



**Biological
Recording
Company**

Hogsmill Valley Field Recorder Day Report

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**Version 1
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About the Biological Recording Company

The Biological Recording Company works with a range of partners across the UK to deliver events that engage naturalists with their local wildlife sites and generate species occurrence records that can be used by site managers to inform habitat management and conservation.

Our **Field Recorder Days** are a core part of our mission to get more people observing wildlife and submitting their data into biological recording systems. These events involve visiting a site with a group, searching for species in a target species group, and identifying and recording them.

Beginners through to experts are all welcome, and we always invite a subject specialist to lead the day and be on-hand to provide identification support and mentoring. Previous events have focused on a wide range of species groups: everything from fungi and grasses to molluscs and beetles.

Species occurrence records generated through these events are collated through iRecord and shared with site managers. Local Environmental Record Centres and National Recording Schemes/Societies are also able to access all iRecord records relevant to the region/taxonomic group they cover.

Find out more about our recording projects and other training opportunities:

- **Field Recorder Days:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/field-recorder-days/>
- **Natural History Training Courses:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/biological-recording-training-services/>
- **Invertebrate Study Days:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/invertebrate-study-days/>
- **Earthworm Sampling:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/earthworm-services/>
- **Webinar Programme:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/webinars/>
- **Self-study Online Training Courses:** <https://courses.biologicalrecording.co.uk/>

Disclaimer

Please note that Field Recorder Days should not be considered as a proxy for detailed biodiversity surveys and are not designed to replace surveys conducted by ecologists and other biodiversity professionals.

The list produced in this report details only the species that were recorded during the event(s) being reported. It does not constitute a comprehensive list of either the species found on the site or the results of other recording or survey efforts onsite. For a biodiversity data search for this site, please contact Greenspace Information for Greater London.

The identification skills of participants were variable, and unconfirmed records are included within this report, so the lists provided should be treated with a degree of caution. Site managers are advised to follow up these activities with surveys by ecological specialists where necessary.

Acknowledgements

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- Elliot Newton for assisting with organising the programme and recruiting local volunteers to attend the courses and events.
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- All those who attended the training courses and Field Recorder Day events and contributed species occurrence records through iRecord.
- The London Natural History Society for helping to promote the Field Recorder Days through their network.

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Project Summary

Six Field Recorder Day events were delivered at sites within the Hogsmill Valley between 2022 and 2025. The first event – an Invertebrate Field Recorder Day in 2022 – was delivered as part of the FSC BioLinks project. Five additional events were delivered by the Biological Recording Company between 2023 and 2025. Of the six total events, four had specific focuses, on botany, earthworms, beetles and pollinators, respectively.

In this report, the term ‘Hogsmill Valley’ is used to refer to five neighbouring green spaces and nature reserves along the Hogsmill River in the London Borough of Kingston. These are, from North to South: Rose Walk, Elmbridge Meadows, Hogsmill Wood, Southwood Open Space and Six Acre Meadow. Confusingly, these sites sometimes go by alternative names (see **Table 1: Sites within the Hogsmill Valley**). Of the six events delivered, some only focused on one or two of these sites, whereas others covered all of them. See **Figure 2** for a map.

Table 1: Sites within the Hogsmill Valley

Site code	Site name	Alternative site name/s	Statutory designation
RW	Rose Walk	Rose Walk Nature Reserve	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
EM	Elmbridge Meadows	Elmbridge Open Space	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
HW	Hogsmill Wood	Hogsmill Wood Nature Reserve; Hogsmill River Park	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
SW	Southwood Open Space	–	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
SA	Six Acre Meadow	–	–

Two work packages were delivered by the Biological Recording Company (see **Table 2** below).

Table 2: Summary of project work packages.

Ref.	Work package title	Work package description
1	Field Recorder Days	Delivery of six Field Recorder Day events at Hogsmill Valley.
2	Data Management and Reporting	Dissemination of species occurrence records and production of Hogsmill Valley Field Recorder Day Report.



Figure 1: Some of the species recorded at Hogsmill Valley (part 1): (1) *Sesia apiformis* (Hornet Moth) at Elmbridge Meadows © Joss Carr; (2) *Dipsacus fullonum* (Wild Teasel) at Southwood Open Space © Hamdah Ismail; (3) *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* at Elmbridge Meadows © Martin Harvey.

