November 1986

Number 26

With the final "Newsletter" for the year it is once again my duty to remind readers that the subscription for 1987 is due. The good news is that there will be no increase in the subscription rate.

Please make cheques payable to "Coleopterist's Newsletter" and send to Peter Hodge, 6 Harvard Road, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex, BN8 5HJ as soon as conveniently possible. Thanking you for your support

Jonathan Cooter.

BREEDING ANTHRIBUS RESINOSUS (SCOP.).

I have found this very rare weevil in north Oxfordshire at three sites quite close to Banbury where I live. The beetle was not recorded on the old Victoria County History list of Coleoptera for Oxfordshire, but David Sheppard found it a few years ago hibernating in an old hornet's nest in Wychwood Forest. I found the beetle in April 1984 under old ash bark and John Parry kindly gave me some details of its life history. Upon examining a large ash log with plenty of Daldinia fungus on it, I discovered about 15 adult beetles and decided to have a go breeding them.
I collected pieces of bark with Daldinia on, (the reddish brown fresh fungus is best) and placed these in an aquarium covered with metal gauze together with about 10 of the adults. The beetles were seen to be mating during May and before long I found the typical "C"-shaped weevil larvae inside the fungus. Plenty of fungus is needed as the adults eat it as well. There never seemed to be more than one larva in a piece of fungus, perhaps they are carniverous.

The larvae grow quickly and are ready to pupate at the end of June or early July. I discovered that they would not pupate in the bark, but wandered around looking lost. The larvae eat their way out of the fungus through the bark and seek wood in which to tunnel and pupate. It is essential, I found, to have a piece of ash log on which to place the bark. this needs to be only a few inches in diameter, but with this underneath the bark the larvae will quite happily bore into it and pupate, emerging through a second hole in two or three weeks. My first adults emerged on July 25th.

This weevil is rare and hard to catch as it has the habit of dropping to the ground and playing dead for a long time. It may be often easier for Coleopterists to find fungus during May and June with the larvae in and breed the adults out. The above notes will perhaps be of use. It is essential to keep the fungus dampened; damp peat at the bottom of the container will help to conserve moisture.

David Copestake, 22 Meadow Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX16 9SR
AN IDEAL COUNTY LIST?

A county list of Coleoptera is essentially a summary of all the data relating to the beetles of a given county. An enormous amount of information is required to write such a catalogue, both in terms of species data and background information. Such information can be divided into a series of subject headings and I have attempted to briefly outline each one in turn. I must stress that these are personal views and are not meant to debase the efforts of those who have produced such valuable county lists in the past.

1. Area of Study.
Describe the area and define the boundaries (e.g. V.C., Administrative County) and present a series of maps showing relevant features. These would include: the major towns or cities, as a guide to foreigners, the major collecting areas, perhaps as part of a topographical, geological or land-use map, other major landscape features. There is no shame in producing a list from less than a county, so long as it is honestly presented as such. Just look at the 126 pages of Donisthorpe's "A Preliminary List of the Coleoptera of Windsor Forest" (1939) - and that was not even definitive!

2. Sources of Information.
There are hundreds of volumes of published books and journals that would need to be searched as part of the construction of a comprehensive list. Few people, outside London, have access to all of them. A list of those searched should be presented, together with the date-span of those consulted (e.g Entomologist 1900-1969; Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 1930 to date). Any manuscript sources should also be stated, together with their date-span and location (e.g. T.J.Bold diaries 1843-1868 Natural History Society of Northumberland, Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).
State which check-list is being used and any up-dates which have been incorporated. (E.g. Kloet & Hincks (2nd edition) 1977 and amendments as published in "Antenna" volumes 1-9, 1977-85).

There are two components of status: abundance and distribution. A species may be widespread in the county, but only present in small numbers throughout. Alternatively, a species may be found in only a very restricted area, but be present there in very large numbers. The terminology used should be defined. The following is suggested:

Resident - species established as breeding colonies (e.g. former resident, current resident, temporary resident, resident re-inforced by migration).

Migrant - species which may breed here, but are dependant on regular replacement from elsewhere.

Vagrant - species caught in the wild but which only usually occur in some distant place and is not known to be migratory.

Introduction - species known to have been brought into the area by man.

Similarly the following definitions are suggested for terms of distribution:

Ubiquitous - occurs throughout the county in all situations.

Widespread - occurs throughout the county in a variety of habitat.

Local - occurs patchily, probably restricted by habitat requirements.

The following definitions are suggested for terms of abundance:

Abundant - 101+ records; Frequent - 51-100 records;
Occasional - 21-50 records; Scarce - 11-20 records; Rare less than 10 records. The latter two, since 1970.
The term "common" should be avoided. It is a term of dispersion, not of abundance. A species might be common to woodland, but may not be particularly abundant there. Phrases such as "locally common" are meaningless and should be expressed more accurately as "locally abundant" or common to habitat x.

5. History.
The history of beetle collecting in the county should be outlined together with notes about extant collections and manuscripts. A brief biography of the major collectors or at least their collecting activities in the county should be given. Always try to give the full name and years of birth and death for each person mentioned (e.g. Thomas John Bold, (1816-1874)).

The best-worked localities should be described, especially if they have changed or no longer exist. All the localities mentioned in the text should be listed as a gazeteer together with grid references, vice-counties and the initials of the collectors who worked the area.

7. Coverage.
A map showing the geographical spread of records, and preferably the intensity of recording is essential. This not only shows how thorough the recording has been, but highlights those areas still awaiting investigation.

