Wyre Forest Study Group

Worcestershire Entomology Day 2025
Flights of Fancy

CHAIR: JOHN COX

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While our title for the day implies a focus on creatures that fly, and the name of the series would seem to restrict our speakers to insects, we are glad to find that they often reach into the realms of those that crawl, hop or slither, rounding out the ecological importance of their topics and demonstrating the breadth of their expertise, a breadth also reflected in the interests and specialisms of the audience.

Keynote speaker **Liam Olds** took the topic **Life After Coal – Invertebrates of Coal Spoil Sites**. He started by introducing the new organisation **Glo i Natur** (Coal to Nature) that he, together with Christian Owen, had set up very recently. He had been recording wild-life on coal tips and mine sites for 11 years, and had realised that the amazingly diverse habitats he had been studying were under threat from urban development, woodland encroachment and plantation, and conversion to grazing land, and he wants to see these sites protected for their rich diversity, their heritage, and their value to the people of the valleys. The mission includes focus on threatened and declining species, connection of people with nature, education and inspiration, and engagement at policy level.

There had been more than 2,000 tips in South Wales, mainly from deep mines, but also open-cast sites and some older drift mines. The high demand for steam power in the mid-nineteenth century had produced a boom in coal production. At its peak, 232,000 people were employed in 620 mines, with 366,000 people moving into the coal field between 1851 and 1911, resulting in massive change, with crowded housing replacing woodland in the narrow valleys.

The last mine in the Rhondda – the most famous of the Welsh coal mining valleys – closed in 1990. Spoil consists of fragments of coal and sedimentary rocks, and materials from demolished buildings. Now, habitats on the tips include: flower-rich grassland with abundant legumes providing resources for pollinators throughout the season; heathland, including lichen heaths and a lot of bryophytes; calcareous seepages, surprising in a geologically acid zone, with tufa deposits, of which one is over six feet high; acid seepages with cotton grass; and larger ponds and reed beds. There are some compacted waterlogged sites, mainly on the more level ground associated with colliery buildings. Woodlands have developed, mainly poor quality but attractive to birds, including the now rare Willow Tit, and scrub.



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Past and present, coal tips reclaimed by nature.

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Liam said that he had started his career with an apprenticeship at the National Museum of Wales in 2015, funded by the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, and established the Colliery Spoil Biodiversity Initiative, which was supported by local councils for the next two years, with 901 invertebrate species being recorded to 2018.

Liam then showed us a selection of species, focusing on those which are rare, unexpected in these habitats, and having interesting connections to other places and habitats. The rare Rove Beetle *Stenus kiesenwetteri* is here found atypically on a wooded tip rather than a fen. The Bee Beetle *Trichius faciatus* uncommon outside Scotland and Wales is found in birch stumps. Glow-worms *Lampyris noctiluca* are difficult to find in South Wales, but do occur on tips. The Five-spot Ladybird *Coccinella quinquepunctata* is rare in Britain and normally on or close to river shingle, but is found here on tips. The Carabid *Leistus oopterus* was first found in Britain in 2015 and is now all-over South Wales, especially on tips; it is otherwise found only in NW Spain and N Portugal.

Flies of interest include the scarce Western Bee-Fly *Bombylius canescans*, our largest Tachinid *Tachina grossa*, the rather scarce and localised Top-horned Hunchback *Acrocera orbiculus*, and the very local and western Hoverfly *Microdon myrmicae*. Seepages are brilliant for Soldier Flies, including the Banded General *Stratiomys potamida*, and two species more likely to be found in calcareous areas and coastal cliffs, the Four-barred Major *Oxycera rara*, and the little Pygmy Soldier *Oxycera pygmaea*.

Liam then moved on to Bugs, with the Capsid *Adelphocoris quadripunctatus* on Birdsfoot Trefoil being recorded as new to Britain, though there are historical records, and the very local *A. seticornis* found in damp places. Local Groundbugs of wet places include *Pachybrachius fracticollis*, and the sphagnum species *Lamproplax picea*. Among the Leafhoppers recorded are *Rhopalopyx adumbrata*, a species of dry calcareous grassland, and the uncommon *Sonronius dahlbomi*.



