Wyre Forest Study Group

Insects - Annotated Species Spreadsheets

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In the 2024 issue of the WFSG REVIEW, I suggested that, perhaps, we could do better with our species lists with more than just a list of names. Information such as the last time a species was recorded and if it was common or rare in the forest. So rather than just making a point I have done something in the hope that this might encourage others to consider what they might be able to do with their own specialist interest groups. The species lists are on the WFSG Web pages to view and download. So do take a look!

I have started with Coleoptera as this is one of my main interests, although I make no claim to be an expert. The list is provisional and I welcome any additions or corrections; it must be a working document as species alter over time. The information given must be brief but contain the key facts. It is intended to be a current list so historical records are not included. These old records need a lot of research and verification, so rather than add possible errors to the list I have left these to those people with the necessary skills and interest in this field of research.

I have created a brief summary of the various groups of Coleoptera that can be published in the REVIEW to supplement the on-line annotated list. Hopefully a more readable account but not comprehensive, just a flavour of the species group in the forest. This is more in the hope of encouraging recording!

Please refer to the annotated list as both need to be read.

As an example, I have started with the Click Beetles and allies, and Ladybirds; your comments are welcome and hopefully your updates also. Information varies according to the family; we have far less information on Click Beetles than Ladybirds.

Finally, please keep recording and add your records, no matter how common the species may be, to iRecord.

The Coleoptera of Wyre Forest: an Annotated Checklist and Notes on Families.

Introduction

The Annotated Checklist aims to provide an overview of the species recorded from the forest based on the WFSG map as published on page 8 of *The Nature of Wyre* (Westwood *et al.* Eds. 2015). The sources used include records from Wyre Forest from various species lists such as Worcestershire Biological Record Centre (WBRC), iRecord, lists and reports *etc.* although not all are recent. Owing to the disparity in recording effort between species, it is difficult to provide accurate information for some species. This is especially true for the **Wyre Status**, an indication of how common a species is within the Wyre Forest. For example, the small Click Beetles have very few records, sometimes just one, therefore it is difficult to state how common (or rare) they may be. Perhaps an indication of the National Status and if the larvae foodplant/habitat is common in Wyre might suggest a species is more common than the Checklist suggests. Thankfully the larger species are better recorded, and the Wyre Status is more accurate.

Family. The family to which it belongs, using standard classification following Duff (2020).

Species Name. Accepted scientific name from Duff (2020).

Common Name. Mainly adopted from Brock (2021) an attempt to provide common names for species, not all are fully accepted or have common names.

GB Rarity Status. This gives the most recent national status and includes an indication of how common a species is nationally. *Common* is a very common species over most of the country. *Local* implies it is common where it occurs but has a limited distribution often absent is some areas of the country.

Wyre Status. How common or rare the species is in Wyre Forest. An indication based on the number of records. This can vary depending on the species, such factors including how easy it is to identify, how obscure or obvious it is to find and how attractive is the species to a naturalist! Use with caution!

Recent Years is the last date a species was recorded for the forest, a good guide to how common it may be or if it's an old record a species possibly lost from the forest? This will need updating on a regular basis. The cut-off is *c.*50 years, so any earlier records are not included.

Habitat, Larvae, Typical Associated plant species, *etc.* Is an indication of habitat and/or on which plants the larvae are likely to be found, and hence the adult beetle. A guide not fully comprehensive.

The Saproxylic Index (Fowles et al., 1999; Alexander 2024) is of little importance for some families but in order to keep Checklists consistent it has been retained. For many beetle families it is an important indication of the forest's status nationally.

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As with all Checklists, more precise information should be sought to qualify comprehensive species information.

More records are most welcome, to update and improve the list or correct errors. More species are likely to found in the forest and some of the listed species require confirmation or correction. This is intended to be part of a series of annotated beetle lists for Wyre Forest.

The Elateridae, including Eucnemidae and Throscidae, Coleoptera

The Click Beetles of Wyre Forest a provisional Annotated Checklist.