8. Acknowledgements.
Everyone who has personally helped the author should be individually acknowledged, as should all institutions e.g. libraries, museums etc whose resources have been consulted.

9. Contents.
A contents page at the beginning of the work is essential.
10. Index.

A species index should be included. We have not all memorised the sequence in the Check-List.

The following information is required for each species recorded from the county.

**History** - The date and details of its first capture in the county and references to all published records for the county, with some indication of the name by which it was recorded if that differs from the name used in the list. It is not necessary to include all unpublished records - hopefully there will be too many of them - but perhaps all the records of the rarer species could be included - or perhaps not?

**Local Status** - The published and unpublished records should be summarised and presented on a distribution map, with some differentiation between recent and historical records (e.g. 3 date classes, pre-1900; 1900-1950; 1951-date). Any changes in distribution should be given together with any changes in this over time.

**National Status** - A brief comment about the national status helps to put the local status in perspective.

**Biology** - Some indication of its biology would be useful, or alternatively, some reference to such information.

**Variation.** - Any regional variation in coloration, morphology, life-cycle or phenology should be noted.

The final county list will probably be surprisingly large if all this information is included. However, the entries for some species will be very brief and for others so large that severe editing will be necessary.

If the project becomes too large, then it is possible to cut back on some sections. The area of study could be reduced, the species coverage could be restricted to Adephaga, Polyphaga
or favourite families. The date-span of search could be restricted to post-1950 or unpublished or unverified records ignored altogether. However, I would press for the inclusion of all published species, doubtful or otherwise. This serves to highlight possible, although unlikely new finds and to forewarn users of the mistakes of the past.

Whatever the limitations of the project, it is important to state the parameters so as not to give some pretence of comprehensiveness which can only lead to distrust of the results by later workers who too easily discover the omissions. If the list is provisional and intended to stimulate more recording, this should be clearly stated.

The publication of such a list presents a series of problems and the overall contents and presentation may be restricted by editorial policy. My own view is that local lists should be published locally and thus be available to local enthusiasts. National periodicals are not the place for definitive local lists. However, some notification should be made nationally either by advertisement in a national journal or by a paper on faunal change or new or disputed county records, newly discovered manuscripts etc., thus referring the reader to the definitive work.

No matter how much effort has been put into the construction of the list to ensure geographic coverage and thoroughness of archive search, you may be certain that a few days after publication, a new species hitherto unsuspected or untraceable manuscript will be found. So, after a few moments of self-congratulations, you must sit down and commence the second edition.

David Sheppard, N.C.C.,
Northminster, Peterborough, PE1 1UA
The Antennal Dimensions of Axinotarsus marginalis (Lap.)

It may be that this beetle is now well established in low-lying rank grassy areas in the south-west Midlands, and I encountered several during 1986. Following discussion with John Owen, some doubt has been cast on whether the 5th antennal segment is or is not longer than the 4th, as has been claimed.

To check this, I set the specimens on a Baty Optical Comparator kindly made available for the purpose by Mr John Ravenscroft. Their projected image is moved on a screen (at optimal levels of magnification) between fixed lines, and the lengths of the antennal segments, in this case in microns, is read off digitally.

The results are tabulated below. All of the specimens are from Worcestershire, excepting that from Forthampton, which is in Gloucestershire. The specimen from Tiddesley Wood was measured by its finder Mr. J. F. Meiklejohn, using an eyepiece graticule.

The specimen from Little Comberton visited a flower of Chrysanthemum 'maximum' in my own garden, and it is clear that the beetle is aerially very mobile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>5th Length antennal segs</th>
<th>4th Length antennal segs</th>
<th>Ratio 5th:4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.6.85</td>
<td>Tiddesley Wood</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>10:8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.6.86</td>
<td>Broadway</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>10:10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7.86</td>
<td>Broadway</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>10:9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.7.86</td>
<td>Broadway</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>10:9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.7.86</td>
<td>Litt Comberton</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>10:9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.7.86</td>
<td>Forthampton</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>10:10.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suggestion is that the 5th and 4th antennal segments may be of similar length, but not invariably so.

P. F. Whitehead, Little Comberton, Pershore, Worcs.
An Aberrational Silpha atrata L.? A right elytron of Silpha atrata collected at Sunbiggin Tarn, Cumbria, on 21.7.1983 deviates so widely from the "norm" that it seems worth mentioning. The elytron is strongly swollen, being almost twice as turgid as all others I have seen in England. The puncturation is also less strong and deep, and the elytral keels half as high as usual. The blackish elytron has a well developed clear red zone medially, and another at the lateral apex. Dr M.L. Cox has kindly confirmed that the specimen should be regarded as Silpha atrata.

P.F. Whitehead, Little Comberton, Worcs.

Coleopterist's Meeting NOVEMBER 22nd, 1986

There will be a Coleopterist's Meeting at the Liverpool Museum on 22nd November, 1986 between 2pm and 5pm. This is organised by the Museum and the Lancashire and Cheshire Entomological Society primarily for the coleopterists in the north-west of England, but anybody is most welcome to attend.

Stan Bowstead will be talking on "The Coleoptera associated with nests of mammals, birds and insects in the N.W. of England" and Paul Eynan will be talking about the NCC's National Review of Coleoptera.

The Museum's extensive collections will also be available for consultation and can be viewed on appointment on the morning of the meeting.