Small-flecked Mining Bee *Andrena coitana*. Liam Olds

Hymenoptera include the Ichneumon *Excavarus apiarius*, the Red-banded Sand Wasp *Ammophila sabulosa*, and the scarce Oak Stem-Sawfly *Janus cynosbati*, which breeds in oak twigs. Liam said that he has a passion for bees, and was happy to say that Mining Bees were the most abundant on these sites. He picked out some scarce and possibly declining species, including the Small flecked Mining Bee *Andrena coitana*, an inhabitant of heathy, non-calcareous areas and coastal grasslands, the Tormentil Mining Bee *A. tarsata*, also found on base-poor soils, and the Cat's Ear Mining Bee *A. humilis*, widespread but generally scarce, on sandy soils. The Brown-banded Carder Bee *Bombus humilis*, a southern and generally coastal species is seriously declining, and the Bilberry Bumblebee *Bombus monticola* may also be declining.

Liam said that the tips are very good sites for butterflies. Mentioning some of particular interest, he included two more often found in chalk and limestone areas, the Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages* and the scarce and declining Small Blue *Cupido minimus*. The tips are really significant sites for the endangered Grayling *Hipparchia semele*, and the Wall Brown *Lasiommata megera*, while declining nationally, is thriving here. A key species is the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene*, and the most common Fritillary on the tips is the Dark Green *Speyeria aglaja*. Notable moths included the very local Scarce Grass-moth *Crambus pratella*, the much decreased and nationally scarce Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth *Hemaris tityus*, seen nectaring on its food plant Devil's-bit Scabious, and the Six-belted Clearwing *Bembecia ichneumoniformis*, the most common Clearwing on the tips, nationally scarce but possibly expanding.

Turning away from insects to other invertebrates, Liam said that spiders were poorly covered, but mentioned several for which bare ground on the tips mimics sand dune habitats: *Chairacanthium virescens* is uncommon and scattered, *Alopecosa barbipes* is rather local, and the Sand-bear Spider *Arctosa perita*, while common is mainly a coastal species. *Theridon hannoniae*, living in piles of rocks, is extremely rare in Britain, recorded from a handful of sites in South Wales. The Harvestman *Sabacon viscayanus* was new to Britain, found on Gower in 1980, and spreading. It was originally from the Pyrenees.

Molluscs include the Ghost Slug *Selenochlamys ysbryda*, new to science, from Cardiff in 2018 and the first species to be given a Welsh name, the

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Lemon Slug *Malacholimax tenellus*, the Pyrenean Dusky Slug *Arion cf. iratii*, found only in South Wales, and the Pyrenean Semi-slug *Semilimax pyrenaicus*, first British record in Wales, but is known in Ireland.

Woodlice include the Ant Woodlouse, *Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii*, living in ant nests, and the lime-needing Rosy Woodlouse *Androniscus dentiger*. Millipedes are well studied on the tips by Liam's colleague and Millipede specialist Christian Owen. Three species of particular interest are the Silk Millipedes: *Turdulisoma cf. turdulorum*, nicknamed from its location the Maerdy Monster, was found in 2016 and is new to science; *Cranogoma dalensi* (the Beddau Beast) new to the UK in 2016 from Cwm Tips, Beddau; and the Celtic Ghost *Psichrosoma cf. breuili*, found new to science in 2015. The Welsh Two-tailed Millipede *Cylindroiulus pyrenaicus* was found in 2004 and identified in 2017, and Telfer's Millipede *Ceratosphys amoena* (honouring ecologist Mark Telfer who identified it), was found in 2014 and is new to Britain. The Portugese Millipede *Ommatoiulus moreleti* was found in 2017. The rare *Propolydesmus testaceus* is also recorded.

Lesnes earwig *Forficula lesnii*, which is nationally scarce, has been recorded, as have two common but iconic colliery spoil grasshoppers, the Mottled Grasshopper, *Myrmeleotetrix maculatus*, and the Slender Groundhopper, *Tetrix subulata*. The commonest Dragonfly is the Golden-ringed, *Cordulegaster boltonii*, and the rare Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly *Ischnura pumilio* is also found.

Having noted numerous species having Iberian connections, Liam asked why? It has been suggested that trade between the Pyrenees and South Wales and Ireland in the Neolithic period could be responsible, but he questions whether effects could last so long, preferring to see import of high-quality iron ore for the steel industry carrying stowaways.

