. J. Hodge on 26 Sept. 1992, both at the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir (TQ793201).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The regular occurrence of wet mud flats at Powdermill Reservoir.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Conserve the fluctuating water table at Powdermill Reservoir. This is a mobile species that might be difficult to protect in any one place.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of the mud flats at Powdermill Reservoir.

Astenus procerus (Gravenhorst, 1806) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Astenus procerus is a small (3.5 - 4.5 mm long) narrow, linear rove beetle that lives in moss and at the roots of grass or other herbage on well drained sandy or chalky soils, usually near the coast. Previously recorded under the name of *Sunius filiformis* (Latreille, 1806) and confused with *A. subditis* (Mulsant & Rey, 1878).

2. Current status

O. procerus has been recorded from ten vice counties in Britain, most of which are in the extreme south of England.

In Britain *A procerus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

In continental Europe *A. procerus* is widely distributed and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from most countries in Fennoscandia.

In Rye Bay, W. H. Bennett records it in 'The Coleoptera of the Hastings District' (Bennett, 1912) and states: 'Rare. I took four specimens under flood refuse near Rye Harbour in November and December, 1907; one specimen was taken by Mr. Esam at Bopeep under a stone; and I have two taken near Rye in 1878 from tufts of grass'. (The Sussex Victoria County History List (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) states: 'Usually rare; Kemp Town, Brighton in some numbers (Power); Camber').

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Not known.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *A. procerus* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey suitable habitats.

Neobisnius procerulus (Gravenhorst, 1806) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Neobisnius procerulus is a small (4 - 4.5 mm long) rove beetle, found in sandy or muddy places beside ponds and streams. (The species has also been recorded from cut grass, from a dung heap, in a building and from a tip).

2. Current status

N. procerulus was formerly widely distributed in Britain but a steep decline has occurred during the 20th Century and there are records for the period from 1970 onwards for only three vice counties: East Sussex , South Lancashire and South-west Yorkshire.

In Britain *N. procerulus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *N. procerulus* is widespread and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Sweden.

In Rye Bay the only record for *N. procerulus* is from Rye Harbour by P. J. Hodge where a female was found running on damp sand on the bank of the flooded pit at Castle Water on 13 June 1996. The identity of this specimen needs checking by a Staphylinidae specialist.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The accuracy of the determination of the 1996 specimen.

4. Current action

Rye harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Initially, establish whether *N. procerulus* is present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Submit the 1996 female to the Natural History Museum, London for confirmation.

Philonthus punctus (Gravenhorst, 1802) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Philonthus punctus is a medium-sized (8 - 10 mm long) black rove beetle with a row of 13 - 15 large punctures either side of the disc of the pronotum. It is found in muddy places near the coast such as the drying banks of brackish ditches or saline pools in saltmarshes.

2. Current status

In Britain *P. punctus* is recorded from the coasts of South Devon, East Sussex, Kent and Essex, but the records for Sussex and Devon are very old.

In Britain *P. punctus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

P. punctus is likely to have a restricted distribution in continental Europe but nevertheless it occurs as far north as Scandinavia where it has been recorded from all Fennoscandian countries except Norway.

In Rye Bay *P. punctus* was recorded regularly until the mid-1020's. The Sussex Victoria history list of 1905 merely states ' Rare; Rye'. Bennett (1912) records a specimen on the bank of a muddy ditch at Iden and two specimens at Camber, all found by R. S. Mitford. The Rev. C. E. Tottenham recorded *P. punctus* as abundant at Camber in 1921, and in early summer 1922 it was there 'literally in hundreds'. J. R. le B. Tomlin recorded it as 'a rare species which occurs in great profusion every summer (i. e., 1924-1926) at Guldeford Level'.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The extension of the Camber Golf course in the 1970's, causing the loss of several old tidal creeks and the lowering of water table on the grazing marshes north of Camber might have affected populations of *P. punctus*.

4. Current action

East Guldeford Level is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the continuing presence of *P. punctus* in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey of all suitable ditches in the Camber district.

Cypha seminulum (Erichson, 1839) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

Cypha seminulum is a tiny (0.8 - 1 mm long) dark brownish-coloured rove beetle. It is stated to inhabit woodland and has been found in rotting wood, under bark, in fungi and in moss. There is some doubt over its status in Britain as no males have yet been found to confirm its occurrence and it may be that all records of *C. seminulum* are really referable to either *C. punctum* or *C. hanseni*.

2. Current status

C. seminulum has been reported from several widely separated counties in England and Scotland, from Kent as far north as Aberdeenshire but, according to Hyman and Parsons (1994), there are no recent (post-1970) records, it being last recorded from Thrupp, East Gloucestershire in 1921.

In Britain *C. seminulum* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

C. seminulum is widely distributed in continental Europe. In Fennoscandia it is recorded from Denmark, Sweden, Finland Latvia and Lithuania.

In Rye Bay the following records for *C. seminulum* have been extracted from the *Hastings and East Sussex Naturalist*: four specimens by W. H. Bennett on 14 Nov. 1907 'by shaking dead rushes at Pett' and it was reported by J. R. le B. Tomlin in 1939 as found 'fairly often in autumn on timber in a wood-yard at Rye' and he adds that 'it has also turned up at Camber'.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The difficulty in identifying females.

4. Current action

None.

5. Objective for the species

Determine whether *C. seminulum* really occurs in Britain.

6. Proposed action

None.

Amarochara forticornis (Boisd. & Lac., 1835) (Staphylinidae - a rove beetle)

1. Description

A tiny (3 - 3.8 mm long) reddish-coloured rove beetle that has been recorded from a variety of habitats including an estuary, coastal shingle, sand-pits and in flood litter. It is possibly subterranean in habit.

2. Current status

Amarochara forticornis is a very local species in Britain and has been recorded from only eight vice counties, all in the south of England. In the period from 1970 onwards the only record is for Rye Harbour, East Sussex.

In Britain *A. forticornis* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is listed as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

In continental Europe *A. forticornis* is likely to be widely distributed and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, and Sweden.

In Rye Bay the only record for *A. forticornis* is for a specimen found in a pitfall trap on Rye Harbour shingle beach on 12 Sept. 1989 by R. K. A. Morris and M. S. Parsons.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Not Known.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Determine the extent of the colony at Rye Harbour.

6. Proposed action

Carry out regular surveys at Rye Harbour.

Aphodius consputus (Creutzer, 1799) (Scarabaeidae - a dung beetle)

1. Description

Aphodius consputus is a small (3.5 - 5.5 mm long) dung beetle with pale yellowish elytra, distinguished from related species by the yellow spot on the head immediately in front of the eyes. It occurs in dung in a variety of habitats, mainly between October and March.

2. Current status

A. consputus is a very local, but possibly under recorded, dung beetle confined to southern England. Because it breeds during the winter months it it likely to be somewhat under recorded and there have been several recent records since the publication of Hyman and Parsons, 1992.

In Britain *A. consputus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In Europe *A. consputus* is primarily a central and southern European species and is not recorded from Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *A. consputus* is recorded in the 1905 Sussex Victoria County History list from 'Rye'. J. R. le B. Tomlin recorded it in 1923 as 'common in the spring in sheep droppings at Camber' and there is a record by Dr A. M. Massee from the Camber Castle of Rye Harbour before 1970.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Possibly under recorded because it is a winter/early spring breeder.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Conserve the grazing marsh habitat..

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only.

Euheptaulacus sus (Herbst, 1783) (Scarabaeidae - a dung beetle)

1. Description

Euheptaulacus sus is a small (4.5 - 5 mm long) dung beetle with yellowish-coloured elytra which are variegated with dark spots. Associated with dung in dry sandy pastures near the coast.

2. Current status

Recorded from several counties, all in the southern half of Britain with the exception of West Lothian in Scotland. It has declined sharply during the 20th century with recent (post-1970) records from Westward Ho! in North Devon and Dalmeny Park, West Lothian.

In Britain *E. sus* is currently classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is designated **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

E. sus is widely distributed in continental Europe and extends north to Scandinavia where it is recorded from all Fennoscandian countries except Finland and Norway.

The only records for *E. sus* in Rye Bay (and in Sussex) are for Camber sand dunes, where is was recorded 'on one occasion' by E. A. Butler on an unspecified date before 1884 and by J. R. le B. Tomlin 'in dozens in sheep dung' in July 1922.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Lack of grazing sheep on Camber sand dunes.

4. Current action

Camber sand dunes is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the current status of *E. sus* at Camber.

6. Proposed action

Examine sheep or donkey dung in any sandy grazed fields at Camber during July or August.

Heterocerus hispidulus (Kiesenwetter, 1843) (Heteroceridae - a mud beetle)

1. Description

A small (3 - 3.5 mm long) mud beetle with its elytra marked with a distinct yellowish-orange 'herringbone' pattern. A subterranean species that makes shallow galleries in damp sand where it probably feeds on detritus. This is a 'pioneer beetle' (and presumably a strong flyer) that lives beside sandy lake shores such as those created in recently flooded gravel-pits. A recent colonist in Britain.

2. Current status

First recorded in Britain at Rye Harbour, East Sussex in 1969, where it still breeds. The only other Sussex record is for a single example found on the sandy shore of a flooded gravel-pit at the Crumbles near Eastbourne in 1989. This site no longer exists due to the recent development of the Crumbles marina complex. Elsewhere in England there are post-1970 records for East Kent (at Dungeness RSPB reserve, where it has been known since 1969 and is still present) and East Suffolk (current status not known).

In Britain *H. hispidulus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

H. hispidulus is widely distributed in continental Europe and its distribution extends north to Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all countries in that region.

Records of *H. hispidulus* in Rye Bay are all from the sandy shores of a disused sand-pit at Castle Water, where is was first discovered in Britain in 1969. It still continues to breed in small numbers at Castle Water.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Natural succession of sandy lake shores. *H. hispidulus* requires bare sandy water margins in which to make its burrows.

4. Current action

Castle Water is an LNR and within an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a healthy population of *H. hispidulus* at Rye Harbour.

6. Proposed action

Continue to monitor current populations of *H. hispidulus* and excavate new sandy water margins as and when necessary.

Dryops griseus (Erichson, 1847)
(Dryopidae - a long-toed water beetle)

1. Description

A small (4 - 4.5 mm long) long-toed water beetle, formerly confused with *D. similaris* Bollow, 1936. A very rare species of relict bogs and fens where it is found at the margins of ponds and ditches.

2. Current status

According to the RECORDER database *D. griseus* has been found in Britain only at a few places in East Anglia. It is also known from a single site at Camber in East Sussex.

In Britain *D. griseus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 3* - Rare**.

In mainland Europe *D. griseus* is probably widespread and extends northwards to Scandinavia, where it recorded from most countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *D. griseus* was found by J. A. Parry in Oct. 1978 from a ditch immediately east of the Silversands Caravan Park, Camber (TQ974184).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The ditch where *D. griseus* was found in 1978 is very vulnerable and may already be unsuitable for this and other rare water beetles. There are four unrelated threats:-

1. Pollution from the holiday development (a caravan park) to the west.
2. Run-off from intensively farmed arable land to the east.
3. Fly tipping from both the south and west.
4. There has been insufficient ditch management in recent years.

4. Current action

None.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *D. griseus* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of ponds and ditches.

Dryops similaris (Bollow, 1936)
(Dryopidae - a long-toed water beetle)

1. Description

A small (4 - 4.5 mm long) long-toed water beetle found at the muddy or sandy margins of ponds and ditches. Formerly confused with *D. griseus* (Erichson, 1847). Less rare than *D. griseus* and apparently not restricted to ancient wetlands, having occurred in recently flooded gravel-pits.

2. Current status

D. similaris probably has a scattered distribution in Britain but no detailed information is available.

In Britain *D. similaris* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *D. griseus* is probably widespread and extends northwards to Scandinavia, where it recorded from most countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *D. similaris* was found by J. A. Parry in before 1984 from a flooded sand-pit at Castle Water, Rye Harbour. (The only other Sussex record is for a pair found by P. J. Hodge in a pond on the marshes near Newhaven on 9 Sept. 1992).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an SNCI and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *D. similaris* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular surveys of ponds and ditches.

Paraphotistus nigricornis (Panzer, 1799) (Elateridae - a click beetle)

1. Description

Paraphotistus nigricornis, formerly *Selatosomus nigricornis* and *Corymbites metallicus* (Paykull, 1800), is a medium-sized (9 - 11 mm long) black, slightly metallic click beetle with yellowish legs. It occurs in wet broad-leaved woodland and wetland where the larvae develop at the roots of grass in waterlogged soil.

2. Current status

P. nigricornis was formerly widespread but very local in Britain and is recorded from many counties in England and Wales as far north as Yorkshire. Now much declined, records for the period 1970 onwards are confined to just seven vice counties in the south of England.

In Britain this species is classified as provisionally **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *P. nigricornis* is widespread and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from all countries in that region.

In Rye Bay there is a record for *P. nigricornis* in the Victoria County History list (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) where it states: 'Rare; Rye'. More recently it was found at Rye Harbour by Dr A. M. Massee (before 1970). (In West Sussex small colonies survive in the Arun Valley at Amberley Wild Brooks and Coldwalthamn Brooks).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *P. nigricornis* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey of wetland habitats..

