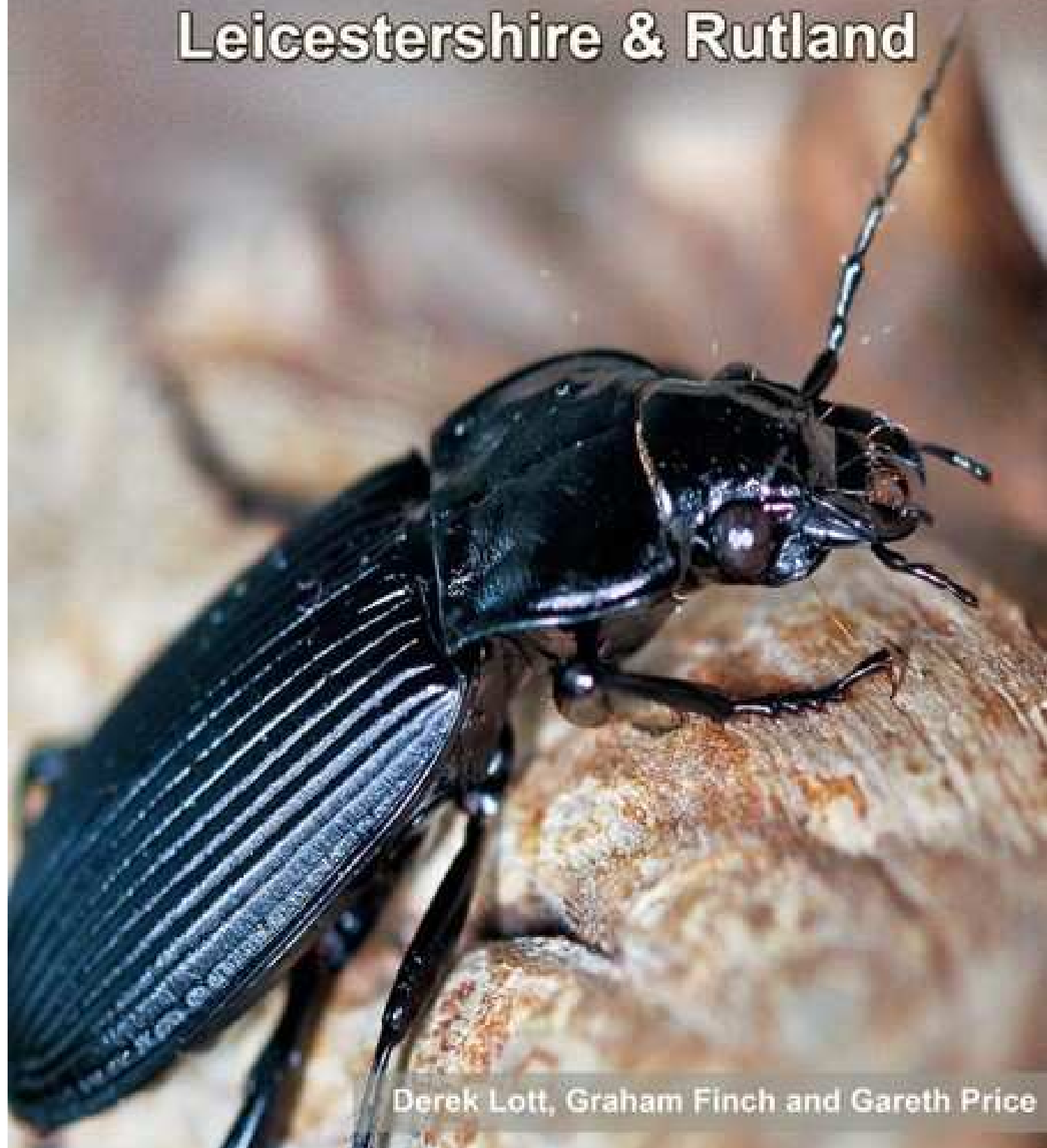


**A Provisional Atlas
of the
Carabidae of
Leicestershire & Rutland**



Derek Lott, Graham Finch and Gareth Price

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FOREWORD

In the spring of 2009, Derek Lott, Graham Finch & Gareth Price embarked on the production of this atlas. The idea of the atlas was the brainchild of Graham Finch, who had attended a ground beetle training course and became well aware of the need for a VC55 distribution atlas. In July 2009 a very simple first draft was produced. Derek Lott and Graham Finch scrutinized the first draft. A number of important issues needed consideration, such as taxonomic changes, the classification of sites, obtaining accurate grid references and the removal of invalid species records falsely recorded in Leicestershire and Rutland. Derek Lott provided Carabidae context to some sites in the gazetteer as well as providing species context.

The production of this atlas was made much easier by the life-long work of Derek Lott, who had already accumulated vast amounts of ground beetle data and local knowledge, without which this atlas would not have been possible. Special thanks go to the Carabidae recorders who have sent in records. We have endeavoured to reference and acknowledge the people and sources that have helped in the production of this atlas but often with natural history publications there are too many people to thank over a very long period of time. Our apologies go to the people or sources that have been inadvertently omitted.

The gazetteer obtained information from a number of sources, in particular the *Flora of Leicestershire* (Primavesi & Evans, 1988) and the *Flora of Rutland* (Messenger, 1971). The former has been invaluable in aiding the production of this atlas. The extensive gazetteer, the excellent quality and range of maps and the format, provided an important basis to work from. *The Spiders of Leicestershire & Rutland* (Crocker & Daws, 2000), also provided a valuable template from which we took ideas.

A useful adjunct to this atlas is *The Leicestershire Coleopterists* (Lott, 2009a) which gives a history of 200 years of beetle-hunting as well as the remarkable stories of the successive generations of Leicestershire and Rutland coleopterists. This book is essential to understanding the data behind this atlas and has been a great help in establishing the validity of records.

VC55 is lucky to have a thriving network of expert and dedicated natural history recorders, supported by an array of natural history groups who have been able to continue the past work of predecessors.

Since the production of this Atlas, Derek Lott has unfortunately passed away and the publication is in memory of his outstanding service to coleoptera, both locally and nationally, over most of his lifetime. His expertise and undoubted depth of knowledge of the group will be greatly missed by all who study British beetles.

Gareth Price
Editor
VC55 County Recorders Network

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Editor
Leicestershire Entomological Society

Cover photograph credit: Graham Finch

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INTRODUCTION

Carabidae, popularly known as Ground Beetles, are among the first beetles that a naturalist comes across. For the most part they are easily recognised and easily encountered in their natural habitats under stones and logs, in grass tussocks and by pitfall-trapping. No wonder that they have been a popular object of study going back at least as far as the 1780s when the Reverend George Crabbe wrote his *Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir* (Crabbe, 1795) and listed five species that he had seen. In the 1840s James Harley wrote in his diary (unpublished) on several occasions about his delight at seeing the Green Tiger Beetle on his way along Anstey Lane to Bradgate Park (Harley, 1840-1844).

Ground beetles continue to be a popular group among the insects and this Atlas reports on the continuing project to document their occurrence in Leicestershire & Rutland (VC55). It includes all records received or extracted from documents up to the end of 2009. There are three main work components to the project:

1. The encouragement of naturalists to go out and record Carabidae and send their records to the recording scheme for Leicestershire & Rutland Coleoptera.
2. The collation of written records from books, journals and old manuscripts.
3. The collation of records from the locality labels on specimens in collections.

The recording scheme

The Leicestershire Fauna and Flora Committee was operating in the 1950s with a remit to collect records of local plants and animals, but it was not until the 1960s that Ian Evans at Leicester Museum set up the necessary filing systems and devoted staff time to properly archive incoming records. This, in turn, encouraged naturalists to send in records and feel that it was worthwhile to do so. Around the same time several local natural history societies, notably the Loughborough Naturalists' Club (LNC) and the Rutland Natural History Society (RNHS) set up their own recording infrastructure and reported their results in their respective newsletters.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Coleoptera Recording Scheme was set up by Derek Lott in 1983 and has generated around 70,000 records to date. In recent years it has benefitted from support provided by the Leicestershire County Council's Countryside and Heritage Initiative (through funding of training courses for recorders) and from the explosion of interest in digital photography which has opened up the world of beetles to a new phalanx of enthusiastic naturalists. Data is held at the Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Resources Centre (LRERC), based at Holly Hayes in Birstall, since 1994. LRERC's data holdings include a species database, a sites database and an extensive paper archive covering parishes, sites and species information. Data is held on Recorder 6.15.

Written records

All the major scientific and popular journals dealing with British entomology, starting with the *Zoologist* in 1843, have been systematically searched and any Leicestershire and Rutland records extracted. All the major textbooks on British beetles, since publication of Stephens' *Illustrations of British Insects* (Stephens, 1829-1832), have been similarly scrutinised as well as any relevant books that have come to the notice of the recording scheme organiser. In addition, unpublished manuscripts dealing with Leicestershire and Rutland beetles have been assiduously collected by the recording scheme organiser and, before him, Ian Evans, and records extracted. Manuscript sources of records have been located in the libraries of the Royal Entomological Society, the Natural History Museum (London) and the National Museum of Scotland as well as private individuals.

These literary sources fall into two categories. The majority directly report individual records of finds and captures and usually give details of time, place and recorder for each record. The remainder are indirect summaries of records usually presented as a list of species from a particular area or the whole county. Often they summarise the records for each species by describing the species as common or rare etc. Lott (2009a) recounts the history of beetle

recording in Leicestershire and Rutland, but it is worth running through here the various lists of local Carabidae that have been compiled.

1. Crabbe (1795) compiled a list of beetles that he had recorded from the Vale of Belvoir in the 1780s. It includes five recognisable species of Carabidae, four of which were also recorded by subsequent workers. The exception is *Calosoma sycophanta* which is only known as a vagrant in Britain. Interestingly, Crabbe's specimen was cited by Stephens but mistakenly referred to as from Suffolk, Crabbe's later county of residence.
2. In 1854 Frederick Bates compiled a catalogue of Leicestershire Coleoptera that was to appear in a *History of Leicester* that was never published. Unfortunately, Bates' 1854 list is now lost, but it did form the basis for several later lists that followed.
3. In 1884 the Reverend Andrew Matthews compiled his own list of Leicestershire Coleoptera. Although a transcription of Matthews' introduction survives, all copies of the actual list have disappeared. However, it is possible to identify which species Matthews added to the Leicestershire list by citations made in later lists. Many of these additions are coastal species or otherwise unlikely to turn up in Leicestershire and cannot be accepted as authentic records. At the time, Frederick Bates annotated several of these records with the phrase "I doubt these being Leicestershire".
4. In the late 1980s Derek Lott was kindly invited down to the Salisbury home of Mr Charles MacKechnie Jarvis, in order to see a copy of Sharp's published catalogue of British Coleoptera (Sharp & Fowler, 1893), which had been annotated by Frederick Bates with Leicestershire records up to the mid-1890s. In effect, this represented a running list of Leicestershire beetles with many species names annotated to indicate whether they were rare or common. Matthews' additions were clearly indicated. However, while Bates' second list clearly included at least some of the records used to compile the 1854 catalogue, it is not possible to distinguish most of them with confidence from records made at a later date, when Bates renewed his interest in Leicestershire entomology in the 1890s (Bates, 1896).
5. The first and only published list of Leicestershire beetles appeared in the Victoria County History for Leicestershire (Bouskell, 1907). It repeated many of the annotations in Bates' copy of Sharp's catalogue and added several records made after Bates ceased to be active in entomology. It included some, but not all, of Matthews' dubious species. It omitted some of the most commonly recorded species in Leicestershire, even though they were included in Bates' list - perhaps they were considered to be of little interest.
6. The first Rutland list was also published in the Victoria County History (Douglas, 1908). It was very short and based on the activities of the boys in the Natural History Club at Uppingham School. Examination of the original source material, the annual reports of the club, shows that several rare species such as *Tachys bistratus* were recorded in the absence of much more frequent and similar species, e.g. *Bembidion* spp. This suggests that the list was probably based on a significant number of misidentifications. Furthermore, some of the published Rutland records actually came from Northamptonshire. The list must, therefore, be considered to be unreliable.
7. Moore (1957) published a table showing the county distribution of British Carabidae. The records used to construct the table appear largely to come from the Victoria County History lists. Consequently, many of Matthews' dubious species and the species erroneously included in the Rutland list are marked as occurring in Leicestershire & Rutland.
8. Sometime in the early 1960s, Don Tozer constructed a card index to Leicestershire records for several families including the Carabidae. Each species was allocated a separate index card which contained records extracted from the museum collection.

Several cards contained a summary of how rare or common each species was in Leicestershire.

9. In the early 1970s Harry Clements compiled a manuscript list of Leicestershire & Rutland Carabidae. He did not try to summarise the distributions of each species, but listed records mainly generated by his own collecting. Many of his localities can be interpreted by reference to Clements & Evans (1970).

Further lists of Carabidae, usually linked to specific sites or habitats, have been published in the latter part of the 20th century e.g. Henderson (1962; 1975), Lott (1990; 2009b) and Owen (1991).

The above (a) illustrates the need for careful interpretation of records in old publications and manuscripts and (b) the necessity to assess the taxonomic and geographic accuracy of the records in each source. By comparison with modern times, coleopterists had limited access to resources such as equipment, identification keys and reference collections, which led to inevitable errors in identification. In addition, advances in taxonomic knowledge have resulted in species being split or changing their names making the original name used in the source partially or wholly obsolete. It is, therefore, often desirable to locate voucher specimens in order to authenticate these old records.

Key beetle recorders

The following table relates to Leicestershire coleopterists who have contributed records which have been mentioned in the general text. Some recorders are only known by their initials, and all the recorders have since passed away. The table is to enable the reader to trace some of the earlier Carabidae records. For more precise detail on the history of VC55 coleopterists and their biographical information see Lott (2009a).

	Full name	Active in VC55
	Moore	1849
	Rev George Crabbe	1754 - 1832
	Henry Walter Bates	1842 – 1848
	John Plant	1844 – 1848
TB Kirby		1845 – 1848
	Francis Plant	1854 – 1860
TV Wollaston	Thomas Vernon Wollaston	1854 – 1872
A Matthews	Rev Andrew Matthews	1855 – 1889
JA Power	John Arthur Power	1855, 1860
HSK Donisthorpe	Horace St John Kelly Donisthorpe	1879 – 1941
WG Blatch	William Gabriel Blatch	1882 – 1884
	Frank Bouskell	1885 – 1909
CB Headley	Charles Burnard Headley	1891 – 1900
CT Crutwell	Rev Canon Charles Thomas Crutwell	1892 – 1895
JH Woolley		1894 – 1898
WH Barrow	William H Barrow	1902 – 1945
SO Taylor	Stephen Oliver Taylor	1903 – 1948
	Don Tozer	1921 - 1991
CW Henderson	Claude W Henderson	1922 – 1972
TW Tailby	Trevor William Tailby	1951 – 1967
	Donald George Goddard	1961 – 1983
HAB Clements	Harry Clements	1962 - 1973

Records derived from museum specimens

Beetle specimens collected from Leicestershire & Rutland are particularly well represented in the collections of the Leicestershire Museums Service but can also be found in the collections of other museums and private individuals. The current locations of the collections made by past Leicestershire & Rutland coleopterists are listed by Lott (2009a); whenever the opportunity arose, records were extracted from such collections. Trevor Forsythe is currently extracting Carabidae records from the main source, the collections of Leicestershire Museums Service, but this project is still at an early stage. It is hoped that these will eventually be included in a future edition of this atlas.

THE HABITATS OF CARABIDAE IN LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND

The species of Carabidae in Leicestershire and Rutland can be grouped into six main categories according to their habitats.

Species of humid soils

A large proportion of the Carabidae in Leicestershire and Rutland have larvae that develop in soils with moderate to high humidity levels. They are termed *hygrophilous* in the ecological literature. Most of these species are widely distributed in woodland and closed-sward grassland - in fact on any soils that are protected by vegetation from direct sunshine. There are, of course, slight variations in their tolerances of humidity levels so that some species e.g. *Cychrus caraboides* and *Nebria salina*, prefer drier conditions while others e.g. *Carabus granulatus* and *Pterostichus strenuus*, also occur in habitats occupied by true wetland species. Some of the rarer species in this group occupy a more restricted range of habitats. *Carabus problematicus* and *Notiophilus aquaticus* are examples that occur on poor soils with low ecological productivity. Presumably, they gain an advantage from a relatively low density of predators but they also have to cope with a lower density of prey. *Carabus monilis* and *Poecilus versicolor* are mainly found in old meadows but as both are flightless they, presumably, are unable to colonise new habitats very easily. Adult *Trechoblemus micros* and *Pterostichus macer* have flattened body shapes, adapted to moving into cracks in the ground, so that they probably spend most time underground. This may explain why they are so rarely recorded by normal hand-collecting techniques. They are more frequently taken in flood refuse or in pitfall traps. *Laemostenus terricola* is confined to underground mammal burrows where it probably preys on the dense populations of insect larvae found in such habitats.

Species of warm dry soils

For a significant number of species, soil temperature is more important than soil humidity. The larvae develop in soils that are warmed by direct sunshine and that are often dry, at least at the surface. They are termed *thermophilic* and *xerophilic* in the ecological literature. They require the surface of the soil to be bare or sparsely vegetated, conditions that are created by disturbance events that turn over the substrate. There are two main causes of such disturbance on dry ground.

- Quarrying and then demolition or dereliction of buildings creates suitable habitats on brownfield areas in cities and on post-industrial sites. These disturbances are normally one-off events and the beetles are confined to the early successional stages before the sites are covered by rank grasses or thick scrub. Sites with poor compacted or contaminated soils are often particularly rich in species because of the consequent delay in ecological succession. Sites near railway lines are also often rich in species, probably because railway lines are maintained at an early stage in ecological succession, resulting in continuity of habitat. The beetles share these habitats with a community of ruderal plants that produce a copious supply of seeds. Many species of *Ophonus*, *Harpalus* and *Amara* take advantage of this food supply by using them as a source of nutrition.
- Secondly, by trampling and removing vegetation, grazing creates patches of open ground that can be exploited by thermophilic species. A particular feature of less intensively grazed sites is the interlinking presence of patches of closed-sward turf that can act as a refuge for resting and hibernating adults. Although not normally classified as grazing animals, human activity can have a similar effect. Trampling by walkers, horse-riders, and bikers maintains paths and tracks whose margins can be exploited by these beetles. This is the reason why *Cicindela campestris* has survived for over 170 years at Bradgate Park.

On average, the thermophilic species in this group are more rarely recorded than the hygrophilous species in the first group. They often have good dispersal powers and frequently colonise new sites, but their habitat is susceptible to ecological succession, so their populations tend to be ephemeral.

Riparian species

Riparian species are also thermophilic but they colonise bare ground that has been disturbed by flooding from rivers; presumably their larvae prefer damper conditions or at least can tolerate intermittent flooding. The richest sites are freshly deposited shoals of silt and sand termed *exposed riverine sediment* in some of the recent literature. Some species will also exploit the bare margins of gravel pits and quarry pools but only in the early stages of their ecological succession before they become shaded out by vegetation. In fact *Bembidion stephensii*, a species normally found by seepages on coastal cliffs, has only been recorded from an artificial site in Leicestershire & Rutland, the margins of a pool in a recently disused limestone quarry. The River Soar supports good assemblages of these species, but the richest assemblages are found on the River Trent. Typical examples of riparian species include *Dyschirius aeneus*, *Bembidion tetracolum* and *Agonum marginatum*. *Asaphidion flavipes* and *Bembidion fluviatile* are unusual in that they often occur on slumped earth cliffs in eroding sections of riverbank. *Bembidion decorum* and *B. punctulatum* are two species associated with shingle banks that have very restricted distributions in VC55 because of the scarcity of suitable habitat. *Bembidion tibiale* also occurs on shingle, but tends to occur on smaller fast-flowing streams rather than mature rivers. Sometimes its habitats are partially shaded so that it really belongs to a separate sub-group from the other riparian species.

Marshland species associated with fluctuating water levels

A number of species are found in sites that flood in the winter and dry out at the surface in the summer. Their requirements can best be summarised as winter-wet, summer-damp. Some of these species, such as *Bembidion biguttatum* and *Pterostichus nigrita*, are tolerant of a wide range of conditions but a particular subset of species of conservation importance are sensitive to high levels of disturbance. *Bembidion clarkii*, *B. doris*, *Pterostichus anthracinus*, *P. gracilis* and *Batenus livens* avoid sites that are intensively grazed or that have been recently excavated to create fishing ponds. Soil structure appears to be important for these species. They occur where large quantities of coarse litter are incorporated into the soil creating humid cavities that are presumably important for larval development. Normally the habitat is densely shaded by willows but some species can be found in open sites if these are maintained by cutting rather than grazing. Intensive grazing can compact the soil and mechanical excavation removes the litter layers altogether. Suitable habitat occurs in floodplains and reservoir margins with the richest assemblages of beetles being found at Saddington Reservoir and a handful of sites in the lower Soar Valley. By contrast, *Blethisa multipunctata* and *Bembidion obliquum* prefer greater levels of disturbance. They occupy habitats best described as wet mud containing organic matter, not necessarily coarse, in open conditions. In the 19th century a number of reservoirs were built for municipal water supply or to supply water to the canal system. Their margins were colonised by *B. multipunctata* and *B. obliquum* where the numbers of which have increased dramatically. Due to their national rarity, they provided local collectors with valuable spares for exchanging with collectors in other parts of the country. As ecological succession proceeded and the reservoir margins became more vegetated or shaded, the reservoir substrate changed. They are now largely absent in Leicestershire & Rutland because of the scarcity of suitable habitat. Most of the species that do occur are not fussy about developing in mineral soils. *Agonum thoreyi* is the only example of a fen species that is widespread. In contrast, *Pterostichus diligens* and *Agonum gracilis* tend to occur in wet places with lower levels of nutrients generally on more acid soils. There are old records of *Oodes helopioides* but this species seems to have become extinct over a hundred years ago.

Wood decay species

The habitats of some insects can best be described by the abundance of food resources as much as the physical conditions of their larval development site. This is less true for Carabidae but mention has already been made of the association of *Laemostenus terricola* with underground mammal burrows and the association of many species of *Amara*, *Harpalus* and *Ophonus* with ruderal plants and their seed supply. Both adults and larvae of *Dromius* species feed on insects living on the external surface of bark on dead branches and twigs and so form part of the insect community dependent on wood decay. These species are often termed *saproxylic*.

COLLECTING METHODS

Many of the records represented in this Atlas were generated by casual collecting using traditional techniques such as turning over stones and logs, sieving litter, dissecting tussocks and, to a lesser extent, sweeping and beating vegetation. In 1991 Derek Lott and his co-worker, Jon Daws, started to use a standard protocol for ground-searching targeted at wetland Carabidae and Staphylinidae. For each sample, the sampling site was carefully defined according to habitat type and six spots searched for a total period of half an hour overall. The objective of this protocol was to generate comparative samples suitable for statistical analysis. In 1992 Leicestershire Museums Service started to use a standard protocol for pitfall-trapping based on that developed by researchers at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. This protocol was used by several groups and individuals working in association with the museum. A line of eight polypropylene beakers were set two metres apart in homogeneous habitat. The traps were primed with ethylene glycol for preservative and usually serviced on a monthly basis. Not all pitfall trap records referred to in this work were generated by using the standard protocol but wherever "line of traps" is used in the text it can be taken to refer to the standard protocol.

NOMENCLATURE

The checklist in this atlas is based on that of Luff (2007) itself being taken from the Palaearctic list edited by Lobl & Smetana (2003). The checklist includes species which have been probably recorded in Leicestershire & Rutland in error and, therefore, remain unvalidated. These have been placed in the checklist for reference and are underlined. In total, 176 validated species of Carabidae have been recorded in Leicestershire & Rutland, with 16 species probably recorded in error.

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VC55 Carabidae checklist (Carabidae Latreille, 1802)

- Subfamily : **CICINDELINAE** (Latreille, 1802)
Cicindela campestris (Linnaeus, 1758) (Green Tiger Beetle)
- Subfamily : **BRACHININAE** (Bonelli 1810)
Brachinus crepitans (Linnaeus, 1758) (Bombadier Beetle)
- Subfamily : **CARABINAE** (Latreille, 1802)
- Tribe : **Carabini** (Latreille, 1802)
Calosoma inquisitor (Linnaeus, 1758)
Calosoma sycophanta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Carabus arvensis (Herbst, 1784)
Carabus granulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Carabus monilis (Fabricius 1792)
Carabus nemoralis (Müller, 1764)
Carabus nitens (Linnaeus, 1758)
Carabus problematicus (Herbst, 1786)
Carabus violaceus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Violet Ground Beetle)
- Tribe : **Cydrini** (Laporte, 1834)
Cydrus caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Tribe : **Nebriini** (Laporte, 1834)
Leistus rufomarginatus (Duftschmid, 1812)
Leistus spinibarbis (Fabricius, 1775)
Leistus fulvibarbis (Dejean, 1826)
Leistus ferrugineus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Leistus terminatus (Hellwig in Panzer, 1793)
Nebria brevicollis (Fabricius, 1792)
Nebria salina (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1854)
- Tribe : **Notiophilini** (Motschulsky, 1850)
Notiophilus aquaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Notiophilus biguttatus (Fabricius, 1779)
Notiophilus germinyi (Fauvel, 1863)
Notiophilus palustris (Duftschmid, 1812)
Notiophilus substriatus (Waterhouse, G.R., 1833)

- Tribe : **Elaphrini** (Latreille, 1802)
Blethisa multipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Elaphrus cupreus (Duftschmid, 1812)
Elaphrus uliginosus (Fabricius, 1792)
Elaphrus riparius (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Tribe : **Loricerini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Loricera pilicornis (Fabricius, 1775)
- Tribe : **Scaritini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Clivina collaris (Herbst, 1784)
Clivina fossor (Linnaeus, 1758)
Dyschirius aeneus (Dejean, 1825)
Dyschirius globosus (Herbst, 1784)
Dyschirius luedersi (Wagner, 1915)
Dyschirius politus (Dejean, 1825)
- Tribe : **Trechini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Trechus secalis (Paykull, 1790)
Trechus obtusus (Erichson, 1837)
Trechus quadristriatus (Schrank, 1781)
Trechus rubens sensu Clairville, 1806 non (Fabricius, 1792)
Blemus discus (Fabricius, 1792)
Trechoblemus micros (Herbst, 1784)
- Tribe : **Bembidiini** (Stephens, 1827)
Tachys bistratus (Duftschmid, 1812)
Elaphropus parvulus (Dejean, 1831)
Asaphidion curtum (Heyden, 1870)
Asaphidion flavipes (Linnaeus, 1761)
Asaphidion pallipes (Duftschmid, 1812)
Asaphidion stierlini (Heyden, 1880)
Ocys harpaloides (Audinet-Serville, 1821)
Ocys quinquestriatus (Gyllenhal, 1810)
Bembidion lampros (Herbst, 1784)
Bembidion properans (Stephens, 1828)
Bembidion punctulatum (Drapiez, 1821)
Bembidion dentellum (Thunberg, 1787)
Bembidion obliquum (Sturm, 1825)
Bembidion varium (Olivier, 1795)
Bembidion prasinum (Duftschmid, 1812)
Bembidion tibiale (Duftschmid, 1812)
Bembidion bruxellense (Wesmael, 1835)
Bembidion decorum (Zenker in Panzer, 1800)
Bembidion deletum (Audinet-Serville, 1821)
Bembidion femoratum (Sturm, 1825)
Bembidion fluviatile (Dejean, 1831)
Bembidion saxatile (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Bembidion stephensii (Crotch, 1866)
Bembidion tetracolum (Say, 1825)
Bembidion illigeri (Netolitzky, 1914)
Bembidion gilvipes (Sturm, 1825)
Bembidion assimile (Gyllenhal, 1810)
Bembidion clarkii (Dawson, 1849)
Bembidion fumigatum (Duftschmid, 1812)
Bembidion minimum (Fabricius, 1792)
Bembidion quadrimaculatum (Linnaeus, 1761)
Bembidion doris (Panzer, 1796)
Bembidion articulatum (Panzer, 1795)
Bembidion obtusum (Audinet-Serville, 1821)
Bembidion aeneum (Germar, 1824)
Bembidion biguttatum (Fabricius, 1779)
Bembidion guttula (Fabricius, 1792)
Bembidion lunulatum (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)
Bembidion mannerheimii (Sahlberg, 1827)

- Tribe: **Patrobini** (Kirby, 1837)
Patrobus atrorufus (Ström, 1768)
Stomis pumicatus (Panzer, 1795)
- Tribe : **Pterostichini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Poecilus cupreus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Poecilus versicolor (Sturm, 1824)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius, 1775)
Pterostichus longicollis (Duftschmid, 1812)
Pterostichus macer (Marsham, 1802)
Pterostichus niger (Schaller, 1783)
Pterostichus oblongopunctatus (Fabricius, 1787)
Pterostichus quadrifoveolatus (Letzner, 1852)
Pterostichus melanarius (Illiger, 1798)
Pterostichus anthracinus (Panzer, 1795)
Pterostichus gracilis (Dejean, 1828)
Pterostichus minor (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Pterostichus nigrita (Paykull, 1790)
Pterostichus rhaeticus (Heer, 1837/8)
Pterostichus vernalis (Panzer, 1795)
Pterostichus diligens (Sturm, 1824)
Pterostichus strenuus (Panzer, 1796)
Abax parallelepipedus (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)
- Tribe : **Sphodrini** (Laporte, 1834)
Platyderus depressus (Audinet-Serville, 1821)
Synuchus vivalis (Illiger, 1798)
Calathus rotundicollis (Dejean, 1828)
Calathus ambiguus (Paykull, 1790)
Calathus erratus (Sahlberg, 1827)
Calathus fuscipes (Goeze, 1777)
Calathus melanocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sphodrus leucophthalmus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Laemostenus terricola (Herbst, 1784)
- Tribe : **Platynini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Olisthopus rotundatus (Paykull, 1790)
Oxypselaphus obscurus (Herbst, 1784)
Paranchus albipes (Fabricius, 1796)
Anchomenus dorsalis (Pontoppidan, 1763)
Platynus assimilis (Paykull, 1790)
Batenus livens (Gyllenhal, 1810)
Agonum fuliginosum (Panzer, 1809)
Agonum gracile (Sturm, 1824)
Agonum micans (Nicolai, 1822)
Agonum piceum (Linnaeus, 1758)
Agonum scitulum (Dejean, 1828)
Agonum thoreyi (Dejean, 1828)
Agonum emarginatum (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Agonum marginatum (Linnaeus, 1758)
Agonum muelleri (Herbst, 1784)
Agonum nigrum (Dejean, 1828)
Agonum versutum (Sturm, 1824)
Agonum viduum (Panzer, 1796)
- Tribe: **Zabrini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Zabrus tenebrioides (Goeze, 1777)
Amara plebeja (Gyllenhal, 1810)
Amara aenea (De Geer, 1774)
Amara anthobia (Villa & Villa, 1833)
Amara communis (Panzer, 1797)
Amara convexior (Stephans, 1828)
Amara eurynota (Panzer, 1796)
Amara familiaris (Duftschmid, 1812)
Amara lunicollis (Schiödte, 1837)
Amara montivaga (Sturm, 1825)
Amara ovata (Fabricius, 1792)

Amara similata (Gyllenhal, 1810)
Amara tibialis (Paykull, 1798)
Amara bifrons (Gyllenhal, 1810)
Amara praetermissa (Sahlberg, 1827)
Amara apricaria (Paykull, 1790)
Amara consularis (Duftschmid, 1812)
Amara fulva (Müller, 1776)
Curtonotus aulicus (Panzer, 1796)
Curtonotus convexiusculus (Marsham, 1802)

Tribe : **Harpalini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Harpalus rufipes (De Geer, 1774)
Harpalus affinis (Schrank, 1781)
Harpalus anxius (Duftschmid, 1812)
Harpalus attenuatus (Stephens, 1828)
Harpalus latus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Harpalus rubripes (Duftschmid, 1812)
Harpalus tardus (Panzer, 1796)
Ophonus ardosiacus (Lutshnik, 1922)
Ophonus azureus (Fabricius, 1775)
Ophonus stictus (Stephens, 1828)
Ophonus puncticeps (Stephens, 1828)
Ophonus rufibarbis (Fabricius, 1792)
Ophonus schaubergerianus (Puel, 1937)
Anisodactylus binotatus (Fabricius, 1787)
Trichocellus placidus (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Bradycellus harpalinus (Audinet-Serville, 1821)
Bradycellus ruficollis (Stephens, 1828)
Bradycellus sharpi (Joy, 1912)
Bradycellus verbasci (Duftschmid, 1812)
Stenolophus mixtus (Herbst, 1784)
Acupalpus dubius (Schilsky, 1888)
Acupalpus meridianus (Linnaeus, 1761)
Acupalpus parvulus (Sturm, 1825)
Anthracus consputus (Duftschmid, 1812)

Tribe: **Chlaeniini** (Laporte, 1834)
Chlaenius nigricornis (Fabricius, 1787)
Chlaenius vestitus (Paykull, 1790)

Tribe: **Oodini** (LaFerte-Seneclere, 1851)
Oodes helopioides (Fabricius, 1792)

Tribe : **Licinini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Licinus depressus (Paykull, 1790)
Badister bullatus (Schrank, 1798)
Badister unipustulatus (Bonelli, 1813)
Badister sodalis (Duftschmid, 1812)
Badister dilatatus (Chaudoir, 1837)

Tribe : **Lebiini** (Bonelli, 1810)
Demetrias imperialis (Germar, 1824)
Demetrias atricapillus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Paradromius linearis (Olivier, 1795)
Dromius agilis (Fabricius, 1787)
Dromius angustus (Brullé, 1834)
Dromius meridionalis (Dejean, 1825)
Dromius quadrimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Calodromius spilotus (Illiger, 1798)
Philorhizus melanocephalus (Dejean, 1825)
Microlestes maurus (Sturm, 1827)
Syntomus foveatus (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)
Syntomus truncatellus (Linnaeus, 1761)

DISTRIBUTION MAPS

Distribution maps are displayed for all Carabidae taxa to have occurred in VC55. The decision to omit a map is based on informed judgement by Derek Lott and these species have been placed together in Species Probably Recorded in Error section (p57). Historical records giving only a 2-figure grid reference of SP or SK and a defunct location name e.g. Leics, were removed from the onset. The total number of records for a species is displayed alongside the total number of sites and the total number of tetrads that the records occupy. Tetrad number can exceed site number purely because of the merging of locations into linear features and when a location termed a single site crosses over the boundary of two tetrads. The maps were produced by Gareth Price using GIS Mapinfo Software with species context written by Derek Lott. The distribution maps show species occurrence and not species frequency. One dot on a map indicates that the taxon occurs at least once in the corresponding tetrad but is not representative of its population in that tetrad. The area covered by this atlas is the Watsonian Vice County 55 (VC55) and the maps use the DINTY tetrad system (2x2km square).

The Carabidae record density for tetrads in VC55 (Figure 1) depicts a high recording density in the central North West region of Leicestershire particularly along the route of the River Soar and in highly valued sites in the varied Charnwood Forest area. Isolated high density tetrads occur in Leicester City and in areas of Rutland. 350 tetrads in VC55 have no ground beetle records with 177 tetrads having 1-500 records, 20 tetrads with 500-1,000 records and 93 tetrads with 1,000-1,500 ground beetle records.

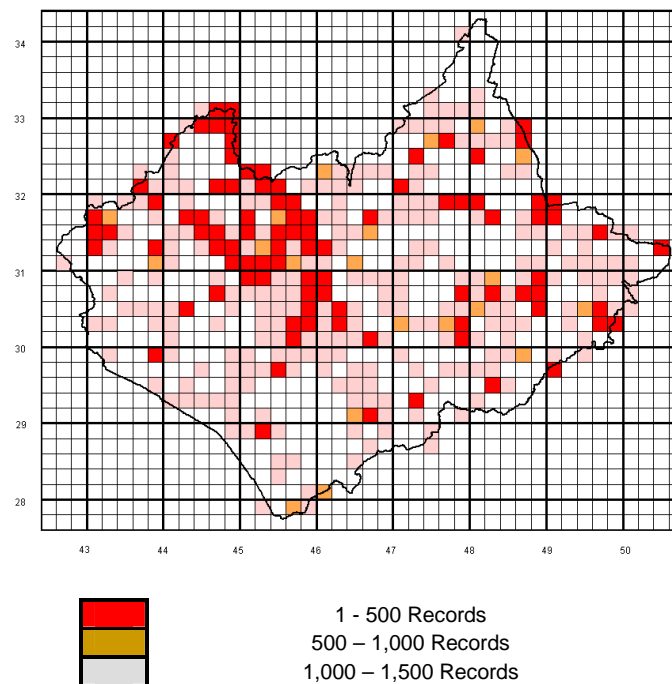
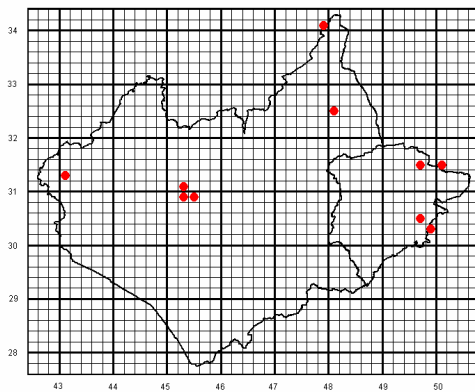


Figure 1: Carabidae records from VC55



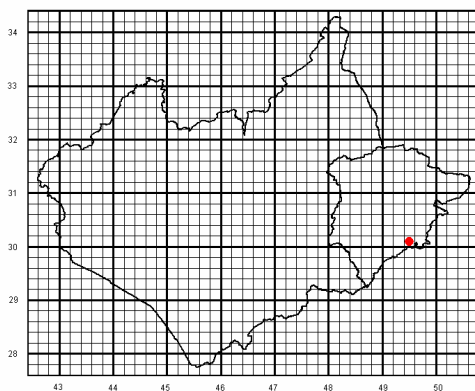
Map 1

Cicindela campestris

Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 26 Sites: 12 Tetrads: 10

First recorded by Crabbe in the 1780s from the Vale of Belvoir, *C. campestris* has been observed at Bradgate Park continuously from 1842 (Harley) to the present day. Its previously wider distribution is now very localised being restricted to bare sandy ground exposed to sunshine, in which the larvae construct burrows for ambushing passing ants.



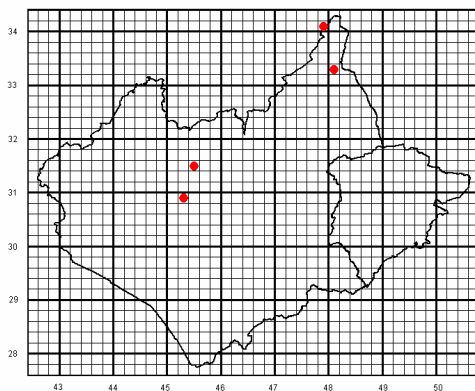
Map 2

Brachinus crepitans

Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 4 Sites: 1 Tetrads: 1

B. crepitans has been reliably recorded only from the Barrowden area (Rutland) when collected on several occasions by W.H. Barrow, S.O. Taylor and Don Tozer in the first half of the 20th century. While the oldest specimen seen dates from 1904 it has not been collected since 1946. *B. crepitans* is confined to areas of patchy bare ground on dry soils exposed to sunshine e.g. recently disused quarries. The larvae are believed to be external parasitoids of other beetle larvae.



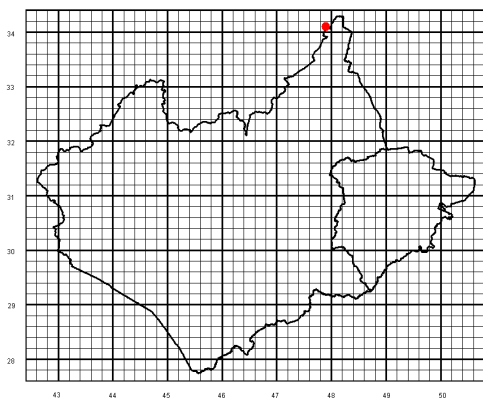
Map 3

Calosoma inquisitor

Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 27 Sites: 3 Tetrads: 4

Not recorded since 1943 (Henderson) and now considered to be extinct from VC55 following the clear-felling of Buddon Wood during the Second World War (Lott, 2009a). Apart from an 18th century record from the Vale of Belvoir and the finding of a wing case in an owl pellet at Bradgate Park, *C. inquisitor* has only been recorded from Buddon Wood, where it was first collected by Plant (June 1855). The adults climb trees at night and feed on caterpillars in the canopy.



Map 4

Calosoma sycophanta

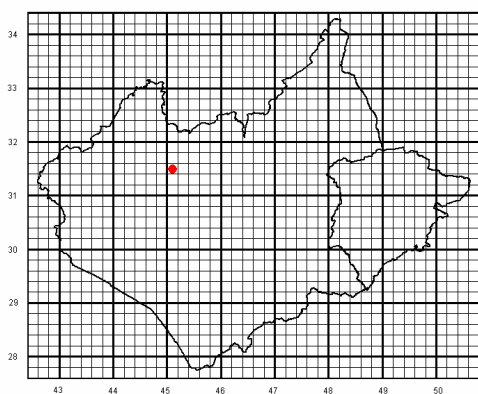
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 1

Sites: 1

Tetrads: 1

Listed by Crabbe from the Vale of Belvoir in the 1780s, the only VC55 record. This is a very distinctive species and there is little reason to doubt its authenticity. In Britain *C. sycophanta* has only ever been recorded as a vagrant from continental Europe.



Map 5

Carabus arvensis

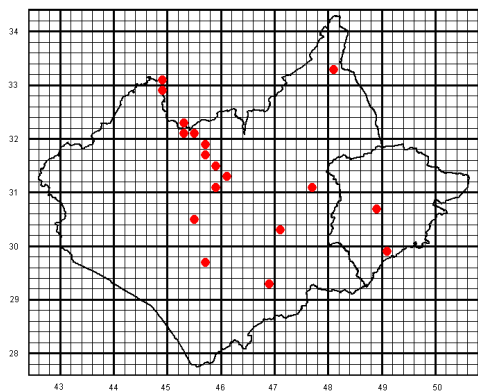
Herbst, 1784

Records: 1

Sites: 1

Tetrads: 1

Found by Frederick Bates at Beacon Hill on 6 April 1850 and not seen since. No voucher specimen has been located for this record and *C. arvensis* could be confused with *C. granulatus*. However, Bates' records are generally believable and he lists *C. granulatus* as a separate Leicestershire species in his manuscript list of Leicestershire beetles. Predominantly an open moorland species in Britain.



Map 6

Carabus granulatus

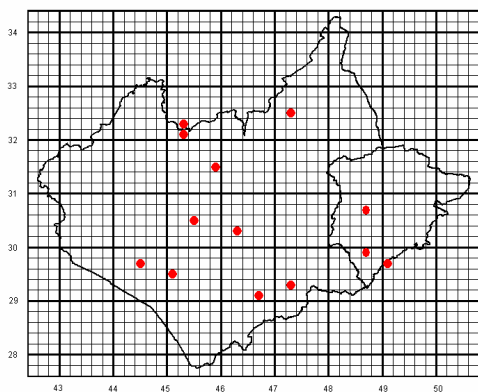
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 47

Sites: 17

Tetrads: 18

First recorded by George Crabbe in the 1780s from Belvoir Castle. Don Tozer described it as common on damp ground near rivers. In modern times frequently recorded in river valleys and wetlands, where it can be found hibernating under willow bark.



Map 7

Carabus monilis

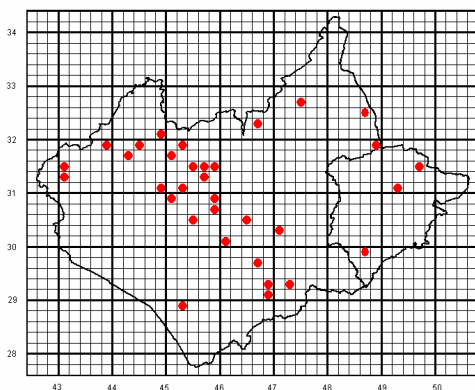
Fabricius 1792

Records: 37

Sites: 13

Tetrads: 13

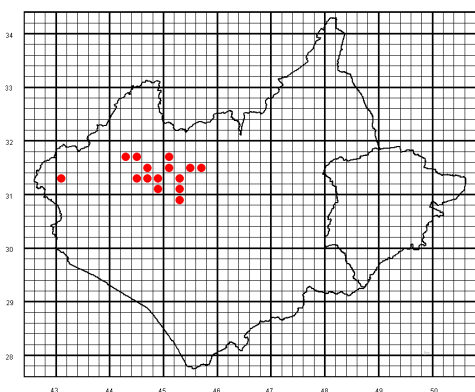
The earliest precisely dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe who collected it as a boy from Earl Shilton in 1880. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon in the county. Mainly recorded from old herb-rich meadows and grass verges in modern times. Loughborough Big Meadow is a particular stronghold for the species.



Map 8
Carabus nemoralis
Muller, 1764

Records: 64	Sites: 40	Tetrads: 33
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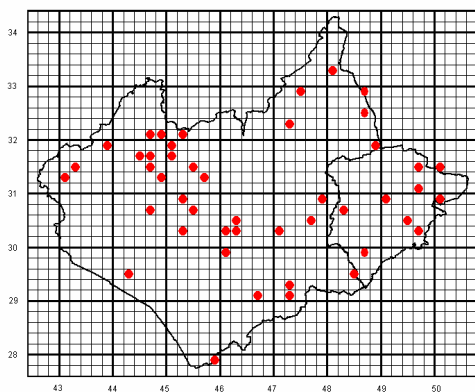
First recorded in the 19th century by Frederick Bates who described it as common. Tozer described it as common throughout the county. Frequently taken in pitfall traps in a variety of different types of habitat with humid soils.



Map 9
Carabus problematicus
Herbst, 1786

Records: 46	Sites: 13	Tetrads: 15
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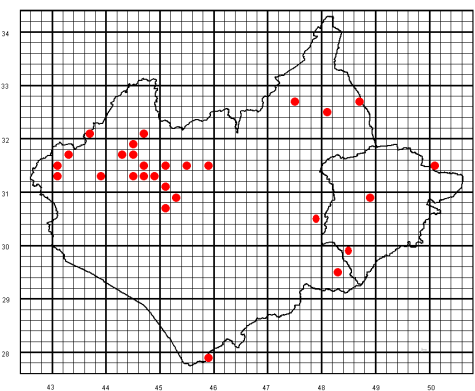
First recorded at Bradgate Park by James Harley on 2 September 1842. Frederick Bates described it as not common. Tozer described it as common throughout the county, but this is not correct. It is confined to habitats on poor humid soils in Charnwood and Northwest Leicestershire where it is relatively frequent.



Map 10
Carabus violaceus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 57	Sites: 48	Tetrads: 46
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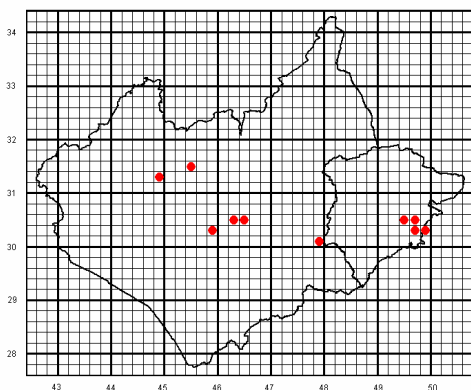
First recorded by George Crabbe in the 1780s from Belvoir Castle. Frederick Bates and Don Tozer both described it as common. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils including old gardens.



Map 11
Cychrus caraboides
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 42	Sites: 29	Tetrads: 28
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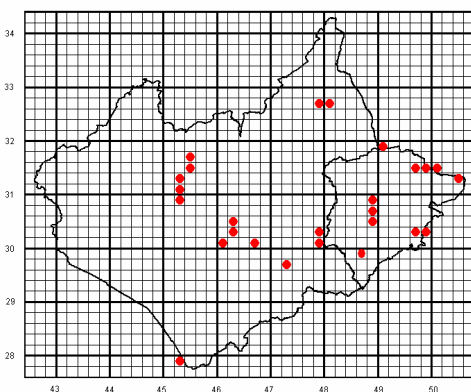
First recorded in the 19th century by Frederick Bates, who described it as not common as did Don Tozer. Confined to woodland and other uncultivated habitats on moderately humid soils and most frequently encountered in Charnwood Forest.



Map 12
Leistus rufomarginatus
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 12	Sites: 11	Tetrads: 10
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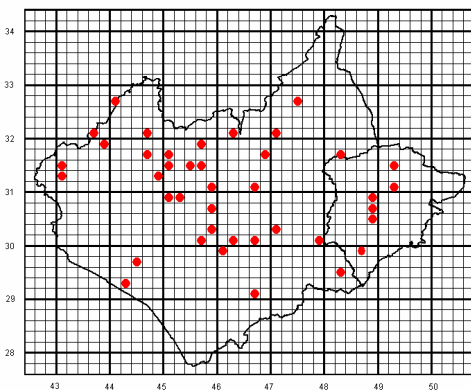
A recent immigrant to Britain. First recorded at Thumby on 21 March 1976 by Mark Evans and continuing to expand its range. *L. rufomarginatus* occupies a variety of habitats with humid soils.



Map 13
Leistus spinibarbis
Fabricius, 1775

Records: 45	Sites: 22	Tetrads: 26
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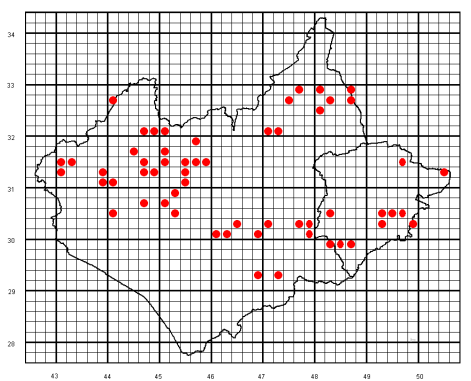
First recorded from Bradgate Park, and as not common elsewhere, by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as "met with from many parts of the county". On relatively dry soils in both open and shaded environments.



Map 14
Leistus fulvibarbis
Dejean, 1826

Records: 60	Sites: 40	Tetrads: 40
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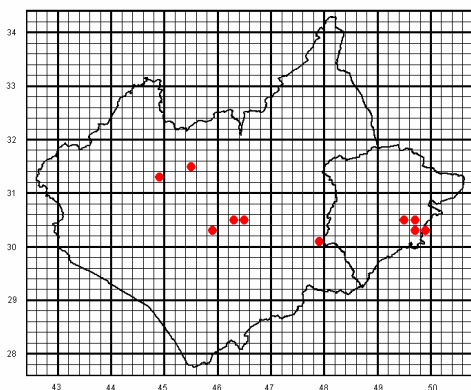
First recorded at Sheet Hedges Wood by Henry Bates in 1844. Don Tozer described it as abundant. Found in a variety of habitats with humid soils.



Map 15
Leistus ferrugineus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 102	Sites: 61	Tetrads: 157
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. The earliest precisely dated record comes from Swithland collected by C.B. Headly on 5 May 1894. Bouskell (1907) described it as local. Don Tozer described it as not rare and widely distributed. Found in a variety of habitats with humid soils



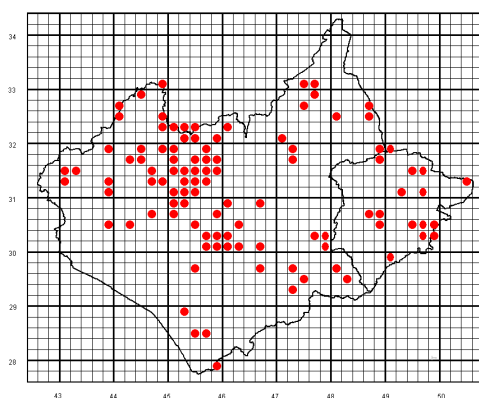
Map 16

Leistus terminatus

Hellwig in Panzer, 1793

Records: 38	Sites: 31	Tetrads: 31
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First recorded in 1842 and more precisely at Sheet Hedges Wood in 1844 by Henry Bates. Bouskell (1907) described it as local. Don Tozer described it as common. Found in a variety of habitats normally in relatively damp environments.



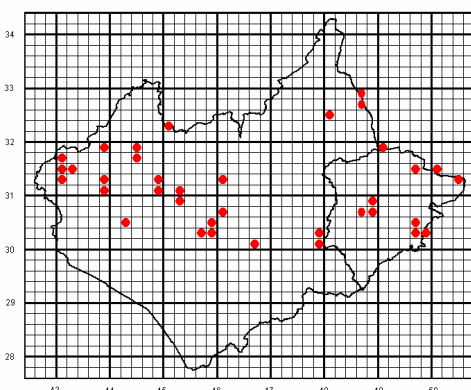
Map 17

Nebria brevicollis

Fabricius, 1792

Records: 249	Sites: 131	Tetrads: 103
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First recorded from Bradgate Park, and as common elsewhere, by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) described it as very common. Don Tozer described it as abundant. One of the most frequently encountered of the larger species of Carabidae. Found in a variety of habitats with humid soils.