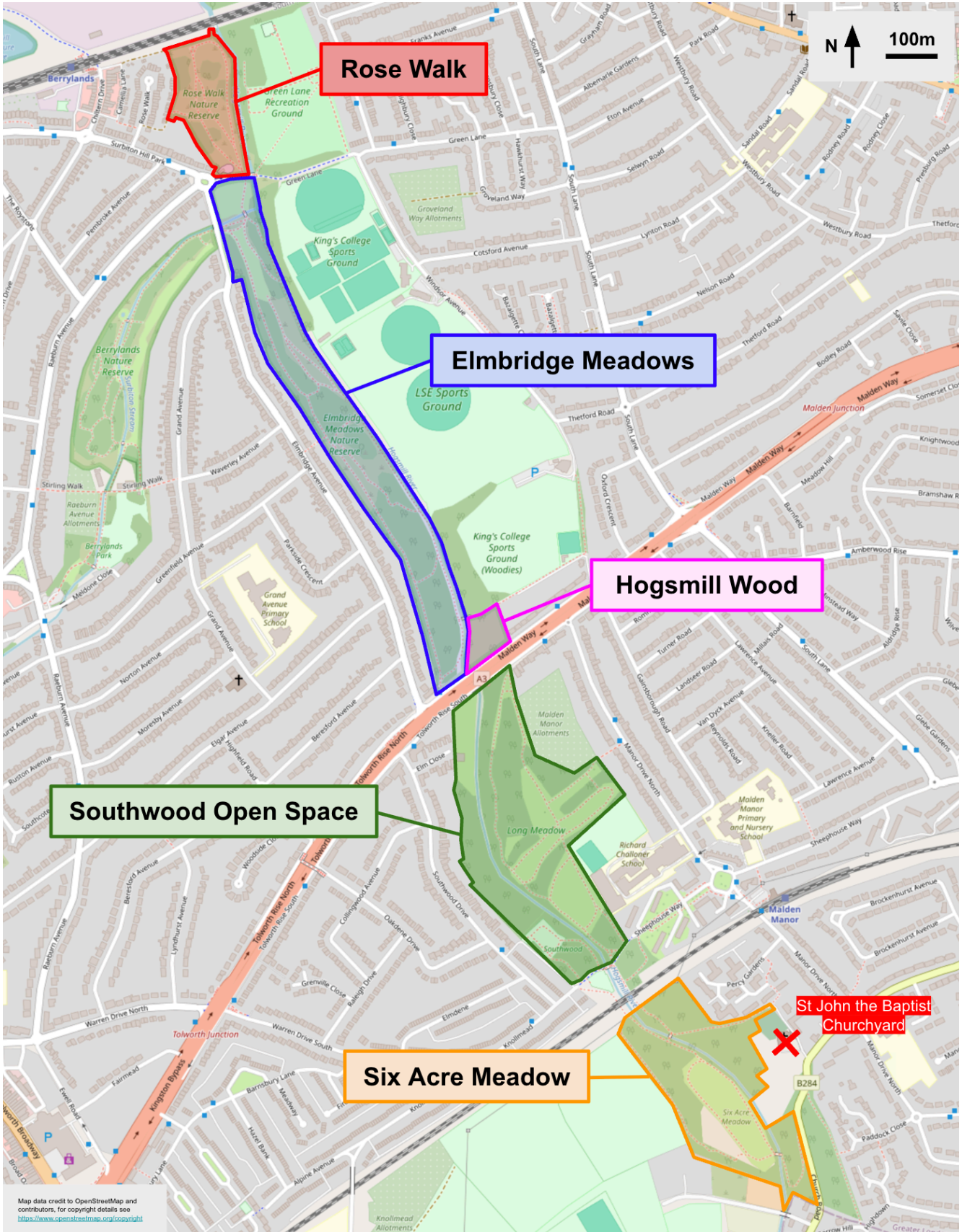


Figure 2: Map of Hogsmill Valley showing five main sites at which recording was undertaken during Field Recorder Days. St John the Baptist Churchyard is also indicated as this was visited briefly during one Field Recorder Day.

1 Field Recorder Days

Six Field Recorder Day events were delivered to bring together site volunteers, local naturalists and experienced biological recorders to **record the wildlife of Hogsmill Valley**. Biological recorders of all abilities were encouraged to attend, and all participants were provided with guidance on submitting their records through iRecord.

Ref.	Output	Status
2.1	Field Recorder Day events delivered at Hogsmill Valley	Complete 6 events
2.2	Field Recorder Day attendees are engaged with species recording at Hogsmill Valley.	Complete 94 attendees

Across the six events, 94 attendees contributed a total of 888 species occurrence records, representing a total of 392 different species (see **Figure 3**).

