

Atlas of Yorkshire Coleoptera (VCs 61-65)

Part 12 – Chrysomeloidea [Families 89-92]

Introduction

This section of the atlas deals with the Superfamily Chrysomeloidea, a total of 356 species, of which there are 258 recorded in Yorkshire.

Each species in the database is considered and in each case a distribution map representing records on the database (at 1 June 2022) is presented. The number of records on the database for each species is given in the account in the form (a,b,c,d,e) where 'a' to 'e' are the numbers of records from VC61 to VC65 respectively. These figures include undated records (see comment on undated records in the paragraph below on mapping). As a recorder, I shall continue to use the vice-county recording system, as the county is thereby divided up into manageable and roughly equal areas for recording purposes. For an explanation of the vice-county recording system, under a system devised in Watson (1883) and subsequently documented by Dandy (1969), Britain was divided into convenient recording areas ("vice-counties"). Thus, Yorkshire was divided into vice-counties numbered 61 to 65 inclusive, and notwithstanding recent county boundary reorganisations and changes, the vice-county system remains a constant and convenient one for recording purposes; in the text, reference to "Yorkshire" implies VC61 to VC65 ignoring modern boundary changes.

For some species there are many records, and for others only one or two. In cases where there are **five species or less** full details of the known records are given. Many common species have quite a high proportion of recent records. This is because the earlier county recorders tended not to record species they regarded as "common" quite as assiduously as we do today.

"Recent" records are those considered to be later than 1 January 2000 – this is also the break point used in the production of the distribution maps. (In earlier parts of this Atlas, the break point for 'recent' and otherwise was 1 January 1990).

Habitat

A brief statement on habitat is included where known and relevant.

Taxon status

Inclusion of a statement on the status of species has been included with reference to recent Natural England commissioned reports on various groups of Coleoptera where the statuses of species occurring in Britain have been reassessed. Some of these reports have now been published and the reader should refer to www.gov.uk/natural-england for the relevant publications.

For the latest position and information on taxon status for the families included in this part of the Atlas the reader should refer to Natural England (2014) and Natural England (2019).

Phenology

Details are given for the range of months in the year for which there are records, with or without a peak month of occurrence, where the number and detail of records are sufficient to give a meaningful statement. Also bear in mind that the phenology data from the database may be skewed by the fact that coleopterists tend to be out collecting and recording in the better weather and/or during April to October.

Maps

Distribution maps have been produced using Dr Alan Morton's DMAP software (version 7.4b of 2013). It may be worthwhile to note that as DMAP is asked to map pre- and post-2000 records in this application, *any undated records will not be mapped*. While efforts have been made to establish dates of records, some are difficult to ascertain, and I do not want to make guesses which may be wrong. In addition to this, records flagged in the database as unconfirmed will also not be mapped. The YNU database possesses a few peat sub-fossil records. These are not considered for inclusion in the Atlas.

Nomenclature

The YNU database is presently held in a copy of Recorder 6, which uses the Coleoptera checklist based on Duff (2018) and this new list incorporates a very large number of taxon name changes since the checklist of Pope (1977); the second edition of the latest Coleoptera checklist (Duff, 2012) has been used for this part of the Atlas. As this section of the Atlas was being prepared, a third edition of the British Checklist (Duff, 2018) was published, and has not yet been fully incorporated into Recorder 6.

Occasionally I receive records using "noddy names" (see Cooter, (1999) and Key (1999) for an excellent treatment of this subject), e.g. "Snail Hunter", "Crucifix Beetle" and "Heath-glory ground beetle" (*Cychrus caraboides*, *Panagaeus crux-major* and *Carabus nitens* respectively). Such inventions seem to have originated somewhere within Natural England (previously English Nature) or JNCC. For the purposes of serious science these terms are, in my opinion, either vague, ridiculous, confusing or unhelpful. As the county recorder I feel I cannot accept records using such names only, unless accompanied by specimens or other convincing evidence.

For the purposes of this section of the Atlas the Duff (2018) checklist will be used as the basis of the nomenclature and arrangement of species.

Quality of the records

A regrettable aspect of many (especially the older) records within the YNU database is the lack of detail accompanying the record, especially of accurate grid references, lack of pertinent comments as to the micro-habitat of the capture, its association with plants/animals, and sometimes, in the case of some modern records, a lack of care in determination, and the recording of the sex of the specimen. Old records, although generally sound, tend not to give much or indeed any of this detail. Old records on the database so rarely give habitat details but sometimes interpretation of the site name can give clues to the habitat type. Grid references could not be applied before 1930 anyway (with the establishment of the Newlyn Datum, and grid references do not figure in the paper archive of the YNU Coleoptera database until the late 1970s. Apparently it was not considered necessary to give that level of accuracy. Entering records into Recorder 6 requires a grid reference, and with older records I have added an accurate grid reference where I believe this has been possible. If the site name is vague I have used a 10km reference, and where a 1km reference is deemed accurate enough I have included that. There can be little excuse with modern records not to include some accurate comment with the record, and at least a six-figure grid reference.

Taxonomic knowledge and expertise have increased greatly since the days of Walsh, Bayford and Stainforth. Much good literature now exists for the taxonomist in the form of dichotomous keys, and when identifying specimens, especially with critical species pairs or groups, too much reliance on the outcome of keys can be placed on a determination, without considering the habitat in which the specimen was taken, or the host plant/animal. Atlases of the national distributions of various orders of insect are now becoming available and should always be consulted. These often give a guide to the likelihood or otherwise of a determination, especially in scarce taxa. Museum collections containing correctly determined and labelled specimens are invaluable in accurate recording; museum collections are there for our use and should be consulted. If a species is 'new' to a vice-county or is very significant in some other respect, a second opinion should always be sought or an acknowledged specialist in the group consulted. A voucher should always be retained by the collector if possible. The recorder can only deal with the information he is given, and often has to beware of identifications made on photographic evidence only, and identifications of 'difficult' species by non-specialists. It takes many years to become competent in many areas of entomology, and the recorder often has to rely on the expertise of co-workers, especially when records covering large Orders are being documented.

I have adopted a policy in my county recording whereby any received record of a species afforded a national designation of Scarce or above, especially if a member of a 'difficult' beetle group, should be confirmed by a specialist in that group before the record is entered into the database as a correct record. Records gleaned from sources such as iRecord have to be treated with caution as these may be unverifiable.

Ultimately, the responsibility for verification of records on the YNU database rests with me. With modern records received from reputable coleopterists there is little problem. Some older records requiring vouchers for confirmation have been retained in the database but flagged as requiring confirmation.

Contributors (as appearing in the text, alphabetically by initials not by surname)

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ASL – Alan Lazenby	GBW – GB Walsh
CES – CE Stott	GS – Graham Sutcliffe
CJH – CJ Hewitson	HB – Harry Britten (jnr)
CWR – CW Russell	HC – H Crowther
DGF – DG Fairweather	HEJ - HE Johnson
DL - Daniel Langston	HHC – HH Corbett
DM – David Maude	HK – Helen Kirk
DW – Derek Whiteley	HMR – HM Russell
EAW – EA Wallis	IA – Ian Andrews
EB – E Bilton	ISR – Invertebrate Site Register
EBW – EB Wrigglesworth	JB – John Burn
ECH – EC Horrell	JC – John Coldwell
EGB - EG Bayford	JCa – Jon Capel

JHF – John Flint
JMB – James Meikel Brown
JN – Joseph Neale
JRD – JR Dibb
JS – Julian Small
JW – Jennifer Woollin
JWC – John William Carter
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MLT – ML Thompson
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PB – Paul Buckland
PK – Peter Kendall
PS - Peter Skidmore
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Rco – R Cook
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RL – R Lawson
RRUK – RRU Kaufmann
RSK – Roger Key
SB – Samantha Batty
SLM – SL Mosely
SW – Shaun Wood
TE - Tony Ezard
TJWB – TJW Bates
TS - T Stainforth
WAE – Bill Ely
WCH – WC Hey
WDH – WD Hincks
WES – WE Sharp
WJF – WJ Fordham
WRD – Bill Dolling
WWF – William Weekes Fowler

Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

PRIONUS Geoffroy, 1762

coriarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

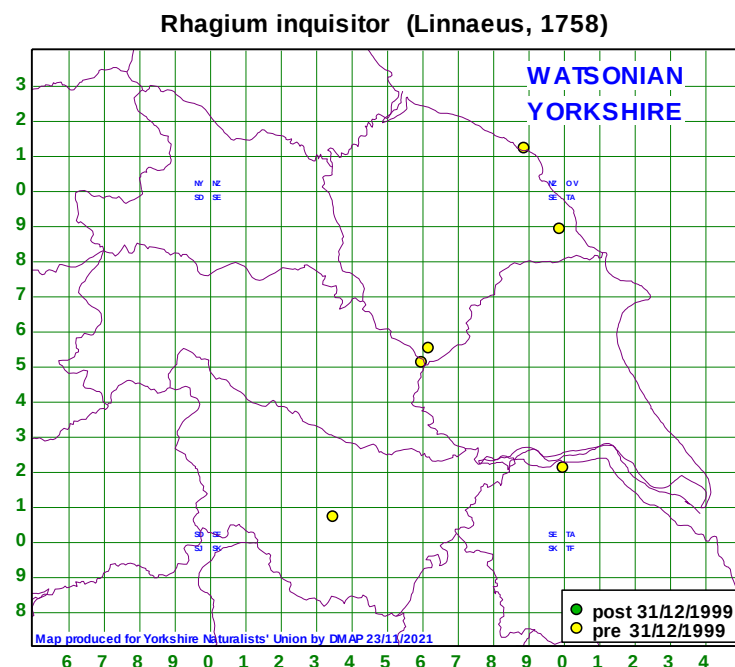
Subfamily LEPTURINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe RHAGIINI Kirby, 1837

RHAGIUM Fabricius, 1775

Subgenus RHAGIUM Fabricius, 1775

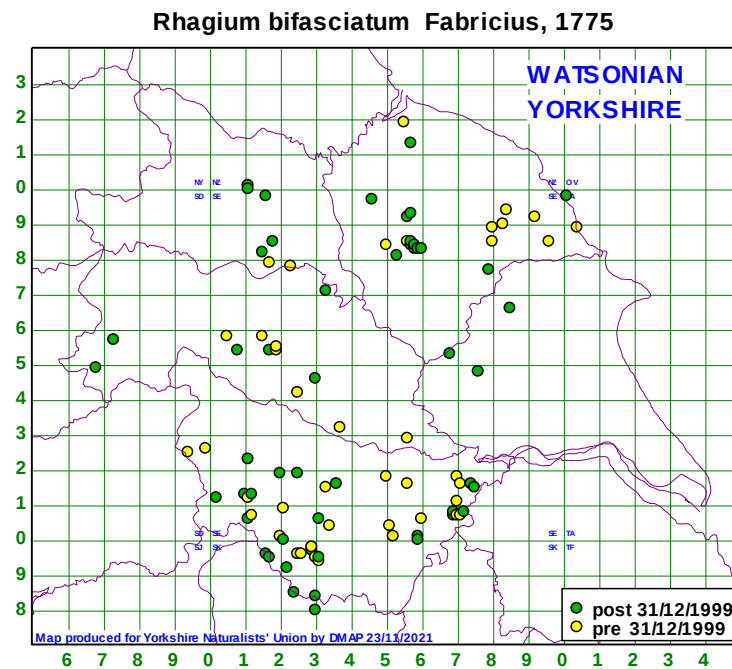
inquisitor (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,4,2,0,0) **NS**. Scarce in the county with no recent records. In timber especially *Pinus sylvestris* and almost exclusively a Scottish insect. All our records are pre-1950 and some may be misidentifications and may refer to *Rhagium mordax*. Two of our records (EGB and TS) were recorded as imports via Hull docks.

Subgenus HAGRIUM Villiers, 1978

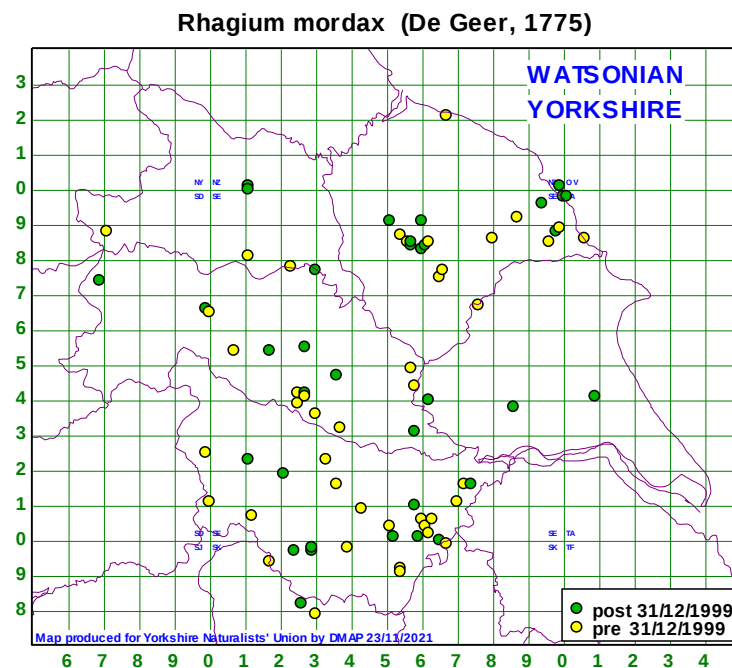
bifasciatum Fabricius, 1775



(4,39,68,13,8) Widespread and common in deciduous and coniferous timber. (i-xii).

Subgenus MEGARHAGIUM Reitter, 1913

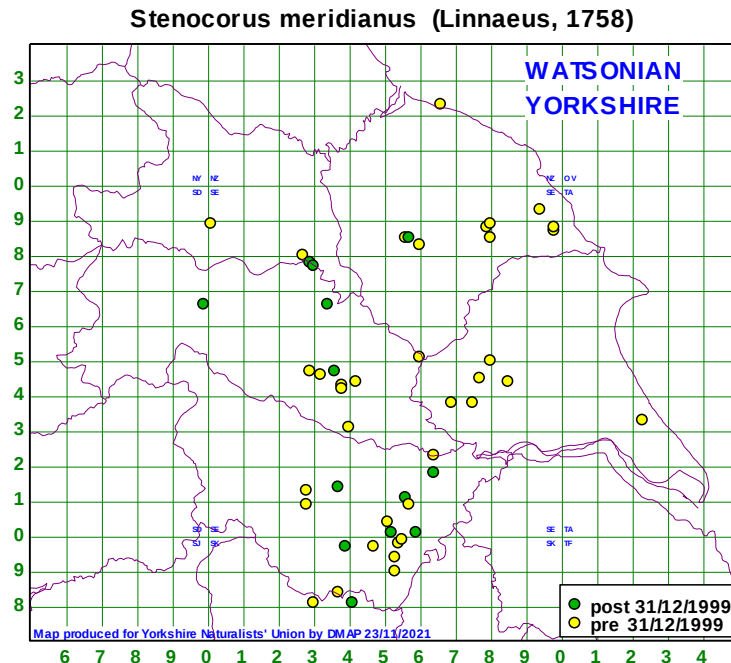
mordax (De Geer, 1775)



(4,32,41,22,6) Widespread and generally common although the records indicate a little less so than *Rhagium bifasciatum*. Habitat requirements apparently as *R. bifasciatum*. (ii-xii).

STENOCORUS Geoffroy, 1762

meridianus (Linnaeus, 1758)



(6,15,21,15,4). Not very common but widespread throughout and apparently stable. In the timber of various broadleaved tree species, with adults often seen on flowers of umbellifers. (v-viii).

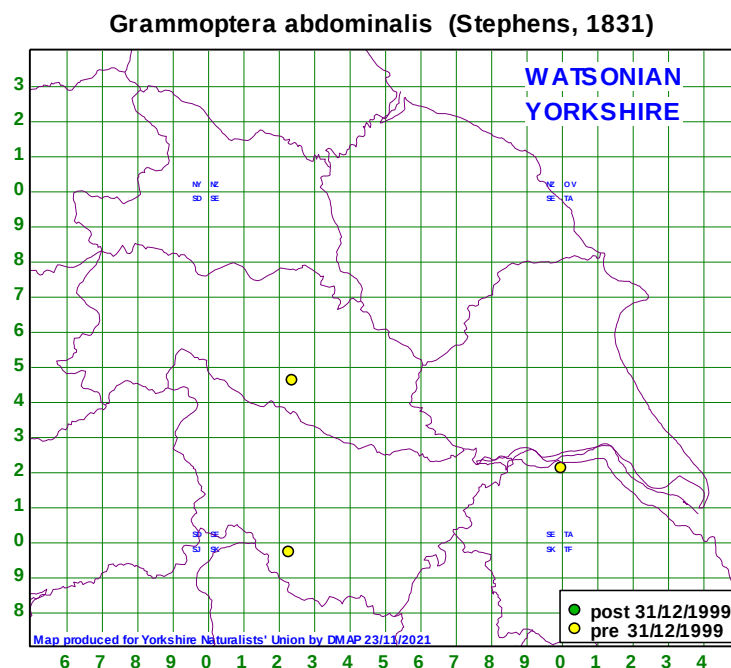
DINOPTERA Mulsant, 1863

collaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

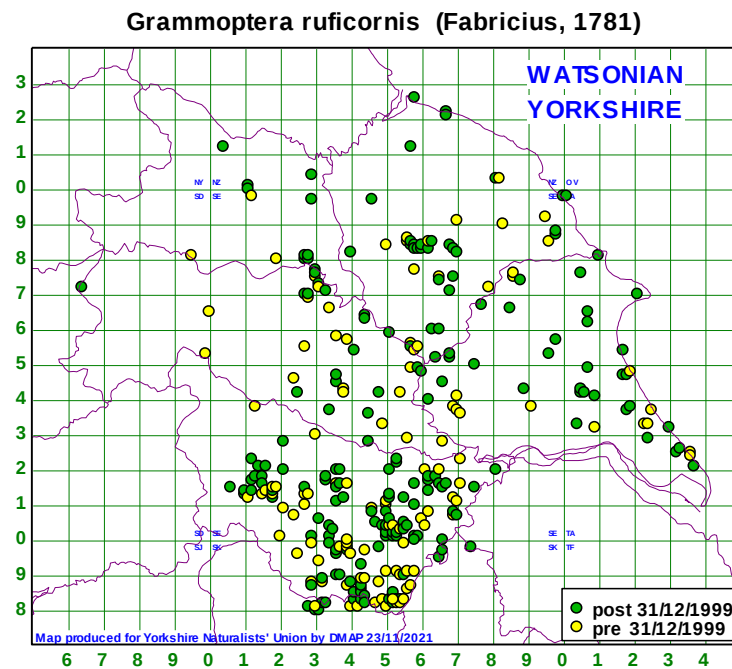
GRAMMOPTERA Audinet-Serville, 1835

abdominalis (Stephens, 1831)



(1,0,1,1,0) **NS**. Very rare in the county with only three records all non-recent: Hull ?TA02 1901, HEJ; Pool SE2445, 1907, EWM; Broomhead Moor SK2996, 20/6/1987, EJS. Also recorded as a sub-fossil in Thorne Moor (SE70) peat deposits (PS). Usually associated with Oak *Quercus*.

ruficornis (Fabricius, 1781)



(64,74,377,59,15) A widespread and very common longhorn in the summer months, and very often seen on flowers of Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* or Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. Develops in twigs and thin branches in deciduous trees and shrubs. (iv-ix, peak vi).

ustulata (Schaller, 1783)

NO RECORDS

Tribe LEPTURINI Latreille, 1802

PEDOSTRANGALIA Sokolov, 1896

revestita (Linnaeus, 1767)

NO RECORDS

LEPTUROBOSCA Reitter, 1913

virens (Linnaeus, 1758)

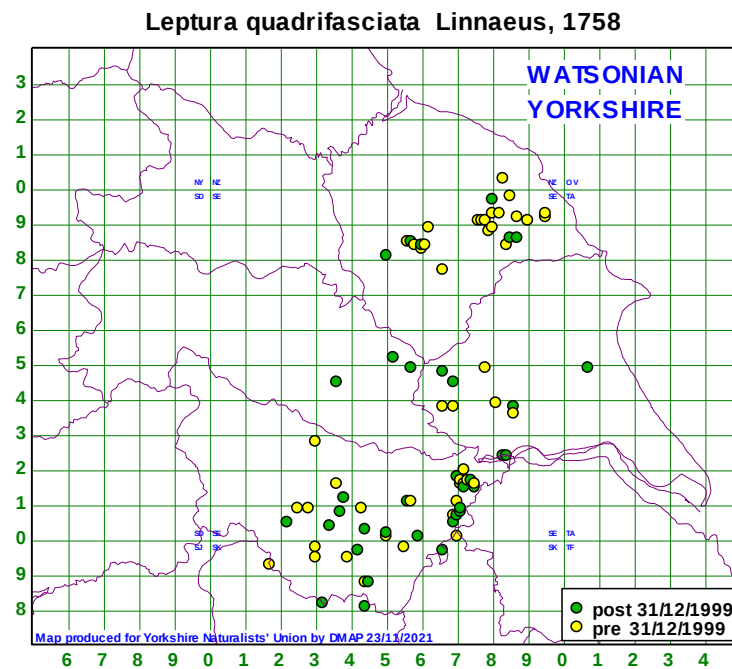
NO RECORDS

LEPTURA Linnaeus, 1758

aurulenta Fabricius, 1792

NO RECORDS

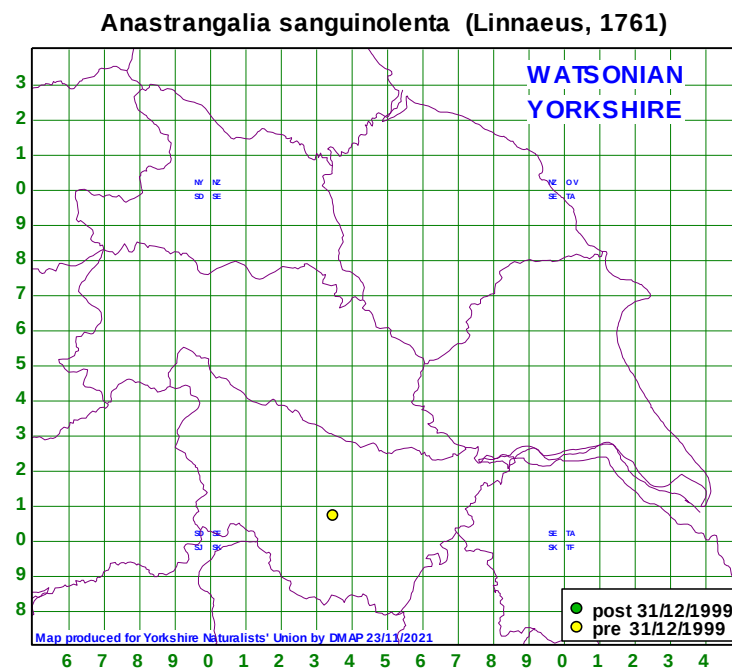
quadrifasciata Linnaeus, 1758



(17,28,59,5,0) Widespread in the east and south of the county. Apparently increasing in range and frequency. (vi-ix).

ANASTRANGALIA Casey, 1924

sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1761)



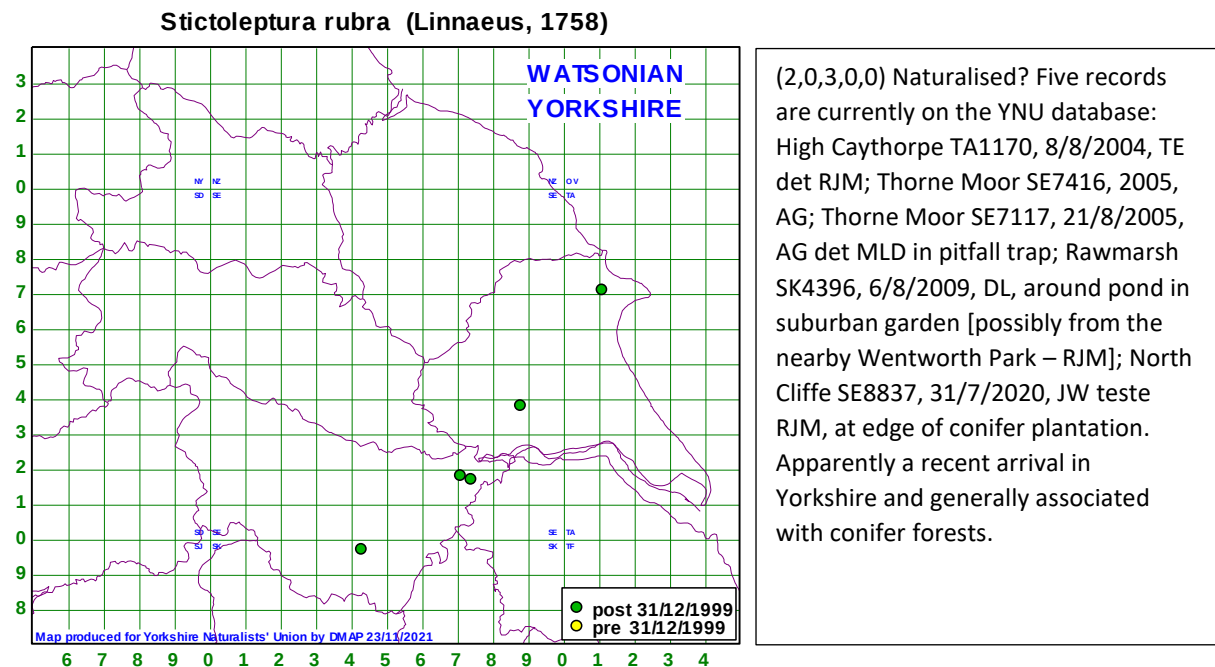
(0,0,1,0,0) **NR**. There is a single record on the YNU database: Barnsley SE30, 1916, EGB, “probably imported”. See EMM 1916:205. A Scottish insect in Britain, with other English records undoubtedly imported in timber from Scotland or overseas.

STICTOLEPTURA Casey, 1924

cordigera (Fuessly, 1775)

NO RECORDS

rubra (Linnaeus, 1758)



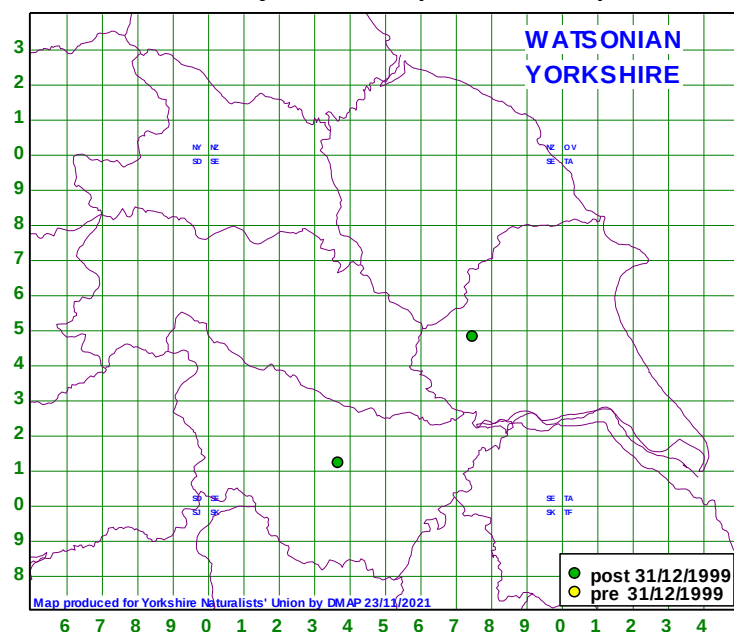
scutellata (Fabricius, 1781)

NO RECORDS

PARACORYMBIA Miroshnikov, 1998

fulva (De Geer, 1775)

Paracorymbia fulva (De Geer, 1775)

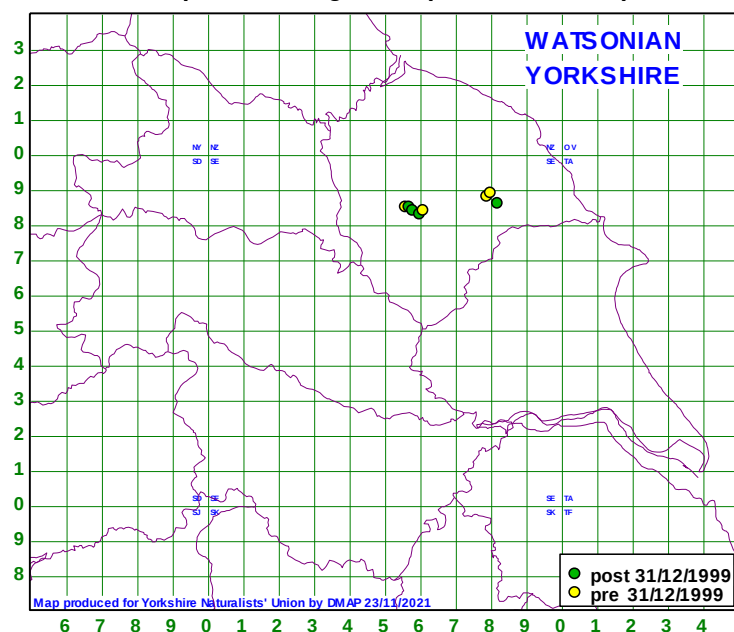


(1,0,1,0,0) **NS**. Two records exist on the database, both recent, suggesting a new arrival: Allerthorpe Common SE7547, 4/7/2019, IA [record on NBN Atlas]; Rabbit Ings SE3711, 16/7/2020, SW det RJM, several in cop on *Heracleum* flowers [photo teste RJM]. A little-known species associated with broadleaved woodland.

ANOPLODERA Mulsant, 1839

sexguttata (Fabricius, 1775)

Anoplodera sexguttata (Fabricius, 1775)



0,11,0,0,0 **NR**. A rare species in Yorkshire with a very restricted distribution. Associated with old oak *Quercus* in pasture woodland and other ancient woodland sites. The Helmsley area SE68 seems to be its stronghold in the county. (v-vii).

JUDOLIA Mulsant, 1863

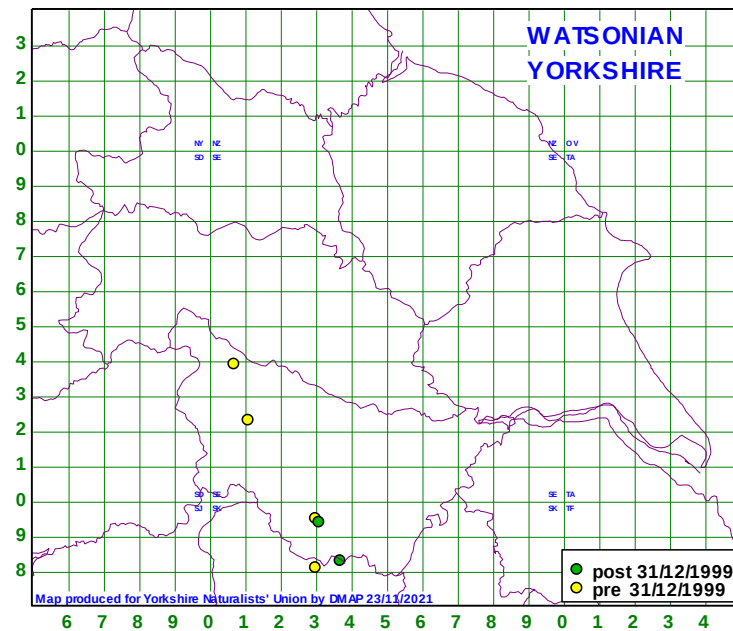
sexmaculata (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

PACHYTODES Pic, 1891

cerambyciformis (Schränk, 1781)

Pachytodes cerambyciformis (Schränk, 1781)

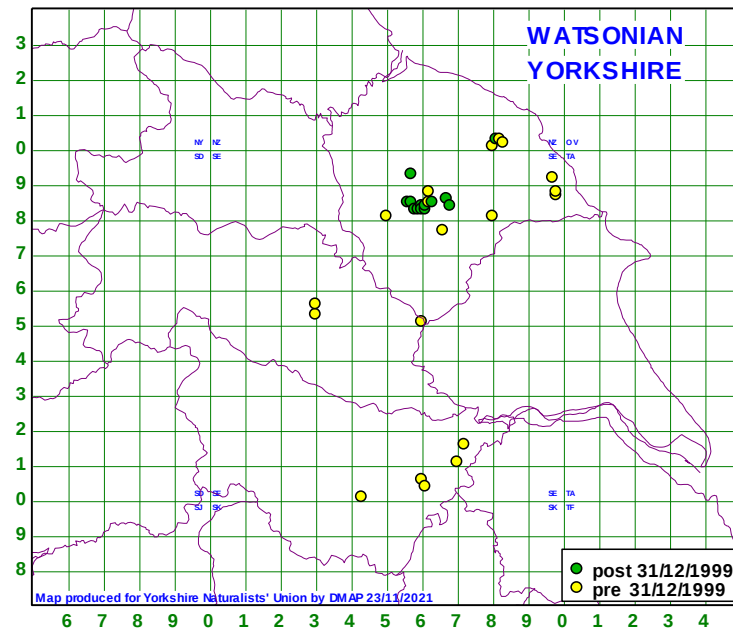


(0,0,6,0,0) A scarce species of deciduous woodland with six records from the west and southwest of the county. (v-vii).

ALOSTERNA Mulsant, 1863

tabacicolor (De Geer, 1775)

Alosterna tabacicolor (De Geer, 1775)

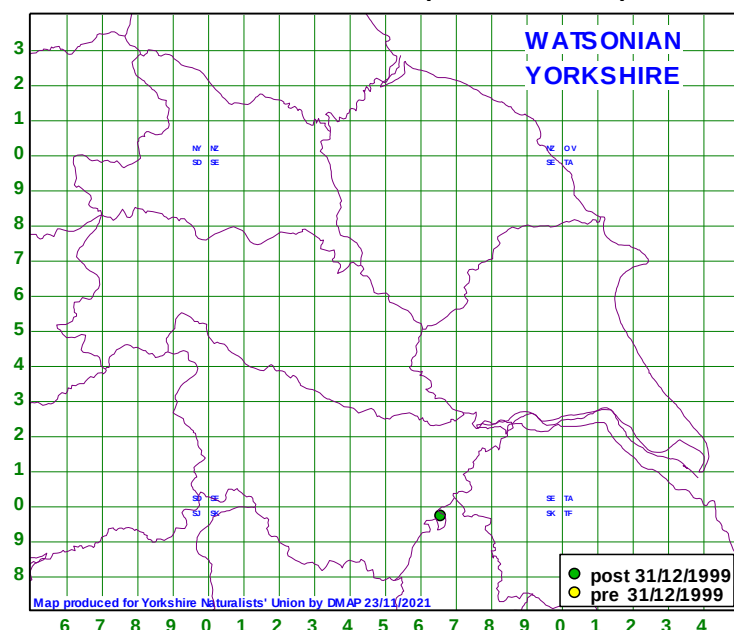


(0,41,7,2,0) A local and uncommon species of longhorn reported from a range of broadleaved and coniferous trees, with most recent records from the Helmsley area. Apparently declining in the county generally. (iv-vii).

PSEUDOVADONIA Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1981

livida (Fabricius, 1777)

Pseudovadonia livida (Fabricius, 1777)



(0,0,10,0,0) Ten records reported during the period 2019-2020 from a single site in Austerfield SK6696. A nationally rather scarce species associated with a variety of habitats including woodland and heathland. An interesting life cycle in that the larva feeds on fungi and plant roots underground rather than in timber above ground.

STRANGALIA Audinet-Serville, 1835

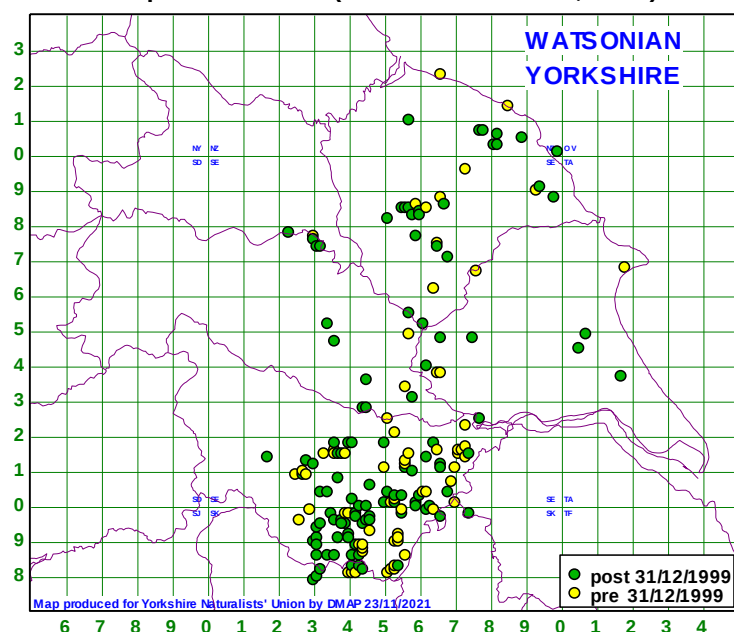
attenuata (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

RUTPELA Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1959

maculata (Poda, 1761)

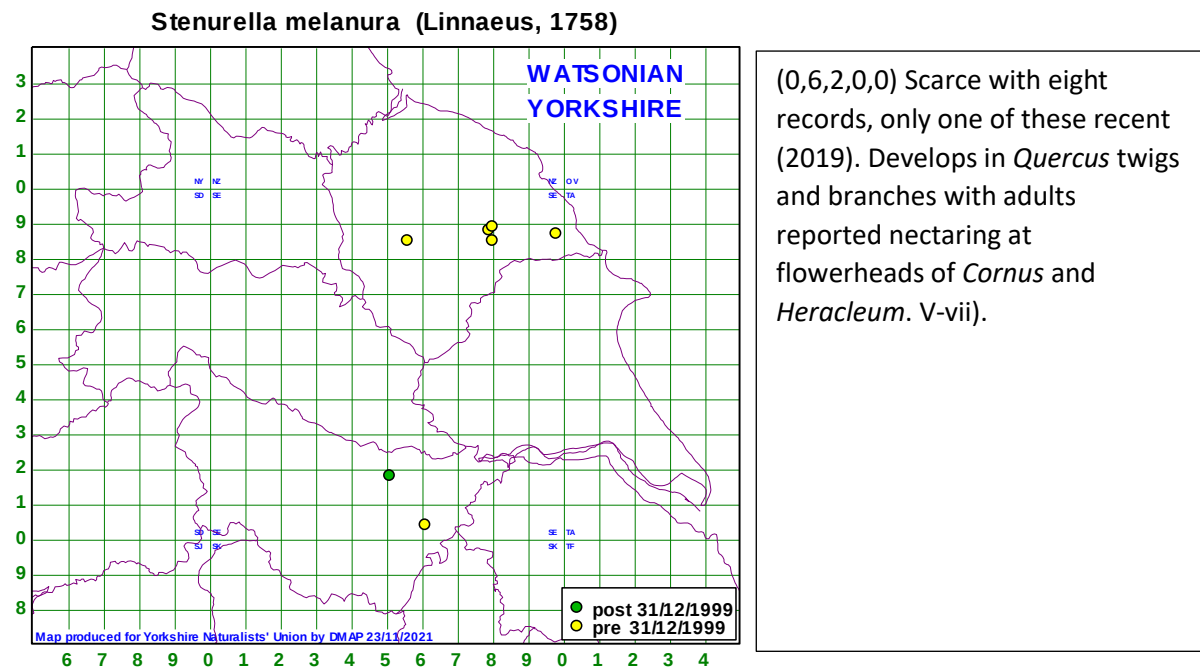
Rutpela maculata (Poda v on Neuhaus, 1761)



(43,45,181,20,5) Widespread in a central band within the county apparently avoiding the higher ground in the west. Commonly reported from flowers of *Heracleum sphondylium*. One of our most frequent longhorns. (vi-x, peak vii).

STENURELLA Villiers, 1974

melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)



nigra (Linnaeus, 1758)

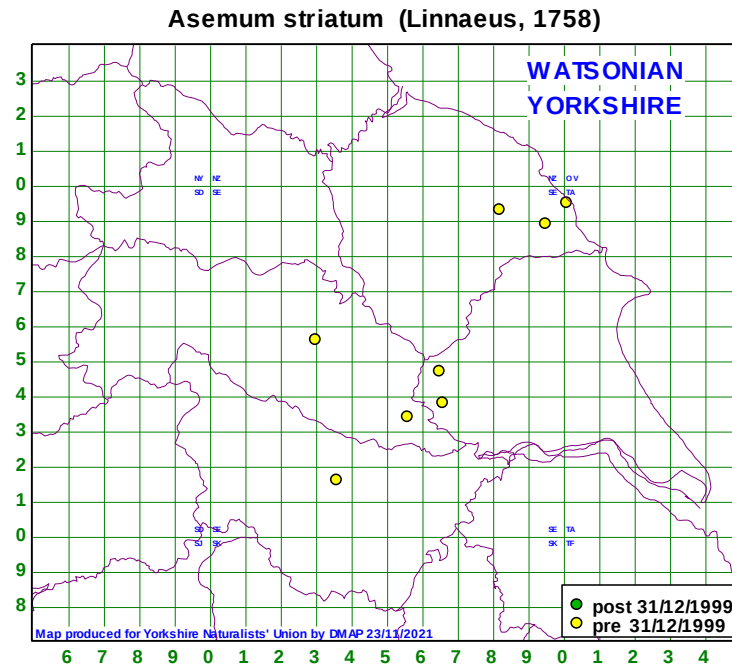
NO RECORDS

Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE Audinet-Serville,
1832

Tribe ASEMINE Thomson, J., 1861

ASEMUM Eschscholtz, 1830

striatum (Linnaeus, 1758)



(3,3,1,2,0) Scarce with only nine records. Once exclusively Scottish this species is reported widely in England having spread with conifer forestry. Paucity of records in suitable habitat may be due to the species' crepuscular/nocturnal habits. (v-viii).

TETROPIUM Kirby, 1837

castaneum (Linnaeus, 1758)

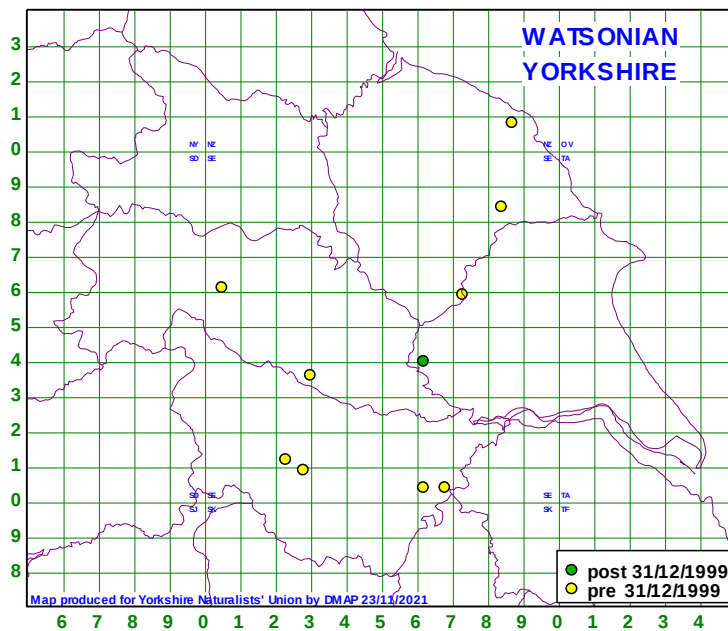
NO RECORDS

fuscum (Fabricius, 1787)

NO RECORDS

gabrieli Weise, 1905

Tetropium gabrieli Weise, 1905

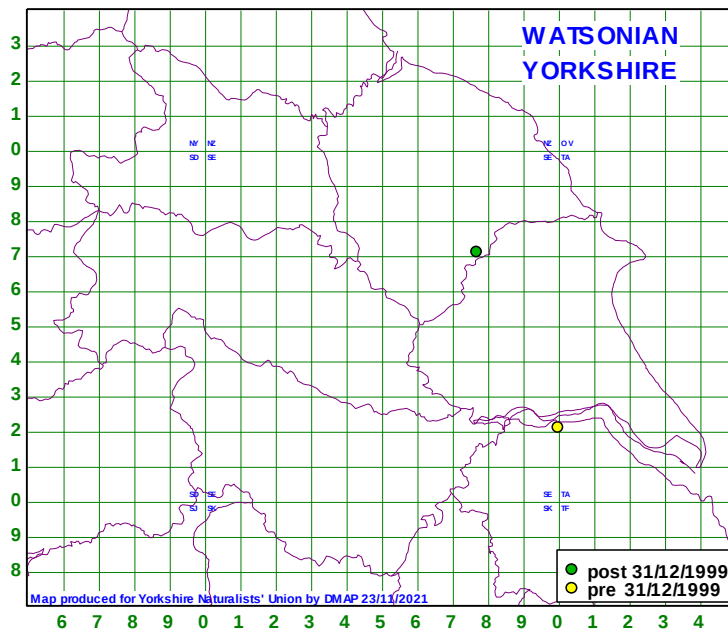


(1,4,4,2,0) Scarce but widespread with only one recent record. Recorded from conifers, nearly always *Larix*. (iv-viii).

ARHOPALUS Audinet-Serville, 1834

ferus (Mulsant, 1839)

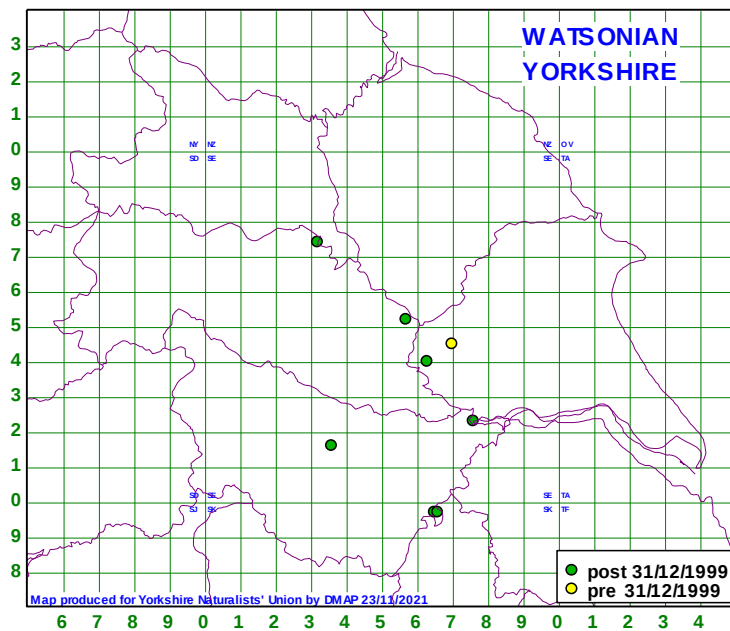
Arhopalus ferus (Mulsant, 1839)



(1,1,0,0,0) Rare in Yorkshire with only two records: Hull TA02, 10/1934, EB, in the docks [suggesting an import in timber – RJM]; Malton SE7770, 17/8/2010, DGF, one dead specimen in joinery manufacturer premises [again suggesting an import in timber – RJM].

rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Arhopalus rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,0,13,1,2) Thinly distributed in the south and centre of the county. In conifers – most of our recent records are reported from light traps. (vii-viii).

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe CALLIDIOPINI Lacordaire, 1868

TRINOPHYLUM Bates, 1878

cribratum Bates, 1878

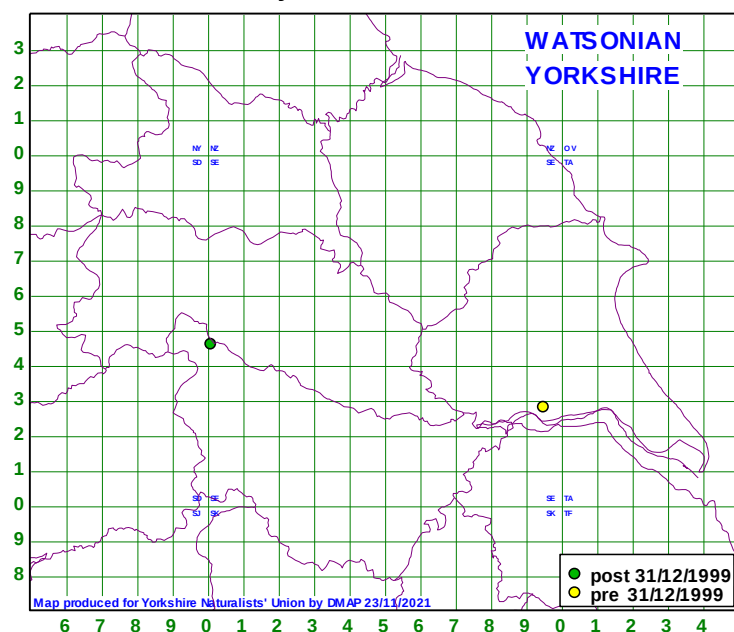
NO RECORDS

Tribe CERAMBYCINI Latreille, 1802

CERAMBYX Linnaeus, 1758

cerdo Linnaeus, 1758

Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758



(1,0,1,0,0) **Extinct**. There are two records on the YNU database: Brough SE9527,7/1922, Anon, in sawmill (see EMM 1927:181); Cross Hills SE0145, 3/8/2020, GS, in woodyard. Both records represent imports in timber.

scopolii Fuessly, 1775

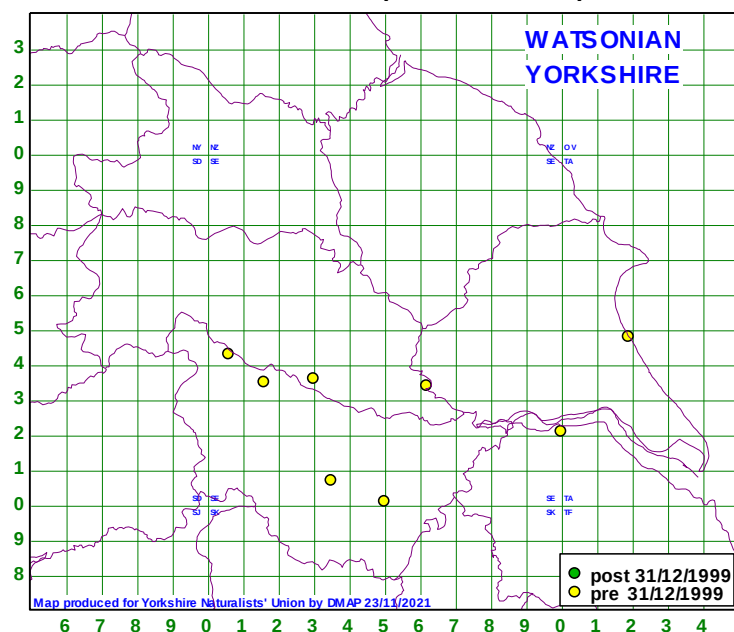
NO RECORDS

Tribe GRACILIINI Mulsant, 1839

GRACILIA Audinet-Serville, 1834

minuta (Fabricius, 1781)

Gracilia minuta (Fabricius, 1781)



(2,0,4,2,0) **NS**. Very scarce with no recent records. This species develops in thin twigs and branches of a wide range of deciduous trees and shrubs. Last recorded in the county in 1950 by EGB.

Tribe OBRIINI Mulsant, 1839

OBRIMUM Dejean, 1821

brunneum (Fabricius, 1792)

NO RECORDS

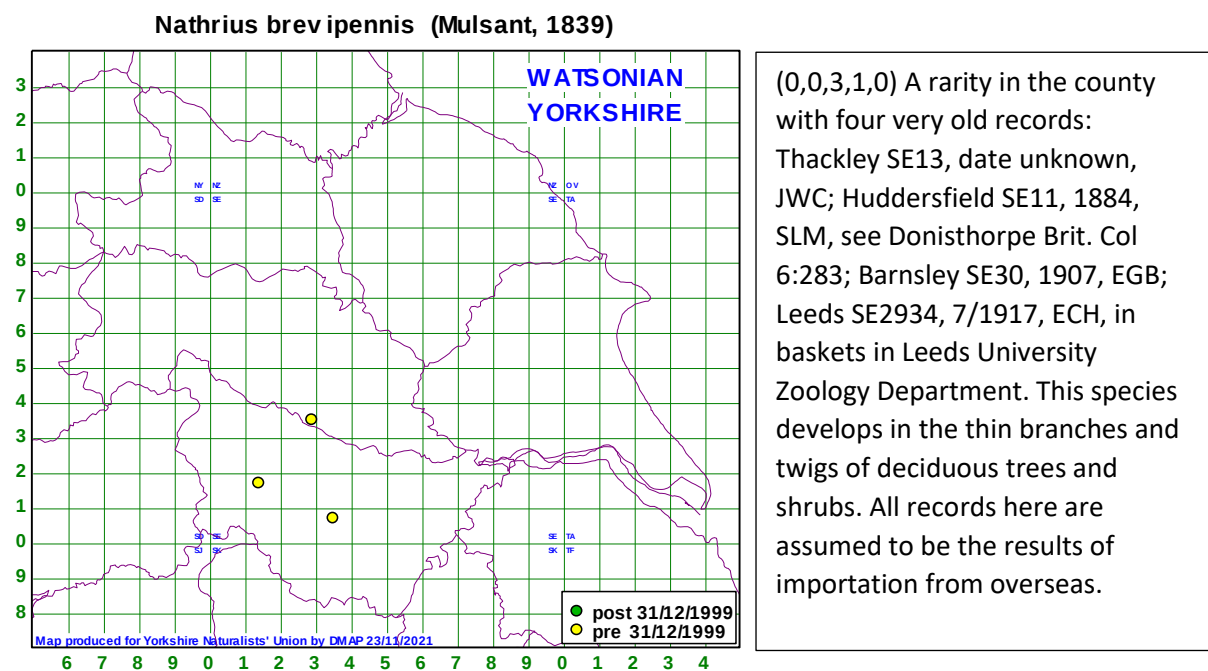
cantharinum (Linnaeus, 1767)

NO RECORDS

Tribe NATHRIINI Arnett, 1962

NATHRIUS Brèthes, 1916

brevipennis (Mulsant, 1839)

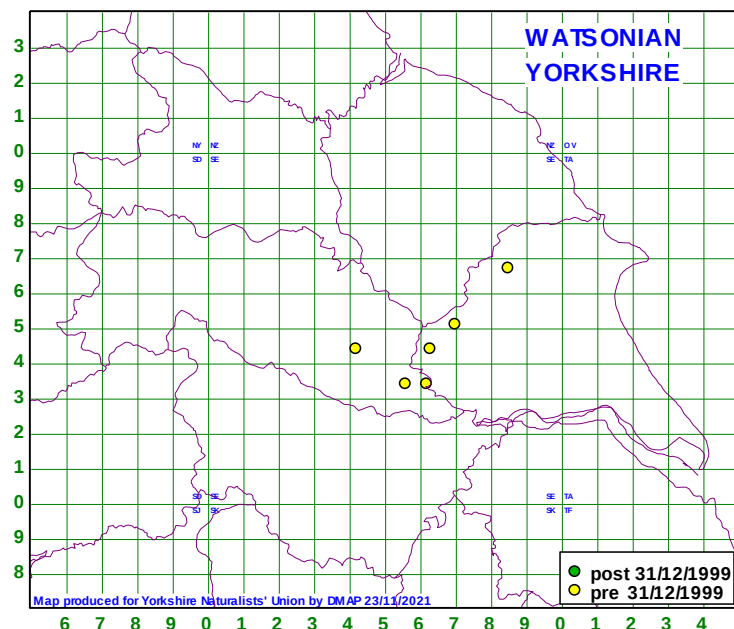


Tribe MOLORCHINI Gistel, 1848

MOLORCHUS Fabricius, 1792

minor (Linnaeus, 1758)

Molorchus minor (Linnaeus, 1758)

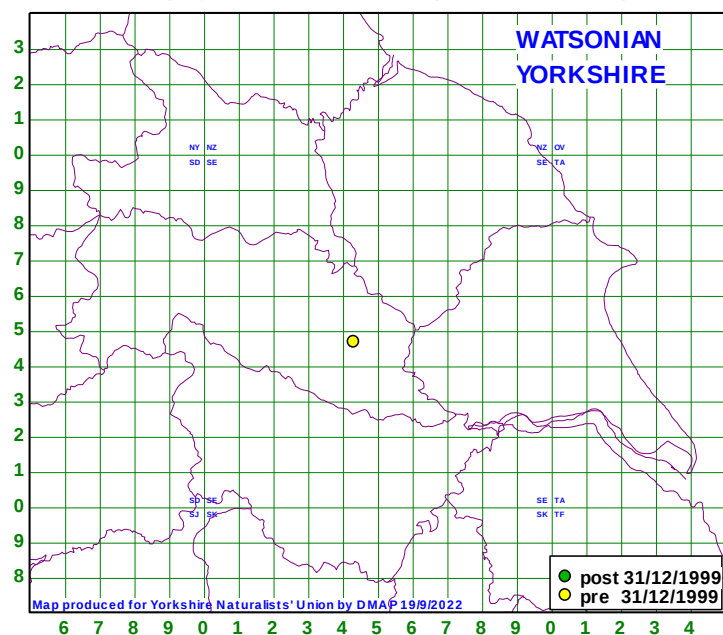


(2,1,0,3,0) Very rare with only six records, none recent, with dates ranging from 1918 to 1985 – the most recent of these being Bishop Wood SE5633, 24/6/1985, RC, see Naturalist 1988:72. Associated with both deciduous and coniferous trees.

GLAPHYRA Newman, 1840

umbellatarum (von Schreber, 1759)

Glaphyra umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759)

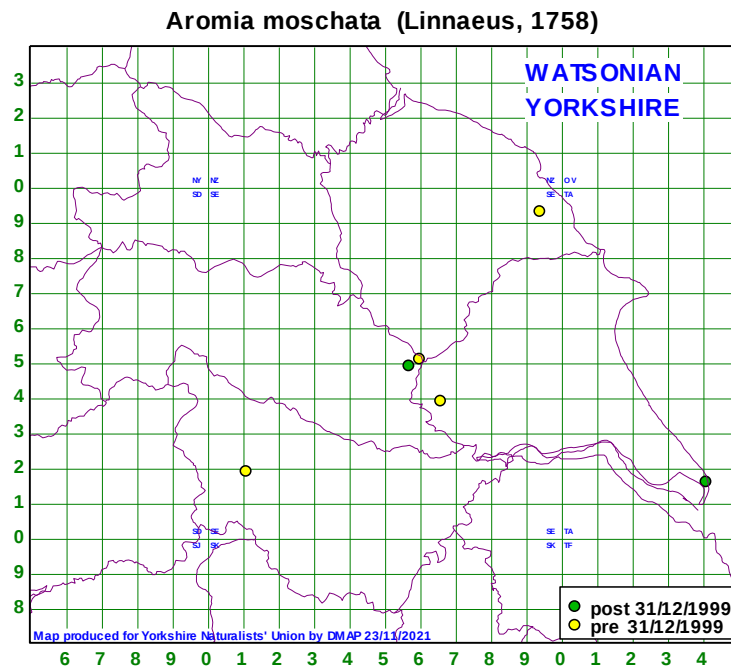


(0,0,0,1,0) **NS**. A single record only on the database: Boston Spa SE44, 6/1917, ECH, see Nat 1926:151. The larva develops in dead branches and twigs of a wide range of deciduous trees and shrubs, and in conifers.

Tribe CALLICHROMATINI Swainson, 1840

AROMIA Audinet-Serville, 1833

moschata (Linnaeus, 1758)

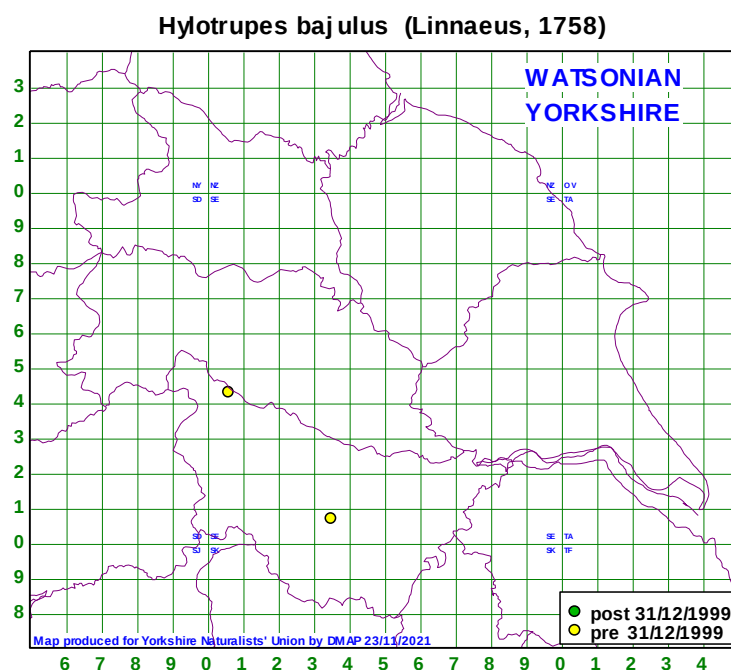


(2,2,2,4,0) Widespread but rare with only two recent records. Associated with *Salix*, *Alnus* and *Populus* in wetland habitats, the larvae being able to endure flooding for many weeks (Alexander, 2002).