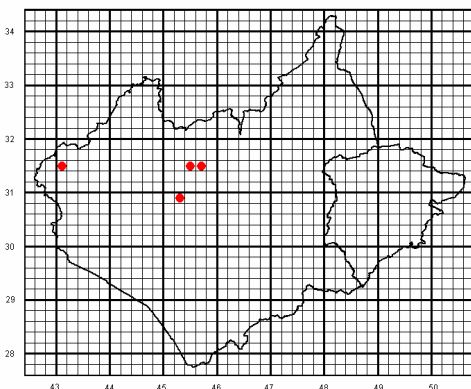
Map 18

Nebria salina

Fabricius, 1792

Records: 74	Sites: 42	Tetrads: 36
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Very similar to *N. brevicollis* and easily confused with that species. Only recognised as distinct in the 20th century. First reliably recorded by Harry Clements from High Sharpley in April 1963 but almost certainly overlooked before then. Nevertheless, some earlier records referred to as *N. salina* were misidentifications. Found in a variety of habitats with moderately humid soils.



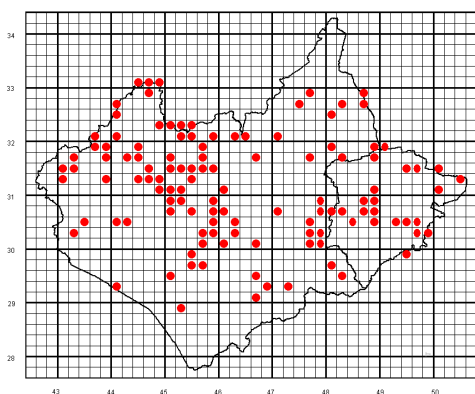
Map 19

Notiophilus aquaticus

Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 7	Sites: 4	Tetrads: 14
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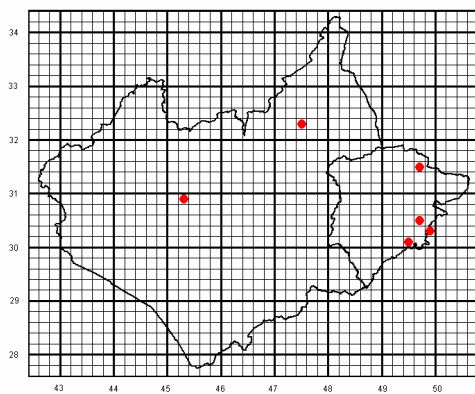
First recorded from Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates in 1848. A rarely encountered species restricted to poor soils in open environments in Charnwood and north-west Leicestershire.



Map 20
Notiophilus biguttatus
Fabricius, 1779

Records: 264	Sites: 126	Tetrads: 118
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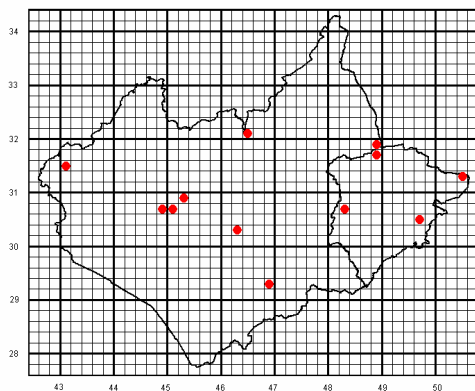
First recorded from Bradgate Park, and as common everywhere, by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as common everywhere in town and country. One of the most frequently encountered species of Carabidae being found in a variety of habitats from humid to quite dry soils. The adults have large eyes and are active diurnal hunters of springtails and other small prey. They can often be seen running over bare ground in the sunshine.



Map 21
Notiophilus germinyi
Fauvel, 1863

Records: 13	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 6
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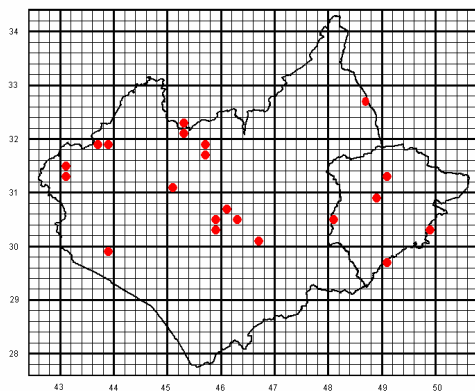
Easily confused with *N. palustris* or *N. aquaticus*. The oldest specimen seen so far comes from Bradgate Park collected on 5 June 1895 by C.B. Heady although misidentified at the time. It occurs on dry soils exposed to sunshine and is confined to rocky grassland in Charnwood and recently disused limestone quarries.



Map 22
Notiophilus palustris
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 17	Sites: 12	Tetrads: 12
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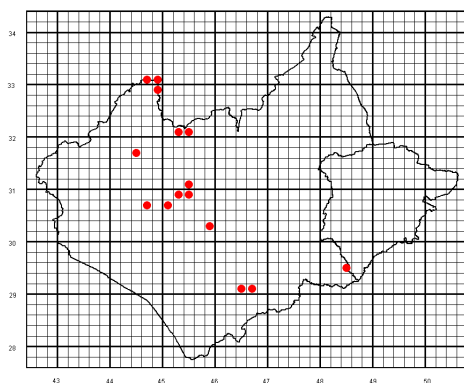
First recorded in August 1855 in the Groby/Bradgate area by J.A. Power. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as probably local. Old unconfirmed records may be suspect because of confusion with *N. germinyi*. Found in a variety of habitats on humid to quite dry soils.



Map 23
Notiophilus substriatus
Waterhouse, 1833

Records: 35	Sites: 27	Tetrads: 21
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Easily confused with *N. biguttatus*. Included in Matthews' 19th century list. First reliably recorded on 7 April 1964 at Lount Wood by Harry Clements, although it is quite likely that it was previously overlooked. Found in a variety of habitats with humid to quite dry soils.



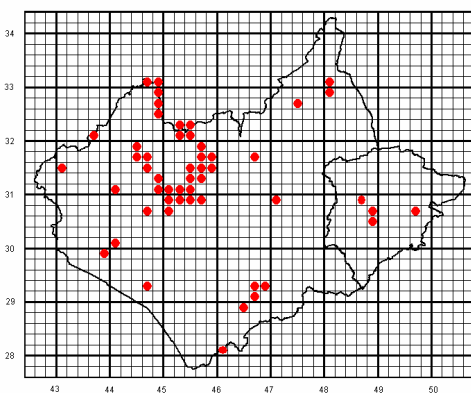
Map 24

Blethisa multipunctata

Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 58	Sites: 11	Tetrads: 15
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First recorded April 1842 on the River Soar in 1845 (Henry Bates). Frederick Bates described it as common along the Soar but Bouskell reported it as numerous on the margins of several local reservoirs. Don Tozer described it as common under stones and reed litter on the banks of reservoirs. However, it was rarely recorded in the 1980s and recently has only been consistently recorded from Lockington Marshes and nearby areas. Found on very wet soils, but usually in areas subject to seasonal water level fluctuations rather than permanently wet mires.



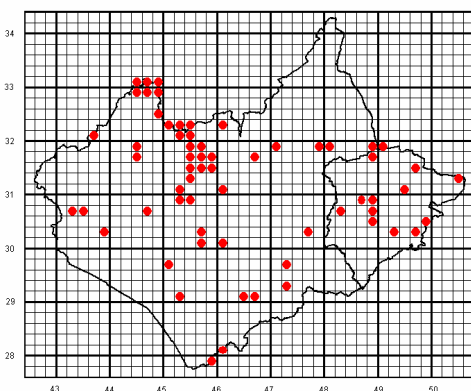
Map 25

Elaphrus cupreus

Dufschmid, 1812

Records: 170	Sites: 47	Tetrads: 42
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First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Frederick Bates and Don Tozer both described it as common. A wetland species found on damp soils with high organic content subject to seasonal water level fluctuations. The adults have large eyes and are active diurnal hunters of springtails and other small prey. The larvae hide in the soil by day and emerge at night to hunt over the surface.



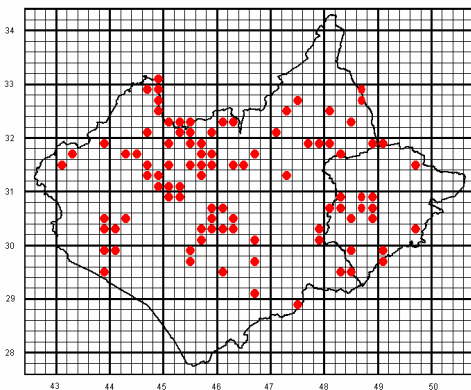
Map 26

Elaphrus riparius

Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 199	Sites: 54	Tetrads: 63
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First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as abundant everywhere on muddy banks of ponds and rivers. *E. riparius* is more of a riparian species than *E. cupreus* preferring bare mineral substrates with little organic content. It can often be seen running over sandy riverbanks and gravel pit margins in the sunshine. Its hunting behaviour is similar to that of *E. cupreus*.



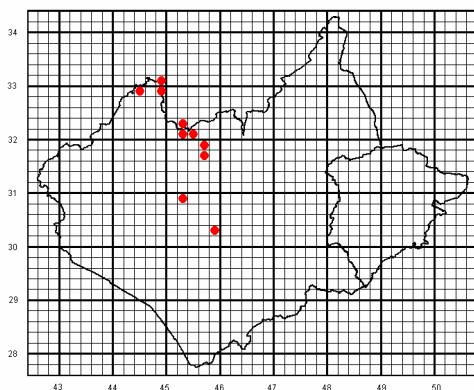
Map 27

Loricera pilicornis

Fabricius, 1775

Records: 240	Sites: 101	Tetrads: 95
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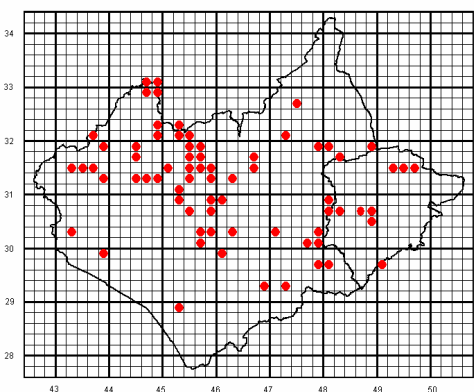
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as rather common and widely spread. Found in a wide variety of habitats from wetlands to sites on quite dry soils. When hunting, adults use long stiff hairs on their antennae to trap springtails and other small prey.



Map 28
Clivina collaris
Herbst, 1784

Records: 53	Sites: 8	Tetrads: 10
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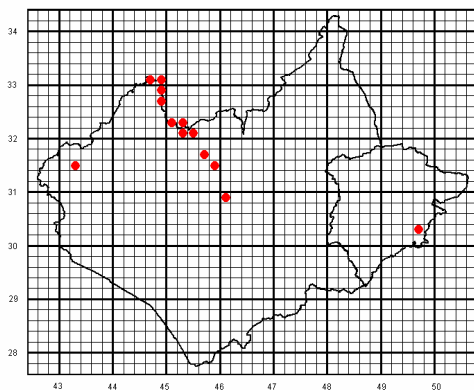
First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. A riverbank species built for digging into sparsely vegetated sand and silt. Mainly recorded along the Rivers Soar and Trent.



Map 29
Clivina fossor
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 169	Sites: 72	Tetrads: 71
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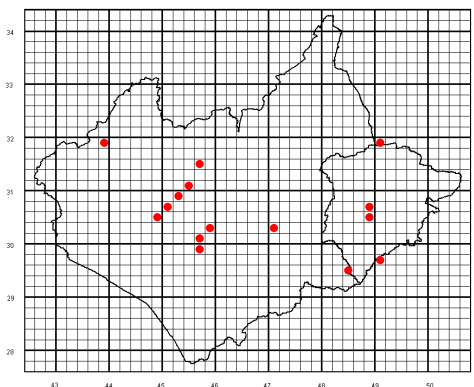
First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Don Tozer described it as found commonly under stones everywhere. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils including riverbanks.



Map 30
Dyschirius aeneus
Dejean, 1826

Records: 18	Sites: 10	Tetrads: 13
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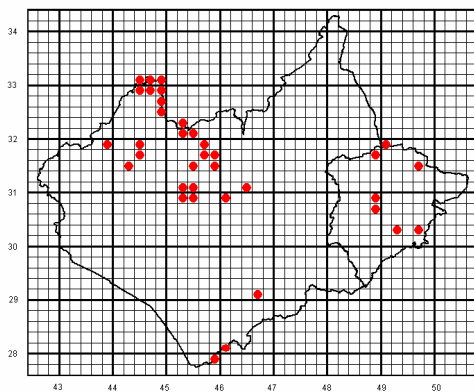
Old unconfirmed records of this species are unreliable because of confusion with *D. luedersi*. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected on 5 June 1984 by Derek Lott at Slash Lane Marsh. A riparian species that burrows into bare mineral substrates. Mainly recorded along the Rivers Soar and Trent.



Map 31
Dyschirius globosus
Herbst, 1784

Records: 21	Sites: 15	Tetrads: 15
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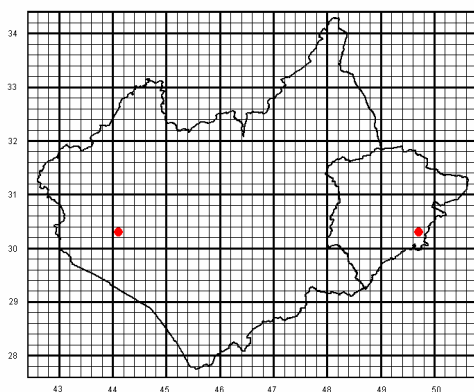
First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Don Tozer described it as "probably very local but perhaps overlooked". It was not recorded in the 1980s at all despite the intensity of recording but has been much more frequently found in recent times. A fluctuating marsh species found on damp and wet mud, with or without vegetation. Apparently absent from the Soar Valley at least in modern times.



Map 32
Dyschirius luedersi
Wagner, 1915

Records: 63	Sites: 31	Tetrads: 36
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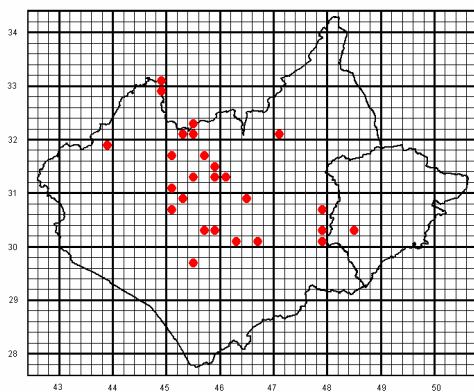
Most of the old records of *D. aeneus* probably belong to this species. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected on 28 May 1914 by W.H. Barrow at Cropston Reservoir. *D. luedersi* burrows into bare mineral substrates. Found in a wider variety of habitats than *D. aeneus* including riverbanks and silt pond margins.



Map 33
Dyschirius politus
Dejean, 1825

Records: 2	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 2
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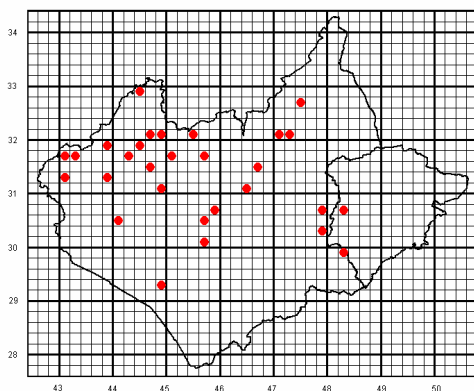
There is an unconfirmed 19th century record from "Market Bosworth" (probably from near Shenton) attributed by Frederick Bates to T.V. Wollaston. The only other record is of a single specimen collected from the bare clay margins of a pool at Tixover Road Quarry on 12 August 2003 by Derek Lott.



Map 34
Trechus secalis
Paykull, 1790

Records: 39	Sites: 28	Tetrads: 26
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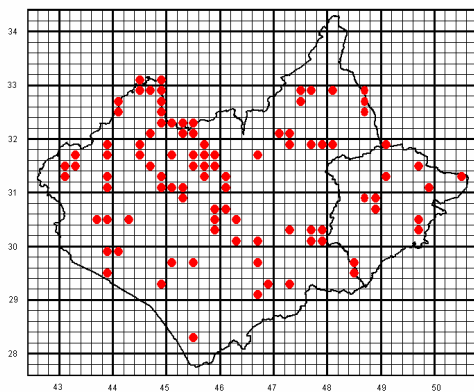
First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by both Henry Bates and John Plant. Bouskell (1907) described it as rare. Don Tozer described it as local. Found in a variety of habitats in relatively damp environments. It is frequently found in flood refuse but it also occurs away from floodplains. *T. secalis* is a summer breeder and adults are relatively rare during the spring when most wetland species are active.



Map 35
Trechus obtusus
Erichson, 1837

Records: 41	Sites: 31	Tetrads: 29
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Included in Matthews' 19th century list of beetles. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected on 4 November 1922 by Claude Henderson although it is likely that it was previously overlooked. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils. Adults in collections are invariably short-winged, but occasional full-winged specimens must occur, because the species is widely distributed.



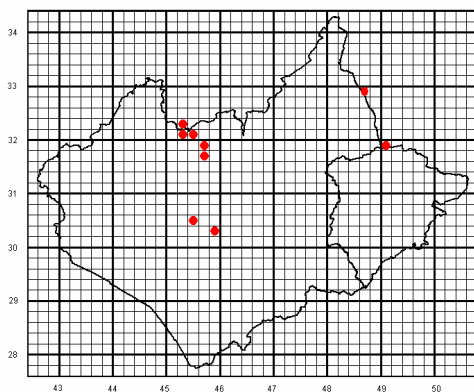
Map 36

Trechus quadristriatus

Achrank, 1781

Records: 193	Sites: 94	Tetrads: 95
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere in Leicestershire by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. One of the more frequently encountered species of Carabidae. Found in a variety of habitats on humid to quite dry soils. Adults are always full-winged.



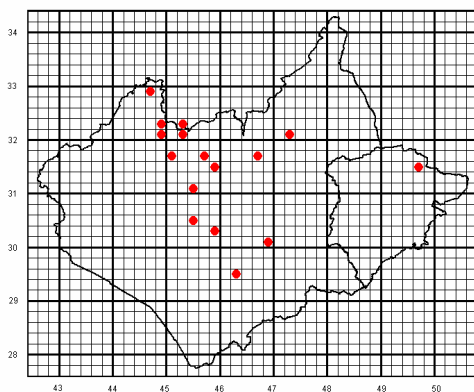
Map 37

Blemus discus

Fabricius, 1792

Records: 24	Sites: 8	Tetrads: 9
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First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Frederick Bates and Bouskell (1907) both described it as not common. Adult *B. discus* is largely subterranean being found both on riverbanks and in areas of patchy bare ground on dry soils exposed to sunshine in recently disused quarries. It is a summer breeder and adults are rarely encountered before late June.



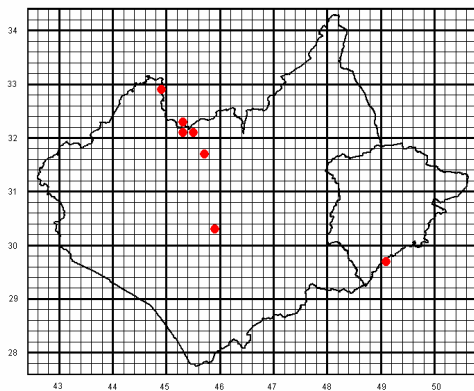
Map 38

Trechoblemus micros

Herbst, 1784

Records: 19	Sites: 15	Tetrads: 16
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First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Frederick Bates described it as rare and Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Adult *T. micros* are largely subterranean being found in a variety of habitats in relatively damp environments. Frequently found in flood refuse, but it also occurs away from floodplains.



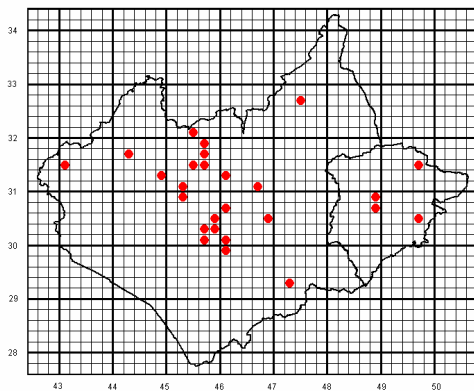
Map 39

Elaphropus parvulus

Dejean, 1831

Records: 15	Sites: 5	Tetrads: 7
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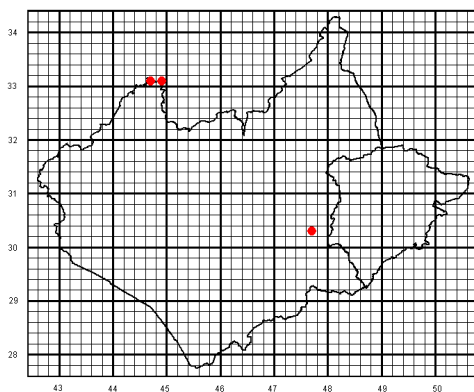
This species has recently expanded its range in Britain. It was first recorded in May 1992 at both Leicester Cattle Market and Rawdykes Power Station in pitfall traps set by Jon Daws. It is found on riverbanks and in areas of patchy bare ground on dry soils exposed to sunshine.



Map 40
Asaphidion curtum
Heyden, 1870

Records: 39	Sites: 27	Tetrads: 26
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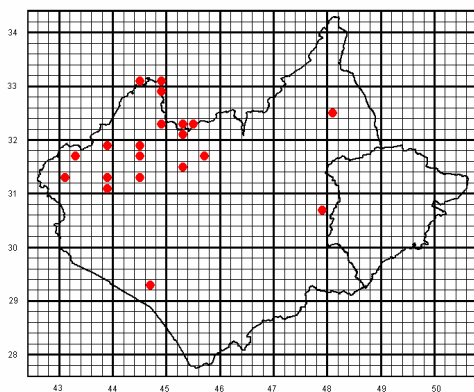
Only recognised as distinct from *A. flavipes* in Britain in 1986. Many of the old records of *A. flavipes* probably belong to this species. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected on 19 May 1938 by C.W. Henderson at Loughborough. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



Map 41
Asaphidion flavipes
Linnaeus, 1761

Records: 5	Sites: 3	Tetrads: 3
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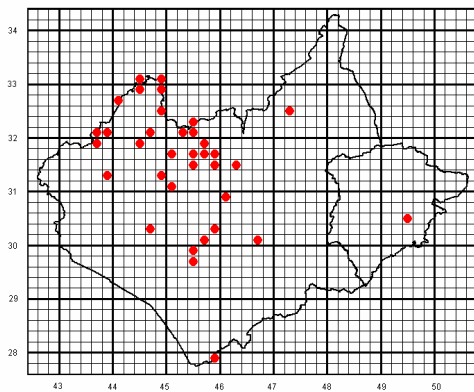
Old unconfirmed records of this species are unreliable because of confusion with *A. curtum* and *A. stierlini*. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected on 20 May 1981 by Don Goddard from by the River Soar, Lockington. A riparian species that is often found on slumped banks rather than fresh sedimentary deposits.



Map 42
Asaphidion stierlini
Heyden, 1880

Records: 23	Sites: 18	Tetrads: 20
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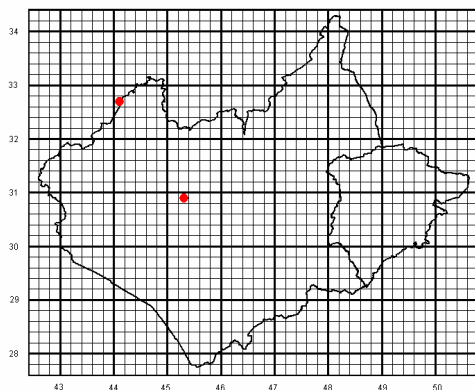
Only recognised as distinct from *A. flavipes* in Britain in 1986. Some of the old records of *A. flavipes* probably belong to this species. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected in June 1928 by C.W. Henderson in Owston Wood. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



Map 43
Ocys harpaloides
Audinet-Serville, 1821

Records: 58	Sites: 31	Tetrads: 35
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First recorded in 1842 or 1843 by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as "generally spread and not uncommon". Found on humid soils generally in partially shaded environments.



Map 44

Ocys quinquestriatus

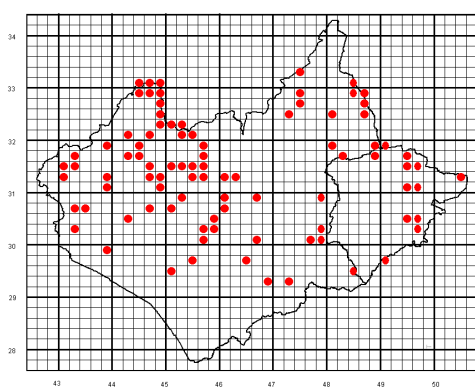
Gyllenhal, 1810

Records: 2

Sites: 2

Tetrads: 2

There is a confirmed record based on two specimens collected at Bradgate Park by Claude Henderson on 22 December 1940. The only other record is unconfirmed but probably correct; it comes from Donington Park and was recorded by Ian Evans on 16 October 1983. *O. quinquestriatus* is often found under ivy on walls and trees.



Map 45

Bembidion lampros

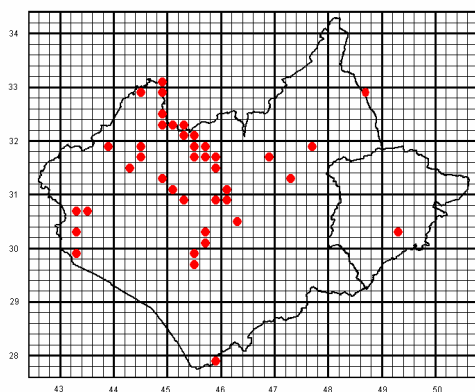
Herbst, 1784

Records: 199

Sites: 101

Tetrads: 85

First recorded in the 19th century from Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. The earliest precisely dated record comes from a specimen collected at Owston by C.B. Headly on 7 April 1894. Don Tozer described it as abundant everywhere in town and country. Found on fairly dry soils in open environments including cultivated ground. One of the more frequently encountered species of Carabidae. Often seen running over bare ground in the sunshine.



Map 46

Bembidion properans

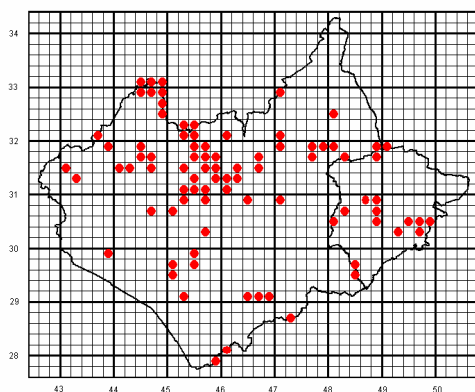
Stephens, 1828

Records: 79

Sites: 35

Tetrads: 40

First recorded in the 19th century from Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Generally found on slightly damper soils than *B. lampros*, for example in river valleys, but still in open environments.



Map 47

Bembidion dentellum

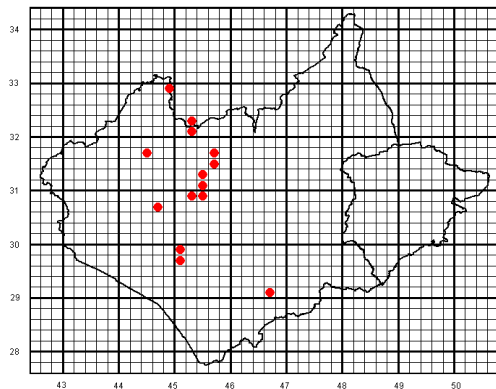
Thunberg, 1787

Records: 404

Sites: 74

Tetrads: 86

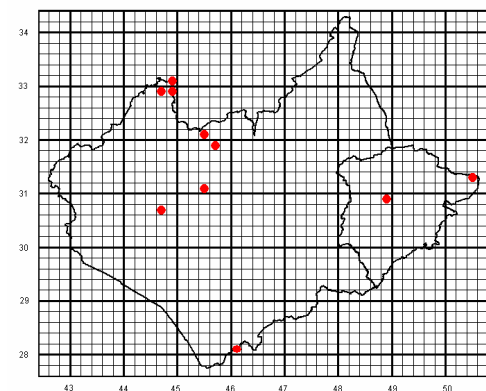
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Frederick Bates and Bouskell (1907) both described it as common. Don Tozer described it as abundant about streams and reservoirs all over the county. A species of fluctuating marshes that is also found on the banks of sluggish rivers.



Map 48
Bembidion obliquum
Sturm, 1825

Records: 65	Sites: 13	Tetrads: 14
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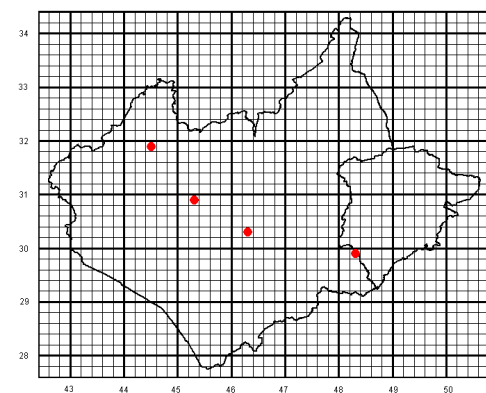
First recorded in July 1860 at Thornton Reservoir by J.A. Power. Bouskell reported it "in countless numbers" on the margins of local reservoirs. It was last recorded from any of the reservoirs in 1964. There were no records in the 1980s. There have been three records of single specimens recorded along the River Soar since 1990 and it is possible that it no longer breeds in Leicestershire.



Map 49
Bembidion varium
Olivier, 1795

Records: 13	Sites: 8	Tetrads: 10
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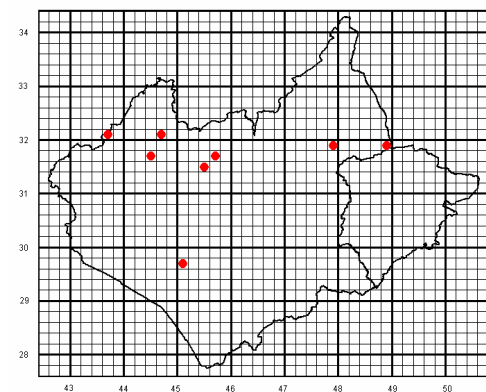
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Bouskell (1907) described it as rare. Found on bare mud by mature rivers and large reservoirs. Outside Leicestershire and Rutland it is most frequently found in coastal marshes and by large rivers subject to unpredictable large scale flooding.



Map 50
Bembidion tibiale
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 9	Sites: 5	Tetrads: 4
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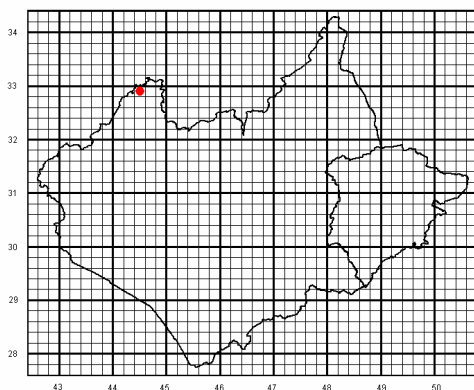
First recorded in August 1855 in the Groby/Bradgate area by J.A. Power. Last recorded on 3 May 1964 in Allexton Wood by Harry Clements and possibly extinct. It is found on the margins of fast-flowing streams



Map 51
Bembidion bruxellense
Wesmael, 1835

Records: 10	Sites: 8	Tetrads: 8
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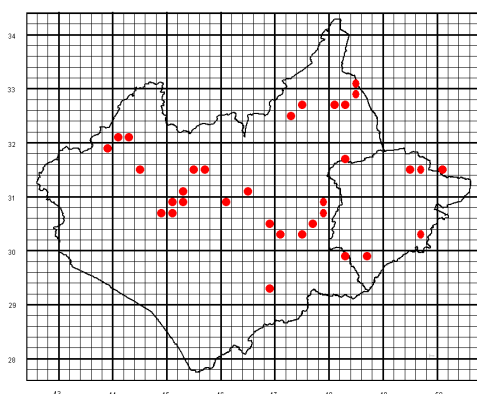
Easily confused with *B. tetracolum*. Bouskell (1907) described it as very rare and its inclusion in his list may have followed its inclusion in Matthews' list. The oldest confirmed record is based on specimens collected on 27 May 1963 at High Sharpley by Harry Clements but it is quite possible that older specimens will turn up in collections yet to be investigated. Found on damp bare mineral substrates, but often away from rivers and sometimes in partially shaded environments.



Map 52
Bembidion decorum
Zenker in Panzer, 1800

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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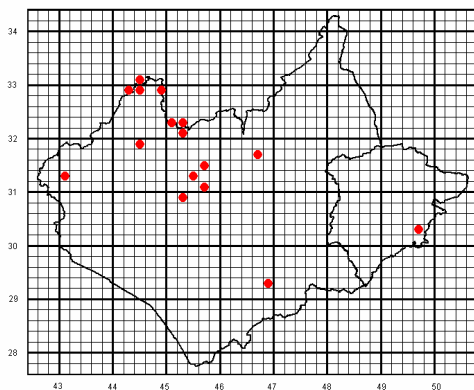
Only known from a single specimen collected on a shingle bank by the River Trent at Cavendish Bridge by Derek Lott on 11 May 1993. A riparian species more or less confined to shingle deposits.



Map 53
Bembidion deletum
Audinet-Serville, 1821

Records: 35	Sites: 30	Tetrads: 33
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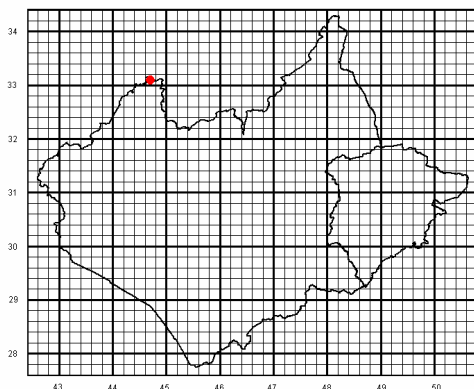
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as local. Found on bare mineral substrates but always away from large rivers in seepages and pond margins, often in partially shaded environments.



Map 54
Bembidion femoratum
Sturm, 1825

Records: 20	Sites: 11	Tetrads: 16
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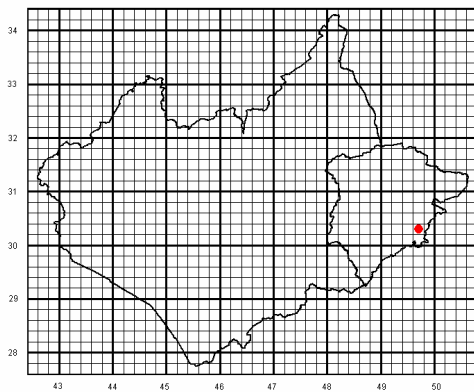
Easily confused with *B. tetracolum*. First recorded by Frederick Bates from a gravel pit called Johnston's Close near Leicester probably around 1855. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as locally common in damp places. A riparian species found on coarse sandy deposits and in recently disused gravel pits.



Map 55
Bembidion fluvatile
Dejean, 1831

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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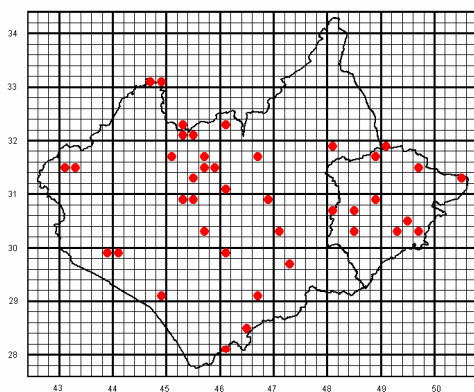
Only known from a single specimen collected from a slumped earth cliff by the River Trent at Sawley Island by Derek Lott on 24 May 1992. A riparian species more frequently found on slumped banks than sedimentary deposits.



Map 56
Bembidion stephensii
Crotch, 1866

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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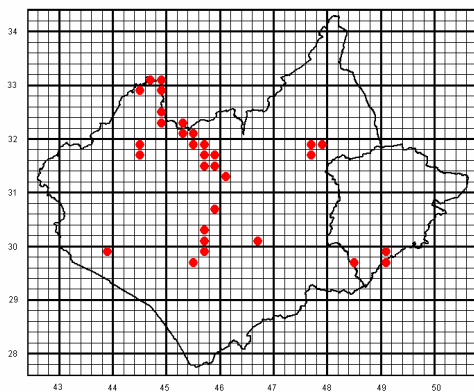
Around forty specimens were found by Frederick Bates at a gravel pit called Johnston's Close near Leicester in September 1855. The only other record comes from several specimens collected by Derek Lott and Jeremy Woodhead on 13 July 1990 from the bare margins of a pool in Tixover Road Quarry. In Britain this is mainly a coastal species on seepages on soft rock cliffs subject to unpredictable large scale disturbance.



Map 57
Bembidion illigeri
Netolitzky, 1914

Records: 66	Sites: 41	Tetrads: 40
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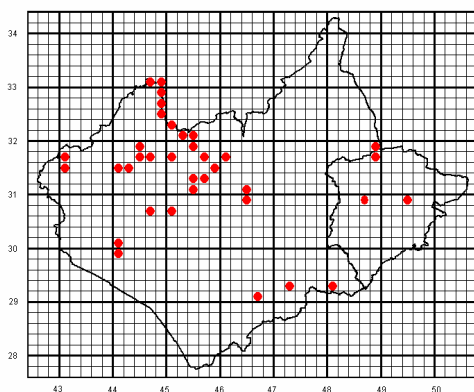
The oldest record is based on a specimen collected on 4 March 1893 by C.B. Heady. Don Tozer described it as locally common in damp situations. A riparian species that is probably more frequently recorded by gravel pits and ponds than by rivers.



Map 58
Bembidion gilvipes
Sturm, 1825

Records: 483	Sites: 40	Tetrads: 31
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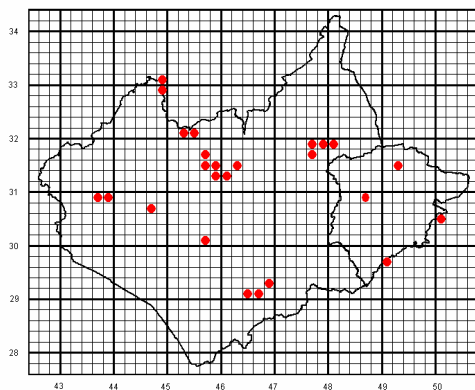
First recorded as not common by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) also described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as common. A species of fluctuating marshes and damp grassland that is also found on the banks of sluggish rivers.



Map 59
Bembidion assimile
Gyllenhal, 1810

Records: 65	Sites: 34	Tetrads: 36
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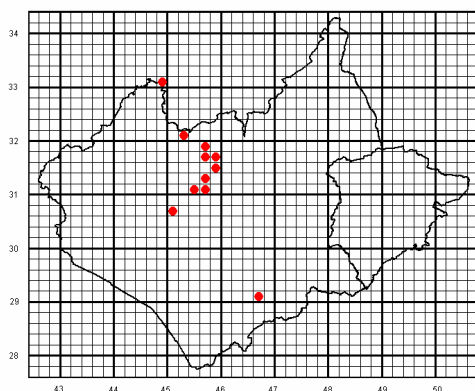
First recorded from Thornton Reservoir and Groby Pool, and as common elsewhere in Leicestershire, by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) also described it as common. Found in a wide range of wetland habitats and damp grassland.



Map 60
Bembidion clarkii
Dawson, 1849

Records: 174	Sites: 30	Tetrads: 25
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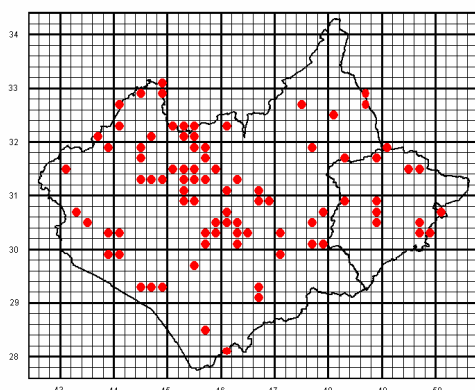
The oldest confirmed record is based on a specimen collected in the 1890s by C.T. Crutwell at Kibworth. Also recorded from Thornton Reservoir by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Found in undisturbed fluctuating marshes in floodplains and reservoir margins.



Map 61
Bembidion fumigatum
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 55	Sites: 11	Tetrads: 11
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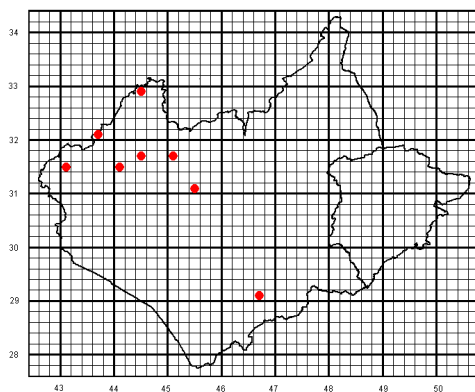
First recorded in the 1840s by T.B. Kirby. A species of fluctuating marshes found in floodplains and reservoir margins.



Map 62
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Audinet-Serville, 1821

Records: 157	Sites: 90	Tetrads: 81
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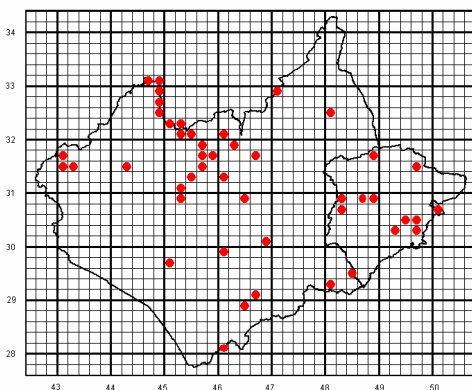
The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it at Oakham in 1886. Frederick Bates and Don Tozer described it as common. Found on humid to somewhat dry soils in open environments.



Map 63
Bembidion doris
Panzer, 1796

Records: 34	Sites: 8	Tetrads: 8
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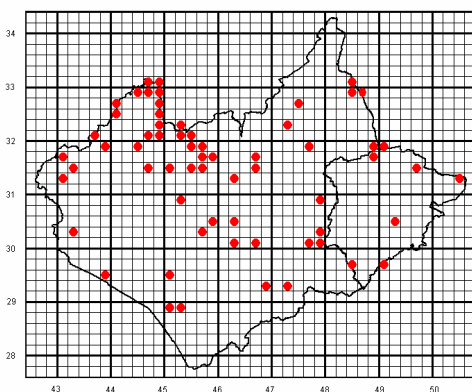
First reliably recorded in 1897 at Saddington Reservoir by Frank Bouskell, so its presence in Matthews' 19th century list of Leicestershire beetles could well be valid. Found in undisturbed fluctuating marshes in reservoir margins, but not so frequently in floodplains.



Map 64
Bembidion articulatum
Panzer, 1796

Records: 95	Sites: 41	Tetrads: 46
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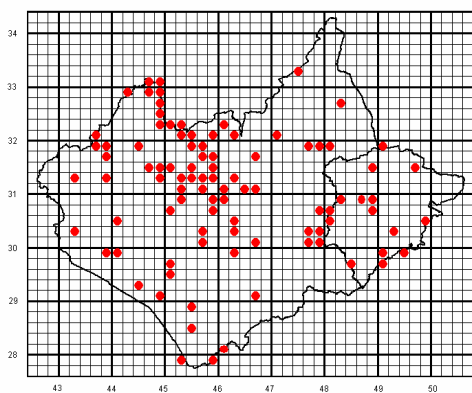
First recorded in 1897 at Saddington Reservoir by Frank Bouskell. Found on sparsely vegetated sand and clay banks of rivers and open water bodies.



Map 65
Bembidion obtusum
Audinet-Serville, 1821

Records: 142	Sites: 58	Tetrads: 63
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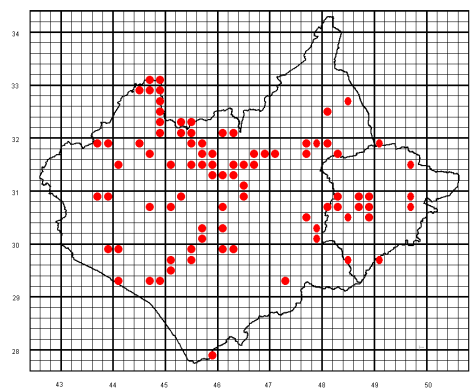
First recorded from Bradgate Park and elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as common. Found in open conditions on a wide range of soil humidities.



Map 66
Bembidion aeneum
Germar, 1824

Records: 351	Sites: 98	Tetrads: 92
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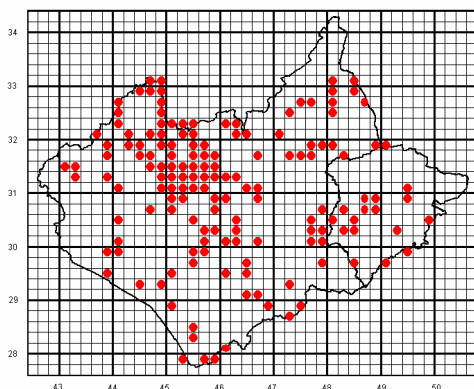
Sometimes confused with *B. biguttatum*. First listed by Matthews. Bouskell (1907) described it as rare. The first confirmed record is based on a specimen collected on 24 February 1912 by S.O. Taylor. Don Tozer described it as local in damp situations. Populations of this species may have increased in the last fifty years. Now found in a wide variety of habitats on damp soils including the margins of sluggish rivers, floodplain wetlands, grassland and cultivated land.



Map 67
Bembidion biguttatum
Fabricius, 1779

Records: 439	Sites: 90	Tetrads: 86
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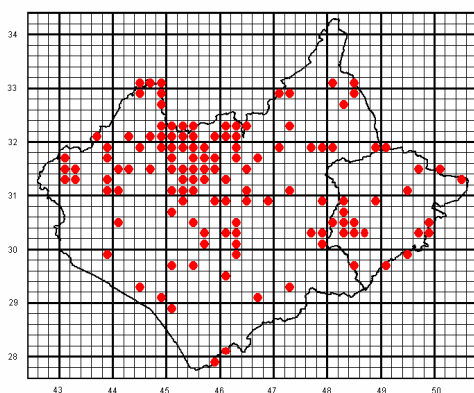
The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1887. Don Tozer described it as common everywhere. A species of fluctuating marshes that is also found on the banks of sluggish rivers.



Map 68
Bembidion guttula
Fabricius, 1792

Records: 542	Sites: 159	Tetrads: 153
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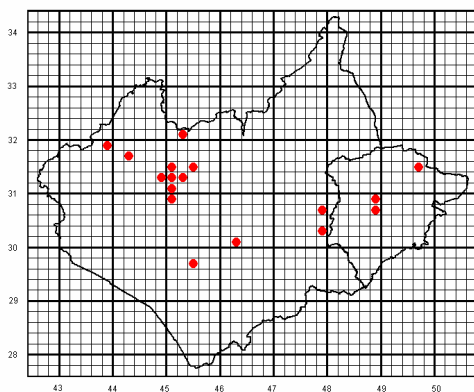
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates. The earliest precisely dated record comes from a specimen collected at Stoughton Lane by C.B. Heady on 26 March 1893. Don Tozer described it as common everywhere. One of the more frequently encountered species of Carabidae. A species of fluctuating marshes that is also found on the banks of sluggish rivers. Found in a wide variety of habitats on damp soils including the margins of sluggish rivers, floodplain wetlands, grassland and cultivated land.



Map 69
Bembidion lunulatum
Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785

Records: 353	Sites: 127	Tetrads: 126
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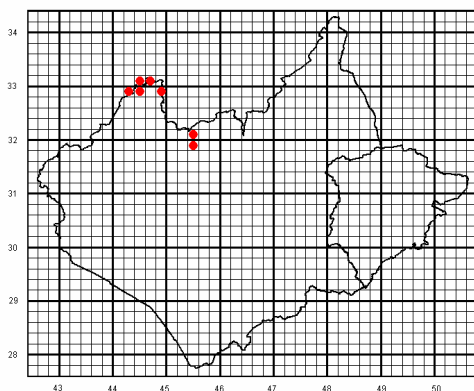
Sometimes confused with *B. biguttatum*. The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1886. Found in a wide variety of habitats on damp soils but on average toward the more disturbed end of the spectrum in comparison with *B. biguttatum*.



Map 70
Bembidion mannerheimii
Sahlberg, 1827

Records: 31	Sites: 20	Tetrads: 17
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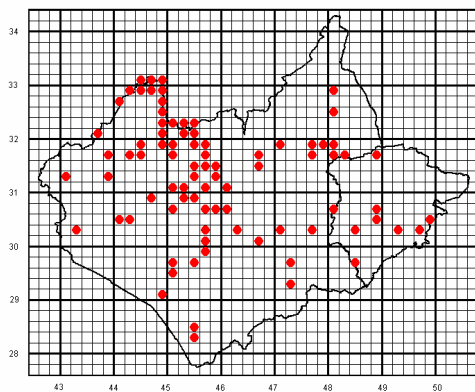
Sometimes confused with *B. guttula*. The oldest confirmed record is based on a specimen collected on 8 February 1908 in Stoughton by S.O. Taylor. Don Tozer described it as common. Found in various habitats on poor humid soils. Usually, if not always, short-winged and possibly a poor disperser to new habitats.



Map 71
Bembidion punctulatum
Drapiez, 1821

Records: 32	Sites: 3	Tetrads: 7
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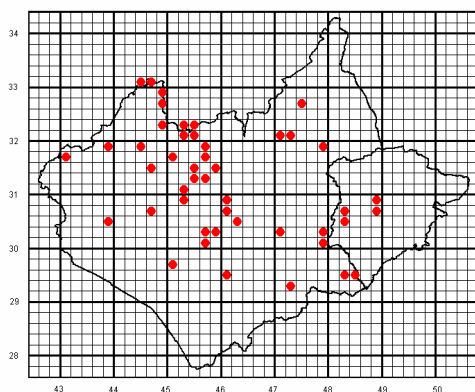
First recorded on 23 July 1980 by Don Goddard from by the River Soar at Ratcliffe. A riparian species associated with shingle deposits



Map 72
Bembidion tetracolum
Say, 1825

Records: 542	Sites: 79	Tetrads: 153
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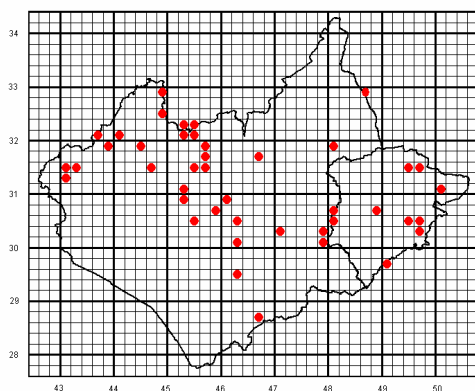
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as very common elsewhere in Leicestershire by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. The earliest precisely dated record comes from a specimen collected at Swithland by C.B. Headly on 6 May 1894. A riparian species on a wide range of substrates found by rivers, ponds and on cultivated land.



Map 73
Patrobus atrorufus
Strom, 1768

Records: 83	Sites: 49	Tetrads: 46
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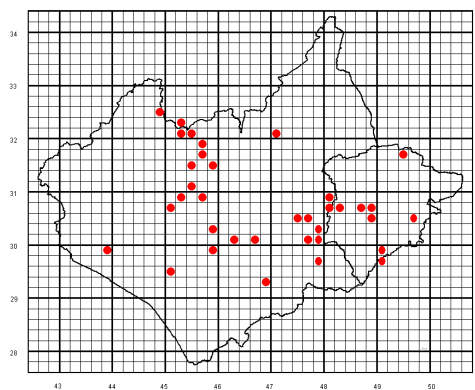
First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Frederick Bates described it as common. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon in the Charnwood area. Found on humid soils in relatively damp, often shaded environments.



Map 74
Stomis pumicatus
Panzer, 1795

Records: 61	Sites: 48	Tetrads: 43
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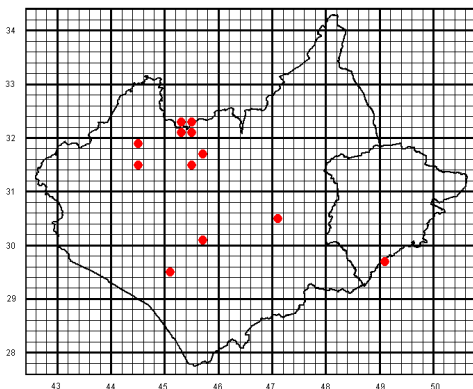
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere in Leicestershire by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon locally. Found on moderately humid soils more often in open than shaded habitats.