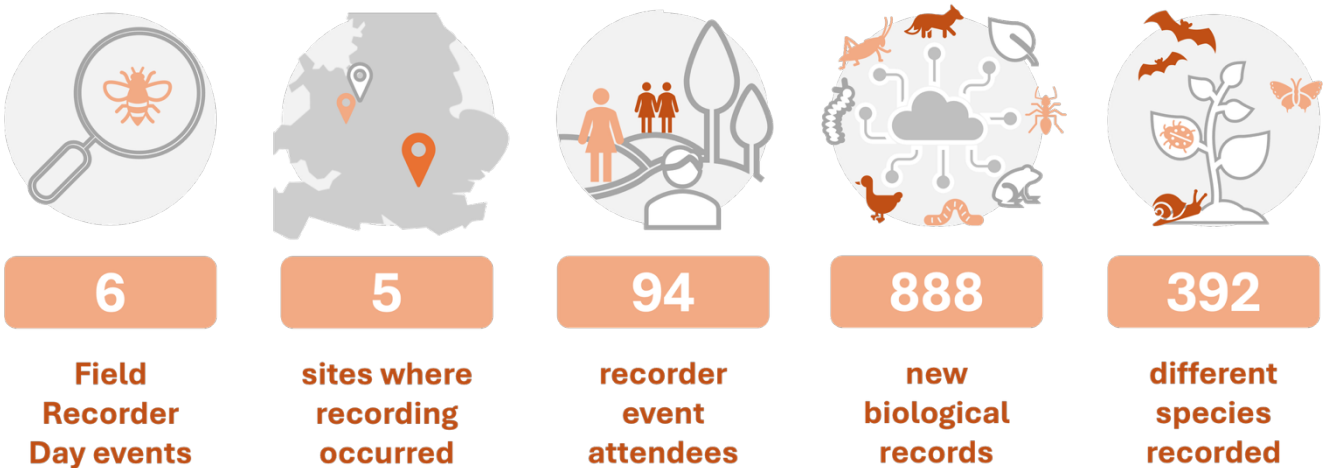


Figure 3: Summary of achievements for Field Recorder Days at Hogsmill Valley.

A breakdown of the events within the Field Recorder Day programme can be found in **Table 3**.

Table 2: List of Field Recorder Day events delivered at Lesnes Abbey Woods.

Name of event	Specialist/s	Date	Records	Attendees
Invertebrate Field Recorder Day	Gino Brignoli & Keiron Brown	11/04/2022	104	21
General Field Recorder Day	Keiron Brown	14/06/2023	245	10
Botany Field Recorder Day	Mark Spencer	26/03/2024	138	18
Earthworm Sampling Day	Keiron Brown	27/03/2024	20	11
Pollinator Field Recorder Day	Tony Madgwick	01/05/2024	244	16
Beetle Field Recorder Day	Wil Heeny	04/06/2025	137	18

Summaries of the findings from each of the events can be found in the following sections, and a full list of the focus taxa for each day can be found in the **Data Management & Reporting** section.

2 Data Management & Reporting

Volunteers and species-group specialists **submitted their species occurrence records to the iRecord platform**, where records are available for verification by regional and national experts. These records are downloaded by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and are available to National Recording Schemes and Societies. The records have also been collated by the Biological Recording Company for use in this report.

Ref.	Output	Status
3.1	New species occurrence records are generated during Field Recorder Day events and submitted to iRecord.	Complete 888 records
3.2	Field Recorder Day Report published and shared with stakeholders	Complete 1 report (version 1)

When analysing the data submitted by the event attendees to iRecord, the following records were omitted from analysis:

- Any records where a verifier had applied a 'Not Accepted' verification status, such as 'Incorrect' or 'Unable to verify'.
- Any records that were at a taxonomic resolution at genus or above (e.g. records at genus, family, order etc.).

888 new biological records for Hogsmill Valley were generated in total through the recording activities undertaken by the Biological Recording Company, with 392 different species recorded across the sites. Records were submitted to iRecord by a total of 31 individual recorders.

Species lists are presented on the following pages. For each species listed, the scientific name is provided alongside the common name where applicable. For each species, observed presence is noted for each of five sites which together constitute the Hogsmill Valley. For the key to the codes used for the sites please see **Table 1**.

A short species list for St John the Baptist Churchyard, an additional site visited briefly on one of the Field Recorder Days, is provided on page 24. Page 24 also includes notes on a species found **new for Britain** on one of the Field Recorder Days, the fly *Chaetolonchaea pallipes* (Diptera: Lonchaeidae).

All invertebrate species occurrence records were analysed using the [Pantheon](#) invertebrate assemblage assessment tool, with the results presented in section 2.2 on page 25.



Figure 4: Some of the species recorded at Hogsmill Valley (part 2): *Ballus chalybeius* at Hogsmill Wood © Mick Massie; (2) *Empria sexpunctata* from Six Acre Meadow © Six Acre Meadow; (3) *Lumbricus rubellus* from Southwood Open Space © Sheila Warbus.