Agriotes sordidus (Illiger, 1807) (Elateridae - a click beetle)

1. Description

Agriotes sordidus is a medium-sized (8 - 9 mm long) dark brown click beetle. It is found in coastal habitats, especially the banks of tidal rivers and saltmarshes. The larvae probably develop in the soil at the roots of plants.

2. Current status

In Britain *A. sordidus* is recorded from all vice counties bordering the south coast from North Essex to South Devon. In Sussex there is a pre-1950 record from Cuckmere Haven, East Sussex and post-1990 records for Rye Harbour, East Sussex and Fishbourne, West Sussex.

In Britain *A. sordidus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *A. sordidus* is likely to have a restricted and probably southern distribution. It is not recorded from Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay records of *A. sordidus* **are mostly recent, from saltmarshes on the western side of the River Rother at Rye harbour. The records are as follows: 12 April 1992 (P. J. Hodge), 24 April 1993 (Dr R. G. Booth) and 13 June 1996 (P. J. Hodge). The distribution map by Mendel (1996) indicates a pre-1950 record for TQ91 but the data for this is not available.**

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Riverside developments.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a viable colony of *A. sordidus* in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of saltmarshes at Rye.

Microrhagus pygmaeus (Fabricius, 1792) (Eucnemidae - a false click beetle)

1. Description

Microrhagus pygmaeus (formerly *Dirhagus pygmaeus*) is a small (3.5 - 4.5 mm long) false click beetle occurring mainly in ancient broad-leaved woodland or pasture woodland. It breeds in dead wood, especially decaying branches of old trees, including oak *Quercus*, beech *Fagus* and birch *Betula*.

2. Current status

M. pygmaeus is widely distributed but very local throughout Britain. However, the vast majority of records are for the area south of a line from Bristol to London.

In Britain *M. pygmaeus* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987). It is also listed as a **Grade 1 Ancient Woodland Indicator** in Garland (1983) and a **Grade 3 Ancient Woodland Indicator** in Harding and Rose (1986).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

M. pygmaeus is widely distributed in continental Europe and extends north to Scandinavia where it is recorded from most countries in that region.

The only record for *M. pygmaeus* in Rye Bay is by P. P. Roper who found it in Brede High Wood on 21 June 1992. (There are recent records for Lewes, East Sussex and several sites in West Sussex).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The availability of suitable dead wood habitats.

4. Current action

None.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the current status of *M. pygmaeus* within Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey of sites containing ancient trees, especially if within areas of pasture woodland.

Hylis olexai (Palm, 1955)
(Eucnemidae - a false click beetle)

1. Description

A small (3 - 5 mm long) black false click beetle that breeds in dead wood, mainly beech but probably also hornbeam.

2. Current status

H. olexai was first discovered in Britain on a dead standing beech tree at Otford Downs, Surrey on 31 August 1954. It has been found at intervals up to the present time and is now recorded from West Kent, East and West Sussex, Surrey, South Hampshire and Wiltshire.

In Britain *H. olexai* is classified as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Shirt, 1987).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

H. olexai is widely distributed in continental Europe and extends north to Scandinavia where it is recorded from the Fennoscandian part of Russia, Finland, Sweden and Denmark.

The only record for *H. olexai* in Rye Bay is for a single specimen swept near woodland at the Pestalozzi Childrens Village near Seddlescombe on 15 July 1998.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The availability of suitable dead wood habitats.

4. Current action

None.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the current status of *H. olexai* at its single known site in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Occasional monitoring.

Caenocara bovistae (Hoffmann, J. J., 1803) (Anobiidae - a wood boring beetle)

1. Description

Caenocara bovistae is a small (2 - 2.5 mm long) black wood-boring beetle, found in grassland and coastal shingle beach habitats. The larvae develop inside puff-ball fungi (*Bovista plumbea*, *Lycoperdon bovista* and possibly other species).

2. Current status

C. bovistae was formerly widely distributed in England and Wales but a steep decline has occurred during the 20th Century and there are records for the period from 1970 onwards for only three vice counties: East Sussex (The Crumbles), East Suffolk (Sizewell) and Merionethshire.

In Britain *C. bovistae* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *C. bovistae* is probably widespread and occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from most Fennoscandian countries.

In Rye Bay *C. bovistae* is recorded from Rye in the Sussex Victoria County History list (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905). More recently it was found by Dr A. M. Massee at Rye Harbour before 1970.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Coastal developments.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *C. bovistae* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey likely habitats in the Rye and Camber districts.

Ptinus lichenum Marsham, 1802
(Ptinidae - a spider beetle)

1. Description

Ptinus lichenum is a small (2.3 - 2.8 mm long) dark coloured spider beetle with a conspicuous pattern of white scales. Associated with dead wood, including old trees and fence posts. The chief period of adult activity may be during summer evenings.

2. Current status

Recorded from several British counties as far north as Dumfriesshire, but recently (1970 onwards) reported from just three vice counties: East Sussex, East Glos and South-west Yorks.

In Britain *P. lichenum* is currently classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

P. lichenum is probably widely distributed in continental Europe but in Scandinavia is only recorded Sweden and Denmark.

All records for *P. lichenum* in Rye Bay (and in Sussex) are from lichen-covered fence posts at the entrance to Moneypenny Farm, East Guldeford. First discovered on 26 June 1990, it was found again in the same place on 15 June 1991, but recent attempts to locate the species there have failed.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Several of the oldest fence posts at Moneypenny Farm were replaced several years ago. The increasing use of pressure-treated timber or concrete fence posts are likely to threaten populations of *P. lichenum*. However, it may possibly breed on old willow trunks.

4. Current action

East Guldeford Level is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the current status of *P. lichenum* at Moneypenny Farm.

6. Proposed action

Survey a selection of the oldest fence posts in the East Guldeford area in late afternoon/ early evenings in June.

Axinotarsus pulicarius (Fabricius, 1777) (Melyridae - a malachite beetle)

1. Description

Axinotarsus pulicarius is a small (2 - 3 mm long) variegated reddish-yellow and dark greenish-black malachite or false soldier beetle. It is easily confused with the closely similar, but recent colonist (c.1966), *A. marginalis* (Olivier, 1790). Found in grassland and on coastal shingle, the larvae probably develop in plant stems.

2. Current status

A. pulicarius has always been restricted to the extreme south-east England of Britain and has only been recorded from five vice counties: East Sussex, East Kent, West Kent, Surrey and North Essex. Hyman and Parsons (1992) states that the most recent British record is for Wivenhoe near Colchester, North Essex in 1923 (but see note below on Rye Bay).

In Britain *A. pulicarius* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) it is listed as **Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable**.

In continental Europe *A. pulicarius* is likely to be widespread but probably most frequent in the south. It occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden.

In Rye Bay *A. pulicarius* was regarded as a scarce species and the Sussex Victoria County History list (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) states: 'Rye, Winchelsea; rare'. However, N. F. Ticehurst (Recorder) writes in Volume 4 of the Hastings and East Sussex Naturalist: 'Not uncommon in a very limited area on the bank of the Rother at Rye, July and August, 1927.' This record post dates the 1923 record from Essex, quoted in Hyman and Parsons (1992), by four years. A provisional record for Rye Harbour by Dr A. M. Massee may be much more recent and needs to be researched.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Check the Rye Harbour record by Dr A. M. Massee and establish whether *A. pulicarius* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey likely habitats in June.

Hypocoprus latridioides Motschulsky, 1839 (Hypocopridae - a dung beetle)

1. Description

A minute (1 - 1.25 mm long) elongate black beetle that lives in dung on sandy soils.

2. Current status

First found under cow dung in a sandy field at Brandon, Suffolk in the 19th century, the only other British record is from Camber, East Sussex in 1902.

In Britain this species is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book I - Indeterminate.** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

On the continent *H. latridioides* is likely to be widespread in Europe and occurs as far north as Scandinavia, where it is recorded from all countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *H. latridioides* was found under a dead bird by E. A. Butler at Camber in August 1902.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Possibly the lack of continuity of regularly grazed sandy grassland at Camber. However, this species is so minute that it might easily have been overlooked.

4. Current action

Camber sand dunes is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the current status of *H. latridioides* at Camber.

6. Proposed action

Examine sheep or donkey dung in any sandy grazed fields at Camber during August.

Telmatophilus brevicollis (Aube, 1862) (Cryptophagidae - a silken fungus beetle)

1. Description

Telmatophilus brevicollis is a small (2.5 mm) black, elongate beetle, associated with waterside emergent vegetation such as reedmace *Typha*.

2. Current status

T. Brevicollis has been recorded from only five vice counties in Britain: North Somerset, South Hampshire, East Sussex, East Kent, and Cambs and in the period from 1970 onwards, only from East Sussex and East Kent.

In Britain *T. brevicollis* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *T. brevicollis* is likely to have a southern distribution. In Fennoscandia it has only been recorded from the combined areas of Estonia and Latvia.

In Rye Bay *T. brevicollis* is recorded by Bennett (1916) in his account of 'The Coleoptera of the Hastings District' states 'I have taken this species sparingly at Winchelsea, Rye and Iden'. A single example was swept in a ditch in the Brede Valley near Winchelsea on 24 May 1992 and another was found in a ditch at Lower Snailham Farm near Guestling Thorn, also in the Brede Valley, on 2 Aug. 1996, both by P. J. Hodge on

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The conservation of ditches containing a diverse aquatic and marginal vegetation structure.

4. Current action

Brede Level is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a population of *T. brevicollis* within Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring.

Telmatophilus schoenherri (Gyllenhal, 1808) (Cryptophagidae - a silken fungus beetle)

1. Description

Telmatophilus schoenherri is a small (2.5 mm) black, elongate beetle. It may live exclusively on Lesser Reedmace *Typha angustifolia* (but Hyman & Parsons, 1994 also give 'reedmace' and bur-reed' as host plants) in freshwater lakes, ponds and ditches. Adults can almost certainly fly. This species is difficult to identify and could be confused with one or more of the four closely similar species of *Telmatophilus* in Britain.

2. Current status

Hyman & Parsons (1994) list nine English vice counties north to Cheshire for which there are pre-1970 records and four English vice counties for the period since 1970. It is interesting to note that only East Norfolk appears in both lists and under recording is strongly suspected. Detailed invertebrate recording in south-east England during the past ten years has shown that *Telmatophilus schoenherri* is almost invariably present wherever Lesser Reedmace *Typha angustifolia* grows.

In Britain *T. schoenherri* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *T. schoenherri* is likely to be widespread, with records for Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Germany.

In Rye Bay there are three recent records for *T. schoenherri*: East Guldeford Level in June 1990, Brede Level in June 1992 and Castle Water (part of Rye Harbour LNR) in June 1996.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The distribution of Lesser Reedmace *Typha angustifolia*.

4. Current action

East Guldeford Level is part of Walland Marsh SSSI and Rye Harbour LNR forms part of Rye Harbour SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain healthy populations of *Telmatophilus schoenherri* within Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Monitoring only.

Telmatophilus sparganii (Ahrens, 1812) (Cryptophagidae - a silken fungus beetle)

1. Description

Telmatophilus sparganii is a small (2 - 2.5 mm) almost entirely yellowish, elongate beetle. It is recorded as being associated with bur-reed *Sparganium* species. The main host plant might be Unbranched Bur-reed *S. emersum*.

2. Current status

In Britain *T. sparganii* is confined to south-east England and East Anglia and in the period from 1970 onwards it has only been found in East Kent (on *S. emersum* in the Royal Military Canal at West Hythe).

In Britain *T. sparganii* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

T. sparganii has a restricted distribution in continental Europe and does not extend as far north as Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *T. sparganii* was first found at Pett by Mr Ford in 1889. Bennett (1916) in his account of 'The Coleoptera of the Hastings District' states 'This rare species occurs every year in some numbers on *Sparganium* in a ditch near Winchelsea, but is extremely local'.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The conservation of ditches containing a diverse aquatic and marginal vegetation structure.

4. Current action

Pett Level is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *T. sparganii* is still present within Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular survey of ditches.

Atomaria scutellaris (Motschulsky, 1849) (Cryptophagidae - a silken fungus beetle)

1. Description

Atomaria scutellaris is a tiny (2 mm long) dark reddish-coloured silken fungus beetle that has been found in a range of habitats, usually near the coast.

2. Current status

A native of the Canary Isles, *A. scutellaris* was first discovered in Britain in the mid 20th century at Tresco in the Scilly Isles. By the late 1980's it had spread along the English Channel as far as West Sussex and since then it has been recorded from various localities in south-east England as far east as the Isle of Thanet.

In Britain *A. scutellaris* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe the current distribution of *A. scutellaris* is uncertain, but by 1992 it had been recorded from Sweden in Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *A. scutellaris* was recorded from a heathy clearing in Holman Wood (part of Brede High Wood) near the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir by P. J. Hodge on 21 Sept. 1993.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

East Guldeford and Pett levels are SSSI's. Rye Harbour is an LNR and SSSI. Brede Level is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Not determined.

6. Proposed action

None.