Having demonstrated the richness of these sites, Liam then asked "What is the Problem?" He showed a range of reports in the news media relating to the safety of mine tips, with awareness of the Aberfan disaster of 1966 at the forefront of concerns. He said that only 14% of the 2590 tips in Wales are 'at risk', with only 85 in the highest category. They are often misunderstood and unfairly vilified, seen as a problem to be fixed rather than a valuable biological and cultural asset. What Liam and his colleagues have learned includes the contribution coal tips make to biodiversity and to public green space, their role as refuges at landscape scale, their support of numerous rare, scarce or threatened



Ghost Slug *Selenochlamys ysbryda*, Liam Olds

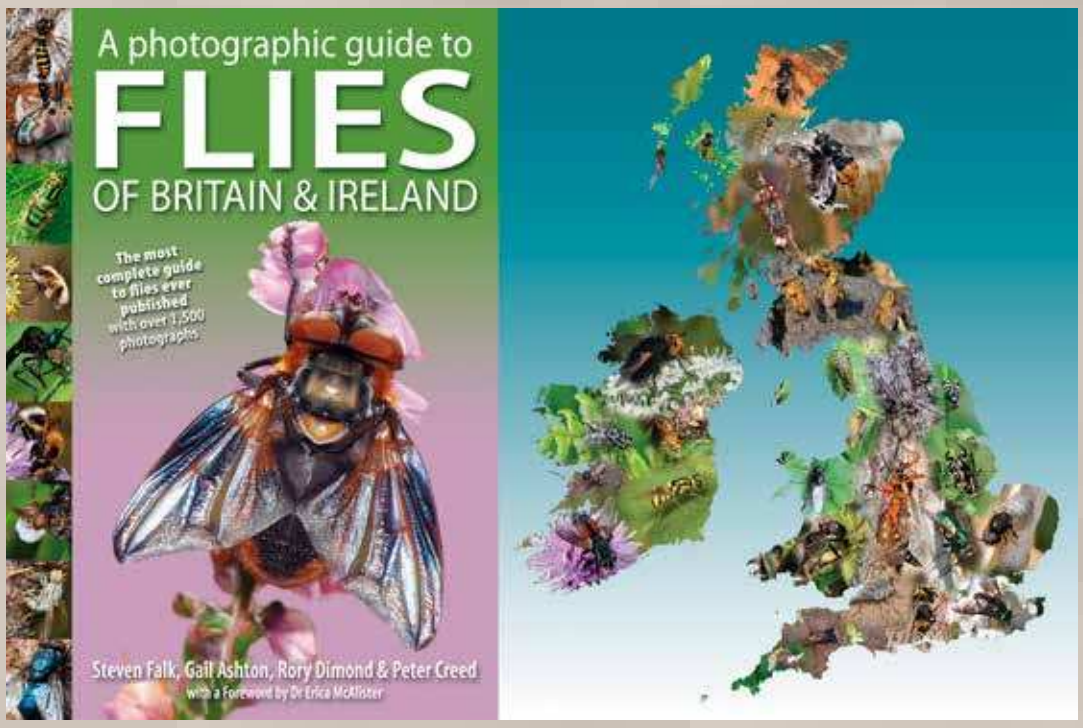
species in Wales and Britain, their support of the priority Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (UK Biodiversity Action Plan), most being at least Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation value, and their representation of wild environments in urban landscapes, providing connectivity across the valleys.

Liam outlined aims: developing a connected network of Coalfield Nature Reserves; restoration and species conservation; partnerships, education, training and volunteering opportunities; championing the role of coal spoil diversity in tackling nature and climate crises; continuing to raise awareness through research, outreach and the media. He ended by asking us to support **Glo i Natur** and visit the website *www.gloinatur.org*.

Interviewed by Brett Westwood, **Peter Creed** said that **A Photographic Guide to Flies of Britain and Ireland** by Steven Falk, Gail Ashton, Rory Diamond and himself was at final proof stage, and he hoped would be published by the end of January or early February. Work had started on it a year after the new edition of Paul Brock's Insect book, when he persuaded Gail Ashton to come on board, and a year later recruited Rory Diamond. Steven Falk agreed to the use of his photographs, but then took on the role of lead author. Brett asked how the selection of species was made, and Peter said that they were those with good photos, particular interests of the authors, wide distribution, and a good mix of photographers, eighty being included. Asked whether families were equally covered, Peter said that spectacular families were covered in full. 1,300 species are described, with 1,500 photographs. Every fly group has a champion, and these have been used for the book.

