



Het News

Newsletter of the UK Heteroptera Recording Schemes

Issue 16
Autumn 2010
2nd Series

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Editorial:

Our apologies for the late publication this time, we'll try harder next time!

When assembling HN there sometimes emerges, inadvertently, some sort of theme, as was the case this time, the HN16 theme being 'het species spreading in the British Isles'. It is surprising how many times this crops up in this issue. In view of which, we'd ask that you let us know of further examples of this to document in future issues. A secondary theme this time is 'museum Heteroptera', so if there are other museum people out there who have British Heteroptera in their care and can find time to write-up a short (or longer) account thereof, then please do.

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Spp: *Cymatia rogenhoferi*, *Sigara limitata*, *Notonecta spp*, *Aquarius paludum*, *Gerris argentatus*, *Dicyphus pallidus*, *Closterotomus trivialis*, *Orthotylus rubidus*, *Pilophorus cinnamopterus*, *Henestaris halophilus*, *Aphanus rolandri*, *Corizus hyoscyami*, *Leptoglossus occidentalis*, *Picromerus bidens*, *Dolycoris baccarum*

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Book Review: *Suomi luteet*. [Finnish bugs]

Teemu Rintala & Veikko Rinne

Tibiale, Helsinki, 2010, pp 352. Hardback. ISBN 978-952-92-7512-0. Price: ca £56.

This work on Finnish Heteroptera has to be one of the most beautifully produced & designed books on bugs ever published. Chapters on 'what is a bug?'; a history of Heteroptera study in Finland; photos of habitats in Finland & of live specimens; and sampling & preservation introduce the main section which is a family by family, species by species account of the 500+ species of the Heteroptera fauna.

Each species is illustrated by a dorsal view in full colour, of the highest quality. Three species are covered on each page so illustrations are of good size. Species text covers description, distribution & biology. For most species only one photo is given, which may be a problem for variable or sexually dimorphic species. Months of the year when the species is active are indicated. Symbols indicate habitat type. A small map of Finland illustrates distribution. More detailed distributions of Heteroptera in Finland are given on the website of the *Expert Group on Hemiptera*:

www.sci.utu.fi/projects/biologia/elainmuseo/hemi/het/ludemaps.htm

The taxonomic format for families is 'traditional'; Lygaeidae is used in the wider sense, not subdivided into

the more recent families such as Lygaeidae, Blissidae, Rhyparochromidae (but none the worse for that). Divisions between subfamilies & tribes are not given - this might have been clearer with a species checklist.

Keys are provided to families, genera & species - with line drawings of characters; 31pp of colour plates (largely the images used previously) are also provided. An index to genera & species, and a bibliography complete the book. Given the quality of the book it is a very good price.

If I have any comments on omissions my only wish would be that a checklist of the species could have been provided. This book sets a new standard for identification guides in its presentation of the Finnish fauna. It will be used more widely than Finland but its use would be even more widespread if keys & some text were also in English. However, that does not detract from the author's achievement and they are to be congratulated on this work. I greatly look forward to the second edition- perhaps also with some text in English?

Mike Wilson









	<p>133 <i>Teratocoris saundersi</i> Douglas & Scott, 1869</p> <p>VIHERLUHTALUDE</p> <p>Tuntomerkit: 4,3–6,4 mm. Koirilla on yleensä päästä pikkukilpeen ulottuva tumma keskijuova. Naaraat ovat lähes aina kokonaan vihreitä. Sekä koiraan että naaraan määrittäminen on hyvä varmistaa takaruumiin tuntomerkeistä (ks. määrittyskaava, s. 289). Koiraan genitaalilaukon vasemmassa reunassa oleva uloke on varma ja helposti nähtävissä oleva tuntomerkki.</p> <p>Elintavat: Viherluhtalude elää soistuvilla rantaluhtilla sekä murto- että makean veden läheisyydessä. Lajin ravintokasveja ovat ainakin suolavihvilä (<i>Juncus gerardi</i>), järviruoko (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), rantaluikka (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>), sarat (<i>Carex</i>) ja kaislat (<i>Schoenoplectus</i>). Lisäksi se käyttää ravinnokseen myös kaksisiipisten toukka- ja kotelovaiheita sekä lehtikirvoja.</p> <p>Levinneisyys: Viherluhtalude on levinneisyydeltään keski- ja itäeurooppalainen laji. Idässä levinneisyys ulottuu Pohjois-Kiinaan ja Venäjän kaukoitään saakka. Suomessa viherluhtalude on levinnyt koko maahan ja havaintoja on erityisen runsaasti lounaissaaristosta, mutta myös Pohjois-Suomesta.</p> <p>IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI M</p> <p> LC</p>	<p>taulu 9</p>
	<p>134 <i>Teratocoris viridis</i> Douglas & Scott, 1867</p> <p>POHJANLUHTALUDE</p> <p>Tuntomerkit: 4,0–5,6 mm. Koirilla pää, etuseikä ja pikkukilpi ovat usein laajalti tummat. Pohjanluhtaluteen etuselän vaaleat kohoumat ovat kokonaan mustan ympäröimät, mikä erottaa sen saraikkoluhtaluteesta (131). Naaraat ovat joko kokonaan vihreitä tai vaihtelevissa määrin tummaviiruisia ja hieman pidempikarvaisia kuin muut luhtaluteet. Epävarmoissa tapauksissa koiraat ja naaraat on syytä varmistaa takaruumiin tuntomerkeistä (ks. määrittyskaava, s. 289).</p> <p>Elintavat: Pohjanluhtalude elää saroja (<i>Carex</i>) ja viihvilöitä (<i>Juncus</i>) kasvavilla niityillä ja rannoilla, mutta lajin tarkemmista elintavoista tiedetään vähän.</p> <p>Levinneisyys: Pohjanluhtalude on levinneisyydeltään pohjoinen laji, jota esiintyy Euroopassa ainoastaan Brittein saarilla, Pohjoismaissa ja Venäjän luoteisosissa. Aasiassa lajista on havaintoja myös Pohjois-Kiinasta ja Venäjän kaukoidästä. Suomessa pohjanluhtaludetta on tavattu Kainuusta aina pohjoisimpaan Lappiin saakka.</p> <p>IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI M</p> <p> LC</p>	<p>taulu 9</p>
	<p>135 <i>Trigonotylus caelestialium</i> (Kirkaldy, 1902)</p> <p>HALMEKEILAPÄÄ</p> <p>Tuntomerkit: 4,5–7,3 mm. Halmekeilapään punasävyisten tuntosarvien tyvijäokkeen vaalea juova jatkuu toiseen jaokkeeseen saakka.</p> <p>Elintavat: Halmekeilapää elää sekä tuoreilla että kuivemmillä heinikkosilla niityillä. Ravintokasveiksi kelpaavat erilaiset heinäkasvit (Poaceae) kuten kastikat (<i>Calamagrostis</i>), punanata (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), nurmitähkiö (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) ja ruokohelmi (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>).</p> <p>Levinneisyys: Halmekeilapää esiintyy lähes koko Euroopassa ja on levinnyt laajoille alueille Aasiaan Kiinaan ja Venäjän kaukoitään saakka. Halmekeilapää on Suomessa hyvin yleinen ja runsaslukuinen laji, jota tavataan Pohjois-Pohjanmaalle ja Etelä-Lappiin asti.</p> <p>IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI M</p> <p> LC</p>	<p>taulu 9</p>

Figure 1 - Sample page from 'Finnish Bugs'

**Closing date for the next issue of *Het News* is
END OF APRIL 2011**

Please format contributions to match *Het News* house styles.

