

Autumn
2025



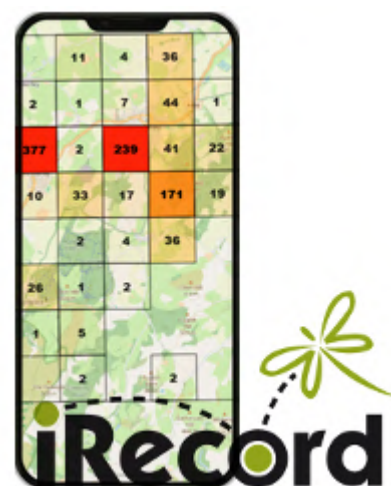
iRecord results Q3 2025

The summer months see our wildlife recording reach its yearly peak. As the days grow longer and the temperature rises, nature comes alive, offering lots of opportunities to discover new and fascinating plants and animals.

People sent us records throughout July, August and September, missing just two days. As you will see below, lots of new species were recorded for perhaps the first time, as well as a number of insects thought to have been absent for many years.

From seasoned wildlife enthusiasts to casual observers, it is great to see so many people helping us to make records of what they are seeing in their gardens or on local walks.

As well as sharing all these wonderful finds with you, in this edition of our report we will take a look at what sort of summer our butterflies have enjoyed. We will talk about lacewings, and about the interesting world of insect mimics. Read on to explore and celebrate the rich biodiversity here in the Rea Valley this summer.



Our activity in July, August & September..

3,219
records

785
species

56
people

90
days

61
km²

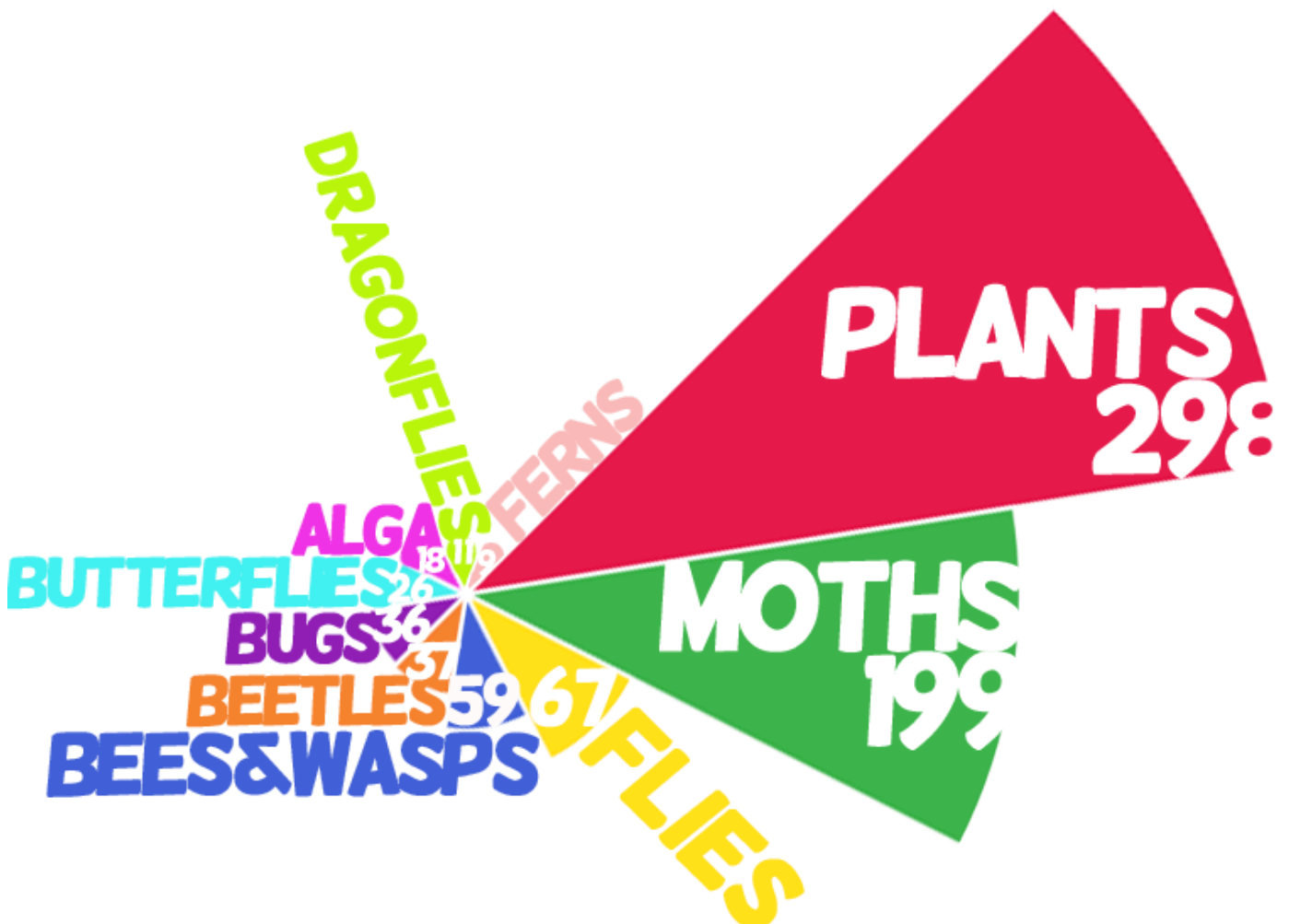
Wildlife Groups

The diagram and table below show the 10 wildlife taxon groups for which we recorded the most species.

Our resident botanist, Kat, has been busy surveying squares that had received few previous records - finding an incredible 1,286 species during ten local walks.

This summer seems to have been better for butterflies and moths than recent years. Records continued to flood in as the warm, dry weather continued well into September.

Alga made the top ten for the first time thanks in part to recording during our September pond dipping event. Alga are photosynthetic organisms that are mostly aquatic and often microscopic. They are not technically plants, but they sometimes look a lot like plants.



The table below shows the number of records and species grouped by the taxon groups used by iRecord. While groups like Plants, Butterflies and Dragonflies are always likely to be recorded more often, it is great to see so many less well recognised critters. Lichens, Slime moulds and even a Coelenterate - something related to jellyfish(!) were welcome additions to our finds during the last quarter.

You can find a full breakdown of every individual species we recorded further down the page.

Records between July and September 2025

Plants	<i>298 species</i>	1232 records	Butterflies	<i>26 species</i>	926 records
Moths	<i>199 species</i>	451 records	Beetles	<i>37 species</i>	123 records
Flies	<i>67 species</i>	82 records	Dragonflies	<i>11 species</i>	70 records
Bees Wasps	<i>49 species</i>	65 records	Bugs	<i>36 species</i>	59 records
Ferns	<i>9 species</i>	31 records	Algae	<i>18 species</i>	19 records
Mammals	<i>11 species</i>	19 records	Diatom	<i>13 species</i>	17 records
Spiders	<i>9 species</i>	14 records	Protozoan	<i>12 species</i>	13 records
Fungus	<i>10 species</i>	12 records	Horsetail	<i>3 species</i>	11 records
Caddisflies	<i>8 species</i>	11 records	Harvestman	<i>6 species</i>	8 records
Bacterium	<i>7 species</i>	7 records	Lacewings	<i>3 species</i>	7 records
Reptile	<i>2 species</i>	4 records	Amphibian	<i>3 species</i>	4 records
Earwigs	<i>1 species</i>	4 records	Orthopteran	<i>4 species</i>	4 records
Mites	<i>3 species</i>	3 records	Chromist	<i>3 species</i>	3 records
Conifer	<i>2 species</i>	3 records	Rotifer	<i>2 species</i>	2 records
Slime mould	<i>1 species</i>	2 records	Springtails	<i>1 species</i>	2 records
Mayflies	<i>1 species</i>	2 records	Crustacean	<i>2 species</i>	2 records
Stoneflies	<i>2 species</i>	2 records	Gastrotrich	<i>1 species</i>	2 records
Coelenterate	<i>1 species</i>	1 records	Lichen	<i>1 species</i>	1 records
Mollusc	<i>1 species</i>	1 records			

A few highlights

While incredibly difficult to choose just seven, here are some notable records for the past few months. You can view everything we recorded on the iRecord group page.



Slime Mould
Fuligo septica
© Ian Wright



Pale Prominent
Pterostoma palpina
© Michael Howard



**Rhyzobius
chrysomeloides**
© Maria Justamond



Eristalis intricaria
© Anne-Marie Richard



Ganoderma resinaceum
© Katherine Edwards-
White



Tiphia femorata
© Nigel Jones



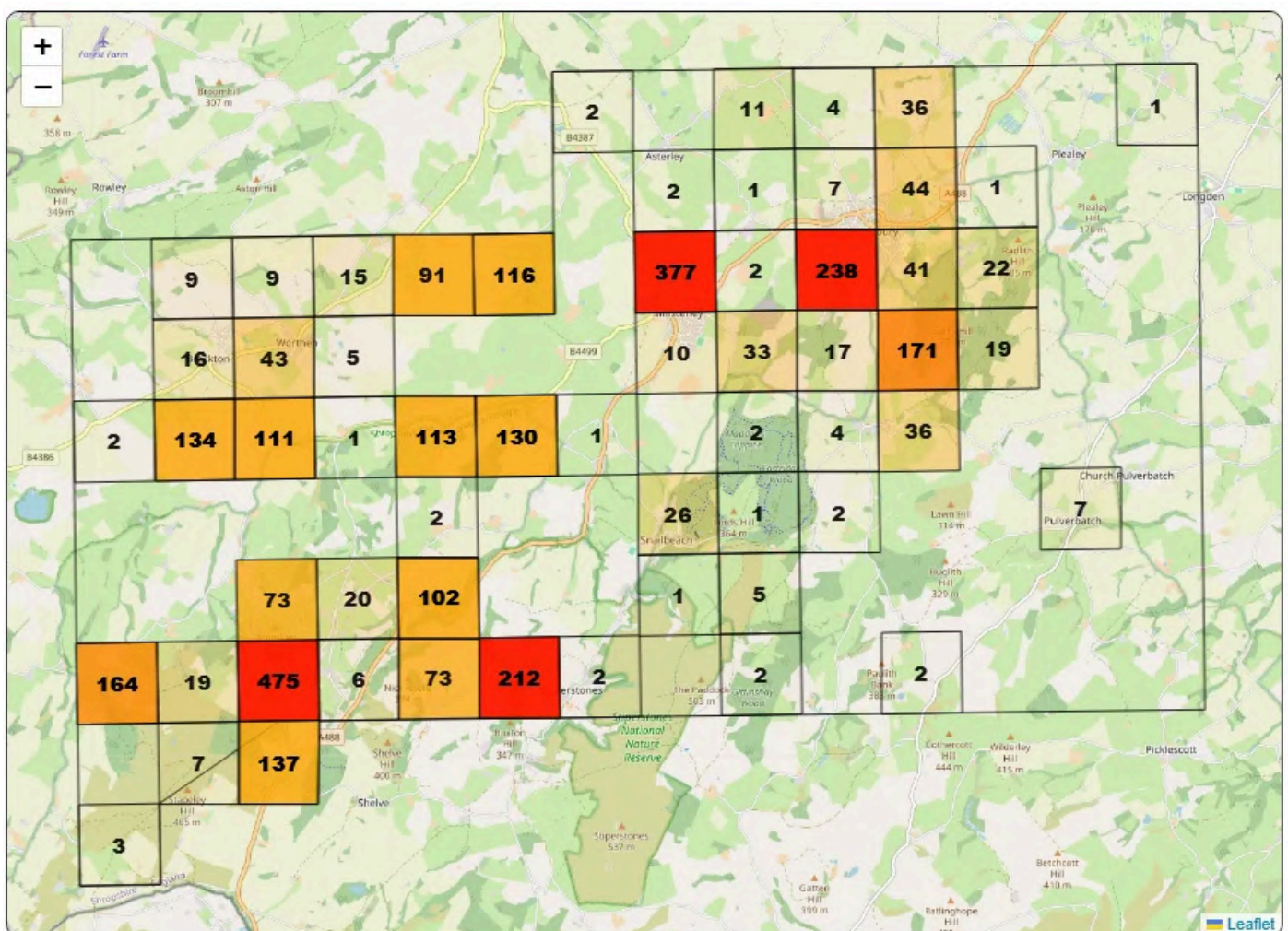
Comma Butterfly
Polygonia c-album
© Julian Livsey

Our Activity Mapped

The map below shows where our records were collected this time.

As is often the case, Minsterley, Pontesbury and Earl's Hill all saw plenty of recording activity.

Thanks to lots of plant and butterfly surveying from a few of our members, this summer we actually had more records in the Western half of the survey area, which is unusual. While the eastern and south eastern edge of the map was barely visited this year.



If you would like to help record a few of our less well trodden squares, get in touch on the WhatsApp group or send us an email. Unlike a lot of community wildlife groups who look after a single piece of woodland, we cover a big area, so more sets of eyes are always welcome!

Butterfly Recording

What a good summer for perhaps the showiest of insects, our butterflies.

We received a big increase in records, 926 this summer compared with 518 last year. The prolonged warm weather certainly seemed to contribute to an increase in butterfly activity.

We received a single record for the following three species: White-letter Hairstreak *Satyrus w-album* which Steve recorded in the Hope Valley, Marbled White *Melanargia galathea* was seen at Pontesford Hill by Dave, and Purple Hairstreak *Favonius quercus* was spotted in a Pontesbury garden by Michael. None of these species were iRecorded last year, so it is really good to see them back.

The last half of July and the first half of August saw Butterfly Conservation's annual Big Butterfly Count. This citizen science project asks people to spend exactly 15 minutes counting butterflies, either in the garden or on a walk. Much like the RSPB Big Garden Bird Watch, the project is designed to gather enough data to spot year to year trends.

The volume of butterfly recording during the same period in our survey area suggests that several people were taking part.

Results were published in early September. More than 125,000 people took part, recording 1.7 million butterflies. Numbers off the back of a warm spring and the UK's hottest summer in recorded history, were described as 'a vast improvement'. However, that was mostly compared to 2024's record low numbers and in reality the results were about average. Overall, butterflies, like many insects, are in a long-term decline.



White-letter Hairstreak
Satyrus w-album



Marbled White
Melanargia galathea



Purple Hairstreak
Favonius quercus
© Michael Howard

Insect Mimics

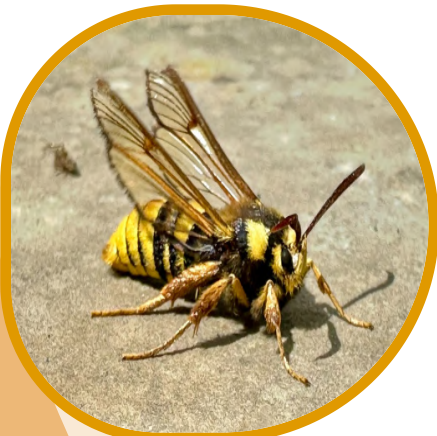
On our group WhatsApp there were a few fascinating posts of flies that looked uncannily like bees and wasps.