2.1 Species Lists

2.1.1 Mammals

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Mouse			●		
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	●				

2.1.2 Birds

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit			●		
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher		●	●		
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit			●		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret			●	●	
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin			●	●	
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel			●	●	
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Grey Wagtail			●		
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit			●		
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff				●	
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie			●		
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock			●		
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet			●	●	
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap			●	●	
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren			●	●	
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird			●		

2.1.3 Arachnids – Spiders

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Anyphaena sabina</i>				●		
<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>						●

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i>	Oak Jumping Spider			●		
<i>Diaea dorsata</i>						●
<i>Episinus maculipes</i>						●
<i>Mangora acalypha</i>						●
<i>Misumena vatia</i>	Flower Crab Spider				●	
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Tent Spider	●			●	●
<i>Theridion pictum</i>				●		
<i>Zilla diodia</i>				●		

2.1.4 Arachnids – Mites

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Aceria cephalonea</i>				●		

2.1.5 Arachnids – Pseudoscorpions

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Lamprochernes chyzeri</i>	Chyzer's Shining Claw		●			

2.1.6 Crustaceans – Woodlice

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	Common Shiny Woodlouse	●		●		
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common Striped Woodlouse	●		●		
<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	Common Rough Woodlouse	●				

2.1.7 Insects – Bees, Wasps, Ants & Sawflies

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Aglaostigma aucupariae</i>			●			
<i>Allantus togatus</i>					●	
<i>Andrena bicolor</i>	Gwynne's Mining Bee				●	
<i>Andrena chrysoceles</i>	Hawthorn Mining Bee					●

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Andrena cineraria</i>	Ashy Mining Bee				●	
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>	Orange-tailed Mining Bee	●			●	
<i>Andrena nitida</i>	Grey-patched Mining Bee				●	●
<i>Andrena scotica</i>	Chocolate Mining Bee					●
<i>Andrena tibialis</i>	Grey-gastered Mining Bee				●	
<i>Anthophora plumipes</i>	Hairy-footed Flower Bee	●				
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee			●	●	
<i>Aproceros leucopoda</i>	Zig-zag Elm Sawfly			●		
<i>Blennocampa phyllocolpa</i>					●	
<i>Bombus lapidaries</i>	Red-tailed Bumblebee	●				
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee	●				●
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed Bumblebee				●	●
<i>Cephus spinipes</i>					●	
<i>Chelostoma florissomne</i>	Sleepy Carpenter Bee				●	
<i>Cladius pilicornis</i>					●	
<i>Empria sexpunctata</i>						●
<i>Euura proxima</i>			●			
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>	Green Furrow Bee				●	
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee			●	●	
<i>Lasius fuliginosus</i>	Jet Ant	●	●			
<i>Lindenius albilabris</i>					●	
<i>Mimumesa dahlbomi</i>					●	
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>	Little Nomad Bee				●	
<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>	Gooden's Nomad Bee				●	
<i>Nomada lathburiana</i>	Lathnury's Nomad Bee				●	
<i>Nomada ruficornis</i>	Fork-jawed Nomad Bee				●	
<i>Osmia caerulea</i>	Blue Mason Bee				●	
<i>Osmia leaiana</i>	Orange-vented Mason Bee				●	

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Pristiphora biscalis</i>					●	
<i>Rhimphoctona megacephalus</i>			●			
<i>Tenthredopsis coquebertii</i>					●	
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common Wasp			●		

2.1.8 Insects – Beetles

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	2-spot Ladybird				●	●
<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	10-spot Ladybird				●	
<i>Agrilus angustulus</i>			●			●
<i>Altica lythri</i>						
<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>					●	
<i>Aphthona lutescens</i>						●
<i>Apion frumentarium</i>		●				
<i>Aspidapion aeneum</i>			●			
<i>Aspidapion radiolus</i>			●			
<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	Cream-spot Ladybird	●				
<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>					●	
<i>Cantharis figurata</i>						●
<i>Cantharis fusca</i>						●
<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>						●
<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>			●			●
<i>Cantharis rufa</i>						●
<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Rose Beetle	●	●			
<i>Ceutorhynchus erysimi</i>						●
<i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i>	Cabbage Seed Weevil		●			
<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i>	Beet Flea Beetle		●			●
<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Wasp Beetle		●			

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Conopalpus testaceus</i>				●		
<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>					●	●
<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>	Willow Flea Beetle				●	
<i>Cryptolestes duplicatus</i>			●			
<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn Weevil			●	●	
<i>Dorcus parallelipedus</i>	Lesser Stag Beetle	●				
<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>	Green Dock Beetle		●			
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>				●	●	
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Orange Ladybird				●	
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird		●	●	●	●
<i>Harpalus affinis</i>			●			
<i>Hemicoelus fulvicornis</i>				●		
<i>Ischnopterapion loti/modestum agg.</i>						●
<i>Limonius poneli</i>						●
<i>Longitarsus parvulus</i>	Flax Flea Beetle		●			
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle		●		●	●
<i>Malthinus balteatus</i>				●		
<i>Malthinus flaveolus</i>				●	●	
<i>Malthinus seriepunctatus</i>				●	●	
<i>Malvapion malvae</i>						●
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>			●		●	
<i>Nanophyes marmoratus</i>	Loosestrife Weevil					●
<i>Ochina ptinoides</i>	Ivy Boring Beetle			●		●
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>					●	●
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle		●		●	●
<i>Oulema obscura</i>					●	
<i>Paromalus flavicornis</i>			●			