Asked which groups he would highlight to increase appreciation, Peter named Robber Flies, Picture-wing Flies, and Empids. Flat-footed Flies, which make galls on the undersides of bracken fronds have very different males and females, for which

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photographs of both sexes are featured. Text is concise and concentrates on identification, and behaviour is described in the introductions to big families, for example the parasitic Tachinids. For the maps, iRecord, NBN Atlas, and authors' own knowledge were used. In the case of recent arrivals and rapid expansions, no maps could be included. Referring to biodiversity, Peter said that while species numbers were going up, populations were down.

Peter then went on to introduce some of his favourite flies, including the one to be featured on the cover of the book, the Blue-winged Tachinid *Phasia hemiptera*, showing the spectacular iridescent colours of its wings. A house fly mimic Hoverfly *Portevinia maculata* was photographed in the Wyre Forest, on Ransoms, its larval food plant, and the forest is a hot-spot for the Thick-headed Flies or Conopids, which include the Hornet mimic *Conops vesicularis*.

Peter introduced the audience to his local patch, Cothill Fen in Oxfordshire. It is a top site for Soldier Flies, and this year has been a good one for the tiny Delicate Soldier *Oxycera nigricornis*. The Orange-horned Green Colonel *Odontomyia angulata* is Nationally rare. Peter's favourite is the small green Three-lined Soldier *Oxycera trilineata*. He also showed us the rare Silver Colonel *Odontomya argentata*, the quite rare Ornate Brigadier *O. ornata*, and the rarest of the Generals, the Clubbed General *Stratiomys chamaeleon*.

Robber Flies are spectacular and often colourful predators, and another of Peter's favourites is the Golden-haired Robber Fly *Choerades marginatus* which can eat its prey while in flight. The Red-legged Robber Fly *Nemochtherus pallipes* was first recorded in Britain in 2009, and was photographed in Devon in 2015. Peter had photographed it in 2012, but it was not identified until 2024.

Returning to Tachinids, Peter showed us the smallest, the Little Phasia *Phasia pusilla* on a Germander Speedwell flower, and the biggest, the Giant Tachina *Tachina grossa*, which has a hairy black body and an amazing face but is not seen very often.

Peter finished by showing us some pages from the book, to illustrate the layout of the text, the maps, and photographs of habitat and plants opposite the species photographs.


Blue-winged Tachinid *Phasia hemiptera*. Peter Creed

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In his account of **Exploring Diversity and Life Cycles of Garden Wasps, Dudley Martin** told us that, with an interest in entomology and biodiversity, he started recording insects in his garden, photographing them with his smartphone and a clip-on macro lens, and that he particularly likes wasps. He showed us some wasp mimics among hoverflies, clearwing moths and beetles, saying 'everybody wants to be a wasp'. Explaining their feeding habits, he said that the wasp waist means that social wasps macerate their prey to feed their larvae and they get a sugar droplet in return, and many wasps feed themselves on nectar – in this way they can be both population-controllers and pollinators.

Starting with the example of Ichneumon *Listrodromus nycthemerus*, a koinobiont endoparasitoid, he said it is host-specific, specialising on Holly Blue butterflies, ovipositing in their first instar larva, and the populations of the two have been shown to cycle together. He then showed hyperparasitoid *Mesochorinae sp.* ovipositing into the Ichneumon larva inside a fourth instar Holly Blue caterpillar.

Next, Dudley talked about Aculeate wasps, which at around 700 UK species make up less than 10% of our Hymenoptera, saying they can be solitary or social, are nest-making and predatory, and their stinger functions separately from oviposition. Among the Crabronids, Digger Wasps, which are solitary and nest in cavities in wood, soil, plant stems etc., he has recorded, amongst others, species of *Ectemnius, Lindenius, Trypoxylon* (slender hole-nesters that hunt spiders), and *Psenulus*, each of these collecting different prey types for their larval cells. The Vespids have provided him with the familiar paper wasps, including Hornets, as well as the Mason wasp *Symmorphus bifasciatus*. Pompilids, such as *Auplopus carbonarius*, are spider hunters that paralyse their prey, and Sapygids are kleptoparasites of solitary bees, *Sapyga quinquepunctata* going for Osmia species. Chrysidids, brightly coloured Cuckoo wasps, include *Chrysis ignita* which seeks out Mason wasp nests.