Hornet hoverfly
Volucella zonaria
© Julian Livsey

This is known as Batesian mimicry, where a harmless species has evolved to imitate the warning signals of a species more harmful or unpalatable than itself.

This form of mimicry not only acts as a defence mechanism to provide protection from predators, but also helps the insect maintain a competitive advantage in its ecological niche - perhaps giving it access to resources in bumblebee-dominated environments, such as flowers and nesting sites. The **Bumblebee plumehorn** *Volucella bombylans* goes as far as laying its eggs inside bee nests.



Wasp moth
Sesia apiformis

Another notable example we found this quarter was the **Hornet hoverfly** *Volucella zonaria* which fairly closely resembles a hornet in coloration and size. Despite being harmless, its mimicry convinces predators that it is a stinging insect. As you will see in the new species section below we also had a *Volucella inanis* which is remarkably similar to the fake hornet. I thought I was seeing the hornet most days during the summer until I realised it was a bit different! A case of the mimic mimicking a mimic? This is getting confusing.



Wasp beetle
Clytus arietis

But flies are not the only insects to take advantage of mimicry. The **Wasp moth** *Sesia apiformis* mimics the appearance of a wasp, with its distinctive black and yellow coloration, while, the striking **Wasp beetle** *Clytus arietis* exhibits wasp-like markings on its elongated body, allowing it to blend into environments where wasps are present. These examples highlight the incredible diversity and evolutionary strategies insects use to survive.

Delicate Lacewings

Lacewings are crepuscular (twilight) or nocturnal insects so I don't often encounter them, yet this year I have seen green, blue and brown versions of these beautifully constructed insects and that has prompted me to gather a few facts.

Lacewings like *Chrysopa* and *Chrysoperla* have something called tympanal organs at the base of their forewings, performing somewhat like a replacement for ears, this allows them to sense sound waves. One clever way in which they take advantage of this is by being able to detect bat ultrasound calls and take measures such as closing their wings to minimise their echolocation signature or dropping to the ground. The Wildlife Trusts say there are 14 species of green lacewing. The adults feed on pollen, nectar, and honeydew, and some species are more predatory and will eat small arthropods like mites and aphids.

Lacewing larvae, despite being really tiny, are voracious predators. They will attack a wide range of soft-bodied insects such as aphids, caterpillars, insect eggs, and larvae, and can even prey on each other. Occasionally, according to wikipedia, they may bite humans! I am not sure how likely this is but they put it down to hunger. The barely 2mm long lacewing larvae in the photograph below is covered in bristles and has attached the remnants of its meals in order to disguise itself from predators. I have seen a few of these now and most are partly covered, but I believe this complete covering is a trait of *Chrysopidia ciliata*. Before I even knew what kind of insect I was watching scuttle around the leaf I tried to gently flip it over to get a closer look but it stubbornly stayed upright so not wanting to harm it, I quickly gave up. Good job as it turns out - may have had my finger to add to the collection on its back!



Chrysopa perla
© Julian Livsey



Chrysoperla
© Julian Livsey



Chrysopidia ciliata?
© Julian Livsey

Possible New Species!



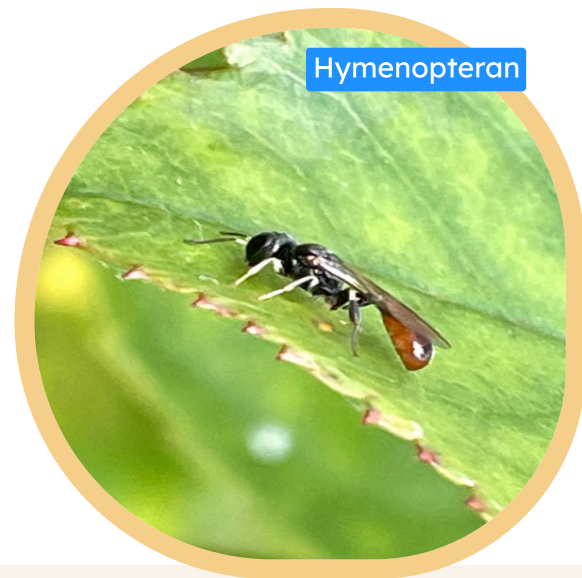
Every time I think we have probably peaked for new species, the community find more incredible plants, insects and even a new mammal this time!

The National Biodiversity database currently holds about 5,500 species records for our area. Our latest finds below (verified and unverified, correctly or incorrectly identified) are not to be found on this database. There may be records yet to be published, but until we hear otherwise, we may consider the following species possible new finds

Rhopalum clavipes

BWARS, the bees, wasps and ants recording scheme describes this as a small, black and red solitary wasp. True story, there is the most amazing picture of one in flight, in the Britain's Insects book. I commented I would love to see one, and found it completely by chance the very next day.

image © Julian Livsey



Hymenopteran

Hymenopteran



Heterarthrus nemoratus

The sawflies.org.uk website gives this the common name 'Birch Disc-miner' and says they are recorded widely across all of mainland Britain. There are only 91 records on NBN and none showing for Shropshire, so a great record.

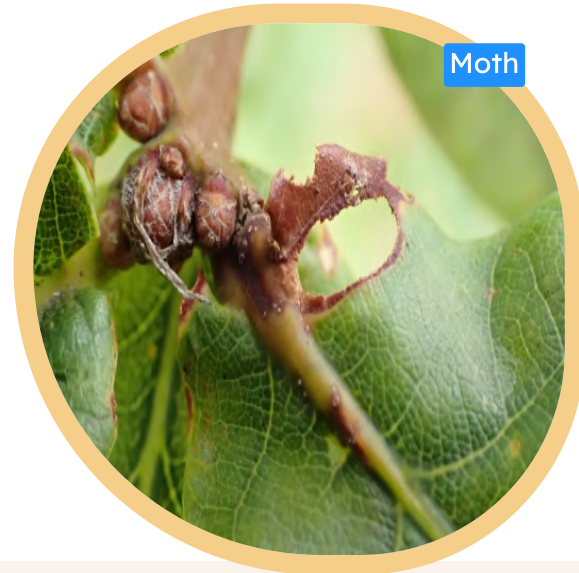
image © Law, Andrew

Oak Satin Lift

Heliozela sericiella

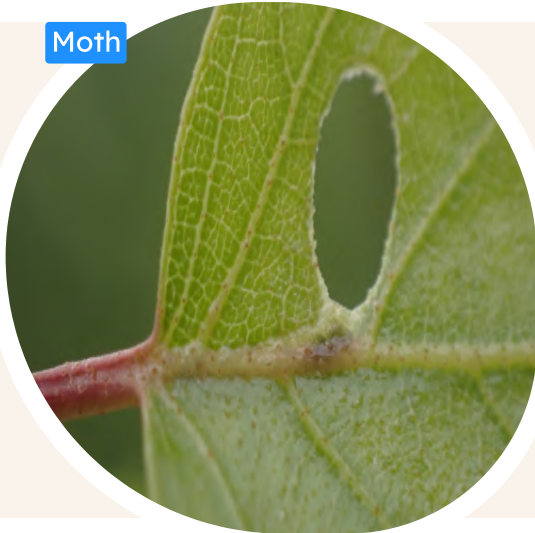
ukmoths.org.uk says the larva of this species feeds on oak, initially mining the twig, later entering the base of the leaf through the midrib. When almost fully fed, the larva cuts out a small area from the leaf base to create an oval case, in which to descend to the ground and pupate.

image © Law, Andrew



Moth

Moth



Birch Lift

Heliozela hammoniella

Another small moth from the Heliozelidae family, this one feeds on birch by entering the base of the leaf. Widespread though not a huge number of UK records. Another good find.

image © Law, Andrew

Ribwort Slender

Aspilapteryx tringipennella

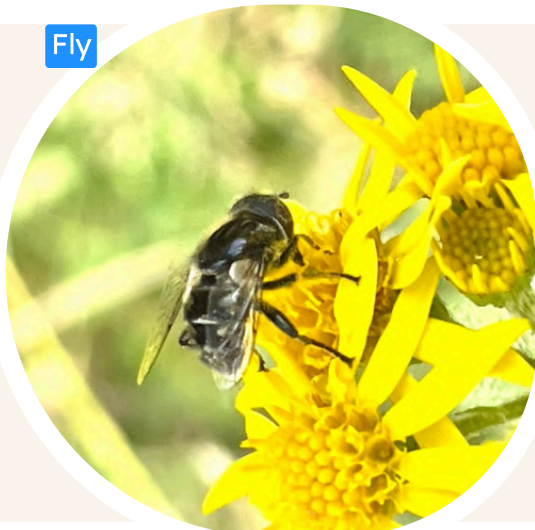
Ribwort Slender is a small moth known for its distinctive leaf-mining larvae that feed on ribwort plantain. Typically associated with grassland and meadow habitats.

image © Julian Livsey



Moth

Fly



Eristalinus sepulchralis

A species of hoverfly commonly found in areas with plenty of vegetation and water sources. This fly is known for its distinctive patterned eyes which you can sort of make out in the photograph.

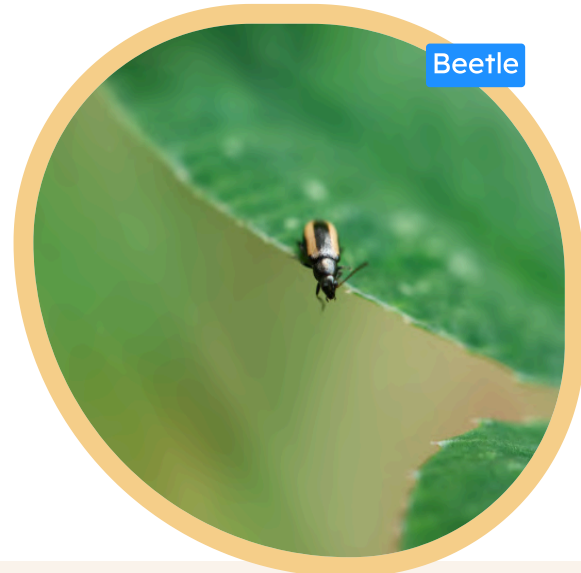
image © Julian Livsey

Large Striped Flea Beetle

Phyllotreta nemorum

The Large Striped Flea Beetle is actually a pretty small, but brightly coloured leaf beetle. It has a distinctive black and yellow or green-striped pattern on its elytra (forewings). This beetle primarily feeds on cruciferous plants.

image © Howard, Michael



Beetle

Fly



Pouting Woodlouse-fly

Rhinophora lepida

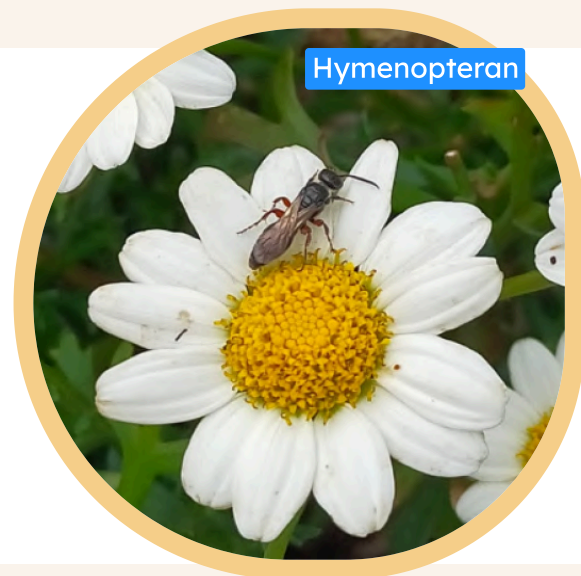
Known as the Pouting Woodlouse Fly, this insect is more common in the southern-half of the UK. The Rhinophorids are parasites of various species of Woodlice. Their larvae attach themselves to passing woodlice.

Tiphia femorata

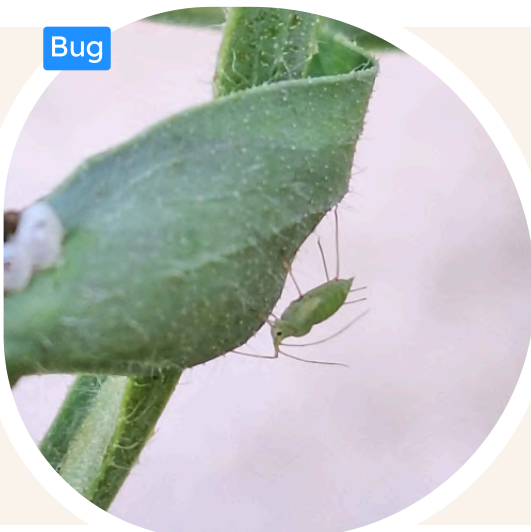
A beetle predator more common in the southern half of the country. Often found in meadows, females smell and dig up the larvae of beetles in the soil.

image © Jones, Nigel

Hymenopteran



Bug



Microlophium carnosum

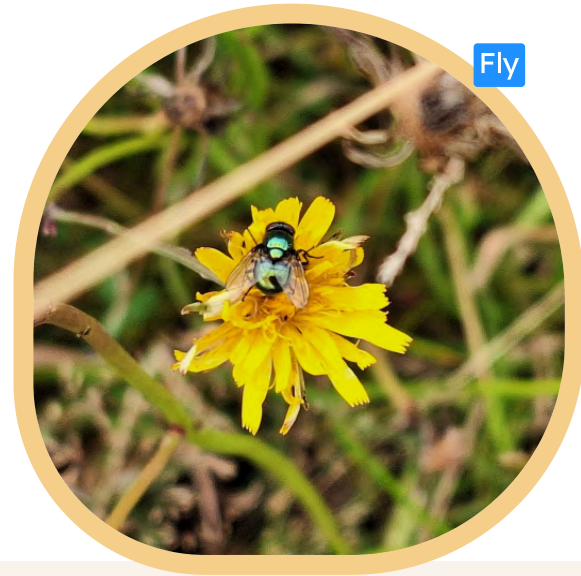
Known as the common nettle aphid, this insect is a very variable species. Winged and unwinged, and various colours, but usually pale green or pink. Found on nettles.

image © Laura Edwards-White

Neomyia cornicina

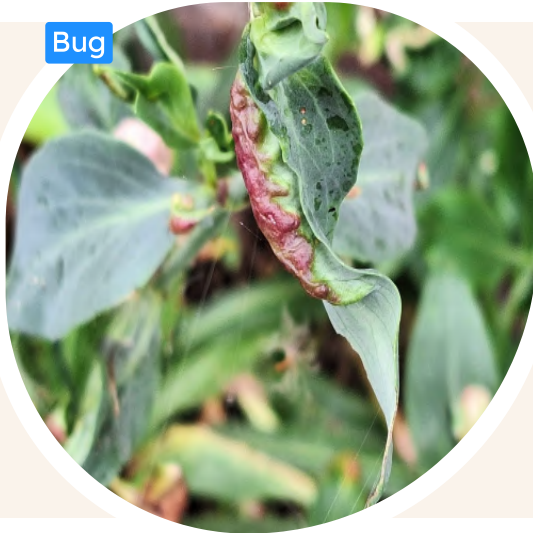
Neomyia cornicina is a species of fly belonging to the family Muscidae. It is a green headed greenbottle often associated with decaying organic matter.