The Elateridae, Eucnemidae and Throscidae are a distinctive group due to the ability of most species to jump by clicking their bodies. Some species are large and conspicuous although not always easy to identify. Others are smaller or more difficult to identify and often not recorded. The standard identification work is now Duff (2020). Some species are regarded as agricultural pests due to root damage they cause to crops. Several species are important saproxylic indicators breeding in deadwood and found only in ancient woodland or parklands (Mendel 2024).

Elateridae are species often associated with forested areas but equally also found in various open grassy habitats over the forest and surrounding land. They are generally poorly recorded in the forest except for some of the more obvious larger or clearly marked species. The more herb and shrub rich areas of the forest have most species, such as the Dowles Brook Valley, open rides, woodland edges and for a few specialist species, the River Severn corridor. The more dense, high canopy forest has few records but possibly important saproxylic species.

There are 73 species in Great Britain (Brock 2021). Of these 29 species have been recorded from Wyre Forest collated from various species lists (WBRC, iRecord, lists and reports *etc.*) although not all are recent. Given there is some difficulty in identification a few errors may occur. Because this group of beetles has not been well recorded only limited information is available. It is likely several species may have been overlooked and yet to be found, so there is much to be done still before we can claim to have a good understanding of the Click Beetles of the Wyre Forest.

Corrections and additions are welcome to amend and update the list. A summary is given, for the full list please refer to the online list or spreadsheet.

Family Elateridae. The Click beetles, 25 species recorded.

Subfamily Agrypninae - 1 species recorded

The mottled grey coloured *Agrypnus murinus*, Orange-bordered Click Beetle. This is a dumpy looking grassland species that appears to be rare in Wyre. It could be confused with *Prosternon tessellatum*, Chequered Click Beetle (Subfamily Denticollinae) also rare, that was last noted in 2008. Some care is needed when recording these two species.


Agrypnus murinus J. Bingham


Prosternon tessellatum J. Bingham

Subfamily Hypnoidinae - 1 species recorded

Hypnoidus riparius is restricted to stony areas on river banks so may be present along the River Severn but has no records made since 2004, quite possibly just overlooked due to the special habitat requirements.

Subfamily Denticollinae - 9 species recorded

Athous haemorrhoidalis, Common Brown Click Beetle is possibly the commonest species of click beetle and certainly the most often recorded. It may even be over-recorded for similar looking species! Two other Athous beetles are scarce; *Athous bicolor* Two-coloured Click Beetle, and *Athous vittatus* that has no dated record, it may have been recorded in error so doubtfully recorded from Wyre.


Athous haemorrhoidalis J. Bingham

The common *Denticollis linearis*, Bordered Click Beetle has two colour forms with either brown or black coloured elytra. Black appears to be the least common form, but colour forms are not always recorded. *Hemicrepidius hirtus*, Hairy Click Beetle was last recorded in 2008. It is an obvious and quite large (12-14mm) black hairy click beetle but only occasional seen in the forest despite using

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blossom nectar. The large (20mm) *Stenagostus rhombeus*, V Click Beetle was last seen in 1997, a species of mature parkland that might occur where larger trees occur within a more open habitat.

Aplotarsus incanus is more likely to be found on banks near the River Severn rather than in the forest. It also uses blossom. The attractive *Ctenicera cuprea*, Copper Click Beetle is an open grassland or moorland species found on Clee Hill but last seen in Wyre 1988, perhaps now absent from the forest? *Prosternon tessellatum*, Chequered Click Beetle - see comment on *Agrypnus murinus*.



Subfamily Elaterinae - 11 species recorded

Four Agriotes species are common in the forest often found in more grassy habitats, but care is needed to separate species correctly. *Agriotes lineatus*, Lined Click Beetle has not been recorded since 2004. It is found in damp grassland habitats. Most of the smaller brown species are not well recorded so we have limited information on abundance for the forest. *Dalopius marginatus*, Margined Click Beetle recorded in 2024 is similar to *Agriotes acuminatus* and last recorded in 2019. It is possible it may be misidentified or overlooked with these other smaller brown beetles.