Nephus bisignatus (Boheman, 1850) (Coccinellidae - a ladybird)

1. Description

Nephus bisignatus is a tiny (1.7 mm long) black pubescent ladybird with a subapical red patch on each elytron. In Britain it appears to be associated with sandy soils on or near the coast. It is probably predatory.

2. Current status

In Britain *N. bisignatus* is only known from four specimens, three of which date from the 19th Century. Until recently it was regarded as extinct in Britain. It is recorded from East Sussex (Pevensey Bay & Rye) and East Kent (Deal).

In Britain *N. bisignatus* is classified as **Red Data Book App. - Extinct** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *N. bisignatus* has a wide distribution from the Mediterranean regions of France and Spain, north through Holland and Germany to Denmark, Finland, southern Norway, Sweden and the Fennoscandian part of Russia.

In Rye Bay a single example of *N. bisignatus* was collected from a sandy area near Castle Water, Rye Harbour by J. A. Parry on 7 Oct. 1974. However, the true identity of the specimen was not established until more than 20 years later and therefore no more research on the species was carried out in 1974.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Natural succession of the open sandy area at Castle Water.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *N. bisignatus* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey at the Castle Water site..

Hippodamia tridecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coccinellidae - a ladybird)

1. Description

Hippodamia tridecimpunctata is a medium-sized (5 - 6.5 mm long) reasonably distinct ladybird with its red elytra marked with 13 black spots. It is associated with wetland habitats.

2. Current status

Old records of *H. tridecimpunctata* indicate that it was formerly widely distributed throughout England but there was a steep decline during the first half of the 20th century and there have apparently been no confirmed sightings in Britain since 1952.

In Britain *H. tridecimpunctata* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 3 - Rare**.

In continental Europe *H. tridecimpunctata* is widely distributed and extends north to Scandinavia where it has been recorded from all countries in that region.

In Rye Bay *H. tridecimpunctata* is recorded by W. H. Bennett who found 'a few specimens in the Pett marshes' on 7th May 1894. (There are several other records from the Hastings district, the most recent being for a specimen found in the Hastings Castle Museum grounds in 1952 (this is also the most recent British record although is a specimen from Littlehampton, taken by G. B. Alexander, that is also believed to date from the 1950's)).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

Pett Level is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *H. tridecimpunctata* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Regular survey of wetland habitats.

Corticarina truncatella (Mannerheim, 1844) (Latridiidae - a mould beetle)

1. Description

Corticarina truncatella (formerly *Melanophthalma truncatella*) is a tiny (1.3 - 1.5 mm long) reddish-coloured mould beetle. It occurs in sandy places on the coast.

2. Current status

C. truncatella is confined to East Anglia and south-east England in Britain and is recorded from five vice counties: East Sussex, East Kent, North Essex, East Suffolk, and West Norfolk.

In Britain *C. truncatella* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1994) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *C. truncatella* is likely to have a wide distribution and occurs as far north as Fennoscandia, where it is recorded from, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Sweden and Lithuania.

In Rye Bay *C. truncatella* was found by A. A. Allen in 1969 in a sandy area near Castle Water, Rye Harbour.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Conservation of the open sandy habitat at Castle Water.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *C. truncatella* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey of sandy habitats at Rye Harbour and Camber.

Mordellistena imitatrix (Allen, 1995) (Mordellidae - a tumbling flower beetle)

1. Description

A small (4 mm long) beetle of characteristic 'tumbling flower beetle' shape. It lives on Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris* L. where the larvae develop inside the stems. It is extremely similar to *M. acuticollis* Schilsky, which is evidently associated with Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense* Scop. There are still unresolved taxonomic problems with *Mordellistena* and furthermore several species of the genus have only recently been added to the British list.

2. Current status

Only recently described as new to science (Allen, 1995), *M. imitatrix* probably arrived in Britain during the 1980's. The species was first discovered at Woolwich Common, West Kent on 15 July 1992. Since then it has spread rapidly and now occurs in most counties of south-east England.

In Britain this species has not yet been placed in a conservation category. It is not listed in either of the national Coleoptera reviews (Hyman & Parsons, 1992 & 1994) or in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

On the continent *M. imitatrix* has not yet been recognised in Europe or anywhere else in the world.

In Rye Bay a specimen of *M. imitatrix* was swept off Mugwort near Lime Kiln Cottage ar Rye Harbour Nature Reserve on 23 July 1997.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Unknown.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an SSSI and LNR.

5. Objective for the species

None.

6. Proposed action

None.

Longitarsus longiseta (Weise, 1889) (Chrysomelidae - a leaf beetle)

1. Description

A tiny (1.5 - 1.8 mm long) flea-beetle with pale yellowish elytra that have a pair of long outstanding setae at their apices. Formerly known in Britain as *L. clarus* Allen 1967. Associated with Heath Speedwell *Veronica officinalis*.

2. Current status

For many years *L. longiseta* was known in Britain from a single male found at Church Wood, Kent on Black Nightshade *Solanum nigrum* on 7 October 1951. However, a female of what is almost certainly this species was reported by Allen (1993), as found at Windsor by H. St. J. Donisthorpe before 1950. In 1992 a colony was found near Brede in East Sussex (see below).

In Britain *L. longiseta* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992). It is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *L. longiseta* is likely to be widespread, but perhaps frequently overlooked, and extends north to Scandinavia where it is recorded from all countries except Denmark.

In Rye Bay *L. longiseta* was found by Dr R. G. Booth in a heathy clearing in Holman Wood (part of Brede High Wood), just north of the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir, on 25 Sept. 1992. A thriving colony was subsequently discovered in this locality.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Natural succession. The heathy clearing where L. longiseta occurred in 1992 is now very overgrown and may no longer provide suitable habitat.

4. Current action

Brede High Wood is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a viable population of *L. longiseta* at Brede High Wood.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring at Brede High Wood.

Dibolia cynoglossi (Koch, J. D. W., 1803) (Chrysomelidae - a leaf beetle

1. Description

A small (2.6 - 3 mm long) shining metallic green flea-beetle, associated with Red Hemp-nettle *Galeopsis angustifolia* and possibly other *Galeopsis* species.

2. Current status

Historical British records for D. *cynoglossi* exist for South Devon, East Sussex, Cambs, West Glos and North Lincs. However, for the period from 1970 onwards it has only been found at two sites: Dungeness, Kent and Rye Harbour, East Sussex.

In Britain D. *cynoglossi* is classified as **Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Shirt, 1987). The host plant *G. angustifolia* is **Nationally Scarce** and **BAP List 2** with **SAP**.

In continental Europe D. *cynoglossi* is widely distributed and commonest in the south, not extending as far north as Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay D. *cynoglossi* was discovered at Rye Harbour by K. C. Side on 22 July 1973. Since then it has been found in varying numbers on the shingle beach and is still present. (Also recorded from Pevensey, East Sussex by H. St. J. Donisthorpe in 1905).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Excessive ploughing of shingle beach habitat for the growing of crops (some soil disturbance may be necessary to promote the growth of *G. angustifolia*).

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

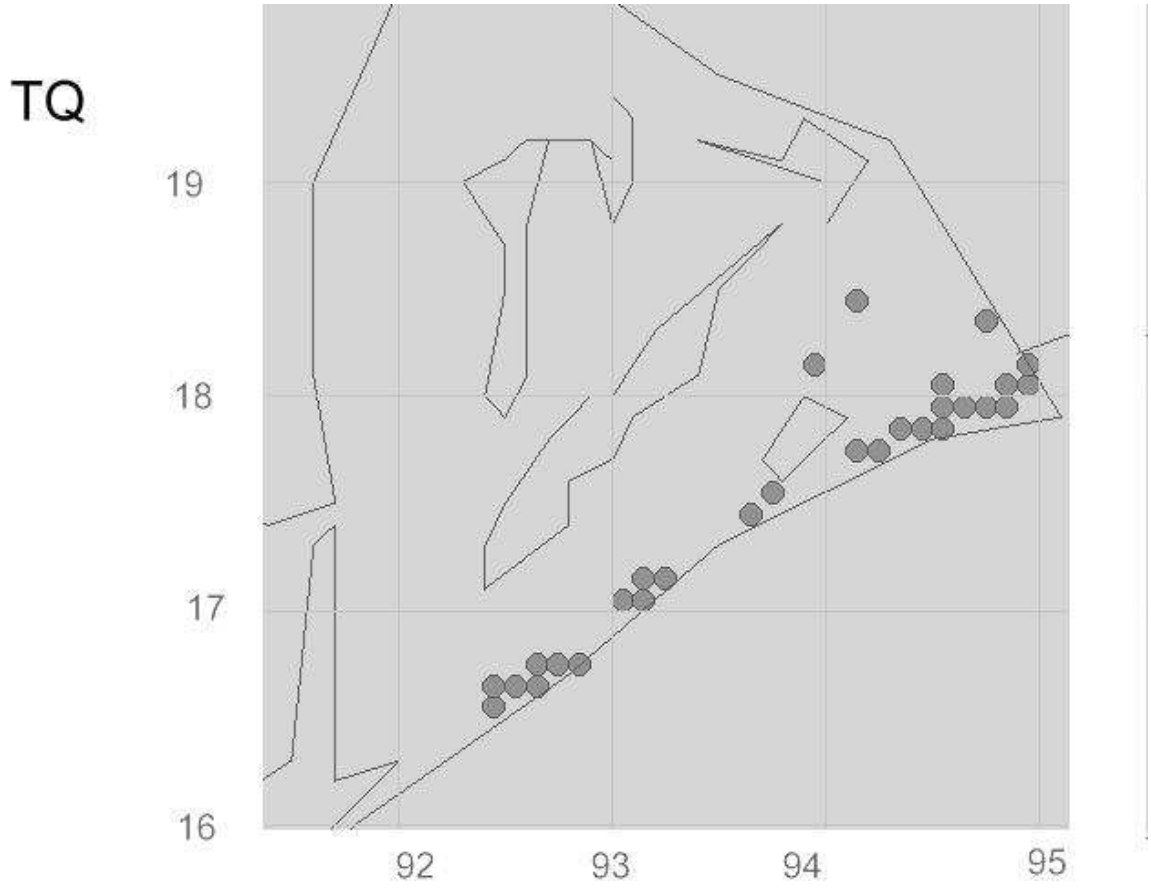
5. Objective for the species

Maintain a viable breeding population of both *D. cynoglossi* and its host plant *G. angustifolia*.

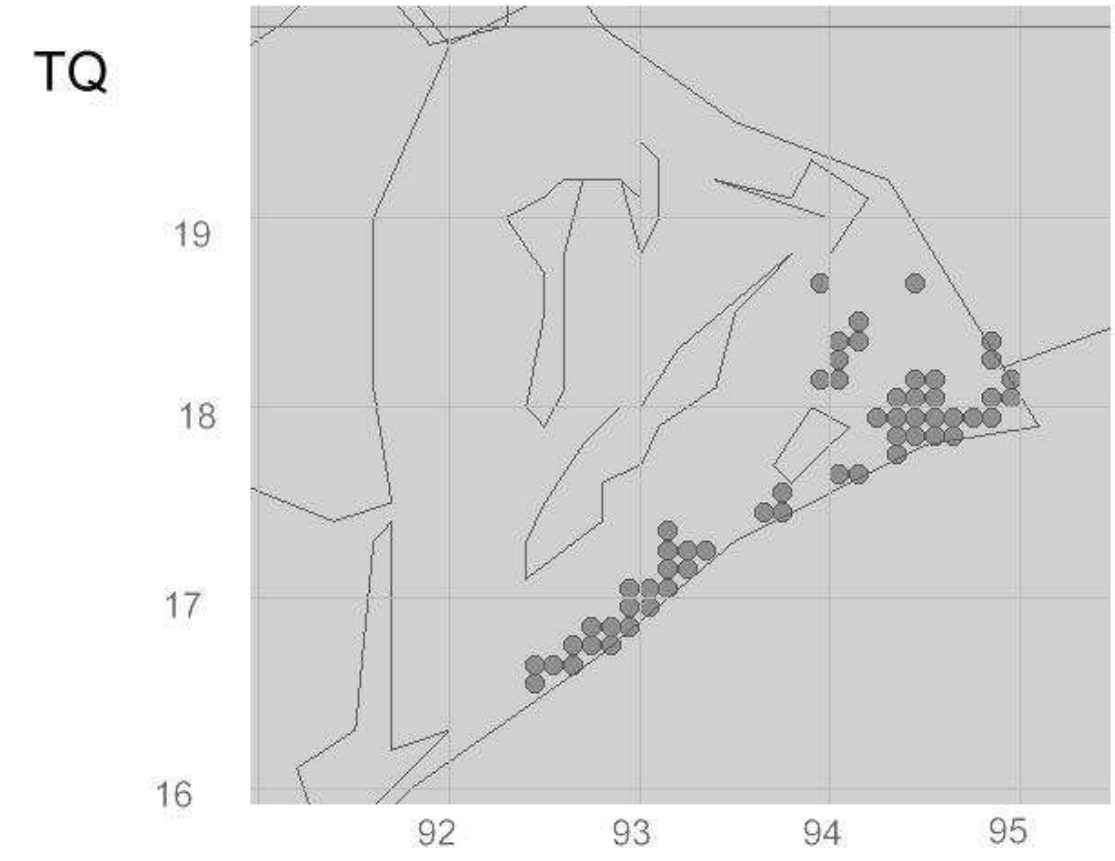
6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of stands of *G. angustifolia* on the shingle beach at Rye Harbour.