Tribe HYLOTRUPINI Zagajkevitch, 1991

HYLOTRUPES Audinet-Serville, 1834

bajulus (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,0,2,0,0) With only two records on the database this species is very rarely reported in the county: Barnsley SE30, 1939, EGB, see Nat 1939:55; Riddlesden SE0642, 9/1937, RB, in a piece of 3-ply board, see Nat 1938:73. An established importation in building timbers. Prefers very dry well-seasoned timber, mainly of conifers. (Alexander, 2002)

Tribe CALLIDIINI Kirby, 1837

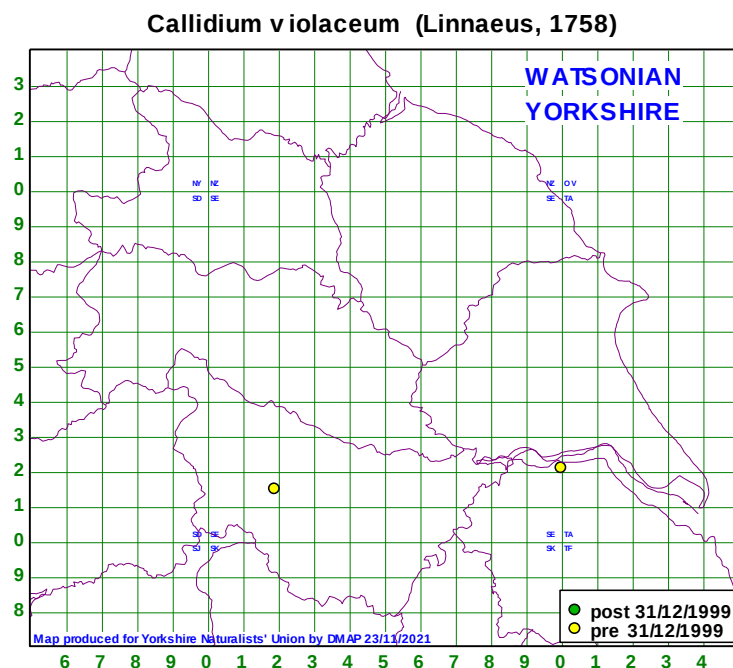
SEMANOTUS Mulsant, 1839

russicus (Fabricius, 1776)

NO RECORDS

CALLIDIUM Fabricius, 1775

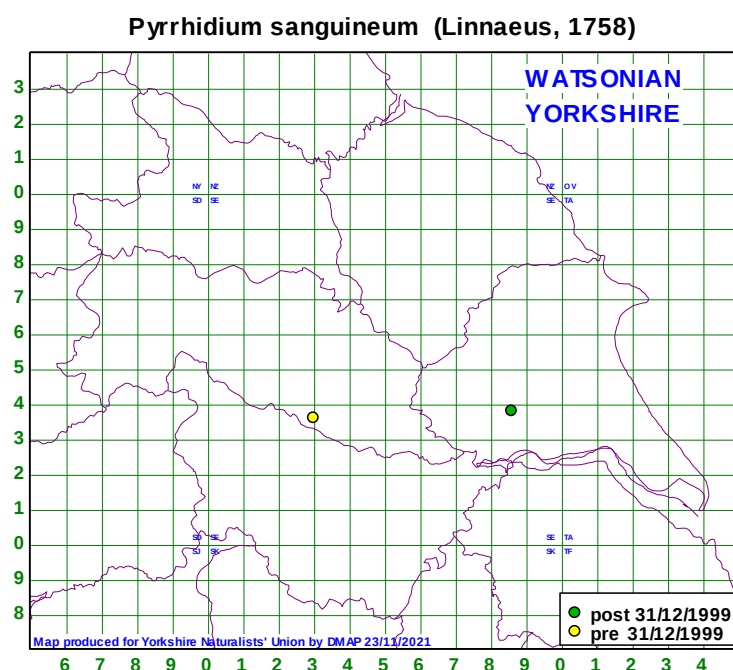
violaceum (Linnaeus, 1758)



(1,0,1,0,0) An importation. We have two records: Hull TA02, 9/1899, TS, in imported *Betula* at Alexandra Dock; Lepton Great Wood SE1914, DM det MLD. Primarily found in Britain in softwood construction timber. Usually associated with *Betula*, *Quercus* and *Pinus*.

PYRRHIDIUM Fairmaire, 1864

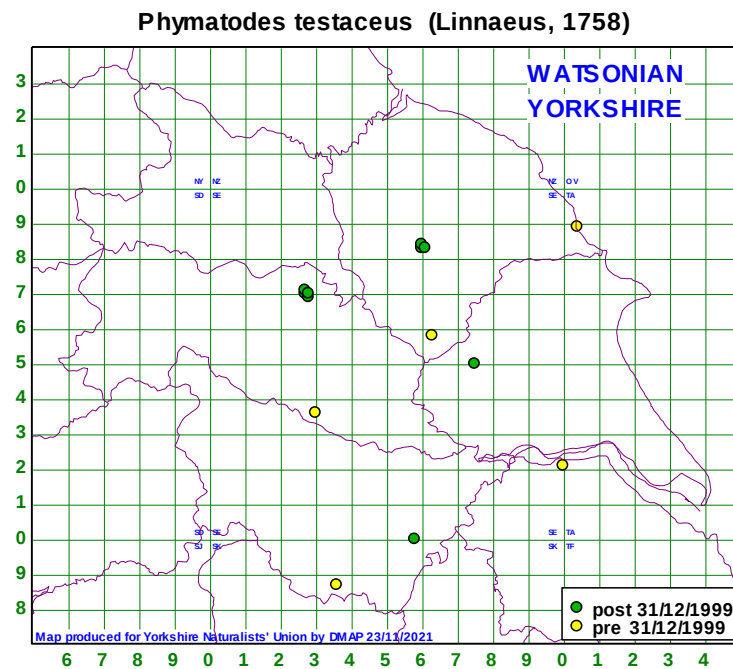
sanguineum (Linnaeus, 1758)



(1,0,0,1,0) There are only two records on the YNU database: Leeds SE3035, 1950, JHF, an import found in a furniture factory; North Cliffe Wood SE8637, 25/4/2014, AN det RJM, on oak [identified from photo sent to RJM]. This species was originally known only from Welsh border counties but has since 2000 occurred much more widely in England, almost certainly being moved around in logs and fencing material.

PHYMATODES Mulsant, 1839

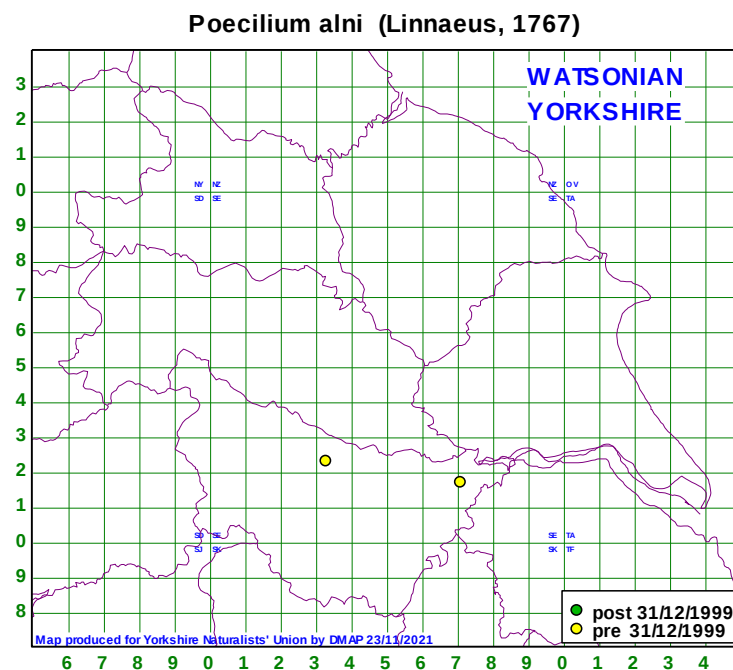
testaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,8,2,5,0) A species of ancient woodland, wood pastures and old-growth hedgerows, this longhorn is expanding its range to the north and west from southern parts of England. Occasionally reported from light traps. (vi-x).

POECILIUM Fairmaire, 1864

alni (Linnaeus, 1767)



(0,0,2,0,0) **NS**. We have two records on the database: Wakefield ?SE32, 9/9/1882, EBW [record possibly erroneous – RJM]; Thorne Moor SE7116, 30/5/1981, JB det PS, on grass under willows. Nationally now scarce and probably declining.

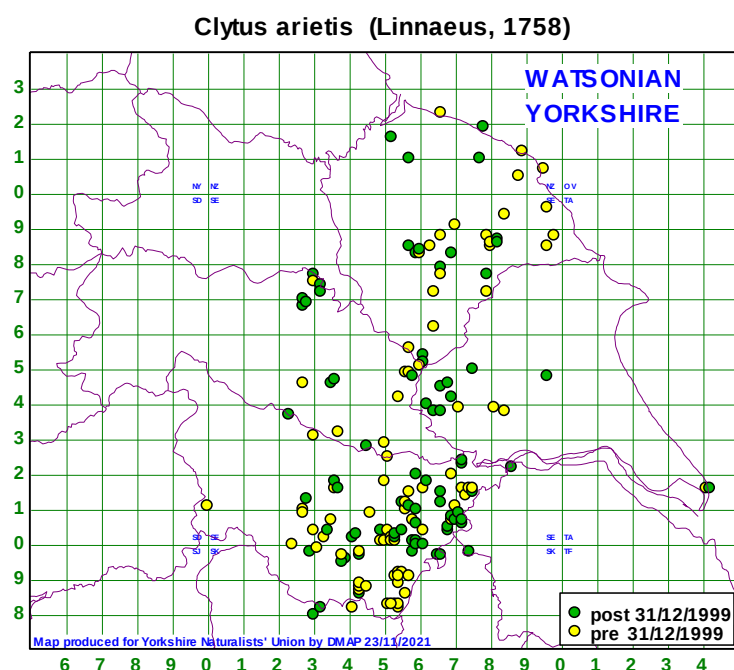
lividum (Rossi, 1794)

NO RECORDS

Tribe CLYTINI Mulsant, 1839

CLYTUS Laicharting, 1784

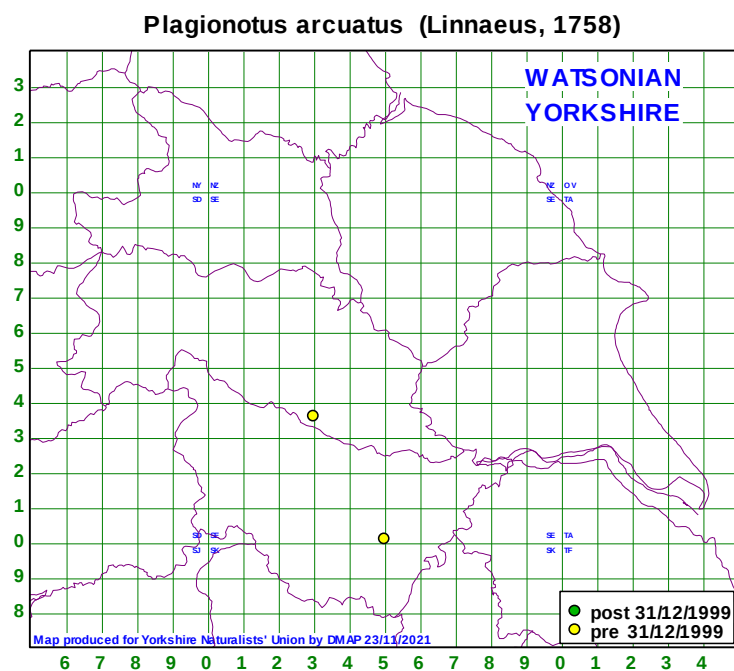
arietis (Linnaeus, 1758)



(17,43,136,24,2) Widespread and fairly common in Yorkshire with the larvae feeding under the bark of various deciduous trees and shrubs, but also occasionally on conifers. Rarely recorded from the high ground in the west or the east coast. Most noticeable when visiting flowers of *Heracleum*, *Rubus* and *Crataegus*. (iii-ix, peak vi).

PLAGIONOTUS Mulsant, 1842

arcuatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

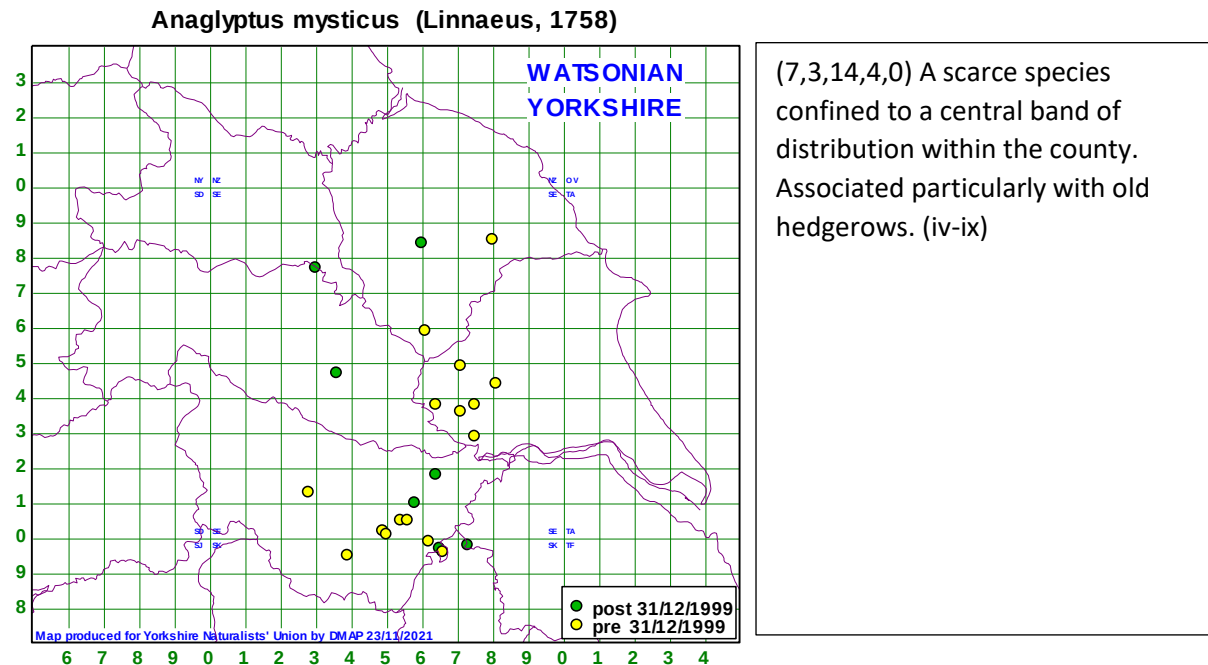


(0,0,1,1,0) **Extinct**. There are two records on the YNU database, and almost certainly these are due to casual importations with timber: Leeds SE33?, 1873, YNU Report, in joiner's shop; Doncaster SE50, 7/1910, HHC, in woodyard (see Nat 1912:56).

Tribe ANAGLYPTINI Lacordaire, 1868

ANAGLYPTUS Mulsant, 1839

mysticus (Linnaeus, 1758)



Subfamily LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

Tribe MESOSINI Mulsant, 1839

MESOSA Latreille, 1829

nebulosa (Fabricius, 1781)

NO RECORDS

Tribe PARMENINI Mulsant, 1839

XYLOTOLES Newman, 1840

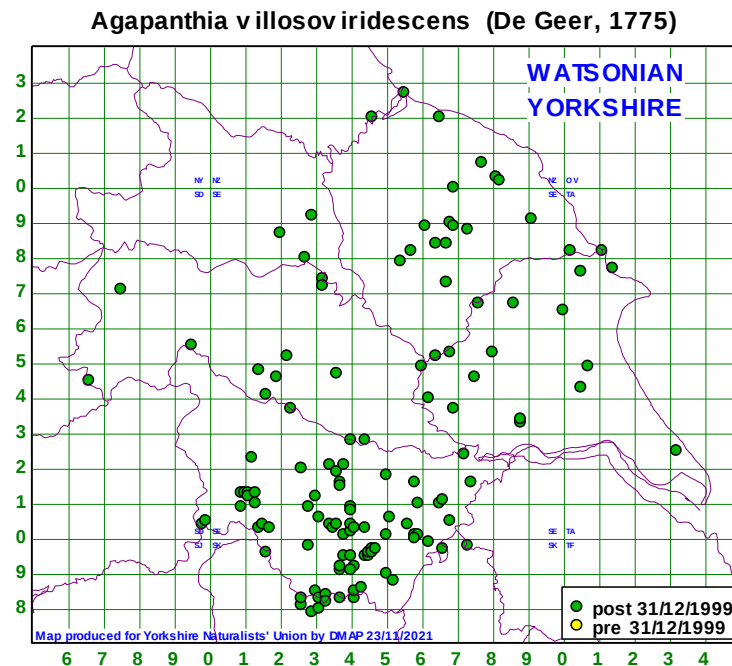
griseus (Fabricius, 1775)

NO RECORDS

Tribe AGAPANTHIINI Mulsant, 1839

AGAPANTHIA Audinet-Serville, 1835

villosoviridescens (De Geer, 1775)



(40,18,110,17,7) First observed in Yorkshire in 2000, this large and conspicuous species has spread rapidly to all five vice-counties. The larvae bore the stems of *Cirsium* and *Carduus* longitudinally from the top to the base of the stem. Adults are often noted on *Heracleum sphondylium* flowerheads. (v-ix, peak vi)

Tribe LAMIINI Latreille, 1825

LAMIA Fabricius, 1775

textor (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

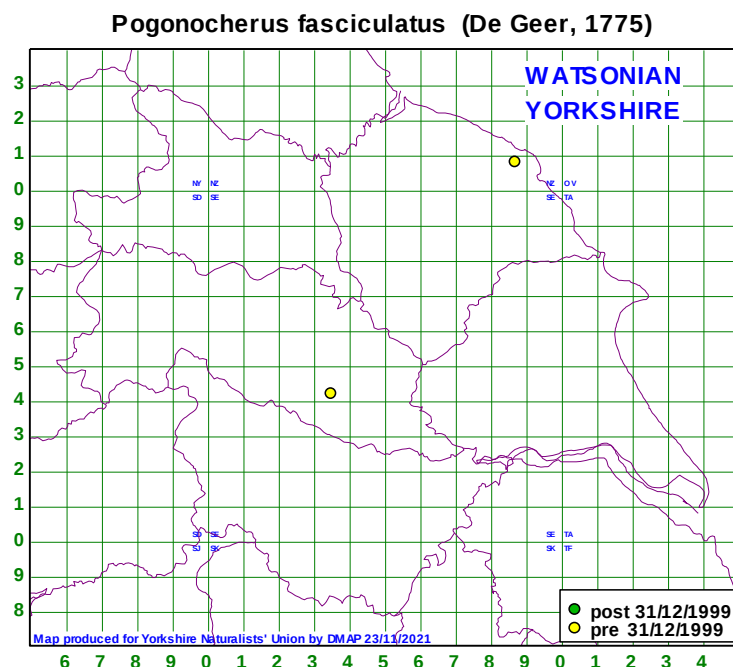
Tribe POGONOCHERINI Mulsant, 1839

POGONOCHERUS Dejean, 1821

caroli Mulsant, 1863

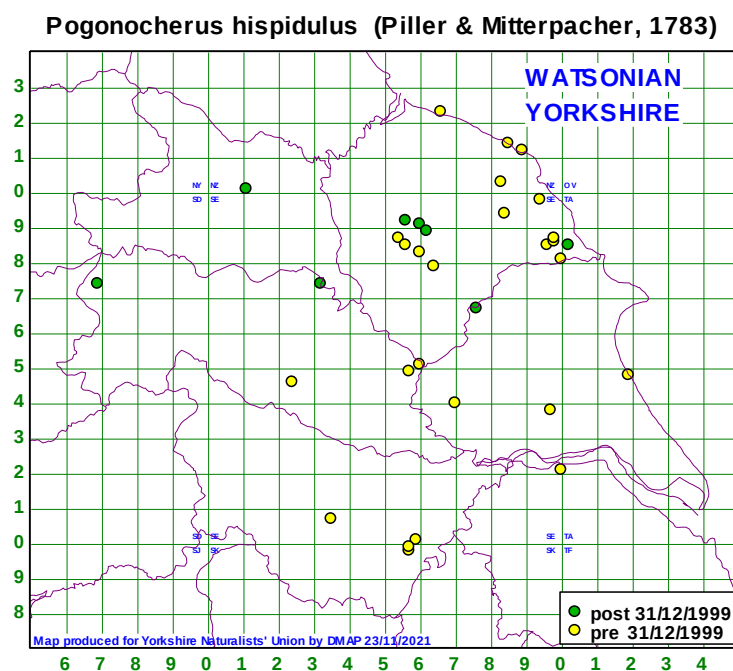
NO RECORDS

fasciculatus (De Geer, 1775)



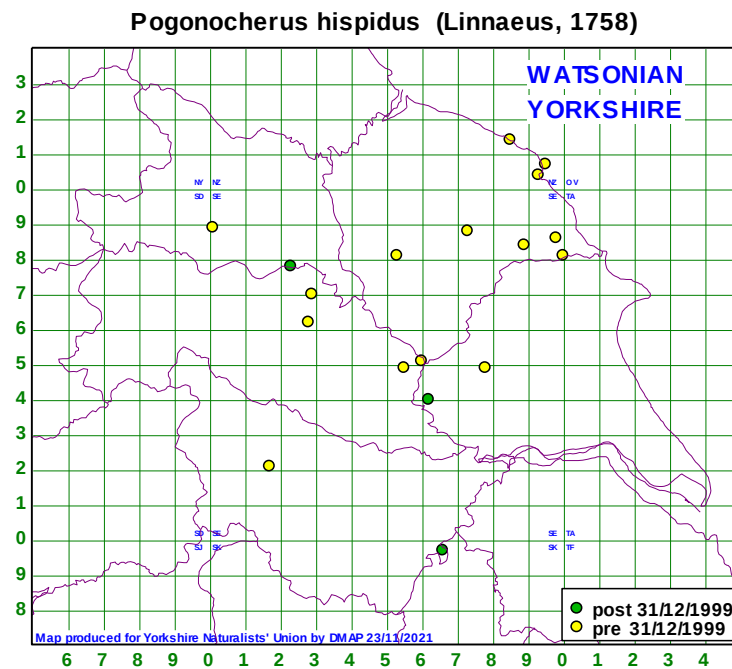
(0,1,0,1,0) **NR** A rarity in the county with only two records known to the YNU recorder, its native range being the Caledonian pine forests: Sleights NZ8707, 29/9/1937, HB, on Scots Pine; Scarcroft SE3541, 6/1953, HMR. These records presumably reflect casual introductions. Usually associated with *Pinus sylvestris*.

hispidulus (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)



(5,21,4,4,3) Infrequent but with a wide distribution. Develops in the deadwood of various broadleaved trees. (iii-ix, peak vi).

hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758)

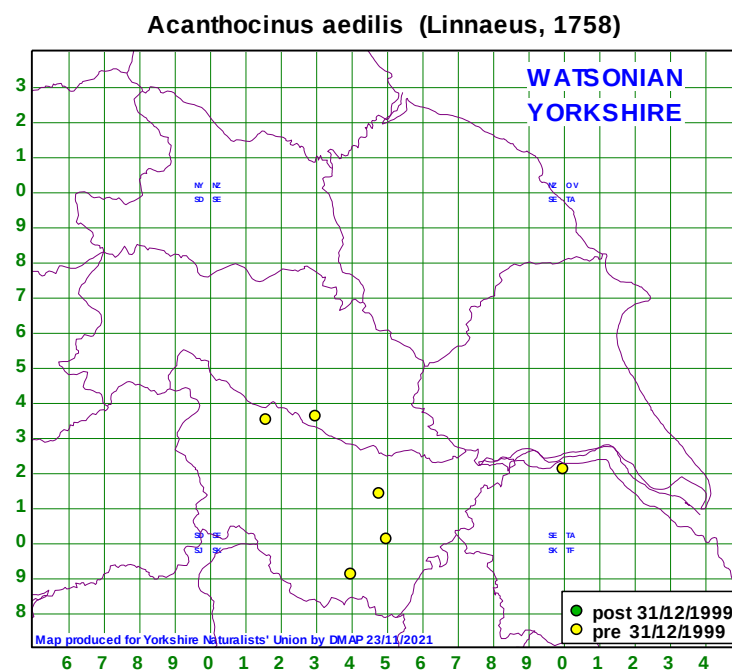


(2,10,2,4,2) With a similarly wide distribution and habitat requirements as *hispidulus*, this species is much less frequently reported. (i-x).

Tribe ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

ACANTHOCINUS Dejean, 1821

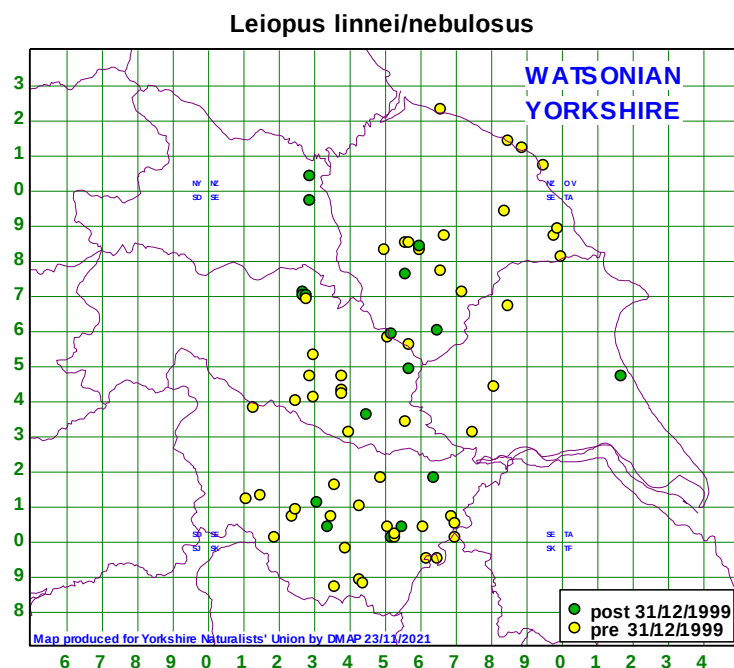
aedilis (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,1,6,1,0) **NR** Modern records are only from parts of the Caledonian pine forests, our records resulting from imports in timber. None of the YNU records is recent. Associated with conifers, usually *Pinus sylvestris*.

LEIOPUS Audinet-Serville, 1835

linnei/nebulosus agg.

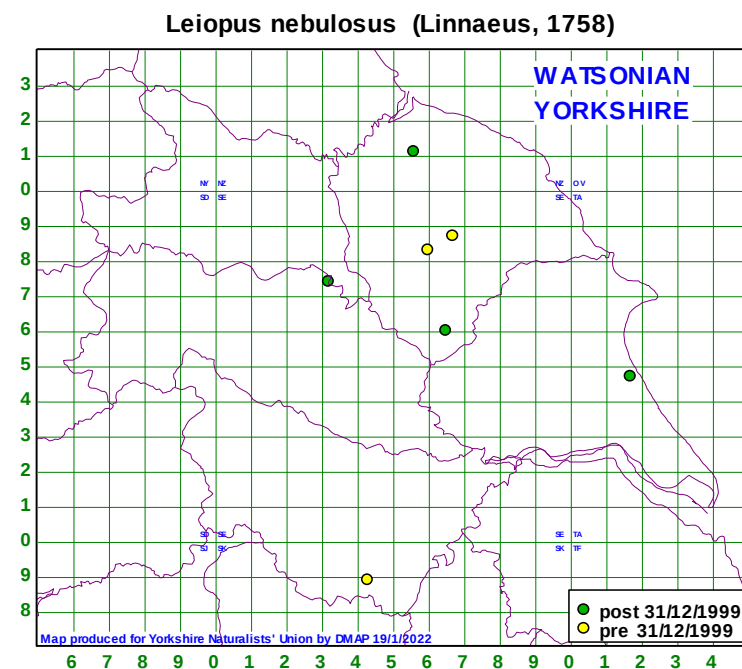


(6,23,44,22,2) Since the recognition of *L. linnei* (Wallin et al., 2009) in Britain, all our “nebulosus” records have to be referred to *nebulosus/linnei* agg. unless vouchers can be examined (but see next species entry below). (iv-ix). The species develops in *Quercus* as well as other broadleaved species.

linnei Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009

NO RECORDS

nebulosus (Linnaeus, 1758)



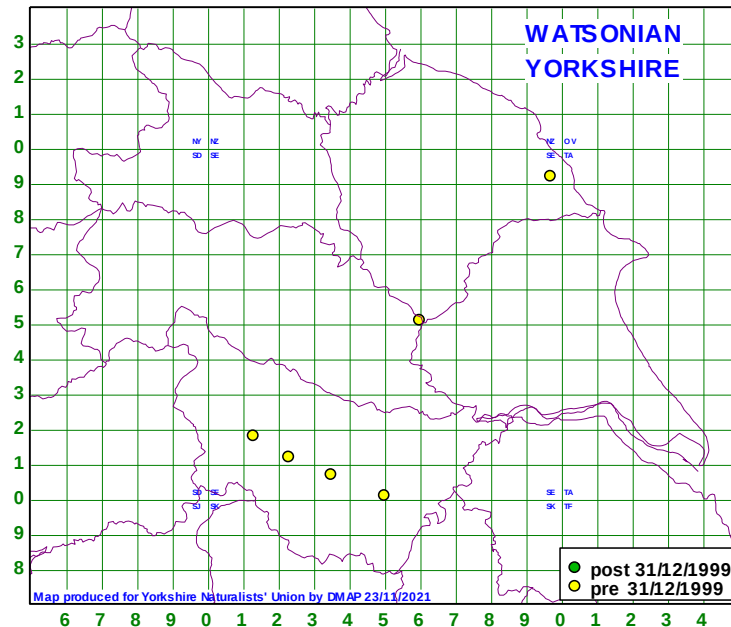
(1,4,1,0,1) See notes in species entry above. Seven records of “nebulosus” have been confirmed as *nebulosus* s.str by examination of specimens in collections and are mapped here. The species develops in *Quercus* as well as other broadleaved species.

Tribe SAPERDINI Mulsant, 1839

SAPERDA Fabricius, 1775

carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)

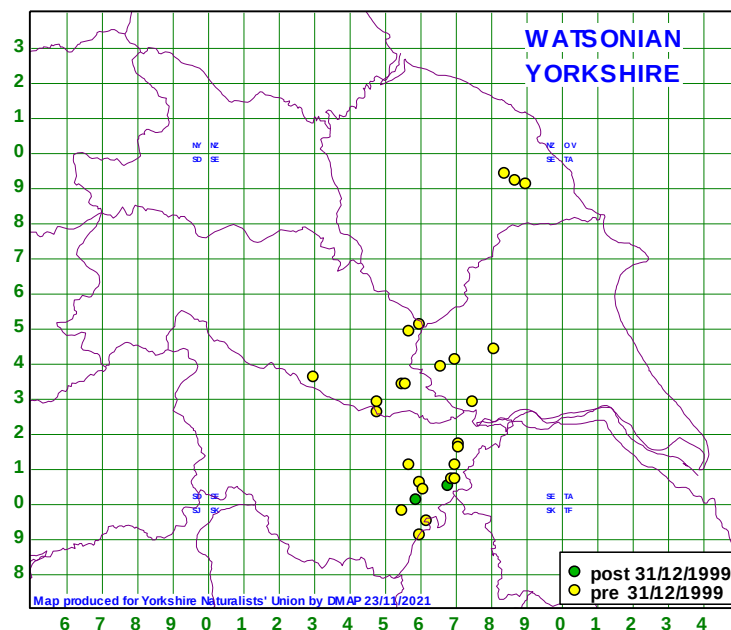
Saperda carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,3,7,0,0) **NS**. Very scarce with ten records, all old and pre-1951, recorded once from a woodyard and once from a “poplar branch”. It is not known for certain whether the other records are from the wild or as a result of importations. The species is associated usually with *Populus* and *Salix* species.

populnea (Linnaeus, 1758)

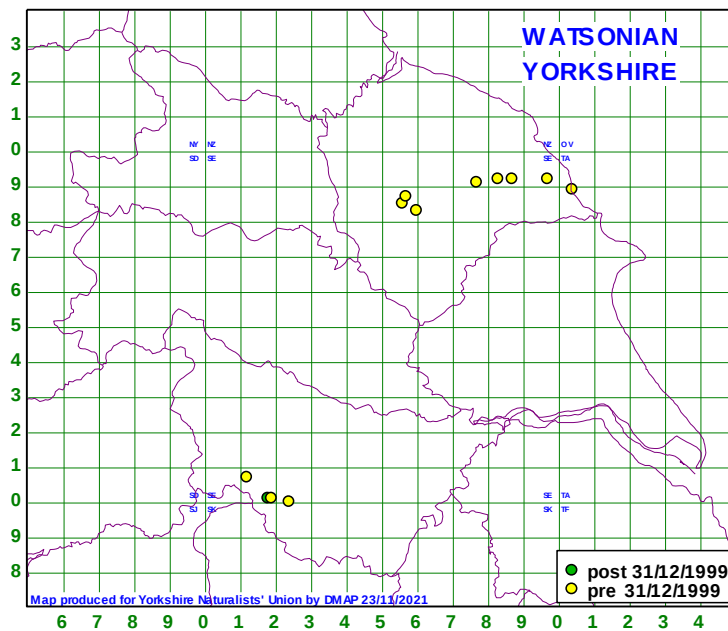
Saperda populnea (Linnaeus, 1758)



(5,6,23,11,0) **NR** Mainly restricted to a south-central distribution in Yorkshire, with no recent records. The larva develops in *Populus* and *Salix* forming a gall in the twig in which it feeds. (ii-x).

scalaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

Saperda scalaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

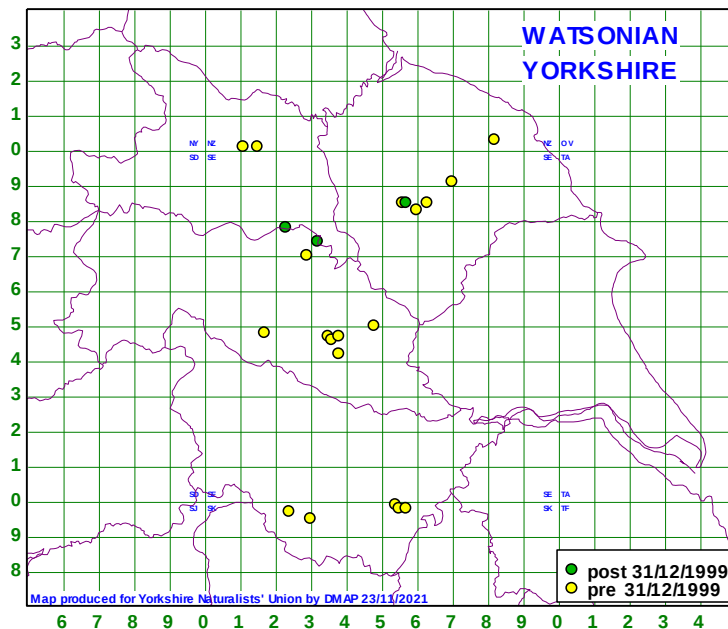


(0,9,5,0,0) **NS**. A disjointed distribution with a population in northeast Yorkshire and another in the southwest. Very scarce with only two recent records. Recorded from various tree species including horse chestnut *Aesculus* and old hawthorn *Crataegus*.

STENOSTOLA Dejean, 1835

dubia (Laicharting, 1784)

Stenostola dubia (Laicharting, 1784)

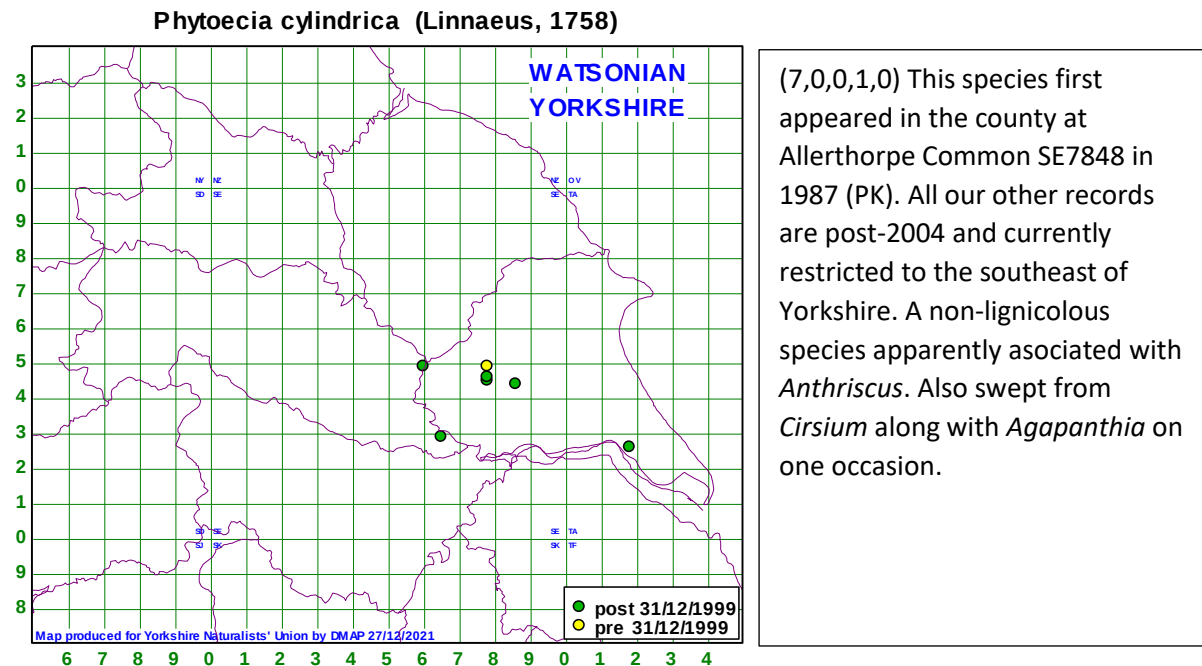


(0,7,8,11,5) **NS**. Widely distributed in a north-south central band but scarce. In old woodland and parkland associated with a range of broadleaves. Lime *Tilia* and whitebeam are mentioned in our records. (v-viii)

Tribe PHYTOECIINI Mulsant, 1839

PHYTOECIA Dejean, 1835

cylindrica (Linnaeus, 1758)



OBEREA Dejean, 1835

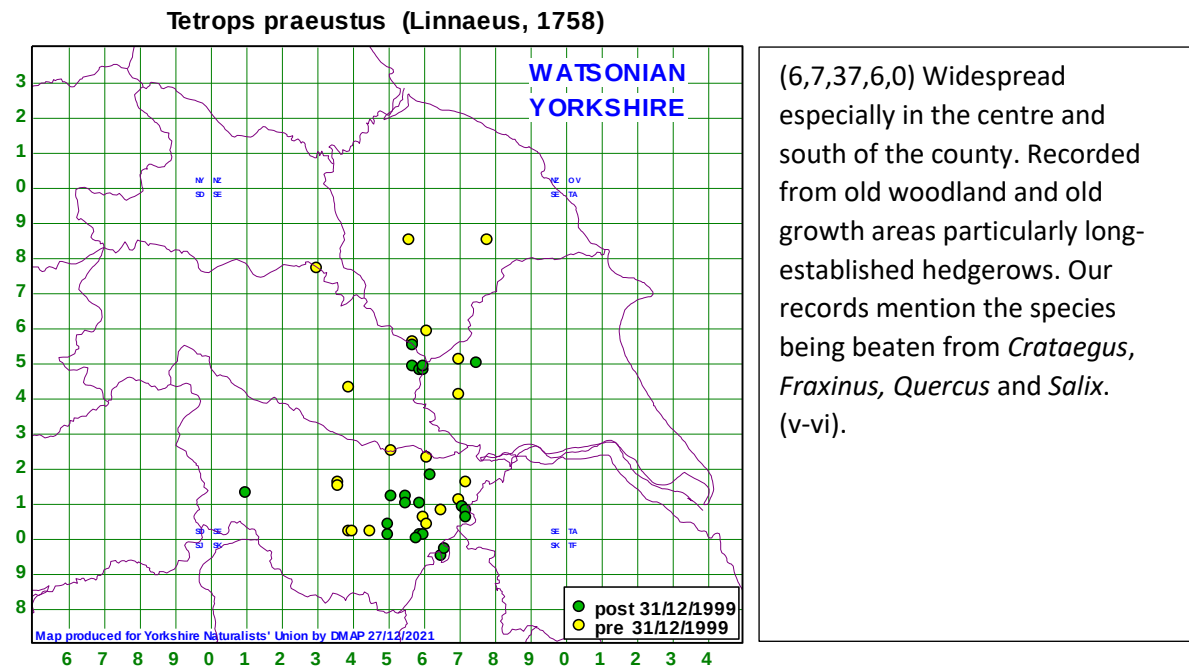
oculata (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

Tribe TETROPINI Portevin, 1927

TETROPS Stephens, 1829

praeustus (Linnaeus, 1758)



starkii Chevrolat, 1859

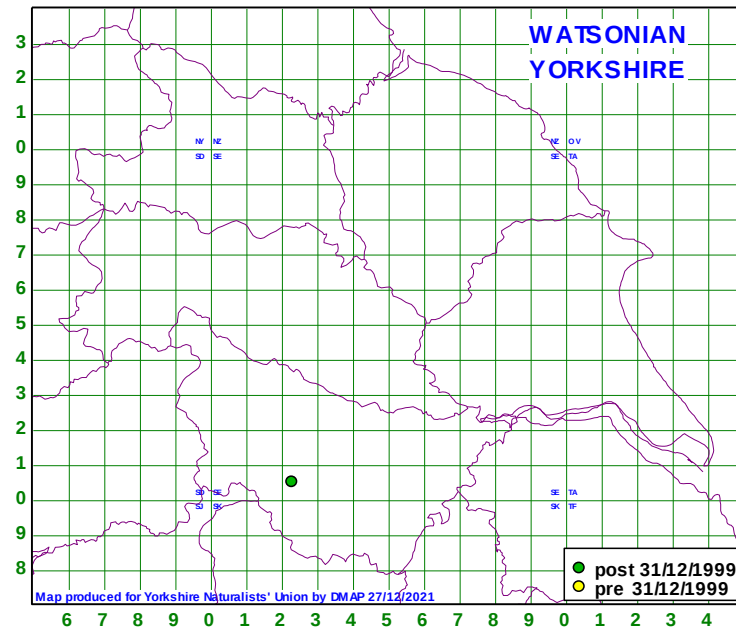
NO RECORDS

MEGALOPODIDAE Subfamily ZEUGOPHORINAE Böving & Craighead, 1931

ZEUGOPHORA Kunze, 1818

flavicollis (Marshall, 1802)

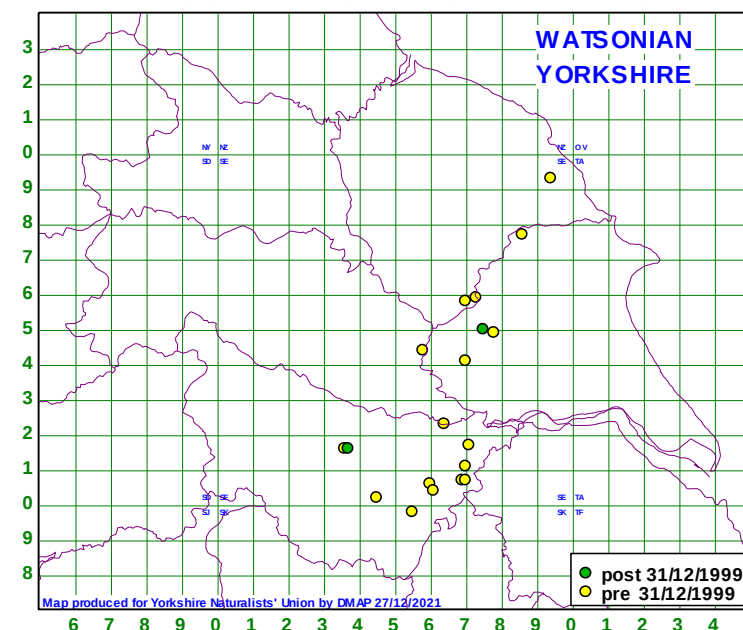
Zeugophora flavicollis (Marshall, 1802)



(0,0,1,0,0) NR. We have a single record on the YNU database: Scout Dike SE235048, 5/9/2018, JC, swept from Aspen. This record extends our knowledge of the distribution of this rare species northwards into Yorkshire, but see the comment in Duff (2016:64) – “formerly NW England”. The NBN Atlas gives records for as far north as Coventry. Associated with Aspen *Populus tremula* and other *Populus/Salix* species.

subspinosa (Fabricius, 1781)

Zeugophora subspinosa (Fabricius, 1781)



(4,3,21,1,0) Mainly restricted to the southern-central part of the county and recorded from young *Populus* and *Salix*. Only two recent records so may be declining. (v-xi).

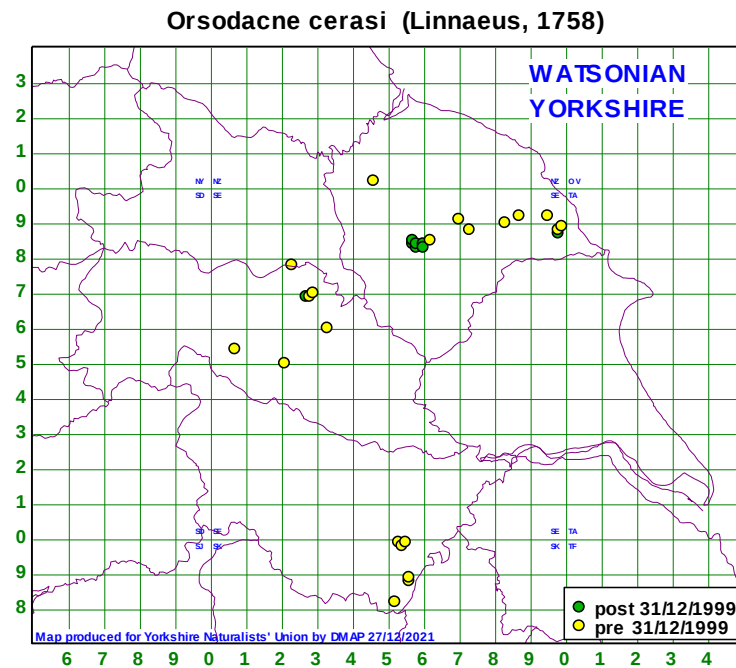
turneri Power, 1863

NO RECORDS

ORSODACNIDAE

ORSODACNE Latreille, 1802

cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,36,7,9,1) NS. Recorded mainly from the northern half of the county but also with pre-2000 records from a small corner of VC63. Noted from *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Quercus robur* and *Rubus* species. (v-x).

humeralis Latreille, 1804

NO RECORDS

CHRYSOMELIDAE

Subfamily BRUCHINAE Latreille, 1802

BRUCHUS Linnaeus, 1767

atomarius (Linnaeus, 1761)

NO RECORDS

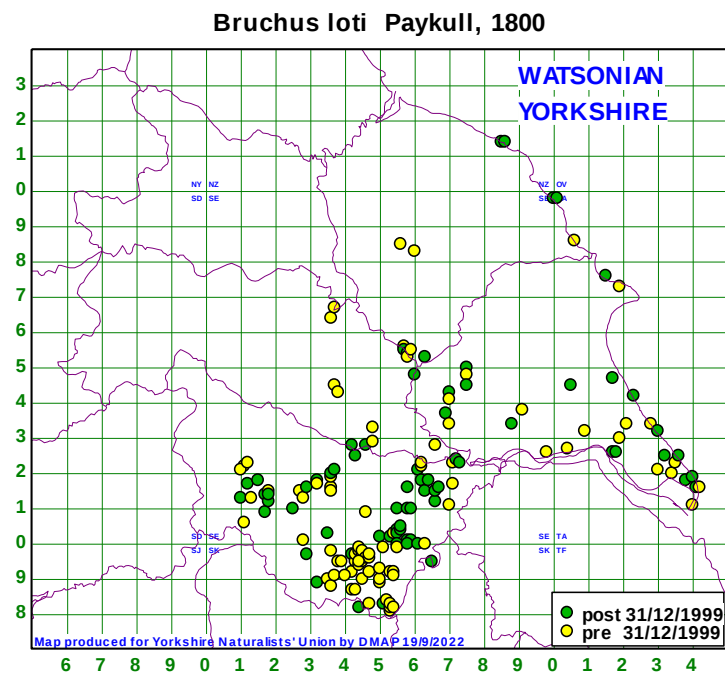
brachialis Fåhræus, 1839

NO RECORDS

ervi Frölich, 1799

NO RECORDS

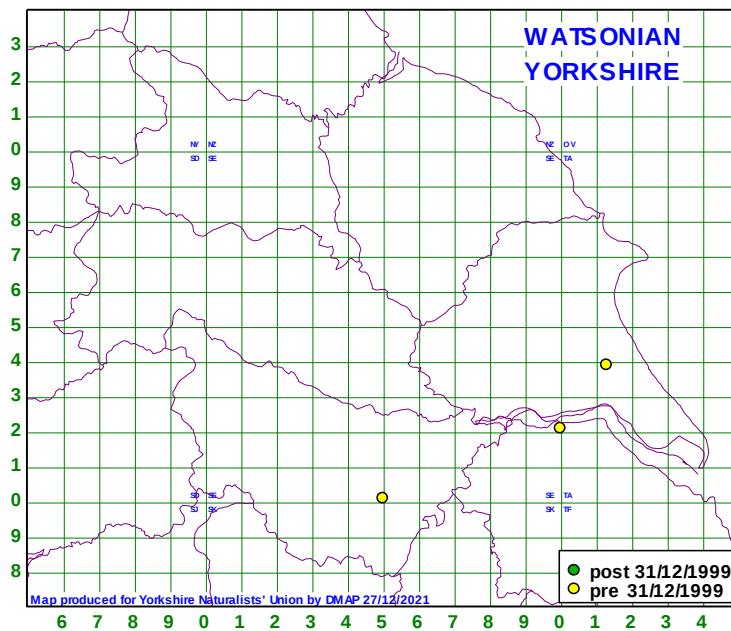
loti Paykull, 1800



(44,27,167,15,0) Widespread and very common in the south of the county but less so in the north. Associated with various *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* species, and *Lotus corniculatus*. (iv-xii).

pisorum (Linnaeus, 1758)

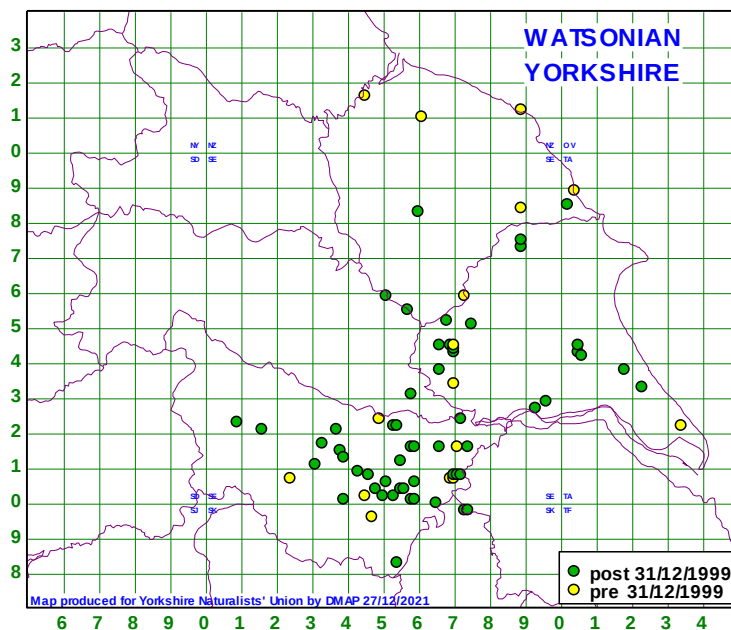
Bruchus pisorum (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,1,2,0,0) We have five records on the YNU database, two of which are undated but will be late 19th century: Scarborough TA08, EAW, date unknown, in grocer's shop; Knottingley SE42, date unknown, WJF, in store of dried peas; Hull TA02, 1900, CWR; Doncaster SE50, 1920, HHC; Skirlaugh TA1338, 26/10/1993, FEK.

rufimanus Boheman, 1833

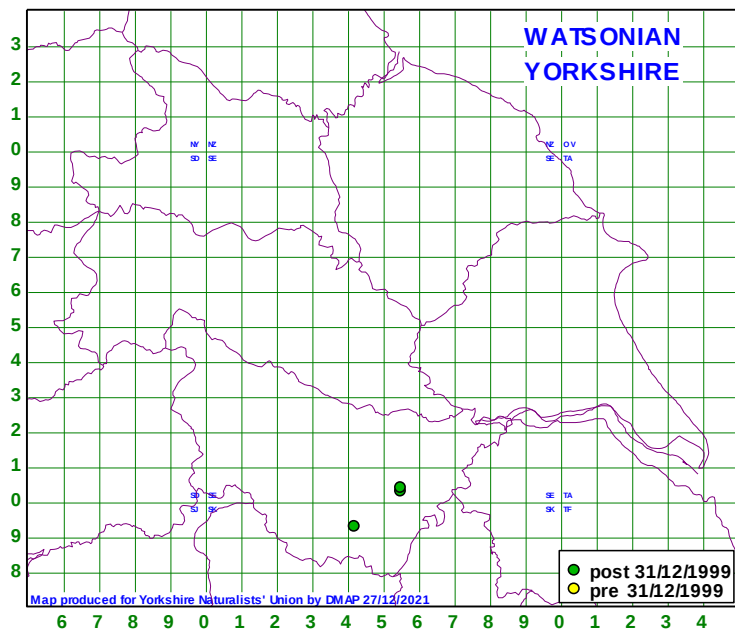
Bruchus rufimanus Boheman, 1833



(22,11,63,1,0) Widespread and fairly common in the south-eastern half of the county. Recorded from *Vicia* and *Lathyrus* species, and general sweeping in grassland where these plants occur. Also recorded on flowers of hawthorn and on oak foliage, and indoors in imported beans. (iii-x).

rufipes Herbst, 1783

Bruchus rufipes Herbst, 1783

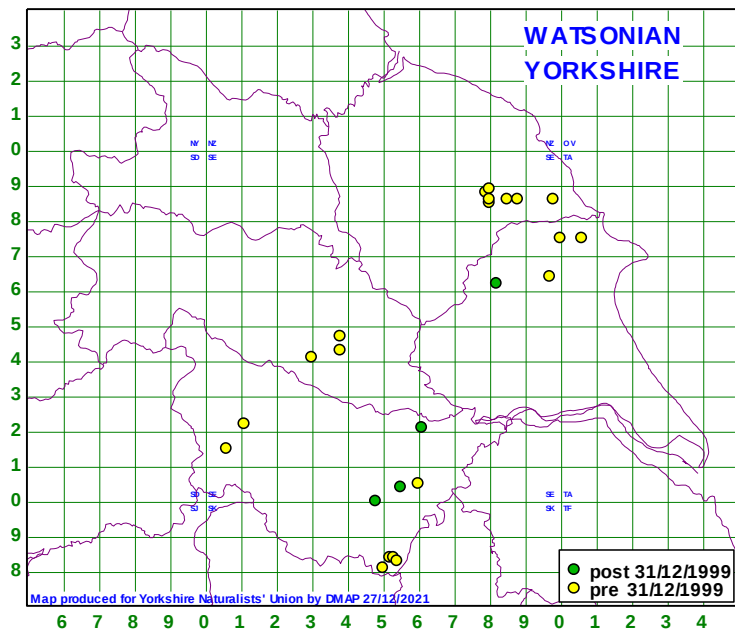


(0,0,3,0,0) Scarce in the county with only three records, all recent: Masborough SK422922, 13/8/2000, ASL; Sprotbrough SE5503, 22/5/2001, RJM, general sweeping along footpath; Sprotbrough SE5502, 2/6/2009, RJM, general sweeping along rail track. Recorded from *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* species, and also on *Crataegus* and other flowering plants. Cox (2007):45 gives a map showing known British distribution with the most northerly record on a latitude with the Wash, so our Yorkshire records show a pronounced expansion northward. (v-viii).

BRUCHIDIUS Schilsky, 1905

cisti (Fabricius, 1775)

Bruchidius cisti (Fabricius, 1775)



(6,11,10,3,0) Widely scattered in all VCs except VC65. Recorded often from Broom *Cytisus* flowers, and a few records from *Helianthemum*. (iii-vii).

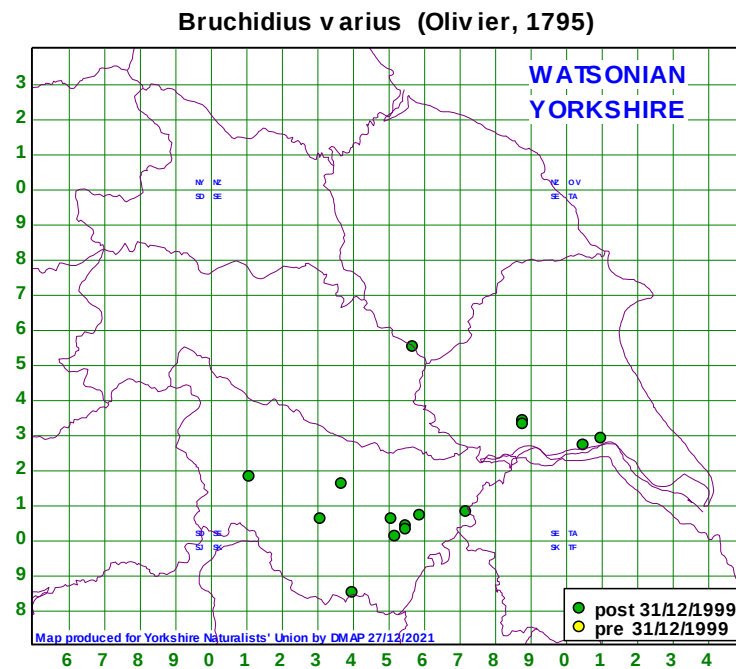
incarnatus (Boheman, 1833)

NO RECORDS

olivaceus (Germar, 1824)

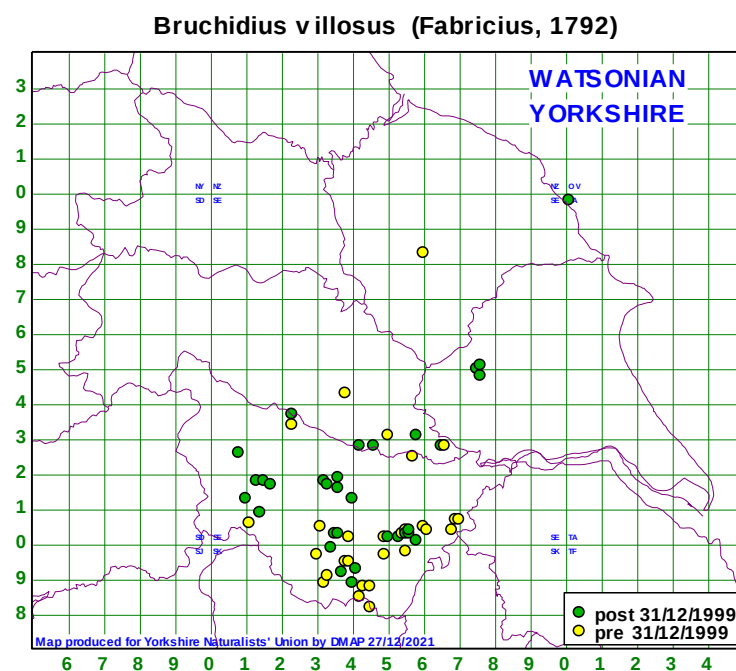
NO RECORDS

varius (Olivier, 1795)



(5,1,12,0,0) Widely scattered in the southern half of the county, and all records are recent. First recorded in Britain in 1994 and now well established in our region. Recorded from *Crataegus*, *Trifolium* species and regularly in a garden Malaise trap. (iv-ix).

villosus (Fabricius, 1792)



(4,2,81,10,0) Most records are from the south of the county, and mainly recorded from Broom *Cytisus*, but also noted from *Crataegus* and *Heracleum* flowers. (iv-x).