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	Celery Leaf Beetle		●			
<i>Phalacrus corruscus</i>						●
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Common Leaf Weevil					●
<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>	Small Green Nettle Weevil				●	●
<i>Plagioderma versicolora</i>			●			
<i>Platystomos albinus</i>						●
<i>Polydrusus cervinus</i>						●
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird				●	
<i>Protapion apricans</i>	Clover Seed Weevil				●	
<i>Protapion assimile</i>	Clover Seed Weevil				●	
<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	Clover Seed Weevil				●	
<i>Pseudapion rufirostre</i>			●			
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot Ladybird					●
<i>Ptilinus pectinicornis</i>	Fan-bearing Wood-borer			●	●	
<i>Pyrochroa coccinea</i>	Black-headed Cardinal Beetle					●
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Common Cardinal Beetle			●	●	●
<i>Pyrrhidium sanguineum</i>			●			
<i>Rhinoncus perpendicularis</i>						●
<i>Rhyzobius chrysomeloides</i>						●
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>						●
<i>Rutpela maculata</i>	Black and Yellow Longhorn				●	
<i>Sciaphilus asperatus</i>						●
<i>Scolytus intricatus</i>	Oak Bark Beetle		●			
<i>Silvanus unidentatus</i>			●			
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Pea-leaf Weevil					●
<i>Sitona suturalis</i>						●
<i>Sphaeroderma rubidum</i>					●	
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquattuor punctata</i>	24-spot Ladybird			●	●	●

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>	Apple Fruit Rhynchites				●	
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	16-spot Ladybird				●	
<i>Uleiota planatus</i>			●			
<i>Zacladus exiguus</i>	Bloody Cranesbill Weevil					●

2.1.9 Insects – Moths

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass					●
<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>	Brown-spot Flat-body				●	
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y				●	
<i>Bena bicolorana</i>	Scarce Silver-lines				●	
<i>Cydia nigricana</i>	Pea Moth					●
<i>Endothenia marginana</i>	Bordered Marble	●			●	
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple Moth	●				
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion					
<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	Plain Fanner				●	
<i>Pachycnemia hippocastanaria</i>	Horse Chestnut Moth				●	
<i>Sesia apiformis</i>	Hornet Moth		●			

2.1.10 Insects – Butterflies

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock		●			
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	●				
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	●				
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue					●
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	●				
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	●		●		
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	●	●		●	
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	●		●		

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper				●	

2.1.11 Insects – Dragonflies & Damselflies

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly			●	●	
<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	Banded Demoiselle			●		●
<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle			●	●	
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly			●		
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly					●

2.1.12 Insects – Caddisflies

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Glyphipteryx fuscoviridella</i>	Plain Fanner				●	
<i>Glyphotaelius pellucidus</i>			●			

2.1.13 Insects – Grasshoppers & Crickets

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush-cricket			●		
<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>	Dark Bush-cricket				●	

2.1.14 Insects – Earwigs

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>					●	

2.1.15 Insecta – True Bugs

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>	Bishop's Mitre	●			●	●
<i>Alebra albostriella</i>					●	
<i>Allygus modestus</i>			●			

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Amblytylus nasutus</i>						•
<i>Arthaldeus pascuellus</i>						•
<i>Capsus ater</i>				•	•	
<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i>	Slender-horned Leatherbug					•
<i>Cicadula persimilis</i>						•
<i>Closterotomus trivialis</i>			•			•
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug				•	•
<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>					•	
<i>Delphacinus mesomelas</i>					•	
<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>			•			
<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>			•			
<i>Dicranotropis hamata</i>					•	
<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i>						•
<i>Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus</i>				•		
<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	Birch Shieldbug	•				
<i>Eriosoma lanuginosum</i>					•	
<i>Errastunus ocellaris</i>					•	
<i>Eupteryx signatipennis</i>						•
<i>Eupteryx urticae</i>			•			
<i>Eurydema oleracea</i>	Cabbage Bug	•				
<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>	European Cinchbug	•				•
<i>Issus coleoptratus</i>				•		
<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>	Birch Catkin Bug		•			
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Meadow Plant Bug	•	•			•
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>			•			
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>		•				
<i>Macrosteles septemnotatus</i>						•
<i>Metidiocerus rutilans</i>		•				

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Myzus cerasi</i>	Cherry Aphid			●		
<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>					●	
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Green Shieldbug		●			●
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Red-legged Shieldbug	●	●			
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>					●	●
<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>					●	
<i>Pulvinaria hydrangea</i>	Hydrangea Scale Insect			●		
<i>Reptalus quinquecostatus</i>						●
<i>Rhabdomiris striatellus</i>					●	
<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>					●	●
<i>Stenocranus minutus</i>					●	
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>						●
<i>Tachycixius pilosus</i>						●
<i>Tetraneura ulmi</i>	Fig Gall				●	
<i>Trioza alacris</i>	Bay Sucker			●		
<i>Trioza urticae</i>						●
<i>Zyginidia scutellaris</i>						●