We use *Palaeartic Catalogue* nomenclature but do not give authors of species-names as they can be found there if required.

Southwood's Heteroptera Collection

Roberta Iley

The late Professor Sir T.R.E. Southwood (1931-2005), figure 1, was a very eminent ecologist and entomologist. He is perhaps best known for the application of his taxonomic expertise in the field of ecology and in influencing governmental policy. However, early on in his career Southwood used his encyclopaedic knowledge of Hemiptera, and more specifically Heteroptera, to leave a lasting legacy in the world of entomology.

Of the 327 papers and books that he would eventually have to his name, *Land & Water Bugs of the British Isles* co-authored with Dennis Leston (1917-1981) and published in 1959, was the most influential in the entomological world and is still used fifty years later by many people for the identification of British Heteroptera.

When writing this book, Southwood and Leston examined Southwood's own bug collection, now in the capable hands of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History (OUMNH) following its donation shortly before Southwood's death on 26th October 2005. I have been fortunate enough to obtain an E.P.A. Cephalosporin grant to be able to work on the re-curation of this collection over the summer of 2010. This involved re-pinning specimens, repairing pest damage, labelling and incorporating accessioned specimens into the British collection at the Hope Entomological Collections (HEC), OUMNH.



Figure 1 - Copy of portrait of Professor Southwood in Merton College, Oxford
With permission of Warden & Fellows.
[Merton College MCPo51]

onomy. Since he based the descriptions on his own collection, a combination of this book and the collection now held at the HEC can be used to identify almost any British Heteroptera.

The Southwood collection totals nearly 3000 specimens, representing 459 of the 509+ species treated in '*Land & Water Bugs*'. These are represented by specimens from nearly every genus of land bug (Geocorisae), skaters (Amphibicorisae) and boatmen (Hydrocorisae) (Fig. 2). In fact, 9 species in the collection were new to the OUMNH British collection (Table 1).

It is a credit to the collecting skills of Southwood that many rare species are present in the collection, including six out of the eight Heteroptera whose national status designations in Kirby (1992) was 'Endangered' (RDB1), namely: *Geotomus punctulatus* (Costa); *Gonocerus acuteangulatus* (Goeze); *Pyrrhocoris apterus* (Linnaeus); *Eremocoris fenestratus* (Herrich-Schäffer); *Physatocheila harwoodi* China; *Polymerus vulneratus* (Wolff).

Whilst most of Southwood's specimens were British, there are some from mainland Europe. The most important of these are two paratypes, a male & a female, of the species *Lygus wagneri* Remane collected by Reinhard Remane in the Black Forest, Germany, fig. 5.

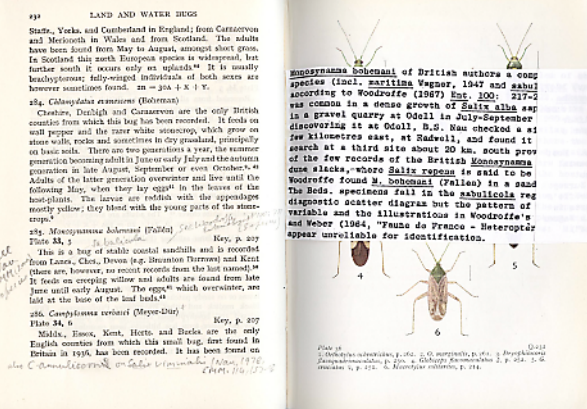


Figure 2 - Page & coloured plate from Southwood's working copy of '*Land & Water Bugs of the British Isles*'.

Southwood presented Darren J. Mann with the working copy of '*Land & Water Bugs*' in 2005 which I have been lucky enough to be able to use. Having access to the book with its written descriptions, ecological details and coloured plates has been of invaluable help when carrying out this remedial conservation work on Southwood's collection. As can be seen in from the page shown in figure 1, Southwood frequently made additions to his personal copy in order to keep his book up-to-date in the fast-moving field of tax-

Species (standing over)	Status
<i>Halticus macrocephalus</i> Fieber, 1858	RDBK
<i>Orthotylus virens</i> (Fallén, 1807)	Nb
<i>Agnocoris reclairei</i> (Wagner, 1949)	Nb
<i>Zygimus nigriceps</i> (Fallén, 1829)	Na
<i>Nabis pseudoferus</i> Remane, 1949	Nb
<i>Xylocoris flavipes</i> (Reuter, 1875)	-
<i>Psallus wagneri</i> Ossiannilsson, 1953	-
<i>Psallus masseei</i> (Woodroffe, 1957)	-
<i>Myrmecoris gracilis</i> (Sahlberg, 1848)	RDB3

Table 1 - The species in Southwood's collection new to the British Collection at OUMNH.

National Status Designation from Kirby (1992).

In true Southwood-style, his collection is meticulously identified & mounted, making the recuration task a pleasurable one. I was often left awe-struck by the stunning shapes and patterns of the bugs contained within his collection, such as the beautiful hues of *Eurydema oleracea* (Linnaeus) (fig. 6) and the wonderful definition of *Miris striatus* (Linnaeus) (fig.2). In future I will certainly not overlook British bugs in favour of tropical ones!



Fig. 3
Specimens from Southwood collection:
(lt) *Miris striatus*, 'Geocorisae'
(mid) *Gerris lacustris*, 'Amphibicorisae'
(rt) *Ilyocoris cimicoides*, 'Hydrocorisae'

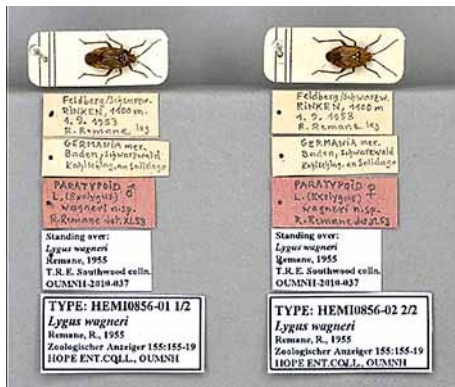


Figure 4 - Paratypes of *Lygus wagneri* Remane



Figure 5 - *Eurydema olivaceum* (L.)

Having worked on his beautifully presented collection I have no doubt of Richard Southwood's expertise. He was evidently a very talented man and the donation of his personal British Heteroptera collection to the Oxford University Museum of Natural History is a gift to the world of entomology.

For those who may wish to see some of the many beautiful specimens in Southwood's collection, loans and visits can be organised by staff at the entomology department, OUMNH (entomology@oum.ox.ac.uk / +44 (0)1865 272978).

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to all those who have helped me at OUMNH, more specifically: Zoë Simmons who has helped me at every stage of the way to learn the necessary curatorial techniques; Darren Mann who has also provided me with further support and encouragement; and Katherine Child for her photographic skills.

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Bedbugs & other cimicids wanted

At University of Sheffield we have been studying bedbugs since well before recent outcries when bedbugs were crawling through luxury underwear in New York or infesting Google's HQ! For two of our current studies, we are seeking help and material from heteropterists.