Please contact: Stephen J. dd, Invertebrate Zoology Department, Liverpool Museum, National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EN if you would like to attend.
Wester Ross, Scotland, August 1986. The object of these notes is to record the salient findings or assemblages made during a family trip to the area of Ben Eighe near Kinlochewe. Complete notes are being prepared for the NCC, Ben Eighe being a NNR. Some of these findings still require specialist ratification.

** Summit of Ben Eighe 18/952607, 24th August. Species poor in most groups but at 2600ft fine scree from Torridonian good with Stenus brunnipes Stph., S.niveus Fauv., Quedius brevis Er., Q.fulvicollis Stph., Arpediu brachypterus (Gr.). John Owen has kindly agreed to confirm Aleochara villosa Mannh. Large populations on this fine moss-covered scree (with Alchemilla alpina L. and Gnaphaliuo supinum L.) of Hypnoidura riparius (F.) with some Byrrhus pilula L. and Notaris acridulus L.

It is interesting that this habitat produces such red and brown forms of Carabidae, some Patrobus septentrionicis Dj. being almost clear red. Between 600ft and 2600ft I encountered a number of rather small unmetallic adult Carabus problematicus Hb. having dark brown elytra. This form has not previously been recorded (information from Martin Luff).

** Coinneach Mhor 18/645603, ca 3000ft. Specimens passed to me by Mr Richard Pennington from his spider traps. P.septentrionicis dominant carab outnumbering Nebria gyllenhali (Sch.) 5:1 in a sample of 62. Also Loricera pilicornis (F.)1, Trechna obtusus Er. 6, Lesteva monticola Kies. 2, Otiorrhynchus auropunctatus Gyll. 1. It is possible that this last is extremely rare even at the site and it may have been seen only twice before: in 1964 at Stac Pollaidh, Ross, and in 1976 in the Cambrian Mountains (information from Paul Hyman).

** Gairloch Dunes 18/8175. Interesting little dune system easily missed with a good flora near southern rock outcrop, and good syrphid fauna. Anotylus carinarius Thom., Serica brunnea L., Otiorrhynchus atropterus (Dg.). Dragonfly Sympetrum nigrescens Lucas.

** Picea abies L above Loch Carron 18/8835. Cleared slopes of plantations, 27 August. Good carab fauna with Leistus fulvibarbis Dj. At stumps Dendrophagus crenatus Sch. (evidently not averse to monocultures) and ever impressive the ichneumonid Rhyssa persuasoria (L.).

** Broadford Beach 18/6925 (Skye) 27th August. Stunning coast where soft Jurassic Limestones meet the sea. Lagoon and fixed shingle at HTMK. Famous for its Lauria/Pyranidula mollusc fauna (if you can drag your eyes away from the scenery!). Anura lunicollis Sch., Cyclus caraboides L. under strandline (this and population of Arianta arbustorum (L.) on exposed rocks presumably due to high rainfall), Clivina fossor L., Staphylinus winkleri Bern.; Xantholinus glabratus Gr., O. rugifrons Cyll.

** Coillee Na Glass-Leitre 18/995650. Ancient Scotts Pine and Silver Birch Forest, 28th August. Terrain so difficult everything larger than a springtail overtakes at speed - keep to the path! Just recognised Carabus glabratius Pk. as it rushed past! Melanotus erythropus (Saclin) (on pine) Dalopius marginatus L., Rhagium bifasciatum F. (breeding), one Bradycellus ruficollis Stph. deep in heartwood of felled nine. Staphylinus aenecephalus Dj. at road level. Dragonflies Cordulegaster boltoni (Don.) generally, and larvae of Libellula quadrimaculata (L.) in inch deep pool in birch wood. At this site Mgr Jean-Yves Busson and Mlle. C.Vien Vial recorded 3 adult Nicrophorus species. (I recorded interruptus nearby) burrying a dead toad. P.F. Whitehead.
Choleva elongata (Paykull) new to Britain. Until such time I am able to finish writing a proper article, followed no doubt by the current frustrating delay until publication, I thought it might be appropriate to use the "Newsletter" to announce the presence of another Leiodid in our midst. (That is, it may be of interest to those few collectors who haven't already heard through the amazing Coleopterist's Grapevine, the workings of which I have yet to fully understand!)

I have found two specimens in a mole's nest in East Norfolk and a further one in flood refuse from the River Waveney, which separates Norfolk from Suffolk. It seems likely therefore that this species is widespread in East Anglia, if not in other regions of the country.

I am grateful to Mr A.A. Allen for initially identifying C. elongata, using "Freude, Harde & Lohse" in which it keys out fairly readily. Externally, both males and females may be recognised by the shape of the pronotum which is obviously widest in front of middle and contracted to base almost in a straight line. The aedeagus differs markedly from any other British species by having a narrow, parallel sided tip, which is angled dorsally.

Females or undissected males could easily exist undetected in collections and I would be very interested to hear if any are discovered — to which end I would be willing to check doubtful specimens, if accompanied by return postage.

Martin Collier, 67 Church Lane, Harleston, Norfolk, IP20 OEU
Thoughts on Cornwall, August 1986. The south-west peninsula’s
dolerite headlands, a rock more basic than the adjacent
granite, permits more diverse plant associations. Near St.
Ives, carpets of Agrostis stolonifera (L.), hung vertically
from saturated cliffs. Stenodesma laevigatum (L.) looking
remarkably like mobile caryopses, fed on the real thing.
Amongst the endless drip of water Stenus guttula (Mull.) and
a few Quadius humeralis Stph. lurked. In gravel below,
catching the spray from highest tides, all the Lesteva
agreed with hansenii Lohse.