The colourful *Ampedus balteatus*, Belted Click Beetle is the only attractive reddish-coloured Ampedus species to be recorded in Wyre. The rest are scarce and not found in this area. It appears to be very rare but recent 2024 records may indicate it is becoming more common. *Sericus brunneus* was last seen it 1980 and is possibly extinct locally. It is found in wet habitats with Sphagnum generally on acid soils. *Adrastus pallens*, Small Click Beetle, as its name suggests is a tiny 4mm long species, found in damp woodland often near streams. It appears to be common in the forest.



Subfamily Melanotus - 2 species recorded

It is possible we only have one Melanotus species present, two species have been recorded but *Melanotus villosus*, Confused Melanotus is uncommon and possibly not found in the Wyre Forest area. It is very similar to the more frequent *Melanotus castanipes*, Common Melanotus for which we do have records. Any records of *M. villosus* would need a voucher specimen to be verified.

Subfamily Negastriidae - 1 species recorded.

Oedostethus quadripustulatus last recorded in 1979 a species of wet flood plain meadows possibly overlooked or now extinct from this area.

Family Eucnemidae.

The False Click beetles - 2 species recorded.

The large *Melasis buprestoides* is an important saproxylic species, last recorded in 2004. It should still be present in Wyre. It is often associated with Beech trees. The established introduction from North America *Epiphanis debuuni* (*cornutus*) is a Notable B species but slowly increasing nationally.



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It was last recorded from Wyre in 2012, possibly overlooked. Our species was misnamed as *E. cornutus*, a species restricted to North America!

Family Throscidae.

The Small False Click beetles - 2 species recorded.

Trixagus carinifrons agg. is very rare last recorded in 1980 and possibly now absent from the forest. Confirmed records would be particularly valuable ideally supported by photographic evidence or a specimen. It is very similar to *T. dermestoides* that has not been recorded from Wyre. *Aulonothroscus brevicollis* RDB 3, an important saproxylic species has not been recorded since the 1980s and is more of a parkland species so it's presence in Wyre is now doubtful.

The Coccinellidae, Coleoptera including subfamilies.

The Ladybird Beetles of Wyre Forest an Annotated Checklist.

The Coccinellidae are the ladybird beetles and the less known inconspicuous ladybird beetles typically small to tiny brightly coloured beetles seen on various herbaceous plants. There are very familiar beetles, especially the larger species.

Coccinellidae are not species particularly associated with large woodland areas but are found in various ecotones and open habitats over the forest and surrounding land. They are generally well recorded and even the 'inconspicuous' or 'micro' ladybird species are now slowly being recorded more often. Both Roy (2018) that covers all ladybirds and Justamond (2025) just micro ladybirds, have made identification, with a little care, much easier. The more herb and shrub rich areas of the forest have most species, such as the Dowles Brook Valley, open rides, woodland edges and the River Severn corridor. The more dense, high canopy forest has fewest records.

There are 55 species in Great Britian (Brock 2021), of these, 31 species have been recorded from Wyre Forest collated from various species lists (WBRC, iRecord, lists and reports *etc.*) although not all are recent. Given the general ease of identification of most species few errors should occur. Corrections are welcome to amend and update the list.

Subfamily Coccidulinae. The inconspicuous or micro ladybirds - 10 species recorded.

These can be the more difficult species to identify or find and are therefore under recorded. Some species are associated with aquatic habitats such as ponds and have limited distribution in the forest, such as *Coccidula scutellata*, Spotted Marsh Ladybird. *Clitostethus arcuatus*, Horseshoe Ladybird has only been recorded near to habitation and may not occur in woodland areas. It is often found on *Chelidonium majus*, Greater Celandine when Whitefly is present. *Rhyzobius chrysomeloides*, Round-keeled Rhyzobius, often called the Arboreal Ladybird, may be one of the more common species found in woodland. Very similar, and also common, is *R. litura*, the Meadow Ladybird that can make identification difficult, but habitat can be a guide, although it is not fool-proof! Many species remain classed as 'rare' due to so few records.

Subfamily Chilocorinae. Smaller ladybirds - 3 species recorded.


Coccidula scutellata J. Bingham


Rhyzobius chrysomeloides J. Bingham

These are distinctive shaped small ladybirds *Chilocorus renipustulatus*, Kidney-spot Ladybird and *Exochomus quadripustulatus*, Pine Ladybird are both common and often found resting on tree trunks. *Chilocorus bipustulatus*, Heather Ladybird is very scarce and elusive despite there being plenty of suitable habitat. More records are needed.