Distribution map of *Dibolia cynoglossi* in Rye Bay



Distribution map of *Galeopsis angustifolia* in Rye Bay



Sitona puberulus (Reitter, 1903) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

Sitona puberulus is a small (4 - 5 mm long) blackish-coloured weevil which is closely similar to *S. cambricus* Stephens, 1831, with which it often occurs. It is associated with species of *Lotus*, mainly Large Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*.

2. Current status

S. puberulus has been recorded from several scattered localities in Britain as far north as south-west Scotland. There are recent records (since 1990) from a wood near Lamberhurst, West Kent and near Brede, East Sussex.

In Britain *S. puberulus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *S. puberulus* is mainly confined to the south and is not recorded from either Germany or Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *S. puberulus* was discovered by P. J. Hodge in a heathy clearing in Holman Wood (part of Brede High Wood), just north of the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir, on 17 Sept. 1992. A thriving colony was subsequently discovered in this locality.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Natural succession. The heathy clearing where *S. puberula* occurred in 1992 is now very overgrown and may no longer provide suitable habitat.

4. Current action

Brede High Wood is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a viable population of *S. puberulus* at Brede High Wood.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring at Brede High Wood.

Limobius mixtus (Boheman, 1834) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

A small (3 - 3.5 mm long) weevil with characteristically patterned elytra. It is found on sandy soils, usually near the coast, where it is associated with Common Stork's-bill *Erodium cicutarium*.

2. Current status

In Britain there are pre-1970 records for *L. mixtus* from South Devon (Exeter), Dorset (Weymouth), East Sussex (Rye & Camber), East Kent (Dover & Deal) and West Suffolk. The species has declined during the 20th century and now the only remaining stronghold is at Rye Harbour, East Sussex.

In Britain *L. mixtus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987) as **Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable**.

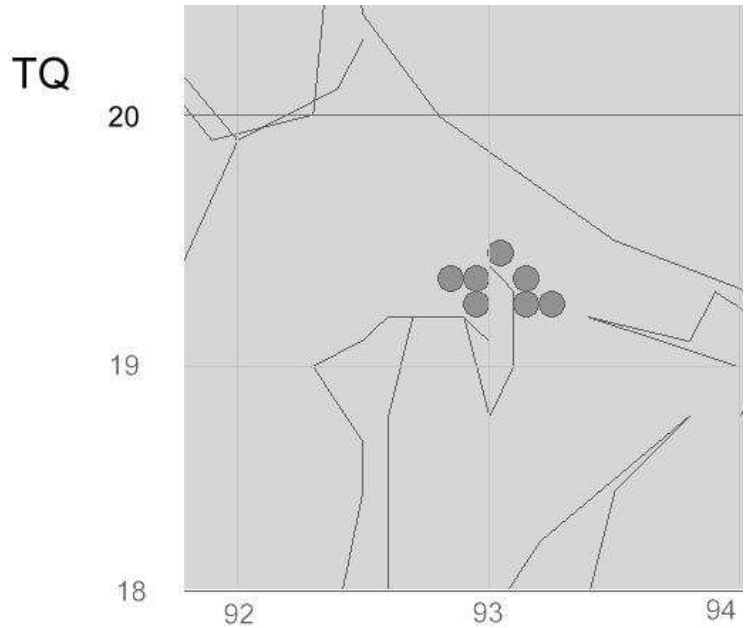
In continental Europe *L. mixtus* has a restricted distribution and is recorded from Belgium, France and Portugal.

In Rye Bay *L. mixtus* was discovered at Camber by A. A. Allen in the mid 20th century but there are no recent records for the eastern side of the River Rother. A new colony was discovered by G. Shephard in a sand-pit near Castle Water in 1969 and this population is now regularly monitored.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

A decline in the number of *Erodium cicutarium* plants would immediately threaten this species. The intensity of grazing by sheep might be important. The area of bare sand at Castle Water is rabbit grazed which prevents, or at least reduces, natural succession.



Distribution map of *Limobius mixtus* in Rye Bay.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Conservation of the colony at Castle Water should be a top priority for the reserve manager.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of *Erodium cicutarium* at Castle Water. Survey of any patches of *E. cicutarium* found at Camber.

Bagous cylindrus (Paykull, 1800) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

Bagous cylindrus is a small (3 - 3.6 mm long) grey slender and linear aquatic weevil. It is associated with grasses *Glyceria* growing at the margin of ponds or ditches.

2. Current status

B. cylindrus is restricted to south-east England in Britain and is recorded from eight vice counties: East Sussex, East Kent, West Kent, South Essex, North Essex, Middlesex and Bedfordshire. There are recent records (1970 onwards) for East Sussex, East Kent, West Kent and South Essex.

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book 2 - Vulnerable.**

In continental Europe *B. cylindrus* is apparently a rare species.

In Rye Bay there are several records for *B. cylindrus*. The most recent for each level are: Rye Harbour (1969 by Dr I. White), Pett Level (2 May 1988 by M. J. Collier), Brede Level near Winchelsea (24 May 1992 by P. J. Hodge) and East Guldeford Level (28 June 1990 by P. J. Hodge). (A small population of *B. cylindrus* survives on the Lewes Levels).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

Pett and East Guldeford Levels are SSSIs. Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain healthy populations of *B. cylindrus* at Pett and East Guldeford Levels.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of ditches at Pett and East Guldeford Levels.

Bagous longitarsis (Thomson, C. G., 1868) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

Bagous longitarsis is a small (2.3 - 2.8 mm long) grey aquatic weevil. It is associated with water-milfoil *Myriophyllum* growing in ponds or ditches.

2. Current status

B. longitarsis is recorded from only five vice counties in Britain: South Hampshire, East Sussex, East Kent, West Kent and Surrey. There are recent records (1970 onwards) for East Sussex (Rye Harbour) and East Kent (Snargate).

In Britain this species is classified as **Red Data Book 1 - Endangered.**

The status of *B. longitarsis* in continental Europe uncertain but it has been recorded from France, Germany and Scandinavia, where it has been recorded from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Sweden and the Fennoscandian part of Russia.

In Rye Bay there is a specimen of *B. longitarsis*: in the K. C. Side collection labelled Rye Harbour, 9 Sept. 1973.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The lowering of the water table and water pollution caused by run-off from adjacent arable areas.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is an LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Establish whether *B. longitarsis* is still present in Rye Bay.

6. Proposed action

Survey of suitable ditches.

Ethelcus verrucatus (Gyllenhal, 1837 (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

Ethelcus verrucatus is a small (2.5 - 3.5 mm long) dark-brownish weevil associated with Yellow Horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum* growing on coastal shingle. Formerly known as *Ceutorhynchus verrucatus*, the beetle is usually only found at the roots of the host plant.

2. Current status

E. verrucatus is recorded from coastal shingle beaches along the south coast of England from Suffolk to Cornwall. Recently (1970 onwards) recorded from Dungeness, East Kent and the Crumbles and Rye Harbour shingle beaches in East Sussex. The Crumbles colony may now be extinct due to the recent development of a marina complex.

In Britain *E. verrucatus* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book 3 - Rare** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In mainland Europe *E. verrucatus* has a limited distribution. It is not recorded from Scandinavia.

In Rye Bay *E. verrucatus* was recorded from the Rye Harbour Nature Reserve on 11 Sept. 1997. (In the Sussex Victoria County History List (Fowler in Page: Ed., 1905) this species is only recorded from 'Bopeep' near St. Leonards. A colony discovered at the Crumbles near Eastbourne in the 1990's was probably exterminated during construction of the new marina).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The conservation of a sufficient area of disturbed shingle beach habitat to maintain a large colony of *G. flavum*.

4. Current action

Rye Harbour is a LNR and an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a healthy of both *E. verrucatus* and its host plant.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring. This should perhaps consist of digging up and examining the roots of one mature plant of Yellow Horned Poppy every two years in a planned rotation of sites until every colony of the foodplant has been surveyed.

Rhinoncus albicinctus (Gyllenhal, 1837) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

Rhinoncus albicinctus is a small (3 - 3.5 mm long) black weevil, clothed with a variegated pattern of whitish-grey scales. It lives in freshwater habitats where it is associated with Amphibious Bistort *Polygonum amphibium* v. *natans* and the larvae develop in root nodules.

2. Current status

R. albicinctus was first recorded in Britain at Virginia Water, Berkshire on 15 July 1972. More recently it has been discovered at single localities in East Sussex and West Kent.

In Britain *R. albicinctus* is classified as **Red Data Book 1 - Endangered** (Shirt, 1987).

R. albicinctus is widely distributed in continental Europe, but not reaching Scandinavia, being only recorded from Estonia and Latvia in the Fennoscandian region.

In Rye Bay a single female *R. albicinctus* was swept off *Polygonum amphibium* at the western end of Powdermill Reservoir on 17 Sept. 1992. It has now been confirmed that a breeding colony is present at this site.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

The continuity of a strong colony of the host plant *Polygonum amphibium*.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a healthy population at Powdermill Reservoir.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring at Powdermill Reservoir.

Isochnus populicola (Silfverberg, 1977) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

A tiny (2.2 - 2.6 mm long) brownish-black weevil belonging to a group of species with enlarged femora designed for 'hopping' (although the femora in *I. populicola* are not significantly enlarged). Formerly known in Britain as *Rhynchaenus populi* (Fab.). Recorded host plants include *Populus* species and Crack Willow *Salix fragilis*, the latter being most frequently used. The larvae are leaf miners.

2. Current status

First recorded in Britain from Canterbury, East Kent in 1952, it was not found again until 1970 when a specimen was found at Sandwich in the same county. There are recent (1990's) records, mostly off *Salix fragilis*, from several localities in Kent and also from Camber and Lewes in East Sussex.

In Britain *I. populicola* is currently classified as **Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

I. populicola is widely distributed in continental Europe. Its range extends north to Fennoscandia where it is recorded from all countries in that region.

The only records for *I. populicola* in Rye Bay is for Camber where John Parry found a specimen in plant litter near a line of *S. fragilis* growing on the edge of the sand dunes several years ago.

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

This is a recent arrival in Britain which seems to be gradually extending its range westwards.

4. Current action

Camber sand dunes is an SSSI.

5. Objective for the species

Confirm the current status of *I. populicola* at Camber.

6. Proposed action

Periodic survey of Crack Willow.

Tachyerges pseudostigma (Tempere, 1982) (Curculionidae - a weevil)

1. Description

Tachyerges pseudostigma is a small (2 - 2.8 mm long) weevil, entirely black apart from the white scutellum, belonging to a group of species with enlarged femora designed for 'hopping'. Also known in Britain as *Rhynchaenus pseudostigma* (Fab.) and formerly confused with *T. stigma* (Germar, 1821). Recorded host plants include birch *Betula* and willow *Salix*, the latter being most frequently used. The larvae are leaf miners.

2. Current status

T. pseudostigma has been recorded from several widely scattered localities in England. It is likely to prove more widespread than current records indicate, due to its close resemblance and previous confusion with *T. stigma*.

In Britain *T. pseudosdtigma* is classified as **provisionally Red Data Book K - Insufficiently Known** (Hyman & Parsons, 1992) but it is not listed in the **insect Red Data Book** (Shirt, 1987).

In continental Europe *T. pseudostigma* is likely to be widely distributed and extends as far north as Scandinavia where it has been recorded from Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

In Rye Bay *T. pseudostigma* **occurs at the western extremity of Powdermill Reservoir on more than one species of willow (including Crack Willow *Salix fragilis*), where it was first found in 1993.**

There are no records for the Baie de Somme.

3. Current factors affecting status

Not known.

4. Current action

Powdermill Reservoir is an SNCI.

5. Objective for the species

Maintain a viable population of *T. pseudostigma* at Brede High Wood.

6. Proposed action

Regular monitoring of willows at Powdermill Reservoir.