Map 75
Poecilus cupreus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 66	Sites: 32	Tetrads: 35
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First recorded in 1843 from the River Soar in Leicester by John Plant. Frederick Bates described it as common. Don Tozer described it as "commonly met with". Found on humid soils usually in unshaded environments. Often seen running over bare ground in the sunshine.



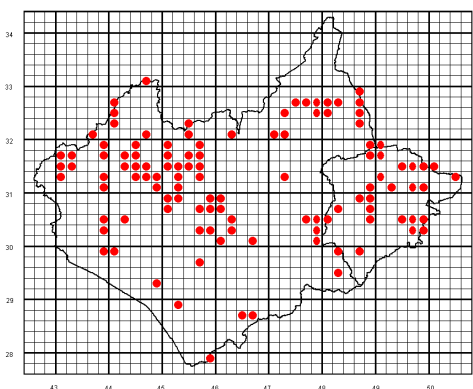
Map 76

Poecilus versicolor

Sturm, 1824

Records: 37	Sites: 15	Tetrads: 12
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Easily confused with *P. cupreus*. The oldest confirmed record is based on a specimen collected in July 1910 at Sutton in the Elms by S.O. Taylor. It was previously included by Matthews in his beetle list. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon. Usually found in closed-sward grassland on humid soils. All recent records come from river valleys. *P. versicolor* is flightless and may be a poor disperser to new habitats.



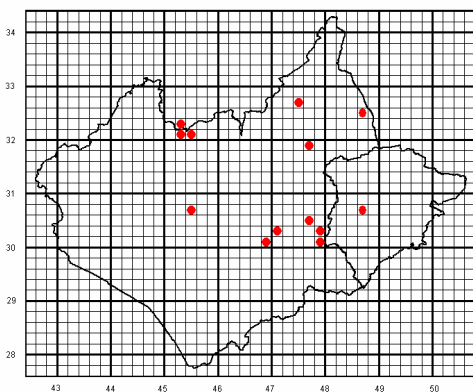
Map 77

Pterostichus madidus

Fabricius, 1775

Records: 325	Sites: 130	Tetrads: 112
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as very common even in town gardens. Found in a variety of habitats on humid to quite dry soils. One of the most frequently encountered of the larger species of Carabidae.



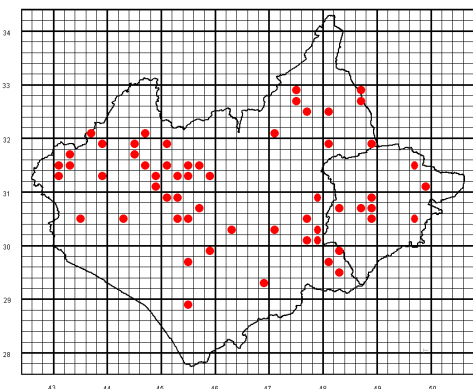
Map 78

Pterostichus macer

Marsham, 1802

Records: 27	Sites: 15	Tetrads: 13
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First recorded in the 19th century from the Soar Valley by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as not common. Found on humid soils in open, unshaded environments. The adult *P. macer* is largely subterranean.



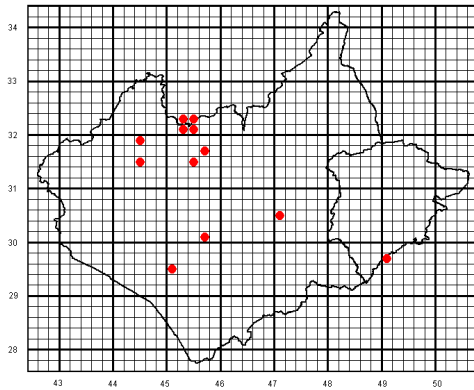
Map 79

Pterostichus niger

Schaller, 1783

Records: 117	Sites: 71	Tetrads: 58
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as local and not common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) described it as local and not common. Don Tozer described it as widely spread. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



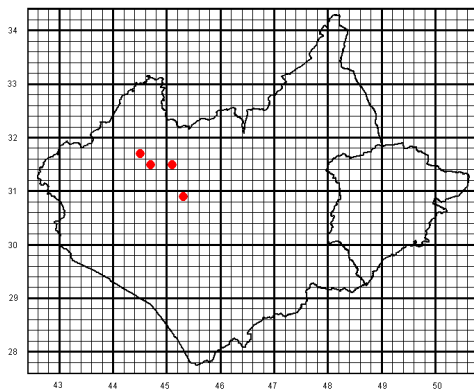
Map 80

Pterostichus oblongopunctatus

Fabricius, 1787

Records: 5	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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There is one confirmed record based on specimens collected on 25 February 1906 at Market Harborough by Donisthorpe. This is almost certainly the record referred to by Bouskell (1907) as from Ambion Wood, where it was described as being abundant. It was previously included by Matthews in his beetle list.



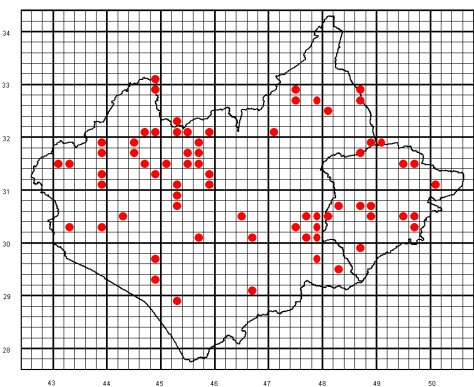
Map 81

Pterostichus quadriveolatus

Letzner, 1852

Records: 18	Sites: 5	Tetrads: 4
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First recorded from High Sharpley by Harry Clements on 11 March 1963 and subsequently discovered at several sites before apparently disappearing from the county again. Last recorded on 1 December 1974 at Charnwood Lodge Nature Reserve by D.C. Lewis.



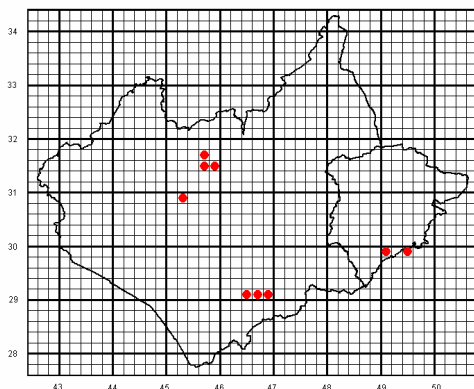
Map 82

Pterostichus melanarius

Illiger, 1798

Records: 152	Sites: 78	Tetrads: 69
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



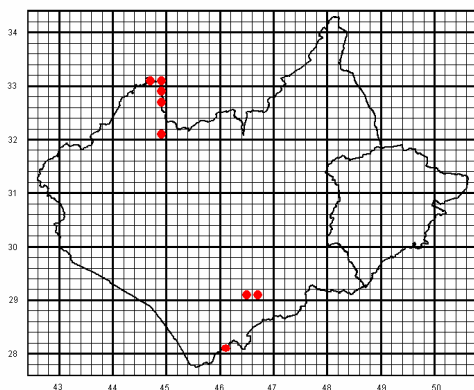
Map 83

Pterostichus anthracinus

Panzer, 1795

Records: 49	Sites: 9	Tetrads: 9
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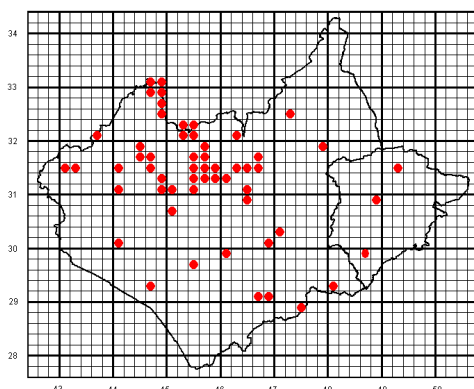
The earliest dated record for this species comes from Frederick Bates, who reported it from Bradgate Park on 24th June 1895. Its presence in Matthews' beetle list could be valid given its long-established presence at Saddington Reservoir, almost certainly a site that he visited. Found in undisturbed fluctuating marshes in floodplains and reservoir margins.



Map 84
Pterostichus gracilis
Dejean, 1828

Records: 65	Sites: 9	Tetrads: 8
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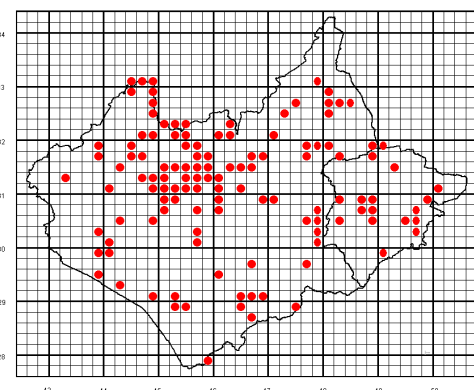
First recorded on 3 July 1909 during an excursion to Saddington Reservoir by the Entomological Section of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. Found in undisturbed fluctuating marshes in floodplains and reservoir margins.



Map 85
Pterostichus minor
Gyllenhal, 1827

Records: 103	Sites: 49	Tetrads: 51
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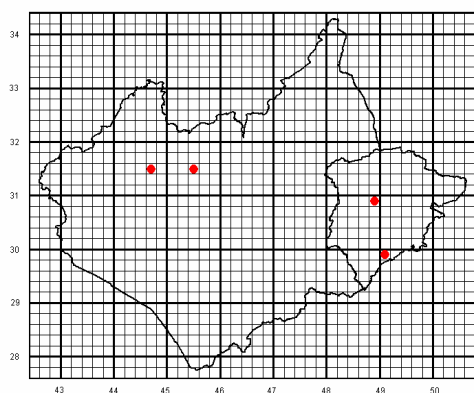
First recorded from Groby Pool some time before 1863 when the record was referred to by Edwin Brown. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Found in both fluctuating marshes and permanent wet mires.



Map 86
Pterostichus nigrita
Paykull, 1790

Records: 329	Sites: 121	Tetrads: 122
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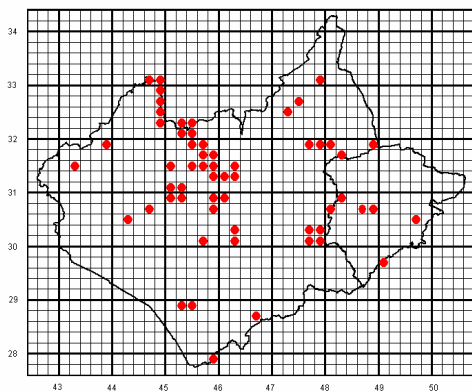
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon. Some old records may belong to *P. rhaeticus*, but this is a species that is much rarer than *P. nigrita* in VC55. A species of fluctuating marshes, also found on the banks of sluggish rivers and in damp grassland.



Map 87
Pterostichus rhaeticus
Heer, 1837/8

Records: 5	Sites: 5	Tetrads: 4
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Only recognised as distinct from *P. nigrita* in Britain in 1990. The oldest confirmed specimen seen so far was collected on 25 September 1988 by Derek Lott from the Buddon Brook meadows near Quorn. Found in wetlands and damp grassland, possibly favouring poor soils.



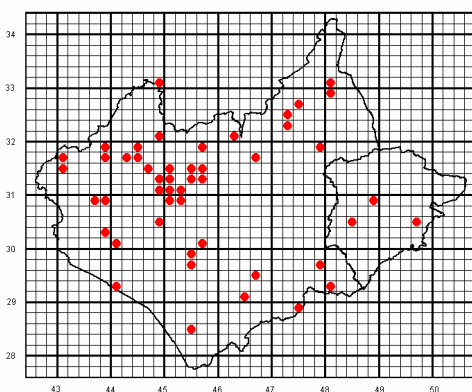
Map 88

Pterostichus vernalis

Panzer, 1795

Records: 159	Sites: 59	Tetrads: 58
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The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1886. Frederick Bates described it as common. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as often common in damp places. Found in damp grassland and fluctuating marshes.



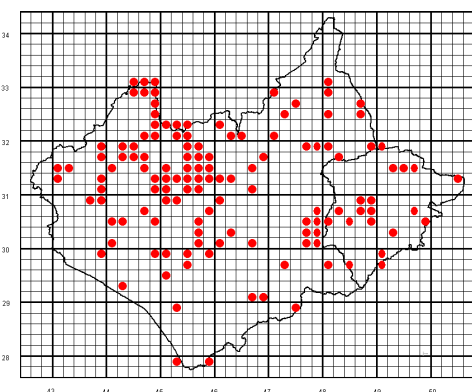
Map 89

Pterostichus diligens

Sturm, 1824

Records: 91	Sites: 47	Tetrads: 49
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. On average found on wetter and usually poorer soils than *P. strenuus*.



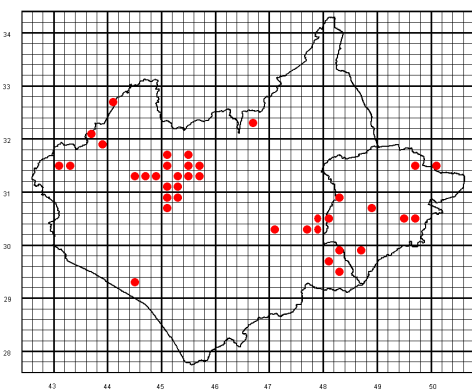
Map 90

Pterostichus strenuus

Panzer, 1796

Records: 403	Sites: 137	Tetrads: 130
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as very common even in town gardens. One of the more frequently encountered species of Carabidae. Found in a variety of habitats on relatively humid soils including fluctuating marshes.



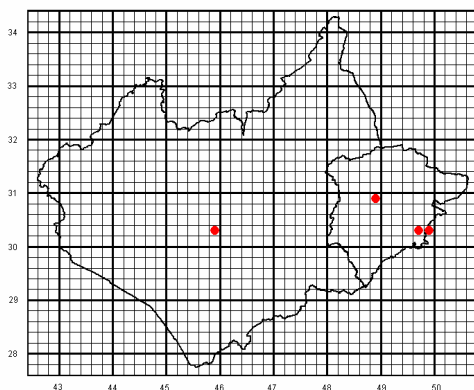
Map 91

Abax parallelepipedus

Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783

Records: 70	Sites: 40	Tetrads: 57
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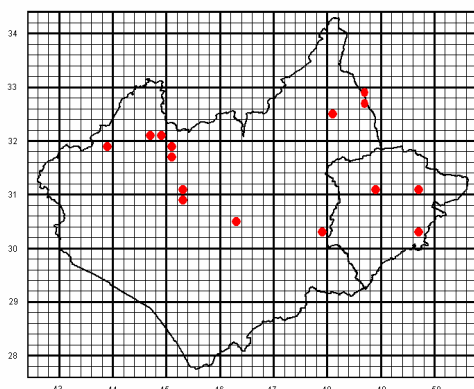
The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1887. Don Tozer described it as rather common in woods. Found on humid soils especially in shaded environments.



Map 92
Platyderus depressus
Audinet-Serville, 1821

Records: 13	Sites: 4	Tetrads: 4
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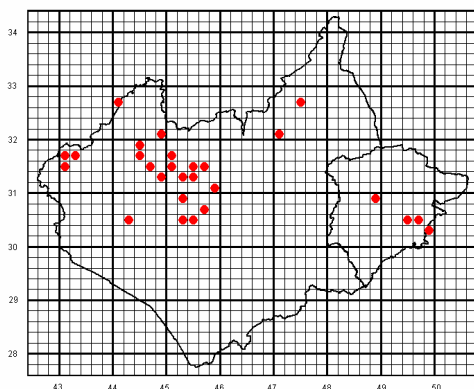
First recorded on 8 June 1989 by Derek Lott at Geeston Quarry. It occurs on dry soils exposed to sunshine such as derelict industrial sites and recently disused limestone quarries.



Map 93
Synuchus vivalis
Illiger, 1798

Records: 18	Sites: 13	Tetrads: 15
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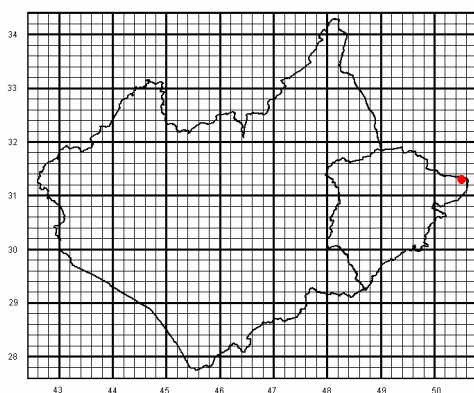
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as not common. Found on moderately humid soils mainly in open unshaded environments.



Map 94
Calathus rotundicollis
Dejean, 1828

Records: 39	Sites: 25	Tetrads: 27
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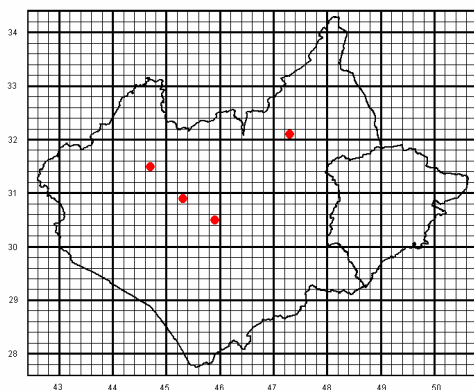
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon. Found on humid soils often in shaded environments.



Map 95
Calathus ambiguus
Paykull, 1790

Records: 4	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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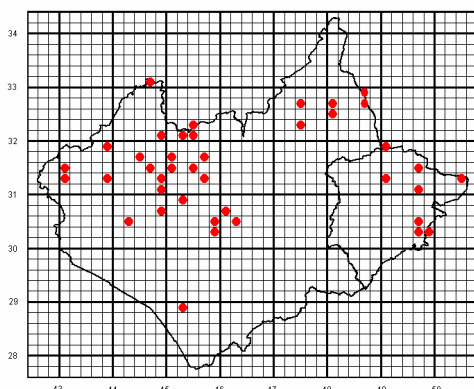
First recorded on 20 May 1987 by Derek Lott at Essendine Sidings. It occurs on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 96
Calathus erratus
Sahlberg, 1827

Records: 5	Sites: 4	Tetrads: 4
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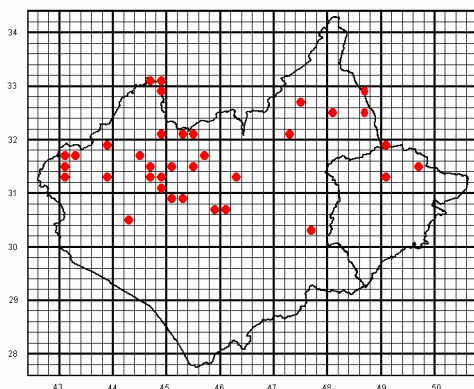
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. It occurs on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 97
Calathus fuscipes
Goeze, 1777

Records: 110	Sites: 51	Tetrads: 40
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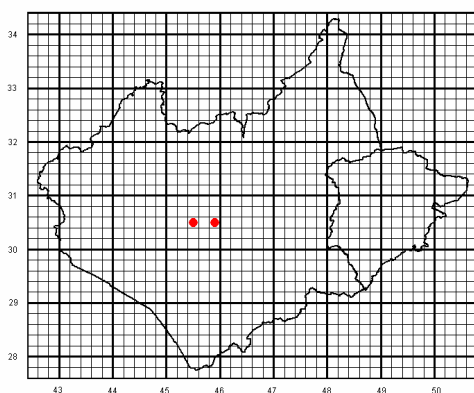
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Found on moderately humid to dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 98
Calathus melanocephalus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 60	Sites: 37	Tetrads: 35
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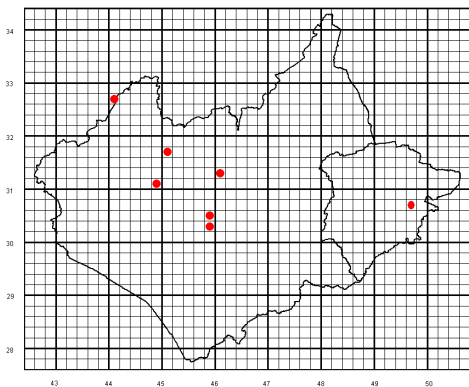
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as common on sandy ground. Found on moderately humid to dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 99
Sphodrus leucothalmus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 2	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 2
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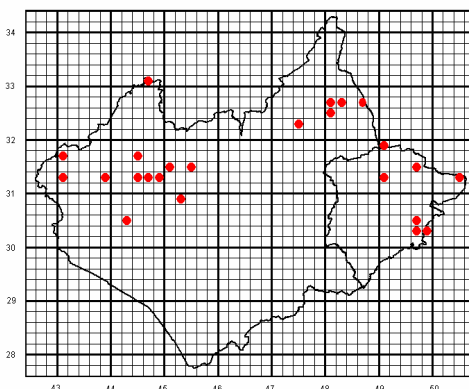
First recorded from Leicester Frith in the 1890s by J.H. Woolley. Don Tozer described it as scarce in cellars and stables. Last recorded in 1971 from Leicester City by F.A. Hunter. Found in buildings in close association with human activity.



Map 100
Laemostenus terricola
Herbst, 1784

Records: 6	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 7
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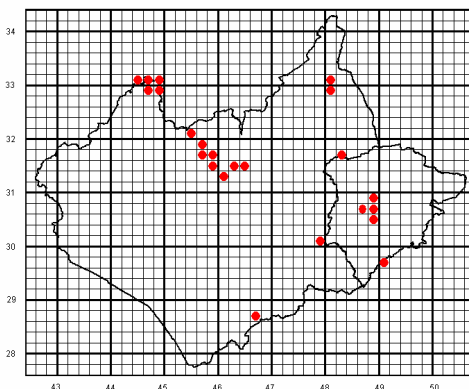
First recorded as common by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Older 20th century records come from old damp cellars, stables and sheds. Recent records come from the underground burrows of rabbits and badgers.



Map 101
Olisthopus rotundatus
Paykull, 1790

Records: 39	Sites: 24	Tetrads: 24
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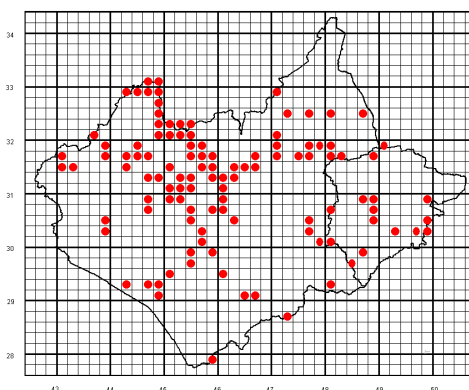
First recorded in 1848 from Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. It occurs on dry soils exposed to sunshine and is confined to rocky grassland in Charnwood and recently disused quarries etc.



Map 102
Oxypselaphus obscurus
Herbst, 1784

Records: 52	Sites: 16	Tetrads: 23
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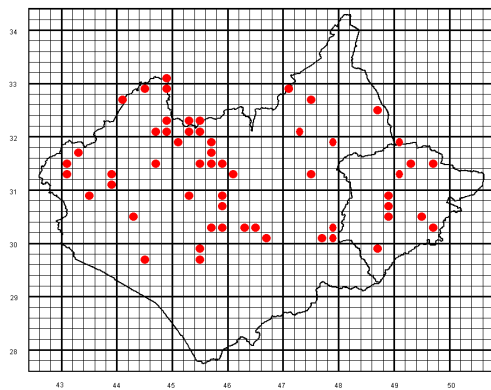
First recorded as being rare in the Victoria County History list (Bouskell, 1907). Previously included in Matthews' beetle list. Found in fluctuating marshes.



Map 103
Paranchus albipes
Fabricius, 1796

Records: 470	Sites: 103	Tetrads: 111
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as "local, abundant where found". Found on damp, sparsely vegetated mineral soils by both flowing and standing water.



Map 104

Anchomenus dorsalis

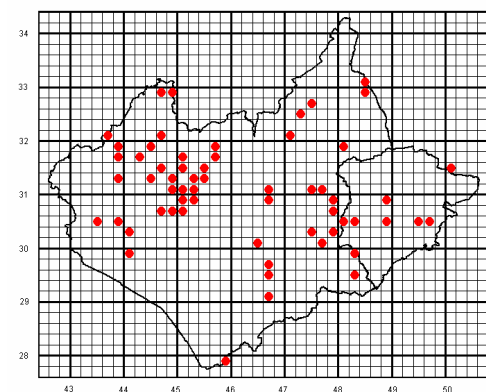
Pontoppidan, 1763

Records: 96

Sites: 56

Tetrads: 56

The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it as a boy in Earl Shilton in 1879. Frederick Bates described it as common. Don Tozer described it as "often very common around Leicester". Found on humid soils usually in open unshaded environments.



Map 105

Platynus assimilis

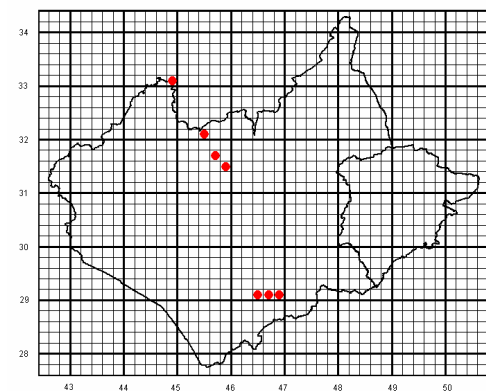
Paykull, 1790

Records: 118

Sites: 60

Tetrads: 60

First recorded on 26 August 1855 by J.A. Power in the Brazil Wood/Mountsorrel area. Don Tozer described it as abundant on foliage in the early summer and under bark in the winter. Found on humid soils mainly in shaded environments.



Map 106

Batenus livens

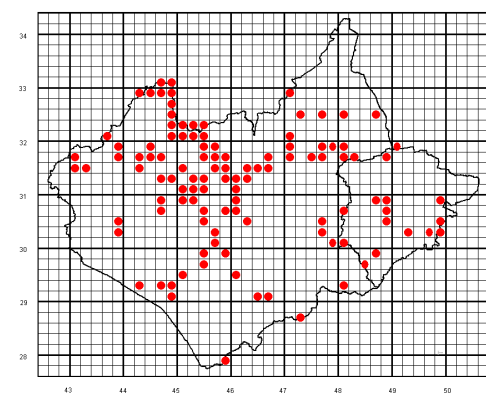
Gyllenhal, 1810

Records: 42

Sites: 8

Tetrads: 7

First recorded in January 1926 from Mountsorrel by Don Tozer. Found in undisturbed fluctuating marshes in floodplains and reservoir margins.



Map 107

Agonum fuliginosum

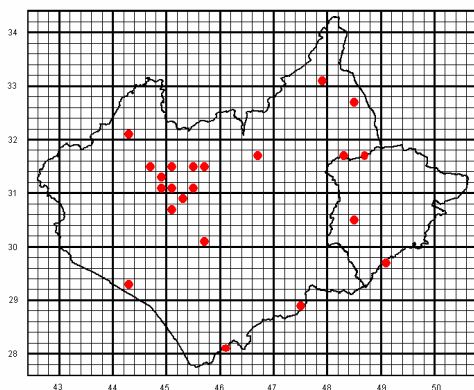
Panzer, 1809

Records: 323

Sites: 100

Tetrads: 104

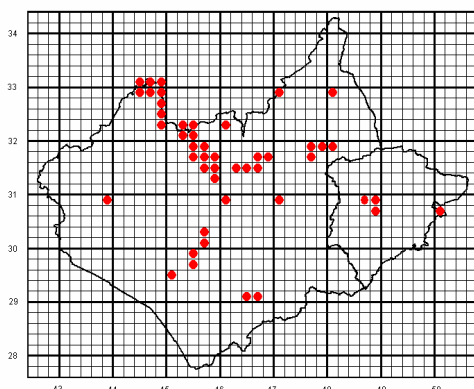
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as common around the reservoirs. Found in fluctuating marshes and also permanently wet marshes. One of the most frequently encountered wetland species of Carabidae.



Map 108
Agonum gracile
Sturm, 1824

Records: 32	Sites: 22	Tetrads: 22
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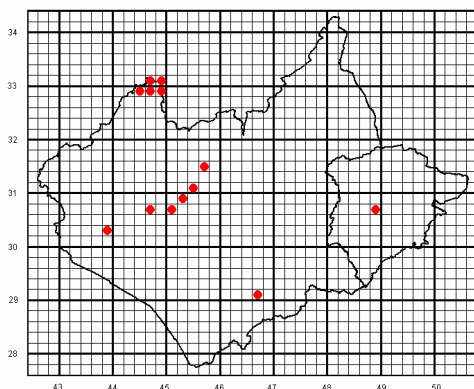
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Found in permanent wet mires and pond margins, often on poor soils.



Map 109
Agonum micans
Nicolai, 1822

Records: 262	Sites: 40	Tetrads: 47
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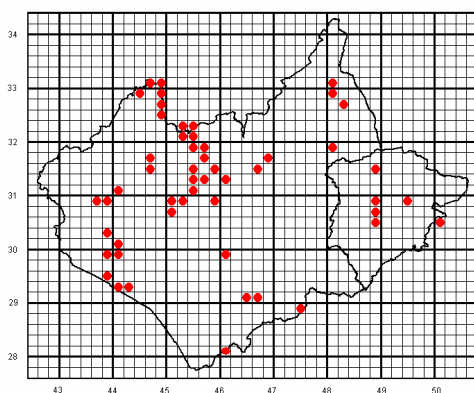
First recorded from the River Soar some time before 1863 when the record was referred to by Edwin Brown. Bouskell (1907) described it as local. Don Tozer described it as common in many places on damp ground. A fluctuating marsh species that also occurs on the margins of sluggish rivers.



Map 110
Agonum piceum
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 26	Sites: 13	Tetrads: 13
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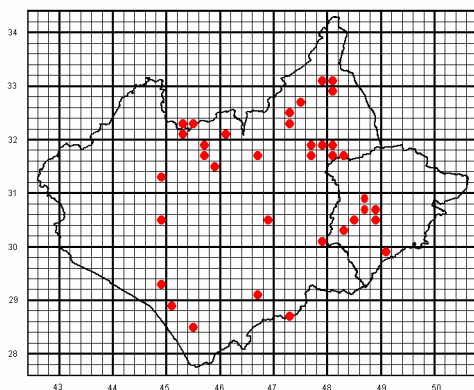
Easily confused with *A. fuliginosum* and *A. gracile*. First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Bouskell (1907) described it as not rare. Don Tozer described it as abundant around the reservoirs. Found in permanent wet mires and fluctuating marshes.



Map 111
Agonum thoreyi
Dejean, 1828

Records: 140	Sites: 43	Tetrads: 52
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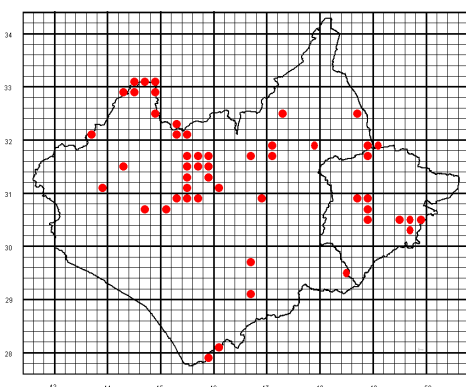
First recorded in August 1855 by Frederick Bates at Groby Pool. Bouskell (1907) described it as not rare. Found mainly in permanent wet mires and marshes.



Map 112
Agonum emarginatum
Gyllenhal, 1827

Records: 57	Sites: 34	Tetrads: 36
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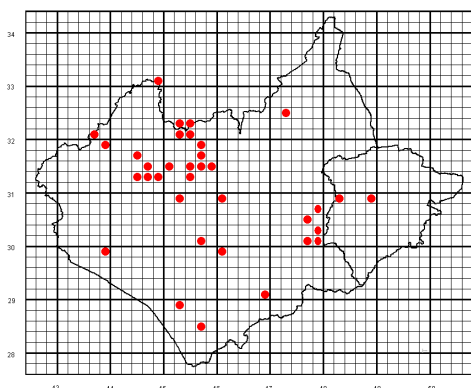
Easily confused with *A. viduum*. First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Frederick Bates described it as less common than *A. viduum*. Found in fluctuating marshes and spring-fed flushes



Map 113
Agonum marginatum
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 119	Sites: 42	Tetrads: 51
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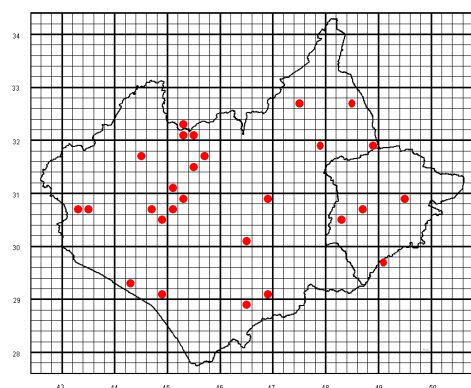
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Frederick Bates & Don Tozer both described it as common. Found damp, sparsely vegetated mineral soils by both flow and standing water.



Map 114
Agonum muelleri
Herbst, 1784

Records: 48	Sites: 34	Tetrads: 35
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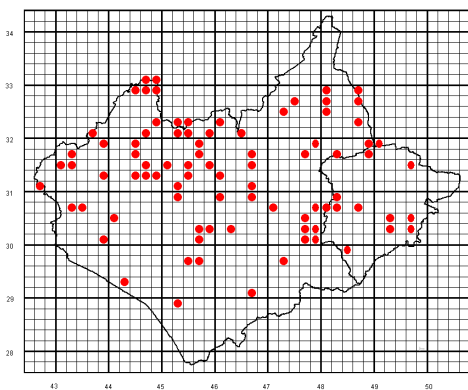
First recorded as common by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as common and widely spread. Found on relatively humid soils, often in rather open conditions.



Map 115
Agonum viduum
Panzer, 1796

Records: 36	Sites: 26	Tetrads: 27
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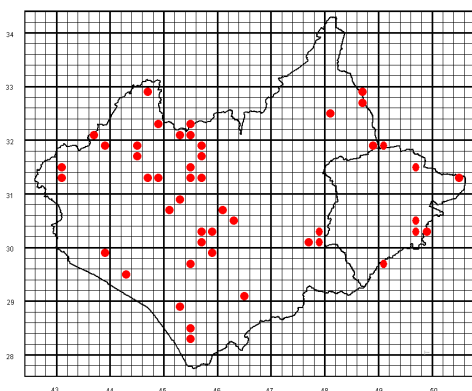
Easily confused with *A. emarginatum*. First recorded by Henry Bates in 1842. Found in fluctuating marshes and spring-fed flushes.



Map 116
Amara plebeja
Gyllenhal, 1810

Records: 159	Sites: 96	Tetrads: 86
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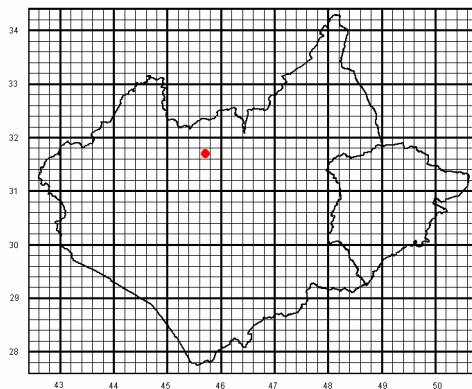
The earliest dated record for this species comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1886. Frederick Bates described it as not rare. Bouskell (1907) described it as local. Don Tozer described it as local, not uncommon. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



Map 117
Amara aenea
De Geer, 1774

Records: 76	Sites: 48	Tetrads: 47
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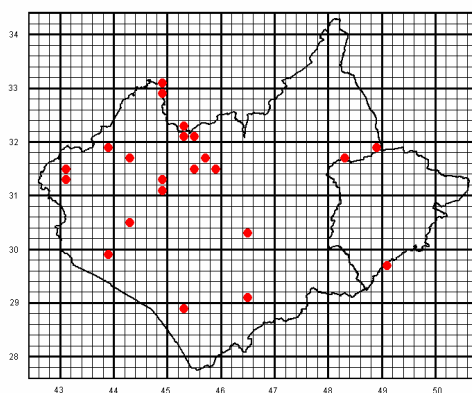
First recorded, by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s, from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere. Found on relatively dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments. Often seen running over bare ground in the sunshine.



Map 118
Amara anthobia
Villa & Villa, 1833

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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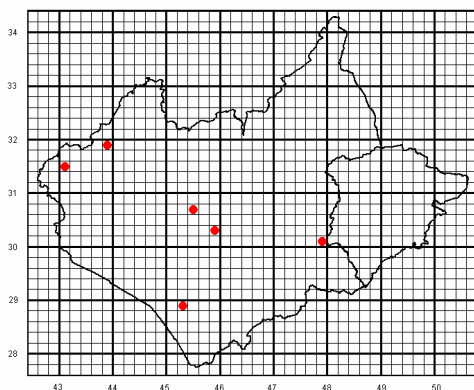
A recent immigrant to Britain. Only known from a single specimen collected in flood refuse from the River Soar at Quorn by Derek Lott on 3 January 1982. Previously reported by Moore (1957), but the source of this record is not known. Normally found on dry open soils.



Map 119
Amara communis
Panzer, 1797

Records: 52	Sites: 23	Tetrads: 22
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First recorded as not common by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) also described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as common. Found on humid soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



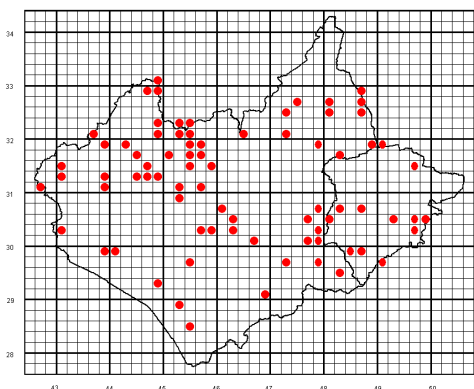
Map 120

Amara eurynota

Panzer, 1796

Records: 8	Sites: 9	Tetrads: 6
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First recorded as local by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Found on relatively dry soils in bare ground mosaics and short turf grassland.



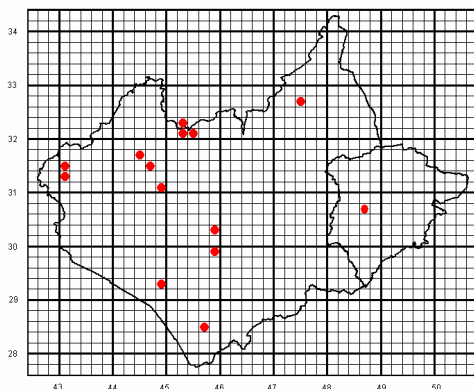
Map 121

Amara familiaris

Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 159	Sites: 90	Tetrads: 78
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First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. One of the more frequently encountered species of Carabidae. Found in a variety of habitats on humid to dry soils.



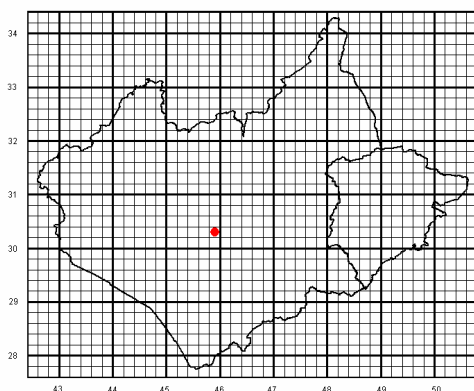
Map 122

Amara lunicollis

Schiodte, 1837

Records: 51	Sites: 15	Tetrads: 14
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First recorded in the 19th century from the Soar Valley by Frederick Bates. Found on humid to dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



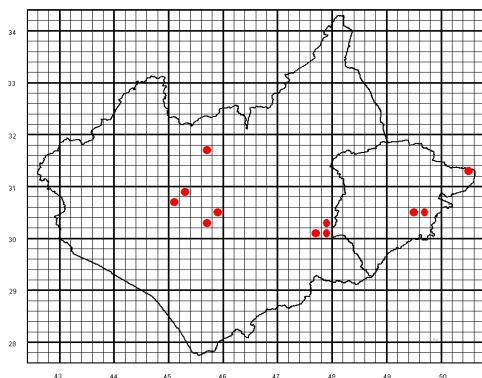
Map 123

Amara montivaga

Sturm, 1825

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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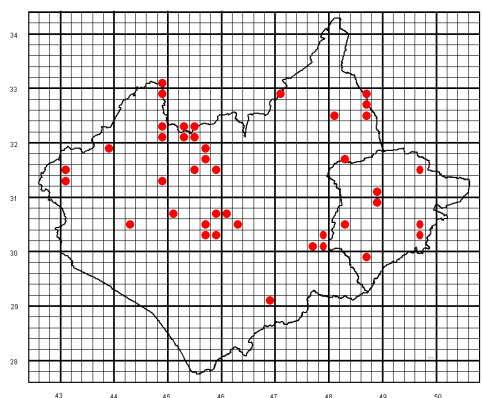
Easily confused with *A. ovata* and *A. similata*. Only known from a single specimen collected in May 1992 in a line of pitfall traps at Rawdykes Power Station by Jon Daws.



Map 124
Amara ovata
Fabricius, 1792

Records: 12	Sites: 11	Tetrads: 11
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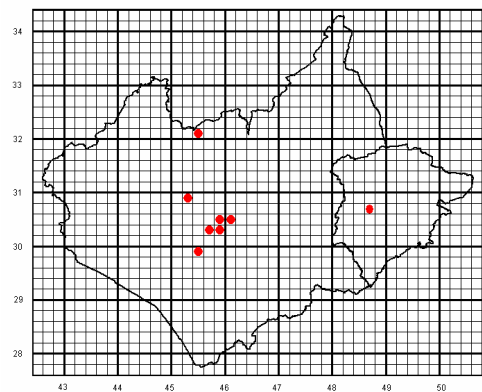
First recorded from Bradgate Park and elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as rather common but local. Found on relatively dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 125
Amara similata
Gyllenhal, 1810

Records: 67	Sites: 41	Tetrads: 41
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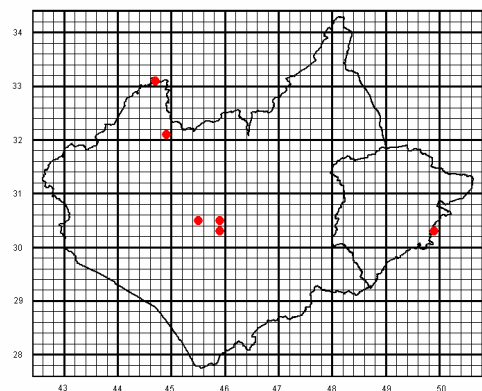
First recorded in the 19th century from the Soar Valley by Frederick Bates. Bouskell (1907) described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon. Found on relatively dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 126
Amara tibialis
Paykull, 1798

Records: 13	Sites: 7	Tetrads: 8
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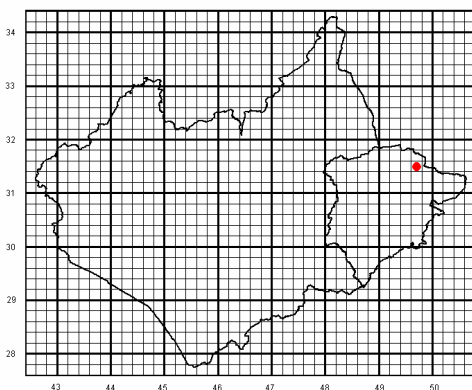
First recorded in 1844 from Charnwood Forest by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as local. It occurs on dry soils exposed to sunshine and is confined to rocky grassland in Charnwood and urban dereliction sites.



Map 127
Amara bifrons
Gyllenhal, 1810

Records: 10	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 6
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First recorded in April 1894 from Leicester Frith by J.H. Woolley. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



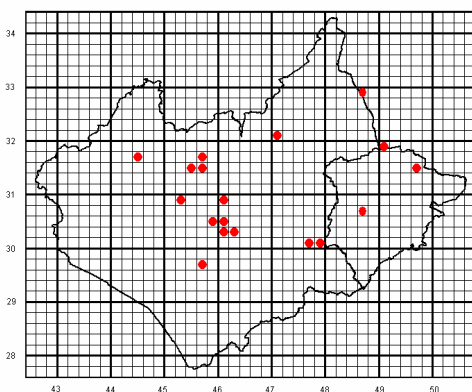
Map 128

Amara praetermissa

Sahlberg, 1827

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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There is one unconfirmed record. B.N.K. Davis reported it from a pitfall trap set in Clipsham Old Quarry in August 1974.



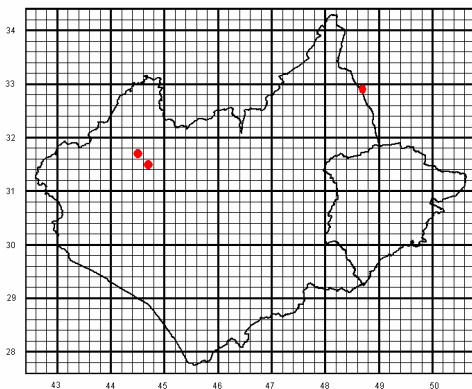
Map 129

Amara apicaria

Paykull, 1790

Records: 23	Sites: 17	Tetrads: 18
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First recorded in 1848 at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



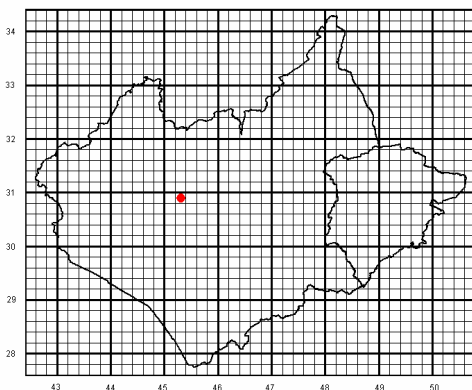
Map 130

Amara consularis

Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 7	Sites: 3	Tetrads: 3
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First recorded on 13 April 1963 at High Sharpley by Harry Clements. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



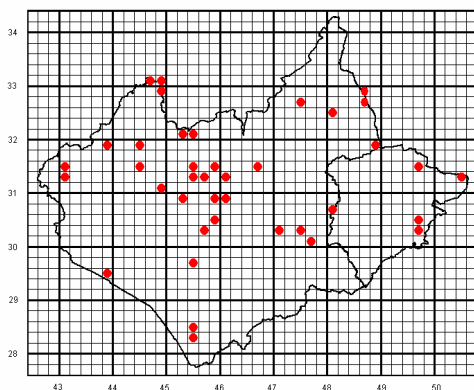
Map 131

Amara fulva

Muller, 1776

Records: 3	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 1
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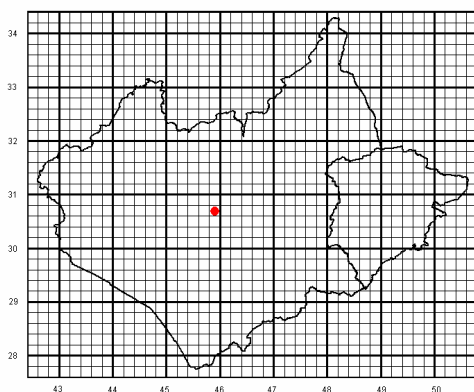
First recorded in 1848 at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. A record for Rutland (Douglas, 1908) is an error and is derived from a specimen that was actually found in Northamptonshire. There is little prospect of finding a voucher for Bates' record and it has not been reported subsequently, but Bates' records are generally reliable and it is difficult to know what he could have confused it with. Often found on the dryer parts of riverbanks.



Map 132
Curtonotus aulicus
Panzer, 1796

Records: 64	Sites: 40	Tetrads: 39
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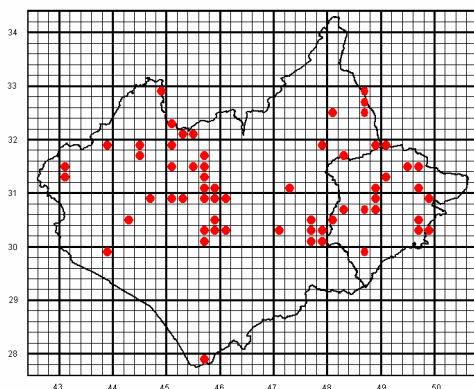
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Found on humid to dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 133
Curtonotus convexiusculus
Marsham, 1802

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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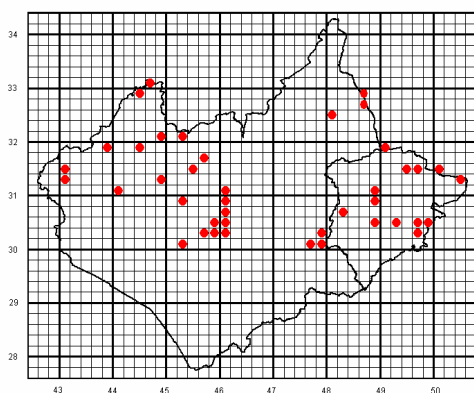
First reliably recorded on 7 July 1982 from Melton Road, Leicester by Mark Mawson. There are two voucher specimens in the museum collections. Previously listed by Matthews. Normally a coastal species, but it has also been repeatedly recorded from urban dereliction sites.



Map 134
Harpalus rufipes
De Geer, 1774

Records: 109	Sites: 65	Tetrads: 61
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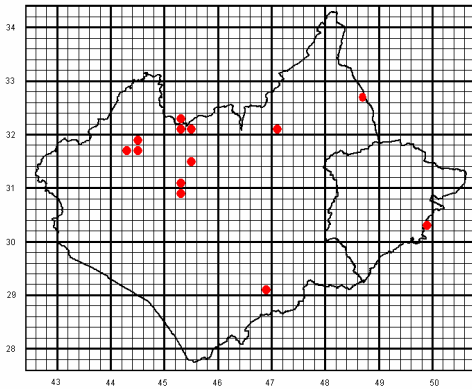
First recorded in the 1840s by Henry Bates. Frederick Bates who described it as common. Don Tozer described it as very common everywhere. Found on humid to dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 135
Harpalus affinis
Schränk, 1781

Records: 78	Sites: 48	Tetrads: 41
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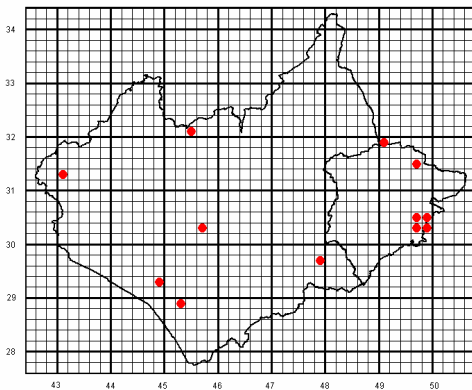
First recorded in the 1840s by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as common all over the county. Found on dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 136
Harpalus latus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 28	Sites: 14	Tetrads: 13
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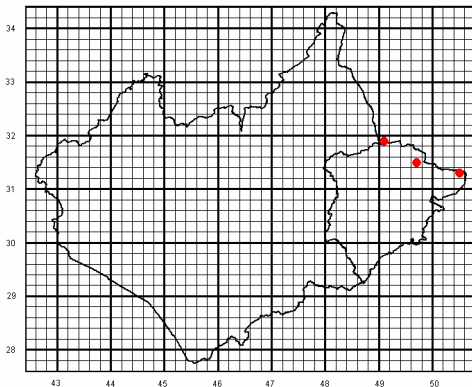
First recorded in the 1840s by Henry Bates. Found on humid soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 137
Harpalus rubripes
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 31	Sites: 12	Tetrads: 12
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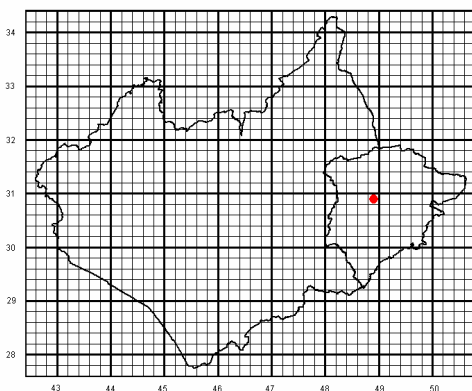
Recorded by B.N.K. Davis from a pitfall trap set in Clipsham Old Quarry in June 1974. Previously listed by Matthews. Found on dry soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 138
Harpalus tardus
Panzer, 1796

Records: 4	Sites: 3	Tetrads: 3
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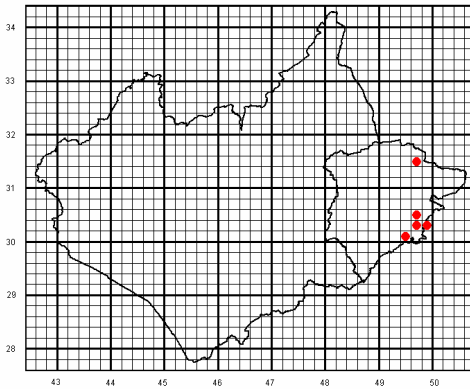
First reliably recorded on 19 August 1987 at Thistleton Gullet by Peter Kirby. Previously listed by Matthews. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 139
Ophonus ardosiacus
Lutshnik, 1922

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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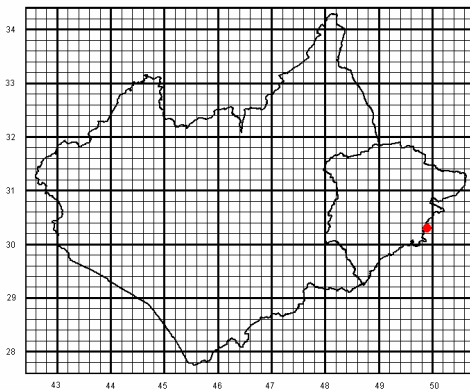
There is one unconfirmed record. Recorded on 15th June 2001 at Rutland Water Nature Reserve by John Wright.



