

## **Atlas of Yorkshire Coleoptera (VCs 61-65)**

### **Part 13 – Curculionoidea [Families 93-102]**

#### **Introduction**

This final section of the Atlas deals with the Superfamily Curculionoidea, a total of 534 British species, of which there are 434 recorded in Yorkshire.

Each species in the database is considered and in each case a distribution map representing records on the database (at 1 April 2023) is presented. The number of records on the database for each species is given in the species 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). Vernacular names for plants are not normally included unless these appear in the records.

#### **Habitat**

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

#### **Taxon status**

Inclusion of a statement on the status of species has not been included in this part of the Atlas as species statuses within this group have not yet been revised in a relevant Natural England Commissioned Report, as have other groups of Coleoptera such as Carabidae, Chrysomelidae and Cerambycidae.

## 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 not be mapped. The Yorkshire Naturalists' Union (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).

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 involved. 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 must 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 must 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 to establish the correct identity have been retained in the database but flagged as requiring confirmation.

**Contributors (as appearing in the text, alphabetically by initials not by surname) - first names are given where these are known. For detail on deceased contributors and their full names a useful reference is Darby (2022).**

|                            |                              |                                           |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>ABD – Tony Drane</b>    | <b>CM – Claude Morley</b>    | <b>EBW – EB Wrigglesworth</b>             |
| <b>AG – Andy Godfrey</b>   | <b>CW – Clive Washington</b> | <b>ECH – EC Horrell</b>                   |
| <b>AMR – AM Robertson</b>  | <b>CWH – CW Horrell</b>      | <b>EFG – EF Gilmour</b>                   |
| <b>APF – Adrian Fowles</b> | <b>CWR – CW Russell</b>      | <b>EGB - Edwin Goldthorp<br/>Bayford</b>  |
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| <b>AS – Arthur Smith</b>   | <b>DB – Derek Bateson</b>    | <b>EWA – Ted Aubrook</b>                  |
| <b>ASL – Alan Lazenby</b>  | <b>DGH – David Hemingway</b> | <b>FEK – Frank Kennington</b>             |
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| <b>CAH – Colin Howes</b>   | <b>DP – Derek Parkinson</b>  | <b>GS – G Simpson</b>                     |
| <b>CAM – CA Masee</b>      | <b>DS – Don Stenhouse</b>    | <b>GBW – GB Walsh</b>                     |
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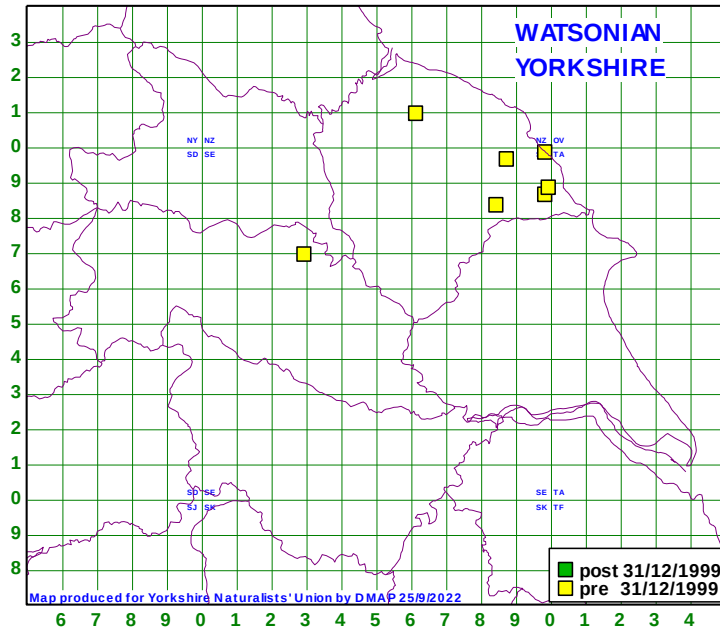
|                                             |                                               |                                     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>HB – Harry Britten jnr.</b>              | <b>ML – Martin Luff</b>                       | <b>RW – Richard Wilson</b>          |
| <b>HHC – Herbert Henry Corbett</b>          | <b>MLD – Mike Denton</b>                      | <b>SAL – Steve Lane</b>             |
| <b>HK – Harry Kenward</b>                   | <b>MLT – ML Thompson</b>                      | <b>SB – Samantha Batty</b>          |
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| <b>HS – H Schneider</b>                     | <b>MT – Mark Telfer</b>                       | <b>SC – Steven Compton</b>          |
| <b>HVC – H Vincent Corbett (son of HHC)</b> | <b>MWS – Malcolm W Storey</b>                 | <b>SF – Stuart Foster</b>           |
| <b>ISR – Invertebrate Site Register</b>     | <b>NHM – Natural History Museum</b>           | <b>SG – Samuel Gibson</b>           |
| <b>JA – John Armitage</b>                   | <b>NLG – NL Gillespie</b>                     | <b>SJL – SJJ Lambert</b>            |
| <b>JB – J Bulman</b>                        | <b>PA – Paul Ashton</b>                       | <b>TB – T Bantock</b>               |
| <b>JDC – John Coldwell</b>                  | <b>PB – Paul Buckland</b>                     | <b>TF – Tom Ford</b>                |
| <b>JCW – JC Woodward</b>                    | <b>PF – Peter Flint</b>                       | <b>TGW – TG Winter</b>              |
| <b>JD – Jonty Denton</b>                    | <b>PK – Peter Kendall</b>                     | <b>TS – T Stainforth</b>            |
| <b>JDC – John Coldwell</b>                  | <b>PKi – Peter Kirby</b>                      | <b>TW – Thomas Wilkinson</b>        |
| <b>JFS – James Francis Stephens</b>         | <b>PS – Peter Skidmore</b>                    | <b>WAE – Bill Ely</b>               |
| <b>JHF – John Flint</b>                     | <b>PSe – Pip Seccombe</b>                     | <b>WB – William Bunting</b>         |
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| <b>KNAA – Keith Alexander</b>               | <b>RGB – Roger Booth</b>                      | <b>WRD – Bill Dolling</b>           |
| <b>KP – Kenneth Payne</b>                   | <b>RJM – Bob Marsh</b>                        | <b>WWF – William Weekes Fowler</b>  |
| <b>LA – Len Auckland</b>                    | <b>RL – R Lawson</b>                          | <b>YNU – various YNU reports</b>    |
| <b>ME – Mick Eyre</b>                       | <b>RM – Bob Merritt</b>                       |                                     |
| <b>MDB – Maurice Barnes</b>                 | <b>RRUK – Raymond Robert Uhthoff-Kaufmann</b> |                                     |
|                                             | <b>RSK – Roger Key</b>                        |                                     |

### 93. Family NEMONYCHIDAE Bedel, 1882

#### CIMBERIS des Gozis, 1881

##### *attelaboides* (Fabricius, 1787)

##### Cimberis attelaboides (Fabricius, 1787)



(0,8,0,1,0) Scarce in Yorkshire with no recent records. Usually recorded from *Pinus sylvestris*. (vi-ix).

#### 94. Family ANTHRIBIDAE Billberg, 1820

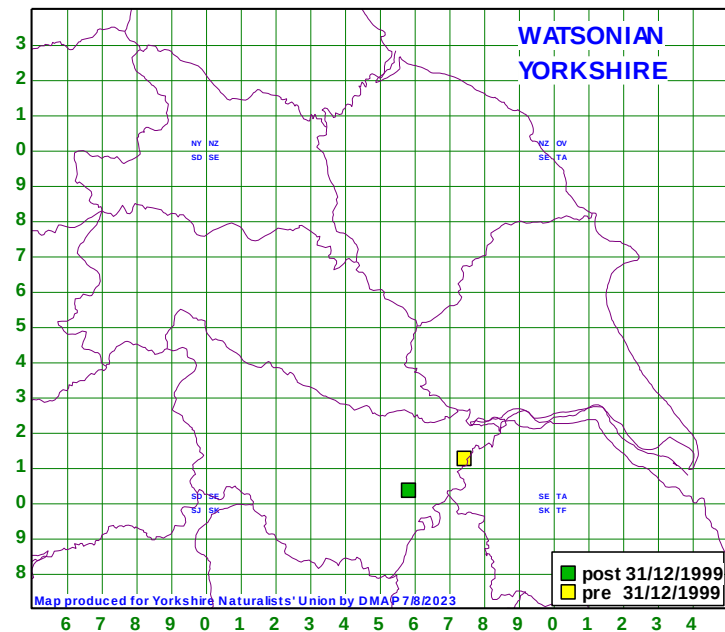
Subfamily ANTHRIBINAE Billberg 1820

Tribe ANTHRIBINI Billberg 1820

#### ANTHRIBUS Geoffroy, 1762

*fasciatus* Forster, 1770

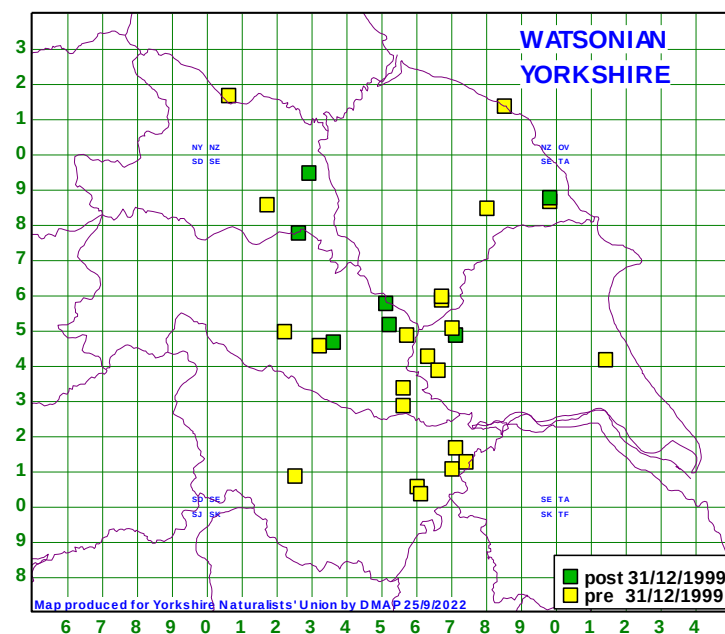
##### Anthribus fasciatus Forster, 1770



(0,0,3,0,0) Rare in the county with only two records. This and *A. nebulosus* (see below) are scale insect predators. Data for our records are: Medge Hall SE7412, 8/6/1976, PS, a single by sweeping canal bank; Doncaster SE5803, 12/8/2000, PSe det PS, a single specimen on window in a house.

*nebulosus* Forster, 1770

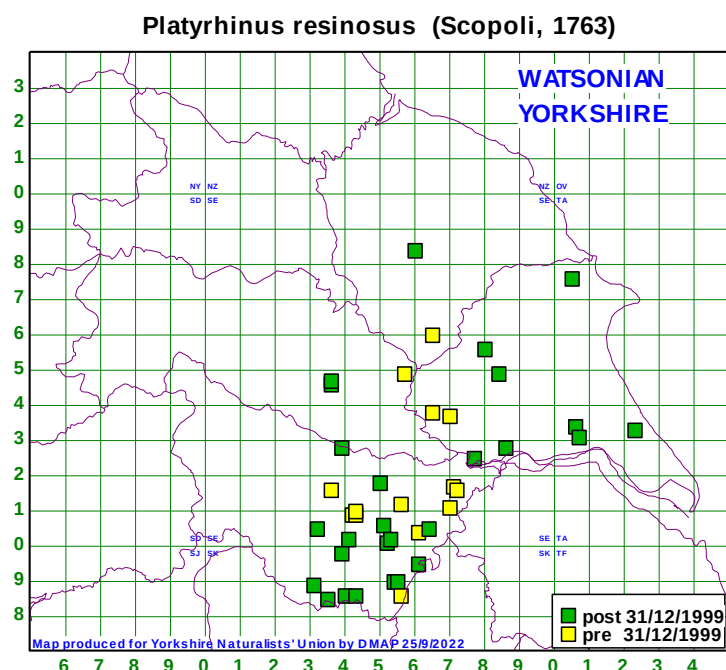
##### Anthribus nebulosus Forster, 1770



(6,14,10,11,3) Much more frequently recorded than *A. fasciatus*. Fairly widespread but not common. A scale insect predator. (v-viii).

## PLATYRHINUS Clairville, 1798

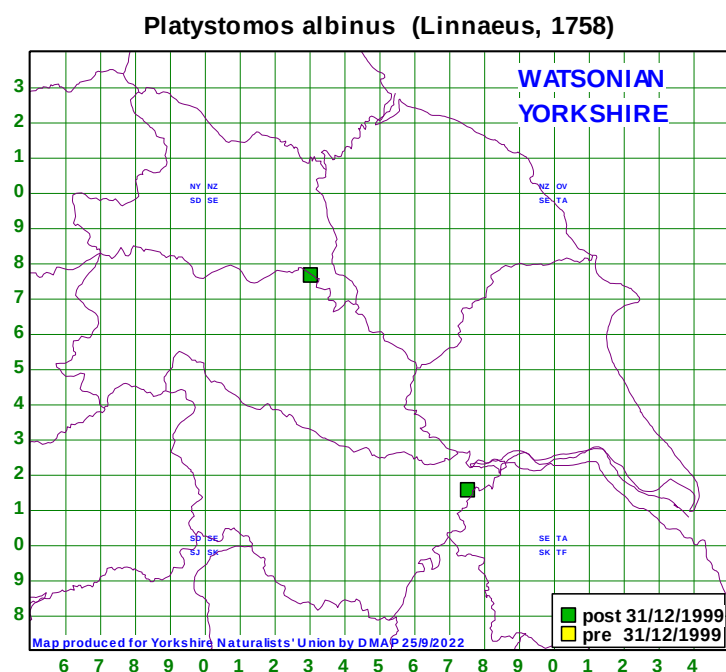
*resinosus* (Scopoli, 1763)



(13,2,38,3,0) Widespread and occasional in *Daldinia* on *Fraxinus*. (ii-xii).

## PLATYSTOMOS Schneider, D.H., 1791

*albinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,0,1,1,0) Rare with only three Yorkshire records: High Batts SE3076, 18/4/2002, JB det RA teste JJ; Crowle Moor SE7515, 1/5/2014, DAS det CB; Thorne Moor SE7315, 4/6/2021, JS, in a Malaise trap. Usually associated with decaying and dead trees in woodland.

### **PSEUDEUPARIUS Jordan, 1914**

*sepicola* (Fabricius, 1792)

NO RECORDS

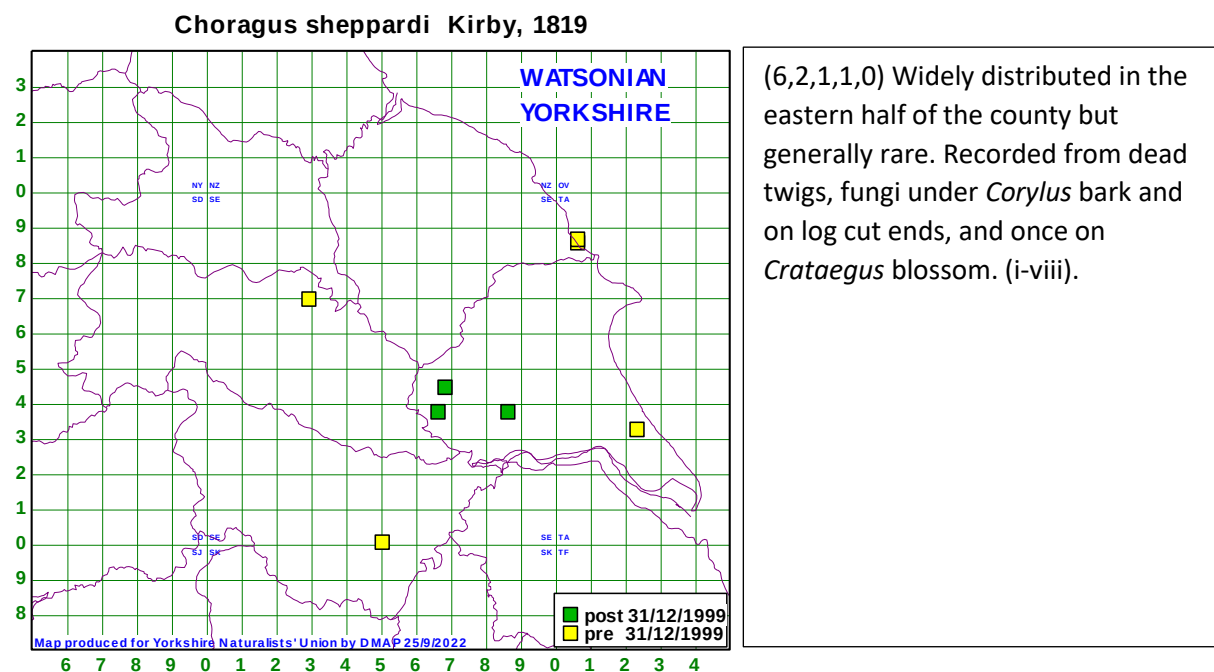
### **DISSOLEUCAS Jordan, 1925 717**

*niveirostris* (Fabricius, 1798)

NO RECORDS

### **CHORAGUS Kirby, 1819**

*sheppardi* Kirby, 1819



### **ARAECERUS Schönherr, 1823**

*fasciculatus* (De Geer, 1775)

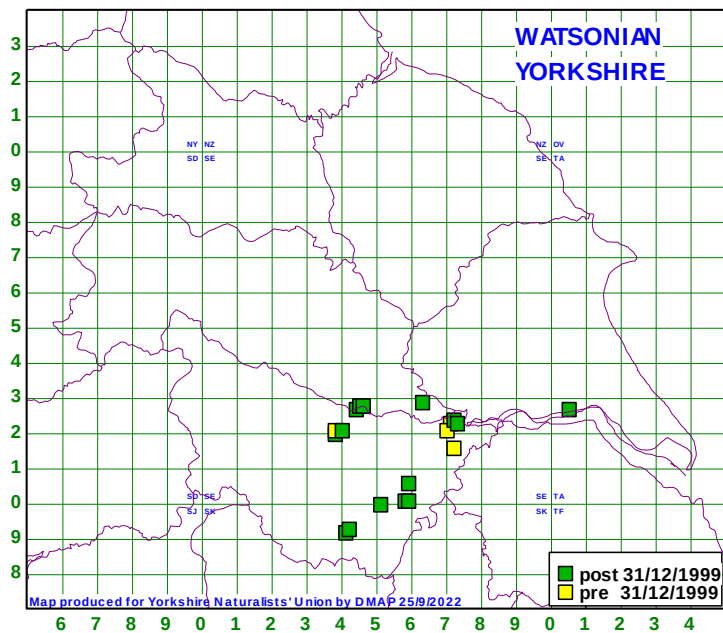
NO RECORDS



## BRUCHELA Dejean, 1821

*rufipes* (Olivier, 1790)

### Bruchela rufipes (Olivier, 1790)

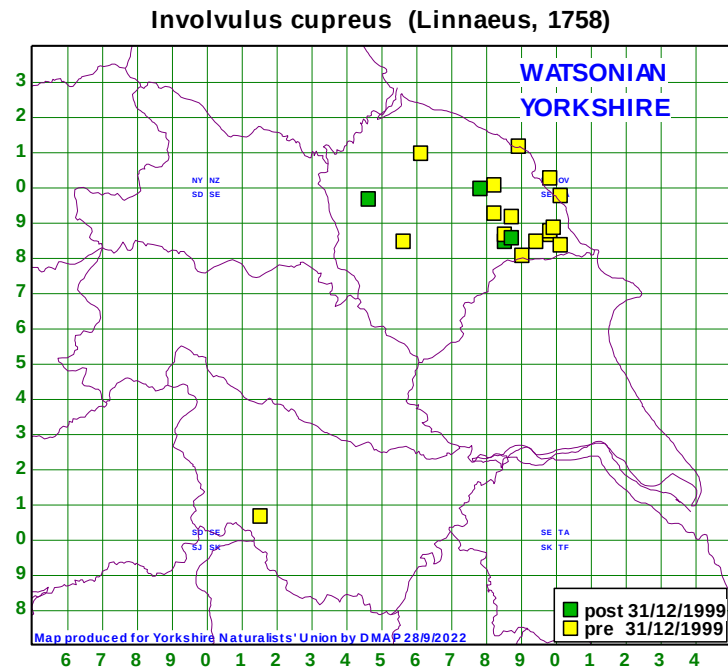


(3,0,22,1,0) Distribution concentrated in the south and east of the county and monophagous on *Reseda lutea*. Since its rediscovery in Britain in 1984 (Hyman, 1987) in the London area the species has spread considerably, first occurring in our region in 1993 (Kendall, 1993). (iv-viii).

## 95. Family RHYNCHITIDAE Gistel, 1848

### INVOLVULUS Schrank, 1798

*cupreus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



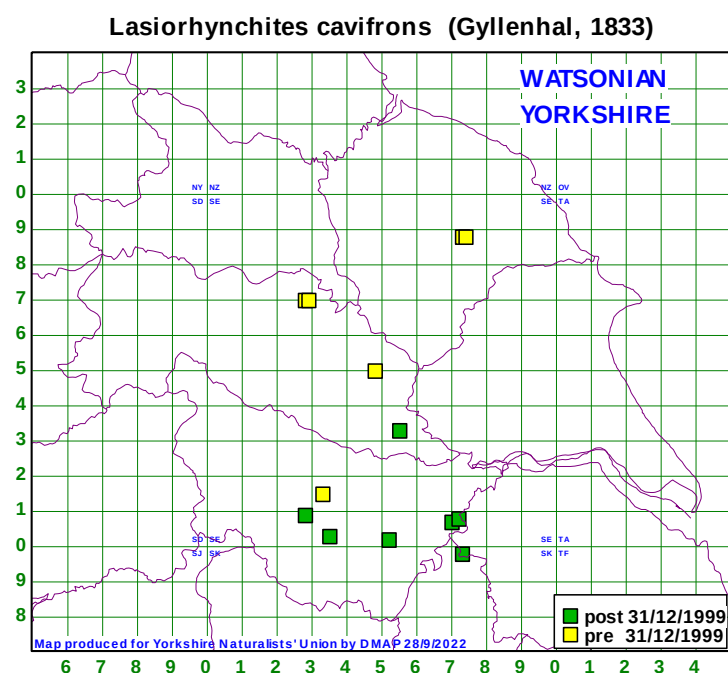
(0,30,1,0,0) A weevil with a curious distribution in Yorkshire, with nearly all records coming from the northeast. Associated usually with *Sorbus aucuparia* or other Rosaceae. The assumed foodplant is very widespread throughout on mainly acid soils. (v-ix).

*icosandriae* (Scopoli, 1763)

NO RECORDS

### LASIORHYNCHITES Jekel, 1860

*cavifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1833)



(0,2,6,4,0) Widespread in central and southern areas but scarce. On *Quercus*, the larvae mining young twigs. (v-vii).

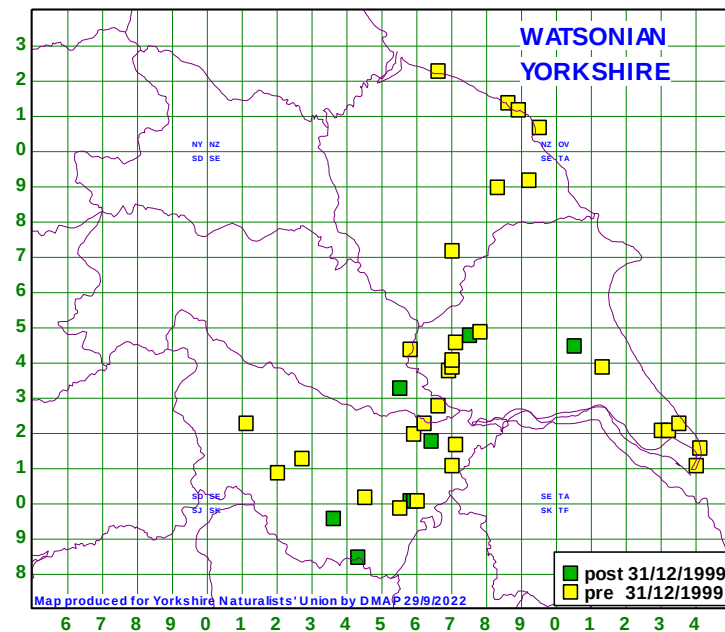
*comatus* (Gyllenhal, 1833)

NO RECORDS but see Fowler (1891) 5:126 where “Scarborough” is mentioned as a location for this species listed as *Rhynchites sericeus* Herbst..

## NEOCOENORRHINUS Voss, 1951

*germanicus* (Herbst, 1797)

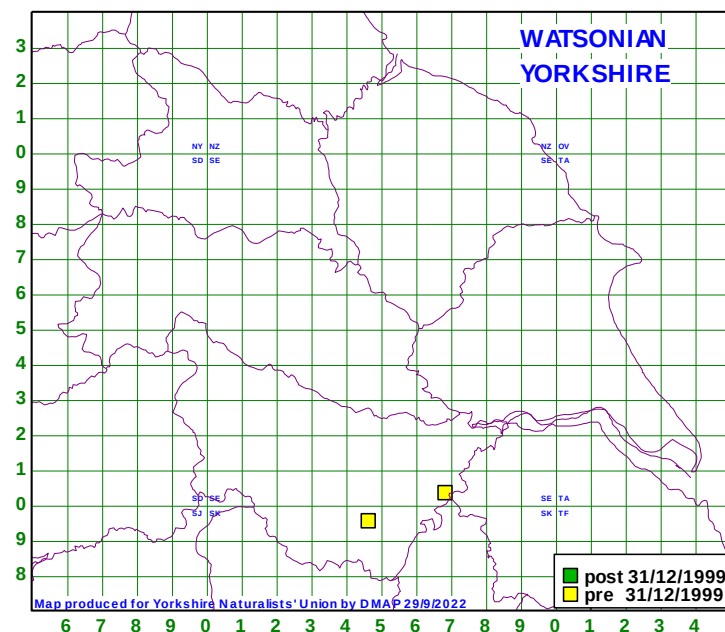
### Neocoenorrhinus germanicus (Herbst, 1797)



(16,8,23,7,0). Distributed throughout the east and south of the county. On trees and shrubs within the Rosaceae. (v-ix).

*interpunctatus* (Stephens, 1831)

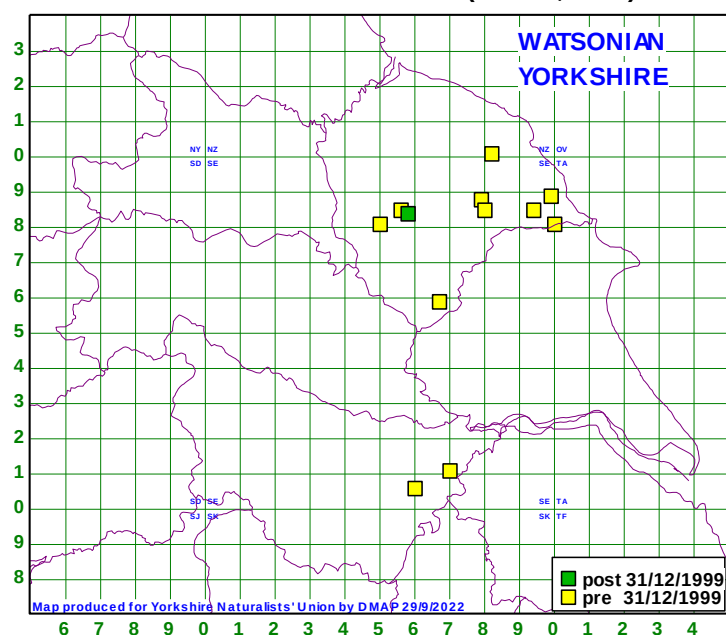
### Neocoenorrhinus interpunctatus (Stephens, 1831)



(0,0,3,0,0) Very rare with only three known records in Yorkshire: Blaxton Common SE6803, 11/6/1968, PS; Roundwood Staithe SK4595, 7/7/1985, PK; Thrybergh SK4695, 1986, EJS. On *Quercus* in woodland. Very scarce nationally.

***minutus*** (Herbst, 1797)

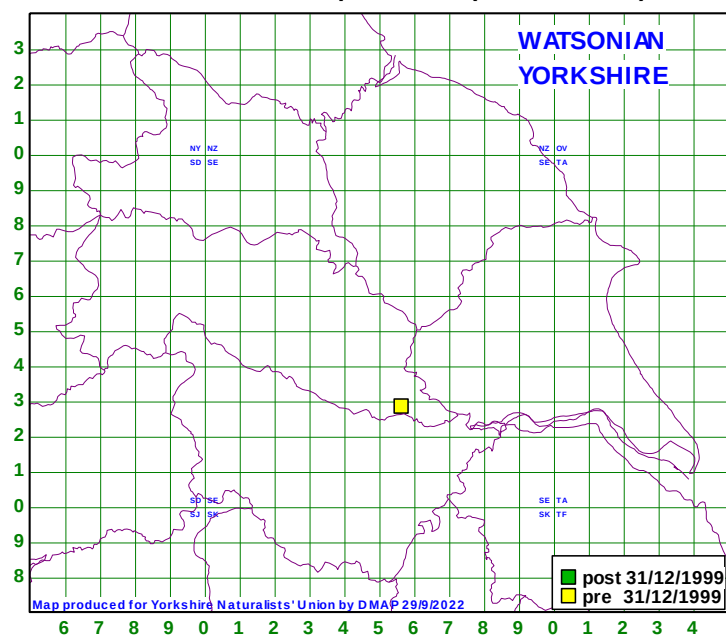
**Neocoenorrhinus minutus (Herbst, 1797)**



(0,12,4,0,0) Mainly recorded from the north-eastern quarter of the county. Owing to earlier confusion between this species and *N. germanicus*, some early records by Walsh, Hey et al. should be viewed with caution as specimens are not available for verification. Recorded from *Quercus*. (iv-vii).

***pauxillus*** (Germar, 1824)

**Neocoenorrhinus pauxillus** (Germar, 1823)



(0,0,0,1,0) There is a single record for Yorkshire on the YNU database: Gateforth SE5628, 17/5/1945, JRD. Nationally this very rare species has been recorded from *Crataegus* and other rosaceous trees and shrubs.

## RHYNCHITES Schneider, D.H., 1791

***auratus*** (Scopoli, 1763)

NO RECORDS

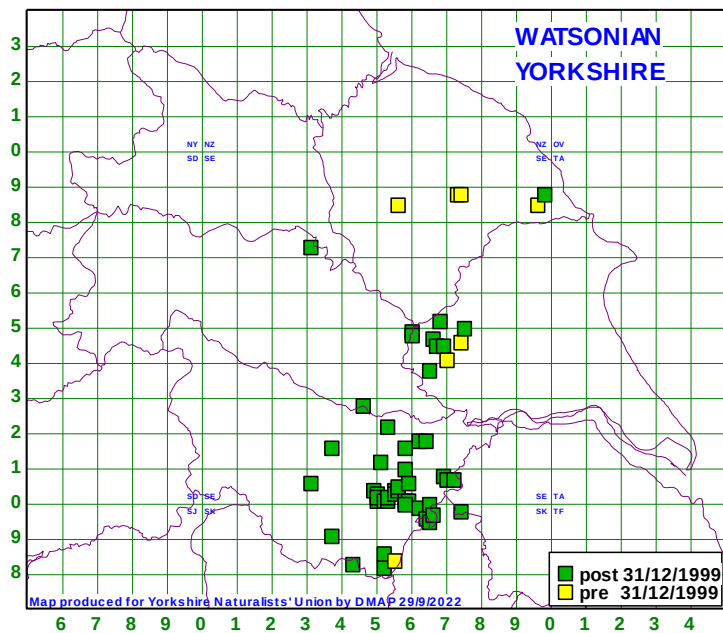
***bacchus*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

## TATIANAERHYNCHITES Legalov, 2002

*aequatus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

### Tatianaerhynchites aequatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

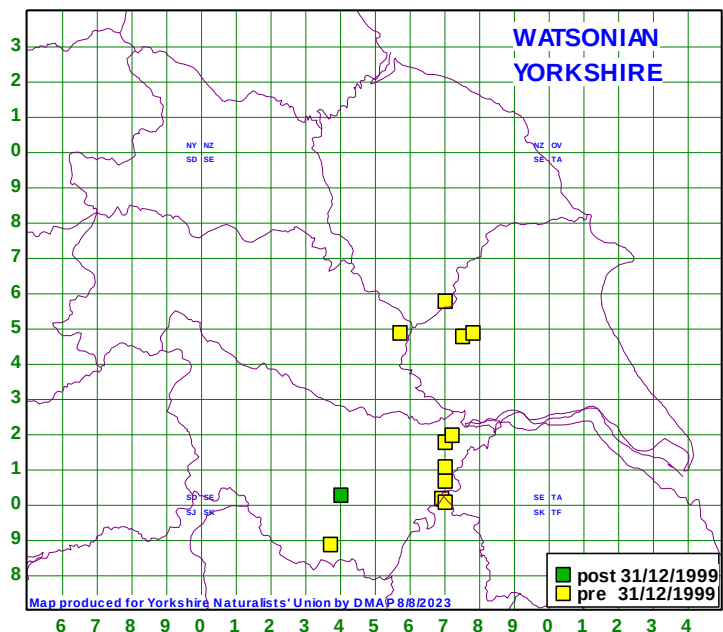


(14,6,59,2,0) Recorded mainly from the central and southern part of the county. Records indicate an increase in frequency and range since 2000. Recorded mainly from *Crataegus* and *Malus*, particularly the former. (iv-viii).

## TEMNOCERUS Thunberg, 1815

*coeruleus* (Fabricius, 1798)

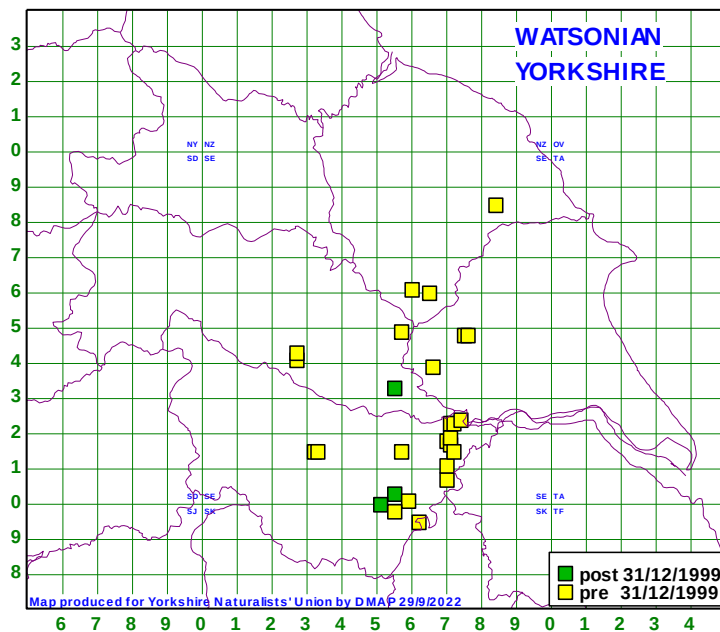
### Temnocerus coeruleus (Fabricius, 1798)



(2,1,9,1,0) Distributed in the south and centre of the county. Very scarce with only a single recent record. Recorded from *Salix*, *Populus* and *Betula*. (vi-ix).

*longiceps* (Thomson, C.G., 1888)

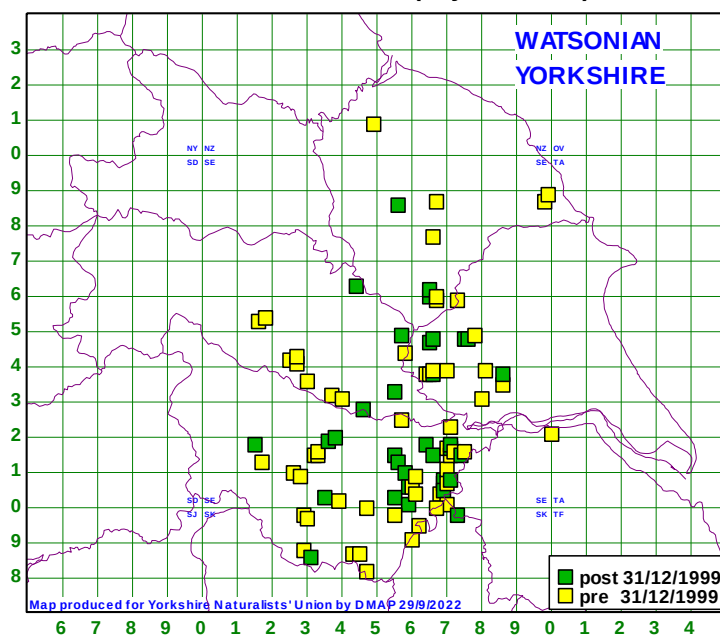
**Temnocerus longiceps (Thomson, C.G., 1888)**



(4,4,19,9,0) A rather infrequent species recorded from *Betula*, *Salix* and *Alnus*, and with a central and southern distribution. (v-ix).

*nanus* (Paykull, 1792)

**Temnocerus nanus (Paykull, 1792)**

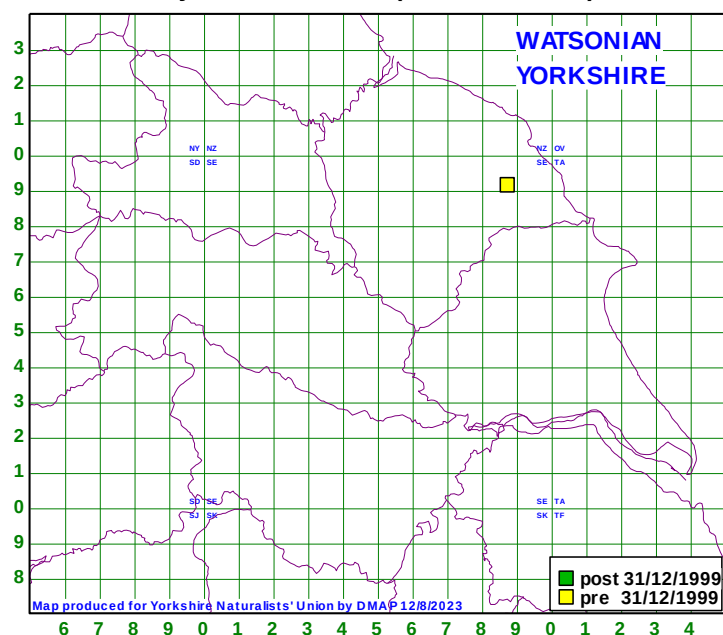


(18,12,73,16,0) Widespread and fairly common and recorded from *Betula* and *Salix*, sometimes on *Alnus*. (v-ix).

## BYCTISCUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Byctiscus betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,2,0,0,0) Very rare in Yorkshire with only two records known: Bridestones SE8791, 1973, JHF; Forge Valley SE9886, 1984, MLD. Nationally this species is usually recorded on *Corylus* and *Betula*.

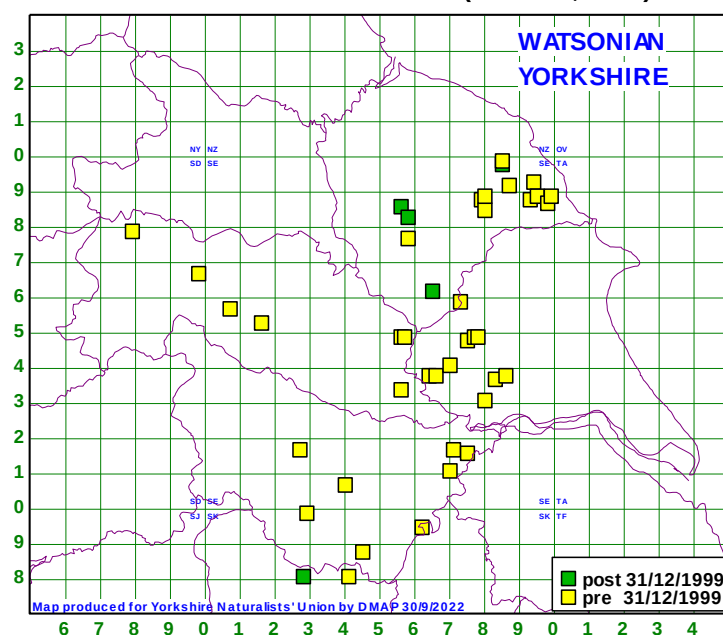
*populi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

## CAENORHINUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*mannerheimii* (Hummel, 1823)

### Caenorhinus mannerheimii (Hummel, 1823)

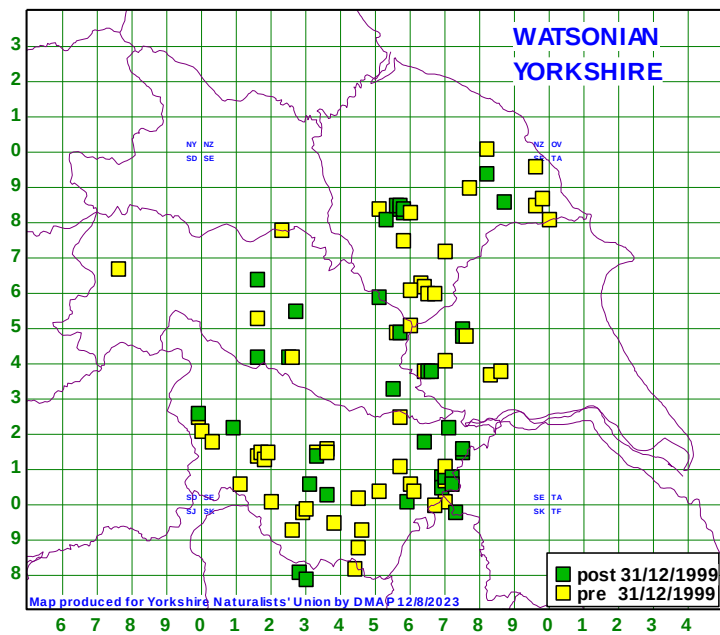


(9,22,10,9,0) On *Betula* on moors and in heathland on both high and lower ground. There are few recent records indicating a possible decline. (vi-viii).

## DEPORAUS Leach in Samouelle, 1819

*betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Deporaus betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)



(20,30,75,18,1) A widespread and fairly common species on *Betula*, *Alnus* and *Corylus*. (iv-x).

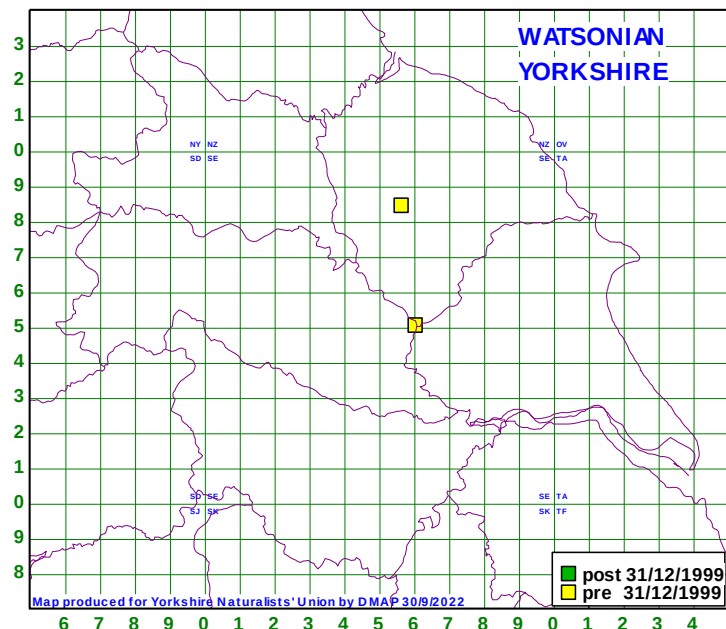


## 96. Family ATTELABIDAE Billberg, 1820

### APODERUS Olivier, 1807

*coryli* (Linnaeus, 1758)

#### Apoderus coryli (Linnaeus, 1758)

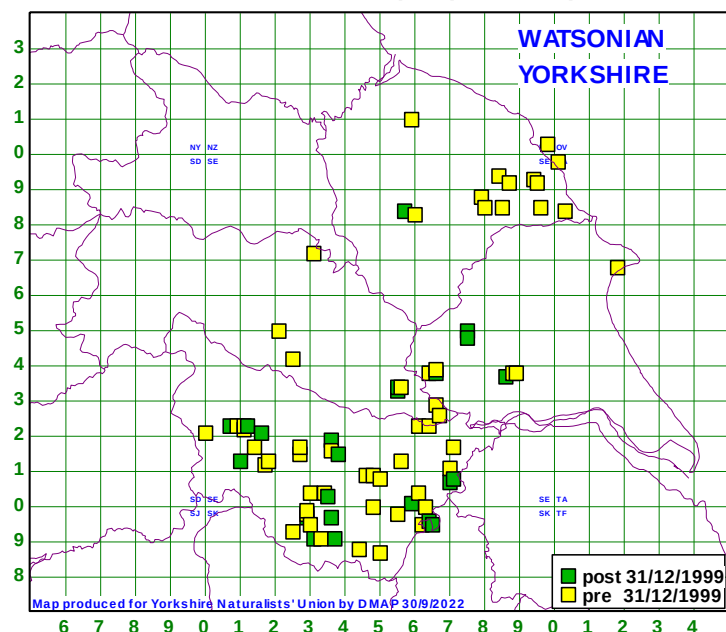


(0,3,1,1,0) Scarce with only five records on the YNU database: Bishop Wood SE5633, unknown date, WCH; Ashberry Pastures SE5684, 27/6/1971, RC and JHF; York ?SE65, 1842, RCo; Wadworth SK59, unknown date, AY. (Note: undated records not mapped – see page 2 above). Nationally, recorded on *Corylus* or rarely *Alnus*.

### ATTELABUS Linnaeus, 1758

*nitens* (Scopoli, 1763)

#### Attelabus nitens (Scopoli, 1763)

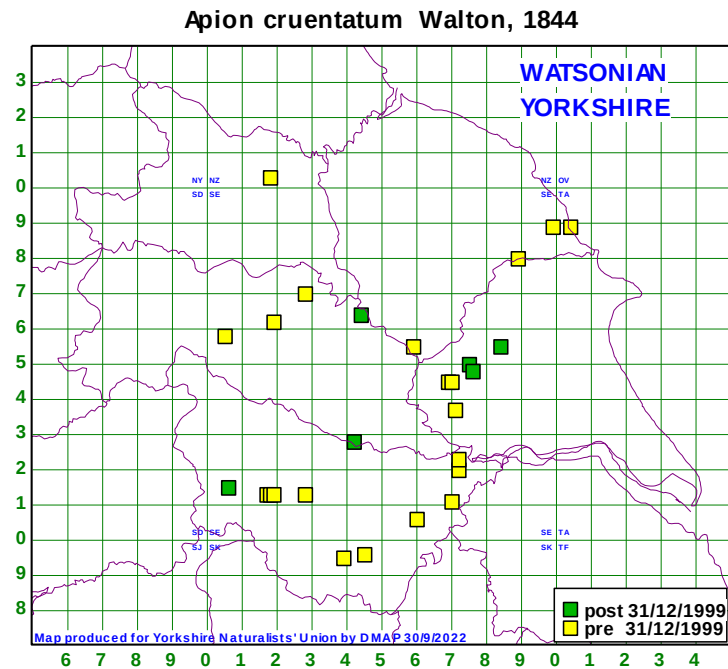


(13,19,66,12,0). Widespread and fairly common, a leaf-roller on the foliage of, usually, *Quercus*, in woodland and on hedgerow trees. (v-ix).

## 97. Family APIONIDAE Schönherr, 1823

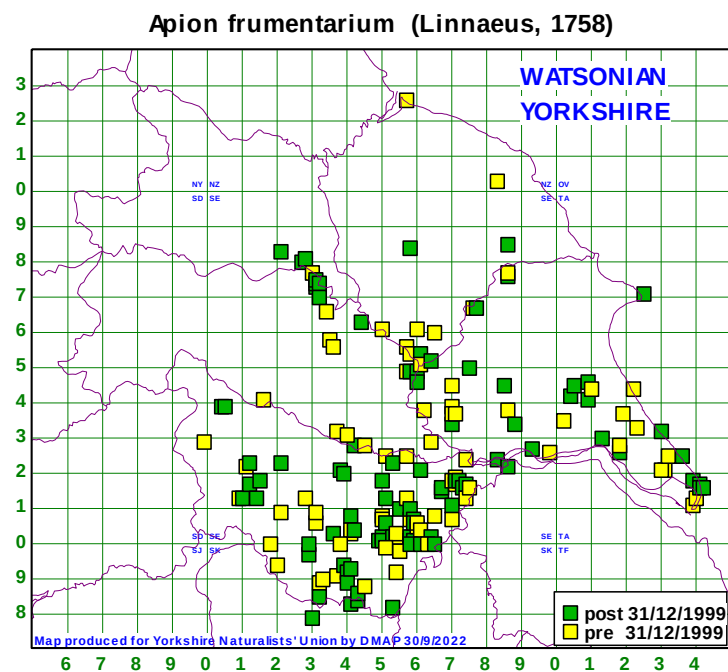
### APION Herbst, 1797

*cruentatum* Walton, 1844



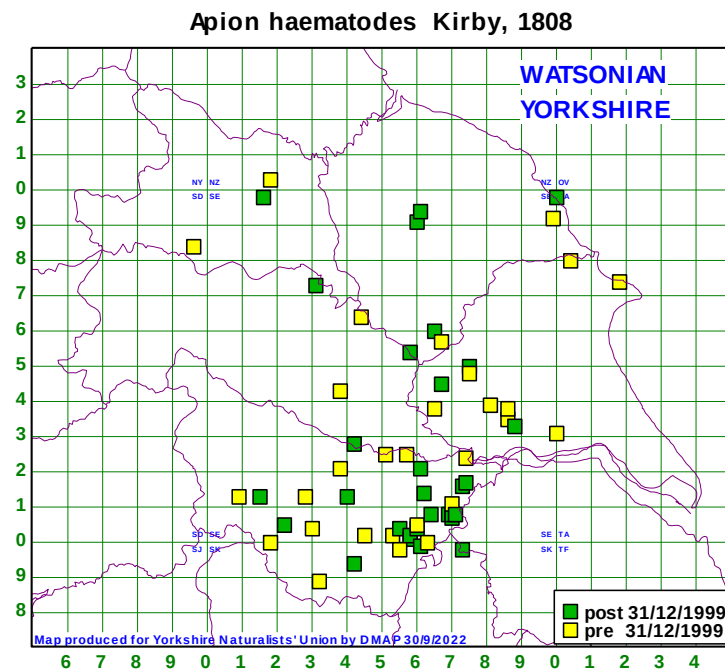
(8,5,14,5,1) The first of our all-red *Apion* species. Widespread but not a frequent species, on *Rumex acetosa*. (iii-xii).

*frumentarium* (Linnaeus, 1758)



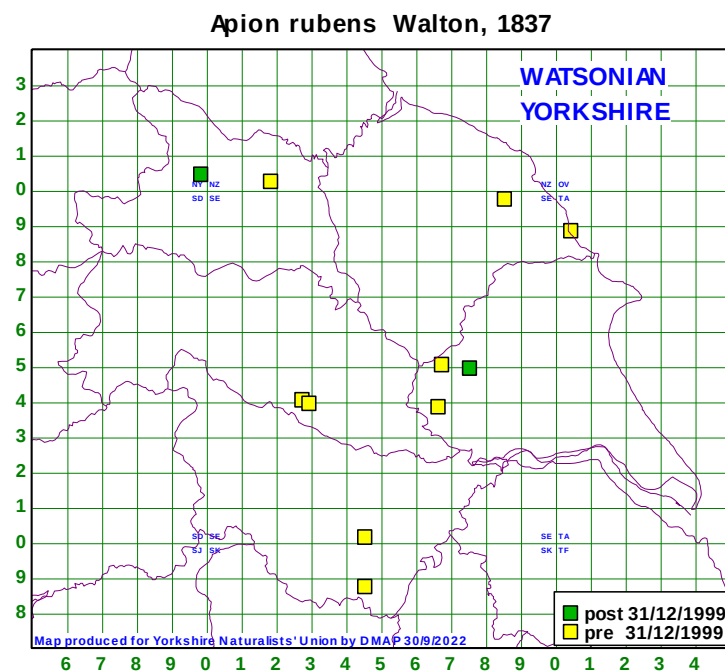
(62,17,120,18,6) A widespread and common species, until fairly recently known to most British coleopterists as *A. miniatum*, on various *Rumex* species.. Previous confusion with *haematodes* means early records of *frumentarium/miniatum* have to be viewed with caution.