image © Katherine Edwards-White



Fly

Bug



Trioza centranthi

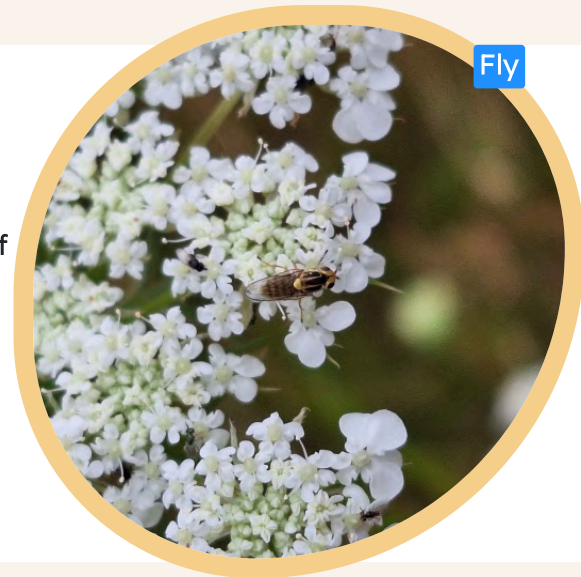
A sap sucking, plant jumping Psyllid type bug. They are a group that tend to stick to one specialist plant species. This one causes galls on Red Valerian.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

Chlorops pumilionis

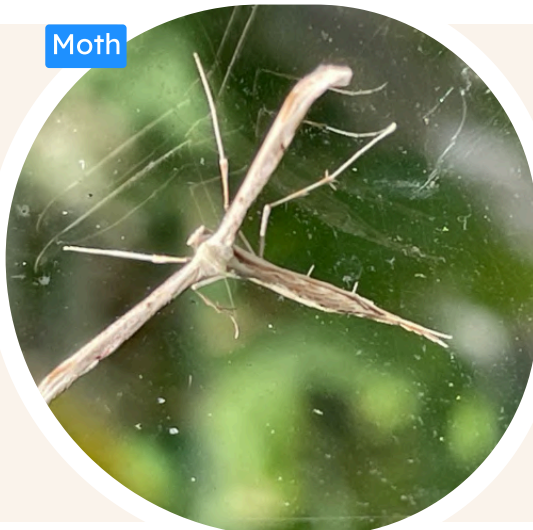
Known as the chloropid gout fly or barley gout fly. It is a pest of cereal crops, their maggots burrowing into the stem and stunting its growth as they pupate within the plants.

image © Katherine Edwards-White



Fly

Moth



Common Plume *Emmelinea monodactyla*

Apparently the most common type of plume moth, the larvae feeding on bindweed. Also known as the Morning-glory plume moth, it rests with its wings tightly rolled up.

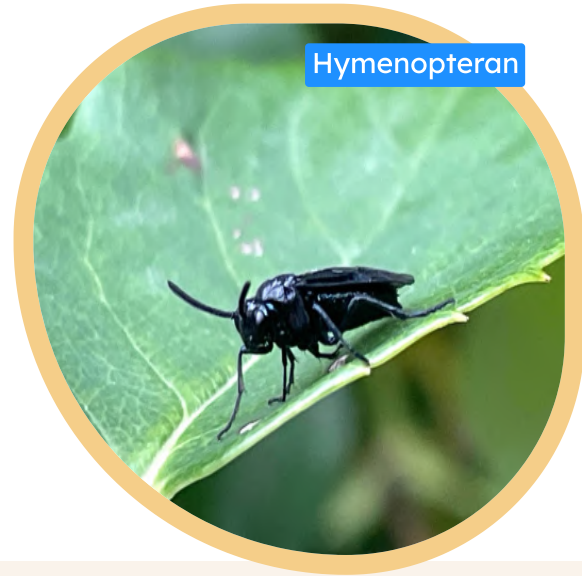
image © Julian Livsey

Arge berberidis

The berberis sawfly is the Batman of sawflies. Head to toe black or very dark blue, and much bigger than many sawflies. The first UK record was 2002 but it has now spread north and is considered an invasive species and a pest.

image © Julian Livsey

Hymenopteran



Moth



Bulrush Veneer *Calamotropha paludella*

A super find, UK moths website describes as scarce and locally distributed in marshes, fens and other wet habitats in south and south-east England, with the larvae mining the leaves and stems of bulrush.

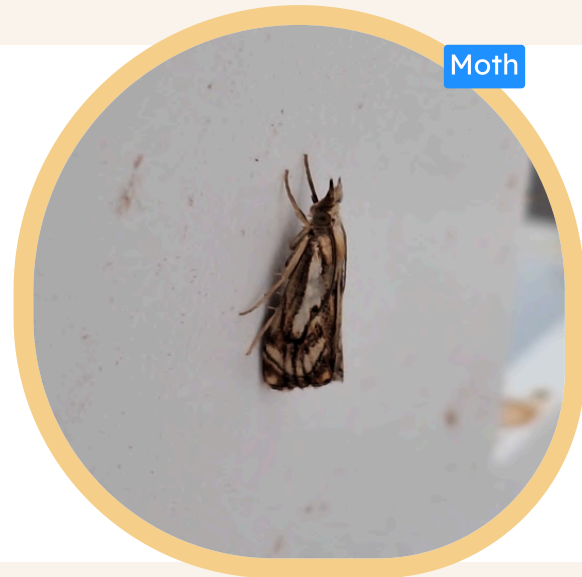
image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Chequered Grass-veneer *Catoptria falsella*

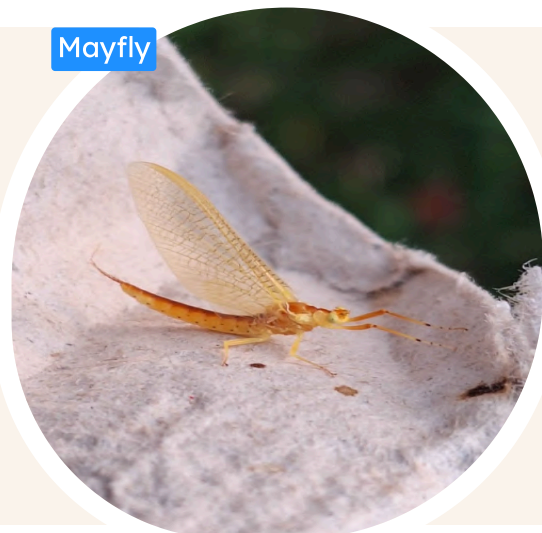
This one and the Pale-streak Grass-veneer below are responsible for me chasing after the dozens of common grass moths on the lawn. How many times do you see a moth and ignore it. This one was not ignored and was recorded for the first time in the Rea Valley.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Moth



Mayfly



Yellow Mayfly *Potamanthus luteus*

This is a significant find. Buglife.org.uk has this as one of the rarest mayflies in the country and a priority species on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Found on only a very small number of watercourses. Their 'species dossier' is well worth a read.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Willow Ermine *Yponomeuta rorrella*

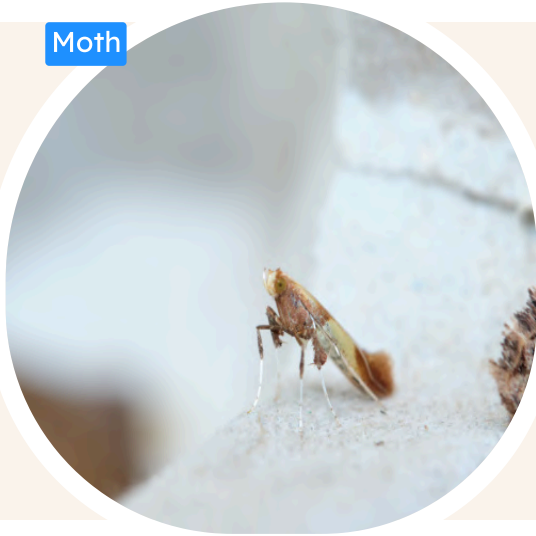
This moth feeds on various willow species, several sources suggest it may be a migrant species with several influxes over recent years. It is certainly a very distinctive moth and a nice find.

image © Howard, Michael

Moth



Moth



New Oak Slender *Caloptilia robustella*

They feed on English oak and beech trees and their larvae pupate in a cocoon attached to the underneath of a leaf.

image © Howard, Michael

Sharp-toothed Mint *Mentha spicata x longifolia = M. x villosanervata*

Sharp toothed mint is a hybrid cross between spearmint and horse mint. Cultivated as a garden herb. Escapes have been found from Cornwall to the north of Scotland though only one previous record on NBN for Shropshire.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

Flowering Plant



Moth



Small Marbled *Eublemma parva*

A tiny moth species found across the UK. Despite its small size, it displays remarkable adaptability, often thriving in diverse habitats. Its larvae feed on a range of host plants.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Maple Button *Acleris forsskaleana*

Known for its distinctive, banded wing patterns that often resemble dried leaves, providing effective camouflage. It primarily feeds on deciduous trees, especially apple and hawthorn, during its larval stage. This species exhibits interesting seasonal behaviours, with adults emerging in late summer.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White



Moth



Crescent *Helotropha leucostigma*

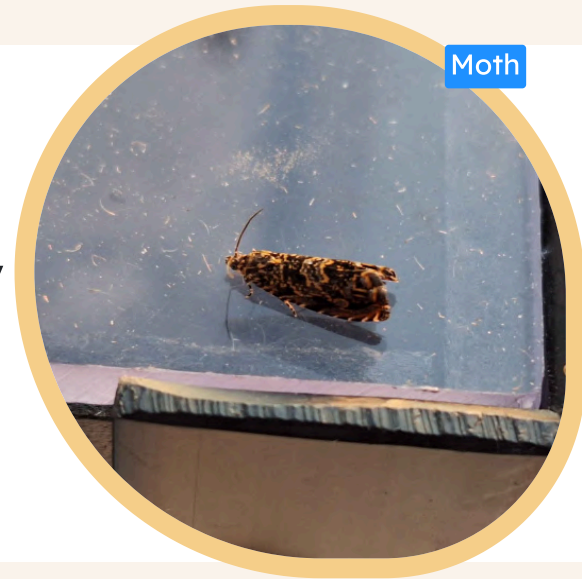
Distinguished by its striking, white-spotted black wings. Found in various habitats, it is active during dusk and night, with larvae that feed on marshland plants. Its vivid markings serve as a warning to predators.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Cherry Bark Tortrix *Enarmonia formosana*

A small moth with delicate wings and intricate patterns, typically measuring around 10 to 12 mm in wingspan. Relatively common in the UK, especially in orchards and fruit-growing areas. Its larvae develop within fruit or plant tissues, but the adult moths are most often seen during the summer months.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White



Moth

Spider (Araneae)



Steatoda nobilis

Sometimes called the noble false widow, this is a large, shiny black spider with a distinctive bulbous abdomen, often reaching up to 15 mm in body length. It has become increasingly common in the UK over recent years, especially in southern regions and urban environments. The female spider can live for up to 2 years, while males tend to have a shorter lifespan of around 6-12 months. It is often found in sheds, garages, and around homes.

image © Julian Livsey

Arge ochropus

Arge ochropus is a slender sawfly with a body length of about 8-12 mm, featuring yellowish coloration. It is fairly common in the UK, especially in woodland and garden areas. The adult sawflies typically live for a few weeks during late spring and early summer. The larvae are caterpillar-like and feed on leaves, but the adults are most visible during their brief flight period.

image © Julian Livsey

Hymenopteran



Hymenopteran



Haltichella rufipes

Haltichella rufipes is a tiny parasitic wasp, measuring only about 2-3 mm in length, with a slender body and delicate wings. It is quite common in the UK, often found in gardens and agricultural areas. It is frequently encountered during the warmer months, especially when host insects are abundant.

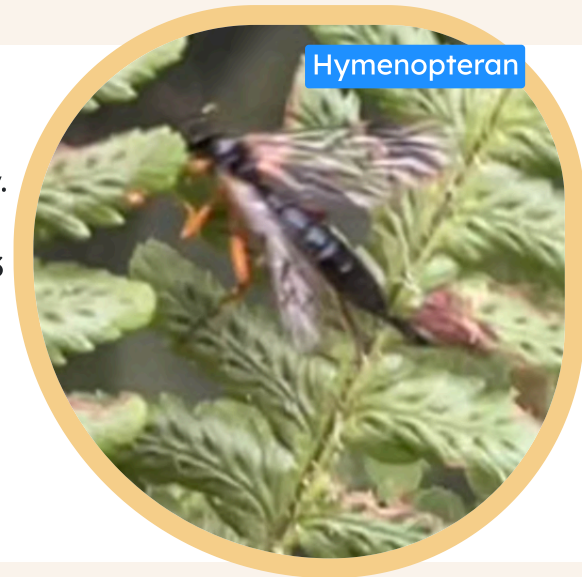
image © Julian Livsey

Pimpla rufipes

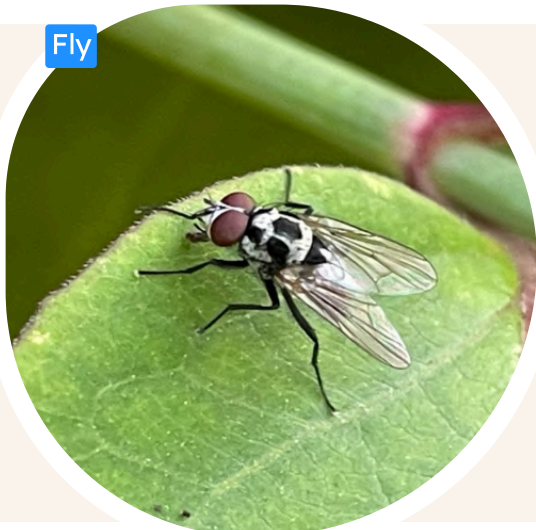
Pimpla rufipes is a large parasitic wasp with a shiny black body. It is fairly widespread across the UK, particularly in gardens, woodlands, and farmland. The adult wasp can live for about 2-3 weeks, depending on environmental conditions. It is most active during late summer and early autumn, when it searches for butterfly and moth larvae to parasitise.