Map 140
Ophonus azureus
Fabricius, 1775

Records: 10	Sites: 4	Tetrads: 5
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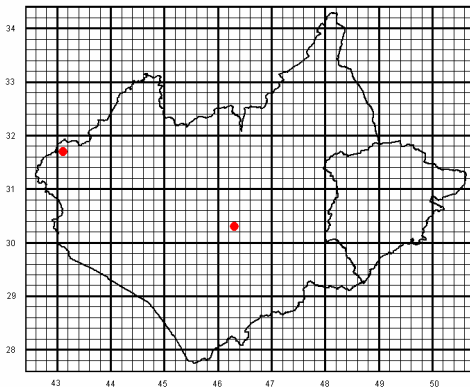
First recorded in the 1840s by Henry Bates. Found on humid soils invariably in open unshaded environments.



Map 141
Ophonus stictus
Stephens, 1828

Records: 2	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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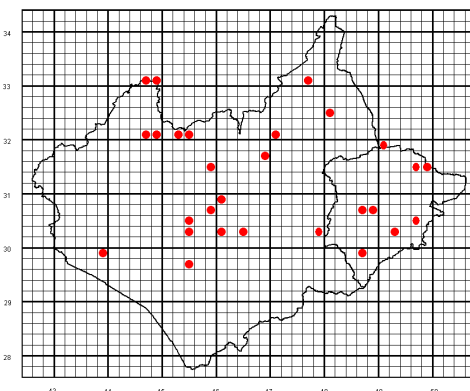
First recorded on 27 September 1988 at Geeston Quarry by Ian Evans. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 142
Ophonus puncticeps
Stephens, 1828

Records: 2	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 2
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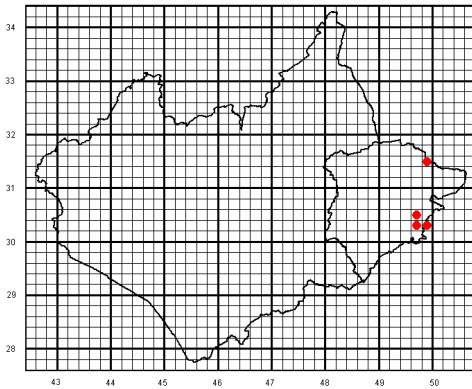
Recorded in the 1840s by Henry Bates, but all old records are unreliable because of probable confusion with *O. rufibarbis*. The only confirmed record is of a single specimen from Rawdon collected on 27 April 1987 by Derek Lott. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 143
Ophonus rufibarbis
Fabricius, 1792

Records: 39	Sites: 25	Tetrads: 28
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Often confused with other species of *Ophonus*. The earliest dated record is from Leicester Frith in April 1894 by J.H. Woolley, but the oldest confirmed record to date is from Shepshed collected by Harry Clements on 3 June 1964. Found on humid to dry soils mainly in open unshaded environments.



Map 144

Ophonus schaubergerianus

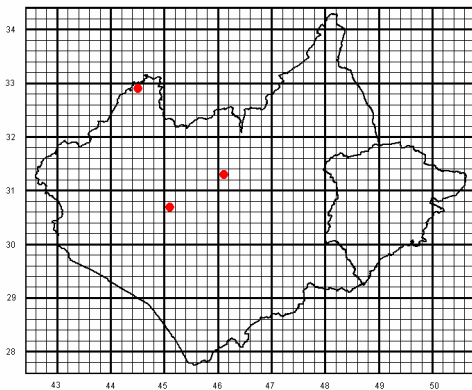
Puel, 1937

Records: 8

Sites: 4

Tetrads: 4

Easily confused with *O. rufibarbis*. First recorded on 25 May 1985 at Ketton Quarry by Mark Mawson. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 145

Anisodactylus binotatus

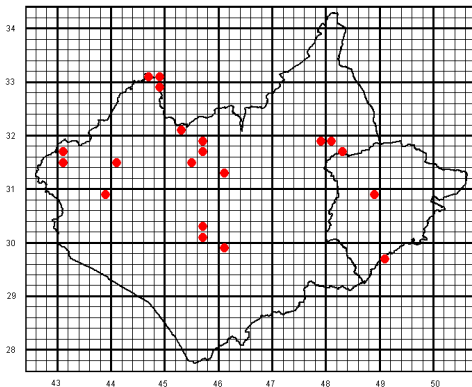
Fabricius, 1787

Records: 3

Sites: 3

Tetrads: 3

First recorded at Groby Pool in the 1840s by Henry Bates. Found on damp soils in open unshaded environments.



Map 146

Trichocellus placidus

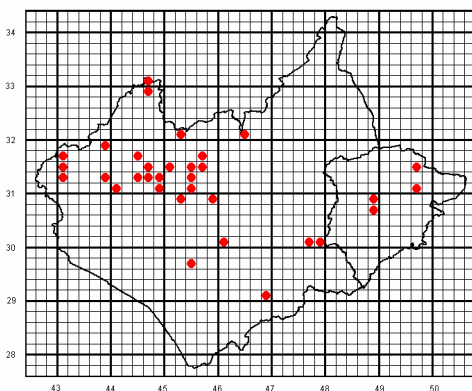
Gyllenhal, 1827

Records: 26

Sites: 19

Tetrads: 20

First reliably recorded on 20 December 1982 at Pillings Lock, Quorn by Derek Lott. Previously listed by Matthews. A wetland species found in both fluctuating marshes and permanently wet marshes.



Map 147

Bradycellus harpalinus

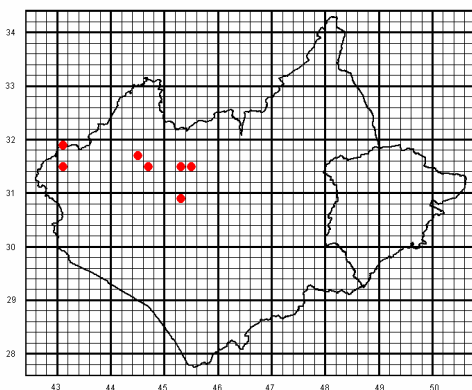
Audinet-Serville, 1821

Records: 58

Sites: 32

Tetrads: 33

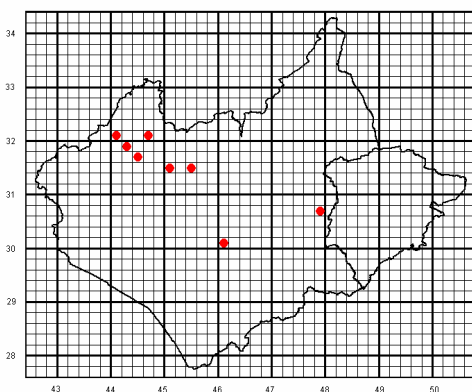
First recorded in 1848 at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as common. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



Map 148
Bradycellus ruficollis
Stephens, 1828

Records: 14	Sites: 8	Tetrads: 7
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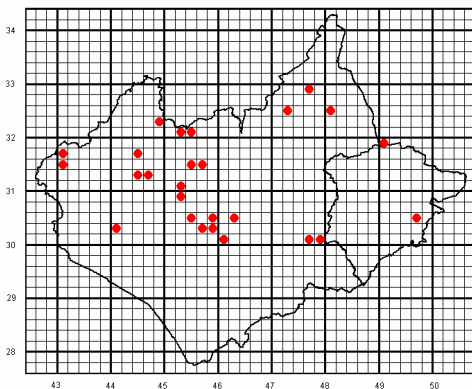
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Found on poor dry soils usually in open environments and invariably in association with heather.



Map 149
Bradycellus sharpi
Joy, 1912

Records: 15	Sites: 9	Tetrads: 8
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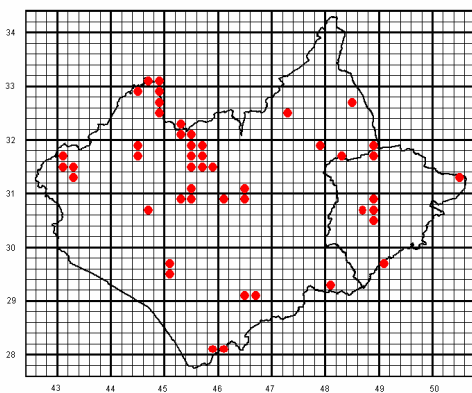
First recorded on 17 March 1963 at Knighton by Don Goddard. Found on humid soils usually in shaded environments.



Map 150
Bradycellus verbasci
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 33	Sites: 24	Tetrads: 26
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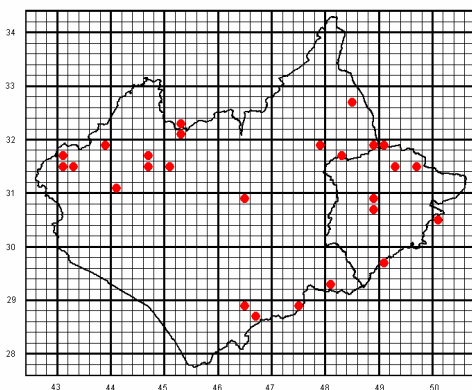
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as local but not uncommon. Found on relatively dry soils usually in open unshaded environments.



Map 151
Stenolophus mixtus
Herbst, 1784

Records: 101	Sites: 41	Tetrads: 48
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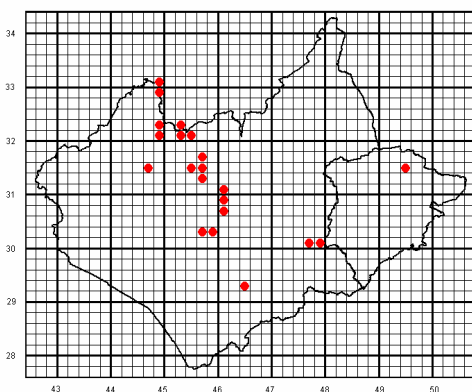
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park and Thornton reservoir by Frederick Bates. Bouskell (1907) described it as very common. Mainly found in fluctuating marshes.



Map 152
Acupalpus dubius
Schilsky, 1888

Records: 41	Sites: 27	Tetrads: 26
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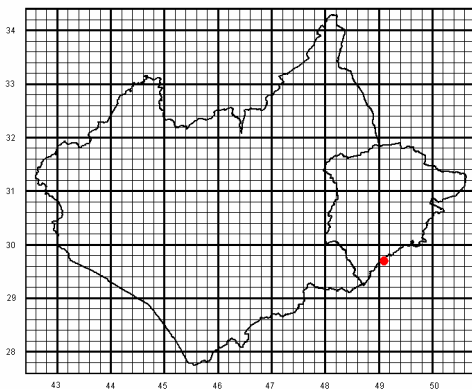
Apparently a recent immigrant to VC55. The first confirmed record is based on specimens collected on 10 May 1964 at Charwood Lodge Nature Reserve by Harry Clements. It was previously included in Matthews' list. Found in permanently wet pond margins and flushes.



Map 153
Acupalpus meridianus
Linnaeus, 1761

Records: 25	Sites: 15	Tetrads: 21
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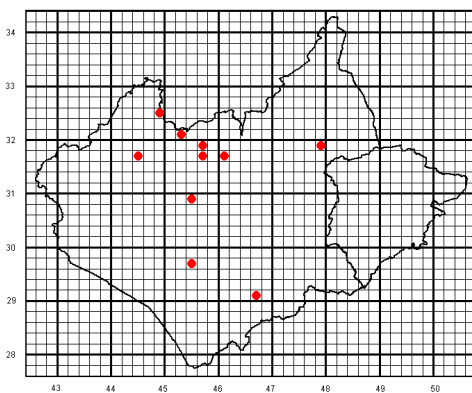
First recorded in November 1894 by J.H. Woolley. Frederick Bates and Bouskell (1907) both described it as not common. Don Tozer described it as local, but sometimes common where found. Found on humid soils in open conditions, often in association with cultivation.



Map 154
Acupalpus parvulus
Sturm, 1825

Records: 2	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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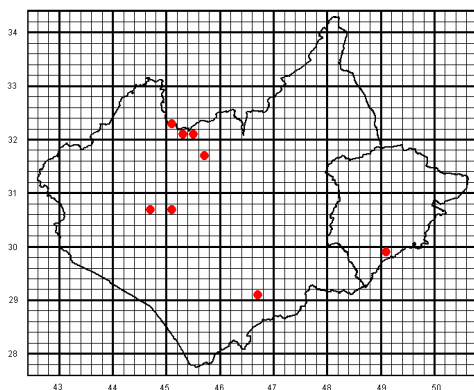
The only reliable record comes from several specimens collected on 16 March 2007 at Seaton Meadow by Derek Lott and Jon Webb. It was previously included in Matthews' list. Mainly in permanently wet marshes.



Map 155
Anthracus consputus
Dufschmid, 1812

Records: 42	Sites: 11	Tetrads: 10
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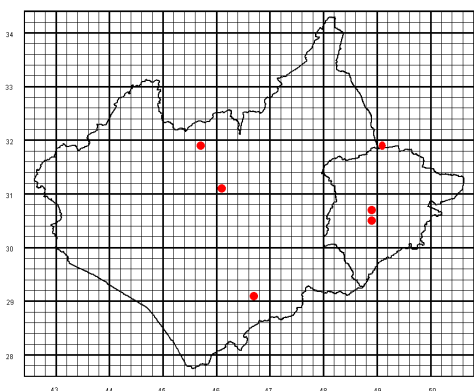
Not recorded before the 20th century. The first known record comes from a specimen collected in June 1914 at Cropston. Don Tozer described it as sometimes common under stones on sandy banks of the reservoirs. Found in fluctuating marshes.



Map 156
Chlaenius nigricornis
Fabricius, 1787

Records: 30	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 8
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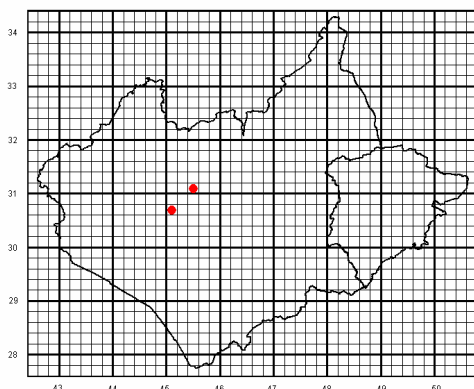
First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Don Tozer described it as apparently not common. A riparian species on silt by rivers and standing water.



Map 157
Chlaenius vestitus
Paykull, 1790

Records: 7	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 6
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First recorded in July 1854 at a gravel pit in Syston by Francis Plant. Don Tozer described it as apparently very local. A riparian species found on sandy substrates by rivers and gravel pits.

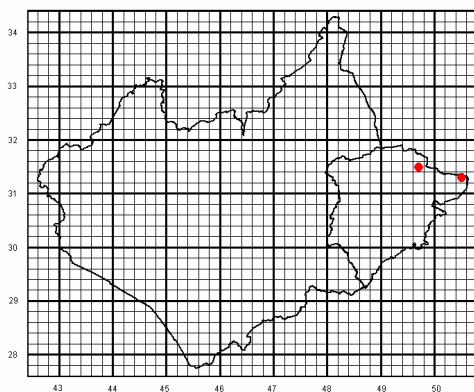


Map 158
Odes helopioides
Fabricius, 1792

Records: 5	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 2
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No vouchers for this species have been located, but it is distinctive in appearance and unlikely to have been falsely identified. First recorded in 1842 by Henry Bates. Subsequently found at Groby Pool and Cropston Reservoir. Apparently extinct. Not recorded since the 19th century. Normally found in permanent wet fen.

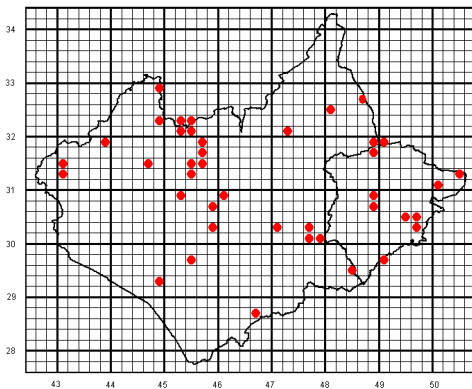
[See: *Species probably recorded from Leicestershire and Rutland in error. p57*]



Map 159
Licinus depressus
Paykull, 1790

Records: 4	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 2
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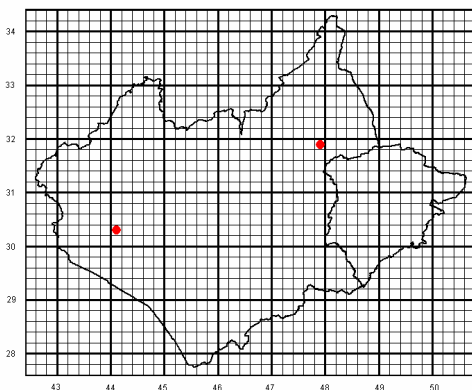
First recorded in June 1974 in pitfall traps set by B.N.K. Davis at Clipsham Old Quarry. Subsequently recorded only at Essendine Sidings on 23 September 1987 by Derek Lott. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 160
Badister bullatus
Schrank, 1798

Records: 75	Sites: 47	Tetrads: 41
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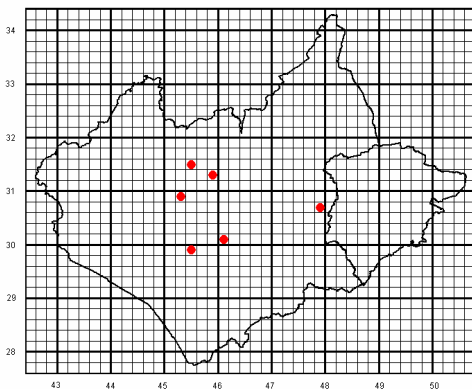
First recorded in the 19th century at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as rather common in many places. Found on humid to dry soils mainly in open unshaded environments.



Map 161
Badister unipustulatus
Bonelli, 1813

Records: 4	Sites: 2	Tetrads: 2
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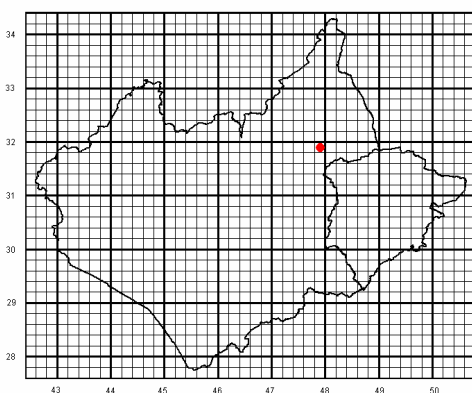
First listed in the Victoria County History (Bouskell, 1907) from Market Bosworth. Don Tozer described it as very local and scarce. Found in relatively undisturbed fluctuating marshes.



Map 162
Badister sodalis
Duftschmid, 1812

Records: 6	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 6
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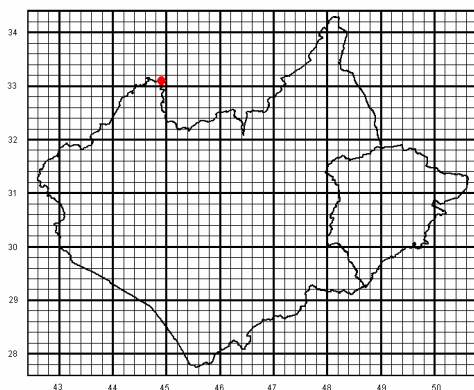
First recorded in 1844 by Henry Bates from Charwood Forest. Found on humid to quite wet soils.



Map 163
Badister dilatatus
Chaudoir, 1837

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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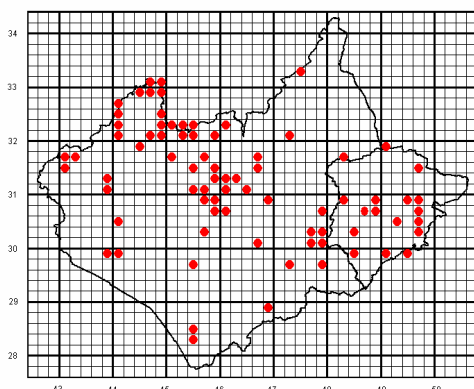
The only record comes from two specimens collected on 10 June 1994 by Derek Lott at Gravel Hole Spinney. Found in undisturbed fluctuating marshes.



Map 164
Demetrius imperialis
Germar, 1824

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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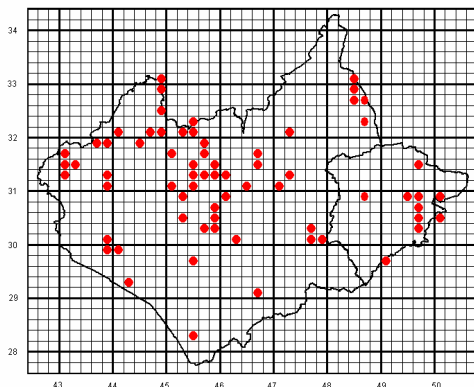
The only record comes from a single specimen collected on 12 May 2003 by Derek Lott at Lockington Marshes. This species has recently expanded its range in Britain. Found in permanent wet fen, especially on tall emergent monocotyledons.



Map 165
Demetrius atricapillus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 129	Sites: 81	Tetrads: 79
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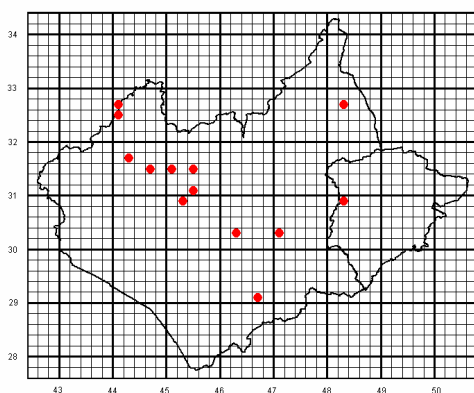
The earliest dated record comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1886. Frederick Bates described it as common. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



Map 166
Paradromius linearis
Olivier, 1795

Records: 102	Sites: 64	Tetrads: 68
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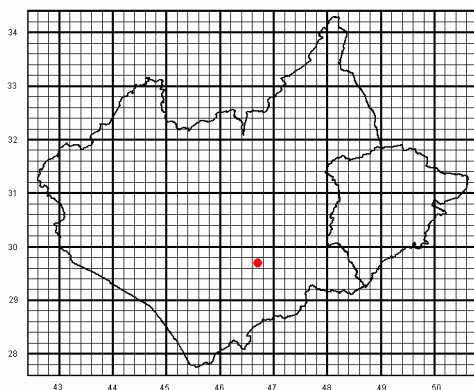
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Found in a variety of habitats on humid soils.



Map 167
Dromius agilis
Fabricius, 1787

Records: 25	Sites: 13	Tetrads: 13
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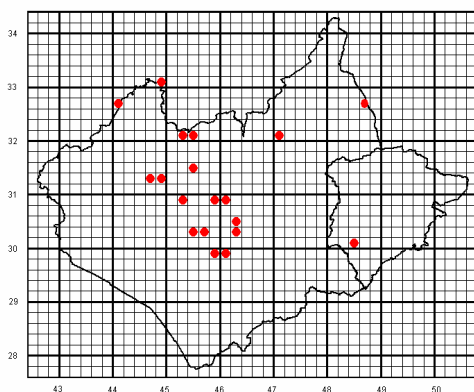
The earliest dated record comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it in Oakham in 1886. Frederick Bates recorded it some time in the 19th century from Sheet Hedges Wood and this record is possibly older. Arboreal. Normally beaten from dead branches and twigs.



Map 168
Dromius angustus
Brulle, 1834

Records: 1	Sites: 1	Tetrads: 1
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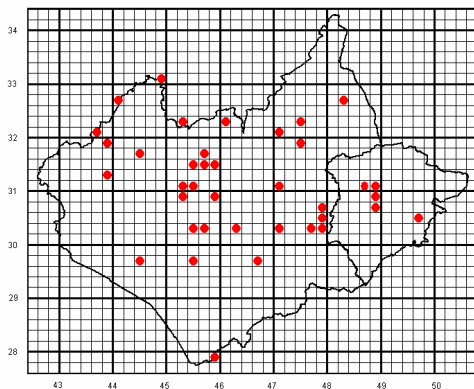
The only record comes from a single specimen collected on 31 January 1988 by Derek Lott under beech bark at Great Glen Preparatory School. Arboreal.



Map 169
Dromius meridionalis
Dejean, 1825

Records: 24	Sites: 16	Tetrads: 19
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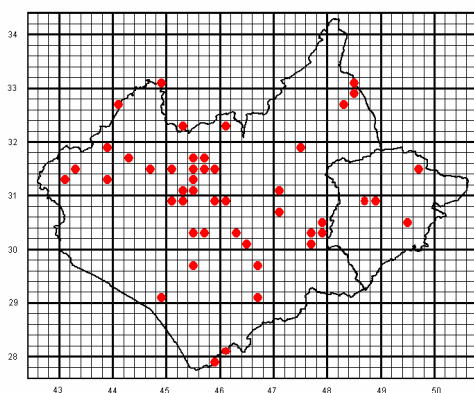
The earliest dated record comes from J.H. Woolley, who recorded it in November 1894. Frederick Bates recorded it some time in the 19th century from Bradgate and this record is possibly older. Don Tozer described it as common under loose dry bark. Arboreal. Normally beaten from dead branches and twigs.



Map 170
Dromius quadrimaculatus
Linnaeus, 1758

Records: 94	Sites: 45	Tetrads: 38
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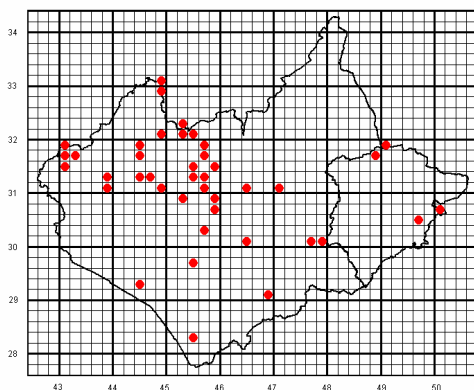
The earliest dated record comes from Donisthorpe, who collected it as a boy in Earl Shilton in 1880. Frederick Bates recorded it some time in the 19th century from Sheet Hedges Wood and this record is possibly older. Don Tozer described it as common under loose dry bark. Arboreal. Normally beaten from dead branches and twigs.



Map 171
Calodromius spilotus
Illiger, 1798

Records: 83	Sites: 44	Tetrads: 47
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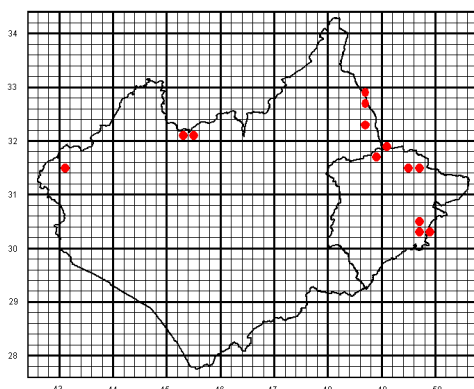
First recorded from Bradgate Park and as common elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Arboreal. Normally beaten from dead branches and twigs.



Map 172
Philorhizus melanocephalus
Dejean, 1825

Records: 55	Sites: 39	Tetrads: 40
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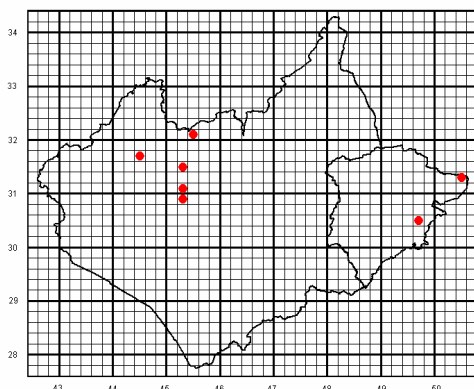
First recorded from Bradgate Park and elsewhere by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Don Tozer described it as not uncommon. Found on dry soils usually in open unshaded environments.



Map 173
Microlestes maurus
Sturm, 1827

Records: 37	Sites: 14	Tetrads: 13
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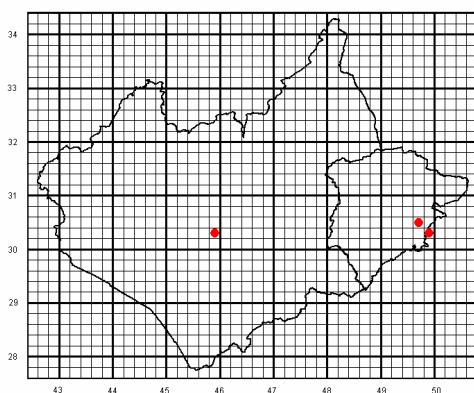
First recorded as not common by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.



Map 174
Syntomus foveatus
Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785

Records: 9	Sites: 6	Tetrads: 7
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First recorded in 1848 at Bradgate Park by Frederick Bates. Don Tozer described it as apparently very local. Found on dry soils exposed to sunshine including rocky grassland in Charnwood.



Map 175
Syntomus truncatellus
Linnaeus, 1761

Records: 4	Sites: 4	Tetrads: 3
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First recorded on 22 July 1983 at Ketton Quarry by Mark Mawson. Found on bare ground mosaics exposed to sunshine.

SPECIES PROBABLY RECORDED FROM LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND IN ERROR

Agonum nigrum (Dejean, 1828)

Easily confused with *A. emarginatum* and *A. viduum*. Recorded as not common in Leicestershire in the Victoria County History (Bouskell, 1907). No voucher specimens have yet been located and it has not been reported from the county subsequently. Its inclusion in the list is probably due to misidentification.

Agonum scitulum (Dejean, 1828)

Easily confused with *A. micans*. Recorded on 1 August 1983 at Lockington Marshes by Don Goddard. No voucher specimens have been located. This record is probably based on a misidentification.

Agonum versutum (Sturm, 1824)

Easily confused with *A. emarginatum* and *A. viduum*. Recorded on 21 April and 15 June 1963 at Holwell Mouth by Harry Clements. No voucher specimens have yet been located. These records are probably based on misidentifications.

Amara convexior (Stephens, 1828)

Reported from Leicestershire by Moore (1957), but the source of this record is not known.

Asaphidion pallipes (Duftschmid, 1812)

The inclusion of this species is based on an isolated record by the dealer Stevens in the 19th century. It is unlikely and cannot be verified. None of the local entomologists included it in their lists.

Bembidion minimum (Fabricius, 1792)

A lone record from Uppingham between 1959 & 1961. No voucher specimens have been located and the species was recorded by inexperienced coleopterists at Uppingham School. A coastal species, which is rare inland, of the subgenus *Emphanes*. It is almost certainly based on a misidentification.

Bembidion prasinum (Duftschmid, 1812)

Listed by Andrew Matthews, but no voucher specimens have been located and it is unlikely to occur in Leicestershire.

Bembidion saxatile (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Easily confused with *B. tetracolum* and similar species. Listed by Ken Clark from the Leighfield Forest area, but there is no sign of any voucher specimens in his collection.

Carabus nitens (Linnaeus, 1758)

The inclusion of this species is based on hearsay reported by W.G. Blatch in the 19th century. None of the local entomologists included it in their lists.

Elaphrus uliginosus (Fabricius, 1792)

Recorded from either Leicester or Charnwood in 1842 by Henry Bates. No voucher specimens have been located and it has not been reported from the county subsequently. Although other species of *Elaphrus* were recorded separately by Bates at the same time, it is possible that *E. uliginosus* was misidentified given the quality of the identification and the probable lack of reference material to hand.

Harpalus anxius (Duftschmid, 1812)

Recorded in the 1890s by J.H. Woolley. No voucher specimens have yet been located and it has not been reported from the county subsequently. This record is probably based on a misidentification.

Harpalus attenuatus (Stephens, 1828)

Listed by Andrew Matthews, but no voucher specimens have been located and it has not been reported from the county subsequently. The record is unreliable given the inconsistencies in Matthews' list.

Pterostichus longicollis (Duftschmid, 1812)

Easily confused with *P. vernalis*. Listed by Andrew Matthews. A record for Stoughton is attributed to Charles Headley. No voucher specimens have yet been located and it has not been reported from the county subsequently. Its inclusion in the list is probably due to misidentification.

Tachys bistratus (Duftschmid, 1812)

Listed from Rutland by Douglas (1908). No voucher specimens have been located and the species was recorded by inexperienced coleopterists at Uppingham School in the absence of much more common, similar species. It is almost certainly based on a misidentification.

Trechus rubens (Fabricius, 1792)

A record from the Soar Valley was included by Frederick Bates in his manuscript list of the 1890s and attributed by him to his brother, Henry Bates. No voucher specimens have been located and it has not been reported from the county subsequently. Henry Bates, a prolific author, did not publish the record himself and it is possible that *T. rubens* was misidentified given the quality of the identification and the probable lack of reference material to hand.

Zabrus tenebrioides (Goeze, 1777)

Listed by Andrew Matthews, but no voucher specimens have been located and the record is unreliable given the inconsistencies in Matthews' list.

GAZETTEER

The purpose of this gazetteer is to enable coleopterists to locate sites which contain Carabidae records and provide a link with the species distribution maps. A recorder can efficiently locate the occurrence of a taxon at all its known sites in VC55. This allows the reader to easily establish and reference both species and those sites that require future attention, as well as illustrating the importance of sites for Carabidae, surveying intensity and the relative rarity, site distribution and habitat requirements of species. It is not possible to map some records due to a lack of clarity regarding location name, a defunct grid reference, a location which no longer exists or one that it has not been able to track down. Historical data has been particularly hard to map with many records being excluded. Due to differing degrees of familiarity with locations and sites, the gazetteer is by no means even in its coverage of locations, as more information was obtained for some sites rather than others.

The gazetteer was compiled using a number of sources by Gareth Price and relevant Carabidae context was applied to key sites by Derek Lott. The gazetteer only includes sites which have rendered Carabidae records and should not be used as a comprehensive VC55 county site gazetteer. The gazetteer includes records associated with administrative boundaries, non-statutory biodiversity sites and topographical features which may contribute to the occurrence of some species.

(a) **Parish** - certain Carabidae records relate to a named parish and it is impossible to say with clarity the exact location of some of them. Also, a number of records may have been given a generic parish name but occur over a wide range of grid references within that parish. The size of the parish is given in hectares (ha). Sites or areas of ecological, topographical and historical interest are described. Former parishes are not formally designated but are noted as former parishes in the relevant text. The major combinations of parishes occurred in 1935. Owing to this, descriptions will then often refer to the settlement or town designation.

Changes have now been settled long enough to concentrate on current administrative boundaries.

(b) **Settlement** - this includes towns, villages and hamlets which are worthy of their own listing, accompanied with a central grid reference which directly corresponds to the church or centre of the settlement.

(c) **House, street or lane** - records which refer to house numbers or names are designated as a street with the appropriate post code alongside e.g. (LE5).

(d) **Site** - a description of a named site includes those designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust (LRWT) Nature Reserves (NR). A six-figure grid reference is given for all sites. If a site is known under multiple or local names these are noted within the general text. Records attributed to an unnamed location on farmland and in ponds are designated to the nearest named feature or associated farm name.

(e) **Local Wildlife Sites** - formerly Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Wildlife Sites are important reservoirs of rare, local and declining native species and are the best examples of typical Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland habitats. This system of site description began in c2000.

(f) **County Level Sites** - a category reserved for the 'best' sites of a given habitat type in the county, providing that there are 10 which meet the minimal standard for this level. The county, district and parish level system of site designation began from the 1980s and early 1990s.

(g) **District Level Sites** - a category that will accommodate a further 90 sites of a given habitat type, again provided they meet the minimal standards for this level.

(h) **Parish level sites** - a category for any further sites of a given habitat type whose loss or destruction would be significant locally and about whose fate we would like to be informed. This is, generally speaking, the base line level for incorporation into our recording system.

(i) **Linear features** - for the purpose of this gazetteer and due to the nature of the recording coverage of ground beetles across VC55, many sites occur close to linear features such as rivers, canals or disused railways. Records designated as part of a named site on or close by a linear feature, have been merged under that linear site and are mentioned in the relevant text. This is particularly relevant with regard to rivers and canals which are wholly designated as one site for their entire length. Railway lines have often been referenced to a particular parish section but for context and where referring to a parish has not been possible, reference is given to the entire line in the general descriptive text. Many disused railways have been surveyed and are important Carabidae habitats in VC55. The designation of roads in this atlas have been denoted to names on a localised scale to a street name or road name rather than to a road number e.g. "A607".

(j) **Quarrying** - many quarries in Leicestershire & Rutland have been intensively surveyed and are important habitats for ground beetles.

(k) **Geology** - the geological context of sites is provided in the gazetteer, being particularly relevant to SSSIs and NR.

1. Acresford Sandpit (SK303133)

Species: 40

An ecologically important district level disused sand pit partly filled with pulverised fuel ash bordering Acresford and Seal Pastures Plantation as well as the Hooborough Brook. The old settling lagoons, rubble piles, sand cliffs and sand piles coupled with open sandy ground supported a rich flora and fauna including important and notable species of annual flowering and lower plants, beetles and aculeates. Two lines of pitfall traps were used by Jon Daws to sample beetles in early successional habitats throughout the season in 1992. All beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Hand collecting techniques were used by Derek Lott to sample beetles in a wider variety of habitats on 2 July 1989 and 19 July 1999. Forty species of Carabidae were recorded there, including an interesting fauna associated with early successional bare ground mosaics. The site is now filled in and appears to be converted to arable farmland.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

2. Allerton Research Trust Farm (SK789023)

Species: 30

A 333 ha mixed arable and livestock farm developed on clay soil which is owned and managed by The Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust as a research programme site. Crops grown are primarily winter wheat, oilseed rape, winter oats & spring beans with pasture land grazed by Mule Ewes (a cross between a lowland ram and purebred upland ewe) and a South Devon suckler herd. Thirty species of Carabidae were recorded by K.L. Collins between 1994 and 1997 as part of a project to investigate the value of beetle banks for hibernating beetles. All specimens were collected by pitfall traps set in January. The identifications of critical species were checked by Derek Lott.

<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara eurynota</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara ovata</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>		

3. Allextion Wood (SP821994)

Species: 7

A 26 ha ash-hazel-maple ancient coppice woodland based upon Glacial Boulder & Jurassic Upper Lias Clays. Seven species of Carabidae were recorded by Harry Clements during a visit on 3 May 1964. They included the last known record of *Bembidion tibiale*, a species of fast-flowing streams.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion tibiale</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>	

4. Ambion Wood (SP403995)

Species: 14

An ancient woodland site now extensively replanted with conifers, sandwiched between Ambion Hill and the **Ashby Canal**. There are records of 14 species of Carabidae from this site. They come from Frank Bouskell, Horace Donisthorpe, S.O. Taylor and Derek Lott (who visited the wood on 13 October 1985 and 19 May 1986). Bouskell and Donisthorpe found *Pterostichus oblongopunctatus* to be "very common" here on 25 February 1906. This may well be the only site in Leicestershire where *Pterostichus oblongopunctatus* has been recorded; the records from "Market Bosworth" probably refer to the same find.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus oblongopunctatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>		

5. Annises Plantation (SK871257)

Species: 3

A parish level mixed woodland covert bordering **Saltby Airfield** and close to **Sproxtion Quarry**.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
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6. Anstey parish (SK871257)

Species: 1

A 495 ha parish, containing Anstey Village at SK549085 with a length of the **Rothley Brook** to the east of the parish. A notable parish level site that includes Martin High School

<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>

7. Anstey Hollow (SK555088)

Species: 5

The flood relief basin between Anstey and the Leicester Western By-pass with parts within Castle Hill Country Park which was established in the early 1980's. The park comprises 101 ha of grassland, plantation, flat meadow land, associated with the **Rothley Brook** and broad leaved woodland. The site also contains ancient hedgerows, wood banks and deep ditches. Similarly to **Anstey Lane**, Anstey Hollow has been well visited by 19th century entomologists on their way to **Bradgate Park**.

Agonum marginatum
Bembidion dentellum

Cicindela campestris

Demetrias atricapillus

Elaphrus cupreus

8. Anstey Lane (SK578058 – SK553078)

Species: 3

Anstey Lane leads to Bradgate Park and along here, the 19th Century entomologists recorded *Cicindela campestris* in a series of sandy fields.

Calathus rotundicollis

Carabus nemoralis

Cicindela campestris

9. Asfordby, Parish

Species: 8

A 1055 ha parish with Asfordby at SK708189 and the hamlets of Asfordby Hill at SK725192 and Welby at SK725209 respectively. The **River Wreake** and **Priory Water** bound the southern parish boundary, with the former Asfordby colliery (opened 1990) now in industrial use at SK721206. Asfordby was one of three parishes targeted by the Northeast Leicestershire Coalfield Survey carried out in 1978 to assess the likely impact of opening up coal mines in the area.

Bembidion guttula
Clivina fossor

Harpalus latus
Leistus ferrugineus

Patrobus atrorufus
Poecilus cupreus

Trechus obtusus
Trechus quadristriatus

10. Ash Plantation (SK723218)

Species: 1

A 1.4 ha plantation woodland on the former site of Ash Plantation Lead Mine; part of the Asfordby Colliery complex.

Demetrias atricapillus

11. Ashby de la Zouch, Parish

Species: 1

A 2,320 ha parish with the town at SK355165 with Shellbrook hamlet at SK340166 and Blackfordby village at SK330181, with Heathend in the northern tip of the parish at SK368212. Willesley, a former parish, has a church at SK340147 with Willesley Park Golf Course at SK345149 since 1920. The Golf club encompasses mature golf course, part parkland and part heathland with an avenue of mature limes (*Tilia sp*) flanking the old coach road from the Norman castle in the town to, the now demolished, Willesley Hall. The Shell Brook rises near Blackfordby and flows south to Willesley Lake. A spring-fed lake was dug about 200 years ago as a boating lake for Willesley Hall. Parts of the 16 hectare Willesley Estate lie within the parish. Large parts of the parish are occupied by the National Forest Regeneration Scheme including Prestop Park, a 25.5 ha broadleaf and conifer mix plantation with commercial poplar, willow and alder in damper areas. A hay meadow recreates the ancient Prestop Park, one of the original great parks of Ashby. Olivia's Wood, a 20 ha broadleaved woodland site with a mixture of shrub and stands of Scot's Pine has been created on former farmland close to Willesley Park. Ingles Hill Wood is a 24 ha mixed broadleaved and conifer plantation with managed hay meadows and Chestnut Farm is a 13 ha mixed broadleaved and conifer plantation with a lake at the southern end of the site providing wetland habitat as well as a scrape and existing ditch containing aquatic and marginal plants.

Oeys harpaloides

12. Ashby Canal (SK344098 – SP411922)

Species: 21

A 22 mile canal opened in 1804 to transport the coal reserves of lime and coal from Ashby-de-la-Zouch running from Shackerstone to the Marston Junction of the Coventry Canal. The 8 mile section from Shackerstone to Moira was progressively closed between 1918 and 1966 due to mining subsidence. Between 1999 and 2005 a 1.5 mile (2.4km) stretch of the canal near Moira was restored and re-filled with water. Beyond the restored section, a further 2.5 miles (4km) of canal is to be restored following the original route, diverging from it only at Measham using the track of the disused Ashby to Nuneaton Railway Joint Railway Line, for the two sections to meet at Donisthorpe. A 24.9 ha section of the canal (SK346099 to SK387043) is designated as an SSSI. It supports communities of aquatic and emergent plants representative of eutropic standing water bodies, making it one of the most important water bodies of its type in the East Midlands. Fox Bridge lies over the Ashby Canal at SK384021. An invertebrate survey of the Ashby Canal was carried out in four visits by Don Goddard in September 1980 resulting in 21 species of Carabidae being recorded.

Agonum piceum
Agonum thoreyi
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion illigeri
Bembidion quadrimaculatum

Curtonotus aulicus
Demetrias atricapillus
Elaphrus riparius
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis

Notiophilus biguttatus
Paradromius linearis
Paranchus albipes
Patrobus atrorufus
Platynus assimilis

Pterostichus diligens
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius
Pterostichus nigrita
Trechus quadristriatus

13. Ashby Folville

Species: 4

A former parish, now a village, at SK707119 now part of Gaddesby. The Gaddesby Brook, formerly known as the Ashby Folville Brook, flows west through Ashby Folville to join the Queniborough Brook at East Goscote.

Calodromius spilotus *Dromius quadrimaculatus* *Paradromius linearis* *Philorhizus melanocephalus*

14. Asplin Wood SSSI, Breedon on the Hill (SK432219)

Species: 4

A 41.9 ha ash-hazel woodland representative of ancient woodland developed on stiff, rather ill-drained, soil derived from underlying Glacial Boulder Clay.

Bembidion deletum *Bembidion guttula* *Bembidion lampros* *Leistus terminatus*

15. Aylestone (SK572010)

Species: 12

Former parish & separate village suburb of **Leicester**, south west of the city centre at but north of the **River Soar** containing the former village and the **Grand Union Canal**.

Bembidion biguttatum *Bembidion guttula* *Elaphrus riparius* *Patrobus atrorufus*
Bembidion clarkii *Bembidion tetracolum* *Leistus fulvibarbis* *Poecilus versicolor*
Bembidion gilvipes *Dyschirius globosus* *Ocys harpaloides* *Pterostichus strenuus*

16. Bluebanks (Sub Site: SP563994)

Species: 4

Bluebanks, or Blue Bank Lock, was surveyed by S.O. Taylor (13 & 24 March 1907) when four species of Carabidae were found.

Bembidion gilvipes *Bembidion guttula* *Bembidion tetracolum* *Dyschirius globosus*

17. Aylestone Meadow NR (SK573017)

Species: 46

An 88 ha Local Nature Reserve divided by the River Biam and the **River Soar/Grand Union Canal**. Flower rich meadows are grazed by longhorn cattle with part of the Reserve being part of the Riverside Park - a twelve-mile long green corridor along the River Soar/Grand Union Canal managed by Leicester City Council. Four lines of pitfall traps were used by Jon Daws in May 1994 to sample beetles in differently managed habitats. All beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Hand collecting techniques were used by Derek Lott to sample riparian beetles on 23 June 1994. 42 species of Carabidae were recorded there. In addition four species new to the site were identified by Derek Lott on the 11 April 1984.

Acupalpus meridianus *Bembidion aeneum* *Bradycellus verbasci* *Patrobus atrorufus*
Agonum fuliginosum *Bembidion biguttatum* *Clivina fossor* *Philorhizus melanocephalus*
Agonum gracile *Bembidion clarki* *Elaphrus riparius* *Pterostichus diligens*
Agonum micans *Bembidion gilvipesi* *Harpalus rufipes* *Pterostichus madidus*
Agonum muelleri *Bembidion guttula* *Loricera pilicornis* *Pterostichus melanarius*
Amara aenea *Bembidion illigeri* *Nebria brevicollis* *Pterostichus nigrita*
Amara familiaris *Bembidion lampros* *Nebria salina* *Pterostichus strenuus*
Amara ovata *Bembidion lunulatum* *Notiophilus biguttatus* *Pterostichus vernalis*
Amara plebeja *Bembidion obtusum* *Ocys harpaloides* *Trechus obtusus*
Amara similata *Bembidion properans* *Paradromius linearis* *Trechus secalis*
Anchomenus dorsalis *Bembidion quadrimaculatum* *Paranchus albipes* *Trichocellus placidus*
Asaphidion curtum *Bembidion tetracolum*

18. Baggrave, Hungarton

Species: 4

Site of former village seven miles north east of **Leicester** at SK690093 containing Baggrave Hall, a 68 ha 18th century park and late 19th century waterside garden associated with the country house built from 1748 to 1761. The Queniborough Brook forms the north-east boundary of the park.

Agonum viduum *Bembidion quadrimaculatum* *Demetrias atricapillus* *Pterostichus nigrita*

19. Bardon, Parish

Species: 5

A 442 ha parish containing **Bardon Hill**, Bardon Hill Quarry and the adjacent Bardon Hill Wood at SK462131. The disused Leicester and Swannington Railway transverses the parish alongside the Western **River Sence**.

Asaphidion stierlini *Paranchus albipes* *Pterostichus madidus* *Pterostichus nigrita*
Calathus melanocephalus

20. Bardon Hill SSSI (SK460131)

Species: 17

A quarry since 1622, including Bardon Hill SSSI and the open Bardon Hill Quarry at 278 metres above sea level. Bardon Hill SSSI contains 4.75 hectares of lowland dwarf scrub heath and 8.32 hectares of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland. In the 1890s Bardon Hill was a favoured destination for excursions by the Entomological Section of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. Two records of Carabidae come from that time. Eight species were recorded by Harry Clements on visits on 5 May 1963 and 29 June 1963. A further species was added by John Mousley on 12 February 1988 (identified by Derek Lott). Two lines of pitfall traps were used by Jon Daws to sample beetles in the summit area throughout the season in 1992. All beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Altogether 17 species of Carabidae have been recorded there.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>			

21. Barkby, Parish

Species: 14

An 839 ha parish containing Barkby Village at SK636098. A number of small coverts and spinneys occur across the parish with the Barkby Brook flowing west through the parish to join the **River Wreake**.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>		

22. Barkby Holt (SK671099)

Species: 11

A 32.5 ha block of secondary woodland with many mature trees and a network of rides located 2km south-west of South Croxton. The woodland is a district level site which was originally planted and has been coppiced; many trees are now a result of natural regeneration. Barkby Holt was a favourite hunting ground for Don Tozer. It was also visited by Derek Lott on 29 May 1984, 19 January 1985 and 28 January 1986. Eleven records of Carabidae from there are included in this atlas but there are more records waiting to be extracted from Don Tozer's collection.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	

23. Barnhills (SK517088)

Species: 12

An area of improved grassland and hedgerows with a mixture of planted trees lying to the north of **Groby Pool**, previously encompassing an area roughly estimated at about 13 hectares. Twelve species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott during visits on 15 May 1988 and 25 September 1988 to assess the conservation value of the area.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>

24. Barnsdale Wood, Exton (SK915086)

Species: 1

Damp oakwood on clay which comprises part of the **Rutland Water SSSI** and SPA. The eastern end of the wood was planted with conifers after 1955 and is not part of the SSSI & SPA designation.

Carabus violaceus

25. Barrow upon Soar, Parish

Species: 9

A 1,006 ha parish with Barrow village situated on the east bank of the **River Soar** in the Soar Valley between **Leicester** and **Loughborough**, containing **Barrow Gravel Pits**, as well as **Slash Lane Marsh**; a number of locations along the River Soar in this gazetteer having been described under that name. The working Midland Mainline Railway runs through the centre of the parish with a conveyor railway line being linked to Mountsorrel Quarry.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>			

26. Barrow Gravel Pits SSSI (SK567168)

Species: 46

One of the oldest surviving valley pits in the county comprising 35.9 hectares of one of the best complexes of open water, grassland, shrub and woodland in the county holding a rich flood plain flora and fauna. The site was visited on many occasions by Derek Lott between 18 August 1989 and 27 April 1990 when a variety of habitat types were targeted including grassland, dead wood and water margins. Between 10 April 1991 and 10 October 1991 standard ground-searching samples of wetland beetles were taken by Derek Lott from secondary channels. 46 species of Carabidae were recorded. The list from the secondary channels is representative of an interesting assemblage typical of undisturbed marsh with fluctuating water levels including *Bembidion clarkii* and *Batenus livens*.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>		

27. Barrowden, Parish

Species: 3

A 729 ha parish with Barrowden village at SP994999 with the **River Welland** marking the southern parish and county boundary. Local wildlife sites include two naturally regenerated woodlands: Fox Covert, a 9.67 ha site at SK965021 and Coppice Leys West a 17.2 ha site at SK955013. Welland Spinney is a 6.73 ha Bluebell Wood at SK965006 with an ancient Ash, 4.6m in girth at SK945002. Two rare beetles associated with early successional bare ground mosaics were collected in the first half of the 20th century but it is not known exactly where. *Brachinus crepitans* was collected by W.H. Barrow and Don Tozer. *Notiophilus germinyi* was collected by S.O. Taylor on 21 August 1916. In addition, Don Tozer also recorded *Ophonus azureus* near Barrowden on the 19 April 1943.