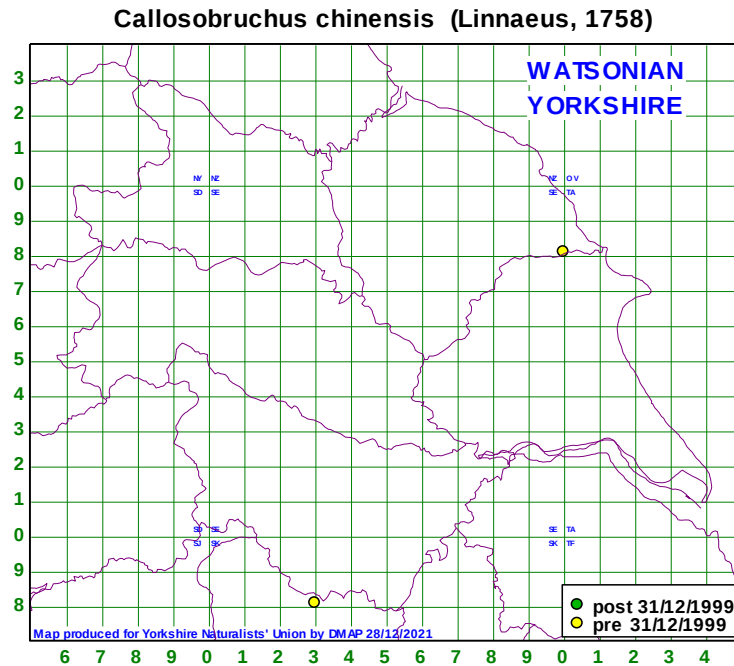
ACANTHOSCELIDES Schilsky in Küster & Kraatz, 1905

obtectus (Say, 1831)

NO RECORDS

CALLOSOBRUCHUS Pic, 1902

chinensis (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,1,1,0,0) We have two records on the database: Scarborough TA08, c.1900, RL, in imported beans; Sheffield SK38, 1991, DW, in dried peas in a Sheffield pet store.

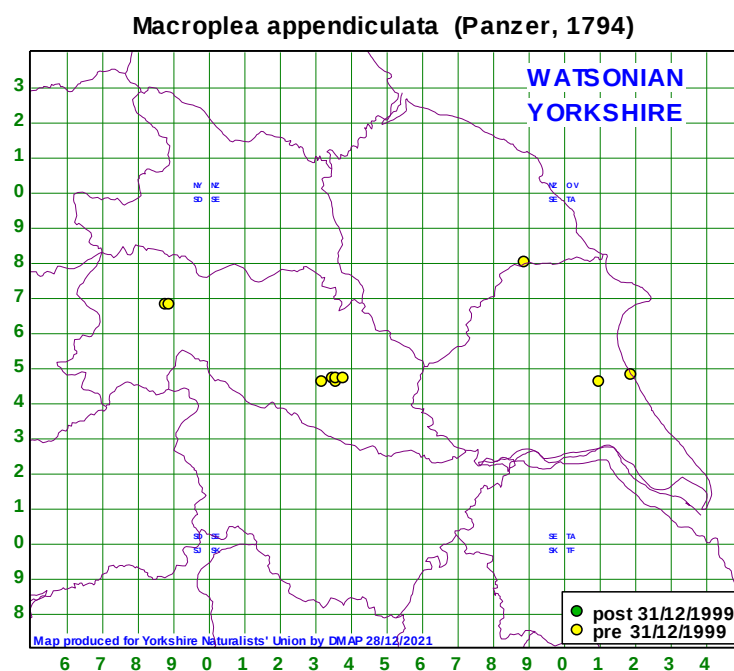
maculatus (Fabricius, 1775)

NO RECORDS

Subfamily DONACIINAE Kirby, 1837

MACROPLEA Samouelle, 1819

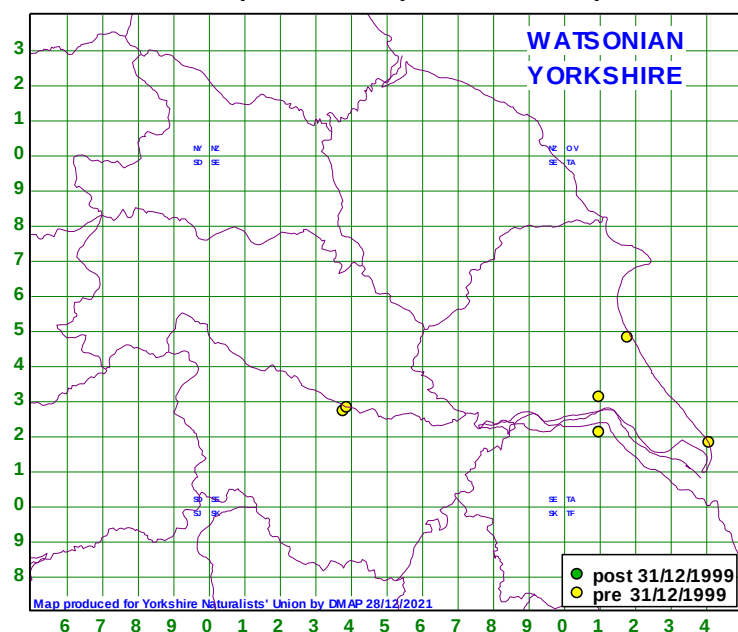
appendiculata (Panzer, 1794)



(4,1,0,9,0) **NS** Very scarce in Yorkshire and associated with *Potamogeton* and *Myriophyllum* by canals, drains and riversides. Also noted from the roots of *Scirpus* and *Typha*. (v-x)

mutica (Fabricius, 1792)

Macroplea mutica (Fabricius, 1792)

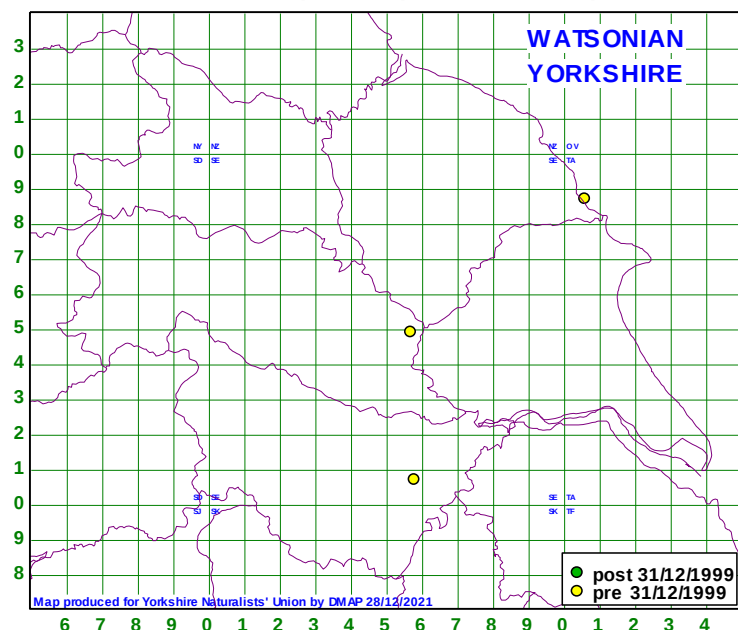


(4,0,4,0,0) **NR** Mainly coastal on *Potamogeton pectinatus*, but with a small clutch of 1970s records from Mickletown Ings SE3826 where there was a saline element to the habitat, presumably from old mine workings. There are no records since 1977 known to the county recorder. (v-viii)

DONACIA Fabricius, 1775

aquatica (Linnaeus, 1758)

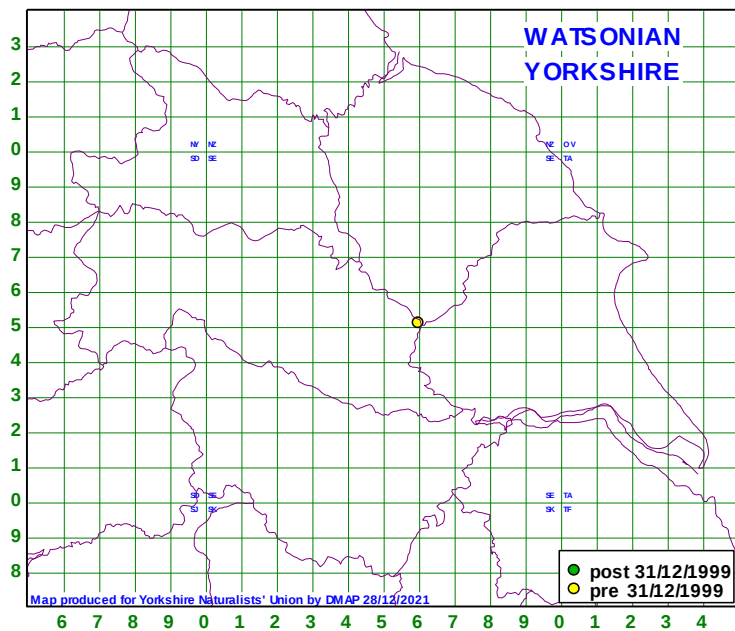
Donacia aquatica (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,1,1,1,0) **NS**. Rare with no recent records. We have three instances of this species on the YNU database: Cornelian Bay TA0686, c.1900, RL det ECH; Bentley Common SE5806, 26/7/1906, HHC Askham Bog SE5748, 13/6/1931, JRD det WDH. Associated with *Carex acutiformis*, *Sparganium erectum* and *Glyceria fluitans*.

bicolora Zschach, 1788

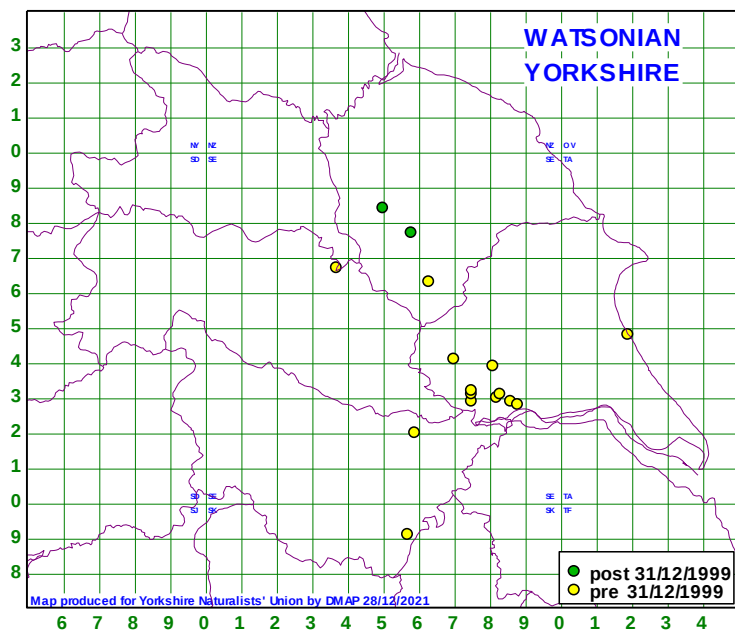
Donacia bicolora Zschach, 1788



(0,2,0,0,0) **NS** Rare with only two known records from Yorkshire, both 19th century and from the York area, precise location(s) unknown: York ?SE65, 1850, CJH; York (River Foss) ?SE65, date unknown, RCo.

cinerea Herbst, 1784

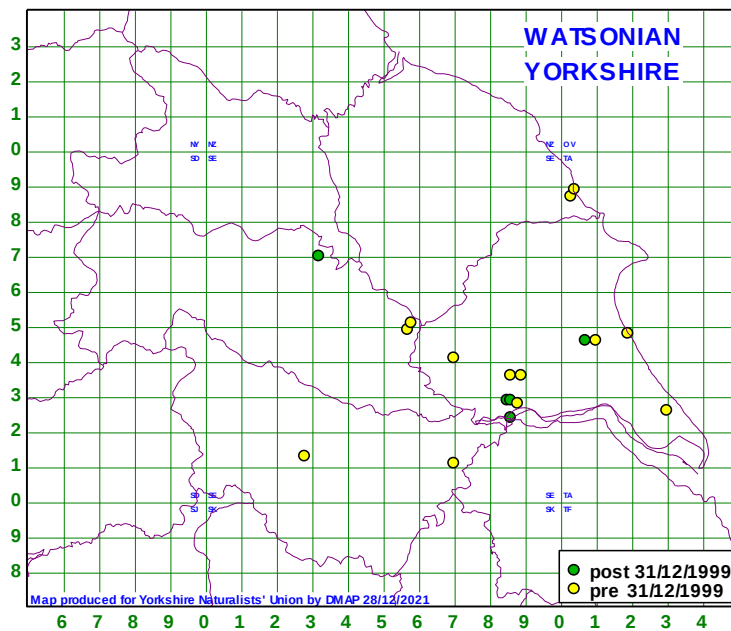
Donacia cinerea Herbst, 1784



(7,5,6,1,0) **NS** Scarce with very few recent records, and restricted to the central and south of the region. Reported from *Carex*, *Sparganium*, *Typha* and *Phragmites*.

clavipes Fabricius, 1792

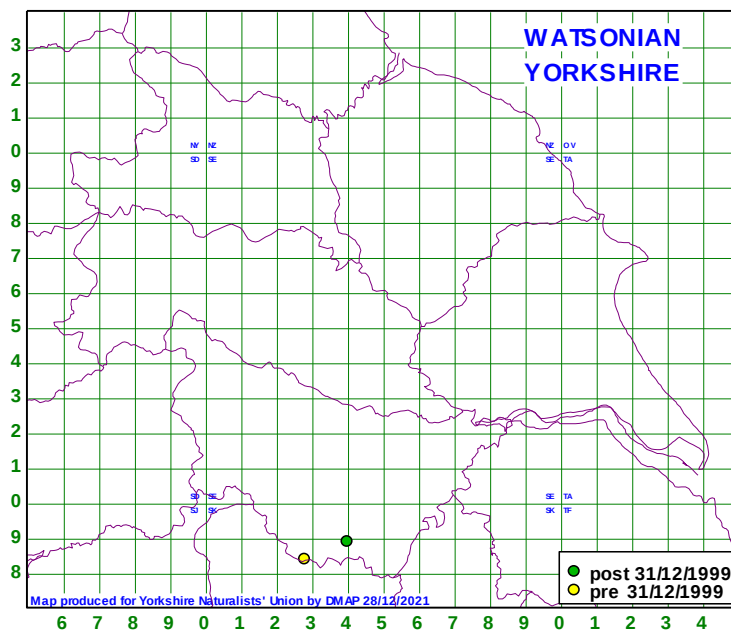
Donacia clavipes Fabricius, 1792



(16,2,5,3,0) Widely distributed in the eastern half of the county. Mainly on *Phragmites* but sometimes reported from *Carex* species (iii-x).

crassipes Fabricius, 1775

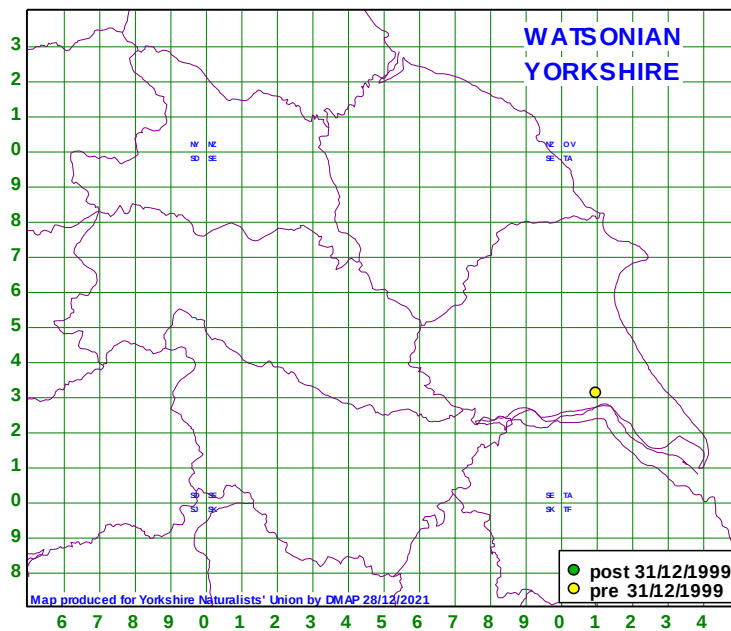
Donacia crassipes Fabricius, 1775



(0,0,2,0,0) **NS** Rare with only two records on the database: Lady Canning's Bog SK2883, 3/7/1990, DW det ASL; Tinsley SK4088, DW. Associated with water-lilies *Nuphar* and *Nymphaea*. The map in Cox (2007):65 shows a record for the Scarborough area which we do not possess.

dentata Hoppe, 1795

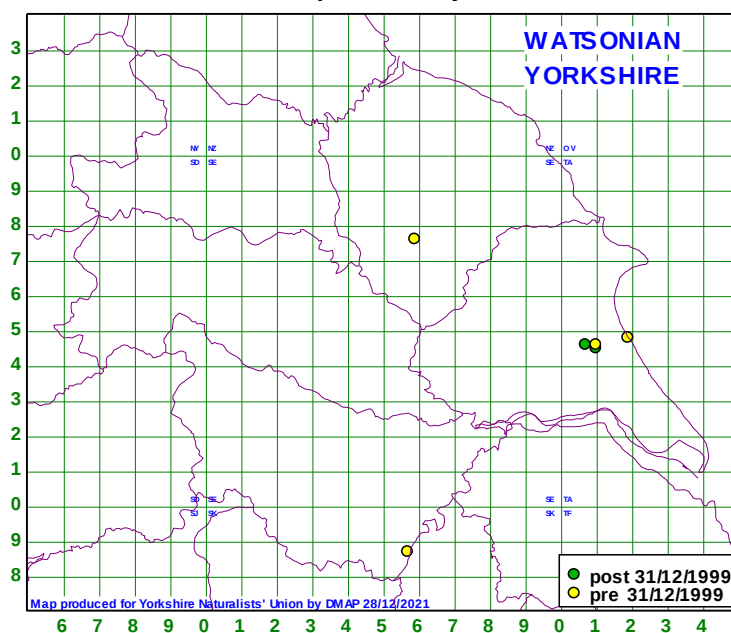
Donacia dentata Hoppe, 1795



(1,0,0,0,0) **NR** We have a single record on the database: Sutton Drain TA1231, 1901, TS. The record in the paper files of the YNU notes "In the flowers of *Nuphar lutea* - exact date of capture not ascertainable as the specimens were in the collection of British Coleoptera in the Hull Museum destroyed by fire in 1943".

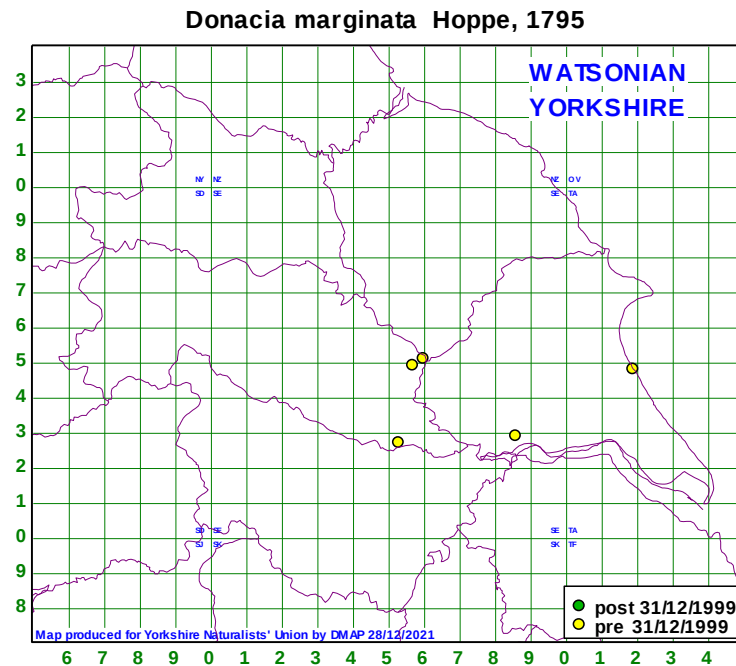
impressa Paykull, 1799

Donacia impressa Paykull, 1799



(7,1,1,0,0) **NS** Rare with a few widely-scattered records in the east of the county. Associated with *Carex* species at pond and canal margins.

marginata Hoppe, 1795

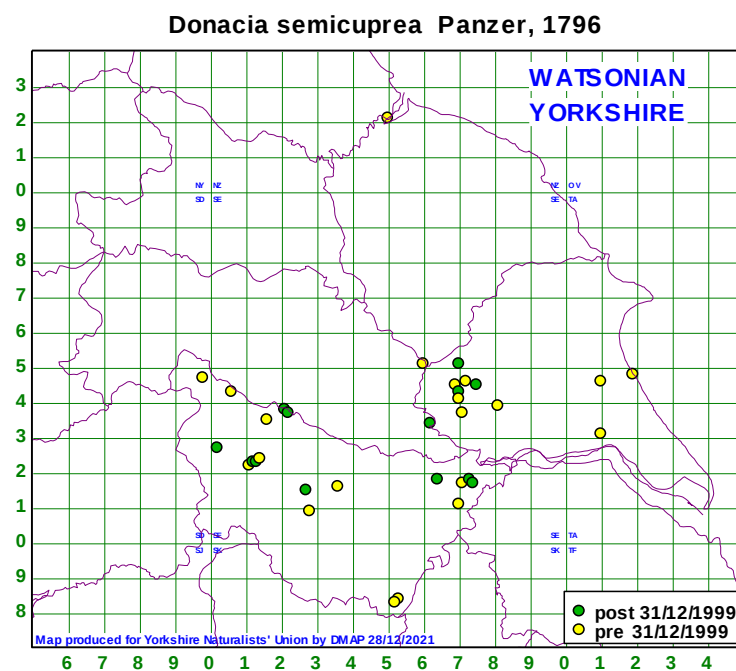


(1,1,1,5,0) Very scarce and only recorded from the southeast of the county, with no records since 1952, on which occasion it was noted on *Sparganium erectum*.

obscura Gyllenhal, 1813

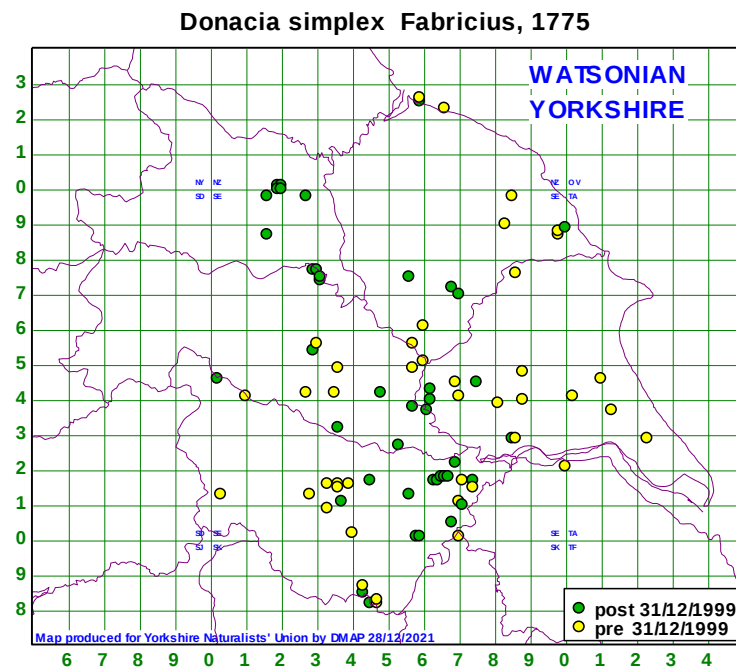
NO RECORDS

semicuprea Panzer, 1796



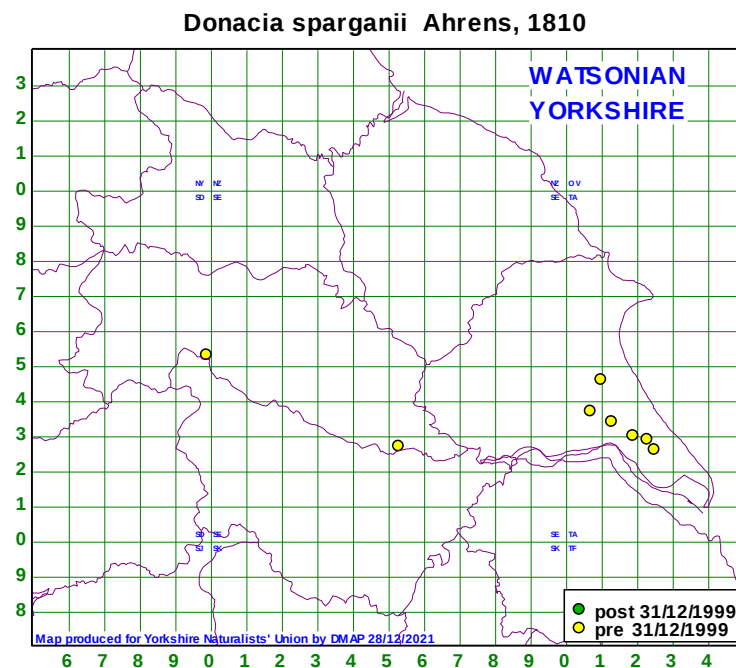
(15,2,28,3,0) Widely distributed in the southern half of the county with plenty of recent records. Many of our records mention *Glyceria maxima* as host. (iv-xi).

simplex Fabricius, 1775



(21,17,53,22,11) The most commonly encountered member of the genus, widely distributed throughout, except for the poorly-recorded far west. Noted from *Carex*, *Sparganium*, *Glyceria* and *Phragmites*. (v-ix).

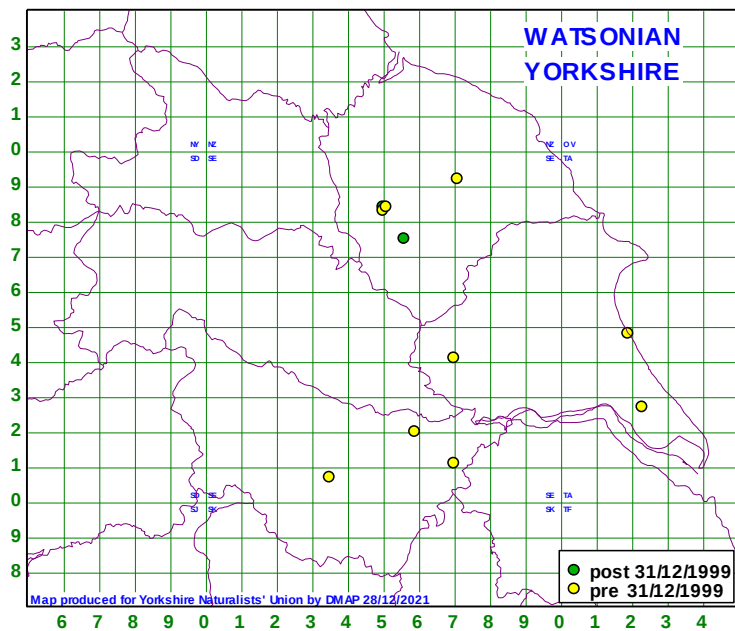
sparganii Ahrens, 1810



(7,0,0,2,0) **NR** Rare and much declined in Yorkshire and apparently confined to a few sites in the southeast and south, not having been seen in the county since 1963. Associated with *Sparganium erectum* and *S. emersum*.

thalassina Germar, 1811

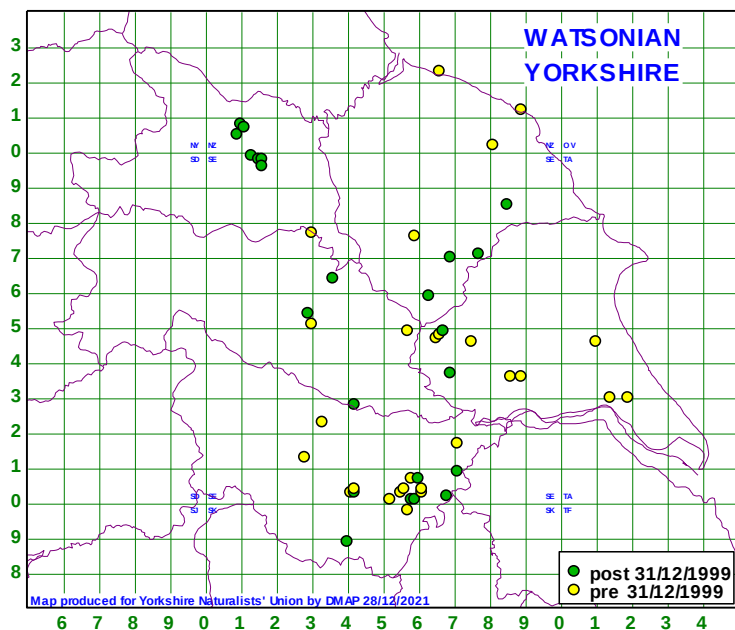
Donacia thalassina Germar, 1811



(4,9,4,0,0) **NS** Thinly distributed in the eastern half of Yorkshire, this declining species was most recently noted at Lake Gormire SE5083 in 2002 by MH, and at Oulston Reservoir SE5674 in 2008 on *Carex rostrata* (also by MH). (vi-x).

versicolore (Brahm, 1791)

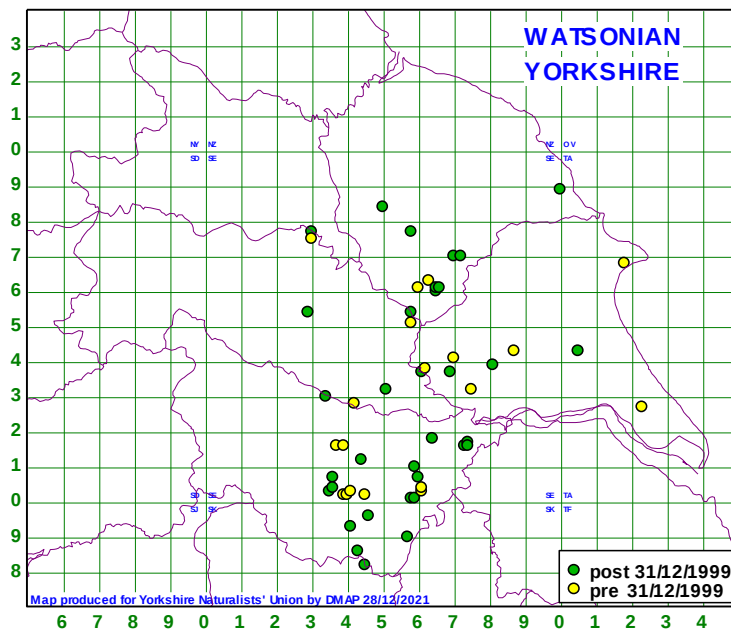
Donacia versicolore (Brahm, 1790)



(15,9,25,14,9) Widespread and fairly common throughout, and mainly associated with *Potamogeton* species but also noted on *Glyceria* in our records. (vi-ix).

vulgaris Zschach, 1788

Donacia vulgaris Zschach, 1788

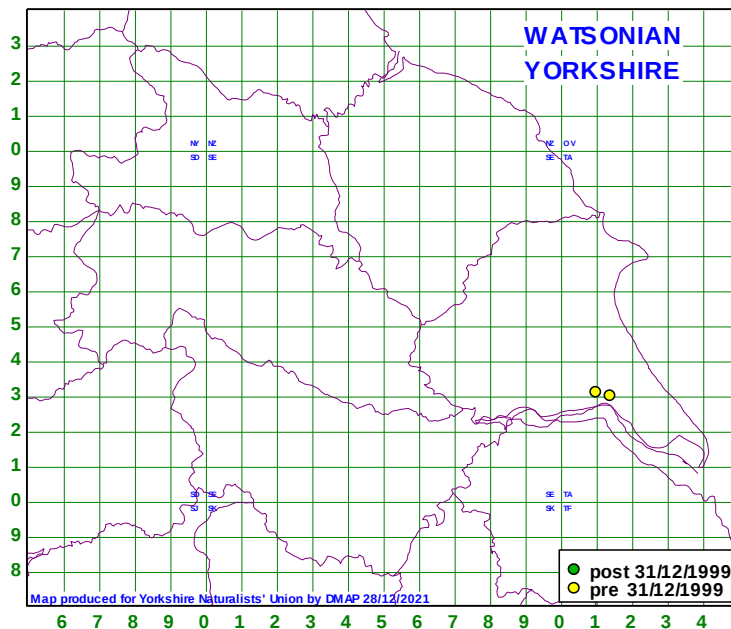


(16,18,38,11,0) Widespread but concentrated in the centre and south of the county. Fairly commonly encountered on *Sparganium*, *Typha* and *Carex* species. (v-x).

PLATEUMARIS Thomson, C.G., 1859

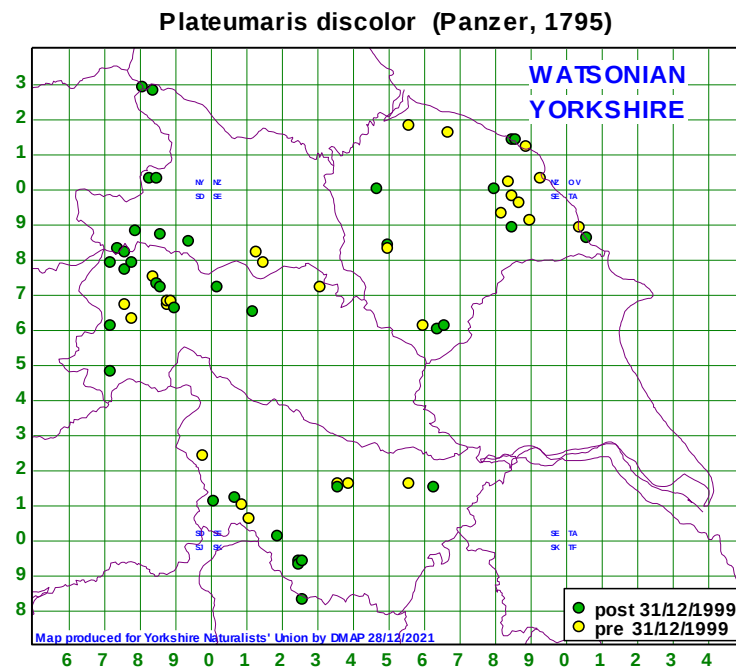
bracata (Scopoli, 1772)

Plateumaris bracata (Scopoli, 1772)



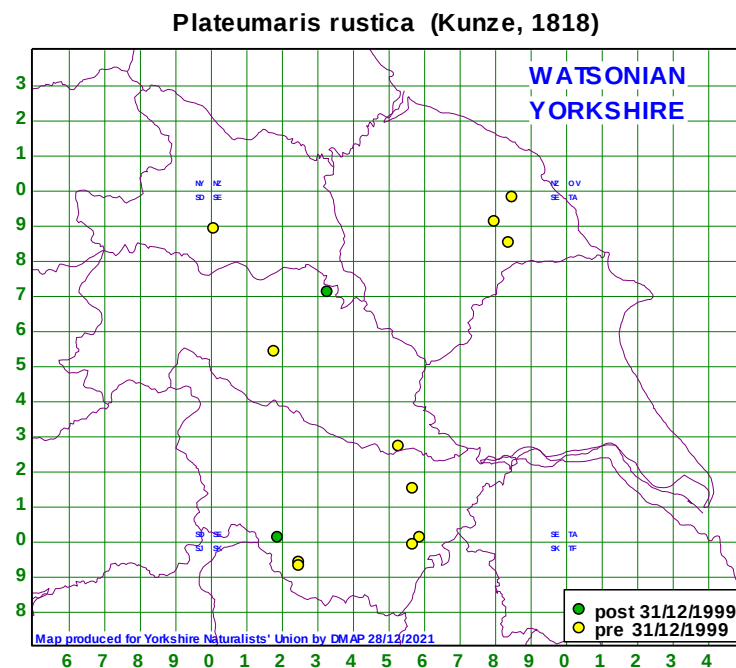
(3,0,0,0,0) **NS** There are three old records on the YNU database: Hull TA12, 7/1932, TS, on *Phragmites* in drain; Marfleet TA12, 12/6/1908 and 30/10/1943, TS, on *Phragmites*.

discolor (Panzer, 1795)



(1,28,27,27,9) Widespread and fairly common on *Carex* and *Glyceria*. Prefers acidic sites such as moorland, peaty pools, fens and wet heaths. Almost absent from VC61. (v-x).

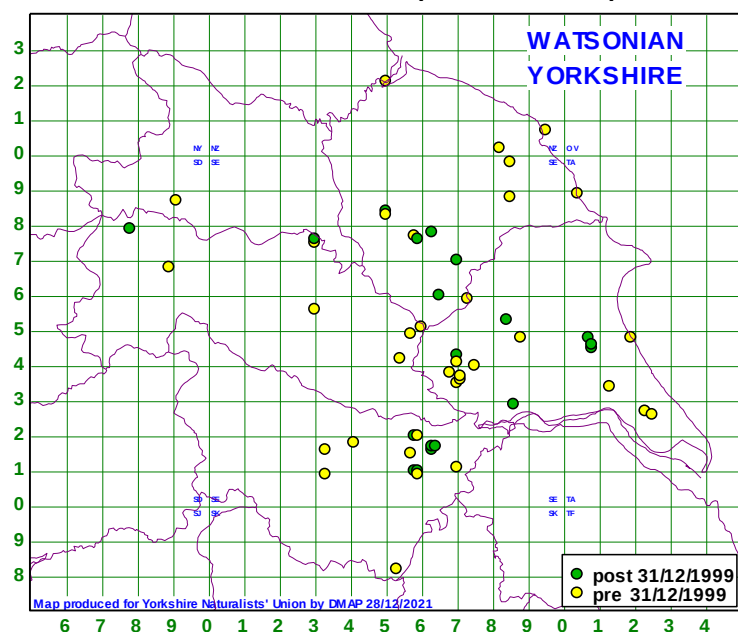
rustica (Kunze, 1818)



(0,3,10,3,1) **NS** Very scarce with few recent records. Mainly associated with *Carex* in marshy places. (v-ix).

sericea (Linnaeus, 1758)

Plateumaris sericea (Linnaeus, 1758)



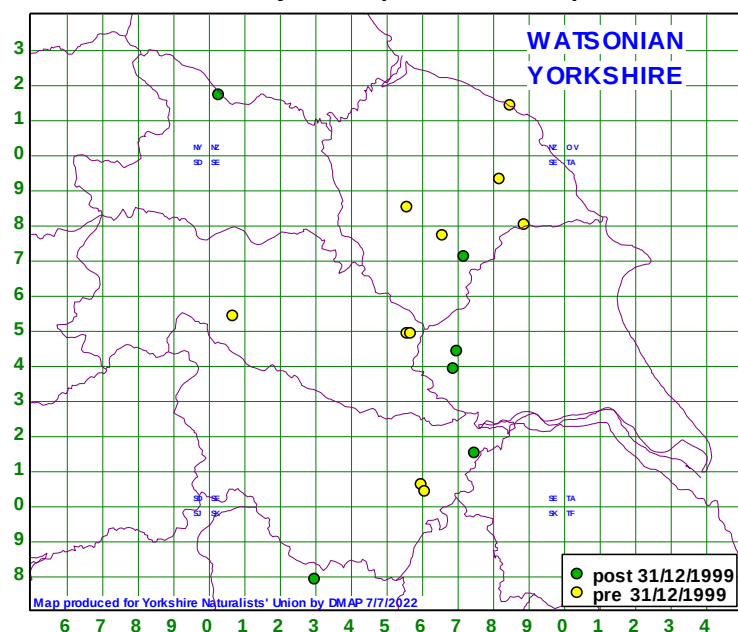
(21,18,22,9,1) A widespread and fairly common species in lake, pond and river margins. Recorded from *Sparganium*, *Carex* and *Typha*. Tends to avoid the more acidic biotopes unlike the similar *P. discolor* (see notes above). (iv-ix).

Subfamily CRIOCERINAE Latreille, 1804

LEMA Fabricius, 1798

cyanella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Lema cyanella (Linnaeus, 1758)



(3,6,5,3,1) A rather scarce chrysomelid, widely and thinly distributed. Found in a wide variety of habitats, this beetle is associated with various *Cirsium* and *Carduus* species. (iv-ix).

OULEMA des Gozis, 1886

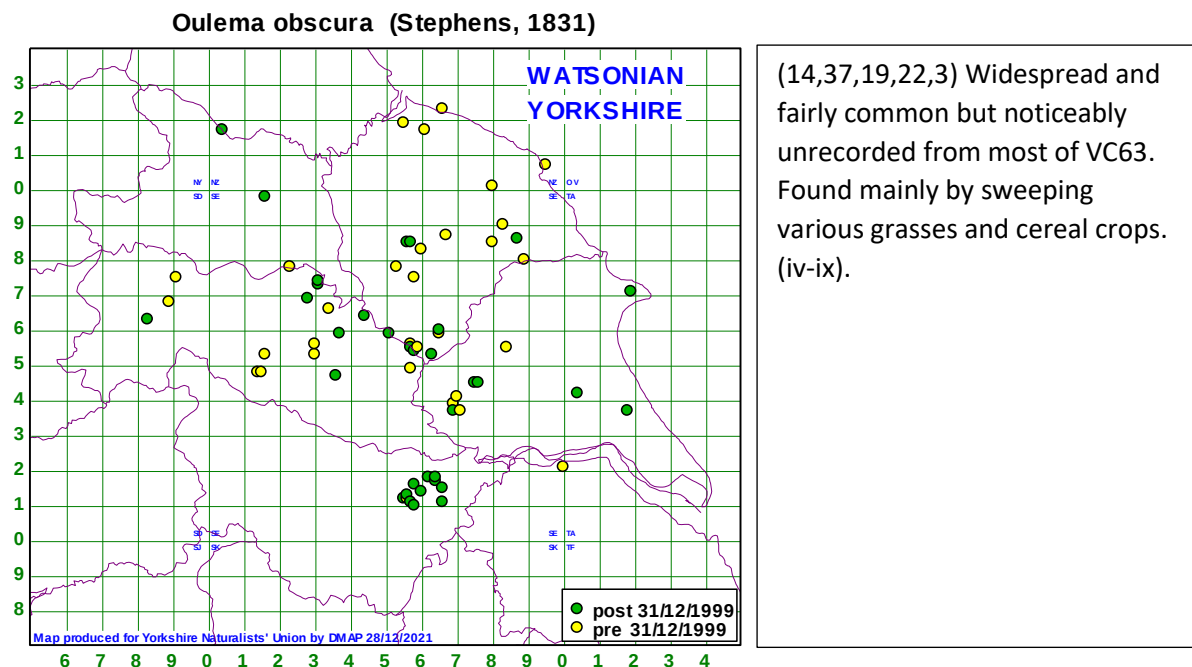
erichsoni (Suffrian, 1841)

NO RECORDS

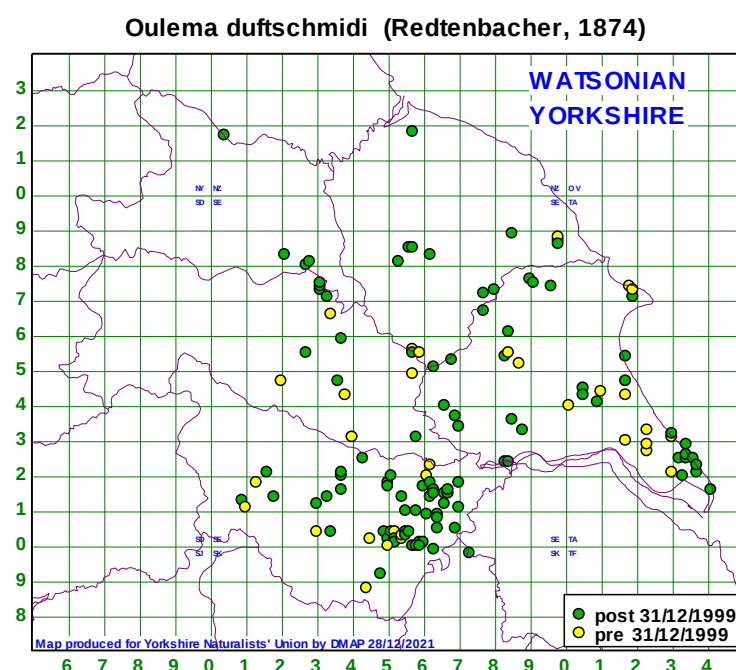
melanopus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Berti (1989) showed there to be two species existing under the name “*melanopus*” in Europe, *melanopus* (Linnaeus) and *duftschmidi* (Redtenbacher) . This discussion was continued by Cox (1995) for the two species in a British context. All specimens of “*melanopus*” seen and examined by the county recorder have proved to be *duftschmidi*. YNU records for “*melanopus*” dated before 1995 have to be treated as *melanopus/duftschmidi* agg. and owing to this confusion “*melanopus*” has not been mapped here.

obscura (Stephens, 1831)



duftschmidi (Redtenbacher, 1874)



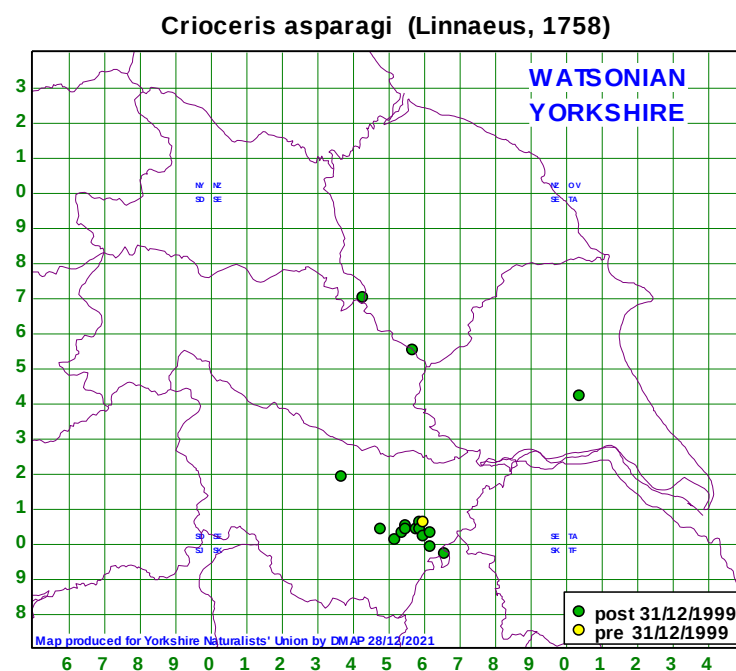
(53,14,84,18,6). See comments under “melanopus” above. This species (previously known as *rufocyanea*) should be determined by dissection using characters shown in Cox (1995). This species feeds on the leaves of cereals and wild grasses. (iv-xi).

septentrionis (Weise, 1880)

NO RECORDS

CRIOCERIS Geoffroy, 1762

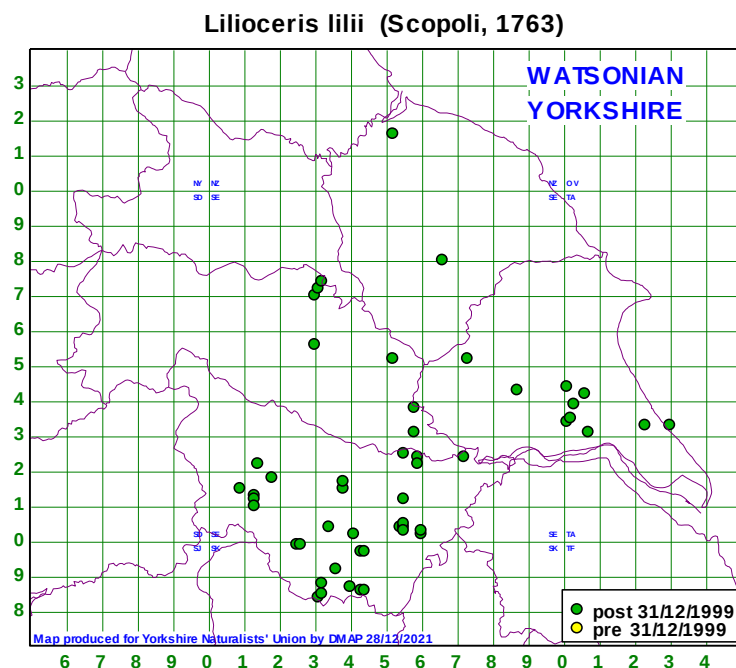
asparagi (Linnaeus, 1758)



(1,3,42,0,0). Thinly distributed in the southern half of the county, this species associated with wild and cultivated asparagus, appeared in Yorkshire in 1997 and has established. Most records are from VC63 with a few further north. Mainly noted from asparagus in allotments and gardens, rarely on wild asparagus. Most records are dated 2000-2015 with fewer reports since. (v-ix).

LILIOCERIS Reitter, 1912

lilii (Scopoli, 1763)



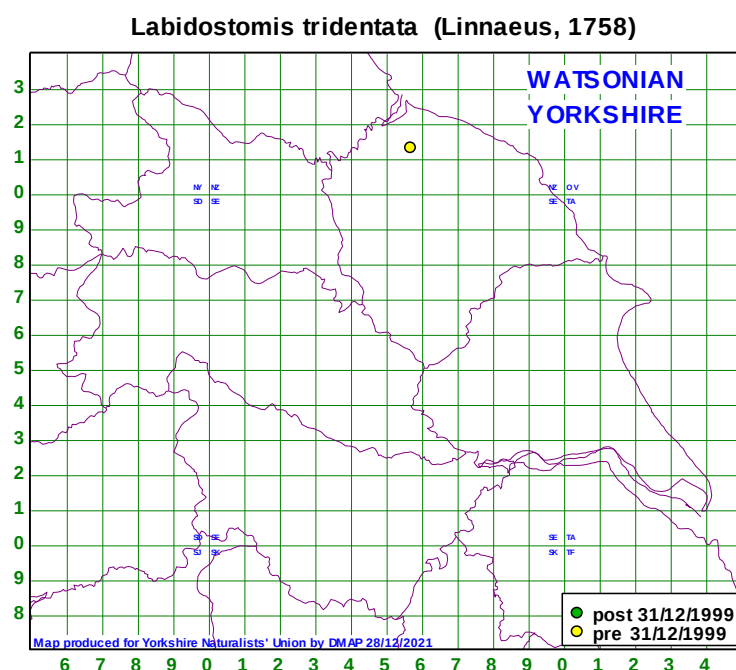
(10,3,58,6,2) Widely reported from the county and generally in gardens and garden centres. On *Lilium* species, but also recorded damaging wild plants of *Fritillaria meleagris* in the Doncaster area. (iv-x).

Subfamily CRYPTOCEPHALINAE Gyllenhal, 1813

Tribe CLYTRINI Kirby, 1837

LABIDOSTOMIS Dejean, 1836

tridentata (Linnaeus, 1758)



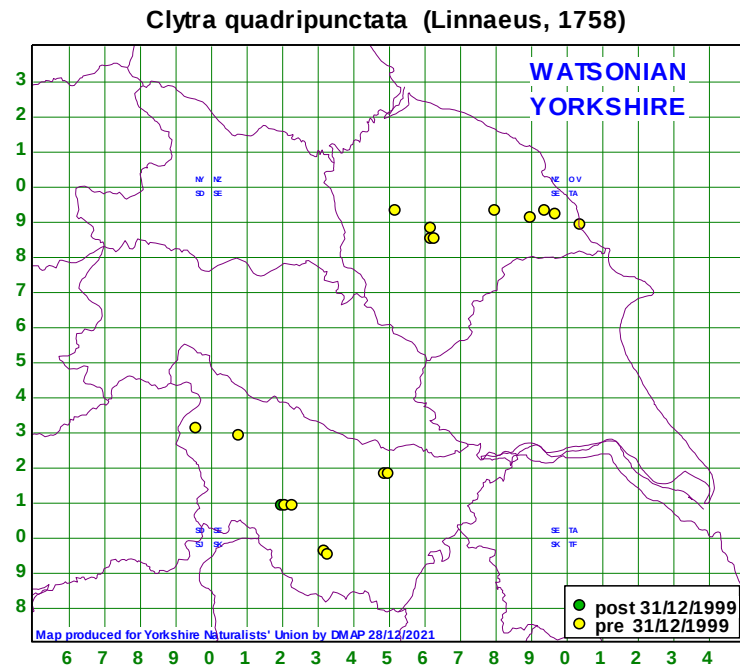
(0,1,0,0,0) **Extinct?** Rare with a single record on the YNU database: Roseberry Topping NZ5712, 1920, Anon. This entry in the YNU records was included in the Invertebrate Site Register with no detail of the collector or determiner. The species is associated with birches *Betula* species.

CLYTRA Laicharting, 1781

laeviuscula Ratzeburg, 1837

NO RECORDS

quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,13,17,0,0) **NS**. Unrecorded since 1999, scarce with records from VCs 62 and 63. Adults found on various shrubs and low-growing plants. The larvae are associated with nests of ants *Formica* and *Lasius* species where they feed on plant debris within the nest (Cox, 2007).