Higher up, where roots of Anara gripped drier rock, the
association of animal life included abundant slow-worms,
Megasternum, Pterostichus radiatus F., Amara similata Gyll.,
Stenus brunipes Stph., Sepedophilus marshani Stph.,
Staphylinus winkleri Bernh., and the mollusc Cochlicella
acuta (Mull.), a myriapod Cylindroiulus britannicus/late-
striatus, and the ant-like Mirid Myrmecoris gracilis (Sahl.)

At Cape Cornwall, a corresponding facies of this fauna
includes Anara lunicollis Sch., Harpalus rufitarsis Duft.,
H. aeneus F., Calathus melanocephalus L., Platydacus
stercorarius Ol., Staphylinus olens (Mull.), S. winkleri Bernh.,
and Quleca melanopa L. in its natural habitat on a drift of
Yorkshire Fog Grass. Here too a Tingid Derephysia foliacea
(Fallen) (?) out looking for ivy), the myriapod Cylindroiulus
teutonicus (Pocock), and under a stone Silpha obscura L.
At Gurnard’s Head a Cetonia aurata L. was not within sight of
anything purporting to be a tree, and it is interesting how
many taxa occur on these exposed Cornish cliffs. That would
otherwise, perhaps, seek the humidity of woodland. Occurring
on exposed weathered rock we found Abax, the centipede
Lithobius variegatus Leach, and the molluscs Clausillia
bidentata (Ström) and Milax lagates (Drap.).
At Bosygran’s famous cliffs with Harpalus latus L., Othius
myrmecophilus Kies., and Lathrobius multipunctum Gr., a
stream descends a steep cliff-gorge, away from all herbivorous
animals. Full of lush Angelica, Lythrum, and Eupatorium it
too surprised us with its capsule of life. Here Pholidoptera Leptophyes, Evacanthus (Auchenorrhynchan), and the fly Sicus ferrugineus L.

Our faunal list for August 13th was comparatively small mainly because it was producing the kind of fine, invigorating, insistent drizzle that prevented us, on Hayle Beach, from seeing the ground. In this atrocious visibility we knew that the black beetle below us was Brosicus in preference to Aegialia because it was devouring an Orchestia ganiarella (Pal.), but it was progressively less easy to believe that the large beetle walking along the beach was a male Lampyris noctiluca L., and the even larger one was actually Arhopalus rusticus (L.). We can only presume that this was a true vagrant from some pine stakes set in the back of the beach. A couple of days spent at Sennen Cove produced a fauna of such richness that it can hardly be dealt with in a "Newsletter" and it will be put on ice for the present.

And Thoughts on Staphylinus ater Gr. ... Whist in Cornwall I was able to add to my knowledge of this interesting insect. It occurs sometimes as the third large invertebrate in an association of the Isopod Ligia oceanica (L.) and the Bristle-tail Petrobius maritimus (Leach). It is probably a major predator of the Isopod. This fauna occurs amongst cliff-rubble descending almost to beach-level at St. Ives, and at Hayen Cliff, near Sennen. Here fine trickles and seepages traverse bare granite about 200ft O.D. with patches of Aster tripolium L., Armeria maritima (Mill.) Willd., and Plantago coronopus L. The site could hardly be more un-compromising. My inland records of S. ater include it in a compost heap, but also from a dry garden frame; hunting at night on a garden path; in a greenhouse; in a house; and in gardens on a suburban estate. So it may be that S. ater tolerates the austerity of our immediate surroundings and is attracted by their sometimes large numbers of few species. In so doing, S. ater passes sobering judgement on our own habitat.

P. Whitehead, Little Comberton, Worcestershire.
A Second Record of Heloe rugosus Marsh. in Worcestershire.

On the 10th December 1984 I found a gravid female of M. rugosus at Broadway, Worcestershire. Full details are in the press. On the 3rd October 1986 I found a further female in the same area. It was large (17mm) and active and was released after scrutiny. Its behaviour was rather passive and hard to define, but it was frequenting an area with ornamental Helianthemum favoured by the bee Anthophora plumipes (Pallas) in spring. This is probably the host. Heloe rugosus may be an "October species" when it was found in Oxfordshire in 1927 and Wiltshire in 1976. I am grateful to Paul Hyman for advice and comment.

P. Whitehead, Little Comberton, Pershore, Wores.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1987 ARE DUE NOW. PLEASE SEND YOUR CHEQUE OR POSTAL ORDER TO PETER HODGE, 9 HARVARD ROAD, RINGMER, LEWES, EAST SUSSEX, BN8 5HJ THE RATE HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN HELD AT £2-00P.

PLEASE MAKE PAYABLE TO "COLEOPTERIST'S NEWSLETTER"

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.
BACK NUMBERS

These Days I duplicate 110 copies of the "Newsletter" and as a result I only rarely get any extra copies. On sorting out some piles of papers recently I came across a few backnumbers:

May 1985 (number 20)
November 1985 (number 22)
January 1986 (number 23)
May 1986 (number 24)
August 1986 (number 25).

List of Subscribers

Burying Beetles - A Bibliography

Key to Apion species (translated from Freude, Harde & Lohse)

Should anyone require copies, please send a 12p stamp per copy to cover return postage or for the Apion key 4 x 12p stamps.