1) Phylogeny of Cimicidae

Together with colleagues Dr. S. Roth & Dr. T. Morrow from Bergen (Norway) & Uppsala (Sweden) we are trying to reconstruct the phylogeny of the cimicid family using DNA. Among other reasons, we hope to explain the evolution of their strange mating habits - traumatic insemination. The collection of material is slow as most museum material is over 40 years old & unsuitable for DNA analysis. So, if you have cimicid material stored in ethanol or dry and <15 yrs old, please let us know. We can extract DNA without damaging the morphology of the specimens.

We would also be like to hear if you have seen cimicids in bat or swift colonies but did not collect the bugs.

2) Population genetics of bedbugs (*Cimex lectularius*)

With support from the NERC & Roy. Ent. Soc. a PhD project is studying the genetic structure of bedbug populations. We use pieces of DNA that are very variable & can differentiate between populations. This will enable us to identify whether an infestation developed from a single source or several. We can also determine whether infested rooms resulted from one event or several. We can then determine in re-infested properties whether the bug is a new arrival or one that escaped previous control attempts. Again, if you know of a good source of *Cimex lectularius* - please let us know. Given the (unjustified) stigma that bedbugs have, we treat every response with confidence. We are particularly interested in buildings with multiple rooms infested. We would love to receive up to 10 per room, dead or alive - please seal the ziplock bag when sending it to us & note town or area on the label.

Dr Klaus Reinhardt,

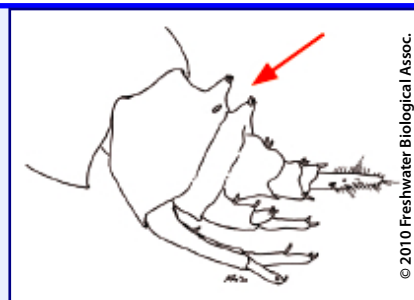
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ALERT!

Recently, a large (<30mm) alien species of freshwater shrimp, *Dikerogammarus villosus*, has been found at Grafham Water (Hunts), & 2 sites in S Wales. It is recognised by a large projection on each of its 1st & 2nd urosomes (see diag).

It is a native of SE Europe but has already spread into western Europe. It is considered an invasive species with potential for damaging aquatic ecosystems so if you find any, please notify:

alert_nonnative@ceh.ac.uk



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The Francis Buchanan White Collection of Hemiptera at Perth Museum

David Pryce

Following a successful grant application to the Es-mée Fairbairn Foundation I have recently been appointed to the post of Entomology Officer at Perth Museum and Art Gallery on an 18 month contract. I will be working specifically on the Francis Buchanan White Collection of Hemiptera which is housed at the Museum.

Francis Buchanan White (1842-1894) is the founding father of natural history in Perthshire and has been described as "one of the greatest naturalists Scotland ever produced" (G. Thompson, *The Butterflies of Scotland*, 1980, p.212). His interests included Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, mosses and the genus *Salix*. The Hemiptera collection comprises approximately 10,000 specimens housed in 38 drawers with a 13/25 split between British & foreign material.



Figure 1 - Part of the Buchanan White Hemiptera collection.

Much of the exotic material is unidentified and includes material sent by James Trail from the Amazon and Alfred Russell Wallace from the East Indies. Approximately 3,000 specimens, including all of the identified type material was given to the Natural History Museum in 1959, but some new type material has since been identified.

The main aims of the project are to build a database of the collection, to identify important specimens, to research the history of the collection and its collectors and to raise awareness of the hemiptera collection and the other entomological collections at the Museum.

As a part of the project I am aiming to collate all of the



Figure 2 - *Catacanthus nigripes*

available records of Hemiptera from the "historic" counties of Perthshire and Kinross-shire (vice counties 87, 88, 89 and part of 85) in order to draw up as complete a species list for the counties as possible. Any records from these vice counties would be gratefully received. Should anyone happen to be passing through the "Fair City" they are also welcome to visit the Museum – we're a friendly bunch and usually don't mind people having a look around behind the scenes as long as you let us know you're coming in advance.

Although I'm not a Hemiptera specialist, that'll probably change quite soon as I get stuck into the project. My main entomological interests lie in the Odonata, the riverfly groups (I'm the national Plecoptera recorder), Neuroptera, Psocoptera and some Diptera (syrphids, greater Brachycera, empidids and a few others). I really enjoy running malaise traps and seeing how much I can identify. For more information about the project, or to contribute records, please contact me as below.

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An invitation from the *Dipterists' Forum*!

"I've realised I should have made contact years ago to see whether hemipterists as a group would be interested in attending *Dipterists Forum's* field meetings (which I organise). We run 2-3 a year and usually get a few non-dipterists - but the more the merrier." For details see:

www.dipteristsforum.org.uk

Roger Morris

[roger dot morris at dsl dot pipex dot com]

Rediscovery of *Eremocoris fenestratus* in Britain

Tristan Bantock

In summer 2010 I was asked to identify a large lygaeid collected from a Yew tree in the grounds of the Quaker Meeting House (QMH) in Brentford, west London. The bug was clearly a species of *Eremocoris* and the single spines on the front femora and long hairs on the hind tibiae indicated *Eremocoris fenestratus* (Woodroffe, 1962), a species last seen in the UK in 1962 and now presumed to be extinct (Kirby, 1992). I sought a second opinion from Bernard Nau, who examined the specimen and was in no doubt about the determination. It was also entirely consistent in appearance with the five or so British specimens of this species held at the NHM. Furthermore, we both agreed that the bug very closely resembled photos of an *Eremocoris* species taken in a garden in Twickenham in October 2007, which I had mistakenly assumed to be *E. podagricus*.

In early September I visited QMH and spent several hours searching under a line of evergreens, 6 Yew (*Taxus baccata*) & a Lawson's Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), growing in open grassland with a very warm and sheltered aspect. I found five adult *E. fenestratus* in Yew litter while sweeping produced only *Orsillus depressus* and abundant Juniper Shieldbugs *Cyphostethus tristriatus*, both from the Lawson's Cypress.

I then searched for comparable habitat nearby in Isleworth cemetery and found a single adult *E. fenestratus* and some unfamiliar lygaeid nymphs beneath a large Lawson's Cypress growing in an open situation. These nymphs had relatively long antennae and were presumably also this species.

Unfortunately I had no further time to devote to searching the general area, but it seems probable that the bug is well-established in this part of London, and has been there for several years at least.

E. fenestratus was last seen in the UK some 50 years ago, when Woodroffe found an adult & 10 nymphs associated with Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) in the Chiltern Hills, on Coombe Hill, Wendover (VC24, Bucks) (Woodroffe, 1962 &

1963). This site is about 40km NW of the present west London sites. Woodroffe checked all 'readily available' bugs under this name in collections and was confirmed five other specimens, from sites in Surrey. Supposed examples from Kent and Scotland proved not to be the present species.

However, *E. fenestratus* is associated with a wide range of plants on the continent, including Rosaceae and Cupressaceae in Germany, where it may be found in dry places under leaf and needle-litter (Wachmann et. al, 2007). It thus seems likely that these newly-found London populations originate from continental Europe and were perhaps introduced via imported plants for the ornamental horticultural trade. Given the association with *Cupressaceae*, which are widely planted in parks and gardens, the species would seem to be a strong candidate for re-establishment.

In summary, *E. fenestratus* has been found at three sites in west London, (TQ17, vc21, Middlesex), a few km from Kew Gardens. The bugs were found in association with Yew & Lawson's Cypress growing in sunny situations. Sifting through needle litter beneath the trees has yielded specimens. It is active on warm days when it runs quickly. It is a large lygaeid with a characteristic shiny appearance, and is always macropterous. It will be very interesting to see how widespread it is in the London area and whether it is to be found elsewhere.