image © Julian Livsey

Hymenopteran



Fly



Anthomyia procellaris

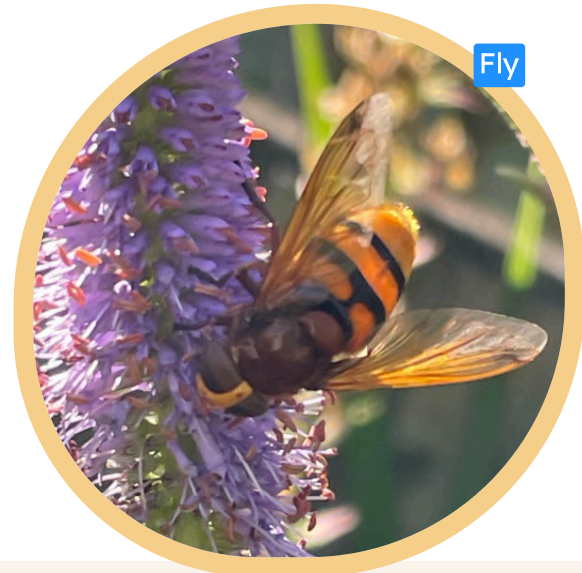
Anthomyia procellaris is a small fly, about 4-6 mm in length, with patterned wings and a slender body. It is quite common especially around decaying organic matter, compost heaps, and rubbish. It is most frequently seen during the warmer months from late spring to early autumn.

image © Julian Livsey

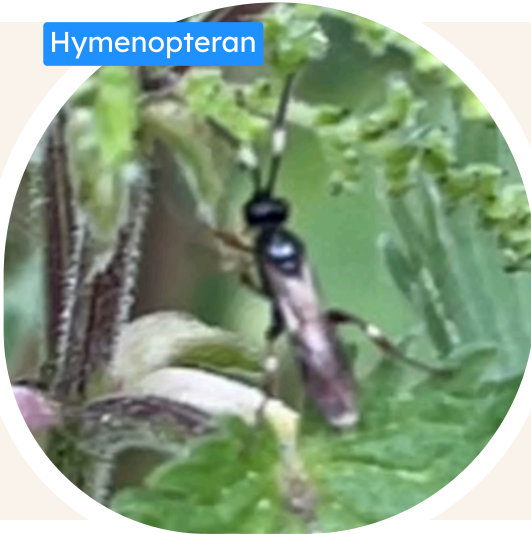
Hornet Hoverfly *Volucella zonaria*

Volucella zonaria is a large hoverfly that mimics a hornet (see the mimics section above). It has a striking black and yellow banded abdomen, and is increasingly common in the UK.

image © Julian Livsey



Hymenopteran



Cratichneumon versator

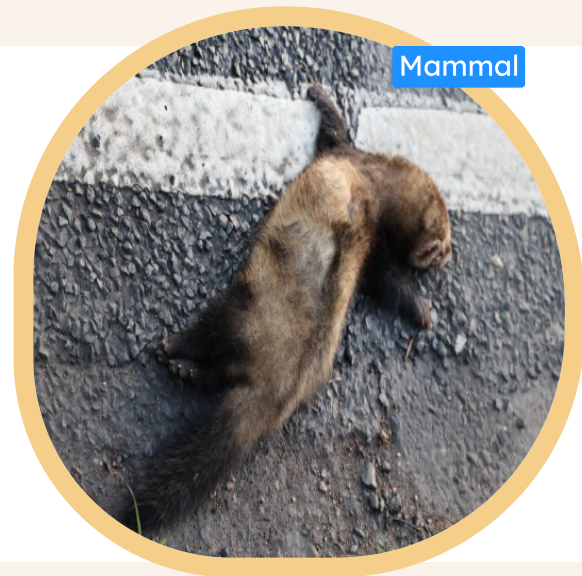
Known for its distinctive, banded wing patterns that often resemble dried leaves, providing effective camouflage. It primarily feeds on deciduous trees, especially apple and hawthorn, during its larval stage. This species exhibits interesting seasonal behaviours, with adults emerging in late summer.

image © Julian Livsey

Polecat-Ferret *Mustela furo x putorius*

Mustela furo x putorius refers to a hybrid between the European polecat (*Mustela furo*) and the European mink (*Mustela putorius*). Such hybrids are uncommon, but the parent species are present in the UK. Polecats are more widespread than Mink, and live for about 4 years.

image © Stephen Lewis



Mammal

Harvestman



Odiellus spinosus

Odiellus spinosus is a harvestman (daddy longlegs) found in damp, sheltered environments like leaf litter and under stones. Adults are most active in late summer and autumn. Harvestman species total about 30 in the UK. NBN has 15 species for Shropshire and we have 5 so far this year.

image © Julian Livsey

Variable Smudge *Ypsolopha ustella*

Ypsolopha ustella is a small moth, though I have to admit I thought it was a species of caddisfly when I found it. Wikipedia says the adult moths fly from July to April. With a single generation per year and their larvae feed on the leaves of oak trees.

image © Julian Livsey



Hymenopteran



Dolichovespula saxonica

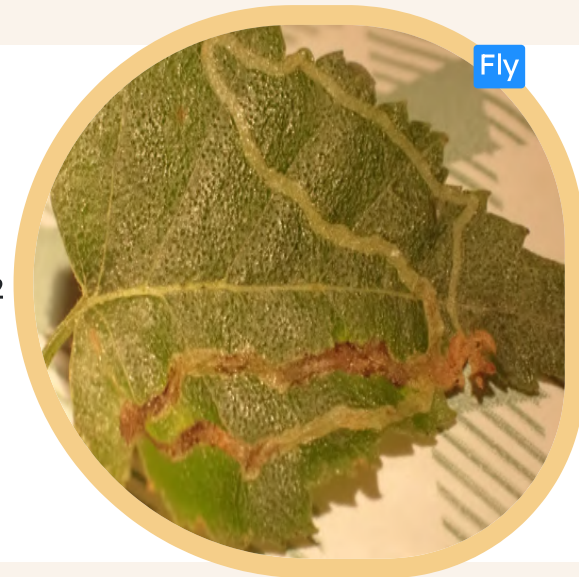
Dolichovespula saxonica is a wasp species about 15-20 mm long, with a characteristic yellow and black. It is quite common in the UK, especially in urban and rural areas during late summer and early autumn. The colony lifespan is typically around 1 year, with workers living for a few months.

image © Howard, Michael

Agromyza alnibetulae

Agromyza alnibetulae is a small fly often found around birch trees and other deciduous plants. Adults usually live for about 2 weeks, with activity mainly in late spring and summer.

image © Law, Andrew



Hymenopteran



Fenusa dohrnii

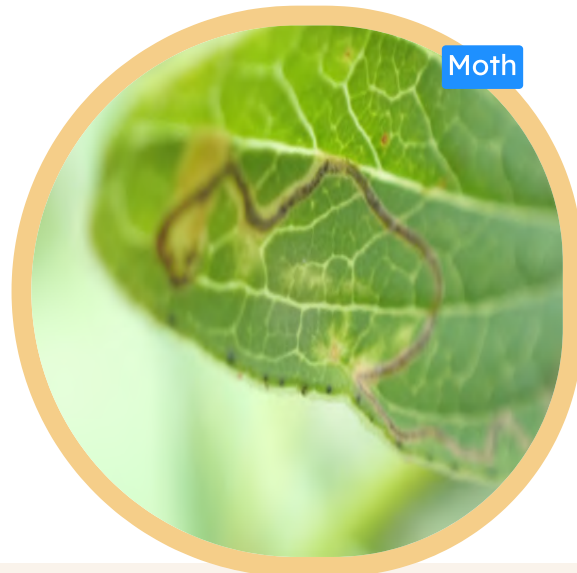
Fenusa dohrnii, sometimes called the Alder Mining Sawfly, is a tiny sawfly. It is widely distributed but there are not a lot of records due to identification difficulties, but can be found in certain woodland areas in the UK. Mainly found during late spring and early summer.

image © Law, Andrew

Hypericum Pigmy *Fomoria septembrella*

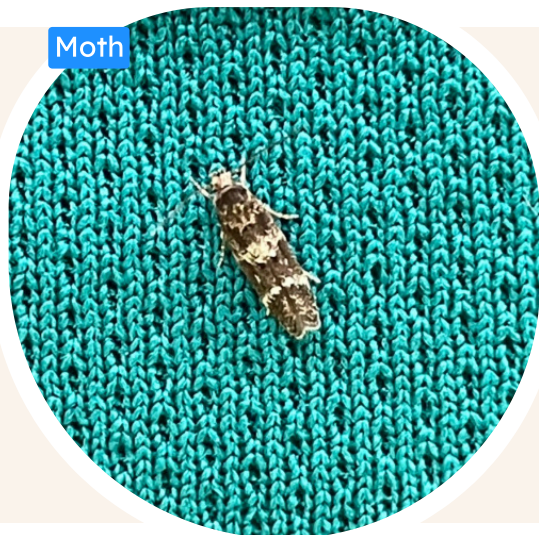
Fomoria septembrella is a small moth, often seen in late summer. It is relatively uncommon but can be found in gardens and woodland edges where it mines *Hypericum* species like St John's wort. They have two generations per year.

image © Law, Andrew



Moth

Moth



Garden Cosmet *Mompha subbistrigella*

Mompha subbistrigella is a small moth, about 10-12 mm in wingspan, with distinctive markings. Widespread but not a huge number of UK records. They feed on willowherb species and the adult moths are mostly active during late summer.

image © Julian Livsey

Euura pavid

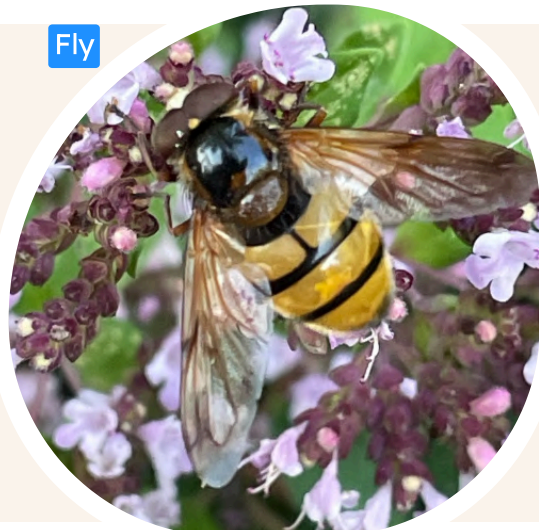
Euura pavid is a small sawfly about 4-6 mm long, with a short lifespan of around 2 weeks. It is uncommon in the UK, mostly found on willow trees but also poplar and alder.

image © Julian Livsey



Hymenopteran

Fly



Volucella inanis

Volucella inanis is a medium-sized hoverfly that parasites wasp larvae. It is fairly common in the UK, especially in gardens, parks, and woodland edges during the mid to late summer months. I have to admit dismissing this one numerous times thinking it was the other *Volucella* species above.

image © Julian Livsey

Grey Willow

Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea

Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea or Grey willow is a small to medium-sized shrub or tree, usually reaching about 3-8 meters in height. It is found in damp, woodland, and riverbank areas. Its lifespan can be several decades, often living 30-50 years or more in suitable habitats.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

Flowering Plant



Moth



Oak Nycteoline

Nycteola revayana

Nycteola revayana is a small moth with distinctive patterned wings that feeds on oak. It is fairly common in the UK, often seen in woodland and garden areas during late summer and autumn. The adult moths do not live very long, only about a week or two.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Ox-tongue Conch

Neocochoylis molliculana

The *Neocochoylis molliculana* moth is active during the summer, and according to ukmoths.org.uk prefers rough grassland, scrub, and waste ground due to its food source, bristly ox-tongue. Kat informs us it is only the second record for Shropshire.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Moth



Flowering Plant



Grass-leaved Orache

Atriplex littoralis

Sea purslane is a small, succulent shrub found in coastal areas of the UK, especially on saltmarshes. So why is there a clump of it growing wild beside the main road between Minsterley and Pontesbury? Kat tells us these salt loving plants are often spread by the gritters in winter.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

Fool's-water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*

This is a small aquatic plant, usually about 10-30 cm tall. It is quite common in the UK, especially in ponds, ditches, and slow-moving streams. As a perennial, it can live for many years, often over a decade with suitable conditions.

image © Katherine Edwards-White



Flowering Plant



Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus tenuis*

A small plant from the pea family, similar to the more common Bird's foot trefoil. It isn't especially common in the UK, and its fondness for salty conditions and poor soils mean it is mainly found in coastal or saline environments.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

Many-seeded Goosefoot *Chenopodium polyspermum*

Many-seeded goosefoot is an annual herb that typically grows up to 30-60 cm tall. It is quite common across the UK, often found in disturbed soils, gardens, and waste areas. Its lifespan is generally a single year.

image © Katherine Edwards-White



Flowering Plant

Rotifer



Trichotria pocillum

Trichotria pocillum is a free swimming species of rotifer, a microscopic animal about 0.2mm in length. Numerous species are difficult to tell apart, but this one is quite distinctive.

image © Julian Livsey

Melosira varians

This is a species of diatom (a type of algae) that forms siliceous, filamentous colonies in freshwater and marine environments. It can persist for weeks to months, depending on conditions, and is quite common in UK aquatic habitats. The warm weather and slow moving water saw a proliferation of this species in our local brooks.

image © Julian Livsey



Alga



Gonium pectorale

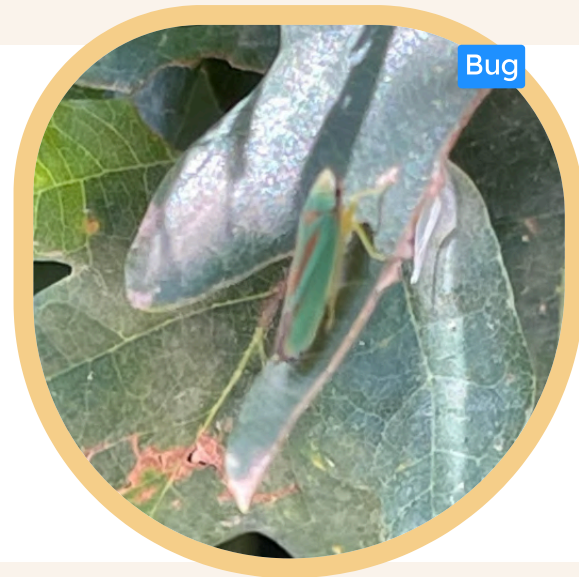
Gonium pectorale is a green algae that forms small, colonial, spherical groups of usually 16 cells. It is quite common in freshwater ponds and slow moving streams, but more common in Spring.

image © Julian Livsey

Rhododendron Leafhopper *Graphocephala fennahi*

The photo is out of focus because this little bug actually photobombed a leaf mine photo. Talk about a lucky find. It is another southern species that is spreading north.

image © Julian Livsey



Hymenopteran



Bronze Furrow Bee *Halictus tumulorum*

The Bronze Furrow Bee is a small mining bee. It is fairly common in the UK, and they prefer open habitat. The species flies from mid March until October. They are eusocial, meaning they cooperate and divide their tasks.