Subfamily Coccinellidae. Typical ladybirds - 17 species recorded.

Most of the familiar ladybirds. Although easy to identify some care is need with the *Adalia bipunctata*, 2-spot Ladybird and *Adalia decempunctata*, 10-spot Ladybird due to the various colour forms. Also these forms are not always recorded. The ubiquitous introduced *Harmonia axyridis*, Harlequin Ladybird is now apparently the commonest species in Wyre but we lack information on the various colour

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forms. Are they of any significance or not? *Coccinella septempunctata*, the 7-spot Ladybird is still frequent but sometimes mistaken for the Harlequin Ladybird.

Nearly as common is *Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*, the 22-Spot ladybird, found in various habitats with *Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunctata*, the 24-Spot Ladybird found in large numbers in grasslands around the forest. Most of the other species are less well recorded and may be more common than records suggest.





Our most important species is the Nationally Notable *Coccinella magnifica*, Scarce 7-spot Ladybird, that is associated with *Formica rufa*, Wood Ants and often found feeding on aphids near too but not on the ant nests.

Many species are less common and widespread, but some are limited by habitat like *Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata*, Water Ladybird, typically found around pond margins. A few species are typically tree canopy ladybirds especially on Scots Pine and therefore not recorded very often, for example *Myrrha octodecimguttata*, 18-spot Ladybird. Checking recently fallen pine trees may prove of interest here to help find these species. One species *Hippodamia variegata*, Adonis Ladybird seems unusual for the forest, found on more open sandy grassland and must be very restricted in the main area of Wyre, possibly only found just near Bewdley.





Subfamily Epilachinae. Ladybirds - 1 species recorded.

Just the yellow and black *Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*, 14-spot Ladybird a very common species in more open habitats, ride margins and scrubby areas.

Tables below: Hopefully the annotated checklists will appear on the WFSG Web pages in due course. They are shown below, split across four pages, as an indication of how they might appear.

References.

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Family	Species Name	Common Name	GB Rarity Status	Wyre Status
Coccinellidae				
Coccinellidae	*Adalia bipunctata*	2-spot Ladybird	Frequent	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Adalia decempunctata*	10-spot Ladybird	Frequent	Common
Coccinellidae	*Anatis ocellata*	Eyed Ladybird	Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata*	Water Ladybird	Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Aphidecta obliterata*	Larch Ladybird	Common	Common
Coccinellidae	*Calvia quattuordecimguttata*	Cream-spot Ladybird	Common	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Chilocorus renipustulatus*	Kidney-spot Ladybird	Common	Common
Coccinellidae	*Chilocorus bipustulatus*	Heather Ladybird	Local	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Clitostethus arcuatus*	Horseshoe Ladybird	Endangered	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Coccidula rufa*	Red Marsh Ladybird	Local	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Coccidula scutellata*	Spotted Marsh Ladybird	Very Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Coccinella hieroglyphica*	Hieroglyphic Ladybird	Very Local	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Coccinella magnifica*	Scarce 7-spot Ladybird	Nationally Notable B	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Coccinella septempunctata*	7-spot Ladybird	Frequent	Frequent
Coccinellidae	*Coccinella undecimpunctata*	11-Spot Ladybird	Local	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Exochomus quadripustulatus*	Pine Ladybird	Common	Common
Coccinellidae	*Halyzia sedecimguttata*	Orange Ladybird	Common	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Harmonia axyridis*	Harlequin Ladybird	Frequent	Frequent
Coccinellidae	*Harmonia axyridis form conspicua*	Harlequin Ladybird	Occasional	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Harmonia axyridis form spectabilis*	Harlequin Ladybird	Occasional	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Harmonia axyridis form succinea*	Harlequin Ladybird	Occasional	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Harmonia quadripunctata*	Cream-streaked Ladybird	Very Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Hippodamia variegata*	Adonis Ladybird	Local	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Myrrha octodecimguttata*	18-spot Ladybird	Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Nephus quadrimaculatus*	Four-spotted Nephus	Vulnerable	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*	14-spot Ladybird	Frequent	Frequent
Coccinellidae	*Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*	22-Spot Ladybird	Common	Common
Coccinellidae	*Rhyzobius chrysomeloides*	Round-keeled Rhyzobius	Local	Common
Coccinellidae	*Rhyzobius litura*	Pointed-keeled Rhyzobius	Common	Occasional
Coccinellidae	*Rhyzobius lophanthae*	Red-headed Rhyzobius	Very Local	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Scymnus auritus*	Oak Scymnus	Very Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Scymnus haemorrhoidalis*	Red-rumped Scymnus	Very Local	Rare
Coccinellidae	*Scymnus schmidti*	Schmidt's Scymnus	Nationally Notable B	Very Rare
Coccinellidae	*Stethorus pusillus*	Dot Ladybird	Very Local	Very Rare ?
Coccinellidae	*Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunctata*	24-spot Ladybird	Common	Common
Coccinellidae	*Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata*	16-spot Ladybird	Common	Occasional