<i>Brachinus crepitans</i>	<i>Notiophilus germinyi</i>	<i>Ophonus azureus</i>
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28. Bath Lane, Leicester (LE3)

Species: 1

Sphodrus leucothalmus

29. Beacon Hill, Woodhouse SSSI (SK518148)

Species: 36

A 53.4 ha compartment of the 140 ha Beacon Hill, Hangingstone & Outwoods SSSI supporting an outcrop of Pre-Cambrian rock at 245 metres and a succession of semi-natural habitats ranging from acid grassland, bracken covered slopes and secondary oak and birch woodland. A pond at the eastern end feeds a small stream. The only record for *Carabus arvensis* comes from here being found on 6 April 1850 by Frederick Bates, who also recorded several beetles from "Beacon Plain", which is presumably nearby. The site was also visited on many occasions by (i) Harry Clements between 6 September 1962 and June 1964, (ii) W.M. Phillips on 6 & 12 September 1980, (iii) Derek Lott on many occasions between 24 March 1982 and 30 April 1984 and (iv) P.R. Mabbott on 26 July 1998 and 28 July 2000. Helen Ikin carried out pitfall trapping in August 1996 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. On 2 June 2004 Derek Lott surveyed the ponds for beetles. All of these surveys added species of Carabidae to the Beacon Hill list with the result that the total number of Carabidae species recorded there now runs to 36. This includes the local rarities *Bradycellus ruficollis* and *B. sharpi*. There is also an unusual all-blue colour form of *Agonum muelleri* near the summit of the hill.

<i>Abax parralelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bradycellus sharpi</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus quadrifoveolatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Carabus arvensis</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

30. Beaumont Leys (SK565080)

Species: 1

A former parish now a large modern suburb largely developed from the 1970's onwards lying north west of **Leicester**

Bembidion tetracolum

31. Belvoir Castle (SK810337)

Species: 3

A Grade I listed stately home rebuilt in the early 19th century perched some 400 feet up on the spur of Blackberry Hill. **Belvoir Woods** surround the slopes of Blackberry Hill and include Briery Wood, Granby Wood & Old Park Wood.

<i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>
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32. Belvoir Woods (Sub Site)

Species: 1

*Bembidion lunulatum***33. Berrycott Lane, Seagrave (LE7)**

Species: 1

*Bembidion articulatum**Bembidion lunulatum***34. Big Pits Quarry (SK967144)**

Species: 45

A Lincolnshire Limestone quarry pit, disused in 1950. This site was visited by Derek Lott on 13 May 1987, 23 September 1987 and 8 April 2000, when pools and dry early successional habitats were sampled. In addition Peter Kirby was commissioned to survey the site for beetles on 19 August 1987 and 1 October 1987. 45 species of Carabidae were recorded including an interesting fauna associated with early successional bare ground mosaics.

Acupalpus dubius
Agonum fuliginosum
Amara aenea
Amara apricaria
Amara familiaris
Amara plebeja
Amara similata
Anchomenus dorsalis
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion articulatum
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion illigeri

Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion obtusum
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Bradycellus harpalinus
Calathus fuscipes
Calathus melanocephalus
Carabus violaceus
Curtonotus aulicus
Demetrias atricapillus
Dyschirius luedersi

Elaphrus riparius
Harpalus affinis
Harpalus rubripes
Harpalus rufipes
Harpalus tardus
Leistus ferrugineus
Leistus spinibarbis
Loricera pilicornis
Microlestes maurus
Nebria brevicollis
Nebria salina

Notiophilus biguttatus
Olisthopus rotundatus
Ophonus azureus
Ophonus rufibarbis
Paradromius linearis
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus strenuus
Stomis pumicatus
Trechus quadristriatus

35. Billesdon, Parish

Species: 4

An 865 ha parish with Billesdon village at SK719025 and Billesdon Coplow Woodland at SK708044. The Billesdon Brook unites with the **Eastern River Sence** and Coplow Brook and forms the south-west parish boundary.

*Bembidion deletum**Bembidion illigeri**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Pterostichus minor***36. Birch Coppice, Coleorton (SK395189)**

Species: 1

A 14.2 ha wooded plantation 1km north west of Coleorton village. The site holds historic coal mining earthworks and buried remains including medieval land boundaries dating from 1204 which were exposed by opencast mining close to the site in the early 1990s.

*Dromius quadrimaculatus***37. Birstall, Parish**

Species: 6

A 320 ha parish, largely built up, with the village taking up most of the parish with St James's Church at SK596088. The **Great Central Railway** borders the parish boundary in the west with the **River Soar** marking the eastern parish boundary containing parts of **Watermead Country Park**.

Agonum fuliginosum
Bembidion lampros

Dyschirius aeneus
Harpalus affinis

*Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus madidus***38. Birstall Gravel Pits (SK607097)**

Species: 15

Disused gravel workings now managed as part of **Watermead Country Park**. This site was visited by Derek Lott on several occasions between 11 May 1981 and 20 August 1983 mainly to look for aquatic species, but fifteen species of Carabidae were also recorded during this period.

Agonum fuliginosum
Agonum micans
Amara plebeja
Badister bullatus

Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion guttula
Curtonotus aulicus
Dyschirius luedersi

Nebria brevicollis
Paranchus albipes
Pterostichus nigrata
Pterostichus strenuus

Pterostichus vernalis
Stenolophus mixtus
Stomis pumicatus

39. Bishops Meadow, Loughborough (SK529219)

Species: 40

A large area of wet grassland located between the **River Soar** and **Grand Union Canal** which is annually cut for hay as well as being cattle grazed. The site contains many species typical of unimproved floodplain grassland and supports several Leicestershire Red Data Book beetles. This site was pitfall-trapped in May 1996 by the Charnwood Wildlife Project and the beetles identified by Derek Lott. 17 species of Carabidae were recorded including *Carabus monilis* and *Pterostichus macer*, two locally scarce species characteristic of floodplain meadows.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

40. Blaby, Parish

Species: 2

A 490 ha parish containing Blaby village at SP570978. The **River Sence** forms the northern boundary with a section of the dismantled Birmingham to Peterborough Railway Line (closed in 1968) near to the eastern parish boundary.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>
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41. Black Ditches Open Cast Coal Site, Ashby (SK367193)

Species: 1

Woodland on the site of the former fishponds adjacent to Old Parks.

<i>Paradromius linearis</i>

42. Blackbrook Reservoir SSSI, Loughborough (SK460172)

Species: 28

A 38.6 ha mesotrophic reservoir derived from a mix of acid base-poor Pre-Cambrian rocks and base rich Triassic and glacial deposits which lies on the northern fringe of **Charnwood Forest**, supporting an unusual marginal plant community. This site was visited by Don Tozer and on several occasions by Harry Clements between 17 November 1963 and 11 February 1968. It was also visited 17 May 2004 by Derek Lott who sampled two marshy areas using the standard ground-searching protocol. 28 species of Carabidae have been recorded there. Like many of the local reservoirs, its margins used to support populations of the nationally scarce species *Blethisa multipunctata* and *Bembidion obliquum*. The latter was last collected by Don Tozer on 4 September 1938 while *B. multipunctata* was last collected by Harry Clements on 28 August 1964.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion doris</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

43. Bloody Oaks Quarry SSSI (SK971108)

Species: 8

A 1.2 ha quarry, becoming disused in 1957. The site comprises one of the best remaining examples of limestone grassland in Leicestershire and is representative of species-rich limestone grassland developed on thin, well-drained soils derived from oolites of the Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone. Eight species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping in May and August 1994 carried out by volunteers for the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott.

<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>

44. Blowers Brook (SK401143 – SK399112)

Species: 5

A tributary of the **River Sence** which marks part of the parish boundary between Normanton le Heath and Ravenstone.

<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>			

45. Boathouse Walk Plantation, Castle Donington (SK415272)

Species: 5

Mature planted woodland on the steep slope between Donington Deer Park and the **River Trent**. Five species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott between 3 January 1987 and 7 July 1988 during a survey mainly aimed at beetles associated with wood decay. One of the species was the underground mammal burrow species, *Laemostenus terricola*, taken by pitfall trapping in the entrance to a rabbit burrow.

<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Laemostenus terricola</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>
<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>			

46. Botcheston Bog (SSSI), Desford (SK485046)

Species: 7

An important 3.1 ha marshy grassland SSSI, lying beside the Thornton Brook which is representative of grazed marsh communities on peaty soils which overly mineral soils derived from alluvial deposits. The marsh is supplemented by adjacent areas of wet grassland and a number of watercourses which flow through and around the site.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>	

47. Bradgate Park (SSSI), Newtown Linford (SK537112)

Species: 92

Ancient parkland holding the last remaining fragments of wet heathland in the county as well as several nationally important geological features. Traditionally managed as a deer park, the grassland has remained unimproved supporting rich saxicolous lichen communities, a collection of locally rare plants and groves of 300 year old oak trees which in turn support characteristic invertebrate species. Bradgate Park has been a magnet for coleopterists since the 1840s, when Henry Bates led his "gypsy party" excursions to the site. After the 1850s, there were difficulties in getting permission to collect in the park, but in the 1890s the entomologists were able to return and Frederick Bates (1896) published a complete list of beetles recorded there to date. S.O. Taylor, Don Tozer, Claude Henderson and Ken Clark worked the park in the first half of the 20th century and Henderson (1962) published a list of additions to the species list. 93 species of Carabidae have been recorded at Bradgate, but several of these should almost certainly be referred to the adjacent Cropston Reservoir which was not distinguished by the old collectors from the park itself. Between 19 August 1982 and 20 June 1990 the park was visited on several occasions by Derek Lott in surveys aimed at the wood decay fauna, the ponds and the **River Lin**. From 1960-1980, visits by D.J. Foxwell, Harry Clements, Mark Mawson, Tony Drane and Colin Welch produced important records of Carabidae. The park has an interesting fauna associated with short-turf acid grassland including *Notiophilus aquaticus*, *N. germyni*, *Amara tibialis* and *Bradycellus ruficollis*. Several species associated with riverbanks (*Clivina collaris*, *Bembidion tibiale* and *Amara fulva*) appear to have disappeared. Lott (2009a) summarised the changes in the beetle fauna of Bradgate from 1840 up to the present day.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Notiophilus germyni</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Ocys quinquestriatus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion tibiale</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Amara fulva</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>
<i>Amara ovata</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Calathus erratus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus quadrifoveolatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Notiophilus aquaticus</i>	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>
<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>

48. Bramborough Farm Pit (SK320149)

Species: 10

10 species of Carabidae characteristic of bare water margins were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample by Derek Lott on 15 June 2006 from the edge of a silt pond.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>		

49. Braunston-in-Rutland, Parish

Species: 6

A 636 ha parish 3 miles south-west of **Oakhham** with the village at SK832066 and the **River Gwash** flowing centrally across the parish with the **The Seek** at SK840073.

<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>		

50. Braunstone Park, Leicester (SK557033)

Species: 4

A 67.9 ha mix of established woodland, veteran oak trees, spinneys and meadows with two lakes adjacent to the southern boundary. Braunstone Hall is in the centre as a grade two listed building.

<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
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51. Brazil Wood, Swithland (SK558136)

Species: 4

The wooded island is the remains of extensive woodland destroyed by construction of **Swithland Reservoir** and the **Grand Central Railway**.

*Amara plebeja**Leistus terminatus**Platynus assimilis**Trechus secalis***52. Breedon Cloud Disused Railway (SK411220)**

Species: 2

Formerly the Derby to Ashby-de-la-Zouch railway built in 1867; becoming disused in 1982 and now converted to a recreational trail for cyclists and walkers. The railway was partially built on the former horse drawn Ticknall Tramway, which previously connected to the **Ashby Canal** with the Ticknall lime quarries.

*Demetrias atricapillus**Paradromius linearis***53. Breedon Cloud Wood & Quarry_SSSI (SK415214)**

Species: 2

A 63.4 ha semi natural ancient woodland lying on deposits of Keuper Marl and Boulder Clay over Carboniferous Limestone.

*Bembidion deletum**Notiophilus biguttatus***54. Breedon Hill SSSI (SK406234)**

Species: 1

A 4.7 ha site comprising of species-rich calcareous grassland upon rocky outcrops of Carboniferous Limestone.

*Pterostichus madidus***55. Brentingby Pool (SK788185)**

Species: 15

Fifteen species of wetland Carabidae were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample by Derek Lott on 15th May 1992 from a shallow pond on a terrace overlooking the **River Eye**.

*Agonum emarginatum**Amara plebeja**Bembidion clarkii**Pterostichus nigrita**Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion dentellum**Pterostichus strenuus**Agonum micans**Bembidion biguttatum**Bembidion gilvipes**Stenolophus mixtus**Agonum viduum**Bembidion bruxellense**Elaphrus riparius***56. Broad Hill SSSI, Whitwick (SK435169)**

Species: 1

A 6.26 ha unit of lowland broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland of the **Grace Dieu & High Sharpley SSSI**.

*Notiophilus biguttatus***57. Brock Hill, Clawson & Harby (SK746265)**

Species: 7

A section of the dismantled Great Northern & London & North Western Joint Railway Line passing through Brock Hill.

*Amara familiaris**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Clivina fossor**Notiophilus biguttatus**Amara plebeja**Carabus nemoralis**Nebria brevicollis***58. Brooke, Parish**

Species: 10

A 580 ha parish with Brooke village at SK850057 with the **River Gwash** flowing east through the centre of the parish marking the north-west parish boundary south-east of **Braunston-in-Rutland**. Almost half of **Prior's Coppice** is contained in the parish. Ten species of wetland Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott on 15 April 2003 in a standard ground-searching sample from a spring-fed flush at SK849059.

*Agonum emarginatum**Bembidion biguttatum**Loricera pilicornis**Pterostichus diligens**Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion guttula**Notiophilus biguttatus**Pterostichus strenuus**Agonum gracile**Bembidion lunulatum***59. Brooksby**

Species: 16

A former parish, now a village at SK671160 with the **River Wreake** to the north with an associated ox-bow at SK672164. Brooksby Hall is a 16th century manor house set in a 3.2 sq kilometre country estate which has housed Brooksby Melton College (a centre of land based education) for over 60 years. Ten species of Carabidae were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample taken from a fluctuating marsh in the Wreake floodplain on 18 May 1993 by Derek Lott at SK663157.

*Agonum micans**Bembidion dentellum**Curtonotus aulicus**Pterostichus minor**Agonum thoreyi**Bembidion obtusum**Demetrias atricapillus**Pterostichus nigrita**Amara plebeja**Bembidion tetracolum**Paradromius linearis**Pterostichus strenuus**Bembidion biguttatum**Clivina fossor**Paranchus albipes**Trechus obtusus*

60. Browns Hill Quarry NR, Ab Kettleby SK741234

Species: 3

A LRWT county nature reserve situated next to both **North Quarry & Holwell Mineral Line**. Exposed Middle Lias Marlstone and Upper Lias Paper Shales make this a Regionally Important Geological site. Quarry deposits provide bare rock faces, slopes and spoil heaps which have been colonised by herb-rich grasslands. Only three species of Carabidae have been recorded from this reserve, all three during visits made by Derek Lott on 13 September 1987 and 29 May 1990. However, two of the species, *Notiophilus germinyi* and *Olisthopus rotundatus* suggest that an interesting fauna associated with early successional bare ground mosaics occur here.

*Calathus fuscipes**Notiophilus germinyi**Olisthopus rotundatus***61. Buddon Brook (SK557149 to SK565165)**

Species: 42

A partially shaded stream running from the **Swithland Reservoir** overflow channel to Mill Farm, Quorn together with adjacent grazed meadows and spring-fed flushes. This area was called **Quorn Marsh** by Harry Clements, who visited it on 8 August 1962 in company with Tony Squires. Derek Lott visited the area on many occasions between 20 April 1982 and 31 March 1993 examining a variety of habitats. On 31 March 1993 and 8 May 1994 he took standard ground-searching samples from two spring-fed flushes. 42 species of Carabidae have been recorded here including *Bradycellus sharpi*. The brook, a continuation of the **River Lin**, eventually meeting the **River Soar** at SK565165.

Agonum fuliginosum
Agonum gracile
Agonum marginatum
Agonum thoreyi
Agonum viduum
Amara aenea
Amara familiaris
Anchomenus dorsalis
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion guttula

Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion obtusum
Bembidion tetracolum
Bradycellus harpalinus
Bradycellus sharpi
Carabus nemoralis
Clivina fossor
Demetrias atricapillus
Dromius quadrimaculatus
Dyschirius luedersi

Elaphrus cupreus
Harpalus rufipes
Leistus ferrugineus
Leistus fulvibarbis
Leistus rufomarginatus
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus
Patrobus atrorufus
Philorhizus melanocephalus

Pterostichus diligens
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus minor
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus rhaeticus
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis
Stenolophus mixtus
Trechus quadristriatus
Trichocellus placidus

62. Buddon Wood (SSSI), Quorn (SK565156)

Species: 72

A birch-oak woodland upon a free draining acid and siliceous clay soil, which makes up part of the 190.72ha Buddon Wood & Swithland Reservoir SSSI. Buddon Wood was discovered as an entomological hotspot by Frances Plant and quickly attracted entomologists from all over the Midlands. The speciality among the Carabidae was *Calosoma inquisitor* which was recorded by many visitors from June 1855 until 1943, after which it became extinct following the clear-felling of the wood. Claude Henderson worked the wood in the first half of the 20th century and produced a comprehensive species list of all the beetles (Henderson, 1975). Derek Lott visited the part of the wood near the outflow stream from **Swithland Reservoir** on many occasions between 9 May 1982 and 23 May 1990 and carried out a survey of all the woodland aimed mainly at the wood decay fauna in 1995. Four lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws in June 1995 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 72 species of Carabidae have been recorded, including several local species such as *Notiophilus aquaticus*, *Bradycellus ruficollis*, *B. sharpi* and *Badister sodalis*. Lott (2009a) summarised the changes in the beetle fauna of Buddon from 1854 up to the present day.

Abax parallelepipedus
Acupalpus meridianus
Agonum fuliginosum
Agonum marginatum
Agonum muelleri
Amara apricaria
Amara communis
Amara familiaris
Amara plebeja
Amara similata
Anchomenus dorsalis
Asaphidion curtum
Badister bullatus
Badister sodalis
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion articulatum
Bembidion deletum
Bembidion guttula

Bembidion illigeri
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion mannerheimii
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Bembidion tetracolum
Bradycellus harpalinus
Bradycellus ruficollis
Bradycellus sharpi
Bradycellus verbasci
Calathus fuscipes
Calathus melanocephalus
Calathus rotundicollis
Calodromius spilotus
Calosoma inquisitor
Carabus nemoralis
Carabus problematicus
Carabus violaceus

Clivina fossor
Curtonotus aulicus
Cychrus caraboides
Demetrias atricapillus
Dromius agilis
Dromius meridionalis
Dromius quadrimaculatus
Elaphrus riparius
Harpalus affinis
Harpalus latus
Harpalus rufipes
Leistus ferrugineus
Leistus fulvibarbis
Leistus spinibarbis
Leistus terminatus
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus aquaticus

Notiophilus biguttatus
Ocys harpaloides
Olisthopus rotundatus
Paradromius linearis
Patrobus atrorufus
Philorhizus melanocephalus
Platynus assimilis
Poecilus cupreus
Poecilus versicolor
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus rhaeticus
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis
Stomis pumicatus
Trechus quadristriatus

63. Burbage (SP442927)

Species: 10

Former parish, now in Hinckley, contains village of Burbage, now joined with Sketchley by development. Ten species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott during surveys of spring-fed flushes on 9 June 2000 and 3 May 2007 for Burbage Parish Council and Hinckley and Bosworth District Council respectively. The spring fed flush is mainly of interest for its wetland weevils and leaf beetles at SP430932.

Agonum fuliginosum
Agonum gracile
Agonum thoreyi

Agonum viduum
Amara plebeja
Leistus fulvibarbis

Paradromius linearis
Paranchus albipes

Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus strenuus

64. Burbage Wood and Aston Firs SSSI (SP453941)

Species: 7

A 52 ha site with ash-oak-maple woodland developed on Glacial Boulder Clay.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	

65. Burley, Parish

Species: 6

A 1,230 ha parish with Burley on the Hill Mansion at SK883102 with Burley Church adjacent. Burley Park and Wood separate the village from the north western edge of **Rutland Water**. The disused **Oakham Canal** marks the north-western parish boundary. Various Fox Coverts and small spinneys exist in the northern half of the parish including Crow Spinney, Watkins Gorse, Poor Close, Bottom Mill and Brick Kiln Coverts.

<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>		

66. Burley Wood SSSI (SK889097)

Species: 21

Forms half of the 161ha Burley & Rushpit Woods SSSI, the largest continuous area of semi natural ancient woodland in Leicestershire. The wood is developed entirely upon Upper Lias Clay supporting a markedly calcifuge flora, a regionally important lichen flora and a rich dead-wood invertebrate fauna including Red Data Book and nationally scarce species. The wide ride system supports a host of characteristic and notable ancient woodland plant species. Burley Wood was surveyed for beetles by Derek Lott between 23 March 1988 and 25 September 1990 as part of an assessment by Leicestershire Museums Service of its conservation value. The site was also visited by Tony Drane in August 1996. Twenty species of Carabidae were recorded there (DL). In addition, F Chiverton found *Pterostichus rhaeticus* on the 13 April 2003 at SK893094 (GP).

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus rhaeticus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>			

67. Burrough Hill Country Park (SK760110)

Species: 2

A 35 ha grassland & shrub site reaching a height of 210m (690 feet) on the site of an Iron Age Hill Fort based on Marlistone Scarp.

<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
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68. Burton on the Wolds, Parish

Species: 8

A 1080 ha parish which contains Burton on the Wolds village at SK592212. Walton Brook marks the southern parish boundary. The small river course known as the River Mantle rises at SK625215 flowing westward through Wymeswold to become King's Brook. Willoughby Brook rises from **Twenty Acre Piece** flowing north to join the Kingston Brook then to become Sheepwash Brook before emptying into the **River Soar**.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>

69. Byway Rd, Leicester (LE5)

Species: 1

Harpalus affinis

70. Cademan Moor SSSI (SK436169)

Species: 10

The moor comprises an extensive area of acid grassland dominated by acid grassland indicator plant species with acidic flushes with scattered Gorse and Birch. A line of pitfall traps was set by Katherin Ward in April & May 1995 and the beetles identified by Derek Lott. Ten species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>		

71. Cademan Wood SSSI, Coalville (SK442168)

Species: 6

A 16.46 ha mixed woodland component of the **Grace Dieu and High Sharpley SSSI**.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>	<i>Pterostichus quadrifoveolatus</i>
<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>		

72. Cants Thorns, Ab Kettleby (SK717218)

Species: 8

A 2.4 ha fox covert. Eight species of Carabidae including *Trechoblemus micros* were recorded during 1978 (9 March, 20 April and 7 September) during the Northeast Leicestershire Coalfield Survey.

Bembidion guttula
Leistus fulvibarbis

Nebria brevicollis
Ophonus rufibarbis

Pterostichus melanarius
Trechoblemus micros

Trechus obtusus
Trechus quadristriatus

73. Carlton, Parish

Species: 10

A 308 ha parish with Carlton village at SK396049 with the **Ashby Canal** and The Battlefield Line (the last remaining part of the former Ashby & Nuneaton Railway) across the centre of the parish at SK382049. Ponds belonging to Bosworth Water Trust encompass the south-east parish boundary near Friezeland Farm.

Amara plebeja
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion guttula

Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion tetracolum
Demetrias atricapillus

Leistus ferrugineus
Notiophilus biguttatus

Pterostichus strenuus
Trechus obtusus

74. Cavendish Bridge, Castle Donington (SK447299)

Species: 1

Small hamlet either side of the **River Trent** near **Hemington Fields Gravel Pit**.

Bembidion gilvipes

75. Caves Inn Pits SSSI (SP538795)

Species: 3

A 5.7 ha of disused gravel workings abandoned in the 1940's holding the best remaining areas of neutral marsh in the county, representative of a base-rich wetland community. Areas of marsh, shrub, open water and species-rich grassland form a site of great habitat diversity.

Bembidion guttula

Leistus spinibarbis

Pterostichus strenuus

76. Charnwood Forest

Species: 3

A rugged landscape dominated by agriculture and mineral workings hosting outcrops of pre-cambrian rock, heath and woodland north-west of **Leicester**. Highly valued ecologically as well as geologically.

Amara tibialis

Badister sodalis

Carabus nitens

77. Charnwood Forest Canal

Species: 3

The canal was opened between Thringstone & Nanpantan in 1794, becoming abandoned in 1846. Only short stretches remain of the former canal, particularly south of Osgathorpe at SK427187, the aqueduct over an accommodation track near the Black Brook at SK459185, the entrance to Longcliffe Golf Club at SK503175 and the public footpath by back gardens on Forest Road in Nanpantan at SK505174.

Bembidion assimile

Bembidion doris

Bembidion lunulatum

78. Charnwood Golf Course (SK523153)

Species: 6

Large parts of the golf course falls within the Beacon, Outwoods and Hangingstone SSSI founded in 1890 by Reverend R.C Faithfull.

Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion dentellum

Bembidion guttula
Bembidion lampros

Bembidion lunulatum

Pterostichus nigrita

79. Charnwood Lodge NR, Charley SSSI (SK466161)

Species: 47

An 80 ha geological SSSI 4km east of Coalville. Extensive moorland formerly typical of the **Charnwood Forest** area dominated by a series of rocky outcrops and ridges. The lodge supports areas of wet heath, enclosed acidic pasture, a rich bryophyte flora and a good range of heathland invertebrates. The geological interest of the site is the Caledonian Igneous outcrops of porphyritic dacite ejected from a volcanic source probably near Whitwick 1km away. This reserve was visited on many occasions by Harry Clements between 9 September 1962 and 20 August 1966 and by Derek Lott between 16 June 1982 and 22 September 2007. D.C. Lewis operated pitfall traps in 1974 and 1975 and the beetles were eventually identified by Derek Lott. Four lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws in June 1995 and the beetles were also identified by Derek Lott. 47 species of Carabidae have been recorded, including local species such as *Bradycellus ruficollis*.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus quadriveolatus</i>
<i>Amara consularis</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus rhaeticus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Calathus erratus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	

80. Chater Valley SSSI (SK801045)

Species: 9

A 3.8 ha neutral grassland and spring fed marsh in the Chater valley combining to form a mosaic of semi-natural habitats which occupy the Jurassic Middle Lias Clay and Marlstone slopes of the **River Chater**. Nine species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott during a survey of spring-fed flushes on 12 November 1989, 5 October 1990 and 8 November 1990.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>			

81. Church Langton (SP724934)

Species: 18

Church Langton village is in East Langton parish. T.W. Tailby lived here and many of the beetles that he collected between 1954 and 1963 came from Church Langton or neighbouring parishes.

<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>		

82. Clipsham, Parish

Species: 2

A 673 ha parish with Clipsham village in the centre at SK970163, Addah Wood is in the north of the parish at SK963175 alongside Clipsham Park Wood at SK972170. Numerous coverts and small plantations are scattered around the parish with Osbonall Wood at SK961149, Whites Plantation at SK970156, Moor and Cow Close Plantation immediately west of the village of Clipsham with The Larches at SK979163. With the strong prevalence of Lincolnshire Limestone and Boulder Clay, quarrying dominates the south-eastern sector of the parish with **Pickworth Great Wood** marking the parish boundary.

<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
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83. Clipsham New Quarry (SK987158)

Species: 3

Disused limestone quarry now in filled and largely arable with some parts wooded.

<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Ophonus schaubergerianus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
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84. Clipsham Old Quarry SSSI (SK980153)

Species: 14

The old workings contain important exposures of Lincolnshire Limestone and species-rich limestone grassland which makes up part of the 112.5 ha Clipsham Old Quarry & Pickworth Great Wood SSSI. B.N.K. Davis of the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology pitfall-trapped the site in 1974 and Derek Lott visited the site on 10 May 1987. Altogether 14 species of Carabidae were recorded including several species of early successional bare ground mosaics. These include *Licinius depressus* and the only known VC55 record of *Amara praetermissa*.

<i>Abax parralelepipedus</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara praetermissa</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Notiophilus germinyi</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Licinius depressus</i>		

85. Clipsham Quarry (SK978153)

Species: 14

The collective name for the Clipsham old and new quarry workings which have excellent exposures of Lincolnshire Limestone. 14 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping throughout the season in 1994 carried out by volunteers from the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>		

86. Cloud Wood SSSI, Breedon on the Hill (SK416212)

Species: 3

A 63.4 ha SSSI with 33 hectares of ancient semi-natural woodland designated as Cloud Wood LRWT Nature Reserve. Cloud Wood lies on deposits of Keuper Marl and Boulder Clay overlaying the Carboniferous Limestone of the upper slopes of Cloud Hill. This variation in bedrock reflects variations in soil moisture and pH which results in the rich and varied ground flora. Coppicing of the wood ceased in the early 20th century, the wood was clear felled and allowed to regenerate naturally. The wood escaped conifer planting and a coppice cycle was reintroduced in 1993. 220 ferns and flowering plants have been recorded at the site.

<i>Bradycellus sharpi</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
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87. Coalville Meadows SSSI (SK446151)

Species: 1

A 6.2 ha neutral grassland site developed upon leached clays of the Triassic Keuper Marl characterised by an herb flora typical of relatively base-poor clay soils.

<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>

88. Cold Newton, Parish

Species: 1

A 627 ha parish with Cold Newton village at SK715063 and Lord Morton's Covert at SK723053. 2.3 km of the disused Great Northern Railway Line crosses the parish south of Cold Newton village with Diamond Spinney and Fox Covert to the north.

<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>

89. Coleman Rd, Leicester (LE5)

Species: 1

<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>

90. Coleorton, Parish

Species: 13

A 913 ha parish with Coleorton village at SK403174, Coleorton Hall at SK390172, Coleorton Moor at SK402162, Church Town at SK393170, Farm Town at SK389165 with parts of Peggs Green to the north east of the parish at SK413175. The parish hosts numerous woods including **Birch Coppice**, **Rough Park** with the adjacent **New Lount Nature Reserve** at SK397184, West Farm Wood and The Blackberry situated in the south of the parish at SK388158 and SK383165 respectively with Breach Wood marking the southern parish boundary at SK381154.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>		

91. Coleorton Fishponds (SK399171)

Species: 2

Medium sized fishpond covering 1.2 hectares within an area of wet woodland on the north side of Ashby Road between Church Town and Coleorton.

<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
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92. Cooper's Plantation, Croxton Kerrial (SK862279)

Species: 11

Part of **King Lud's Entrenchments & The Drift SSSI**. Eleven species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping in March and August-October 1978 as part of the Northeast Leicestershire Coalfield Survey. The beetles were identified by Don Goddard.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	

93. Copt Oak Wood (SK485130)

Species: 3

A 6.4 ha woodland situated in the north eastern corner of Ulverscroft parish.

<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
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94. Cophthill Farm, Loddington (SK795026)

Species: 41

Arable farmland surrounding The Osier Belt.

<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara ovata</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>			

95. Cossington, Parish

Species: 18

Cossington village occurs within the Soar valley lying between **Sibley, Rothley, Ratcliffe on-the Wreake** and **Syston** at SK603136. The **River Soar** forms part of the western boundary whilst the **River Wreake** forms part of the southern boundary.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>		

96. Cossington Meadows NR (SK600140)

Species: 12

A large **River Soar** valley LRWT reserve acquired by the trust in 2004 covering 75.7 hectares of former gravel pits quarried during the 1980's & 1990's and bordering the River Soar. Three standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott on 17 April 2004 and 29 July 2005. Twelve species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>

97. Cotes Road, Barrow Upon Soar (LE12)

Species: 1

*Amara familiaris***98. Cottesmore Gullet (SK906133)**

Species: 8

Disused Northants Sand Ironstone working exposing Ironstone, Lower Estuarine Clays and Silts and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone. Over half of the gullet is water-filled with a shelf of varying width supporting a lime-loving grassland flora. The site is ecological significant at District level and geological significant at regional level.

<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

99. Council Tip, Leicester (SK588067)

Species: 1

Formerly, a Severn Trent Water Sewage Treatment Works and operational council tip now the site of The National Space Centre bordering the **River Soar (Grand Union Canal)** near Belgrave.*Amara similata***100. County Hall, Glenfield (SK552067)**

Species: 2

The headquarters of Leicestershire County Council.

<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>
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101. Cranes Pond, Kegworth (SK491261)

Species: 8

Eight species of Carabidae were recorded in two standard ground-searching samples taken from the margins of an artificial fishing pond immediately adjacent to the **River Soar** near the village of Kegworth on 14 May 1992 and 15 June 1992 by Derek Lott.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Paranichus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>

102. Cranoe, Parish

Species: 1

A 324 ha parish with village at SK761953. The parish contains the east facing slope of Langton Caudle a small hill rising to over 475ft.

Nebria brevicollis

103. Cranthorpe

Species: 1

A former parish transferred to Garthorpe parish with Coston Village at SK847221 with the **River Eye** flowing north to south through the village.

Loricera pilicornis

104. Cribbs Meadow SSSI (SK898189)

Species: 28

A 5 ha calcareous herb rich grassland reserve retaining some traditional glebe land, historically belonging to the Vicar of Edmonthorpe until 1921, created by the enclosure of Edmonthorpe Parish in 1580. "Cribb's Meadow" is derived from the nearby Cribb's Lodge commemorating Tom Cribb's heavy weight English championship fight against Tom Molyneux at Thistleton Gap in 1811. The reserve holds grassland lying upon boulder clay containing fragmented chalk and limestone, now mown for hay and grazed by sheep and cattle. A disused railway line now has a partial covering of trees and shrubs. The site has been owned and managed by LRWT since 1972. A line of pitfall traps was operated in grassland in May and June 1994 by volunteers for the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. The grassland was also suction-sampled by Derek Lott on 17 June 2006. Derek Lott took standard ground-searching samples from the margins of two ponds on 6 May 1994 and 11 June 1999. Altogether 28 species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion bruxellense</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>

105. Croft Quarry (SP512965) & Huncote Quarry (SP512969)

Species: 7

A 33.4 ha disused granite quarry with exposures of tonalitic igneous rocks of Ordovician age together with zeolite and manganese mineralisation. Huncote Quarry was a deep pit in 1878 with Croft Quarry opening in 1868. Huncote Quarry has been abandoned but Croft Quarry remains active.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	

106. Croft Pasture SSSI (SP510958)

Species: 1

A 5.8 ha neutral & siliceous grassland site lying on both banks of the **River Soar** which was left undisturbed from canalisation in the early 1970's. The reserve, formerly glebe land, is managed by livestock grazing, with the grassland being unimproved with the exception of a top-dressed south eastern corner. The site is also known as Croft Meadow.

Bembidion biguttatum

107. Cropston & Thurcaston, Parish

Species: 12

A 513 ha parish with Thurcaston village at SK565106 with **Rothley Brook** to the west and the Great Central Railway to the east. Cropston Village at SK553109 has an interesting wall flora and hosts a small part of **Cropston Reservoir** as well as **Puddledyeke** (Cropston Brick Pit).

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>
<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>

108. Cropston Reservoir SSSI (SK545109)

Species: 23

Severn Trent reservoir built in 1866 fed by the **River Lin**, located east of **Bradgate Park**. This site was visited frequently in the 1890s and then by S.O. Taylor and Claude Henderson in the early 20th century. It was also visited on 23 August 1980 and 31 May 1982 by Mark Lawson and on 20 September 1985 and 24 August 2004 by Derek Lott. 23 species of Carabidae have been recorded there, but some additional species listed under Bradgate Park by Bates (1896) almost certainly belong here. The fen species *Oodes helopioides* was recorded in the 1890s, but is now extinct in the county. Like many of the local reservoirs, its margins used to support populations of the nationally scarce species, *Blethisa multipunctata* and *Bembidion obliquum*. *B. obliquum* was last collected there by S.O. Taylor on 9 June 1906. *B. multipunctata* was last collected there by Mark Mawson on 31 May 1982.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Oodes helopioides</i>	

109. Crossley Close, Barrow upon Soar (LE12)

Species: 9

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>			

110. Crown Hills Community College, Evington (SK615037)

Species: 5

Now a comprehensive secondary school, formerly farmland.

<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>			

111. Croxton Kerrial, Parish

Species: 2

A 2,084 ha parish with Croxton Kerrial village at SK835294 and Branston village at SK809295. Most of **Knippton Reservoir** lies within the parish, and feeds the River Devon. A number of spinneys exist in the parish including Croxton Banks, Hallam's Wood, Coneygear Wood, Tipping's Gorse, Cooper's Plantation, Old Wood, Lawn Hollow Plantation, Bluebell Wood, Nursery Plantation, Reservoir Wood, Bunkers Wood and parts of the SSSI's of **Terrace Hills Pastures** and **King Lud's Entrenchments** which straddle the county boundary.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>
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112. Croxton Park SSSI (SK823279)

Species: 12

A 97.5 ha ancient medieval parkland holding unimproved rough pasture, ancient trees, a rich lichen flora and a strong diversity of breeding birds. A natural to acid grassland lies upon Northampton Sands with the valley slopes lying on Upper Lias Clay. Ancient pedunculate oaks form part of a 200 year old oak plantation. Derek Lott visited this site on several occasions between 24 May 1986 and 17 September 1994 mainly to sample the fauna associated with wood decay, but also to investigate some wetland features. Twelve species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>

113. CWS Farm, Stoughton (SK643021)

Species: 3

Co-operative farm growing wheat, oil seed rape and spring beans since 1919.

<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>
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114. Dadlington, Sutton Cheney (SP403980)

Species: 2

Dadlington village hosts lengths of the **Ashby Canal** and the disused Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway Line.

<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
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115. Davenport Road, Leicester (LE5)

Species: 9

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>			

116. Derwent Mouth (SK456307)

Species: 1

A location on the **River Trent** forming the border between Derbyshire and Leicestershire, situated east of Shardlow.

Asaphidion stierlini

117. Desford, Parish

Species: 1

A 1,378 ha parish with Desford village at SK478034, Botcheston village at SK482049 and Newtown Unthank at SK490043. A working railway transects the parish alongside the east flowing Thornton Brook.

Ocys harpaloides

118. Dilworth New Clumps (SK330159)

Species: 26

A restored hedgerow on land that was previously an open-cast coal mine. 26 species of Carabidae were recorded in two lines of pitfall traps set in May 1993 by Jon Daws and in two lines of pitfall traps set in May 1997 by Derek Lott to monitor the conservation value of the hedge. All the beetles were identified by Derek Lott.

Abax parollepipedus
Amara plebeja
Anchomenus dorsalis
Asaphidion stierlini
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion obtusum

Calathus rotundicollis
Calodromius spilotus
Carabus violaceus
Clivina fossor
Demetrias atricapillus
Leistus ferrugineus
Loricera pilicornis

Nebria salina
Notiophilus biguttatus
Paradromius linearis
Philorhizus melanocephalus
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius

Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis
Stomis pumicatus
Trechus obtusus
Trechus quadristriatus

119. Dimmingsdale SSSI, Staunton Harold (SK375217)

Species: 11

A 37 ha ancient semi-natural woodland SSSI site containing a large area of acidic grassland based upon millstone grit of the disused lead workings which supports a rich lime loving ground flora. 200 years of limestone and lead mining ceased at the end of the nineteenth century leaving exposed gritstone faces up to 4m high. The site is owned by Severn Trent Water with 23.5 ha managed as a LRWT Nature Reserve. Eleven species of Carabidae have been recorded on several visits between 6 April 1984 and 29 May 2000 by Derek Lott, Steve Costa and Graham Finch.

Abax parollepipedus
Amara familiaris
Amara plebeja

Dromius quadrimaculatus
Elaphrus cupreus
Elaphrus riparius

Leistus fulvibarbis
Paranchus albipes
Platynus assimilis

Pterostichus madidus
Stomis pumicatus

120. Dishley Mill (SK516210)

Species: 1

Stood formerly over the Black Brook.

Harpalus latus

121. Dishley Pool (SK520215)

Species: 3

A 3.9 ha pool next to the Black Brook on the north west edge of **Loughborough**.

Bembidion lunulatum

Leistus ferrugineus

Paranchus albipes

122. Donington Park (SK410260)

Species: 15

A 37.4 ha medieval deer park sited on a north-facing slope of the **River Trent** which poses an ancient oak population and associated rich invertebrate fauna. Old specimens of Lime, Sycamore, Hawthorn and False Acacia support a rich characteristic fauna of old and decaying trees. 15 species of Carabidae have been recorded on several visits between 13 August 1983 and 12 October 2006 by Derek Lott, Don Goddard and Ian Evans, which were mainly targeted at the wood decay fauna.

Abax parollepipedus
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion obtusum
Bembidion quadrimaculatum

Calathus rotundicollis
Calodromius spilotus
Demetrias atricapillus
Dromius agilis

Dromius meridionalis
Dromius quadrimaculatus
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus

Ocys quinquestriatus
Pterostichus madidus
Trechus quadristriatus

123. Donkey Lane, Sapcote (LE9)

Species: 1

Pterostichus madidus

124. Dunton Bassett, Parish

Species: 20

A 548 ha parish with Dunton Bassett village between **Leicester** and **Lutterworth** close to Broughton Astley and Leire at SP547904. The parish contains sections of the disused **Great Central Railway** as well as **Dunton Bassett Sand & Gravel Pits**. Two lines of pitfall traps were operated in grassland in April and May 1994 by Jon Daws and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott at SP537898. Twenty species of Carabidae were recorded.

Agonum muelleri
Amara aenea
Amara communis
Amara eurynota
Amara familiaris

Amara plebeja
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion obtusum
Calathus fuscipes
Carabus nemoralis

Clivina fossor
Harpalus rubripes
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus
Pterostichus madidus

Pterostichus melanarius
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis

125. Dunton Bassett Sand & Gravel Pits (SP537899)

Species: 3

Former pools and diggings now largely infilled with parts becoming wooded near Dunton Mill. A.P. Foster surveyed Dunton Gravel Pits on the 14 September 1985.

Bembidion dentellum

Elaphrus riparius

Pterostichus nigrita

126. Earl Shilton, Parish

Species: 4

An 817 ha parish with the the town taking up most of the parish at SP471982. **Thurlaston Brook** rises north of the town with Barrow Hill Quarry, a two pit quarry; one pit being filled with ground water after abandonment and the other filled in with concrete waste and/or slurry. The site was proposed as an SSSI for its mineralogical interest, providing the only outcrop of a unique facies of the local quartz-diorite. Elmsthorpe Meadow SSSI at SP473965 was denotified in 1986 as the SSSI was destroyed by ploughing and re-seeding some time between 1981 and 1985. It was a very fine example of species-rich neutral grassland. **Potters Marston Bog** at SP483965 was also destroyed by the construction of the M69.

Anchomenus dorsalis

Carabus monilis

Dromius quadrimaculatus

Leistus fulvibarbis

127. East Langton, Parish

Species: 1

A 425 ha parish with East Langton village at SP726925 and Church Langton village at SP724934. The Langton Brook flows east through the Langtons to join the **River Welland** at Welham Sidings with the Stonton Brook bounding the north-eastern parish boundary with Melton Road forming the western boundary.

Carabus violaceus

128. East Wood, Great Casterton (TF004116)

Species: 3

A 6.96 ha semi-natural ash-oak-wych elm woodland developed on soils derived from Boulder Clays of glacial origin overlying Great Oolite Limestone.

Pterostichus madidus

Pterostichus niger

Trechus quadristriatus

129. Edith Weston, Parish

Species: 5

A 746 ha parish containing a section of **Rutland Water Nature Reserve** shoreline with Edith Weston village at SK927053. A large part of the parish is taken up by St George's Army Barracks formerly North Luffenham RAF Station, and **North Luffenham Golf Course**.

Agonum marginatum
Bembidion articulatum

Bembidion dentellum

Bembidion illigeri

Carabus violaceus

130. Elmsleigh Avenue, Leicester (LE2)

Species: 3

Amara apricaria

Harpalus rufipes

Ophonus rufibarbis

131. Empingham Marshy Meadow SSSI (SK956093)

Species: 3

A 14.53 ha base-rich marsh and fen comprising a complex of habitats and varied geological structure along the valley of the North Brook. A willow holt holds several uncommon species of sallow alongside three ornamental ponds and a stretch of the North Brook, characterised by its shallow water riffles and its diverse marginal and aquatic flora.

Agonum fuliginosum

Agonum viduum

Bembidion guttula

132. Essendine, Parish

Species: 5

A 595 ha parish with Essendine village at TF048127 with the West Glen River dissecting the parish along with the Essendine Sidings. The Bungalows & the Freewards Spinneys exist south of Essendine village at TF041123 & TF043311 respectively.

<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>			

133. Essendine Sidings (TF047123)

Species: 21

21 species of Carabidae were recorded on 20 May 1987 and 23 September 1987 by Derek Lott in derelict land on a disused car park and old railway sidings by the east coast main line of the Great Northern Railway. The beetle list is an outstanding example of an early successional bare ground mosaic fauna and includes *Licinus depressus* and *Calathus ambiguus*.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>
<i>Amara ovata</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Licinus depressus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus tardus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>
<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Calathus ambiguus</i>			

134. Evington (SK627027)

Species: 7

Former Parish which now forms part of **Leicester City**, hosting Evington and Thurnby Brook as well as the suburbs of Spinney Hills, Horston Halls and North Evington.

<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Ophonus puncticeps</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	

135. Evington Park (SK624034)

Species: 1

A 17.8 ha parkland hosting a wide variety of trees and a number of wildlife ponds. Evington House which lies within the grounds was built in 1836 alongside an original planting of Black Mulberry.

Leistus spinibarbis

136. Exton, Parish

Species: 4

A 1643 ha parish with Exton village and remnants of the Old Hall at SK925113. A large section of Rutland Water is encompassed within the parish as is Rushpit Wood at SK899096, Barnsdale Wood at SK911089, Westland Wood at SK922125 with Tunneley Wood at SK932121 adjacent to Exton Park. A large traditional English estate owned by the Earls of Gainsborough since the 12th century. West of Exton lies Ry Gate Plantation & Lake. The Hawkswell Spring rises just south of Exton at SK925107 a tributary of the North Brook.

<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
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137. Eye Brook (SK734048 – SP876929)

Species: 20

Howard Mendel visited the Eye Brook on 20 June 1976 and 6 February 1977. Derek Lott collected beetles from the banks and adjacent habitats at Loddington on three occasions between 4 June 1982 and 26 May 1984. Derek Lott sampled flood refuse at three points along the brook on 7 April 1987. Twenty species of Carabidae have been recorded including *Asaphidion flavipes*.

<i>Asaphidion flavipes</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

138. Eyebrook Reservoir SSSI (SK770022)

Species: 13

A 209 ha major wetland area which combines a extensive sheet of open water with a complex of mudflats, marsh, pasture, broad leaved and mixed woodland and plantations. Important for wintering wildfowl. The reservoir was visited by Derek Foxwell on 12 June 1960, Claude Henderson on 2 September 1961, Harry Clements on 11 May 1967 and Tony Drane on 21 October 1977. Derek Lott sampled flood refuse on 7 April 1987. 13 species of Carabidae have been recorded including *Blethisa multipunctata* in 1967.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>			

139. Fisher Close, Cossington (LE7)

Species: 1

*Badister sodalis***140. Football Piece, Edith Weston (SK957049)**

Species: 4

A small spinney attached to Thorn Covert, The Gorse and Wytchley Warren Spinney close to North Luffenham Airfield.

*Abax parallelepipedus**Calodromius spilotus**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus madidus***141. Fosse Meadows (SP488911)**

Species: 8

A Local Nature Reserve opened in 1987 containing meadows, ponds and restored grassland. Eight species of Carabidae were recorded during a visit by Derek Lott on 5 June 1996 and in two standard ground-searching samples taken on 4 July 1996 by Derek Lott.

Agonum viduum
*Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion illigeri*
*Bembidion lunulatum**Bembidion tetracolum*
*Calodromius spilotus**Paranchus albipes*
*Pterostichus nigrita***142. Foxton Locks (SP691895)**

Species: 2

A 36.9 ha flight of locks and side ponds designated as an SSSI containing an exceptionally diverse and well-balanced community of pondweeds characteristic of slow flowing lowland rivers. The banks and shallower margins of the canal support well-developed and diverse assemblages of plants, representing swamp, tall fen and emergent communities typically associated with sluggish water conditions.

*Bembidion guttula**Demetrias atricapillus***143. Freemans Common, Leicester (SK586025)**

Species: 15

Formerly common grazing land, later an urban brown-field site visited by Mark Mawson on 2 October 1983 and pitfall-trapped by Kirsty Maddocks of the University of Leicester in 1993. 14 species of Carabidae were recorded. S.O. Taylor recorded *Bembidion guttula* on the 8 December 1917. The site is now developed.*Amara bifrons*
Anchomenus dorsalis
Badister bullatus
*Bembidion guttula**Bembidion lampros*
Bradycellus verbasci
Harpalus affinis
*Leistus rufomarginatus**Nebria brevicollis*
Nebria salina
Notiophilus biguttatus
*Paradromius linearis**Pterostichus madidus*
Syntomus truncatellus
*Trechus quadristriatus***144. Gammers Hill (SK623222)**

Species: 5

Arable farmland close to Gamber's Hill Lodge and the River Mantle.

Bembidion guttula
*Bembidion lunulatum**Elaphrus riparius**Loricera pilicornis**Pterostichus nigrita***145. Garendon Park, Loughborough (SK497187)**

Species: 9

A historic park and garden near Thorpe Acre now dominated by arable land with fragmented woodland including Booth Wood and Shepherd's Hill with the Shortcliff Brook running diagonally across the park. The park lies in the former parish of Garendon now designated as a ward hosting the Garendon Estate, a green wedge of land between the intensively developed areas of **Loughborough, Shepshed** and **Hathern**.*Amara similata*
Bembidion biguttatum
*Bembidion guttula**Bembidion lunulatum*
*Bembidion tetracolum**Harpalus affinis*
*Nebria brevicollis**Paranchus albipes*
Pterostichus strenuus

146. Geeston Quarry (SK981037)

Species: 29

An extensive disused 7ha limestone quarry, 1.5km south-west of Geeston. The deepest part of the quarry is flooded and the site is a proposed RIGS. A small disused limestone quarry visited by Derek Lott and Ian Evans on several occasions between 20 May 1987 and 12 August 2003. The site was also pitfall-trapped by Ian Phillips of the University of Leicester in May 1995 and his identifications were checked by Derek Lott. 29 species of Carabidae were recorded. The beetle list is an outstanding example of an early successional bare ground mosaic fauna and included *Ophonus sticticus*, *Ophonus azureus*, *O. schaubergerianus* and *Notiophilus germinyi*.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Ophonus azureus</i>
<i>Amara bifrons</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Ophonus schaubergerianus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Ophonus sticticus</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Platyderus depressus</i>
<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Notiophilus germinyi</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Syntomus truncatellus</i>
<i>Cicindela campestris</i>			

147. Glen Gorse Golf Course (SP633986)

Species: 3

A 43 ha golf course formed in 1933 with the clubhouse converted from a 200 year old farmhouse.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>
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148. Glenfield, Parish

Species: 3

A 505 ha parish formed in 1936, containing Glenfield and part of Kirby Frith on the north western fringe of **Leicester City**. Glenfield village is at SK537060 with the **Rothley Brook** flowing south-west to north-east through the parish.

<i>Amara eurynota</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
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149. Glenfrith Way, Glenfield (LE3)

Species: 1

Notiophilus biguttatus

150. Glooston, Parish

Species: 1

A 392 ha parish with Glooston village located at SP748957 hosting Glooston Moat & Glooston Wood. Glooston Brook flows centrally south through the parish flowing left through the centre of Glooston village continuing through to Stonton Wyville before joining the south-flowing tributary of the **River Welland**.

Leistus spinibarbis

151. Goadby Marwood, Eaton

Species: 7

A former parish now holding a village at SK779263 with a string of five ornamental lakes recently restored at Goadby Hall, a dower house for Brooksby Hall.

<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
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152. Gopsall Park, Twycross (SK346057)

Species: 4

A 404.6 ha area of Crown estate land on the site of Gopsall Hall, a former Georgian country house built in 1750. The hall was demolished in 1951 after damage from requisition during World War Two. Gopsall Park Farm now encompasses most of the original site with the only remains being Gopsall Temple at SK354059. The area is mostly agricultural and dotted with privately rented farms. The farmland does include various spinneys & coverts including The Race Course, Bellow's Clump, Shackerstone Park Coverts & Square Covert as well as a lake at SK359065 and a pond at SK360067 within Duckpond Covert.

<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
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153. Gopsall Wood, Twycross (SK338064)

Species: 1

A 28 ha woodland close to **Gopsall Park**.

Bembidion quadrimaculatum

154. Gorse Spinney (SK279118)

Species: 2

A 4.3 ha spinney near Chilcote, close to the River Mease.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Amara plebeja</i>
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155. Grace Dieu Brook (SK431177)

Species: 5

Rising from brooks on **Bardon Hill** and north of Coalville, the Grace Dieu Brook is associated with the curious street name of "City Of Three Waters" situated at the bottom of Dumps Road on a fault line that separates the West Leicestershire Coalfield from the volcanic rocks of Charnwood Forest. The word "City" was used locally to denote a settlement close to "the three waters". Two of the three waters were certainly the two arms of the Grace Dieu Brook which flow on either side of the motte of the former Whitwick Castle and join just below it. The third was either the stream which joins the combined brook, or the spring that issues from beneath St John the Baptist's Church at SK434161. The brook continues to flow north through Thringstone & Grace Dieu before joining the Black Brook near **Shepshed**.