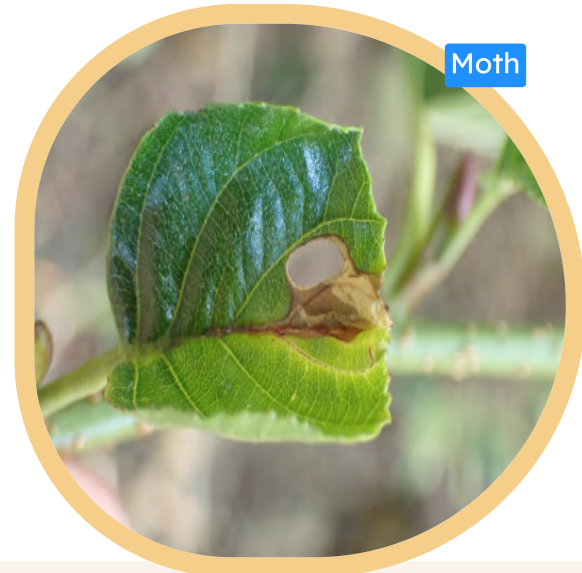
image © Julian Livsey

Alder Lift

Heliozela resplendella

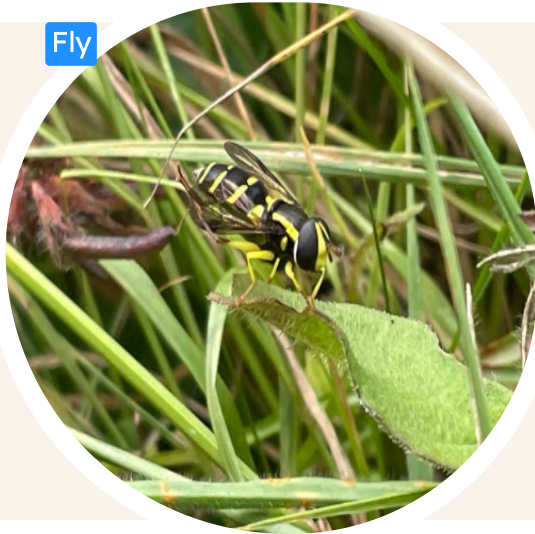
A small moth with adults flying from late May to July in one generation per year. The larvae feed on *Alnus* species. They mine the leaves between June and October. They cut out an oval case, in which they descend to the ground to pupate.

image © Law, Andrew



Moth

Fly



Xanthogramma pedissequum sensu stricto

The Meadow ants I have been cultivating on the front lawn have attracted this lovely *Philhelius pedissequus* hoverfly whose larvae are associated with ants. As luminous as a pair of 1980s socks, I was not surprised to see a common name given as Superb Dayglower.

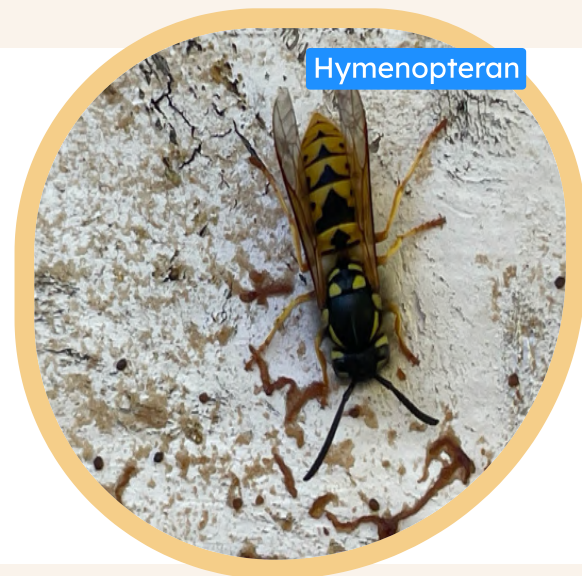
image © Julian Livsey

German Wasp

Vespula germanica

German wasp is a social wasp that prefers habitats such as gardens, woodlands, and urban areas where it can find food and nesting sites. It typically builds nests underground or in sheltered locations like tree branches or wall cavities. Their nests do not survive the British winter.

image © Julian Livsey



Hymenopteran

Stonefly



Leuctra geniculata

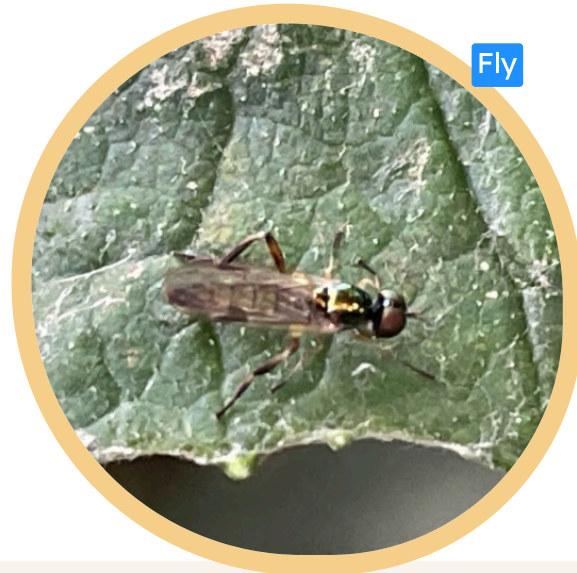
This species of stonefly that likes clean, well-oxygenated freshwater habitats such as streams and rivers with gravel or rocky beds. Its nymphs live in these aquatic environments, and adults are usually seen near water bodies. The adult lifespan is very short.

image © Julian Livsey

Bright Four-spined Legionnaire *Chorisops nagatomii*

This soldier fly is usually found in woodland. It is relatively uncommon in the UK. This individual had strikingly yellow tergites, which you can just see below the wings. They caught my eye as I almost overlooked it among the hundreds of flies beside the Pontesford Brook.

image © Julian Livsey



Beetle



Acorn Weevil *Curculio glandium*

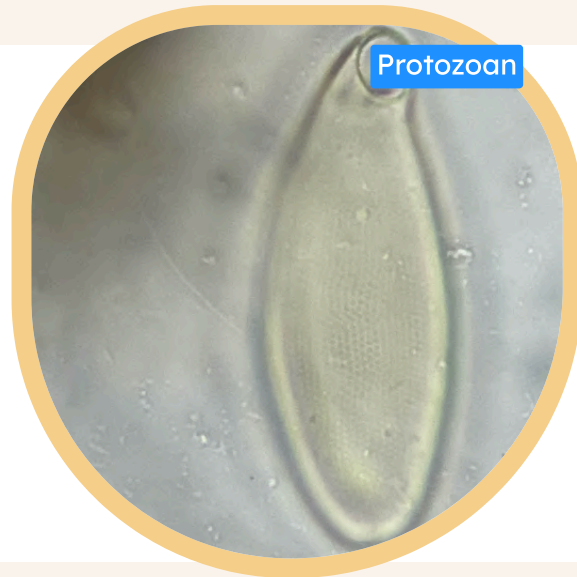
The *Curculio glandium* weevil is typically found in areas with abundant nut or seed-producing trees, especially oak. Their eggs are deposited in acorns by the adult weevil chewing into the fruit. The acorn seals the holes, protecting the eggs from parasites.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

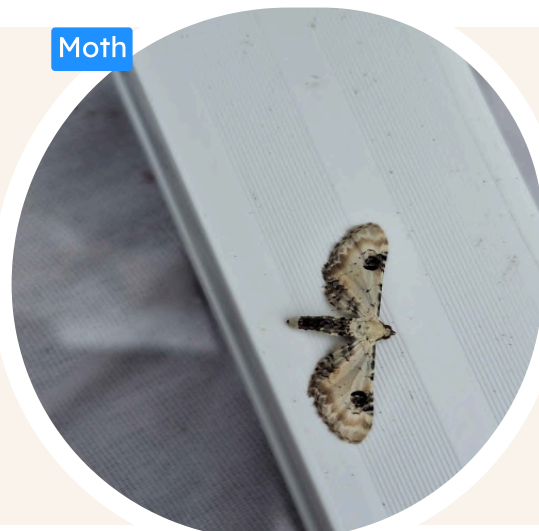
Cyphoderia ampulla

A shell making amoeba found in freshwater sediment, or in wet mosses. This one was discovered in the Pontesford Brook. They create the shell for protection.

image © Julian Livsey



Moth



Lime-speck Pug *Eupithecia centaureata*

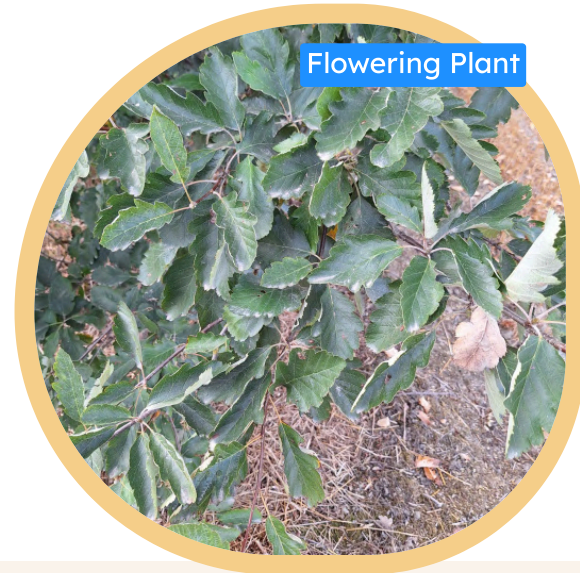
Eupithecia centaureata enjoys habitats like gardens, hedgerows, and woodland edges where its host plants, such as knapweeds and thistles, grow. It is quite common in the UK, especially during summer and autumn. One theory is their patterning is designed to resemble bird droppings, for camouflage.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White

Swedish Whitebeam (aggregate) *Sorbus intermedia* agg.

This tree prefers upland and woodland habitats, often on well-drained, rocky soils. It is mostly found in mountainous or hilly areas, but this one is in a field near the Aston Brook in one of the flattest parts of the Rea Valley. They can live 50 years or more.

image © Katherine Edwards-White



Flowering Plant

Hymenopteran



Diplolepis nervosa

Naturespot.org says that each gall is a hollow, fleshy nursery chamber for a small white grub, which is the larva of the *Diplolepis nervosa* gall wasp. The grub will feed on the chamber wall. The galls detach from the leaves before autumn and will lie in the leaf litter until the grub pupates and emerges as the small adult wasp, measuring about 4 mm long.

image © Julian Livsey

Sharp-winged Drill *Dichrorampha acuminatana*

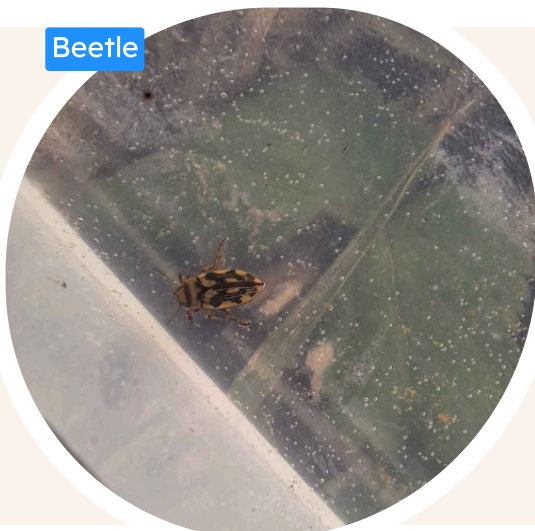
According to the excellent local moth resource, westmidlandsmoths.co.uk, this species is an uncommon resident mostly found on dry slopes and road banks. They fly between May and June, and again in August and September. The larva feed in July and from October to April, in the roots of Ox-eye Daisy.

image © Katherine Edwards-White Laura Edwards-White



Moth

Beetle



Nebrioporus elegans

This very dapper looking little beetle is a type of water beetle. Widespread and fairly common, but a first record for our area. They live in rivers, streams and ponds. This one was found on our pond dipping event in Habberley.

image © Laura Edwards-White

Nicrophorus investigator

Nicrophorus investigator is a type of burying beetle. Naturespot.org says they are scavengers, living off and breeding in rotten carcasses. They have an outrageously good sense of smell able to detect a carcass from up to two miles away! Unlike many species in their family, they are able to fly. Have a read of the wiki page for Silphidae. They are interesting beetles.

image © Laura Edwards-White



Fly



Dasineura fraxinea

These galls are found on Ash leaves and petioles, and are caused by the larva of a midge called *Dasineura fraxinea*. We have had quite a few new galls this quarter. They are caused by the host plant responding to the insect larvae by producing galls.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

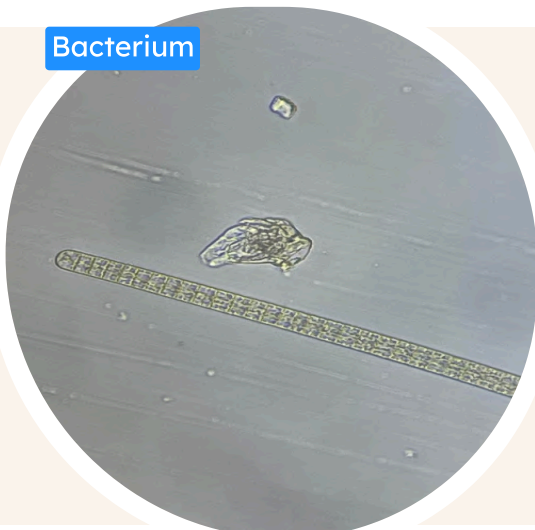
Isochnus sequensi

Much more common in the South and East of the country, this small weevil has larvae that according to eakringbirds.com mine the leaves of *Salix*, forming distinctive circular blotch mines on the upper surface of the leaf. I had no idea anything besides flies and moths made leaf mines.

image © Katherine Edwards-White



Bacterium



Tychonema bornetii

Does bacteria count as wildlife? There were plenty more microorganisms recorded this quarter, but we will only include the most interesting. A type of planktic, filamentous cyanobacteria that produces Anatoxins which you really do not want to ingest! These bacteria have been on the planet for about 3 billion years.