SMARAGDINA Dejean, 1836

affinis (Illiger, 1794)

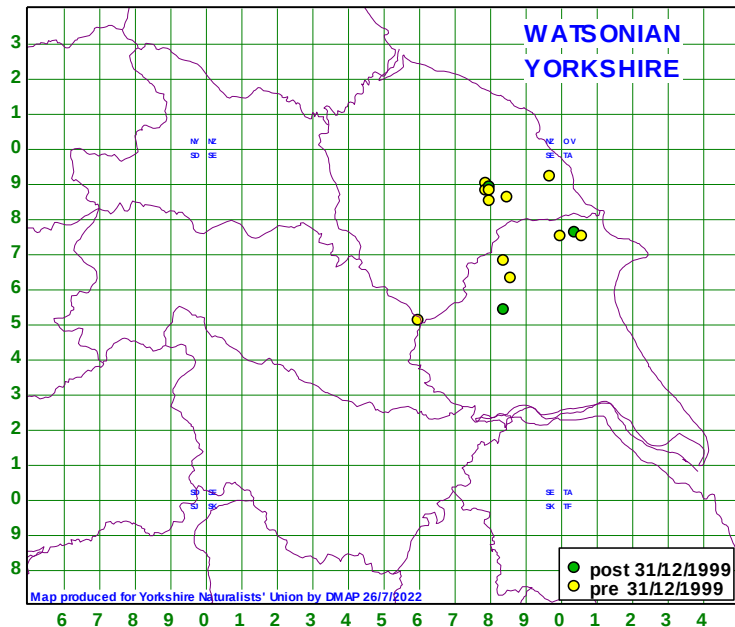
NO RECORDS

Tribe CRYPTOCEPHALINI Gyllenhal, 1813

CRYPTOCEPHALUS Geoffroy, 1762

aureolus Suffrian, 1847

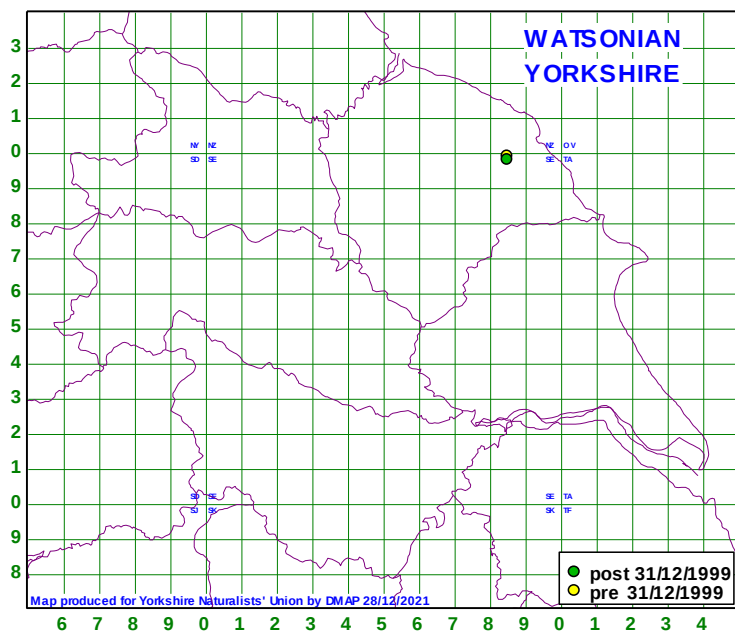
Cryptocephalus aureolus Suffrian, 1847



(5,11,0,0,0) Scarce in Yorkshire with records (few recent) from the northeast and east of the county. Adults collected from the yellow flowers of various herbaceous plants including *Hieraceum*, *Ranunculus* and *Helianthemum*. (v-vi).

biguttatus (Scopoli, 1763)

Cryptocephalus biguttatus (Scopoli, 1763)

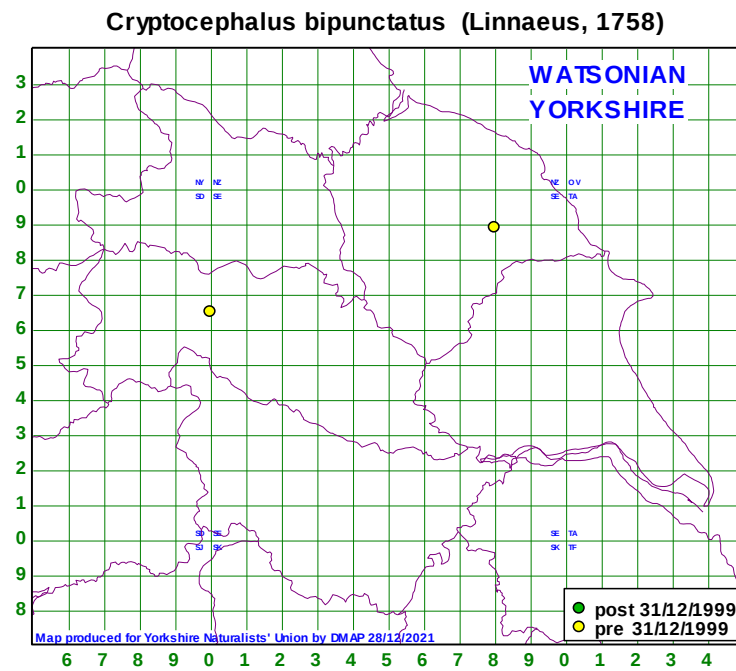


(0,2,0,0,0) NR. There are two records on the YNU database: Fen Bog SE587982, 10/7/1983, JHF, on *Erica*; Fen Bog SE8597, 11/6/2002, RC, on *Erica tetralix*.

bilineatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

NO RECORDS

bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,1,0,1,0) NS. We have two widely-separated records for this rarity in the county: Grassington SE06, 1931, JMB; Gundale Wood SE8088, 19/6/1994, MLD. Usually associated with *Alnus*, *Corylus*, *Betula* and *Populus*.

coryli (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

decemmaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

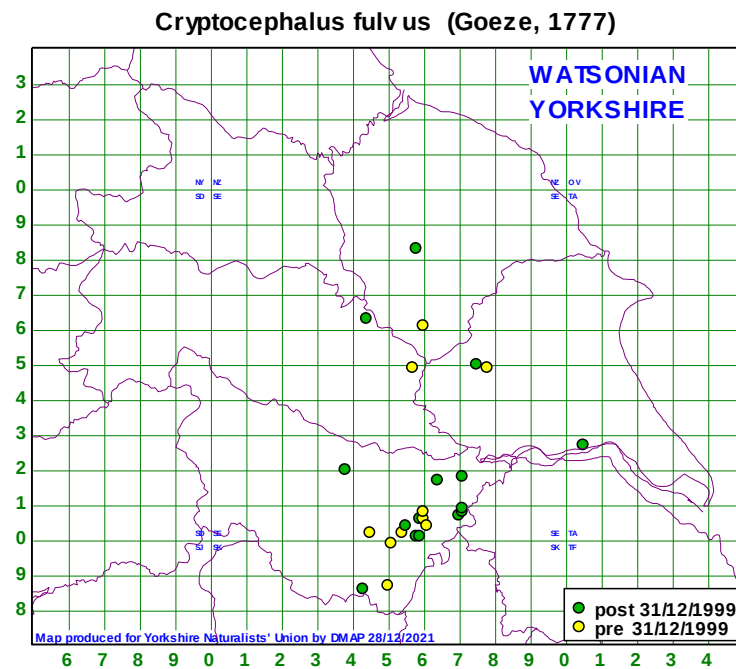
exiguus Schneider, D.H., 1792

NO RECORDS

frontalis Marsham, 1802

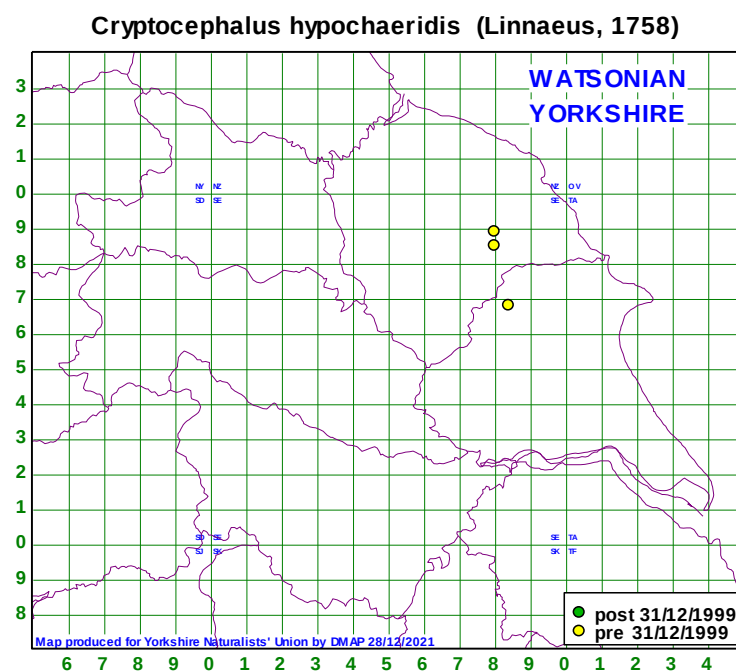
NO RECORDS

fulvus (Goeze, 1777)



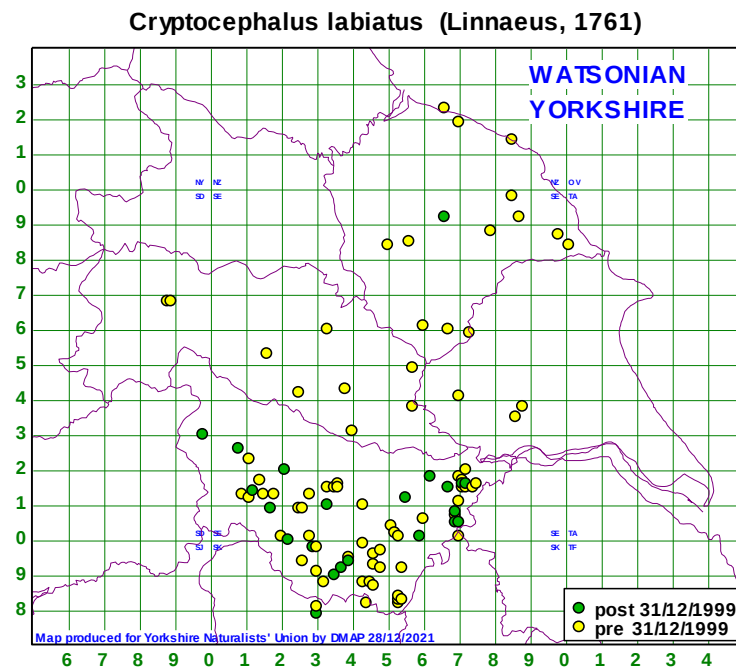
(3,2,27,2,0) Widely distributed in a central band in Yorkshire, this species is associated with *Rumex*, but probably adventitious on other plants nearby in a wide variety of mainly open habitats. (v-ix).

hypochaeridis (Linnaeus, 1758)



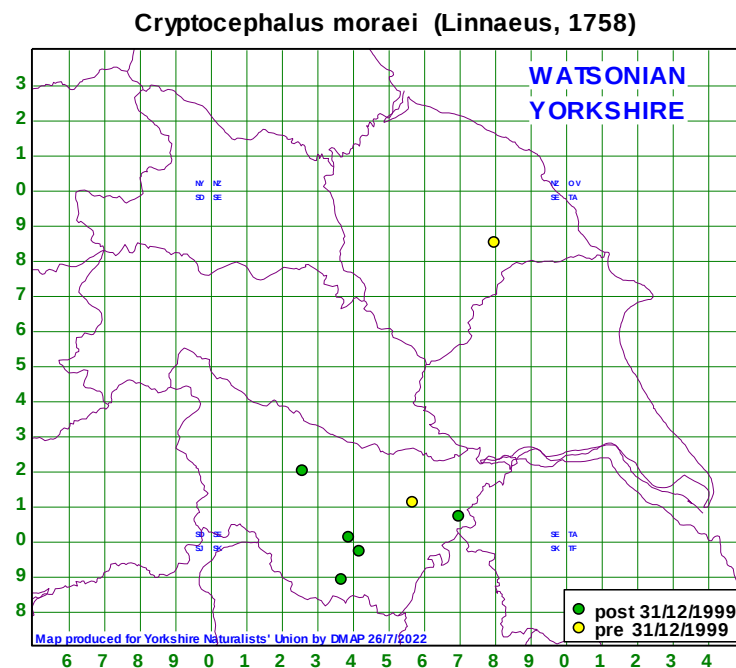
(1,2,0,0,0) **NS**. With only three records on the YNU database, this species is very rare in the county. The records we possess are Pickering SE88, 3/5/1945, AS; North Grimston Quarry SE8467, 5/6/1988, AGr; Gundale Wood SE8088, 19/6/1994, MLD. This species is associated with the yellow flowers of various herbaceous plants including *Hieraceum*, *Ranunculus* and *Helianthemum*.

labiatus (Linnaeus, 1761)



(4,15,95,13,0) A common and widespread species associated particularly with *Betula* but may be collected from a wide variety of other plants. (v-ix).

moraei (Linnaeus, 1758)



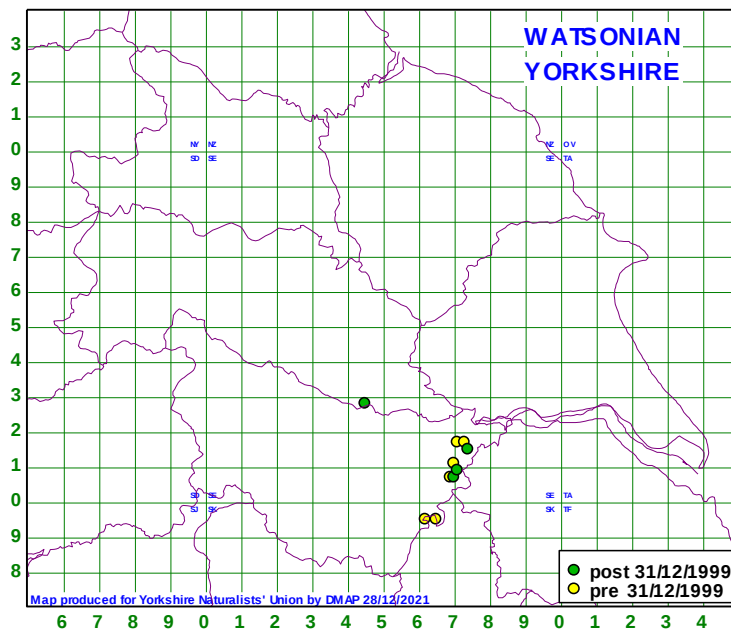
(0,1,7,0,0) Scarce in the county and at the north of its range in Yorkshire. May be collected by sweeping *Hypericum* and *Galium* species, the adults feeding on the leaves and flowers of these plants. (v-ix).

nitidulus Fabricius, 1787

NO RECORDS

parvulus Müller, O.F., 1776

Cryptocephalus parvulus Müller, O.F., 1776



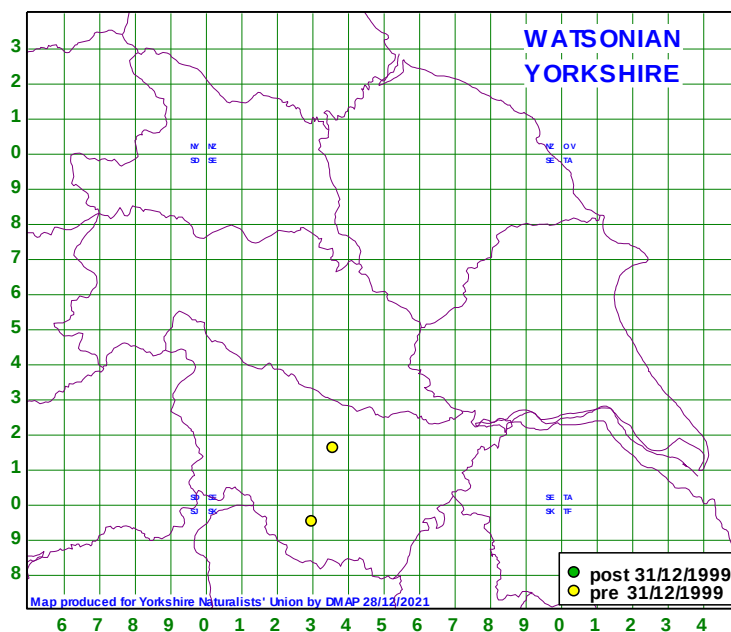
(0,0,14,1,0) **NS**. Scarce with a small number of records concentrated in the east of VC63 and a single record from VC64. Found on *Betula pendula*, *Populus tremula*, *Quercus* and *Corylus* species, adults and larvae feeding on the foliage. (v-ix).

primarius Harold, 1872

NO RECORDS

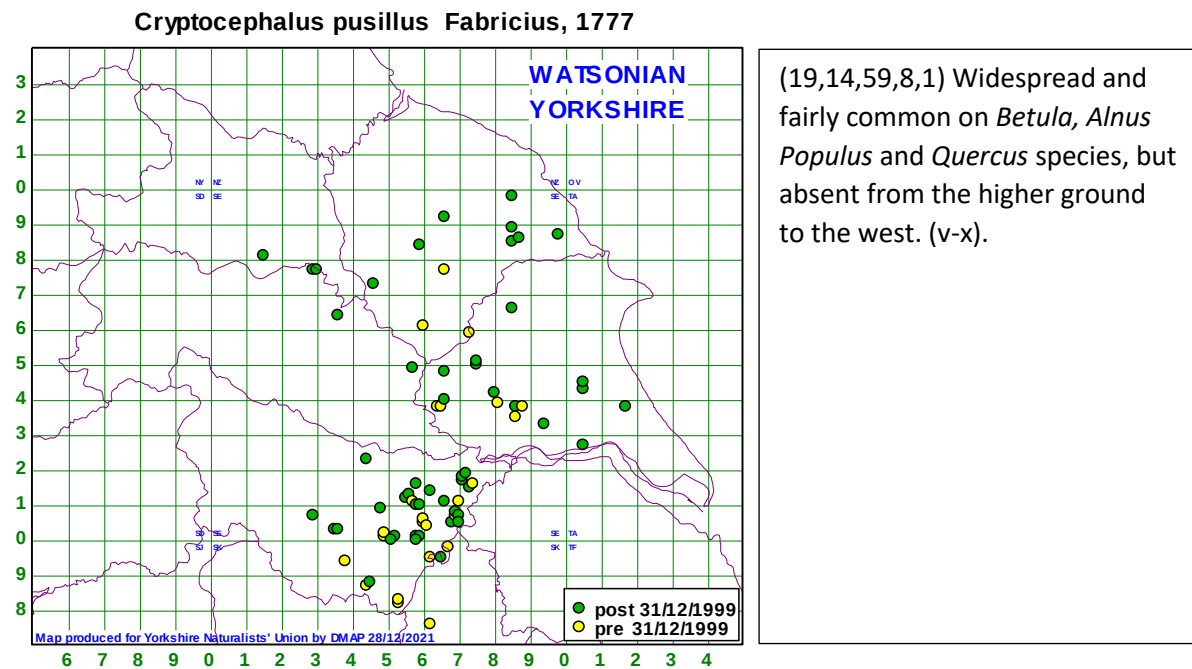
punctiger Paykull, 1799

Cryptocephalus punctiger Paykull, 1799



(0,0,2,0,0) **NR**. There are two records on our database: Haw Park SE3615, 7/7/1965, FH det EWA; Wharnccliffe Wood SK3094, 22/6/1991, JC. Usually associated with young birches *Betula*, but also *Populus*, *Salix* and *Quercus* (Cox, 2007).

pusillus Fabricius, 1777



querceti Suffrian, 1848

NO RECORDS

sexpunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

violaceus Laicharting, 1781

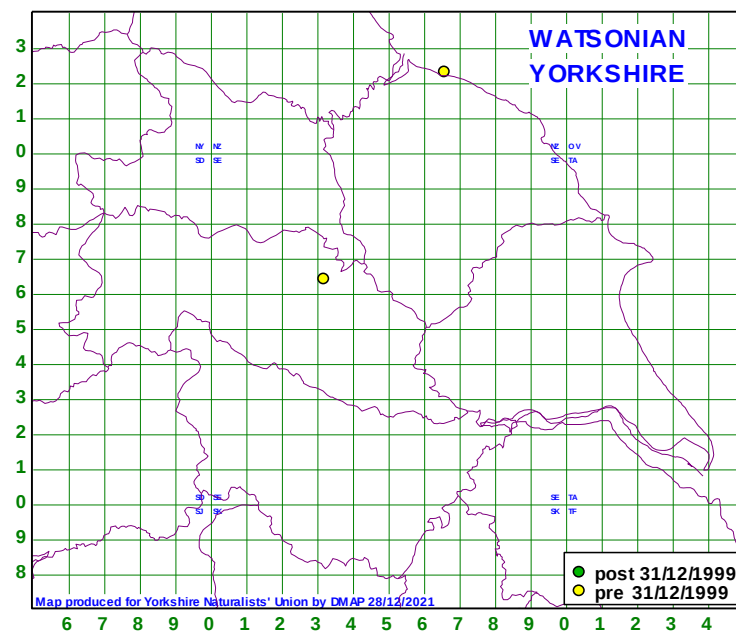
NO RECORDS

Subfamily LAMPROSOMATINAE Lacordaire, 1848

OOMORPHUS Curtis, 1831

concolor (Sturm, 1807)

Oomorphus concolor (Sturm, 1807)



(0,1,0,1,0) Two records are known to the YNU recorder: Saltburn NZ62, 6/1898, MLT; Burton Leonard SE3263, 14/7/1990, MLD. A possible association with Ivy *Hedera helix*, and sometimes swept from vegetation nearby, or collected from Ivy leaf litter and detritus.

Subfamily EUMOLPINAE Hope, 1840

BROMIUS Dejean, 1836

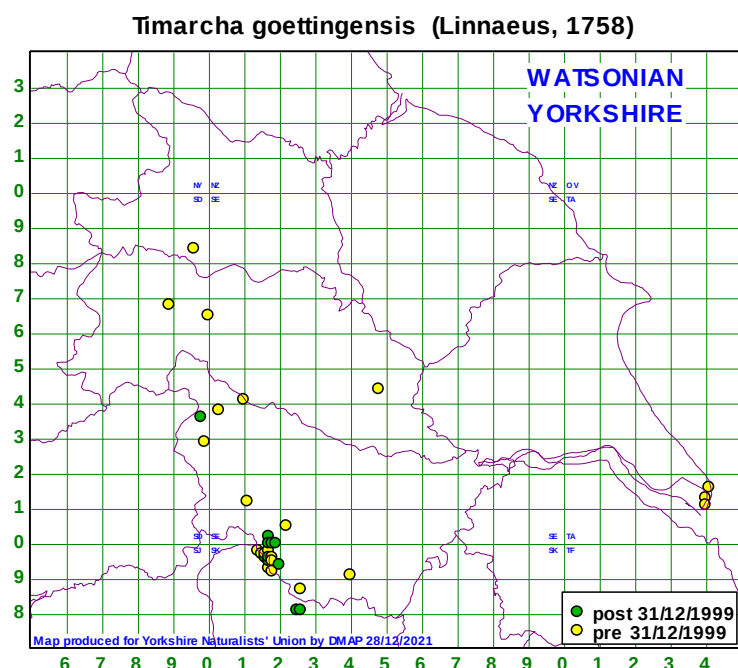
obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

Subfamily CHRYSOMELINAE Latreille, 1802

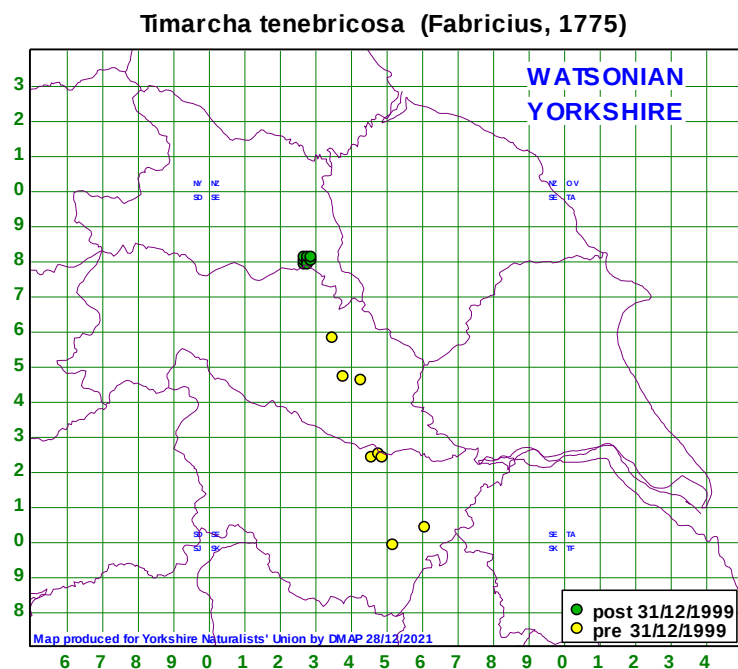
TIMARCHA Samouelle, 1819

goettingensis (Linnaeus, 1758)



(4,1,47,8,1) Widely and thinly distributed in the west of the recording area (with outliers at Spurn), the concentration of records in the southwest possibly related to collector/observer effort. Usually observed on various species of bedstraw, and on the ground in moss and tussocks. (ii-xii).

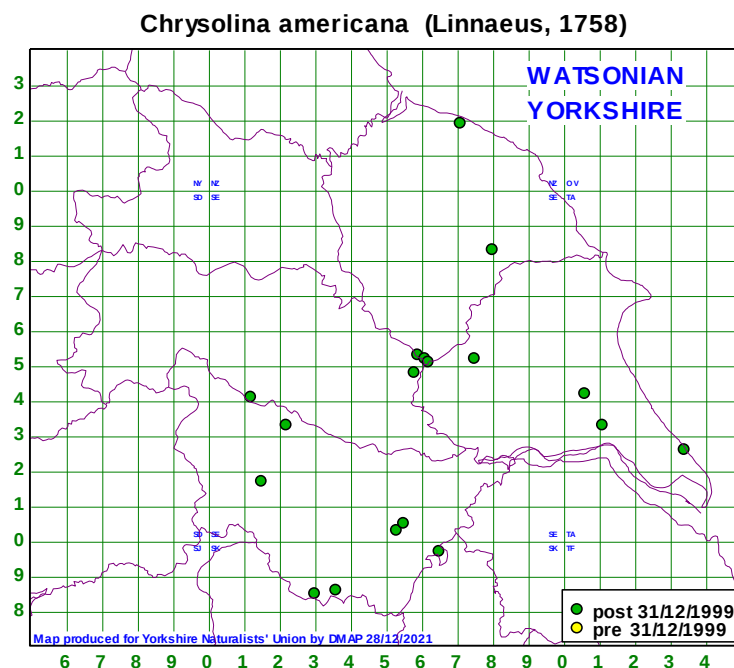
tenebricosa (Fabricius, 1775)



(0,0,8,3,230) Were it not for concentrated and thorough sampling of suitable habitat at several close locations in VC65 this would be regarded as a scarce species in Yorkshire. The known Yorkshire distribution is interesting and may be related to geology. Host plants appear to be similar to *T. goettingensis*. (iii-x).

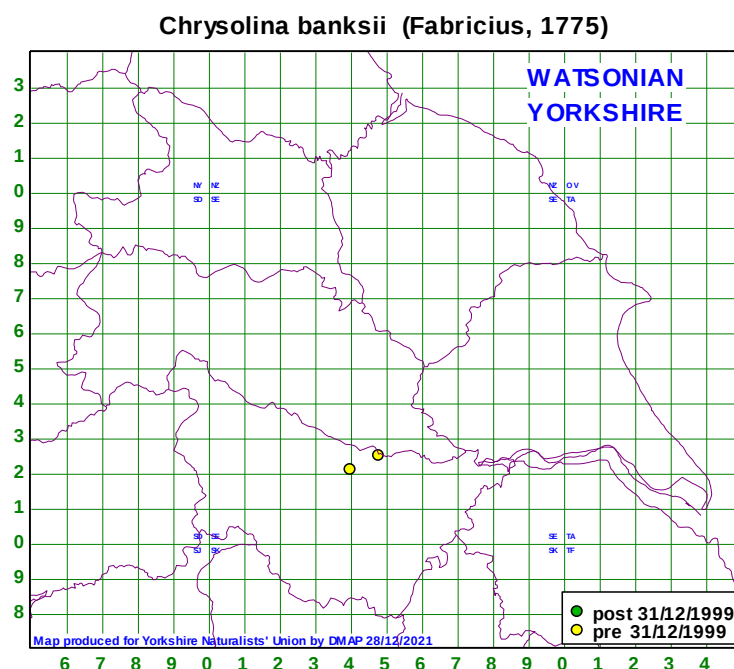
CHRYSOLINA Motschulsky, 1860 680

americana (Linnaeus, 1758)



(6,7,14,8,0) Widely distributed with all our records post-dated 2000. This species is being spread by the garden centre trade, and has been noted from various rosemary, sage, lavender and thyme cultivars. (ii-xii).

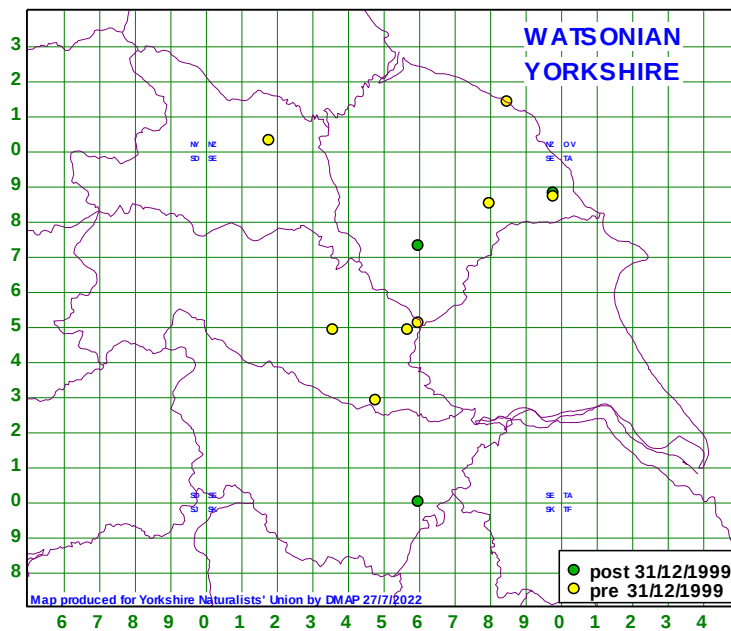
banksii (Fabricius, 1775)



(1,0,2,0,0) There are three records on the YNU database: Castleford SE42, 1879, GBW; Ferrybridge SE42, 16/6/1894, JN; Willerby TA0230, 22/4/2011, JCa. This species is often coastal and may be found associated with *Plantago*, *Balota* and *Mentha* species. The county recorder is of the opinion that the Willerby record would require a voucher for confirmation.

brunsvicensis (Gravenhorst, 1807)

***Chrysolina brunsvicensis* (Gravenhorst, 1807)**



(0,8,1,3,2) Widely and thinly distributed in Yorkshire. The VC63 record emanates from an eDNA survey at Potteric Carr although no specimens have been found at that site. Usually on *Hypericum perforatum* or *H. tetrapterum*. (v-x).

cerealis (Linnaeus, 1767)

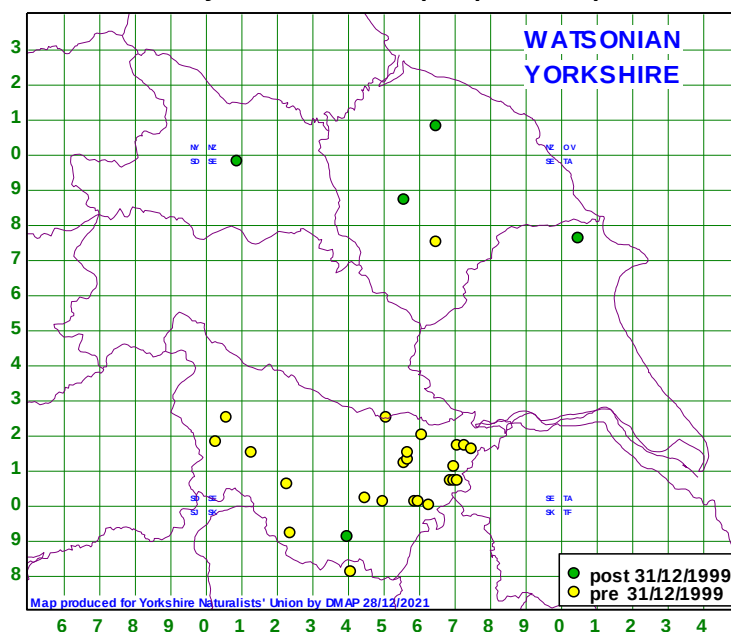
NO RECORDS

coerulans (Scriba, 1791)

NO RECORDS

fastuosa (Scopoli, 1763)

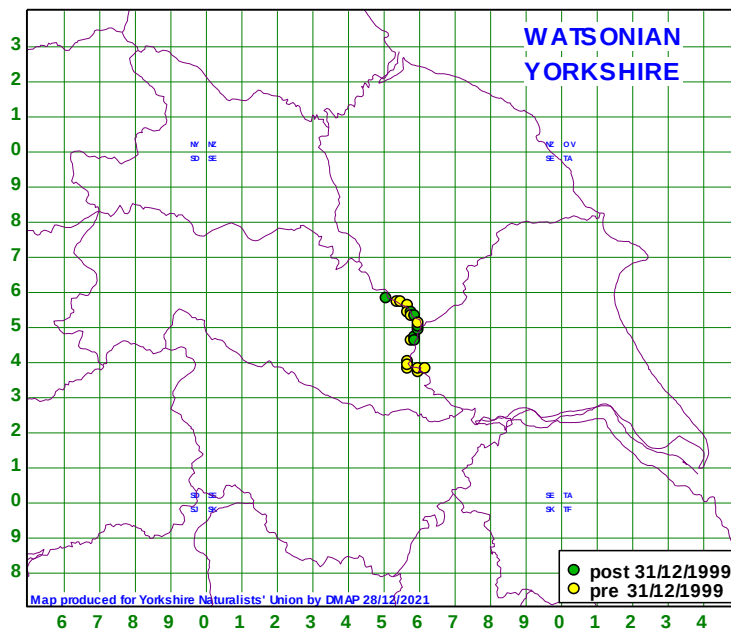
***Chrysolina fastuosa* (Scopoli, 1763)**



(1,3,32,0,1) Widely distributed in the county. Apparently declining with most modern records from the north and northeast. On *Galeopsis* and *Lamium* species, also noted from *Urtica dioica*. (v-x).

graminis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Chrysolina graminis (Linnaeus, 1758)



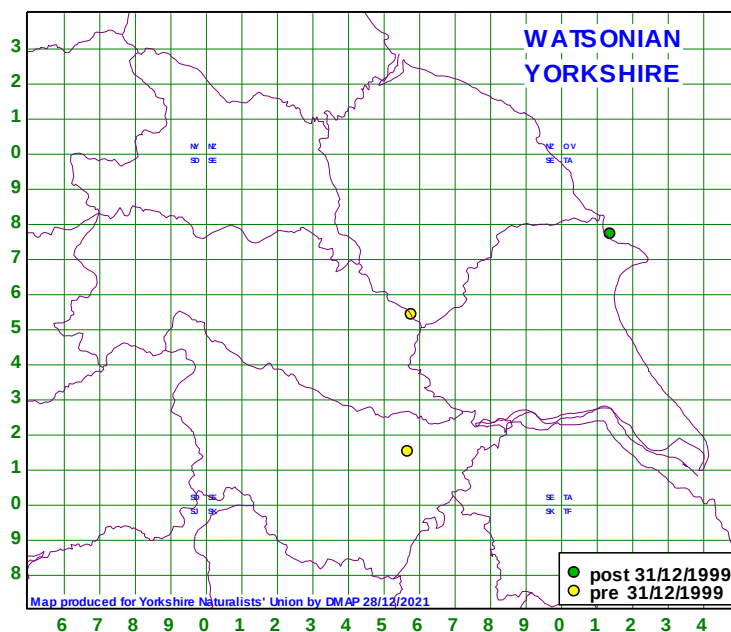
12,18,2,18,0 NR. This species has a very restricted distribution in Yorkshire, being only recorded with certainty from the Ouse banks around York on *Tanacetum* in floodplain locations. Two VC63 records are problematic: a 1910 record is attributed to HHC, a highly-reputable coleopterist. An anonymous 1870 record believed to be from the Loversall area would require a voucher which is not yet forthcoming (neither record here mapped). (iv-ix).

haemoptera (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

herbacea (Duftschmid, 1825)

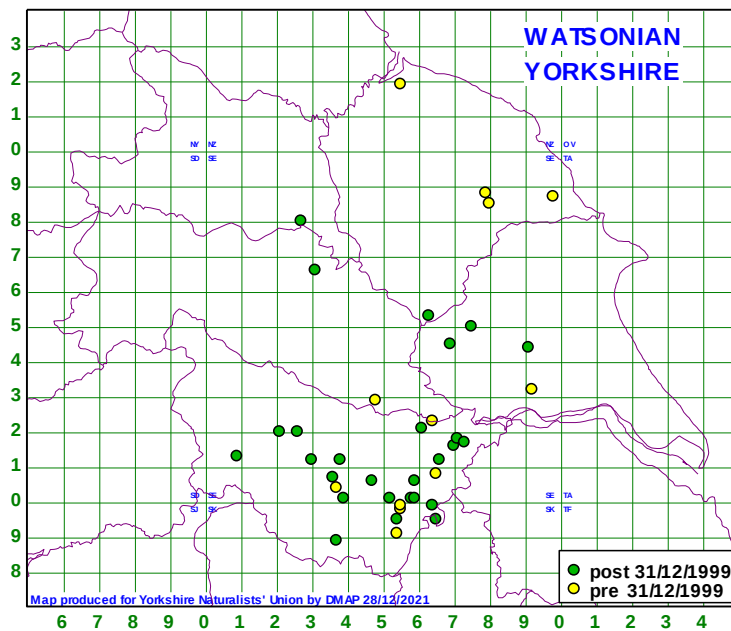
Chrysolina herbacea (Duftschmid, 1825)



(1,0,1,1,0) A mainly southern English species but with records extending into Scotland, there are three records existing in the YNU database: Askern SE5714, 25/6/1938, MDB; Clifton Ings SE5853, 6/1951, AS; Reighton TA1476, 18/7/2018, DL. Associated with *Mentha aquatica* and other *Mentha* species

hyperici (Forster, 1771)

Chrysolina hyperici (Forster, 1771)



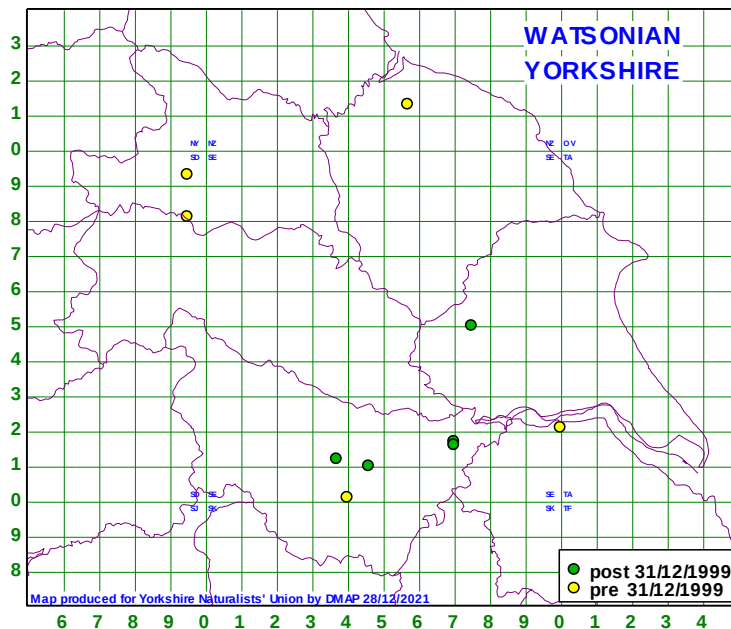
(5,8,38,2,1) Widely distributed mainly in the southern half of the county. A species apparently increasing in our region and associated usually with *Hypericum* species, but also swept from other vegetation and in grassland pitfalls. (iv-x).

latecincta (Demaison, 1896)

NO RECORDS

marginata (Linnaeus, 1758)

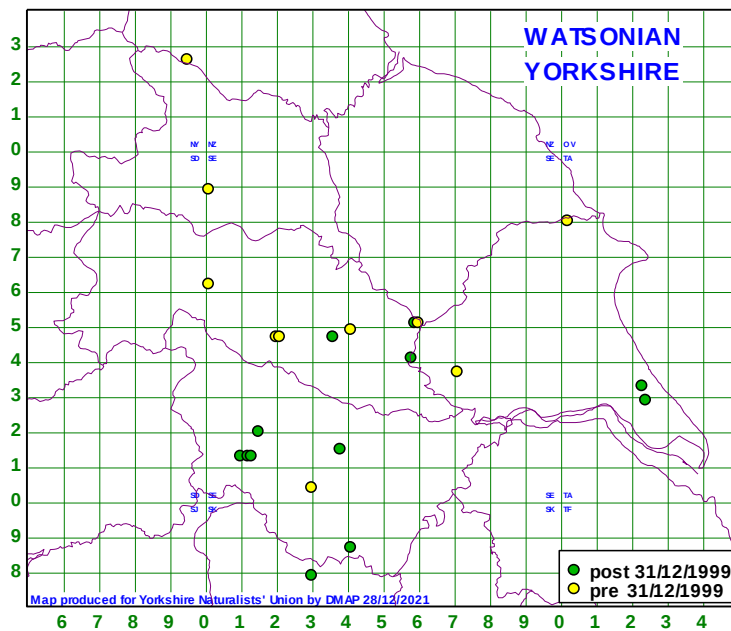
Chrysolina marginata (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,1,5,0,2) **NR**. A rather scarce species associated with *Achillea millefolium*. Nationally considered to be declining, but our recent records suggest that the species is doing reasonably well in our region. (v-xii).

oricalcia (Müller, O.F., 1776)

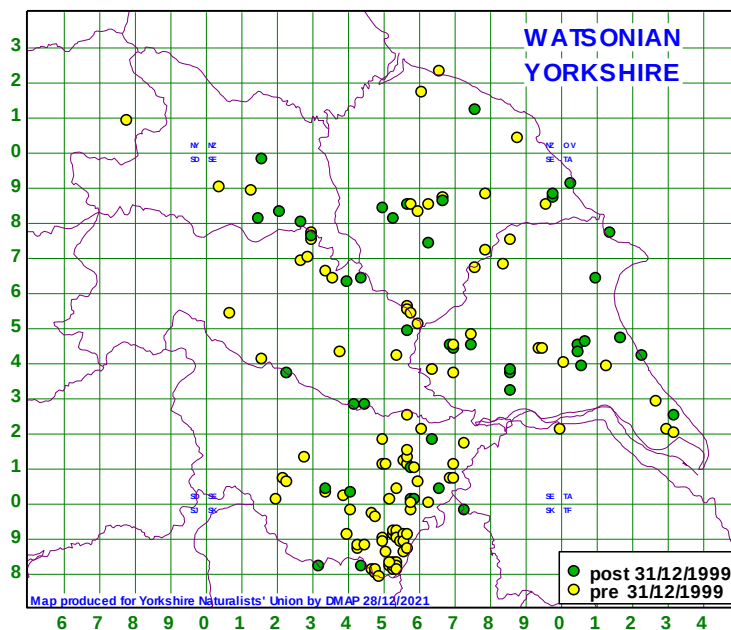
Chrysolina oricalcia (Müller, O.F., 1776)



(4,1,16,8,5) Widely and thinly distributed throughout most of Yorkshire. Many of our records mention *Anthriscus*, the usually accepted foodplant. (vi-ix).

polita (Linnaeus, 1758)

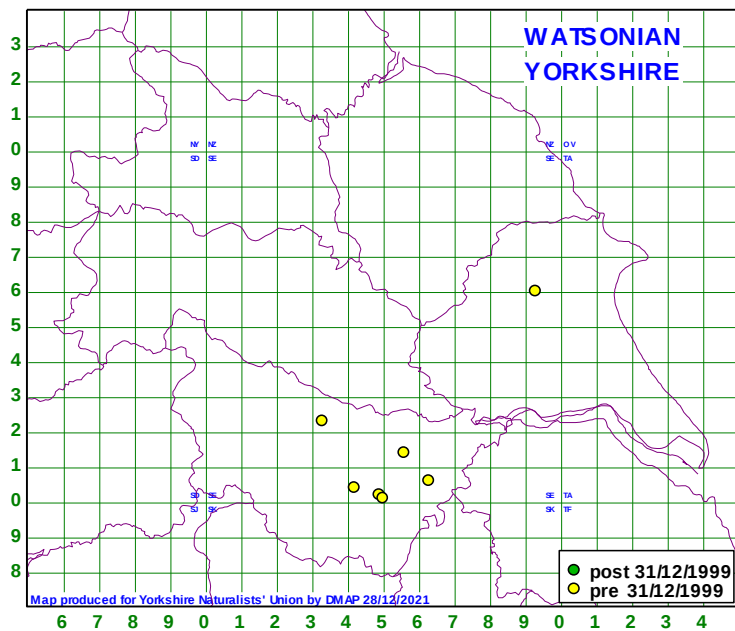
Chrysolina polita (Linnaeus, 1758)



(43,35,112,35,8) One of the most frequently encountered *Chrysolina*, and widespread throughout. Usually associated with *Mentha* species but also recorded feeding on *Urtica* and *Hedera*. (ii-xii).

sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1758)

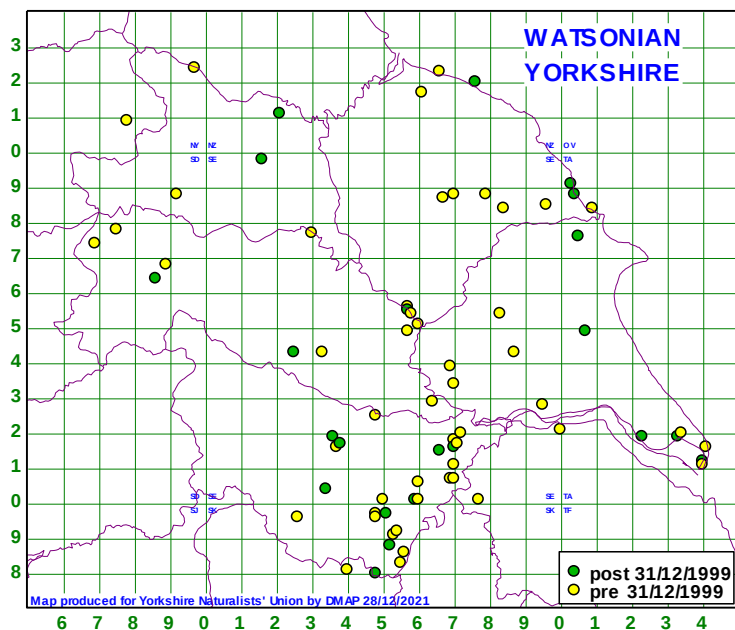
Chrysolina sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1758)



(1,0,7,0,0) NS. Scarce and reported mainly from the south of the county. Usually swept from *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum*. We have no recent (post-2000) records for a species that has declined nationally over recent decades. (iv-x).

staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758)

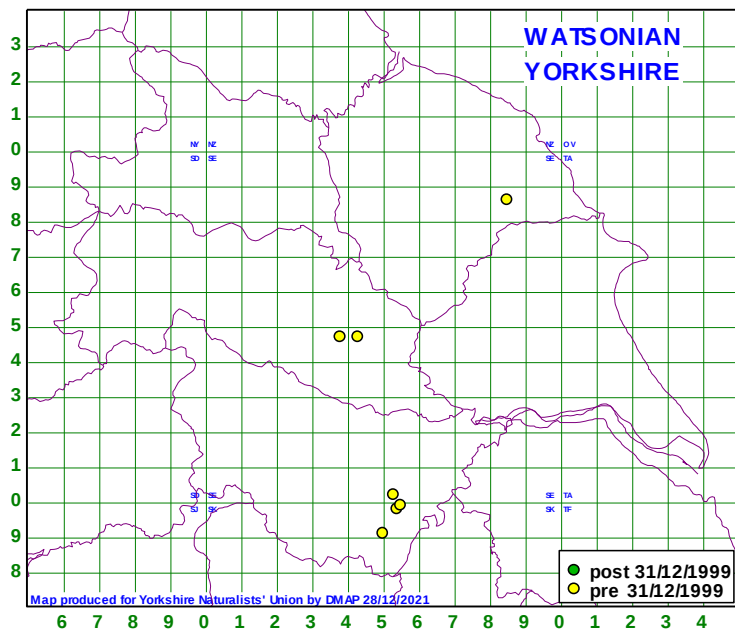
Chrysolina staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758)



(15,17,38,12,6) Widespread throughout, and mainly noted from *Ranunculus repens* when noted in our records. (iii-xii).

sturmi (Westhoff, 1882)

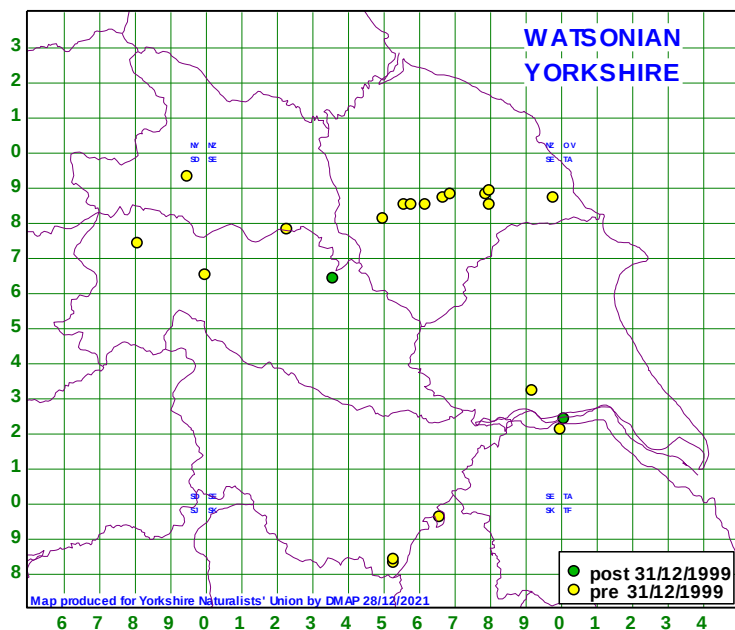
Chrysolina sturmi (Westhoff, 1882)



(0,1,4,2,0) **NS**. A scarce and much declined species (better known perhaps to older coleopterists as *C. violacea*) on *Glechoma hederacea* on limestone and other base-rich soils. We have no recent records.

varians (Schaller, 1783)

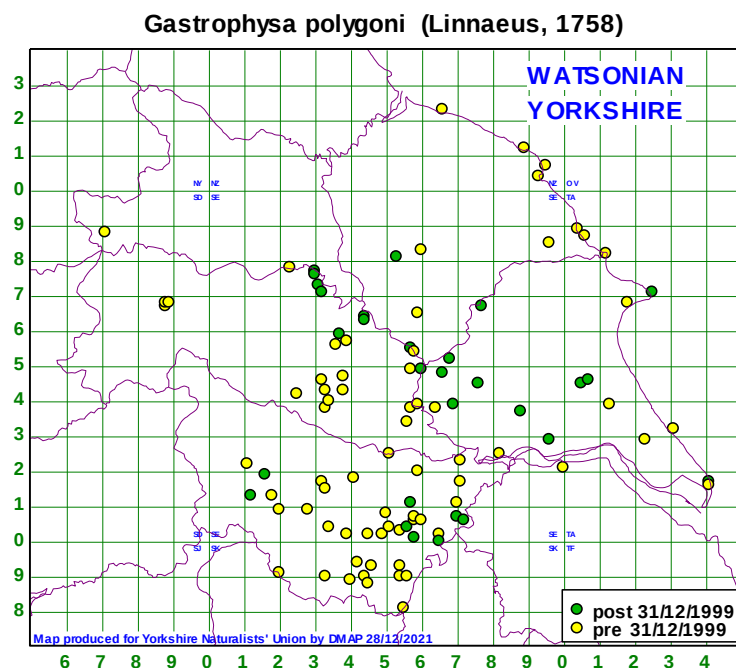
Chrysolina varians (Schaller, 1783)



(2,13,3,5,3) Widespread especially in the north of the county, and a declining species with only two recent records. Recorded from various *Hypericum* species. (iv-x).

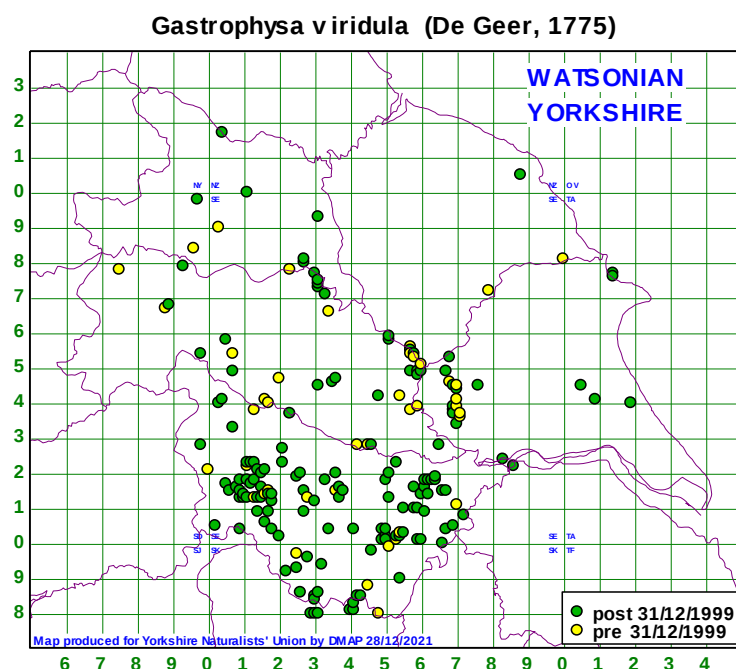
GASTROPHYSA Dejean, 1836

polygoni (Linnaeus, 1758)



(26,12,54,31,3). A fairly common and widespread species associated with *Polygonum* and *Persicaria*. (iv-x).

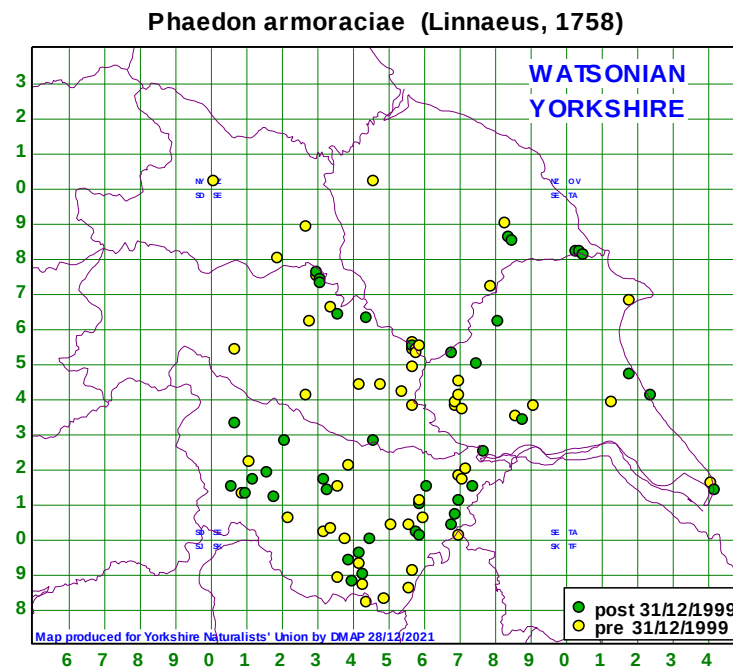
viridula (De Geer, 1775)



(47,26,205,48,11) Widespread and very common wherever *Rumex obtusifolius* is found. Also on other *Rumex* species. The leaves of the hostplant are often severely damaged but the plant overall does not seem to suffer much. (iv-xi).

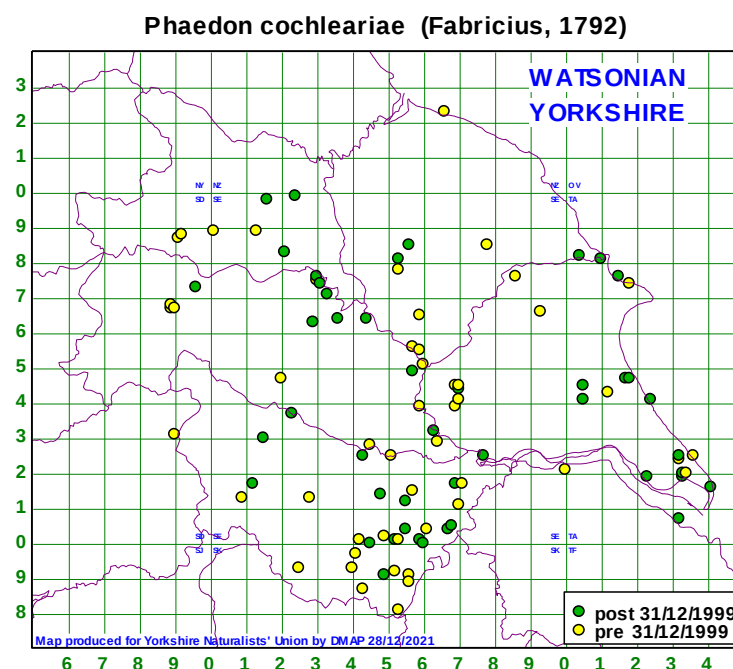
PHAEDON Latreille, 1829

armoraciae (Linnaeus, 1758)



(30,29,63,18,3) Widespread and fairly common throughout the region. Mainly a wetland or damp pasture insect found on *Veronica*, *Rorippa* and *Calitriche* species (iv-x).

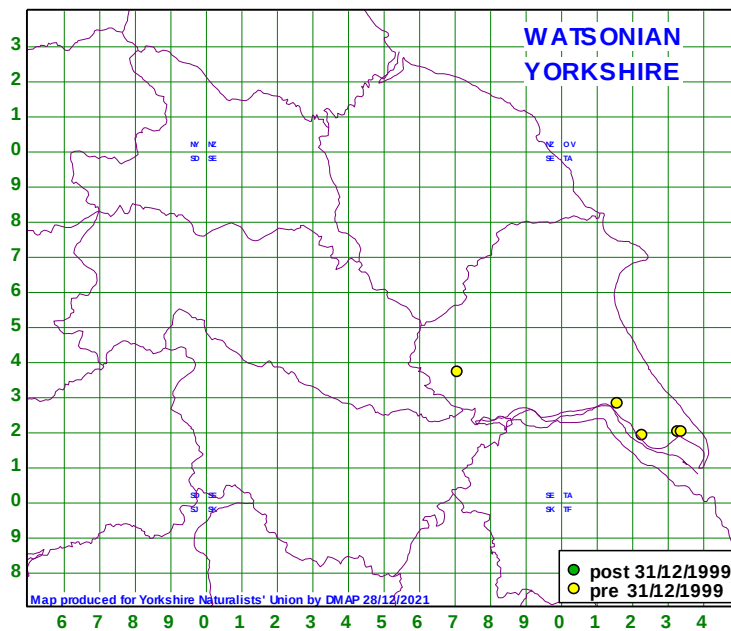
cochleariae (Fabricius, 1792)



(41,14,54,25,9) Common everywhere in a wide variety of habitat types. Associated with many Brassicaceae species and usually found by sweeping the plants when in flower. (ii-xii).

concinus Stephens, 1831

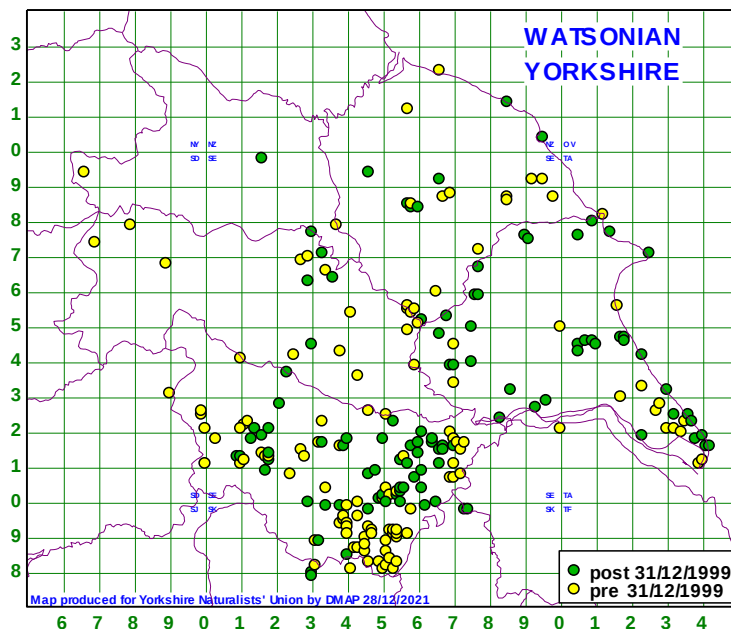
Phaedon concinnus Stephens, 1834



(10,0,0,0,0) NS. A saltmarsh species usually associated with *Plantago maritima* and *Triglochin maritimum*. Our records are all from the shores of the Humber estuary except a single from Bubwith (1915, WJF/WES).

tumidulus (Germar, 1824)

Phaedon tumidulus (Germar, 1823)

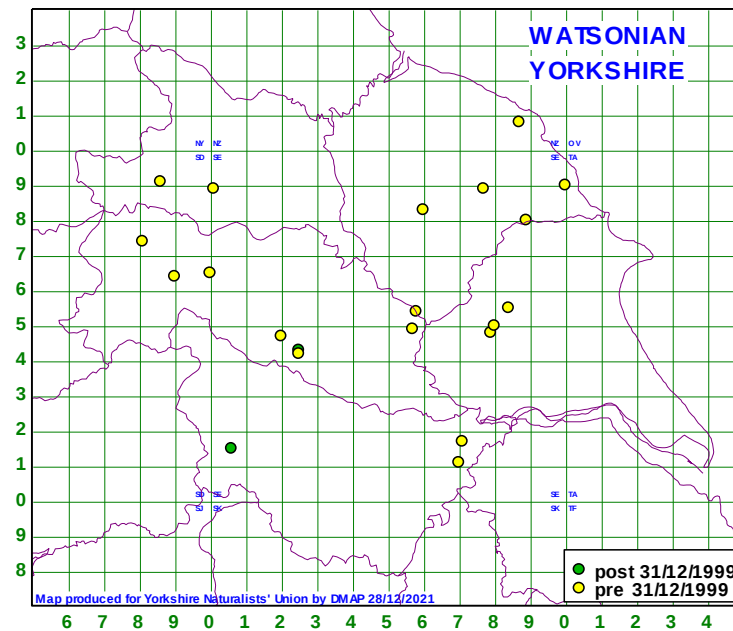


(71,40,195,26,4) Widespread and common. Recorded from Apiaceae including *Heracleum* and *Anthriscus*, usually in abundance by sweep-netting. (ii-xi).

PRASOCURIS Latreille, 1802

glabra (Herbst, 1783)

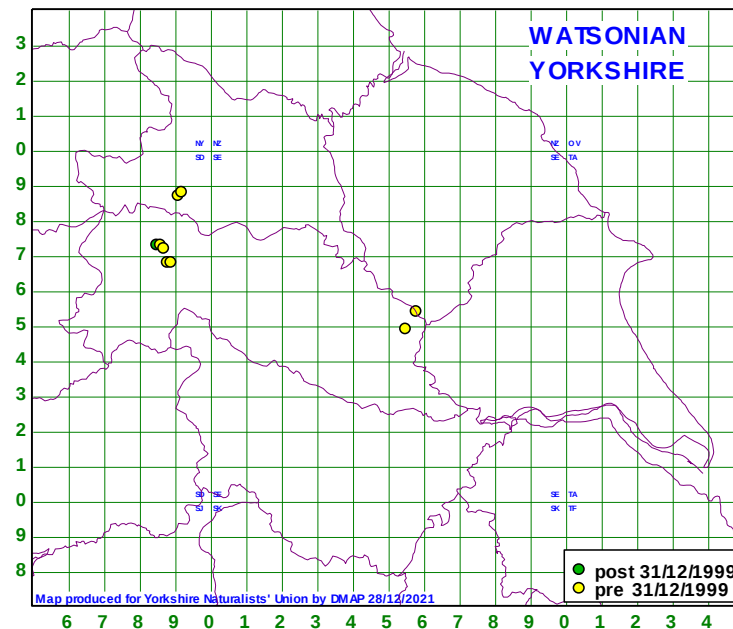
Prasocuris glabra (Herbst, 1783)



(3,6,4,9,2) Very infrequent but widely distributed on *Ranunculus repens* and *R. acris*. Apparently declining with only two recent records. (iv-ix).

hannoveriana (Fabricius, 1775)

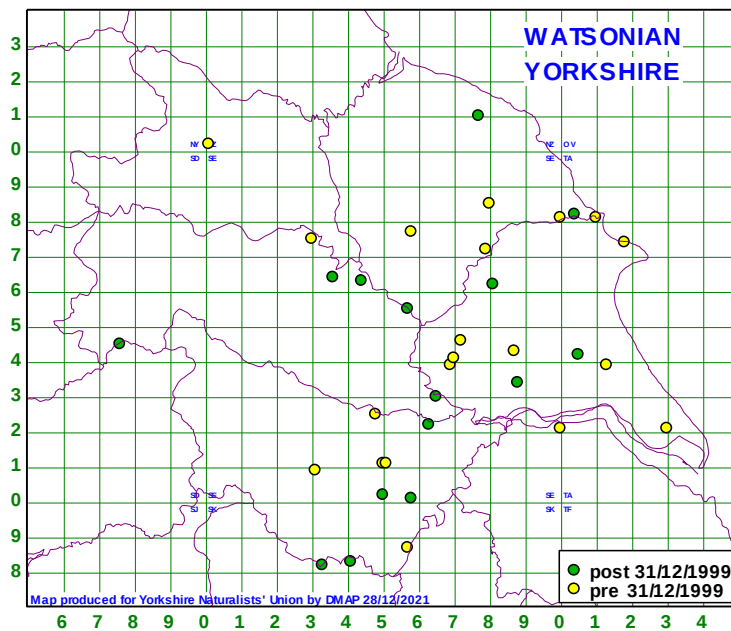
Prasocuris hannoveriana (Fabricius, 1775)



(0,0,0,10,2) **NR**. Rare and recorded from a small handful of sites in the county. Occurred around York until 1970 but not since. Probably still surviving in the Malham Tarn and Fountains Fell districts in suitable habitat which is mainly emergent *Caltha palustris* in very wet situations.

junci (Brahm, 1790)

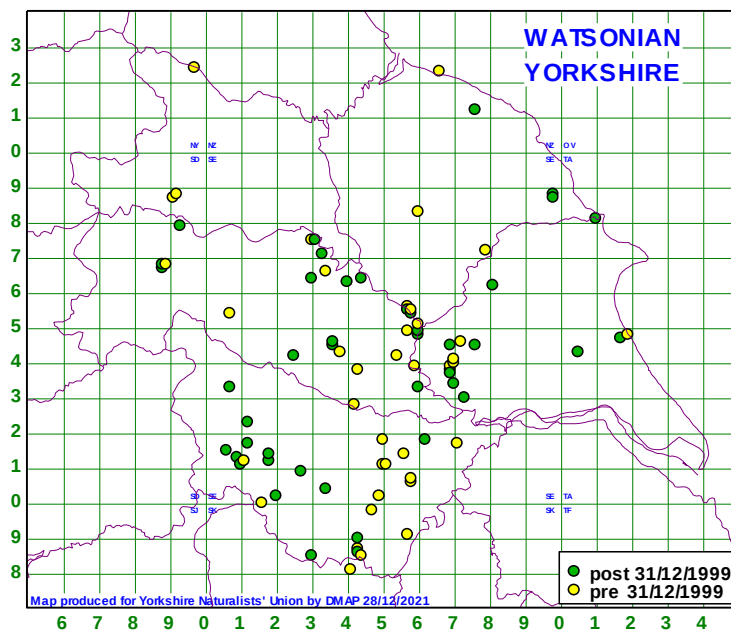
Prasocuris junci (Brahm, 1790)



(14,12,8,8,1) Widely distributed, but not common, on various water plants including *Ranunculus*, *Rorippa* and *Veronica* species (iv-ix).

marginella (Linnaeus, 1758)

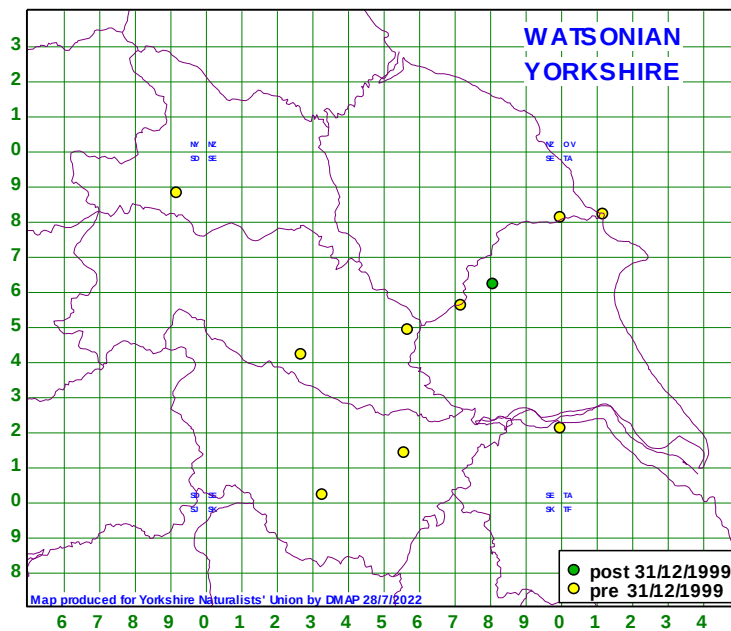
Prasocuris marginella (Linnaeus, 1758)



(20,43,50,34,4) Widespread and fairly often reported from *Ranunculus acris* and *R. repens* in a wide variety of habitats from marshes and other wetland to drier areas such as woodland margins and hedgerows. (iii-x).

phellandrii (Linnaeus, 1758)

Prasocuris phellandrii (Linnaeus, 1758)

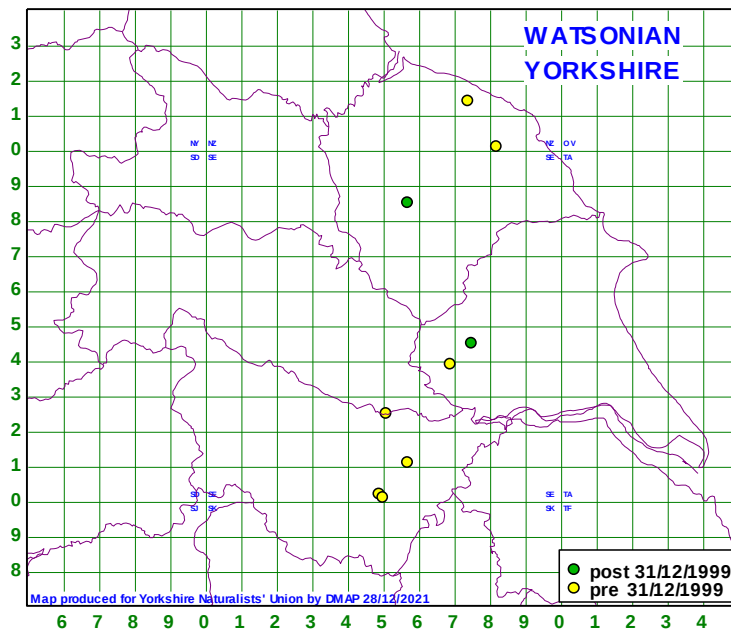


(6,2,2,3,1) Very scarce in Yorkshire judging from the records on the YNU database. We have only one recent record (Brown Moor Dale SE8161, 5/2011, MH det RJM). Usually recorded from *Caltha palustris*. (v-ix).