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Recent Year(s)	Habitat. Larvae. Typical Associated plant Sp. Etc.	Sapro-xylic List	SQI Score	IEC Score
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2018	Predatory, Aphids. Scots Pine.	No		
2023	Predatory, Aphids. Reeds & Reedmace. Pools.	No		
2024	Predatory, Adelgids. Conifers esp. Larch.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Ash & Sycamore other trees.	No		
2024	Predatory, Scale insects. Broadleaf trees.	No		
2023	Predatory, Scale insects. Heather.	No		
2022	Predatory, Whitefly. Trees & herbs, Greater Celandine.	No		
2019	Predatory, Aphids. Reedmace. Pools.	No		
2022	Predatory, Aphids. Reedmace. New pools.	No		
2015	Predatory, Heather Beetle & Aphids. Heather & Gorse	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees esp. Birch, near Wood Ant nests.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
1977	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs, Nettle/Gorse.	No		
2024	Predatory, Scale insects. Conifers & Broadleaf trees.	No		
2024	Sycamore and Broadleaf trees. Mildew.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2018	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2018	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2018	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2023	Predatory, Aphids. Conifer, pines. Herbs	No		
2017	Predatory, Aphids. Open weedy ground.	No		
2017	Predatory, Aphids. Scots Pine, conifers.	No		
2022	Predatory, Scale insects. Conifers & Broadleaf. Ivy.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees & herbs.	No		
2024	Hogweed, Mildew. Various herbs.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Trees, esp. Conifers.	No		
2024	Predatory, Aphids. Grasses, Thistle & Nettle.	No		
2018	Predatory, Scale insects. Conifer esp. Cypress.	No		
2021	Predatory, Phylloxera (Aphids). Trees esp. Oak.	No		
2019	Predatory, Aphids. Grasses, wet areas.	No		
2004	Predatory, Aphids. Low vegetation, mosses.	No		
?	Predatory, Aphids & Spider Mites. Trees esp. Fruit Trees.	No		
2024	Leaves of Red Campion. Grasses.	No		
2024	Grasses & Herbs. Often Gorse.	No		