*haematodes* Kirby, 1808



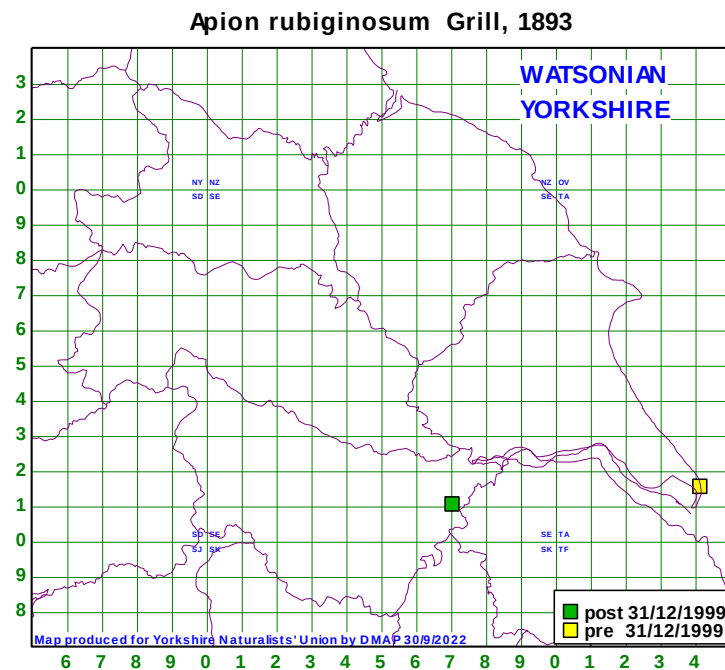
(18,7,43,6,3) Post-2000 records of the true *haematodes* are considered correct in the database – earlier nomenclatural confusion with *frumentarium* (see above) renders many pre-2000 records possibly doubtful. A species associated with *Rumex acetosella*. (iv-x).

*rubens* Stephens, 1839



(3,4,2,2,8) A rather scarce species and very local in our region, associated with *Rumex acetosella*. (vii-ix).

*rubiginosum* Grill, 1893



(1,0,2,0,0) There are only three records on the YNU database: Thorne Moor SE71, ?1870, Anon, see Sorby Record 23 (supplement):103 (as *sanguineum*); Spurn TA4115, 1/5/1993, MLD; Thorne Moor SE71, 23/8/2000, WRD. Apparently very scarce and associated with *Rumex acetosella*.

#### AIZOBIUS Alonso-Zarazaga, 1991

*sedi* (Germar, 1818)

NO RECORDS

#### HELIANTHEMAPION Wagner, 1930

*aciculare* (Germar, 1817)

NO RECORDS

#### PERAPION Wagner, 1907

Subgenus EROOSAPION Ehret, 1994

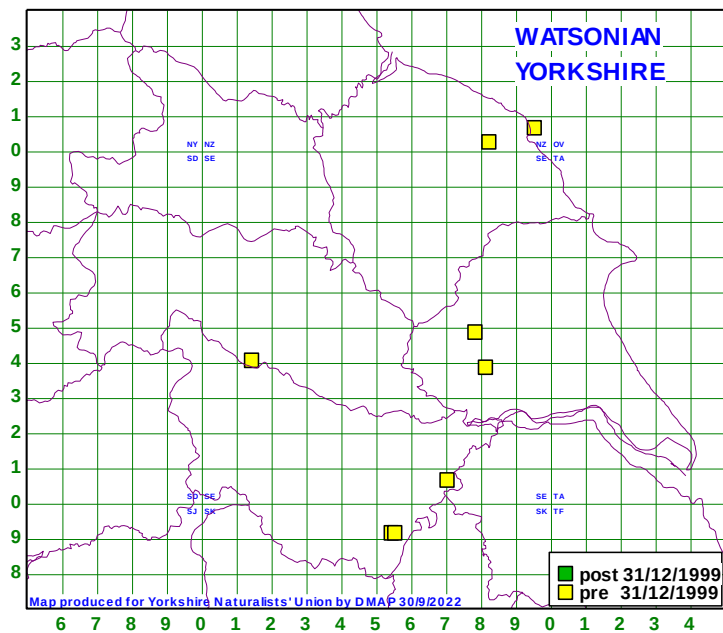
*lemoroi* (Brisout de Barneville, 1880)

NO RECORDS

Subgenus PERAPION Wagner, 1907

*affine* (Kirby, 1808)

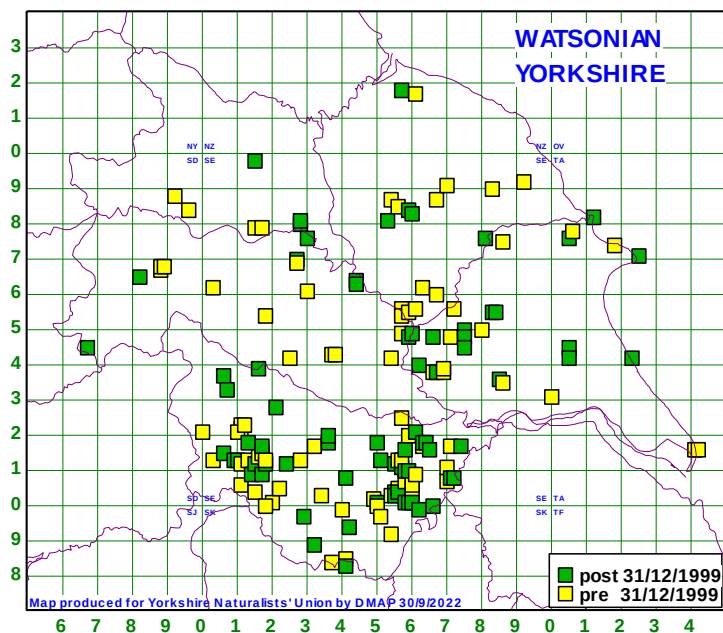
**Perapion affine (Kirby, 1808)**



(2,3,3,1,0) Scarce with only nine known records, none recent, on the database. Associated with *Rumex acetosa* in damp situations. (v-ix).

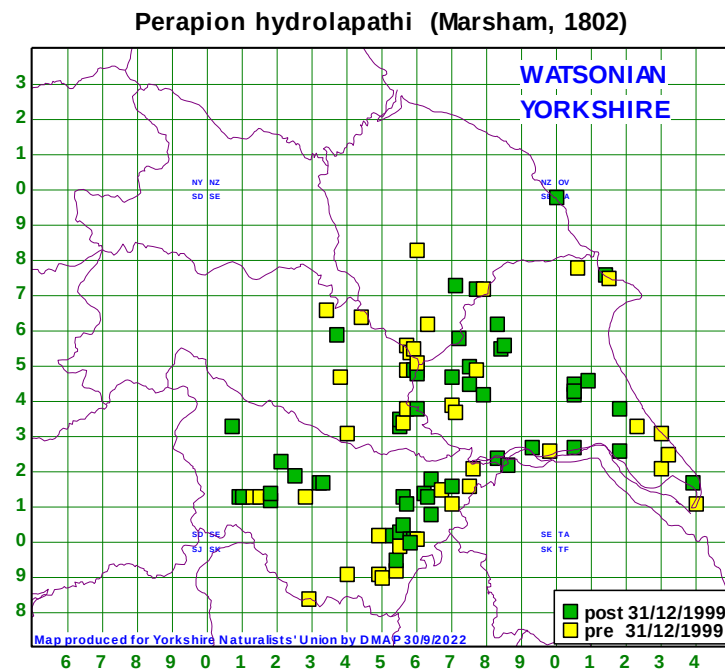
*curtirostre* (Germar, 1817)

**Perapion curtirostre (Germar, 1817)**



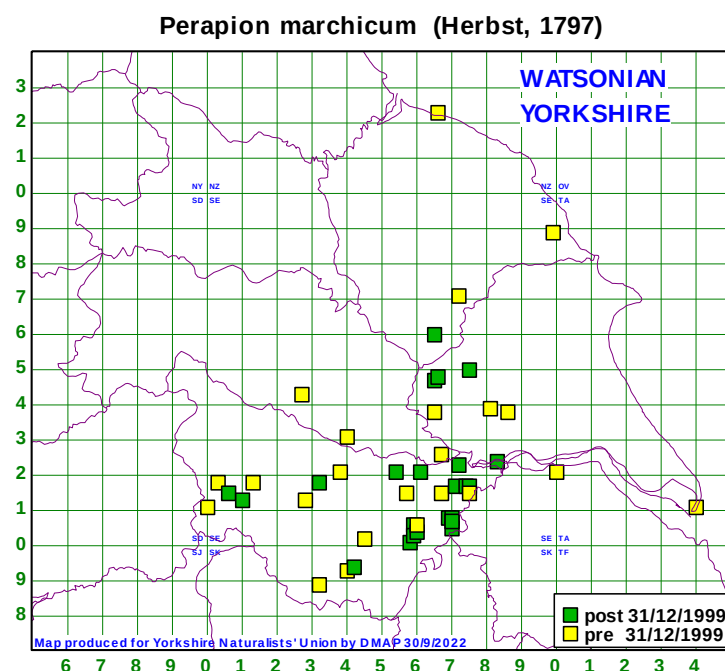
(45,24,138,27,7) Widespread and abundant throughout our recording area on various *Rumex* species. (i-xii, peaks vi and ix).

*hydrolapathi* (Marshall, 1802)



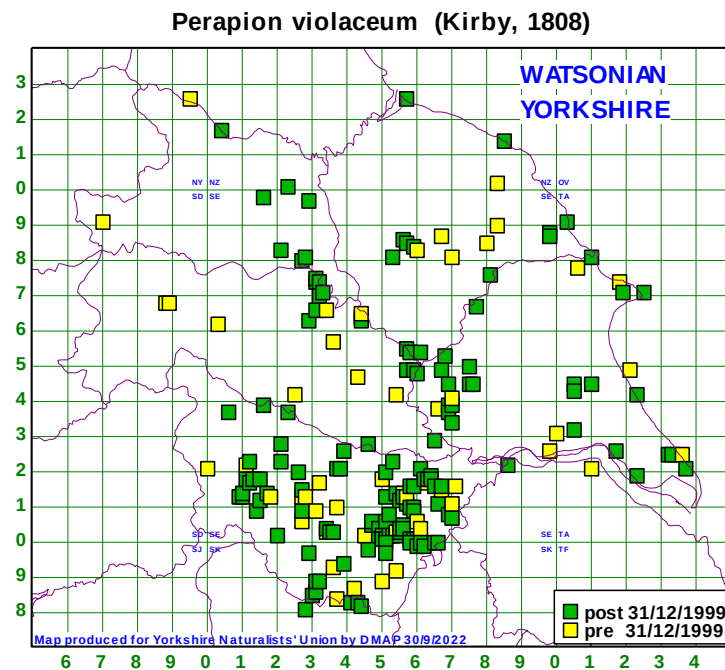
(39,16,52,12,0) Widespread and common throughout the southern half of the county but so far unrecorded from the north and west. On various *Rumex* species. (iii-xi, peak vi).

*marchicum* (Herbst, 1797)



(14,6,35,3,0) Widespread but rather infrequent on *Rumex acetosella*. Most of our sites for this species appear to be on acid or neutral ground, also in grassland on heaths. (ii-x).

*violaceum* (Kirby, 1808)



(43,28,182,33,18) Widespread and very common throughout on various *Rumex* species. (ii-xii, peak vi).

### **PSEUDAPLEMONUS Wagner, 1930**

*limonii* (Kirby, 1808)

NO RECORDS

### **PSEUDOPERAPION Wagner, 1930**

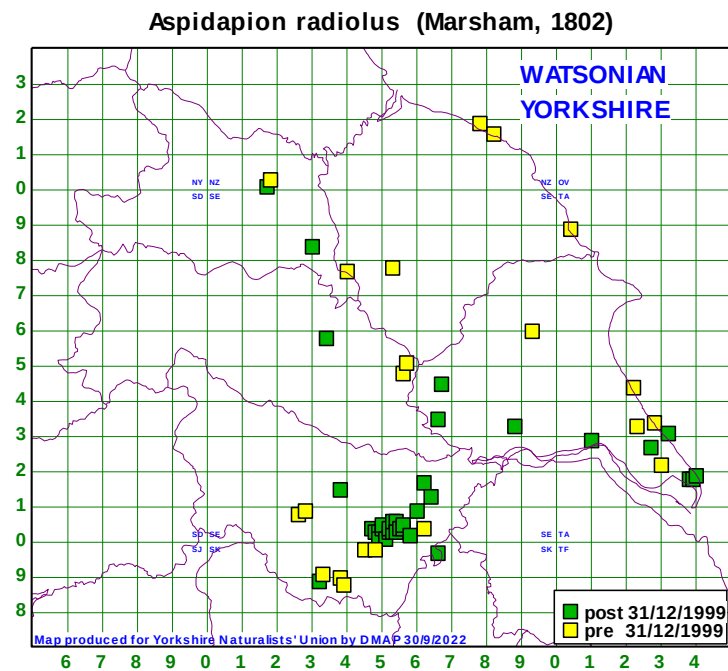
*brevirostre* (Herbst, 1797)

NO RECORDS

## ASPIDAPION Schilsky, 1901

Subgenus ASPIDAPION Schilsky, 1901

*radiolus* (Marsham, 1802)



(18,9,38,2,3) Widespread on mallows especially *Malva sylvestris*. In the literature reported from Hollyhock *Alcea rosea* but not so far in Yorkshire. (v-x).

*soror* (Rey, 1895)

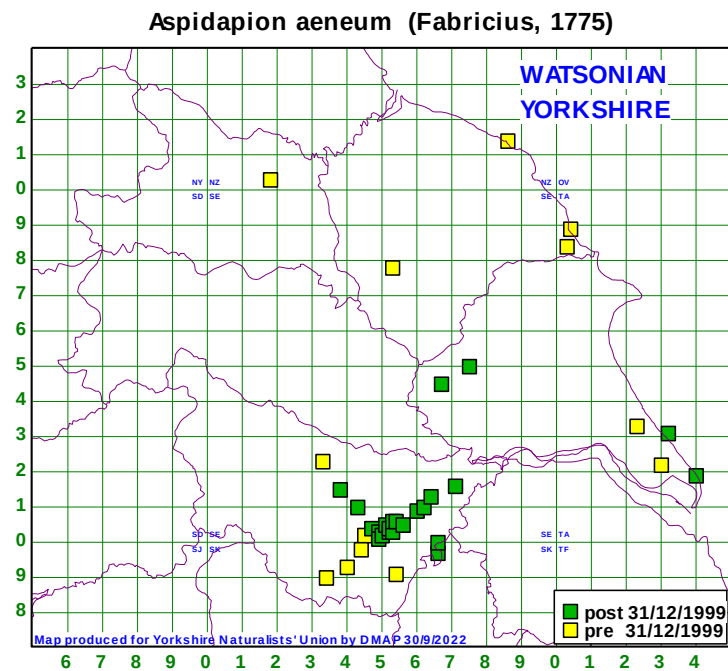
NO RECORDS

□



Subgenus KOESTLINIA Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

*aeneum* (Fabricius, 1775)



(9,6,28,0,1) Widespread on *Malva sylvestris* but apparently not common, at least in Yorkshire. The concentration of records post-2000 in VC63 reflects recording effort, so probably more widespread than records suggest. (iv-ix).

**ACENTROTYPUS** Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

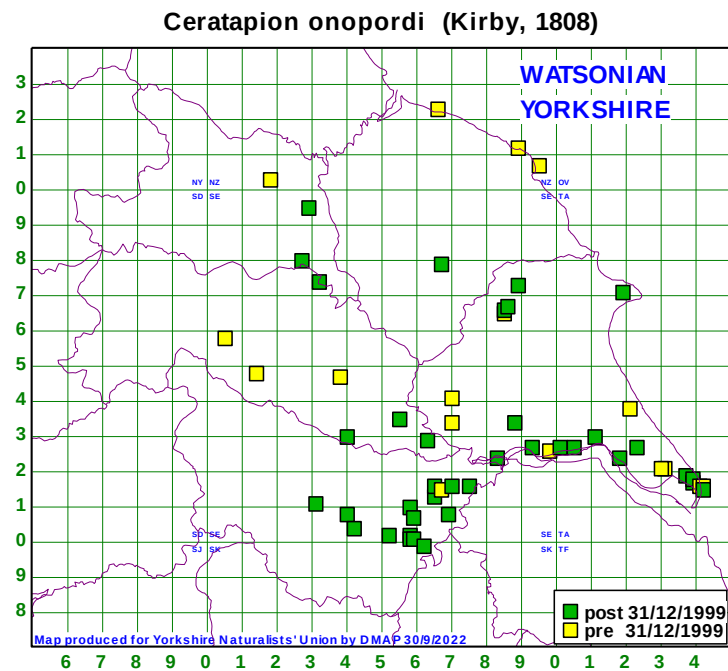
*brunnipes* (Boheman, 1839)

NO RECORDS

## CERATAPION Schilsky, 1901

Subgenus ACANEPHODUS Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

*onopordi* (Kirby, 1808)



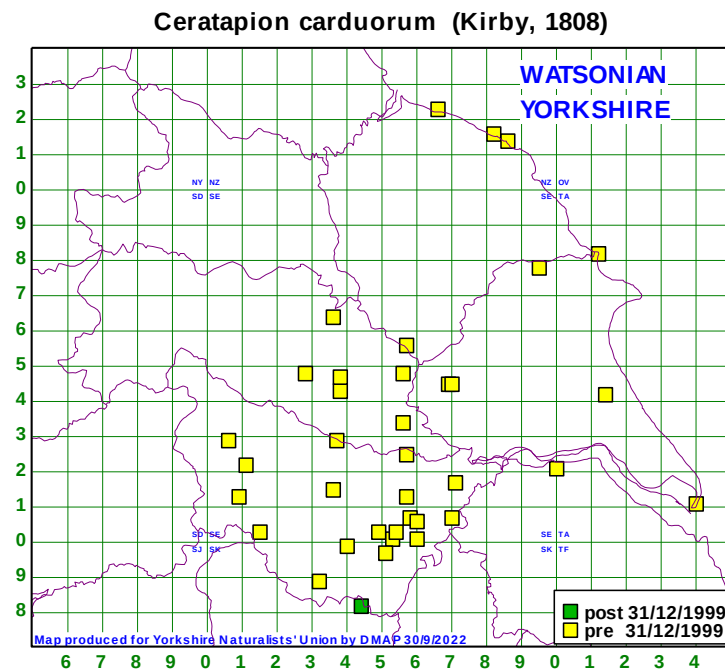
(26,4,26,5,4) Widespread but more common in the south, and recorded from *Arctium minus*, thistles *Cirsium* and *Carduus*, *Centaurea nigra* and *Tripleurospermum*. Numbers of recent records in the database indicate an increase in range and frequency. (v-xi).

Subgenus CERATAPION Schilsky, 1901

*armatum* (Gerstaecker, 1854)

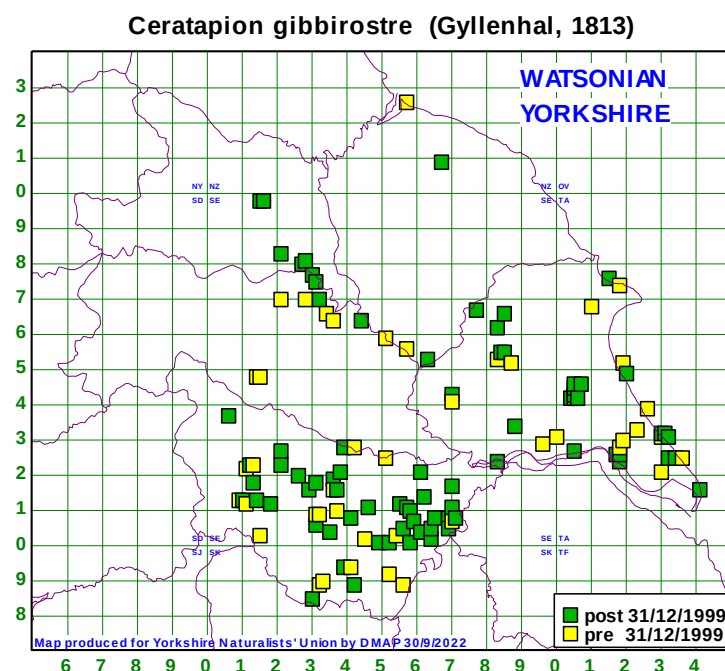
NO RECORDS

*carduorum* (Kirby, 1808)



(9,7,25,6,0) In older literature the name *carduorum* (Kirby) was used for the species we now know as *gibbirostre* (Gyllenhal), therefore all our *carduorum* records are in doubt and may be referable to *gibbirostre*. This species is associated with thistles *Carduus* and *Cirsium*. Field specimens should always be retained and examined. (iii-x).

*gibbirostre* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

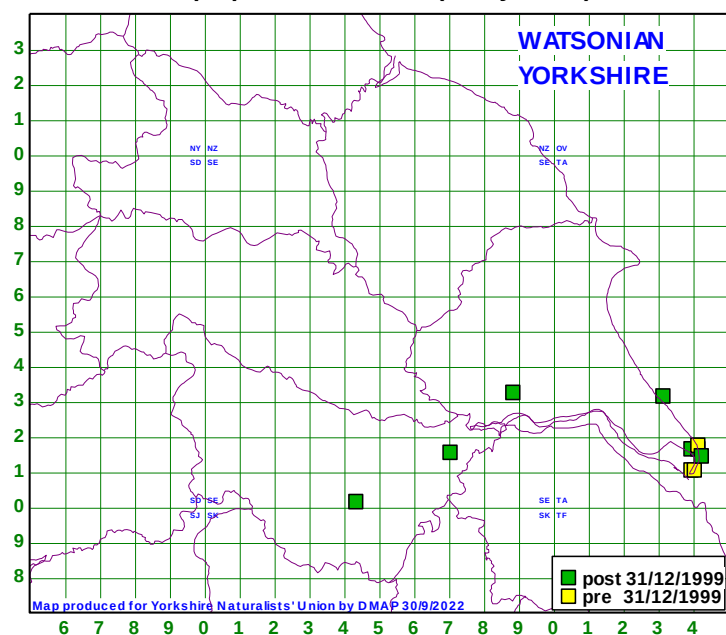


(58,4,86,16,5) Our post-2000 *gibbirostre* records from reliable sources are considered correct. Some earlier records may be referable to *carduorum* and so should be viewed with caution. Field specimens should always be retained and carefully examined. Foodplants are as *carduorum*. (ii-xii).

## DIPLAPION Reitter, 1916

*confluens* (Kirby, 1808)

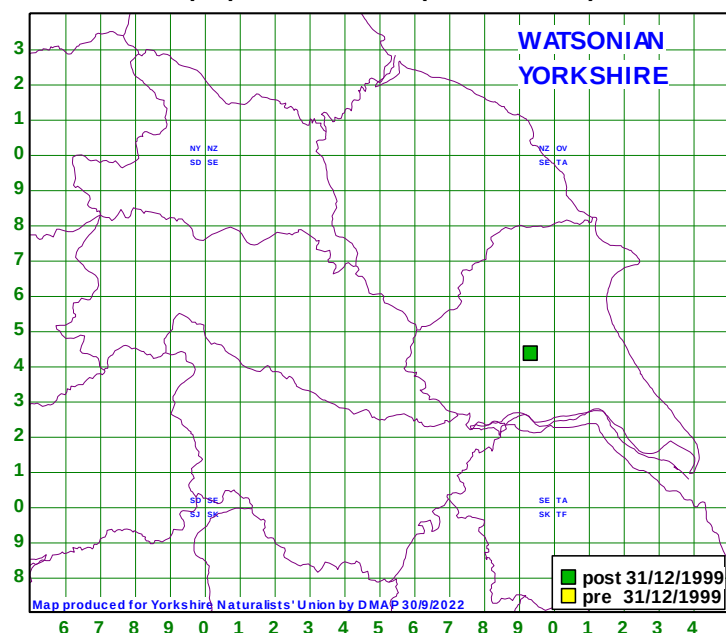
### Diplapion confluens (Kirby, 1808)



(11,0,2,0,0) Most of our records are post-2000 and/or coastal. Associated with *Tripleurospermum* and *Matricaria*. A scarce species. (iv-ix).

*stolidum* (Germar, 1817)

### Diplapion stolidum (Germar, 1817)



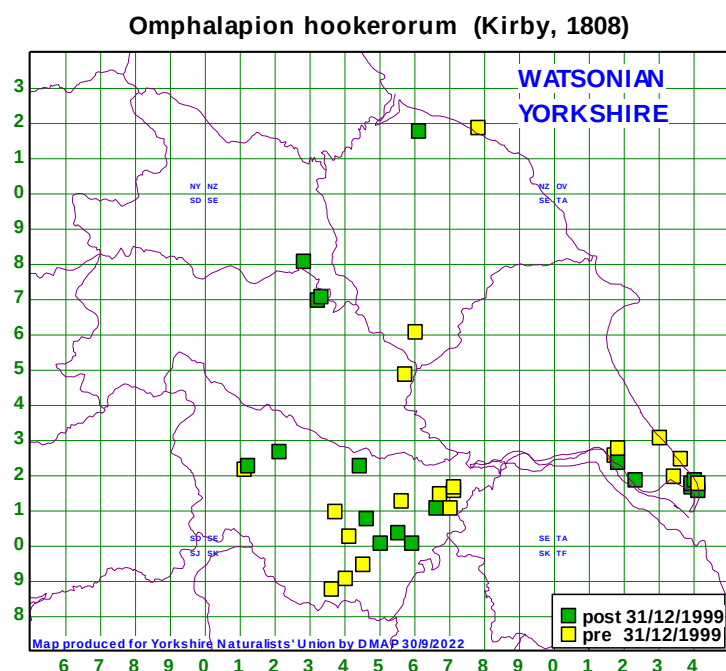
(1,0,0,0,0) There is a single reliable record of this scarce species on the database: Goodmanham Dale SE9343, 1/6/2009, WRD, on *Leucanthemum vulgare*. A 1979 (Sorby card index) record from Eccleshall Woods SK3182 requires confirmation.

## OMPHALAPION Schilsky, 1901

*beuthini* (Hoffmann, Anton, 1874)

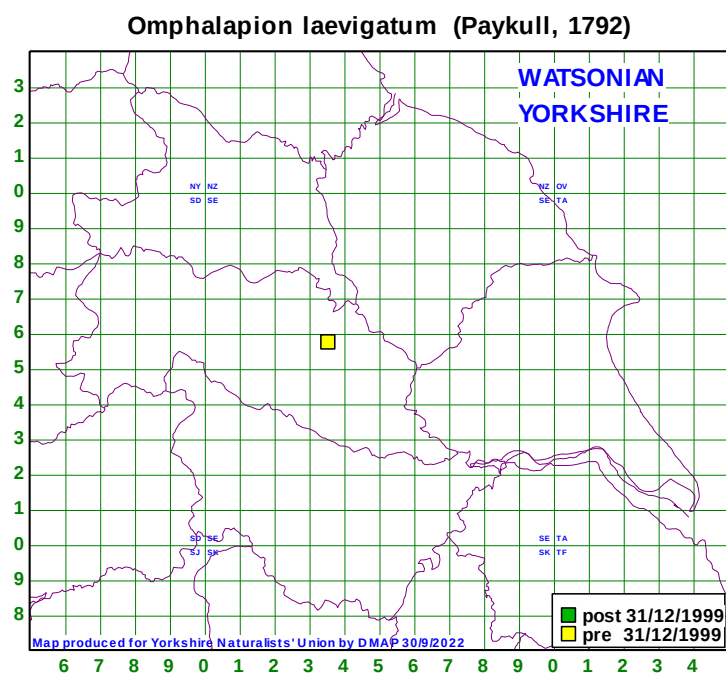
NO RECORDS

*hookerorum* (Kirby, 1808)



(16,3,20,3,1) Widespread throughout the recording area but infrequent, on *Tripleurospermum*. (iv-ix).

*laevigatum* (Paykull, 1792)



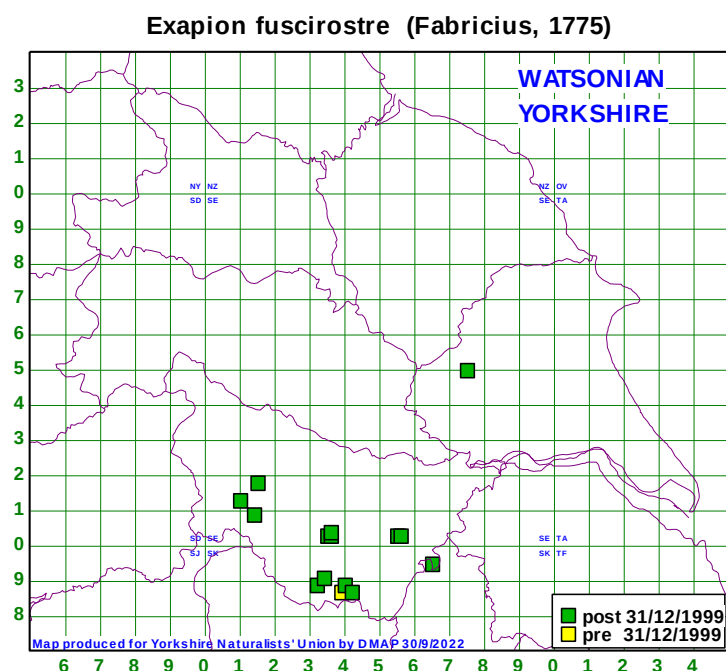
(0,0,0,1,0) There is a single record of this rare species on the YNU database: Knaresborough ?SE35, 1830, JFS, see Stephens' Manual of British Coleoptera 1839:258. Nationally there are only about a dozen records known. Associated with *Matricaria*.

## EXAPION Bedel, 1887

*difficile* (Herbst, 1797)

NO RECORDS

*fuscirostre* (Fabricius, 1775)

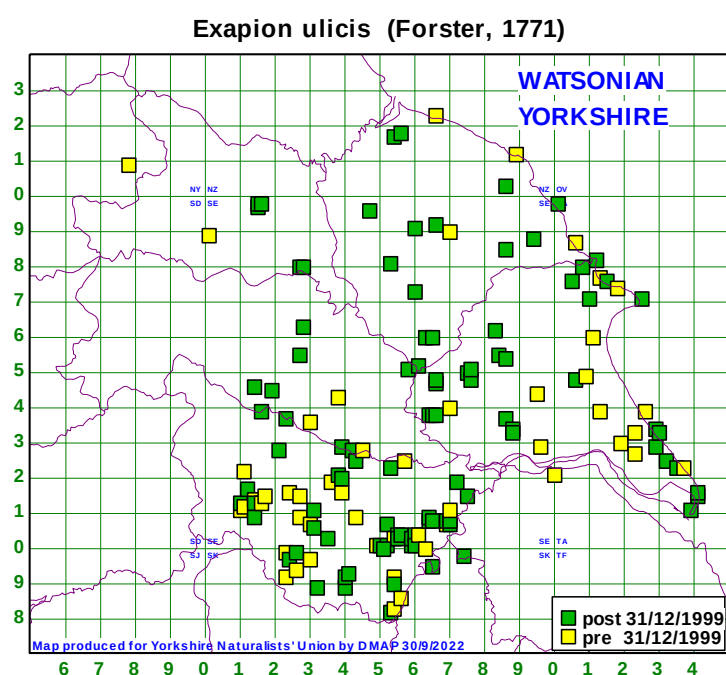


(1,0,22,0,0) This species, associated with Broom *Cytisus scoparius*, first came to notice in Yorkshire in 1999 (Bowden Howsteads Wood SK3986, 26/9/1999, ASL) and has since become established and fairly widespread in VC63. (v-x).

*genistae* (Kirby, 1811)

NO RECORDS

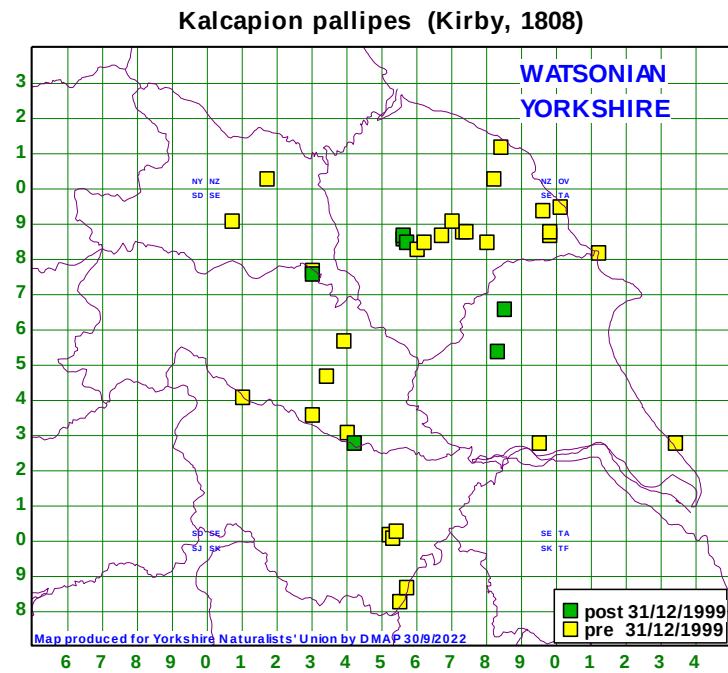
*ulicis* (Forster, 1771)



(79,20,106,12,10) Abundant wherever Gorse *Ulex* occurs, and distributed throughout. (i-xii, peaks v and ix).

NO RECORDS

*pallipes* (Kirby, 1808)



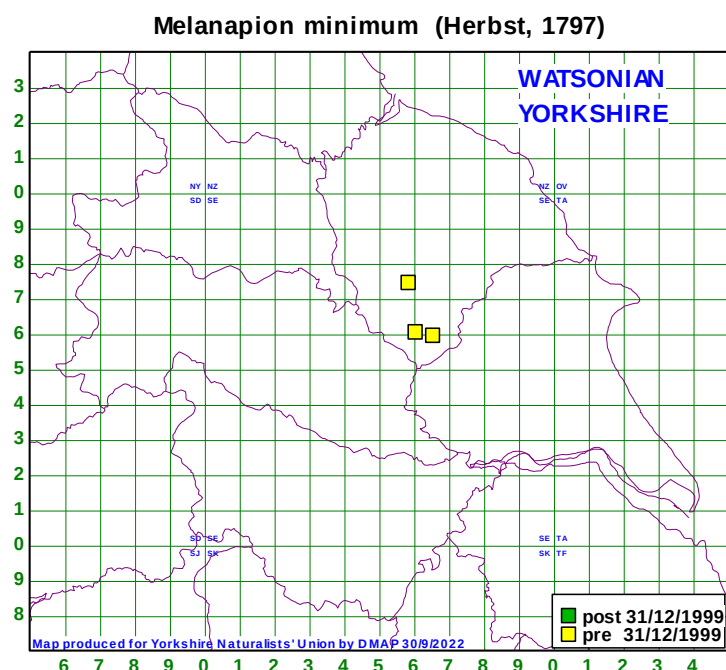
(7,25,10,11,3) Local on *Mercurialis perennis*, with few recent records hinting at a decline in Yorkshire. (v-x, peak vi).

*semivittatum* (Gyllenhal, 1833)

NO RECORDS

## MELANAPION Wagner, 1930

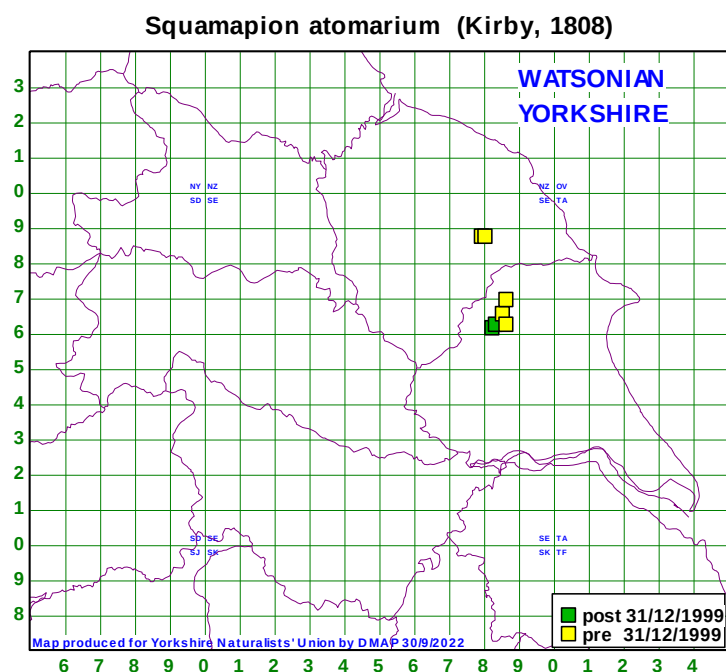
*minimum* (Herbst, 1797)



(0,4,0,0,0) Very scarce with only four records on the database: Strensall Common SE6559, 28/5/1966, JHF; Strensall Common SE66 (exact locations unknown) 26/7/1973, 22/6/1974, KP, on *Salix*; Yearsley SE5874, 2/6/1973, KP. Associated with *Salix* in damp woodland and carr.

## SQUAMAPION Bokor, 1923

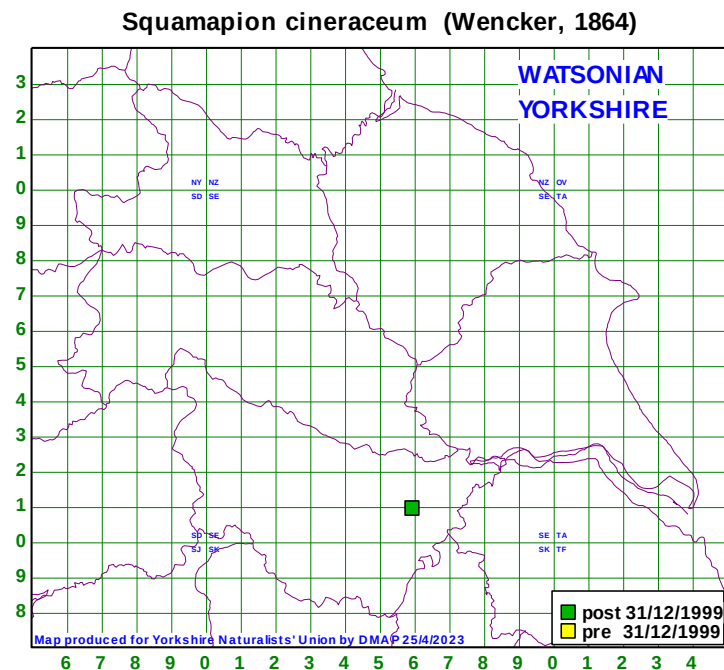
*atomarium* (Kirby, 1808)



(5,2,0,0,0) Another scarce apionid, associated with *Thymus* in grassland, recorded populations only known from a small part of eastern Yorkshire. (vii -ix).



*cineraceum* (Wencker, 1864)

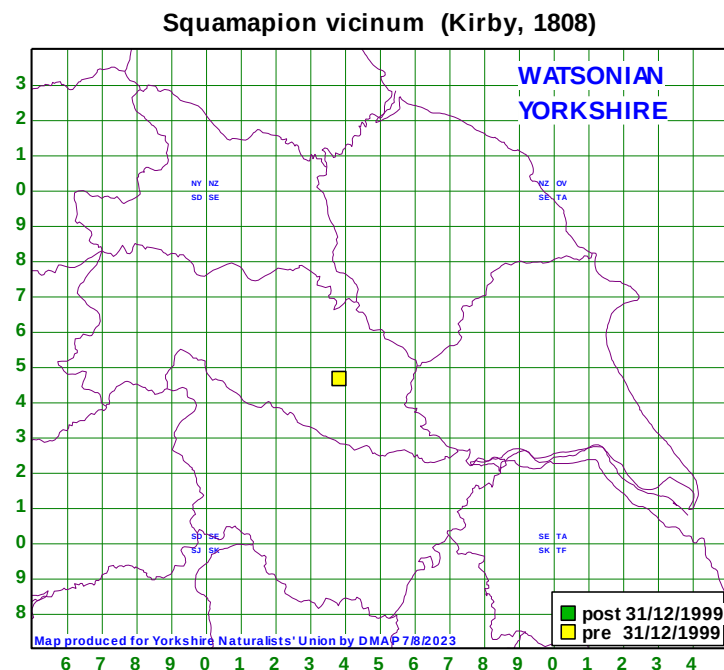


(0,0,1,0,0) We have a single record on the database: Thorpe Marsh SE5900, 6/2021, PKi., swept from vegetation along track. This species is associated with *Prunella vulgaris*.

*flavimanum* (Gyllenhal, 1833)

NO RECORDS

*vicinum* (Kirby, 1808)



(0,0,1,1,0) There is a single record on our database: Collingham SE3846, May 1917, CWH. This species is associated with *Mentha aquatica* in marshes and fens. A Conisbrough SK59 record dated 1989 is considered erroneous on the basis of habitat, with no voucher specimen forthcoming.

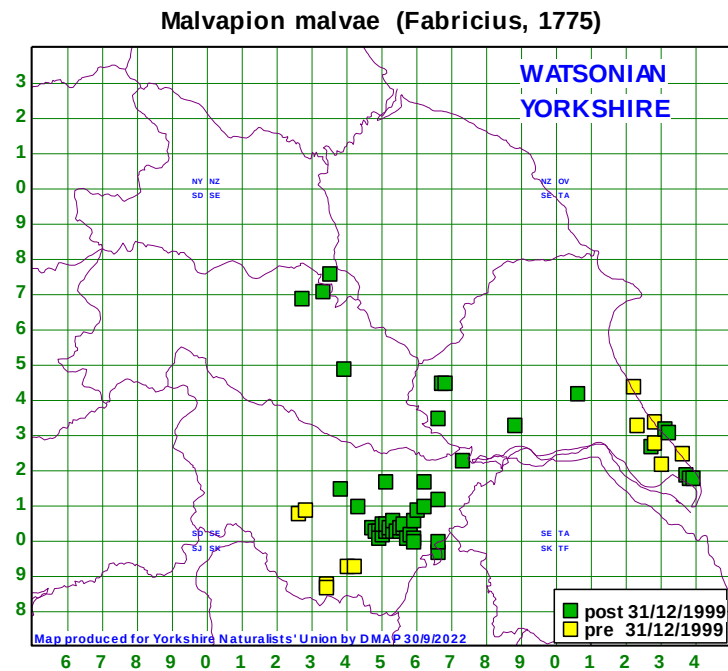
## TAENIAPION Schilsky, 1906

*urticarium* (Herbst, 1784)

NO RECORDS

## MALVAPION Hoffmann, Adolfe, 1958

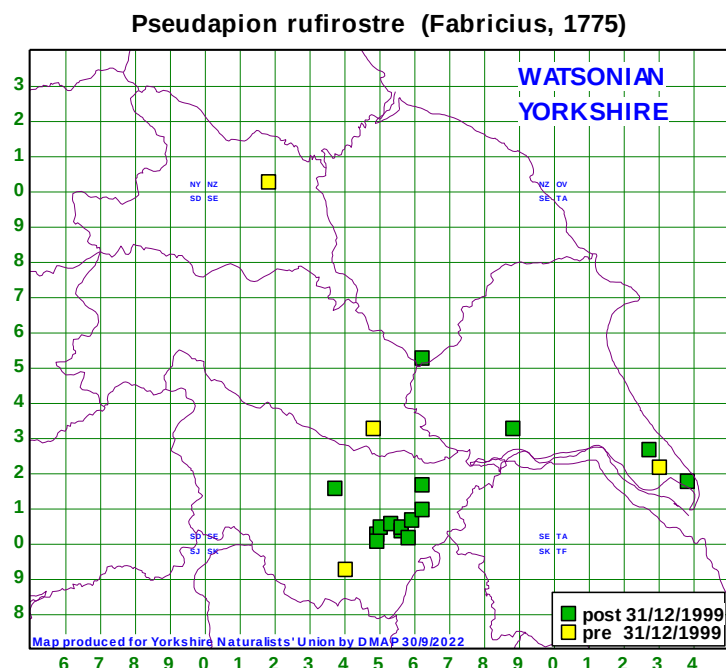
*malvae* (Fabricius, 1775)



(24,0,62,4,1) Widespread and frequent on *Malva sylvestris*, records suggesting an increase in frequency and range since 2000. The concentration of occurrences in VC63 reflects collecting effort, but nevertheless suggests the species is more widespread and common than perhaps records suggest. (v-ix, peak vii).

## PSEUDAPION Schilsky, 1906

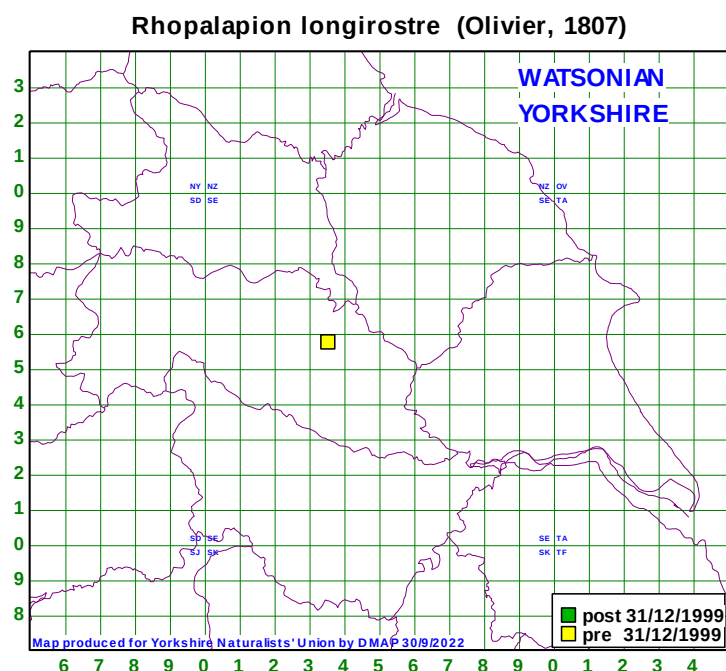
*rufirostre* (Fabricius, 1775)



(5,1,13,2,1) This species is the least commonly recorded of the *aeneum/radiolus/malvae/rufirostre* group inhabiting *Malva*. The concentration of records in VC63 reflects collecting effort and without this the species might be considered scarce in Yorkshire. (v-viii).

## RHOPALAPION Schilsky, 1906

*longirostre* (Olivier, 1807)



(0,0,0,1,0) A single record exists with us: Knaresborough SE3557, 8/1987, JJ det MM, several collected on clover, but almost certainly originating in imported hollyhock seed capsules. See Coleopterist (2007) 16:38.

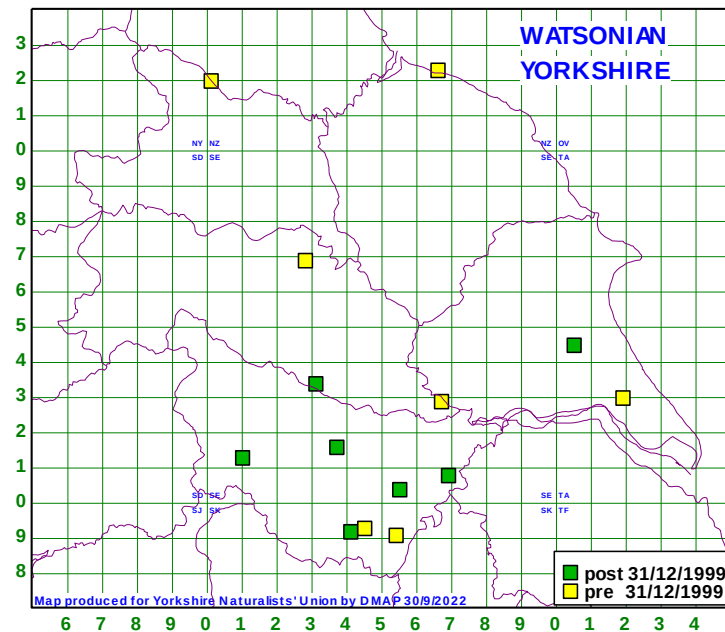
## CATAPION Schilsky, 1906

*curtisii* (Stephens, 1831)

NO RECORDS

*pubescens* (Kirby, 1811)

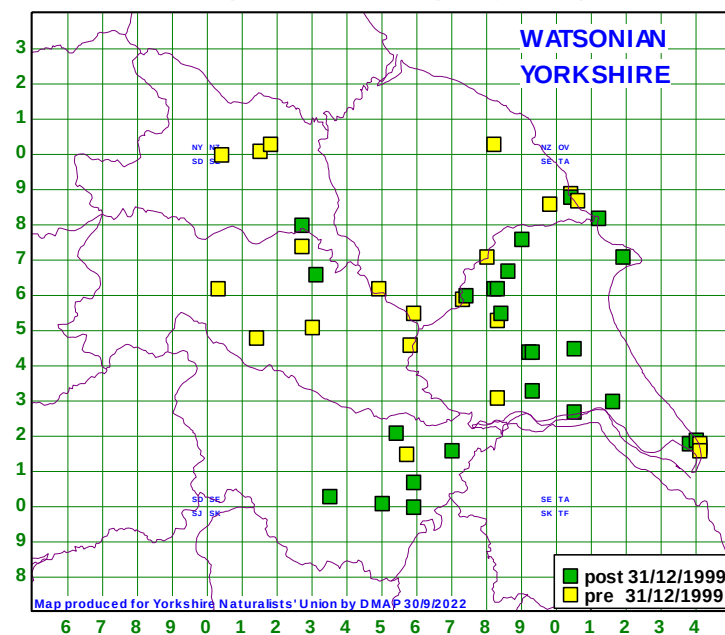
### Catapion pubescens (Kirby, 1811)



(2,1,8,4,1) Widely distributed but scarce, possibly on the increase. Associated with *Trifolium* species. (iii-ix).

*seniculus* (Kirby, 1808)

### Catapion seniculus (Kirby, 1808)



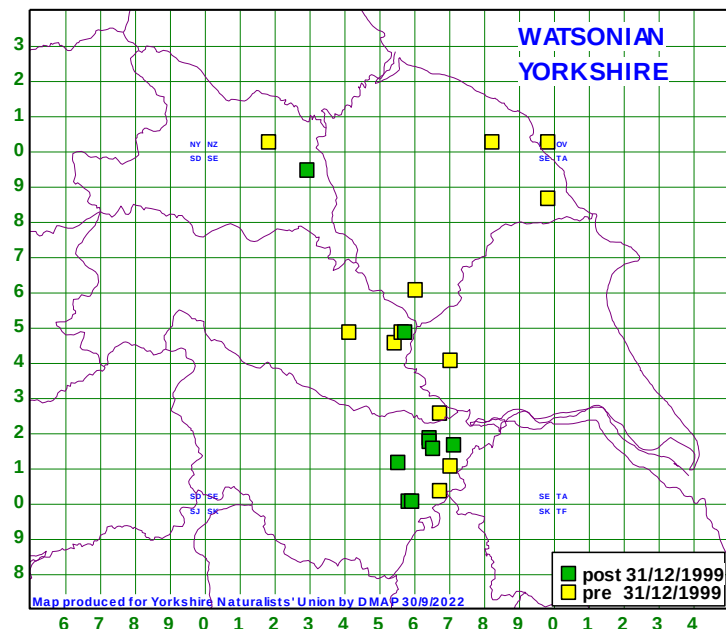
(25,7,8,7,4) Associated mainly with *Trifolium pratense*, this species is widespread in the county. (ii-xi).

## CYANAPION Bokor, 1923

Subgenus CYANAPION Bokor, 1923

*spencii* (Kirby, 1808)

### Cyanapion spencii (Kirby, 1808)

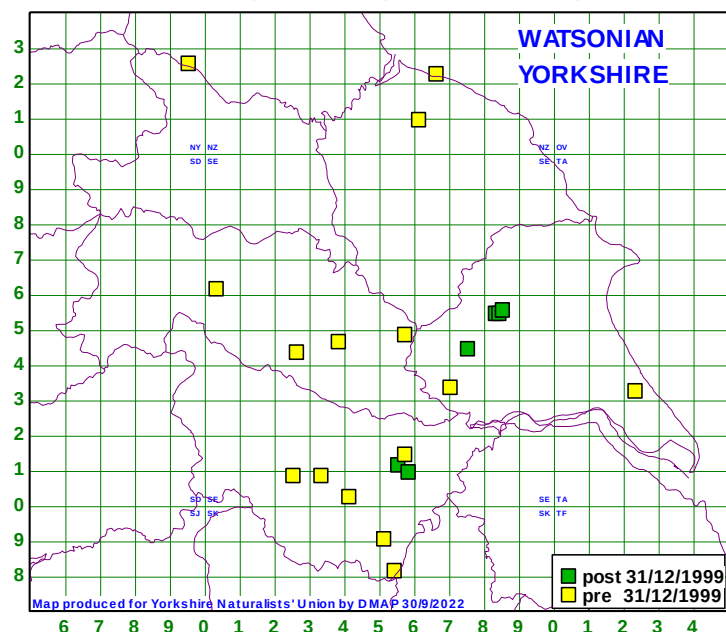


(1,4,13,11,2) Distribution mainly restricted to a central band in Yorkshire, on *Vicia cracca* usually although other *Vicia* species are suggested in the literature, and rather infrequently recorded. (v-ix).