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Figure 1 - *Eremocoris podagricus* from west London, 2010.

Tritomegas sexmaculatus spreading across Germany - a future addition to the British fauna?

Dietrich J. Werner

[Eds.:

Professor Dr. Werner (dj.werner@uni-koeln.de) kindly sent a pdf of his recent publication detailing the recent spread across Germany of a 'pied shieldbug' of the family Cydnidae, *Tritomegas sexmaculatus*. He suggests it might reach the British Isles within a few years and points out that it might easily be passed over due to confusion with our familiar *Tritomegas bicolor* (= *Sehirus bicolor* in S&L).

The paper is in German with an English summary & captions, the (edited) Summary is reproduced below with a photo of the bug from the paper and, for comparison one of *T. bicolor* from Buckinghamshire (BSN),.

The paper includes a map and comprehensive details of the distribution of *T. sexmaculatus* in Germany, including chronological & geographical changes. It also includes a

key for the above two species, plus *T. rotundipennis* a bug of rather limited range, mainly found in central Europe. External characters from the key can be summarised as follows.

T. sexmaculatus differs from *bicolor* in the form of the white streak along the side margin of the pronotum. In *sexmaculatus* this extends from the front angle along about 75% of the margin and tapers uniformly, narrowing posteriorly. In *T. bicolor* the lateral mark is shorter & separated posteriorly from the edge of the pronotum by a narrow black streak.

T. rotundipennis is distinguished from *bicolor* by the form of the white tibial markings, these are \pm annular rings, unlike the longitudinal streaks in *bicolor*.

BSN]

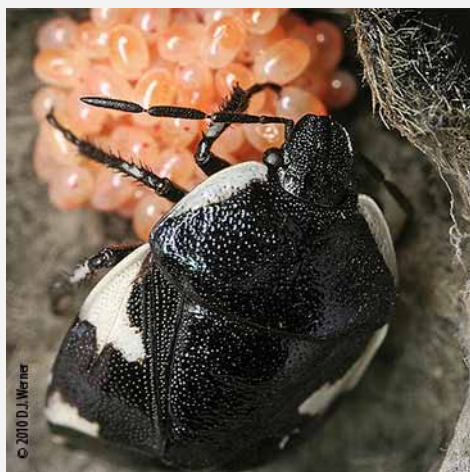


Figure 1 - *Tritomegas sexmaculatus*



Figure 2 - *Tritomegas bicolor*

Die Schwarznesselwanze *Tritomegas sexmaculatus* als rezenter Arealerweiterer und ihre Abtrennung von *T. bicolor* (Heteroptera: Cydnidae):

Verbreitung und Angaben zur Biologie.

Dietrich J. Werner

[The Black Horehound bug *Tritomegas sexmaculatus* its recent range expansion, separation from *T. bicolor*, distribution & remarks on biology.]

Summary of paper

In spite of an available identification key, the characters separating *Tritomegas sexmaculatus* (Rambur, 1839) from *Tritomegas bicolor* (Linnaeus, 1758) seemed to give difficulty up to the 20th century. Therefore an extended version of the key is presented, to facilitate the separation of the two species and their sister species *Tritomegas rotundipennis* (Dohrn, 1862). Although the principal host plant is black horehound *Ballota nigra* (Lamiaceae) the white horehound *Marrubium vulgare*, belonging to the same family, is also used.

Undoubtedly *T. sexmaculatus* is extending its range.

Therefore all German records available are listed separately for the pre-1990 period and the post-1990 period. Also, these records are plotted on a distribution map of Germany and discussed in relation to the federal states. Also the sites in adjacent countries are presented.

Two aspects of the bug's biology are addressed. Firstly, vibrational communication by acoustic and substrate-borne transmission of signals, for partner selection. Secondly, maternal care involving the transfer of symbionts to the offspring, for defence against parasitoids. Both aspects are typical for the species of the cydnid family.

SPECIES REPORTS

CORIXIDAE

***Cymatia rogenhoferi* – 3rd British record**

Pam Wilson

My husband Peter & I do quite a bit of fresh water recording in Essex. On 21st July, on a visit to a disused chalk quarry, now a nature park, near Grays (TQ 603788, VC18, S. Essex) we found what we thought was *Cy. rogenhoferi* (1♂, 1♀) among some *Sigara lateralis*. Sheila Brooke has confirmed this identity. On 7th October we returned to the site but did not find it again. This is the 3rd British site, the 1st for Essex; previous records were from Beds & W Sussex at none of these was the bug found in numbers.

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***Sigara limitata* & *Notonecta viridis* spreading northwards**

Martin Hammond

I collected a male *S. limitata* in Northumberland on 29th July at Mosswood water works sludge lagoons (VC67, South Northumberland, NZ063505). From the Provisional Atlas, this appears to be the first record for NE England N of the River Tees.

I have recorded *Notonecta viridis* in 3 hectads in the area between Sunderland & Durham, so a bit of a northwards extension from Teesside.

[Some Scottish records of *S. limitata* on the NBN Gateway have been queried but remain unresolved. - SEB]

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NOTONECTIDAE

***Notonecta* spp - feeding on wasp**

John Pitts

I took this photo at Sundon Chalk Quarry (VC30, Beds, TL0428). A vespid wasp was trapped in the surface-film of a pool and was being attacked by two notonectids; I didn't realise how aggressive they can be!

[BSN comment: You obviously haven't been stabbed by one! JP comment: Not yet & now will make sure I'm not!]



Figure 1 - *Notonecta* sp. feeding on wasp..

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GERRIDAE

***Aquarius paludum* – new for Essex**

Pam Wilson

On 1st September, to our amazement, my husband, Peter, caught *Aquarius paludum*. It was on a medium sized pond on Tiptree Heath (TL 879145, VC19, N. Essex) that we have surveyed twice a year for the past 5 years. We only saw one. We regularly find unusual beetles, now it seems our luck has changed to bugs!

(Apparently new to Essex – unless you know different! Eds)

***Aquarius paludum* - new to Suffolk**

Adrian Chalkley (County Recorder for Freshwater Invertebrates)

On 5th August 2010 I was invited to sample two lakes near Ipswich situated 4 km E of the town centre (VC25, E. Suffolk).

The sight that greeted me was a large flotilla of 30+ skaters. It was obvious from their large size that these were none of the usual species in the county. With such a large flotilla a vertical net strike caught several specimens; the long abdominal processes confirmed them as *A. paludum*. This seems to be the first record of *A. paludum* in Suffolk.



Figure 2 - *Aquarius paludum* ♀ showing abdominal processes

The lakes are on the Mill River, one is a holding lake formerly used in conjunction with the second, a duck decoy. I subsequently searched in vain further down the Mill River for more specimens.

The colony at the lakes appears sizeable with many individuals spread widely over both lakes, though I saw no groups as large as the first. Other hets on site were more predictable, including *Gerris lacustris*, *Cymatia coleoprata*, *Sigara dorsalis*, *Sigara falleni*, *Hydrometra stagnorum* & *Notonecta glauca*. Very large numbers of *Ilyocoris cimicoides* & *Ranatra linearis* were also present.