PLAGIODERA Dejean, 1836

versicolora (Laicharting, 1781)

Plagiodera versicolora (Laicharting, 1781)

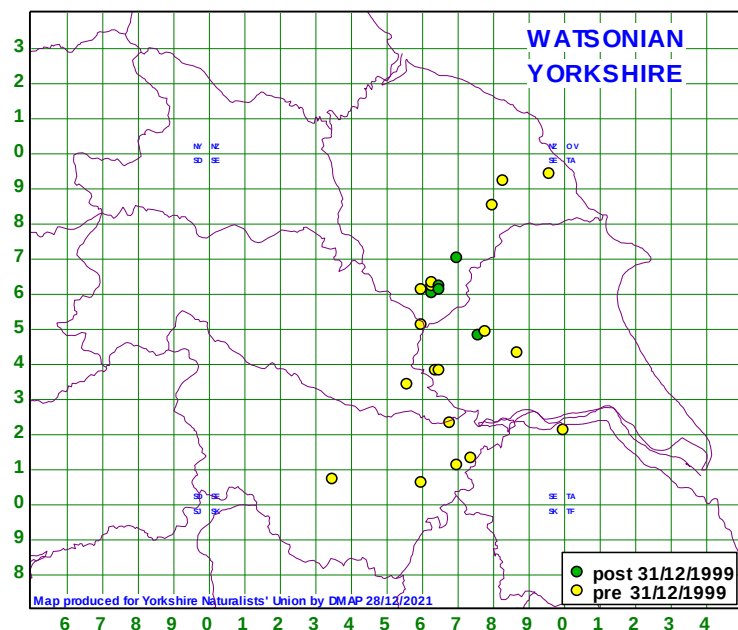


(2,3,5,0,0) Scarce in the county and distributed in a band away from the coast and the high ground to the west. Yorkshire is at the northern limit of its range in Britain. On *Salix* and *Populus*, usually *S. fragilis*. (v-ix).

CHRYSOMELA Linnaeus, 1758

populi Linnaeus, 1758

Chrysomela populi Linnaeus, 1758



(10,14,9,1,0) Widespread but not common, with an easterly distribution in the county. Associated with *Populus* and *Salix*, the adults and larvae feeding on the leaves. (v-viii).

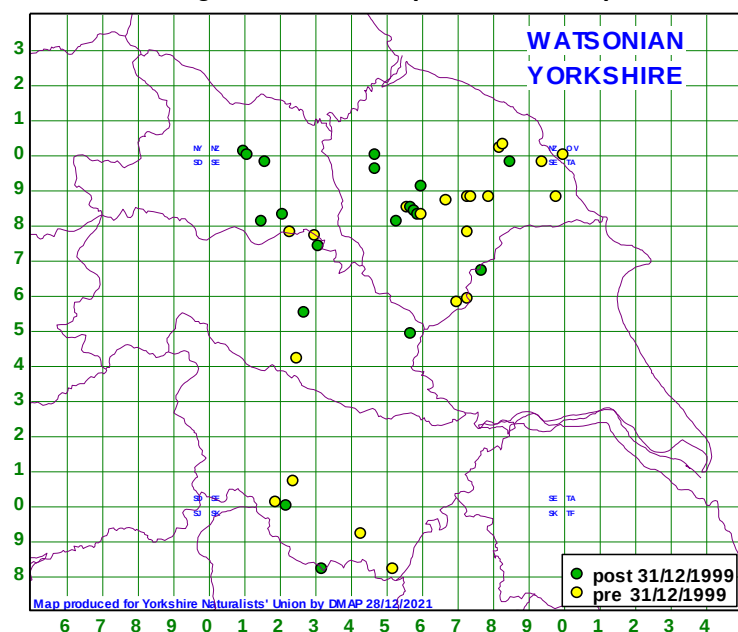
tremula Fabricius, 1787

NO RECORDS

PLAGIOSTERNA Motschulsky, 1860

aenea Linnaeus, 1758

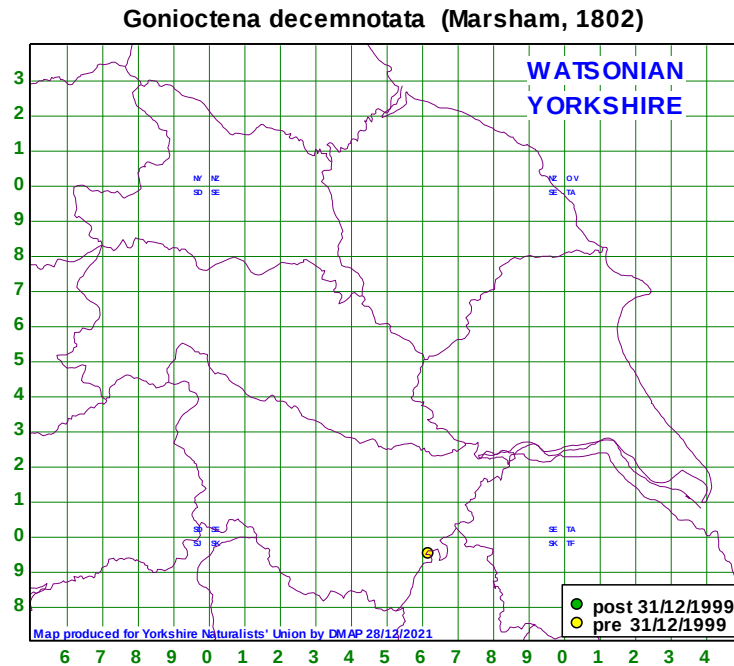
Plagiosterna aenea (Linnaeus, 1758)



(1,43,9,9,7) Widespread with most records from VC62. Recorded mainly from alder *Alnus* species and occasionally *Salix*. (v-x).

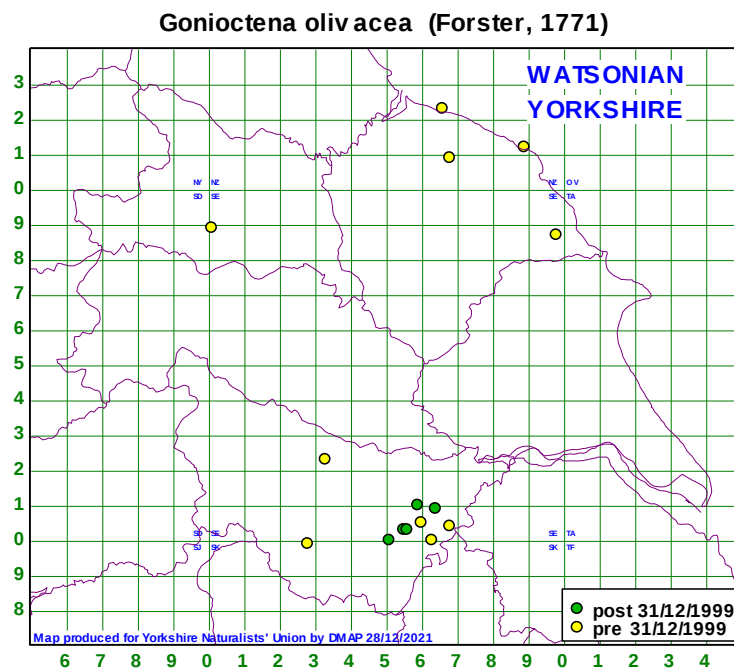
GONIOCTENA Dejean, 1830

decemnotata (Marsham, 1802)



(0,0,1,0,0) **NS**. Very rare in Yorkshire with only a single record known: Martin Beck Wood SK6294, 1920, WJF, several on aspen. The same record appears as an entry in the ISR. On aspen *Populus tremula* and occasionally other *Populus* and *Salix* species

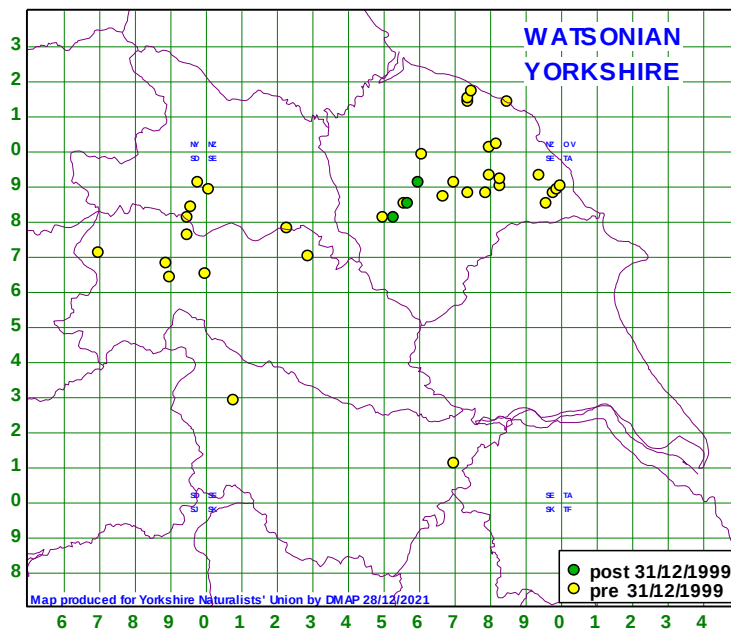
olivacea (Forster, 1771)



(0,4,12,0,1) Widely distributed and locally quite common in the east of VC63. All our records where relevant detail is given are from broom *Cytisus scoparius* by beating the foliage. (v-ix).

pallida (Linnaeus, 1758)

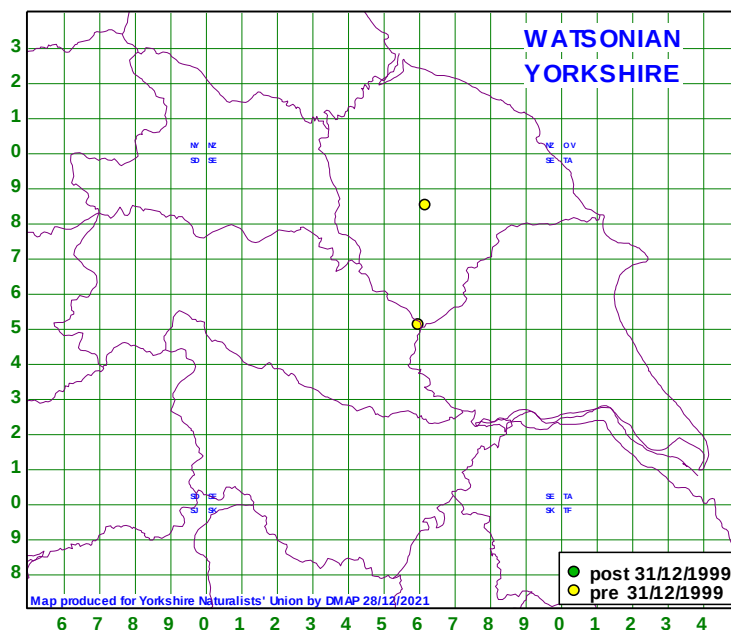
Goniocтена pallida (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,34,3,9,5) Mainly in the north of the county with few recent records possibly indicating a decline. Recorded in Yorkshire from hazel *Corylus avellana* and goat willow *Salix caprea*. (v-x).

viminalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Goniocтена viminalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

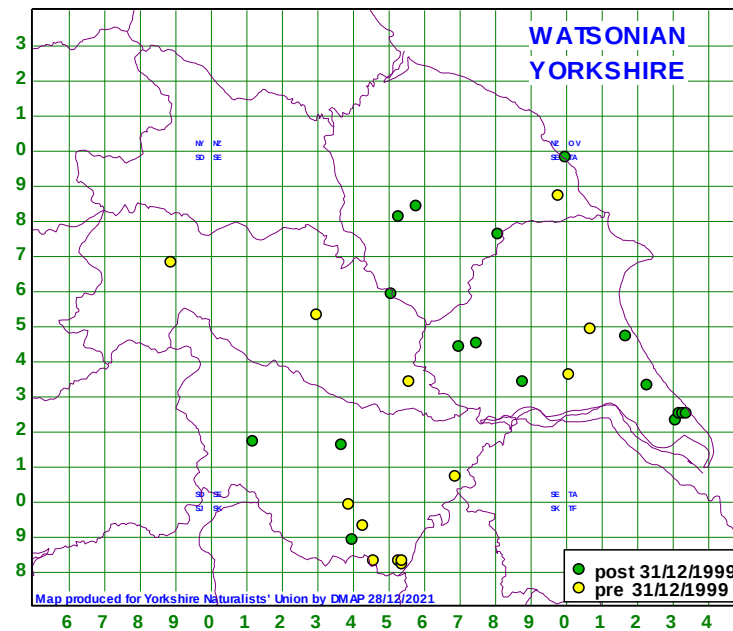


(0,3,0,0,0) **NS**. A mainly southern insect rare in the county with only three very old records: Buttercrambe SE75, date unknown (and therefore not mapped here), CJH; York ?SE65, 1850, CJH; Helmsley area SE68, 1909, GBW. Nationally recorded on various *Salix* and *Populus* species.

PHRATORA Dejean, 1836

laticollis Suffrian, 1851

Phratora laticollis (Suffrian, 1851)



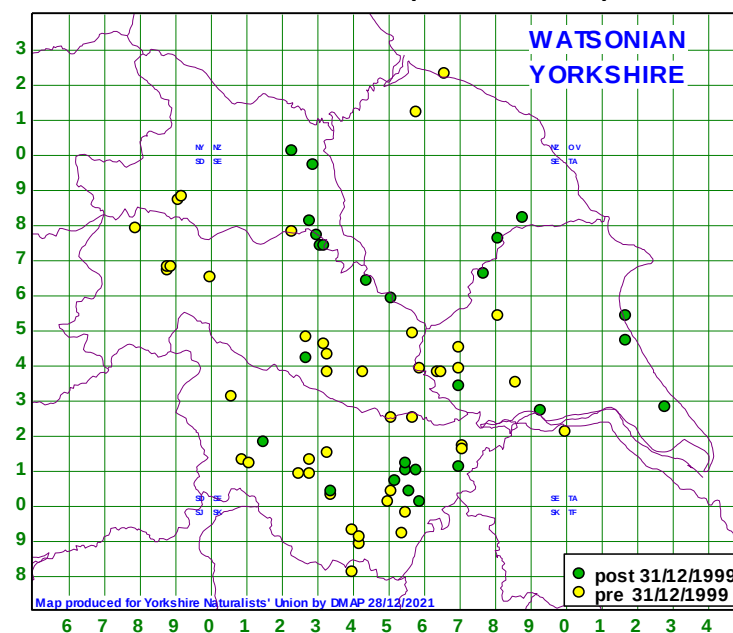
(13,6,14,3,0) Widely distributed but infrequent, associated with various species of *Populus* on the foliage of which adults and larvae feed. (v-x).

polaris Schneider, J.S., 1886

NO RECORDS

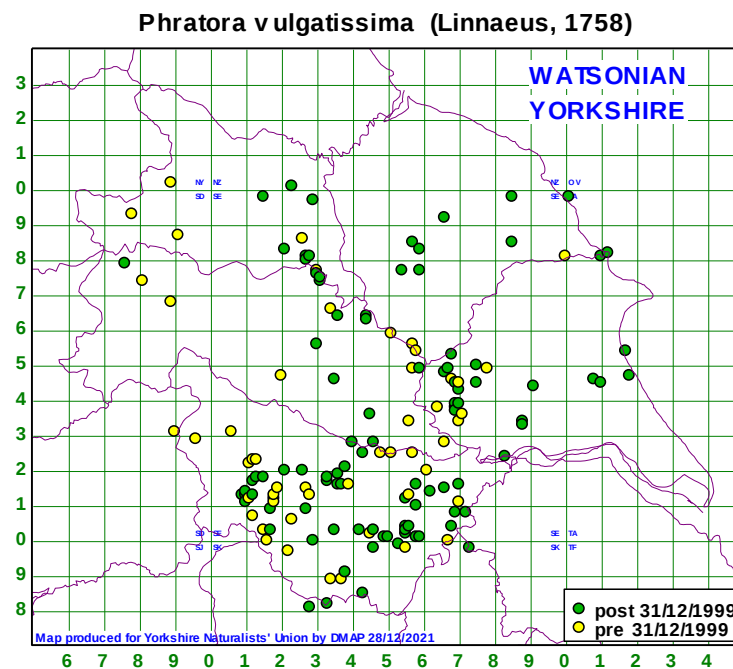
vitellinae (Linnaeus, 1758)

Phratora vitellinae (Linnaeus, 1758)



(15,6,38,28,14) Widespread and fairly common on *Salix* and *Populus* species where heavy infestations can occur on the foliage. (v-xi).

vulgatissima (Linnaeus, 1758)



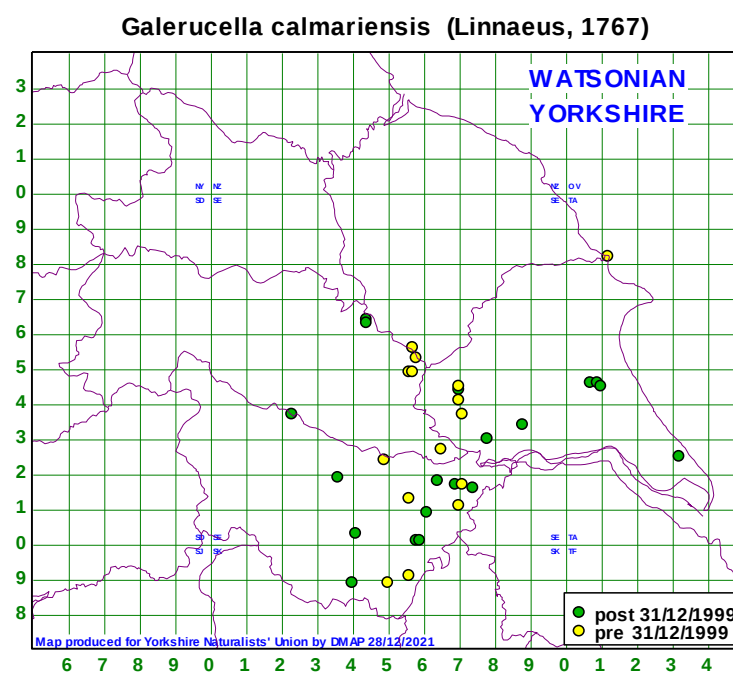
(53,14,143,35,17) Widespread and very common on *Salix* and *Populus*, often heavily defoliating the foliage. (i-xi).

Subfamily GALERUCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe GALERUCINI Latreille, 1802

GALERUCELLA Crotch, 1873

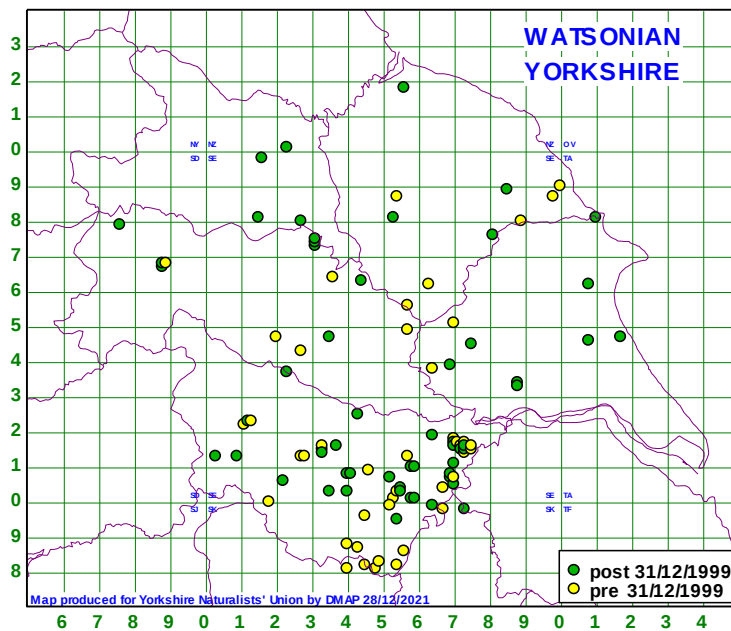
calmariensis (Linnaeus, 1767)



(14,3,40,7,0) Confined to the southeastern quarter this species is fairly common on *Lythrum salicaria* Purple Loosestrife in wet places. (v-ix).

lineola (Fabricius, 1781)

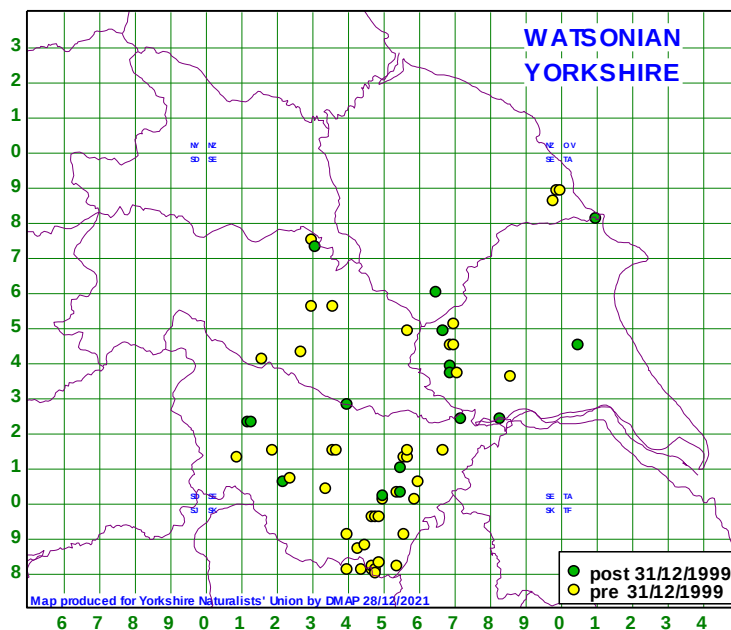
Galerucella lineola (Fabricius, 1781)



(10,12,104,21,6) Common and very widespread on *Alnus*, *Corylus* and *Salix* in a wide variety of wet and dry habitats adults and larvae feeding on the foliage. (iv-xi).

nymphaeae (Linnaeus, 1758)

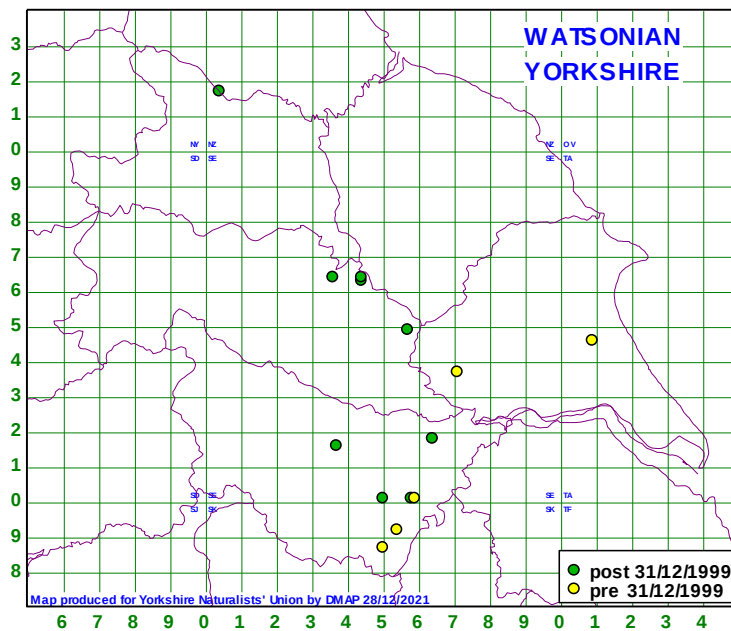
Galerucella nymphaeae (Linnaeus, 1758)



(10,7,69,10,0) One half of a complex comprising *G. nymphaeae* and *G. sagittariae*. Our earlier records may refer to either species. More recent records considered valid have been determined by dissection and reference to relevant recent literature. *G. nymphaeae* is generally considered to be restricted to water-lilies, whereas *G. sagittariae* feeds on a range of other plants especially *Rumex* species. (v-x).

pusilla (Duftschmid, 1825)

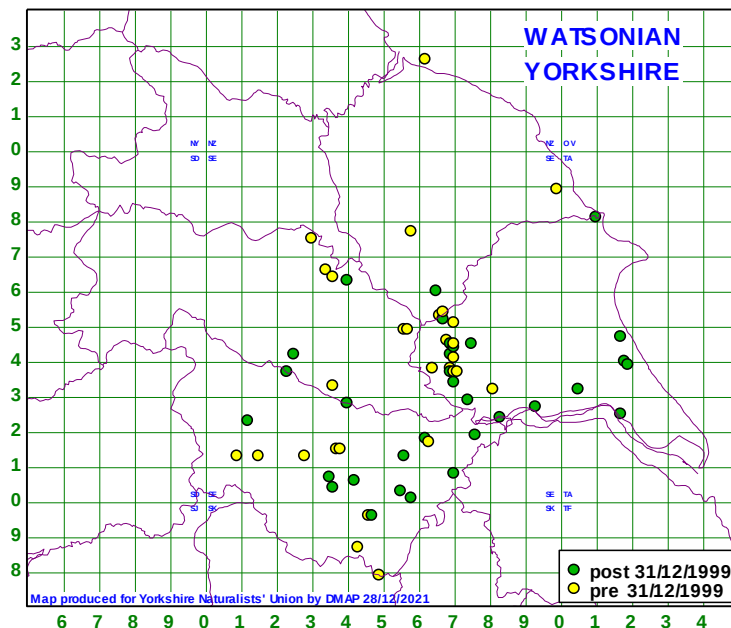
Galerucella pusilla (Duftschmid, 1825)



(2,0,11,8,1) Rather scarce in Yorkshire and associated with *Lythrum salicaria*. Some of our older records may refer to other *Galerucella* species. (iv-x).

sagittariae (Gyllenhal, 1813)

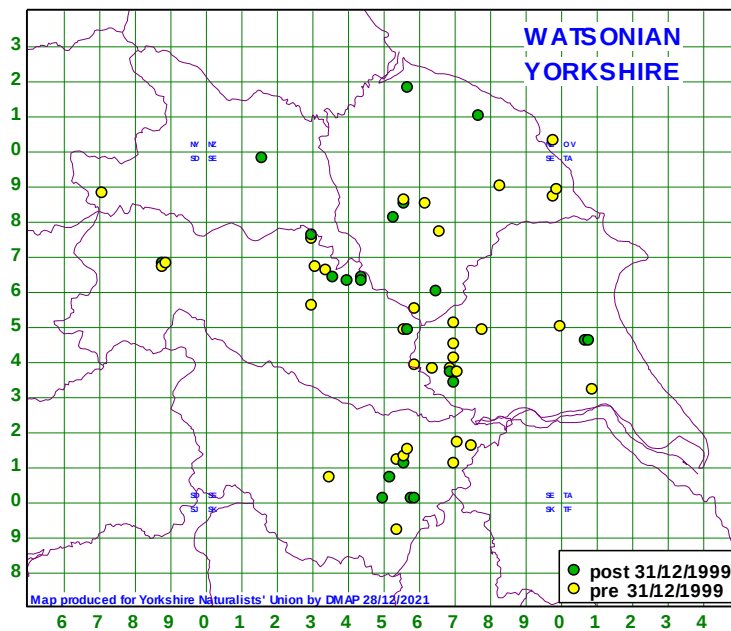
Galerucella sagittariae (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(44,7,31,12,0) See notes above for *G. nymphaeae*. Our records for *G. sagittariae* may refer to either species but more recent records considered valid have been determined by dissection and reference to relevant recent literature. *G. sagittariae* feeds on a range of plants in a variety of habitat types ranging from wet to dry. (v-x).

tenella (Linnaeus, 1761)

Galerucella tenella (Linnaeus, 1761)

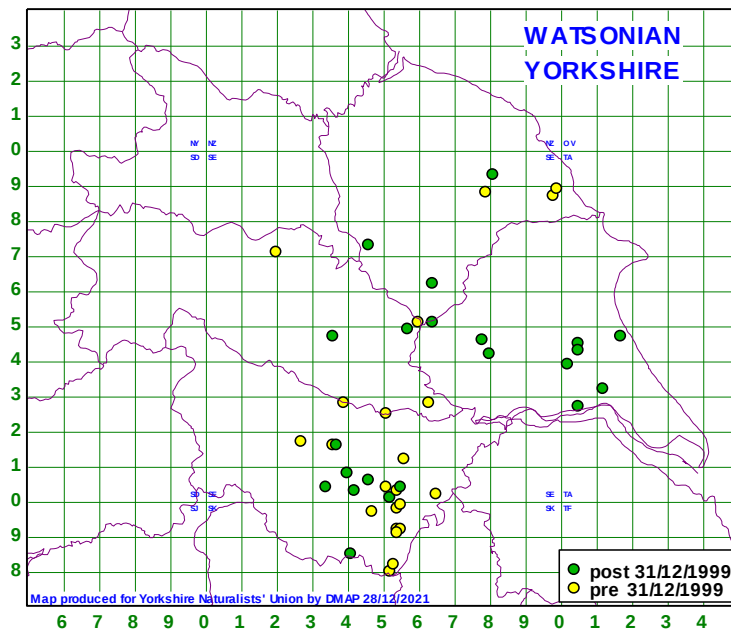


(15,21,21,33,2) Widespread and mainly collected in wetland habitats and often associated with *Filipendula* and *Potentilla* species. (iv-xi).

PYRRHALTA Joannis, 1865

viburni (Paykull, 1799)

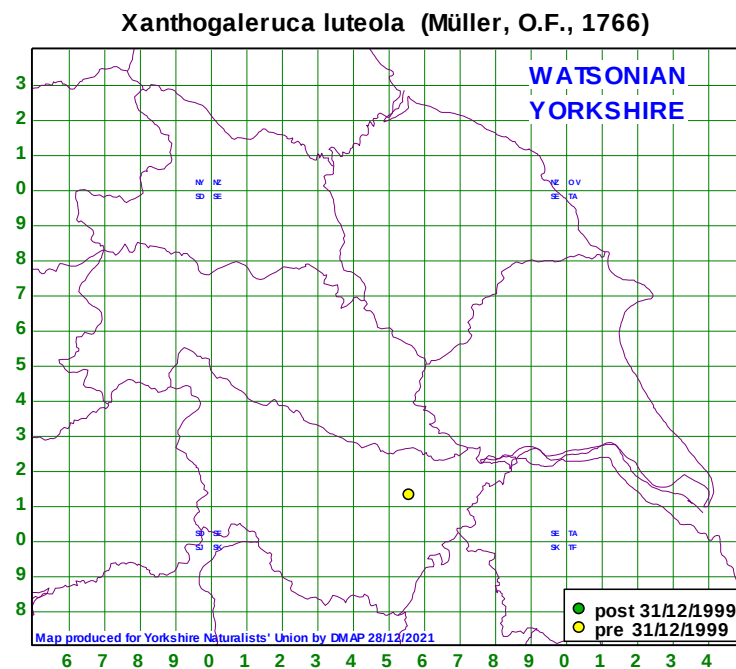
Pyrrhalta viburni (Paykull, 1799)



(15,10,45,6,0) Widespread except in the far north and west. Apparently spreading and associated with *Viburnum* species especially in gardens. (v-xi).

XANTHOHALERUCA Laboissière, 1934

luteola (Müller, O.F., 1766)



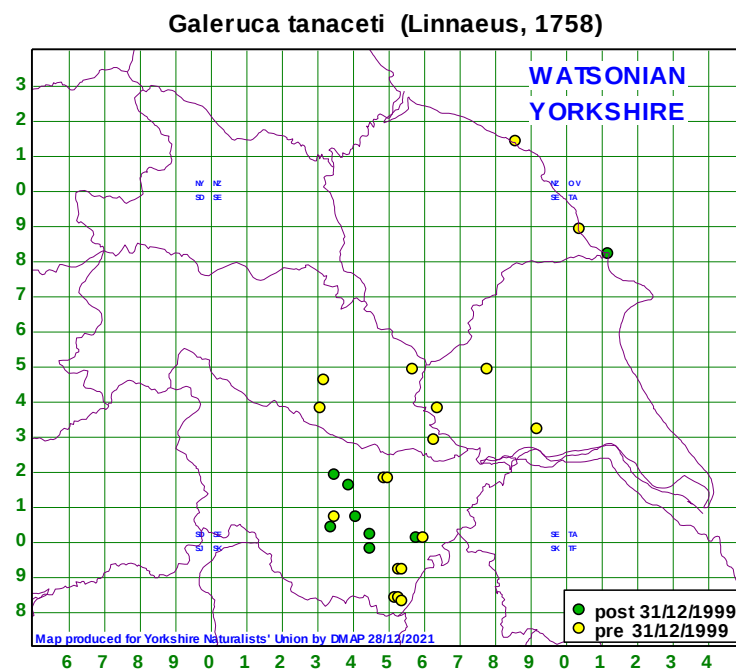
(0,0,1,0,0) There is a single record on the YNU database: Shirley Pool SE5612, 6/1978, PB det PS. This species is considered to be a vagrant or an import. The collection site lay 1km or so from a timber import business, so foreign traffic may have been the source. Subsequent site surveys have not encountered the species again.

GALERUCA Geoffroy, 1762

laticollis (Sahlberg, C.R., 1838)

NO RECORDS

tanaceti (Linnaeus, 1758)

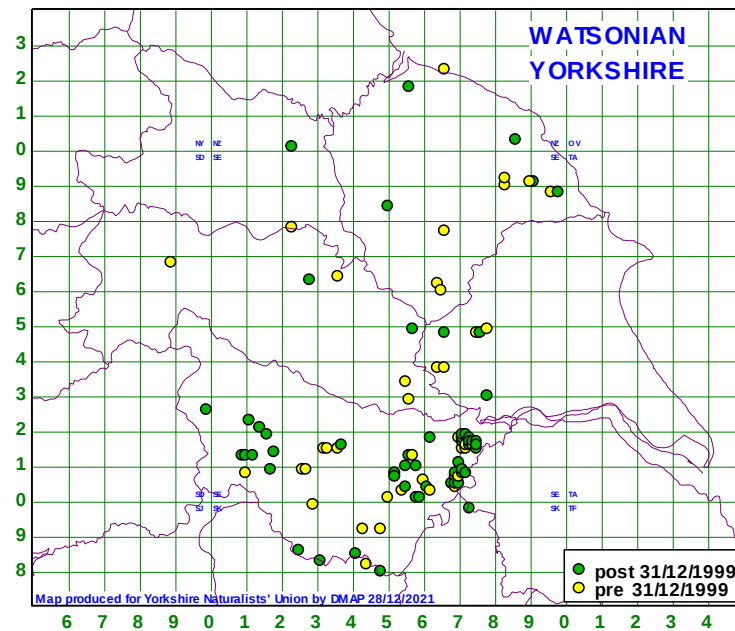


(9,3,19,3,0) Rather scarce but with a flurry of recent records suggesting that the species may be becoming more frequent. Associated with a wide range of plant families, mainly in grassland and at woodland edges. (iv-xi).

LOCHMAEA Weise, 1883

caprea (Linnaeus, 1758)

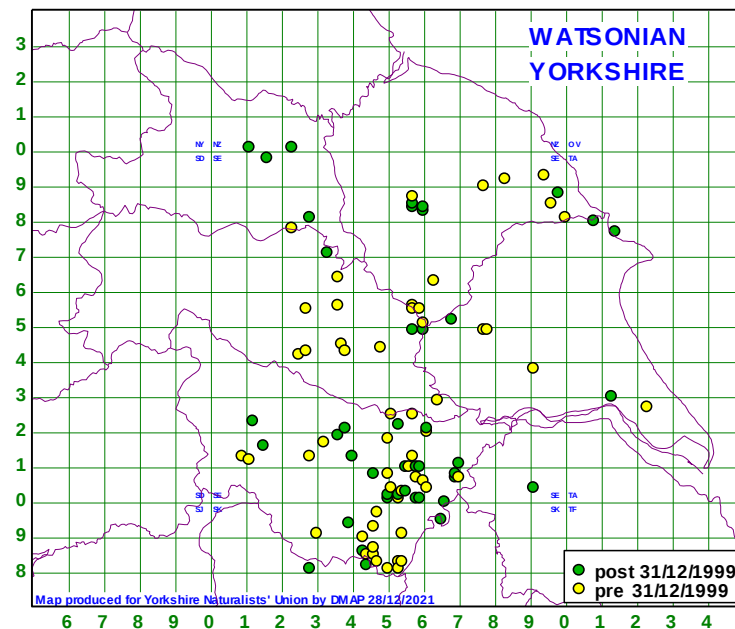
Lochmaea caprea (Linnaeus, 1758)



(8,15,135,14,3) Widespread and very common on *Salix*, *Betula* and *Populus* species. Larvae and adults feed on the leaves. (v-x).

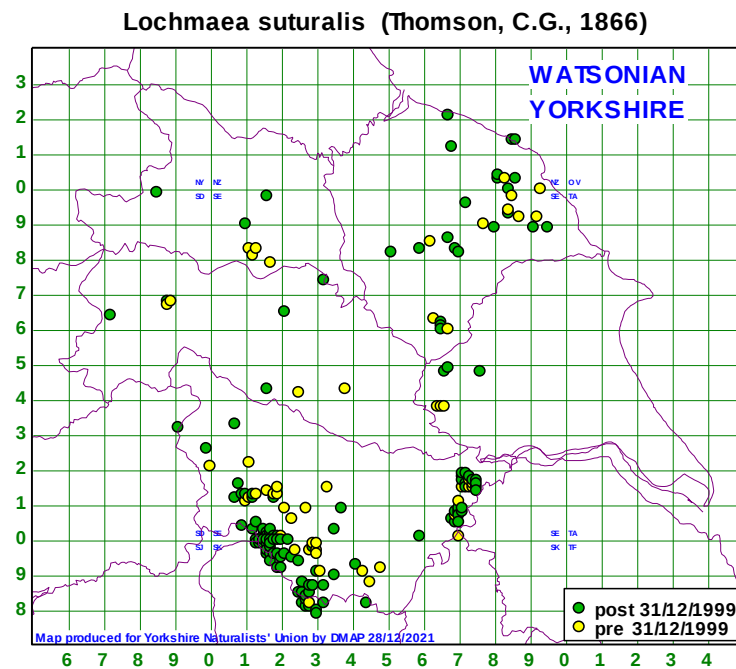
crataegi (Forster, 1771)

Lochmaea crataegi (Forster, 1771)



(10,21,92,14,6) Widespread and fairly common on *Crataegus monogyna*, the adults and larvae feeding on the leaves and berries. Adults sometimes feed on the pollen in the flowers. (v-viii).

suturalis (Thomson, C.G., 1866)



(11,42,246,11,12) Widespread on *Calluna vulgaris* and *Erica* on moorland, heaths, bogs and dunes. (iv-xi).

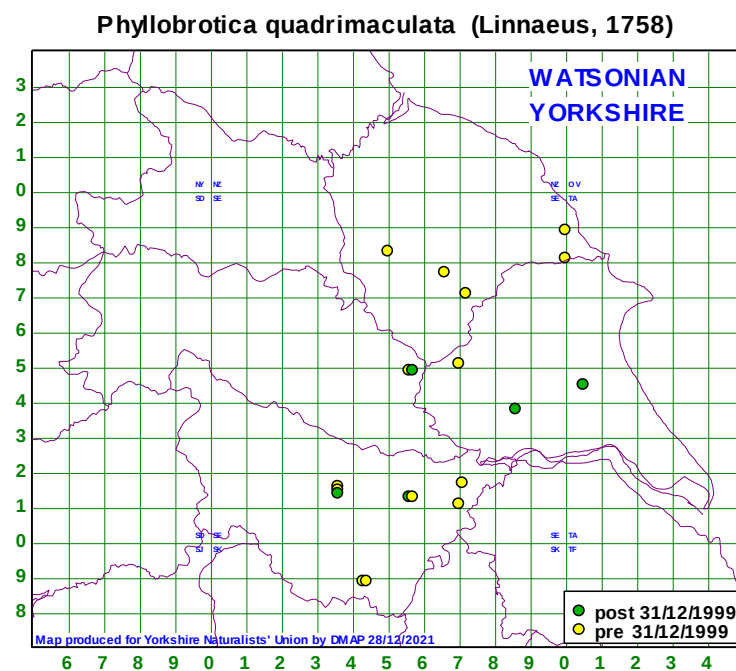
DIABROTICA Dejean, 1836

virgifera LeConte, 1858

NO RECORDS

PHYLLOBROTICA Dejean, 1836

quadrimaculata (Linnaeus, 1758)

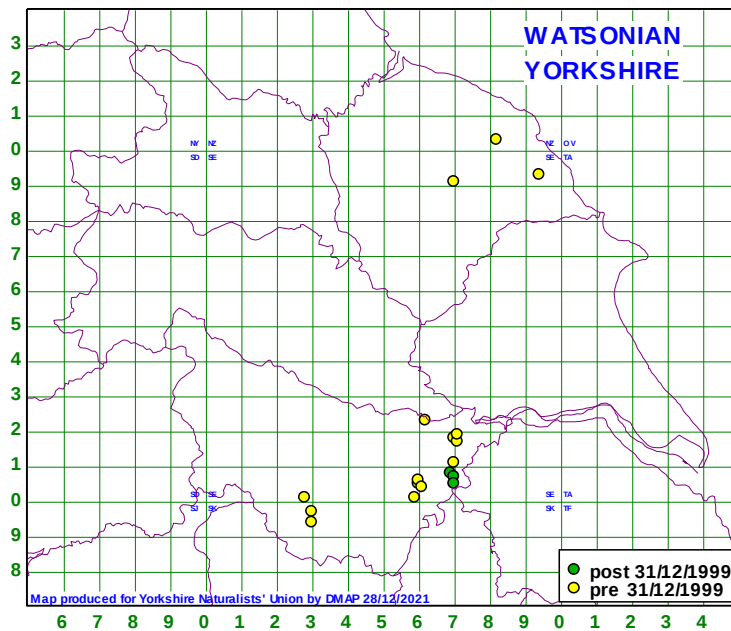


(3,7,15,15,0) Rather scarce and restricted to its foodplant *Scutellaria galericulata*, adults feeding on the leaves and larvae in the roots. (iii-ix).

LUPERUS Geoffroy, 1762

flavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

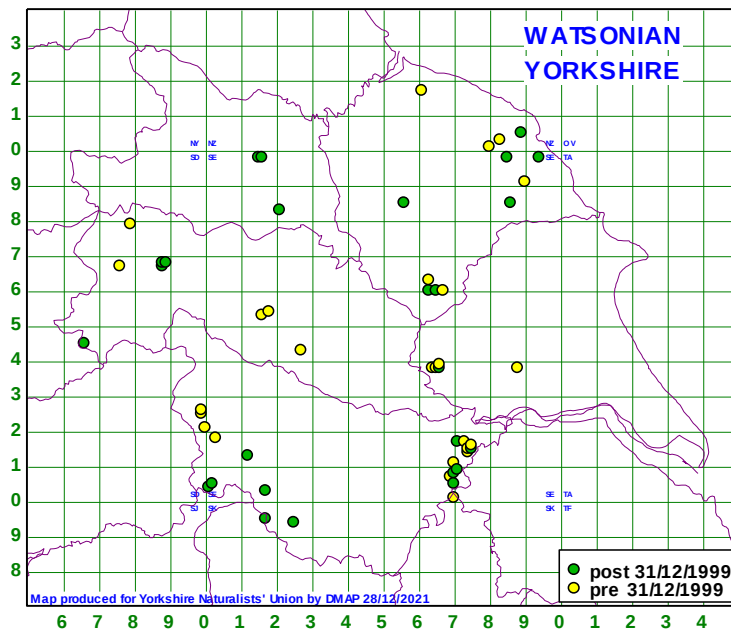
Luperus flavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)



(1,6,19,0,0) **NS**. Scarce with most records from VC63, and with few recent sightings. Generally associated with *Alnus*, *Betula* and *Corylus*, but also sometimes on *Crataegus*. (v-vii).

longicornis (Fabricius, 1781)

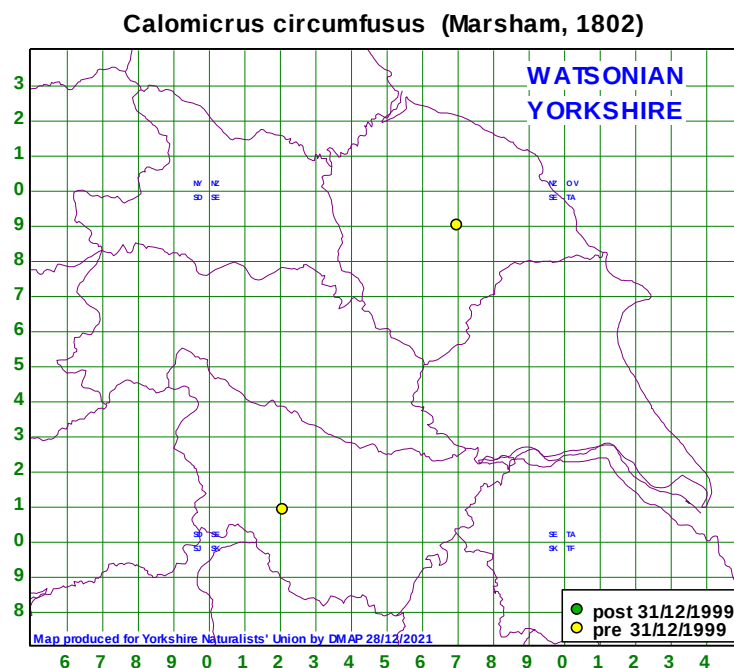
Luperus longicornis (Fabricius, 1781)



(9,25,28,18,3) Widespread but infrequent, and recorded from *Betula*, *Salix*, *Alnus*, *Quercus*, and *Crataegus*. (v-ix).

CALOMICRUS Dillwyn, 1829

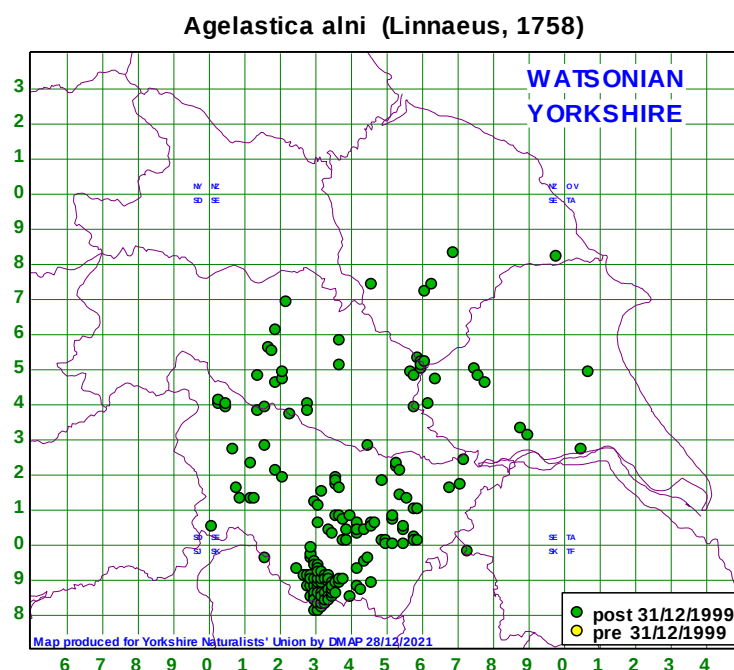
circumfusus (Marsham, 1802)



(0,1,1,0,0) **NS**. Very scarce in the county with only two known records, neither recent: Hutton-le-Hole SE7089, 14/8/1993, RJM, on *Ulex*; New House Wood SE2108, 8/8/1998, MLD. Usually associated with gorse *Ulex europaeus* and *G. minor*, but also *Cytisus scoparius*.

AGELASTICA Dejean, 1836

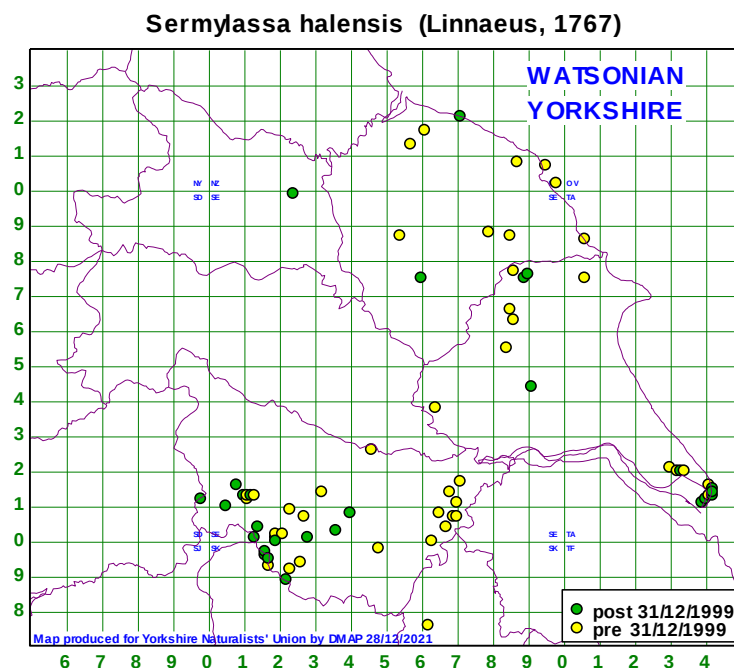
alni (Linnaeus, 1758)



(19,13,260,21,0) Considered extinct/immigrant in Britain until 2004 (Stenhouse, 2006) when found in Manchester. The first known record from Yorkshire is dated 2010, since then this conspicuous species has become widespread and very abundant, mainly on, in our region, *Alnus glutinosa*, but also on *A. incana* and *Salix caprea*. Adults and larvae are sometimes observed to defoliate the plant totally. (ii-xi).

SERMYLASSA Reitter, 1912

halensis (Linnaeus, 1767)



(30,14,47,2,2) Widespread but hardly recorded in the northwest and far west. Associated with bedstraws *Galium* species (v-ix).

Tribe ALTICINI Newman, 1834

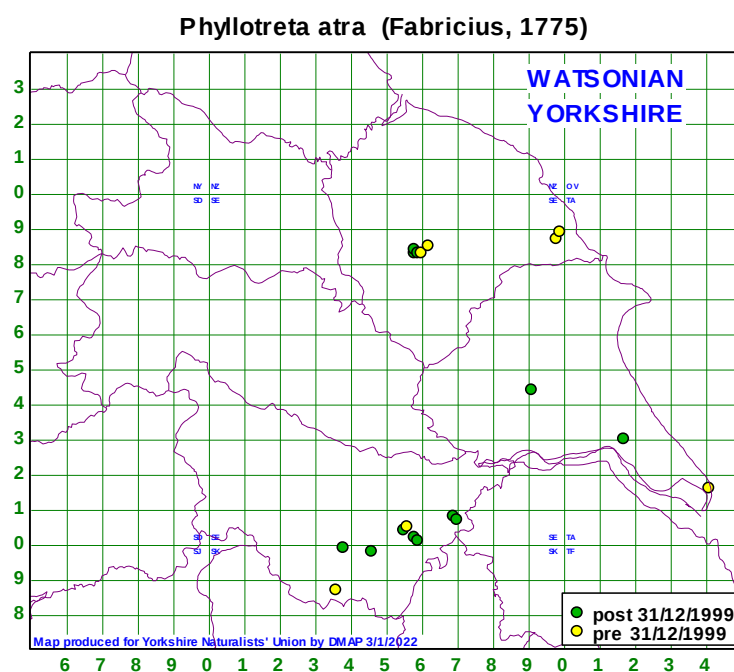
LUPEROMORPHA Weise, 1887

xanthodera (Fairmaire, 1888)

NO RECORDS

PHYLLOTRETA Dejean, 1836

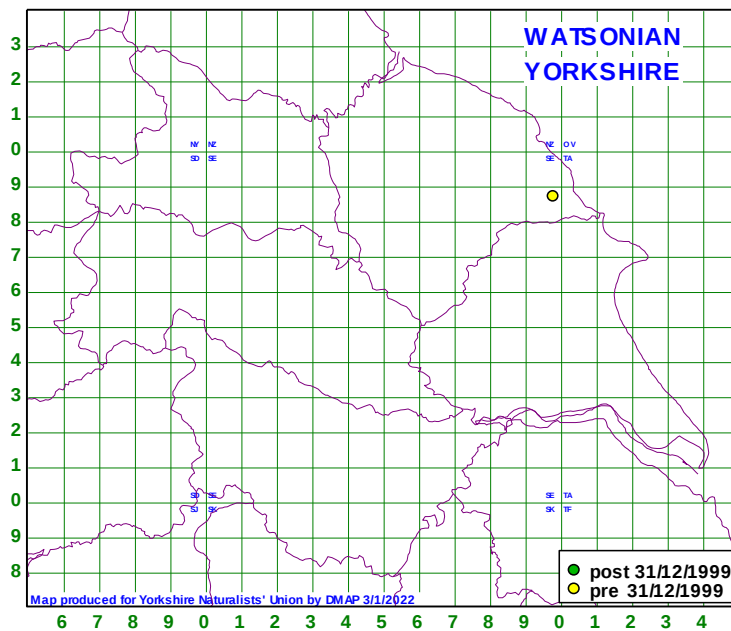
atra (Fabricius, 1775)



(3,9,12,0,0) An infrequent species distributed in the eastern half of the county. Recorded from various brassicas. (v-ix).

consobrina (Curtis, 1837)

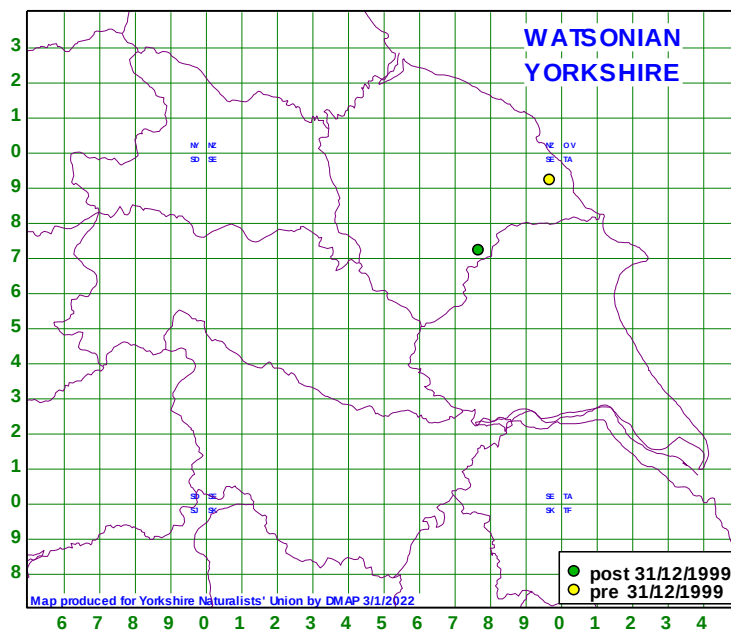
Phyllotreta consobrina (Curtis, 1837)



(0,2,0,0,0) **NS**. Very scarce with only two known Yorkshire records: Forge Vally SE98, 9/1926, GBW; Forge Valley SE98, 1932, GBW, sweeping under conifers. This species is usually associated with various brassicas.

cruciferae (Goeze, 1777)

Phyllotreta cruciferae (Goeze, 1777)

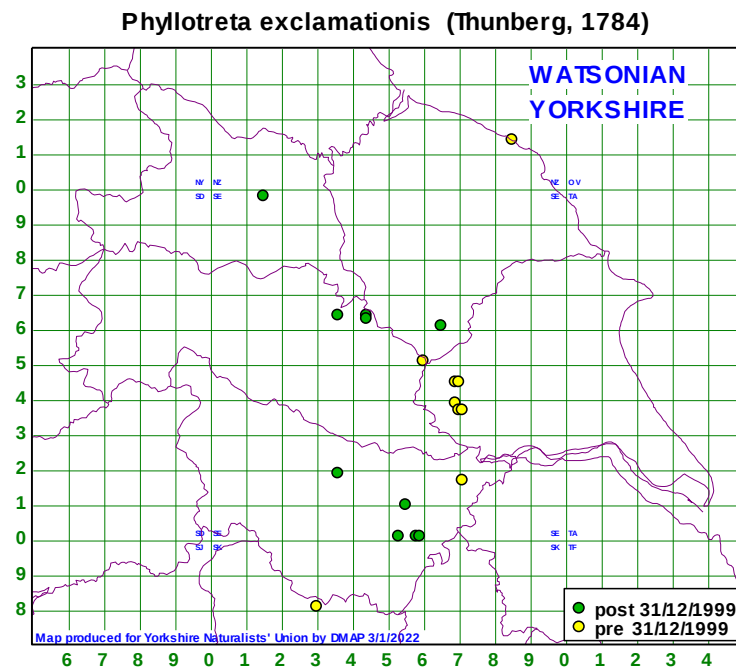


(0,3,0,0,0) **NS**. Another scarce species with only three records on the database: Hackness SE99, 1912, ECH, Nat 1913:103; Malton SE7771, 8/8/2006, AG det MLD, records from two proximate locations during survey of A64 road verges. Associated with various yellow-flowered brassicas.

diademata Foudras, 1860

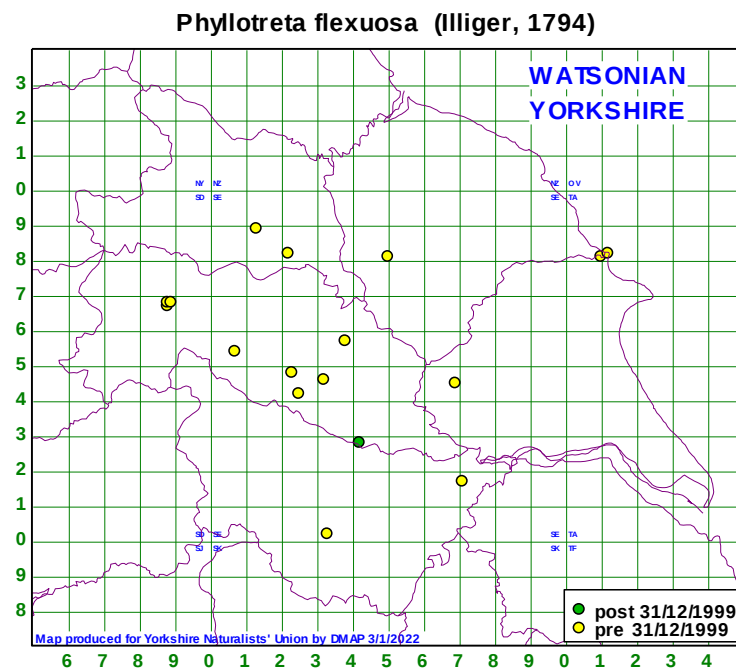
NO RECORDS

exclamationis (Thunberg, 1784)



(9,3,10,5,1) An infrequent species centrally distributed and generally in wet habitats, by pitfall trapping and sweeping at pond margins and in damp grassland. (v-ix).