2.1.16 Insects – True Flies

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Anomoia purmunda</i>					●	
<i>Beris morrisii</i>	Yellow-legged Black Legionnaire			●		
<i>Bibio johannis</i>			●			
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Dark-edged Bee-fly					●
<i>Calliopum aeneum</i>					●	
<i>Calliphora vomitoria</i>		●				
<i>Chaetolonchaea pallipennis</i>						●
<i>Chaetorellia jaceae</i>					●	

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Cheilosia grossa</i>		●				
<i>Cheilosia latifrons</i>			●			
<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>		●				
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Broad Centurion				●	
<i>Dilophus femoratus</i>					●	
<i>Dioctria atricapilla</i>	Violet Black-legged Robberfly				●	
<i>Dioctria baumhaueri</i>	Stripe-legged Robberfly				●	
<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i>					●	
<i>Empis tessellata</i>					●	
<i>Epistrophe elegans</i>		●			●	●
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		●		●		
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>					●	
<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>						●
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>		●			●	●
<i>Eupeodes latifasciatus</i>					●	
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>					●	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>					●	●
<i>Hilara anglodanica</i>					●	
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>	Striped Slender Robberfly				●	
<i>Lonchoptera lutea</i>			●		●	
<i>Lordiphosa fenestrarum</i>			●			
<i>Meiosimyza rorida</i>				●		
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>		●				
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>		●	●			●
<i>Meliscaeva auricollis</i>			●			
<i>Merodon equestris</i>						●
<i>Minettia longipennis</i>				●	●	
<i>Myathropa florea</i>				●		

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Myopa pellucida</i>						●
<i>Nemopoda nitidula</i>					●	●
<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>						●
<i>Opomyza germinationis</i>					●	
<i>Pipizella virens</i>					●	
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>		●			●	
<i>Sapromyza quadripunctata</i>					●	
<i>Scathophaga furcata</i>					●	
<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>					●	
<i>Sepsis punctum</i>					●	
<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>					●	
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>					●	
<i>Syritta pipiens</i>					●	
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>			●			
<i>Syrphus torvus</i>						●
<i>Taxomyia taxi</i>				●		
<i>Tipula lateralis</i>			●			
<i>Tipula vernalis</i>					●	
<i>Urophora quadrifasciata</i>					●	
<i>Volucella pellucens</i>					●	
<i>Xylota segnis</i>			●			●

2.1.17 Earthworms

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Allolobophora chlorotica</i>	Green Worm	●	●		●	
<i>Aporrectodea caliginosa</i> s.s.	Grey Worm	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Aporrectodea icterica</i>	Mottled Worm		●		●	
<i>Aporrectodea longa</i>	Long-Worm	●	●	●		

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Aporrectodea rosea</i>	Rosy-Tip Worm	●	●		●	
<i>Bimastos eiseni</i>				●		
<i>Bimastos rubidus</i>	Bank Worm			●		
<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	Tiger Worm			●		
<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i>	Square-Tailed Worm	●	●			
<i>Lumbricus castaneus</i>	Chestnut Worm	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Lumbricus festivus</i>	Ruddy Worm	●	●			
<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	Red Worm	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Common Earthworm		●	●		
<i>Murchieona muldali</i>			●			●
<i>Octolasion cyaneum</i>	Blue-Grey Worm					●
<i>Octolasion lacteum</i>			●			
<i>Satchellius mammalis</i>	Little Tree Worm		●	●	●	

2.1.18 Molluscs

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>	White-lipped Snail		●			
<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>	Netted Field Slug				●	
<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	Kentish Snail	●				

2.1.19 Plants

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore			●	●	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow				●	
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder			●		
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut				●	
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent				●	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard				●	

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion				●	
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail				●	
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	Garden Chervil			●		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley			●	●	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass				●	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies			●	●	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold				●	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge				●	
<i>Centaurea nigra s.l.</i>	Common Knapweed				●	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb				●	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle				●	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle				●	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock				●	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel				●	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn			●		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot				●	
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	Small Teasel				●	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern			●		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue				●	
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine			●	●	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash			●	●	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers			●	●	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill				●	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill				●	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert			●		
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet				●	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy			●	●	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy			●	●	

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed			●	●	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog				●	
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell			●		
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell			●		
<i>Hyacinthoides × massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell			●		
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear				●	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly			●		
<i>Ilex × altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly			●		
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam			●	●	
<i>Jacobaea aquatica</i>	Marsh Ragwort				●	
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort				●	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay			●		
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass				●	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle				●	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-refoil				●	
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush				●	
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort				●	
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet			●		
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue			●		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain				●	
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain				●	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass				●	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil				●	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry			●		
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum			●	●	
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum				●	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn			●	●	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak			●	●	