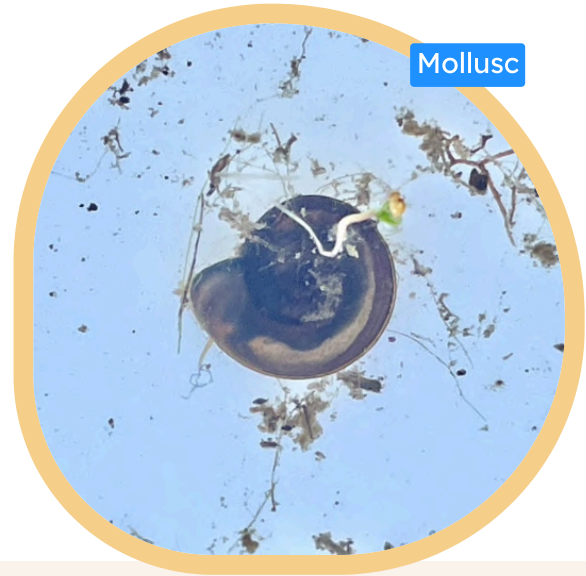
image © Julian Livsey

Margined Ramshorn *Planorbis planorbis*

Planorbis planorbis is a species of air-breathing freshwater snail, an aquatic gastropod mollusk. They prefer habitats with large amounts of vegetation and high pH.

image © Julian Livsey

Mollusc



Flowering Plant



Autumn Stonecrop *Sedum spectabile x telephium* = *S. Herbstfreude*

A species of stonecrop, more common as a garden plant but can be found as an escape. This one was found beside the road near Leigh and is only the second wild record in Shropshire.

image © Katherine Edwards-White

Scymnus interruptus

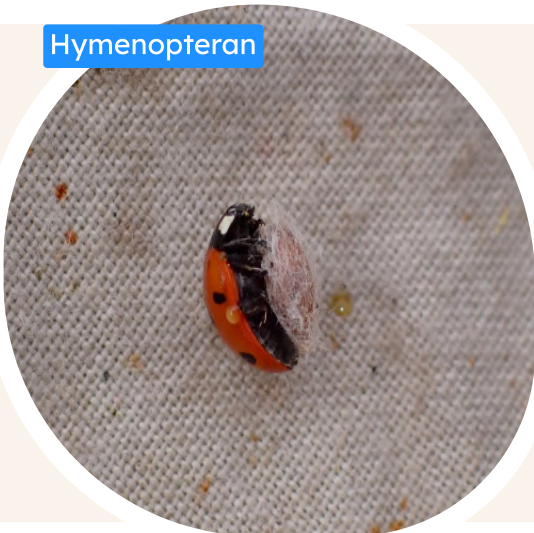
You have to have good eyesight to spot one of these little ladybirds! Though they are quite distinctive, with a hairy body and a roughly triangular red patch on each side of its body. Common to gardens of the South East and Midlands.

image © Justamond, Maria

Beetle



Hymenopteran



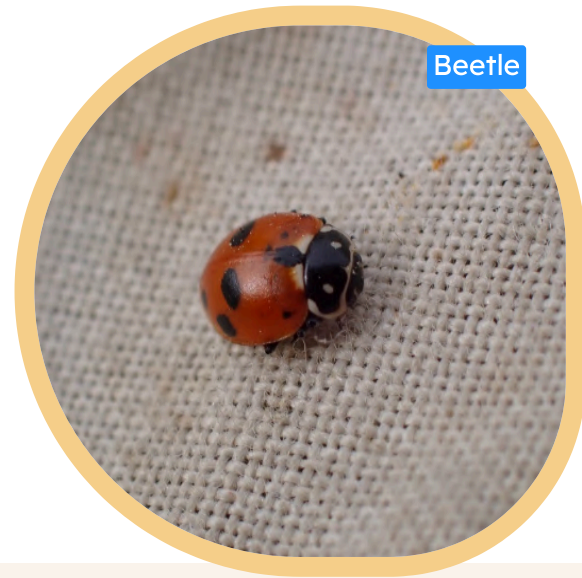
Dinocampus coccinellae

That's a funny looking wasp I hear you say. What you are looking at here isn't actually the ladybird, but what is beneath it. *Dinocampus coccinellae* is a type of braconid wasp that lays its eggs in the underside of the ladybird. The wasp larvae then feed on and use the still living ladybird for protection while they pupate beneath it. Amazingly a percentage of ladybirds seem to be able to survive the process.

image © Justamond, Maria

Adonis' Ladybird *Hippodamia variegata*

Although this looks remarkably like a common ladybird, it is smaller and has a slightly more elongated, oval shaped body than the common Seven Spot Ladybird. I still don't think I would be able to tell the difference if I saw one in the garden. Thankfully we have plenty of eagle-eyed recorders in the area.
image © Justamond, Maria



Hymenopteran

Zele chlorophthalmus

Beyond this being a wasp from the Braconid family, I am struggling to find any more information about it online. There appear to be 17 previous UK records, though none for Shropshire. The Zele genus seems to be poorly recorded.
image © Katherine Edwards-White



Signal Crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus*

An interesting one to round us off. Jon Newson made the Rea Valley's first record of a Signal Crayfish, discovered in Worthen Brook. An invasive species from North America, the Canal and Rivers Trust say they were introduced to UK in the 1960 and bred on farms, but escaped and spread quickly across England and Wales. The problem is they spread a type of plague that is pushing our native white-clawed species of crayfish towards extinction. Signal crayfish also burrow deep into river banks leading to extensive damage. Although it is likely these crayfish are in many of our watercourses, so far this is our only record on iRecord or NBN



Visit Inspiration

Survey square SJ4001 includes Huglith Hill and is a short walk from Pulverbatch.

Access is plentiful with various footpaths crossing this square kilometer. A mix of woodland and old hedgerows give this area plenty of rich sites for wildlife.

So far this year we have received 3 records for this square: *Aphidecta oblitterata* **Larch Ladybird**, *Chromatomyia aprilina*, and *Juncus tenuis* **Slender Rush**.

We made 100 records for this square during 2024, almost all flowering plants or ferns, examples include *Veronica beccabunga* **Brooklime**, *Prunus avium* **Wild Cherry**, *Centaurea nigra* sens. lat.

(=*nigra/debeauxii*) **Common Knapweed**, and *Cirsium vulgare* **Spear Thistle**. The only species recorded that were not plants, were a **Common Darter** *Sympetrum striolatum* dragonfly and a couple of flies *Volucella pellucens* and *Sericomyia silentis*.

Over the years, 1,596 wildlife records have made their way to the NBN database for this square, relating to 721 different species. Plants found here include *Prunus avium* **Wild Cherry**, *Dicranum scoparium* **Broom Fork-moss**, *Bromus hordeaceus* **Soft-brome**, and *Crocsmia pottsii* x *aurea* = *C. x crocosmiiflora* **Montbretia**. The most common species recorded in this square are *Rhinolophus hipposideros* **Lesser Horseshoe Bat**, *Epipactis helleborine* **Broad-leaved Helleborine**, and *Palomena prasina* **Green Shieldbug**.



Rediscovered Species



We also found species that *have* been recorded before in our area, but not recently.

To find a previous record of the species below in the national database, we have to go back 20 years or more. (Note, some may have been recorded more recently than this in schemes not shared with the national database)

flowering plant



134 Years

Wormwood
Artemisia absinthium

flowering plant



59 Years

Hybrid Black-poplar
Populus nigra x deltoides
= *P. x canadensis*

moth



52 Years

White Satin Moth
Leucoma salicis
© Howard, Michael

beetle



37 Years

Brassy Willow Beetle
Phratora vitellinae
© Julian Livsey

moth



35 Years

Maple Pug
Eupithecia inturbata
© Katherine Edwards-White
Laura Edwards-White

caddisfly



33 Years

Psychomyia pusilla
© Katherine Edwards-White

moth



31 Years

Black-poplar Pigmy

Stigmella trimaculella

© Katherine Edwards-White

beetle



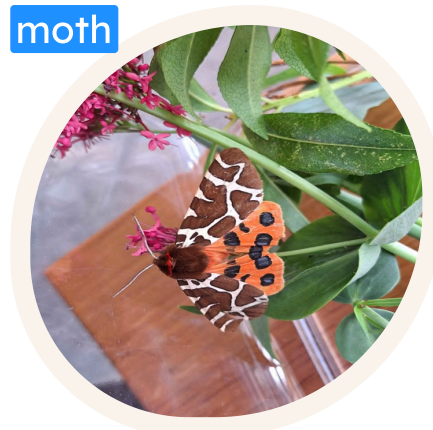
31 Years

Devil's Coach-horse

Ocypus olens

© Richard Hammerton

moth



27 Years

Garden Tiger

Arctia caja

© Katherine Edwards-White
Laura Edwards-White

moth



27 Years

Rush Veneer

Nomophila noctuella

© Katherine Edwards-White
Laura Edwards-White

moth



26 Years

Pale-streak Grass-veneer

Agriphila selasella

© Howard, Michael

flowering plant



22 Years

Meadow Crane's-bill

Geranium pratense

© Katherine Edwards-White

caddisfly



20 Years

Athripsodes albifrons

© Howard, Michael

What did we find

Below you will find a full list of all 785 species that we recorded in the Rea Valley during July, August and September 2025. The table includes the taxon group and the number of records for each species.

Acarine (Acari)			
Aceria macrochela	1	Aceria myriadeum	1
Eriophyes similis	1		
Alga			
Oedogonium	2	Acutodesmus dimorphus	1
Ankistrodesmus falcatus	1	Aphanochaete	1
Botryococcus	1	Bulbochaete	1
Chaetophora	1	Cladophora glomerata	1
Closterium gracile	1	Dictyosphaerium	1
Eudorina	1	Gonium pectorale	1
Nephrocytium	1	Pediastrum tetras	1
Spirotaenia erythrocephala	1	Ulothrix	1
Volvox	1	Westella	1
Amphibian			
Smooth Newt Lissotriton vulgaris	2	Common Frog Rana temporaria	1
Frog Rana	1		
Bacterium			
Chroococcus	1	Cylindrospermum	1
Merismopedia	1	Microcrocis	1
Microcystis	1	Oscillatoria	1
Tychonema bornetii	1		
Chromist			
Actinophryida	1	Choanocystis	1
a chrysophyte Chrysophyceae	1		
Coelenterate (=cnidarian)			
Green Hydra Hydra viridissima	1		
Conifer			
Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	2	Larch Larix	1
Crustacean			
Ostracoda	1	Signal Crayfish Pacifastacus leniusculus	1

Diatom

<i>Fragilaria</i>	3	<i>Melosira varians</i>	2
<i>Nitzschia</i>	2	<i>Amphora</i>	1
<i>Caloneis</i>	1	<i>Cocconeis</i>	1
<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i>	1	<i>Craticula</i>	1
<i>Cymatopleura solea</i> agg.	1	<i>Cymbella</i>	1
<i>Diatoma vulgaris</i>	1	<i>Gomphonema truncatum</i>	1
<i>Gyrosigma</i>	1		

Fern

Male-fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	10	Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	7
Broad Buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	4	Lady-fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	2
Maidenhair Spleenwort <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	2	Polypody <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	2
Soft Shield-fern <i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	2	Hart's-tongue <i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	1
Scaly Male-fern <i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	1		

Flowering plant

Creeping Bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	11	Knotgrass <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	11
Pineappleweed <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	11	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	10
Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	10
Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	10	Cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	10
Common Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>	10	Creeping Buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>	10
Creeping Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	10	Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	10
Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	10	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	10
Great Willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	10	Greater Plantain <i>Plantago major</i>	10
Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	10
Herb Bennet <i>Geum urbanum</i>	10	Hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	10
Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10	Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>	10
Nipplewort <i>Lapsana communis</i>	10	Perennial Rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>	10
Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	10	Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	10
Spear Thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	10	White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>	10
Wood Dock <i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	10	Wych Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	10
Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	10	American Willowherb <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	9
Annual Meadow-grass <i>Poa annua</i>	9	Broad-leaved Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	9
Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>	9	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	9
False Oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	9	Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	9
Groundsel <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	9	Hedge Woundwort <i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	9
Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	9	Perennial Sow-thistle <i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	9
Prickly Sow-thistle <i>Sonchus asper</i>	9	Rosebay Willowherb <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	9
Smooth Sow-thistle <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	9	Soft-rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>	9
Spear-leaved Orache <i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	9	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	9

Black Bryony <i>Dioscorea communis</i>	8	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> sens. lat. (=nigra/debeauxii)	8
Common Orache <i>Atriplex patula</i>	8	Common Sallow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	8
Fat-hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>	8	Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	8
Greater Stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i>	8	Ground-ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	8
Herb-Robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i>	8	Hybrid Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> x <i>robur</i> = <i>Q. x rosacea</i>	8
Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	8	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8
Redshank <i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	8	Shepherd's-purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	8
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>	8
Tufted Hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	8	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	7
Autumn Hawkbit <i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>	7	Bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	7
Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	7	Common Chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i>	7
Common Couch <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	7	Common Hemp-Nettle agg. <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg. sensu lato	7
Cow Parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	7	Creeping Soft-grass <i>Holcus mollis</i>	7
Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	7	Lesser Burdock <i>Arctium minus</i>	7
Meadow Vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	7	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	7
Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	7	Scented Mayweed <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	7
Silverweed <i>Potentilla anserina</i>	7	Wild Angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	7
Barren Brome <i>Bromus sterilis</i>	6	Bush Vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i>	6
Common Figwort <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	6	Common Mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	6
Common Ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	6	Crested Dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	6
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	6	Lords-and-Ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i>	6
Marsh Thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i>	6	Rough Meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i>	6
Tufted Vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i>	6	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	5
Common Duckweed <i>Lemna minor</i>	5	Creeping Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5
Field Forget-me-not <i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	5	Hedge Bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i>	5
Hoary Willowherb <i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	5	Marsh Cudweed <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	5
Red Goosefoot <i>Oxybasis rubra</i>	5	Rough Chervil <i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	5
Scarlet Pimpernel <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	5	Scentless Mayweed <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	5
Selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	5	Sweet Vernal-grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	5
Water-pepper <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	5	Bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	4
Cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	4	Common Mallow <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	4
Compact Rush <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	4	False-brome <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	4
Germander Speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	4	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	4
Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	4	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	4
Hemlock <i>Conium maculatum</i>	4	Lesser Sea-spurrey <i>Spergularia marina</i>	4
Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>	4	Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i>	4
Red Dead-nettle <i>Lamium purpureum</i>	4	Reed Canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	4
Sessile Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>	4	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	4
Smooth Hawk's-beard <i>Crepis capillaris</i>	4	Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	4

Wavy Bitter-cress <i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	4	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	4
Wood Melick <i>Melica uniflora</i>	4	Alsike Clover <i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	3
Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	3	Black Medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i>	3
Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	3	Broad-leaved Willowherb <i>Epilobium montanum</i>	3
Broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	3	Bulrush <i>Typha latifolia</i>	3
Burnet-saxifrage <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	3	Coltsfoot <i>Tussilago farfara</i>	3
Common Dog-violet <i>Viola riviniana</i>	3	Common Field-speedwell <i>Veronica persica</i>	3
Common Vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i>	3	Curled Dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>	3
Dog's Mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	3	Enchanter's-nightshade <i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	3
Equal-leaved Knotgrass <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	3	Ground-elder <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	3
Gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	3	Hairy St John's-wort <i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	3
Hairy-brome <i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	3	Heath Groundsel <i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	3
Hedge Mustard <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	3	Hybrid Crack-willow <i>Salix euxina</i> x <i>alba</i> = <i>S. x fragilis</i>	3
Indian Balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	3	Large Bindweed <i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	3
Mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	3	Petty Spurge <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	3
Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>	3	Scentless Mayweed agg. <i>Tripleurospermum maritimum sens.lat.</i>	3
Shining Crane's-bill <i>Geranium lucidum</i>	3	Soft-brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	3
Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	3	Tormentil <i>Potentilla erecta</i>	3
Wavy Hair-grass <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	3	Wild Carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>	3
Amphibious Bistort <i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	2	Annual Pearlwort <i>Sagina apetala</i>	2
Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	2	Barren Strawberry <i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	2
Branched Bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	2	Broad-leaved Pondweed <i>Potamogeton natans</i>	2
Brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	2	Chicory <i>Cichorium intybus</i>	2
Common Hemp-nettle <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	2	Common Poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	2
Common Reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>	2	Common Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i>	2
Common Valerian <i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	2	Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	2
Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>	2	Damson <i>Prunus domestica</i> subsp. <i>insititia</i>	2
Field Bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	2	Field Pansy <i>Viola arvensis</i>	2
Field-rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i>	2	Giant Fescue <i>Festuca gigantea</i>	2
Glaucous Sedge <i>Carex flacca</i>	2	Hard Rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>	2
Harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	2	Heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	2
Horse-chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	2	Lesser Spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	2
Many-seeded Goosefoot <i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	2	Marsh Woundwort <i>Stachys palustris</i>	2
Marsh-bedstraw <i>Galium palustre</i>	2	Mouse-ear-hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	2
Musk-mallow <i>Malva moschata</i>	2	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus tenuis</i>	2
Pale Persicaria <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	2	Perforate St. John's-Wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	2
Procumbent Pearlwort <i>Sagina procumbens</i>	2	Purple-loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	2
Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i>	2	Sheep's Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	2
Smooth Meadow-grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	2	Sun Spurge <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	2