Subgenus BOTHRYORRHYNCHAPION Bokor, 1923

*afer* (Gyllenhal, 1833)

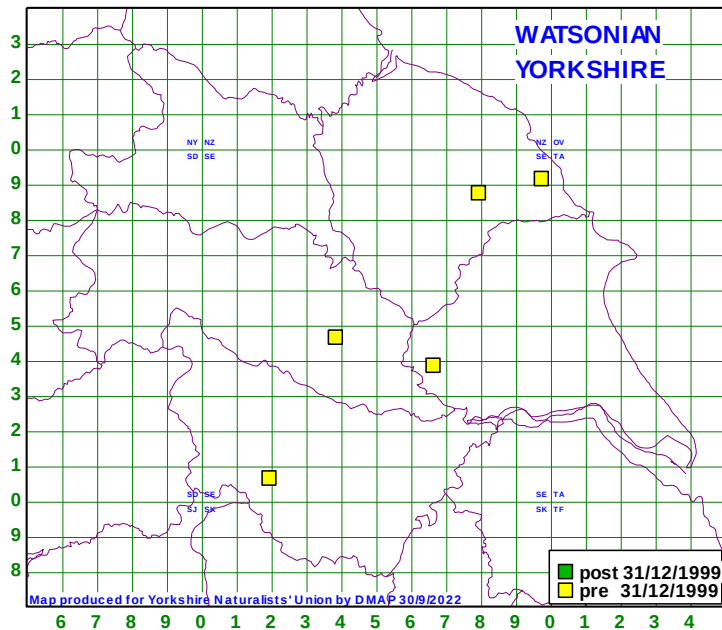
### Cyanapion afer (Gyllenhal, 1833)



(6,2,8,4,1) Rather scarce in Yorkshire, and usually swept from *Lathyrus pratensis*, often in clearings and margins in damp woodland and in marshes and damp meadows. (v-x).

*gyllenhalii* (Kirby, 1808)

### Cyanapion gyllenhalii (Kirby, 1808)



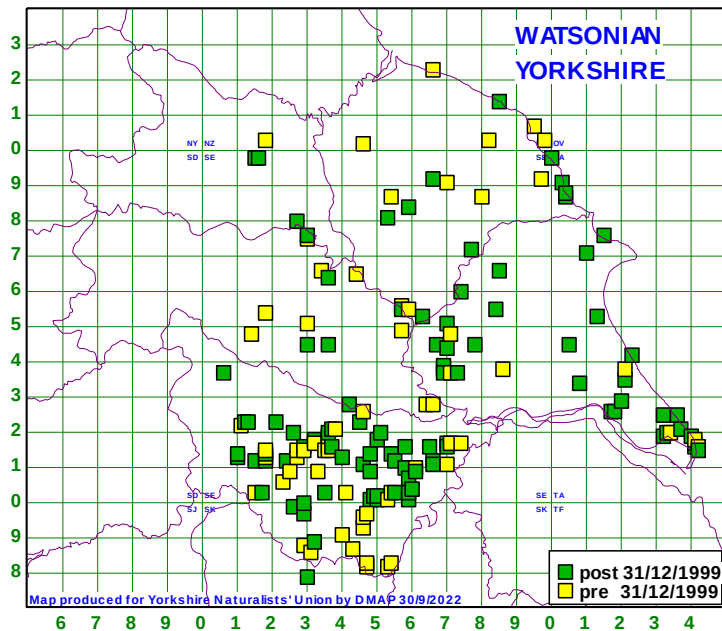
(1,2,1,1,0) Very scarce with only five records known: Collingham SE34, 1917, CWH; Gundale SE7987, 1960, EWA; Hackness SE9791, 1920, ECH; Skipwith SE63, GBW; Whitley Common SE1906, 17/2/1985, DM det MLD. Recorded from *Vicia* species especially *V. cracca*.

### EUTRICHAPION Reitter, 1916

Subgenus EUTRICHAPION Reitter, 1916

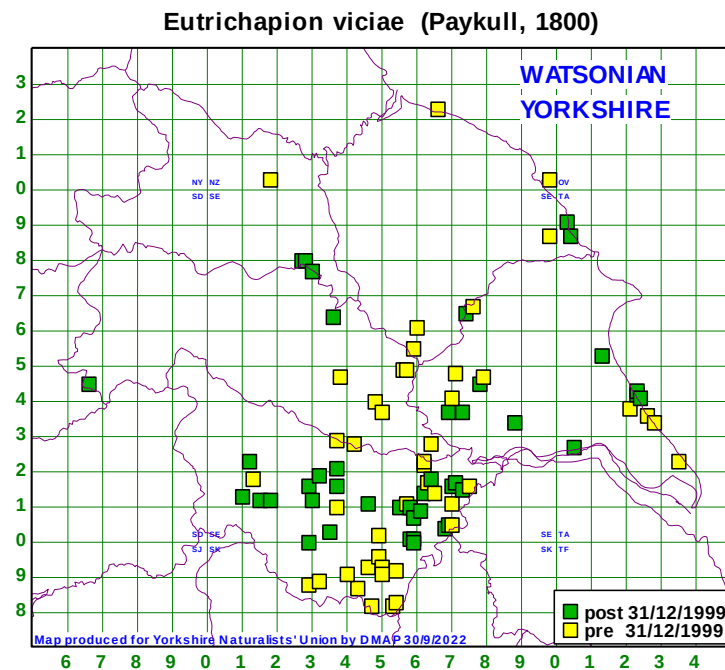
*ervi* (Kirby, 1808)

### Eutrichapion ervi (Kirby, 1808)



(54,31,133,21,5) Widely distributed and abundant on *Lathyrus pratensis* or sometimes *Vicia* species. (i-xii).

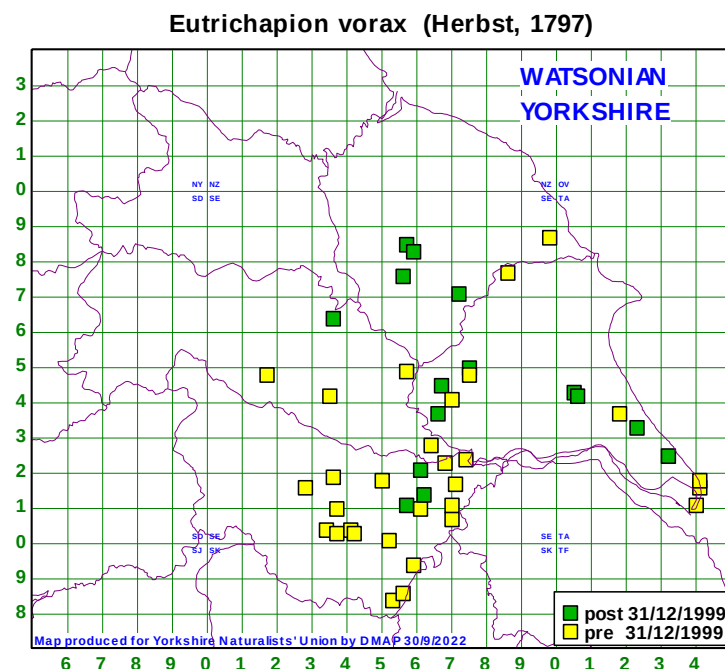
*viciae* (Paykull, 1800)



(19,11,86,17,5) Widespread and fairly common in the southern half of the county, on *Vicia* species. (iv-ix, peak vii).

Subgenus CNEMAPION Bokor, 1923

*vorax* (Herbst, 1797)

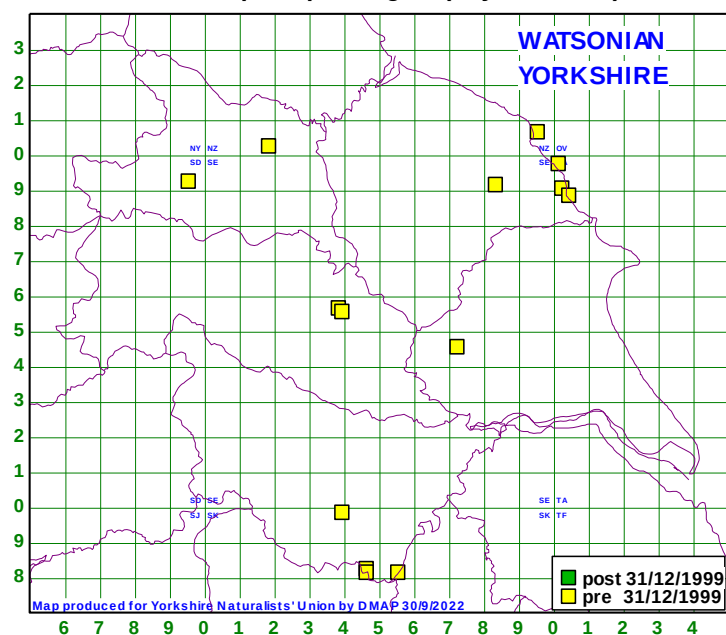


(18,5,27,5,0) Widely distributed except in the far west and north. Rather infrequently recorded and associated with *Vicia* spp. (i-x, peak viii).

Subgenus PSILOCALYMMA Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

*punctiger* (Paykull, 1792)

### **Eutrichapion punctiger (Paykull, 1792)**



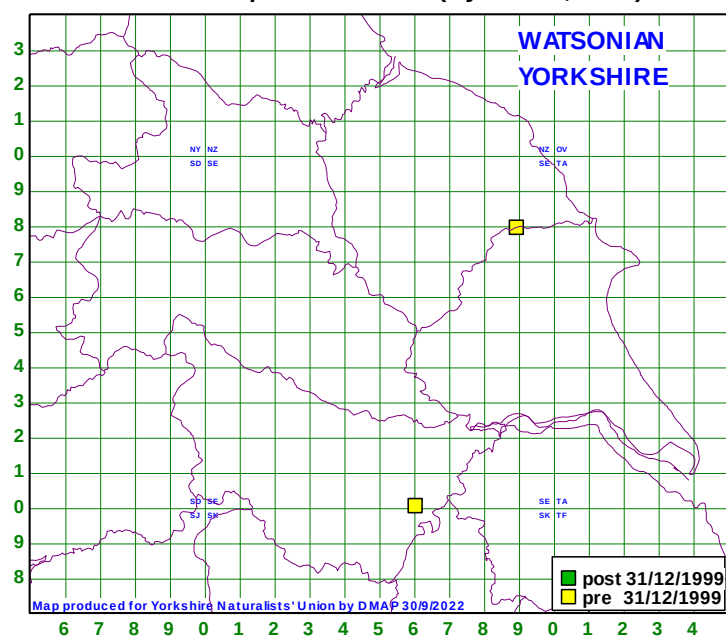
(1,7,4,2,2) A scarce species in Yorkshire with no recent records. Develops in *Vicia* spp. (iv-xi).

### **HEMITRICHAPION Voss, 1959**

Subgenus TINOCYBA Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

*reflexum* (Gyllenhal, 1833)

### **Hemitrichapion reflexum (Gyllenhal, 1833)**



(0,1,1,0,0) Rare with only two known records: Yedingham SE8979, 2/1951, EFG; Potteric Carr SE6000, 24/5/1968, PS. This species is associated with Sainfoin *Onobrychis viciifolia*, the larvae forming galls within the inflorescence stalks.



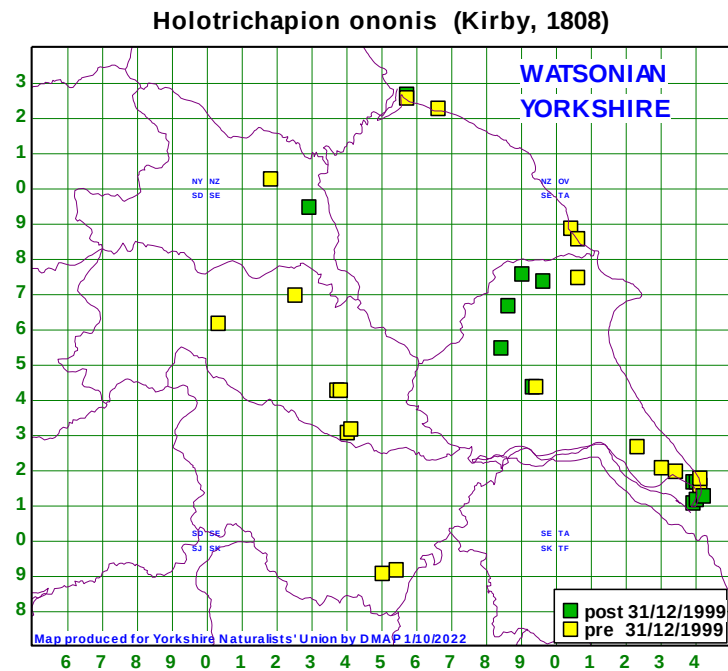
*waltoni* (Stephens, 1839)

NO RECORDS

### HOLOTRICHAPION Györfy, 1956

Subgenus HOLOTRICHAPION Györfy, 1956

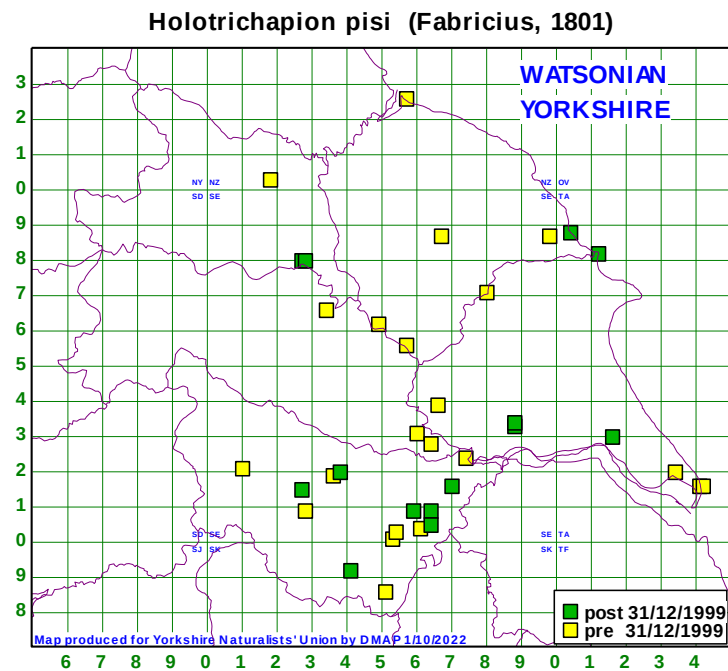
*ononis* (Kirby, 1808)



(25,9,2,8,2) Widespread but not common, associated with reatharrows *Ononis*, the larvae feeding in the seed pods. (iii-xi).

Subgenus APIOPS Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

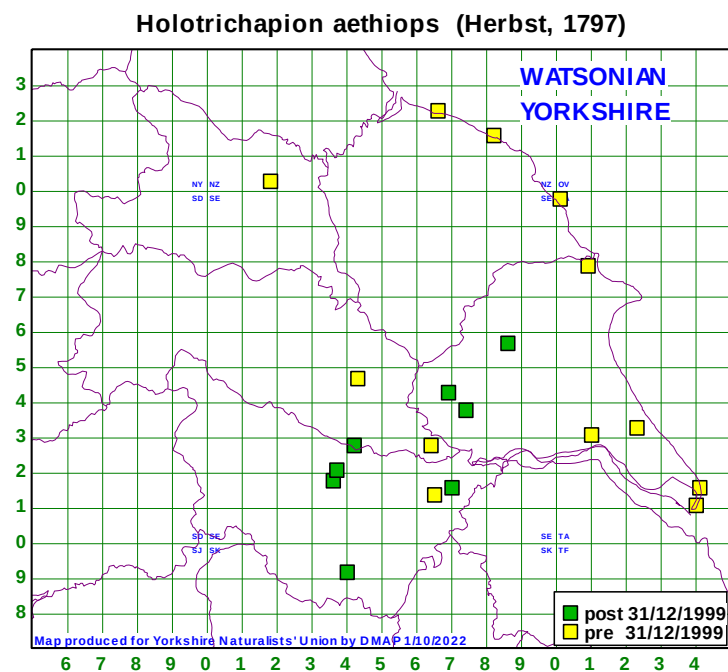
*psi* (Fabricius, 1801)



(14,8,17,6,4) Widely distributed on *Medicago* species, and infrequently recorded. (v-ix).

Subgenus LEGARICAPION Ehret, 1990

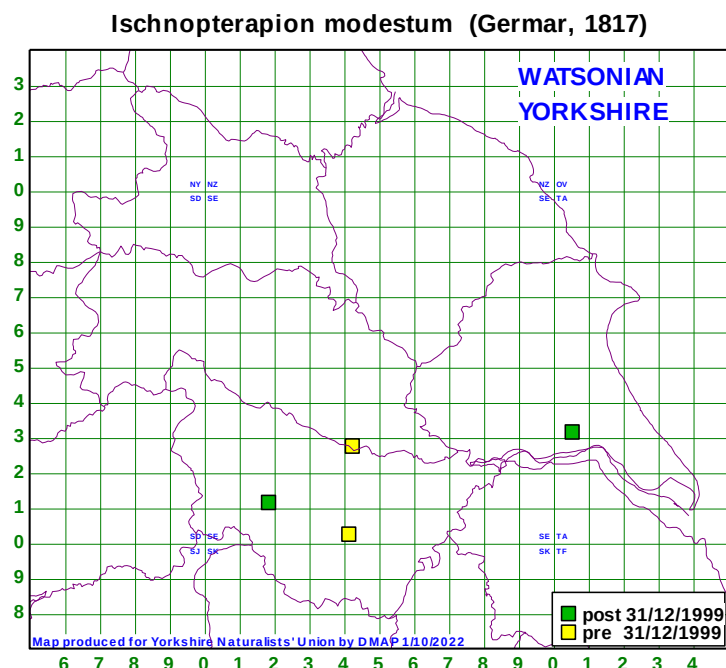
*aethiops* (Herbst, 1797)



(8,3,6,3,2) A scarce apionid developing in *Vicia* species in which the larvae gall the stems. (iii-viii).

## ISCHNOPTERAPION Bokor, 1923

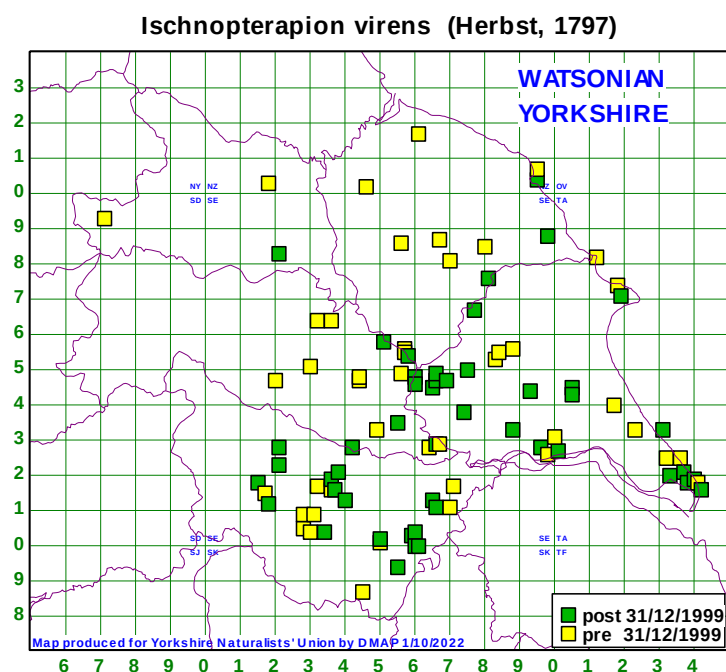
*modestum* (Germar, 1817)



(1,0,2,1,0) Rare with only four records in the database: Allerton Bywater Colliery site SE4227, 6/1999, ME, around pond edge; Hull Priory Meadows TA0531, 11/7/2013, WRD, shaken from *Lotus pedunculatus*; Brown's Knoll Meadows SE1811, 19/6/2004, MLD; Gypsy Marsh SE4102, 15/8/1999, JC, on Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil. Accepted foodplant is *Lotus pedunculatus*, as corroborated by our records.

Subgenus CHLORAPION Györfy, 1956

*virens* (Herbst, 1797)

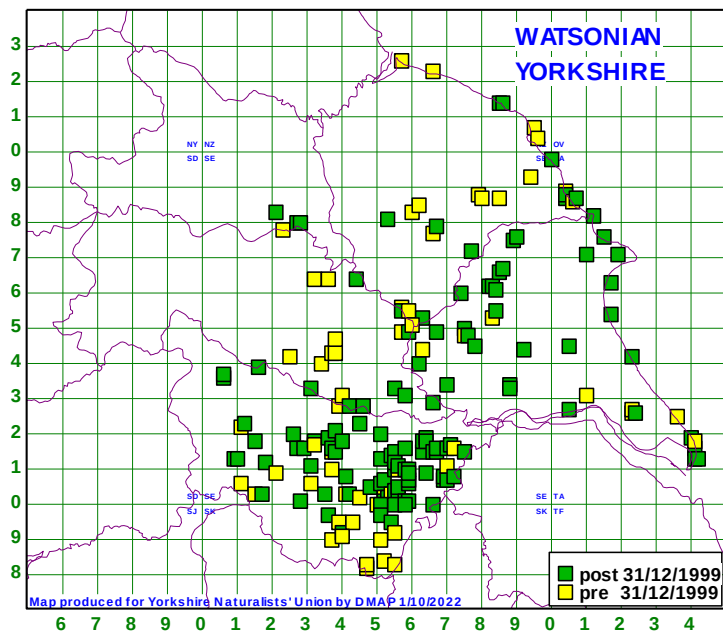


(42,15,32,13,3) A widespread and frequent species on *Trifolium* species, usually *T. repens* (iii-xii, peaks v, viii).

Subgenus ISCHNOPTERAPION Bokor, 1923

*loti* (Kirby, 1808)

### Ischnopterapion loti (Kirby, 1808)

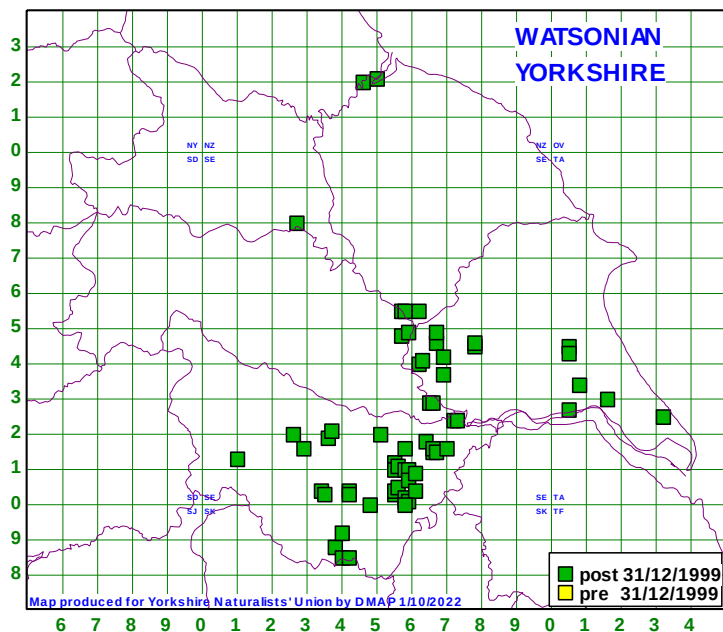


(60,47,169,46,8) Widespread and very common on *Lotus corniculatus*. (ii-xi, peak vi/vii).

### OXYSTOMA Duméril, 1806

*cerdo* (Gerstaecker, 1854)

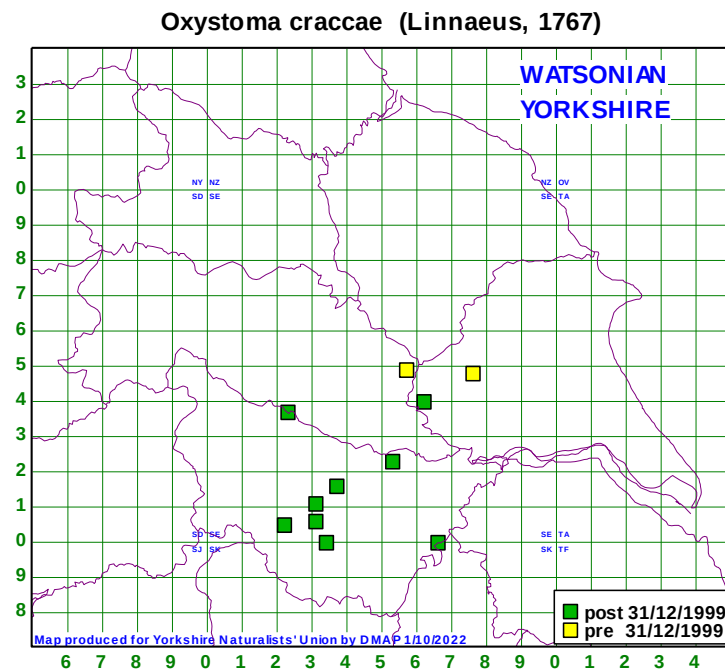
### Oxystoma cerdo (Gerstaecker, 1854)



(23,8,64,4,1) First noted in Yorkshire from a site in Sheffield SE4091 in 2006, WRD. Now well established and very widespread mainly in the southern half of the county. Occurs on *Vicia* species, mainly *V. cracca* in our records. (iii-x, peak vii).

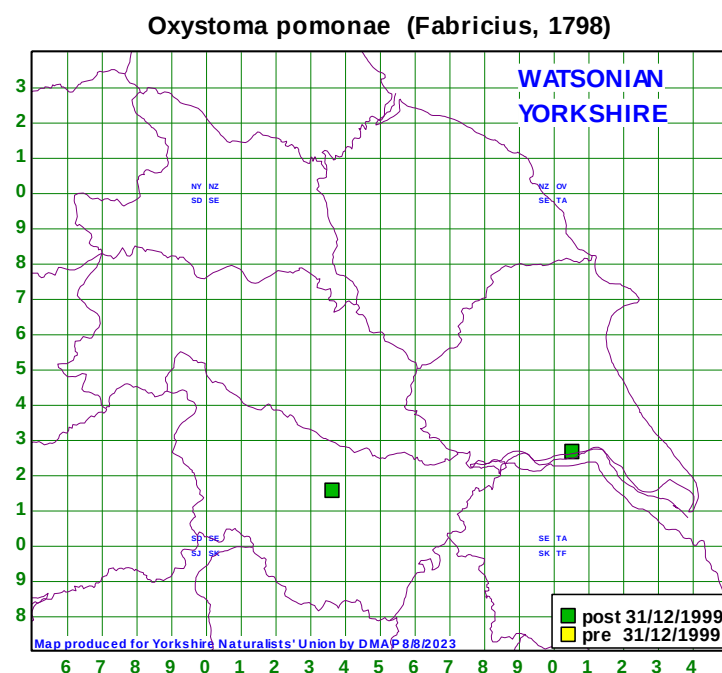
ecies

*cracca* (Linnaeus, 1767)



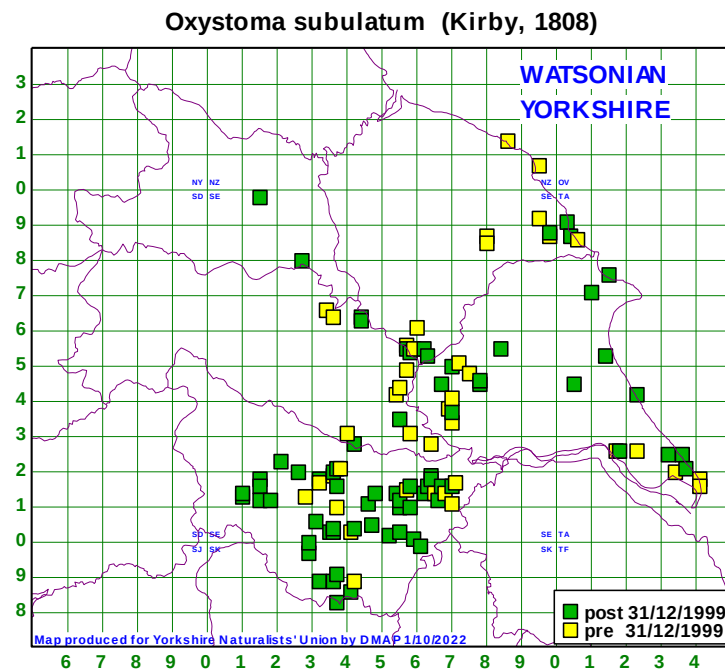
(2,0,9,2,0) Scarce with records from the south and south-west of the county. We have records dated 1947 and 1950 then none until 2012, becoming more frequent from the latter date. Associated with *Vicia* species. (v-x).

*pomona* (Fabricius, 1798)



(1,0,1,0,0) Very scarce with only three very recent records: Hull TA0526, 12/7/2017, TB; Haw Park SE3615, 30/12/2022, GW-S det MLD. Associated with *Vicia* and *Lathyrus* species.

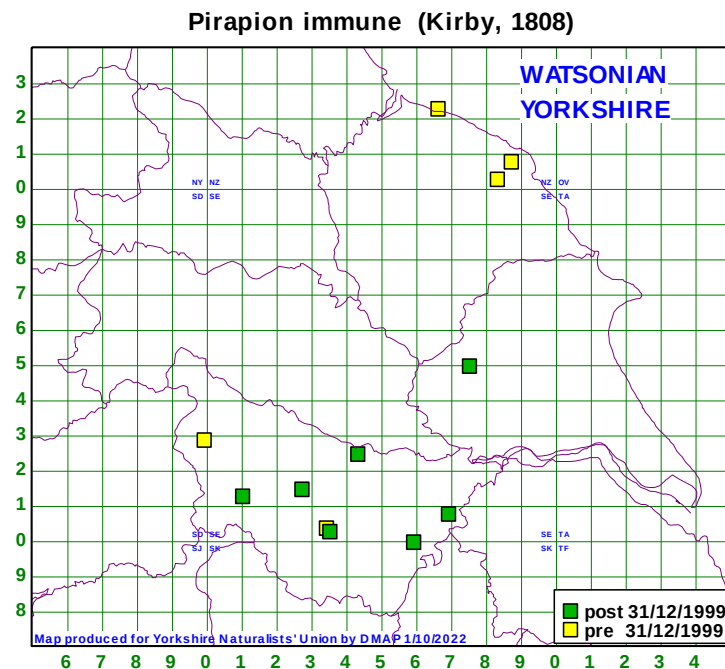
*subulatum* (Kirby, 1808)



(38,39,103,19,2) By far the most common of our *Oxystoma* species, being common and widespread throughout except for the far west, although such areas tend to be poorly studied. Associated mainly with *Lathyrus pratensis*. (ii-xi, peak vii).

## PIRAPION Reitter, 1916

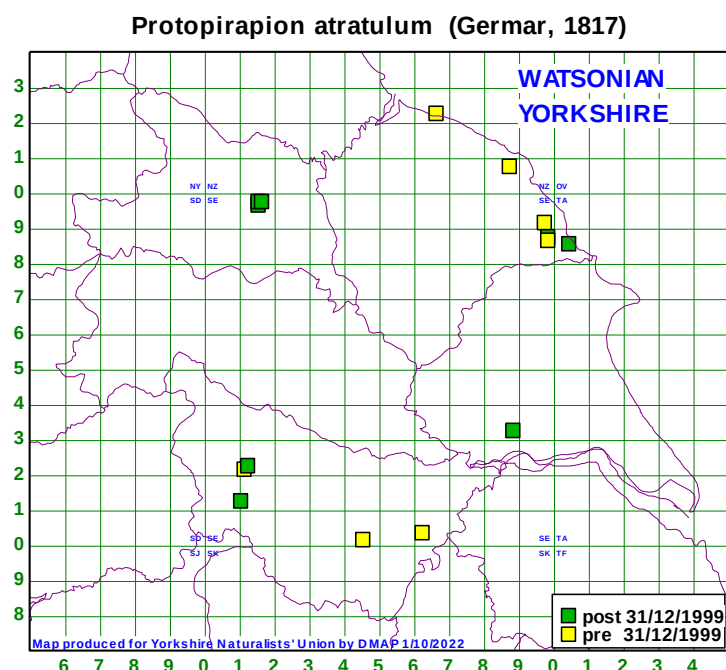
*immune* (Kirby, 1808)



(2,3,10,0,0) A scarce species associated with Broom *Cytisus scoparius* and Gorse *Ulex europaeus*. Records are widely scattered, recent ones being mainly from the south of the county. In common with other flightless beetles, their means of dispersal is a bit of a mystery. (iv-x).

## PROTOPIRAPION Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

*atratum* (Germar, 1817)

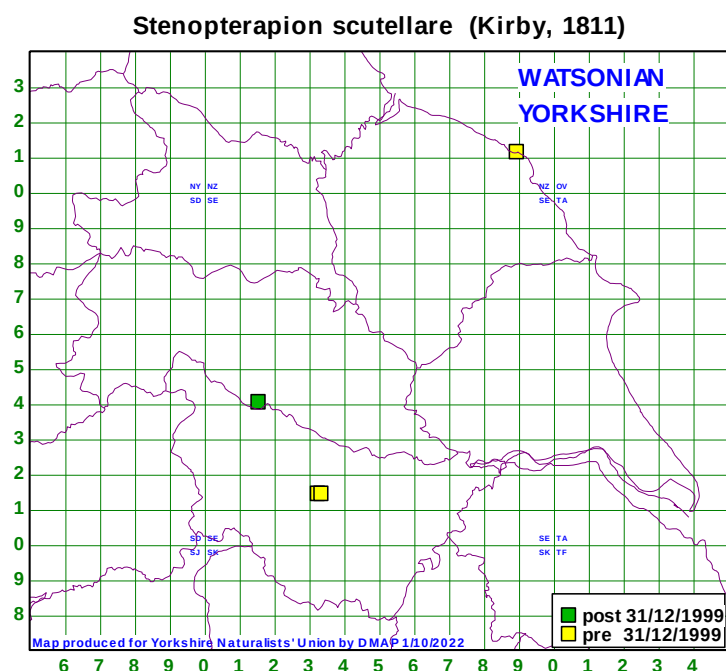


(2,7,9,0,3) A widely-scattered but very scarce species, associated with Broom *Cytisus scoparius* and Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, although our records only mention the latter plant. (iii-viii).

## STENOPTERAPION Bokor, 1923

Subgenus COBOSIOTHERIUM Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

*scutellare* (Kirby, 1811)



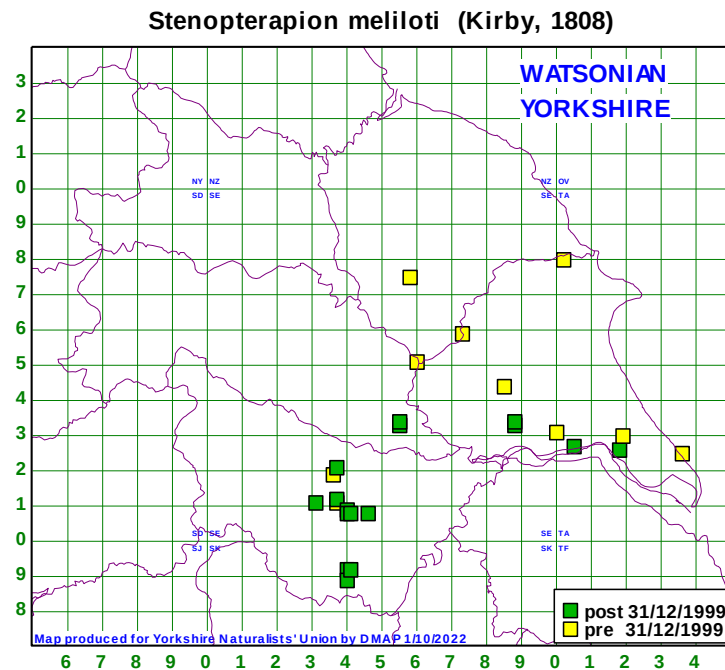
(0,1,2,1,0) A rarity in Yorkshire with only four known records: Hebden Bridge ?SD92, 1830, SG; Whitby NZ81, 17/3/1935, HB; Seckar Wood SE3214, 20/5/1978, KP; Baildon Moor SE1540, DP det RJM, galls and larvae on *Ulex europaeus*.

Subgenus STENOPTERAPION Bokor, 1923

*intermedium* (Eppelsheim, 1875)

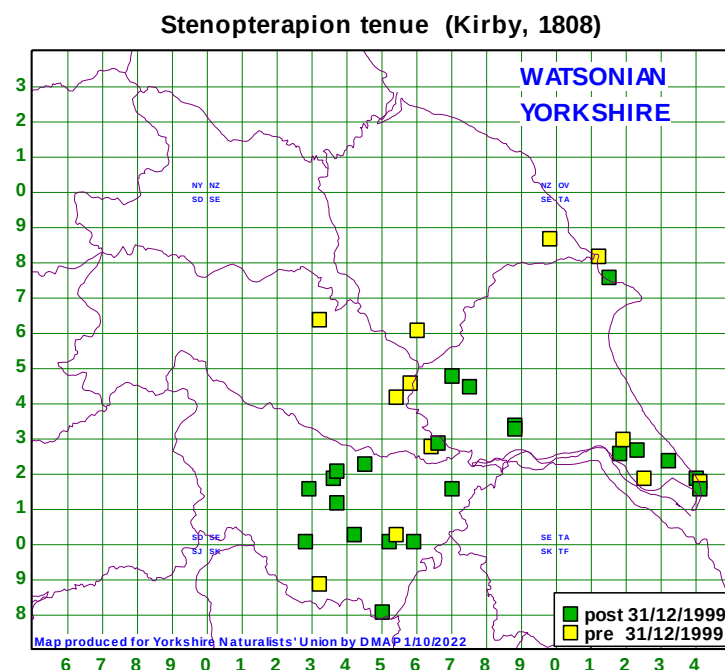
NO RECORDS

*meliloti* (Kirby, 1808)



(11,3,13,3,0) A rather infrequent species, recorded from *Melilotus* in the south and east of the county. (v-xi).

*tenue* (Kirby, 1808)



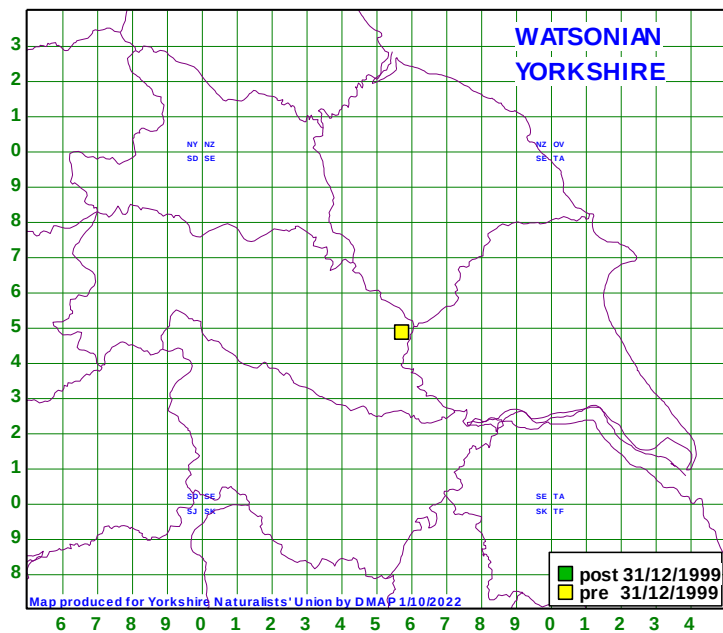
(15,2,15,5,0) Recorded on *Medicago lupulina*, mainly in the south of the county. The number of post-2000 records hints at an increase in frequency of this species. (vi-ix).



## SYNAPION Schilsky, 1902

*ebeninum* (Kirby, 1808)

### Synapion ebeninum (Kirby, 1808)

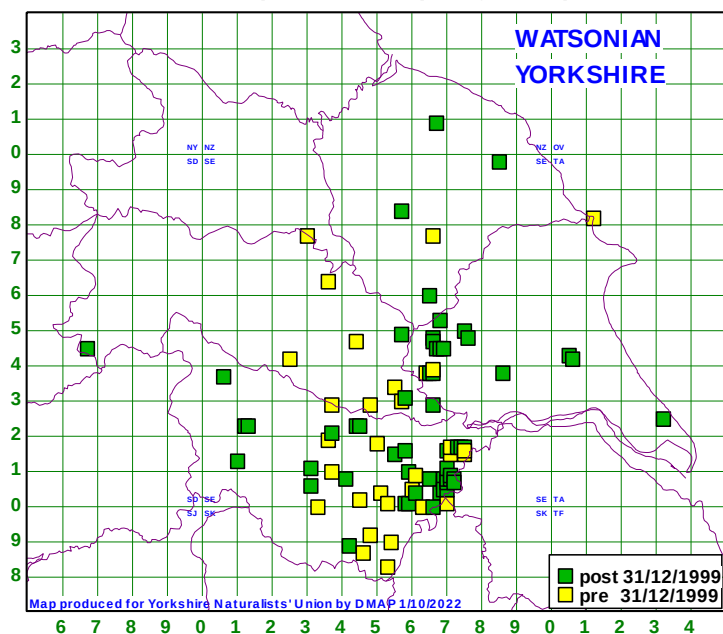


(0,0,0,1,0) Rare with only a single county record on the YNU database: Askham Bog SE54, 6/1900, EGB. National distribution is mainly southern and western England and associated with *Lotus* and *Lathyrus* species.

## BETULAPION Ehret, 1994

*simile* (Kirby, 1811)

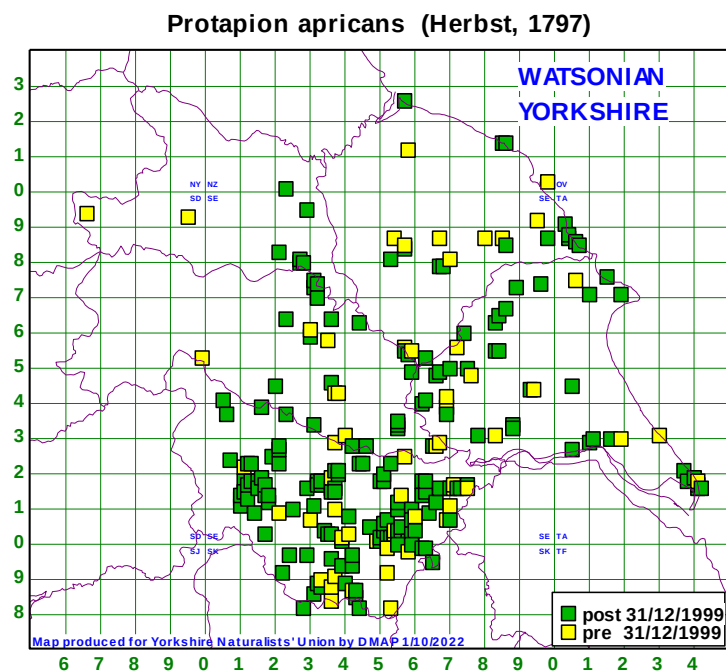
### Betulapion simile (Kirby, 1811)



(42,5,91,14,0) Widespread and fairly frequent on *Betula* species in damp places and on peat moors, usually found by beating or shaking the foliage. (iii-xi).

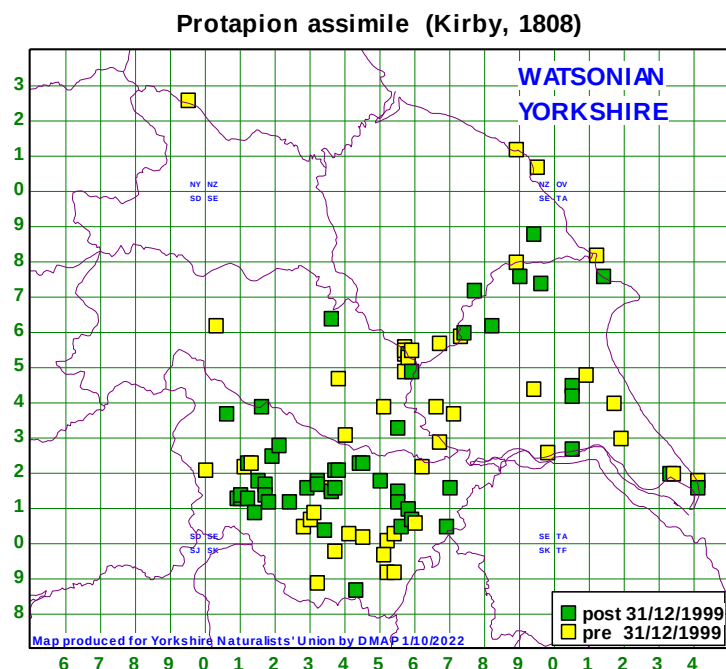
## PROTAPION Schilsky, 1908

*apricans* (Herbst, 1797)



(69,44,224,44,20) Widespread and very common on *Trifolium pratense*. (ii-xi, peak vi).

*assimile* (Kirby, 1808)



(29,36,80,11,1) A fairly common species mainly in the southern half of the county, and associated with various *Trifolium* species, *T. pratense* being mentioned in our records. (iii-ix, peak vi).

*ssp. assimile* (Kirby, 1808)

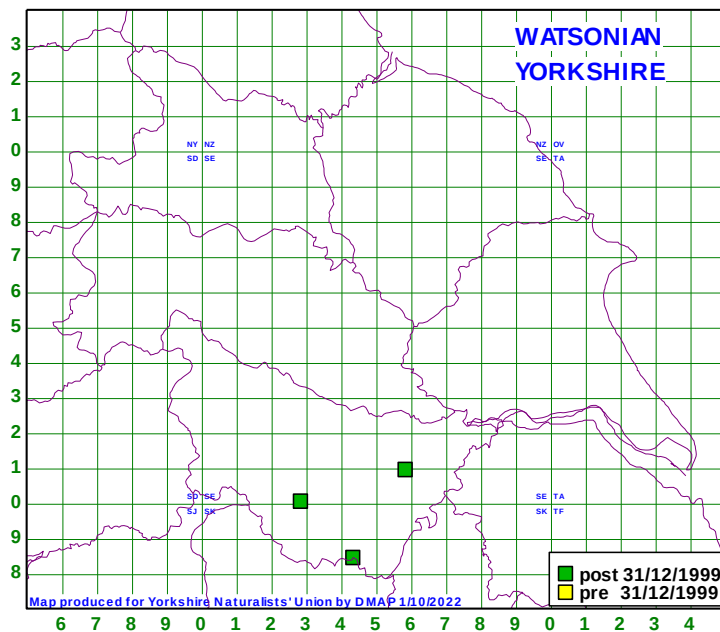
NO RECORDS

*ssp. ryei* (Blackburn, 1874)

NO RECORDS

*difforme* (Germar, 1818)

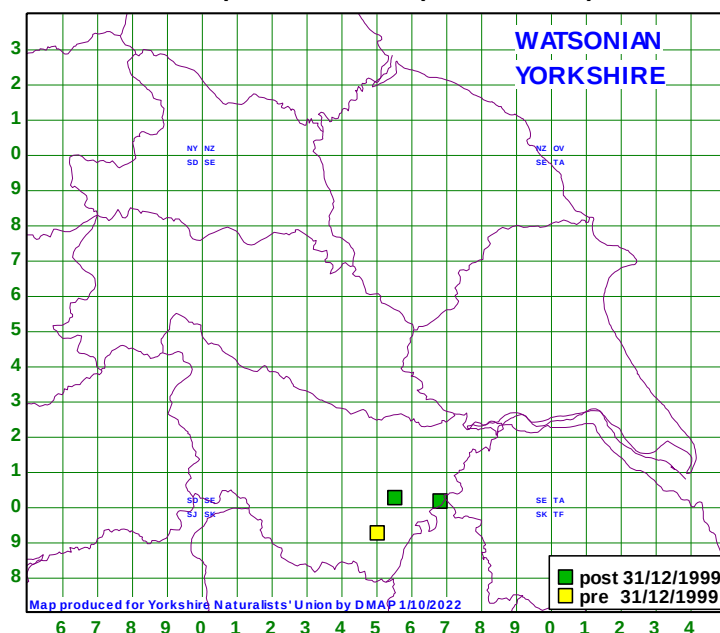
**Protapion difforme (Germar, 1818)**



(0,0,3,0,0) Very scarce with only three records on our database, all recent: Beighton Marsh LNR SE4384, 15/6/2006, DW; Oxspring SE2800, 3/9/2006, EJS, swept from vegetation; Thorpe Marsh YWT Reserve SE5809, 18/6/2011, RJM, by general sweeping of low vegetation including *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*.

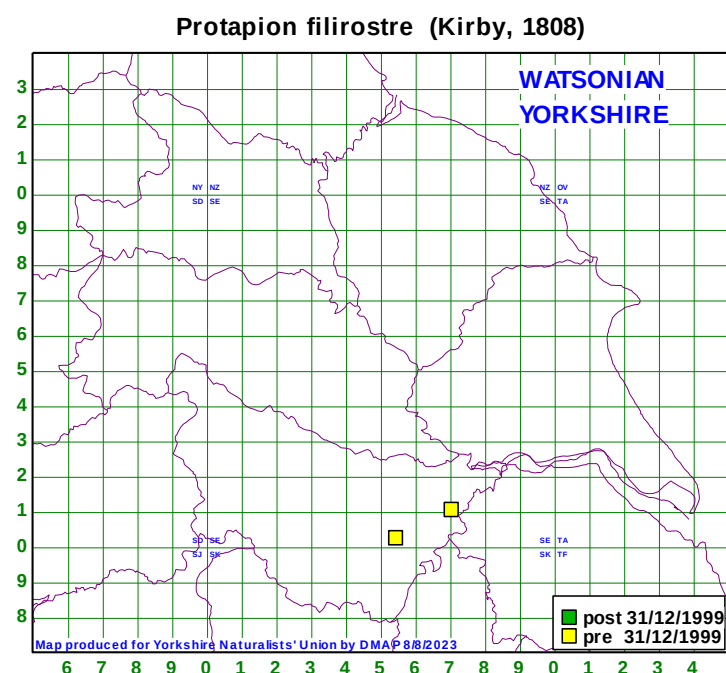
*dissimile* (Germar, 1817)

**Protapion dissimile (Germar, 1817)**



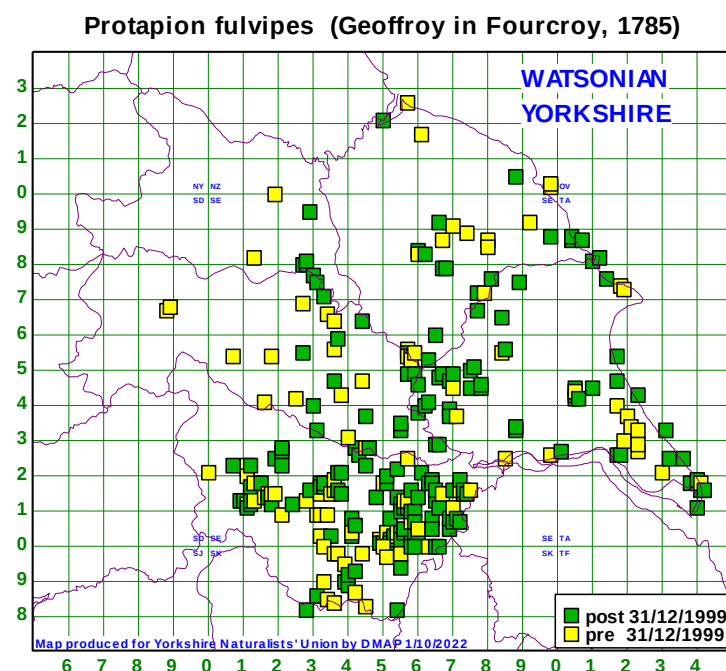
(0,0,3,0,0) Rare with only three records known to the YNU recorder: Hellaby Bridge SK5092, 5/6/1978, DT det WAE; Blaxton Common SE6801, 8/7/2000, RJM det MM, on *Trifolium arvense*; Hexthorpe Ings SE5502, 14/5/2018, RJM, general sweeping on south-facing grassy bank.

*filirostre* (Kirby, 1808)



(0,0,2,0,0) Another rare *Apion* in Yorkshire, and scarce nationally, with only two records on the YNU database: Sprotbrough SE5402, 14/6/1979, RJM. A further record from Crowle Moor dated 1981 requires confirmation.

*fulvipes* (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)

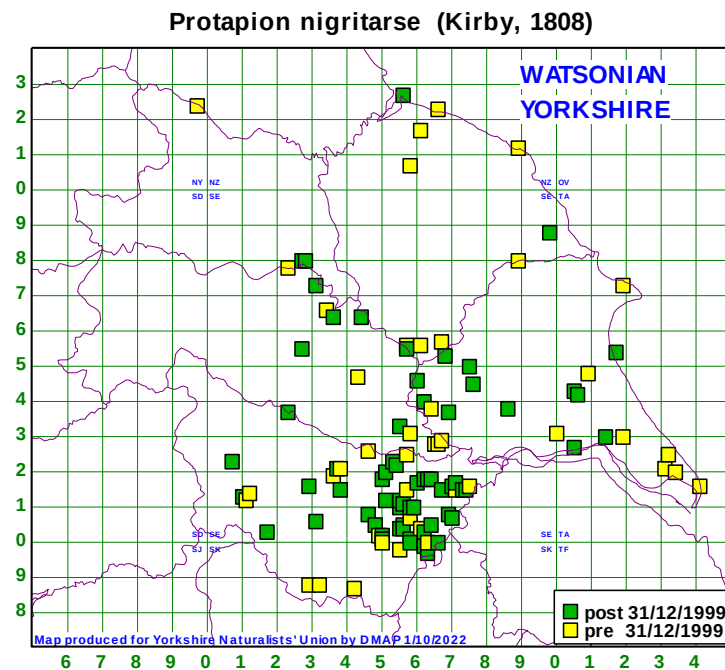


(101,73,251,49,8) Widespread and very common throughout on *Trifolium repens*. (ii-xii, peak vi).