Asaphidion curtum
Bembidion tetracolum

Paranchus albipes

Platynus assimilis

Trechus obtusus

156. Grace Dieu Priory, Thringstone (SK435183)

Species: 1

The ruins of an Augustinian Priory founded between 1235 -1241 by Roesia de Verdon and dissolved in 1538.

Pterostichus strenuus

157. Grace Dieu Wood

Species: 14

An 89.3 ha Charnwood Forest Heath site with a complex of woodland, shrub, heath, acid grassland and rock. Developed on soils derived principally from igneous Pre-Cambrian rocks, Carboniferous Limestone and from Triassic Keuper Sandstone strata. This site was visited by Derek Lott on 20 October 1984, 27 March 1992 and 15 May 1999 and by Steve Woodward on 6 April 2009. 14 species of Carabidae were recorded including *Bradycellus sharpi*.

Amara familiaris
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion mannerheimii

Bradycellus sharpi
Calodromius spilotus
Carabus problematicus
Cychrus caraboides

Dromius agilis
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus

Platynus assimilis
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus strenuus

158. Grand Union Canal

Species: 8

A section of the canal system joining **Foxton Locks** with the Grand Junction Canal at Norton Junction in Northamptonshire. The Market Harborough branch, the Leicestershire & Northamptonshire Canal (Foxton to **Leicester**) and the canalised **River Soar** (Leicester to the **River Trent**) all share the same name. Only eight species of Carabidae have been recorded from this long length of canal despite being visited by many entomologists since the 19th century. No modern systematic entomological survey has been undertaken on the canal.

Bembidion guttula
Bembidion illigeri

Bembidion lampros
Bembidion quadrimaculatum

Elaphrus cupreus
Platynus assimilis

Poecilus versicolor
Pterostichus diligens

159. Grantham Canal (SK829367 – SK714293)

Species: 10

A 33 mile long canal opened in 1797 to transport coal from Nottingham to Grantham. Sections transverse the parishes of Bottesford, Redmile, Stathern and the parish of Clawson, Hose & Harby. A closure act was passed in 1936 with the proviso of a two foot water level be maintained. A 12.69 ha stretch of the Canal from Harby at SK747317 to Redmile at SK790359 is designated as an SSSI for its open water and associated marginal habitats representative of slow river vegetation communities. The banks of the canal on the towpath side are floristically rich with drier areas having affinities with neutral grassland. The fields on the bank opposite the towpath are characteristic of a grazed marsh community. The open water of the Canal is characterised by the abundance of free floating plants. The diversity of habitats supports a varied terrestrial and aquatic insect community.

Agonum micans
Amara similata
Anchomenus dorsalis

Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion articulatum
Bembidion dentellum

Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum

Paranchus albipes
Pterostichus strenuus

160. Gravel Hole Spinney (SK783181)

Species: 13

A 2.9 ha mixed plantation with three thirds planted with conifers. 13 species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott on 10 June 1994 in a standard ground-searching sample from some old workings. The list is an outstanding example of a fauna associated with undisturbed fluctuating marsh and includes *Anthraxus consputus*, *Badister dilatatus* and *B. unipustulatus*.

Acupalpus dubius
Agonum fuliginosum
Anthraxus consputus
Badister dilatatus

Badister unipustulatus
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion clarkii

Paranchus albipes
Pterostichus diligens
Pterostichus minor

Pterostichus nigrata
Pterostichus strenuus
Stenolophus mixtus

161. Great Bowden Pit SSSI (SP743898)

Species: 10

A 2.61 ha disused borrow pit dug in Jurassic clay which supports a tall fen marsh flora characteristic of a base poor soil. Ten species of Carabidae have been recorded during visits by Derek Lott between 21 October 1988 and 3 September 1989, from a standard ground-searching sample taken on 20 April 1993 and as a result of pitfall-trapping by Jon Daws in May 1994 (beetle identifications by Derek Lott).

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>		

162. Great Casterton, Parish

Species: 5

A 930 ha parish with the village of Great Casterton at TF001087 at the southern tip of the parish alongside the **River Gwash** which marks the southern parish boundary.

<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>			

163. Great Central Railway (SK543193 – SK587081)

Species: 9

Main railway line of Leicestershire closed in 1969. Dismantled sections run from Stanford On Soar south through **Rothley** to **Leicester** and **Lutterworth**. An 8 mile section between Leicester and **Loughborough** is operated as a steam railway by around 700 volunteers.

<i>Amara tibialis</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>			

164. Great Fenny Wood, Quorndon (SK562175)

Species: 1

A 2.6 ha of small wet woodland, swamp and fen dominated by Crack Willow with stands of Great Pond Sedge sited on the northern edge of Quorn.

Loricera pilicornis

165. Great Glen, Parish

Species: 6

A 924 ha parish with Great Glen village at SP652977 which hosts sections of the **Grand Union Canal** and **River Sence** which flows north to south across the parish along with the Burton Brook which runs east to west to join the River Sence at SP653973. The Fishponds of the Great Glen Hall (an early 19th century country house) are at SP658974 with the fishponds of Stretton Hall (a 1715 country house, now a hospital) at SP652995

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Agonum versutum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>		

166. Great Glen Prep School (SP668966)

Species: 4

An 18 ha preparatory school founded in 1957 by Barbara Wilson. The main school building, now Stonegate School, was erected in 1907 alongside the grounds which were planted with unusual shrubs and trees at SP661967. Four species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott on 31 January 1988 during a survey of the wood decay fauna in some parkland. The list includes the only known Leicestershire record of *Dromius angustus*.

<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Dromius angustus</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>
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167. Great Merrible Wood SSSI, Great Easton (SP835963)

Species: 13

A 12 ha modified ancient ash-maple woodland nature reserve coppiced up to the Second World War which forms parts of a complex of small woods which part of the ancient **Leighfield Forest**. Developed on soils derived from Glacial Boulder Clay, Great Merrible Wood now forms part of the 67 ha Eye Brook Valley SSSI. The reserve is owned by the LRWT and 13 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping throughout the season in 1994 carried out by volunteers for the Trust. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>			

168. Green Lane, Harby (LE14)

Species: 1

Nebria brevicollis

169. Greetham Wood Far (SK955141)

Species: 12

A 36 ha damp oak woodland developed on boulder clay which was clear felled and replanted with conifers in 1955. The site has since been converted back to deciduous woodland and scrub.

<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>

170. Groby, Parish

Species: 6

The village at SK523076 lies 5 miles northwest of **Leicester City**, it has expanded vastly since the 1970's with the southern side of Groby dominated by new housing estates. Interesting sites still include several quarries, woodland and grassland sites.

<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion tibiale</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>		

171. Groby Pool SSSI (SK519081)

Species: 25

A pool created by a natural dam of igneous syenite created either by glacial action or Roman Slate workings which comprises the open water component of the complex of habitats of the 29 ha Groby Pool & Wood SSSI. 25 species of Carabidae have been recorded by a succession of coleopterists starting with Henry Bates through Frederick Bates, S.O. Taylor, Claude Henderson and Mark Mawson to Derek Lott who last visited the site on 30 April 1993 to take some standard ground-searching samples. The list includes such rarities as *Anisodactylus binotatus*, *Chlaenius nigricornis* and *Oodes helopioides*, though none of these has been recorded since the 19th century.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Oodes helopioides</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Chlaenius nigricornis</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Anisodactylus binotatus</i>			

172. Groby Rd, Leicester (LE13)

Species: 3

<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
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173. Gumley, Parish

Species: 7

A 542 ha parish with Gumley village at SP679902 which hosts a 1.5km stretch of the Great Union Canal and the southern part of Saddington Reservoir as well as Gumley Covert and Holloway Spinney. The Rev Andrew Matthews was rector of Gumley from 1855 to 1889. It is likely that he mainly collected in Gumley and neighbouring parishes. He compiled a manuscript list of Leicestershire beetles that contains many records that cannot be accepted (Lott, 2009a).

<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Zabrus tenebrioides</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>	

174. Gumley Pool, Gumley (SP681902)

Species: 9

A fishpond enclosed within Gumley Wood.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>			

175. Gypsy Hollow Lane, Uppingham (LE15)

Species: 1

<i>Paranchus albipes</i>

176. Hades Lane, Wymeswold (LE12)

Species: 1

<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>

177. Half Moon Spinney (SK929057)

Species: 7

A 1.46 ha spinney bordering the shoreline of the Hambleton Peninsula in Rutland Water.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	

178. Hall Farm, Seagrave (SK619173)

Species: 3

A 10 ha marshy grassland containing three ponds situated off Butchers Lane in Seagrave.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>
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179. Hallaton, Parish

Species: 4

An 1196 ha parish with Hallaton village at SP786965. The parish contains 5km of the disused Great Northern & London & North Western Joint Railway Line which runs vertically through the parish and which became disused in 1953. The Medbourne Brook rises from brooks in Tugby, Keythorpe, Horninghold & Hallaton and marks the the southern eastern parish boundary with an associated brook flowing southwards across the parish.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
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180. Hallaton Castle (SP780967)

Species: 5

A motte & bailey castle now surviving as an Earthwork situated to the west of Hallaton village.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Clivina fossor</i>			

181. Halstead Road, Mountsorrel (LE12)

Species: 2

<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
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182. Hanging Hill, Ashby Woulds (SK312165)

Species: 2

An old clay pit.

<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
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183. Harby Hill Wood SSSI (SK759278; Complex of Sites)

Species: 29

An 18.45 ha ash-sycamore woodland, grassland and spring fed marsh lying on a west-facing scarp clay slope capped by Middle Lias Marlstone Rock Bed. A number of springs issue from the scarp woodland including **Piper Hole**. To the south of the wood lies an area of species-rich dry calcareous and neutral grassland. The site was surveyed on the 1 July 1978 and the 4 May 1978 by D.G. Goddard. Subsequently, two lines of pitfall traps were used by Jon Daws to sample beetles from May to September 1992 in pasture containing intermittent spring-fed flushes. All beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Altogether, 29 species of carabidae have been recorded.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>			

184. Hardwick Bridge, Shangton (SP727966)

Species: 2

A footbridge across the south-flowing tributary of the **River Welland** on the parish boundary between Shangton and Stonton Wyville.

<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
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185. Harrow Farm, Hinckley (SP396931)

Species: 6

The union of a small brook together with Harrow Brook, which flows south-westwards across the county boundary near Harrow Farm.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>		

186. Hathern, Parish

Species: 7

A 705 ha parish with Hathern village at SK502224 with a section of the canalised **River Soar** marking its north-east parish boundary as well as the Black Brook marking the southern and part of the eastern boundary next to Dishley Pool. Dishley Grange, the home of Robert Bakewell (1725-1795), the pioneering livestock breeder is contained within the parish at SK512212.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	

187. Heather, Parish

Species: 3

A 482 ha parish with Heather village at SK390108. Flooded old workings run alongside a dismantled railway running from north to south across the parish. Heather opencast coal site opened in 1874, later becoming brickworks at SK394103. The **River Sence** flows south-westwards through the parish and **Sence Valley Forest Park** to join the River Anker.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>
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188. Hemington Fields Gravel Pits, Lockington (SK459301)

Species: 32

Gravel Pits which lie on an old course of the **River Trent** (a former county and parish boundary) and the modern line of the River Trent. Includes records also noted under Castle Donington Gravel Pit.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Amara bifrons</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Anisodactylus binotatus</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion punctulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

189. Herring Gorse, Sproxtton (SK865271)

Species: 4

A 5.8 ha shrub plantation with scattered trees nearby **Saltby Airfield**.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
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190. High Sharpley, Coalville (SK446170)

Species: 36

A 14.2 ha dwarf lowland shrub heath component of the **Grace Dieu & High Sharpley SSSI**. Currently in unfavourable condition because of extensive tree and bracken cover due to undergrazing. The site was visited on numerous occasions by Harry Clements between 11 April 1963 and 15 November 1965 and then by Derek Lott on 18 August 1984. Two lines of pitfall traps were used by Jon Daws to sample beetles from May to September 1992. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 36 species of Carabidae were recorded. The list includes several species characteristic of open heathland and bare ground mosaics such as *Amara apricaria*, *A. consularis* and *Bradycellus ruficollis*, but it is unlikely that this element has survived the scrub invasion that has taken place since the records were collected.

<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Amara consularis</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bradycellus sharpi</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus quadrifoveolatus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion bruxellense</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>

191. Higham on the Hill, Parish

Species: 3

A 1,196 ha parish which contains the village at SP382955 and a disused airfield, now a Motor Industries Research Association vehicle proving ground. Much of the MIRA site encompasses a large stretch of the former Weddington Railway Line as well as the former grounds of Lindley Hall, a Palladian mansion completed in 1705 set in 38 hectares of parkland and pastures. The Hall was demolished in 1925 with an aerodrome being built in WW2. A 4km stretch of the Ashby-Nuneaton Railway line, becoming disused in 1967, crosses the eastern parish boundary alongside 3.8km of the **Ashby Canal**. The parish hosts Higham Grange Pools at SP393945 & SP392940, Lindley Park Pools at SP365957 and Grange Farm Pools at SP389975 as well as the spinneys of Rowden Gorse, Higham Gorse & Higham Thorns.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
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192. Hill Hole, Markfield (SK485103)

Species: 13

Water-filled quarry where 13 species of Carabidae were recorded in a line of pitfall-traps set by Derek Lott in April and May 1995.

<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>			

193. Hillparks Farm, Belton SK439212

Species: 2

A small spinney enclosing a dried out pond near Hillparks Farm.

<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>
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194. Hinckley & Barwell, Parish

Species: 2

A 2,374 ha parish containing Hinckley, the second largest town in Leicestershire after **Loughborough**. The town is at SP426938 with Barwell at SP443965. Battling Brook rises in Hinckley to form Harrow Brook which flows south-westwards across the county boundary to meet the River Anker. A small section of Sketchley Brook intersects the southern parish boundary alongside a short section of the **Ashby Canal**. Burbage Common and Sheepy Wood mark the eastern parish boundary. The River Tweed marks the northern parish boundary.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>
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195. Hoby with Rotherby, Parish

Species: 4

A 1,935 ha parish including the villages of Hoby, Rotherby, Brooksby and Ragdale. The **River Wreake** flows westwards across the centre of the parish through Hoby & Rotherby. Hoby village is at SK669173 and includes with the **River Wreake** flowing south-east of Hoby village at SK669173 with ox-bow lakes at SK672164 and SK673166, Hoby Old Mill at SK674173 and Hoby Fishponds at SK667173. The Rearsby Brook flows west crossing the parish south of Brooksby.

<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>
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196. Holly Hayes (SK594086)

Species: 4

The former home of Edith Murphy, kindly leased to the Historic & Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council by the Edith Murphy Trust. The garden has an old lawn, Rhododendron shrubs and specimen trees including Wellingtonia, Pine and Cedar trees.

<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
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197. Holwell Mineral Line NR (SK737237 - SK736230)

Species: 6

A 0.8km stretch of dismantled mineral line crossing the former parish from north to south used to transport ironstone to **Holwell Steelworks** sited alongside **Browns Hills & North Quarry**. The line was built by Midland Railway company in 1876 and ran till the 1960's. The reserve is now managed by the LRWT and supports some interesting flora characteristic of dry neutral grassland, scrub and marsh.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>		

198. Holwell Mouth SSSI, Ab Kettleby (SK725243)

Species: 24

A 16 ha neutral spring fed marsh SSSI lying in a valley cut in to Jurassic clays by the River Smite. A line of springs with associated flushes which were formerly grazed, but are now invaded by rank vegetation and scrub and succeeding to woodland. The site was visited by Harry Clements between 21 April and 15 June 1963, by Don Goddard on 28 July 1983 and by Derek Lott on several occasions between 29 January 1983 and 4 August 1996. 24 species of Carabidae were recorded including *Carabus monilis* in the 1960s, when the site was much more open.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrata</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Paranichus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum versutum</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>

199. Holwell Steelworks, Asfordby (SK730207)

Species: 7

Construction started between 1875 and 1878. Holwell's internal ironstone quarry closed in 1962. Part of the site is still active, now being used as a foundry for Saint-Gobain Pipelines plc. The site is large encompassing roughly 258 ha containing arable land, tall scrub, Stanton Plantation, Asfordby Business Park, the old workings and spoil heaps to the north of the site alongside a number of shallow ponds scattered across the site.

Anchomenus dorsalis
Badister bullatus

Calathus erratus
Calathus melanocephalus

Nebria brevicollis
Paradromius linearis

Trechus quadristriatus

200. Holywell, Loughborough (SK514182)

Species: 6

Holywell Recreation ground with nearby Holywell Wood at SK507182.

Anchomenus dorsalis
Carabus violaceus

Harpalus rufipes
Loricera pilicornis

Pterostichus madidus

Pterostichus niger

201. Hose, Clawson & Harby, Parish

Species: 6

A 3,215 ha parish with Hose village at SK736292, Long Clawson at SK722271 and Harby at SK747313. Water features include the Hose Brook which rises at **Piper Hole** and joins Dam Dyke north-west near the **Grantham Canal**, which runs north of both Hose and Harby villages in the north of the parish. The south eastern parish boundary is marked by marlstone escarpment and the **Harby Hills SSSI** whilst part of the **The Vale Of Belvoir** is also within the parish.

Bembidion guttula
Bembidion lampros

Bradycellus verbasci
Ophonus rufibarbis

Trechus obtusus

Trechus quadristriatus

202. Hose & Harby Disused Railway Line (SK799393-SK757198)

Species: 4

A 4.5km (Melton to Bottesford) section of the disused Great Northern & London North Western Railway in the parish of Clawson, Hose & Harby.

Amara familiaris

Demetrias atricapillus

Pterostichus melanarius

Pterostichus niger

203. Houghton, Parish

Species: 1

A 770 ha parish with the village at SK676032 which lies six miles to the east of **Leicester** with the **River Sence** marking part of the south eastern parish boundary, Botany Bay Fox Covert is at the most north easterly tip of the parish at SK702046, and Sunny Leys Covert at the opposite end of the parish at SK660028.

Ocys harpaloides

204. Humberstone Golf Course (SK618068)

Species: 6

The 60 ha golf course was opened in 1977.

Agonum fuliginosum
Bembidion biguttatum

Loricera pilicornis
Paranchus albipes

Patrobus atrorufus

Pterostichus nigrita

205. Humberstone Quarry (SK617070)

Species: 8

A disused gypsum quarry pit, now an industrial estate off Progress Way and Lewisher Road. Tall grassland and shrub habitat exists in this geological SSSI.

Amara familiaris
Bembidion lampros

Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Demetrias atricapillus

Harpalus affinis
Nebria salina

Notiophilus substriatus
Pterostichus madidus

206. Humberstone Road, Leicester (LE5)

Species: 20

Also known as Humberstone Wharf, 20 species of Carabidae were recorded by J.G. Woodhouse & Derek Lott on the 6 June 1988 and 4 August 1988 at SK598050, SK599051 & SK600052. Much of the site is now developed

Amara apricaria
Amara bifrons
Amara ovata
Amara tibialis
Asaphidion curtum

Bembidion lampros
Bembidion obtusum
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Bradycellus verbasci
Calathus erratus

Calathus fuscipes
Curtonotus aulicus
Harpalus affinis
Harpalus rufipes
Loricera pilicornis

Nebria salina
Notiophilus biguttatus
Notiophilus substriatus
Paradromius linearis
Trechus quadristriatus

207. Huncote, Parish

Species: 1

A 425 ha parish with a village at SP517973 west of Narborough. Huncote Quarry sandpits are now flooded with **Thurlaston Brook** flowing through the south west of the parish south of the Huncote Village. The **River Soar** marks the south east parish boundary.

*Patrobis atrorufus***208. Hungarton, Parish**

Species: 7

A 1,451 ha parish with Hungarton village at SK690072. The Great Northern disused railway crosses the parish from east to west. The northern parish boundary is set by the west flowing Queniborough Brook which flows adjacent to a late 19th century waterside garden located within 68 ha of 18th century parkland in the grounds of Baggrave Hall at SK699089 on the former site of the medieval village of Baggrave. The medieval village of Quenby is situated close to **Quenby Park** along with the deserted medieval village of Old Ingarsby sited close to Ingarsby Old Hall – an 17th century moated manor house at SK684053. Ingarsby Hollow forms from a union of small brooks rising from Botany Bay Fox Covert (half of which occurs in the parish) and surrounding Ingarsby Old Hall to flow west to meet the Melton Brook near Hamilton. The Barkby Brook transects much of the parish rising in Cold Newton outside the parish but flow's west through Quenby and Baggrave to join the **River Wreake**. Jeremy Woodhead carried out an intensive survey of water beetles in this parish from 1988 to 1992. Six species of Carabidae were also recorded. Derek Lott, in addition, recorded *Bembidion lunulatum* on the 23 October 1990 at SK685085.

Agonum marginatum
*Agonum micans**Bembidion dentellum*
*Bembidion illigeri**Bembidion lunulatum*
*Elaphrus cupreus**Pterostichus nigrita***209. Illston on the Hill, Parish**

Species: 1

A 549 ha parish with the village at SP706992. The Burton Brook forms from several small brooks in the parish flowing south east to join the Eastern **River Sence**.

*Bembidion quadrimaculatum***210. Ingle Pingle Pool (SK531191)**

Species: 1

Flooded claypit in Loughborough Technical College.

*Bembidion lunulatum***211. Kelcey Pond, Quorn (SK556170)**

Species: 2

A 0.6 ha sand pit located within the 1980's housing development off Farley Way.

*Bembidion lunulatum**Stenolophus mixtus***212. Kelham Bridge NR, Coalville (SK409119)**

Species: 9

An 8.1 ha floodplain restored in 2002 adjacent to Kelham Bridge over the **River Sence**. The site was originally subject to sewage disposal, land drainage, mining subsidence and river straightening. The River Sence now has been diverted to form meanders, river margins, flooded meadows and reedbeds. A National Forest Woodland was created in 2006 which is adjacent to the reserve.

Acupalpus dubius
Agonum fuliginosum
*Agonum thoreyi**Bembidion guttula*
*Bembidion lunulatum**Bradycellus harpalinus*
*Elaphrus cupreus**Pterostichus minor*
*Pterostichus nigrita***213. Kendall's Meadow SSSI (SP394981)**

Species: 19

A 2.7 ha traditionally managed hay meadow with a rich diversity of plant life holding more than a dozen grass species lying on alluvium and boulder clay. 19 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping by Jon Daws in May 1994. The identifications were made by Derek Lott.

Agonum muelleri
Amara aenea
Amara communis
Amara familiaris
*Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion gilvipes*
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
*Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Clivina fossor*
Harpalus rufipes
Loricera pilicornis
Notiophilus substriatus
*Ophonus rufibarbis**Poecilus cupreus*
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus nigrita
*Pterostichus strenuus***214. Ketton Gorse (SK964052)**

Species: 10

A 6.8 ha site with 2.8 hectares of deciduous woodland alongside successional shrub and grassland noted for freely naturalised Rowan and as a feeding corridor for 200 bats of five different species.

Abax parvlepipedus
Asaphidion curtum
*Calathus rotundicollis**Leistus rufomarginatus*
Nebria brevicollis
*Notiophilus biguttatus**Ophonus rufibarbis*
*Platynus assimilis**Pterostichus madidus*
Pterostichus niger

215. Ketton Quarry SSSI (SK977053)

Species: 45

A 27.5 ha worked out limestone mine now a LRWT reserve colonised by calcareous grassland with working quarries still existing adjacent to a LRWT nature reserve. Beech trees were planted in 1920. The grassland is managed with rotation grazing by Manx Loghtan Sheep, established since 2004. The LRWT reserve forms part of the Ketton Quarries SSSI, a 142 ha mosaic of grassland, shrub and woodland developed on disused limestone pits and spoil heaps. This site was visited by Mark Mawson on 22 July 1983 and on several occasions by Derek Lott between 25 May 1985 and 27 June 2006. Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws in May 1995 and the beetles identified by Derek Lott. 32 species of Carabidae were recorded. In addition, Peter Kirby surveyed the site on the 26 June 1999 and subsequently on the 16 July 1999 when an extra twelve species not previously recorded at the site were found. The beetle list is an outstanding example of an early successional bare ground mosaic fauna and includes *Ophonus azureus*, *O. schaubergerianus* and *Notiophilus germinyi*. In addition *Laemostenus terricola* has been recorded from a badger sett.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara ovata</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus germinyi</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Laemostenus terricola</i>	<i>Ophonus azureus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Syntomus truncatellus</i>
<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	<i>Ophonus schaubergerianus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>			

216. Ketton Station Quarry (SK986041)

Species: 4

A disused quarry site which borders the Syston & Peterborough Railway Line which became disused in 1966.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
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217. Kibworth

Species: 14

Kibworth encompasses both Kibworth Harcourt and Kibworth Beauchamp. Both are separate administrative parishes. Kibworth Harcourt is a 593 ha parish containing most of Kibworth Harcourt village and 2km of the **Grand Union Canal** in the western corner of the parish. Burton Brook marks the north western boundary. Kibworth Beauchamp is a 528 ha parish with Kibworth Beauchamp Church at SK685941 which also contains a short length of the Grand Union Canal.

<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>		

218. Kibworth Harcourt Cemetery, Kibworth Beauchamp (SP675960)

Species: 1

A 1.9 ha cemetery was set aside in 1892 off Harborough Road.

<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>

219. Kilby Pit, Oadby & Wigston (SP610960)

Species: 6

A 4.97 ha component of the Kilby & Foxton Canal SSSI on the Grand Union Canal. A similar pit known as Kilby Bridge Pit (Fishpond Pit & Mason's Delph) lies north of the railway line at SP612971. Collectively known as the Lime Delves these excavated pits from old lime quarries share an aquifer where the under-lying geology gives rise to clear, clean and very hard water. This high water quality enables the pits to support a rich flora and fauna.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>		

220. King Luds Entrenchments SSSI (SK867278)

Species: 19

A 28 ha calcareous limestone grassland SSSI on prehistoric banks and ditches which formed part of an extensive pre-Roman boundary system. Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws to sample beetles from May to September 1992, one on a derelict military site, and the other in closed sward grassland. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 19 species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	

221. Kings Norton, Parish

Species: 5

A 407 ha parish with King's Norton village at SK689005 with spinneys scattered across the parish including Larch Spinney, Ash Spinney, Norton Gorse & Black Spinney. The Burton Brook flows south through the parish to join the **River Sence**.

<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>			

222. Knighton Church Road, Leicester (LE2)

Species: 3

<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
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223. Knighton Park (SK606006)

Species: 12

A 31.56 hectare park lying two miles south of the **Leicester** City Centre with Saffron Brook flowing through the park. The park is next to Knighton, a residential area situated below Clarendon Park but above **Oadby & Wigston** with Stoneygate in the east and Saffron Lane Estate to the west. Knighton Spinney at SK605008 is an enclosed spinney which was planted with Oaks in 1840 by Squire Cradock-Hartopp to provide oak-wood for ship building. They were planted alongside Ash to make them grow tall and straight and, in 1932, a covenant was published declaring that the covert remains a nature reserve for all time. There are additional blocks of newly planted Lime, Beech and Willow woodland as well as rockeries and ponds in the Heath Garden. Knighton Railway Cutting lies close by at SK589024.

<i>Badister sodalis</i>	<i>Bradycellus sharpi</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>

224. Knipton Reservoir, Belvoir & Croxton Kerrial (SK812299)

Species: 14

An 18 ha reservoir located on the Belvoir Estate, two miles south of Belvoir Castle behind Blackberry Hill. From it emerges a stream called The Carrier at SK813299. Knipton Reservoir was constructed as the primary supply to the 20-mile pound - A level of the **Grantham Canal** which hugs the 45 metre contour line for 20 miles before reaching the **River Trent**. 14 species of wetland Carabidae were recorded in 1979 by Don Goddard in an invertebrate survey (29 June, 6 August and 2 October).

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>		

225. Knossington, Parish

Species: 8

A 1,289 ha parish with Knossington village at SK800087 and the village of Cold Overton at SK810101. Lady Wood at SK815079 is ancient predominantly wet ash-maple woodland with areas of Elm in the north. Cold Overton Park Wood is a 16.9 ha broadleaved woodland. Cheseldyne Spinney is at SK808063 in the south east of the parish. Gardens, plantations and two fishponds surround Knossington Grange, likewise ponds and a small woodland surround Cold Overton Hall at SK809100.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>

226. Lady Hay Wood, Groby (SK518088)

Species: 7

A 7.2 ha woodland lying to the west of **Groby Pool** with exposures of diorite along the northern and southern borders with a small stream valley flowing west to east through the centre of the wood.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	

227. Lansdowne Road, Shepshed (LE12)

Species: 6

<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>
<i>Amara bifrons</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>		

228. Laughton Hills (SP664876)

Species: 8

Partly wooded escarpment. Seven species of Carabidae were recorded in two standard ground-searching samples taken from a spring-fed seepage and a pond margins on 26 April 1998 by Derek Lott. Ron and Jean Harvey recorded *Pterostichus madidus* on the same date.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>

229. Launde Abbey (SK796038)

Species: 4

Serves the dioceses of **Leicester** & Peterborough with 182 hectares of parkland, cultivated gardens and a 12th century chapel representing the remains of the Augustinian Priory founded here in 1119.

Calodromius spilotus *Dromius quadrimaculatus* *Pterostichus madidus* *Pterostichus nigrita*

230. Launde Big Wood

Species: 14

A 42 ha semi natural ancient ash-maple-elm woodland developed on heavy Jurassic and Boulder clays as well as small areas developed on glacial sand and gravel. Woodland rides, an old wood bank as well as number of ponds and streams support a rich woodland ground flora. The wood was visited by Ian Evans on several occasions between 7 June 1975 and 18 July 1976 and on several occasions by Derek Lott between 22 September 1984 and 31 March 2006. A subterranean pitfall trap was used by Derek Lott to sample beetles in June 1998. 14 species of Carabidae were recorded.

Abax parallelepipedus *Calodromius spilotus* *Leistus ferrugineus* *Notiophilus biguttatus*
Amara plebeja *Cychrus caraboides* *Loricera pilicornis* *Pterostichus madidus*
Bembidion guttula *Demetrias atricapillus* *Nebria brevicollis* *Pterostichus melanarius*
Bembidion mannerheimii *Dromius quadrimaculatus*

231. Launde Lakes (SK801046)

Species: 5

Four fishponds beside the **River Chater**.

Abax parallelepipedus *Pterostichus melanarius* *Pterostichus nigrita* *Pterostichus strenuus*
Agonum fuliginosum

232. Launde Park Wood NR (SK801041)

Species: 3

A 57 ha ancient woodland with two thirds having been clear felled and planted with a mix of trees particularly conifers. A rich woodland ground flora still exists in the northern third which escaped re-planting, now managed by the LRWT.

Harpalus rufipes *Platynus assimilis* *Pterostichus madidus*

233. Lawn Wood, Groby (SK503094)

Species: 9

A 95 ha sessile oak woodland north west of Groby on higher ground between 400ft and 525ft with a flooded quarry working now forming a deep pool.

Abax parallelepipedus *Bembidion mannerheimii* *Leistus fulvibarbis* *Pterostichus madidus*
Bembidion deletum *Carabus nemoralis* *Nebria brevicollis* *Pterostichus niger*
Bembidion guttula

234. Lea Meadow SSSI (SK505114)

Species: 19

A 12 ha meadow reserve holding a mix of neutral to slightly acid meadow and marsh occupying a former medieval assart. 240 species of plants & seventy six species of birds have been recorded on the reserve with the stream holding important populations of mayflies, molluscs, fish and the legally protected White Clawed Crayfish. Part of the reserve is managed by the LRWT. Various habitats were sampled for beetles by Derek Lott on several occasions between 24 April 1983 and 6 June 1992. A standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott from a spring fed flush on 21 April 2002. Grassland beetles were collected using a suction-sampler by Derek Lott on 29 June 2006. 19 species of Carabidae have been recorded.

Agonum fuliginosum *Bembidion mannerheimii* *Notiophilus substriatus* *Pterostichus nigrita*
Agonum gracile *Bembidion properans* *Ocys harpaloides* *Pterostichus strenuus*
Agonum viduum *Bembidion tetracolum* *Paradromius linearis* *Pterostichus vernalis*
Bembidion guttula *Elaphrus cupreus* *Paranchus albipes* *Trechus secalis*
Bembidion lunulatum *Loricera pilicornis* *Pterostichus diligens*

235. Lea Wood, Ulverscroft (SK503113)

Species: 3

Formerly a medieval assart along with **Lea Meadow**, the two parts forming a 40.4 hectare ellipse with remnants of a medieval bank along its eastern boundary. The wood is now a conifer plantation with broad leaved trees recorded along rides and compartment edges.

Abax parallelepipedus *Cychrus caraboides* *Notiophilus biguttatus*

236. Leicester

Species: 3

A 7,309 ha city and unitary authority, as well as the county town of Leicestershire. The district includes the whole of the former parishes of **Aylestone**, Belgrave, **Beaumont Leys**, Braunstone Frith, **Evington**, Freaks Ground, Gilroes, Humberstone, **Knighton**, Leicester Abbey, Leicester Frith, Newfound Pool, New Parks as well as parts of Anstey, **Birstall**, Braunstone, Glen Parva, Lubbesthorpe, **Scraptoft**, Thurcaston, Thurmaston and Thurnby. The old borough of Leicester was established in 1835 i.e the Leicester City proper included six parishes at St Mary's, St Margaret's, St Martin's, St Nicholas's, All Saints and St Leonard's.

*Notiophilus palustris**Paranchus albipes**Pterostichus madidus***237. Leicester Cattle Market, Counting House Road (SK587029)**

Species: 18

An urban demolition site containing large areas of rubble and bare and sparsely vegetated ground, formerly a Cattle Market until 1981, it is now developed. Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws to sample beetles in May 1992. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Further pitfall-trapping was carried out by Kirsty Maddocks of the University of Leicester in 1993. 18 species of Carabidae were recorded several associated with early successional bare ground mosaics.

*Acupalpus meridianus**Amara similata**Harpalus rufipes**Notiophilus substriatus**Amara aenea**Bembidion lampros**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus madidus**Amara eurynota**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Nebria salina**Stenomus truncatellus**Amara familiaris**Elaphropus parvulus**Notiophilus biguttatus**Trechus quadristriatus**Amara plebeja**Harpalus affinis***238. Leicester Frith, Former Parish**

Species: 10

Dissolved in 1936 containing the Leicester Frith hamlet at SK556067 and Leicester Frith Farm at SK557072 as well as Glenfrith Hospital. J.H. Woolley lived here and many of the beetles that he collected in the 1890s came from this parish.

*Amara bifrons**Carabus granulatus**Ophonus rufibarbis**Stomis pumicatus**Bembidion guttula**Carabus monilis**Sphodrus leucophthalmus**Trechoblemus micros**Blemus discus**Carabus nemoralis***239. Leighfield Forest SSSI (SK700038)**

Species: 23

A 166 ha SSSI in the valley of the **Eye Brook** which comprises Tilton, Skeffington & Tugby woods as well as **Loddington Reddish**. The ash-maple semi natural ancient woodland developed on Jurassic Clays and Marlstone having stood since at least the thirteenth century.

*Abax parallelepipedus**Carabus granulatus**Dromius quadrimaculatus**Patrobus atrorufus**Badister bullatus**Carabus nemoralis**Dyschirius globosus**Pterostichus macer**Bembidion illigeri**Carabus violaceus**Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus minor**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Clivina fossor**Leistus ferrugineus**Pterostichus niger**Bembidion saxatile**Curtonotus aulicus**Leistus fulvibarbis**Stomis pumicatus**Bembidion tetracolum**Dromius agilis**Leistus terminatus***240. Little Stretton, Parish**

Species: 8

A 433 ha parish with Little Stretton village at SK668002 with Great Stretton at SK657004 on the site of the medieval village of Stretton Magna. The eastern **River Sence** flows southwards through the parish to join the **River Soar**.

*Anchomenus dorsalis**Bembidion guttula**Demetrias atricapillus**Pterostichus strenuus**Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion tetracolum**Leistus terminatus**Trechus secalis***241. Littleworth Tip, Ashby Wolds (SK313181)**

Species: 2

The former site of Boothorpe Brick and Coal Mine. The site is being planted and regenerated by the National Forest project.

*Bradycellus ruficollis**Philorhizus melanocephalus*

242. Lockington Marshes SSSI (SK486305)

Species: 63

A 10.98 ha willow carr woodland lying on the floodplains of the **River Soar** and the **River Trent**. A diverse complex of inundated meadows and pools supporting nationally scarce species in a rich invertebrate fauna. Don Goddard carried out several surveys between 21 1980 and 14 August 1983. Derek Lott visited the site several times between 5 March 1983 and 26 July 1991. Jon Daws took 29 standard ground-searching samples between 11 June 1991 and 17 July 1991 with Derek Lott identifying the beetles. Derek Lott took eight further standard ground-searching samples in 1992 and 2003 mainly for SSSI condition monitoring. 62 species of Carabidae were recorded. The list is an outstanding example of a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh and includes species such as *Blethisa multipunctata*, *Bembidion obliquum*, *B. clarkii*, *Pterostichus gracilis* and *Batenus livens*. In addition, in 2003 the first Leicestershire record of the fenland species, *Demetrias imperialis*, was made.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Oxytelus obscurus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Paranechus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Patrobius atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Demetrias imperialis</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Agonum scitulum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	

243. Kilby Pit, Oadby & Wigston (SP610960)

Species: 6

A 4.97 ha component of the Kilby & Foxton Canal SSSI on the Grand Union Canal. A similar pit known as Kilby Bridge Pit (Fishpond Pit & Mason's Delph) lies north of the railway line at SP612971. Collectively known as the Lime Delves these excavated pits from old lime quarries share an aquifer where the under-lying geology gives rise to clear, clean and very hard water. This high water quality enables the pits to support a rich flora and fauna.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Patrobius atrorufus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Paranechus albipes</i>		

244. Loddington, Parish

Species: 3

A 753 ha parish with Loddington village at SK786020. A section of the **Eye Brook** marks the southern parish boundary. **Loddington Reddish** and Round Hill Spinney are of note. A length of the Great Northern & London & North Western Joint Railway Line, dismantled in 1964, stretches north-west to south-east across the parish. Two fishponds as well as a number of spinneys surround Loddington Hall at SK790022 (a listed Grade two Jacobean country house built in the 17th Century) including Water Road Wood, Park Wood, Vicarage Wood, Church Wood, Railway Spinney, Kings Yard Spinney, The Osier Belt, Churchill's Spinney, School Farm Copse and Boundary Wood.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
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245. Loddington Reddish SSSI (SK775019)

Species: 4

A 36.6 ha woodland component of the **Leighfield Forest SSSI**.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
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246. Long Whatton, Parish

Species: 2

A 1,936 ha parish with Long Whatton village at SK482233 and Diseworth village at SK453245. The Long Whatton Brook flows west to east across the parish to join the **River Soar** at Zouch Bridge. The Westmeadow Brook flows north through the parish to join the Diseworth Brook which then likewise flows into the **River Soar** at Zouch Bridge. The **Grace Dieu Brook** marks most of the southern parish boundary and joins the Black Brook at SK486208 in the south-eastern corner of the parish close to **Piper Wood** and **Oakley Wood**. The M1 together with the A42 cross much of the parish.

<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
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247. Loughborough

Species: 19

A 3,002 ha parish containing Leicestershire's largest town with suburbs extending into **Garendon** and Nanpantan, with records coming from SK516179. Topography is dominated by the **River Soar** and **Grand Union Canal** which provide much of the ecological interest.

<i>Asaphidion pallipes</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Laemostenus terricola</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Patrobius atrorufus</i>	

248. Loughborough Big Meadow SSSI Complex (SK537217)

Species: 77

A 30.6 ha unimproved hay meadow periodically flooded by the **River Soar**, forming part of the Loughborough Meadows 63 ha unimproved alluvial flood meadow SSSI. The site was visited by Claude Henderson in 1947, who recorded several rare species such as *Blethisa multipunctata* and *Trechoblemus micros*. Derek Lott visited various habitats between 18 May 1982 and 12 January 1991. Peter Kirby and Jon Daws set pitfall traps in the grassland in 1993. The beetles from Jon Daws' traps were identified by Derek Lott. Suction samples were taken from grassland by Derek Lott on 28 June 2006 and sweep samples were taken in June and August 2007. 45 standard ground-searching samples were taken from wetland sites between 3 April 1991 and 17 March 2005. A line of pitfall traps was set in one of the wetlands in May 1992. 77 species of Carabidae have been recorded from the site. This list includes an outstanding example of a fluctuating wetland fauna with species such as *Bembidion clarkii* and *Batenus livens*. Grassland specialities include *Carabus monilis*, *Poecilus versicolor* and *Pterostichus macer*. For information on the riparian fauna see River Soar.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Chlaenius nigricornis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Demetrius atricapillus</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>		

249. River Soar, Loughborough Big Meadow Sub-Site (SK539220)

Species: 51

Out of the 51 species recorded at this sub-site, 12 species were new to the site having been recorded on various occasions between 1990 and 2006, making a total of 89 species being recorded in and around Loughborough Big Meadow. There is some obvious overlap between Loughborough Big Meadows and the **River Soar**. The grid reference of these records occurs within the boundaries of the SSSI and can also be designated as occurring along the River Soar.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Elaphropus parvulus</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatatum</i>	<i>Blemus discus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

250. Loughborough Big Meadow, Normanton Flush Sub Site (SK534221)

Species: 19

The site was surveyed by Derek Lott during 1991 recording a total of 19 species with *Agonum viduum* being new to the complex of sites known as Loughborough Big Meadow.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

251. Loughborough Wooded Sub Site (SK541213)

Species: 2

Loughborough Wooded is an area of grassland outside the reaches of Loughborough Big Meadows SSSI but within the LRWT reserve between Meadow Lane and Loughborough Brush Works.

<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>
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252. Loughborough Canal (SK532201 - SK493308)

Species: 1

Originally 9.25 miles long, the canal was opened in 1780, becoming the Loughborough Navigation and part of the Grand Union Canal in 1932

*Pterostichus vernalis***253. Lounds Farm, Hathern (SK490214)**

Species: 5

Arable farmland close to Lounds Farm on Hathern Hill along Shepshed Lane opposite **Oakley Wood**. Also known as **Shepshed Tip** or **Shepshed Tip Lane**.

*Pterostichus diligens**Pterostichus melanarius**Pterostichus strenuus**Trechus obtusus**Pterostichus gracilis***254. Lount Meadows SSSI Complex (SK376189)**

Species: 49

A 9.8 ha slightly acidic natural grassland meadow and pasture site derived from shales of Carboniferous Coal measures. The SSSI consists of three widely separated meadows. Lount Meadows includes **Lount Meadow 2**, **Lount Meadow 3** and **Lount Restored Wild Flower Meadow**. With all the sub sites combined, 49 species of Carabidae have been recorded.

*Abax parralelepipedus**Bembidion biguttatum**Curtonotus aulicus**Pterostichus diligens**Acupalpus dubius**Bembidion deletum**Dyschirius globosus**Pterostichus madidus**Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion guttula**Dyschirius luedersi**Pterostichus melanarius**Agonum muelleri**Bembidion lampros**Harpalus affinis**Pterostichus niger**Amara aenea**Bembidion mannerheimii**Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus nigrita**Amara communis**Bembidion obtusum**Leistus fulvibarbis**Pterostichus strenuus**Amara eurynota**Bembidion properans**Loricera pilicornis**Pterostichus vernalis**Amara familiaris**Bradycellus harpalinus**Nebria brevicollis**Stomis pumicatus**Amara plebeja**Calathus fuscipes**Nebria salina**Synuchus vivalis**Amara similata**Calathus melanocephalus**Notiophilus biguttatus**Trechus obtusus**Asaphidion stierlini**Carabus nemoralis**Notiophilus substriatus**Trechus quadristriatus**Badister bullatus**Clivina fossor**Patrobus atrorufus**Trechus secalis**Bembidion aeneum***255. Lount Meadow 2 Sub Site (SK387191)**

Species: 40

Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws to sample beetles on meadow no 2 in 1992. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 40 species of Carabidae were recorded.

*Abax parralelepipedus**Bembidion deletum**Curtonotus aulicus**Pterostichus melanarius**Acupalpus dubius**Bembidion guttula**Dyschirius globosus**Pterostichus niger**Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion lampros**Dyschirius luedersi**Pterostichus nigrita**Amara aenea**Bembidion mannerheimii**Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus strenuus**Amara familiaris**Bembidion obtusum**Leistus fulvibarbis**Pterostichus vernalis**Amara plebeja**Bembidion properans**Loricera pilicornis**Stomis pumicatus**Amara similata**Bradycellus harpalinus**Nebria brevicollis**Synuchus vivalis**Badister bullatus**Calathus melanocephalus**Patrobus atrorufus**Trechus obtusus**Bembidion aeneum**Carabus nemoralis**Pterostichus diligens**Trechus quadristriatus**Bembidion biguttatum**Clivina fossor**Pterostichus madidus**Trechus secalis***256. Lount Meadow 3 Sub Site (SK394191)**

Species: 15

*Amara communis**Bembidion biguttatum**Carabus nemoralis**Pterostichus melanarius**Amara familiaris**Bembidion guttula**Curtonotus aulicus**Pterostichus niger**Amara plebeja**Bembidion lampros**Nebria brevicollis**Trechus quadristriatus**Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion obtusum**Pterostichus madidus***257. Lount Restored Wild Flower Meadow Sub Site (SK394195)**

Species: 21

The meadow was part of a grassland restoration pilot carried out by the then Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) at SK394195. The meadow was seeded onto an artificial soil laid down after open-cast coal mining. Ed Darby set a line of pitfall traps there in 1991 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 21 species of Carabidae were recorded

*Agonum muelleri**Bembidion lampros**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus melanarius**Amara eurynota**Calathus fuscipes**Nebria salina**Pterostichus niger**Amara familiaris**Harpalus affinis**Notiophilus biguttatus**Pterostichus nigrita**Amara plebeja**Harpalus rufipes**Notiophilus substriatus**Pterostichus strenuus**Asaphidion stierlini**Loricera pilicornis**Pterostichus madidus**Trechus quadristriatus**Bembidion aeneum*

258. Lount Refuse Tip (SK396183)

Species: 18

A restored spoil tip located in **Rough Park** between the towns of Lount & Outwoods. Ed Darby set a line of pitfall traps there in 1991 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. The site was also visited by Derek Lott on 16 July 1997. 18 species of Carabidae have been recorded.

<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>		

259. Lount Silage Field (SK394193)

Species: 20

Like Lount Restored Wild Flower Meadow, Lount Silage Field is also part of the MAFF grassland restoration pilot, but a control site chosen to represent intensively managed grassland. Ed Darby set a line of pitfall traps there in 1991 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Twenty species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara eurynota</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

260. Lount Wood (SK380188)

Species: 5

The remainder of a much larger site with much of the south eastern half now destroyed by open cast mining. Now a 72 ha Forestry Commission owned woodland site in The National Forest recently planted with European and American Walnut forming a link between Bignall's and Alistair's Wood.

<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Paranechus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>			

261. Lowesby, Parish

Species: 2

A 575 ha parish with Lowesby Church at SK723074 and Lowesby Hall and Park at SK722075. The hall holds 50 ha of 18th century parkland and early 20th century formal gardens plus much of the earthwork remains of the medieval village of Lowesby. The Queniborough Brook forms the south-western parish boundary with a tributary of the Ashby Folville brook marking the eastern parish boundary. The Great Northern Railway dominates the south-eastern section of the parish which became disused completely in 1962 alongside the still existing John O'Gaunt Fox Covert at SK742074.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
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262. Lubbethorpe, Parish

Species: 1

A 630 ha parish with small fox coverts scattered to the east of the parish with the M1 marking the eastern parish boundary. A 1.4 ha pond exists near Narborough Wood House at SK520009.

<i>Harpalus affinis</i>

263. Lucas Marsh NR, Oadby & Wigston (SP620998)

Species: 6

A 1.5 ha marsh developed as a result of building material excavation which drains surrounding farmland currently managed by LRWT. The marsh is dominated by Greater Willowherb and Common Reed. Grange Spinney has been dominated by planted trees in 1991. Two large ponds exist in the east of the site surrounded by Ash and Willow.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>		

264. Lutterworth, Parish

Species: 6

A 1,098 ha parish with Lutterworth town at SP542844 with Lutterworth Golf Course at SP545838 and **Misterton Marsh SSSI** on the south-eastern parish boundary. The south-western flowing River Swift marks part of the south eastern parish boundary. The disused Great Central Railway borders the M1 motorway which runs northwards through the centre of the parish.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>		

265. Lutterworth Road, Blaby (LE8)

Species: 5

<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>			

266. Manton, Parish

Species: 1

A 472 ha parish with the village at SK881044 being particularly marked by the Syston & Peterborough Railway Line opened in 1848 and disused in 1966. The **River Chater** marks the southern parish boundary with **Rutland Water** marking the northern boundary. Wet grassland borders the River Chater and the Manton Disused Railway Line with Fox Covert bordering the western parish boundary.

*Nebria brevicollis***267. Mardale Way, Loughborough (LE11)**

Species: 1

*Synuchus vivalis***268. Market Bosworth, Parish**

Species: 5

A 1000 ha parish containing the town at SK407032, with the east of the parish holding Bosworth Water Trust, a 20 hectare parkland containing 8 hectares of lakeland and the **Ashby Canal** running parallel alongside the disused **Shenton Railway Cutting Nature Reserve** & the Bosworth Battlefield Line.

Badister unipustulatus
*Bradycellus verbasci**Dyschirius politus**Loricera pilicornis**Platynus assimilis***269. Market Bosworth Country Park (SK411028)**

Species: 2

A landscaped 35 ha park formerly part of the Bosworth Hall deer parkland. The parkland includes mature trees, Bow Pool, **The Duckery** and Stew Ponds, a planted arboretum, Martin Green Copse, Ken's Wood & Bow Pool Covert. Traditional pasture land flanks Rough Meadow alongside a wildflower meadow.

*Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Loricera pilicornis***270. Market Harborough, Parish**

Species: 4

An 1171 ha parish with the administrative boundary of the parish extending past the east flowing **River Welland** encompassing the former parish of Little Bowden. The actual VC55 Watsonian boundary is marked by the River Welland and excludes part of the River Jordan as well as Fardon Fields Farm Pond and the section of dismantled railway which runs through Little Bowden. The **Grand Union Canal** borders part of the northern and western parish boundary with another section of dismantled railway running through the east of the parish to Great Bowden.

*Agonum emarginatum**Bembidion dentellum**Bembidion guttula**Paranichus albipes***271. Martinshaw Wood, Ratby & Groby**

Species: 21

A Woodland Trust reserve situated 5 miles north-west of **Leicester** between the villages of Groby and Ratby. It forms the south-eastern boundary of The National Forest and covers 102 hectares. Productively managed since the 13th century it has lost much of ecological value as ancient woodland due to exotic tree planting. Frederick Bates listed two records of Carabidae from Martinshaw Wood in his manuscript list of Leicestershire beetles compiled in the 1890s. A further 19 species of Carabidae have been recorded by Derek Lott on 7 and 15 October 1986 and by Dave Nicholls between 22 April 2008 and 16 May 2009.

Abax parallelepipedus
Amara aenea
Amara ovata
Amara similata
Bembidion aeneum
*Bembidion biguttatum**Bembidion deletum*
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
*Cychrus caraboides**Leistus ferrugineus*
Leistus terminatus
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus
*Notiophilus palustris**Platynus assimilis*
Poecilus cupreus
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus nigrita
*Trechus secalis***272. Measham, Parish**

Species: 5

A 705 ha parish with Measham village at SK335122, with a clay pit at SK331108 with the River Mease and the Gilwiskaw Brook forming the western and eastern parish boundaries respectively. Remnants of Fiveways Wood occur at SK336133 in the northern part of the parish, now a modern plantation.

Agonum fuliginosum
*Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion dentellum**Pterostichus nigrita**Stenolophus mixtus*

273. Melton Mowbray, Parish

Species: 2

A 2,299 ha parish with much of the centre of the parish being taken up by Melton Mowbray town at SK752190. The **River Eye** flows west across the centre of the parish before becoming the Wreake. Scalford Brook forms a small part of the northern parish boundary before flowing through Melton Country Park alongside the old Northern & London North West Joint railway line to join the River Eye in the centre of Melton Mowbray. The Melton to Scalford dismantled railway line now forms a footpath to Melton Country Park, a 55.5 ha park with three stretches of open water, several large areas of woodland, a large expanse of grassland and 3.4km of hedgerow. Fish ponds exist near Eye Kettleby at SK738166 with Melton Spinney at the northern most tip of the parish at SK766223.