The Complete List of Coleoptera of Rye Bay

SPECIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	FAMILY	BRITISH STATUS	RECORDS
Cicindela campestris	Green Tiger Beetle	Carabidae	Local	5
Omophron limbatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	RDB1	73
Carabus problematicus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Carabus violaceus	Violet Ground Beetle	Carabidae	Common	6
Leistus ferrugineus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Leistus fulvibarbis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Leistus spinibarbis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Nebria brevicollis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	6
Nebria salina	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Notiophilus biguttatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Notiophilus germinyi	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Notiophilus palustris	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Notiophilus quadripunctatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	1
Notiophilus substriatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	6
Blethisa multipunctata	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	3
Elaphrus cupreus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	12
Elaphrus riparius	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	9
Loricera pilicornis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Dyschirius aeneus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	3
Dyschirius angustatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	RDB3	6
Dyschirius globosus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	3
Dyschirius luedersi	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	4
Dyschirius obscurus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB2	4
Dyschirius politus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	6
Dyschirius salinus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	5
Clivina fossor	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Broscus cephalotes	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Trechus fulvus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	3
Trechus obtusus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	9
Trechus quadristriatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	5
Asaphidion flavipes	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Bembidion lampros	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Bembidion properans	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Bembidion pallidipenne	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	7
Bembidion dentellum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	6
Bembidion obliquum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	6
Bembidion varium	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	11
Bembidion ephippium	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	2
Bembidion femoratum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	9
Bembidion tetracolum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Bembidion laterale	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Bembidion quadrimaculatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Bembidion quadripustulatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Bembidion gilvipes	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Bembidion assimile	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	12
Bembidion clarki	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Bembidion fumigatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	14
Bembidion minimum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	6
Bembidion normannum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	8
Bembidion genei	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	11
Bembidion doris	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	7
Bembidion articulatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	12
Bembidion octomaculatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Appendix (extinct)	5

Bembidion obtusum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Bembidion harpaloides	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Bembidion biguttatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	4
Bembidion guttula	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Bembidion iricolor	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	2
Bembidion lunulatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	8
Pogonus chalceus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Pogonus luridipennis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB3	5
Stomis pumicatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	4
Pterostichus anthracinus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	5
Pterostichus cupreus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	9
Pterostichus diligens	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Pterostichus gracilis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Pterostichus macer	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	2
Pterostichus madidus	Black Clock	Carabidae	Common	9
Pterostichus melanarius	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	9
Pterostichus minor	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	6
Pterostichus niger	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	7
Pterostichus nigrita	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	10
Pterostichus nigrita agg.	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Pterostichus strenuus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	5
Pterostichus vernalis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	5
Pterostichus versicolor	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Abax parallelepipedus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Calathus ambiguus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	6
Calathus erratus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Calathus cinctus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	2
Calathus fuscipes	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	17
Calathus melanocephalus sens. lat.	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	8
Calathus melanocephalus sens. str.	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Calathus mollis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	6
Olisthopus rotundatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	4
Agonum albipes	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Agonum assimile	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Agonum dorsale	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	4
Agonum fuliginosum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	5
Agonum gracile	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Agonum marginatum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	9
Agonum moestum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	10
Agonum obscurum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	3
Agonum thoreyi	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	13
Agonum viduum	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Amara aenea	Common Sun Beetle	Carabidae	Common	10
Amara apricaria	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Amara aulica	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	5
Amara communis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Amara convexior	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	2
Amara convexiuscula	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Amara familiaris	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Amara fulva	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Amara lucida	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Amara ovata	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	6
Amara plebeja	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Amara praetermissa	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Amara similata	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	2
Amara spreta	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Amara strenua	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB3	1
Amara tibialis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	13

Harpalus rufipes	Strawberry Seed Beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Harpalus ardosiacus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Harpalus melleti	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	1
Harpalus parallelus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB3	2
Harpalus puncticeps	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	2
Harpalus affinis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	17
Harpalus anxius	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	9
Harpalus attenuatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	7
Harpalus latus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Harpalus serripes	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	6
Harpalus servus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Harpalus tardus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Dicheirotrichus gustavi	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	4
Dicheirotrichus obsoletus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Trichocellus placidus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Bradycellus distinctus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	3
Bradycellus harpalinus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	7
Bradycellus sharpi	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	1
Bradycellus verbasci	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	6
Stenolophus mixtus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	7
Stenolophus skrimshiranus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	1
Acupalpus consputus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Acupalpus dubius	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	12
Acupalpus exiguus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	3
Acupalpus meridianus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	2
Badister anomalus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB1	16
Badister bipustulatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	1
Badister dilatatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	7
Badister peltatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	6
Badister unipustulatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Panagaeus bipustulatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Panagaeus cruxmajor	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB1	2
Chlaenius nigricornis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	2
Chlaenius vestitus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	9
Oodes helopioides	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	1
Odacantha melanura	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	14
Masoreus wetterhalli	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	2
Demetrias atricapillus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	19
Demetrias imperialis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	12
Demetrias monostigma	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	4
Dromius linearis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	14
Dromius melanocephalus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	3
Dromius notatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	13
Dromius vectensis	a ground beetle	Carabidae	pRDB3	1
Microlestes maurus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	7
Metabletus foveatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Common	19
Metabletus obscuroguttatus	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Local	5
Cymindis axillaris	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Na	3
Brachinus crepitans	Bombardier Beetle	Carabidae	Notable/Nb	1
Brychius elevatus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Local	2
Peltodytes caesus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Notable/Nb	50
Haliplus apicalis	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Notable/Nb	13
Haliplus confinis	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Common	12
Haliplus flavicollis	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Local	18
Haliplus fluviatilis	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Common	19
Haliplus fulvus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Local	4
Haliplus heydeni	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Notable/Nb	2
Haliplus immaculatus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Local	49

Haliplus laminatus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Notable/Nb	2
Haliplus lineatocollis	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Common	97
Haliplus obliquus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Local	11
Haliplus ruficollis	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Common	127
Haliplus variegatus	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	RDB3	14
Haliplus varius	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	RDB K	2
Haliplus wehnckei	a crawling water beetle	Haliplidae	Local	1
Hygrobia hermanni	Screech beetle,Squeak beetle	Hygrobiidae	Local	76
Noterus clavicornis	The Larger Noterus	Noteridae	Local	169
Noterus crassicornis	The Smaller Noterus	Noteridae	Notable/Nb	12
Laccophilus hyalinus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	77
Laccophilus minutus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	135
Laccophilus obsoletus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	RDB2	3
Hydrovatus clypealis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Na	34
Hyphydrus ovatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	134
Hydroglyphus pusillus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	9
Bidessus unistriatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	RDB1	5
Hygrotus decoratus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	8
Hygrotus inaequalis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	130
Hygrotus versicolor	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	11
Coelambus confluens	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	10
Coelambus impressopunctatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	25
Coelambus nigrolineatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Na	6
Coelambus parallelogrammus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	18
Hydroporus angustatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	54
Hydroporus erythrocephalus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	41
Hydroporus gyllenhali	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	1
Hydroporus incognitus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	1
Hydroporus memnonius	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	10
Hydroporus nigrita	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	4
Hydroporus palustris	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	127
Hydroporus planus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	38
Hydroporus pubescens	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	17
Hydroporus striola	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	1
Hydroporus tessellatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	12
Suphrodytes dorsalis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	8
Graptodytes bilineatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	RDB3	16
Graptodytes granularis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	7
Graptodytes pictus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	47
Porhydrus lineatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	65
Deronectes latus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	3
Nebrioporus depressus elegans	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	14
Stictotarsus duodecimpustulatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	9
Copelatus haemorrhoidalis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	60
Platambus maculatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	1
Agabus bipustulatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	84
Agabus conspersus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	19
Agabus didymus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	12
Agabus guttatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	1
Agabus labiatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	1
Agabus montanus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	7
Agabus nebulosus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	15
Agabus paludosus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	4
Agabus sturmii	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	71
Ilybius ater	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	38
Ilybius fenestratus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	2
Ilybius fuliginosus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	32
Ilybius guttiger	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	1

Ilybius quadriguttatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	20
Ilybius subaeneus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	2
Rhantus frontalis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	12
Rhantus grapii	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	14
Rhantus suturalis	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	28
Colymbetes fuscus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	36
Hydaticus seminiger	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	4
Graphoderus cinereus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	RDB3	2
Acilius canaliculatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	pRDB3	2
Acilius sulcatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	2
Dytiscus circumcinctus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Na	1
Dytiscus circumflexus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Notable/Nb	11
Dytiscus dimidiatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	pRDB3	4
Dytiscus marginalis	Great Diving Beetle	Dytiscidae	Common	36
Dytiscus semisulcatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Local	7
Gyrinidae sp.	a whirligig beetle	Gyrinidae	Unknown	3
Gyrinus paykulli	a whirligig	Gyrinidae	Na	4
Gyrinus caspius	a whirligig	Gyrinidae	Local	24
Gyrinus distinctus	a whirligig	Gyrinidae	pRDB3	2
Gyrinus marinus	a whirligig	Gyrinidae	Common	42
Gyrinus substriatus	a whirligig	Gyrinidae	Common	20
Gyrinus suffriani	a whirligig	Gyrinidae	pRDB3	9
Georissus crenulatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Na	7
Hydrochus angustatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	1
Hydrochus elongatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	RDB3	3
Hydrochus ignicollis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	RDB3	7
Helophorus aequalis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	20
Helophorus alternans	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Na	45
Helophorus brevipalpis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	95
Helophorus flavipes	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	1
Helophorus fulgidicollis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	5
Helophorus grandis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	20
Helophorus granularis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	1
Helophorus griseus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	3
Helophorus minutus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	44
Helophorus nubilus	Wheat Mud Beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	3
Helophorus obscurus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	21
Helophorus rufipes	Turnip Mud Beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	3
Coelostoma orbiculare	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	35
Sphaeridium bipustulatum	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	1
Sphaeridium lunatum	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	2
Sphaeridium scarabaeoides	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	2
Cercyon bifenestratus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Na	20
Cercyon convexiusculus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	3
Cercyon haemorrhoidalis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	2
Cercyon lateralis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	1
Cercyon lugubris	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	1
Cercyon marinus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	11
Cercyon melanocephalus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	4
Cercyon pygmaeus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Unknown	2
Cercyon sternalis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	19
Cercyon terminatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	1
Cercyon tristis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	6
Cercyon unipunctatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	1
Cercyon ustulatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	14
Megasternum obscurum	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	26
Cryptopleurum minutum	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	1
Hydrobius fuscipes	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	106

Limnoxenus niger	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	81
Anacaena bipustulata	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	41
Anacaena globulus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	24
Anacaena limbata s. lat.	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	60
Anacaena limbata s. str.	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	60
Anacaena lutescens	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	26
Laccobius atrocephalus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	2
Laccobius biguttatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	81
Laccobius bipunctatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Common	66
Laccobius minutus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	40
Laccobius striatulus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	24
Helochares lividus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	100
Enochrus bicolor	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	18
Enochrus coarctatus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	44
Enochrus melanocephalus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	41
Enochrus ochropterus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	3
Enochrus quadripunctatus s. lat.	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	2
Enochrus halophilus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Na	8
Enochrus testaceus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	97
Cymbiodyta marginellus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Local	60
Chaetarthria seminulum	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	8
Hydrophilus piceus	Great Silver Water Beetle	Hydrophilidae	RDB3	129
Berosus affinis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	86
Berosus luridus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	13
Berosus signaticollis	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	Notable/Nb	3
Berosus spinosus	a scavenger water beetle	Hydrophilidae	RDB3	7
Abraeus granulum	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Na	1
Saprinus aeneus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Common	5
Saprinus semistriatus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Common	2
Hypocaccus metallicus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	pRDB3	5
Hypocaccus rugifrons	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Notable/Nb	1
Kissister minimus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Unknown	8
Onthophilus striatus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Common	1
Hister impressus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Local	1
Atholus duodecimstriatus	a carrion beetle	Histeridae	Local	3
Ochthebius aeneus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	RDB1	1
Ochthebius auriculatus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	6
Ochthebius bicolon	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	2
Ochthebius dilatatus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Local	12
Ochthebius exaratus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	pRDB3	1
Ochthebius exsculptus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	1
Ochthebius marinus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	18
Ochthebius minimus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Common	97
Ochthebius nanus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	38
Ochthebius punctatus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	4
Ochthebius pusillus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	RDB3	3
Ochthebius viridis	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	15
Hydraena gracilis	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Local	1
Hydraena riparia	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Local	34
Hydraena testacea	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	17
Limnebius nitidus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Notable/Nb	39
Limnebius truncatellus	a small water beetle	Hydraenidae	Common	3
Ptenidium intermedium	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Local	1
Smicrus filicornis	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	pRDBK	1
Acrotrichis atomaria	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Common	1
Acrotrichis brevipennis	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Notable/Nb	1
Acrotrichis grandicollis	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Common	1
Acrotrichis intermedia	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Common	1