*laevicollis* (Kirby, 1811)

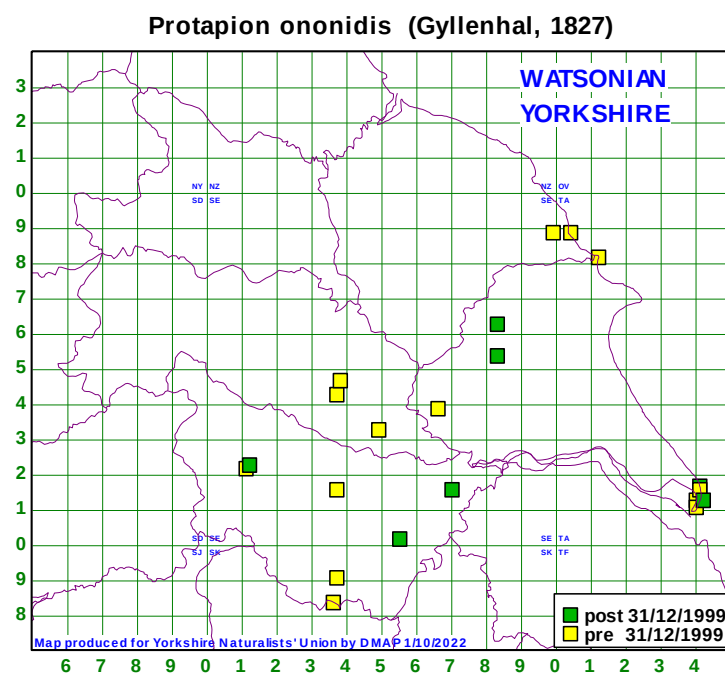
NO RECORDS

*nigritarse* (Kirby, 1808)



(29,16,94,18,7) Mainly restricted to the centre and south of the county, and recorded from *Trifolium* species. (iii-x).

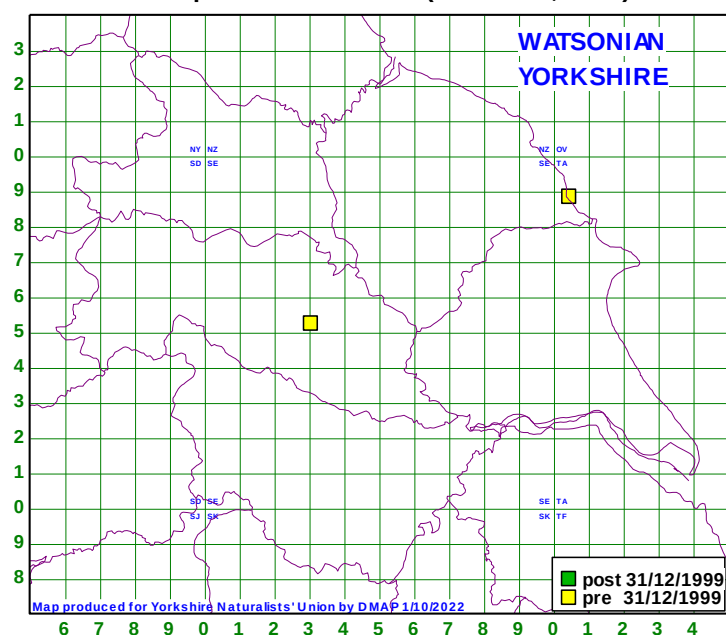
*ononidis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)



(11,2,8,5 0) Widespread but infrequent, being recorded from Restharrow *Ononis*. (iv-xi).

*schoenherri* (Boheman, 1839)

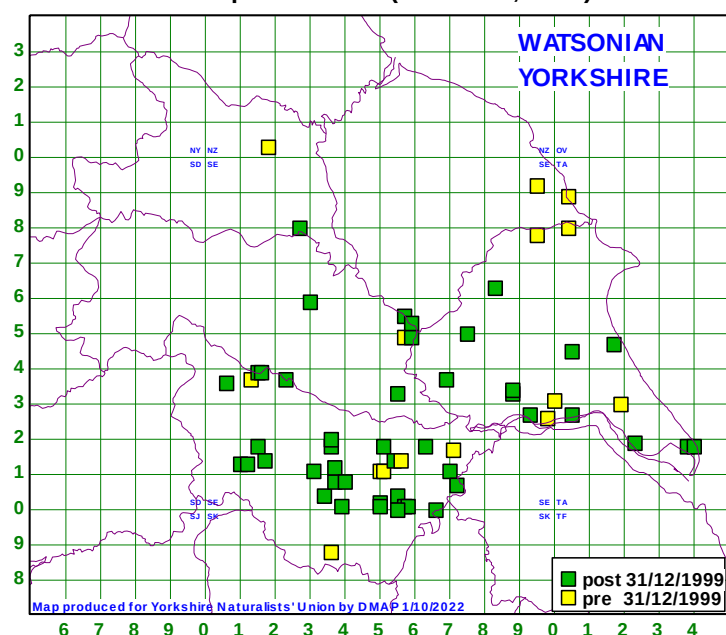
**Protapion schoenherri (Boheman, 1839)**



(0,1,0,1,0) Rare with only two known record on the database: Scarborough ?TA08, 8/1837, YNU; Pannal Ash SE3052, 5/1936, RRUK. In the literature associated with various *Trifolium* species although our records do not indicate species. Judging by the national distribution as presently known, both our records require confirmation.

*trifolii* (Linnaeus, 1768)

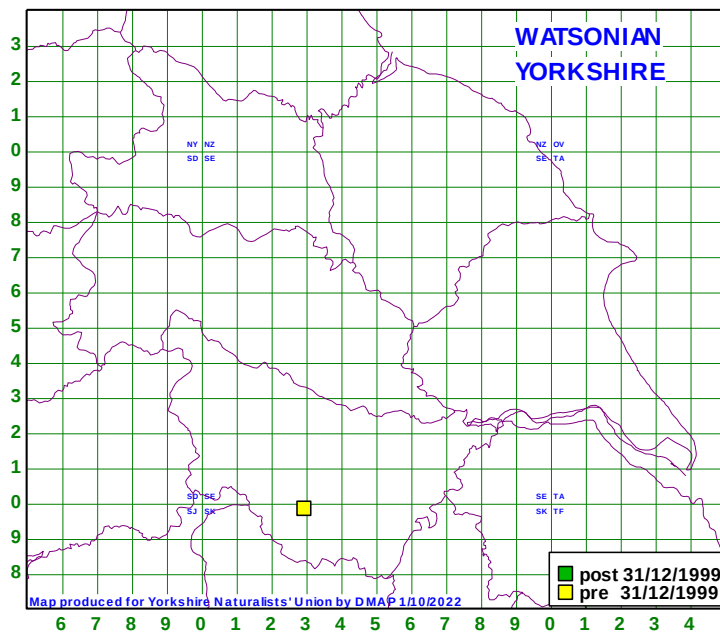
**Protapion trifolii (Linnaeus, 1768)**



(20,5,48,5,2) A fairly frequent species in the southern half of the county, associated with *Trifolium pratense* and *T. medium*. (iii-ix).

*varipes* (Germar, 1817)

**Protapion varipes (Germar, 1817)**

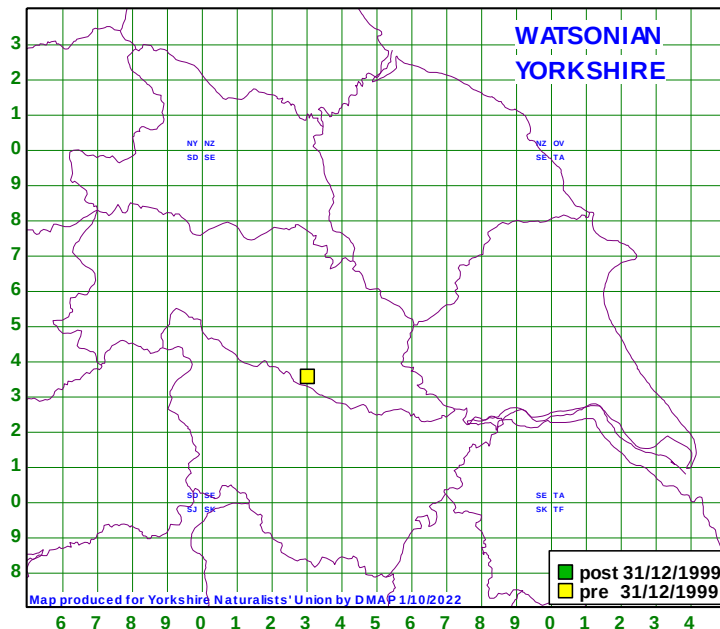


(0,0,1,0,0) Rare with only a single record on the database: Wharnccliffe Heath SK2998, 10/6/1990, EJS. Normally associated with *Trifolium pratense*.

**PSEUDOPROTAPION Ehret, 1990**

*astragali* (Paykull, 1800)

**Pseudoprotapion astragali (Paykull, 1800)**



(0,0,0,1,0) Rare with only a single record known to the county recorder: "near Kippax" ?SE33, ?1830, JFS, in Stephens 1839:259 as "Leeds". This beetle is restricted to Wild Liquorice *Astragalus glycyphyllos* which is a rare plant in Yorkshire confined to the Magnesian Limestone near Leeds (Lavin and Wilmore, 1994).

## 98. Family NANOPHYIDAE Gistel, 1848

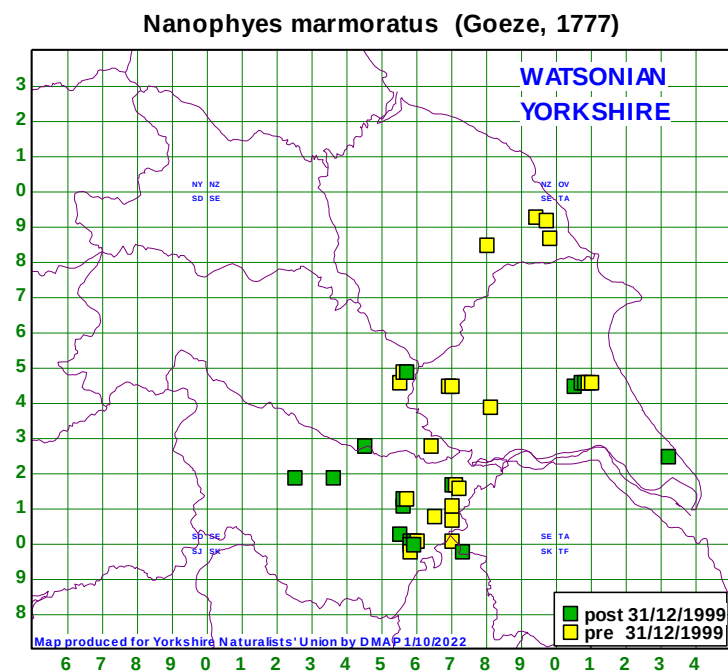
### DIECKMANNIELLUS Alonso-Zarazaga, 1989

*gracilis* (Redtenbacher, 1849)

NO RECORDS

### NANOPHYES Schönherr, 1838

*marmoratus* (Goeze, 1777)



(14,4,52,11,0) Widespread in the south and southeast of the county and frequently encountered on the foodplant *Lythrum salicaria* in wet places. (iii-ix, peak vii).



## 99. Family DRYOPHTHORIDAE Schönherr, 1825

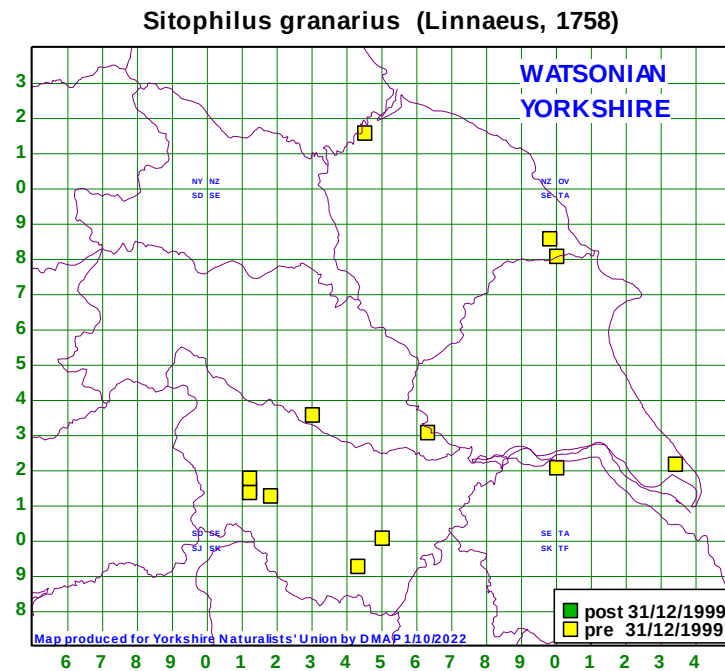
### DRYOPHTHORUS Germar, 1824

corticalis (Paykull, 1792)

NO RECORDS

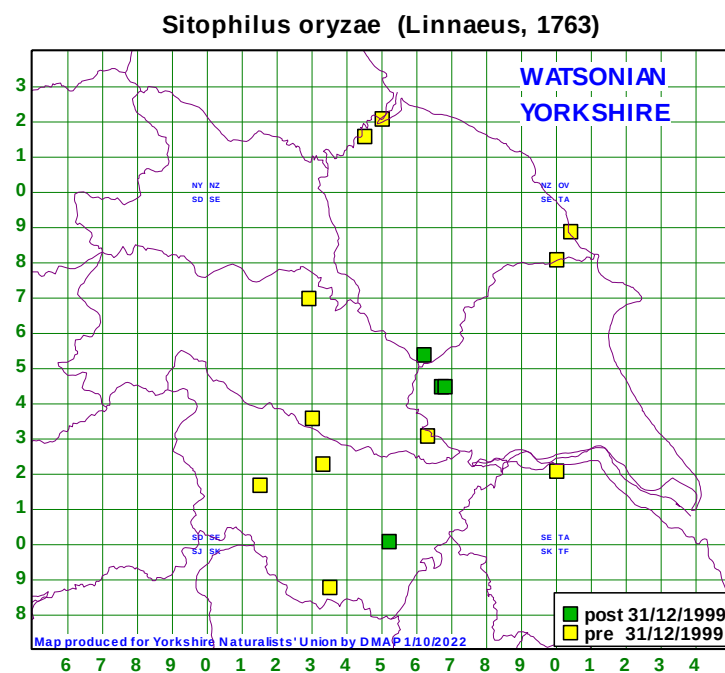
### SITOPHILUS Schönherr, 1838

granarius (Linnaeus, 1758)



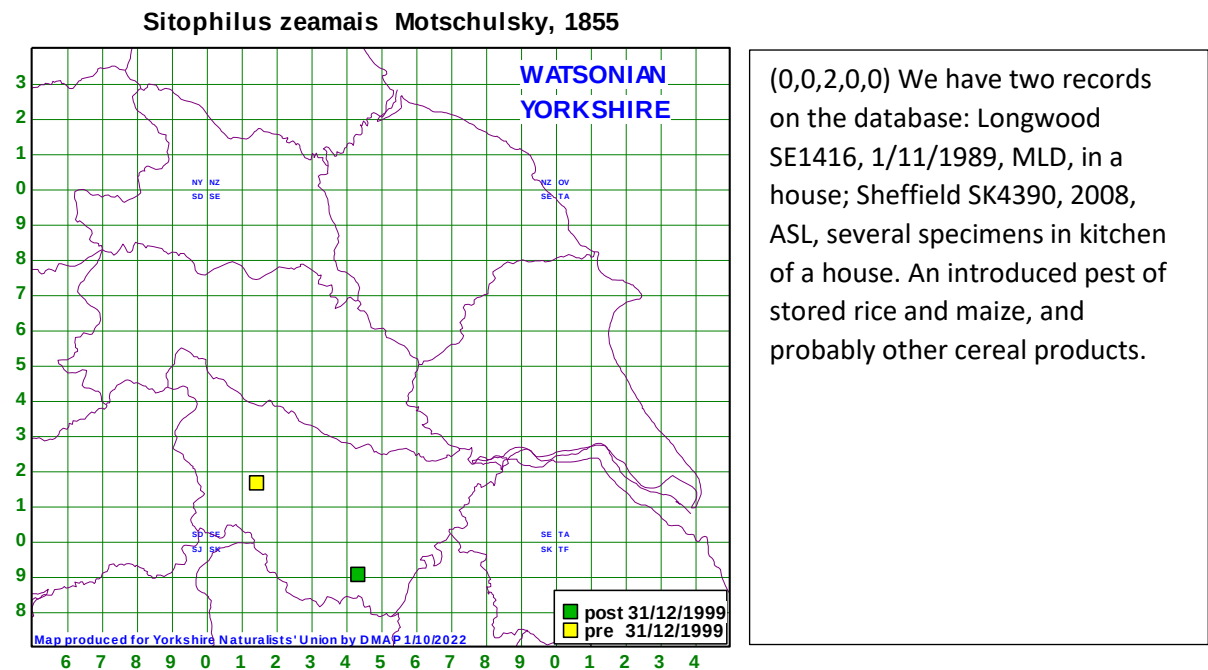
(3,4,7,1,0) Recorded very infrequently with no recent records. Noted in our records from grain stores, flour mills and gamebird feeders. An introduced cosmopolitan species. (ii-xii).

oryzae (Linnaeus, 1763)



(6,6,4,2,0) Rarely recorded but with some recent records. Comments in *S. granarius* above also apply to this species. (i-xii).

*zeamais* Motschulsky, 1855

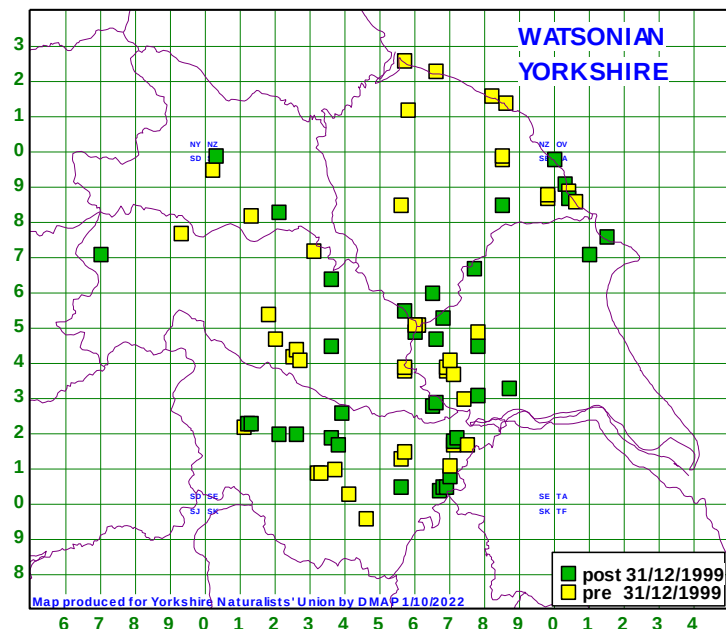


## 100. Family ERIRHINIDAE Schönherr, 1825

### GRYPUS Germar, 1817

*equiseti* (Fabricius, 1775)

#### Grypus equiseti (Fabricius, 1775)

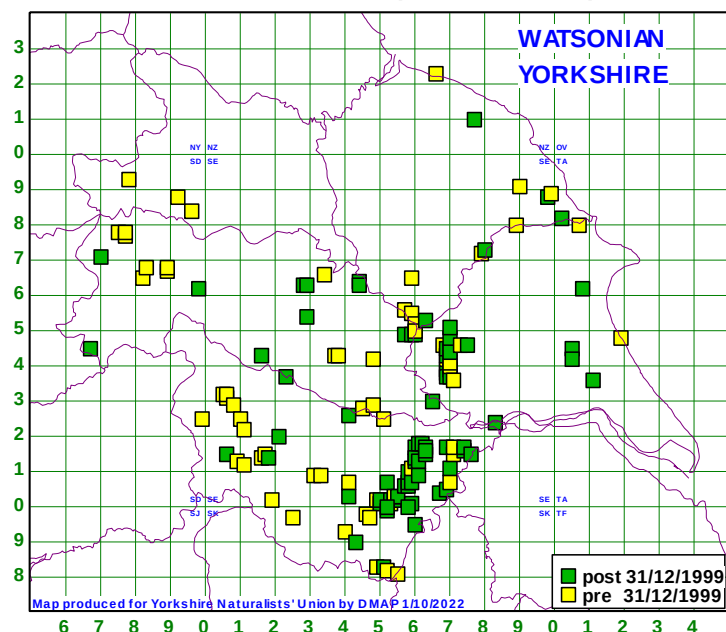


(23,37,41,24,5) Widespread and fairly frequent on *Equisetum arvense* and *E. palustre* in wet or damp habitats. (i-ix, peak vi).

### NOTARIS Germar, 1817

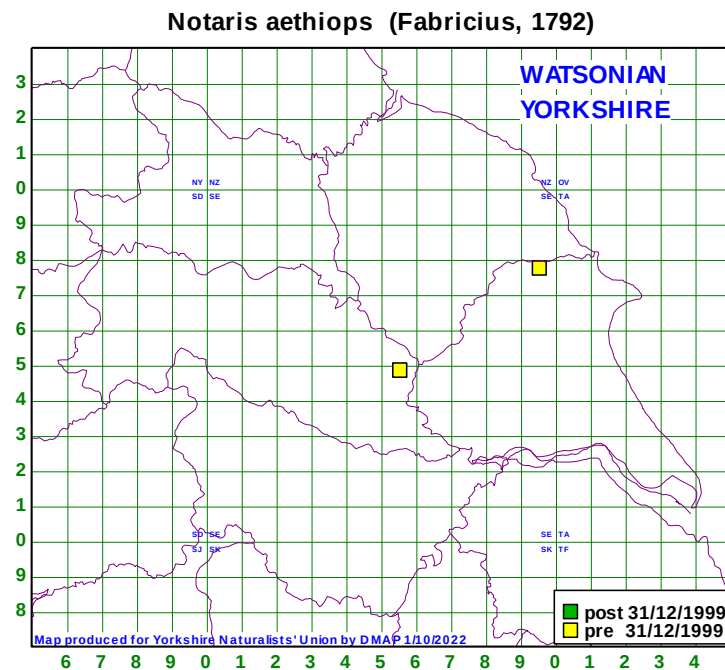
*acridulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

#### Notaris acridulus (Linnaeus, 1758)



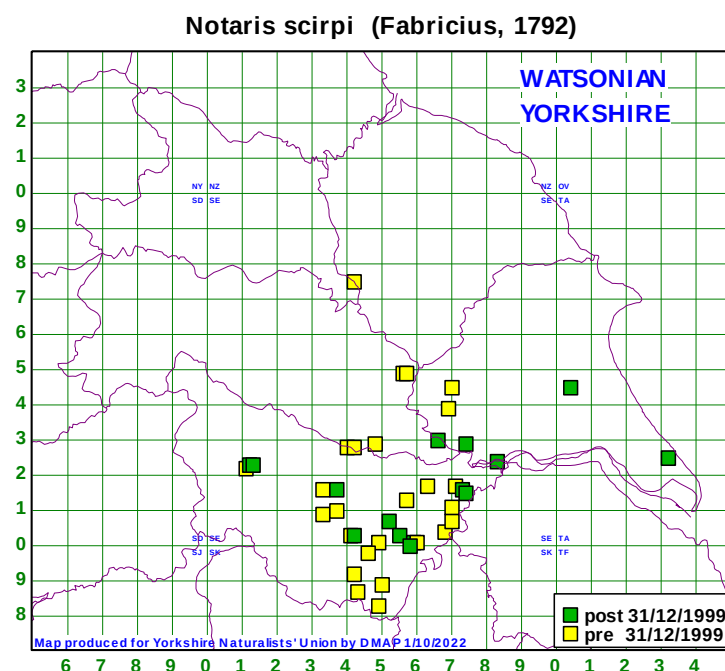
(55,15,119,49,5) Widespread and common throughout the recording area, usually by sweeping in beds of *Glyceria* or other grasses in wet places. (iii-xi, peak vi).

*aethiops* (Fabricius, 1792)



(0,1,0,1,0) Very rare with only two old records known for the county: Askham Bryan SE54, 1830, JFS; Sherburn ?SE97, 6/1925, GBW, in flood refuse.

*scirpi* (Fabricius, 1792)



(6,0,46,10,0) Widespread in the southern half of the county but rather infrequent. Generally on *Typha* and *Carex* species in wet situations. (iii-xi).

**PROCAS Stephens, 1831**

*granulicollis* Walton, 1848

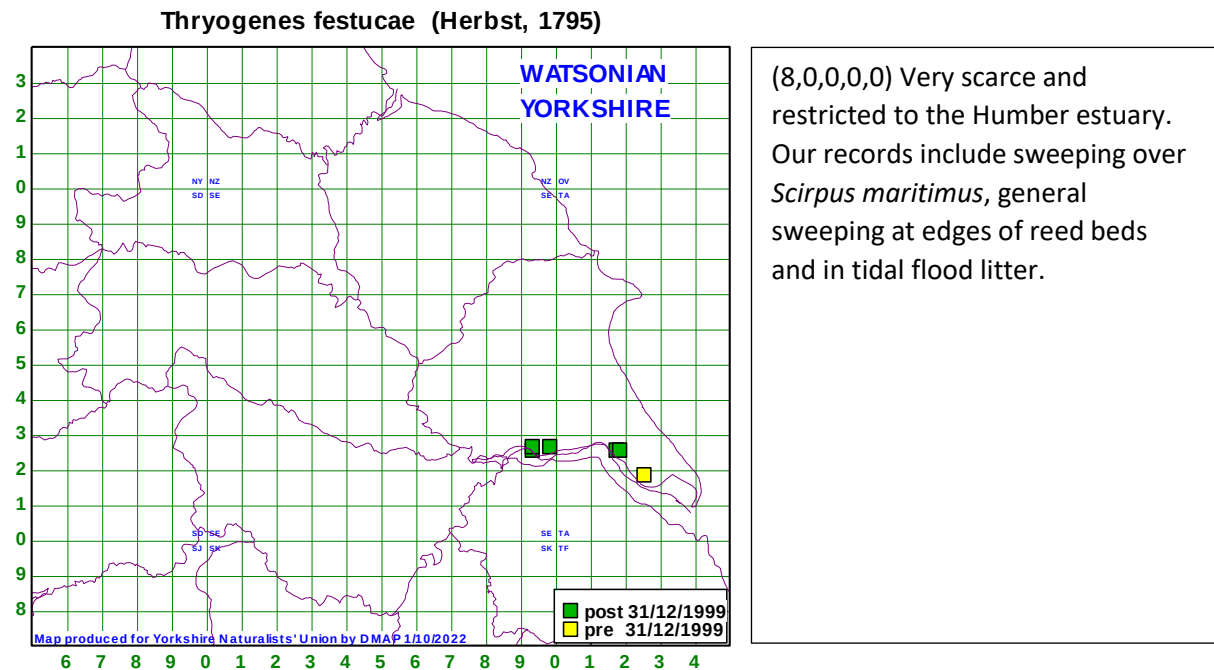
NO RECORDS

*picipes* (Marshall, 1802)

NO RECORDS

### THRYOGENES Bedel, 1884

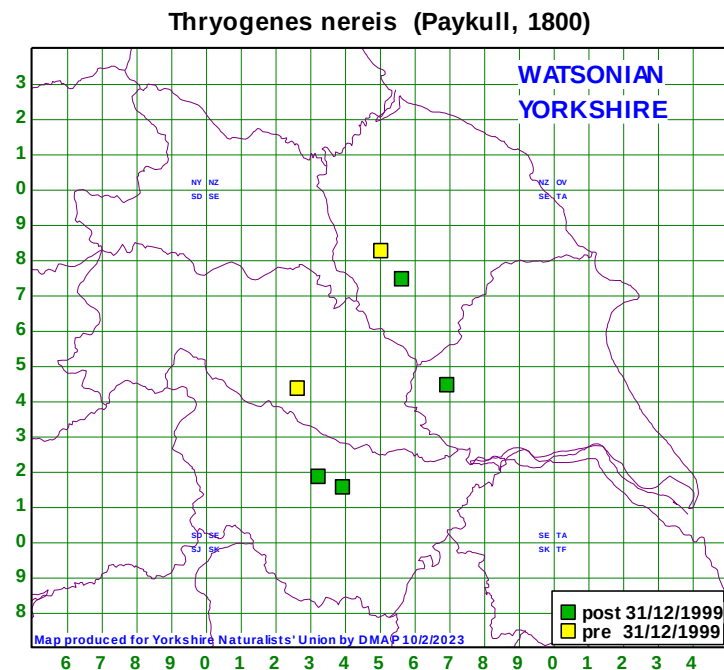
*festucae* (Herbst, 1795)



*fiorii* Zumpt, 1928

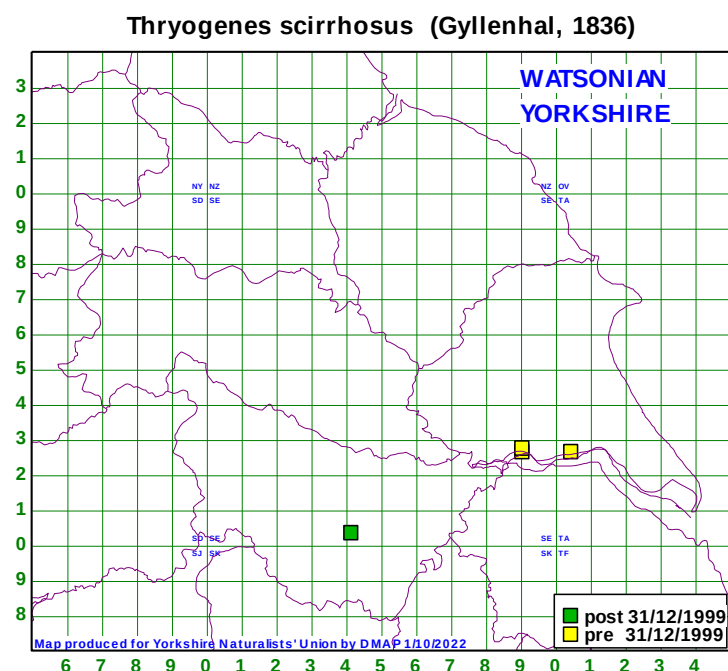
NO RECORDS

*nereis* (Paykull, 1800)



(1,2,2,1,0) Up to 2008 this species was very rare but since that date there has been a flurry of very recent records. Collected from sedges at pond margins. Duff (2016) mentions an association with *Eleocharis palustris*.

*scirrhusus* (Gyllenhal, 1836)

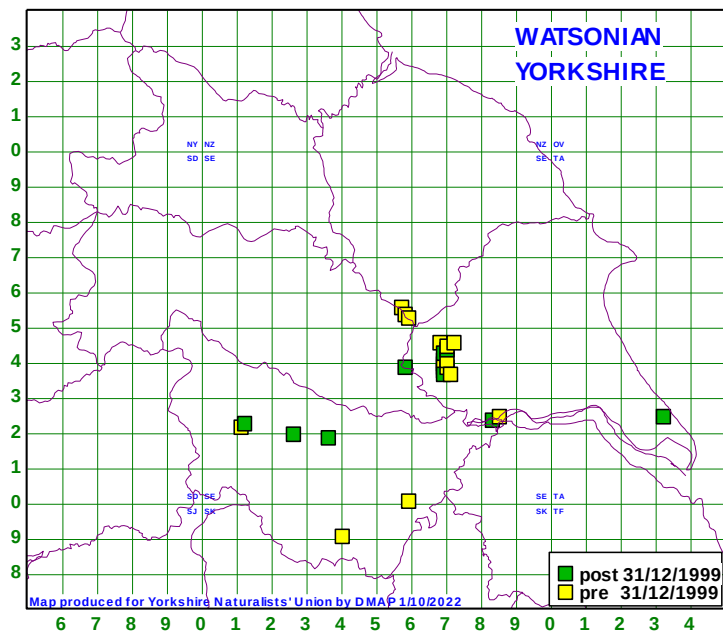


(3,0,0,1,0) Very rare with only four known Yorkshire records: Hessle TA0426, 9/6/1966, PF; Humber Wildfowl Refuge SE9027, 24/2/1993, MLD; Humber Wildfowl Refuge SE9026, 7/3/1993, MLD; Bulling Dike Wombwell Ings SE4103, 13/6/2005, RM det MM.

## TOURNOTARIS Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999

*bimaculata* (Fabricius, 1787)

### Tournotaritis bimaculata (Fabricius, 1787)

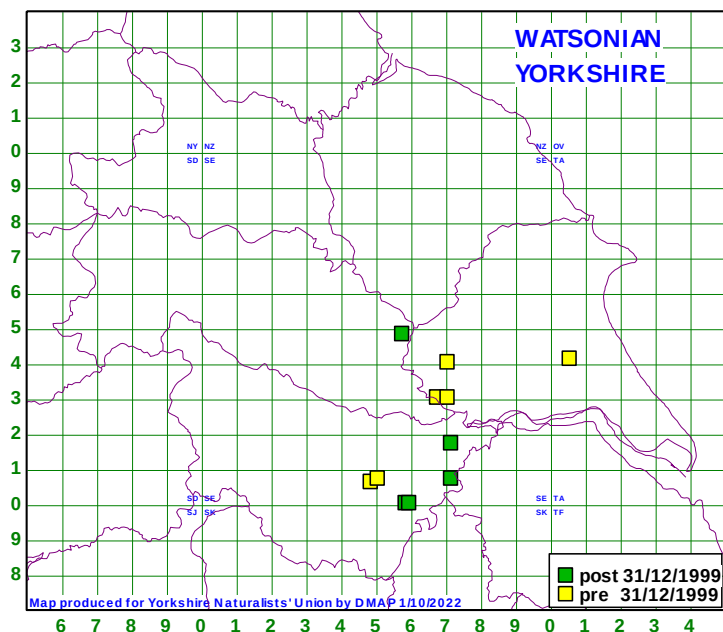


(34,3,19,1,0) Widespread in the south and east of the county but only frequent in the Lower Derwent Valley. In reed beds and at pond and river margins. (iii-xii).

## STENOPELMUS Schönherr, 1836

*rufinus* Gyllenhal, 1836

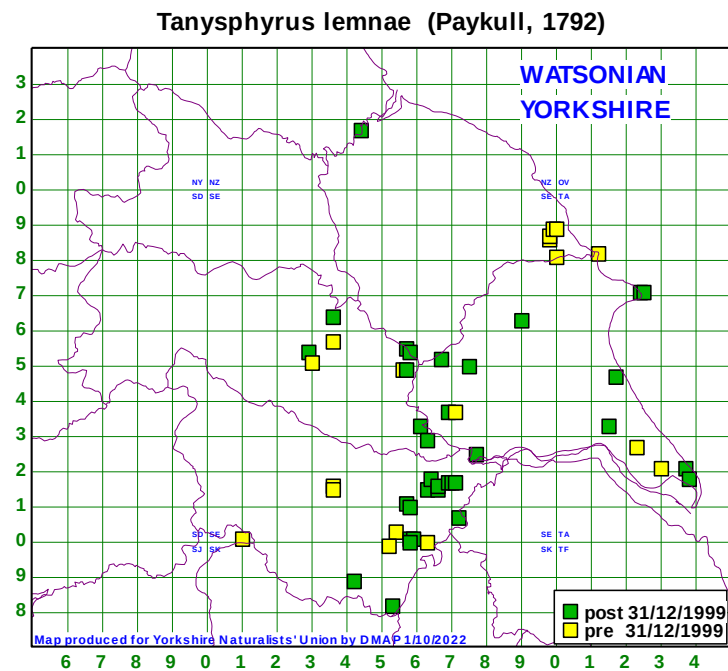
### Stenopelmus rufinus Gyllenhal in Schönherr, 1835



(5,0,7,1,0) Scarce in Yorkshire with a restricted known distribution. This species is a difficult one to find and occurs on *Azolla filiculoides*, best located by extraction from samples of the plant via sieve or Tulgren funnel and may be more widespread than records suggest. (v-viii).

## TANYSPHYRUS Germar, 1817

*lemnae* (Paykull, 1792)



(22,14,32,23,0) A fairly frequent weevil, found on *Lemna* in ditches, ponds and other slow-flowing or still water bodies. Can be difficult to find owing to its small size and cryptic habits. (iii-ix).

## 101. Family RAYMONDIONYMIDAE Reitter, 1913

### FERRERIA Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999

*marqueti* (Aubé, 1863)

NO RECORDS

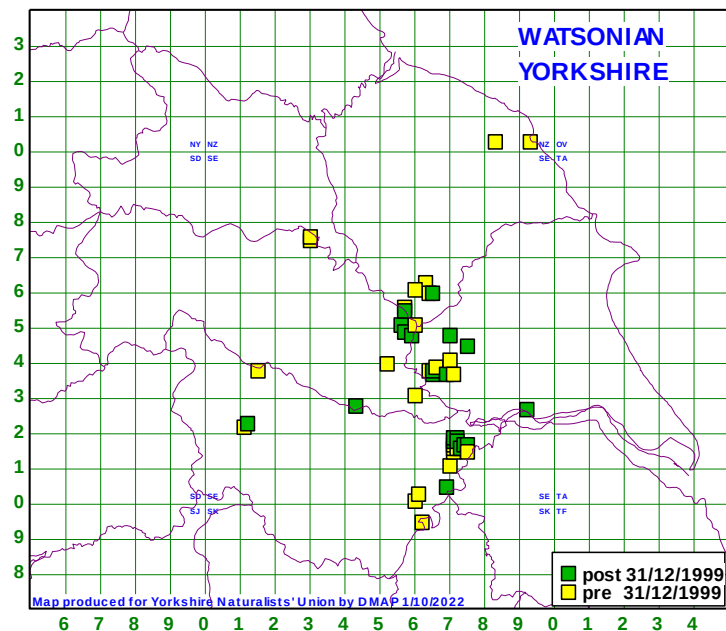


## 102. Family CURCULIONIDAE Latreille, 1802

### LIMNOBARIS Bedel, 1885

*dolorosa* (Goeze, 1777)

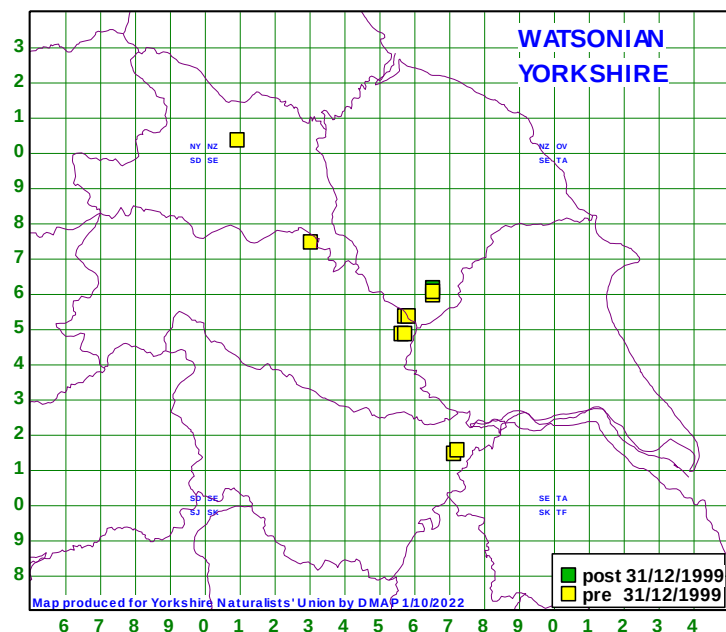
#### Limnobaris dolorosa (Goeze, 1777)



(17,18,30,11,0) Widespread but mainly in the centre of the county and never abundant. On *Carex* and *Scirpus*. (iii-x).

*t-album* (Linnaeus, 1758)

#### Limnobaris t-album (Linnaeus, 1758)

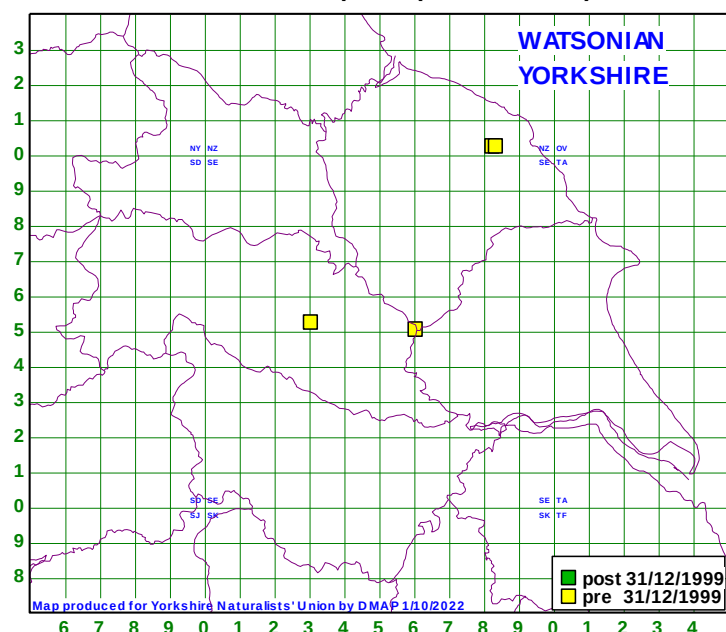


(0,6,2,5,1) Apparently much more scarce than *L. dolorosa* with a central distribution. On various *Carex* species. Differentiation between these two species is best carried out by examining the aedeagus, and field specimens should be retained if possible. (iii-viii).

## AULACOBARIS Desbrochers, 1892

*lepidii* (Germar, 1824)

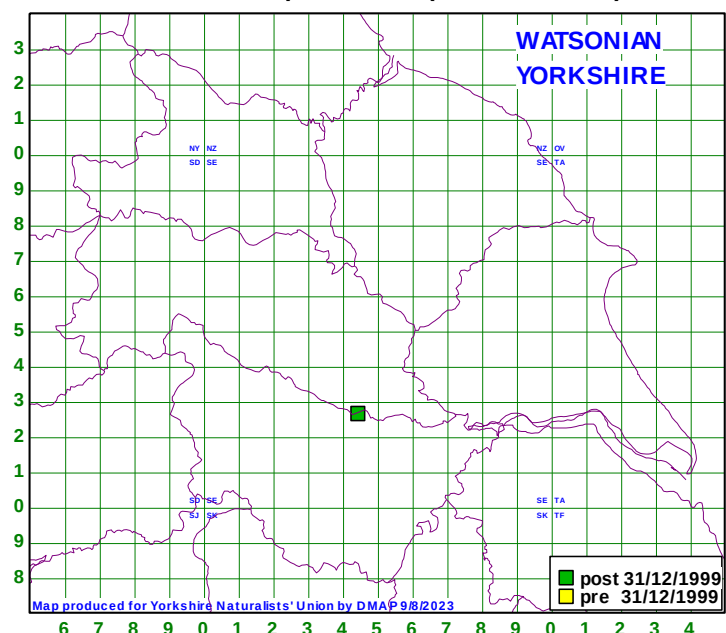
### Aulacobaris lepidii (Germar, 1823)



(0,3,0,1,0) Very rare in Yorkshire with only four known records: Pannal Ash SE3052, 6/1936, RRUK; Beck Hole NZ8302, 5/1939, RRUK; Goathland ?NZ80, 7/1939, RRUK; York ?SE65, c.1870, WCH. The validity of these records can only be confirmed with vouchers which I have not seen, although it should be said that RRUK was a very capable coleopterist. This species is usually associated with *Rorippa palustris* and *Nasturtium officinale* (Duff 2016:362).

*pivicornis* (Marshall, 1802)

### Aulacobaris pivicornis (Marshall, 1802)



(0,0,1,0,0) There is a single record on the YNU database: Wheldale and Fryston Main Collieries SE4426, 4/6/2004, JD, in suction sample in magnesian grassland. Associated with *Reseda lutea* (which was reported as being abundant in connection with this record -see Coleopterist 14(1):21).

### BARIS Germar, 1817 782

*analis* (Olivier, 1790)

NO RECORDS

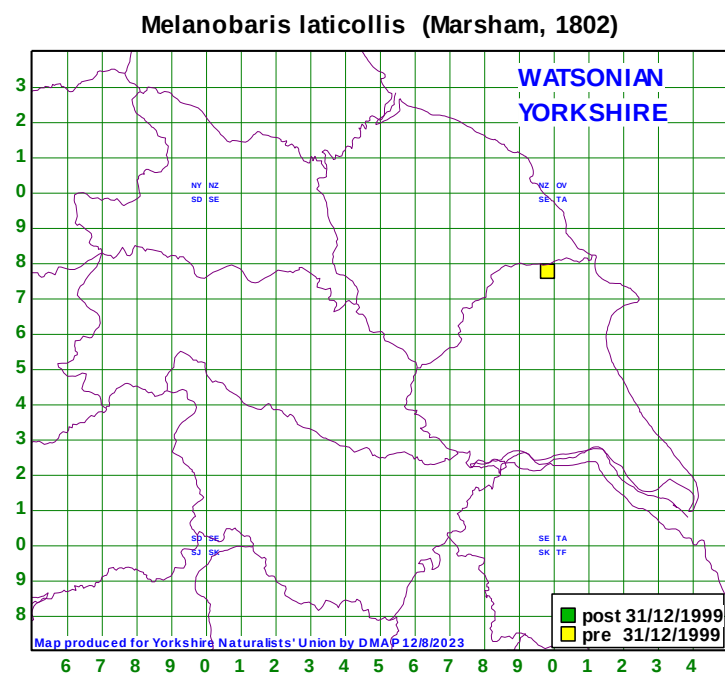
### COSMOBARIS Casey, 1920

*scolopacea* (Germar, 1818)

NO RECORDS

### MELANOBARIS Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999

*laticollis* (Marsham, 1802)



(0,1,0,0,0) The single record on the YNU database cannot be confirmed. The data for this record are: Ganton SE9877, c.1900, RL, abundant in flood refuse near Ganton.

Subfamily CURCULIONINAE

**ACALYPTUS** Schönherr, 1833

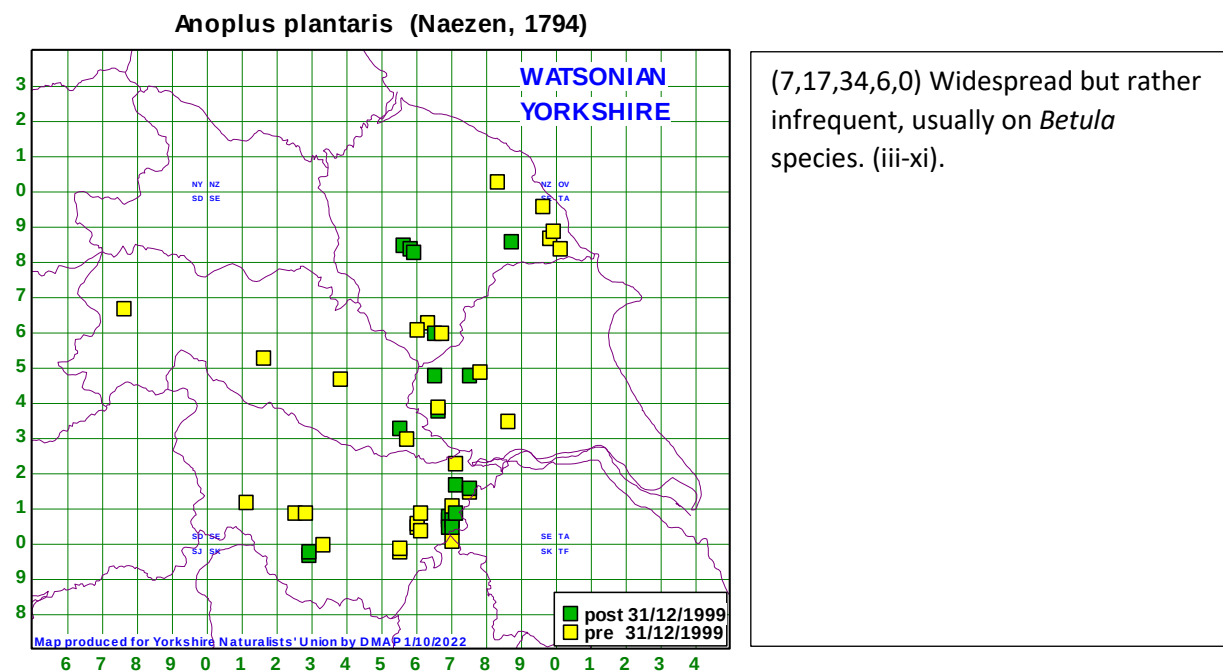
*carpini* (Fabricius, 1792)

NO RECORDS

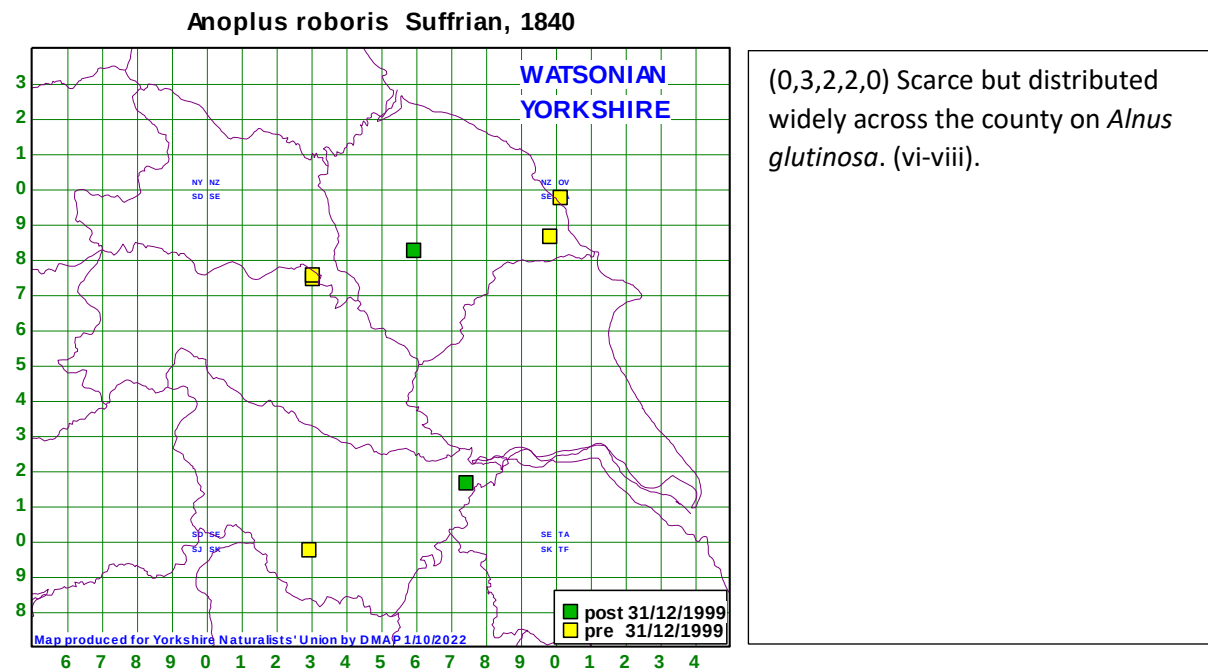
Tribe ANOPLINI Bedel, 1883

**ANOPLUS** Germar, 1820

*plantaris* (Naezen, 1794)



*roboris* Suffrian, 1840



## ANTHONOMUS Germar, 1817

Subgenus ANTHOMORPHUS Wiese, 1883

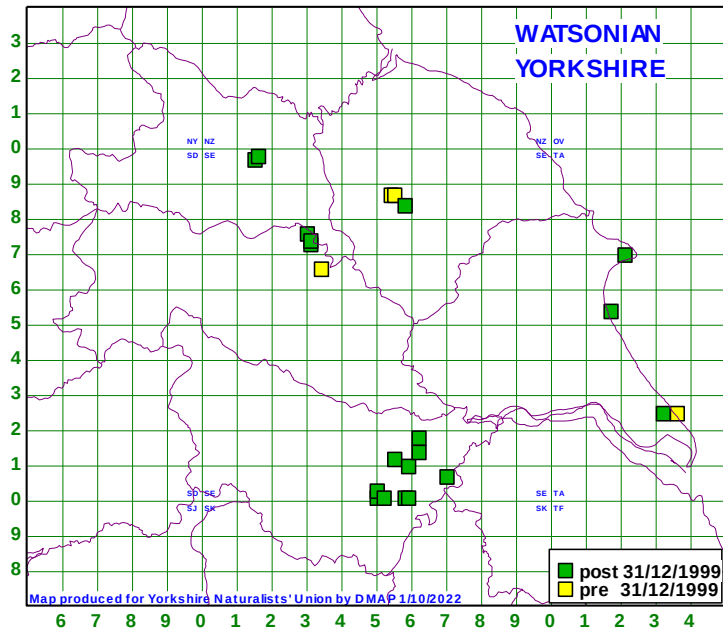
*phyllocola* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

Subgenus ANTHONOMUS Germar, 1817

*bituberculatus* Thomson, C.G., 1868

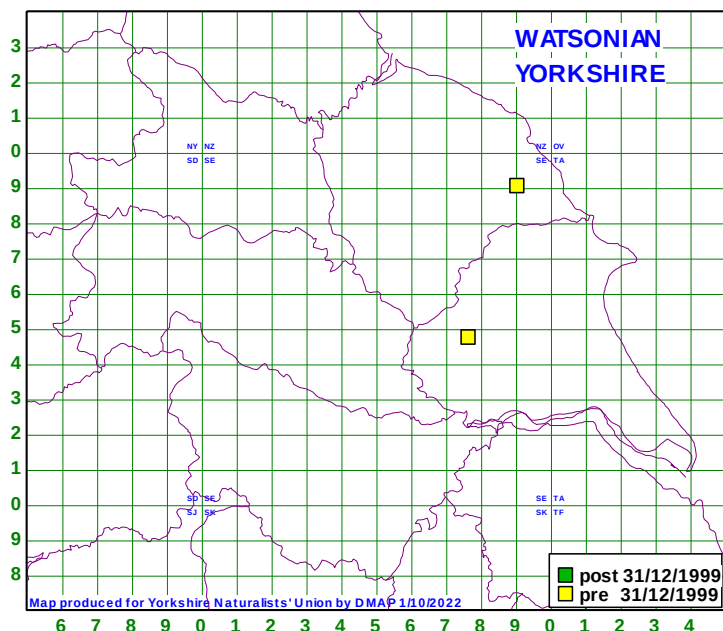
**Anthonomus bituberculatus Thomson, C.G., 1868**



(6,3,15,4,3) Widely distributed and usually recorded from *Crataegus* in hedgerows and woodland margins. (v-viii).