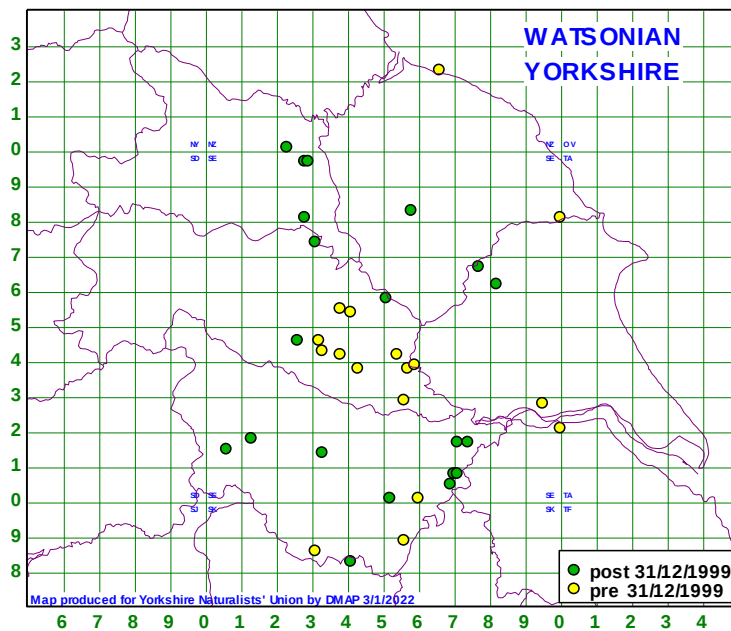
flexuosa (Illiger, 1794)



(2,3,2,10,2) Another infrequent species with only one recent record. Habitats similar to the previous species and associated with Brassicaceae especially *Rorippa*. (v-vii).

nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758)

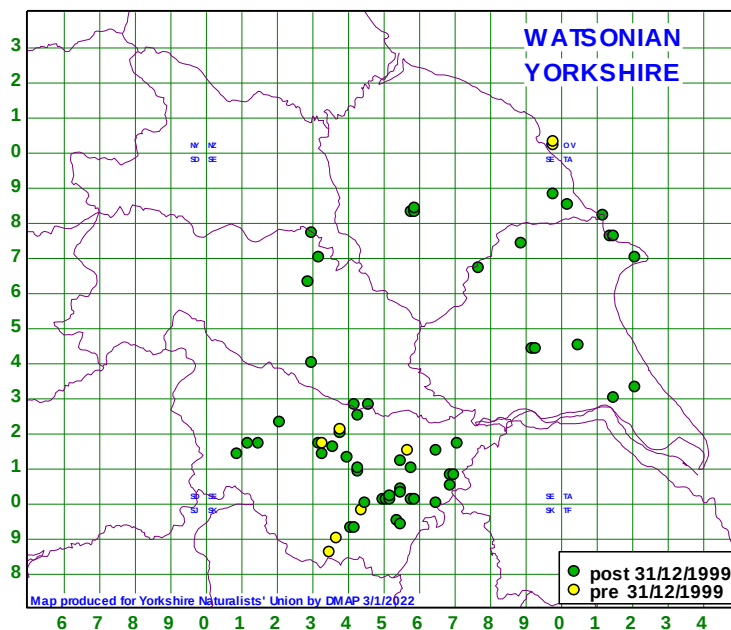
Phyllotreta nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758)



(6,4,18,14,7) Widely but centrally distributed in a wide variety of habitat types and by sweeping various Brassicaceae. (v-ix).

nigripes (Fabricius, 1775)

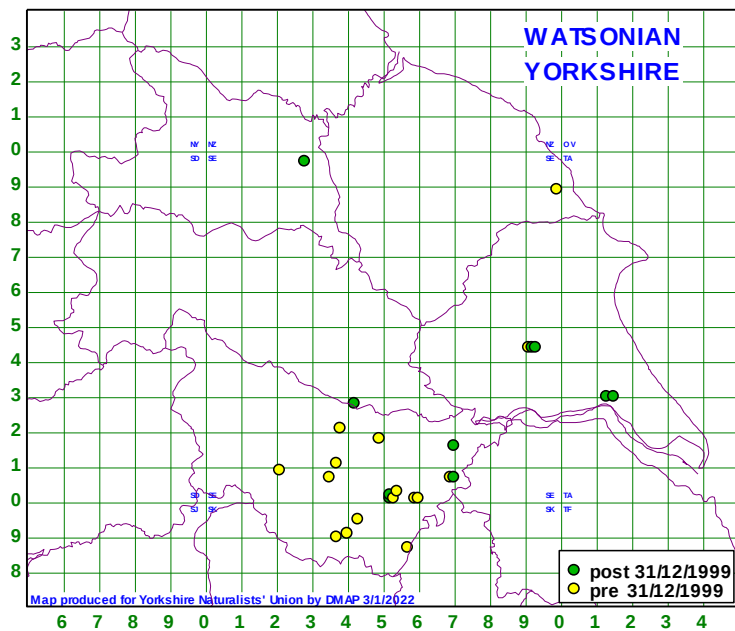
Phyllotreta nigripes (Fabricius, 1775)



(11,9,83,8,0) Quite a common and very widespread species, found in a wide variety of habitat types and recorded from many species of Brassicaceae. Generally found by sweeping and regularly noted from a garden Malaise trap. (ii-xi)

nodicornis (Marsham, 1802)

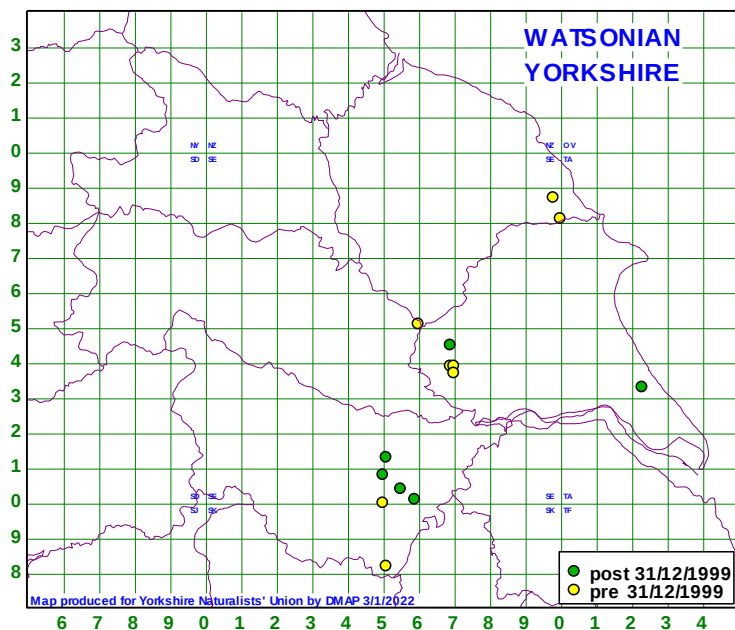
Phyllotreta nodicornis (Marsham, 1802)



(5,1,25,1,1) Mainly southern in Yorkshire but with few recent records, usually recorded from *Reseda* species by sweeping the foliage. One recent record from a garden Malaise trap. (v-ix).

ochripes (Curtis, 1837)

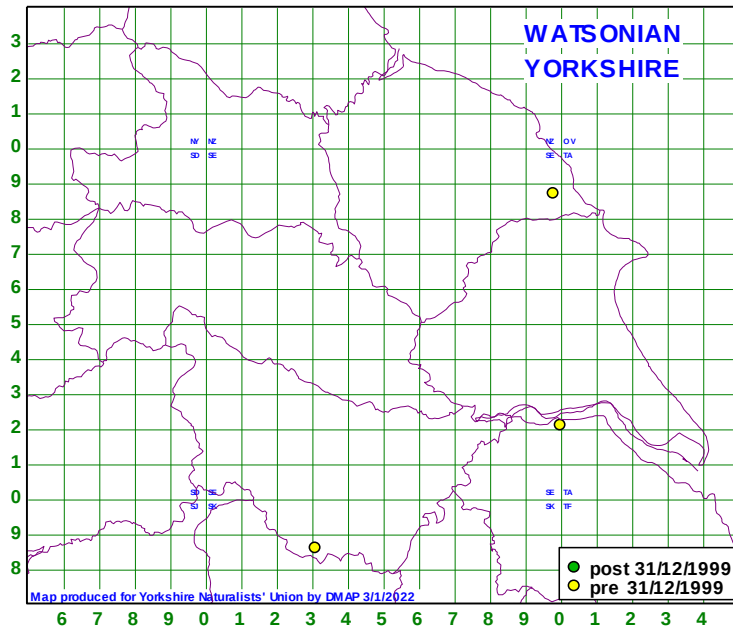
Phyllotreta ochripes (Curtis, 1837)



(8,3,9,0,0) Rather rarely encountered, but noted by sweeping from *Rorippa* and *Veronica* among other Brassicaceae. (v-xi).

punctulata (Marsham, 1802)

Phyllotreta punctulata (Marsham, 1802)



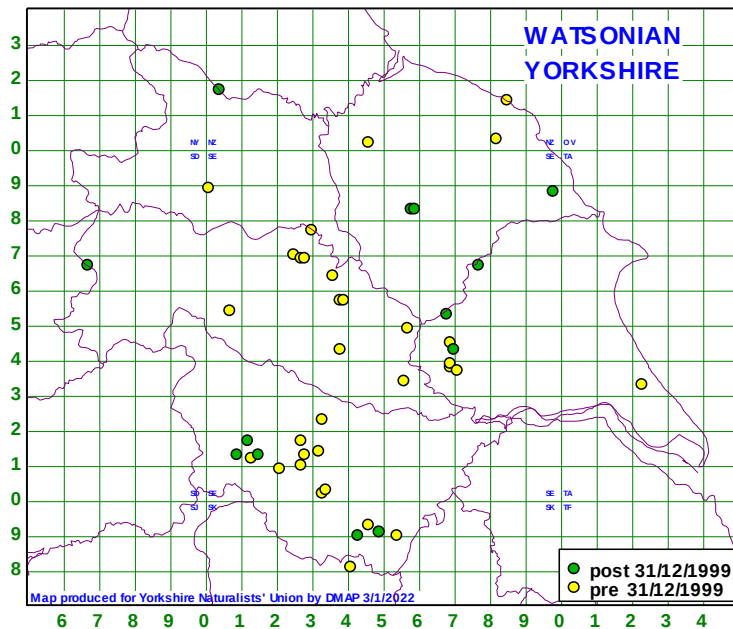
(1,1,1,0,0) NS. Very rare in Yorkshire with only three records: Hull TA02,1901, TS; Forge Valley SE98, c.1920, ECH; Whitely Wood SK3185, 2/9/1995, EJS. Associated with various Brassicaceae.

striolata (Fabricius, 1803)

NO RECORDS

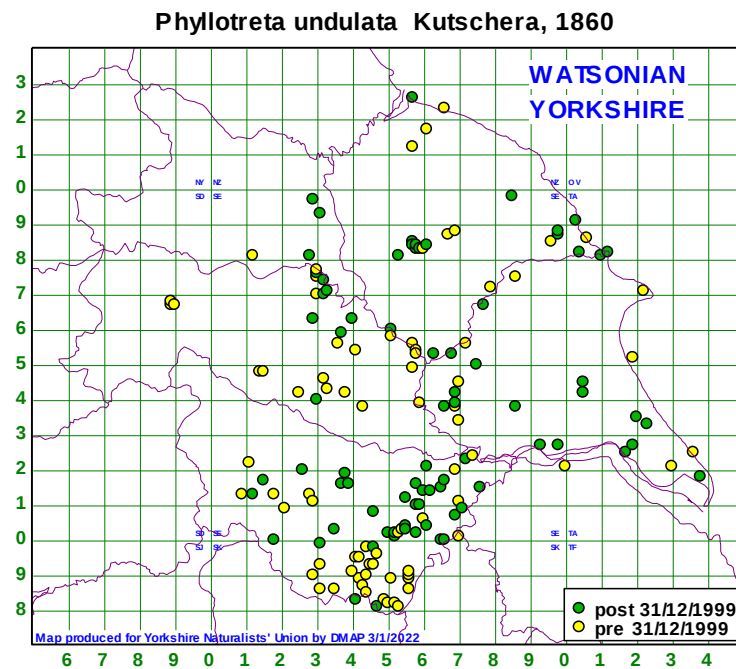
tetrastigma (Comolli, 1837)

Phyllotreta tetrastigma (Comolli, 1837)



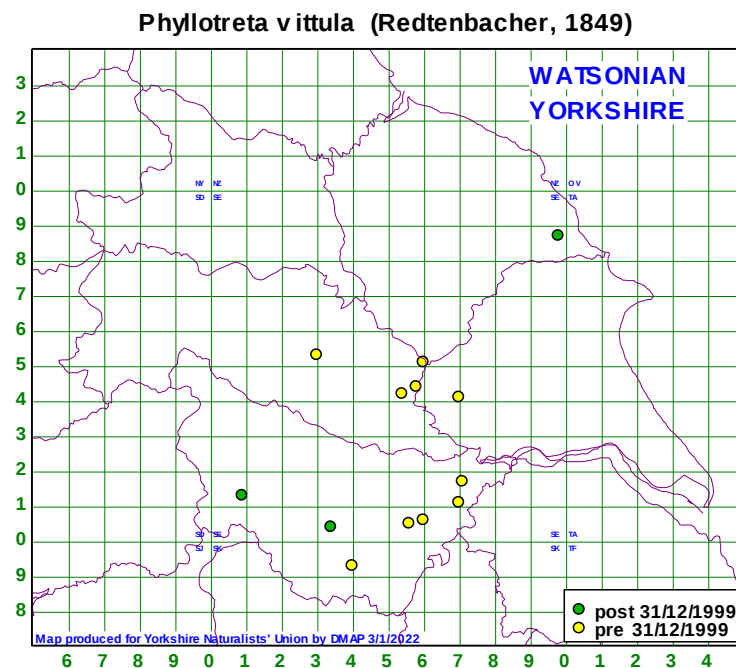
(13,7,27,15,2) A widespread and fairly common in wet places – often recorded from *Rorippa* and *Cardamine* species But also by sweeping *Juncus* and *Caltha*. (iv-x).

undulata Kutschera, 1860



(39,47,136,29,5) Widespread and very common in a wide range of habitat types and associated with a wide range of species of Brassicaceae, and found by sweep-netting and in Malaise traps. (iii-xi).

vittula (Redtenbacher, 1849)

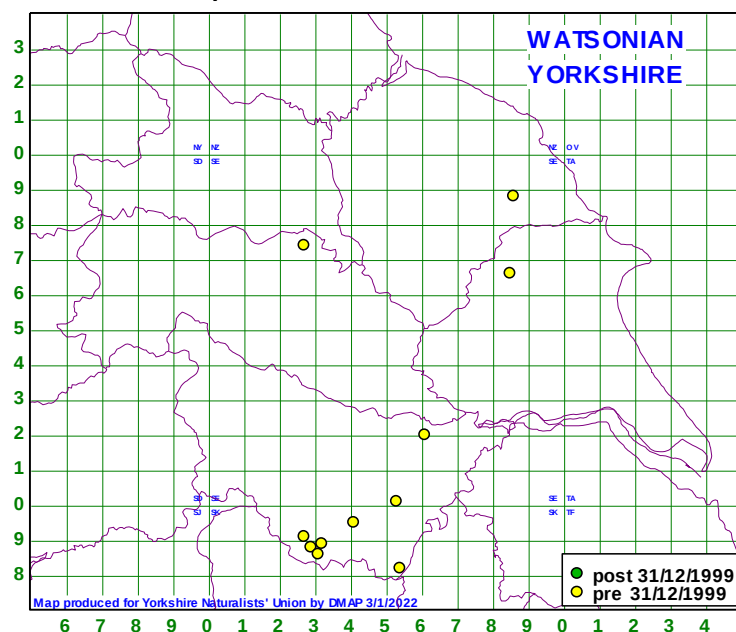


(1,3,9,3,0) Very scarce and widely distributed in the southern half of the recording area. Associated with various Brassicaceae and grasses Poaceae. (iv-vii).

APHTHONA Dejean, 1836

?*atratura* Allard, 1859

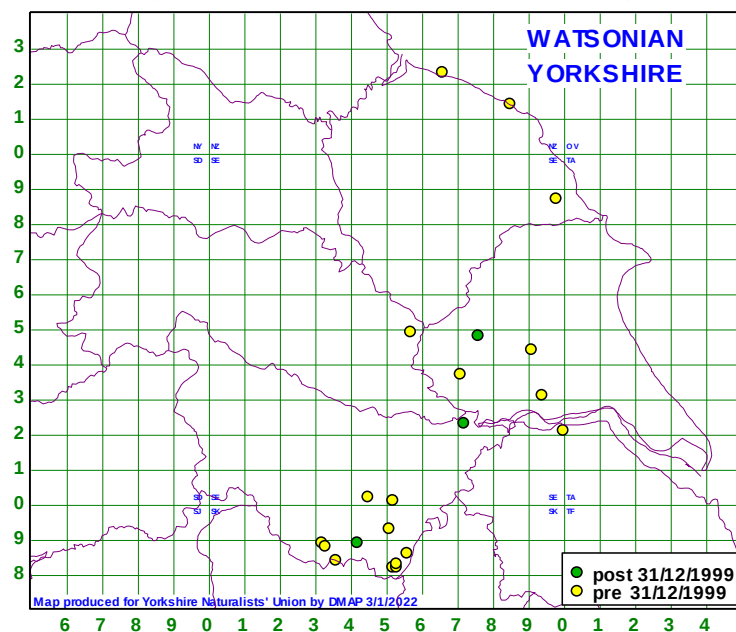
Aphthona atratula Allard, 1859



(1,1,9,1,0) Very scarce with no recent records. Owing to nomenclature problems (see Cox, 2007) and confusion with *A. euphorbiae* some of our records may not be *atratura* at all. Vouchers would be required.

atrocaerulea (Stephens, 1829)

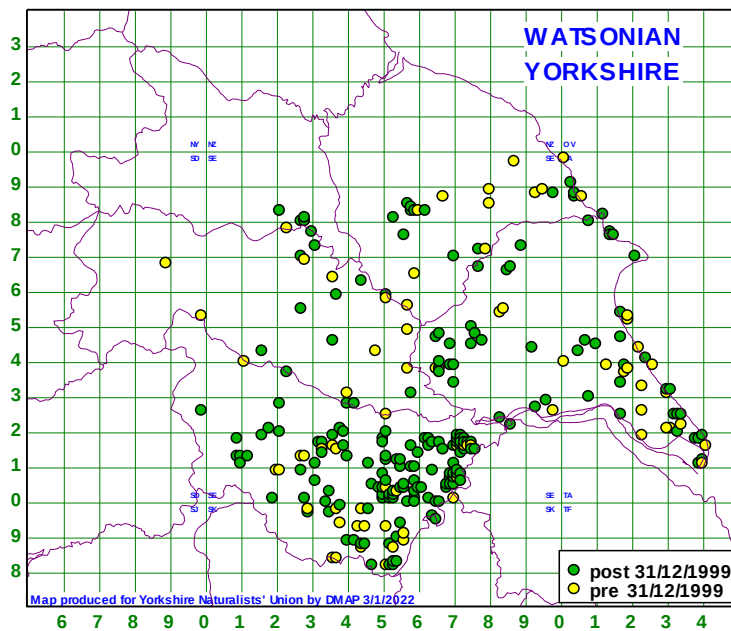
Aphthona atrocaerulea (Stephens, 1831)



(5,3,12,1,0) Rather scarce and widely distributed in the south and east and associated with *Euphorbia* species (iii-x).

euphorbiae (Schrank, 1781)

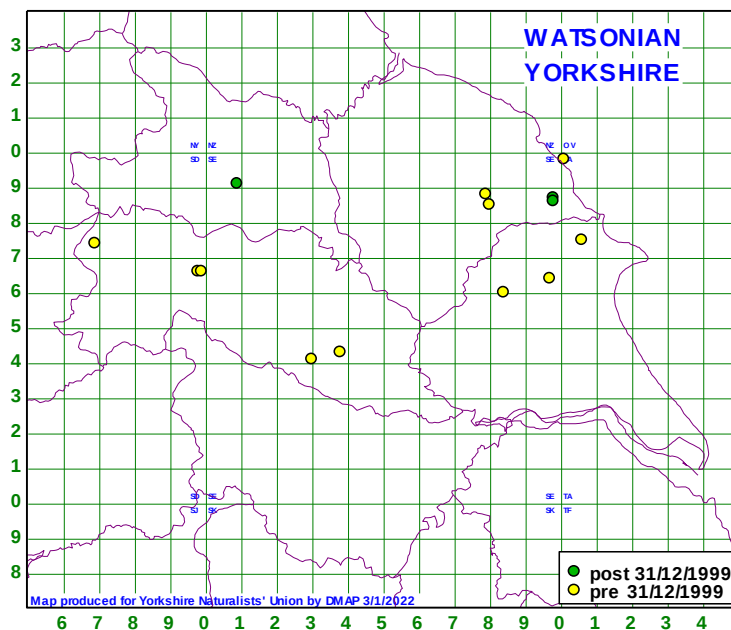
***Aphthona euphorbiae* (Schrank, 1781)**



(90,52,427,26,6) Very common and widespread throughout with many records post-2000. Highly polyphagous on a wide range of plants in many habitat types. (iii-xi).

herbigrada (Curtis, 1837)

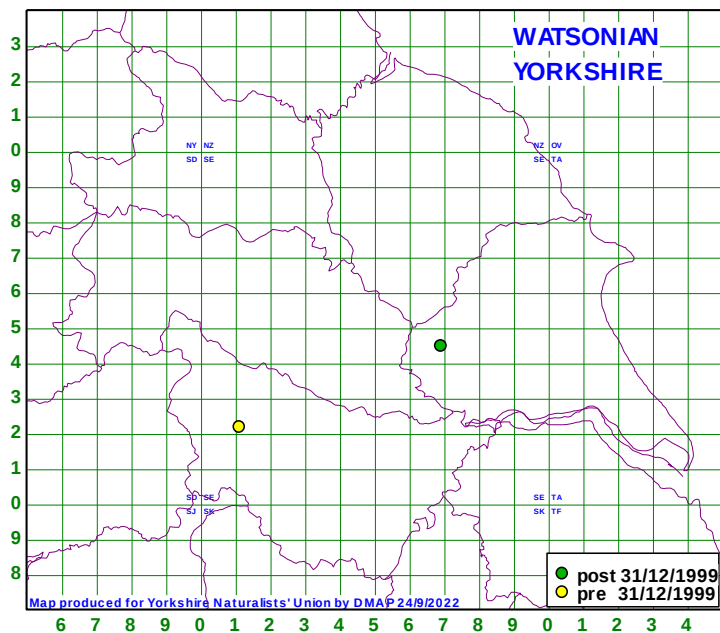
***Aphthona herbigrada* (Curtis, 1837)**



(3,7,0,5,1) Scarce and recorded mainly from *Helianthemum*. There are few recent records. (vi-ix).

lutescens (Gyllenhal, 1808)

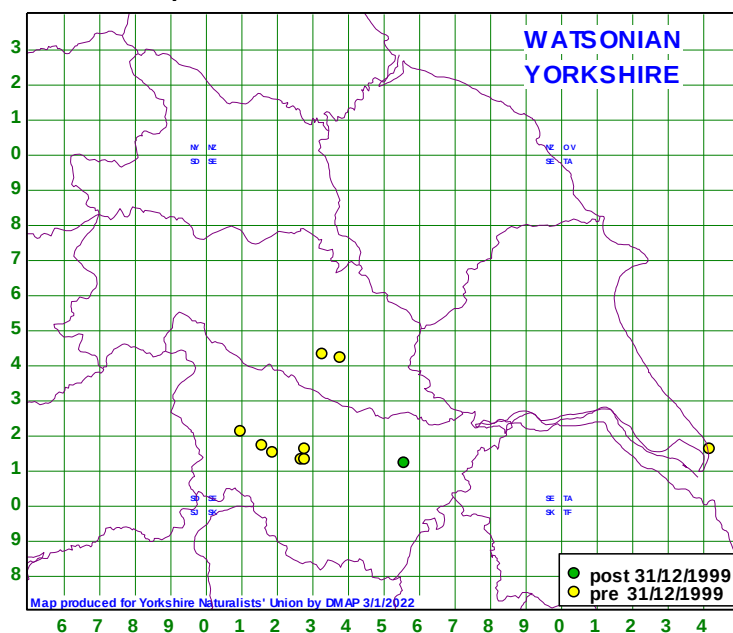
***Aphthona lutescens* (Gyllenhal, 1813)**



(1,0,1,0,0) Very rarely recorded with only two known records on the database: Elland Gravel Pits SE1121, 3/10/1981, MLD; Wheldrake SE6944, 1/12/2015, JS. (Usually associated with *Lythrum salicaria* or *Potentilla palustris*).

melancholica Weise, 1888

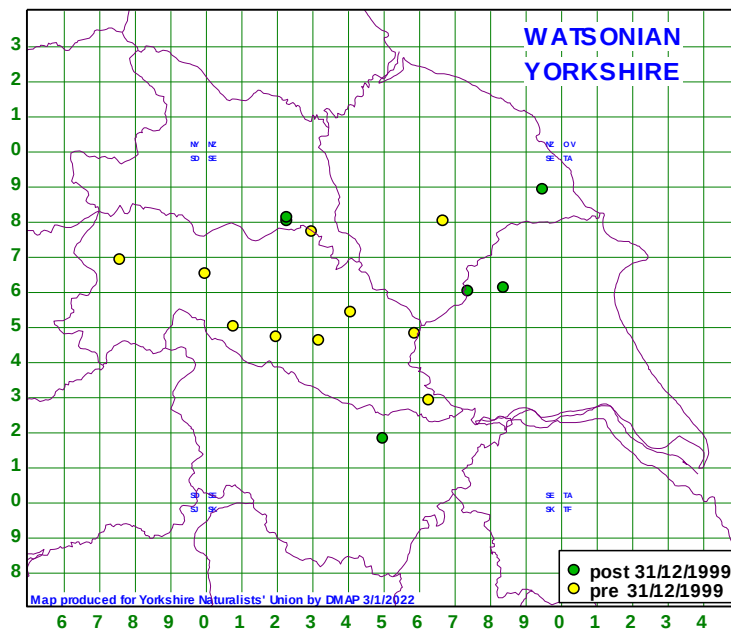
***Aphthona melancholica* Weise, 1888**



(1,1,9,2,0) Very scarce and recorded from the south of the recording area. Associated with *Euphorbia* species (v-vii).

nigriceps (Redtenbacher, 1842)

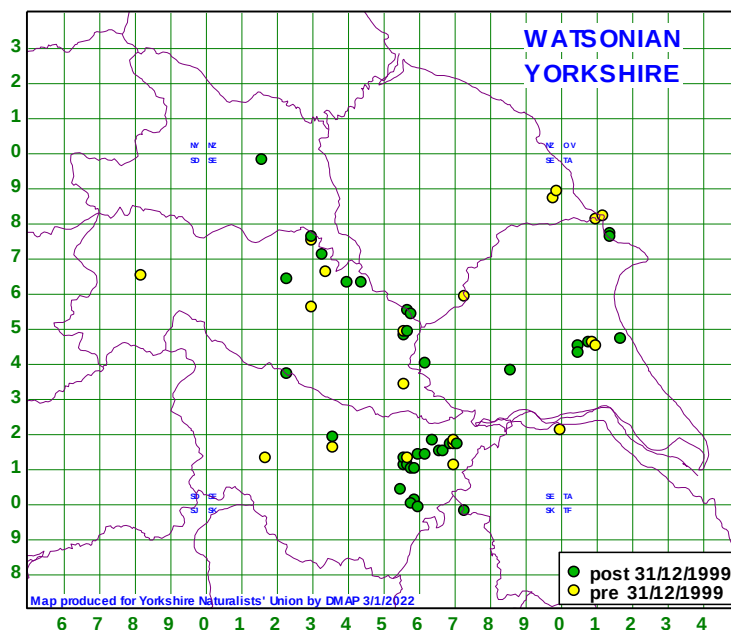
***Aphthona nigriceps* (Redtenbacher, W., 1842)**



(2,2,2,11,2) **NS** Rather scarce but widely distributed on various *Geranium* species (vi-ix).

nonstriata (Goeze, 1777)

***Aphthona nonstriata* (Goeze, 1777)**



(16,12,5639,1) Widespread and fairly commonly encountered wherever the foodplant *Iris pseudocorus* occurs. Often in large numbers on individual plants between the leaf sheaths. (iv-x).

pallida (Bach, 1856)

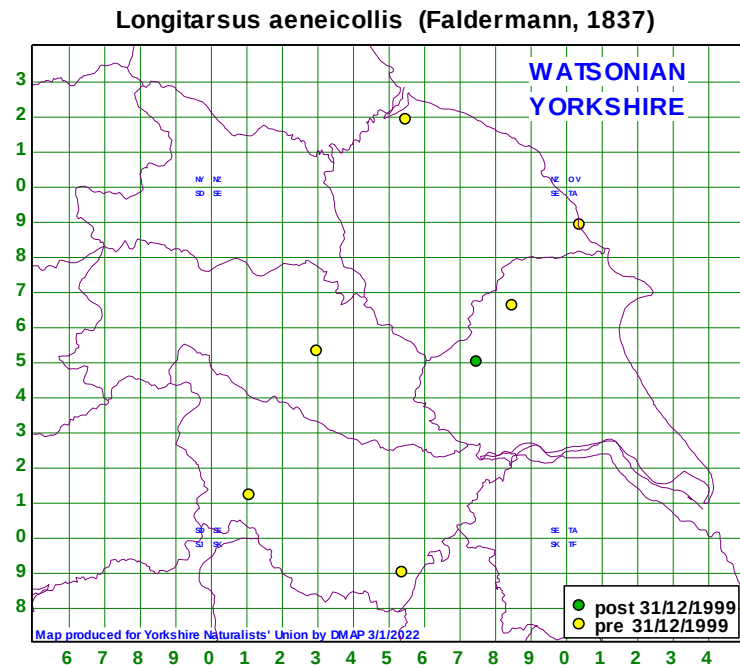
NO RECORDS

LONGITARSUS Berthold, 1827

absynthii Kutschera, 1862

NO RECORDS

aeneicollis (Faldermann, 1837)



(2,2,3,1,0) A very rarely recorded species associated with Boraginaceae and Asteraceae. Only one recent record (Cali Heath SE7549, 2006, WRD).

aeruginosus (Foudras, 1860)

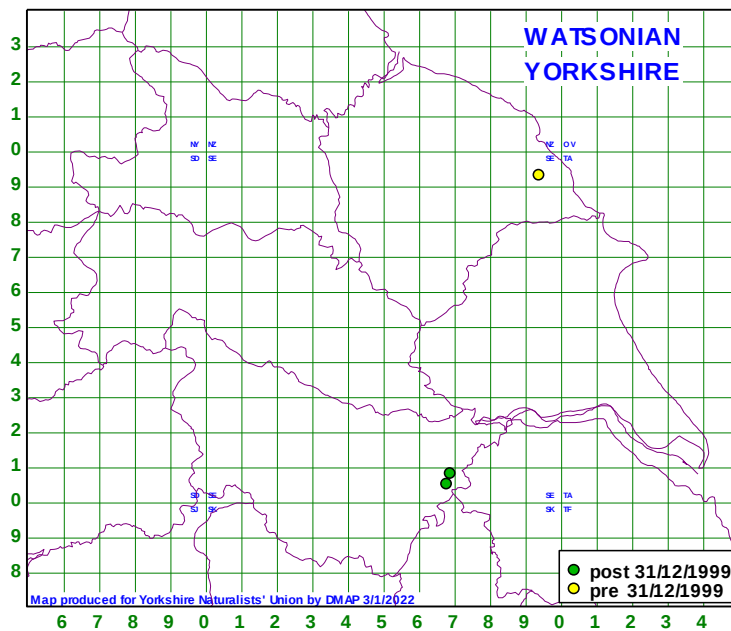
NO RECORDS

agilis (Rye, 1868)

NO RECORDS

anchusae (Paykull, 1799)

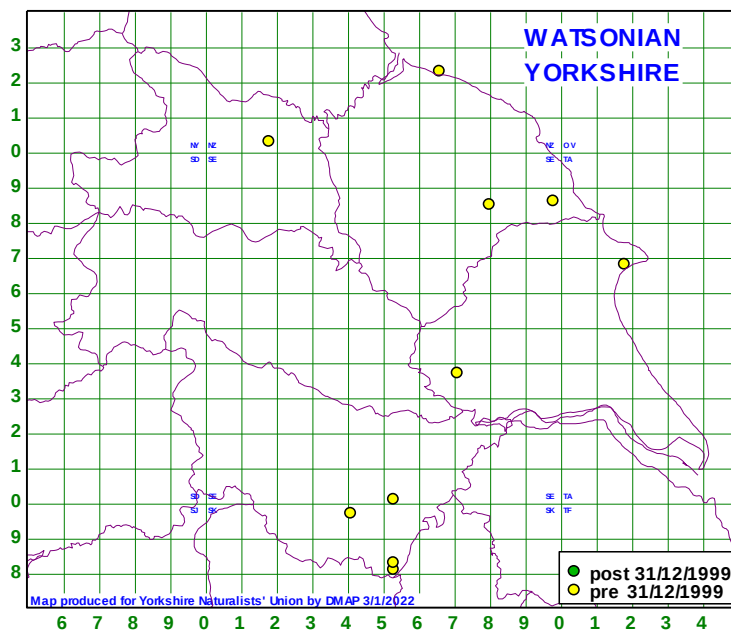
Longitarsus anchusae (Paykull, 1799)



(0,2,4,0,0) Rarely recorded in Yorkshire with only six known records. Associated mainly with plants in Boraginaceae (Cox, 2007). (viii-ix).

atricillus (Linnaeus, 1761)

Longitarsus atricillus (Linnaeus, 1761)



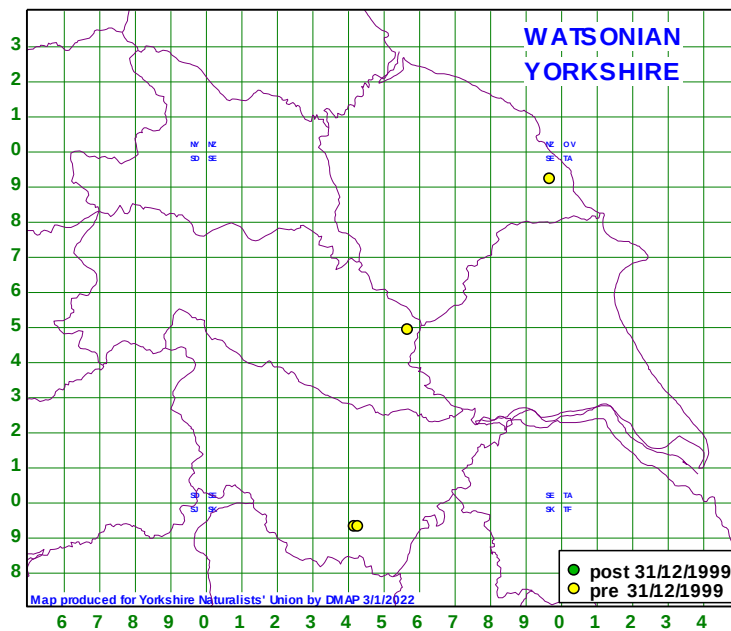
(3,5,5,0,1) Another scarce species little known in the county. Known associated plants include *Ranunculus*, *Lathyrus* and *Trifolium* species. (v-ix).

ballotae (Marshall, 1802)

NO RECORDS

brunneus (Duftschmid, 1825)

Longitarsus brunneus (Duftschmid, 1825)



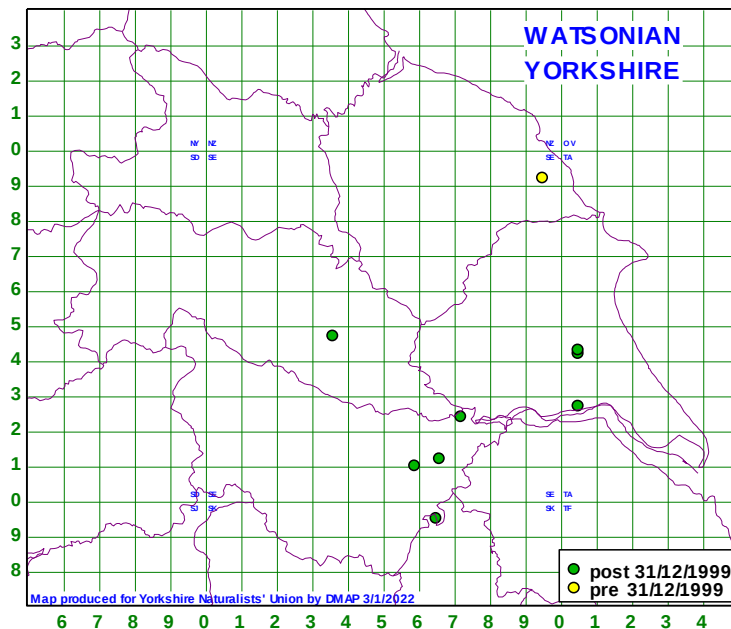
(0,2,2,3,0) **NS** Very scarce with no recent records. Usually associated with *Thalictrum* species in damp places. (vi-ix).

curtus (Allard, 1860)

NO RECORDS

dorsalis (Fabricius, 1781)

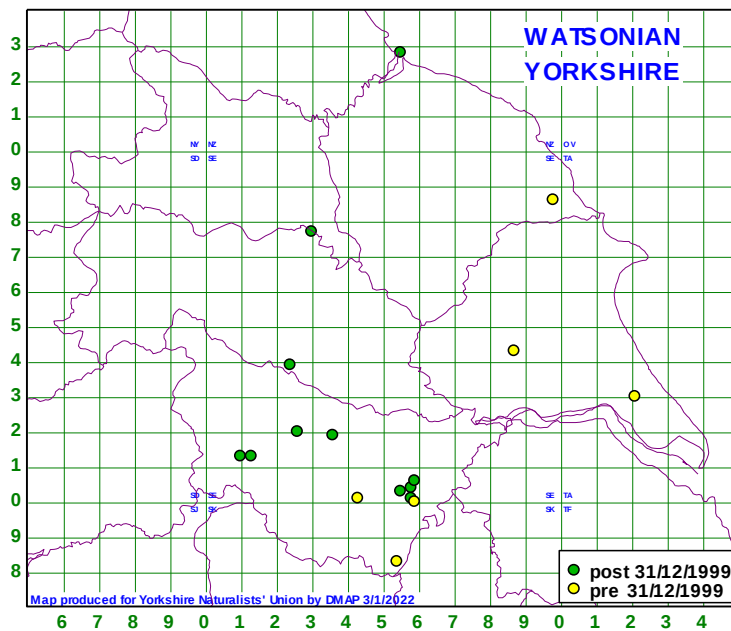
Longitarsus dorsalis (Fabricius, 1781)



(3,1,5,1,0) Very few records but becoming more frequent with all but one of our records being post-2000. A very distinctive species in the field and usually found by sweeping *Senecio* species (iii-vii).

exoletus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Longitarsus exsoletus (Linnaeus, 1758)



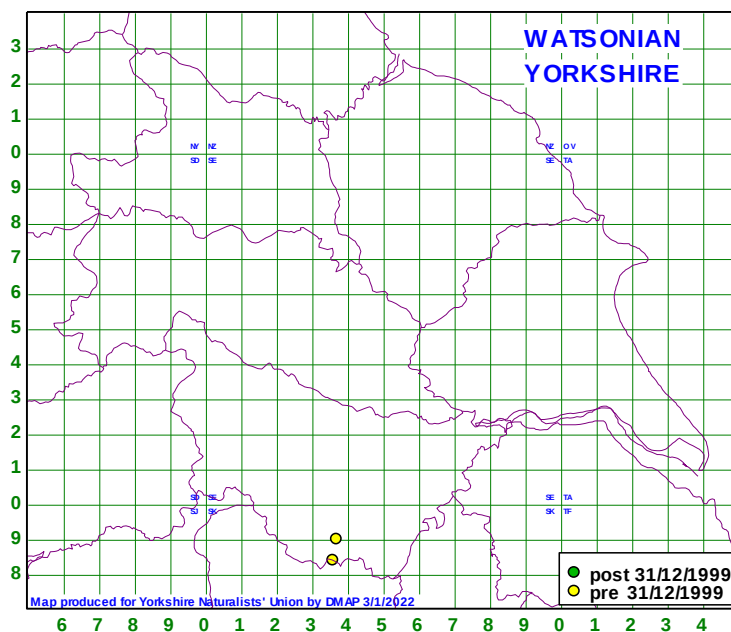
(3,2,15,2,0) Widely but thinly distributed throughout. Our records mention *Symphytum* and *Bergenia* as host plants. (v-ix).

ferrugineus (Foudras, 1860)

NO RECORDS

flavicornis (Stephens, 1831)

Longitarsus flavicornis (Stephens, 1831)

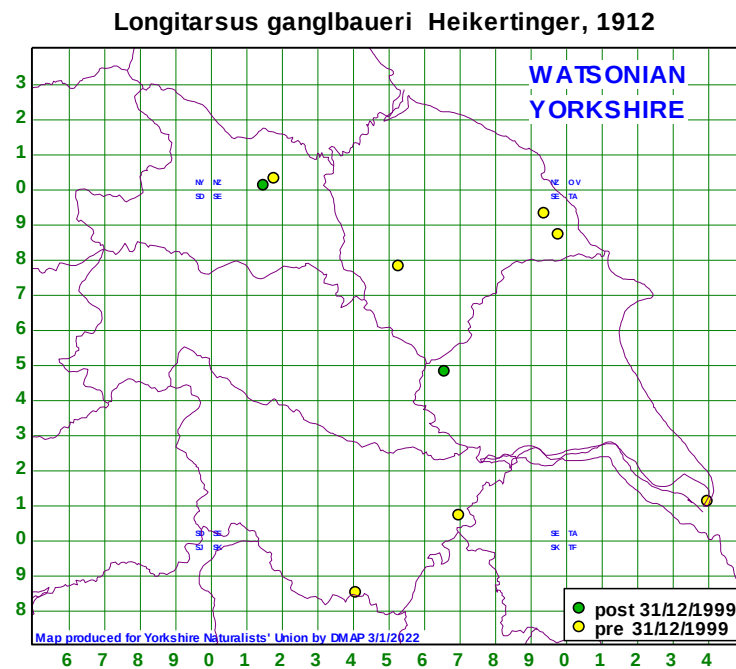


(0,0,2,0,0) We have only two records on the YNU database: Gleadless Valley SK3683, 6/9/1992 ASL; Sanderson's Mill SK3789, 12/7/1994 ASL. Our records do not mention the host plant but the species is normally associated with various *Senecio* species.

fowleri Allen, 1967

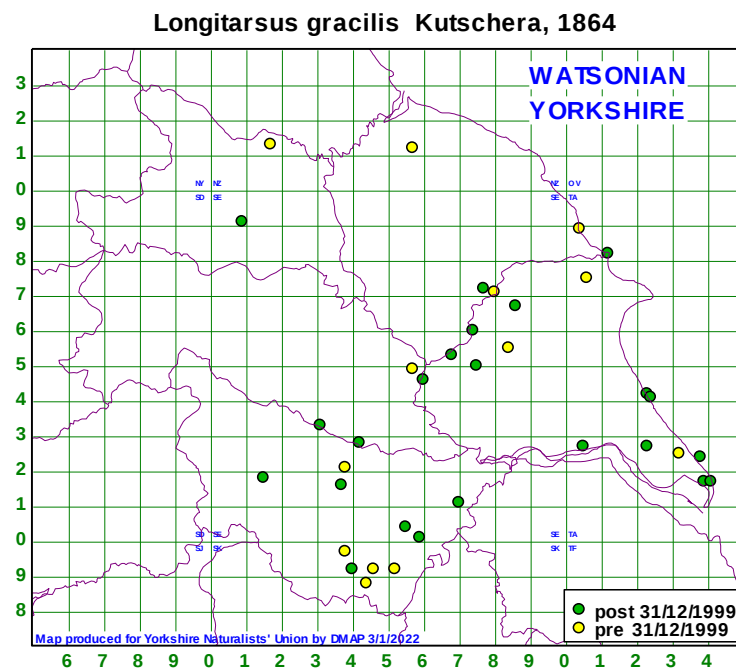
NO RECORDS

ganglbaueri Heikertinger, 1912



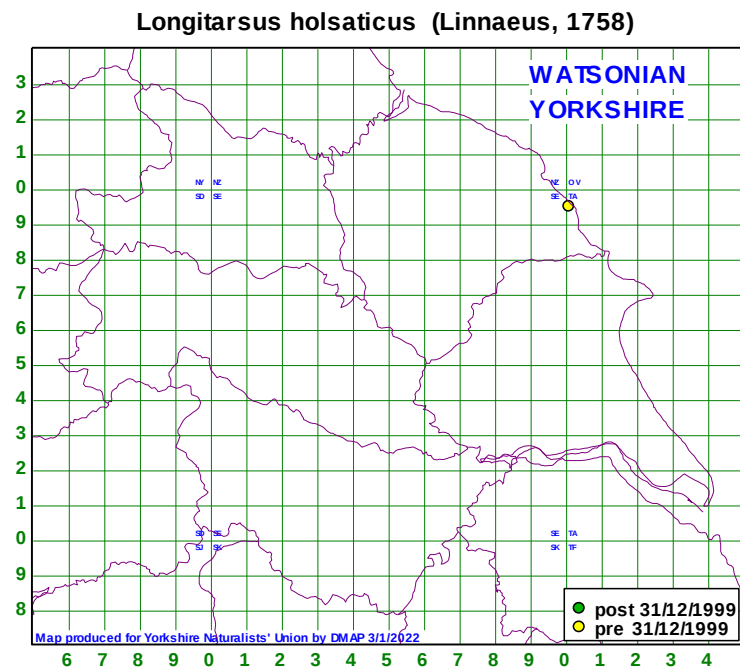
(2,3,3,0,2) **NS** Very scarce with most of our reports of this species from the north of the county. On various *Senecio* species (v-ix).

gracilis Kutschera, 1864



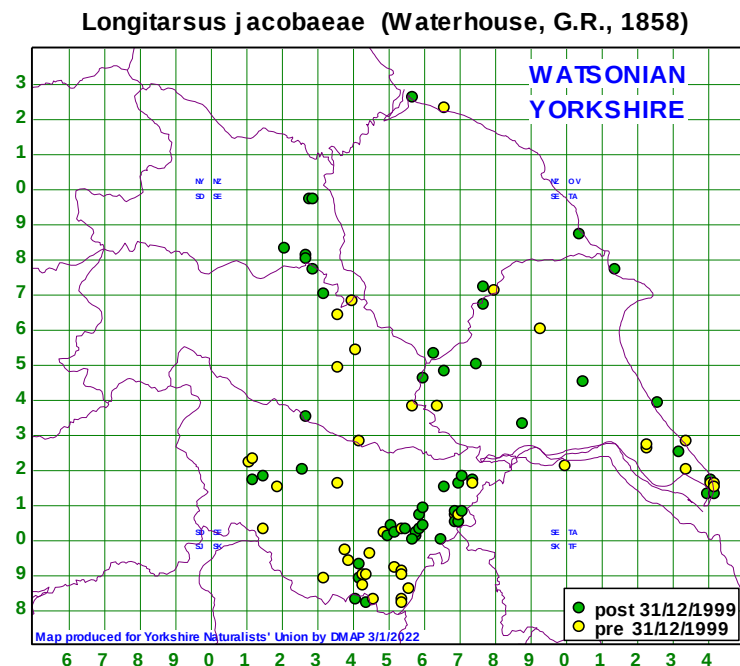
(23,9,15,5,2) Widespread and reasonably frequent on *Senecio* and *Tussilago*. (iv-xi).

holsaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,1,0,0,0) We have a single record on the database although Cox 2007:213 shows others unknown to the county recorder including a record from ISR, from SE6082 but undated. Our single record is: Cloughton TA0194, 8/1922, WJF, "In marshy place containing both Equisetum and Pedicularis in slack near Falcon Inn".

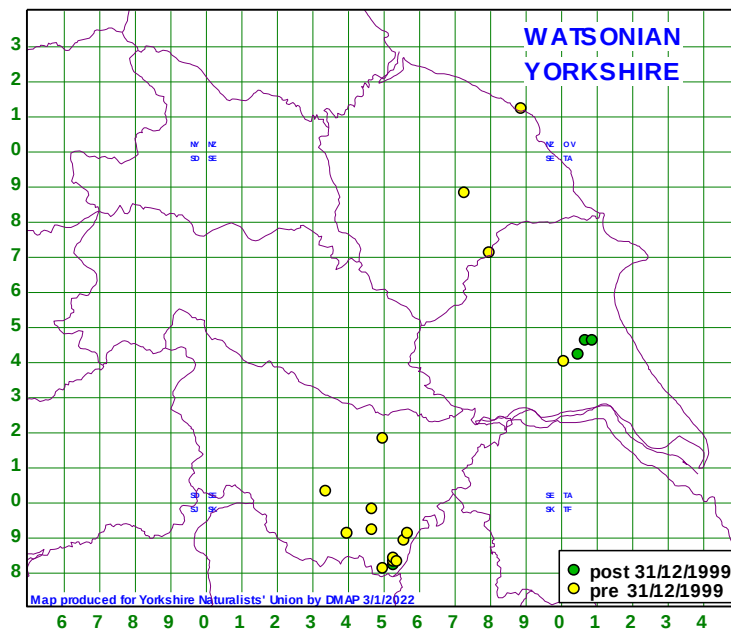
jacobaeae (Waterhouse, G.R., 1858)



(33,8,70,13,6) Widespread and vey common on various *Senecio* species (ii-x).

kutscherae (Rye, 1872)

Longitarsus kutscherae (Rye, 1872)



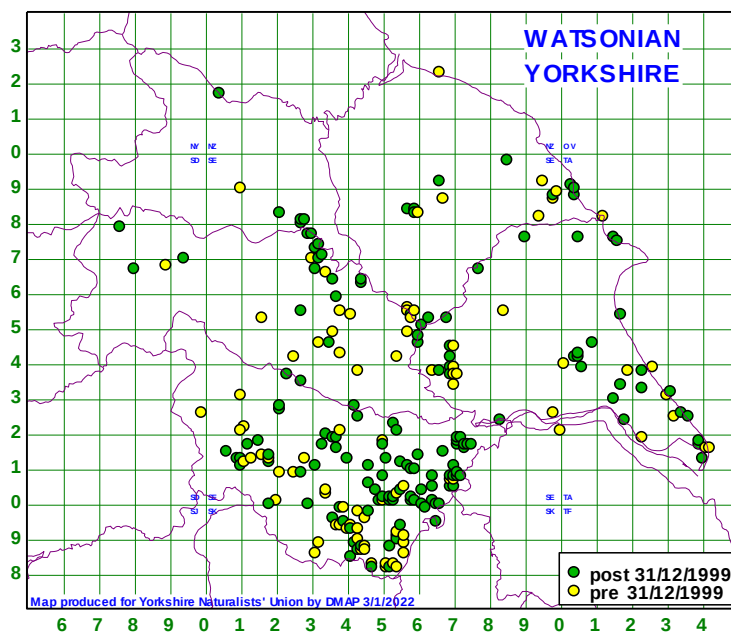
(5,2,16,0,0) With an uneven distribution in the eastern half of the county, this is a species with few recent records and occurs on *Plantago major*, *P. lanceolata* and *P. maritima*. (iii-xi).

longiseta Weise, 1889

NO RECORDS

luridus (Scopoli, 1763)

Longitarsus luridus (Scopoli, 1763)

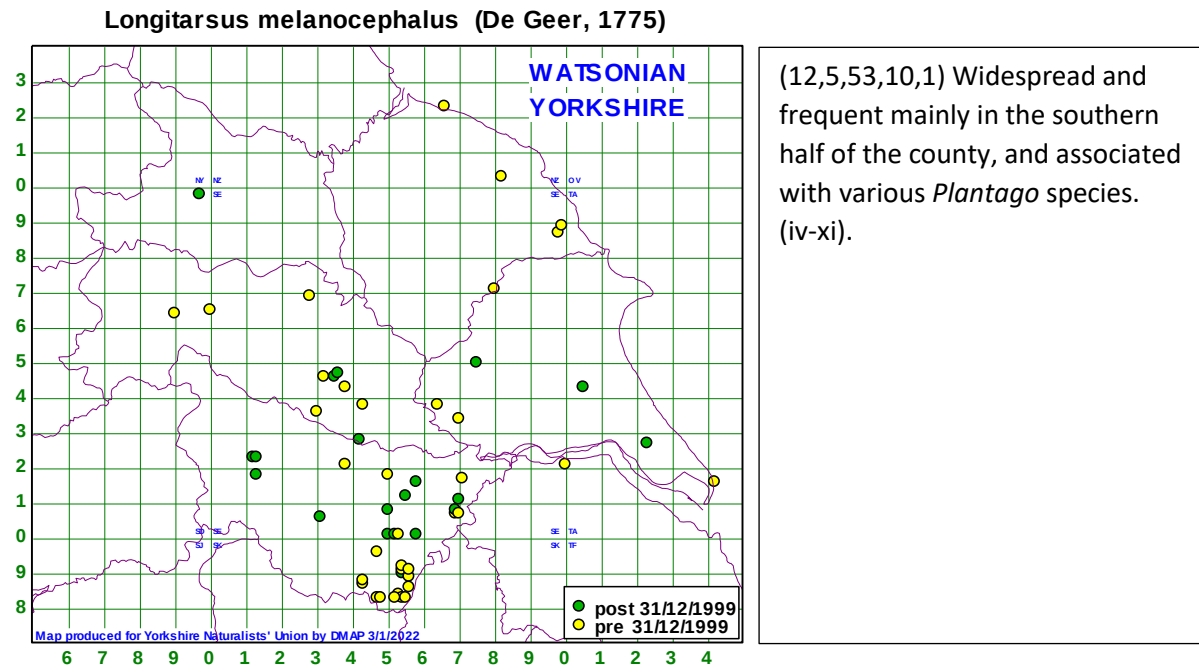


(77,41,322,55,11) Widespread and very common throughout most of the recording area, this species is highly polyphagous and may be found in most habitats. (ii-xi, with two pronounced peaks, in vi and ix).