*Bembidion guttula**Paranichus albipes***274. Melton Rd, Leicester (LE4)**

Species: 1

*Curtonotus convexiusculus***275. Melton War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill (SK753186)**

Species: 2

Sold to a development company following the establishment of St Mary's Hospital, Melton; currently in disrepair.

*Calodromius spilotus**Dromius quadrimaculatus***276. Merry's Meadows SSSI (SK936156)**

Species: 9

A 12.6 ha diverse grassland site holding dry and unimproved grassland traditionally managed and grazed by sheep and cattle for several decades. Nine species of Carabidae including *Bembidion clarkii* were recorded in four standard ground-searching samples taken from pond margins on 10 June 1994 and 11 June 1999 by Derek Lott.

*Acupalpus dubius**Bembidion clarkii**Leistus fulvibarbis**Pterostichus nigrita**Agonum fuliginosum**Clivina fossor**Pterostichus minor**Pterostichus strenuus**Anchomenus dorsalis***277. Misterton Marsh SSSI (SP557852)**

Species: 10

A 6.9 ha block of unimproved marsh developed on alluvial deposits adjacent to a tributary of the River Swift. Ten species of Carabidae have been recorded by Derek Lott and Tony Drane between 1 September 1984 and 7 May 1989.

*Agonum emarginatum**Amara familiaris**Bembidion tetracolum**Demetrias atricapillus**Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion aeneum**Curtonotus aulicus**Pterostichus diligens**Amara aenea**Bembidion guttula***278. Misterton, Parish**

Species: 5

Part of the 1,523 ha Misterton with Walcote parish with Misterton Church at SP557839 and Walcote village at SK567837. The River Swift crosses the parish east to west to join the River Avon with a tributary flowing through **Misterton Marsh** and Thorniborough Spinney on the western parish boundary. The River Swift continues to flow through Misterton Hall, a 16.9 ha estate which hosts mature trees, Dale Spinney and a 1.8 ha lake at SP558838. Nearby, Rye Close Spinney, Winterfield Spinney and Raspberry Spinney combine to surround the sides of the River Swift, close to a large pond at SP567841. Shawell Wood marks the south western corner of the parish with Misterton Gorse to the north at SP560825.

*Agonum fuliginosum**Amara lunicollis**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Nebria brevicollis**Agonum muelleri***279. Moira Furnace & Moira Furnace Plantation (SK312151)**

Species: 7

A 19th century iron making blast furnace on the banks of the restored **Ashby Canal** which is now a museum with a 20 ha newly planted deciduous woodland.

*Amara eurynota**Harpalus rufipes**Nebria salina**Pterostichus madidus**Bembidion guttula**Leistus ferrugineus**Pterostichus diligens*

280. Moira Junction (SK305159)

Species: 40

The location where the Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway terminated, now a derelict railway siding restored by Leicestershire County Council to a recreational walking area. The site was visited by Derek Lott before (30 September 1987) and after restoration (21 June 2001). Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws in 1992 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Altogether, forty species of Carabidae have been recorded.

<i>Abax parralelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

281. Morley Quarry, Loughborough (SK476179)

Species: 1

A disused clay pit and landfill site close to Morley Farm near **Shepshed**.

Paranchus albipes

282. Moscow Farm (SK756130)

Species: 1

An arable farm, situated between Great Dalby & Burrough Hill Country Park, which was visited by Ian Evans on 6 September 1982.

Anchomenus dorsalis

283. Mountsorrel, Parish

Species: 12

A 413 ha parish with Mountsorrel village at SK580146. The **River Soar** marks the entire north and eastern parish boundary. As early as 1860 the Mountsorrel Railway (now dismantled) serviced Mountsorrel and Hawcliff Quarries. Mountsorrel Quarry or Castle Hill Quarry is a 182 ha granite quarry with excavation first taking place in 1854. A 14.2 ha section of the Quarry is designated as a geological SSSI for its examples of temperature-controlled granite mineralisation and the well developed occurrence of asphaltite.

<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>

284. Mowmacre Hill, Leicester (LE4)

Species: 2

Harpalus rufipes *Poecilus cupreus*

285. Mowsley Springs and Fishpond (SP647895 & SP645892)

Species: 6

Six species of Carabidae were recorded in two standard ground-searching samples taken from spring-fed flushes and seepages of Mowsley Brook on 11 May 2004 by Derek Lott.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>		

286. Narborough Bog SSSI (SP548980)

Species: 38

A unique 9.2 ha peat bog lying upon the only substantial peat deposit (180 cm deep) in VC55, which was formed 6000 yrs ago. A variety of habitats prevail at the site including reedbeds, herb rich meadows and willow and alder dominated wet woodland. Don Tozer visited this site on 2 April 1960. In 1977 it was surveyed by D.C. Lewis, Howard Mendel and Don Goddard. The site was visited by Derek Lott on 30 May 1985 and (with Peter Hodge) 28 April 1993. Standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott on 24 & 28 April 1993. Altogether, 38 species of Carabidae have been recorded.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Calodromius pilotus</i>		

287. Narborough Bog Ditch & Pond Sub Site (SP548977)

Species: 2

Derek Lott found new to the site a specimen of *Anthracus consputus* on the 24 April 1993.

Anthracus consputus *Bembidion gilvipes*

288. Nature Alive, Coalville (SK420150)

Species: 15

Regenerated scrub and wetland habitat developed upon a brownfield site between the Coalville By-Pass and Mineral Rail Line. 15 species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott in a survey of four ponds on 2 May 2002.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion doris</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	

289. Nelson Street, Leicester (LE1)

Species: 1

Harpalus affinis

290. Nevill Holt Quarry, Nevill Holt (SP815932)

Species: 8

A large 7 ha disused quarry excavated in Lincolnshire Limestone. The quarry is 7m deep and heavily overgrown with brambles, nettles and immature woodland with the eastern part of the quarry being flooded. The quarry was visited by Don Goddard on 15 August 1983 and by Derek Lott (24 June 1984 and 17 May 1986). A standard ground-searching sample was taken from the edge of the pool on 18th July 2002 by Derek Lott. Eight species of Carabidae have been recorded.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>

291. New Walk, Leicester (SK590038)

Species: 3

A late 18th century 1,100 metre urban public walk developed in the 19th Century with residences and public buildings with the proviso that houses should have no vehicular access and be 10m from the footway. Now designated as a conservation area, New Walk encompasses the open spaces of Museum Square, De Montfort Square and The Oval.

Amara aenea *Bembidion quadrimaculatum* *Trechus quadristriatus*

292. Newell Wood SSSI (TF001144)

Species: 12

A 34 ha oak-birch dominated acid lowland woodland developed primarily on glacial sands and gravels as well as Great Oolite estuarine clays and siltstones. Colin Johnson visited this site on 26 September 1977 with Paul Richards and Derek Lott visiting it on 21 May 1983. On 10 May 1987 Derek Lott also took a leaf litter sample. Altogether, twelve species of Carabidae have been recorded including the Green Tiger Beetle, *Cicindela campestris*, from a quarry in the middle of the wood.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>

293. Newfield Colliery (SK319154)

Species: 39

A 6.7 ha site of naturally regenerated mineral workings on coal measures, a major area of industrial dereliction in Leicestershire. This site is a relict of the once extensive heathlands of Ashby Woulds which had areas of bog habitat. The land to the south is arable whilst to the west is semi improved pasture grassland, whilst large parts of the site are covered by broadleaved woodland. Several ponds existed in the woodland, but most are no longer present except as damp boggy hollows. The largest of the ponds remains at SK320154, roughly 48 by 30m and with a depth of greater than 1m at centre. There is a large area of planted trees at Hick's Lodge to the east of the site and a railway to the north of site. The bog habitat has now disappeared but there are still two areas of heathland. It is likely that the site will become Forestry Commission owned and make up part of The National Forest regeneration scheme. Two lines of pitfall traps were set in heathland areas by Jon Daws in 1992 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Beetles in areas of *Sphagnum* moss were sampled using the standard ground-searching protocol by Derek Lott on 2 May 1995. Altogether, 39 species of Carabidae were recorded including the open heathland species, *Bradycellus ruficollis*.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion doris</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

294. Newtown Linford, Parish

Species: 10

A 1,563 ha parish with Newtown Linford village at SK522097. Numerous SSSI's are contained within in the parish including Benscliffe Wood, **Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir**, Sheet Hedges Wood and **Swithland Wood** as well as Cover Cloud and Tangle-Trees Wood, Groby Quarries, Heyday Hays, Roecliffe Spinney and the **River Lin**.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Patrobis atrorufus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>		

295. Normanton le Heath

Species: 21

A 551 ha parish with Normanton village at SK377127 with Springfield Wood at SK379137 and Normanton Wood at SK391136. Gilwiskaw Brook marks the western boundary with **Blowers Brook** marking the eastern parish boundary.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Clivina fossor</i>			

296. Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds (SK327165)

Species: 6

A small hamlet along the eastern parish boundary of Ashby Woulds with records coming from SK323171 and Norris Hill Hall at SK322169.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>		

297. North Brook (SK907139 – SK957084)

Species: 9

The brook flows south through Horn & Empingham to the join the R Gwash at SK957084 having risen in Cottesmore. The river is dammed at Fort Henry – an ornamental boat house on two artificial lakes at SK948122.

<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>			

298. North Luffenham Quarry (SK961037)

Species: 16

A 4.56 ha disused limestone quarry which supports calcareous grassland derived from Lincolnshire Limestone. Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws in 1992 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 16 species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>

299. North Quarry, Holwell (SK743238)

Species: 1

The quarry was worked for ironstone by the Stanton Ironworks Company from 1943, becoming disused in 1960. Most of the quarry was then filled in and returned to agriculture. North Quarry now forms part of the 16.4 ha Holwell LRWT Reserve, where keeping the bare rock face, grassland and quarry spoil habitats free from shrub encroachment is the main management aim.

Dromius quadrimaculatus

300. Noseley, Parish

Species: 2

A 526 ha parish situated ten miles south east of **Leicester** in the valley of a tributary of the **River Welland**, which forms the parish boundary to the east and south-east. Noseley Hall and Church is situated at SP738985, surrounded by wooded parkland including Noseley Wood, Abbey Wood, Round Spinney, Coney Hill Plantation, Dog Kennel Plantation, Woolpits Planting, Home Plantation and Rolleston Wood which transects the northern parish boundary. The ground rises from below 400ft in the valley to 600ft in the north west of the parish to a trig point (189m) at Millfield Clump. The soil is heavy loam over clay and there are several disused gravel pits connected to the various streams in the parish.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Amara plebeja</i>
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301. Oadby & Wigston, Parish

Species: 13

A 2,345 ha parish with the town of Oadby at SK623003, Wigston town at SP609991 and South Wigston at SP586983. The headquarters of the Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust are based at Brocks Hill Country Park, a 30 ha mosaic of wild flower meadows, ponds and an orchard which was planted with 18,000 trees since 1999. The Country Park lies adjacent to **Lucas's Marsh** with Leicester Race Course at SK613003 & Glen Gorse Golf Course at SP632985. The **River Sence** marks the southern western parish boundary flowing adjacent to the **Grand Union Canal**. The Wash Brook flows east across the parish becoming Saffron Brook and flowing into the **River Soar** at SK577025. Wigston Triangle refers to railway sidings of three converging disused railway lines at SP593987.

Agonum muelleri
Amara aenea
Amara lunicollis
Bembidion articulatam

Bembidion illigeri
Carabus violaceus
Clivina fossor

Dromius meridionalis
Leistus fulvibarbis
Nebria brevicollis

Poecilus cupreus
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis

302. Oak Plantation (SK725219)

Species: 1

A 1 ha spinney next to Ash Plantation near Welby Lane, Ab Kettleby.

Amara familiaris

303. Oakham, Parish

Species: 13

A 906 ha parish with Oakham Church at SK860089, the town takes up most of the parish with the exception of some small spinneys dotted across the parish including Gorse Field Wood, Harris Grove, Brooke Covert and Brooke Covert East. A water filled section of the disused Oakham Canal occurs within the parish at SK862099 to SK862098, as does The Birmingham to Peterborough Railway Line. **Our Lady's Well** runs through the town. A tributary of the **River Gwash** rises near Glebe Farm at SK832086 before entering Rutland Water at SK876086, which eventually joins the main River Gwash. Hedgerows and arable land close to Cold Overton Park Wood were surveyed by Derek Lott on 25 April 1987 at SK826081. The parish was also visited by H.S.K. Donisthorpe in 1886/1887.

Abax parallelepipedus
Agonum muelleri
Amara plebeja
Bembidion aeneum

Bembidion articulatam
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion lunulatum

Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Demetrias atricapillus
Dromius agilis

Loricera pilicornis
Pterostichus nigrata
Pterostichus vernalis

304. Oakham Canal (SK802188 – SK862098)

Species: 3

Now derelict, the Oakham Canal was built in 1802 and joined the Melton Mowbray Navigation on the **River Wreake**. Some sections still have water and marshy or muddy sections still exist near Brentingby, east of Whissendine Station, Turnover Bridge and south of Market Overton Wharf.

Agonum thoreyi

Agonum gracile

Bembidion aeneum

305. Oakley Wood SSSI, Long Whatton (SK485217)

Species: 5

A 49 ha mixed oakwood of probably ancient origin developed on a free draining acid soil with ash-hazel dominated woodland derived upon Boulder Clay.

Anchomemus dorsalis
Demetrias atricapillus

Leistus ferrugineus

Pterostichus melanarius

Synuchus vivalis

306. Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe, Parish

Species: 1

A 732 ha parish with the Hooborough Brook marking the western parish boundary with the River Mease marking the south. The parish hosts 2km of the dry **Ashby Canal** bed with the Saltersford Brook draining Willesley Lake and other subsidence pools then flowing south to meet the River Mease.

Pterostichus niger

307. Old Dalby

Species: 1

Old Dalby village is contained within the Broughton & Old Dalby civil parish at SK674235. Former parkland, two fishponds along with Hall Plantation & Fishpond Plantation still exist in in the grounds of the Old Dalby Hall at SK674234, a former country estate though little if any, of the fabric still exists today.

Carabus nemoralis

308. Old Dalby Wood (SK680225)

Species: 1

A 33.2 ha plantation woodland planted in the 1960's by the Forestry Commission.

Abax parallelepipedus

309. Orton on the Hill, Twycross

Species: 1

A hamlet at SK304039 forming part of Twycross parish with a wooded spinney and dried-out fishpond on the grounds of Orton Hall, originally built in 1115 it was taken down and rebuilt in 1786.

*Amara familiaris***310. Osbaston, Parish**

Species: 21

A 533 ha parish with Osbaston hamlet at SK425043 and Fishponds belonging to Osbaston Hall, a privately owned 18th century county house designated as a Grade II listed building. An unnamed brook marks the north and a large part of the western parish boundary, rising in Bagworth it joins another small brook originating from Osbaston Hall and continues west to join the western **River Sence**.

Amara communis
Amara similata
Anchomenus dorsalis
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion tetracolum
Calathus fuscipes

Calathus melanocephalus
Calathus rotundicollis
Harpalus rufipes
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis

Nebria salina
Notiophilus biguttatus
Olisthopus rotundatus
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius

Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis
Trechus quadristriatus

311. Our Ladys Well, Oakham (SK867094)

Species: 8

A small brook runs through an area of wet grassland with associated willows in an urban estate next to Ladywell Road. The brook continues east originating from the **Oakham Canal** and then merges into **Rutland Water**.

Agonum emarginatum
Agonum fuliginosum

Loricera pilicornis
Paradromius linearis

Paranchus albipes
Pterostichus madidus

Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus strenuus

312. Outwoods SSSI (SK515161)

Species: 26

A 141 ha ancient semi natural alder woodland developed on clay soils derived from Jurassic Upper lias and Glacial Boulder Clays. The wood, although subject to silvicultural modification, has retained much of its ancient semi-natural woodland. Harry Clements visited this site on several occasions between 14 October 1962 and 6 June 1966. W.M. Phillips visited the site on several occasions between 6 July 1980 and 31 May 1983. Derek Lott visited the site on 27 February 1982 with a further visit when a standard ground-searching sample was obtained from a headwater stream in alder woodland (20 April 2004).

Abax parallelepipedus
Amara familiaris
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion mannerheimii
Bembidion obtusum
Bradycellus harpalinus
Calathus rotundicollis

Calodromius spilotus
Carabus problematicus
Carabus violaceus
Demetrias atricapillus
Dromius agilis
Leistus ferrugineus

Leistus fulvibarbis
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus
Olisthopus rotundatus
Paranchus albipes

Patrobus atrorufus
Platynus assimilis
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrita
Trechus secalis

313. Owston & Newbold, Parish

Species: 6

A 1,240 ha parish with Owston village at SK774079 and the deserted mediaeval village of Newbold at SK765090. Owston lies in the uplands twelve miles east of **Leicester**. The **River Gwash** flows to the east and joins the **River Welland** and a tributary of the **River Wreake** flows to the west. The ground rises from between 300ft to 500ft close to the River Gwash and Wreake but rises to over 600ft in the south at Owston Woods. The soil is loam underlying clay with former pits of sand, gravel and clay. **Owston Wood** is contained within the parish.

Bembidion deletum
Bembidion lampros

Bembidion obtusum
Carabus violaceus

Leistus terminatus

Notiophilus biguttatus

314. Owston Road, Knossington (LE15)

Species: 2

*Platynus assimilis**Pterostichus niger*

315. Owston Wood SSSI (SK791067)

Species: 20

A 141 ha semi-natural ancient woodland developed primarily on soils derived from Jurassic Upper Lias and Glacial Boulder Clays. The wood has been subject to silvicultural modification, however much of the ancient semi natural woodland remains. In the 1890s Owston Wood was a favoured destination for excursions of the Entomological Section of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. The earliest records of Carabidae come from the early 20th century collectors, S.O. Taylor and C.W. Henderson. Harry Clements visited this site on 25 April 1964. Derek Lott visited the site on 5 February 1983, 29 September 1985 and 5 August 1990. Tony Drane visited it on 13 August 1996. The records includes one for *Agonum fuliginosum* recorded near Owston Wood at SK7806 on the 29 September 1985 by Derek Lott.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Badister sodalis</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bradycellus sharpi</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>

316. Packer Avenue, Leicester Forest East (LE3)

Species: 1

*Carabus violaceus***317. Packington, Parish**

Species: 1

A 770 ha parish with Packington village at SK358145 with the Gilwiskaw Brook crossing the parish north to south. Sunnyside Wood along with Roecliffe Wood lie in the north west of the parish alongside Breach Hill at SK378153.

*Clivina fossor***318. Paradise Field, Hall Farm, East Norton (SK793002)**

Species: 44

44 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping in arable land in December 2000 and May 2001 by Malcolm Brown of the University of Leicester.

<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara ovata</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>

319. Park Street, Fleckney (LE8)

Species: 1

*Acupalpus meridianus***320. Park Wood, Stockerston SSSI (SP826977)**

Species: 6

A 22.9 ha wooded component of **Eyebrook Valley Woods SSSI**.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>		

321. Pasture Lane, Stathern (SK767299)

Species: 2

A 1km farm track leading away from Mill Lane in the village of Stathern.

<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
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322. Peters Pond, Tinwell (TF007058)

Species: 2

A small farmland pond near Tinwell Crossing. Two species of Carabidae were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample taken by Jon Daws from a fluctuating marsh in the R Welland floodplain on 10 April 1993 and 24 June 1993. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. The list is an interesting example of a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh and includes *Bembidion clarkii*.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>
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323. Pickworth Great Wood SSSI (SK980150)**Species: 14**

An ash-maple woodland with clearings of ash-wych elm woodland lying on a heavy clay soil with drainage being locally impeded. These woodland stand types are still persisting despite 20th century plantings of Ash, Silver Birch and Pedunculate Oak. The wood forms part of SSSI along with **Clipsham Old Quarry**. Colin Johnson visited the site on 26 September 1977. Derek Lott visited it on 23 June 1984 and 10 May 1987.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>		

324. Piggs Close, Barrow Upon Soar (SK574172)**Species: 9**

A garden/parkland site bordering the banks of the **Grand Union Canal** near Holbourne Close.

<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>			

325. Piper Hole, Long Clawson (SK760277)**Species: 15**

A spring which feeds marshland and grassland of the Harby Hills SSSI. 15 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping from August to October 1978 as part of the Northeast Leicestershire Coalfield Survey. The beetles were identified by Don Goddard. Thirteen of these were new to the site.

<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	

326. Piper Wood, Long Whatton (SK475216)**Species: 17**

A 37 ha broad-leaved deciduous woodland denotified as an SSSI in 1986. Part of the wood has been fragmented by the M1 motorway and Ashby Road. Oakley Wood is close by at SK484216. Harry Clements visited the site between 17 March 1963 and 12 July 1964. Howard Mendel visited it on 6 March 1977 and Derek Lott visited it on 16 May 1986 and 10 September 1986..

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Bembidion bruxellense</i>	<i>Bradycellus sharpi</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>			

327. Pond Spinney, Aston Flamville**Species: 7**

A 0.9 ha spinney enclosing six ponds in Aston Flamville. Seven species of Carabidae were recorded in two standard ground-searching samples taken from a shaded complex of old fishponds on 29 April 1993 by Derek Lott.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

328. Potters Marston Bog, Potters Marston (SP483965)**Species: 1**

Destroyed by the construction of the M69 Motorway, the remaining site is arable. A small pasture field and two small ponds are all that remains of the site.

Pterostichus melanarius

329. Preston, Parish**Species: 1**

A 486 ha parish with Preston village at SK870023 with the **River Chater** marking the northern parish boundary. Large parts of the parish have been converted to arable farming but some pasture grassland still surrounds Preston Hall, a 19th century grade two listed building at SK870027.

Bembidion lunulatum

330. Priors Coppice SSSI (SK832050)**Species: 6**

A 27.89 ha ash-maple wood developed on Glacial Boulder & Jurassic Upper Lias Clay. The soil is poorly drained, supporting a characteristic ancient clay woodland flora.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>		

331. Priory Water, Kirby Bellars (SK713185)

Species: 2

A water-filled gravel pit in the Wreake Valley situated between Asfordby village and Kirby Bellars village in the north of the parish, managed as a refuge by wildfowlers.

*Agonum marginatum**Bembidion biguttatum**Paranchus albipes***332. Puddledyeke (Cropston Brickpit) (SK546116)**

Species: 10

Water-filled Claypit near **Cropston Reservoir**. The site was visited by Ian Evans on 18 July 1959 and two standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott on 2 July 2000 and 23 July 2001. Ten species of Carabidae have been recorded. The list is an interesting example of a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh and includes *Bembidion doris*.

*Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion assimile**Bembidion lunulatum**Paradromius linearis**Agonum gracile**Bembidion doris**Elaphrus cupreus**Pterostichus nigrita**Agonum thoreyi**Bembidion guttula***333. Quarry Orchard, Ketton (SK965055)**

Species: 22

A mosaic of shrub, grassland and scattered woodland adjoining **Ketton Gorse**. 22 species of Carabidae were recorded here during a survey by Peter Kirby in 1999.

*Amara aenea**Calathus fuscipes**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus madidus**Amara familiaris**Demetrias atricapillus**Notiophilus biguttatus**Pterostichus melanarius**Amara plebeja**Harpalus affinis**Paradromius linearis**Pterostichus niger**Amara similata**Harpalus rubripes**Poecilus cupreus**Pterostichus vernalis**Badister bullatus**Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus diligens**Syntomus foveatus**Bembidion lampros**Microlestes maurus***334. Quenby Park, Hungarton (SK705063)**

Species: 1

A 566.5 ha historic parkland adjacent to Quenby Hall containing the deserted mediaeval village of Quenby.

*Calodromius spilotus***335. Quorn, Parish**

Species: 18

An 885 ha parish with Quorn village at SK561166 and Tom Long's Meadow, 1.5 ha mosaic of willow carr, meadow and marsh designated as a Local Wildlife Site at SK557165. A large section of **Mountsorrel Quarry, Swithland Reservoir** and all of **Buddon Wood** lies within the parish. The **Buddon Brook** flows east from Swithland Reservoir through Quorn House Park and services Quorn House Pond before ultimately discharging into the **River Soar** which marks part of the eastern parish boundary. The Poulton Brook flows through **Tom Long's Meadow** to join the **Buddon Brook** in Quorn House Park. Originally built in 1430, the present Quorn House was re-built in 1820 and is surrounded by Queen House Park. Quorn Hall, a large country house built around 1680, hosts 4.8 hectares of mature landscaped gardens immediately next to the River Soar. The **Great Central Railway** marks a large section of the western parish boundary. Quorn Lodge Borrow Pit borders the north parish boundary at SK554181.

*Abax parallelepipedus**Carabus nemoralis**Philorhizus melanocephalus**Pterostichus strenuus**Amara aenea**Carabus violaceus**Pterostichus madidus**Pterostichus vernalis**Asaphidion curtum**Leistus spinibarbis**Pterostichus melanarius**Stenolophus mixtus**Bembidion bruxellense**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus nigrita**Stomis pumicatus**Calathus fuscipes**Paranchus albipes***336. Rally (The), Leicester (SK579044)**

Species: 2

A wedge of land sandwiched between the back gardens of terraced houses in Tudor Road and Bonchurch Street as well as being partly skirted by the **Grand Union Canal**. Formerly part of the Leicester & Swannington Railway the site is now managed by Leicester City Council as an open space.

*Amara similata**Pterostichus strenuus***337. Ratby, Parish**

Species: 3

An 872 ha parish with Ratby village at SK513059. The parish contains a complex series of woods which mark the south-eastern boundary of the National Forest and forms a large area of continuous woodland. **Burroughs Wood** is a 36.6 ha site split into two sections with the northern half being ancient broadleaved woodland with the southern sector newly planted in 1996. **Pear Tree Wood** is an 18.4 ha newly created woodland site which lies between **Martinshaw Wood** and Burrough's Wood on land which was permanent pasture and has previously been seeded with Flax.

*Calathus fuscipes**Leistus ferrugineus**Paradromius linearis*

338. Ratcliffe on the Wreake, Parish

A 329 ha parish with Ratcliffe village at SK631145. Fosse Way marks the western boundary and the **River Wreake** the south-eastern boundary. The fishponds of Ratcliffe Hall, now privately owned, are still in existence at SK628143.

*Bembidion guttula**Pterostichus vernalis***339. Ravenstone, Parish**

Species: 18

A 711 ha parish with Ravenstone village at SK402139. Blowers Brook marks the western parish boundary with Kelham Wood and **Sence Valley Forest Park** transecting the eastern and southern parish boundary. The parish contains small coverts and spinneys including Alton Wood and the Daisy, Pingle, Ross Knob and Jubilee Plantations as well as Quaker's Wood which is a 12.4 ha newly planted woodland which adjoins the aptly named Quaker's Plantation. 16 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping in 1991 as part of a survey of hedgerows and intensively managed grass fields at SK393126. The pitfall traps were set by Ed Darby and the beetles identified by Derek Lott. Derek Lott further identified two species of Carabidae new to the parish on the 21 October 1998 at SK483116.

*Amara familiaris**Bembidion lunulatum**Leistus ferrugineus**Pterostichus melanarius**Amara plebeja**Bembidion tetracolum**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus niger**Bembidion aeneum**Calathus melanocephalus**Nebria salina**Trechus obtusus**Bembidion guttula**Clivina fossor**Notiophilus biguttatus**Trechus quadristriatus**Bembidion lampros**Laemostenus terricola***340. Rawdon (SK310163)**

Species: 21

A 49 ha National Forest Millennium Discovery Centre is on the former Rawdon Colliery site which closed in 1991. 21 species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott on 27 April 1997 as part of a survey of a post-industrial derelict site. The list was an interesting example of an assemblage associated with early-successional bare ground mosaics including *Ophonus puncticeps*.

*Acupalpus dubius**Bradycellus verbasci**Olisthopus rotundatus**Pterostichus diligens**Agonum fuliginosum**Calathus melanocephalus**Ophonus puncticeps**Pterostichus madidus**Bembidion articulatum**Demetrias atricapillus**Paradromius linearis**Stenolophus mixtus**Bembidion lunulatum**Harpalus affinis**Paranchus albipes**Trechus obtusus**Bembidion obtusum**Nebria salina**Philorhizus melanocephalus**Trichocellus placidus**Bradycellus harpalinus***341. Rawdykes Power Station (SK582026)**

Species: 18

An urban brownfield, formerly the Leicester Power Station, now developed as Leicester City FC ground. Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws in May 1992 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. 18 species of Carabidae were recorded. The beetle list is an outstanding example of an early successional bare ground mosaic fauna and included *Platyderus depressus* and *Amara montivaga*.

*Amara aenea**Amara plebeja**Calathus fuscipes**Notiophilus substriatus**Amara eurynota**Amara tibialis**Elaphropus parvulus**Platyderus depressus**Amara familiaris**Badister bullatus**Harpalus affinis**Pterostichus madidus**Amara lunicollis**Bembidion lampros**Nebria salina**Trechus quadristriatus**Amara montivaga**Bembidion quadrimaculatum***342. Rawdykes, Leicester (SK583026)**

Species: 1

The remains of a Roman aqueduct fragment.

*Nebria brevicollis***343. Rearsby, Parish**

Species: 13

A 597 ha parish with Rearsby village at SK651146. The **River Wreake** forms the north-west parish boundary with a small section of the Gaddesby Brook entering the parish near Benskin's Barn Pond at SK656133. Bleak Moor at SK657155 borders the River Wreake and the north parish boundary. Twelve species of Carabidae were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample taken from a fluctuating marsh in the Wreake floodplain on 15 May 1993 by Derek Lott. The list was typical of a shaded, undisturbed fluctuating wetland and includes the species *Bembidion clarkii*.

*Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion dentellum**Ocys harpaloides**Pterostichus minor**Agonum micans**Bembidion lunulatum**Oxypselaphus obscurus**Pterostichus nigrata**Bembidion biguttatum**Loricera pilicornis**Paranchus albipes**Pterostichus vernalis**Bembidion clarkii***344. Reedpool Spinney, Hungarton (SK694058)**

Species: 4

Spring fed marsh.

*Agonum emarginatum**Agonum fuliginosum**Asaphidion curtum**Bembidion deletum*

345. Ridgemere Lane, Syston (SK669101)

Species: 10

A length of green lane running to Barkby Holt consisting of a grass verge and a nearby field pond. Ten species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott on 30 November 1997 and 1 October 1999

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>		

346. River Biam (SK562012 – SK576024)

Species: 15

Formed by the union of brooks in Lubbesthorpe and Enderby, it then joins the **River Soar** in Aylestone at SK568009.

<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

347. River Chater (SK785071 – SK040090)

Species: 19

The River Chater rises from a small stream near **Sauvey Castle** to mark the northern parish boundary of Launde. It then flows east through the parishes of Leighfield & Ridlington and forms the northern parish boundaries of Preston, Wing and Pilton. It continues between North & South Luffenham meeting "The Foss" before flowing through Ketton to meet the **River Welland** at TF001058. Don Goddard carried out an invertebrate survey of the river between 27 July 1982 and 11 August 1982. 19 species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	

348. River Eye (SK819261 – SK735182)

Species: 37

The thirteen mile River Eye rises at Bescaby 10km north east of Melton Mowbray. Initially flowing east it passes through Saltby before flowing south past Sproxton, Coston & Garthorpe. At Saxby it flows west to Stapleford Park Lake then through the parishes of Freeby, Wyfordby and then between the parishes of Brentingby and Burton Lazars into Melton Mowbray, becoming the **River Wreake** at Eye Kettleby Mill at SK735182. A eight kilometre stretch of the River Eye from Ham Bridge at SK801186 to Swan's Nest Weir is a SSSI comprising riffles, pools, small cliffs and meanders as well as markedly clean water which is essential for the maintenance of the rich plant and animal communities. Burbages Covert is a 0.7 ha spinney on the banks of the River Eye near Brentingby at SK775181. Margaret Palmer of the Nature Conservancy Council surveyed the river for aquatic invertebrates in 1979 while Don Goddard carried out a more general invertebrate survey on 30 August 1979. Derek Lott visited various sections of the river between 8 April 1983 and 11 August 1990 and collected from flood refuse on some of these occasions. Five standard ground-searching samples were taken from the riverbank on 15 May 1992. 32 species of Carabidae were recorded. In addition, a number of sub sites have been designated under the River Eye including the River Eye at Melton Mowbray, records from (near) Ham Bridge and (near) Burbages Covert. Including sub sites, a total of 37 species have been recorded along the River Eye.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>			

349. River Eye, Melton Mowbray (Sub Site)

Species: 13

Derek Lott surveyed the River Eye at Melton Mowbray on (a) 23 November 1986 at SK772192, (b) 7 April 1989 at SK763187, (c) 10 February 1990 at SK764187 and (d) 11 August 1990 at SK766189. Of the thirteen species found, four had not previously been recorded along the River Eye.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>			

350. River Eye, Ham Bridge (Near) Sub Site (SK801186)

Species: 4

A record of *Pterostichus niger* recorded near Ham Bridge has also been designated as occurring within the boundaries of the River Eye.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
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351. River Eye, Burbages Covert (Near) Sub Site (SK778180)

Species: 2

*Bembidion clarkii**Bembidion gilvipes***352. River Gwash (SK785071 – SK040090)**

Species: 7

Rises in Knessington from several small brooks including a brook originating from Knessington Grange, another from Bleak House Weir and the third from **Owston Wood**. It then flows east into Rutland passing through **Braunston-in-Rutland** and **Brooke** parishes. It marks the parish boundaries of Gunthorpe and Martinthorpe prior to flowing into **Rutland Water**. From Rutland Water the river flows through Empingham being joined by the **North Brook** ahead of continuing eastwards through Tickencote, the Castertons & Ryhall, leaving Rutland to join the **River Welland** near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Bembidion guttula
*Bembidion illigeri**Bembidion tetracolum*
*Calodromius spilotus**Paradromius linearis*
*Paranchus albipes**Trechus quadristriatus***353. River Lin (SK572172 – SK486137)**

Species: 4

The Lin rises in the **Ulverscroft Valley** passing through **Bradgate Park** to feed **Cropston Reservoir** becoming **Buddon Brook** and connecting to **Swithland Reservoir**, ultimately becoming a tributary of the **River Soar**.

*Bembidion mannerheimii**Bembidion tetracolum**Leistus fulvibarbis**Paranchus albipes***354. River Sence**

Species: 8

Eastern (SK700031-SP551985) - the River rises from two springs, the Billesdon Brook and Coplow Brook flows south-west. Marking the parish boundaries of Houghton, Gaulby and Kings Norton through to Little Stretton and Great Glen where it meets the Burton Brook at SP653973. It continues to flow south-west adjacent to the **Grand Union Canal** through the parish of Wistoe before marking the northern parish boundaries of Kilby, Blaby and Whetstone eventually entering the **River Soar**.

Western (SK478129-SP314991) - the River forms in the north of Bardon parish near Bardon Drive Farm flowing south-westwards through the parishes of Ellistown & Battleflat, Coalville, Ravenstone with Snibstone and Heather. It marks the parish boundaries of Swepestone, Shackerstone, Twycross and Sheepy before combining with the River Tweed at SP325998 eventually joining the River Anker at King Dick's Hole. Derek Lott surveyed a stretch of the River Sence at Sheepy on the 18 June 1987 at SK339022 finding 8 species of Carabidae.

Bembidion aeneum
*Bembidion lampros**Bembidion obtusum*
*Bembidion properans**Bembidion tetracolum*
*Clivina fossor**Notiophilus biguttatus*
*Pterostichus melanarius***355. River Soar (Lower Section) Complex (SK493309–SK609122)**

Species: 95

The lower section runs from the confluence with the **River Wreake** to the confluence with the **River Trent**. Don Goddard carried out an invertebrate survey between 17 July 1980 and 30 June 1981. Derek Lott visited various sections of the river between 3 January 1982 and 12 January 1991 collecting from flood refuse on some of these occasions. Standard ground-searching samples (448) were taken from the riverbank between 27 March 1991 and 13 September 1994 and five lines of pitfall traps were run by Derek Lott in 1994 as part of a research project on the responses of beetle assemblages to river management and other environmental variables. A further three ground-searching samples were taken between 10 May 2006 and 7 June 2006. Altogether, 95 species of Carabidae have been recorded including several species characteristic of sandy riverbanks such as *Clivina collaris* and *Dyschirius aeneus*. The only shingle species recorded was *Bembidion punctulatum*, as this habitat is poorly represented along the lower Soar. Other rare species recorded include *Blemus discus*, *Trechoblemus micros*, *Anthraxus consputus* and *Chlaenius nigricornis*. More details of the rarer species in the lower Soar Valley are given by Lott (2009b).

Acupalpus dubius
Acupalpus meridianus
Agonum emarginatum
Agonum fuliginosum
Agonum marginatum
Agonum micans
Agonum muelleri
Agonum piceum
Agonum thoreyi
Agonum viduum
Amara aenea
Amara anthobia
Amara apricaria
Amara communis
Amara familiaris
Amara plebeja
Amara similata
Anchomenus dorsalis
Anthraxus consputus
Asaphidion curtum
Asaphidion flavipes
Asaphidion stierlini
Badister bullatus
Bembidion aeneum

Bembidion articulatum
Bembidion assimile
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion bruxellense
Bembidion clarkii
Bembidion dentellum
Bembidion femoratum
Bembidion fumigatum
Bembidion gilvipes
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion illigeri
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion obliquum
Bembidion obtusum
Bembidion properans
Bembidion punctulatum
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Bembidion tetracolum
Bembidion varium
Blemus discus
Bradycellus verbasci
Calathus melanocephalus
Calodromius spilotus

Carabus granulatus
Chlaenius nigricornis
Chlaenius vestitus
Clivina collaris
Clivina fossor
Curtonotus aulicus
Demetrias atricapillus
Dromius quadrimaculatus
Dyschirius aeneus
Dyschirius luedersi
Elaphropus parvulus
Elaphrus cupreus
Elaphrus riparius
Harpalus latus
Harpalus rufipes
Leistus terminatus
Loricera pilicornis
Microlestes maurus
Nebria brevicollis
Nebria salina
Notiophilus biguttatus
Notiophilus substriatus
Ocys harpaloides
Ophonus rufibarbis

Oxypselaphus obscurus
Paradromius linearis
Paranchus albipes
Patrobus atrorufus
Philorhizus melanocephalus
Platynus assimilis
Poecilus cupreus
Poecilus versicolor
Pterostichus anthracinus
Pterostichus gracilis
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius
Pterostichus minor
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis
Stenolophus mixtus
Stomis pumicatus
Trechoblemus micros
Trechus obtusus
Trechus quadristriatus
Trechus secalis

356. River Soar, Soar Ditch, Quorn Sub Site (SK567178)

Species: 38

38 species of Carabidae were recorded in twelve standard ground-searching samples taken from a ditch by the River Soar between 29 March 1991 and 10 May 1994 by Derek Lott. The list is an interesting example of a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh and includes *Bembidion clarkii*, *Pterostichus anthracinus* and *Batenus livens*.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>		

357. River Soar, Sibley Cut Off Sub Site (SK586153)

Species: 10

Ten species of Carabidae were recorded in two standard ground-searching samples taken from a fluctuating marsh in the Soar floodplain on 10 April 1992 and 7 June 1992 by Derek Lott. The list is an interesting example of a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh and includes *Bembidion clarkii*.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>		

358. River Soar, Pillings Lock Sub Site (SK564185)

Species: 56

A 0.7 ha area of willow scrub / osier beds, scattered trees and tall herb vegetation bordering the western bank of the River Soar located 1.5km north-west of Barrow-Upon-Soar.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Chlaenius vestitus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Blemus discus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>

359. River Soar, Stanford Cut-off Sub Site (SK541220)

Species: 43

An old stretch of the River Soar cut off by construction of the **Great Central Railway** in the 1890s which has ponded with water due to a blocked culvert and has developed into a floating fen of Reedmace and Reed Sweet-grass. Standard ground-searching samples (21) were taken by Derek Lott between 3 April 1991 and 30 June 1994. A line of pitfall traps was set by Derek Lott in May 1992. In 1993 the site was visited by Peter Kirby and pitfall-trapped by Adrian Sanderson. Altogether 43 species of Carabidae have been recorded there. The list generated by standard ground-searching sampling is characteristic of a fauna associated with permanent wet fen.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	

360. River Soar, The Slabs Sub Site (SK570172)

Species: 10

Ten species of Carabidae were recorded from floodplain pasture by Derek Lott on several occasions between 16 April 1982 and 10 November 1984.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>		

361. River Soar, Bird Island Sub Site (SK525219)

Species: 35

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Anthraxus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	

362. River Soar, Ratcliffe Cut-Off Sub Site (SK492281)

Species: 17

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>			

363. River Soar, Mountsorrel Marsh Sub Site (SK585150)

Species: 8

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>

364. River Soar, Mountsorrel Cut-off Sub Site (SK578166)

Species: 19

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

365. River Soar (Upper Section) Complex (SK609122–SP458893)

Species: 31

The upper section runs from the source to the confluence with the **River Wreake**. Records of beetles collected from flood refuse in **Leicester** were published by Henry Bates and John Plant as early as 1843. Mark Mawson visited the river at Birstall on several occasions between 18 August 1980 and 25 November 1982. Derek Lott visited the river at Belgrave (4 November 1985) and at Sapcote (2 June 1991). A standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott from the riverbank at Croft Meadow on 2 May 1999. Altogether, 31 species of Carabidae have been recorded including *Clivina collaris*, *Blethisa multipunctata*, *Blemus discus* and *Trechoblemus micros*.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Blemus discus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	

366. River Soar, Bede Island Sub Site (SK578032)

Species: 6

<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>		

367. River Trent Complex (SK493308–SK411269)

Species: 38

The River marks the county boundary from King's Mill through Derwent Mouth to Sawley Cut, a canalised section of the River Trent containing Sawley Mill and Bridge at SK471311. Eventually meeting the mouth of the **River Soar** at SK493309. Harrington Bridge Shingles lies over the River Trent at SK467312. Derek Lott sampled flood refuse from Lockington on 12 January 1986 and collected from the riverbank at Castle Donington on 11 May 1993. Six standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott from various points between 24 May 1992 and 29 May 1994. Altogether, 38 species of Carabidae have been recorded including an interesting fauna associated with sandy riverbanks such as *Clivina collaris*, *Asaphidion flavipes* and *Bembidion fluviatile*, the last two species being found on slumped earth cliffs at Sawley Island. *Bembidion decorum* and *B. punctulatum* are the shingle species that have been recorded. Rare species recorded from flood refuse include *Blethisa multipunctata* and *Trechoblemus micros*.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion punctulatum</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion fluviatile</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Clivina collaris</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Asaphidion flavipes</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatium</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion decorum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>		

368. River Treat, Sawley Cut-Off Sub Site (SK463314)

Species: 6

Derek Lott surveyed the site on 24 May 1992 and again on 25 May 1995.

<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>		

369. River Welland (TF006060 - SP655833)

Species: 14

The River rises near Sibbertoft in Northamptonshire and flows westwards to mark the county boundary. The River flows north east where it marks the southern Vice-County boundary and most of the administrative county boundaries, crossing through Rutland in Caldecott at SP877932 before leaving Rutland near Tinwell. . Derek Lott sampled flood refuse from Barrowden on 7 April 1987 as well as collecting from the riverbank at Collyweston Bridge (2 June 1988) and at Tinwell (15 February 1989). A standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott at Ketton on 5 May 1991. 14 species of Carabidae have been recorded.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatium</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>		

370. River Witham (SK899190 – SK884183)

Species: 3

The 36 mile long River Witham rises from two small brooks originating on the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire county boundary in **Cribbs Meadow NNR** at SK889185. The River Witham then flows east through Lincolnshire to become a tidal arm of The Wash.

<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>
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371. River Wreake Complex (SK728184 - SK565127)

Species: 27

A continuation of the **River Eye**, becoming the River Wreake west of Melton Mowbray. The River flows east marking the parish boundary of Asfordby, then through Hoby with Rotherby continuing to mark the parish boundaries of Thrussington, Rearsby, Ratcliffe on-the Wreake, East Goscote, **Syston** and Cossington and ultimately feeding into the **River Soar** at Cossington Old Mill. Derek Lott sampled flood refuse from Ratcliffe on the Wreake on 12 April 1983 and collected from the riverbank at Hoby Mill between 15 April 1982 and 17 August 1986 and, again, at Frisby on 7 May 1985. 25 species of Carabidae were recorded including *Trechoblemus micros* from flood refuse. In addition, Derek Lott surveyed the **River Wreake Cut-off** on the 27 April 1993 finding *Bembidion clarkii* and *Bembidion gilvipes*, which were new to the site.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	

372. River Wreake, Cut-off Sub Site (SK609122)

Species: 2

*Bembidion clarkii**Bembidion gilvipes***373. Rocliffe Manor Lawns SSSI (SK531126)**

Species: 1

A 1.28 ha series of gently sloping closely mown and finely textured lawns on the grounds of Rocliffe Manor. Designated for its diverse community of fungi associated with unimproved acidic grassland attributable to its age, lack of agricultural improvement, low nutrient status and its regular mowing regime.

*Pterostichus niger***374. Rocliffe Rd, Swithland (LE12)**

Species: 1

*Carabus nemoralis***375. Rotherby (SK673165)**

Species: 10

Ten species of Carabidae were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample taken from a fluctuating marsh in the Wreake floodplain on 18 May 1993 by Derek Lott.

*Agonum micans**Bembidion dentellum**Demetrias atricapillus**Pterostichus minor**Amara plebeja**Bembidion obtusum**Paranchus albipes**Pterostichus nigrita**Bembidion biguttatum**Clivina fossor***376. Rothley, Parish**

Species: 14

A 767 ha parish with Rothley village at SK586126. **Rothley Brook** circumvents the village of Rothley at SK585125 joining the **River Soar** to mark the eastern parish boundary. A small north-eastern section of **Swithland Reservoir** is contained in the north-western tip of the parish. **The Great Central Railway** runs across the north-western segment of the parish between Kinchley Hill at SK532138 and Rothley Plain, a residential area at SK569134.

*Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Loricera pilicornis**Pterostichus minor**Agonum micans**Calathus fuscipes**Ocys harpaloides**Pterostichus nigrita**Bembidion biguttatum**Carabus violaceus**Pterostichus madidus**Pterostichus strenuus**Bembidion clarkii**Harpalus rufipes***377. Rothley Brook (SK592132 – SK471073)**

Species: 10

A union of several brooks near **Thornton Reservoir**, Desford and Kirby Muxloe give rise to the brook, which flows through Glenfield, **Anstey**, Thurcaston & **Rothley** to join the **River Soar** at Farnham Bridge.

*Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion dentellum**Bembidion tetracolum**Philorhizus melanocephalus**Amara familiaris**Bembidion fumigatum**Demetrias atricapillus**Pterostichus strenuus**Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion guttula***378. Rough Park (SK392182)**

Species: 7

A large woodland site next to **New Lount Nature Reserve** and **Birch Coppice** Plantation. Historically, ancient woodland existed in the area of Rough Park but the site is now a mixed plantation.

*Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion guttula**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Platynus assimilis**Bembidion dentellum**Bembidion lunulatum**Paranchus albipes***379. Rushey Mead**

Species: 38

Lying south of the parish of Thurmaston, the urban area of Rushey Mead was annexed to **Leicester** City in 1935. The **River Soar** lies to the west with The Midland Main Line to the east. 38 species of Carabidae were recorded here between 2 July 1980 and 11 June 1993 by Mark Mawson.

*Acupalpus meridianus**Bembidion deletum**Demetrias atricapillus**Paradromius linearis**Agonum muelleri**Bembidion gilvipes**Dromius meridionalis**Philorhizus melanocephalus**Amara aenea**Bembidion guttula**Dromius quadrimaculatus**Pterostichus madidus**Amara apricaria**Bembidion lampros**Harpalus affinis**Pterostichus niger**Amara plebeja**Bembidion lunulatum**Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus strenuus**Amara similata**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Leistus fulvibarbis**Pterostichus vernalis**Anchomenus dorsalis**Bembidion tetracolum**Nebria brevicollis**Stomis pumicatus**Asaphidion curtum**Calathus fuscipes**Notiophilus biguttatus**Trechus obtusus**Badister bullatus**Calathus melanocephalus**Ophonus rufibarbis**Trechus quadristriatus**Bembidion aeneum**Carabus nemoralis*

380. Rushpit Wood SSSI (SK899096)

Species: 1

A 17.2 ha component of the **Burley Wood & Rushpit Wood SSSI**.*Dromius quadrimaculatus***381. Rutland Water NR SSSI, SPA, RAMSAR (SK883086)**

Species: 71

An internationally recognised globally important wetland RAMSAR site. 1540 hectares are designated as a SSSI within the large modern reservoir which combines extensive sheets of open water with lagoons, islands, mudflats, reedswamp, marsh, old meadows, pastures, scrub and mature woodland. The diversity of terrestrial, marsh and aquatic habitats have made Rutland Water one of the richest reservoir locations for wintering and passage wildfowl in Britain. This site was visited by Tony Drane (30 April 1980; 13 March 1983) and by Mark Mawson (12 June 1983; 28 May 1985). Three standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott on 24 April 1991 from the old fishponds area, marginal mud and a restored reedbed. Pitfall traps were set in grassland in 1994 by volunteers for the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. John Wright surveyed ground beetles in 2001 and 2002. Altogether 71 species of Carabidae have been recorded including *Bembidion clarkii* in the old fishponds area, *Chlaenius vestitus*, *Pterostichus macer*, *Platyderus depressus* and *Carabus monilis*.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion articulatulum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>
<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Platyderus depressus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Chlaenius vestitus</i>	<i>Ophonus ardosiacus</i>	

382. Saddington, Parish

Species: 3

A 706 ha parish with Saddington village at SP658917, all of **Saddington Reservoir** is now contained in the parish. Laughton Brook flows into Saddington Reservoir from the South to mark the southern eastern parish boundary whilst the Saddington and the Moseley Brook flow east along most of the southern section of the parish through Cowan's Fox Covert to eventually meet **The Grand Union Canal** at SP671921 outside the parish.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
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383. Saddington Reservoir SSSI (SP665909)

Species: 46

An 18.83 ha reservoir with a sparsely vegetated shoreline which supports an important beetle fauna and a rich assemblage of nationally scarce beetles. Widely fluctuating water levels combined with large quantities of leaf litter and fallen dead wood along with marginal flood debris and decaying organic litter supports characteristic undisturbed wetland habitat ground and water beetle species. The reservoir margins were a favourite hunting ground for the old collectors. In 1897 and 1898 there were excursions there by the Entomological Section of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. S.O. Taylor visited the reservoir from 1905 onwards and Don Tozer, Claude Henderson and Ken Clark started going there in the 1920s. It was visited by several collectors in the 1960s including Harry Clements. Howard Mendel collected there in March 1977 and Tony Drane on 11 August 1982. Derek Lott and Mark Mawson went there with Don Tozer on 2 July 1983. Derek Lott collected there on several occasions between 5 April 1983 and 18 May 1990 also taking 15 standard ground-searching samples in June 1993 and May 2002. The list represents an outstanding example of a fauna associated with undisturbed fluctuating marsh and includes species such as *Bembidion clarkii*, *Pterostichus anthracinus*, *P. gracilis*, *Batenus livens*, *Anthracus consputus*, *Blethisa multipunctata* (last recorded in 1964) and *Bembidion obliquum* (last recorded in 1934). Other rarities include *Carabus monilis* (recorded from the grassy roadside verge) and *Chlaenius nigricornis* (last recorded in 1964). Saddington Reservoir is an SSSI designated mainly for its beetle interest. In addition, F. Plant recorded *Chlaenius vestitus* near to the Reservoir between 1854 and 1857.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Chlaenius nigricornis</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion doris</i>	<i>Chlaenius vestitus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion fumigatum</i>	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Anthracus consputus</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Batenus livens</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatulum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>		

384. Saltby Airfield, Sproxton (SK877266)

Species: 1

Hungar Plantation surrounded by arable farmland.

Notiophilus biguttatus

385. Saltersford Valley LNR (SK323135)

Species: 3

A 5.4 ha Local Nature Reserve owned by Leicestershire County Council containing woodland, wet flushes and meadows formed upon mining subsidence.

Bembidion guttula

Bembidion lunulatum

Stenolophus mixtus

386. Samson Rd, Leicester (LE3)

Species: 1

Trechus obtusus

387. Sandfield Quarry, Thurcaston (SK565124)

Species: 5

A 17 ha sand and gravel quarry and inert landfill site also known as Rothley Sandpit which ceased working in 1989.

Acupalpus meridianus
Bembidion lampros

Carabus nemoralis

Nebria brevicollis

Trechus quadristriatus

388. Sapcote Quarry (SP497934)

Species: 5

Disused flooded diorite quarry, being part of the adjacent Granitethorpe Quarry.