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup				●	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup				●	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose				●	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble			●	●	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel				●	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock				●	
<i>Salix × sepulcralis</i>	Weeping Willow				●	
<i>Salix × fragilis</i>	Hybrid Crack Willow			●		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder			●	●	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard				●	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort				●	
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion				●	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew			●	●	
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard				●	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover				●	
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm			●		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle			●	●	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell				●	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell			●	●	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch				●	
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet			●		

2.1.20 Fungi

Species scientific name	Species common name	RW	EM	HW	SW	SA
<i>Taphrina populina</i>			●			
<i>Taphrina pruni</i>	Pocket Plum					●

St John the Baptist Churchyard records

On our Pollinator Field Recorder Day on 01/05/2024, we also briefly visited St John the Baptist Churchyard, an additional site not included above but which is close to Six Acre Meadow. The 13 invertebrate species found in the churchyard on our brief visit are listed below. Most notable among them is the Nationally Scarce *Anthocomus fasciatus* (Coleoptera: Melyridae).

- *Anaspis maculata* (Coleoptera: Scaptiidae)
- *Anthocomus fasciatus* (Coleoptera: Melyridae)
- *Anthrenus verbasci* (Coleoptera: Dermestidae)
- *Malachius bipustulatus* (Coleoptera: Melyridae)
- *Quedius curtispennis* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)
- *Andrena chrysoseles* (Hymenoptera: Andrenidae)
- *Andrena scotica* (Hymenoptera: Andrenidae)
- *Anthophora plumipes* (Hymenoptera: Apidae)
- *Ectoedemia heringella* (Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae)
- *Cardiastethus fasciventris* (Hemiptera: Anthocoridae)
- *Cyphostethus tristriatus* (Hemiptera: Acanthosomatidae)
- *Melanostoma mellinum* (Diptera: Syrphidae)
- *Nephrotoma quadrifaria* (Diptera: Tipulidae)

***Chaetolonchaea pallipes* (Diptera: Lonchaeidae), a genus and species new for Britain from Hogsmill Valley.**

During the Pollinator Field Recorder Day on 01/05/2024, participant and fly specialist Martin Harvey collected a species of Lonchaeidae which was unfamiliar to him. Through consultation with other dipterists with experience of the family, they eventually determined the specimen to be *Chaetolonchaea pallipes*, a species (and genus) not previously recorded from the UK. This family of flies is not well recorded in Britain and Europe, and so the exact providence of Martin's specimen is unclear. The leading theory, however, is that the specimen likely represents an accidental anthropogenic introduction rather than an arrival triggered by the warming climate. As such, this discovery is largely of academic interest, and no specific conservation measures are recommended. The specimen was swept from the grassland in Six Acre Meadow.



Please note this record is not on iRecord as the species name is not yet included on the UK Species Inventory (UKSI). It is therefore not included in the record or species totals in this report, though it is featured in the checklist.

MacGowan, I. and Harvey, M. (2025) *Chaetolonchaea pallipennis* (Zetterstedt) (Diptera, Lonchaeidae) a new genus and species for the British Isles. *Dipterists Digest* 2025 **32**, pp. 26-29

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392402489_Chaetolonchaea_pallipennis_Zetterstedt_Diptera_Lonchaeidae_a_new_genus_and_species_for_the_British_Isles

2.2 Invertebrate Data Analysis

The invertebrate data gathered through the biological recording activities in this programme of events was analysed through the [Pantheon](#) invertebrate assemblage assessment tool to establish if any of the species recorded had previous or current conservation statuses.

14 species were highlighted: six beetles (Coleoptera), three bees (Hymenoptera), two spiders (Araneae), two true bugs (Hemiptera) and one true fly (Diptera) (Webb et al., 2018).

Table 3 lists these species alongside both the pre-1994 and current conservation statuses (please note that current statuses may not reflect current populations and should be used with caution).

To provide additional context to this list, **Table 4** provides a glossary for these conservation status terms and **Table 5** provides some additional context regarding the populations and ecology of these species.

Table 3: Invertebrate species conservation statuses based on analysis in Pantheon

Species	Family	Order	Conservation status	
			Pre-1994	Current
<i>Agrilus angustulus</i>	Buprestidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Andrena tibialis</i> (Grey-gastered Mining Bee)	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	Notable A*	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>	Malachiidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i>	Salticidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i> (Slender-horned Leatherbug)	Coreidae	Hemiptera	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i> (Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee)	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable A*	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	Red Data Book category 3*	<i>Not reassessed</i>
<i>Myopa pellucida</i>	Conopidae	Diptera	Red Data Book category 3	Nationally Rare*
<i>Nomada lathburiana</i> (Lathbury's Nomad Bee)	Apidae	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book category 3*	<i>Not reassessed</i>
<i>Platystomos albinus</i>	Anthribidae	Coleoptera	Notable B*	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Uleiota planatus</i>	Silvanidae	Coleoptera	Notable A*	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Zacladus exiguus</i> (Bloody Cranesbill Weevil)	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	Notable B	Nationally Scarce*

Table 4: Glossary of conservation status terms.