*brunnipennis* Curtis, 1840

**Anthonomus brunnipennis (Curtis, 1840)**



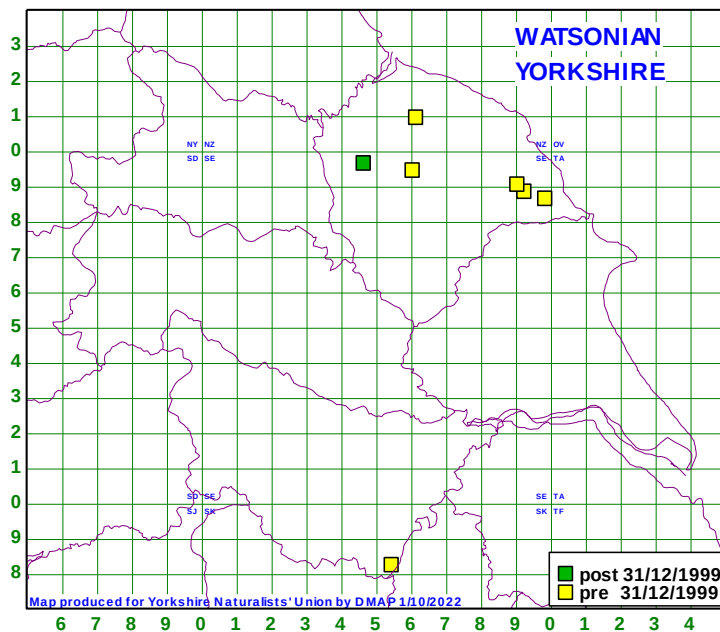
(1,1,0,0,0) Rare with only two records known to the YNU recorder: Jagger Howe Dale SE9498, 7/9/1986, SJJL; Allerthorpe Common SE7647, 1/7/1984, WAE. A mainly northern species on *Potentilla*. (v-ix).

*chevolati* Desbrochers, 1868

NO RECORDS

*conspersus* Desbrochers, 1868

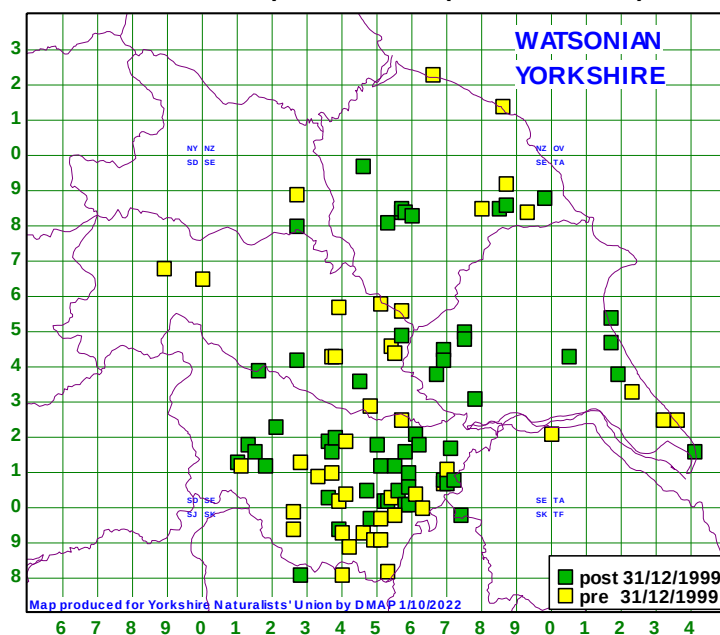
***Anthonomus conspersus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1868**



(0,7,1,0,0) Very scarce with most records from the northeast but with a single from the far south of the recording area. Only one recent record. On *Sorbus aucuparia*.

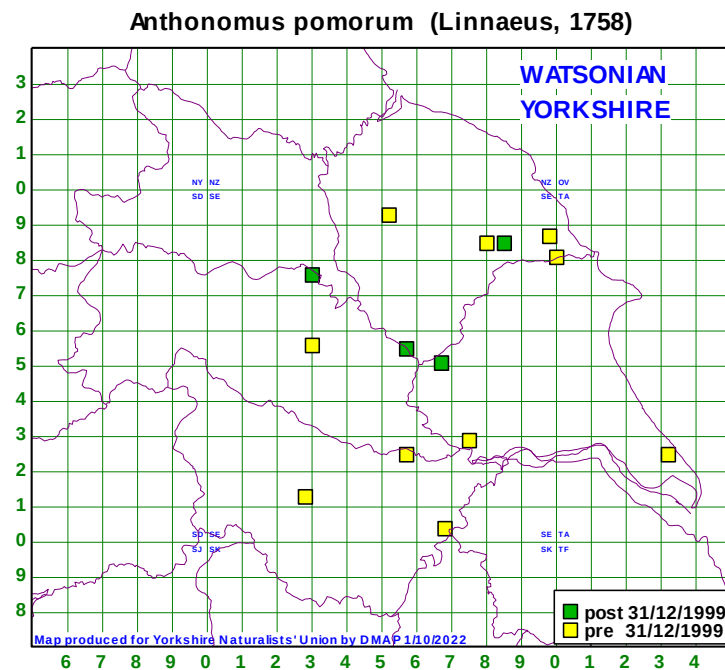
*pedicularius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Anthonomus pedicularius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**



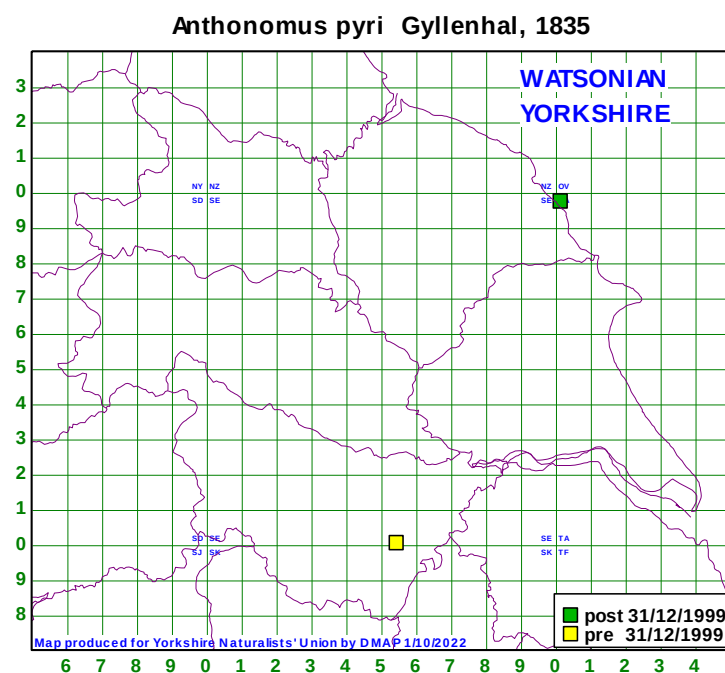
(19,21,70,13,2) Widespread and common on *Crataegus* flowers, larvae in the flowers and fruits. (ii-x).

*pomorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(5,6,7,2,0) Widespread except in the north and west, and rather scarce. Usually associated with *Malus*. (iv-xi).

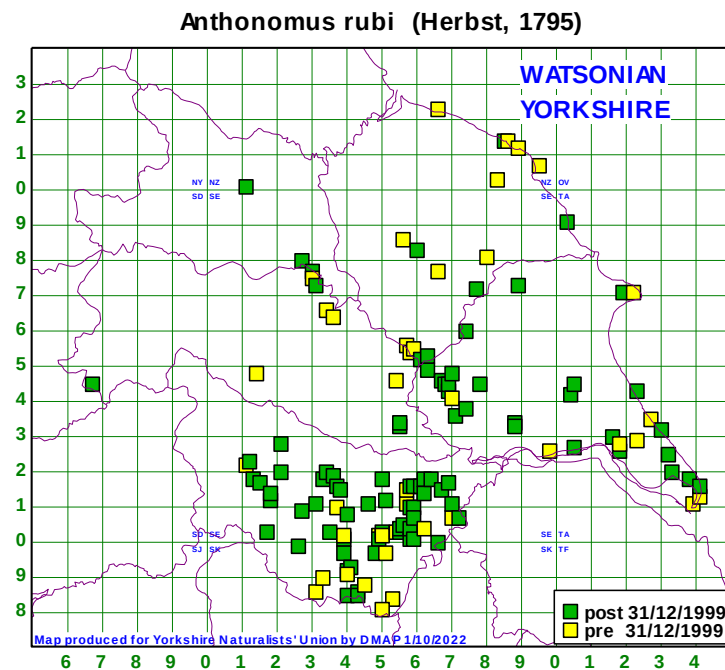
*pyri* Gyllenhal, 1835



((0,1,1,0,0) Rare with only two known records: Warmsworth SE5400, 20/6/1986, SF; Hayburn Wyke TA0197, 1/7/2006, MLD. Associated with *Malus* and *Pyrus*.



*rubi* (Herbst, 1795)



(37,20,83,13,4) Very widespread and common on a range of rosaceous shrubs in hedgerows and at woodland edges. (iv-x).

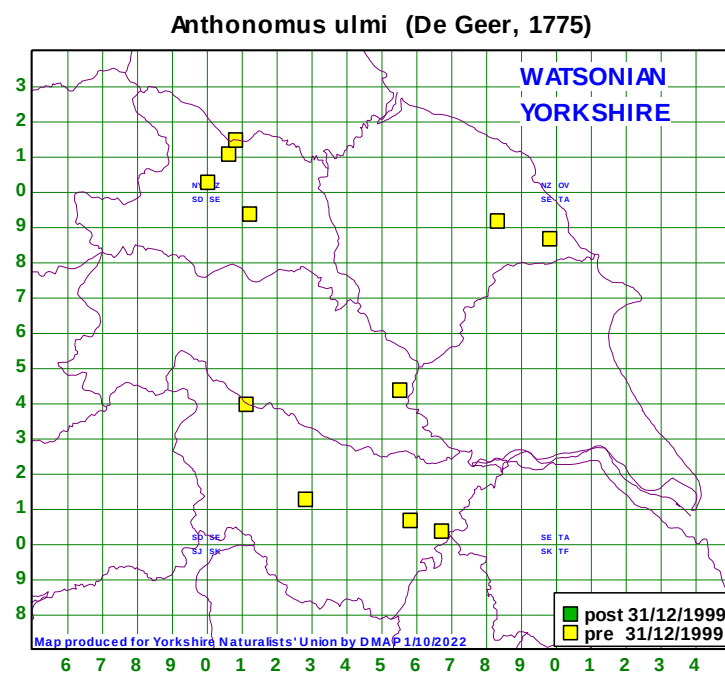
*rufus* Gyllenhal, 1835

NO RECORDS

*spilotus* Redtenbacher, 1847

NO RECORDS

*ulmi* (De Geer, 1775)



(0,3,4,1,4) Very widespread but scarce, and recorded from *Ulmus procera*. There are no recent records, and this may be due to the demise of the tree species in recent decades. (v-vii).

### BRACHONYX Schönherr, 1825

*pineti* (Paykull, 1792)

NO RECORDS

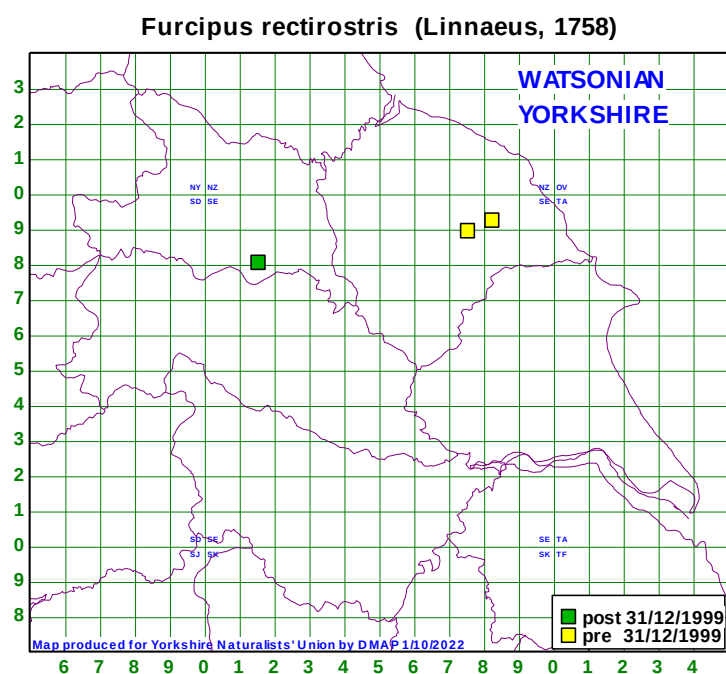
### BRADYBATUS Germar, 1824

*fallax* Gerstaecker, 1860

NO RECORDS

### FURCIPUS Desbrochers, 1868

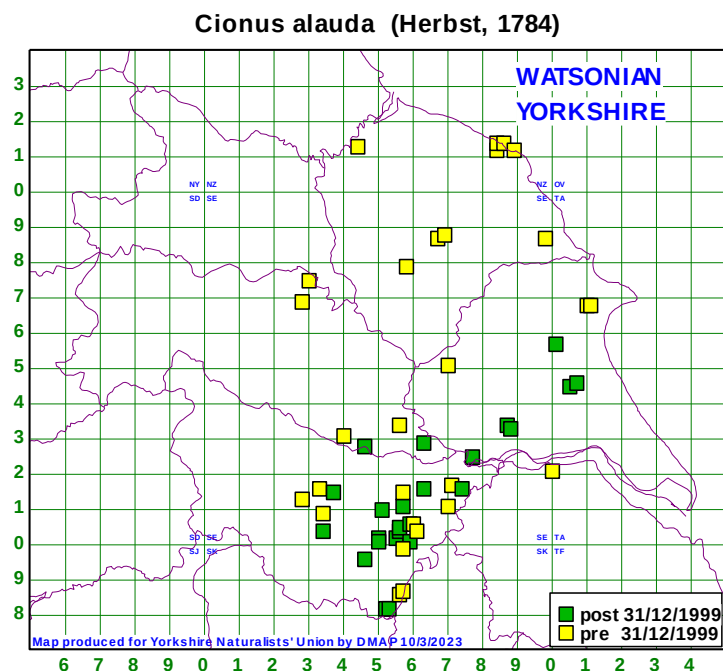
*rectirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,3,0,0,1) Very rare in the county with four records, only one of which is recent: Newtondale SE8292, 30/5/1982, JHF, in numbers on *Prunus padus*, see Ent Gaz. 35:95; Cropton SE7589, 30/5/1984, JHF, on *Prunus padus*, see Ent Gaz. 35:95; Newtondale SE8292, 18/5/1993, RC, abundant on flowering bird cherry; Gollinglith Foot Colsterdale SE1580, 15/8/2020, RSK, two adults on Bird Cherry. The weevil is apparently specific to this plant in Britain but may go undetected on other *Prunus* species.

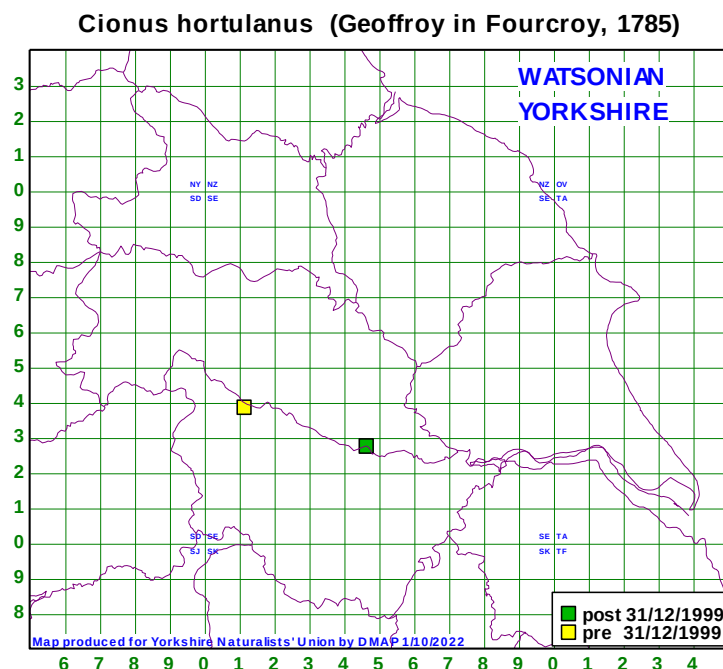
## CIONUS Clairville, 1798

*alauda* (Herbst, 1784)



(13,11,33,8,1) Widespread in the eastern half of the county with recent records mainly in the south. Associated with figworts *Scrophularia*. (v-viii).

*hortulanus* (Fourcroy, 1785)



(0,0,2,0,0) Rare with only two known records: Bingley South Bog SE1138, 1/1994, anon, [West Yorks Ecological Services record]; Fryston SE4627, 2/6/2004, JD, on Figwort. Associated with *Scrophularia* or sometimes *Verbascum* species.

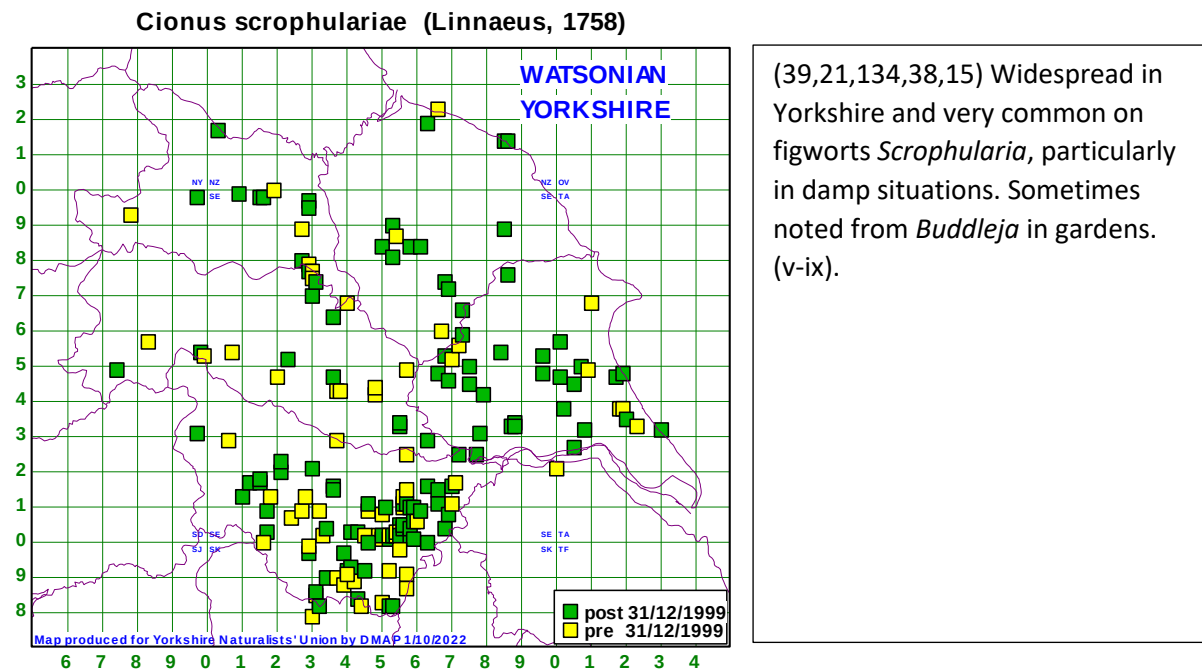
*longicollis* Brisout de Barneville, 1863

NO RECORDS

*nigritarsis* Reitter, 1904

NO RECORDS

*scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

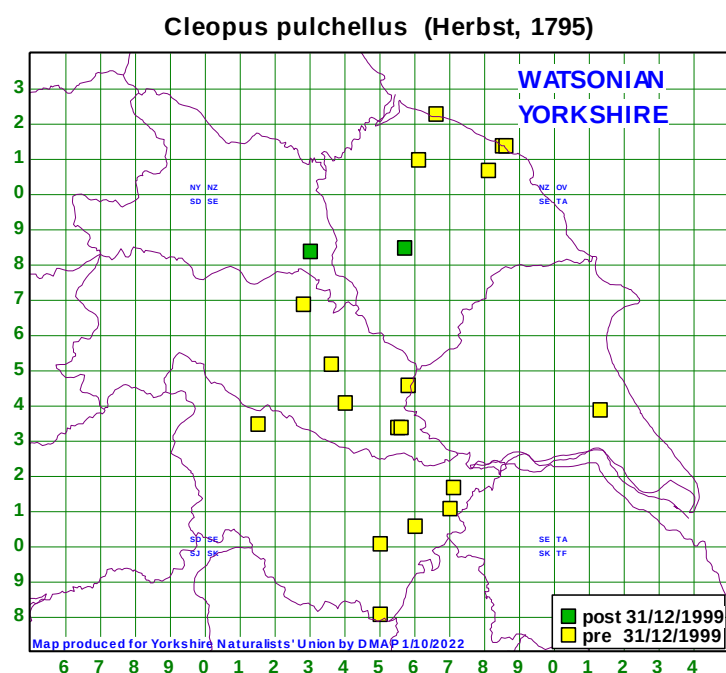


*tuberculosis* (Scopoli, 1763)

NO RECORDS

## CLEOPUS Dejean, 1821

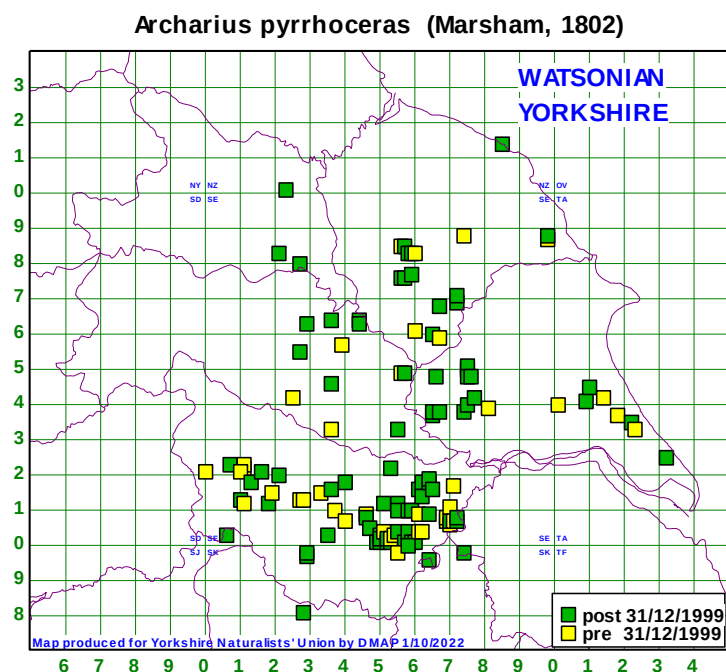
*pulchellus* (Herbst, 1795)



(1,7,8,6,1) Scarce but widespread with few recent records. Recorded from figworts *Scrophularia*. (iv-x).

## ARCHARIUS Gistel, 1848

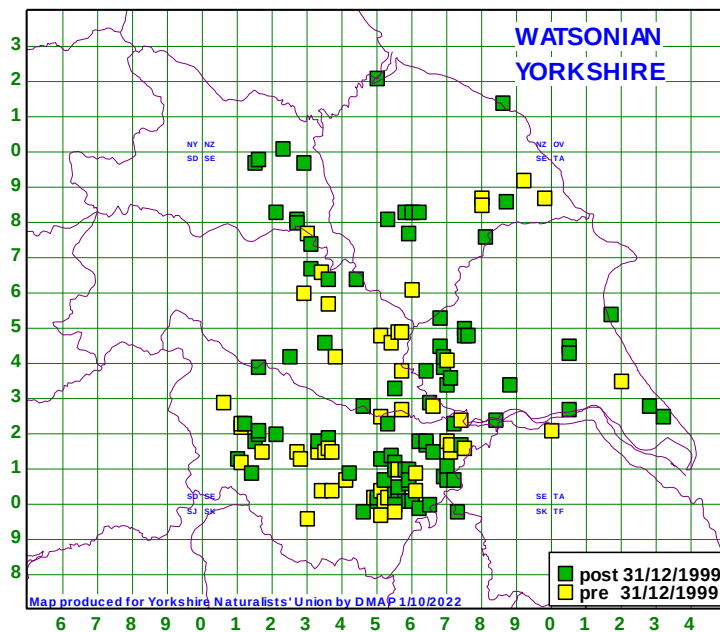
*pyrrhoceras* (Marshall, 1802)



(29,27,117,16,3) A common and widespread species on oaks *Quercus* in hedgerows and in woodland, best found by beating the foliage. (iv-x)

*salicivorus* (Paykull, 1792)

**Archarius salicivorus (Paykull, 1792)**

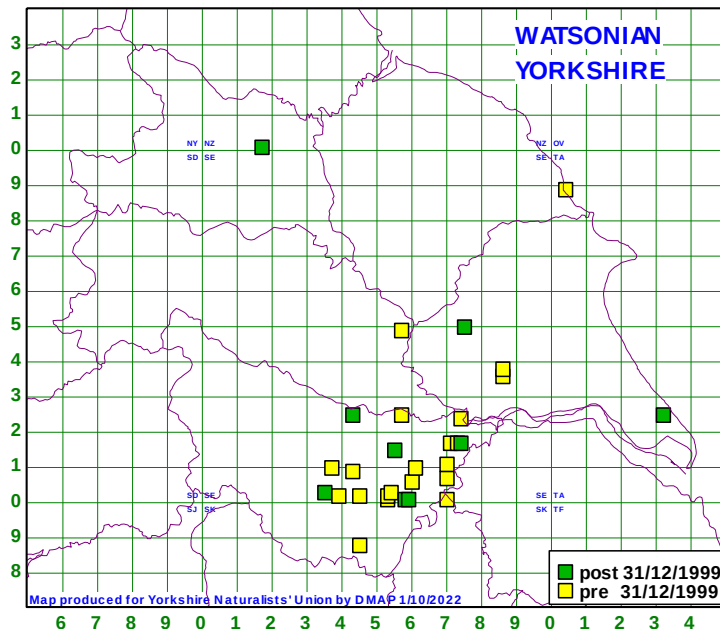


(33,16,117,27,11) Widespread and common on *Salix* species. Not recorded from the far west and northwest. (iv-ix).

**CURCULIO Linnaeus, 1758**

*betulae* (Stephens, 1831)

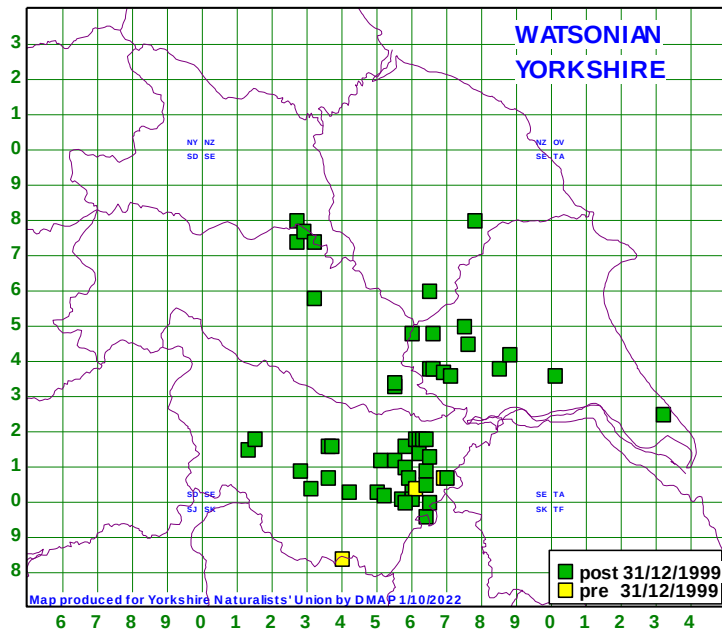
**Curculio betulae (Stephens, 1831)**



(5,1,34,1,1) Not a common insect, our records hinting at a decline over the last 30 years. Recorded from *Betula*, *Alnus glutinosa* and also beaten from foliage of *Corylus*. (vi-x).

*glandium* Marsham, 1802

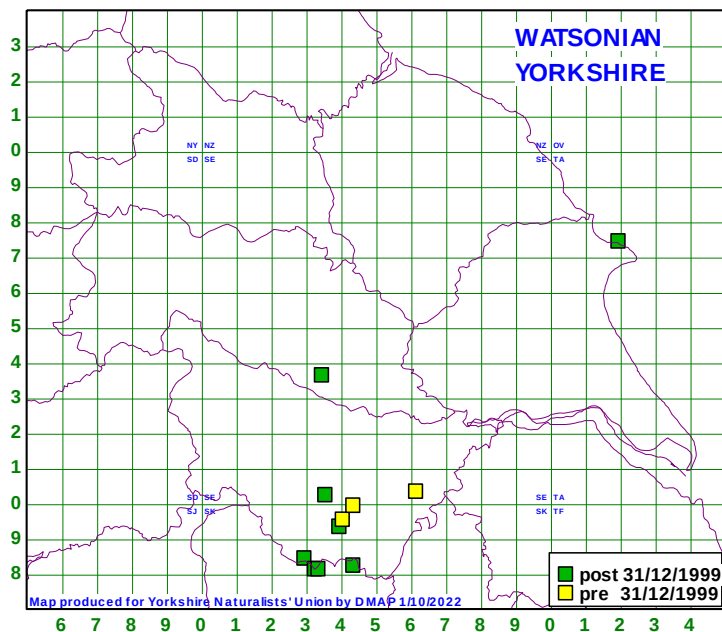
**Curculio glandium Marsham, 1802**



20 3 64 6 4 Widespread in the southern half of the county and found on *Quercus* in hedgerows and in woodland. Our records indicate a marked increase in frequency since 2000. (iv-xi).

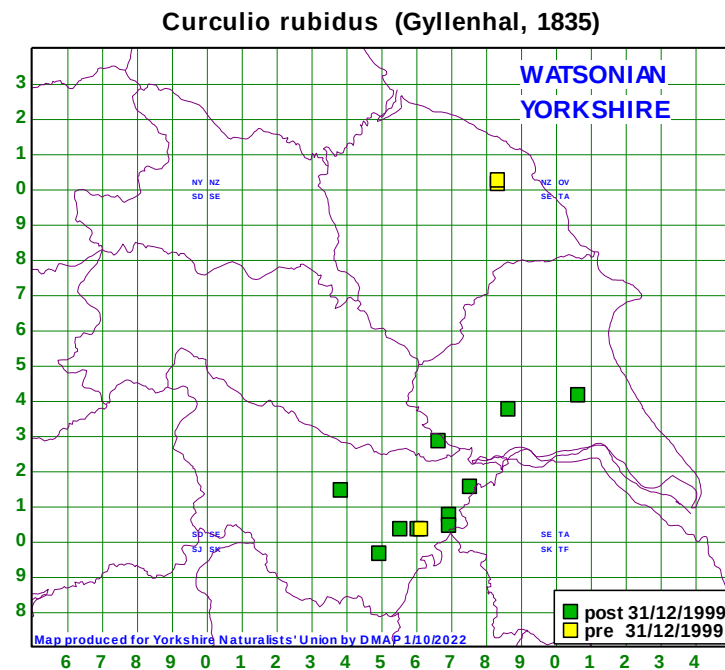
*nucum* Linnaeus, 1758

**Curculio nucum Linnaeus, 1758**



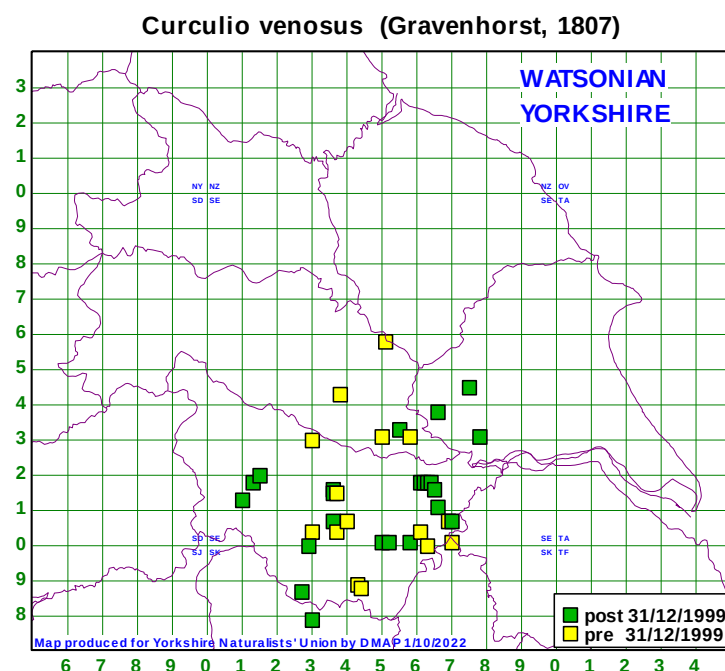
(1,0,9,1,0) Very scarce and mainly recorded in the south of the county. Usually on *Corylus* in woods and hedgerows. (v-vii).

*rubidus* (Gyllenhal, 1836)



(2,2,13,1,0) Scarce with most records post-2000 so indicating a general increase in frequency and range, and a species recorded rather later in the year than other *Curculio*, on *Betula* and *Salix* species. (viii-x).

*venosus* (Gravenhorst, 1807)

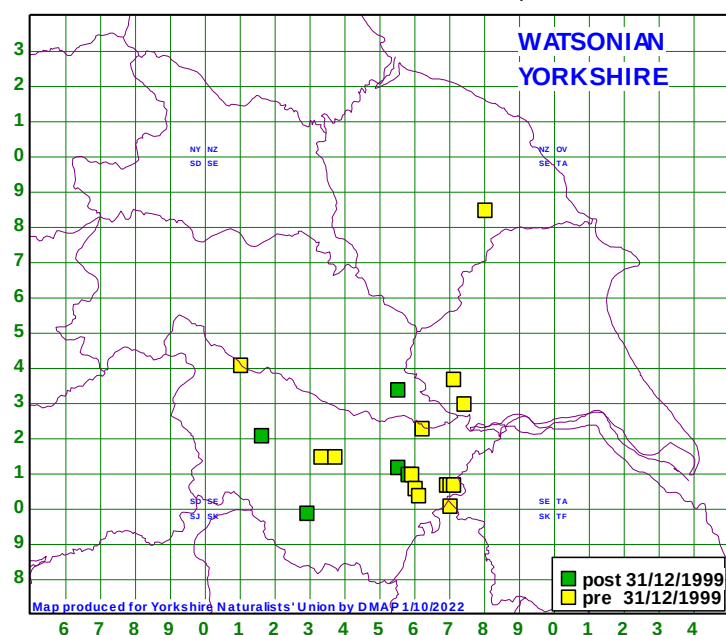


(4,1,43,4,0) Frequent on *Quercus* but only in the south of the county. The larvae feed in the acorns. (v-ix).



*villosus* (Fabricius, 1781)

### Curculio villosus Fabricius, 1781

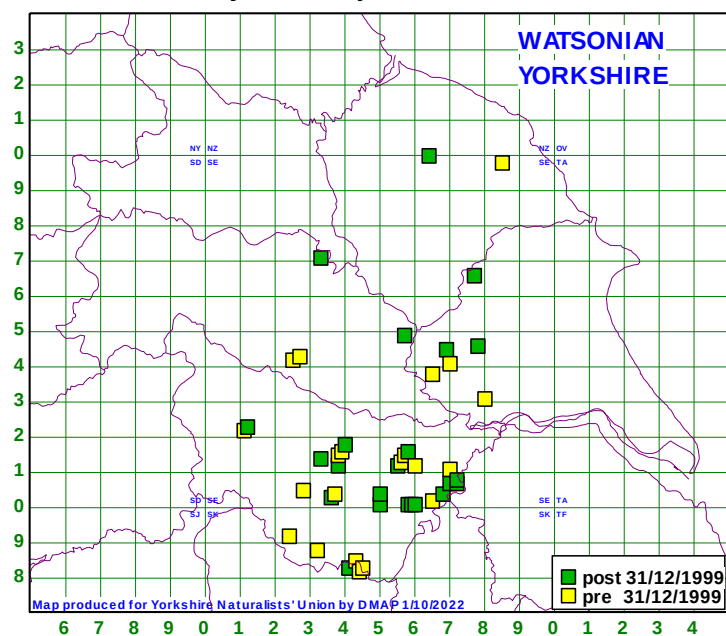


(2,2,17,2,0) Rather scarce and mainly recorded from the southern quarter of the county. The larvae feed in the 'oak-apple galls' caused by the cynipid hymenopteran *Biorhiza pallida*. There are few recent records. (iv-ix).

### DORYTOMUS Germar, 1817

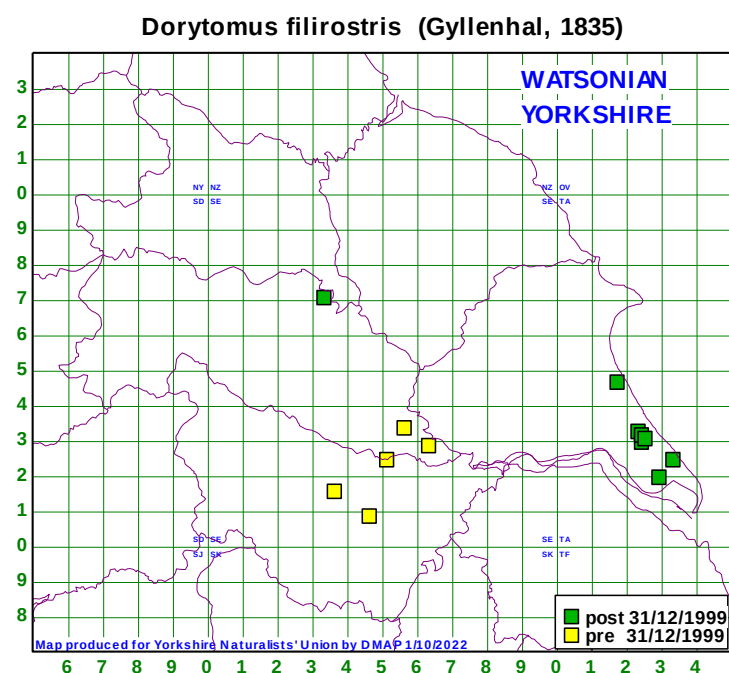
*dejeani* Faust, 1882

### Dorytomus dejeani Faust, 1883



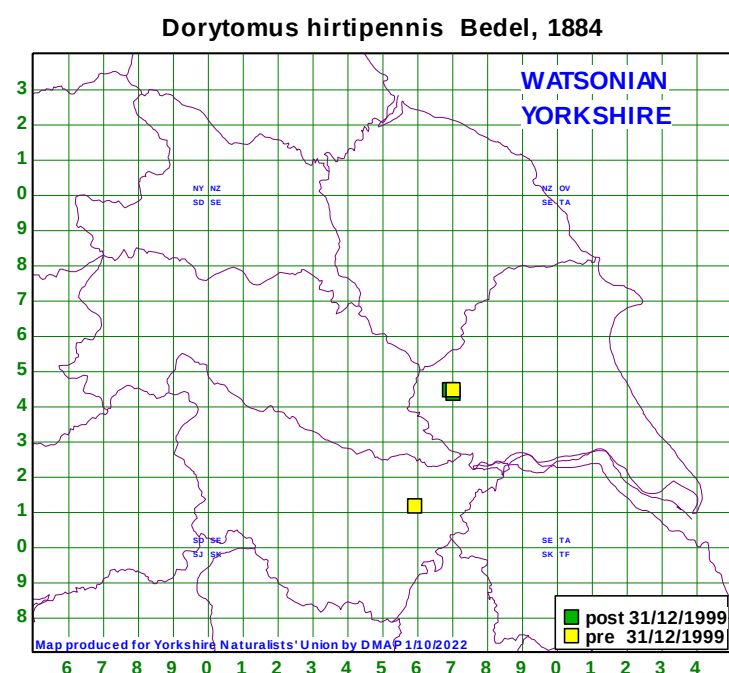
(8,3,37,4,0) Widespread centrally and fairly frequent, being mainly recorded on *Populus tremula*. (iii-xii).

*filirostris* (Gyllenhal, 1836)



(7,0,5,3,0) A rather scarce *Dorytomus*, with modern records being mainly from the southeast of the county. Recorded from *Populus nigra*, in which the larvae feed in the catkins. (v-viii).

*hirtipennis* Bedel, 1884

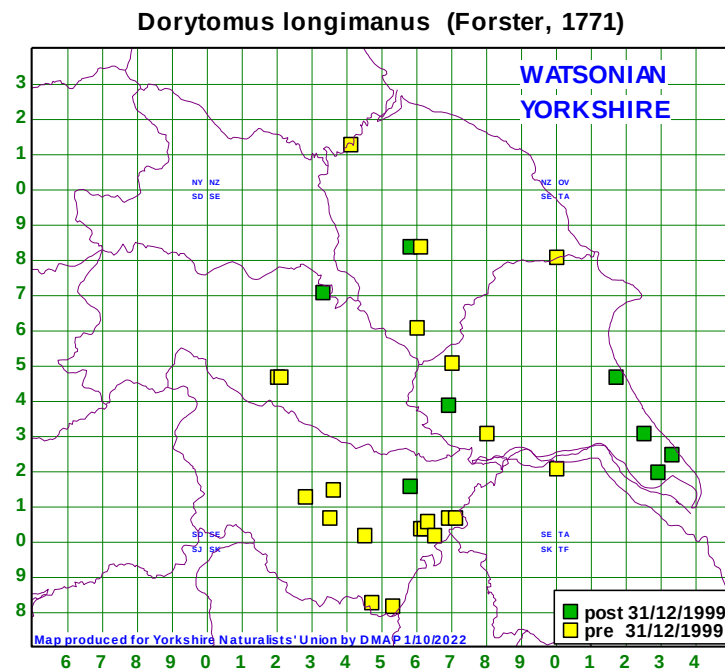


(4,0,1,0,0) A rare *Dorytomus* in Yorkshire with only four records known: Thorpe in Balne SE5911, 6/7/1976, PS; Wheldrake Ings SE7044, 4/9/1997, MLD under bark of Crack Willow; Wheldrake Ings SE7043, 20/5/2011, HK, swept from shrubs; Wheldrake Ings SE6944, 7/3/2021, JS. This species is associated with *Salix alba* and *Salix fragilis* where the larvae feed in the catkins.

*ictor* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

*longimanus* (Forster, 1771)

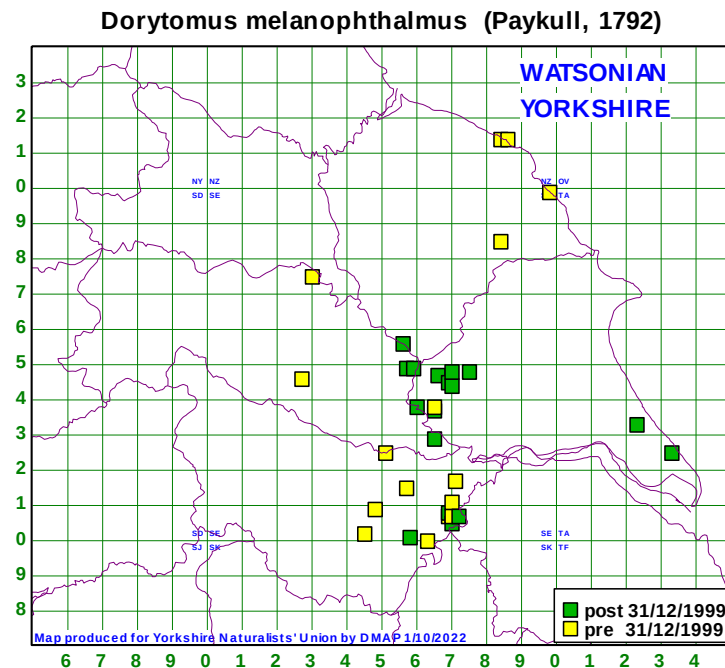


(7,7,19,4,0) Widespread throughout but rather scarce, this is a distinctive species in the field with its very long legs. Found on *Populus nigra* and its hybrids. (v-viii).

*majalis* (Paykull, 1792)

NO RECORDS

*melanophthalmus* (Paykull, 1792)

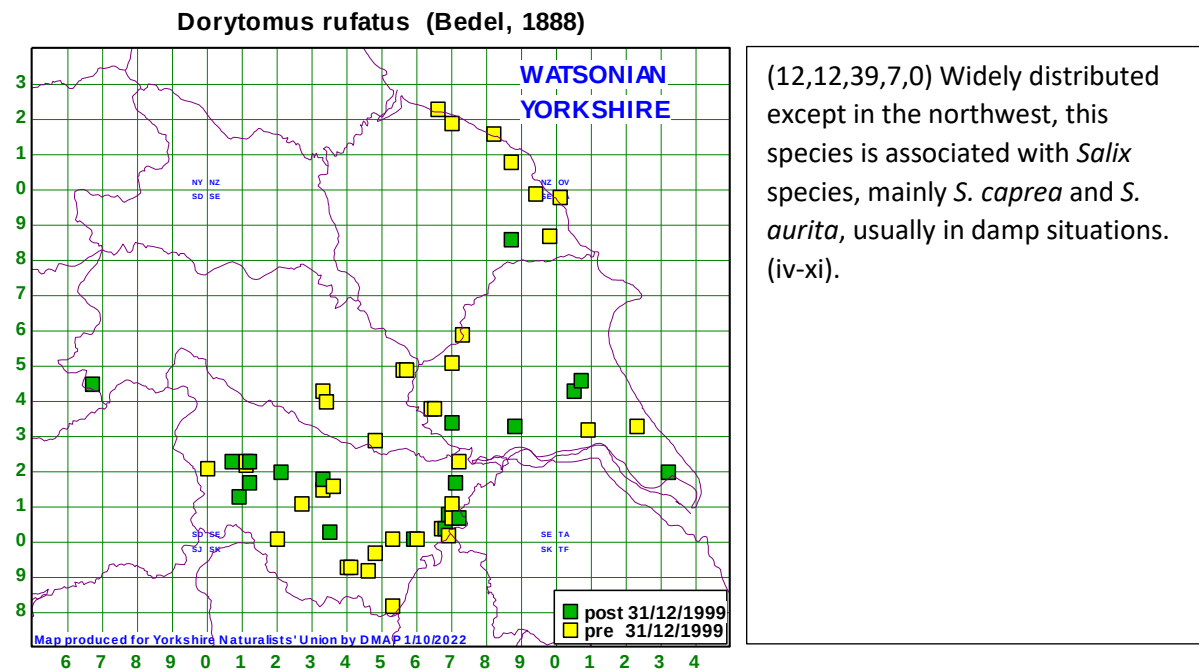


(18,9,19,8,0) Mainly with a central distribution this species is associated with *Salix* species where the larvae feed in the catkins. (iv-xii).

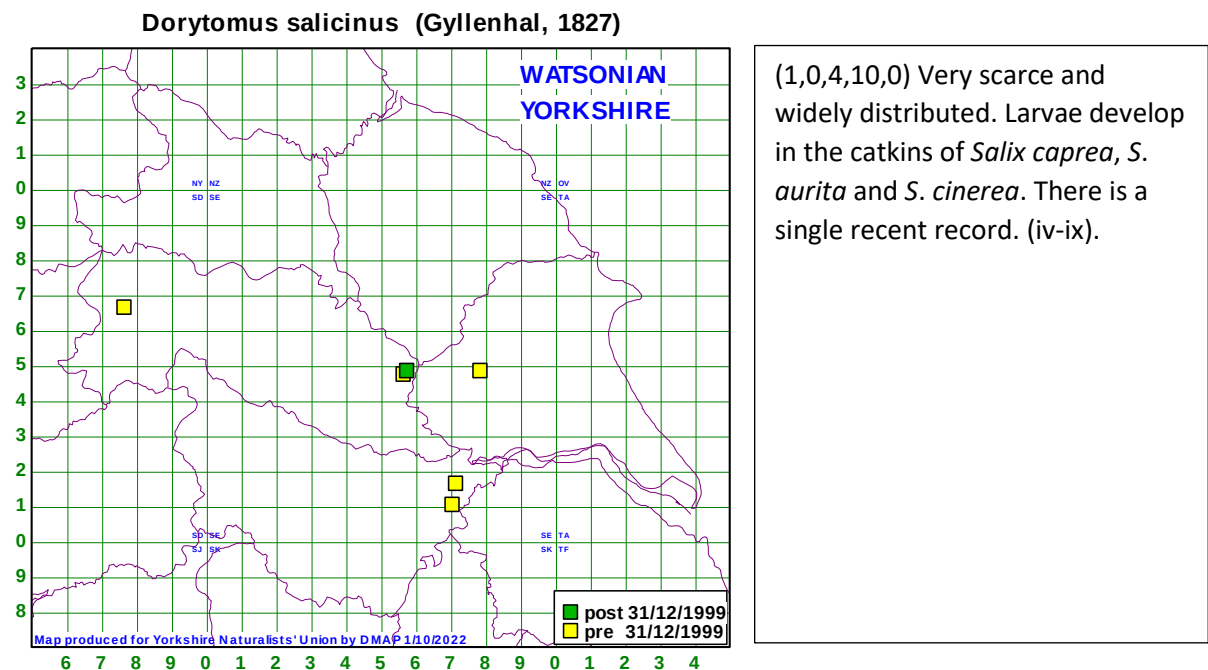
*rubrirostris* (Gravenhorst, 1807)

NO RECORDS

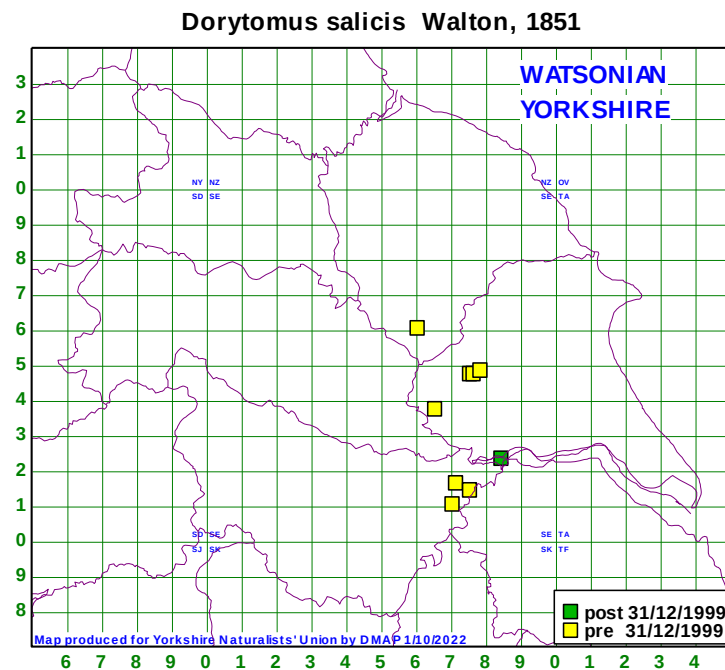
*rufatus* (Bedel, 1888)



*salicinus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

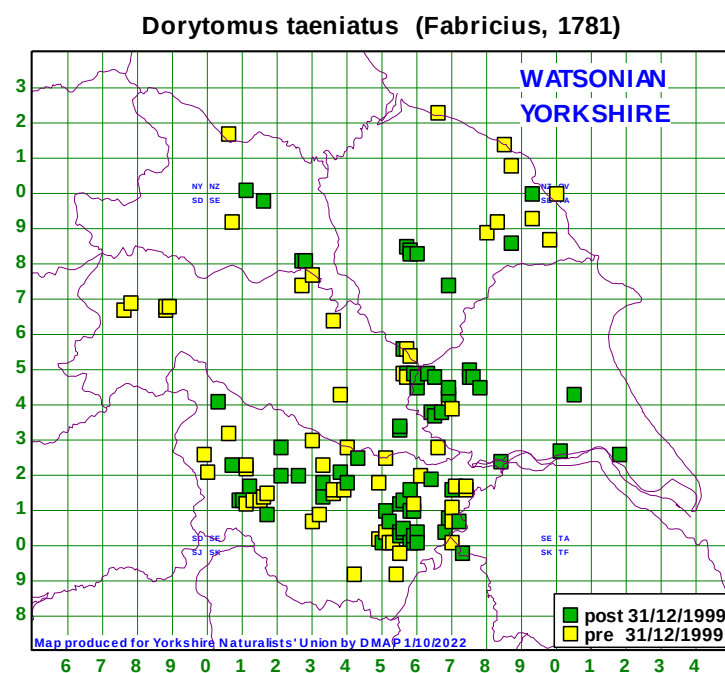


*salicis* Walton, 1851



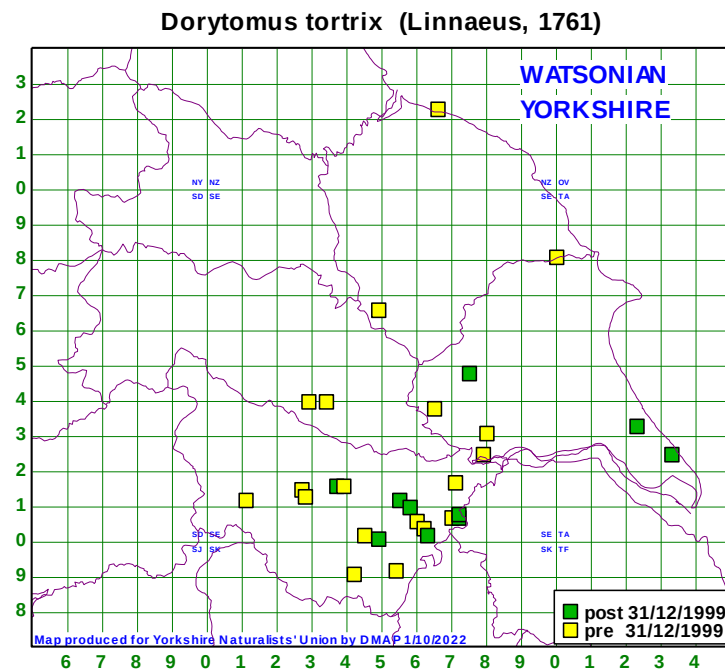
(6,1,4,0,0) Very scarce with a limited distribution and with only one recent record, this *Dorytomus* species is associated with, mainly, *Salix repens*, a plant of acid heaths and moors. (vi-viii).