Tansy <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	2	Thyme-leaved Speedwell <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	2
Toad Rush agg. <i>Juncus bufonius</i> agg. <i>sensu lato</i>	2	Unbranched Bur-reed <i>Sparganium emersum</i>	2
Watercress <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	2	Wetted Thistle <i>Carduus crispus</i>	2
Wild Teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	2	Wood Sage <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	2
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.	1	Autumn Stonecrop <i>Sedum spectabile</i> x <i>telephium</i> = <i>S. Herbstfreude</i>	1
Bitter-vetch <i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	1	Black Horehound <i>Ballota nigra</i>	1
Black Nightshade <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	1	Black-bindweed <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	1
Broad-leaved Helleborine <i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	1	Bulbous Rush <i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	1
Butterfly-bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	1	Celery-leaved Buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	1
Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	Clustered Dock <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	1
Cockspur <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1	Columbine <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	1
Common Centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	1	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	1
Common Yellow-sedge <i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>	1	Cowberry <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	1
Creeping-Jenny <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	1	Crosswort <i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	1
Devil's-bit Scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i>	1	Downy Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	1
Eared Willow <i>Salix aurita</i>	1	Fairy Flax <i>Linum catharticum</i>	1
Feverfew <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	1	Field Penny-cress <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1
Fool's-water-cress <i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	1	Fox-and-cubs <i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	1
Golden Rain <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	1	Goldenrod <i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	1
Gooseberry <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	1	Grass-leaved Orache <i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	1
Great Mullein <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	1	Greater Chickweed <i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	1
Grey Willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i>	1	Guelder-rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	1
Hairy Tare <i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	1	Hemlock Water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	1
Hybrid Black-poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> x <i>deltoides</i> = <i>P. x canadensis</i>	1	Imperforate St John's-wort <i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	1
Jointed Rush <i>Juncus articulatus</i>	1	Lady's Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>	1
Lesser Swine-cress <i>Lepidium didymum</i>	1	Lesser Trefoil <i>Trifolium dubium</i>	1
Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	1	Marsh Foxtail <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	1
Meadow Crane's-bill <i>Geranium pratense</i>	1	Medium-flowered Winter-cress <i>Barbarea intermedia</i>	1
Michaelmas-Daisy <i>Aster</i>	1	Navelwort <i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	1
Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	1
Pendulous Sedge <i>Carex pendula</i>	1	Quaking-grass <i>Briza media</i>	1
Ragged-Robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	1	Red Bartsia <i>Odontites vernus</i>	1
Remote Sedge <i>Carex remota</i>	1	Rough Hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	1
Rye Brome <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	1	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	1
Sharp-flowered Rush <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	1	Sharp-toothed Mint <i>Mentha spicata</i> x <i>longifolia</i> = <i>M. x villosa</i> <i>nervata</i>	1
Sheep's Fescue agg. <i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	1	Sheep's-fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	1
Short-fruited Willowherb <i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	1	Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	1

Square-stalked St John's-wort <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	1	Sticky Mouse-ear <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	1
Swedish Whitebeam (aggregate) <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> agg.	1	Thale Cress <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	1
Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	1	Upright Hedge-parsley <i>Torilis japonica</i>	1
Wall Barley <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	1	Wall Lettuce <i>Mycelis muralis</i>	1
Wall Speedwell <i>Veronica arvensis</i>	1	Water Forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	1
Water Mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i>	1	Water-plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	1
Water-purslane <i>Lythrum portula</i>	1	Wild Strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca</i>	1
Winter Heliotrope <i>Petasites fragrans</i>	1	Wood Speedwell <i>Veronica montana</i>	1
Wood-sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	1	Woodruff <i>Galium odoratum</i>	1
Wormwood <i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	1	Yellow Pimpernel <i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	1

Fungus

Chicken Of The Woods <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	2	False Chanterelle <i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	2
<i>Clavariopsis</i>	1	<i>Crepidotus</i>	1
<i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i>	1	<i>Taphrina ulmi</i>	1
Alder Tongue <i>Taphrina alni</i>	1	Beefsteak Fungus <i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	1
Fairy Ring Champignon <i>Marasmius oreades</i>	1	Shaggy Parasol <i>Chlorophyllum rhacodes</i>	1

Gastrotrich

<i>Gastrotricha</i>	2		
---------------------	---	--	--

Harvestman (Opiliones)

<i>Opilio canestrinii</i>	3	<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus sensu lato</i> (pre 2015)	1
<i>Leiobunum blackwalli</i>	1	<i>Leiobunum rotundum</i>	1
<i>Odiellus spinosus</i>	1	<i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i>	1

Horsetail

Field Horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i>	9	Water Horsetail <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	1
Wood Horsetail <i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	1		

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

7-spot Ladybird <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	14	<i>Nephus quadrimaculatus</i>	11
16-spot Ladybird <i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	11	22-spot Ladybird <i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	10
<i>Stethorus pusillus</i>	9	<i>Scymnus interruptus</i>	8
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	7	2-spot Ladybird <i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	6
14-spot Ladybird <i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	5	<i>Rhyzobius lophanthae</i>	4
Harlequin Ladybird <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	4	Alder Leaf Beetle <i>Agelastica alni</i>	3
Pine Ladybird <i>Exochomus quadripustulatus</i>	3	<i>Rhyzobius chrysomeloides</i>	2
24-spot Ladybird <i>Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunctata</i>	2	Cereal Leaf Beetle <i>Oulema duftschmidi/melanopus</i> agg.	2
Kidney-spot Ladybird <i>Chilocorus renipustulatus</i>	2	<i>Coccidula rufa</i>	1
<i>Hydroporus palustris</i>	1	<i>Isochnus sequensi</i>	1
<i>Nebrioporus elegans</i>	1	<i>Nicrophorus investigator</i>	1
<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>	1	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	1

Phyllotreta	1	Platydracus stercorarius	1
Acorn Weevil <i>Curculio glandium</i>	1	Adonis' Ladybird <i>Hippodamia variegata</i>	1
Black Clock <i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	1	Brassy Willow Beetle <i>Phratora vitellinae</i>	1
Common Red Soldier Beetle <i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	1	Cream-spot Ladybird <i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	1
Devil's Coach-horse <i>Ocypus olens</i>	1	Large Striped Flea Beetle <i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i>	1
Swollen-thighed Beetle <i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	1	Vine Weevil <i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>	1
White Clover Seed Weevil <i>Protapion fulvipes</i>	1		

Insect - butterfly

Gatekeeper <i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	95	Small White <i>Pieris rapae</i>	84
Large White <i>Pieris brassicae</i>	81	Meadow Brown <i>Maniola jurtina</i>	79
Green-veined White <i>Pieris napi</i>	72	Speckled Wood <i>Pararge aegeria</i>	71
Small Copper <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	65	Red Admiral <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	60
Peacock <i>Aglais io</i>	55	Ringlet <i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	40
Small Heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	38	Comma <i>Polygonia c-album</i>	31
Small Skipper <i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	29	Holly Blue <i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	23
Small Tortoiseshell <i>Aglais urticae</i>	23	Grayling <i>Hipparchia semele</i>	20
Painted Lady <i>Vanessa cardui</i>	18	Silver-washed Fritillary <i>Argynnis paphia</i>	11
Common Blue <i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	10	Dark Green Fritillary <i>Speyeria aglaja</i>	8
Wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	4	Clouded Yellow <i>Colias croceus</i>	3
Essex Skipper <i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	3	Large Skipper <i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	1
Marbled White <i>Melanargia galathea</i>	1	White-letter Hairstreak <i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	1

Insect - caddis fly (Trichoptera)

<i>Athripsodes albifrons</i>	2	<i>Glyphotaelius pellucidus</i>	2
<i>Limnephilus lunatus</i>	2	<i>Athripsodes cinereus</i>	1
<i>Hydropsyche siltalai</i>	1	<i>Mystacides azurea</i>	1
<i>Psychomyia pusilla</i>	1	<i>Sericostoma personatum</i>	1

Insect - dragonfly (Odonata)

Southern Hawker <i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	21	Common Darter <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	19
Brown Hawker <i>Aeshna grandis</i>	10	Common Blue Damselfly <i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	7
Migrant Hawker <i>Aeshna mixta</i>	3	Emerald Damselfly <i>Lestes sponsa</i>	2
Emperor Dragonfly <i>Anax imperator</i>	2	Golden-ringed Dragonfly <i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	2
Large Red Damselfly <i>Pyrhosoma nymphula</i>	2	Azure Damselfly <i>Coenagrion puella</i>	1
Four-spotted Chaser <i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	1		

Insect - earwig (Dermaptera)

Common Earwig <i>Forficula auricularia</i>	4		
--	---	--	--

Insect - hymenopteran

Red-tailed Bumblebee <i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	4	Common Carder Bee <i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	3
<i>Ancistrocerus nigricornis</i>	2	<i>Arge berberidis</i>	2

Arge ochropus	2	Ectemnius continuus	2
Fenusa dohrnii	2	Haltichella rufipes	2
Pimpla rufipes	2	Artichoke Gall Andricus foecundatrix	2
Common Furrow Bee Lasioglossum calceatum	2	Common Wasp Vespula vulgaris	2
Western Honey Bee Apis mellifera	2	Ancistrocerus	1
Apanteles	1	Apechthis compunctor	1
Aritranis director	1	Coelichneumon cyaniventris	1
Cratichneumon versator	1	Dinocampus coccinellae	1
Diplazon laetatorius	1	Diplolepis nervosa	1
Dolichovespula media	1	Dolichovespula saxonica	1
Dusona	1	Euura pavida	1
Euura proxima	1	Heterarthrus nemoratus	1
Ichneumon stramentor	1	Perilampus	1
Rhopalum clavipes	1	Tenthredo	1
Tenthredo notha	1	Tiphia femorata	1
Trypoxylon	1	Zele chlorophthalmus	1
Blue Mason Bee Osmia caerulea	1	Bronze Furrow Bee Halictus tumulorum	1
Buff-tailed Bumblebee Bombus terrestris	1	German Wasp Vespula germanica	1
Green Furrow Bee Lasioglossum morio	1	Marble Gall Andricus kollari	1
Patchwork Leafcutter Bee Megachile centuncularis	1	Robin's Pin-Cushion Gall Diplolepis rosae	1
Small Black Ant Lasius niger	1	Small Garden Bumblebee Bombus hortorum	1
Vestal Cuckoo Bee Bombus vestalis	1	White-tailed Bumblebee Bombus lucorum	1
Willughby's Leafcutter Bee Megachile willughbiella	1		

Insect - lacewing (Neuroptera)

Chrysoperla carnea group	3	Micromus variegatus	3
Chrysopa	1		

Insect - mayfly (Ephemeroptera)

Yellow Mayfly Potamanthus luteus	2		
----------------------------------	---	--	--

Insect - moth

Large Yellow Underwing Noctua pronuba	17	Dusky Thorn Ennomos fuscantaria	9
Setaceous Hebrew Character Xestia c-nigrum	9	Brimstone Moth Opisthograptis luteolata	8
Willow Beauty Peribatodes rhomboidaria	8	Common Grass-veneer Agriphila tristella	7
Common Marbled Carpet Dysstroma truncata	7	Flame Shoulder Ochropleura plecta	7
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing Noctua janthe	7	Riband Wave Idaea aversata	7
Square-spot Rustic Xestia xanthographa	7	Common Rustic agg. Mesapamea secalis agg.	6
Straw Grass-veneer Agriphila straminella	6	Common Footman Eilema lurideola	5
Copper Underwing Amphipyra pyramidea	5	Dark Arches Apamea monoglypha	5
Dingy Footman Eilema griseola	5	Dun-bar Cosmia trapezina	5
Furness Dowd Blastobasis adustella	5	Mother of Pearl Patania ruralis	5

Scalloped Oak <i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	5	Shuttle-shaped Dart <i>Agrotis puta</i>	5
Barred Marble <i>Celypha striana</i>	4	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing <i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	4
Buff-tip <i>Phalera bucephala</i>	4	Centre-barred Sallow <i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	4
Common Wainscot <i>Mythimna pallens</i>	4	Dotted Oak Knot-horn <i>Phycita roborella</i>	4
Flounced Rustic <i>Luperina testacea</i>	4	Humming-bird Hawk-moth <i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	4
Iron Prominent <i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	4	Light Brown Apple Moth <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	4
Marbled Piercer <i>Cydia splendana</i>	4	Red-barred Tortrix <i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	4
Rush Veneer <i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	4	Single-dotted Wave <i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	4
Small Purple & Gold <i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	4	Yellow-tail <i>Euproctis similis</i>	4
Brown House-moth <i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	3	Canary-shouldered Thorn <i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	3
Chequered Grass-veneer <i>Catoptria falsella</i>	3	Chinese Character <i>Cilix glaucata</i>	3
Clay <i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	3	Cloaked Minor <i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	3
Common Carpet <i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	3	Double-striped Pug <i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	3
Elbow-stripe Grass-veneer <i>Agriphila geniculea</i>	3	Elephant Hawk-moth <i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	3
Golden Argent <i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	3	Grey Knot-horn <i>Acrobasis advenella</i>	3
Heart & Dart <i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	3	Knapweed Conch <i>Agapeta zoegana</i>	3
Lesser Yellow Underwing <i>Noctua comes</i>	3	Little Cosmet <i>Mompha raschkiella</i>	3
Plain Golden Y <i>Autographa jota</i>	3	Ruby Tiger <i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	3
Six-spot Burnet <i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	3	Smoky Wainscot <i>Mythimna impura</i>	3
Straw Conch <i>Cochyliomorpha straminea</i>	3	Twenty-plume Moth <i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	3
Ash-bark Knot-horn <i>Euzophera pinguis</i>	2	Bordered Carl <i>Coptotriche marginea</i>	2
Bright-line Brown-eye <i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	2	Brindled Green <i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	2
Clouded Cosmet <i>Mompha langiella</i>	2	Common Marble <i>Celypha lacunana</i>	2
Common Thorn Pigmy <i>Stigmella crataegella</i>	2	Dark Sword-grass <i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	2
Diamond-back Moth <i>Plutella xylostella</i>	2	Dusky Pearl <i>Udea prunalis</i>	2
Early Thorn <i>Selenia dentaria</i>	2	Flame Carpet <i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	2
Garden Pebble <i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	2	Greenish Thorn Pigmy <i>Stigmella hybnerella</i>	2
Knot Grass <i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	2	Light Emerald <i>Campaea margaritaria</i>	2
Little Grey <i>Eudonia lacustrata</i>	2	Muslin Footman <i>Nudaria mundana</i>	2
Oak Carl <i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>	2	Pale Birch Pigmy <i>Stigmella confusella</i>	2
Pale Eggar <i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	2	Peppered Moth <i>Biston betularia</i>	2
Privet Twist <i>Clepsis consimilana</i>	2	Scorched Carpet <i>Ligdia adustata</i>	2
Scrubland Pigmy <i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>	2	Silver Y <i>Autographa gamma</i>	2
Small Fan-footed Wave <i>Idaea biselata</i>	2	Small Grey <i>Eudonia mercurella</i>	2
Snout <i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	2	Spectacle <i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	2
Straw Dot <i>Rivula sericealis</i>	2	Willow Ermine <i>Yponomeuta orrella</i>	2
<i>Cnephasia</i>	1	<i>Eilema</i>	1
<i>Eriocrania</i>	1	Alder Kitten <i>Furcula bicuspis</i>	1
Alder Lift <i>Heliozela resplendella</i>	1	Angle Shades <i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	1
Apple Leaf Miner <i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	1	Beautiful Plume <i>Amblyptilia acanthadactyla</i>	1