Amara familiaris
Badister bullatus

Bembidion quadrimaculatum

Harpalus rubripes

Pterostichus madidus

389. Sauvey Castle, Withcote (SK786052)

Species: 1

A mediaeval ring work and bailey castle site built between ad1135 and 1154 on natural marlstone

Bembidion lunulatum

390. School Lane, Woodhouse (LE12)

Species: 3

Bembidion dentellum

Bembidion guttula

Bembidion lunulatum

391. Scraftoft, Parish

Species: 2

A 529 ha parish contains Melton Brook in the north of the parish with Thurnby Brook and an dismantled railway marking the southern parish boundary. Formerly unimproved grassland at SK659063 is now poor semi improved pasture grassland. Spinneys or Coverts include The Mount, Scraftoft Gorse, Square Spinney and Scraftoft Hall, a 18th century mansion is at SK648056, with a pond nearby at SK647057. Scraftoft Local Nature Reserve is 13.9 hectares of unimproved & semi improved grassland as well as mature hawthorn scrub with Scraftoft Brook running along the southern boundary and Scraftoft Golf Course bordering the northern and western sectors of the reserve. A new housing development is on Covert Lane at SK649056.

Nebria brevicollis

Stomis pumicatus

392. Scraftoft Lane, Leicester (LE5)

Species: 17

The garden of Jenny Owen, which has been the subject of a long term entomological study (Owen, 1991). 17 species of Carabidae were collected there between 1980 and 2001. Identifications were carried out by Don Goddard and Derek Lott.

Amara familiaris

Bradycellus verbasci

Leistus spinibarbis

Notiophilus substriatus

Amara similata

Calathus fuscipes

Loricera pilicornis

Pterostichus madidus

Bembidion guttula

Carabus violaceus

Nebria brevicollis

Synuchus vivalis

Bembidion obtusum

Dromius meridionalis

Notiophilus biguttatus

Trechus quadristriatus

Bembidion quadrimaculatum

393. Scraftoft Woods (SK6405)

Species: 1

The exact location of Scraftoft Woods is unknown but could refer to Scraftoft Hall Wood now destroyed or a combination of Scraftoft Gorse and Square Spinney.

Patrobus atrorufus

394. Seagrave, Parish

Species: 1

A 1,013 ha parish with small brooks running through the parish, with the Sibley Brook rising near Six Hills and flowing south-west through the centre of the parish through the village of Seagrave at SK619175. Fishpool Brook forms part of the northern boundary, with Fosse Way forming the eastern boundary.

*Bembidion lunulatum***395. Seaton Meadows NR SSSI (SP914979)**

Species: 40

An 11.43 ha unimproved alluvial flood meadow close to the **River Welland**. Pitfall traps were set in May 1994 by Jon Daws. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Two standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott and Jon Webb on 16 March 2007. Altogether 40 species of Carabidae have been recorded including rarities such as *Carabus monilis*, *Bembidion clarkii*, *Pterostichus anthracinus*, *P. rhaeticus*, *Acupalpus parvulus* and *Chlaenius nigricornis*.

<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Chlaenius nigricornis</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Acupalpus parvulus</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Elaphropus parvulus</i>	<i>Pterostichus rhaeticus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>

396. Sence Valley Forest Park (SK397110)

Species: 3

A disused 60.7 ha open cast colliery site planted with 98,000 trees in 1998 by the Forestry Commission to form part of The National Forest. Habitats consist of woodlands, lakes fed by the **River Sence**, meadows and grassland.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>
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397. Shacklewell Hollow SSSI (SK975074)

Species: 7

A 4 ha complex of semi-natural habitats developed along the valley of a small tributary of the **River Gwash** rising near Old Heath Lodge and joining the Gwash below Wilds Lodge. The clean-water stream drains strata of the Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestones and Northampton Sands. Species-rich neutral marsh has developed on peat and alluvium along parts of the valley floor in association with calcareous flushes. The valley slopes carry calcareous grassland with the inclusion of an area of alderwood.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	

398. Shawell, Parish

Species: 1

A 555 ha parish with Shawell village at SP541796. Cave Inns Pits SSSI is at SP538795 with Shawell village at SP541796 and ponds at Shawell Hall at SP542796 as well as **Shawell Gravel Pits**. A section of the dismantled Great Central Main Line, closed in 1966, crosses the parish along with the M1 motorway.

*Bembidion aeneum***399. Shawell Gravel Pits, Shawell (SP537801)**

Species: 5

Flooded gravel pits.

<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>			

400. Sheet Hedges Wood SSSI (SK529087)

Species: 6

A 22.57 ha ash-maple with alder woodland derived from strata underlying Glacial Boulder Clay and Triassic Keuper Marl.

<i>Badister sodalis</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>		

401. Shenton Cutting NR (SK397000)

Species: 2

An 800 metre length of dismantled railway cutting from Shenton Station southwards to a bridge over **Ashby Canal**.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
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402. Shepshed, Parish

Species: 45

A 1,806 ha parish with Shepshed town at SK479192. The **Grace Dieu Brook** together with the Black Brook marks the northern parish boundary. The Black Brook crosses much of the parish flows through **Blackbrook Reservoir**, then heads north and west of Shepshed to join the **River Soar** at SK521219. Charnwood Quarry lies within the parish at SK4866178 along with parts of Blackbrook Reservoir. Small spinneys are scattered across the parish including Shepshed Nook, White Horse Wood, Mellors Wood, Hookhill Wood, Home Covert and The Hermitage. The Oxley Gutter, a small tributary of the Black Brook rises to the east edge of Shepshed town passing through The Hermitage & Garendon Park Lake to meet the Black Brook at SK504205. The disused London North Western & Midland Joint Railway Line runs across the parish south of Shepshed town.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion tibiale</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>			

403. Sileby, Parish

Species: 23

A 924 ha parish with Cossington Brook marking the eastern boundary, the Sileby Brook runs through the centre of the parish and Sileby village is at SK600151. The **River Soar** marks the western boundary. A pond on the River Soar flood plain still exists at SK592158 as well as a 0.35 ha pond at SK598160. Standard ground-searching samples were taken by Jon Daws on 10 July 1991 from six ponds in the Soar floodplain. A further standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott on 10 April 1992 from a vernal pool. All the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. Altogether 23 species of Carabidae were recorded. The list is an interesting example of a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh and includes *Pterostichus anthracinus*.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	

404. Skeffington Wood (SK756036)

Species: 5

A 28.32 ha mixed deciduous woodland lying along the **Eye Brook**.

<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>			

405. Slash Lane, Barrow (SK589156)

Species: 29

A country lane prone to flooding which includes an area of meadows and hedgerows in the Soar floodplain, visited on several occasions by Derek Lott between 27 February 1983 and 20 June 1987. 15 species of Carabidae were recorded including *Trechoblemus micros*. Slash Lane Marsh at SK588161, a frequently flooded marshy area in a grass field with numerous field ponds. 15 species of Carabidae were recorded there by Derek Lott on 3rd June 1984. Old Slash Lane is at SK583157. In total, 29 nine species have been recorded from the three sites.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Trechoblemus micros</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>			

406. Smeeton Rd, Kibworth Beauchamp (LE8)

Species: 1

Notiophilus biguttatus

407. Smeeton Westerby, Parish

Species: 1

A 560 ha parish with the **Grand Union Canal** & Langton Brook running through the centre of the parish with the village at SP677927.

Carabus nemoralis

408. Snarestone, Parish

Species: 1

A 538 ha parish with the **Ashby Canal** running through the village at SK341094 and terminating within the parish at SK346100. The London North Western & Midland Joint Railway runs across the south western sector of the parish. The Gilwiskaw Brook marks the entire north-west parish boundary with Wynn's Wood & Nethercote Farm Wood marking sections of the eastern parish boundary.

*Anchomenus dorsalis***409. South Kilworth, Parish**

Species: 1

A 597 ha parish with South Kilworth village at SP604818 which contains the northern half of Stanford Reservoir with the River Avon marking the south-eastern parish boundary.

*Stenolophus mixtus***410. South Kilworth Fishpond (SP604814)**

Species: 4

A fishpond often referred to as "The Moats" lies within the land of the Manor House.

*Agonum fuliginosum**Agonum gracile**Agonum thoreyi**Bembidion quadrimaculatum***411. South Wigston (SP586983)**

Species: 3

A residential village occupying the western periphery of the parish of **Oadby & Wigston**.

*Dromius meridionalis**Paranchus albipes**Pterostichus niger***412. South Wood, Ashby de la Zouch (SK364222)**

Species: 13

A 73 ha woodland close to Staunton Harold Hall which marks part of the eastern boundary line of Smisby parish in Derbyshire. 13 species of Carabidae were recorded by Tony Drane during a beetle survey carried out between 27 July 1982 and 22 May 1983. Although part of VC55, the wood is now in the administrative county of Derbyshire.

*Agonum muelleri**Bembidion tetracolum**Leistus terminatus**Platynus assimilis**Amara plebeja**Cychrus caraboides**Notiophilus biguttatus**Pterostichus madidus**Bembidion bruxellense**Dromius quadrimaculatus**Ocys harpaloides**Pterostichus niger**Bembidion quadrimaculatum***413. Spring Hill Farm, Whitwick (SK448161)**

Species: 1

A former farm destroyed by Whitwick Quarry.

*Poecilus versicolor***414. Spring Hill, Coalville (SK445159)**

Species: 4

Former hilltop site situated on the east side of Whitwick Village comprising of former quarries previously known as Whitwick, Forest Rock, Spring Hill and the working Peldar Tor Quarry. The site was acquired in 1995 by The National Forest and 10 ha were planted with native trees and shrubs, now called Forest Rock Wood.

*Bembidion deletum**Calathus fuscipes**Pterostichus madidus**Pterostichus niger***415. Spring Wood, Staunton Harold SSSI (SK380275)**

Species: 3

A 10.7 ha ancient semi natural woodland component of the Dimmingsdale SSSI with the western slopes of Spring Wood supporting stands of Alder and Ash over a ground flora dominated by Tufted Hair-grass, Male Fern and Bluebell alongside locally uncommon species.

*Abax parallelepipedus**Amara aenea**Platynus assimilis***416. Sproxton Quarry SSSI (SK868234)**

Species: 17

A 5.5 ha geological designated disused quarry holding extensive sections of the lower Lincolnshire limestone formation. Includes locations under the names of Saltby Quarry and Sproxton Gullet.

*Agonum marginatum**Calathus melanocephalus**Microlestes maurus**Pterostichus macer**Amara plebeja**Carabus nemoralis**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus madidus**Amara similata**Carabus violaceus**Paradromius linearis**Pterostichus strenuus**Anchomenus dorsalis**Harpalus rufipes**Paranchus albipes**Trechus quadristriatus**Bembidion lampros*

417. St Marys Allotment, Aylestone (SK583024)

Species: 13

Overgrown former allotments, derelict since 1990 between Aylestone Road, Saffron Lane & Hughendon Drive, which are proposed for housing development. Two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws to sample beetles in May 1992 which were identified by Derek Lott.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>			

418. St Swithins Road, Leicester (LE5)

Species: 2

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>
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419. Stamford Quarry (TF014080)

Species: 2

A former limestone and clay quarry adjacent to the brickworks just inside the Rutland County boundary.

<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
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420. Stanford Park SSSI (SP582789)

Species: 18

Stately park and gardens with two large ponds, one named Serpentine with another connecting to the River Avon and marking the county boundary close to Stanford on Avon. The park comprises old parkland containing avenues of oak and scattered specimens of large elm, it is designated as a 20.76 ha SSSI for its exceptionally rich assemblage of lichens. The park was visited by Derek Lott on 13 August 1983 and 14 March 1990. In 2001 and 2002 Tony Drane carried out a beetle survey directed mainly at the wood decay fauna. 18 species of Carabidae were recorded.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>		

421. Stanford Reservoir, South Kilworth (SP605809)

Species: 16

Stanford Reservoir straddles the Leicestershire & Northamptonshire county border, with larger parts being in Northamptonshire. The reservoir lies in the River Avon valley and is owned by Severn Trent Water and managed by Northants Wildlife Trust. Ian Evans recorded *Bembidion illigeri* on the 5 September 1964. In addition, 15 species of Carabidae were recorded from the reservoir margins by Derek Lott on 14 May 1982 and 21 July 1984. The list includes *Pterostichus gracilis*.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>

422. Stanton Under Bardon, Parish

Species: 1

A 605 ha parish with the village at SK466103 and tributaries running throughout the parish leading to nearby **Thornton Reservoir**. Also contains Cliffe Hill Quarry, a 243 ha working asphalt and aggregate quarry, with the connecting Cliffe Hill Mineral Railway disused in 1948.

<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>

423. Stapleford

Species: 3

Former parish, now a village at SK811182 within Freeby parish, containing Stapleford Hall & Park with a large fish pond connecting with the **River Eye** which runs east to west north of Stapleford village.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
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424. Staunton Harold, Parish

Species: 1

A 684 ha parish with Staunton Harold Hall with the small village and Church in the rough centre of the parish at SK379209. The Hall has a large fishpond at SK379211. The parish also contains the village of Lount, and Jaguar **Lount Wood** along the southern boundary. The small village of Scotland and **Spring Wood & Diminsdale SSSI** are along the northern boundary and Rough Heath Wood marks the eastern boundary, alongside the Forestry Commission site of **Bignall's Wood**.

<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>

425. Staunton Harold Reservoir (SK377223)

Species: 8

An 85 ha reservoir operated by Severn Trent Water created in 1964 and fed by the River Dove. The reservoir is included in Calke National Nature Reserve and the **Dimmingsdale SSSI**.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>

426. Stoke Dry Wood, Rutland (SP850981)

Species: 4

A 39 ha woodland plantation.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>
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427. Stone Pit Field (SK318149)

Species: 9

Land restored after mining. Nine species of Carabidae were recorded in two lines of pitfall traps set by Derek Lott in May/June 1996. The list includes *Notiophilus aquaticus*.

<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus aquaticus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>			

428. Stonesby Quarry SSSI (SK813251)

Species: 34

A 3 ha former Limestone quarry working which has developed herb rich limestone grassland and shrub. The quarry was visited by Harry Clements on 13 June 1964 and by Derek Lott on 20 May 1987. Adrian Rundle collected beetles 22 September 1987 and 1 October 1987 (identified by Derek Lott). Four lines of pitfall traps were set by Christine Kirk from May to July 1994 and the beetles were identified by Derek Lott. The list is an interesting example of a fauna associated with early successional bare ground mosaics and includes *Olisthopus rotundatus*.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Asaphidion stierlini</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>		

429. Stoney Cove, Stoney Stanton (SP493940)

Species: 2

Flooded granite quarry, excavated until 1958, becoming The National Diving Centre in 1963.

<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
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430. Stonton Wyville, Parish

Species: 4

A 491 ha parish containing the village at SK735950 with the Langton Brook bounding much of the entire western parish boundary. Stonton Wood is a 12.8 ha wood, north of Stonton Wyville.

<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
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431. Stoughton, Parish

Species: 38

A 608 ha parish with Stoughton, an Anglo-Saxon settlement lying on elevated ground in a setting of Green Wedge land to the south-east of Leicester midway close to Evington and Oadby, with Stoughton Church at SK640021. Small spinneys occur within the parish and include Dam's Spinney, Jones's Spinney, Brook Spinney, Clarke's Bush and Corn Close.

<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus longicollis</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>		

432. Stoughton Airfield (SK653014)

Species: 2

Otherwise known as Leicester Airport, a small aerodrome constructed in 1942 as the RAF Leicester East airbase.

<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
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433. Stoughton Lane, Stoughton (LE2)

Species: 7

Bembidion guttula
*Bembidion tetracolum**Bembidion tibiale*
*Carabus violaceus**Clivina fossor*
*Loricera pilicornis**Notiophilus biguttatus***434. Stretton, Parish**

Species: 2

A 796 ha parish (Stretton SK949157; Stretton Wood SK956169; Morkery Wood bounds the northern parish boundary.

*Bembidion lampros**Poecilus cupreus***435. Summerpool Brook (SK529220 – SK540211)**

Species: 22

A slow-flowing stream running through **Loughborough Big Meadow** in the Soar floodplain. A standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott on 22 April 1992. In 1993 the site was visited by Peter Kirby and pitfall-trapped by Adrian Sanderson. *Blemus discus* and *Pterostichus macer* which may be more linked to the surrounding meadow rather than the brook.*Agonum micans*
Agonum thoreyi
Amara plebeja
Anchomenus dorsalis
Bembidion aeneum
*Bembidion assimile**Bembidion biguttatum*
Bembidion gilvipes
Bembidion lampros
Blemus discus
Carabus granulatus
*Clivina fossor**Elaphrus cupreus*
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis
Poecilus versicolor
*Pterostichus macer**Pterostichus melanarius*
Pterostichus minor
Pterostichus nigrata
Pterostichus strenuus
*Trechus quadristriatus***436. Sutton in the Elms (SP519939)**

Species: 4

A hamlet in the parish of Broughton Astley.

*Bembidion tetracolum**Carabus monilis**Poecilus cupreus**Poecilus versicolor***437. Swallowhole Covert (SK844276)**

Species: 8

A 4.6 ha fox covert.

Acupalpus dubius
*Agonum fuliginosum**Agonum gracile*
*Agonum viduum**Bembidion biguttatum*
*Paradromius linearis**Pterostichus nigrata*
*Stenolophus mixtus***438. Swithland, Parish**

Species: 9

A 467 ha parish (village at SK555128) and a large part of **Swithland Reservoir** and a small part of **Swithland Wood** (remainder part of **Newtown Linford**). Also holds **Brazil Wood** and the **Grand Central Railway** as well as the **Swithland Estate**.*Bembidion dentellum*
Bembidion guttula
*Bembidion illigeri**Bembidion quadrimaculatum*
*Bembidion tetracolum**Calodromius spilotus*
*Clivina fossor**Leistus ferrugineus*
*Nebria brevicollis***439. Swithland Estate (SK564125)**

Species: 2

Parkland surrounding Swithland Hall built in 1852 containing Crow Wood and The Rough Plantation as well as a large fishpond.

*Bembidion guttula**Pterostichus nigrata***440. Swithland Reservoir SSSI (SK560145)**

Species: 55

The reservoir (just south of Quorn) is a large part of the 190 ha Buddon Wood & Swithland Reservoir SSSI (highly valued for its tall fen and inundated marginal plant communities and wintering wildfowl. Visited by Claude Henderson as well as S.O. Taylor, Don Tozer and Ken Clark in the early 20th century. Visited many times by Derek Lott (15 May 1982 to 6 August 1986) and with Jeremy Woodhead (12 May 1988). Two standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott on 20 April 2004. .*Abax parallelepipedus*
Acupalpus meridianus
Agonum fuliginosum
Agonum gracile
Agonum marginatum
Agonum micans
Agonum muelleri
Agonum piceum
Agonum thoreyi
Amara aenea
Amara apricaria
Anchomenus dorsalis
Bembidion aeneum
*Bembidion articulatum**Bembidion assimile*
Bembidion biguttatum
Bembidion clarkii
Bembidion dentellum
Bembidion femoratum
Bembidion fumigatum
Bembidion gilvipes
Bembidion guttula
Bembidion lampros
Bembidion lunulatum
Bembidion obliquum
Bembidion obtusum
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
*Bembidion tetracolum**Bradycellus harpalinus*
Clivina fossor
Curtonotus aulicus
Dyschirius globosus
Elaphrus cupreus
Elaphrus riparius
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus aquaticus
Notiophilus biguttatus
Paradromius linearis
Paranchus albipes
Patrobus atrorufus
*Philorhizus melanocephalus**Platynus assimilis*
Pterostichus anthracinus
Pterostichus diligens
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius
Pterostichus minor
Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrata
Pterostichus strenuus
Pterostichus vernalis
Stenolophus mixtus
Stomis pumicatus
Trechus quadristriatus

441. Swithland Wood SSSI (SK539125)

Species: 31

An 86.2 ha ancient oak-lime and alder woodland developed on an acidic clay and sandy loam derived from Triassic Keuper marl and sandstones overlying rocky outcrops of Pre-Cambrian age. The wood was visited by Frances Plant in the 1850s and then by various entomologists such as Harry Holyoak, W.G. Blatch and C.B. Headly throughout the remainder of the 19th century. All the 20th century collectors, S.O. Taylor, Claude Henderson, Don Tozer and Ken Clark also went there. The wood was visited by Derek Foxwell (5 March 1960), Harry Clements (12 November 1965), Tony Drane (2 December 1979), Mark Mawson (1 August 1980) and Graham Finch (15 March 1983). W.M. Phillips recorded Carabidae there (3 & 6 April 1981). A number of visits were made by Derek Lott (30 January 1982 to 31 March 1993).

<i>Abax parollepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	

442. Syston, Parish

Species: 5

A 690 ha parish with the village at SK626118 with the western side of parish comprising parts of **Watermead Country Park** and a section of the **Grand Union Canal**. The parish is separated by the A607 and the Leicester Main Line Railway both running north-south through the parish. The **River Wreake** marks the northern parish boundary, with Syston Brook joining the Wreake west of Syston Mills, flowing north west from its origin in Beeby.

<i>Anisodactylus binotatus</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Laemostenus terricola</i>	<i>Trechus secalis</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>			

443. Syston Pit (SK612117)

Species: 3

A 21 ha flooded sand pit close to the **River Wreake** to the north of the village of Syston.

<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Chlaenius vestitus</i>
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444. Terrace Hills Pasture SSSI (SK795309)

Species: 4

A 11.75 ha calcareous old pasture site occupying the slopes of previously quarried field, studded with pits and mounds developed on soil derived from Jurassic marlstone rock and Middle Lias clays.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
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445. The Altar Stones (SK483109)

Species: 7

A 1.21 ha rocky outcrop supporting acid grassland in Markfield. Now a LRWT nature reserve where seven species of Carabidae typical of acid wetland were recorded in a standard ground-searching sample taken from a pond margin by Derek Lott on 13 April 1995.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	

446. The Altons, Ashby (SK384139)

Species: 4

A farmhouse supporting arable farmland situated between Quaker's Wood and Ross Knob Plantation.

<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
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447. The Brand, Woodhouse SSSI (SK534131)

Species: 3

An area of former slate workings recolonised by heath, scrub and sessile oak woodland. It has a rich lichen flora and forms part of the **Swithland Wood and The Brand SSSI**.

<i>Abax parollepipedus</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>
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448. The Bridges, Coalville (SK427141)

Species: 1

Mown grassland and small spinney sandwiched between the Midland Main Line and residential properties on Hotel Street.

<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>

449. The Drift, Harston SSSI (SK869284)

Species: 38

An ancient Pre-Roman trackway, now a green lane, which runs from Ermine Street near Stretton at SK939187 marking the county boundary for 14km till SK847324 near Socketwell Plantation in Harston, crossing exposures of Lincolnshire Limestone. The stretch of the Drift from SK871279 to SK869284 has been visited on several occasions by Derek Lott between 19 June 1983 and 11 June 1992. In addition two lines of pitfall traps were set by Jon Daws (May-September 1992) the beetles being identified by Derek Lott. 32 species of Carabidae were recorded. The beetle list is an interesting example of an early successional bare ground mosaic fauna and includes *Olisthopus rotundatus*, *Amara consularis* and *Microlestes maurus*. *Blemus discus* has also been recorded. Derek Lott surveyed another stretch near Harston at SK8530 recording six species new to the site on the 11 August 1983.

<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Amara consularis</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Blemus discus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Synuchus vivalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>		

450. The Duckery, Market Bosworth (SK411015)

Species: 9

Pool and Spinney in Market Bosworth. Nine species of Carabidae were recorded on 29 April 1993 in two standard ground-searching samples taken from a reedbed fringing open water by Derek Lott. The list is characteristic of a fauna associated with permanent wet fen.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>			

451. The Dumbles, Acresford (SK381089)

Species: 8

A small plantation adjoining Seal Pastures Plantation and bordering Hooborough Brook. Eight species of Carabidae were recorded in two standard ground-searching samples taken from marshy pasture dominated by rushes on 30 April 1993 by Derek Lott. The list is somewhat intermediate in nature between a fauna associated with fluctuating marsh (e.g. *Bembidion clarkii*) and a fauna associated with permanent wet mire.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Trichocellus placidus</i>

452. The Durrells, Huncote (SP510977)

Species: 1

Largely destroyed marshland and adjacent flooded sandpit.

Patrobus atrorufus

453. The Seek, Braunston-in-Rutland (SK840073)

Species: 17

A 10.69 ha woodland planted in 1992 with Oak, Ash and Hazel. Seventeen species of Carabidae were recorded in pitfall traps set in 1994 by volunteers from the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. The beetles were identified by Derek Lott. The list includes *Notiophilus palustris*.

<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Carabus violaceus</i>			

454. The Wailes, Frisby-On-The-Wreake (SK685173)

Species: 22

A partially shaded abandoned channel in the Wreake floodplain. The site was visited by Derek Lott and Tony Drane on 28th April 1984. A standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott on 18 May 1992.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Paranechus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>		

455. The Wilderness (SK380206)

Species: 9

Plantation woodland immediately south of Staunton Harold Hall Fishpond. Nine species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott on 23 June 1995 in a standard ground-searching sample taken from the fishpond margins.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion doris</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>			

456. Thistleton Gullet, Thistleton (SK898182)

Species: 44

A disused limestone working, with open water in the bottom, started in 1895 and closed in 1964. Ray Barnett collected beetles there on 24 September 1983 (identified by Derek Lott). A party including Derek Lott and Don Goddard collected there on 14 September 1985 and Derek Lott revisited 29 April 1986. Peter Kirby surveyed the site between 5 July 1987 and 1 October 1987 and Adrian Rundle collected on 22 September 1987 for Derek Lott to identify. Altogether 44 species of Carabidae have been recorded there, including an interesting fauna associated with early successional bare ground mosaics. Species recorded include *Blemus discus*, *Olisthopus rotundatus*, *Chlaenius vestitus* and *Microlestes maurus*.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Dyschirius globosus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersti</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
<i>Amara apricaria</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Blemus discus</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	<i>Harpalus tardus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Chlaenius vestitus</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

457. Thornton

Species: 9

A former parish with Thornton village next to to **Thornton Reservoir** at SK468076, now part of the 1,741 ha Bagworth & Thornton parish.

<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>			

458. Thornton Reservoir (SK477080)

Species: 20

A 31 ha reservoir set in farmland and woodland, built in 1854, and designated as a Local Wildlife Site.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>
<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion clarkii</i>	<i>Bembidion varium</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Blethisa multipunctata</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>
<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion obliquum</i>	<i>Chlaenius nigricornis</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>

459. Thorpe Satchville

Species: 4

Thorpe Satchville village is at SK732117 with a large pond at SK729125 close to Thorpe Trussels Spinney, a fox-covert.

<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
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460. Thorpe Satchville Disused Railway (SK729134–SK738100)

Species: 2

A 2.5km length of the former Great Northern & London North-Western Joint Railway previously designated as an SSSI in 1981 as calcareous grassland, but denotified in 1987. The site has declined in value since then and has lost its orchid population.

<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>
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461. Thringstone

Species: 1

A former parish now with a village at SK425173, with the Thringstone area being split by three parishes: Charley, Belton and Coalville. Thringstone includes **Grace Dieu SSSI**, Grace Dieu Manor School and **Grace Dieu Priory**.

<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>

462. Thurlaston Brook (SP483964-SP522963)

Species: 2

Having risen in Elmesthorpe the brook flows east to join the **River Soar** passing through Potters Marston and Huncote.

<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bembidion bruxellense</i>
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463. Thurlaston, Parish

Species: 2

A 1,129 ha parish with Thurlaston at SP502990, and **Thurlaston Brook** flowing south through the southern sector of the parish through the Normanton Turville Estate. 1.5km of the M69 also runs through the south eastern sector of the parish.

Bembidion obliquum *Pterostichus strenuus*

464. Thurlaston Sandpit (SP512982)

Species: 3

A flooded sandpit close to the M69 in the parish of Huncote. Three species of Carabidae including the rare *Bembidion obliquum* were collected at this site by S.O. Taylor on 25 May 1942 and 12 April 1944.

Bembidion obliquum *Bembidion tetracolum* *Trechus quadristriatus*

465. Thurnby, Parish

Species: 2

A 414 ha parish, roughly rectangular in shape containing the villages towns of Thurnby and Bushby with Thurnby at SK647039. The A47 main road runs centrally through the parish along a broad ridge. This ridge is demarcated by two brooks flowing west which meet outside the parish boundary in **Leicester**. Bushby Brook runs diagonally north from the south west of the parish having risen at Houghton-On-The-Hill. The Thurnby Brook valley marks the northern parish boundary and separates nearby Scraftoft. Bushby Spinney is at SK660034, but not to be confused with a triangular patch of land planted with Scot's Pine along Main Street also popularly known as Bushby Spinney.

Carabus nemoralis *Pterostichus melanarius*

466. Thurnby Disused Railway (SK633045 – SK645045)

Species: 1

Much of the line has been built over but a 1.25km stretch of the disused Great Northern Railway Line exists just north of the east of Bushby.

Leistus rufomarginatus

467. Tickencote Marsh SSSI (SK982091)

Species: 3

A 3.1 ha base-rich grazing marsh developed below the springline in the valley of the **River Gwash**. The prevailing underlying limestone geology of the upper valley slopes together with the old millstream and drainage channels creates a calcareous loam pasture/marsh which supports a good range of emergent and sub-emergent plants.

Harpalus rufipes *Paranichus albipes* *Pterostichus nigrita*

468. Tilton Cutting SSSI

Species: 22

A 3.1 ha disused railway cutting dug in the 1870's and active until 1965, with important exposures of Lower Jurassic sediments and archetypal fossil species. Habitats include ant hill covered rough grassland, vertical rocky outcrops, scrub and tall herbs. Tilton Cutting includes records for Tilton-On-The-Hill Disused Railway: A 4.7km stretch of the Great Northern disused railway line running vertically through the centre of Tilton Parish. The railway line lies within the 1390 ha parish of Tilton with Tilton village at SK743056 and Whatborough Hill rising to 230 metres and Robin-a-Tiptoe to 221m. Tributaries of the **Eye Brook** and Gaddesby Brook around the south and north of the parish respectively. Tilton Wood at SK759041 is part of the **Leighfield Forest SSSI**.

<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Paranichus albipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>		

469. Tilton Marsh (SK765040)

Species: 2

An area of former marsh between **Tilton-On-Hill Disused Railway** and **Tilton Wood**. Much of the surrounding land has been converted to pasture except a 6.32 ha strip of lowland neutral grassland parallel with a tributary of the **Eye Brook**. Identified as being in unfavourable declining condition as a component of the **Leighfield Forest SSSI**.

Bembidion lunulatum *Paradromius linearis*

470. Tinwell Fen, Tinwell (TF014060)

Species: 4

A 1.7 ha fen bordering the northern bank of the **River Welland**.

Agonum fuliginosum *Agonum thoreyi* *Leistus terminatus* *Paradromius linearis*

471. Tixover Road Quarry, Ketton (SK975025)

Species: 32

A recently disused limestone quarry. The site was visited by Derek Lott and Jeremy Woodhead (13 July 1990; 12 August 2003) and a standard ground-searching sample was taken by Derek Lott from the bare margins of a quarry pool. Thirty species of Carabidae have been recorded including an outstanding group of species typical of early-successional habitats following large scale disturbance of the substrate. Rare species recorded include *Dyschirius politus*, *Bembidion stephensii*, *Olisthopus rotundatus* and *Ophonus schaubergerianus*. Derek Lott recorded two species new to the site, *Demetrias atricapillus* and *Paradromius linearis*, (15 February 1989) in fields just north of the quarry at Barowden Rd at SK975029.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius aeneus</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Ophonus schaubergerianus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatulum</i>	<i>Bembidion stephensii</i>	<i>Dyschirius politus</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Bembidion femoratum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>

472. Tolethorpe Rd, Verge Little Casterton SSSI (TF017107)

Species: 1

A 1.1 ha example of Jurassic limestone grassland lying either side of a minor road which supports several regionally uncommon plant species.

Pterostichus nigrita

473. Tom Longs Meadow, Quorn (SK556166)

Species: 4

A 1.3 ha Local Wildlife Site containing a variety of wetland habitats including wet woodland, marshy grassland, tall herb vegetation, sedge beds and Poulteney Brook, in the centre of Quorn.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
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474. Tonge Disused Railway (SK405250–SK409215)

Species: 2

A 3km strip of the disused London North Western & Midland Joint Railway Line now converted to a cycleway.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>
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475. Tugby Wood (SK766018)

Species: 2

A 7.6 ha coppiced mixed woodland component of the **Leighfield Forest SSSI** with non-native species occupying more than 20% of the woodland. Ground flora is diverse with many ancient woodland indicators present.

<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>
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476. Tur Langton, Parish

Species: 3

A 569 ha parish with the village in the centre of the parish at SK713945 with the River Welland marking the eastern parish boundary.

<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>
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477. Twenty Acre Piece SSSI (SK639211)

Species: 16

An 8 ha acidic clay "common land" grassland occupying a range of habitats developed on poorly drained and acidic soils derived from Glacial Boulder Clay. The site was visited by Derek Lott 5 November 1983 and 31 May 1984. On 8 May 1993 and 13 June 1999, standard ground-searching samples were taken by Derek Lott from a shaded pond. 15 species of Carabidae were recorded including *Notiophilus palustris*. Derek Lott found *Amara plebeja* on 31 May 1984 which was new to the site.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>

478. Twycross, Parish

Species: 5

A 2,504 ha parish containing Twycross village at SK338049, Norton-Juxta Twycross at SK322070 and **Orton-On-The-Hill** at SK304038. The **River Sence** forms the south eastern parish boundary with the union of tributaries in the north-west of the parish forming the River Mease. A small stretch of the **Ashby Canal** intersects the parish boundary close to **Gopsall Park**. A small brook exists in the south west of the parish, rising near Lea Grange Farm and passing under Sheeppy Lane. Woods in the parish include Sheeppy Wood, **Gopsall Wood** and Orton Wood.

<i>Agonum viduum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>			

479. Tyler Bridge, Shepshed (SK481209)

Species: 12

An area frequently visited by Harry Clements, consisting of Tyler Bridge Lane and marshy meadows either side of it, to the north of Tyler Bridge (Clements & Evans, 1970) over the Black Brook. Visits were made between 28 March 1963 and 1 July 1964.

<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Pterostichus gracilis</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>

480. Ullesthorpe, Parish

Species: 4

A 600 ha parish with Ullesthorpe village at SP505875. The parish contains numerous small brooks with Clay Brook flowing north to join the Soar Brook at SP487919. A dismantled railway line runs north to south through the parish alongside a strip designated as a Local Wildlife Site for its mesotrophic grassland. The railway line is adjacent to Ullesthorpe Marsh, a 10.72 ha sheep-grazed permanently wet and seasonally flooded marsh designated as a Local Wildlife Site.

<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>
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481. Ully Gully (SK442295)

Species: 18

A backwater of the **River Trent** containing open water fringed by extensive Reed Sweet-Grass but now partially destroyed by roadbuilding. Derek Lott surveyed the site on the 15 September 1984 at SK442293 and SK444295 finding seven species of Carabidae. A standard ground-searching sample was then taken by Derek Lott on 11 May 1993. Twelve species of Carabidae were recorded including *Bembidion doris*. Eleven of these were new to the site, making a total of 18 species of Carabidae being recorded at the site.

<i>Agonum micans</i>	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum piceum</i>	<i>Bembidion doris</i>	<i>Demetrius atricapillus</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Agonum thoreyi</i>	<i>Bembidion gilvipes</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>		

482. Ulverscroft Mill (SK515108)

Species: 5

The site of an early 19th century derelict water mill.

<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Paranchus albipes</i>			

483. Ulverscroft NR (SK495133)

Species: 47

A 56 ha reserve with Poultny Wood, Fox Covert, the Valley Marshes and Herbert's Meadow, part owned and managed by LRWT with the rest of the reserve owned by The National Trust. Much of the wood lies in the **Ulverscroft Valley SSSI**. The southern part of the reserve consists of mature beech and oak planted woodland, a 1960's plantation, heathland and scrub. Cattle were re-introduced in 2002. Poultny Wood is considered to be of ancient origin due to the bank and ditch on its boundary. Both Poultny Wood and Fox Covert were planted with a range of conifers and hardwoods in the 1920's. In the early 1990's, large sections of both woods were felled and replanted with oak and other native species. Herbert's Meadow was purchased in 1981 and remains species-rich, as a consequence of the complex of soil conditions found within its 4 ha, and lack of agricultural improvement. Harry Clements visited the reserve on several occasions between 5 August 1963 and 22 July 1967. The site was visited on many occasions by Derek Lott between 21 February 1982 and 1 September 1990, by Graham Finch on 11 March 1984 and by Keith Alexander on 15 August 1984. Records of Carabidae, often identified by Derek Lott, have also been received from Steve Woodward from 1 December 1987 onwards. On 29 June 2006 a suction sample was taken from herb-rich grassland at Herbert's Meadow by Derek Lott. Altogether, 47 species of Carabidae have been recorded from the reserve.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i>
<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Dromius meridionalis</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>
<i>Agonum gracile</i>	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>
<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara aenea</i>	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara communis</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Leistus terminatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	<i>Nebria salina</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Asaphidion curtum</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion aeneum</i>	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	

484. Ulverscroft Valley SSSI (SK502123)

Species: 5

A large 105.7 ha site divided in ownership with the LRWT and The National Trust supporting a series of semi-natural habitats representative of siliceous clay soils and those of **Charnwood Forest**. Unimproved neutral grassland lies adjacent to Sandhills Lodge, **Lea Wood** and Poultny Wood with unimproved acidic grassland also lying adjacent to Lea Wood and to the south of Ulverscroft Priory. The site was surveyed by Derek Lott on the 2 May 1983 when 5 species were recorded.

<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>
<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>			

485. Un-named Gullet, Thistleton (SK895174)

Species: 21

21 species of Carabidae were recorded by Derek Lott, Roger Key and Mark Mawson on 25 May 1985 from an unknown recently disused water-filled limestone gullet. The recorders were in fact at the wrong location having intended to visit the site commonly known as Thistleton Gullet.

<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	<i>Bembidion illigeri</i>	<i>Dyschirius luedersi</i>	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Badister bullatus</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>
<i>Bembidion articulatum</i>	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	<i>Pterostichus nigrita</i>
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>			

486. Uppingham School, Uppingham (SP864996)

Species: 27

Founded in 1584 as a co-educational independent English public school. Many records from around Uppingham come from the annual reports of the Uppingham School Natural History Society. While many of the boys involved were undoubtedly keen and skilful naturalists, the authenticity of many of the identifications, especially of the rarer species, is questionable.

<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	<i>Bembidion minimum</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Platyderus depressus</i>
<i>Amara familiaris</i>	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>
<i>Amara fulva</i>	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Amara similata</i>	<i>Carabus nemoralis</i>	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>	<i>Tachys bistratus</i>
<i>Bembidion deletum</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	<i>Philorhizus melanocephalus</i>	

487. Vale of Belvoir (SK805423 – SK770356)

Species: 2

A broad, low lying area of Lower lias Clay containing local areas of limestone divided by a Marlstone escarpment which rises to an average of 87 metres above the Vale. The Vale is crossed by the **Grantham Canal**, constructed in 1797 and by the upper reaches of two river catchments namely the Smithe & Devon in the north, and in the south by the **River Wreake**. Five recognisable species of Carabidae were listed from the Vale Of Belvoir by the poet, George Crabbe, who lived there in the 1780s. Three of these, *Cicindela campestris*, *Carabus problematicus* and *Calosoma inquisitor* now have restricted distributions within Leicestershire that do not include the Vale of Belvoir tempting speculation that these species were more widespread in the 18th century. A fourth species, *Calosoma sycophanta*, has not been seen in Leicestershire since.

<i>Calosoma sycophanta</i>	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>
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488. Wakerley Cut-Off, Barrowden (SP954997)

Species: 2

Grazed grassland situated between the **River Welland** and the disused railway line of the London & North Western & Great Northern Railway Lines. Nearby is the disused Wakerley and Barrowden Railway Station at SP956997.

<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>
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489. Waltham Quarry (SK799264)

Species: 6

A 2.5 ha disused Lincolnshire Limestone quarry, now wholly converted to arable farmland.

<i>Amara plebeja</i>	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>		

490. Waltham, Parish

Species: 2

A 1,688 ha parish with Waltham Village at SK802250 and Thorpe Arnold village in the south of the parish at SK770200. The **River Eye** runs north to south through Thorpe Arnold village. Waltham Quarry and Waltham Disused Railway are in the north of the parish. It was part of the Great Northern & London and North Western Joint Railway Line built in 1883 to exploit ironstone deposits in the area. Small spinneys exist within the parish with Waltham Thorns at SK80225, Waltham New Covert at SK812228 and Thorpe Ashes at SK790225.

<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>
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491. Wanlip, Parish

Species: 5

A 394 ha parish containing the village at SK602109 with the **River Soar** marking its eastern boundary & Broadnook Spinney and its associated stream forming part the parish boundary with **Rothley**. Wanlip Parkland or Home farm surrounds Wanlip Church at SK600311. Wanlip Sewage Works is at SK599311. Much of the remaining farmland in the parish is arable. Wanlip includes records attached to Wanlip Osier Beds at SK600110.

<i>Calathus rotundicollis</i>	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>
<i>Carabus granulatus</i>			

492. Wanlip Gravel Pits (SK605110)

Species: 17

An area of gravel pits coined "Wanlip Gravel Pits" by the birdwatchers, although none of the pits are in the parish of Wanlip. Those pits south of the A46 are now managed by Leicestershire County Council as part of the **Watermead Country Park**. Howard Mendel visited the pits between 1 August and 13 November 1976 when they were still new. Mark Mawson visited the pits to the south of the road on 16 May 1982. Harry Ball sent in beetle specimens to Derek Lott for identification from the area to the north of the road between 3 August 1984 and 1988. Derek Lott visited the pits to the north of the road on 20 May 1985.

Acupalpus meridianus
Agonum marginatum
Amara plebeja
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion dentellum

Bembidion illigeri
Bembidion properans
Bembidion quadrimaculatum
Bembidion tetracolum

Curtonotus aulicus
Demetrias atricapillus
Elaphrus riparius
Harpalus affinis

Nebria salina
Paranchus albipes
Pterostichus nigrita
Trechus quadristriatus

493. Wardley Wood (SP838997)

Species: 3

A Forestry Commission-owned Oak and Ash ancient semi-natural woodland alongside conifer plantations, developed on Upper Lias Clay.

Cychrus caraboides

Dromius meridionalis

Leistus ferrugineus

494. Watermead Country Park (SK599089)

Species: 15

A country park situated on an area of former gravel workings. The northern section is managed by Leicestershire County Council, and the southern section is managed by Leicester City Council. All the early successional habitats characteristic of disused gravel workings have now disappeared. For records from the site before it was managed as a country park, see **Birstall Gravel Pits** and **Wanlip Gravel Pits**. The first records for the country park proper come from Mark Mawson, who visited the southern section, on three occasions in September and October 1982. Kirsty Maddocks of the University of Leicester set pitfall traps in the southern section in 1993. A small number of records were generated by Derek Lott while leading WATCH events for children in the northern sector on dates between 20 April 1996 and 14 June 2000. Altogether, 15 species of Carabidae have recorded from both sections of the park.

Agonum thoreyi
Anchomenus dorsalis
Badister bullatus
Bembidion guttula

Bembidion tetracolum
Calodromius spilotus
Carabus nemoralis
Clivina fossor

Leistus fulvibarbis
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis
Notiophilus biguttatus

Paranchus albipes
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus strenuus

495. Welby Osier Bed (SK719210)

Species: 24

A 6.7 ha osier bed site now divided into two segments by the Asfordby Mine. 24 species of Carabidae were recorded by pitfall-trapping from April and August to October 1978 as part of the Northeast Leicestershire Coalfield Survey. The beetles were identified by Don Goddard.

Amara apricaria
Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion dentellum
Bembidion guttula
Calathus rotundicollis
Dromius meridionalis

Dromius quadrimaculatus
Leistus ferrugineus
Leistus fulvibarbis
Leistus terminatus
Loricera pilicornis
Nebria brevicollis

Notiophilus biguttatus
Paranchus albipes
Patrobus atrorufus
Platynus assimilis
Pterostichus madidus
Pterostichus melanarius

Pterostichus niger
Pterostichus nigrita
Pterostichus strenuus
Trechus obtusus
Trechus quadristriatus
Trechus secalis

496. Welford Road Cemetery (SK593033)

Species: 5

A 12.45 ha site, opened in 1849 and now listed as a Grade II Park & Garden of Special Historic Interest. Mature trees group along University Road including large numbers of Ash, Beech, Lime, Horse Chestnut, Cedar and evergreen bushes.

Leistus fulvibarbis
Loricera pilicornis

Nebria brevicollis

Notiophilus biguttatus

Pterostichus madidus

497. Welland Road, Barrow Upon Soar (LE12)

Species: 4

Amara familiaris

Amara ovata

Badister bullatus

Bembidion guttula

498. Wellington Street, Leicester (LE1)

Species: 1

Laemostenus terricola

499. West Beacon Farm (SK499155)

Species: 5

A large farm comprising 9.4 hectares of mixed plantation woodland, a 0.35 ha pond and 8.2 hectares of pasture farmland close to **Beacon Hill**. The **Wood Brook** marks the farm's northern boundary.

Bembidion aeneum
Bembidion guttula

Calathus fuscipes

Nebria brevicollis

Pterostichus melanarius

500. West Glen River (TF036136-TF059110)

Species: 1

A 1.5 mile stretch of the river lies in north east Rutland.

Pterostichus strenuus

501. Western Park Golf Course (SK541049)

Species: 6

A 60.9 ha Golf Course on the Western outskirts of **Leicester**

Bembidion lunulatum
Bradycellus verbasci

Calathus rotundicollis
Nebria brevicollis

Paranichus albipes

Pterostichus niger

502. Westmeadow Brook (SK469239-SK442204)

Species: 1

Rises in Swannington & Belton flows through Osgathorpe and Long Whatton to join the Diseworth Brook at SK469239, eventually becoming the Long Whatton Brook.

Bembidion lunulatum

503. Whitehill (SK484114)

Species: 1

Hedgerows and scattered trees bordering pasture farmland near Ulverscroft Grange.

Calathus fuscipes

504. Willesley Wood (SK337144)

Species: 2

A Woodland Trust reserve lying on a poor clay and shale soil above shallow coal measures. Now part of the National Forest Regeneration Scheme. Mining ended in 1943 with the land being turned to agricultural use for 40 years. Oil Seed Rape was last sown on the site in 1990. The Saltersford Brook was channeled through a culvert in the area during the 1970's.

Bembidion lunulatum

Leistus ferrugineus

505. Windmill Lodge (SK805075)

Species: 4

A farm off Braunston Road, Knossington.

Amara plebeja

Clivina fossor

Poecilus cupreus

Pterostichus vernalis

506. Wistow Park (SP642956)

Species: 1

Parkland and Fishpond surrounding the early 17th century Wistow Hall.

Trechoblemus micros

507. Wistow, Parish

Species: 1

An 822 ha parish containing the villages of Newton Harcourt and Wistow. The Grand Union Canal crosses the township of Newton Harcourt. A small unnamed stream rises in Newton Harcourt which flows to the south-west to join the west flowing Sence in Wigston Magna.

Stomis pumicatus

508. Wood Brook (SK500155-SK529220)

Species: 4

Rising from Whittle Hill in Charnwood, the Wood Brook flows north east through Nanpantan to **Loughborough**. The brook flows underground at SK535193, surfacing at points in Loughborough between Queen's Park and Bridge Street before continuing at the surface to the confluence of the Summerpool Brook at SK531218, eventually flowing into the **River Soar**.

Bembidion obtusum

Calathus melanocephalus

Pterostichus madidus

Pterostichus strenuus

509. Woodhouse Eaves (SK531140)

Species: 1

A sizeable rural village located on the side of both **Beacon Hill** and Broombriggs Country Parks contained within the civil parish of **Woodhouse**.

Nebria brevicollis

510. Woodhouse, Parish

Species: 2

A 1,308 ha parish containing the towns of Woodhouse at SK538151 and **Woodhouse Eaves**. The parish contains two SSSIs: **Beacon Hill, Hangingstone & Outwoods** as well as part of **Swithland Wood & The Brand**. The parish contains ten Local Wildlife Sites including Mucklin and Windmill Hill Wood as well as Long Close and Roecliffe Manor grasslands. Parish level woodlands include Spring Hill, Hunger Hill, Jackdaw Plantation, Roecliffe Spinney and Nursey Plantation. Other parish level sites include Maplewell Hall School Grounds, Windmill Hill and Beaumanor Park.

*Calodromius spilotus**Dromius quadrimaculatus***511. Woodwell Head (SK879177)**

Species: 1

A 23.9 ha deciduous woodland bounding the southern boundary of Wymondham parish.

*Pterostichus melanarius***512. Woolfox Wood (SK957141)**

Species: 1

A 17 ha deciduous woodland connected to **Greetham Wood Far**, enclosed by arable land.

*Bembidion deletum***513. Wyfordby (SK792189)**

Species: 5

Wyfordby village is contained within the Freeby parish just north of the **River Eye**. A working railway line from Leicester to Peterborough runs through the village tracing the **Oakham Canal** nearby.

*Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion tetracolum**Paranchus albipes**Trichocellus placidus**Bembidion guttula***514. Wymeswold Meadows (SK613229)**

Species: 12

A 4.5 ha unimproved calcareous grassland, originally common land, enclosed in the 19th century and grazed by cattle. The deeply cut River Mantle has created steep valley slopes unsuitable for hay production. Owned and managed by the LRWT. Twelve species of Carabidae were recorded during visits on several occasions by Derek Lott between 26 August 1983 and 20 August 1990.

*Agonum micans**Bembidion guttula**Bembidion quadrimaculatum**Dromius quadrimaculatus**Amara plebeja**Bembidion illigeri**Calodromius spilotus**Nebria brevicollis**Bembidion aeneum**Bembidion lunulatum**Demetrias atricapillus**Pterostichus strenuus***515. Wymondham, Parish**

Species: 3

A 1,906 ha parish containing Wymondham Village at SK851186, **Woodwell Head, Cribbs Meadow** as well as **Wymondham Rough** and **Wymondham Meadows**. Wymondham Brook rises in Buckminster and flows south-west through the parish and Wymondham Village, eventually rising in Rutland. Parish level sites include Wymondham Dismantled Railway and Days Plantation whilst Wymondham Grasslands was designated as a Local Wildlife Site at SK888188.

*Agonum marginatum**Bembidion dentellum**Elaphrus riparius***516. Wymondham Rough NR (SK831172)**

Species: 26

A 6.1 ha species-rich neutral clay grassland site, derived from Glacial Boulder & Lower Lias Clay as well as alluvium. The reserve was visited by Mark Mawson on 15 May 1982 and 6 March 1982. Derek Lott visited the reserve on 30 March 1990, primarily to look for water beetles. On 25 April 2000 and 21 May 2000 Derek Lott took four standard ground-searching samples from pond margins. On 17 June 2006 Derek Lott took a suction sample from herb-rich grassland.

*Acupalpus dubius**Amara similata**Clivina fossor**Oxypselaphus obscurus**Agonum emarginatum**Bembidion biguttatum**Demetrias atricapillus**Pterostichus nigrita**Agonum fuliginosum**Bembidion deletum**Harpalus rufipes**Pterostichus strenuus**Agonum gracile**Bembidion dentellum**Leistus fulvibarbis**Pterostichus vernalis**Amara communis**Bembidion guttula**Loricera pilicornis**Stenolophus mixtus**Amara familiaris**Bembidion lampros**Notiophilus biguttatus**Trichocellus placidus**Amara plebeja**Bembidion quadrimaculatum***517. Wytchley Warren Spinney (SK960049)**

Species: 18

A spinney (14.86 ha) including The Gorse & Thorn Covert attached to Football Piece. 18 species were recorded Peter Kirby (1999).

*Abax parallelepipedus**Bembidion lampros**Nebria brevicollis**Pterostichus madidus**Amara ovata**Calathus rotundicollis**Notiophilus biguttatus**Pterostichus melanarius**Anchomenus dorsalis**Calodromius spilotus**Ocys harpaloides**Pterostichus nigrita**Badister bullatus**Leistus ferrugineus**Platynus assimilis**Stomis pumicatus**Bembidion dentellum**Leistus rufomarginatus*

Index of locations for each species

Note: this index relates to the locations listed in the gazette (above) where the species have been recorded. It is recognised that, in some cases, the locations may be sub-sites within a site complex.

- Abax parallelepipedus*** (Map 91): 3, 20, 29, 47, 62, 64, 84, 85, 118, 119, 122, 140, 167, 214, 215, 226, 230, 231, 233, 235, 239, 254, 255, 271, 280, 292, 303, 308, 312, 320, 323, 335, 381, 415, 440, 441, 447, 483, 486, 517.
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