***Gerris argentatus* - scarce in Essex?**

Pam Wilson

We were pleased to find *G. argentatus* (1♀, 1♂) in a lake near the above *C. rogenhoferi* site at Grays (VC18, S. Essex TQ599785). We had not found this species before in Essex.

[Comments:

SEB: There are few records for Essex but this species seems to be becoming more widespread.

BSN: It is now common in Bedfordshire, but was scarce here in the 1970s.]

TINGIDAE

Tristan Bantock

In late July I made an unsuccessful visit to the 'Rhododendron Garden' in Dulwich Park, London SE21, in search of the Rhododendron lacebug *Stephanitis rhododendri*, previously reported as abundant there (Jones, 1993) - apparently the only known site for this species in recent years. I wonder if it has been recorded elsewhere.

Reference

Jones, R. A. (1993) The Rhododendron Lacebug *Stephanitis rhododendri* Horvath, rediscovered in south-east London. BJENH, 6: 139-140

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MIRIDAE

Dicyphus pallidus in Britain, an update

Bernard Nau

In HN16 we reported that in mid July 2009 Rob Ryan found *D. pallidus* new to Britain, in a wood in the SW of Bucks (vc24). On 4th July 2010 I therefore visited Wendover Woods (vc 24, Bucks) - ca25km further N - hoping to find *D. pallidus*. Along open ride margins there was a scattering of host plant, Hedge Woundwort (*Stachys sylvaticus*), & on this I found 2 adults (1 teneral) & two 5th instar nymphs. Clearly the new generation were just maturing, however *D. stachydis* was much the commoner species here. On 10th July I searched Chicksands Wood in mid-Bedfordshire (vc30, Beds). There was plenty of host plant on ride margins in dappled sun but I found only *D. stachydis*. On 20th July I visited another mid-Beds wood (Maulden Wood), ca 35km NE of Wendover, with a little more success, finding one ♀ *D. pallidus*. Reporting the above to Rob Ryan, he replied (22nd July): "I too have found *pallidus* to be widespread, & stopped counting at 5 sites (the Bucks original, 2 Berks & 2 Oxon)."

On 27th July, Sheila Brook & I joined Eric Philp to explore Knole Park, Sevenoaks (vc 16, W Kent, TQ5554) & on arrival parked in a wooded lane. I noticed a sparse patch of *Stachys sylvaticus*, swept it & found a ♀ *D. pallidus* - a 5th county for the bug! Finally, on 6th August in Bedfordshire, Sheila Brooke found a ♀ in the grounds of Toddington Manor (vc30). Clearly the bug is well established in SE England, & perhaps beyond for all we know! It would be helpful if any collections could be checked for historical records.

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Closterotomus trivialis - London update

Tristan Bantock

Further to my note in HN15, I can report that the north London population of *C. trivialis* prospered in 2010 & another population has been discovered in the Battersea area. Also it is more polyphagous than previously thought, adults & nymphs were on various garden plants in addition to *Hypericum* 'hidcote', including *Paeonia*, *Hebe* & *Convolvulus*. This is consistent with observations in Holland where many food-plant associations have been reported. The species is apparently faring well there too, spreading in the west since its discovery in the Hague in 1998 (B. Aukema, pers. comm.).

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Orthotylus rubidus - recent records from Suffolk & Essex.

Nigel Cumming & Jerry Bowdrey

This coastal mirid (RDB3) has very specific habitat requirements. Widgery(2007) records it from Cley-next-the-Sea (vc27, E Norfolk), where it had colonised brackish, muddy silt. Kirby (1992) lists records from Norfolk, Suffolk & Essex but states that, except in Norfolk, the species has been very rarely recorded in recent years.

Whilst talking to Paul Green, RSPB Warden of "Dingle Marshes" reserve (vc25, E Suffolk, TM4872) Nigel was asked to check for *rubidus* on glasswort (*Salicornia* spp.) on the saline shore pools. Visiting on 19th September 2010, almost immediately on arrival he found several adults; an hour's sweeping produced ca20 adults & many 4th instar nymphs.

At this time of year glasswort has changed to a pinkish red colour, rendering the bug very well camouflaged on it. Also present were several of the green *Orthotylus moncreaffi*.

There are few Suffolk sites for the species but Paul Green informed NC that since finding it at Dunwich, it had also been found on glasswort at Minsmere RSPB Reserve. The Dunwich site is under direct threat from inundation from the sea, due to the precarious state of the sea wall. So at present, this seemingly healthy, viable, colony is certainly under threat.



Figure 1 - *Orthotylus rubidus* habitat at The Naze.

Hearing of NC's discovery JB recollected sweeping a red-dish bug on 16th September 2004 from *Salicornia* at The Naze (Walton-on-the-Naze, vc19, N Essex, TM2624). On re-examination this too proved to be *O. rubidus*. A return visit on October 8th 2010 failed to yield any *rubidus*, although there was still much reddish *Salicornia* (probably *S. ramosissima*) growing with *Suaeda maritima* (annual sea-blite). The plants grow on sandy silt at the edge of a brackish lagoon, separated from the sea by low dunes & a concrete faced sea wall (Fig.1). Evidence of recent over-topping of the dunes by wave action suggests the bug may be under threat here too.

Further survey work in areas of coastal lagoons with glasswort in Suffolk & Essex would be well worthwhile.

References: Kirby, P., 1992, A review of scarce & threatened Hemiptera of Gt Britain. JNCC. Widgery, J., 2007 Excursions into E Anglia. HN19, 5-6.

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[Postscript (BSN): There is further information on *O. rubidus* in Britain in UK Biodiversity Group Tranche 2 Action Plans - Volume VI: Terrestrial & freshwater species & habitats (October 1999), Tranche 2, Vol VI, p138 :-

"Nymphs & adults of *Orthotylus rubidus* live on annual sea-blite *Suaeda maritima* & glasswort *Salicornia europaea* agg. on open, sandy silt in sheltered areas of saltmarshes & in saline seepages behind sea defences or banks, during June-October. ... There are scattered records from accreting coastlines on all coastal counties from Norfolk to Devon. *O. rubidus* appears to have declined during the 20th century, there are few modern records. Current sites are: Poole Harbour (VC9, Dorset); Brancaster (VC28, W Norfolk), Salthouse Marshes & Breydon Water (VC27, E Norfolk); & Thorney Island (VC13, W Sussex). ..."

In 1988-1999 I recorded *O. rubidus* from all these localities, except Thorney Is., & in 2000 from Dingle Marshes. Southwood & Leston (*Ent. Mon. Mag.*, 93, 166-168, 1957) detail habitat at Shingle Street (vc25, E.Suffolk) & at Salthouse. The bug is no longer a BAP species - although its future may be affected adversely by rising sea-levels, & perhaps beneficially by saltmarsh created by 'managed retreat' of the shoreline.]

Philophorus cinnamopterus - range extension

Nick Littlewood

Last year I beat a specimen of *P. cinnamopterus* from a pine tree in Edinburgh (Fig.2). An email on the UK Hets Yahoo group mentions a record from Yorkshire but I am unaware of any from further north.

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Figure 2 - *Philophorus cinnamopterus* from Edinburgh.