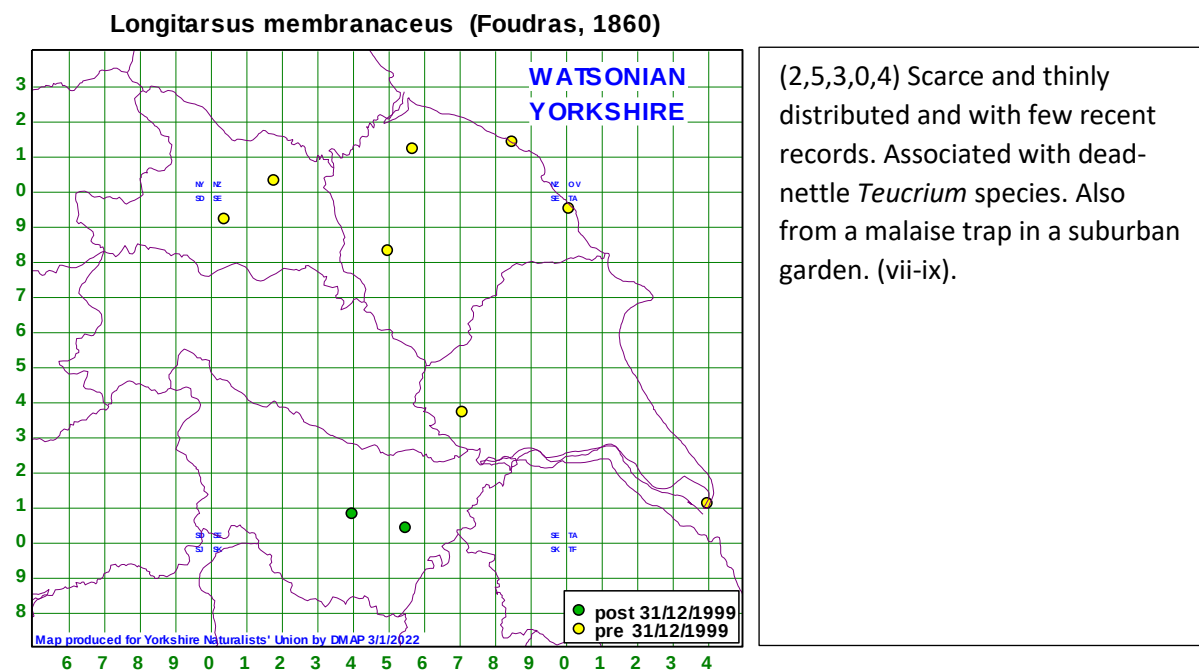
lycopi (Foudras, 1860)

NO RECORDS

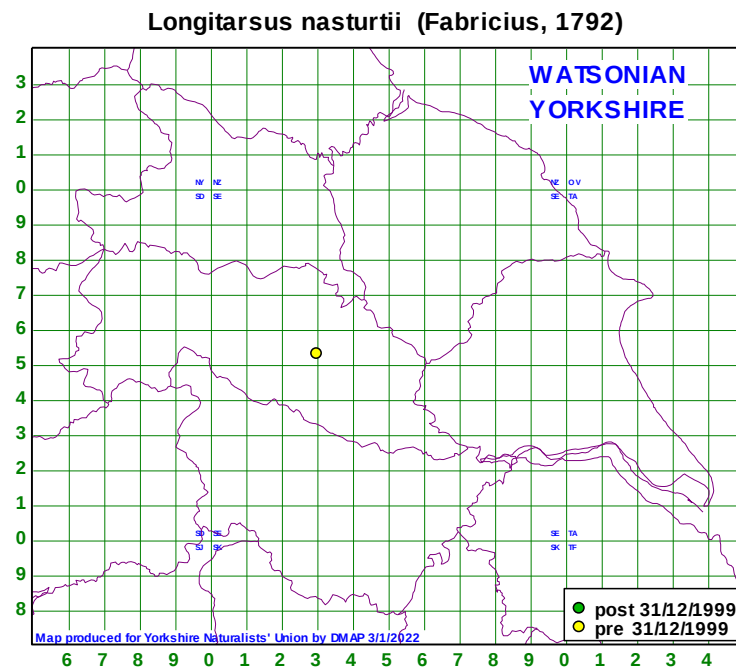
melanocephalus (De Geer, 1775)



membranaceus (Foudras, 1860)



nasturtii (Fabricius, 1792)

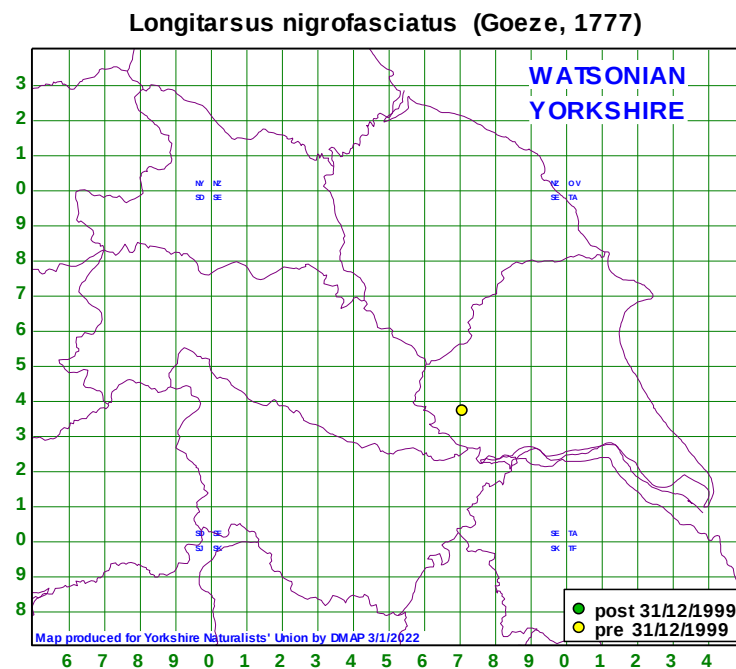


(0,1,0,1,0) **NS** There are only two records on the YNU database: Strensall SE66, date unknown (and therefore not mapped), WCH; Pannal Ash SE3052, 5/1936, RRUUK. Associated with various Boraginaceae species.

nigerrimus (Gyllenhal, 1827)

NO RECORDS

nigrofasciatus (Goeze, 1777)



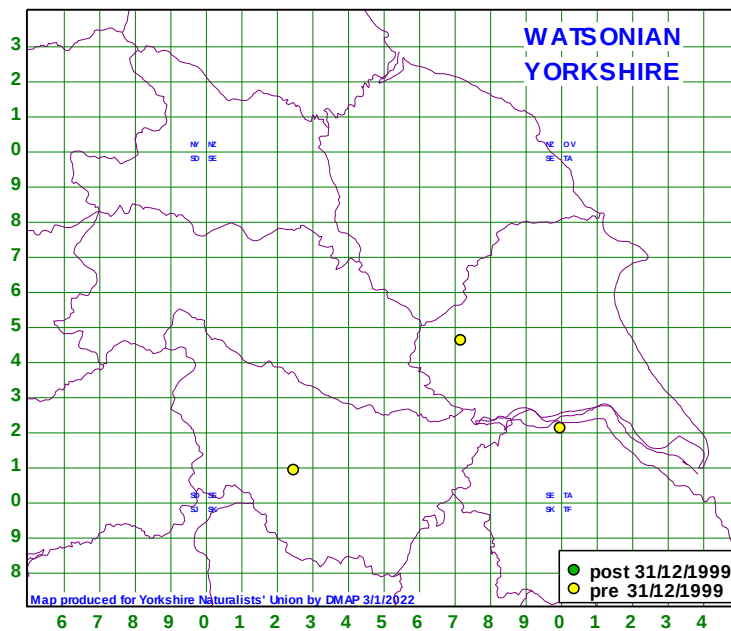
(1,0,0,0,0) **NR** We have a single record on the YNU database: Bubwith SE73, 12/1919, CES, see Nat 1930:392. Associated with *Verbascum* and *Scrophularia* species in grassland.

obliteratoides Gruev, 1973

NO RECORDS

obliteratus (Rosenhauer, 1847)

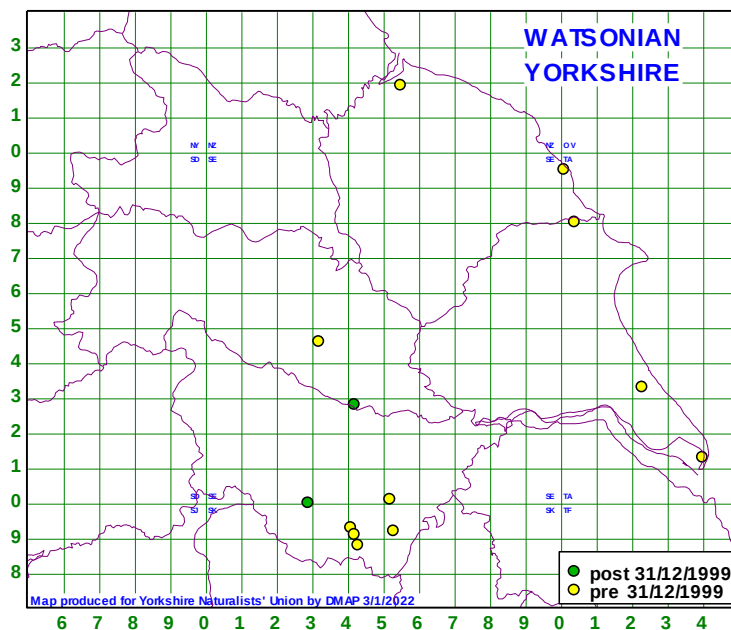
Longitarsus obliteratus (Rosenhauer, 1847)



(2,0,1,0,0) **NS** With only three known records: Hull TA02, c.1930, TS; Deffer Wood SE2508, 1928, anon; Thornton Ellers SE7245, 19/8/1987, MLD.

ochroleucus (Marshall, 1802)

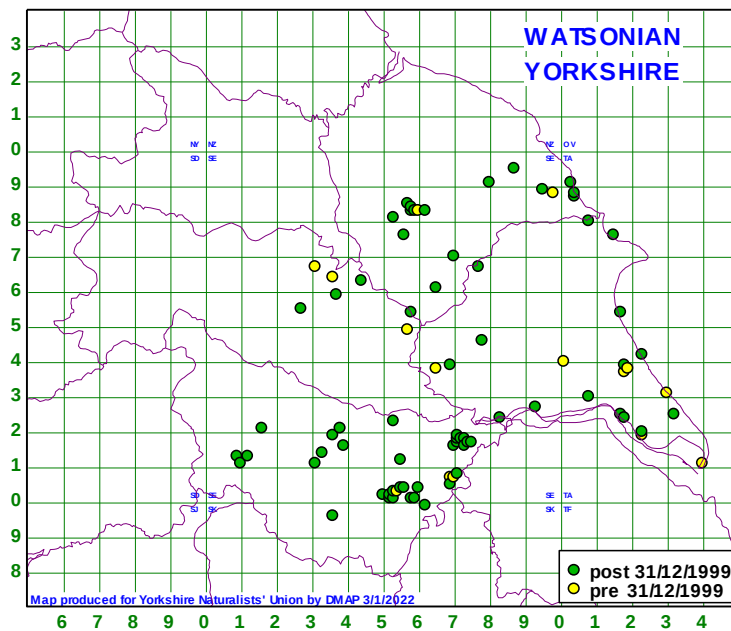
Longitarsus ochroleucus (Marshall, 1802)



(3,2,7,2,0) **NS** Widely and thinly distributed, this species, scarce in Yorkshire, is associated with *Senecio* and *Matricaria*. (vi-ix).

parvulus (Paykull, 1799)

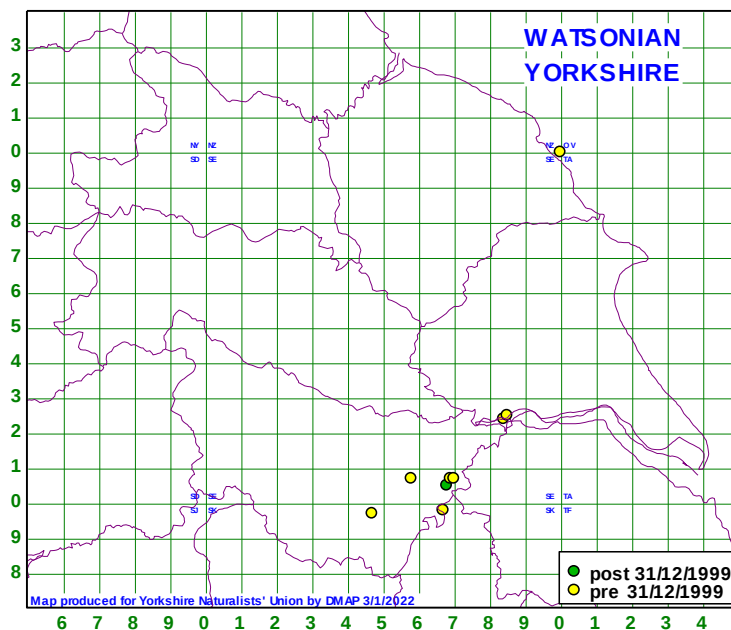
Longitarsus parvulus (Paykull, 1799)



(26,29,90,6,0) Widely distributed and fairly common in the county with many recent records. Associated with cultivated and wild *Linum* species. (iii-xii).

pellucidus (Foudras, 1860)

Longitarsus pellucidus (Foudras, 1860)



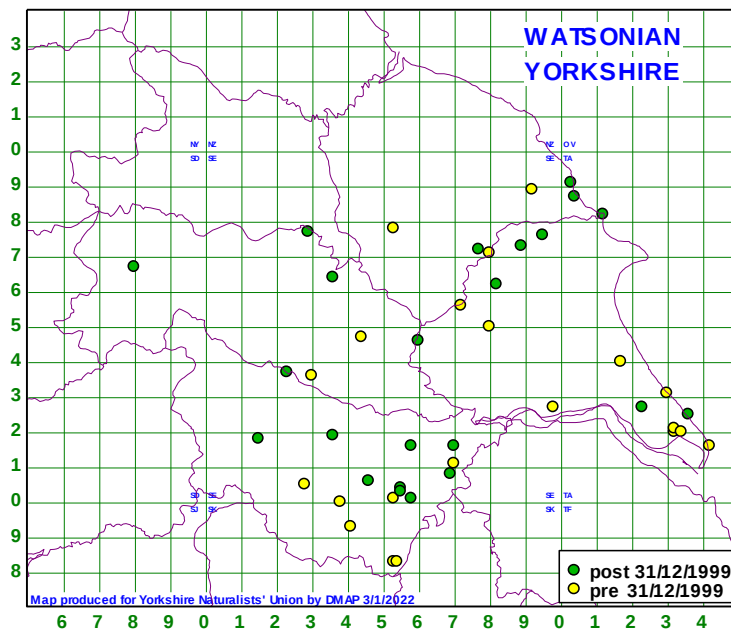
(2,1,7,0,0) Scarce with records confined to the extreme south of our recording area, except for a single record from Beast Cliff TA0099 dated 1980 (RSK). Usually associated with *Convolvulus* and *Calystegia*. (vii-ix).

plantagomaritimus Dollman, 1912

NO RECORDS – however Cox, 2007:229 shows a record for NZ90 the details of which I have been unable to trace.

pratensis (Panzer, 1794)

Longitarsus pratensis (Panzer, 1794)



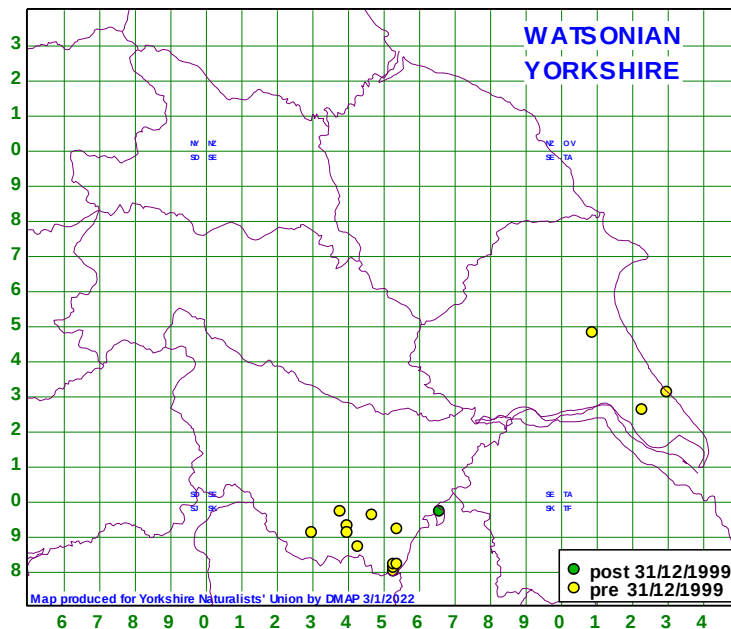
(22,8,30,6,0) Widespread throughout and fairly frequent on *Plantago* species. (ii-xi).

quadriguttatus (Pontoppidan, 1763)

NO RECORDS

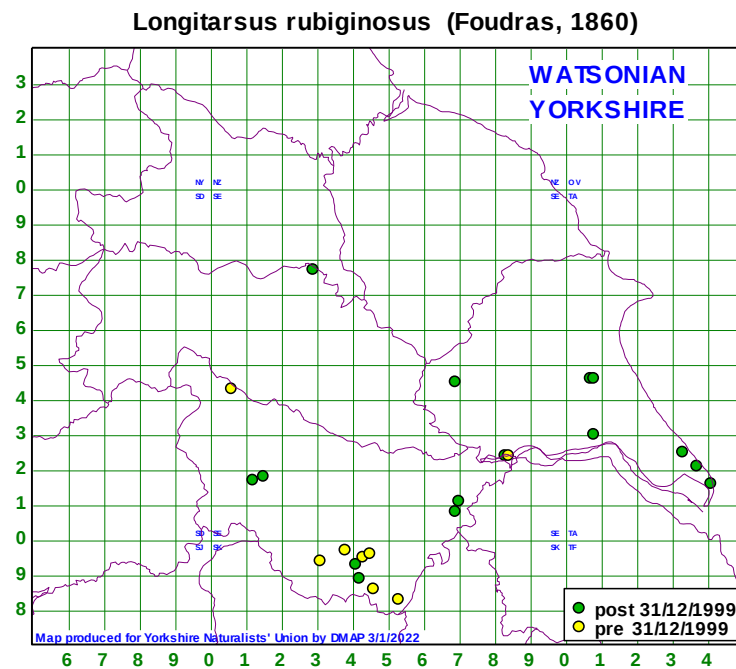
reichei (Allard, 1860)

Longitarsus reichei (Allard, 1860)



(3,0,12,0,0) A scarce species in Yorkshire with only one recent record. Associated with *Plantago* species (vi-ix).

rubiginosus (Foudras, 1860)

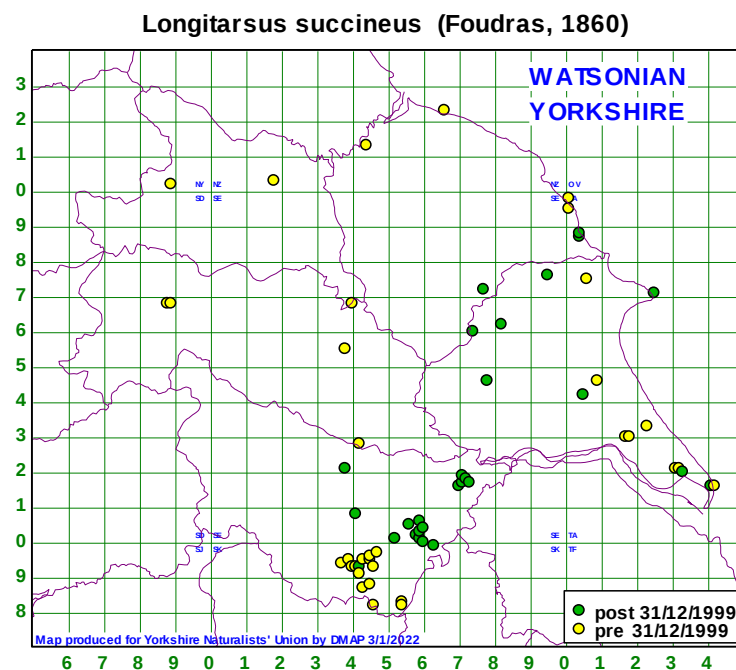


(13,0,21,2,00 Widely distributed but infrequently recorded. On Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*. (vii-x).

rutilus (Illiger, 1807)

NO RECORDS

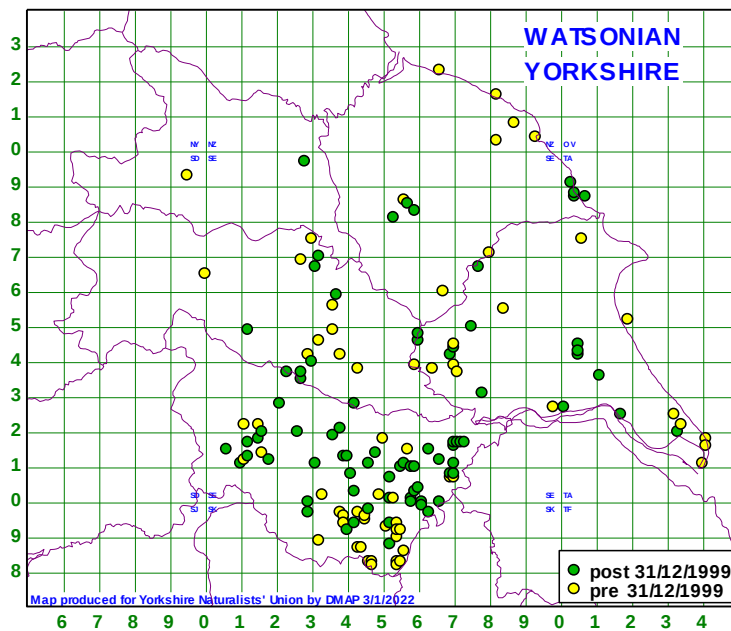
succineus (Foudras, 1860)



(21,8,49,6,3) Mainly in the east and south of the county and recorded from various Asteraceae. (iv-x).

suturellus (Duftschmid, 1825)

Longitarsus suturellus (Duftschmid, 1825)



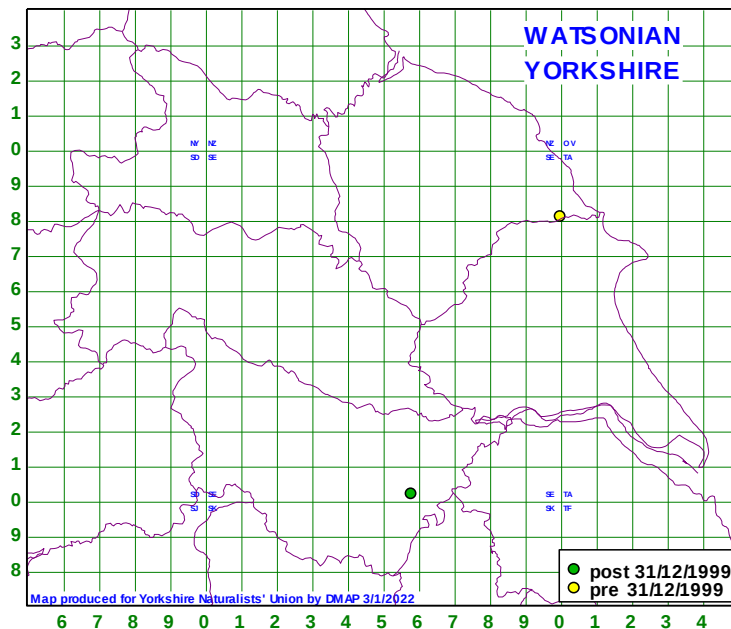
(40,19,134,26,2) A widely distributed and fairly common species on Various Asteraceae including *Senecio* species (ii-x).

symphyti Heikertinger, 1912

NO RECORDS

tabidus (Fabricius, 1775)

Longitarsus tabidus (Fabricius, 1775)



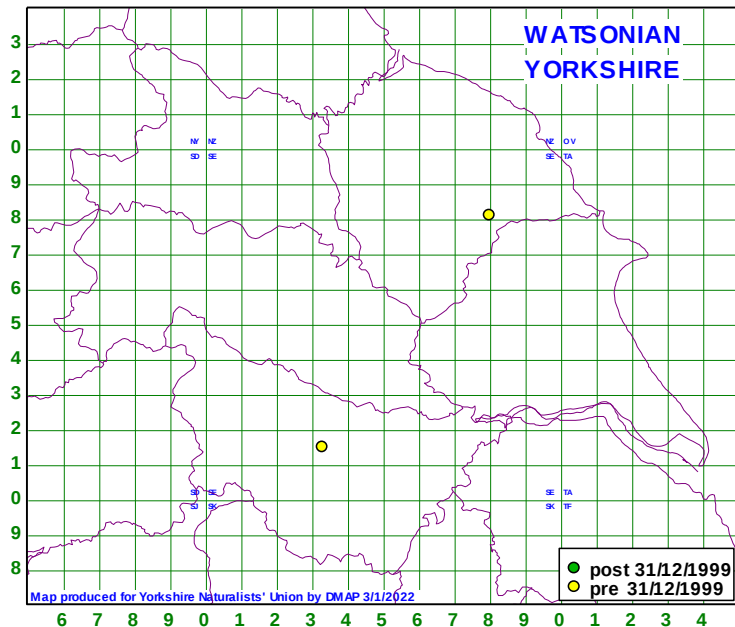
(0,1,1,0,0) **NS** Very rarely recorded in Yorkshire with two records: Scarborough TA08, 1900, RL; Balby SE5801, 1/9/2003, AG det MLD. Associated with *Verbascum* species.

ALTICA Geoffroy, 1762

A very difficult genus – some of our records may be erroneous and vouchers are required to confirm records.

brevicollis Foudras, 1860

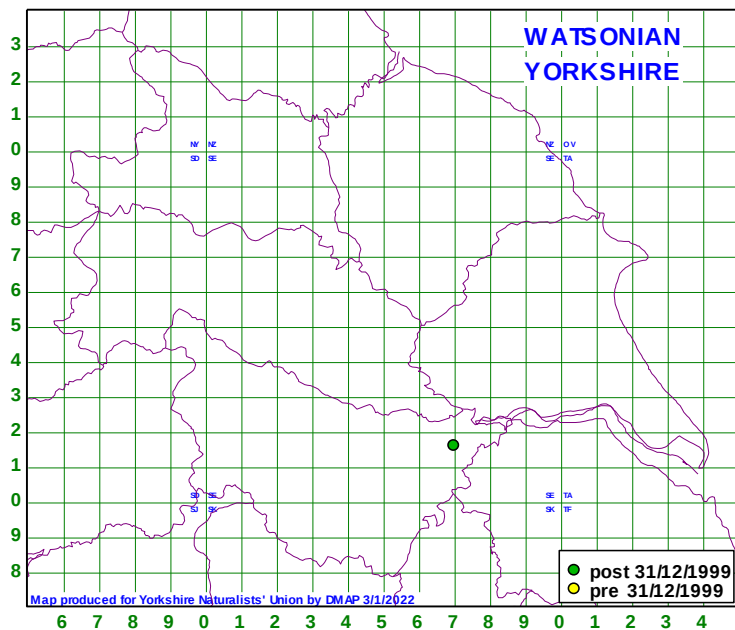
Altica brevicollis Foudras, 1860



(0,1,1,0,0) **NS** Rare with only two records on the YNU database: Ebberston High Moor SE88, 1895, YNU; Seckar Wood SE3314, 3/7/1943, EGB. Usually on hazels *Corylus*.

carinthiaca Weise, 1888

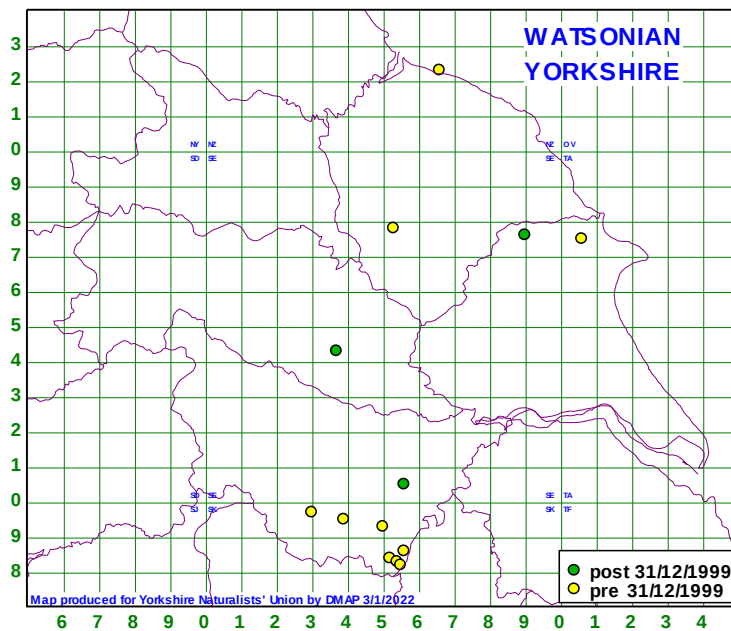
Altica carinthiaca Weise, 1888



(0,0,1,0,0) There is a single confirmed record on our database: Thorne Colliery SE7015, 10/6/2014, MT. Associated with *Lathyrus pratensis*.

helianthem (Allard, 1859)

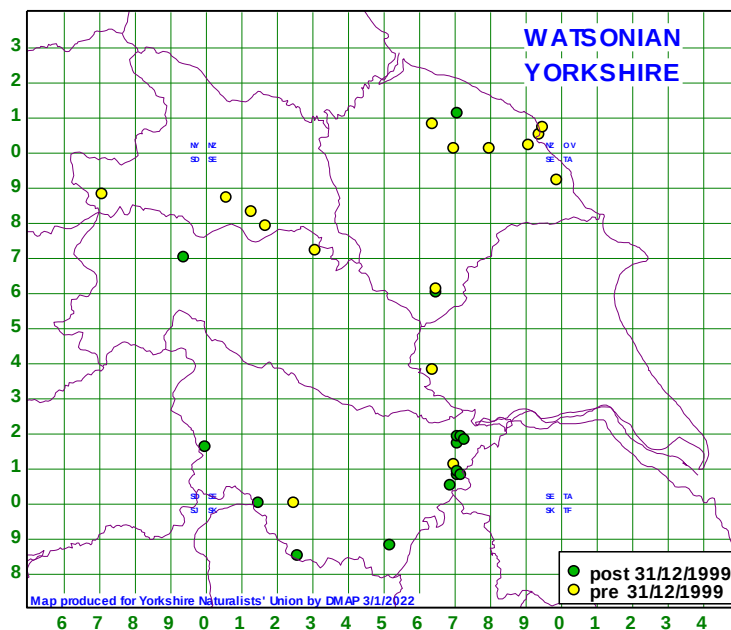
***Altica helianthem* (Allard, 1859)**



(3,5,9,4,0) Scarce in the county and associated with rock-roses Cistaceae. (iv-ix).

longicollis (Allard, 1860)

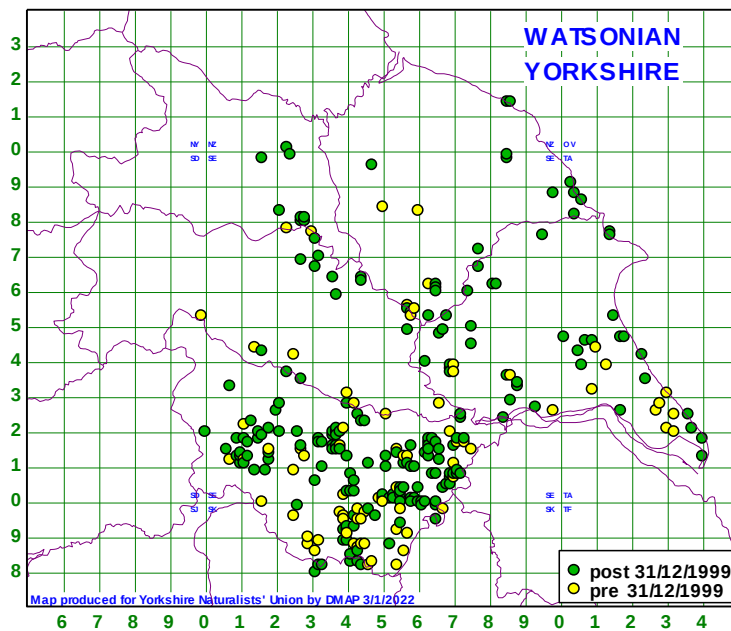
***Altica longicollis* (Allard, 1860)**



(1,12,26,3,4) **NS** Widely distributed but infrequent, being recorded from *Calluna* and *Erica* in peat bogs and heathland, especially on the uplands of the north and west of the county, and also in the Thorne/Hatfield Moors areas of the southeast. (iv-xii).

lythri Aubé, 1843

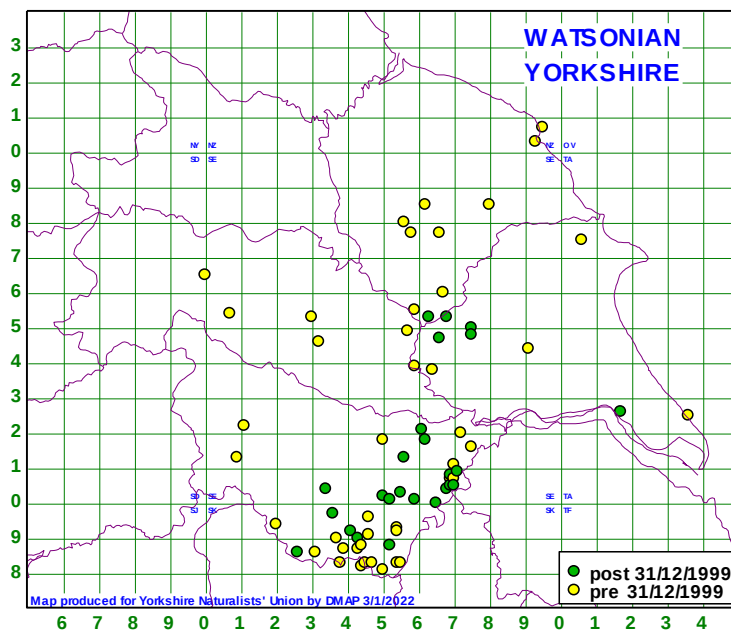
***Altica lythri* Aubé, 1843**



(74,53,369,40,22) A widespread and common species throughout the recording area – associated with *Epilobium* and *Chamerion* willowherbs. (iii-x, peak vi).

oleracea (Linnaeus, 1758)

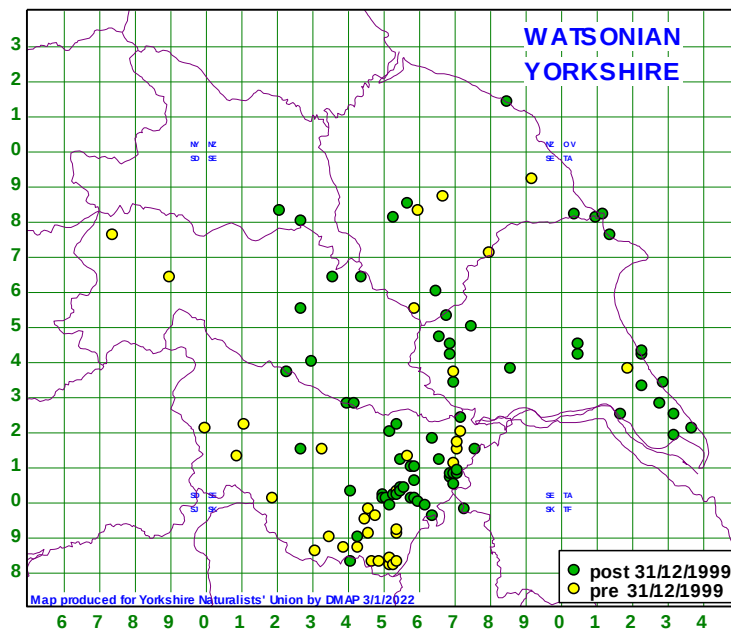
***Altica oleracea* (Linnaeus, 1758)**



(15,10,56,5,0) Widespread and frequent, with recent records from the southern half of the county. Polyphagous on a wide variety of plants and in many habitat types. (iv-x).

palustris Weise, 1888

Altica palustris Weise, 1888



(25,13,101,17,2) A widespread and common species, and in spite of its specific name occurs in a wide variety of habitat types and on many different plant species. (iv-xi).

HERMAEOPHAGA Foudras, 1860

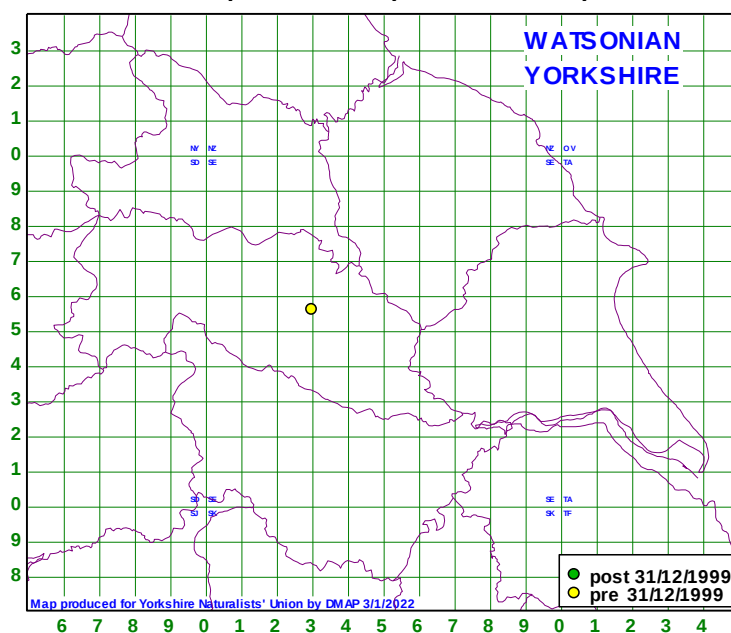
mercurialis (Fabricius, 1792)

NO RECORDS

BATOPHILA Foudras, 1860

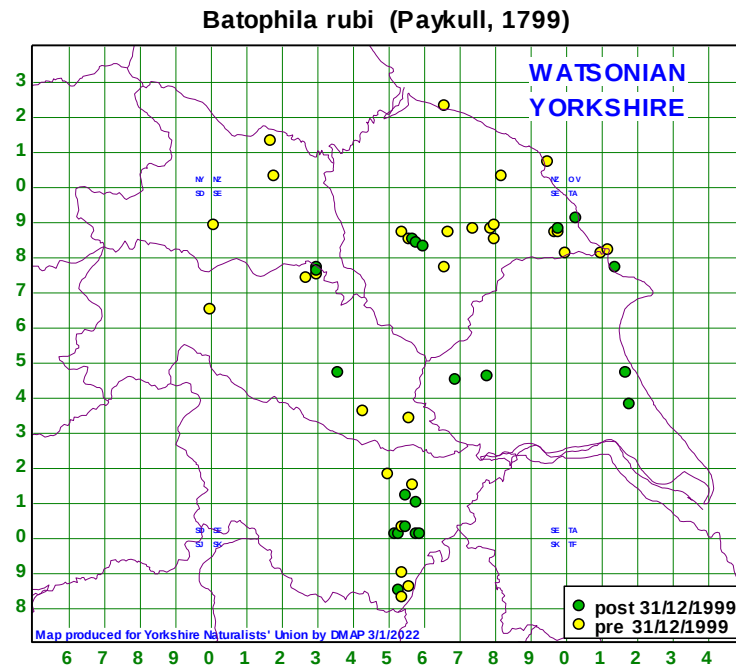
aerata (Marshall, 1802)

Batophila aerata (Marshall, 1802)



(0,0,0,1,0) We have a single record on the YNU database: Harrogate SE3055, 16/5/1964, JHF, see Nat. 1964:144). Usually associated with *Rubus* species.

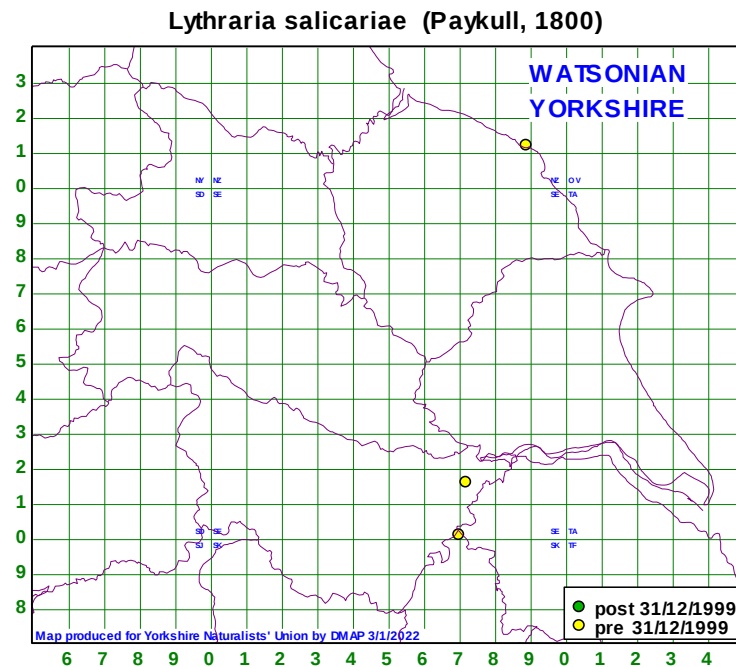
rubi (Paykull, 1799)



(10,24,50,12,3) A widespread and fairly common species, recorded mainly from *Rubus* species, *Rosa canina* and *Crataegus monogyna*. (iii-xi).

LYTHRARIA Bedel, 1897

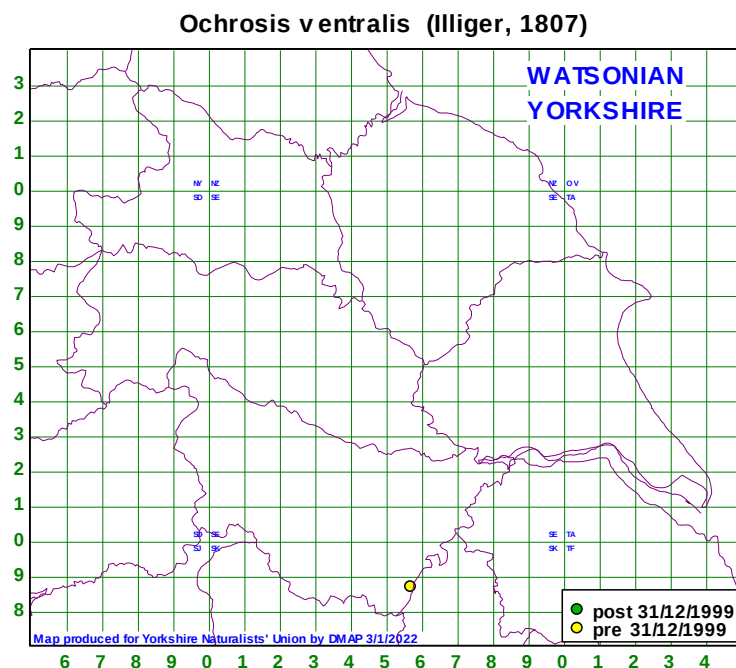
salicariae (Paykull, 1800)



(0,1,2,0,0) **NS** Very scarce with only three records on the YNU database: Whitby ?NZ81, 1879, HC; Hatfield Moor SE70, 1995, PS; Thorne Moor SE7215, 1992, TJWB. Usually in wet places on loosestrifes *Lysimachia* and *Lythrum*.

OCHROSIS Foudras, 1860

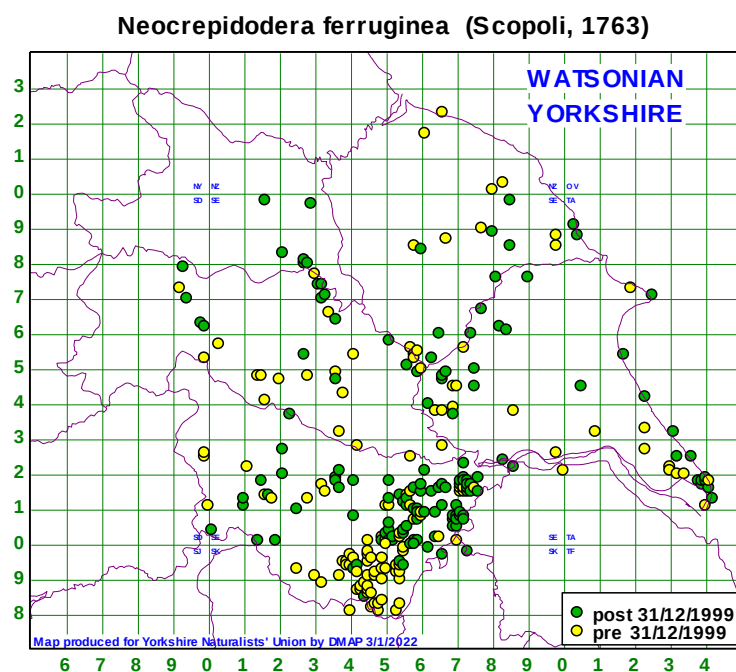
ventralis (Illiger, 1807)



(0,0,1,0,0) **NR** Rare with a single record with us: Langold Lake SK5786, 26/5/1977, WAE. On a wide variety of habitats and plants, nationally showing a large decline and loss across its range.

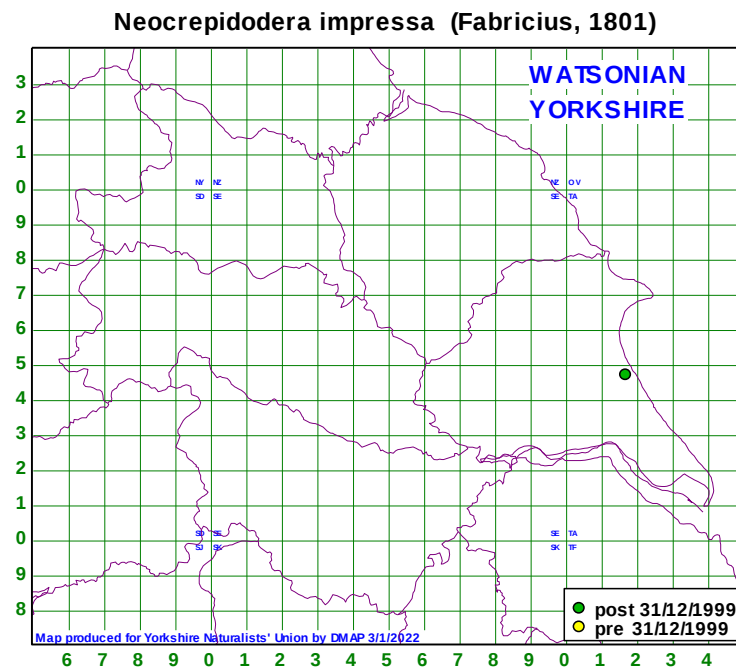
NEOCREPIDODERA Heikertinger, 1911

ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763)



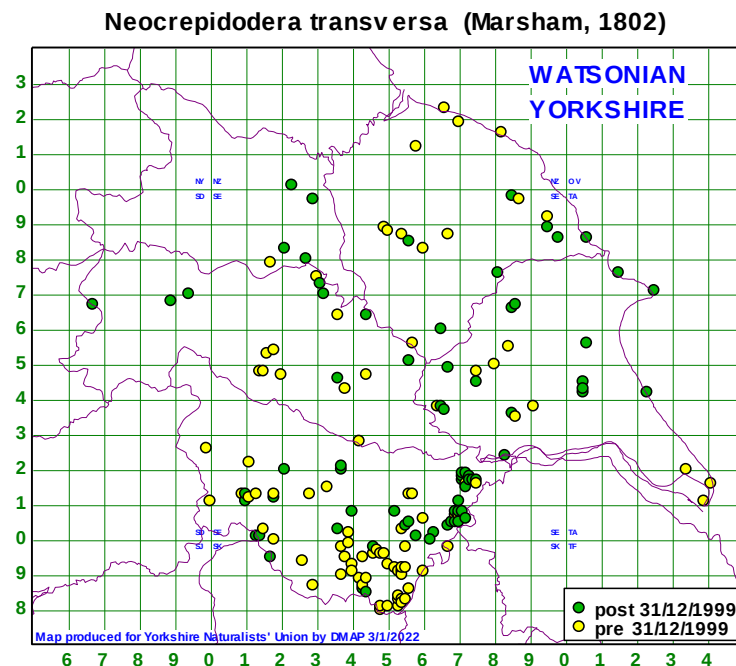
(77,35,278,50,12) Widespread and very common throughout. Polyphagous and recorded from many habitat types. (v-ix, peak vii).

impressa (Fabricius, 1801)



(1,0,0,0,0) **NR** This rarity has only been recorded once in Yorkshire: Wassand Hall SE1746, 7/7/2007, FEK, beaten from willow at field edge. This record requires confirmation as no specimen can be traced. Nationally all records are coastal, or very nearly so, as is the Wassand Hall locality.

transversa (Marshall, 1802)

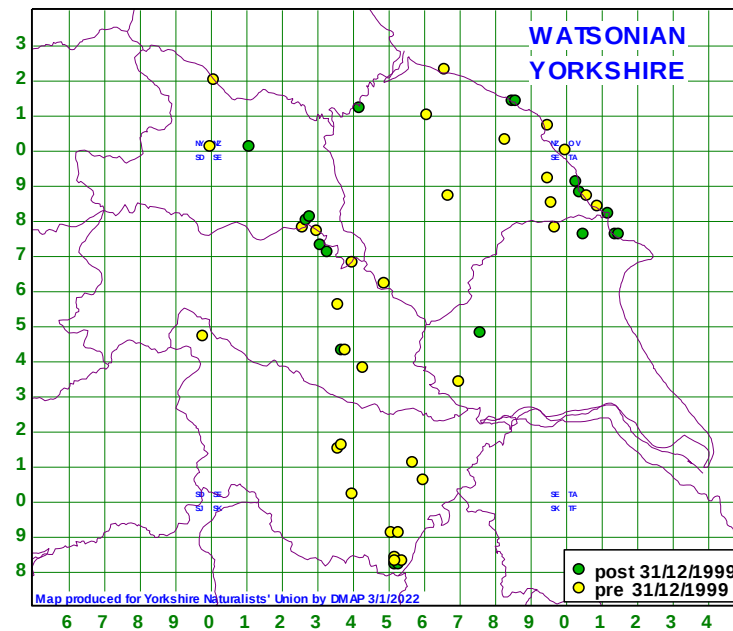


(30,28,153,24,7) Widespread and very common throughout, and usually recorded from a wide range of plants and habitats similar to those of *N. ferruginea*. (vi-x).

DEROCREPIS Weise, 1886

rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)

Derocrepis rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)

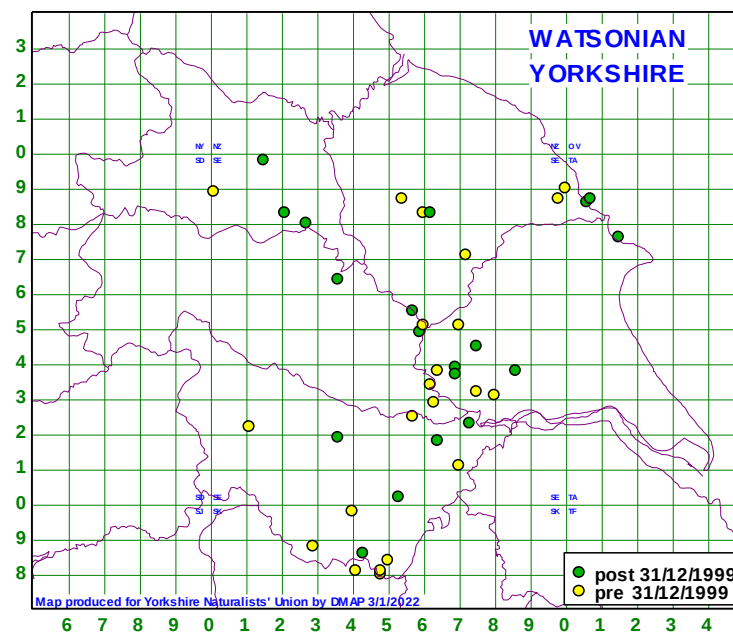


(9,26,24,16,6) Widespread, although not particularly frequent, on species of Fabaceae, the pea family. (iv-viii).

HIPPURIPHILA Foudras, 1860

modeeri (Linnaeus, 1761)

Hippuriphila modeeri (Linnaeus, 1761)

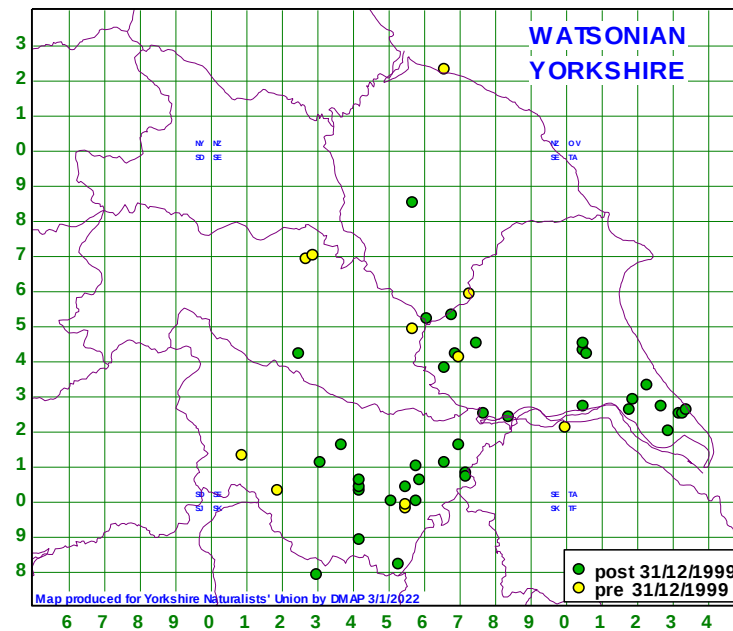


(14,13,19,6,5) Occurring on *Equisetum arvense* and *E. palustre*, this species is widespread but somewhat infrequently recorded. (v-ix).

CREPIDODERA Dejean, 1836

aurata (Marshall, 1802)

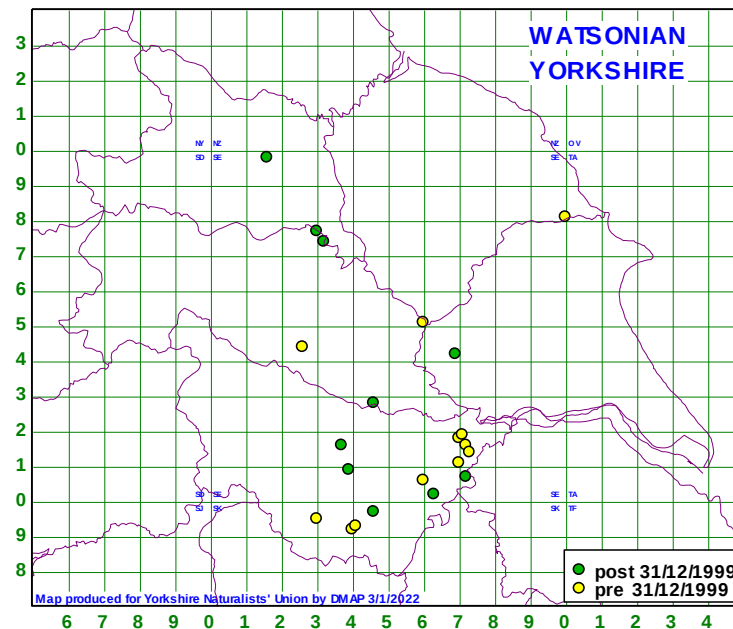
Crepidodera aurata (Marshall, 1802)



(25,7,30,4,0) Widespread on *Salix* and *Populus* species, mainly in the southern half of the county. (iv-xi).

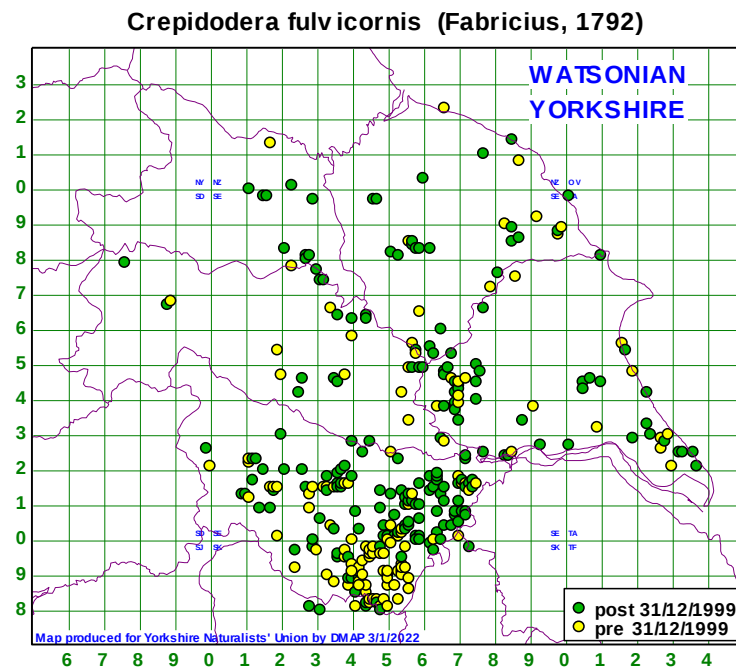
aurea (Fourcroy, 1785)

Crepidodera aurea (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)



(1,2,17,2,2) Somewhat scarce, on *Populus tremula* and some *Salix* species. (v-ix).

fulvicornis (Fabricius, 1792)

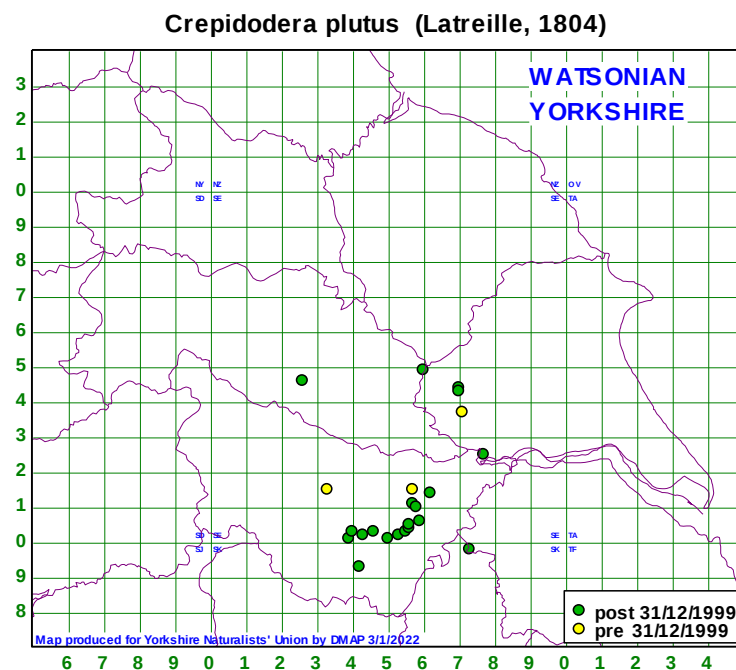


(111,46,459,62,25) Widespread and common throughout, wherever *Salix* species occur, also recorded from *Populus* and *Betula* species. (iii-xi, peak v).

nitidula (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

plutus (Latreille, 1804)

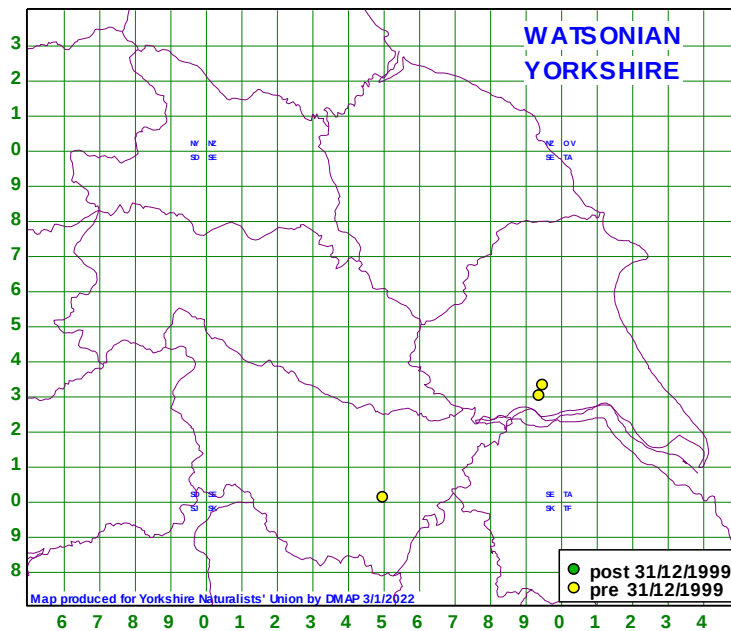


(5,0,20,2,0). Recorded from the south of the county this infrequent species is best found by beating *Salix*, especially *S. fragilis*, in wet places. (v-ix).

EPITRIX Foudras, 1860

atropae Foudras, 1860

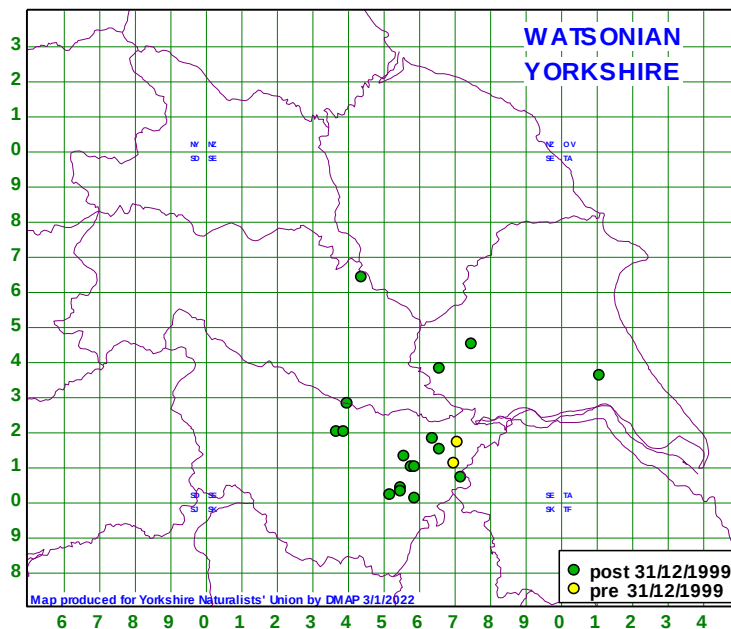
Epitrix atropae Foudras, 1860



(2,0,1,0,0) **NS** A scarce species nationally and much declined. We have three records on our database, none recent: Weedly Springs SE93, 1922, TS; Brantingham Dale SE9429, 20/6/1942, WJF; Denaby Ings SE5000, 19/6/1982, PS. Associated with nightshades Solanaceae.

pubescens (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)

Epitrix pubescens (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)

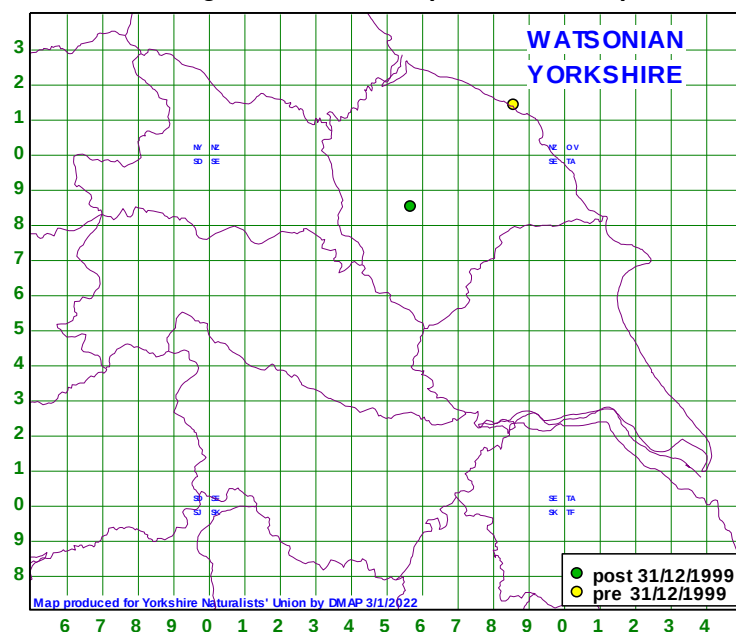


(5,0,27,3,0) Distributed in the southeastern quarter of the county, on *Solanum dulcamara* and *S. nigra*. (iii-ix).