J. Cooter, 23 Meyrick Street, Hereford, HR4 0DY

Will anyone be prepared to organise a field meeting during 1987? Is anyone organising indoor meetings for 1987? If so, please let me know well in advance if you require the venture to be publicised in the "Newsletter"

J. Cooter.
RADNORSHIRE FIELD MEETING 6th 8th JUNE 1986

"The boundary counties of Wales are also promising and comparatively virgin hunting grounds." So wrote E.C. Rye in "On Collecting and mounting Coleoptera" in "Hardwicke's Science Gossip" in 1866. Little did he realise that it would be 122 years before anything would be done to rectify the situation. During this one weekend in June, thirty four coleopterists put in more than-hours of entomological work in the county of Radnorshire than in the whole of that intervening period.

That the meeting was a great success there can be no doubt. After the spilling spring gales, the sun broke through on the Thursday before the meeting and the whole of the spring beetle season was compressed into the couple of days that we were in the counties of Radnor and Brecon. "Goodies" started turning up before the meeting was officially started. Furcicus recticostalis turned up both to Colin Johnson and Peter Sidadore and to my own party during the early part of Friday. This species, occurring on bird cherry and new to Britain from the Lake District in 1979, turned out to be quite common in Radnor and was new to Wales. Panchidius sanguineus (another "star" of the weekend which turned up in a number of places), Schizotus pectinicornis (new to Wales) and Thaneus liebatus all turned up while waiting around the field centre for the first participants to arrive.

The rest of the weekend continued in a similar vein. Perhaps the most productive location turned out to be the extensive sand and shingle beds at Glascbury-on-Wye, where a full complement of riparian species turned up including rarities like Perileptus argolatus, Thaellophorus longicornis, Bidesus minutissimus, Geochilus crenulatus, Nesastria nabulicolae and Euptychus maritimus as well as 16 species of Brachidon. Many thanks to the owner, Major de Minton, for allowing us access to the site for the weekend. The old oak woodlands of Coed Cnach at Elan Village (mostly in Breconshire) also produced an excellent range of dead wood species including Panchidius, Schizotus, Thaneus, Aplonoeus nigricornis and Platypus signatus, as well as Calosoma inquisitor in abundance and yet another site for Furcicus. Bailey Einoon Wood also turned up many rarities and a never-to-be-forgotten sight there was all three British cardinal beetles within an area of a few square yards. Not quite a "first" but a great rarity was Selatosoma angustolus, found in abundance in meadows by the River Ithon at Desserth by Tom Eccles and co. This species was previously only known from its original locality in Shropshire in the 1830s and a single specimen I had found at Llandeilo Graban in Radnorshire in 1983.

So productive was the first day that certain coleopterists were out and about by 7.30 a.m. on the Sunday to make the most of their remaining time in the field, despite a very late night/early morning after the Coleopterists' Dinner at the New Inn in Newbridge-on-Wye the night before.

I have taken the unusual step of including all records supplied to me in the following list, the "goodies" (as defined in the latest edition of Paul Hearn's national coleoptera review) underlined. My main reason for including all records is that both counties are so poorly known to coleopterists that the list almost adds up to a summary of current knowledge - breaking most of the rules suggested in Dave Sheppard's article above (all records are held in a computer database on Radnor Coleoptera, with a view to producing a "proper" fauna in the fullness of time). Any information that anyone has on beetles in the county would obviously be most welcome.

My thanks to everyone who contributed to the success of the weekend (especially to those who relieved Rosy and I of the burden of cooking breakfast and washing up afterwards) and to those who contributed their records. Some of the spillings of Welsh place names gave great amusement and caused some confusion! My apologies to those Coleopterists whom I have been badgering for lists in the last couple of weeks but was finally unable to include their records (working on the I.S.R. is good training at pestering people for information!). Jonathon gave me a strict deadline for the report for the newsletter which I had to stick to. I promise faithfully that I will include all subsequent records in a supplement in the next newsletter, so please let me have any further information resulting from the weekend.

It seems that we have put Radnorshire firmly on the Coleopterists' map, and I gather that there have already been a couple of follow-up visits to the county and at least one major beetle expedition is planned for 1987. Keep up the good work!

Roger Key. Invertebrate Site Register. N.C.C. Peterborough.
CCEED CNCH, ELAN VILLAGE SN5984
On arable land border, mostly in Brecon.
Oak woodland with very old trees.
Not public access wood as we thought!
M Darby M Collier P Hyam C Johnson D Lott P Skidmore