Acrotrichis sericans	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Common	1
Acrotrichis sitkaensis	a featherwing beetle	Ptiliidae	Common	2
Hydnobius punctatus	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Notable/Nb	2
Trichohydnobius suturalis	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	pRDBK	2
Leiodes badia	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	1
Leiodes ciliaris	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Notable/Nb	3
Leiodes dubia	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	2
Leiodes litura	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	2
Leiodes ferruginea	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	1
Leiodes polita	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	2
Leiodes rufipennis	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	2
Anisotoma humeralis	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	3
Agathidium laevigatum	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	2
Agathidium marginatum	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Notable/Nb	1
Ptomaphagus medius	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Unknown	7
Ptomaphagus subvillosus	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	4
Nargus velox	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	2
Choleva agilis	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	1
Choleva spadicea	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	2
Sciodrepoides watsoni	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	4
Catops chrysomeloides	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	2
Catops fuscus	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Unknown	1
Catops morio	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	5
Catops nigricans	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Common	4
Colon brunneum	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	1
Colon serripes	a round fungus beetle	Leiodidae	Local	1
Nicrophorus humator	Black Sexton Beetle	Silphidae	Common	5
Nicrophorus vespillo	Common Burying Beetle	Silphidae	Common	4
Nicrophorus vespilloides	a sexton beetle	Silphidae	Local	1
Necrodes littoralis	Shore sexton beetle	Silphidae	Local	2
Thanatophilus rugosus	a sexton beetle	Silphidae	Common	2
Thanatophilus sinuatus	a sexton beetle	Silphidae	Common	7
Silpha atrata	Black Snail Beetle	Silphidae	Common	3
Silpha laevigata	a sexton beetle	Silphidae	Local	4
Silpha tristis	a sexton beetle	Silphidae	Local	2
Neuraphes elongatulus	a small antlike beetle	Scydmaenidae	Local	1
Stenichnus scutellaris	a small antlike beetle	Scydmaenidae	Local	2
Scaphidium quadrimaculatum	a shining fungus beetle	Scaphidiidae	Local	1
Micropeplus fulvus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Micropeplus staphylinoides	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Metopsia retusa	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	6
Proteinus brachypterus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Proteinus ovalis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Anthobium unicolor	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Olophrum piceum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Lesteva heeri	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Lesteva longoelytrata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	7
Eusphalerum luteum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Phyllodrepa floralis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Dropephylla ioptera	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Dropephylla vilis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Omalium caesum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Omalium excavatum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Omalium laeviusculum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Omalium riparium	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Omalium rugulipenne	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	1
Philorinum sordidum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Phloeocharis subtilissima	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1

Deleaster dichrous	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Planeustomus palpalis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	7
Bledius bicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Na	1
Bledius crassicollis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	RDB I	3
Bledius diota	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	1
Bledius fergussoni	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Bledius gallicus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Bledius germanicus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Bledius occidentalis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	3
Bledius opacus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Bledius tricornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	7
Bledius unicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	3
Carpelimus bilineatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Carpelimus corticinus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Carpelimus elongatulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Carpelimus foveolatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	6
Carpelimus gracilis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Carpelimus halophilus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Carpelimus impressus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Carpelimus lindrothi	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Carpelimus rivularis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Carpelimus similis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Carpelimus zealandicus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Platystethus alutaceus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Platystethus arenarius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Platystethus cornutus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Platystethus nitens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Platystethus nodifrons	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Anotylus complanatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Anotylus inustus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Anotylus maritimus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Anotylus rugosus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	6
Anotylus sculpturatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	6
Anotylus tetracarinatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Oxytelus laqueatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Oxytelus sculptus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Stenus ater	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Stenus bifoveolatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Stenus bimaculatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	8
Stenus binotatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	13
Stenus boops	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	8
Stenus brunnipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Stenus butrintensis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Stenus canaliculatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	6
Stenus canescens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Stenus carbonarius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Stenus cicindeloides	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	23
Stenus clavicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Stenus comma	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Stenus crassus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Stenus exiguus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Stenus flavipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Stenus formicetorum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Stenus fornicatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	4
Stenus fulvicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Stenus geniculatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Stenus guttula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Stenus incrassatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	6

Stenus juno	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	17
Stenus latifrons	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Stenus longitarsis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	RDB I	3
Stenus ossium	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Stenus nanus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Stenus nigritulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Stenus nitens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Stenus nitidiusculus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Stenus opticus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Na	1
Stenus melanopus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Stenus pallipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Stenus pallitarsis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Stenus picipennis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Stenus picipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Stenus pubescens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Stenus pusillus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	7
Stenus similis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Stenus solutus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	6
Stenus subaeneus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Stenus tarsalis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Euaesthetus bipunctatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Euaesthetus ruficapillus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	5
Paederus fuscipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	5
Paederus littoralis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	18
Paederus riparius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	13
Lathrobium brunnipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Lathrobium elongatum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Lathrobium fennicum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	RDB I	4
Lathrobium fulvipenne	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Lathrobium impressum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Lathrobium longulum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Lathrobium multipunctum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Lathrobium pallidum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	1
Lathrobium quadratum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	6
Lathrobium terminatum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Achenium depressum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Achenium humile	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	3
Medon ripicola	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Sunius propinquus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Lithocharis ochracea	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Scopaeus laevigatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	RDB I	1
Astenus immaculatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	4
Astenus lyonessius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	3
Astenus procerus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	3
Rugilus orbiculatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Rugilus rufipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Rugilus similis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Othius laeviusculus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	10
Othius myrmecophilus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Gyrohypnus angustatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Gyrohypnus fracticornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Xantholinus glabratus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Xantholinus jarrigei	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Xantholinus linearis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	15
Xantholinus longiventris	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Xantholinus tricolor	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Na	1
Neobisnius lathrobioides	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Neobisnius villosulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1

Erichsonius cinerascens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	11
Erichsonius signaticornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	3
Philonthus agilis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Philonthus cephalotes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Philonthus cognatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Philonthus cruentatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Philonthus fimetarius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Philonthus fumarius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	10
Philonthus marginatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Philonthus micans	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	12
Philonthus puella	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Philonthus punctus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDB3	5
Philonthus quisquiliarius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	13
Philonthus sanguinolentus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Philonthus splendens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Philonthus succicola	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Philonthus varians	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Philonthus varius	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Philonthus ventralis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Gabrius keysianus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	5
Gabrius nigritulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Gabrius pennatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	11
Gabrius subnigritulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Cafius xantholoma	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Ocypus aeneocephalus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	6
Ocypus ater	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	6
Ocypus fortunatarum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	3
Ocypus fuscatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Ocypus globulifer	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Ocypus olens	Devil's Coach-horse	Staphylinidae	Common	18
Creophilus maxillosus	Carrion Beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Ontholestes murinus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Heterothops binotatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Heterothops niger	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Quedius aridulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Quedius boops	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Quedius cruentus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Quedius fuliginosus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Quedius fumatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Quedius pallipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Quedius maurorufus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Quedius molochinus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Quedius nitipennis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Quedius puncticollis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Quedius schatzmayri	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Quedius semiaeneus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Quedius semiobscurus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Quedius tristis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	8
Habrocerus capillaricornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Mycetoporus angularis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Mycetoporus baudueri	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Mycetoporus clavicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Mycetoporus erichsonanus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Mycetoporus longicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Mycetoporus longulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Mycetoporus nigricollis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Mycetoporus splendidus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Lordithon thoracicus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1

Lordithon trinotatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Bolitobius analis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Sepedophilus immaculatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Sepedophilus marshami	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	6
Sepedophilus nigripennis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	14
Tachyporus atriceps	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Tachyporus chrysomelinus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	7
Tachyporus chrysomelinus agg.	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	14
Tachyporus hypnorum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	48
Tachyporus nitidulus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	16
Tachyporus obtusus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	8
Tachyporus pallidus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Tachyporus pusillus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Tachyporus solutus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	6
Tachinus humeralis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Tachinus laticollis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Tachinus marginellus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Tachinus proximus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Tachinus signatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Cilea siphoides	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Deinopsis erosa	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Cypha discoidea	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Cypha laeviuscula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Cypha longicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	11
Cypha pulicaria	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Cypha seminulum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	3
Oligota inflata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Oligota parva	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Oligota punctulata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Myllaena dubia	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	6
Myllaena elongata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Myllaena infuscata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	3
Myllaena intermedia	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Myllaena minuta	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Diglotta submarina	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Hygronoma dimidiata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Encephalus complicans	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Phytosus balticus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Autalia impressa	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Autalia rivularis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Falagria thoracica	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Myrmecopora uvida	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Tachyusa atra	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	5
Gnypeta carbonaria	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Gnypeta ripicola	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Gnypeta velata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Brachyusa concolor	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Schistoglossa gemina	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	3
Dacrila fallax	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Aloconota gregaria	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	16
Aloconota languida	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Amischa analis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	12
Amischa decipiens	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Amischa forcipata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Amischa soror	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Alaobia scapularis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	2
Brundinia meridionalis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Ousipalia caesula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3

Dinaraea angustula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Plataraea brunnea	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Atheta debilis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	3
Atheta elongatula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Atheta malleus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Atheta palustris	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Atheta luteipes	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Atheta fungivora	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Atheta liturata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Atheta cadaverina	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Atheta trinotata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Atheta clientula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Atheta fungi	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	17
Atheta orbata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Atheta celata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Atheta castanoptera	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Atheta graminicola	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Atheta xanthopus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Atheta laticollis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Atheta atramentaria	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	10
Atheta ischnocera	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Atheta longicornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Atheta marina	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Atheta vestita	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Alianta incana	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Drusilla canaliculata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	17
Zyras limbatus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Ilyobates propinquus	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Calodera aethiops	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Chiloporata longitarsis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	5
Amarochara forticornis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	1
Ocalea badia	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Deubelia picina	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Ocyusa maura	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	4
Oxypoda alternans	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Oxypoda brachyptera	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	2
Oxypoda elongatula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Oxypoda haemorrhoa	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Oxypoda lurida	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Oxypoda opaca	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	1
Oxypoda umbrata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Tinotus morion	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	3
Aleochara algarum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae		1
Aleochara bilineata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	2
Aleochara bipustulata	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	11
Aleochara brevipennis	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Notable/Nb	1
Aleochara cuniculorum	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Local	1
Aleochara curtula	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	7
Polystomota grisea	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	1
Aleochara lanuginosa	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Common	4
Emplenota obscurella	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	Unknown	2
Aleochara pauxilla	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	pRDBK	1
Bryaxis bulbifer	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Common	2
Tychus niger	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Common	1
Rybaxis laminata	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Local	2
Rybaxis longicornis	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Common	2
Brachygluta fossulata	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Common	2
Brachygluta haematica	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Local	1

Brachygluta helferi	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Local	5
Brachygluta simplex	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Notable/Nb	4
Reichenbachia juncorum	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Common	4
Pselaphus heisei	a short-winged mould beetle	Pselaphidae	Local	1
Typhaeus typhoeus	Minotaur Beetle	Geotrupidae	Local	4
Aphodius ater	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	3
Aphodius consputus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	pRDB3	2
Aphodius contaminatus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	5
Aphodius depressus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	1
Aphodius erraticus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	1
Aphodius fimetarius	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	2
Aphodius foetidus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	5
Aphodius fossor	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	3
Aphodius granarius	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Local	6
Aphodius ictericus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Local	1
Aphodius luridus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	1
Aphodius merdarius	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Local	1
Aphodius plagiatus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Notable/Nb	5
Aphodius porcus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Notable/Nb	1
Aphodius prodromus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	4
Aphodius rufipes	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	1
Aphodius rufus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	2
Aphodius sphacelatus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	2
Euheptaulacus sus	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	pRDB1	2
Psammodius asper	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Na	5
Onthophagus nuchicornis	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Na	2
Onthophagus vacca	a dung beetle or chafer	Scarabaeidae	Notable/Nb	4
Amphimallon solstitialis	Summer Chafer	Scarabaeidae	Local	1
Melolontha melolontha	Common Cockchafer	Scarabaeidae	Common	5
Hoplia philanthus	Welsh Chafer	Scarabaeidae	Local	1
Clambus punctulus	an armadillo beetle	Clambidae	Unknown	1
Elodes marginata	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Local	1
Elodes minuta	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Local	1
Elodes pseudominuta	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Common	1
Microcara testacea	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Common	3
Cyphon coarctatus	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Common	6
Cyphon hilaris	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Local	1
Cyphon ochraceus	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Common	2
Cyphon palustris	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Common	4
Cyphon phragmiteticola	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Local	21
Cyphon variabilis	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Common	1
Scirtes hemisphaericus	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Local	15
Scirtes orbicularis	a marsh beetle	Scirtidae	Na	10
Simplocaria semistriata	a pill beetle	Byrrhidae	Common	7
Cytilus sericeus	a pill beetle	Byrrhidae	Local	2
Byrrhus fasciatus	Banded Pill-beetle	Byrrhidae	Common	1
Byrrhus pilula	Pill Beetle	Byrrhidae	Common	5
Curimopsis maritima	a pill beetle	Byrrhidae	Local	8
Heterocerus fenestratus	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	Common	13
Heterocerus flexuosus	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	Local	2
Heterocerus fossor	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	Local	2
Heterocerus hispidulus	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	RDB3	23
Heterocerus marginatus	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	Common	2
Heterocerus maritimus	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	Local	3
Heterocerus obsoletus	a mud beetle	Heteroceridae	Unknown	5
Limnichus pygmaeus	a tiny marsh beetle	Limnichidae	Na	10
Dryops griseus	a long-toed water beetle	Dryopidae	RDB3	2
Dryops luridus	a long-toed water beetle	Dryopidae	Common	69