*taeniatus* (Fabricius, 1781)



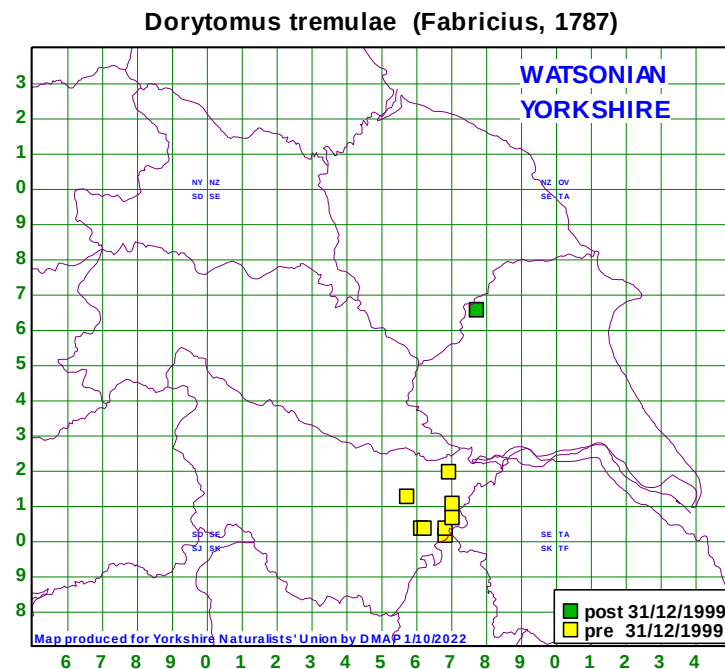
(28,20,101,24,11) The commonest member of the genus, being widespread and often abundant on a variety of broad-leaved *Salix* species. The larvae feed in the catkins, whilst the adults, as with other *Dorytomus*, are best located by beating or sweeping foliage. (iii-x, peak vi).

*tortrix* (Linnaeus, 1761)



(7,3,30,3,1) Widespread and fairly common in the south of the county, and reported from *Populus tremula*. (iv-xii, peak vi).

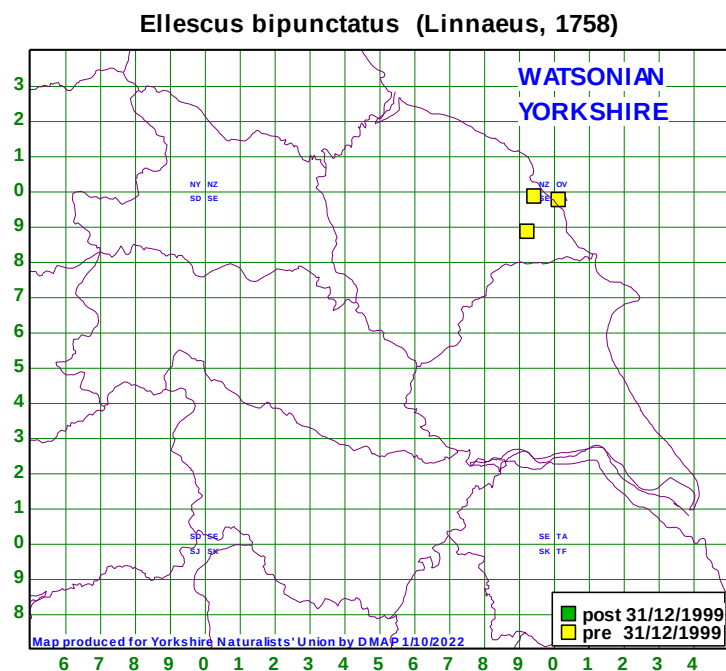
*tremulae* (Fabricius, 1787)



(1,0,12,1,0) Very scarce with only a single recent record. On various *Populus* species. (v-xii).

## ELLESCUS Dejean, 1821

*bipunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

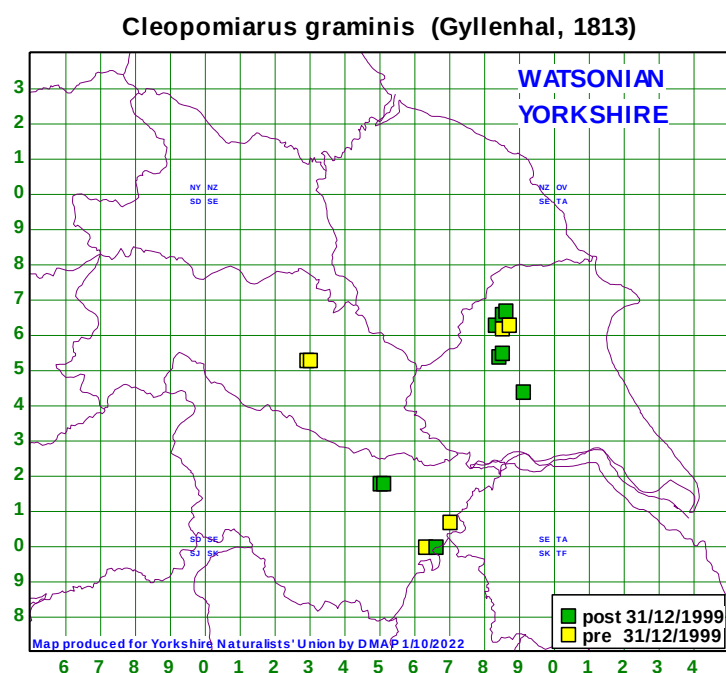


(0,3,0,0,0) Very rare in Yorkshire with only three records known: Hayburn Wyke area ?TA0197, 1919, GBW, common on willows; Jugger Howe Dale SE9498, 1937, GBW; Troutsdale SE9288, 22/5/1976, KP, beaten from willows. Recorded nationally from various willow *Salix* species.

Tribe MECININI Gistel, 1848

## CLEOPOMIARUS Pierce, 1919

*graminis* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

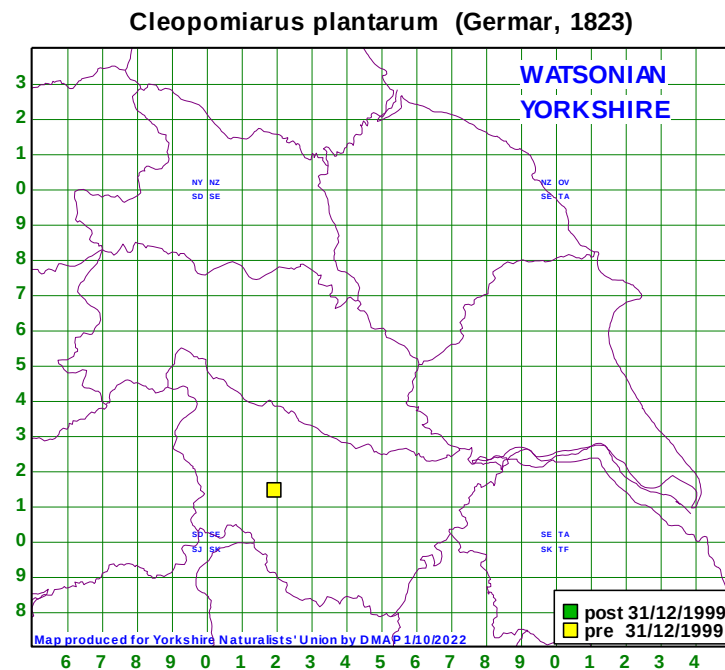


(8,0,9,2,0) Very scarce but our records indicate an increase in frequency and range since 2000. Recorded from *Campanula* species, particularly *C. glomerata*. (vi-ix).

*micros* (Germar, 1821)

NO RECORDS

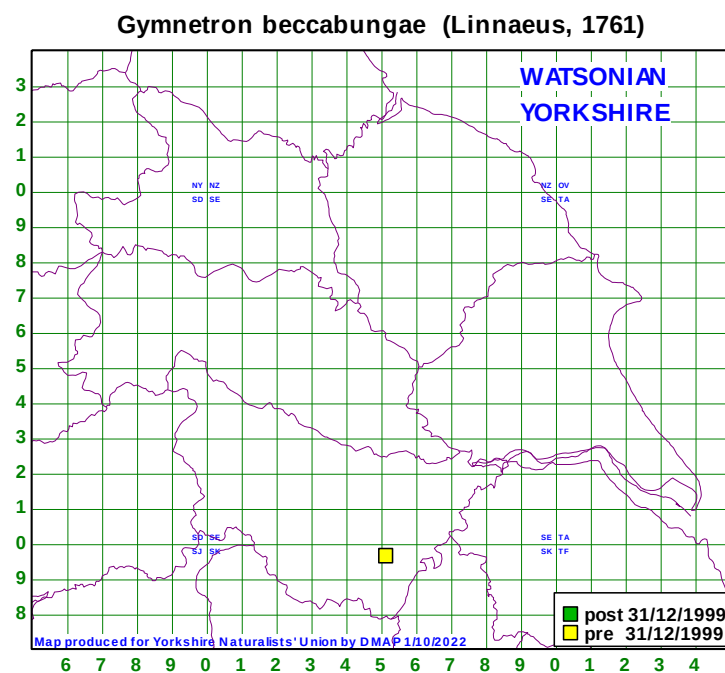
*plantarum* (Germar, 1824)



(0,0,1,0,0). There is a single record on the YNU database: Lepton Great Wood SE1914, 17/8/1984, DM det MLD. Recorded from various *Campanula* species.

**GYMNETRON Schönherr, 1825**

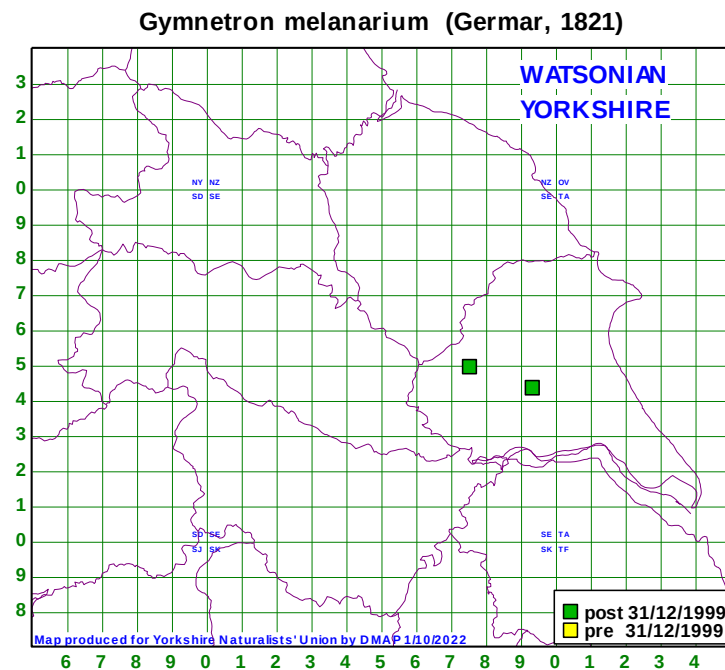
*beccabungae* (Linnaeus, 1761)



(0,0,1,0,0) There is a single record on the YNU database: Conisbrough SK5196, 1989, CAH. This record requires confirmation owing to confusion with *G. veronicae*.

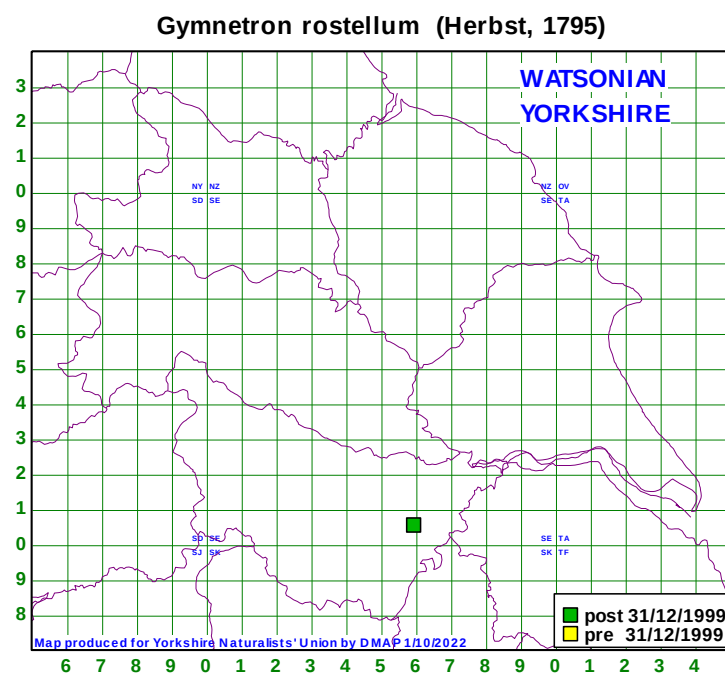


*melanarium* (Germar, 1821)



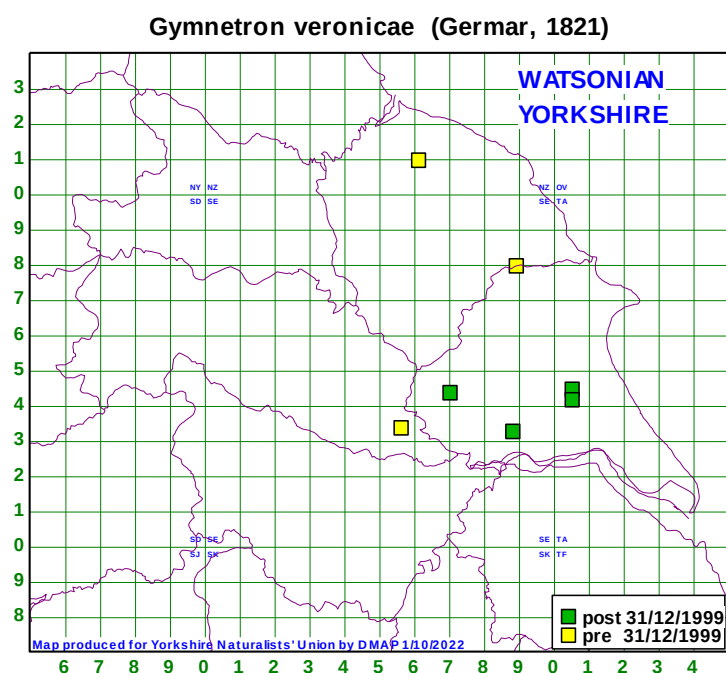
(3,0,0,0,0) Scarce with only three records, all modern: Cali Heath SE7549, 31/5/2006 and 23/8/2008, WRD; Goodmanham Dale SE9343, 1/6/2009, WRD, on *Veronica chamaedrys*. The larvae gall the stems of the foodplant. Hyman and Parsons (1992):269 refers to an occurrence in VC62, but this record has not been traced.

*rostellum* (Herbst, 1795)



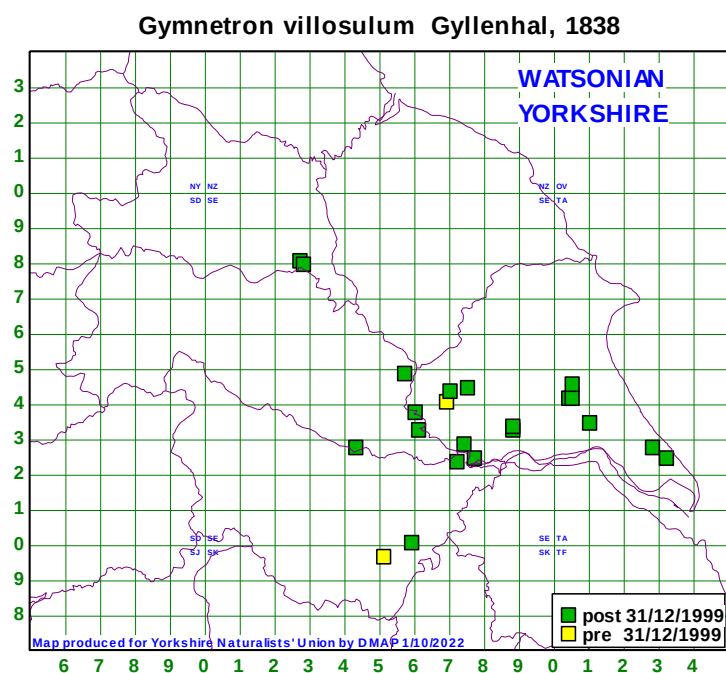
(0,0,1,0,0) The YNU database possesses a single record: Wheatley SE5905, 15/5/2008, MT. The species probably develops in *Veronica* species, but the foodplant association is uncertain (Duff, 2016).

*veronicae* (Germar, 1821)



(4,2,0,1,0) Widespread in the eastern half of the county but very scarce. On *Veronica* at the margins of water bodies, the larvae inducing gall growth in the fruits of the foodplant. (v-ix).

*villosulum* Gyllenhal, 1838

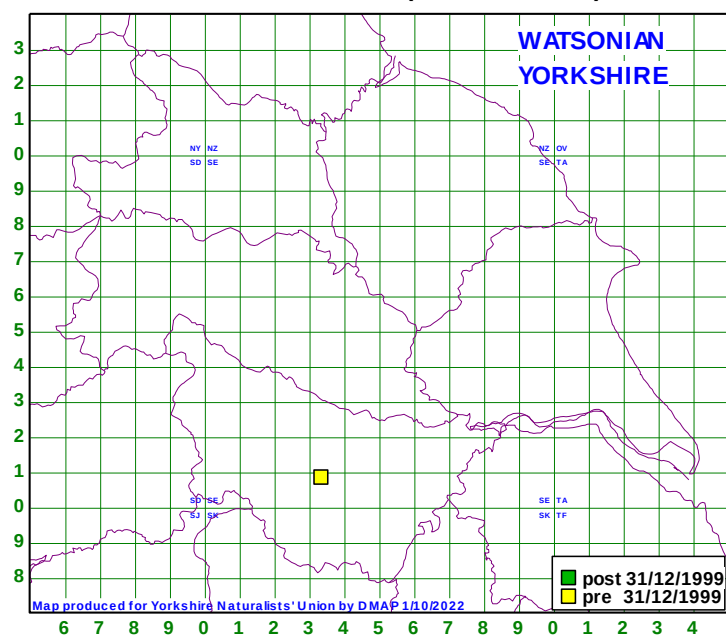


(24,0,4,3,3) Widely distributed in the centre and southeast of the county, but infrequent. In wet places and at margins of water bodies, the larvae inducing galls in the flowers and seed pods of *Veronica* species. The galls seem to be more commonly recorded than the adult insect. (v-x).

## MECINUS Germar, 1821

*circulatus* (Marshall, 1802)

### Mecinus circulatus (Marshall, 1802)



(0,0,1,0,0) A single record is included in the YNU database: Wilthorpe Marsh SE3308, 10/7/1992, JC. On *Plantago*, particularly *P. lanceolata*, where the larvae are stem feeders (Morris, 2012).

*collaris* Germar, 1821

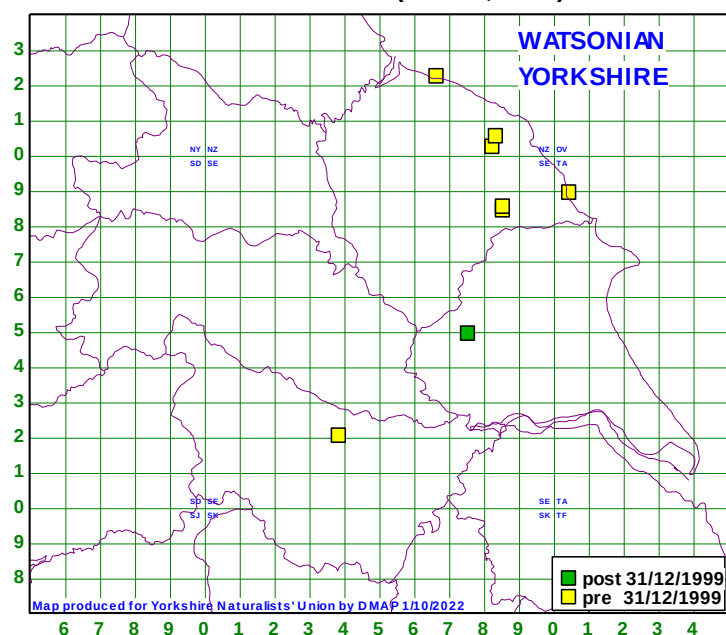
NO RECORDS

*janthinus* Germar, 1821

NO RECORDS

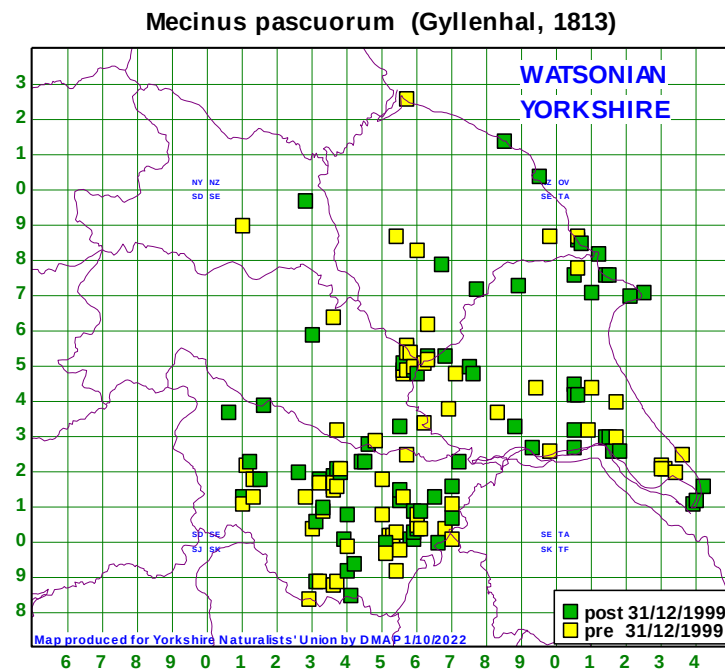
*labilis* (Herbst, 1795)

### Mecinus labilis (Herbst, 1795)



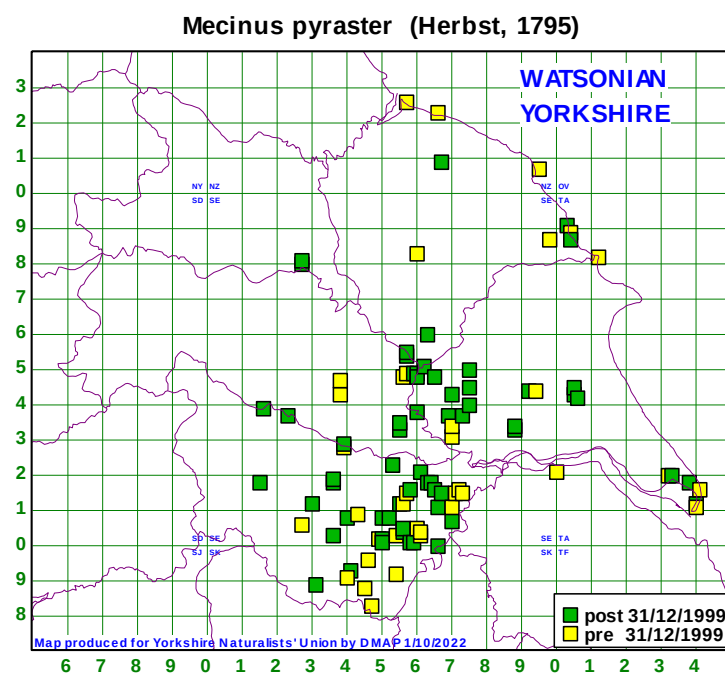
(1,7,2,1,0) Very scarce in the county with only one recent record. On *Plantago lanceolata*. (vi-viii).

*pascuorum* (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(52,35,110,16,2) A very common and widespread species on *Plantago lanceolata*, the larvae feeding on the seeds in the flower heads. (ii-xi, peak vi).

*pyraster* (Herbst, 1795)

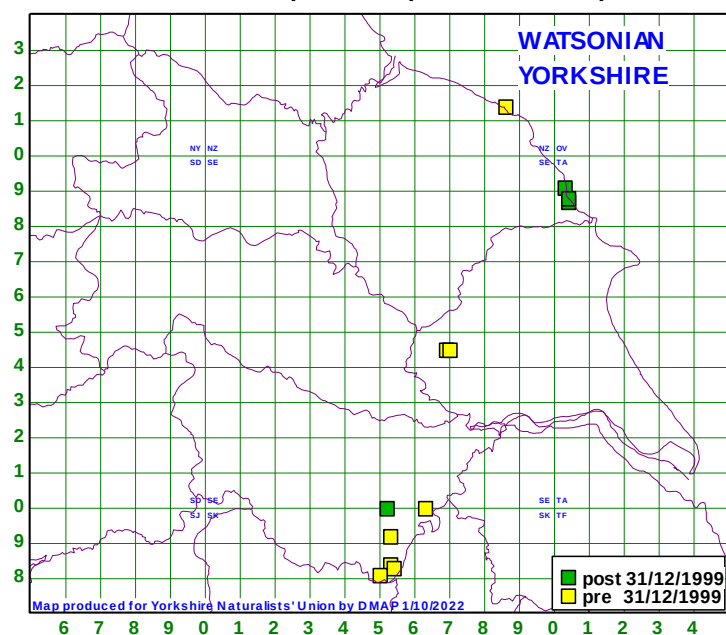


(39,20,70,12,2) Widespread and common on *Plantago lanceolata* with the larvae feeding in the stems and there producing a characteristic swelling. (iv-ix, peak vi).

## MIARUS Schönherr, 1826

*campanulae* (Linnaeus, 1767)

### Miarus campanulae (Linnaeus, 1767)

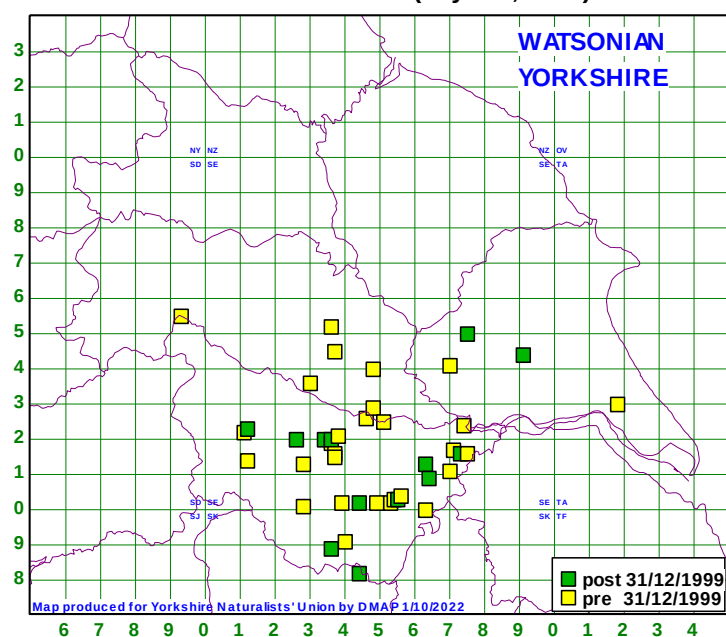


(2,8,9,0,0) A very scarce species in Yorkshire, and associated with *Campanula rotundifolia*. (vi-ix).

## RHINUSA Stephens, 1829

*antirrhini* (Paykull, 1800)

### Rhinusa antirrhini (Paykull, 1800)

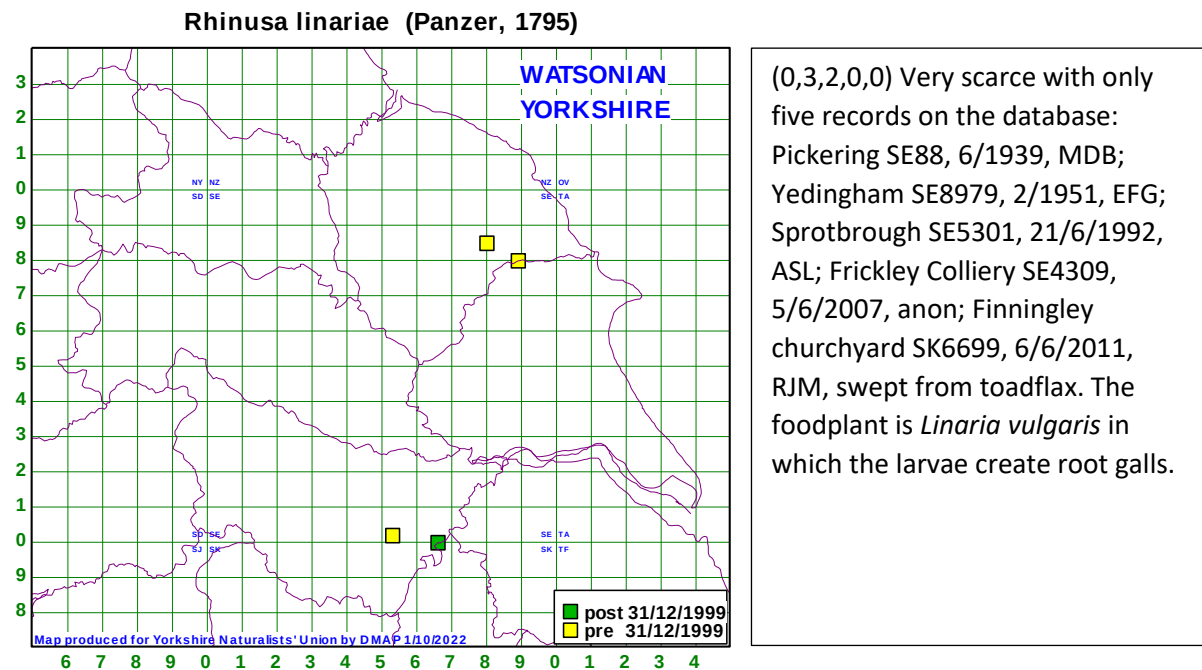


(6,0,43,7,0) Fairly frequent in the south of the county, usually by sweeping the foliage of *Linaria vulgaris*. (vi-x, peak viii).

*collina* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

NO RECORDS

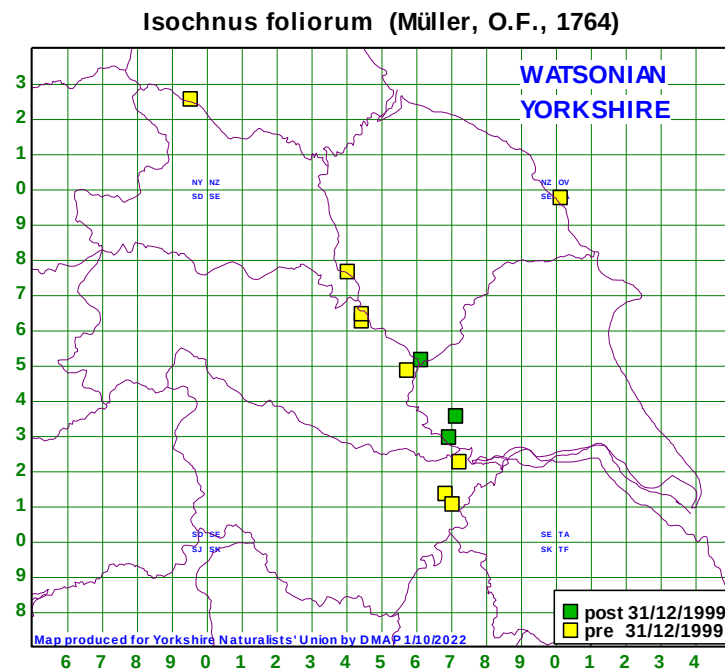
*linariae* (Panzer, 1795)



Tribe RHAMPHINI Rafinesque, 1815

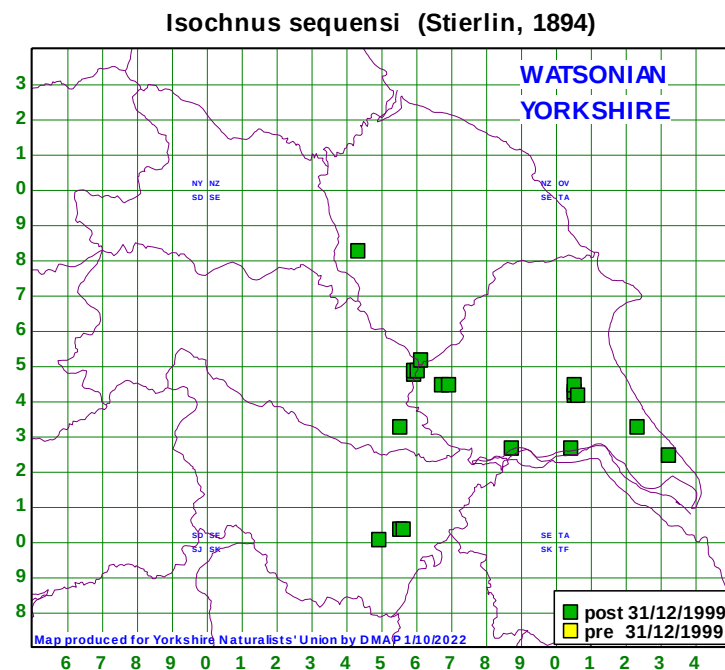
**ISOCHNUS Thomson, C.G., 1859**

*foliorum* (Müller, O.F., 1764)



(1,3,4,4,1) Very scarce but widely distributed on *Salix* species usually in wet habitats, the larvae mining the leaves. (iv-x).

*sequensi* (Stierlin, 1894)



(13,3,6,3,0) A species new to the county in 2011 and now widespread in the south and east. Usually associated with *Salix fragilis* or its hybrids. (iv-xi).

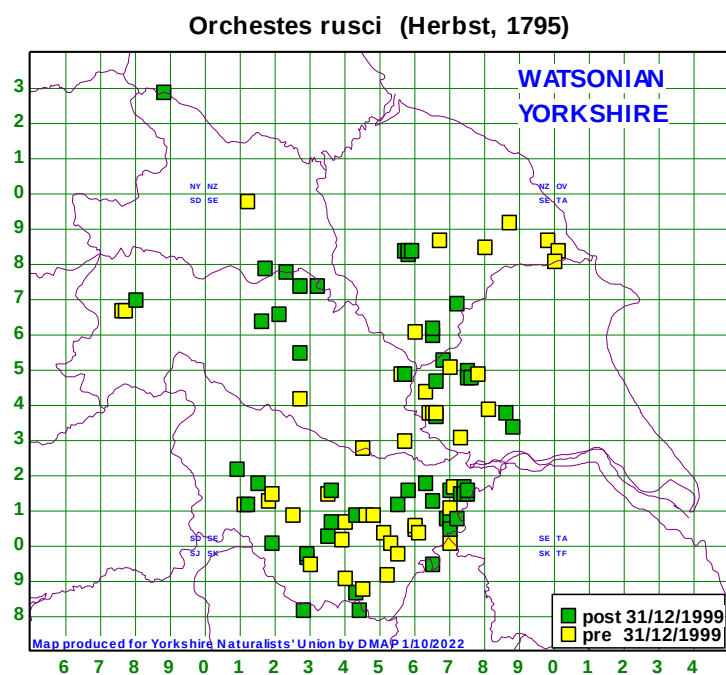
## ORCHESTES Illiger, 1798

Subgenus ALYCTUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*calceatus* (Germar, 1821)

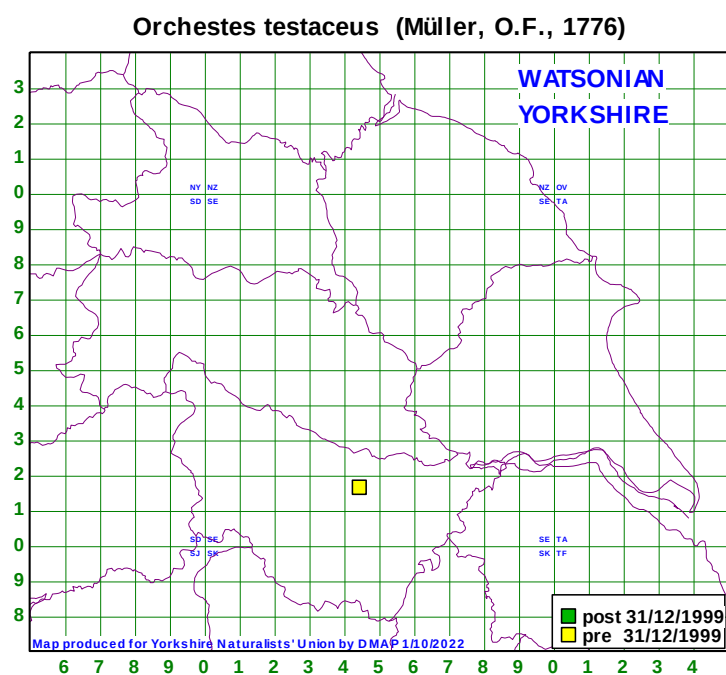
NO RECORDS

*rusci* (Herbst, 1795)



(20,20,75,16,5) Common and widespread on *Betula* species, the larvae mining the leaves. (iii-ix).

*testaceus* (Müller, O.F., 1776)



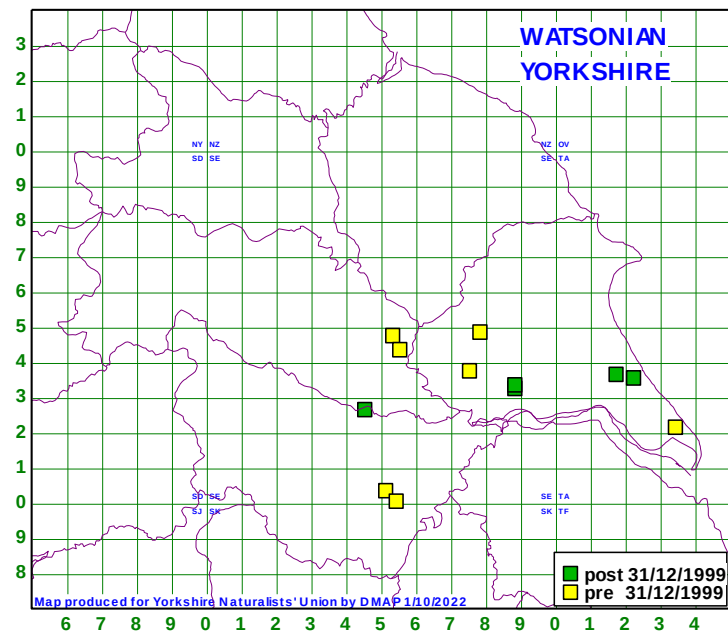
(0,0,1,0,0) There is a single record on the YNU database: Ackworth SE41, 1890, ARH. This species is associated with *Alnus glutinosa*.



Subgenus ORCHESTES Illiger, 1798

*alni* (Linnaeus, 1758)

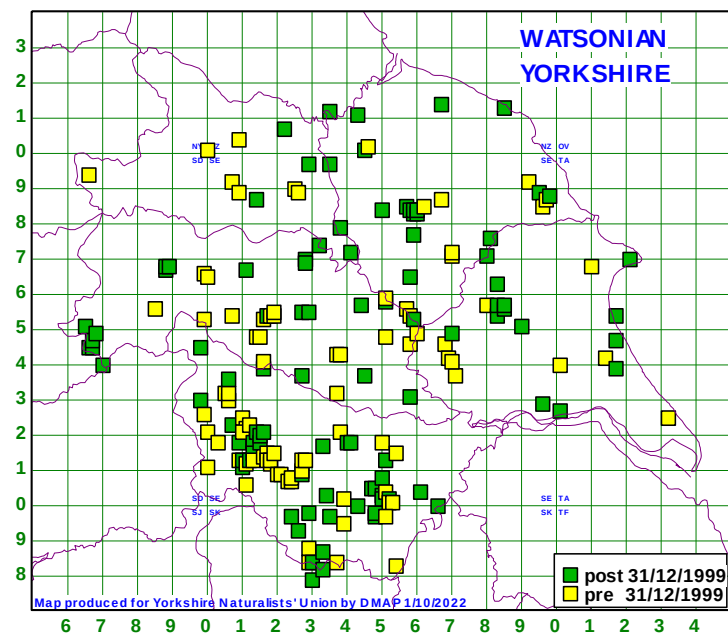
**Orchestes alni (Linnaeus, 1758)**



(8,0,3,3,0) Very scarce on *Ulmus* in the south and east of the county. (v-ix).

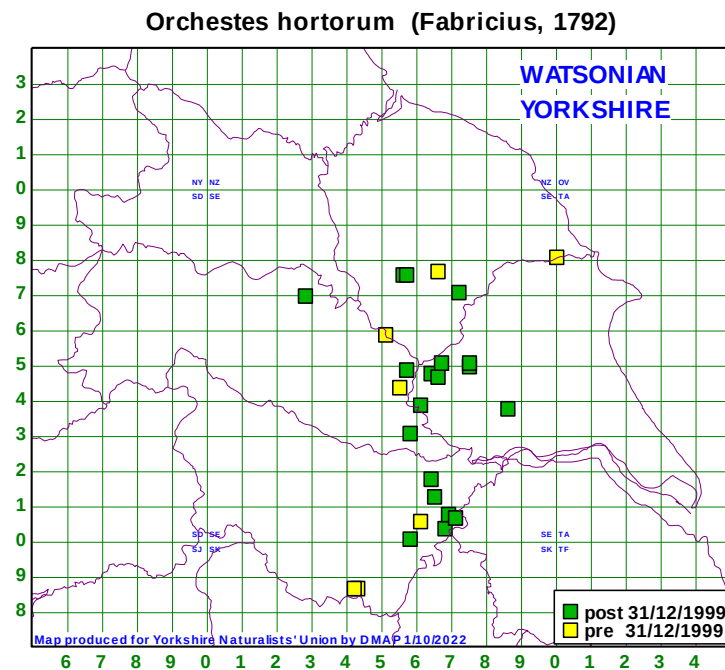
*fagi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Orchestes fagi (Linnaeus, 1758)**



(29,48,129,60,13) Widespread and very common on *Fagus sylvatica*, both in woodland and on isolated trees. (ii-xi).

*hortorum* (Fabricius, 1792)

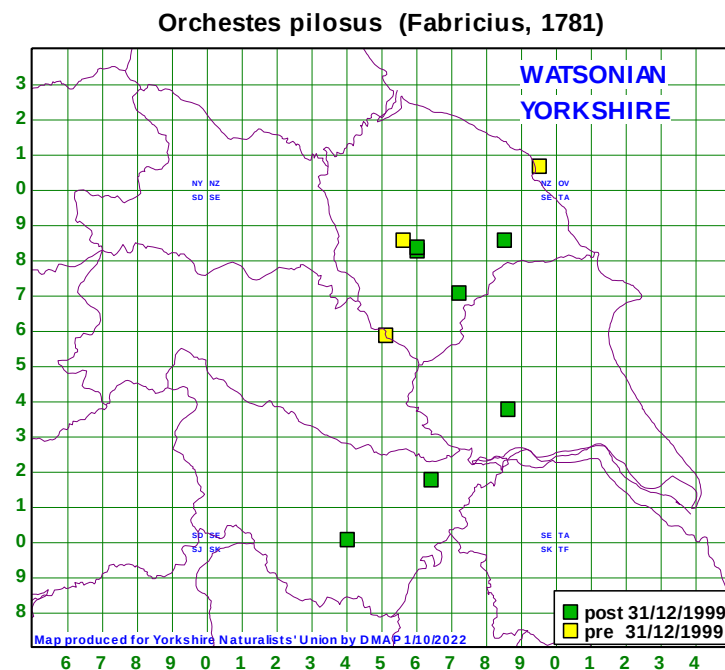


(13,7,9,4,0) Rather scarce with most records of recent date. This leaf-mining species develops in the foliage of various *Quercus* species. (v-ix).

*jota* (Fabricius, 1787)

NO RECORDS

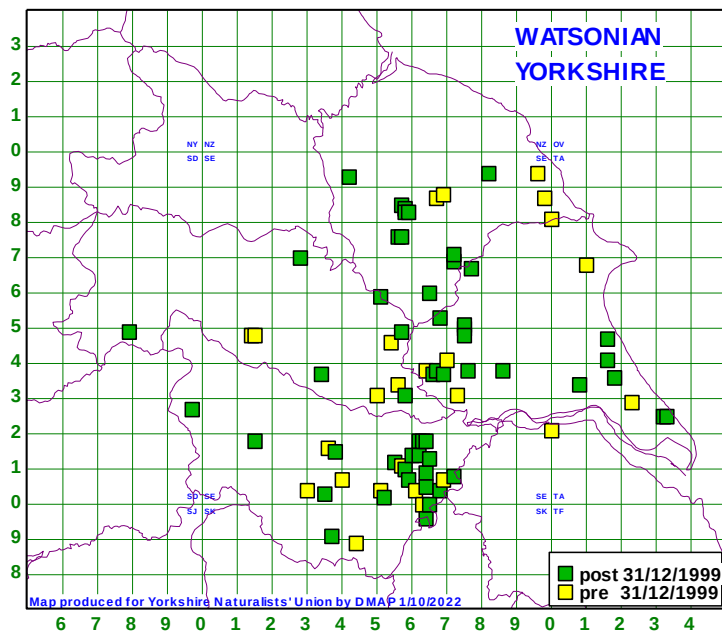
*pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781)



(1,8,2,0,0) Very scarce in the eastern half of the county, this weevil is associated with *Quercus*, increasing in frequency since 2000. (v-ix).

*quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Orchestes quercus (Linnaeus, 1758)

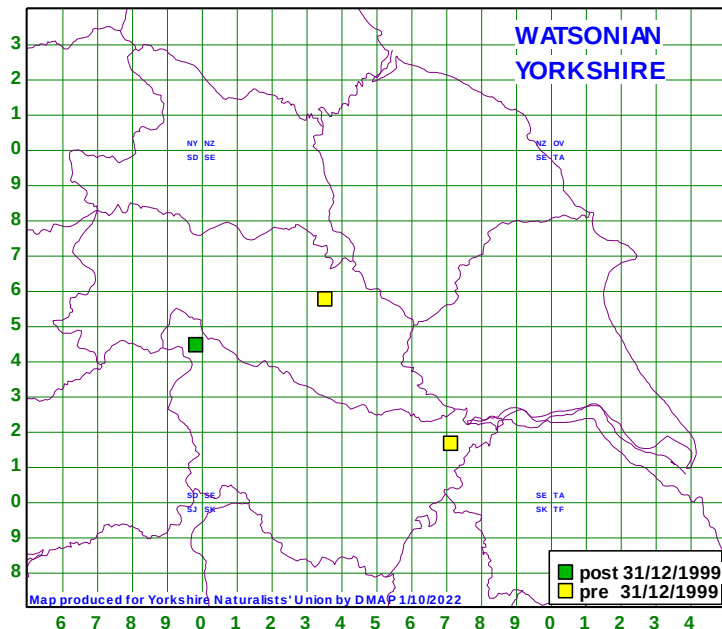


(34,29,43,16,0) A widespread and fairly common *Orchestes* on both introduced and native species of *Quercus*. (iii-xi, peak vii).

### PSEUDORCHESTES Bedel, 1894

*pratensis* (Germar, 1821)

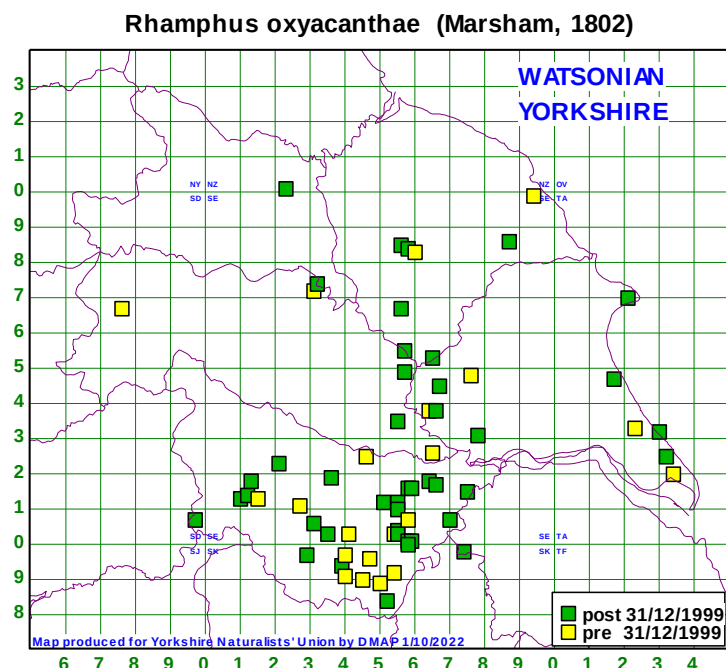
### Pseudorchestes pratensis (Germar, 1821)



(0,0,2,1,0) Rare in Yorkshire with only three records in the YNU database: Thorne Moor SE7116, 8/7/1972, WB; Gill Beck SD9844, 24/6/2007, RM det EJS. There is a third record from Knaresborough (?SE35) which appears in Stephens 1839:230 as *tomentosus/waltoni*. The species is associated with *Centaurea nigra*, the larvae mining the leaves.

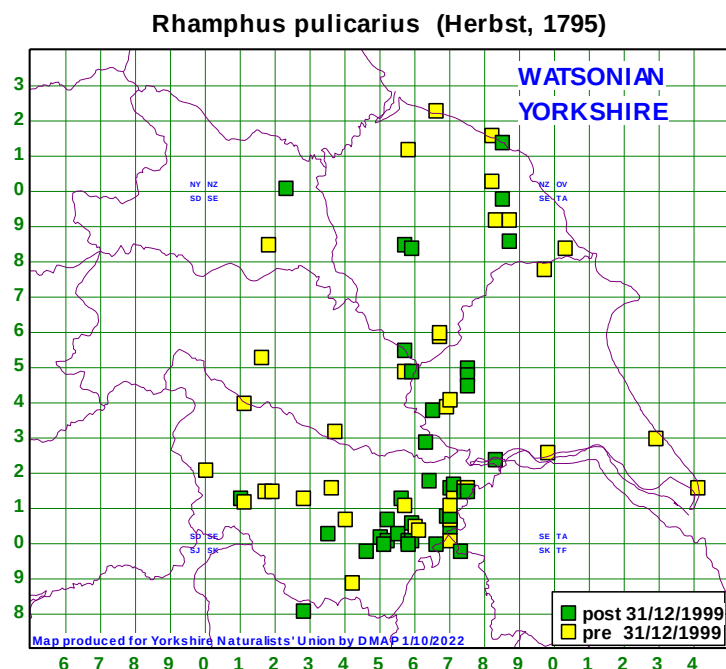
## RHAMPHUS Clairville, 1798

*oxyacanthae* (Marshall, 1802)



(16,10,55,5,2) Very common and widespread except in the far north and west, and usually recorded by beating the foliage and flowers of *Crataegus*, the larvae mining the leaves. (v-xi, peak vi).

*pulicarius* (Herbst, 1795)



(13,18,64,5,2) Similar in range and frequency to the previous species, *R. pulicarius* occurs on *Salix*, *Populus* and *Betula* species. Some of our older records may refer to other members of the genus owing to confusion in nomenclature (see note in Duff 2016:338). The host plant is a good guide to identification, older records often not including these details. (iv-xi).