Parasitoid wasps, at around 6,500 species make up 85% of UK Hymenoptera in 10 Superfamilies. They are solitary and host seeking. They include endo-, ecto- and hyper-parasitoids, and they may deliver venom, hormones and polydna viruses along with their eggs. Dudley showed us examples of Gall wasps including *Andricus sp.*, which produce galls on Oak, *Diplolepis sp.*, probably the species producing the Robin's pincushion gall on Rose. He had also recorded the attractive Chalcid wasp *Ormyrus nitidulus* that parasitises the Oak Gall wasps.

Turning to dead wood specialists among the parasitoids, he showed us examples illustrating their use of specialised equipment to access concealed hosts such as beetle larvae, for example Braconid *Wachsmannia spathiiformis*, Eupelmid *Calosta acron* and a species from the Megaspilidae. Elsewhere in the Braconid family are parasitoids whose larvae eat their host from inside. We saw an Aphid Mummy wasp, *Aphidius sp.* and the Zombie Ladybird wasp *Dinocampus coccinellae*.

Ichneumonidae and Gasteruptiidae have provided Dudley with Kleptoparasites and Parasitoids targeting Aculeates, Hoverflies, Sawflies, Lepidoptera and Spiders. He showed us Ichneumons *Syrphoctonus tarsatorius* and *Diplazon laetatorius* which oviposit on hoverfly larvae, and *Scolobates auriculatus* and *Opheltes glaucopterus* which target Sawflies. Among nocturnal Ichneumons, he said convergent evolution has resulted in a range of similar-looking, orange-coloured insects from different subfamilies which mostly parasitise sawflies and moths, and for which there is an on-line key and recording scheme. Kleptoparasites of aculeates include *Gasterupteron jaculator* and their parasitoids include Ichneumonids *Poemenia hectica* and *Perithous scurra*, each having long ovipositors for



Poemenia sp (Poemeniinae). Dudley Martin



Symmorphus bifasciatus. Dudley Martin

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penetrating aculeate nest chambers. Among the many species targeting moths one of the earliest to appear in Spring is *Ichneumon stramentor*, which goes for overwintered Large Yellow Underwing larvae. Lastly, Dudley said that the several genera of ant-mimic Ichneumons showed fascinating morphological, behavioural and chemical mimicry, in order to avoid predation by spiders and others. They can be wingless, arboreal or terrestrial, and are parasitoids or hyperparasitoids of a variety of invertebrate hosts.

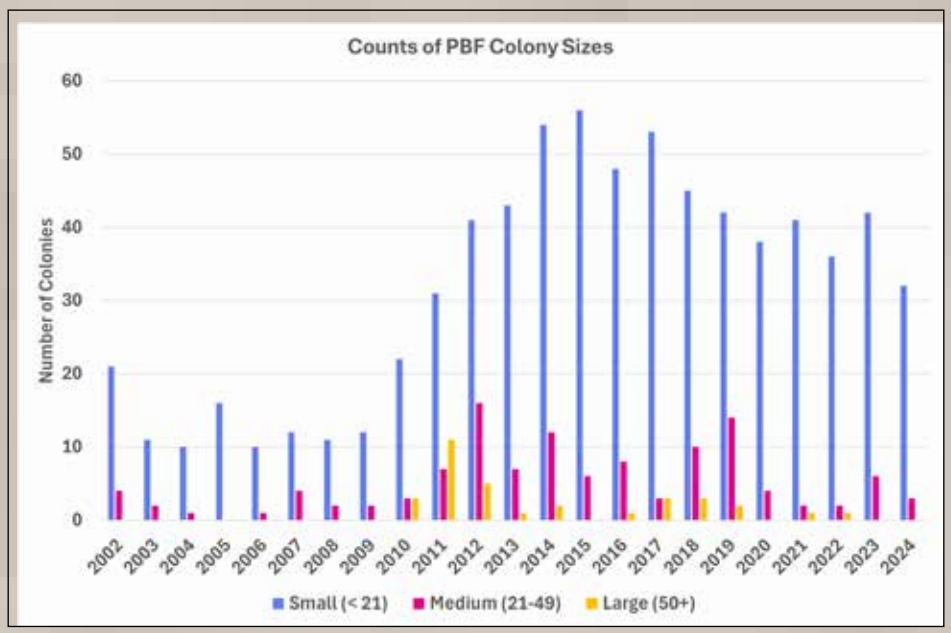
Dudley finished by reiterating the surprising diversity of wasps which may be found to visit a small garden, and in showing us the range of on-line and print resources available for identification of wasps.