Dryops similaris	a long-toed water beetle	Dryopidae	pRDB3	2
Elmis aenea	a riffle beetle	Elmidae	Common	3
Oulimnius tuberculatus	a riffle beetle	Elmidae	Common	1
Agrilus angustulus	a jewel beetle	Buprestidae	Notable/Nb	1
Agrypnus murinus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Local	4
Paraphotistus nigricornis	a click beetle	Elateridae	pRDB3	1
Prosternon tessellatum	Chequered Click Beetle	Elateridae	Local	1
Denticollis linearis	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	1
Athous campyloides	a click beetle	Elateridae	Notable/Nb	8
Athous haemorrhoidalis	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	2
Adrastus pallens	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	1
Agriotes acuminatus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	3
Agriotes lineatus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	9
Agriotes obscurus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	8
Agriotes pallidulus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	3
Agriotes sordidus	a click beetle	Elateridae	pRDB3	3
Agriotes sputator	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	12
Dalopius marginatus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	3
Melanotus villosus	a click beetle	Elateridae	Common	1
Trixagus obtusus	a small false click beetle	Throscidae	Unknown	3
Microrhagus pygmaeus	a false click beetle	Eucnemidae	RDB3	1
Hylis olexai	a false click beetle	Eucnemidae	RDB3	1
Podabrus alpinus	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Local	1
Cantharis cryptica	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	6
Cantharis decipiens	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	2
Cantharis figurata	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Local	3
Cantharis lateralis	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Local	13
Cantharis livida	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	1
Cantharis nigra	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	9
Cantharis nigricans	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	6
Cantharis pallida	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Local	6
Cantharis cryptica/pallida	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	1
Cantharis pellucida	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	2
Cantharis rufa	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	2
Cantharis rustica	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	6
Cantharis thoracica	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Local	10
Rhagonycha fulva	Common red soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	35
Rhagonycha lignosa	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	6
Rhagonycha limbata	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	2
Rhagonycha testacea	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	2
Silis ruficollis	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Notable/Nb	10
Malthinus seriepunctatus	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Local	4
Malthodes marginatus	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	1
Malthodes minimus	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	Common	9
Lampyris noctiluca	Glow-worm	Lampyridae	Local	5
Platycis minuta	a net-winged beetle	Lycidae	Notable/Nb	3
Dermestes murinus	a museum or larder beetle	Dermestidae	Local	3
Dermestes undulatus	a museum or larder beetle	Dermestidae	Unknown	8
Anthrenus verbasci	Museum Beetle	Dermestidae	Common	5
Xestobium rufovillosum	Death Watch Beetle	Anobiidae	Common	1
Hemicoelus fulvicornis	a wood boring beetle	Anobiidae	Common	1
Anobium punctatum	Woodworm	Anobiidae	Common	2
Ptilinus pectinicornis	Fan-bearing Wood-borer	Anobiidae	Common	1
Caenocara bovistae	a wood boring beetle	Anobiidae	pRDB3	1
Ptinus palliatus	a spider beetle	Ptinidae	Na	1
Phloiophilus edwardsi	a beetle	Phloiophilidae	Notable/Nb	1
Necrobia ruficollis	Red-breasted Copra Beetle	Cleridae	Local	1
Necrobia violacea	a chequered beetle	Cleridae	Common	3

Dasytes aeratus	a malachite beetle	Melyridae	Local	1
Axinotarsus pulicarius	a malachite beetle	Melyridae	pRDB1	2
Axinotarsus ruficollis	a malachite beetle	Melyridae	Local	1
Malachius bipustulatus	Malachite Beetle	Melyridae	Common	9
Malachius marginellus	a malachite beetle	Melyridae	Notable/Nb	13
Malachius viridis	a malachite beetle	Melyridae	Local	21
Anthocomus rufus	a malachite beetle	Melyridae	Local	3
Kateretes pedicularius	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	1
Kateretes rufilabris	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	5
Brachypterus glaber	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	1
Brachypterus urticae	Nettle Pollen Beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	2
Pria dulcamarae	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	11
Meligethes aeneus	Common Pollen Beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	23
Meligethes erythropus	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	3
Meligethes kunzei	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	1
Meligethes nigrescens	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	6
Meligethes ovatus	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Unknown	3
Meligethes pedicularius	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	1
Meligethes planiusculus	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	14
Meligethes serripes	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	3
Epuraea aestiva	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	4
Nitidula carnaria	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Unknown	3
Nitidula rufipes	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	1
Omosita colon	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Common	2
Cychramus luteus	a pollen or sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Local	2
Monotoma brevicollis	a narrow bark beetle	Rhizophagidae	Common	1
Monotoma picipes	a narrow bark beetle	Rhizophagidae	Common	1
Hypocoprus latridioides	a beetle	Hypocopridae	RDB I	1
Uleiota planata	a flat bark beetle	Cucujidae	Na	1
Cryptolestes duplicatus	a flat bark beetle	Cucujidae	Local	1
Silvanus unidentatus	a beetle	Silvanidae	Local	1
Psammoecus bipunctatus	a beetle	Silvanidae	Local	3
Telmatophilus brevicollis	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	pRDB3	7
Telmatophilus caricis	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Local	9
Telmatophilus schoenherri	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	pRDBK	8
Telmatophilus sparganii	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	pRDBK	2
Telmatophilus typhae	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	4
Henoticus serratus	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Local	1
Cryptophagus lycoperdi	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	2
Micrambe vini	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Antherophagus canescens	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Notable/Nb	1
Antherophagus nigricornis	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Local	1
Atomaria apicalis	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Atomaria atra	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Notable/Nb	1
Atomaria atricapilla	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	2
Atomaria rubella	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Atomaria fuscata	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	3
Atomaria fuscipes	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Unknown	1
Atomaria lewisi	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Atomaria mesomela	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Local	4
Atomaria nitidula	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Atomaria pusilla	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Atomaria scutellaris	a silken fungus beetle	Cryptophagidae	RDB K	1
Atomaria linearis	Pygmy Beetle	Cryptophagidae	Common	1
Biphyllus lunatus	a biphyllid beetle	Biphyllidae	Local	1
Byturus tomentosus	Raspberry Beetle	Byturidae	Common	3
Dacne bipustulata	a shiny fungus beetle	Erotylidae	Local	1
Phalacrus caricis	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Local	2

Phalacrus corruscus	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Local	1
Phalacrus fimetarius	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Unknown	3
Olibrus aeneus	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Common	7
Olibrus affinis	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Local	4
Olibrus liquidus	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Local	1
Stilbus oblongus	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Local	1
Stilbus testaceus	a smut beetle	Phalacridae	Common	14
Sericoderus lateralis	a minute fungus beetle	Corylophidae	Unknown	2
Corylophus cassidoides	a minute fungus beetle	Corylophidae	Local	3
Coccidula rufa	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	61
Coccidula scutellata	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Local	25
Rhyzobius litura	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	27
Scymnus frontalis	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	5
Scymnus schmidti	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Notable/Nb	1
Scymnus haemorrhoidalis	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	1
Nephus bisignatus	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Appendix (extinct)	1
Nephus redtenbacheri	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	3
Hyperaspis pseudopustulata	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Notable/Nb	3
Platynaspis luteorubra	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Na	6
Chilocorus renipustulatus	a ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	2
Exochomus quadripustulatus	Pine Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	2
Hippodamia tredecimpunctata	13-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	pRDBK	1
Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata	19-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Local	20
Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata	16-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Local	51
Adalia bipunctata	Two-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	11
Adalia decempunctata	Ten-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	19
Coccinella septempunctata	Seven-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	51
Coccinella undecimpunctata	11-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Local	17
Harmonia quadripunctata	Four-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Local	1
Anatis ocellata	Eyed Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	2
Calvia quattuordecimguttata	Cream-spot ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	6
Propylea quattuordecimpunctata	14-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	27
Halyzia sedecimguttata	16-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Local	2
Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata	22-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	Common	12
Stephostethus lardarius	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	12
Aridius bifasciatus	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Naturalised	24
Aridius nodifer	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	3
Cartodere constricta	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Local	1
Enicmus histrio	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Unknown	5
Enicmus transversus	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	6
Corticaria crenulata	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Local	5
Corticaria impressa	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	1
Corticaria punctulata	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	1
Corticarina fulvipes	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Local	8
Corticarina fuscula	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	5
Corticarina truncatella	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	pRDBK	2
Cortinicara gibbosa	a mould beetle	Lathridiidae	Common	8
Sulcacis affinis	a small fungus beetle	Cisidae	Local	2
Cis bilamellatus	a small fungus beetle	Cisidae	Common	1
Cis setiger	a small fungus beetle	Cisidae	Local	1
Orthocerus clavicornis	Brush-horned Sand Beetle	Colydiidae	Notable/Nb	2
Bitoma crenata	a narrow timber beetle	Colydiidae	Local	1
Melanimon tibialis	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Local	3
Crypticus quisquilius	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Eledona agricola	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Diaperis boleti	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	RDB2	1
Helops caeruleus	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Notable/Nb	2
Cylindrinotus laevioctostriatus	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Common	6

Cylindrinotus pallidus	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Notable/Nb	2
Lagria hirta	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Common	15
Isomira murina	a darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Common	7
Cteniopus sulphureus	Sulphur Beetle	Tenebrionidae	Local	10
Vincenzellus ruficollis	a false weevil	Salpingidae	Local	1
Rhinosimus ruficollis	a false weevil	Salpingidae	Common	3
Pyrochroa coccinea	Black-headed Cardinal Beetle	Pyrochroidae	Notable/Nb	2
Pyrochroa serraticornis	Common Cardinal Beetle	Pyrochroidae	Common	3
Orchesia micans	a false darkling beetle	Melandryidae	Notable/Nb	1
Orchesia minor	a false darkling beetle	Melandryidae	Notable/Nb	1
Orchesia undulata	a false darkling beetle	Melandryidae	Local	1
Anisoxya fuscula	a false darkling beetle	Melandryidae	Na	1
Phloiotrya vaudoueri	a false darkling beetle	Melandryidae	Notable/Nb	1
Anaspis garneysi	a tumbling flower beetle	Scraptiidae	Unknown	3
Anaspis humeralis	a tumbling flower beetle	Scraptiidae	Common	1
Anaspis maculata	a tumbling flower beetle	Scraptiidae	Common	9
Anaspis pulicaria	a tumbling flower beetle	Scraptiidae	Common	4
Anaspis regimbarti	a tumbling flower beetle	Scraptiidae	Common	6
Anaspis rufilabris	a tumbling flower beetle	Scraptiidae	Common	1
Tomoxia bucephala	a tumbling flower beetle	Mordellidae	Na	3
Variimorda villosa	a tumbling flower beetle	Mordellidae	Notable/Nb	2
Mordellistena imitatrix	a tumbling flower beetle	Mordellidae	RDB K	1
Mordellistena pumila	a tumbling flower beetle	Mordellidae	Local	2
Mordellistena variegata	a tumbling flower beetle	Mordellidae	Local	1
Nacerdes melanura	Wharf Borer	Oedemeridae	Local	1
Oedemera lurida	a thick-legged flower beetle	Oedemeridae	Local	14
Oedemera nobilis	a thick-legged flower beetle	Oedemeridae	Common	2
Notoxus monoceros	Monoceros Beetle	Anthicidae	Local	14
Anthicus angustatus	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Notable/Nb	1
Anthicus antherinus	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Local	4
Anthicus bimaculatus	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Na	3
Anthicus constrictus	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Local	1
Anthicus floralis	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Common	5
Anthicus formicarius	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Common	1
Anthicus instabilis	an antlike beetle	Anthicidae	Local	1
Rhagium bifasciatum	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Common	5
Grammoptera ruficornis	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Common	4
Pseudoalosterna livida	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Local	12
Rutpela maculata	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Common	8
Strangalia melanura	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Local	2
Strangalia quadrifasciata	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Local	2
Obrium brunneum	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Local	2
Phymatodes alni	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Notable/Nb	1
Clytus arietis	Wasp Beetle	Cerambycidae	Common	6
Pogonocherus hispidulus	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Local	1
Leiopus nebulosus	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	Local	2
Bruchus loti	a seed beetle	Bruchidae	Common	15
Bruchidius villosus	a seed beetle	Bruchidae	Local	5
Macroplea mutica	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Na	5
Donacia clavipes	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	3
Donacia marginata	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	16
Donacia semicuprea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	5
Donacia simplex	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	7
Donacia thalassina	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	6
Donacia versicolorea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Donacia vulgaris	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Plateumaris discolor	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Plateumaris sericea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	4

Lema cyanella	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Oulema lichenis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	3
Oulema melanopa	Cereal Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	19
Oulema rufocyanea	Cereal Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	7
Lilioceris lilii	Lily Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Naturalised, alien h	1
Cryptocephalus fulvus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	15
Cryptocephalus pusillus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Chrysolina hyperici	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Chrysolina polita	Knotgrass Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	19
Chrysolina staphylaea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Gastrophysa polygoni	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	3
Gastrophysa viridula	Green Dock Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	5
Phaedon cochleariae	Mustard Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	15
Phaedon tumidulus	Celery Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	5
Prasocuris phellandrii	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	18
Plagiodera versicolora	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Gonioctena olivacea	Broom Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Phratora vitellinae	Brassy Willow Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	2
Galerucella lineola	Brown Willow Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Galerucella nymphaeae	Water-lily Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	2
Galerucella sagittariae	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	10
Phyllobrotica quadrimaculata	Skullcap Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Phyllotreta atra	Turnip Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	2
Phyllotreta cruciferae	Turnip Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	1
Phyllotreta diademata	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Phyllotreta exclamationis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	2
Phyllotreta nemorum	Turnip Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Phyllotreta nigripes	Turnip Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	5
Phyllotreta undulata	Small Turnip Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	19
Phyllotreta vittula	Barley Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	2
Aphthona atrocaerulea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	7
Aphthona atrovirens	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Aphthona euphorbiae	Large Flax Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	12
Aphthona lutescens	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Aphthona nonstriata	Iris Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	4
Longitarsus agilis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Na	2
Longitarsus atricillus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Longitarsus longiseta	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	pRDBK	5
Longitarsus exoletus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	16
Longitarsus flavicornis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	14
Longitarsus ganglbaueri	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Na	11
Longitarsus gracilis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	8
Longitarsus jacobaeae	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	2
Longitarsus luridus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	10
Longitarsus membranaceus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	6
Longitarsus parvulus	Flax Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Na	9
Longitarsus pellucidus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Longitarsus pratensis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	16
Longitarsus rubiginosus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Longitarsus succineus	Chrysanthemum Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Longitarsus tabidus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	1
Altica lythri	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	21
Altica oleracea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Altica palustris	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Hermaeophaga mercurialis	Dogs-mercury Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	2
Lythraria salicariae	Loosestrife Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	6
Crepidodera ferruginea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	15
Crepidodera transversa	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	15