LYGAEIDAE

Henestaris halophilus - near Colchester

Jerry Bowdrey

Whilst checking unidentified material at Colchester Museum recently, a late instar nymph of *Henestaris* was found amongst bugs swept on 27th July 2004 from the edge of a grazing marsh on the W bank of the R. Colne at Rowhedge (VC19, N. Essex, TM0322). It had been provisionally identified as *H. laticeps* but on re-examination was redetermined as *H. halophilus*, apparently only the 2nd modern Essex site for this RDB2 bug, recently rediscovered at Colne Point on the E side of the Colne Estuary after 100 years (Harvey & Smith, 2005, *Essex Naturalist*, 22 (New Series), 83-89).

I thank Nigel Cuming for discussion on the reidentification.

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Aphanus rolandri - in Hampshire

David Hubble

On 28th August 2010, an adult *A. rolandri* was found on bare ground following weeding at a farm in Highbridge, (VC11, S Hampshire, SU4620). A few days later, on 4th September, two more were found, also on bare ground at the same site.



Figure 1 - *Aphanus rolandri* on farmland

Although the farm is not certified as 'organic' it is chemical-free and consists of small plots with strips of 'arable weeds' separating them, as well as uncultivated areas around the field margin. The preferred conditions for this species occur widely here, with insolated patches of bare ground (weeded soil or flinty paths) and shelter amongst plant material or among the stones. One side of the site is bordered by a hedgerow widening into a woodland strip which may provide overwintering habitat. The attached photo is one I took on 28th August 2010.

Certainly uncommon in Hants, but is it a new sp. for the county? I'll keep my eyes open for emergence next spring!

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Aphanus rolandri - in North Norfolk

Tristan Bantock

Last weekend, (18th-19th September 2010) I was surprised to find *Aphanus rolandri* in north Norfolk, on Weybourne Heath (VC27, E Norfolk, TG1241), 2km from the coast. Peeling the bark from several large pine logs lying in a warm cleared area revealed ca 20 bugs intent on hibernation. Interestingly only 2 were adults, the remainder being final instar nymphs. It is regularly recorded at sites in Suffolk but I wondered whether there are records of this southern species from Norfolk?

Comment (BSN): the range of *A. rolandri* seems basically as Peter Kirby gave in 1992 (*A review of the scarce & threatened Hemiptera of Gt Britain*): English south-coast counties from Essex to Cornwall, except Hants, a gap now filled by David (above)! But in recent years it seems to be on the

move, I have heard of it from the Suffolk/Norfolk Brecks & in numbers from the Suffolk coast Sandlings - where, Nigel Cuming tells me, it is frequent & associated with Climbing Corydalis (*Ceratocarpus clavicularis*). So, Tristan's site is a significant northward extension of its range!

RHOPALIDAE

Corizus hyoscyami - en masse!

Nigel Cuming:

During a visit to Dunwich Forest (TM4671, VC25, E. Suffolk) on 5th August 2010, I found a large number of *C. hyoscyami*, approximately 50-60 adults, on an area of Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Nettle (*Urtica* sp.) & Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*). They seemed to be restricted to this one area of about 2 m².

I have never seen so many of this species in such a small area - has anyone had a similar observation? I would be very interested to know! No nymphs were seen.

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COREIDAE

Leptoglossus occidentalis - still spreading

Pending a more comprehensive account the editors can report several 2010 records extending the previously known range. From the north, Tim Stahl sent details of one in his house in Darlington (vc66, Durham) on 24th September; Stuart Foster received two Yorkshire records, from Moor Allerton, Leeds (vc64, Mid-W Yorks) on 3rd October, & Fulford, York (vc62, NE Yorks) on 7th October.

Andrew Whitehouse reported two in SW England: one found by Peter Haseldine in his home at Bodmin (vc2, E. Cornwall) on 25th September, & one which he himself found at Lyme Regis (vc9, Dorset, SY336919) on 8th October. In South Wales John Davies found one in his house in Cwmbran (vc35, Monmouthshire). Finally, Brian Nelson reported one from the SE of Ireland.

Apart from the above 'singletons', Ian Dawson reported five separate individuals on & in the HQ buildings of the RSPB at Sandy (vc30, Beds) during 6th September-7th October. The previous year one had been seen here on 20th October.

Coreus marginatus - breeding on rhubarb

Mary Dominey

Herewith a photo taken in my garden yesterday, 10th September 2010. On my rhubarb (*Rheum* sp., Polygonaceae! [ed]) I found 150-200 of these beasties! A lot were very tiny. At first I thought they were shieldbugs, as I regularly have green shieldbugs in my garden, but I usually only find a few.

I have looked in the *Oxford Book of Insects* & they appear to be the 'Squashbug'. However, this year in my garden I have for the first time, grown a Squash (*Cucurbita* sp., Cucurbitaceae - cucumber family) - there is not one of these bugs on the Squash plant!

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Figure 2 - *Coreus* on rhubarb

PENTATOMIDAE

Picromerus bidens in autumn

The following is an edited chain of e-mails from the discussion forum at hets@yahoogroups.com.

30 Oct 2010 — Steven Teale wrote:-

This morning I saw two *P. bidens* basking in the sun in Newhaven (VC14, E Sussex, TQ459027). There is a Sussex record from 18th November 2006, but today's bug seems later than usual. Has anyone else seen it this late in the season?

30 Oct 2010 — Peter Hodge wrote:-

Mike Edwards & I found one in pond-side vegetation at St Osyth (VC19, N Essex) on 9th. Oct. 2010.

31 Oct 2010 — Janet Boyd wrote:-

We found two on wet vegetation close to a 'rhyne' in Somerset on 10th October 2010 they looked rather gravid but I'm not sure if it's the right time of year for that. Previous latest record was 1st October 2004.

1 Nov 2010 — Dmitry Musolin wrote:-

It is believed that the adults do not have a winter diapause - they oviposit in autumn as long as they can & then die. However, there are records of active adults in spring, suggesting that some survive the winter. It has been suggested that such adults might be parasitized by tachinid flies. You can find discussion of this in the following publications (pdfs are available):

Summer dormancy ensures univoltinism in the predatory bug

Picromerus bidens. Musolin, D. L. & Saulich, A. H.,

Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata, 2000, **95**: 3, 259-267.

Summary: The seasonal cycle of *P. bidens* is usually considered to be univoltine with an obligatory winter egg diapause. Seasonal adaptations of the species were studied in the laboratory and in field experiments. When reared with short-days (light 12:dark 12 & L14:D10), all females began to lay eggs soon after emergence. However, in the females reared under long-day conditions (L18:D6 and L20:D4), outdoors in June-July, oviposition was significantly delayed. This delay in reproduction induced by photoperiodic conditions and then spontaneously terminated was considered to be aestivation. Egg batches laid by females in the laboratory and in the field were kept at 25 deg C for two months. From 30.8 to 93.8% of batches contained eggs which hatched without cold treatment between day 14 and 60 after oviposition. The proportion of eggs hatched was 17.7 to 20.9% in the short-day regimes, while it was significantly less (5.7 to 6.0%) under long-day conditions. It is concluded that in some eggs diapause is of low intensity and that if under natural conditions the first batches had been laid at the end

of June, nymphs would have hatched at least from some eggs during the same season even without cold treatment. Such untimely hatching would have resulted in the death of nymphs and adults unprepared for overwintering. A photoperiodic response which induces aestivation in the early emerging adults in June-August may prevent early oviposition and occurrence of a second generation and thus maintains univoltinism in *P. bidens*.

Photoperiodic induction of aestivation in the stink bug *Picromerus bidens*. Musolin, D. L., *Zool.Zhurnal.*, 1996. **75**: 12, 1901-1904.