Conservation statuses referenced in this report using current (post-2001) criteria	
Least Concern	Taxa which have been evaluated against the IUCN Red List criteria and does not qualify for any of the Threatened or Near Threatened statuses. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
Nationally Scarce	Taxa which have been recorded from between 16-100 hectads within a given date class where there is reasonable confidence that exhaustive recording would not find them in more hectads.
Nationally Rare	Taxa which have been recorded from between 1-15 hectads within a given date class where there is reasonable confidence that exhaustive recording would not find them in more hectads.
Conservation statuses referenced in this report using pre-1994 criteria	
Notable A	Nationally scarce in the UK, found in only 16-30 ten-kilometre squares.
Notable B	Nationally scarce in the UK, found in only 31-100 ten-kilometre squares.
Red Data Book category 3	Rare taxa with small populations in Great Britain that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk. These taxa are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.
Additional notes	
*	An asterisk indicates that the status was assigned a long time ago and should be treated with caution (for example, some species shown as nationally scarce have expanded their range since the status was assigned).

Table 5 Summary of invertebrate species highlighted by Pantheon as having designated conservation status.

Beetles	
<i>Agrilus angustulus</i>	A green jewel beetle most often associated with oaks, feeding under the bark of young stems and branches. Occasional in the southern half of Britain, becoming rarer northwards (NatureSpot, no date [1]; Hackston, 2024).
<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>	A small (4mm) soft-winged flower beetle with black and red elytra. Seemingly often associated with human habitation, for example overwintering in window casements. Also possibly associated with solitary bees. Fairly widespread throughout England, but not common (NatureSpot, no date [2]; Hackston, 2025)
<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	A large black and red soldier beetle. Usually found in small numbers in tall grassy vegetation on permanently damp or wet soils, such as lowland hay meadows and marshy grassland. Very localised in Britain, formerly much more widespread (Alexander, 2003).
<i>Platystomus albinus</i>	A large and strikingly patterned weevil, the males of which have very long antennae. Larvae develop in dead branches of trees e.g. Beech, Alder and Hazel. Widespread but localised in southern Britain (Falk, no date [2]).
<i>Uleiota planatus</i>	A conspicuously flat beetle, matt black to brown in colour, with long antennae, found beneath the bark of recently dead broadleaf and coniferous trees. Although classified as nationally scarce, it is possible this species may instead be an established introduction. It is currently expanding its range (NatureSpot, no date [3]).
<i>Zacladus exiguus</i> (Bloody Cranesbill Weevil)	A small black weevil associated with small-flowered <i>Geranium</i> species. Scarce and restricted to southern England (The Essex Field Club, 2007).
Bees	
<i>Andrena tibialis</i> (Grey-gastered Mining Bee)	One of the largest <i>Andrena</i> species in Britain: a uniformly brown bee with reddish yellow hind legs, especially noticeable in females. Largely restricted to Southern England, with only sporadic records elsewhere (Edwards, 2023).

<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i> (Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee)	A small dark-brown bee. Restricted to Southern England and the Channel Islands. Scarce and very local but occasionally abundant where it is found (Else, 2005).
<i>Nomada lathburiana</i> (Lathbury's Nomad Bee)	An attractive nomad bee with a tricoloured gaster and reddish hair on the thorax (more evident in the female). Relatively widespread in England, though not very common. Seems to be decreasing in central and southern England and mainly concentrated in northern and western England (Archer and Else, 2011).
Spiders	
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i>	A squat, brown jumping spider associated with bushes and young trees, particularly Oak. Widespread in south-eastern England, but otherwise scattered across southern England and Wales, with only very few records from northern England (Spider and Harvestman Recording Scheme, no date [1]).
<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	A nicely patterned spider with an interesting 'squared-off' abdomen. Associated with woodland where it is found among the low canopy of trees and shrubs. Once considered very rare, records have become more common since 1992. Small populations probably occur in most suitable habitats in the south of England, but it is likely under-recorded due to low population densities (Spider and Harvestman Recording Scheme, no date [2]).
True Bugs	
<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i> (Slender-horned Leatherbug)	A large and distinctive squashbug. Local and rarely common; largely confined to southern and central England as far north as Yorkshire, although rare in the west and absent from Wales (British Bugs, no date [1]).
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	A previously rare southern plant bug, now widespread throughout much of England as far north as Yorkshire (British Bugs, no date [2]).
True Flies	
<i>Myopa pellucida</i>	An attractive conopid fly, once considered a scarce species, but now becoming much frequently recorded in southern England north to the Midlands. Increases probably mirror parallel increases in one of its host, the bee <i>Andrena cineraria</i> (Falk, no date [1]).

3 References

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