Jenny Joy posed the question: **Pearl-bordered Fritillary - still a National Success Story in the Wyre Forest?**, asking whether the Wyre Forest remained nationally important for its populations of Pearl-bordered Fritillary (PBF) *Boloria euphrosyne*. In 2022, the Wyre Forest was designated the largest woodland National Nature Reserve in England and Jenny talked about management changes, and about the effects of climate change on the PBF population in the forest. Changes in weather patterns are important, which means the species is more often seen in April than they were ten years ago, and studies show that overwintering caterpillars prefer warm south-facing slopes on the Shropshire side of the forest to become active in the Spring. Here both the oak leaves and bracken litter on the forest floor are important, and they frequently work together to provide ideal conditions for basking.

Jenny's involvement in the Forest dates back over 20 years to when there was concern that PBF numbers were declining. Counts by volunteers in 2002 were followed from 2003 by timed counts and transects initiated by **West Midlands Butterfly Conservation**. This data was fed into the management of various sites, which then resulted in increases in both the numbers and sizes of colonies from 2010 onwards, with 2011 being a peak year. Plots of numbers of colonies against colony size shows that from the baseline of 2002, small colonies showed the greatest increase.

Butterfly Conservation had huge support from the Forestry Commission and English Nature (now Forestry England and Natural England) from the start. Most of the timber clear-fell areas supported this butterfly, particularly where they received herbicide treatment as it resulted in violets, the caterpillars' food plant, flourishing in the resulting bare ground. From 2003 onwards, creation of many wide rides increased connectivity, and coppice plots and other new clearings were successful in improving habitats, all benefitting the butterflies. Removing brash helped the violets, as did rolling bracken in the areas where it was tallest.

Funding for this work followed. *Back to Orange* was a Heritage Lottery Fund project which involved volunteer work parties, and initiatives such as a trial of different forms of management including machinery rolling brash into massive bales. Counts showed that PBF populations don't move far, with new colonisations being mostly within 500m of existing ones. Coppices inevitably provide short-lived occupancy, while clear-fell sites persist for longer. The number of new PBF sites increased each year from 2009, peaking in 2011. Stream



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Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria euphrosyne*. Jenny Joy

valley clearance in Hurst Coppice, gates across rides to limit horse-riding and mountain bikes, and clearing scrub along the railway line have all been beneficial again more recently.

In 2013, a **Memorandum of Understanding** between FE and NE brought management together with the emphasis on conservation. This was followed in 2016 by the **Wyre Forest NNR and Forest Management Plan 2016 – 2026**. Long-term monitored PBF sites are now managed as, for example, wood pasture grazed by the Wyre Community Land Trust's Dexter cattle, or as heathland. Initiatives benefitting PBFs also include rotational management along rides, a trial of grazing across rides, restoration of meadows, and controlling encroachment of scrub and bracken in meadows and orchards. Restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) has introduced longer cycles for coppice rotation and fewer conifer clear-fell areas.

Jenny suggested that dense bluebell cover could present a problem, smothering violet growth; which is one of the many nectar sources PBFs exploit. Among her observations while studying PBFs in the forest were lecking behaviour by the males, and mud-puddling. The question of a relationship between PBFs and Wood Ants needs investigation. She has seen females egg-laying in ant trails, and location of Wood Ant nests in relation to PBF sites is being studied.

In answer to the question **Pearl-bordered Fritillary - still a National Success Story in the Wyre Forest?** Jenny gave an emphatic 'yes', in spite of PBF sites now being successfully managed for a wider variety of species, and the challenges of the longer growing season resulting from climate change. She said how lucky we are in the commitment of the NE and FE teams in their management of the forest, and in that of the volunteers recording butterflies and moths and forming working parties in the forest in winter.

Jenny finished by introducing the newly-formed West Midlands Butterfly and Moth Society which is committed to practical conservation action across the region. For further details see www.wmbutterfliesandmoths.org.