PODAGRICA Dejean, 1836

fuscicornis (Linnaeus, 1767)

Podagrica fuscicornis (Linnaeus, 1767)



(0,3,0,0,0) **NS** Rare in Yorkshire with only three known records: Sandsend NZ8613, 23/7/1981, RC; Rievaulx Terrace Top Wood SE5784, 2/6/2000 and 30/7/2000, ABD. Associated with *Malva sylvestris* and *M. moschata*.

fuscipes (Fabricius, 1775)

NO RECORDS

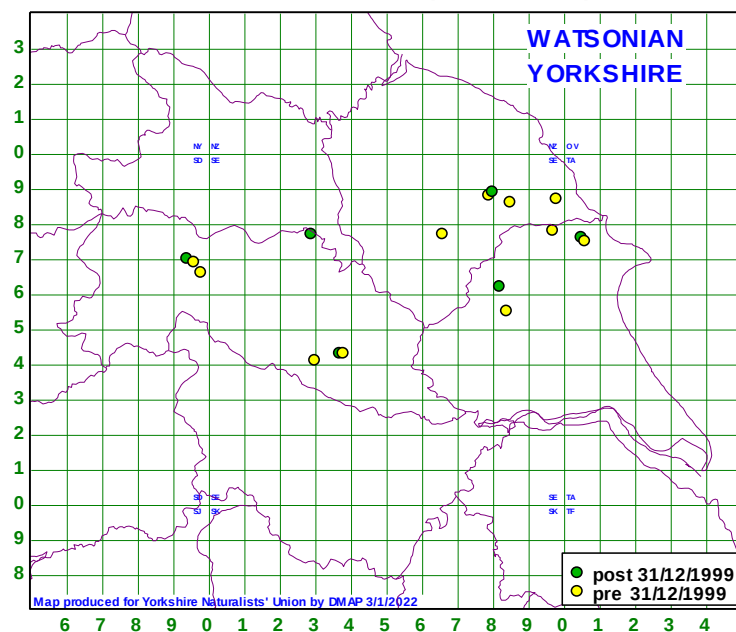
MANTURA Stephens, 1831

chrysanthemi (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)

NO RECORDS

matthewsii (Curtis, 1833)

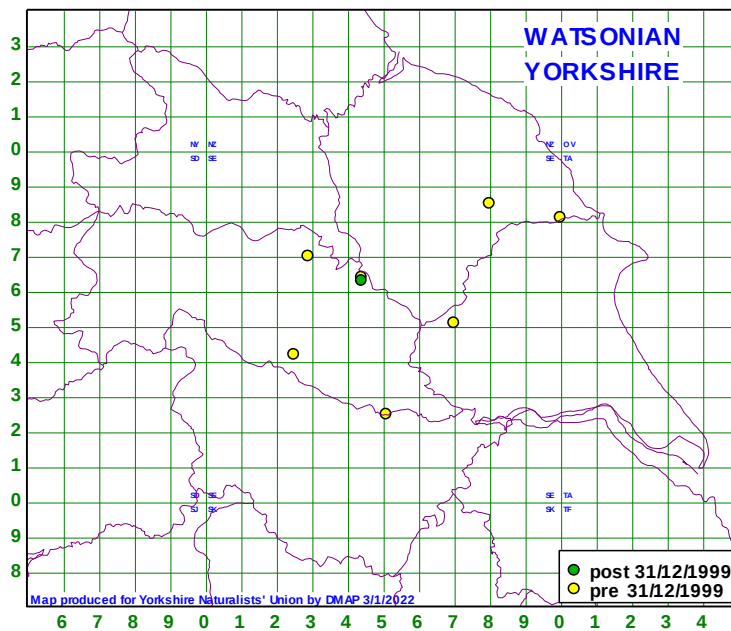
Mantura matthewsii (Curtis, 1833)



(5,7,0,10,0) Scarce with a central distribution in Yorkshire. Associated with *Helianthemum*. (vi-ix).

obtusata (Gyllenhal, 1813)

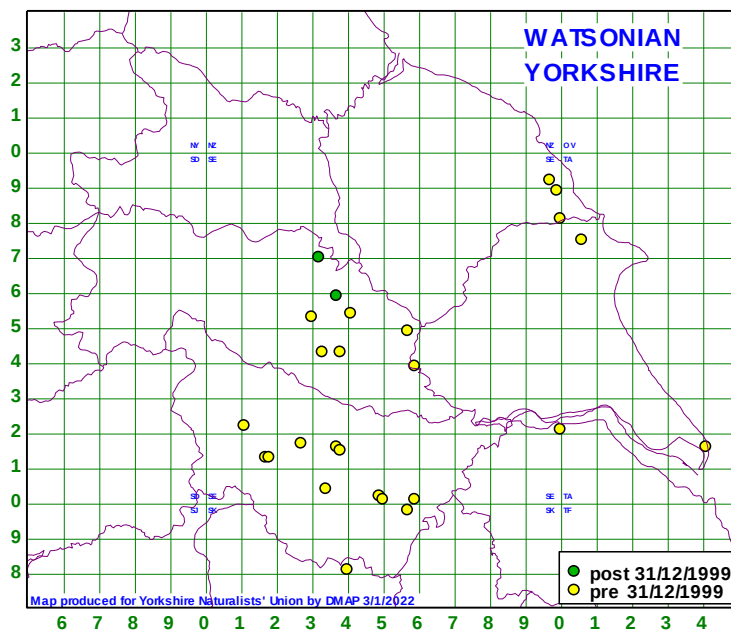
Mantura obtusata (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(0,4,1,7,0) **NS** Very scarce with a central distribution. *On Rumex acetosella* and *R. acetosa*. (iv-x).

rustica (Linnaeus, 1767)

Mantura rustica (Linnaeus, 1767)



(6,5,15,8,0) **NS** Scarce with only two recent records for this nationally much-declined species. Associated with various *Rumex* species. (v-x).

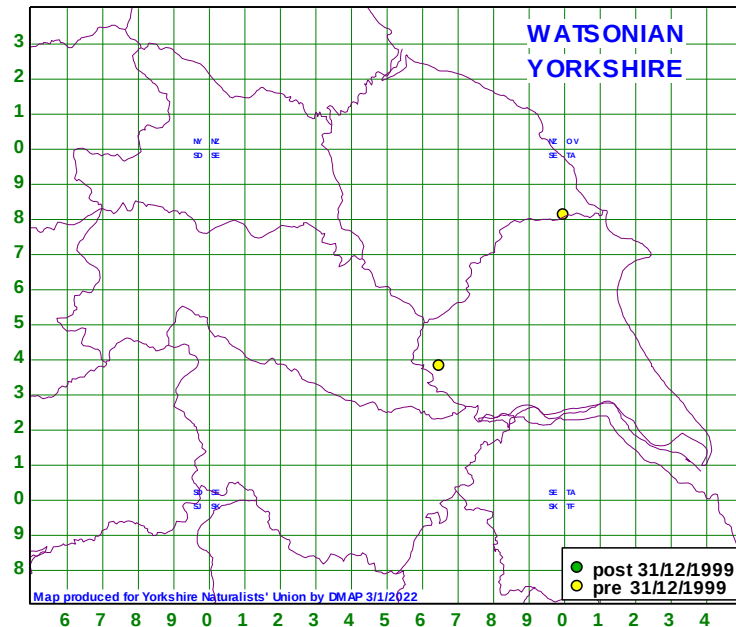
CHAETOCNEMA Stephens, 1831

aerosa (Letzner, 1847)

NO RECORDS

arida Foudras, 1860

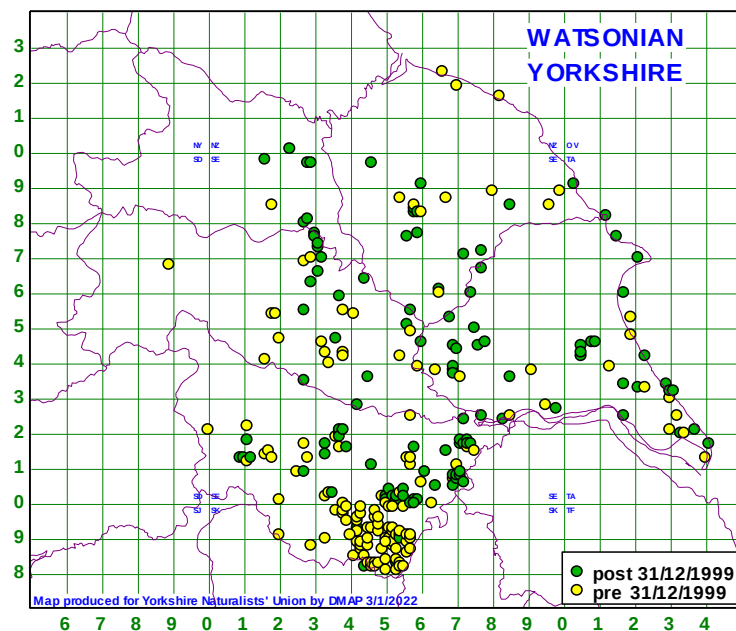
Chaetocnema arida Foudras, 1860



(1,2,0,0,0) We have only three records on the YNU database: Strensall Common SE66, date unknown (therefore not mapped), WCH; Scarborough area ?TA08, c.1900, RL; Skipwith Common SE6537, 1983, RGB. Usually recorded from *Carex* and *Juncus* species in wet places.

concinna (Marshall, 1802)

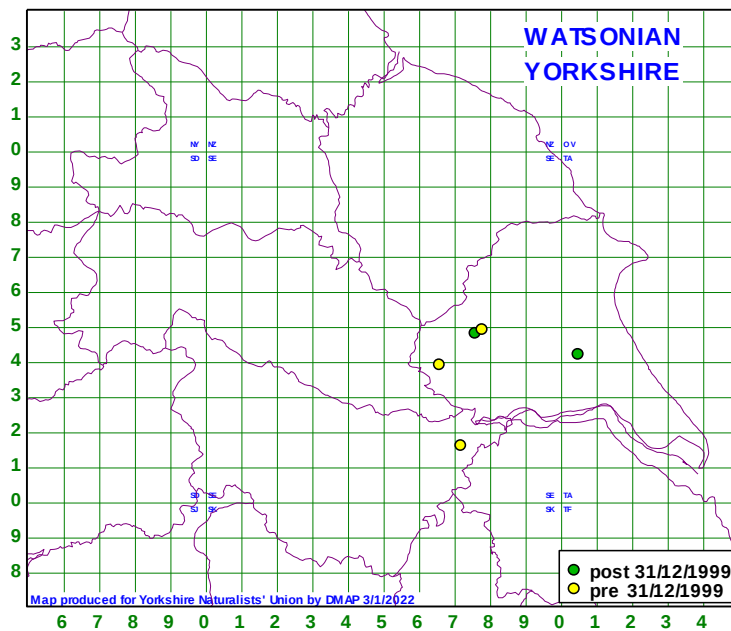
Chaetocnema concinna (Marshall, 1802)



(71,40,257,47,10) A widespread and very common species on various Polygonaceae. Two species, *C. concinna* and *C. picipes* have been confused under single name *C. concinna* (Booth and Owen, 1997). Therefore our records must be considered as *C. concinna* agg. (but see note under *C. picipes* below).

confusa (Boheman, 1851)

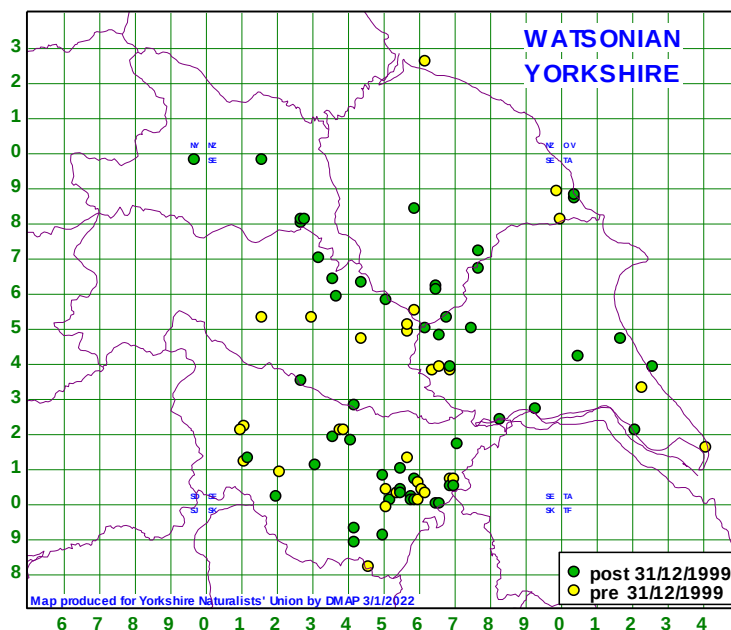
Chaetocnema confusa (Boheman, 1851)



(4,0,1,0,0) **NS** Very scarce with five records all from the southeast of the county: Skipwith SE63, 17/5/1948, WDH; Allerthorpe Common SE7848, 5/8/1989, WAE; Thorne Moor Canals SE7215, 1992, TJWB; Allerthorpe Common SE7647, 24/4/2004, WRD; Swine Moor TA0541, 20/6/2019. WRD. Associated with *Carex*, *Molinia* and *Juncus* species.

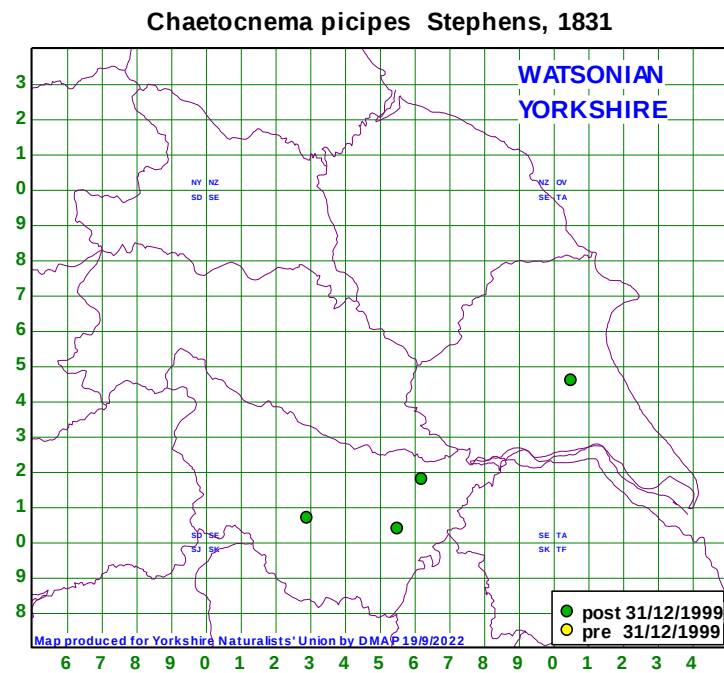
hortensis (Fourcroy, 1785)

Chaetocnema hortensis (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)



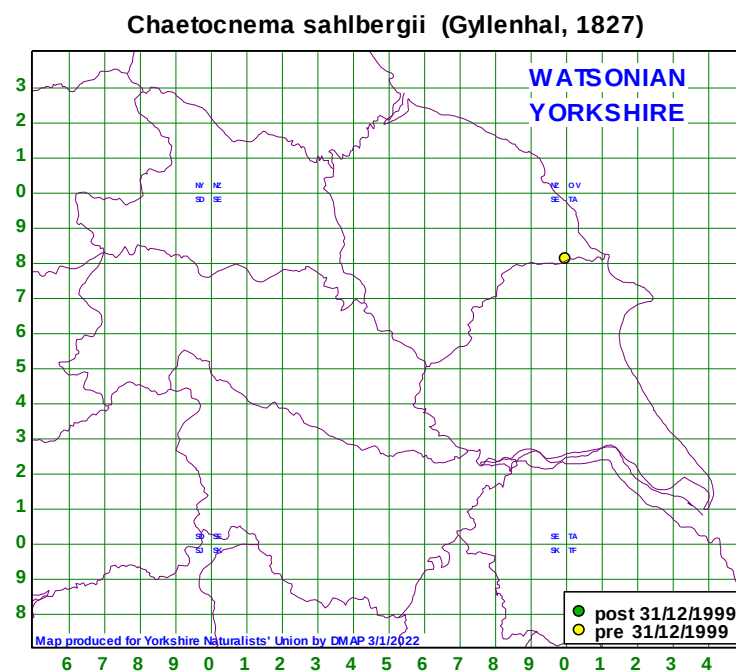
(18,15,58,22,8) A widespread and fairly common species associated with various grasses in Poaceae. (iii-x).

picipes Stephens, 1831



(1,0,3,0,0) See note above with *C. concinna*. We have four undoubted records for *C. picipes*: Leven Carrs TA0545, 10/8/2021, WRD, swept in field; Sykehouse SE6217, 29/9/2018, RJM, swept edge of wet meadow; Silkstone SE2906, 20/8/2020 JC, swept at edge of wet meadow; Sprotbrough SE5503, 28/5/2021, RJM, female attracted to yellow garment on washing line. **RERUN THE map.....**

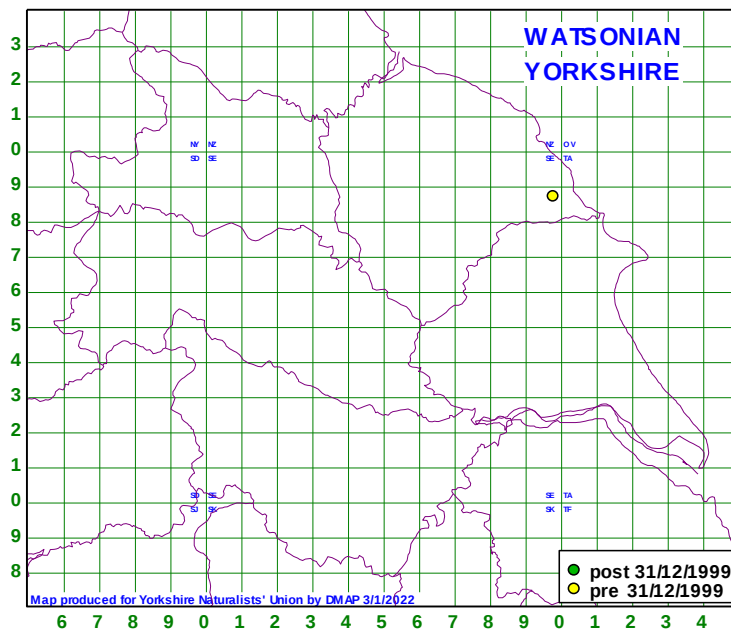
sahlbergii (Gyllenhal, 1827)



(0,1,0,0,0) **NR** We have a single record: Scarborough area ?TA08, c.1900, RL. Lawson was known to collect around Scarborough Mere from which this record may originate. Cox 2007:279 shows an additional record for SE79 for which we have no details. *Carex* and *Juncus* are said to be the foodplants.

subcoerulea (Kutschera, 1864)

Chaetocnema subcoerulea (Kutschera, 1864)

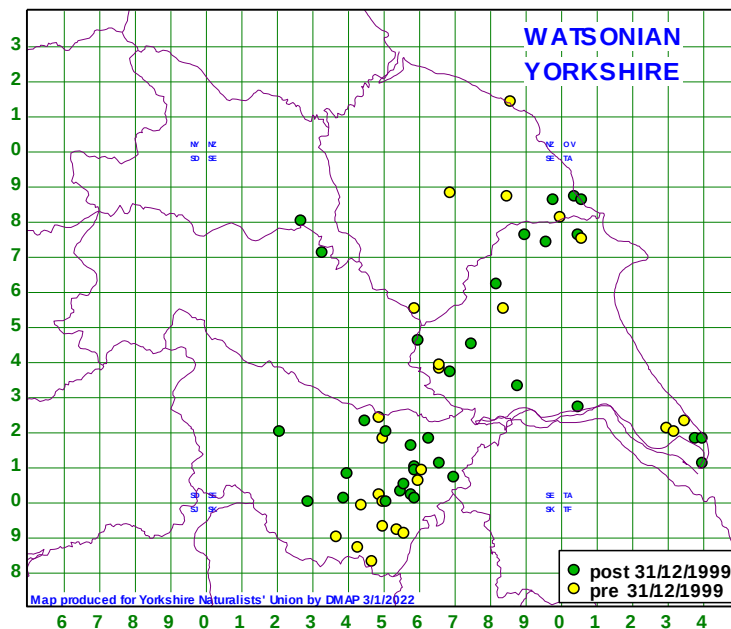


(0,1,0,0,0) NR A single record exists with us: Forge Valley SE98, 1921, GBW. *Juncus* and *Carex* species are generally accepted as being the main foodplants.

SPHAERODERMA Stephens, 1831

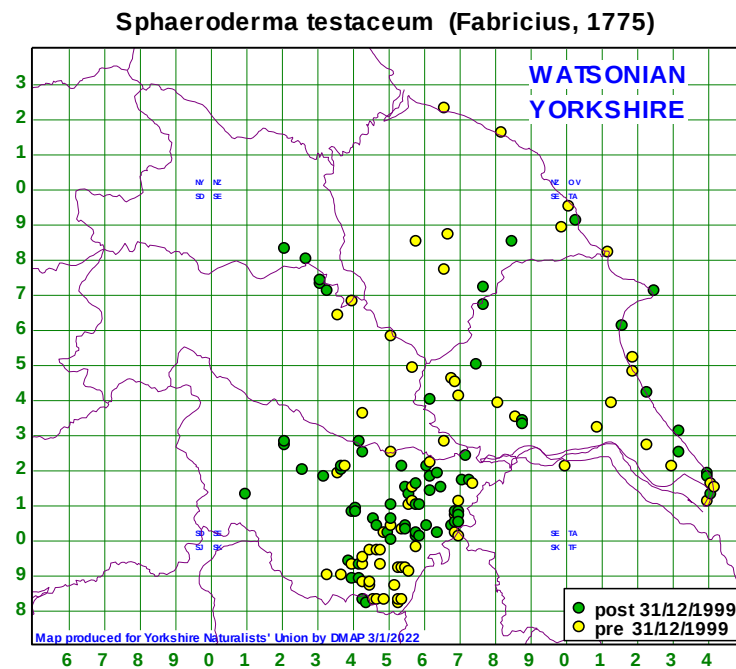
rubidum (Graëlls, 1858)

Sphaeroderma rubidum (Graëlls, 1858)



(23,13,35,2,1) Widespread and fairly commonly encountered in the eastern half of the county. Found most often by sweeping thistles *Cirsium* and *Carduus* species (v-ix).

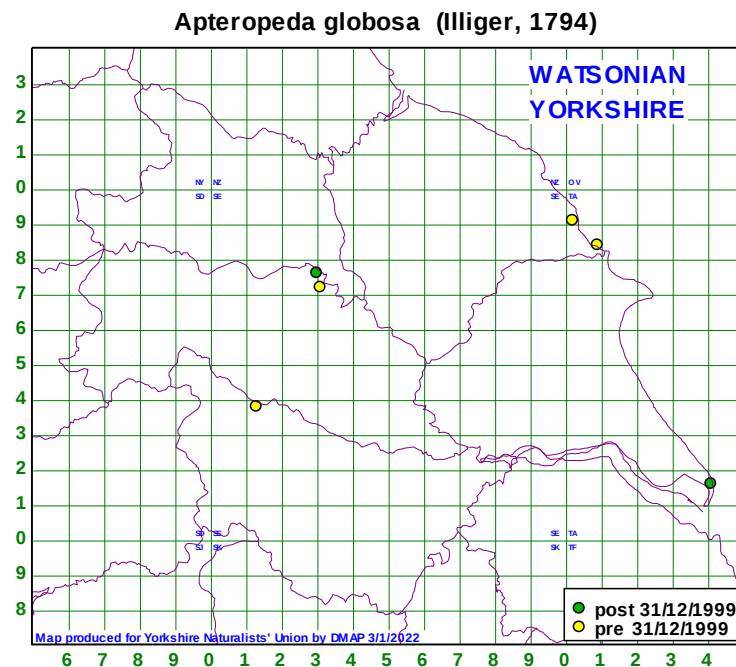
testaceum (Fabricius, 1775)



(38,15,122,20,6) Widespread and very common on *Cirsium* and *Carduus* species (iii-x).

APTEROPEDA Dejean, 1836

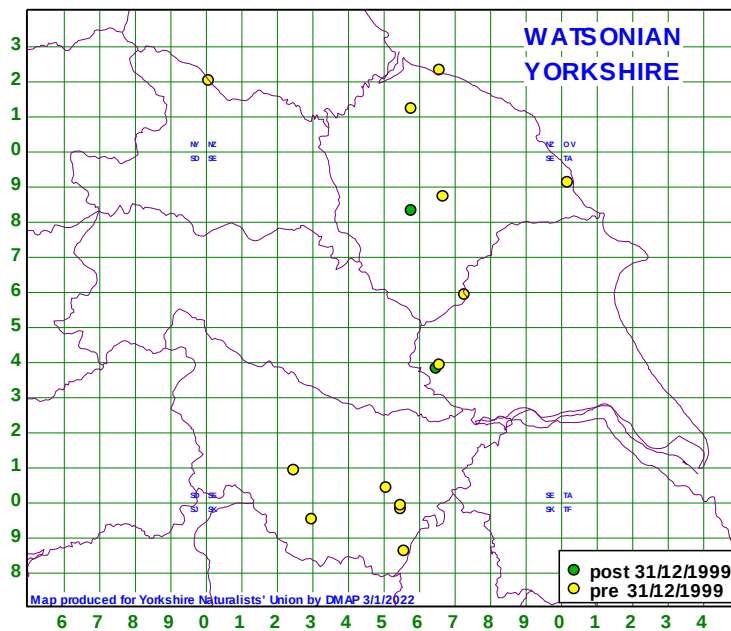
globosa (Illiger, 1794)



(1,3,1,2,0) **NS** Very scarce. Associated with dead-nettles Lamiaceae.

orbiculata (Marshall, 1802)

Apteropeda orbiculata (Marshall, 1802)



(2,8,7,1,1) Rather scarce with few recent records. Usually recorded from *Plantago* species. (vi-x)

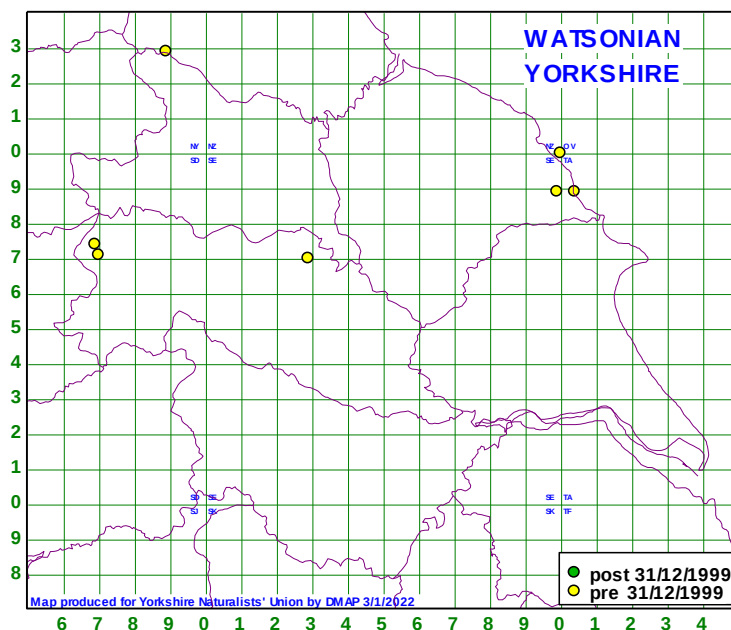
splendida Allard, 1860

NO RECORDS

MNIOPHILA Stephens, 1831

muscorum (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)

Mniophila muscorum (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)



(0,4,0,3,1) **NS** Widely but very thinly distributed. This species is associated with mosses in various habitat types, and is apterous, so how it disperses over wide areas is not known. Owing to its cryptic habits this species may be under-recorded.

DIBOLIA Latreille, 1829

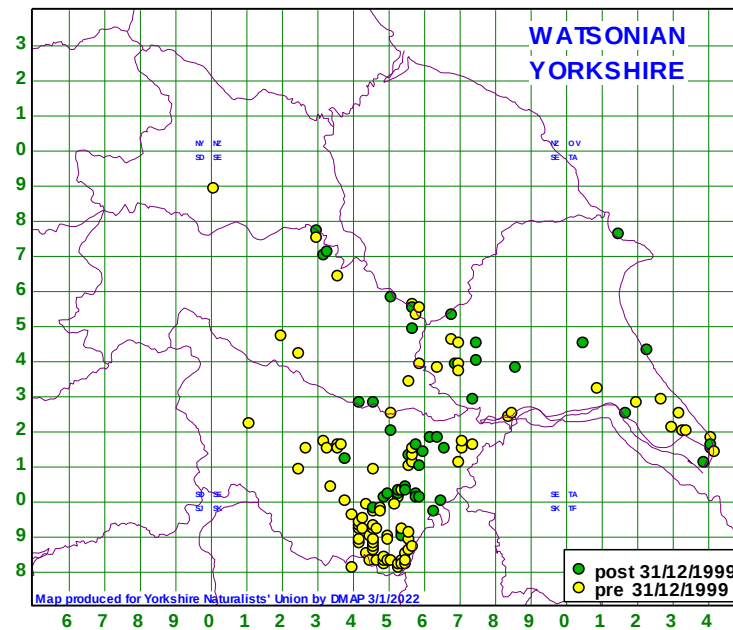
cynoglossi (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)

NO RECORDS

PSYLLIODES Latreille, 1829

affinis (Paykull, 1799)

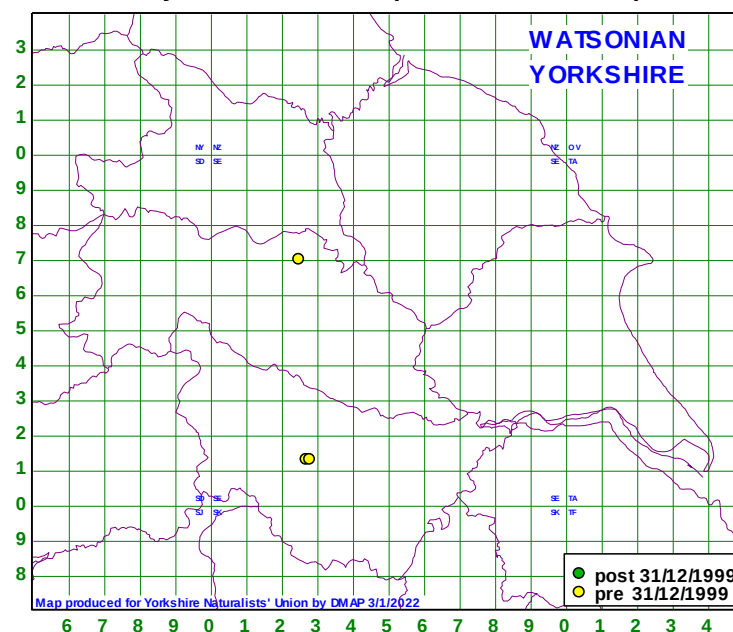
Psylliodes affinis (Paykull, 1799)



(39,5,142,25,1) Common and widespread but mainly in the south. Mainly on *Solanum dulcamara* and sometimes on other Solanaceae. (ii-xi).

attenuata (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)

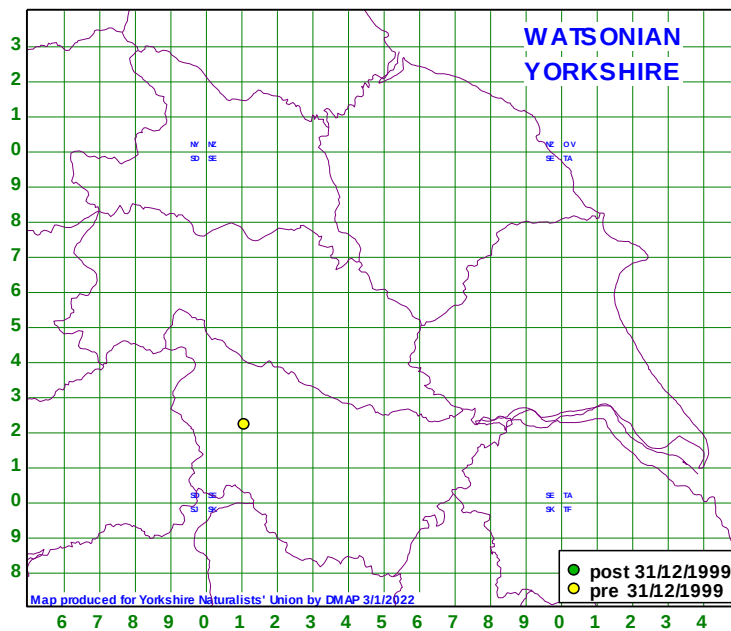
Psylliodes attenuata (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)



(0,0,2,1,0) **NR** Rare in Yorkshire with only three records: Spa Gill Wood Studley SE2569, 20/6/1934, MB, on hop *Humulus lupulus*; Bretton Lakes Reserve SE2812, 29/6/1981, JC; Bretton Lakes Reserve SE2812, 1981, MLD.

chalconera (Illiger, 1807)

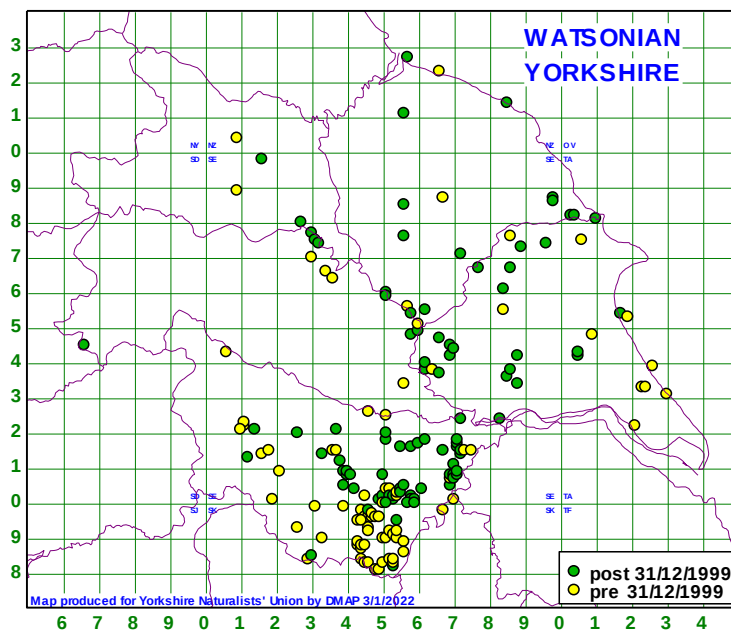
***Psylliodes chalconera* (Illiger, 1807)**



(0,0,1,0,0) **NS** We have a single record: Elland Gravel Pits SE1121, 7/6/1990, MLD. Known mainly from thistles *Cirsium* and *Carduus*.

chrysocephala (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

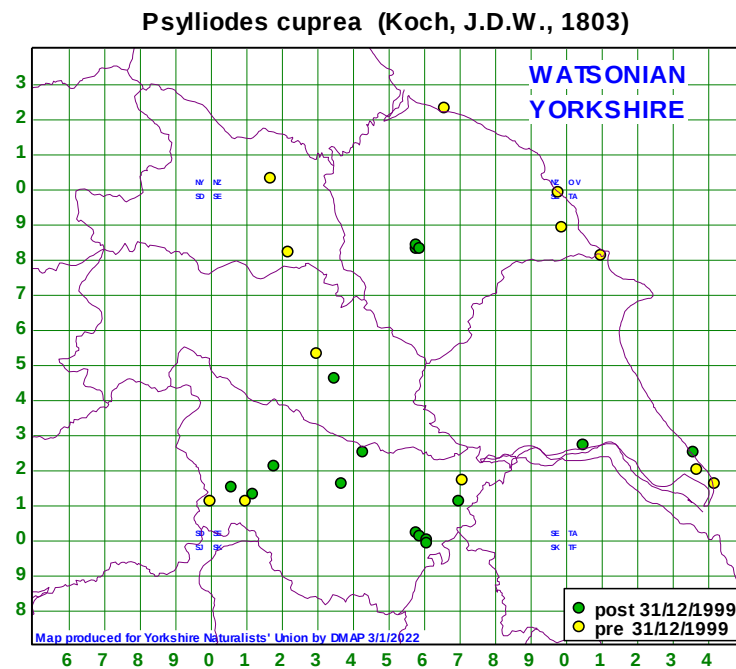


(44,24,236,13,7) A very common and widespread species on various yellow brassicas, but also noted from *Reseda luteola* and *Quercus* in our records. May be found by general sweeping and by beating tree foliage in many habitat types. (ii-xii).

cucullata (Illiger, 1807)

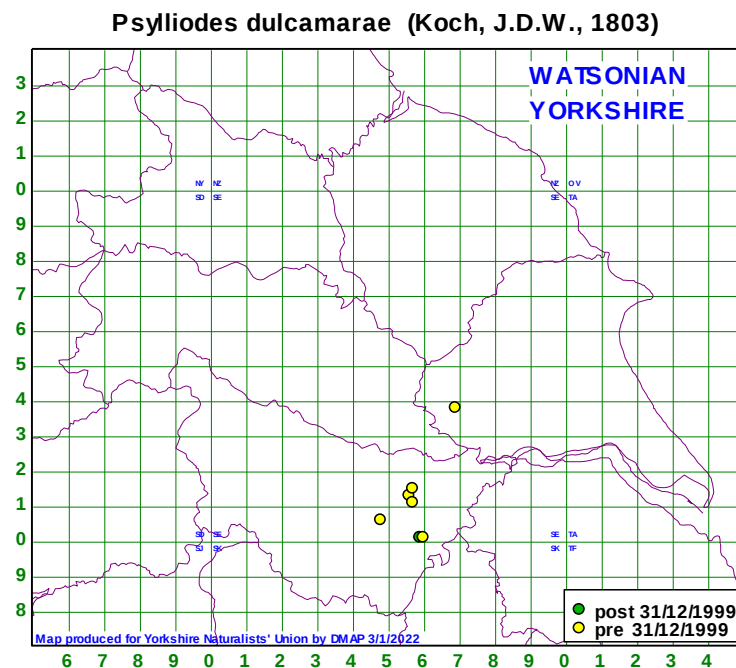
NO RECORDS

cuprea (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)



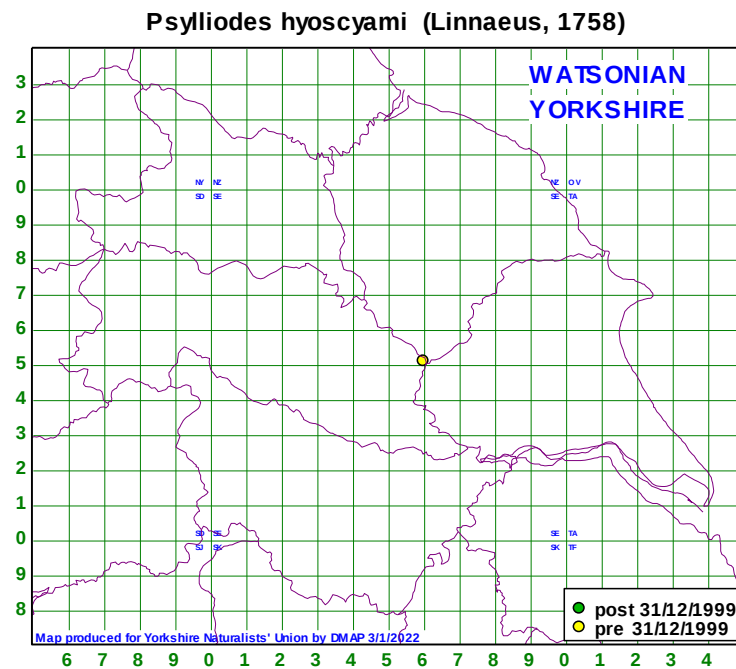
(4,10,21,2,2) **NS** Infrequent but thinly distributed throughout. On various Brassicaceae. (iii-x).

dulcamarae (Koch, J.D.W., 1803)



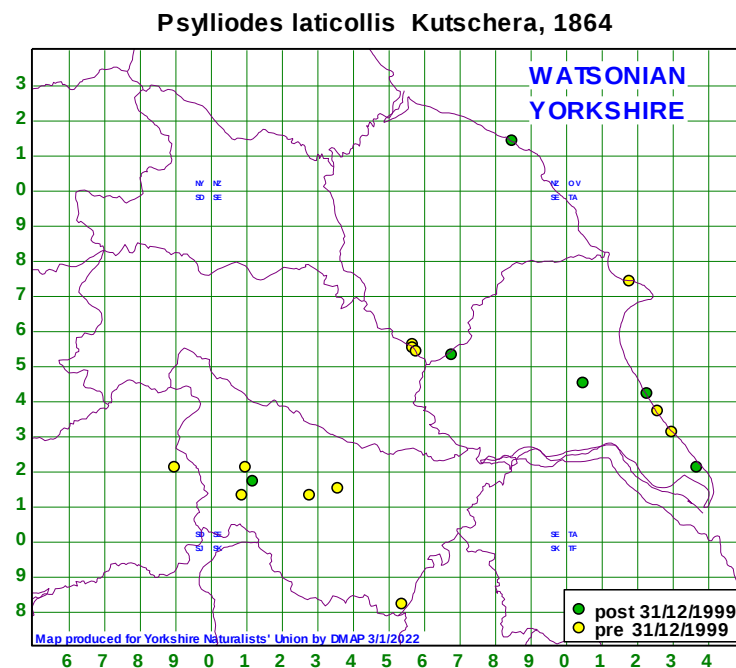
(1,0,6,0,0) Very scarce with only seven records from the south of the county, only one of these being recent. Associated with *Solanum dulcamara*.

hyoscyami (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,1,0,0,0) We have a single record: York area ?SE65, 1850, CJH. Associated with various nightshades Solanaceae.

laticollis Kutschera, 1860



(11,5,16,0,0) A very infrequent species but widely distributed with a good proportion of modern records. Our records indicate watercress *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* as the main source. (iii-ix).

luridipennis Kutschera, 1864

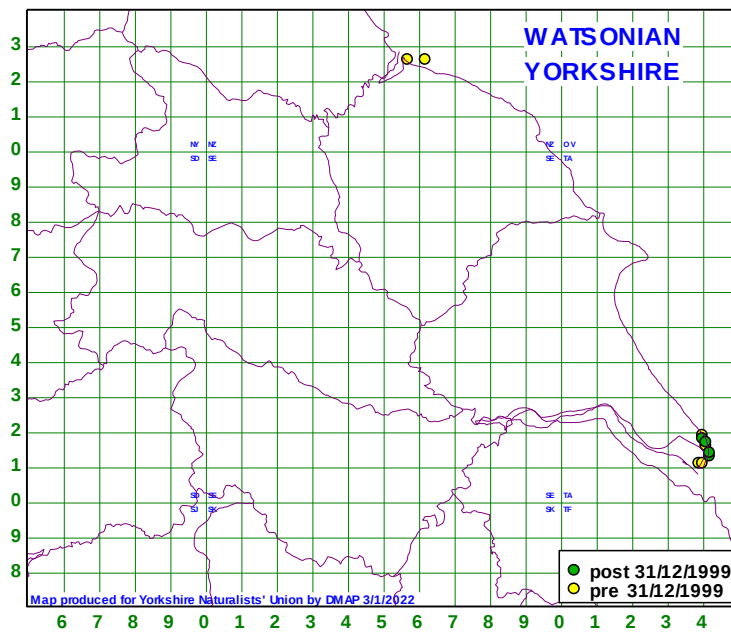
NO RECORDS

luteola (Müller, O.F., 1776)

NO RECORDS

marcida (Illiger, 1807)

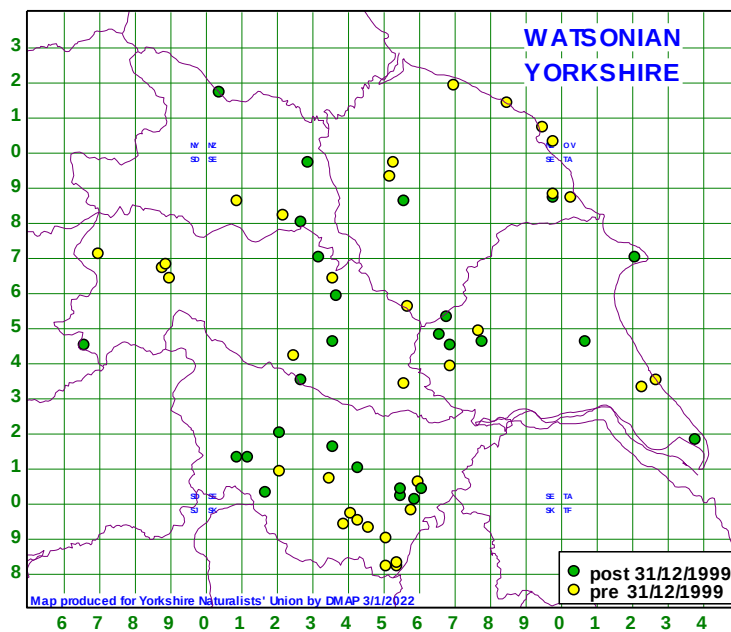
***Psylliodes marcida* (Illiger, 1807)**



(10,4,0,0,0) A scarce coastal species with records concentrated at Spurn and Tees. On *Cakile maritima*. (vi-ix).

napi (Fabricius, 1792)

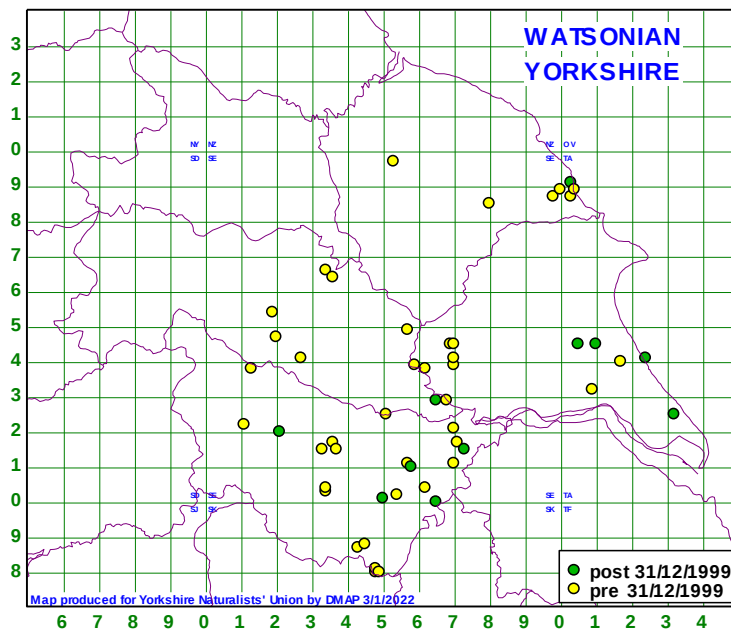
***Psylliodes napi* (Fabricius, 1792)**



(11,12,29,15,8) Widely distributed and associated with wild and cultivated brassicas. (iii-xii).

picina (Marshall, 1802)

Psylliodes picina (Marshall, 1802)



(17,7,35,7,0) Widespread but not recorded from the northwest. Noted from a wide variety of plants including *Quercus*, *Betula*, *Salix* and *Phragmites*. (iii-xi, peaks vi and viii).

of plants

sophiae Heikertinger, 1914

NO RECORDS

Subfamily CASSIDINAE Gyllenhal, 1813

PILEMOSTOMA Desbrochers, 1891

fastuosa (Schaller, 1783)

NO RECORDS

HYPOCASSIDA Weise, 1893

subferruginea (Schrank, 1776)

NO RECORDS

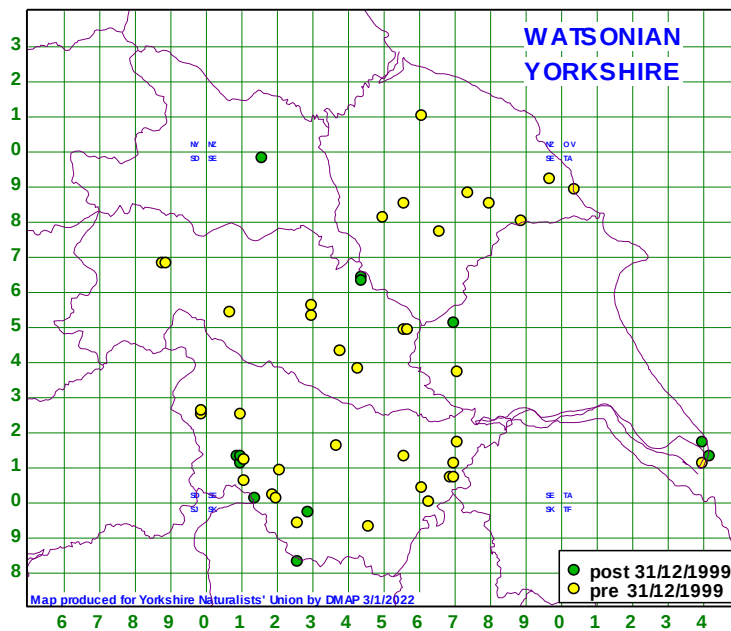
CASSIDA Linnaeus, 1758

denticollis Suffrian, 1844

NO RECORDS

flaveola Thunberg, 1794

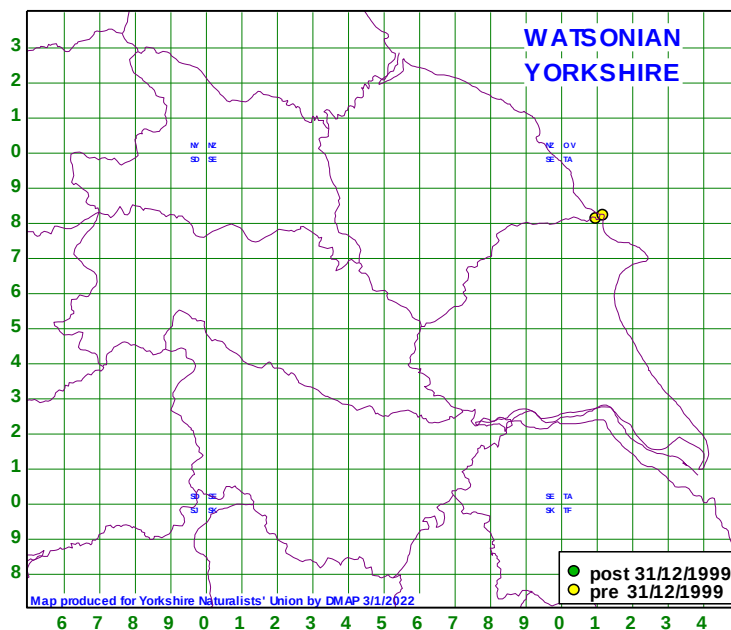
Cassida flaveola Thunberg, 1794



(5,12,31,14,1) A widespread and fairly frequent *Cassida*, our records mentioning feeding on stichworts *Stellaria*, chickweed *Myosoton* sp. and sea sandwort *Honkenya peploides*. (iii-x).

hemisphaerica Herbst, 1799

Cassida hemisphaerica Herbst, 1799



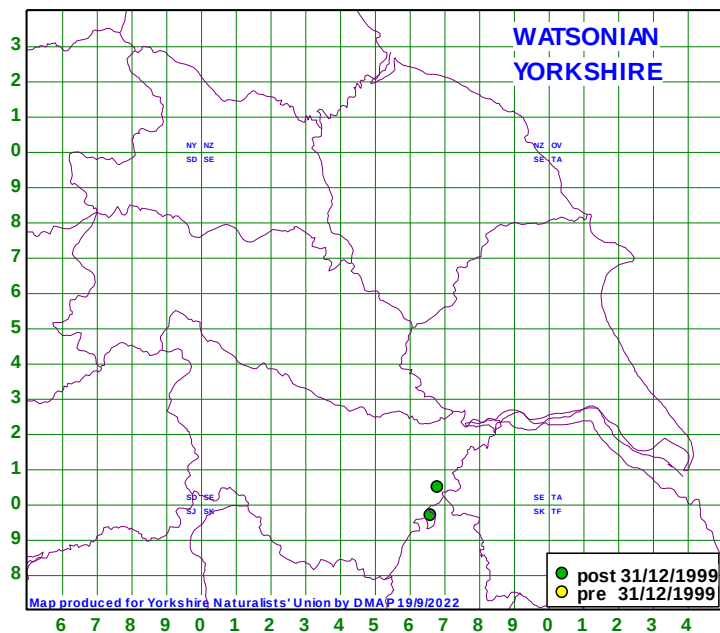
(1,1,0,0,0) **NS** Rare in Yorkshire with only two known records: Filey TA18, 8/1878, WWF; Filey Dams Reserve TA1080, 1970, MC. Cox (2007) includes *Silene*, *Saponaria* and *Dianthus* as the main foodplants.

murraea Linnaeus, 1767

NO RECORDS

nebulosa Linnaeus, 1758

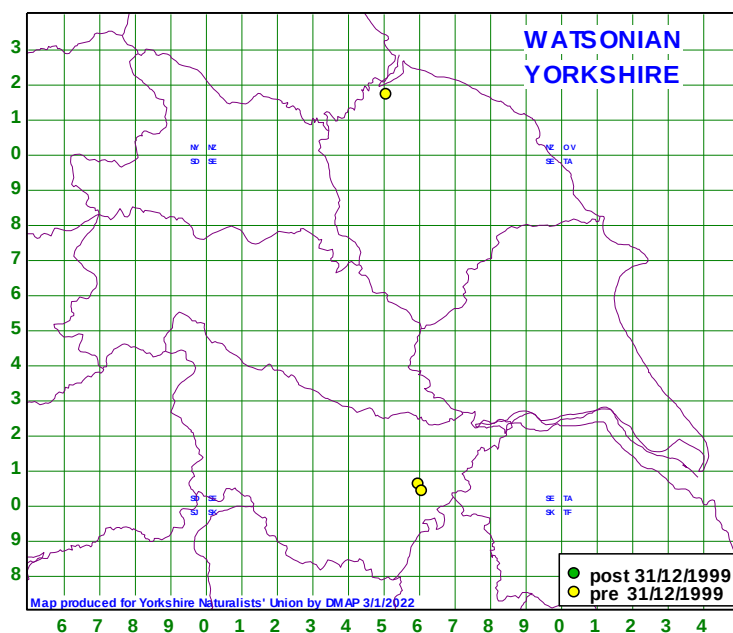
Cassida nebulosa Linnaeus, 1758



(0,0,3,0,0) rare in the county with only three records: Austerfield SK6696, 21/5/2020 and 14/6/2020, SB; Hatfield Moor SE6804, 25/5/2022, HK det PK, a single beaten from sallows.

nobilis Linnaeus, 1758

Cassida nobilis Linnaeus, 1758



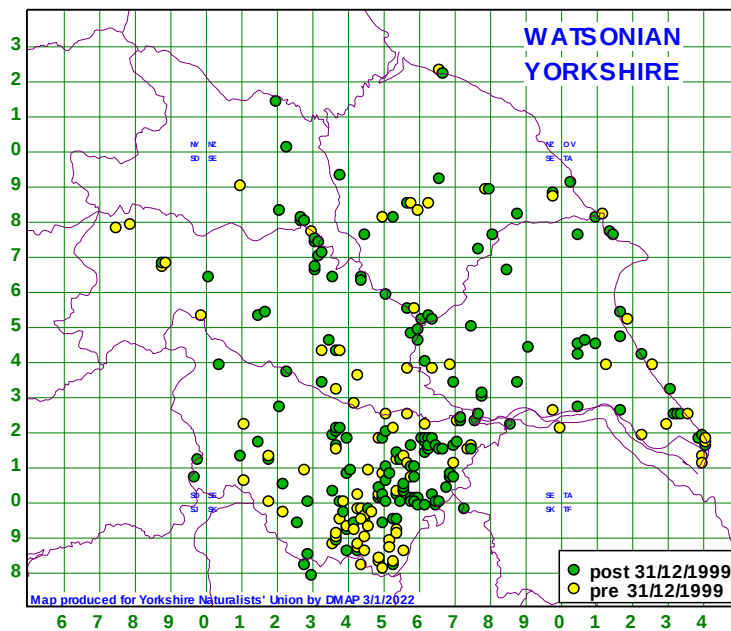
(0,1,3,0,0) Very rare with only four known records: Marton ?NZ51, 1832, LTR; Wheatley Wood SE6005, 10/5/1920, HHC; Sandall Beat SE6103, 1950 and 1960, Anon. Recorded from a wide range of plants nationally.

prasina Illiger, 1798

NO RECORDS

rubiginosa Müller, O.F., 1776

***Cassida rubiginosa* Müller, O.F., 1776**



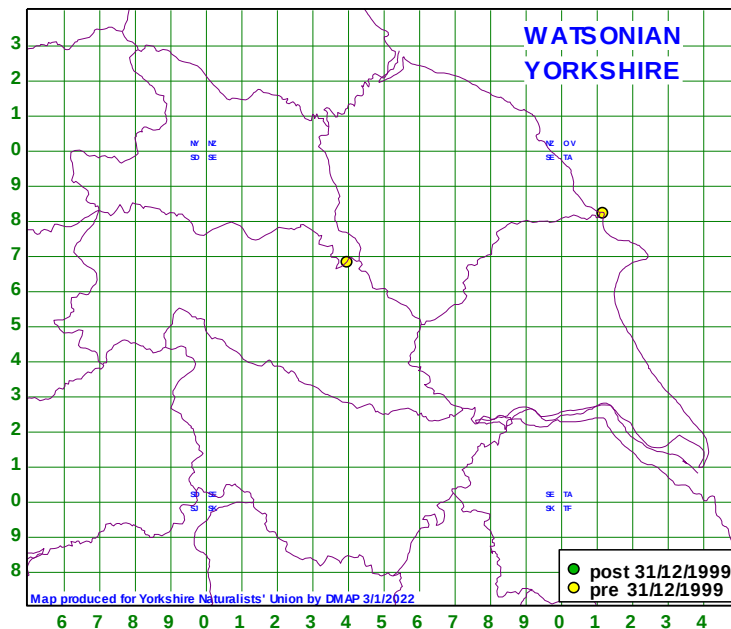
(67,34,238,44,15) Widespread and very common on *Cirsium* and *Carduus* species and occasionally *Centaurea nigra*. (ii-x, peak vi).

sanguinosa Suffrian, 1844

NO RECORDS

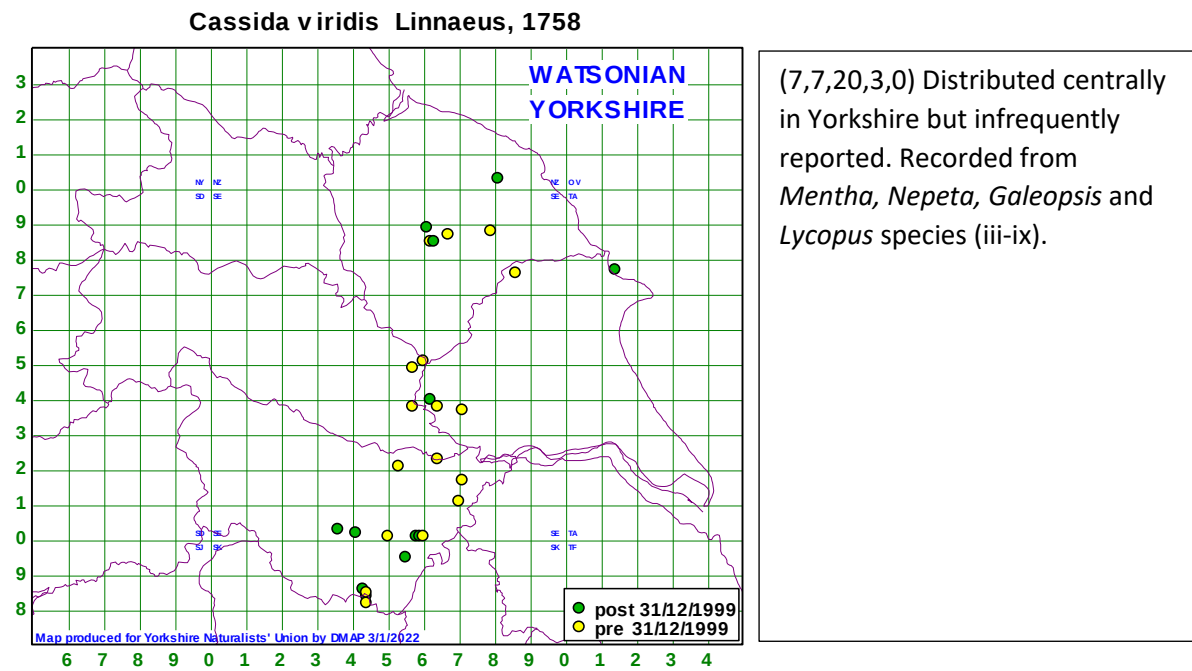
vibex Linnaeus, 1767

***Cassida vibex* Linnaeus, 1767**



(1,0,0,1,0) Rare with only two known records: Filey TA18, 1878, WWF; Boroughbridge SE4067, 14/7/1945, WDH. This species is associated with various Asteraceae (Cox, 2007).

viridis Linnaeus, 1758



(7,7,20,3,0) Distributed centrally in Yorkshire but infrequently reported. Recorded from *Mentha*, *Nepeta*, *Galeopsis* and *Lycopus* species (iii-ix).

vittata de Villers, 1789

NO RECORDS

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I would appreciate feedback regarding any errors or omissions detected by readers of this Atlas.

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YNU Coleoptera recorder for VCs 61-65

24/9/2022