Summary: Nymphal growth & reproduction of the predatory pentatomid *P. bidens* were studied in the laboratory at constant temperatures ($23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) & two photoperiods (light:dark 20h:4h & 12h:12h). There were no differences in nymphal growth. All females of the 12:12 variant began oviposition 16.4 ± 2.33 days after adult moult. Reproduction continued until females died (about a month after emergence). Females of the 20:4 variant delayed oviposition. Only 2 of 21 females oviposited eggs before the end of the experiment (35th day of adult life). The 20:4 delay of oviposition was considered aestivation. It was concluded that females emerging early probably enter aestivation in early summer & begin ovipositing in Aug-Sep when days become shorter. Females emerging later begin reproduction without delay.

1 Nov 2010 : — Tristan Bantock wrote :-

Thanks Dmitri, very interesting. I wonder if there are records of apparently overwintered *Picromerus* adults from the UK? I saw several this year in north Wales on 9th October.

***Picromerus bidens* — now in NE Scotland (VC 92 & 93)**

Nick Littlewood

P. bidens appeared for the first time in north-east Scotland this year, I found one at Dinnet (VC92, S Aberdeenshire, NJ442002), then another was found at Windyhills (VC93, Banffshire) on 25th September by Helen Taylor & Glenn Roberts (who sent me a photo).

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***Dolycoris baccarum* — unusual host-plant**

John Campbell

This species was present at Burford (vc23,Oxfordshire, SP21) throughout September 2010, there were many adults & immatures feeding on flower heads of Downy Woundwort (*Stachys germanica*), a maximum of 22 on one plant on 29th August 2010. This is a very rare plant in the wild so will not normally be a food plant.

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OPAL Grants Scheme — open for applications.

The Natural History Museum, London, invites applications for grants of £500-£5000 in the 3rd (final) round of funding of the OPAL Grants Scheme, now open for applications from :-

natural history societies; recording schemes; & regional branches of national organisations.

Theme this year: 'Sharing your skills'.

Projects should transfer knowledge & skills between members of a group, or from a group to the wider community.

This may involve helping beginners develop new skills, or enhancing skills of the more experienced.

Activities could range from informal public events to advanced training courses but should

help people move a little way up the ladder from beginner to more expert.

Deadline for applications: midday Monday 7th February 2011

Guidance notes are available from: <http://www.opalexplorenature.org/?q=Societyfunding>

If you have questions or need help with an application contact:

Lucy Carter, OPAL Project Officer, UK Biodiversity, Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD,

Tel: 020 7942 5188, lucy.carter@nhm.ac.uk

AROUND THE BRITISH ISLES

Berkshire & Oxfordshire.....vc 22, 23 **John Campbell**

John's 2010 records include a *Liorhyssus hyalinus* at Marcham (vc22, Berks, SU 49) on 15th September, where it was in 2009 too. *Corizus hyoscyami* at both Burford (vc23, Oxfordshire, SP21) & Marcham, so still hanging on there. On 11th October there were many immature *Stictopleurus* spp. on Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) at Marcham and he beat a *Leptoglossus occidentalis* from a Norway Spruce tree (*Picea abies*). On 10th July Rob Ryan collected a specimen of *Dicyphus escalerae* from *Antirrhinum* sp. on a wall in Walton Street, Oxford (vc23, SP5007)

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E & W Gloucestershirevc 33, 34 **John Widgery**

The prolonged autumn of 2009, and much improved summer this year compared with the previous three, seems to have been beneficial for Heteroptera. It was the best year here since 2006, several species recovering from recent very low populations. Also, 3 new species for Glos. were discovered, in addition to refinding 2 not seen here for 50+ years. The following are some records of interest.

Dipsocoridae

A very interesting find was made on 17th May by Mark Telfer during a survey of Brassey Mire Nature Reserve (vc33, E. Gloucestershire, SP1322) on behalf of the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust when he turned up the nationally scarce (Nb) *Cryptostemma waltli*. This cryptic insect was discovered by peeling moss off stones at the edge of a spring-fed channel. This was a new species for the county.

Saldidae

Saldula orthochila is difficult to find & the 2nd county record in the last 55 years was one running over dry, bare mud on the margin of an arable field during a 'snack break'.

Miridae

The highlight of the year was the discovery of the RDB3 species *Hallodapus montandoni* at a Glos. Invertebrate Group field meeting on Cleeve Common (vc33, SO9926) on 18th July. Whilst this was the 3rd site record for the county, the 1st was at an undefined site at Colesbourne in 1901, it was last seen over 65 years ago at Rodborough Common (vc33/34, SO80), a similar habitat to Cleeve Common.

Another new species for Glos. was *Dichroscytus gustavi*, discovered near Twynning (vc33, SO9036) on 22nd June on Cypress (*Chamaecyparis* sp.). It was subsequently found on similar hosts at two further sites: Woodmancote (vc33, SO9727) on 17th July & Elmstone Hardwicke (vc33, SO9226) on 26th July.

Dicyphus escalerae was only recently noticed in the UK (HN 13, pp7-8). It has now been found in Glos. by Paul Whitehead at Winchcombe (vc33, SP0127). late in 2009. Also, on 17th August 2010 it was found in my garden at Woodmancote. It is specific to *Antirrhinum*, so anyone with this in their garden may find the bug.

The grass bug *Miridis quadrivirgatus* continued to show up, with three new records during July: near Bishop's Cleeve (vc33, SO9628), near Alderton (vc33, SP0033) & Arlingham (vc34, W. Gloucestershire, SO7010) bringing the county total to 13 sites. This species is probably more widespread here, & possibly elsewhere, than hitherto thought, being under-recorded due to its very short season. *Orthotylus bi-*

lineatus is not often seen in Glos., no record for 50+ years, no doubt due to paucity of Aspen (*Populus tremula*) but this year it was found in good numbers on Aspen adjacent to the R. Severn at Framilode (vc34, SO7410).

Lygaeidae

Up to 2006 *Orsillus depressus* had become well established in Glos. on Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis* sp.), but then declined markedly. This year it has made a solid comeback with several found over a wide area - but has still a long way to go to recover former population levels.

Along with other Lygaeids, *Nysius* spp. have been absent or scarce since 2006 but this year produced the first *Nysius ericae* since 2006, near Alderton on 31st July on arable weeds, & at Snowhill (vc33, SP0933) where it was swept from Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Also, *Nysius senecionis*, for which there had been only two records since 2006, was found near Alderton on 31st July, on arable weeds.

Rhopalidae

Corizus hyoscyami continues to increase apace & has been found this year at 15 new sites across Glos. Surprisingly, on most occasions since mid-August it was on Lawson's Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) or similar, sometimes several at a time. This raises the question: are they selecting wintering sites? I have found shieldbugs wintering in these, particularly *Palomena prasina*. Negative news is the continued absence of *Stictopleurus* spp. Since the strong spread into the county up to 2006, they have disappeared!

Coreidae

The 1st county record for *Gonocerus acuteangulatus* was provided by David Haigh who found one in his garden in Cheltenham (vc33, SO9521) on 8th March. Subsequent searches on Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) produced adults & nymphs at a further 5 sites in vc33, along an E-W axis across the Cotswolds from the Oxfordshire border, almost linking with the Cheltenham record. The additional sites were Adlestrop (SP2426), Little Barrington (SP2012), Sherborne (SP1614), Coln St. Dennis (SP0810) & Chedworth (SP0512). Despite further searches, it was not found W of Cheltenham, nor on any other shrub species. As it is so well established in the Cotswolds it seems only a matter of time before it spreads more widely. Churchyards seem to be the best source of mature fruiting Box, not too severely trimmed; such sites have proved to be the most productive for the bug in Glos.