Hippuriphila modeeri	Horsetail Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	6
Chalcoides aurata	Willow Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	10
Chalcoides aurea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	2
Chalcoides fulvicornis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	5
Chalcoides plutus	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	15
Epitrix pubescens	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	13
Mantura rustica	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	1
Chaetocnema arida	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Chaetocnema concinna	Beet Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	18
Chaetocnema confusa	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	2
Chaetocnema hortensis	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	10
Chaetocnema subcoerulea	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	2
Sphaeroderma testaceum	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	11
Apteropeda orbiculata	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Dibolia cynoglossi	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	RDB1	40
Psylliodes affinis	Potato Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	10
Psylliodes chalcomera	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Notable/Nb	4
Psylliodes chrysocephala	Cabbage Stem Flea Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	6
Psylliodes marcida	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Psylliodes napi	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	1
Psylliodes picina	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	1
Cassida flaveola	Pale Tortoise Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Local	3
Cassida hemisphaerica	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Na	1
Cassida rubiginosa	Thistle Tortoise Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	16
Cassida sanguinosa	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Ireland only	1
Cassida viridis	Green Tortoise Beetle	Chrysomelidae	Common	7
Attelabus nitens	Oak Leaf-roller	Attelabidae	Local	1
Apoderus coryli	Hazel Leaf-roller Weevil	Attelabidae	Local	3
Rhynchites caeruleus	Apple Twig Cutter	Attelabidae	Local	1
Rhynchites aequatus	Apple Fruit Rhynchites	Attelabidae	Common	1
Rhynchites longiceps	a leafroller weevil	Attelabidae	Notable/Nb	1
Deporaus mannerheimi	a leafroller weevil	Attelabidae	Local	1
Omphalapion hookeri	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	2
Acanthephodus onopordi	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	13
Ceratapion carduorum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	3
Ceratapion gibbirostre	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	8
Aspidapion radiolus	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	4
Aspidapion soror	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Na	4
Aspidapion (Koestilinia) aeneum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	3
Taeniapion urticarium	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	2
Pseudapion rufirostre	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	2
Malvapion malvae	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	4
Exapion fuscirostre	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	1
Exapion ulicis	Gorse Weevil	Apionidae	Common	6
Protapion apricans	Clover Seed Weevil	Apionidae	Common	3
Protapion assimile	Clover Seed Weevil	Apionidae	Common	1
Protapion difforme	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Notable/Nb	4
Protapion fulvipes	White Clover Seed Weevil	Apionidae	Common	13
Protapion laevicolle	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Na	2
Protapion nigritarse	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	4
Protapion schoenherri	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Na	2
Protapion trifolii	Clover Seed Weevil	Apionidae	Common	6
Protapion varipes	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Perapion curtirostre	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	8
Perapion marchicum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	1
Perapion hydrolapathi	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	4
Perapion violaceum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	1
Apion cruentatum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	1

Apion frumentarium	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	13
Apion haematodes	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	8
Apion rubens	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	3
Catapion pubescens	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Notable/Nb	3
Catapion seniculus	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	3
Stenopterapion tenue	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	3
Ischnopterapion loti	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	16
Ischnopterapion modestum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	10
Ischnopterapion (Chlorapion) virens	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	12
Protopirapion atratulum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	1
Holotrichapion (Apiops) pisi	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	3
Holotrichapion (Legaricapion) aethi	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	2
Pirapion immune	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	1
Oxystoma cerdo	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Oxystoma subulatum	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	1
Eutrichapion ervi	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	4
Eutrichapion viciae	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Common	2
Eutrichapion (Cnemapion) vorax	a seed weevil	Apionidae	Local	2
Nanophyes marmoratus	Loosestrife Weevil	Apionidae	Common	3
Otiorhynchus ligneus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	9
Otiorhynchus ovatus	Strawberry Root Weevil	Curculionidae	Local	5
Otiorhynchus singularis	Raspberry Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Otiorhynchus sulcatus	Vine Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Trachyphloeus scabriculus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	6
Phyllobius argentatus	Silver-green Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Phyllobius calcaratus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Phyllobius pyri	Common Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Phyllobius roboretanus	Small Green Nettle Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Phyllobius viridiaeris	Green Nettle Weevil	Curculionidae	Local	3
Polydrusus pulchellus	Sea-wormwood Weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	2
Polydrusus pterygomalis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Polydrusus undatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Barypeithes araneiformis	Spider weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Sciaphilus asperatus	Strawberry Root Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Strophosoma melanogrammum	Nut Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Philopedon plagiatus	Marram Weevil	Curculionidae	Local	13
Sitona cambricus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	7
Sitona hispidulus	Clover Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	10
Sitona humeralis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	4
Sitona lepidus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	17
Sitona lineatus	Pea and Bean Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	47
Sitona puberulus	a weevil	Curculionidae	pRDBK	4
Sitona puncticollis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Sitona regensteinensis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	6
Sitona striatellus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	8
Sitona sulcifrons	Clover Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Sitona suturalis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Lixus scabricollis	a weevil	Curculionidae	pRDBK	1
Larinus planus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	3
Hypera arator	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Hypera fuscocinerea	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Hypera nigrirostris	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Hypera pollux	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	11
Hypera postica	Clover Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	4
Hypera punctata	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Hypera rumicis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	4
Hypera venusta	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Limobius mixtus	a weevil	Curculionidae	pRDB1	48

Cionus alauda	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	7
Cionus hortulanus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Cionus scrophulariae	Figwort Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Leiosoma deflexum	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Plinthus caliginosus	Hop Root Weevil	Curculionidae	Na	1
Gronops lunatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	2
Anoplus roboris	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Tanysphyrus lemnae	Duckweed Weevil	Curculionidae	Local	19
Phloeophagus lignarius	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Caulotrupodes aeneopiceus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Pselactus spadix	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	3
Acalles ptinoides	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Stenopelmus rufinasus	Azolla Weevil	Curculionidae	Naturalised	3
Bagous cylindrus	a weevil	Curculionidae	RDB2	12
Bagous subcarinatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Na	2
Bagous tempestivus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Bagous glabrirostris	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	3
Bagous lutulentus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Hydronomus alismatis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	11
Dorytomus dejeani	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Dorytomus melanophthalmus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Dorytomus rufatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Dorytomus taeniatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Notaris acridulus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Notaris scirpi	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	10
Thryogenes festucae	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Thryogenes nereis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	12
Thryogenes scirrhosus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	2
Grypus equiseti	Horsetail Weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Orthochaetes setiger	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	2
Cidnorhinus quadrimaculatus	Small Nettle Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	8
Trichosirocalus barnevillei	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Trichosirocalus rufulus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Na	2
Trichosirocalus thalhammeri	a weevil	Curculionidae	Unknown	2
Trichosirocalus troglodytes	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	5
Ceutorhynchus assimilis	Cabbage Seed Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	16
Ceutorhynchus cochleariae	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Ceutorhynchus contractus	Cabbage Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Ceutorhynchus erysimi	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Ceutorhynchus floralis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Ceutorhynchus geographicus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	11
Ceutorhynchus litura	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	6
Ceutorhynchus marginatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Ceutorhynchus melanostictus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	5
Ceutorhynchus picitarsis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Ceutorhynchus pollinarius	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	6
Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Ceutorhynchus quadridens	Cabbage Stem Weavil	Curculionidae	Common	16
Ceutorhynchus rugulosus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Ceutorhynchus verrucatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	pRDB3	1
Eubrychius velutus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	7
Litodactylus leucogaster	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	12
Rhinoncus albicinctus	a weevil	Curculionidae	RDB1	5
Rhinoncus castor	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	3
Rhinoncus inconspectus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	3
Rhinoncus pericarpius	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	7
Rhinoncus perpendicularis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	7
Phytobius canaliculatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	3

Phytobius quadrituberculatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	3
Amalus scortillum	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Amalorrhynchus melanarius	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	5
Drupenatus nasturtii	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	3
Poophagus sisymbrii	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	5
Baris laticollis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Na	1
Anthonomus pedicularius	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Anthonomus rubi	Strawberry Blossom Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	1
Curculio salicivorus	Willow Gall Weevil	Curculionidae	Common	6
Tychius picirostris	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	5
Tychius pusillus	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Tychius tibialis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Na	5
Sibinia arenariae	a weevil	Curculionidae	Notable/Nb	1
Mecinus pyraster	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Gymnetron beccabungae	a weevil	Curculionidae	Na	1
Gymnetron pascuorum	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	15
Rhynchaenus fagi	Beech Leaf Miner	Curculionidae	Common	1
Tachyerges pseudostigma	a weevil	Curculionidae	pRDBK	3
Tachyerges salicis	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	1
Tachyerges stigma	a weevil	Curculionidae	Local	2
Rhamphus pulicarius	a weevil	Curculionidae	Common	2
Xyloterus domesticus	a bark or ambrosia beetle	Scolytidae	Local	1

Status Definitions And Criteria For Invertebrates

Criteria for the selection of species into the **Red Data** Book categories follow Shirt (1987), with minor modifications that are *italicised.* Categories RDB K (insufficiently known) and RDB I (indeterminate) are based on the criteria used by Wells, Pyle & Collins (1983). Criteria for the selection of Nationally Notable species follow Eversham (1983).

STATUS CATEGORIES

Red Data Book category 1 (RDB 1) - Endangered

Definition.

Taxa in danger of extinction in *Great Britain* and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Included are those taxa whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so dramatically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction. Also included are *some* taxa that are *possibly* extinct.

Criteria.

Species which are known *or believed to occur* as only a single population within one 10 km square of the National Grid.

Species which only occur in habitats known to be especially vulnerable.

Species which have shown a rapid or continuous decline over the last twenty years and are now *estimated* to exist in five or fewer 10 km squares

Species which are *possibly* extinct *but have been recorded this century* and if rediscovered would need protection.

Red Data Book category 2 (RDB 2) - Vulnerable

Definition.

Taxa *believed* likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Included are taxa of which most or all of the populations are decreasing because of *over-exploitation,* extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; taxa with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured; and taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.

Criteria.

Species declining throughout their range.

Species in vulnerable habitats.

Red Data Book category 3 (RDB 3) - Rare

Definition.

Taxa with small populations *in Great Britain* that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk.

These taxa are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

Criterion.

Species which are estimated to exist in only fifteen or fewer 10 km squares. *This criterion may be relaxed where populations are likely to exist in over fifteen 10* km *squares but occupy small areas of especially vulnerable habitat*

Red Data Book category 4 (RDB 4) - Out of Danger

Definition.

Taxa formerly meeting the criteria of one of the above categories, but which are now considered relatively secure because effective conservation measures have been taken or the previous threat to their survival *in Great Britain has* been removed.

Red Data Book category 5 (RDB 5) - Endemic

Definition.

Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside *Great Britain.* Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories *or not threatened at all.*

Red Data Book Appendix (RDB app.) - Extinct

Definition.

Taxa which were formerly native to Great Britain but have not been recorded since 1900.

Red Data Book category I (RDB I) - Indeterminate

Definition.

Taxa *considered* to be Endangered Vulnerable or Rare in Great Britain but where there is not enough information to say which of the three categories (RDB 1 to 3) is appropriate.

Red Data Book category K (RDB K) - Insufficiently Known

Definition.

Taxa in Great Britain that are suspected *but* not definitely known, to belong to any of *the* above categories, because of lack of information.

Criteria.

Taxa recently discovered or recognised in Great Britain which may prove to be more widespread in the future.

Taxa with very few or perhaps only a single known locality but which belong to poorly recorded or taxonomically difficult groups.

Species known from very few localities but which occur in inaccessible habitats or habitats which are seldom sampled.

Species with very few or perhaps only a single known locality and of questionable native status, but not clearly failing into the category of recent colonist, vagrant or introduction.

Nationally Scarce Category A - Notable A (Na)
Definition.
Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and are thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10 km squares of the National Grid or, for less well recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties.

Nationally Scarce Category B - Notable B (Nb)
Definition.
Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and are thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10 km squares of the National Grid or for less well recorded groups, between eight and twenty vice-counties.

Nationally Scarce - Notable (N)
Definition.
Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which arc none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and are thought to occur in between 16 to 100 10 km squares of the National Grid. Species within this category are often too poorly known for their status to be more precisely estimated.

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