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Family	Species Name	Common Name	GB Rarity Status	Wyre Status
Elateridae				
Elateridae	*Adrastus pallens*	Small Click Beetle	Local	Frequent
Elateridae	*Agriotes acuminatus*	a Click Beetle	Frequent	Frequent
Elateridae	*Agriotes lineatus*	Lined Click Beetle	Local	Rare
Elateridae	*Agriotes obscurus*	Obscure Agriotes	Frequent	Occasional
Elateridae	*Agriotes pallidulus*	Pale Agriotes	Frequent	Frequent
Elateridae	*Agriotes sputator*	Common Brown Agriotes	Local	Occasional
Elateridae	*Agrypnus murinus*	Orange-bordered Click Beetle	Local	Rare
Elateridae	*Ampedus balteatus*	Belted Click Beetle	Local	Rare
Elateridae	*Aplotarsus incanus*	a Click Beetle	Common	Rare
Elateridae	*Athous bicolor*	Two-coloured Click Beetle	Local	Rare
Elateridae	*Athous haemorrhoidalis*	Common Brown Click Beetle	Frequent	Frequent
Elateridae	*Athous vittatus*	a Click Beetle	Very Local	Very Rare
Elateridae	*Ctenicera cuprea*	Copper Click Beetle	Local	Very Rare
Elateridae	*Ctenicera pectinicornis*	Pectinate Click Beetle	Local	Rare
Elateridae	*Dalopius marginatus*	Margined Click beetle	Frequent	Common
Elateridae	*Denticollis linearis*	Bordered Click Beetle	Frequent	Common
Elateridae	*Hemicrepidius hirtus*	Hairy Click Beetle	Common	Occasional
Elateridae	*Hypnoidus riparius*	a Click Beetle	Local	Very Rare
Elateridae	*Limonius poneli*	Ponel's Click Beetle	Local	Occasional
Elateridae	*Melanotus castanipes*	Common Melanotus	Common	Occasional
Elateridae	*Melanotus villosus*	Confused Melanotus	Local	Rare
Elateridae	*Oedostethus quadripustulatus*	a Click Beetle	Very Local	Extinct?
Elateridae	*Prosternon tessellatum*	Chequered Click Beetle	Local	Occasional
Elateridae	*Sericus brunneus*	a Click Beetle	Very Local	Very Rare
Elateridae	*Stenagostus rhombeus*	V Click Beetle	Very Local	Very Rare
Eucnemidae	*Epiphanis debuuni (cornutus)*	a Click Beetle	Notable B	Very Rare
Eucnemidae	*Melasis buprestoides*	a Click Beetle	Very Local	Very Rare
Throscidae	*Aulonothroscus brevicollis*	a Click Beetle	RDB3	Very Rare
Throscidae	*Trixagus carinifrons agg.*	a Click Beetle	Very Local	Very Rare

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Recent Year(s)	Habitat. Larvae. Typical Associated plant Sp. Etc.	Sapro-xylic List	SQI Score	IEC Score
2024	General habs, damp. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2019	Woodlands, scrub. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2004	Grasslands, wet. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous.	No		
2019	General habitats. Soil in grass roots. Herbivore?	No		
2019	General habs, woodlands. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2024	Grasslands, wet. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous. Nectar?	No		
2014	Polyphagous, roots & inverts. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2024	Woodland, broadleaf & conifer, rotten wood.	Yes	2	0
2018	Wetlands, river banks. Soil in grass roots. Herbivore. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2004	Grasslands, scrub. Omnivorous.	No		
2024	General habitats. Polyphagous, roots & inverts. Nectar on blossom.	No		
?	Woodland, trees, rotten. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
1988	Grassland, open woods. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous.	No		
2018	Grasslands, wet. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2024	Woodlands, scrub. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2023	Woodland, broadleaf, rotten. Omnivorous.	Yes	1	0
2008	Deadwood rotten, soil. Omnivorus. Nectar on blossom.	Yes		
2004	River Banks, stony areas. Omnivorous.	No		
2024	General habitats. Fungi in soil. Nectar on blossom.	No		
2024	Woodland, broadleaf, deadwood, fungi. Oak etc. Omnivorous on inverts	Yes	1	0
2017	Woodland, broadleaf & conifer, rotten wood. Omnivorous on inverts.	Yes	1	0
>1979 *	Grasslands, wet flood meadows. Soil in grass roots. Omnivorus. Nectar on clovers?	No		
2008	Woodlands. Grassland in soil. Omnivorous. Nectar on blossom.	No		
>1980 *	Wet mires, scrub, heathland. Soil in Sphagnum? Nectar on blossom.	No		
1997	Woodland, broadleaf, deadwood, fungi. Oak etc. Omnivorous inverts.	Yes	4	1
2012	Woodland, broadleaf & esp. conifer. Dead wood, stumps.	Yes	8	0
2004	Woodland, broadleaf & conifer, rotten wood. Omnivorous on inverts.	Yes	4	3
>1980 *	Parkland. Mature Oak, Ash.	Yes	24	1
>1980 *	Trees. Broadleaf. Oak etc.	No		

NOTE

* recorded in Mendel (2024)