The 1st Glos. record of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* was October 2008 in a small arboretum at Stow-on-the-Wold (vc33, SP1826) in a garage, presumably attracted to light. This year it turned up here again, in the same circumstances on almost the same date (11th October 2010) which suggests it is established here. A 2nd record for 2010 was at Churchdown, Gloucester (vc33, SO8819) where Colin Twissell found one on his kitchen window on 9th September - presumably, once again, attracted to light.

It is worth mentioning that *Coreus marginatus* seems to have recovered from very low numbers last year.

Pentatomidae

A nymph of *Aelia acuminata* was swept from an area of dry grassland adjacent to arable near Alderton on 31st July, - the first record of this species since 2007. Also, nearby (SP0033) on the same date, a nymph of *Eurydema oleracea* was found in a weedy patch of the same farmland, the only sighting of this rather scarce bug this season.

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Herefordshire vc36
Sheila Brooke

I spent a week in a cottage in Pencraig near Ross-on-Wye (SO563206) and on 15th September, on a Lawson's Cypress in the garden, I found: *Corizus hyoscyami* 1♂, *Orsillus depressus* 2 adults & a nymph, and several *Cyphostethus tristriatus*. Also notable was the large number of *Coreus marginatus* on the vegetation, especially dock (*Rumex* sp.), in the margins of the surrounding fields.

Anglesey..... vc52
Bernard Nau

Drymus pilicornis - a ♀ was among Heteroptera collected by Dick Loxton & sent to BSN for identification. It came from a pitfall trap on dunes at Newborough Warren (vc52, Anglesey, SH429635) on 15th September 2009. It is believed to be new to Wales & was confirmed by Steve Judd.

SW Yorkshire vc63
Jim Flanagan

Tingidae

Catoplatus fabricii - a scarce lacebug in Yorkshire (2nd record). One adult swept from flower-rich vegetation containing ox-eye daisy at Lindrick Quarry, Rotherham (SK5482) on 4th July. The 1st Yorkshire record was from nearby Niblum Quarry (SK5481) by Andy Godfrey in 1990.

Physatocheila dumetorum - is an uncommon lacebug in Yorks, only previously recorded from Thorne Moor, in 1984. In 2010 adults were beaten from hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) at 2 sites in S Yorks: at Concord Golf Course near Woolley Wood, north Sheffield (SK3892) on 1st August, & near Bolton-on-Deane, Barnsley (SE4401) on 7th October.

Miridae

Conostethus venustus - Further visits to determine the extent of the distribution of this newly arrived species to the UK has resulted in an additional two sites in South Yorkshire - two adults on the host plant, mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) from the Thorpe Marsh site mentioned above and in abundance on a brownfield site, which has been re-landscaped at Parson Cross in north Sheffield (SK3492) on 26th June. The last records of the year were adults from Orgreave, Rotherham (SK4292) on 2nd September. To date *C. venustus* has now been recorded on five sites in South Yorkshire. The national distribution extends to two sites in Lincolnshire (Scunthorpe & Lincoln) and a site in Nottinghamshire (north of Mansfield).

Deraecoris flavilinea - this relatively new arrival to South Yorkshire continues to turn up at old and new sites across South Yorkshire and has been recently recorded more widely across the Sheffield area during 2010. Sheffield sites include Seventy Acre Hill near Tinsley (SK4088) and Tinsley Park Wood (SK4188) and Woolley Wood (SK3792).

Orthocephalus saltator - ♀ recorded from southern edge of Phoenix Country Park, near Goldthorpe, Barnsley (SE4505) on 3rd July 2010.

Salicarus roseri - Uncommon, possibly under-recorded in S.

Yorks, swept from crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) by the R. Don, Salmon Pastures, Sheffield (SK3788) on 26th June 2010.

Tinicephalus hortulanus - 1st records for S. Yorkshire on two sites on the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge. Found within Anston Stones Wood SSSI at Little Stones (SK5283) & near Maltby at Wood Lee Common SSSI (SK5391) on 10th July 2010.

Chlamydatus pullus - an infrequently encountered species in Yorkshire recorded from Centenary Riverside Park, Rotherham (SK4292) on 20th June.

Berytidae

Metatropis rufescens - 1st Yorkshire record (an adult) discovered at Melton Wood, Doncaster (SE5103) by Bill Ely on 12th August. Subsequent records from S. Yorkshire at two other sites on the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge near Barnburgh (SE4804) on 12th September & Anston Stones Wood (SK5382 & SK5383) on 19th September and one site on the Coal Measures in Thorncliffe Wood north Sheffield (SK3497) on 26th September.

Lygaeidae

Drymus latus - 1st modern record for Yorkshire a ♀ swept from a belt of dry grassland along the margins of a track running parallel with a heavily vegetated ditch in the Thorpe Marsh area (SE5908) on 22nd August. Previously recorded as possible sub-fossil remains from Thorne Moor.

Rhopalidae

Rhoplaeus subrufus - records of this relatively new arrival continue to come in from sites in S. Yorkshire (first record of the year on 25th May).

Stictopleurus abutilon - 1st vc63 record & 2nd for Yorkshire, an adult found by Andy Godfrey sweep-netting on former arable land close to Thorne Moor (SE7016) on 27th August.

Stictopleurus punctatonervosus - the cold winters of the last few years have not dented the prospects of this species in South Yorkshire with several sites yielding records in 2010 including a good population at Centenary Riverside Park, Rotherham (SK4292).

Chorosoma schillingi - this traditionally coastal/Breckland species continues to be recorded at inland sites in South Yorkshire including a new location at Stainton Quarry (SK5494) on 14th August.

Coreidae

Coreus marginatus - adult found at Ledston Ings (SE4327) by Joe Botting and Alex Ramsay on 25th September, the most northerly record in Yorkshire so far.

Pentatomidae

Eysarcoris venustissimus, *Neotiglossa pusilla*, & *Aelia acuminata* - continue to be found at existing & new sites in S. Yorks, frequently on re-vegetated post-industrial sites containing rough flower-rich grassland including (for latter two species) Seventy Acre Hill, near Tinsley, Sheffield (SK4088).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: My thanks go to Joe Botting, Bill Ely, Stuart Foster & Andy Godfrey for details/help with these records.

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CORRECTION:

HN15, p11, item headed: "Aelia acuminata in Warwickshire"

This item was an editorial glitch, delete all 4 lines!

RECORDING

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GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING RECORDS

Preferred format - spreadsheet (e.g. Excel): one record per row, essential columns:

1-species name| 2-date (dd/mm/yyyy)| 3-site name|
4-grid ref(XX#####)| 5-VC| 6-recorder| 7-determiner|
extra columns (optional):
admin region | abundance | age | sex | habitat | ...etc.

Alternative format - word processor file (e.g. Word): columns as above & tabs separating columns - never use 'spaces' or punctuation marks for this. Save as rtf or a tab-delimited-text file.

Organisers have check for errors & omissions, & to ensure that formatting meets BRC/NBN requirements - this can be quite time-consuming, so please try to keep to the guidelines.