Birch Lift <i>Heliozela hammoniella</i>	1	Bird-cherry Ermine <i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	1
Black Arches <i>Lymantria monacha</i>	1	Black Rustic <i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	1
Black-poplar Pigmy <i>Stigmella trimaculella</i>	1	Broad-blotch Drill <i>Dichrorampha alpinana</i>	1
Broom Bent-wing <i>Leucoptera spartifoliella</i>	1	Brown Birch Slender <i>Parornix betulae</i>	1
Buff Arches <i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	1	Bulrush Veneer <i>Calamotropha paludella</i>	1
Burnished Brass <i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	1	Cabbage Moth <i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	1
Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix <i>Pandemis corylana</i>	1	Cherry Bark Tortrix <i>Enarmonia formosana</i>	1
Cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	1	Cloaked Carpet <i>Euphyia biangulata</i>	1
Common Alder Midget <i>Phyllonorycter rajella</i>	1	Common Plume <i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	1
Common Slender <i>Gracillaria syringella</i>	1	Common Wave <i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	1
Common Yellow Conch <i>Agapeta hamana</i>	1	Copper Underwing agg. <i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> agg.	1
Crescent <i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	1	Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix <i>Pandemis heparana</i>	1
Diamond-back Marble <i>Eudemis profundana</i>	1	Drab Birch Pigmy <i>Stigmella lapponica</i>	1
Drinker <i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	1	Elm Midget <i>Phyllonorycter tristrigella</i>	1
Fern Smut <i>Psychoides filicivora</i>	1	Garden Cosmet <i>Mompha subbistrigella</i>	1
Garden Rose Tortrix <i>Acleris variegana</i>	1	Garden Tiger <i>Arctia caja</i>	1
Gold Spot <i>Plusia festucae</i>	1	Gold-fringed Drill <i>Dichrorampha vancouverana</i>	1
Golden-brown Tubic <i>Crassa unitella</i>	1	Golden-rod Pug <i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>	1
Green Pug <i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	1	Grey Pine Carpet <i>Thera obeliscata</i>	1
Herald <i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	1	Hoary Belle <i>Eucosma cana</i>	1
Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner <i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	1	Hypericum Pigmy <i>Fomoria septembrella</i>	1
July Highflyer <i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	1	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix <i>Archips podana</i>	1
Least Yellow Underwing <i>Noctua interjecta</i>	1	Lesser Swallow Prominent <i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	1
Lime-speck Pug <i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	1	Long-horned Flat-body <i>Carcina quercana</i>	1
Lunar Underwing <i>Anchoscelis lunosa</i>	1	Magpie Moth <i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	1
Maple Button <i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>	1	Maple Pug <i>Eupithecia inturbata</i>	1
Marbled Beauty <i>Bryophila domestica</i>	1	March Tubic <i>Diurnea fagella</i>	1
Mouse Moth <i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	1	New Oak Slender <i>Caloptilia robustella</i>	1
Nut Leaf Blister Moth <i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>	1	Nut-tree Pigmy <i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	1
Oak Hook-tip <i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	1	Oak Nycteoline <i>Nycteola revayana</i>	1
Oak Satin Lift <i>Heliozela sericiella</i>	1	Ox-tongue Conch <i>Neocochyliis molliculana</i>	1
Pale Mottled Willow <i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	1	Pale Prominent <i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	1
Pale-streak Grass-veneer <i>Agriphila selasella</i>	1	Pear Leaf Blister Moth <i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	1
Pinch-barred Pigmy <i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>	1	Poplar Hawk-moth <i>Laothoe populi</i>	1
Red Birch Midget <i>Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella</i>	1	Red Elm Pigmy <i>Stigmella lemniscella</i>	1
Red Hazel Midget <i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>	1	Red-green Carpet <i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	1
Ribwort Slender <i>Aspilapteryx tringipennella</i>	1	Rose Leaf Miner <i>Stigmella anomalella</i>	1
Rowan Slender <i>Parornix scoticella</i>	1	Sallow Pigmy <i>Stigmella salicis</i>	1
September Thorn <i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	1	Shaded Broad-bar <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	1
Shark <i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	1	Sharp-winged Drill <i>Dichrorampha acuminatana</i>	1

Short-barred Pigmy <i>Stigmella luteella</i>	1	Small Beech Pigmy <i>Stigmella tityrella</i>	1
Small Birch Pigmy <i>Stigmella sakhalinella</i>	1	Small Dusty Wave <i>Idaea seriata</i>	1
Small Marbled <i>Eublemma parva</i>	1	Small Rivulet <i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	1
Spruce Bud Moth <i>Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana</i>	1	Svensson's Copper Underwing <i>Amphipyra berbera</i>	1
Swallow Prominent <i>Pheosia tremula</i>	1	Tawny-barred Angle <i>Macaria liturata</i>	1
Uncertain <i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>	1	Uncertain/Rustic <i>Hoplodrina octogenaria/blanda</i>	1
V-pug <i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	1	Variable Smudge <i>Ypsolopha ustella</i>	1
Vine's Rustic <i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	1	Wakely's Dowd <i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>	1
White Satin Moth <i>Leucoma salicis</i>	1	White-shouldered House-moth <i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	1
Yellow Shell <i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	1		

Insect - orthopteran

Common Green Grasshopper <i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	1	Field Grasshopper <i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	1
Meadow Grasshopper <i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>	1	Oak Bush-cricket <i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	1

Insect - stonefly (Plecoptera)

<i>Leuctra</i>	1	<i>Leuctra geniculata</i>	1
----------------	---	---------------------------	---

Insect - true bug (Hemiptera)

Green Shieldbug <i>Palomena prasina</i>	5	<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	4
<i>Deraeocoris (Deraeocoris) ruber</i>	4	Hairy Shieldbug <i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	4
<i>Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) arbustorum</i>	3	Dock Bug <i>Coreus marginatus</i>	3
Red-legged Shieldbug <i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	3	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	2
<i>Orthops (Orthops) campestris</i>	2	Hawthorn Shieldbug <i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	2
Parent Bug <i>Elasmucha grisea</i>	2	<i>Aphrodes</i>	1
<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	1	<i>Balclutha punctata</i>	1
<i>Drymus (Sylvadrymus) sylvaticus</i>	1	<i>Iassus lanio</i>	1
<i>Issus coleopratus</i>	1	<i>Kybos</i>	1
<i>Lygus</i>	1	<i>Macrosteles</i>	1
<i>Microlophium carnosum</i>	1	<i>Orthops (Orthops) basalis</i>	1
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	1	<i>Pinalitus cervinus</i>	1
<i>Rhopalus (Rhopalus) subrufus</i>	1	<i>Trioza centranthi</i>	1
Back-Swimmer <i>Notonecta</i>	1	Birch Shieldbug <i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	1
Black-Kneed Apple Capsid <i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i>	1	Common Flower Bug <i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	1
European Tarnished Plant Bug <i>Lygus rugulipennis</i>	1	Forget-me-not Shieldbug <i>Sehirus luctuosus</i>	1
Lesser Water-Boatman <i>Corixidae</i>	1	Rhododendron Leafhopper <i>Graphocephala fennahi</i>	1
River Skater <i>Aquarius najas</i>	1	Tortoise Bug <i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	1

Insect - true fly (Diptera)

<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	3	<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	3
<i>Syritta pipiens</i>	3	<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>	2
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	2	<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	2
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	2	<i>Phasia hemiptera</i>	2

<i>Sphaerophoria</i>	2	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	2
<i>Tachina fera</i>	2	<i>Tipula paludosa</i>	2
<i>Agromyza alnibetulae</i>	1	<i>Anomoia purmunda</i>	1
<i>Anthomyia</i>	1	<i>Anthomyia procellaris</i>	1
<i>Baccha elongata</i>	1	<i>Chloropidae</i>	1
<i>Chlorops</i>	1	<i>Chlorops pumilionis</i>	1
<i>Chrysogaster solstitialis</i>	1	<i>Conops quadrifasciatus</i>	1
<i>Dasineura fraxinea</i>	1	<i>Dasysyrphus albostriatus</i>	1
<i>Dolichopus ungulatus</i>	1	<i>Empis livida</i>	1
<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>	1	<i>Eristalis</i>	1
<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>	1	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	1
<i>Graphomya maculata</i>	1	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	1
<i>Lucilia</i>	1	<i>Meliscaeva auricollis</i>	1
<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>	1	<i>Minettia fasciata</i>	1
<i>Minettia inusta</i>	1	<i>Myathropa florea</i>	1
<i>Neomyia cornicina</i>	1	<i>Opomyza florum</i>	1
<i>Phania funesta</i>	1	<i>Phaonia errans</i>	1
<i>Phasia obesa</i>	1	<i>Phoridae</i>	1
<i>Phytomyza lappae</i>	1	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	1
<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	1	<i>Sepsis</i>	1
<i>Solieria pacifica</i>	1	<i>Sphaerophoria philanthus</i>	1
<i>Syrphus</i>	1	<i>Tephritis formosa</i>	1
<i>Terellia tussilaginis</i>	1	<i>Thelaira</i>	1
<i>Tipula lateralis</i>	1	<i>Volucella inanis</i>	1
<i>Volucella pellucens</i>	1	<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum sensu stricto</i>	1
Bright Four-spined Legionnaire <i>Chorisops nagatomii</i>	1	Dark Giant Horsefly <i>Tabanus sudeticus</i>	1
Face Fly <i>Musca autumnalis</i>	1	Fever Fly <i>Dilophus febrilis</i>	1
Hornet Hoverfly <i>Volucella zonaria</i>	1	Marmalade Hoverfly <i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	1
Pouting Woodlouse-fly <i>Rhinophora lepida</i>	1	Small Fleck-winged Snipefly <i>Rhagio lineola</i>	1
Twin-spot Centurion <i>Sargus bipunctatus</i>	1		

Lichen

Common Orange Lichen <i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	1		
---	---	--	--

Mollusc

Margined Ramshorn <i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	1		
--	---	--	--

Protozoan

<i>Vaginicolidae</i>	2	<i>Choanofila</i>	1
<i>Cyphoderia ampulla</i>	1	<i>Heliozoa</i>	1
<i>Hyalospheniidae</i>	1	<i>Litonotidae</i>	1
<i>Litonotus</i>	1	<i>Mesodinium</i>	1

<i>Phacus</i>	1	<i>Stentor</i>	1
<i>Trinema</i>	1	<i>Vorticella</i>	1
Reptile			
Common Lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	2	Slow-worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	2
Rotifer			
<i>Collotheca</i>	1	<i>Trichotria pocillum</i>	1
Slime mould			
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	2		
Spider (Araneae)			
<i>Metellina</i>	3	<i>Tetragnatha</i>	2
Garden Orb-Web Spider <i>Araneus diadematus</i>	2	Toad Spider <i>Nuctenea umbratica</i>	2
<i>Nigma walckenaeri</i>	1	<i>Pardosa</i>	1
<i>Steatoda nobilis</i>	1	<i>Textrix denticulata</i>	1
<i>Zygiella x-notata</i>	1		
Springtail (Collembola)			
<i>Orchesella cincta</i>	2		
Terrestrial mammal			
Eurasian Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	4	Brown Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	3
West European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	3	Roe Deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	2
Bank Vole <i>Myodes glareolus</i>	1	Eurasian Common Shrew <i>Sorex araneus</i>	1
Eurasian Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	1	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew <i>Sorex minutus</i>	1
European Mole <i>Talpa europaea</i>	1	Polecat-Ferret <i>Mustela furo x putorius</i>	1
Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1		



Who contributed

The more people who take part the more interesting our records become, so a big thank you to.. Katherine Edwards-White, Oates Steve, Julian Livsey, Kinrade Ronald, Howard Michael, Justamond Maria, Hughes-Roberts Lindsay, Law Andrew, Laura Edwards-White, Kirby Jenny, Taplin Dave, Smith Paul, Kirby Paul, Shearan David, Chapman Dave, Carrington Dianne, Ben Holloway, Tittensor David, Pearson Alison, Joy Jennifer, Manuela Pessina, Anne-Mari Gordon, Littleover Roger, Stuart Edmunds, Harry Beaman, Anne-Marie Richard, Dick Carr, Tony Legg, McCann Anna, Liz Probert, Jones Nigel, Jacques Turner-Moss, Steven Croft, Clive Dean, Katkor, Norman Simon, Susan Rose, Richard Hammerton, Jill Key, jowalker2025, Parry Sarah, Ian Wright, Stephen Lewis, Susan Lockwood, Rapse Susan, Tracy PW, Gomme Joe, Newson Jon, Siobhan Reedy, Rees Evans Susan, for submitting their records during July, August and September.

Data Citations

Rather than make the file size too big by attaching the appendix for all the reporting schemes and data sources used to compile this report. Please see the following :
<https://www.shropscwgs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/NBN-Citation-for-Data.pdf>

Why and How to take part

There is a huge range of flora and fauna out there just waiting to be discovered and recorded! From the first tentative shoots of spring flowers to the hardy critters that tough it out year-round, every record helps us paint a vibrant picture of the incredible biodiversity all around us. So keep those eyes peeled and iRecord at the ready - who knows what natural wonders we will spot next. Your observations are a valuable piece of the puzzle as we work to understand and protect this bit of Shropshire that we are lucky enough to call home.

All records are valuable, from the common frog to a nationally scarce beetle - pop them on iRecord and you will be helping us map and protect the wildlife in our little corner of the world.

To get involved in our 2025 iRecord Activity, visit:
irecord.org.uk

 facebook  WhatsApp
reavalleycwg@gmail.com

shropscwgs.org.uk/rea-valley-wildlife-group