Collembola inquisitor (Linnaeus)
Eubolbium decurrens (Linnейus)
Pterostichus nigrita (Paykull)
Pterostichus oblongopunctatus (Fabr.)
Pterostichus cupreus (Linnaeus)
Abax parallelepipedus (Fell & Mitt)
Oreus quadraculatus (Linnaeus)
Plenilunium nitidum (Herbst)
Plectrovaria variolosa Muls. & Fey
Acrotrichis grandis (Mannerheim)
Acrotrichis intermedia (Gillieaster)
Anisotoma huealaeus (Fabricius)
Achythidium seminulum (Linnaeus)
Euphoria seminulum (Gyllenhal)
Acrilla infilata (Gyllenhal)
Phloeogenus punctipennis Thiesen
Phloeogenus subtrivialis Mannerheim
Gabrielius splendens (Gyllenhal)
Leuctra fulva (Krietz)
Leuctra pulchella (Mannerheim)
Boletibia olivaceicornis
Athela atricollaris (Sharp)
Athela sordidula (Erichsen)
Diplopora lividipennis Mannerheim
Allopelopia fabriciata Mannerheim
Sindendron cylindricum (Linnaeus)
Geotrupes stercorarius (Linnaeus)
Aphodius equestris (Panzer)
Aphodius fuscoaeneus (Erichsen)
Aphodius ater (Linnéeus)
A. fuliginosus (Linnéeus)
Melanotus hemipterus (Gyllenhal)
A. haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius)
Dorcus linearis (Linnaeus)
Cantharis obscura Linnaeus
Thylusius listatus (Fabricius)
Ctenoleucus nigricornis (Fabricius)
Rhizocogus dispar (Paykull)
Rhizocogus farrugineus (Paykull)
Ataria nigra (Massee)
Ataria ruficornis (Marshal)
Ataria fusca (Schoenherr)
Ataria scutata inclusa (Linnéeus)
Enicurus testaceus (Stephens)
Octogonus gibrusculus (Gyllenhal)
Eis hispidus (Paykull)
Eis boleti (Scopoli)
Eis festivus (Panzer)
Eis bidentatus (Oliver)
Rhinosus ruficolius (Linnaeus)
Rhinosus planirostris (Fabricius)
Ctenoleucus eugraftia (Linnaeus)
Rhagopus stigmaticus (Fabricius)
Rhagopus nigriceps (Forster)
Furcifer sanguineus (Linnaeus)
Ctenoleucus crataeae (Forster)
Rhynchos discolor (Linnaeus)
Baryrhynchos muscosus (Schrank)
Furcifer rectirostris (Linnaeus)
Scolytus intricatus (Paykull)
Dryocoetes villosus (Fabricius)
Syloterus cespitum (Linnaeus)
Syloterus signatus (Fabricius)

ELYOS Ford SN5985
(Brecons)
River banks at confluence of Wye & Elan
C Johnson P Skidmore

Residential harpaloideae Serville
Residential tibiale (Dufchain)
Margarus depressus (Paykull)
Coryphus angusticollis Stephens

LANSFORD FRYNED SB67
Flower banks by river Ithon
C Johnson P Skidmore

Malthodes fibulata Kiesenwetter
Rhytidophorus stratus (Olivier)
Phytocoris fideida (Linnaeus)
Anthonomus bituberculatus Thoson
Anthonomus pedicularius (Linnaeus)
Coryphus rectirostris (Linnaeus)

DOLEWIND ESTATE SN5959
Brecons
Private parade with big oak trees.
K Alexander R Key D Shirt

Pterostichus niger (Schaller)
Abax parallelepipedus (Fell & Mitt.)
Anisotoma huealaeus (Fabricius)
Ateuchus affinis (Paykull)
A. eosculus (Kraatz)
Tachyurus nitidulus (Fabricius)
Tachinus signatus (Gyllenhal)
Cypha laeviuscula (Mannerheim)
Sindendron cylindricum (Linnaeus)
Geotrupes stercorarius (Linnaeus)
Aphodius uncinatus (Panzer)
A. erraticus (Linnaeus)
A. fuscus (Linnaeus)
A. procer (Ehr.)
Anhydrophagus simulans (Erichsen)
Cantharis nigricans (Muller)
Cantharis pellicuda Fabricius
Rhagonycha linoza (Muller)
Rhagonycha femoralis (Eichler)
Ctenoleucus planus (Fabricius)
Thylusius listatus (Fabricius)
Euraciscus elata Ericson
Rhizocogus nigricornis (Fabricius)
Ctenoleucus crataeae (Forster)
Phyllotoma simile (Linnaeus)
Anthonomus pedicularius (Linnaeus)
Furcifer rectirostris (Linnaeus)

LYSICANIA ESTATE SE0062
Brecons
Park, gardens & woodland
A Dramer D Lott D Shirt

Narquis velos (Spence)
Scolytus fiscatus (Muller & Kunze)
Balia rusticana (Paykull)
Myoxus tetracarinatus (Blatt)
Lithochares nigriceps Kraatz
Phytoecus filiterius (Gyllenhal)
Phytoecus varians (Paykull)
Myoxus rusticans (Gyllenhal)
Myoxus aterria (Gyllenhal)
Myoxus intermedia (Thoson)
Myoxus cadaverina (Brissout)
Myoxus trinota (Kraatz)
Myoxus harwoodi Williams
Myoxus tenuis (Bohn)
Melolontha melolontha (Linnaeus)
Melolontha crenata (Linnaeus)
Melolontha crucivora (Linnaeus)
(Ptychobius planus (Fabricius)
 rekored 1790-21K)

CCEED CEEN CENNARTH SN0976
H.P.W.T. Reserve
Sessile oak woodland.
M Darby
Acrotrichis fraterna Johnson
Acrotrichis intermedia (Gillieaster)
ABERDEEN LIBRARY 500157
H.R.N.I. reserve
Bassin site with floating *Sphagnum* fen and carr, surrounded by reedm with

K Alexander & Marry H. Heawng P Hedge & C Johnson D Lott P Stidmore

Elaphrus cupreus Duftschmid
Leptus ferrugineus (Linnaeus)
Nerio breviceps (Fabricius)
Loriceria pilicornis (Fabricius)
Beabidion doris (Panzer)
Beabidion varius (Oliver)
Pterostichus strenuus (Panzer)
Pterostichus major (Gyllenhals)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius)
Pterostichus nigrita (Faytull)
Agonus acustus (Duftschmid)
Agonus gracilis Sturm
Agonus vespertinus (Fabricius)
Agonus pictus (Linnaeus)
Agonus albipes (Fabricius)
Agonus fuliginosus (Panzer)
*Agra* pIebesi (Gyllenhals)
*Agra* ovata (Fabricius)
*Agra* familiaris (Duftschmidt)
Acutus dusius Schilsky
Paclus unicoloris Thomson

EGEREY-LYNN 500155
National nature reserve
Double basin site with floating *Sphagnum*
Dwarfed pines. Reckow & peno.