*subaeneus* Illiger, 1807

NO RECORDS

## RHYNCHAENUS Clairville, 1798

*xylostei* Clairville, 1798

NO RECORDS

## TACHYERGES Schönherr, 1825

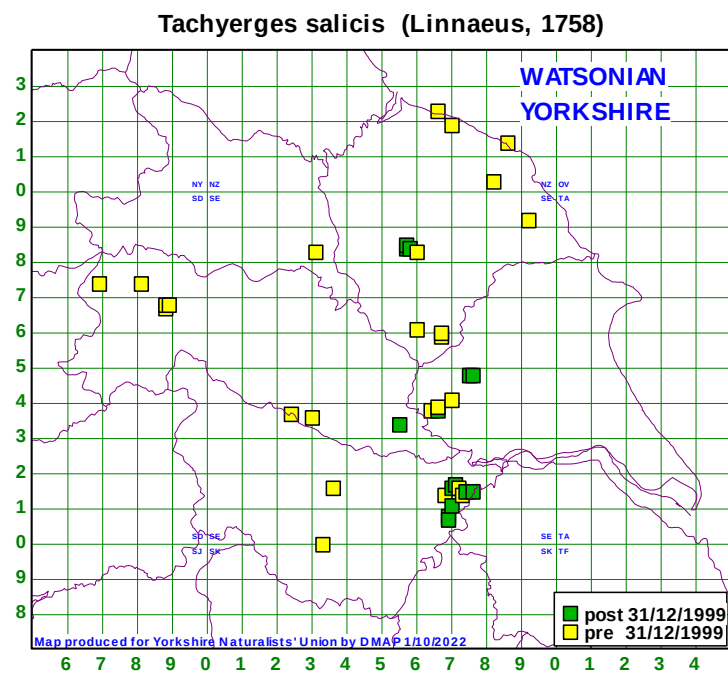
*decoratus* (Germar, 1821)

NO RECORDS

*pseudostigma* (Tempère, 1982)

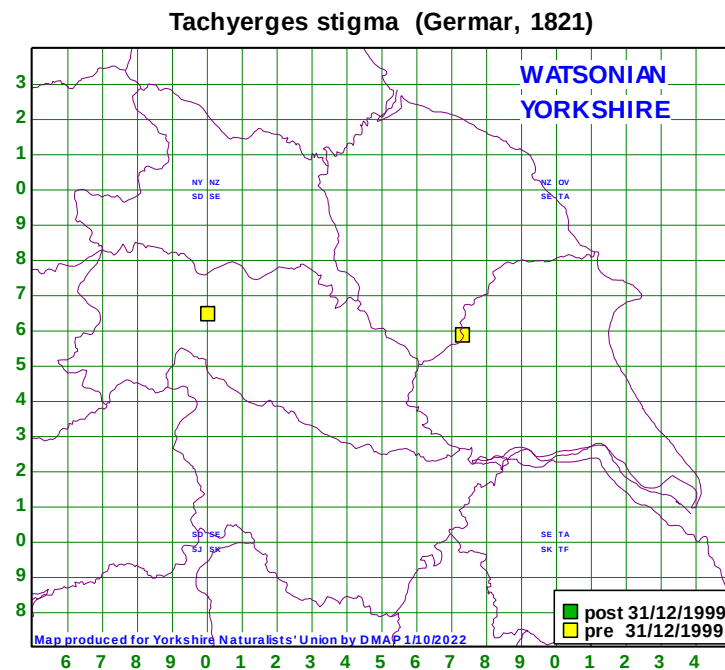
NO RECORDS

*salicis* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(11,15,19,8,1) Widespread but not particularly common, a leaf-mining species of *Salix*. (v-x).

*stigma* (Germar, 1821)



(0,1,0,1,0) Two records are all we have for this species which is associated with *Salix*, *Betula* and *Corylus*: Grassington SE0064, 21/5/1945, WDH; Buttercrambe SE7358, 4/8/1951, AS det EFG. There has been confusion in the past with *T. pseudostigma* and *T. stigma*, the former not so far having been recorded from Yorkshire.

Tribe SMICRONYCHINI Seidlitz, 1891

### SMICRONYX Schönherr, 1843

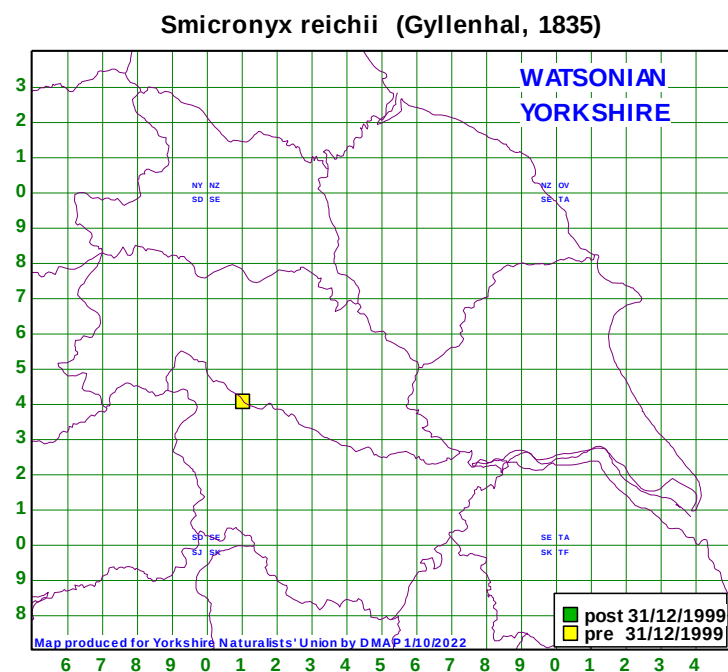
*coecus* (Reich, 1797)

NO RECORDS

*jungermanniae* (Reich, 1797)

NO RECORDS

*reichi* (Gyllenhal, 1836)



(0,0,0,1,0) There is a single record in the YNU database: Ilkley (?)SE14, 1879, EBW. This record has never been confirmed and may well be erroneous. The species is very local in southern England and is associated with *Centaureum* species.

Tribe STOREINI Lacordaire, 1863

### **PACHYTYCHIUS Jekel, 1861**

*haematocephalus* (Gyllenhal, 1836)

NO RECORDS

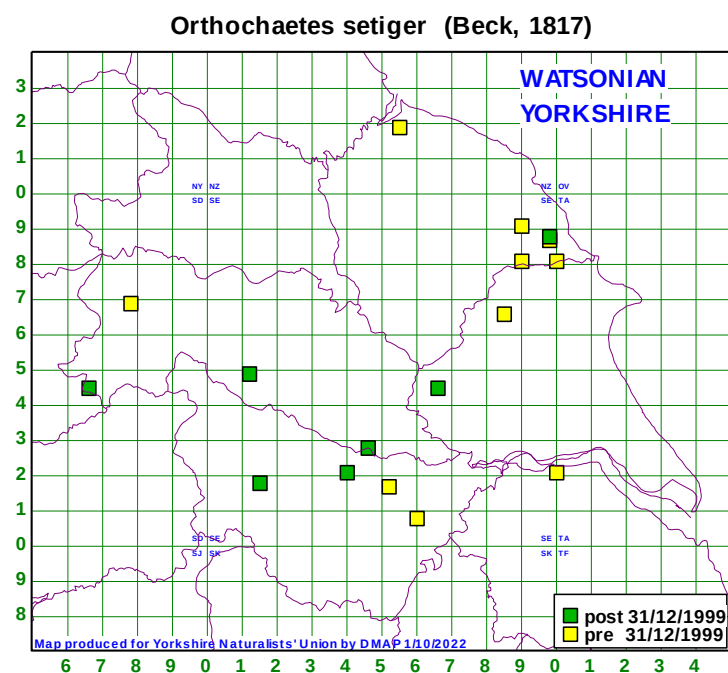
Tribe STYPHLINI Jekel, 1861

### **ORTHOCHAETES Germar, 1824**

*insignis* (Aubé, 1863)

NO RECORDS

*setiger* (Beck, 1817)



(4,7,5,5,0) Very scarce but widely distributed. Associated with a wide variety of plant families, mining the leaves. Our records mention finding the species under stones, at plant roots, by general sweeping or in ground litter, but with no mention of foodplant. (iii-viii).

### **PSEUDOSTYPHLUS Tournier, 1874**

*pillumus* (Gyllenhal, 1836)

NO RECORDS



Tribe TYCHIIINI Gistel, 1848

### SIBINIA Germar, 1817

Subgenus DICHOTYCHIUS Bedel, 1885

sodalis Germar, 1824

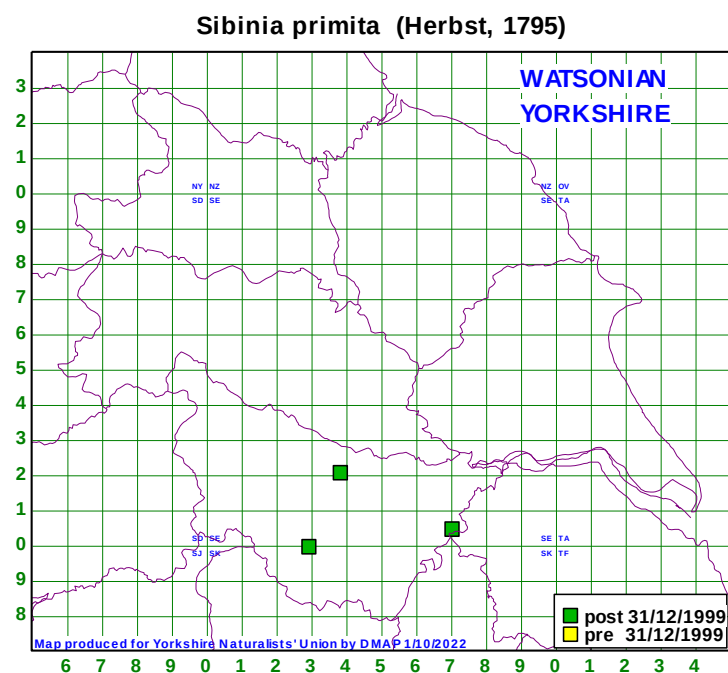
NO RECORDS

Subgenus SIBINIA Germar, 1817

arenariae Stephens, 1831

NO RECORDS

primita (Herbst, 1795)



(0,0,3,0,0) Rare in Yorkshire with only three records, all recent: Hatfield Moor SE7004, 9/9/2000, PS, swept near lagoon; Sharlston ex-colliery site SE3820, 17/8/2002, DGH det MLD; Wortley Top Forge SK2999, EJS. Duff (2016:345) quotes *Sagina* species as the main foodplant.

pyrrhodactyla (Marsham, 1802)

NO RECORDS

## TYCHIUS Germar, 1817

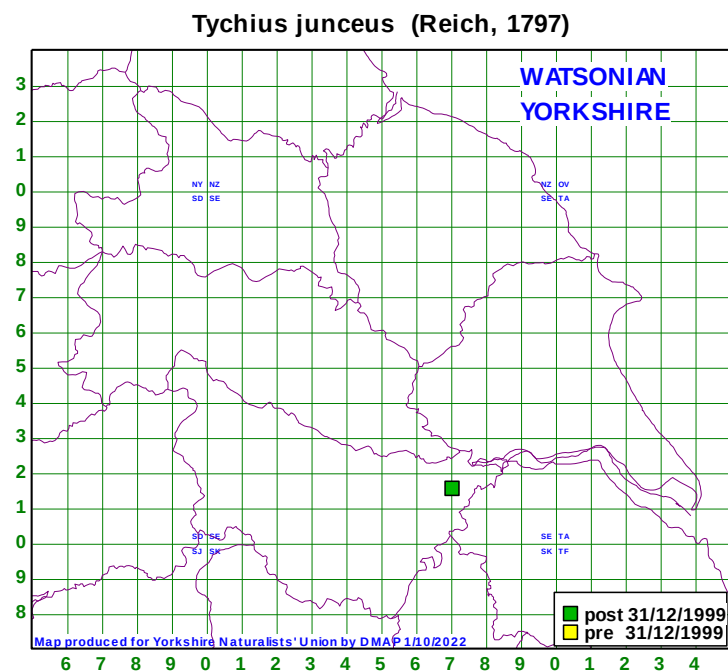
*breviusculus* Desbrochers, 1873

NO RECORDS

*crassirostris* Kirsch, 1871

NO RECORDS

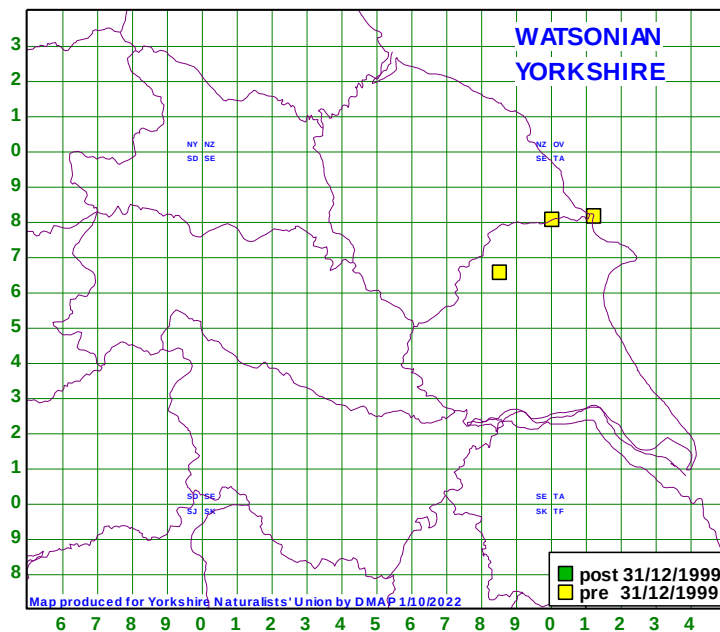
*junceus* (Reich, 1797)



(0,0,1,0,0) New to the county in 2014, we have this single record: Thorne colliery site SE7015, 10/6/2014, MT. Nationally recorded from *Trifolium* and *Medicago* spp.

*lineatulus* Stephens, 1831

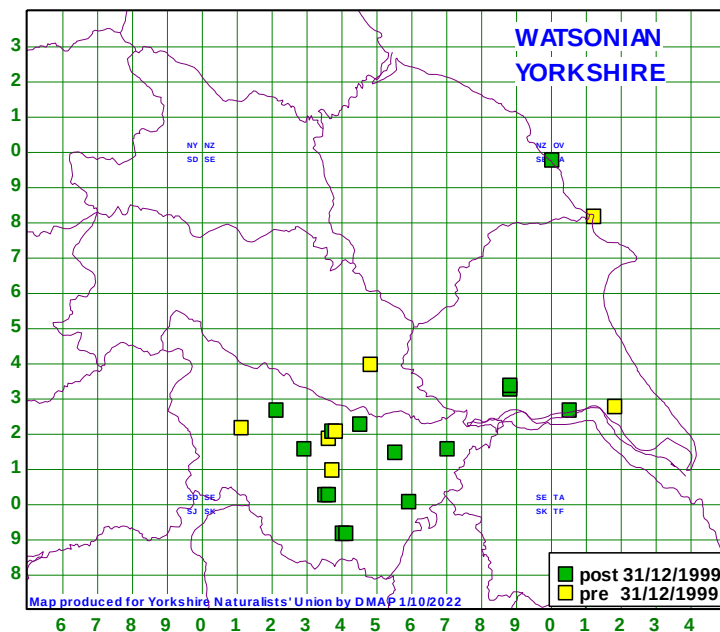
**Tychius lineatulus Stephens, 1831**



(2,1,0,0,0) We have three records in the YNU database: Filey TA18, 8/1878, WWF; Scarborough TA0489, 1900, RL, in moss on the North Cliff; Wharram Quarry SE8565, 1981, ISR (per RSK). On *Trifolium* species especially *T. medium*.

*meliloti* Stephens, 1831

**Tychius meliloti Stephens, 1831**

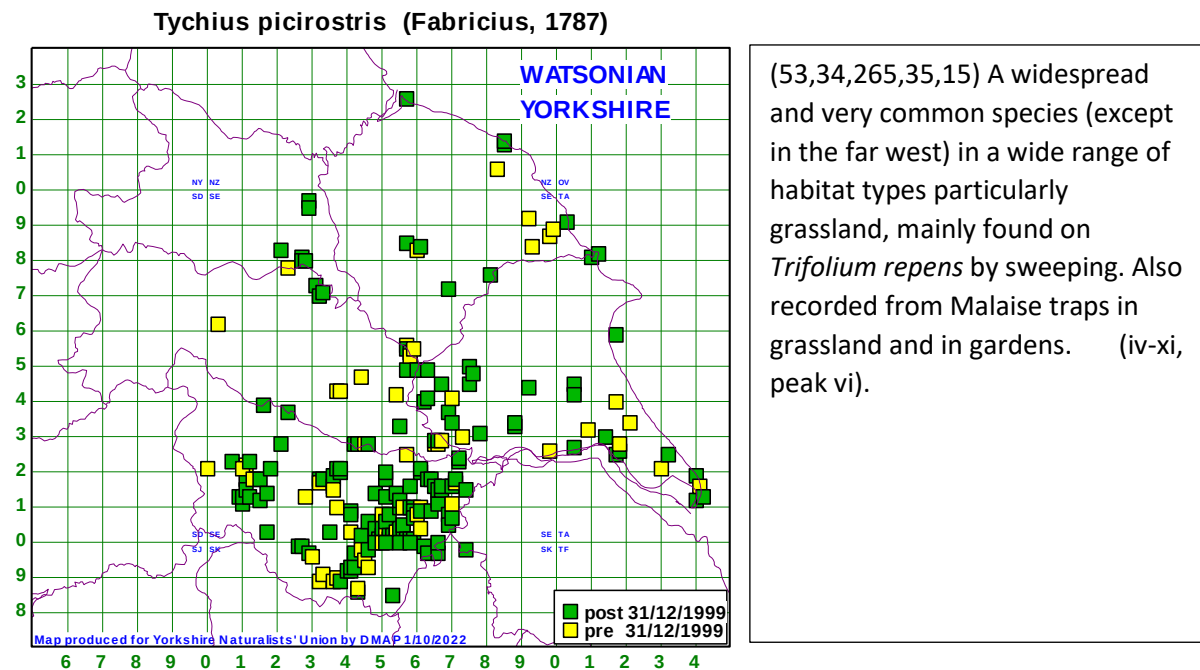


(8,2,21,1,0) Widespread in the south of the county on *Melilotus* species, usually detected by sweeping plants low on the ground. Larvae feed in the seed pods. (vi-viii).

*parallelus* (Panzer, 1794)

NO RECORDS

*picrostris* (Fabricius, 1787)



*polylineatus* (Germar, 1824)

NO RECORDS

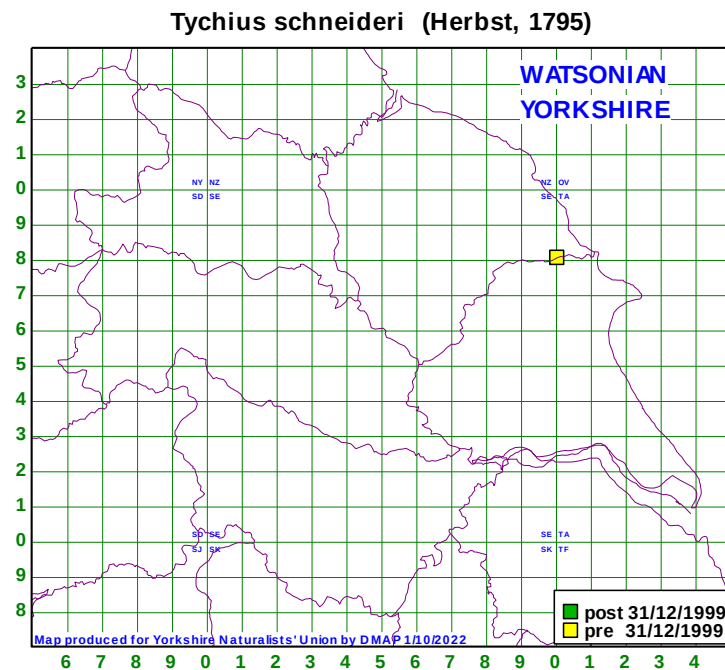
*pusillus* Germar, 1842

NO RECORDS

*quinquepunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

*schneideri* (Herbst, 1795)



(1,1,0,0,0) We have two records in the YNU database and I doubt the accuracy of the identifications in the light of modern knowledge and literature: Scarborough ?TA08, c.1900, RL; Filey ?TA18, date unknown, WWF. Nationally not known north of Cambridge. A species associated with *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

*squamulatus* Gyllenhal, 1836

NO RECORDS

*stephensi* Gyllenhal, 1836

NO RECORDS

*tibialis* Boheman, 1843

NO RECORDS

Subfamily BAGOINAE Thomson, C.G., 1859

**BAGOUS Germar, 1817**

Subgenus BAGOUS Germar, 1817

*binodulus* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

*glabrirostris* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

*lutulentus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

NO RECORDS

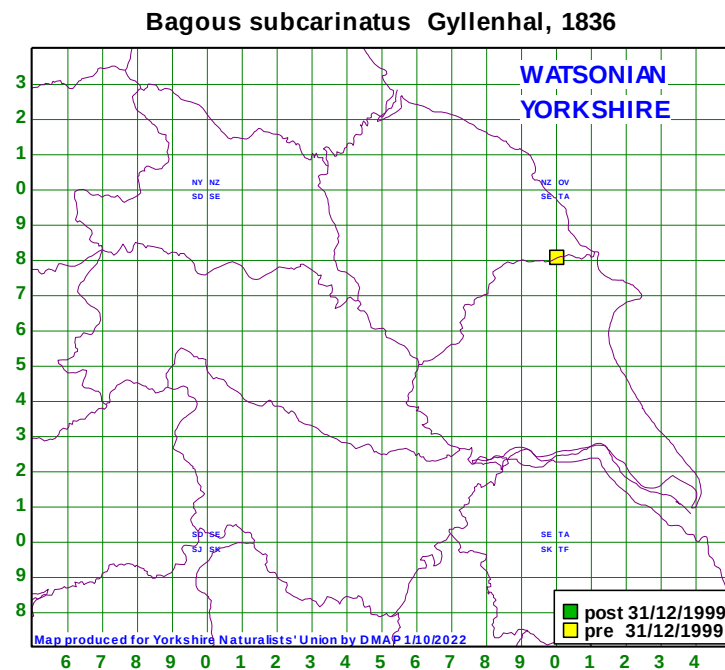
*puncticollis* Boheman, 1854

NO RECORDS

*robustus* Brisout 1863

NO RECORDS

*subcarinatus* Gyllenhal, 1836



(0,1,0,0,0) There is a single record in the YNU database: Scarborough ?TA08, c.1900, RL. Almost certainly this is an erroneous identification, as the species is only known from a few VCs in southern England. Associated with various aquatic plants.

Subgenus MACROPELMUS Dejean, 1821

*argillaceus* Gyllenhal, 1836

NO RECORDS

*brevis* Gyllenhal, 1836

NO RECORDS

*collignensis* (Herbst, 1797)

NO RECORDS

*czwalinae* Seidlitz, 1891

NO RECORDS

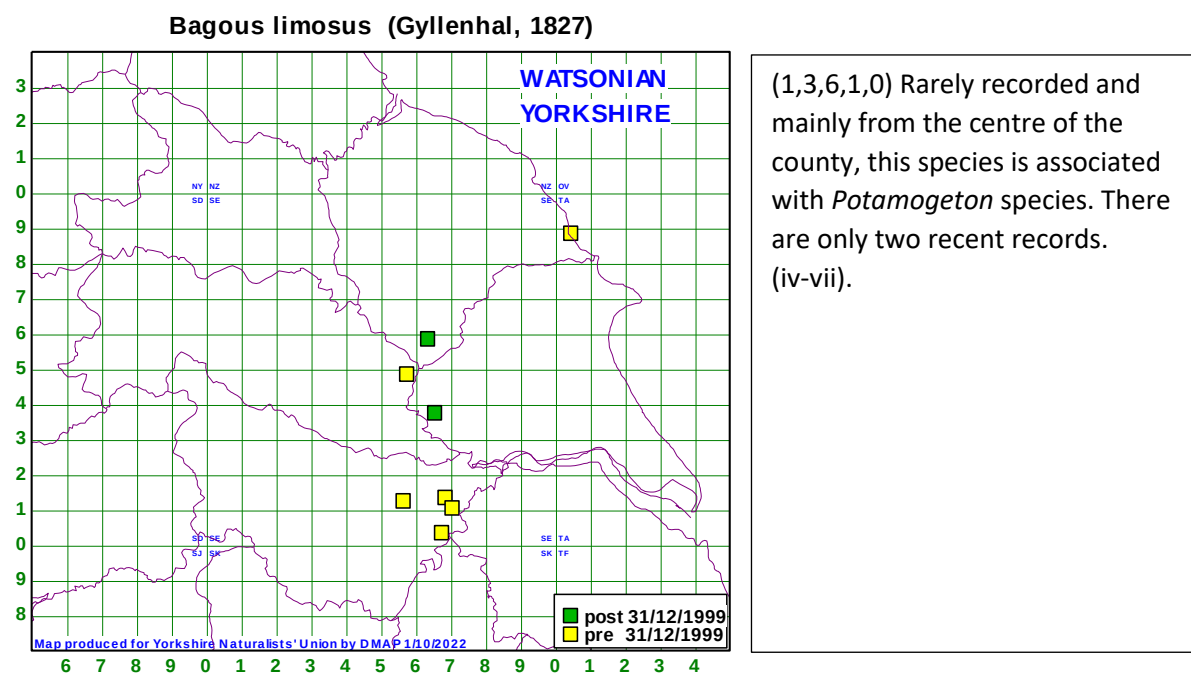
*diglyptus* Boheman, 1845

NO RECORDS

*frit* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

*limosus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)



*longitarsis* Thomson, C.G., 1868

NO RECORDS

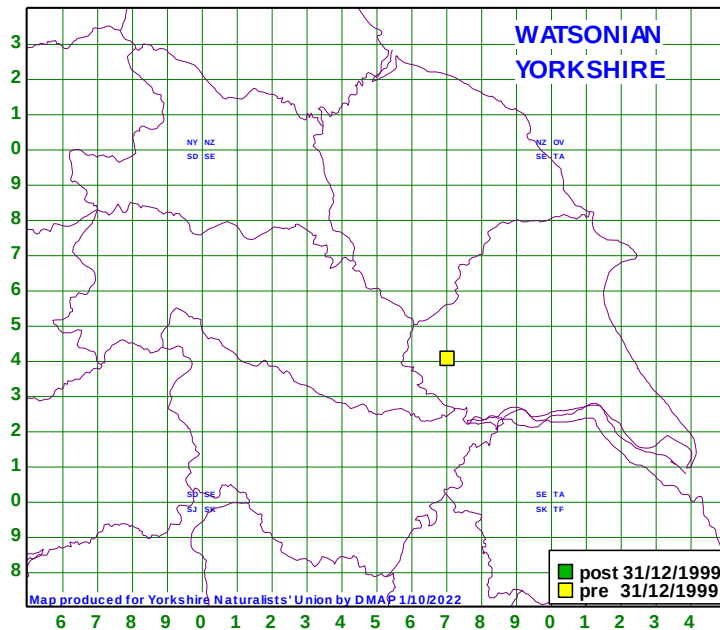
*lutosus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

NO RECORDS



*lutulosus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

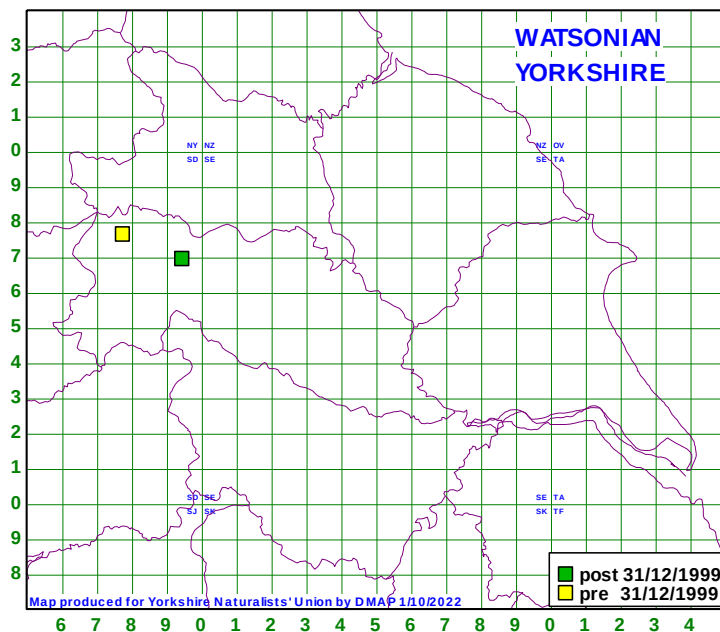
**Bagous lutulosus (Gyllenhal, 1827)**



(1,0,0,0,0) Rare with a single record: Allerthorpe Common (YWT) SE7647, 30/6/1984, MLD det CJ. Associated with *Juncus* species.

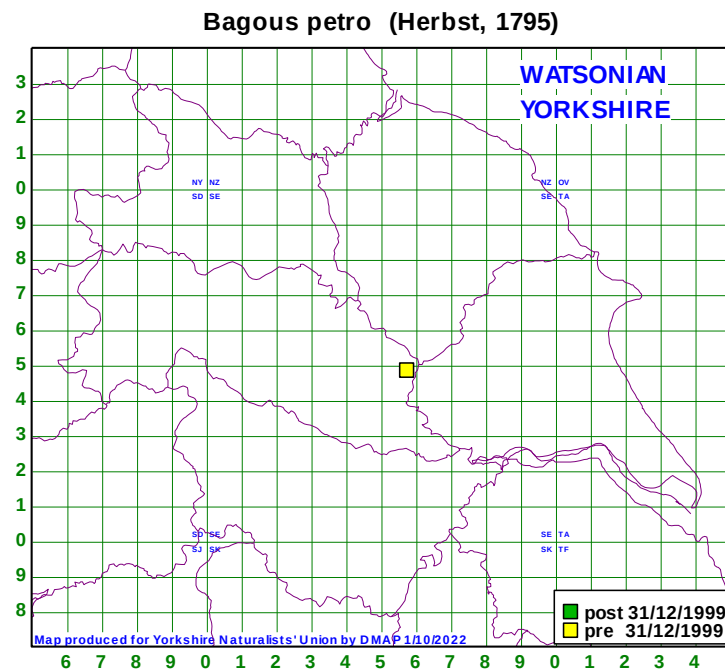
*nodulosus* Gyllenhal, 1836

**Bagous nodulosus Gyllenhal, 1836**



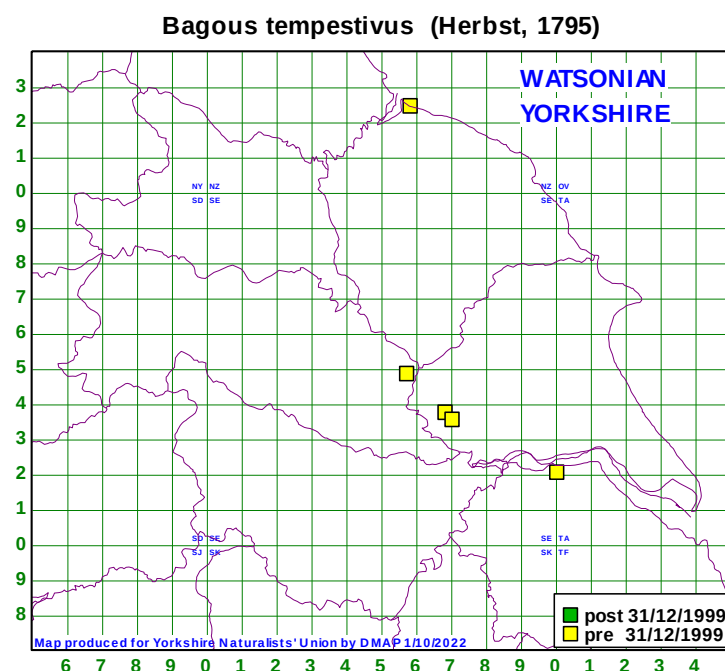
(0,0,0,2,0) We have two records, one being recent: Ingleborough SD7776, 1990, ME: Hawskwick SD9469, 2004, JCW det ML. On *Butomus umbellatus*, a rare plant in West Yorkshire (Lavin & Wilmore, 1994:215).

*petro* (Herbst, 1795)



(0,0,0,3,0) There are three records with us in Yorkshire: all Askham Bog SE5748 [assumed centroid grid reference], 10/8/1880, WWF; 1895, WCH, two specimens in wet moss; 5/1898, WCH. See the interesting comments on this species in Morris (2002:104). Associated with *Utricularia* in acidic bogs. A very sensitive species almost certainly extinct at this location owing to habitat degradation.

*tempestivus* (Herbst, 1795)



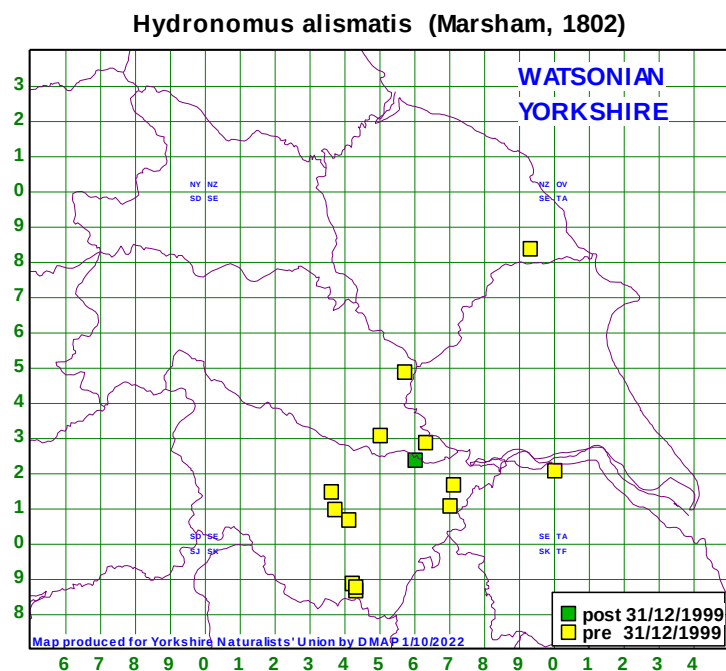
(3,2,0,1,0) Rare with only six records. The literature defines association with *Ranunculus*, *Potamogeton* and *Carex* species. Last recorded in Yorkshire in 1922 from North Duffield Ings SE73 by WJF, and now probably extinct in the county.

*tubulus* Caldara & O'Brien, 1994

NO RECORDS

## HYDRONOMUS Schönherr, 1825

*alismatis* (Marshall, 1802)



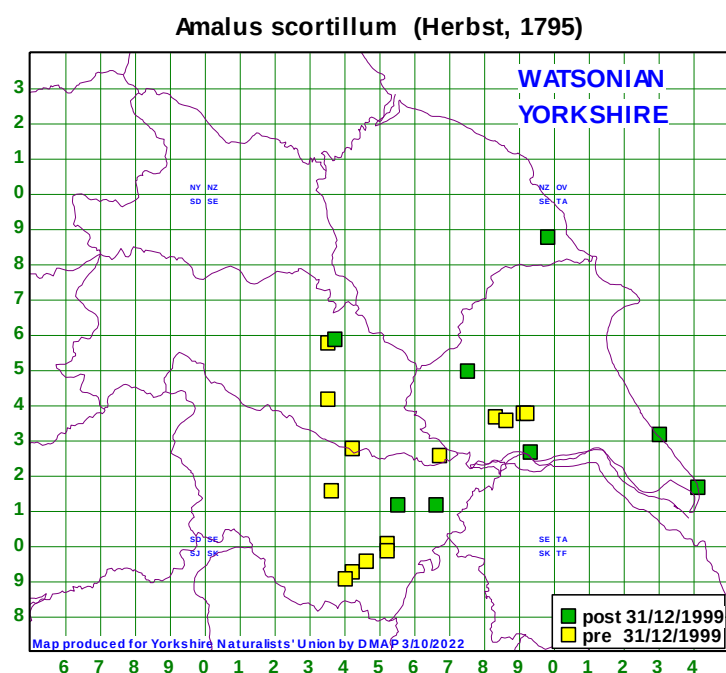
(3,1,17,2,0) Restricted to the southern half of the county, this species is scarce with only one recent record. Associated with *Alisma plantago-aquatica*. (iv-ix).

Subfamily CEUTORHYNCHINAE Gistel, 1848

Tribe AMALINI Wagner, 1936

AMALUS Schönherr, 1825

*scortillum* (Herbst, 1795)

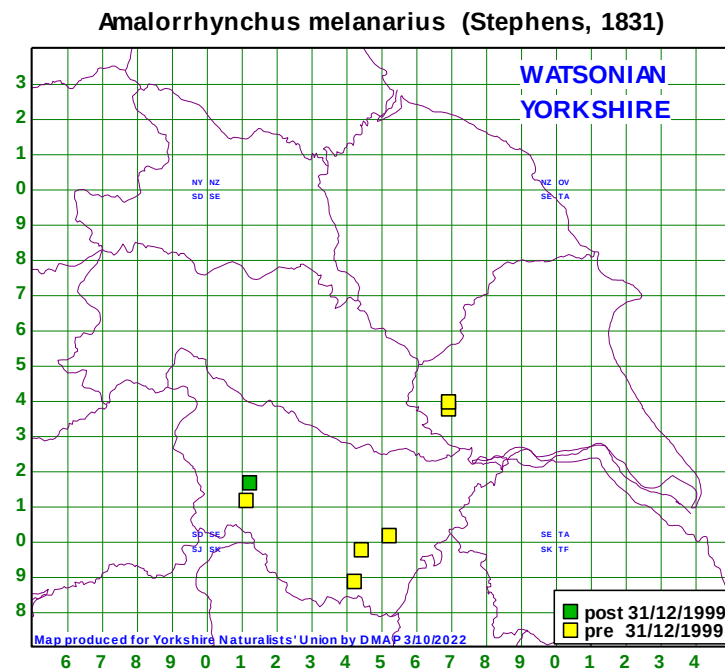


(8,1,8,6,0) Scarce in the southern half of the county, this species is associated with *Polygonum aviculare*, and generally recorded by sweeping. (v-viii).

Tribe CEUTORHYNCHINI Gistel, 1848

### AMALORRHYNCHUS Reitter, 1913

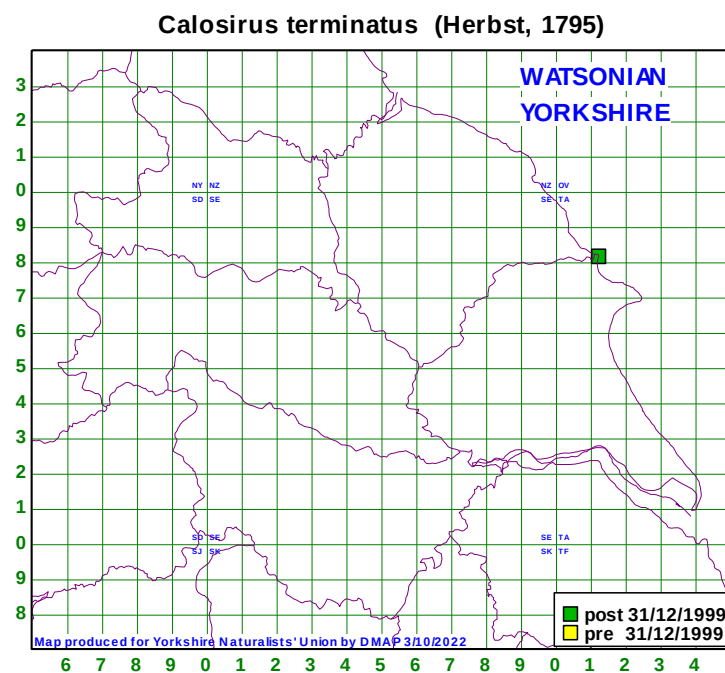
*melanarius* (Stephens, 1831)



(2,0,9,0,0) Very scarce with only eleven records, only one of these being recent. On *Nasturtium* species in which the larvae feed on the seeds. (v-ix).

### CALOSIRUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*terminatus* (Herbst, 1795)

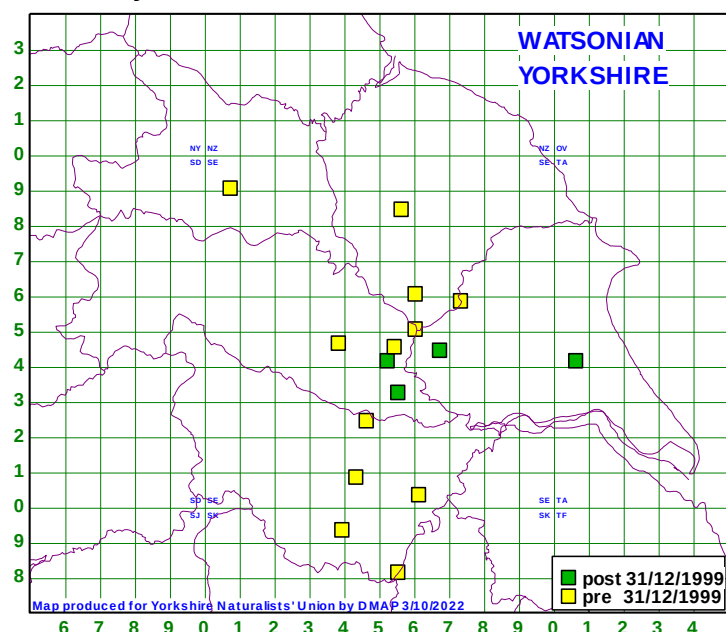


(1,0,0,0,0) We have a single record of this weevil: Filey Bay TA1281, 21/5/2005, WRD, swept from face of soft cliff. Scarce nationally, this species is associated with *Daucus carota*.

## CEUTORHYNCHUS Germar, 1824

*alliariae* Brisout de Barneville, H., 1860

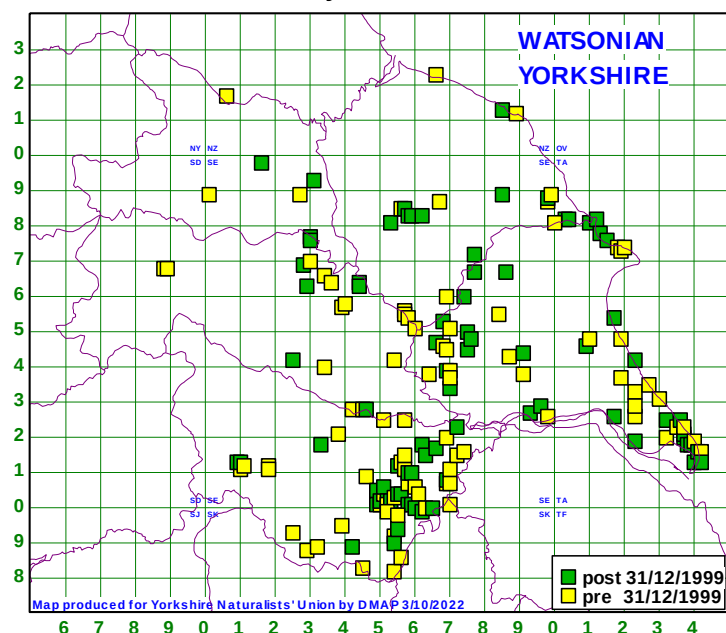
### Ceutorhynchus alliariae Brisout de Barneville, H., 1860



(3,5,6,4,2) Widely distributed but very infrequent, occurring on *Alliaria petiolata*. (iv-viii).

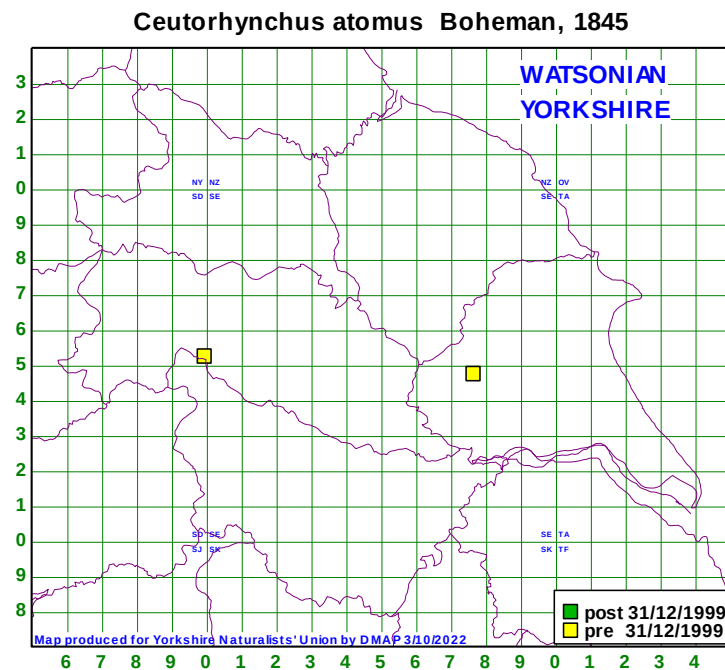
*assimilis* (Paykull, 1792)

### Ceutorhynchus assimilis



(136,66,188,46,9) Very common and widespread, and found on a wide range of brassicas. Some of our older records may be referable to *C. obstrictus* owing to nomenclature confusion with *assimilis*. (iv-x).

*atomus* Boheman, 1845

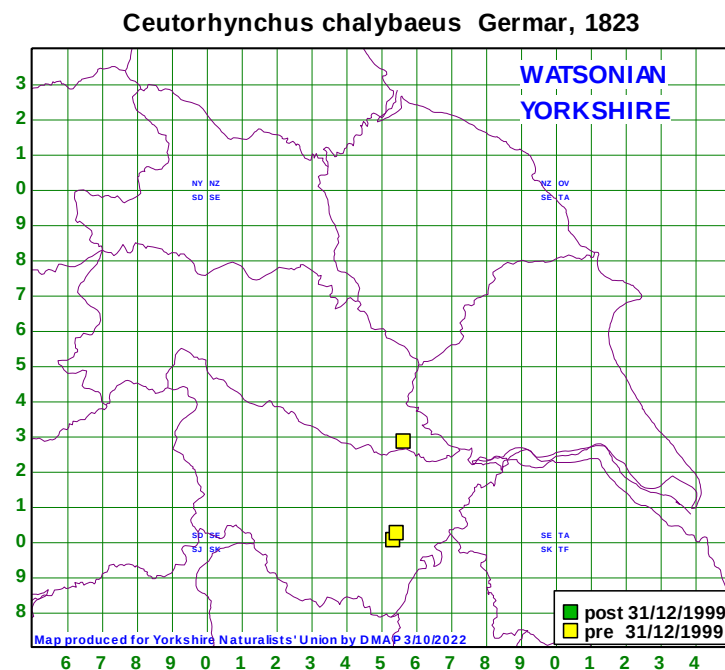


(1,0,0,1,0) There are two records in the YNU database: Skipton SD95, 1/7/1934, MDB; Allerthorpe Common SE7647, 27/7/1934, MDB. Associated with *Arabidopsis thaliana*, although the foodplant is not mentioned in our records.

*cakilis* (Hansen, 1917)

NO RECORDS

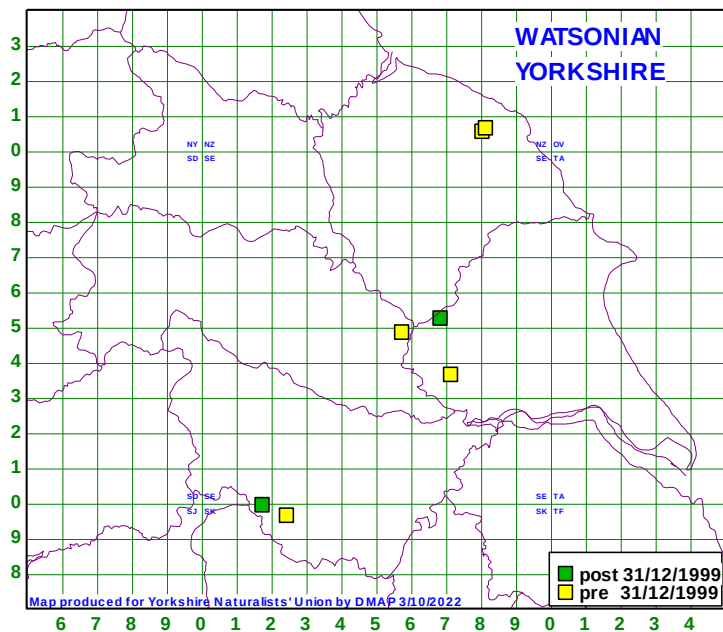
*chalybaeus* Germar, 1824



(0,0,2,1,0) Rare with only three county records known to us: Gateforth SE5628, 11/3/1945, JRD; Sprotbrough SE5300, 1982, JHF; Sprotbrough SE5402, 11/9/1982, RJM, swept from nettles. The foodplant is usually quoted as *Sisymbrium officinale*. The larvae gall the stems.

*cochleariae* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

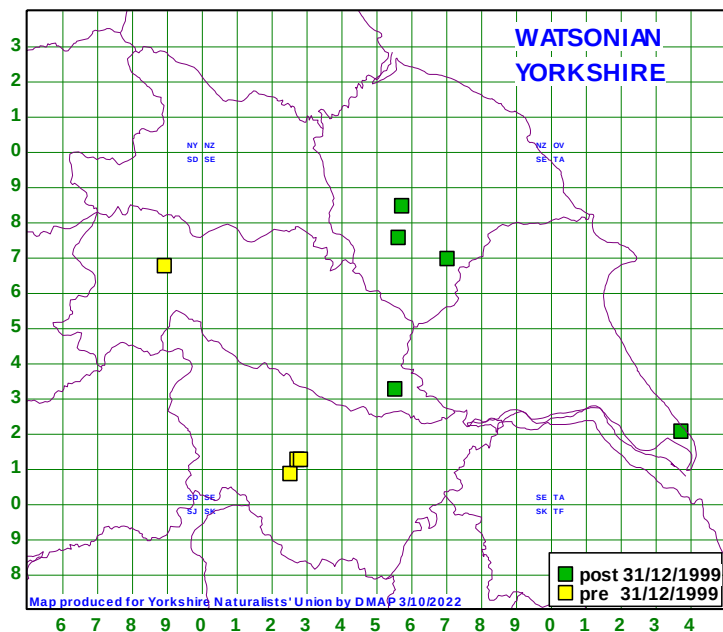
**Ceutorhynchus cochleariae (Gyllenhal, 1813)**



(3,2,2,2,0) Very scarce with only nine records across Yorkshire, and associated with *Cardamine pratensis*. (iii-vi).

*constrictus* (Marshall, 1802)

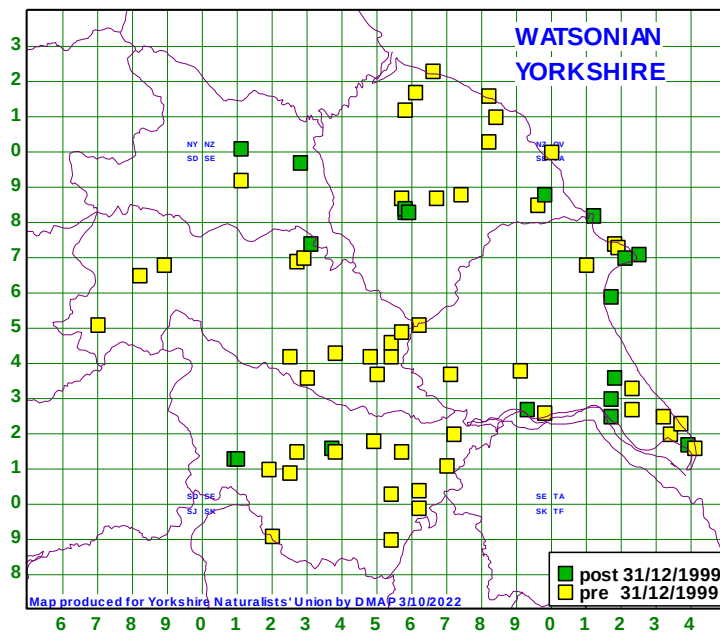
**Ceutorhynchus constrictus (Marshall, 1802)**



(1,4,4,3,0) Scarce with a dozen records in the YNU database – records indicate this species may be increasing in range and frequency. On *Alliaria petiolata*. (v-viii).

*contractus* (Marshall, 1802)

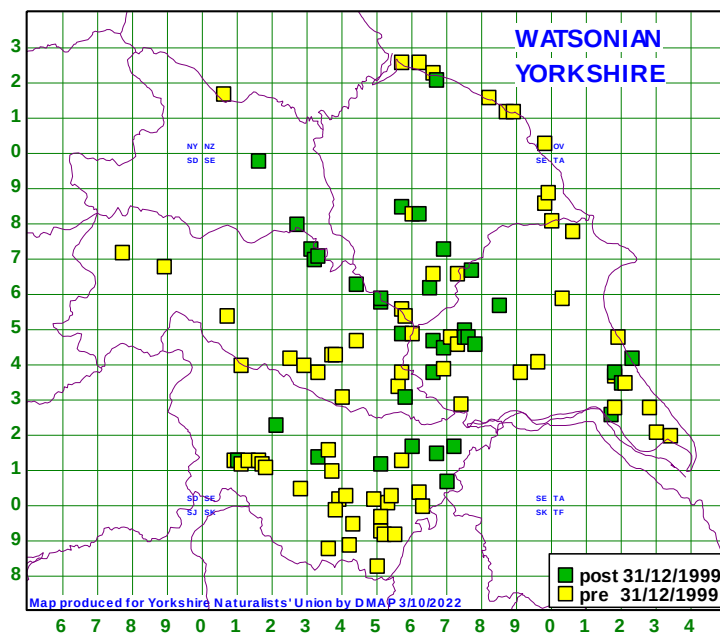
***Ceutorhynchus contractus* (Marshall, 1802)**



(26,19,24,17,3) A fairly common species occurring throughout our recording area on brassicas. (ii-ix, peak vi).