Why do we Become Entomologists? was **Kevin McGee**'s question, and he talked about how his passion for entomology has been fostered by particular areas and sites, and showed us insects, and some spiders, he has been able to observe, record and photograph in these habitats. Starting in the Wyre Forest, he picked out the Longhorn Beetle *Anoplodera sexguttata*, his 2024 record being only the second, the Bilberry Mining Bee *Andrena lapponica*, and the uncommon spider *Micaria pulicaria*, saying that we need to look out for the rarer species *M. subopaca*, which could be here. He said that some sites in the wider north Worcestershire and south Staffordshire area were comparable with Breckland, and mentioned Kinver Edge where the rare Purseweb Spider *Atypus affinis* had recently been recorded, and Hartlebury Common, where he photographed the rare False Widow *Steatoda albomaculata* in 2025. Near his home, west of Bayton, he had found the nationally rare Bark Beetle *Trypodendron signatum*. A bit further away on the flank of the Clee Hills, Cramer Gutter has given him the very rare Tormentil Nomad Bee *Nomada roberjeotiana*, and its host the Tormentil Mining Bee *Andrena tarsata*, for which there is an old record on Hartlebury Common.

Over in Wales, Kevin happened upon the astonishing sight of large numbers of the rare Dune Tiger Beetle *Cicindela maritima* on the sand dunes at Morfa Harlech. He then went on show us how unexpected sightings at the various locations to which his day-to-day work has taken him have so often made his day. In Derbyshire, he had his only sighting of the spider *Tetrix denticulata* at the


Nomada roberjeotiana. Kevin McGee

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Cicindela maritima. Kevin McGee

base of a Black Poplar, there being only 25 records in the Midlands. At a solar farm in Hampshire it was the very local micromoth *Oncocera semirubella*. During hard work surveying a range of habitats at Tir Pentwys, Gwent, he was pleased to see a Grayling *Hipparchia semele*, and on an otherwise unproductive wet patch he recorded the very local Hoverfly *Microdon myrmicae*, which associates with the red ant *Myrmica ruginodis*. On the Thames Estuary, the Swanscombe Marshes SSSI is full of rarities. A brackish lagoon revealed the rare Ground Beetles *Anisodactylis poeciloides* and *Curtonatus convexiusculus*, as well as the saltmarsh spider *Pardosa purbeckensis*, and the scarce spider *Kochiura aulica*, which makes its web at the tips of gorse shoots and can be found on brown-field sites as well as heathland. Kevin said the Blue Carpenter Bee *Ceratina ceranea*, which he recorded on Fleabane at Swanscombe Marshes may be extending its range northwards, and he described the abundance of the Southern Migrant Hawker *Aeshna affinis* at the site.

Another site rich in rarities where Kevin has carried out surveys are varied habitats at Orford Ness in Suffolk. The Cream Spot Tiger Moth *Arctia villica*, which he had seen once as a child, is very common here, and he recorded the Red Data Book moth Bright Wave *Idaea ochrata*, which needs vegetated shingle and has been found only here and a few other sites. Flies he recorded include the rare Saltmarsh Horsefly *Atylotus latistriatus*, found mainly in saltmarsh lagoons, and two rare Soldier Flies, *Stratiomys longicornis* and *S. singularia*, the Longhorned and the Flecked Generals, which are found in coastal marshes and brackish ditches. The Grey Bush Cricket *Platycleis albopunctata*, is very local and finds at Orford Ness the warm arid conditions of the shingle banks that it needs. Investigating woody debris left over from military installations, Kevin found the Blue Helops Beetle *Helops caeruleus*, a very local Darkling Beetle that lives in decaying oak.

Orford Ness has also yielded spiders to Kevin's powers of observation. A scarce, predominantly coastal spider is *Zelotes subterraneus*, and again local and mainly coastal, needing heath, grassland or fen is the spider *Neoscona adianta*. *Arctosa fulvolineata* is a rare spider found under saltmarsh debris, and finally, Kevin showed us the Nationally Scarce Jumping Spider *Attulus inexpectus*, which lives in coastal shingle and tidal litter.


Worcestershire Entomology Day 2025 - Speakers
Liam Olds, Dudley Martin, Peter Creed, Jenny Joy, Kevin McGee, Brett Westwood and John Cox. R. Winnall