D Heawng

Cicindela caepae (Linnaeus)
Notiophilus biguttatus (Fabricius)
Loriceria pilicornis (Fabricius)
Clytina fessor (Linnaeus)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius)
Pterostichus nigrita (Faytull)
Donacia stipata Fabricius
Plateariae discolor (Panzer)
Phaenocolea cecillariae (Fabricius)
Lochacea capita (Linnaeus)
Chalcides fulvicornis (Fabricius)

BAILEY EINION WOOD 500981
H.R.N.I. Reserve
Mixed deciduous woodland on steep slope
Shingle & sand banks by River Itchen.

A Drake, H. Henson, K. Alexander, D. Shirt & D. Stilton, R. Key

Carabus granulatus Linnaeus
Elaphrus cupreus Duftschmid
Elaphrus riparius (Linnaeus)
Clivina collaris (Herbst)
Clivina fessor (Linnaeus)
Asaphidion flavipes (Linnaeus)
Beabidion fuliginosum (Fabricius)
Beabidion dentellus (Thunberg)
Beabidion decorus (Zenter)
Beabidion harpaloides Serville
Beabidion tetracus Say
Beabidion tibiale (Duftschmidt)
Beabidion varius (Oliver)
Pterostichus nigrita (Faytull)
Pterostichus cupreus (Linnaeus)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius)
Aeta parallelepideas (Pill. & Mitt.)
Calathus salicinolusus (Linnaeus)
Agonus assillae (Faytull)
Agonus fuliginosus (Panzer)
Agonus queller (Herbst)
Agonus familiaris (Duftschmidt)
Georyttius grallator (Rossi)
Pterostichus avicularis Mulsant
Hvarea gracilis berra
Agathidion nigricorne (Fabricius)
Oiceopta thoracica (Linnaeus)
Proteinus* avicularis Mulsant
Lesteva longoelytra (Goze)
Stenus booco Lyne
Stenus guttula Muller
Gyrphophana affinis Rannerheia
Gyrphophana ferruginea Lyne
Gyrphophana munsteri Strand
Sincodonen cynodis Linnaeus
Melolontha melolontha (Linnaeus)
Heterocerus marginatus (Fabricius)
Oulius annulatus Muller
Zorochrus spinicapillae (Bois. & Lacc.)
Athous haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius)
Athous vittatus (Fabricius)
Agriotes pelletarius (Illiger)
Denticollis linearis (Linnaeus)
Cantharis rusticus (Fabricius)
Gyrphophana fulva (Esper)
Meligethes ater (Esper)
Ctena plicata (Esper)

DOL BIFCUT WOOD 500842
Mixed deciduous woodland with big old oaks. Pasture & hedges by F. Itchen.

A Drake H Henson

Clivina collaris (Herbst)
Clivina fessor (Linnaeus)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius)
Calathus salicinolusus (Linnaeus)
Heleboporus avicularis Mulsant
Eusalus orbiculatus (Gyllenhals)
Melolontha melolontha (Linnaeus)
Oenogrus erraticus (Fabricius)
Athous haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius)
Ctena plicata (Esper)
Meligethes ater (Esper)

Ctena plicata (Esper)
Clivina collaris (Herbst)
Clivina fessor (Linnaeus)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius)
Calathus salicinolusus (Linnaeus)
Heleboporus avicularis Mulsant
Eusalus orbiculatus (Gyllenhals)
Melolontha melolontha (Linnaeus)
Oenogrus erraticus (Fabricius)
Athous haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius)
Ctena plicata (Esper)
Meligethes ater (Esper)

Ctena plicata (Esper)
Clivina collaris (Herbst)
Clivina fessor (Linnaeus)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius)
Calathus salicinolusus (Linnaeus)
Heleboporus avicularis Mulsant
Eusalus orbiculatus (Gyllenhals)
Melolontha melolontha (Linnaeus)
Oenogrus erraticus (Fabricius)
Athous haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius)
Ctena plicata (Esper)
Meligethes ater (Esper)
Leistus spinipilobus (Fabricius)
Beastidion tibiale (Dufourschad)
Beastidion decurrens (Lenter)
Agonous assulalis (Faykull)
Agonous albicans (Fabricius)
Amaria tibialis (Faykull)
Stenichnus calliris (Muller & Kunze)
Lesteva pubescens Mannerheim
Stenus bocos Loungh
Stenus guttula Muller
Iantheolus longiventris Hey
Euctrus vulgaris (Linnaeus)
Graphopus stercorarius (Linnaeus)
Aphodius fessor (Linnaeus)
Aphodius haemorrhoidalis (Linnaeus)
Aphodius luridus (Fabricius)
almost black variety BS5.
Aphodius setarius (Fabricius)
Aphodius pusillus (Herbst)
new to Wales BS5.
Aphodius aler (Degoe)
Aphodius phyllophagus (Fabricius)
Rhamytha lineola (Muller)
Laepyrus noctiluca (Linnaeus)
Ctenaria eustola Linnaeus
Cantharis decipiens aeneus
Cantharis nigricans (Muller)
Cantharis pelucida Fabricius
Rhamytha lineola (Muller)
Laepyrus noctiluca (Linnaeus)
Acriotes pallidulus (Illiger)
Tribea phoebeidae (Linnaeus)
Adalia 10-punctata (Linnaeus)
Anaxalis frontalis (Linnaeus)
Synodon hyperus (Herbst)
Calocles ruflicornis (Fabricius)
Cerocapsus rubripes (Linnaeus)
Stracheya nebulosa Stephens
Physilobus calcaratus (Fabricius)
Baryphthis amoenus (Schrank)

BUFFALO BOILSAY ZS 22127
H.R.H. Reserve
Flood water and marsh by stream.

R Key

Elaphus cupreus Dufourschad
Eutrichus minutus (Fabricius)
Cantharis pallidus Goze
Rhagonycha fexoralis (Brunel)
Selatoscous insignus (Gyllenhal)
Senticollis linearis (Linnaeus)
Dorcus grandis (Stephens)
Anaspis regul haris Schilsky
Anaspis nueralis (Fabricius)
Aphion violaceus Kirby

RHOS-ROXY 50174
National Nature Reserve
Raised peat bog with Sphagnum hollows
heather and birch/sallow carr, grading
into poor fen.

R Key

Aptus fusciorstr (Fabricius)
Aptus senticollis Kirby
Aptus loti Kirby
Aptus assulae Kirby
Phylicius roboreus Egerler
Silicona rensteineensis (Herbst)
Hypera plantaginea (Degoe)

KILKENNY DINGLE 50174
Mixed deciduous woodland in gorge,
By kind permissiun of Mayor de Winton.

R Key

Ptenidius nitidus (Heer)
Acrotrichis grandis (Mannerheim)
THE 1986 COLEOPTERIST'S MEETING AT MONKS WOOD (18-20 April)

Following the highly successful Coleopterist's Weekend at Monks Wood in 1980 (from which this Newsletter was born!) recent feelings among coleopterists have indicated that it has been long overdue for another similar event. So occurred the 1986 meeting.

Following the arrival of many participants on the evening of Friday 18, the meeting "kicked off" on the Saturday with numerous workshops and displays in the morning followed by a number of short talks in the afternoon and a dinner that evening. The Sunday was left open for site visits.

Briefly the agenda was as follows:

Saturday 19 April Morning Session

Workshops were presented by: Colin Welch (Staphylinidae); Peter Hammond (Staphylinidae); Mike Cox (Chrysomelidae and Bruchidae); Howard Mendel (Elateridae - Eucnemidae); Garth Foster (aquatic Coleoptera); Andy Foster (aquatic Coleoptera); Dave Shirt (Scarabaeidae) and Roger Booth (Tachyporus Gravenhorst). Displays included: S.E.M. 'photos of Ptilidae, Pselaphidae etc (Ian McClenaghan); a display of specimens and 'photos from the Merseyside area, including Eunlcctus bonvouloiri Reitter (recently added to the British list) and an as yet un-named species of staphylinid (Tom Eccles); the biology of Cionus Clairville species (John Bullock); recording beetles in Leicestershire (Derek Lott); a display on the Balfour-Browne Club (Garth Foster); the fauna of dead wood (Keith Alexander) and a display on the Invertebrate Site Register (Nature Conservancy Council). Apologies if I've missed anybody out.

Afternoon Session

Talks presented were:

John Muggleton - An illustrated report on the distribution of many of our Coccinellidae with an update on progress in the recording scheme.

Tom Eccles - A talk and slide show on Coleoptera in the Merseyside area.

Dave Shirt - News reports of the forthcoming Insect Red Data Book and A Coded Checklist of British Insects.

Howard Mendel - A talk and slide show on the biology and ecology of some of our Elateridae with hints on rearing.

Mike Cox - An illustrated talk on the taxonomy and distribution of the genus Longitarsus Berthold.

Roger Key - An update on the work of the Invertebrate Site Register plus an illustrated guide to the Llysdinam field meeting (see pages 17 - 22).

Paul Hyman - An introduction and progress report on the National Review of Coleoptera (it's come a long way since then).

Peter Hammond - An enlightening talk on the role of the British Museum (Natural History) in relation to other organisations and individuals.
In addition to the talks, 4 new recording schemes were launched and 1 relaunched. These are:- Scarabaeoidea (Dave Shirt); Buprestoidea and Cantharoidca (Keith Alexander); Orthocerous weevils [Nemonychidae - Apionidae] (Paul Hyman); Cleroidea, Lymexyloidea and Heteromera [in part] (Roger Key) and Cerambycidae (relaunched by Peter Twinn).

Sunday 20 April

The whole of this day was given over to field work mainly in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire with the emphasis on 'new', little known and under-recorded sites rather than the 'famous' ones such as Woodwalton Fen etc. It is hoped that species lists for these sites will be presented in a forthcoming Newsletter (when I've got all the info!).

In conclusion I would like to thank everyone who helped, contributed and attended this 1986 meeting and perhaps in another five years or so, or hopefully earlier, we may have another such meeting. Certainly if attendance figures are a mark of success then the participation of 58 people for this meeting may certainly be regarded as such.

PAUL HYMAN
PETERBOROUGH
CAMBS