*erysimi* (Fabricius, 1787)

***Ceutorhynchus erysimi* (Fabricius, 1787)**



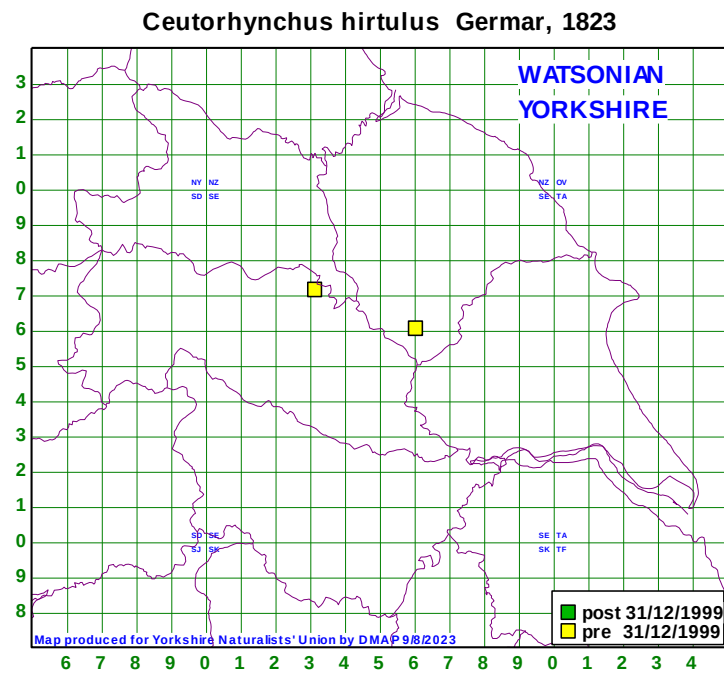
(39,34,44,30,5) A distinctive species in the field owing to its metallic blue colour, this weevil may be found throughout and fairly commonly and is associated with *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. (ii-xii, peaks vi and ix).

*hepaticus* Gyllenhal, 1837

NO RECORDS



*hirtulus* Germar, 1824



(0,1,0,1,0) Rare with only two very old records in the database:  
 Strensall Common SE66, c.1900, WCH; Ripon ?SE37, 7/1937, CM.  
 Associated with *Erophila* species.

*inaffectatus* Gyllenhal, 1837

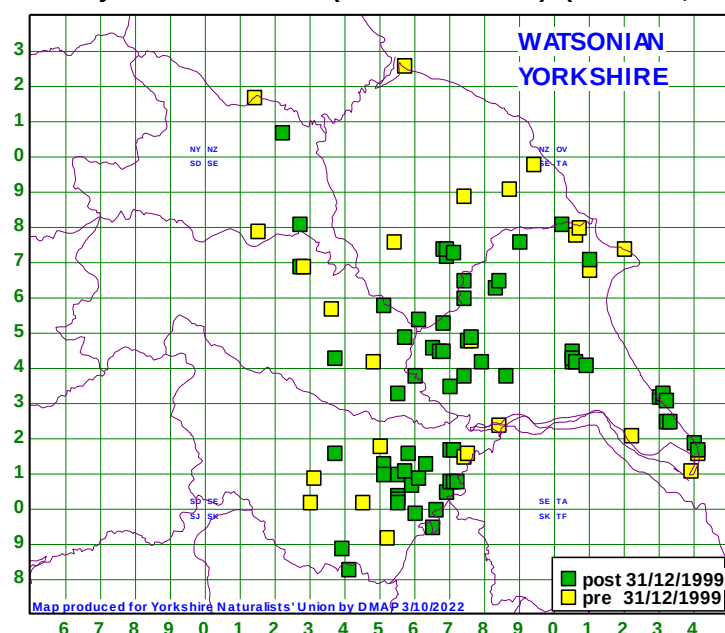
NO RECORDS

*insularis* Dieckmann, 1971

NO RECORDS

*obstrictus* (Marsham, 1802)

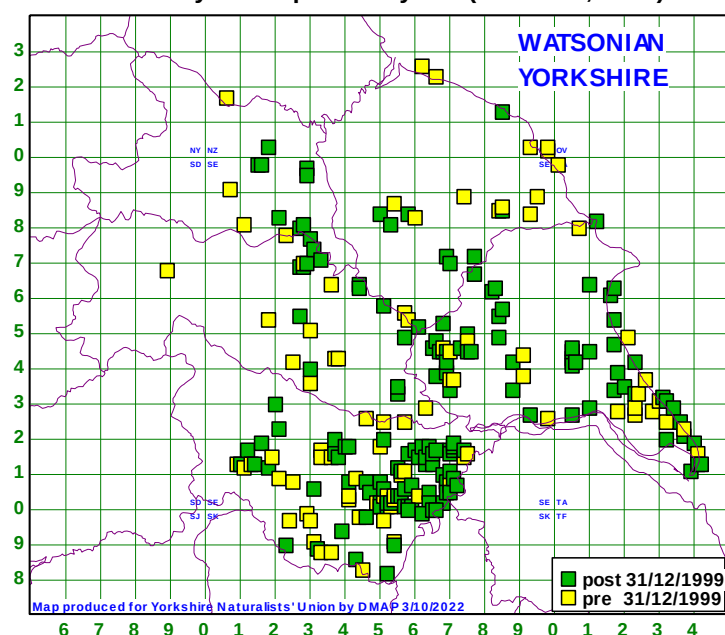
*Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (= *assimilis* auctt.) (Marsham, 1802)



(41,14,42,11,4) Found on various brassicas, this species is widespread and fairly common except in the far west. Some of our older records may be referable to *C. assimilis* owing to nomenclature confusion with *obstrictus*. (iii-x, peaks vi and ix).

*pallidactylus* (Marsham, 1802)

*Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus* (Marsham, 1802)

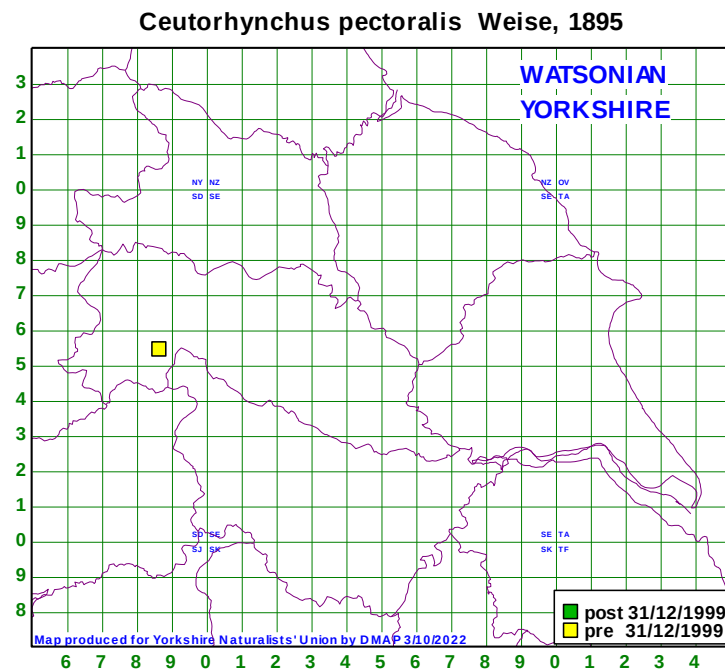


(115,31,190,39,22) Widespread and very common on various brassicas but noted in our records in a wide variety of situations, certainly fortuitously, including sweeping from watercress, in houses, in dry horse dung, in pitfall traps, by general sweeping in woodland and in grass heaps. (ii-xii).

*parvulus* Brisout de Barneville, Ch., 1869

NO RECORDS

*pectoralis* Weise, 1895

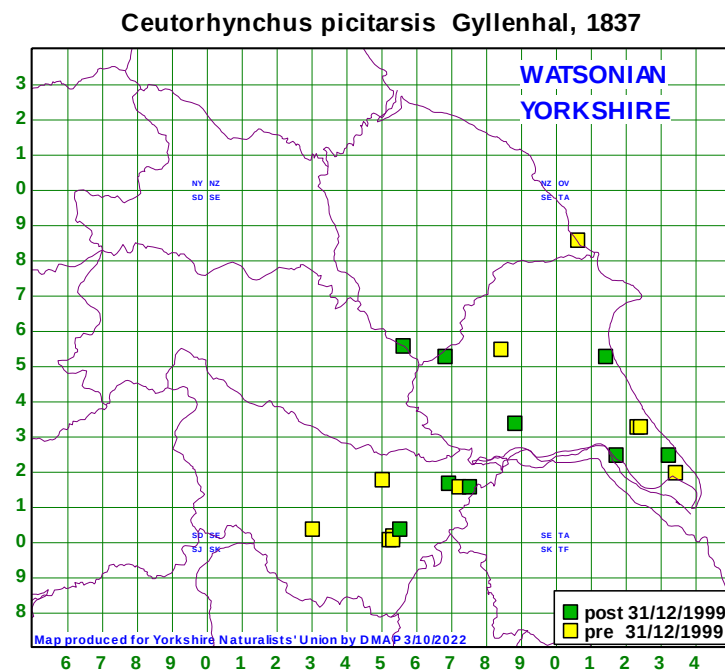


(0,0,0,1,0) There is a single record in the YNU database: Swinden Hall SD8654, 7/1978, WAE. Associated with *Cardamine* species.

*pervicax* Weise, 1883

NO RECORDS

*pictarsis* Gyllenhal, 1837



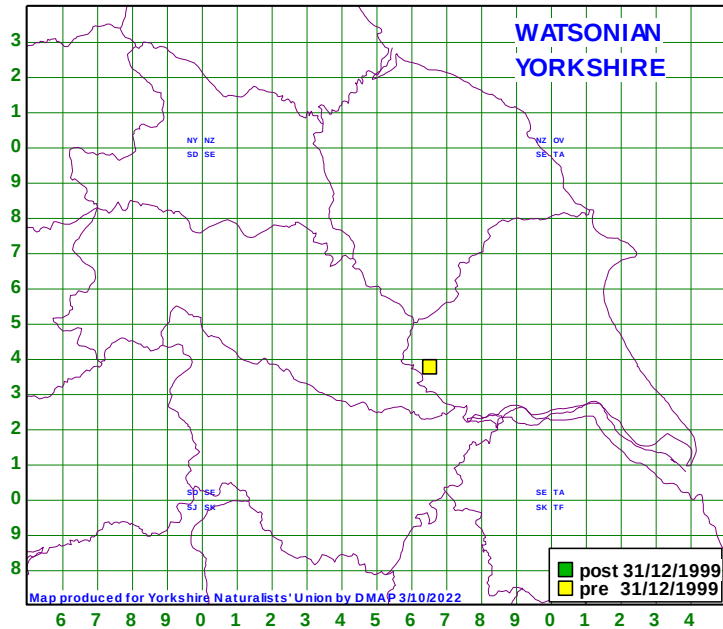
(9,2,14,0,0) A scarce weevil in Yorkshire and found in association with various Brassicaceae, the larvae developing in the plant stems. (v-x).

*pulvinatus* Gyllenhal, 1837

NO RECORDS

*pumilio* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

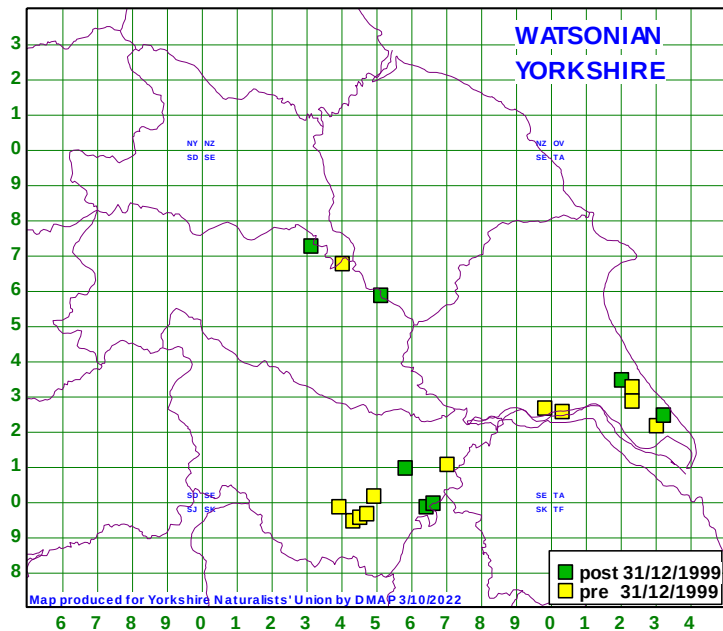
***Ceutorhynchus pumilio* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**



(1,0,0,0,0) A single record exists with us: Skipwith Common SE6537, 14/9/1980, MLD. The beetle is associated with *Teesdalia nudicaulis* where the larvae feed in the fruits.

*pyrrhorhynchus* (Marshall, 1802)

***Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus* (Marshall, 1802)**



(8,1,11,2,0) Scarce with a disjointed distribution in the county. The species is associated with *Sisymbrium officinale*. (iv-ix).

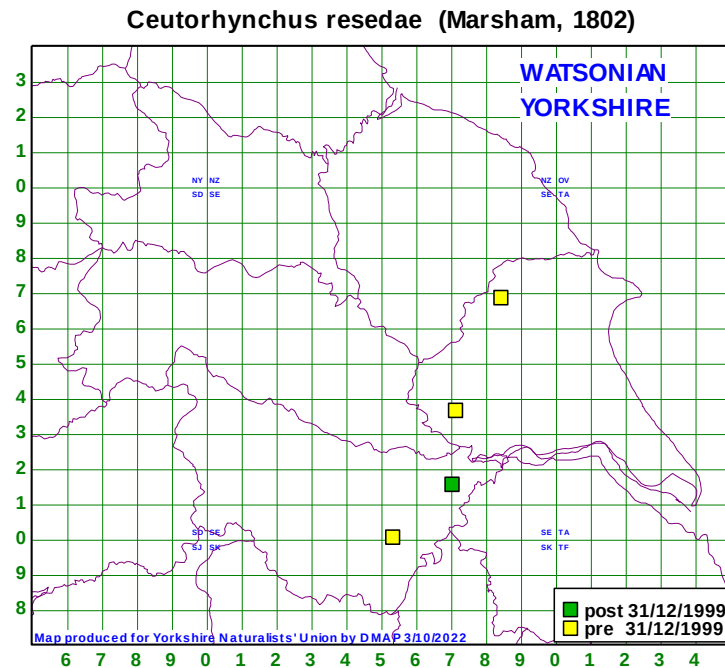
*querceti* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

NO RECORDS

*rapae* Gyllenhal, 1837

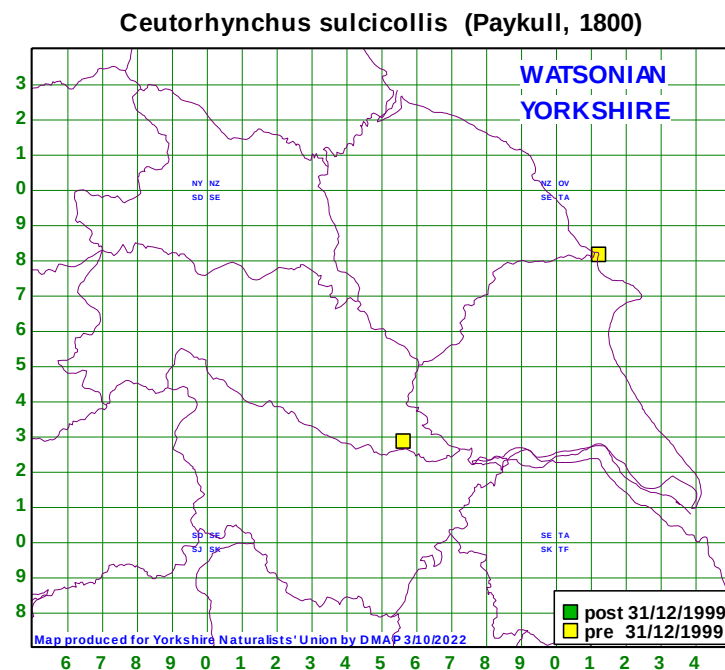
NO RECORDS

*resedae* (Marsham, 1802)



(2,0,4,0,0) Very scarce in our region with only four records known: Bubwith SE73, 1/1917, GBW; North Grimston SE8468, 11/7/1970, KP; Levitt Hagg SE5300, 13/6/1987, WAE; Thorne Colliery site SE7015, 10/6/2014, MT, a single specimen on Weld. The foodplant is *Reseda luteola*.

*sulcicollis* (Paykull, 1800)



(1,0,0,1,0) Rare with only two very old records: Filey TA18, 1914, ECH; Gateforth SE52, 21/3/1945, JRD. Associated with *Sisymbrium* and *Alliaria*.

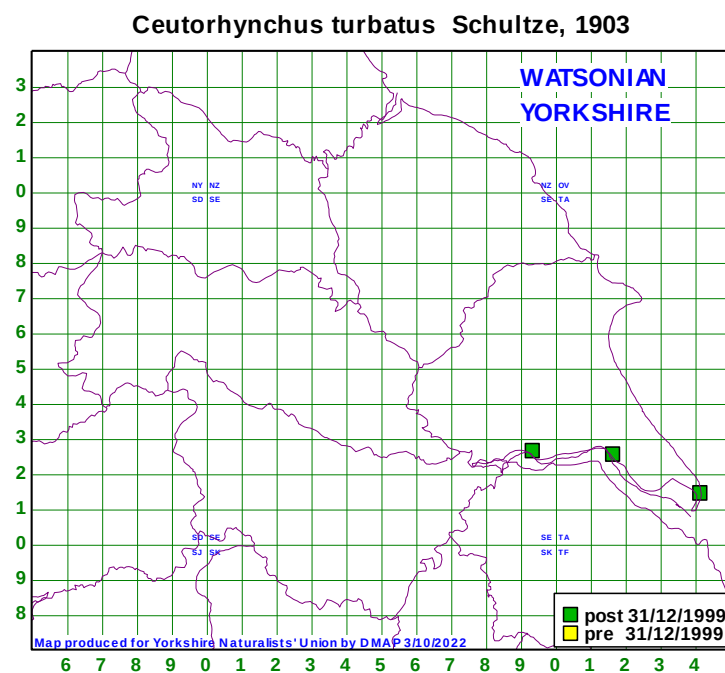
*syrites* Germar, 1824

NO RECORDS

*thomsoni* Kolbe, 1900

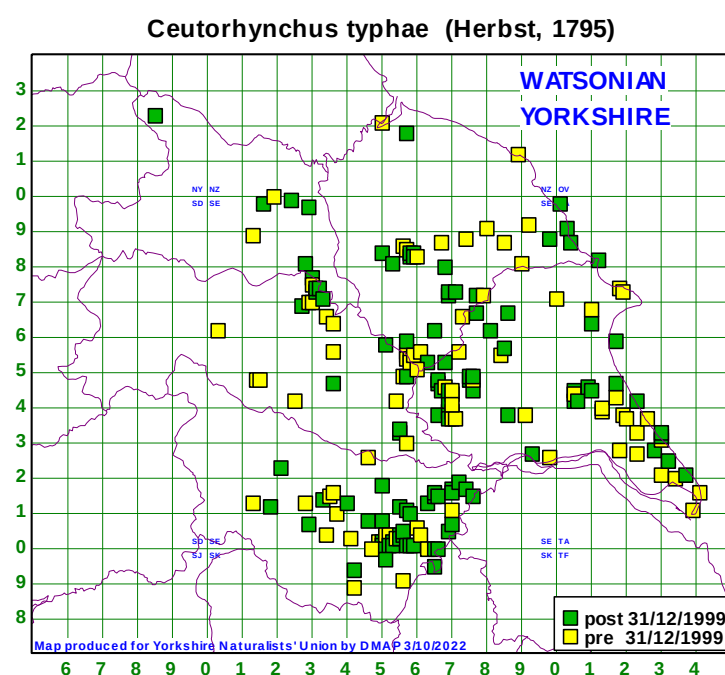
NO RECORDS

*turbatus* Schultze, 1903



(3,0,0,0,0) Rare with only three known records in Yorkshire, all recent: Brough SE9326, 20/5/2000, WRD; Spurn – Kilnsea Warren TA4114, 27/6/2013, WRD; Paull TA1625, 1/7/2015, WRD. On *Lepidium draba*.

*typhae* (Herbst, 1795)



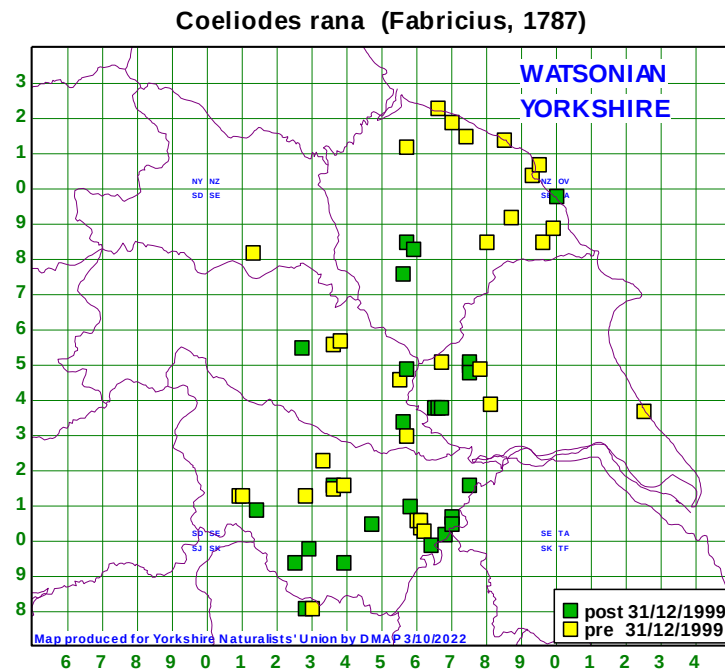
(87,61,80,37,13) Widespread and common throughout the region. Recorded from various Brassicaceae. (iii-xi, peak vi).

*ungicularis* Thomson, C.G., 1871

NO RECORDS

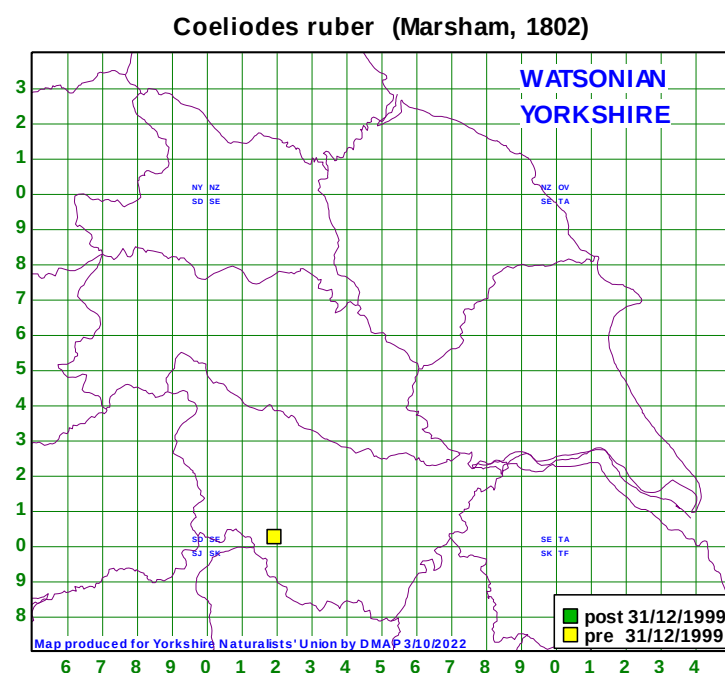
## COELIODES Schönherr, 1837

*rana* (Fabricius, 1787)



(11,19,24,8,1) Widespread except in the far west on *Quercus*. Generally recorded by beating foliage, the larvae develop in young shoots. (iii-ix).

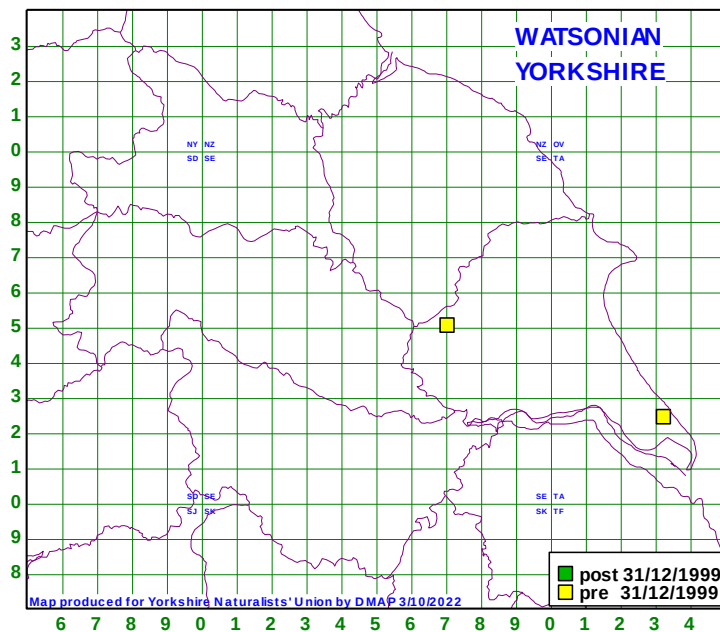
*ruber* (Marsham, 1802)



(0,0,1,0,0) We only have a single record for this mainly southern weevil (records extend into Scotland): Hazel Head SE1902, 9/7/1985, DM det MLD. On *Quercus*.

*transversealbofasciatus* (Goeze, 1777)

**Coeliodes transversealbofasciatus (Goeze, 1777)**



(0,1,1,1,0) We have three records for this weevil in our database: Buttercrambe SE75, 11/5/1941, MDB; Hollym Carrs TA3224, 10/7/1995, FEK; Harlow Carr Gardens SE2854, 16/6/2022, RCW. On *Quercus*.

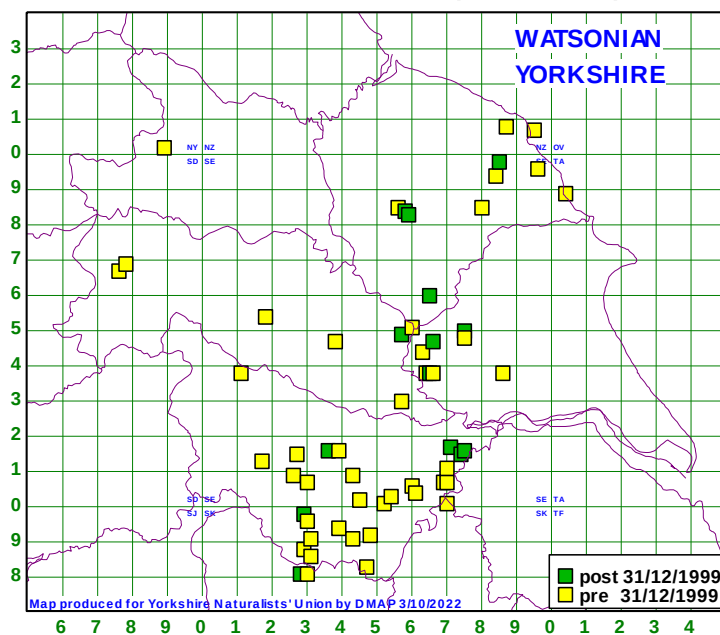
**COELIODINUS Dieckmann, 1972**

*nigritarsis* (Hartmann, 1895)

NO RECORDS

*rubicundus* (Herbst, 1795)

**Coeliodinus rubicundus (Herbst, 1795)**

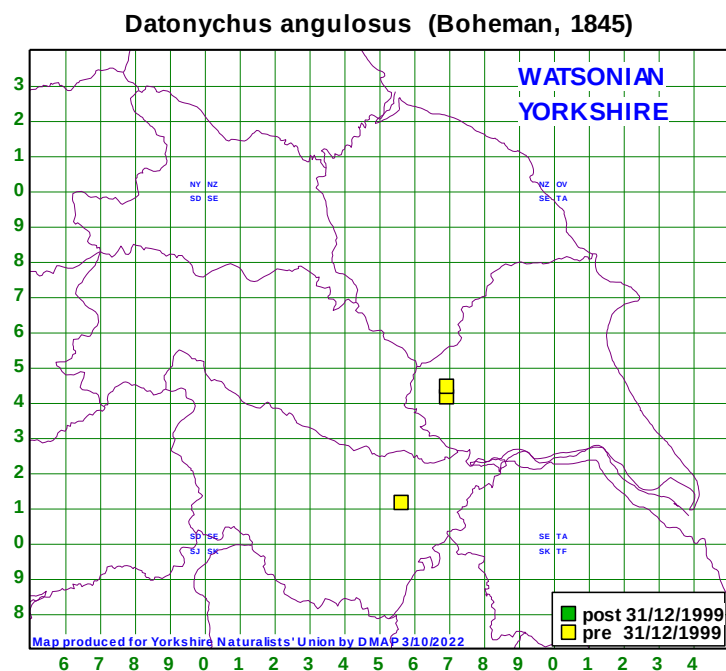


(10,18,34,10,0) Widespread but records suggest a possible decline since 2000. On *Betula*. (ii-x).



## DATONYCHUS Wagner, 1944

*angulosus* (Boheman, 1845)

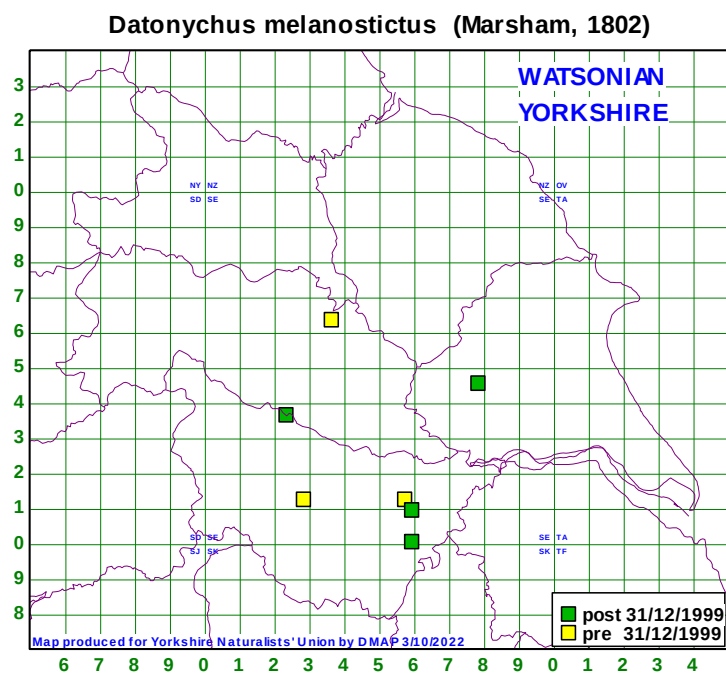


(2,0,1,0,0) There are three records in the database: Rushy Moor SE5611, 1941, MDB; Wheldrake Ings SE6944, 1/9/1990, MLD; East Cottingwith Ings SE6941, 12/6/1996, PKi. Usually on *Galeopsis tetrahit* in wet places.

*arquata* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

*melanostictus* (Marshall, 1802)



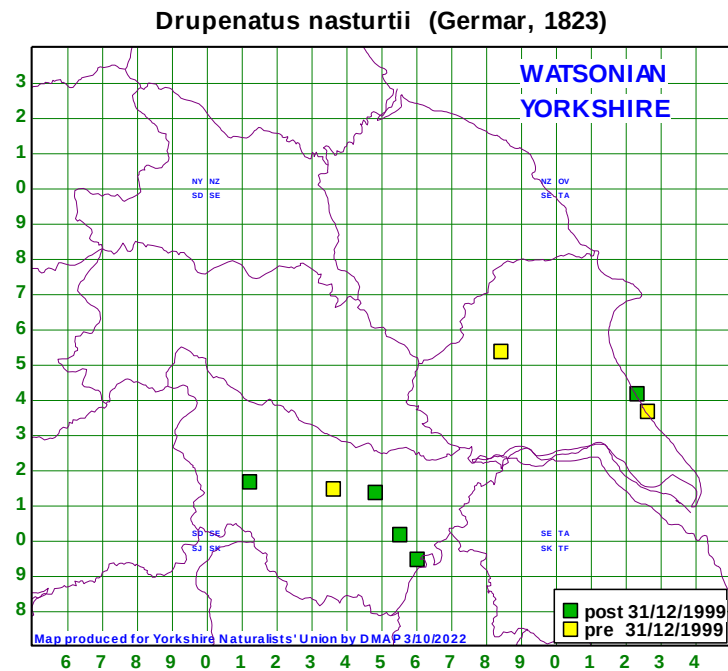
(1,0,5,4,0) Rare in Yorkshire with only ten records. This weevil is associated with *Mentha* species. (iii-xii).

*urticae* (Boheman, 1845)

NO RECORDS

### DRUPENATUS Reitter, 1913

*nasturtii* (Germar, 1824)



(6,0,12,0,0) Apparently very scarce. On *Nasturtium* species, best found by shaking the plants over a tray. The larvae develop in the stems. (iv-viii).

### ETHELCUS Reitter, 1916

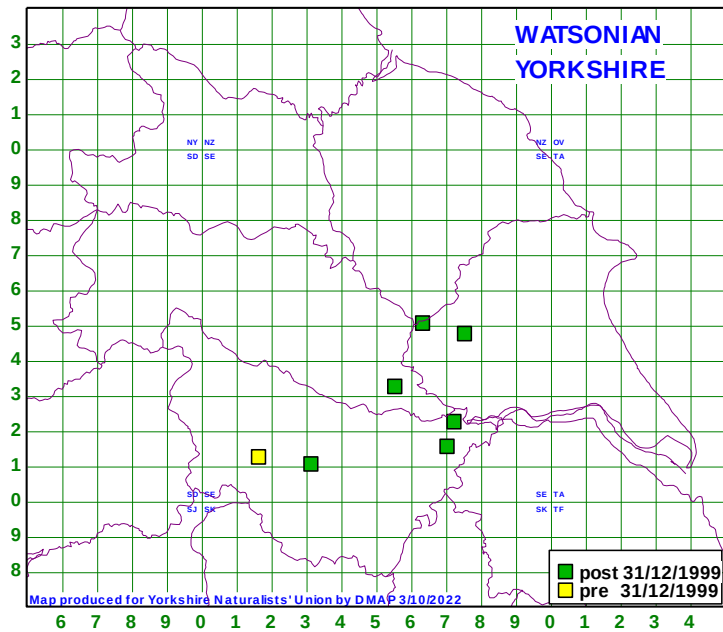
*verrucatus* (Gyllenhal, 1837)

NO RECORDS

### GLOCIANUS Reitter, 1916

*distinctus* (Brisout de Barneville, Ch., 1870)

***Glucianus distinctus* (Brisout de Barneville, C., 1870)**



(3,0,3,1,0) Very scarce in the southern half of the county with a very short adult phase. All our seven records are in June, and nationally this phenology is little different. Recorded from hawkweeds *Hieraceum* and other Asteraceae.

*moelleri* (Thomson, C.G., 1868)

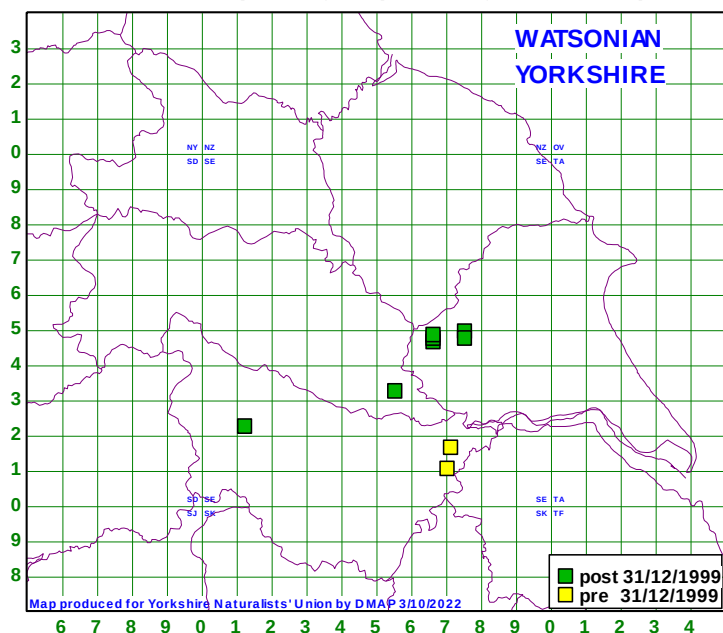
NO RECORDS

*pilosellus* (Gyllenhal, 1837)

NO RECORDS

*punctiger* (Gyllenhal, 1837)

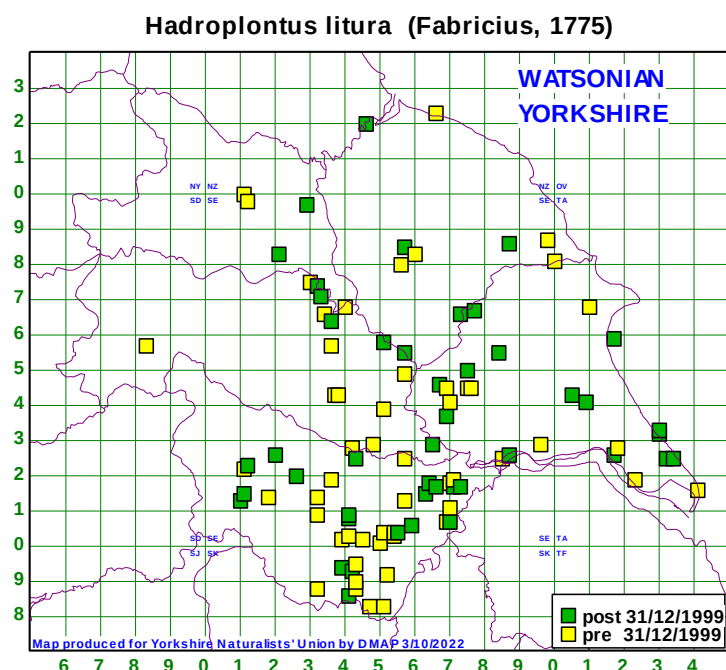
***Glucianus punctiger* (Sahlberg, C.R., 1835)**



(8,0,3,1,0) Scarce and distributed in the south of the county, this weevil is associated with *Taraxacum officinale* agg. (iii-x).

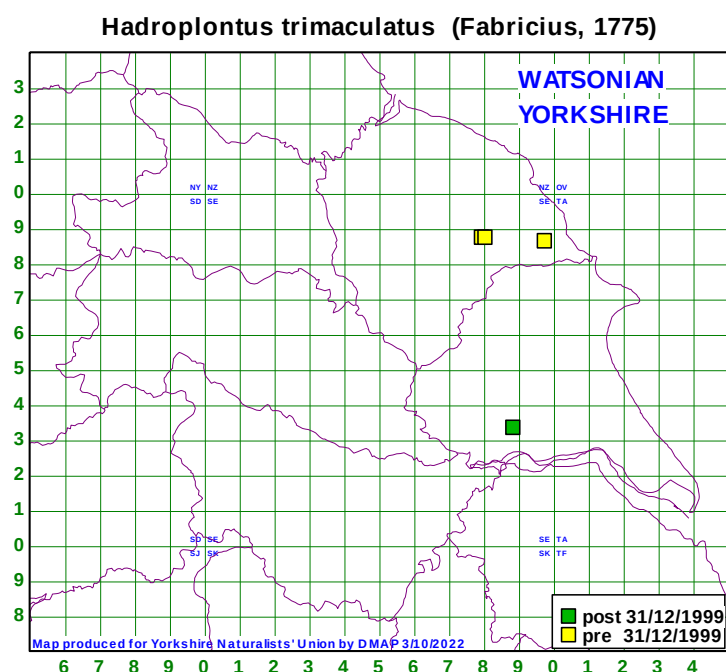
## HADROPLONTUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*litura* (Fabricius, 1775)



(27,12,62,16,6) Widespread throughout apart from the very high ground and very common on *Cirsium* spp. being mainly recorded from *Cirsium arvense*. (iii-x).

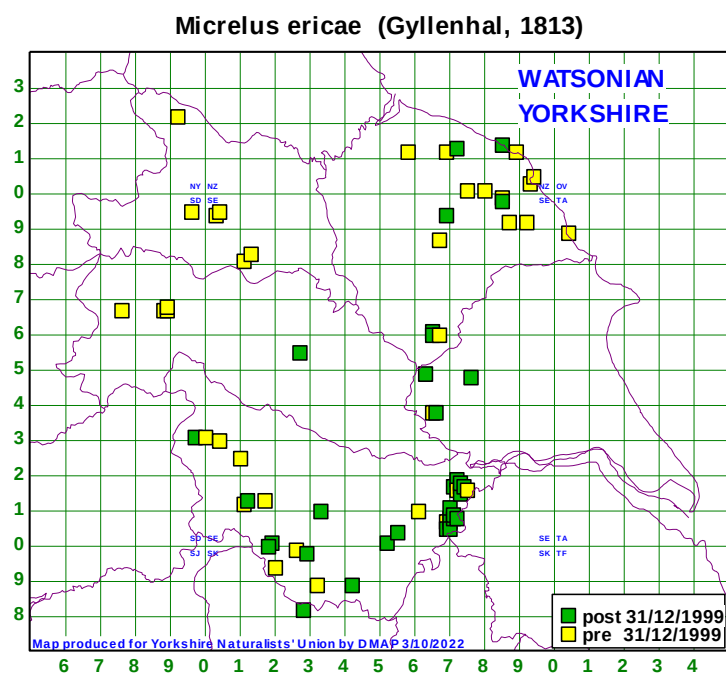
*trimaculatus* (Fabricius, 1775)



(1,4,0,0,0) We have five records of this very scarce species in Yorkshire: Raincliffe Woods SE9988, c1900, RL; Gundale SE8087, 1950, EWA; Yedmandale SE9786, 1950, GBW; Gundale SE7987, 19/7/1965, EWA det CJ; North Cave Wetlands SE8833, 3/9/2013, PA. Associated with *Carduus nutans* but our records make no mention of foodplant.

## MICRELUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

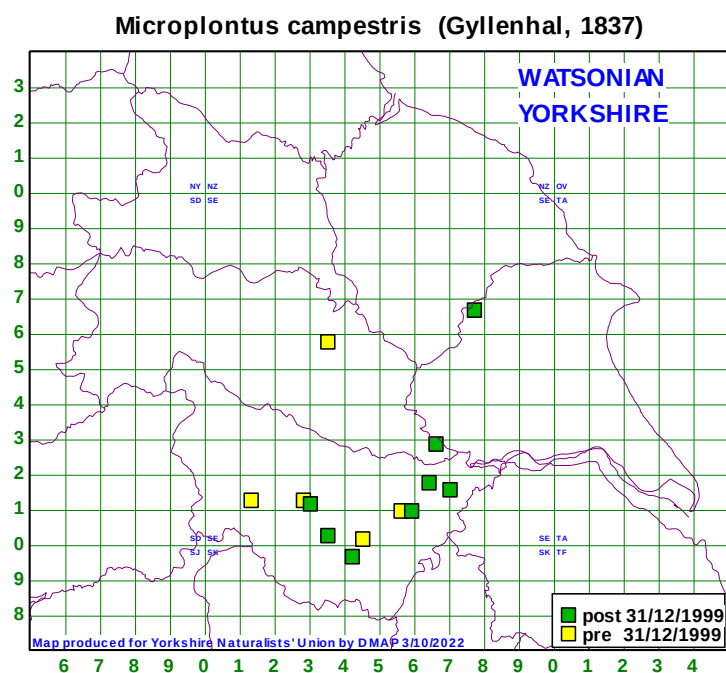
*ericae* (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(6,21,76,6,6) Widespread and common on *Calluna vulgaris*. (iv-ix).

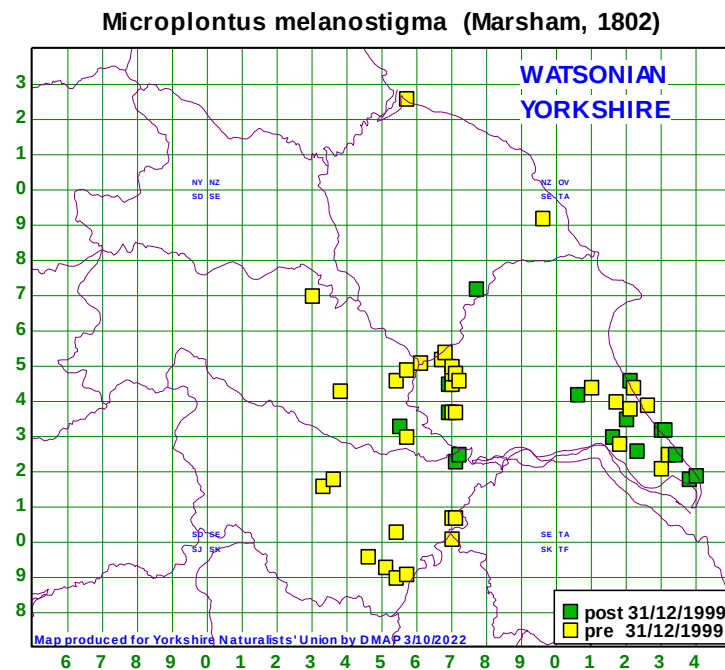
## MICROPLONTUS Wagner, 1944

*campestris* (Gyllenhal, 1837)



(1,0,13,3,0) Scarce with a mainly southern distribution in the county. This weevil is associated with *Leucanthemum vulgare*. (v-viii).

*melanostigma* (Marshall, 1802)



(35,3,13,7,0) Widespread and fairly frequent but only in the south and southeast with few records further north. Usually on *Matricaria* species. (iii-x).

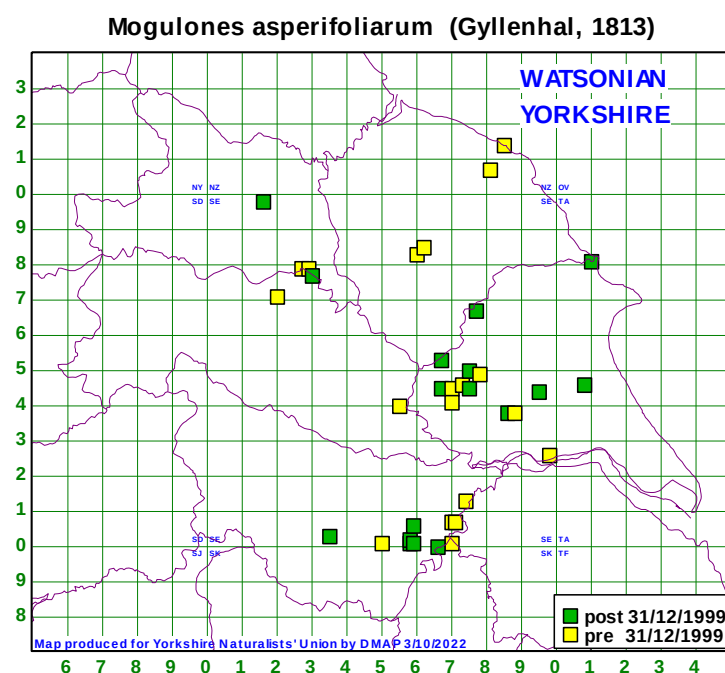
*triangulum* (Boheman, 1845)

NO RECORDS

**MOGULONES** Reitter, 1916

BORAGINOBIUS Wagner, 1944

*asperifoliarum* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

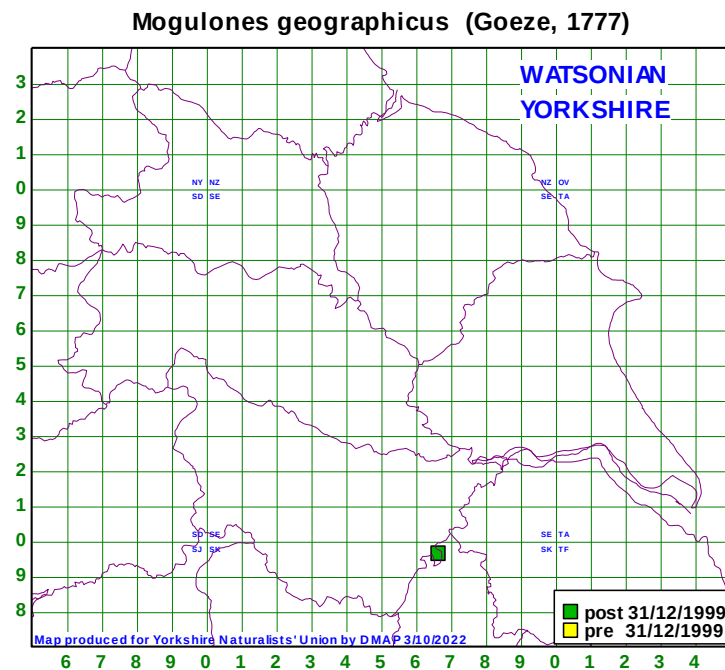


(16,6,13,5,2). Widespread but not common, and noted from *Myosotis* and *Echium* species in our records. (iv-ix).

*euphorbiae* (Brisout de Barneville, Ch., 1866)

NO RECORDS

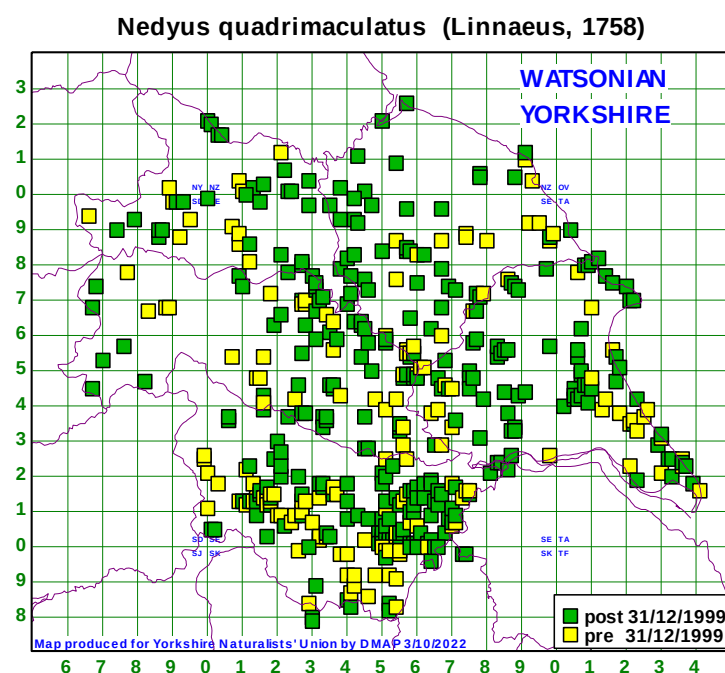
*geographicus* (Goeze, 1777)



(0,0,1,0,0) We have a single record in our database: Austerfield SK6696, 13/9/2020, SB, on Viper's Bugloss by sweeping. Nationally this is a southern English species with records as far north as Winterton (N. Lincs.) in SE91. On *Echium vulgare*.

**NEDYUS Schönherr, 1825**

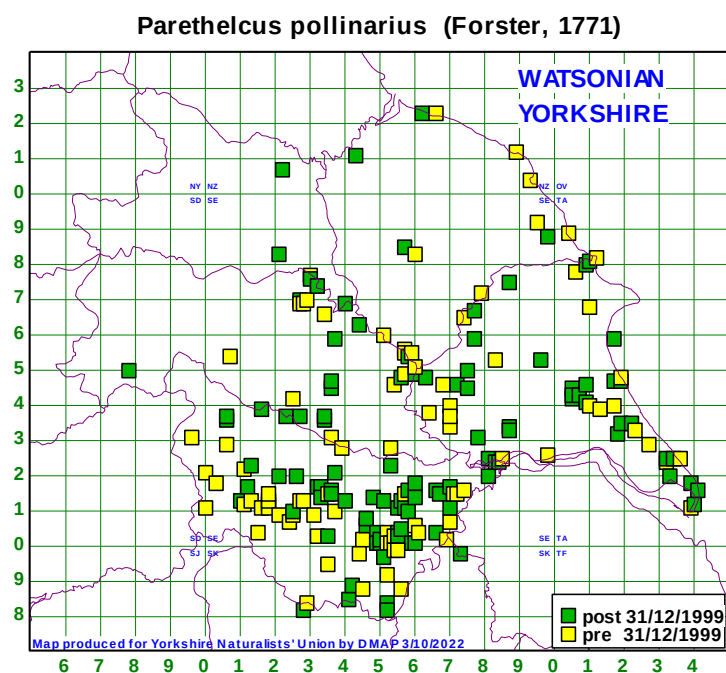
*quadrimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(135,79,332,137,47) A widespread and extremely abundant species of weevil on *Urtica dioica*, the larvae feeding in the roots. (iii-xi).

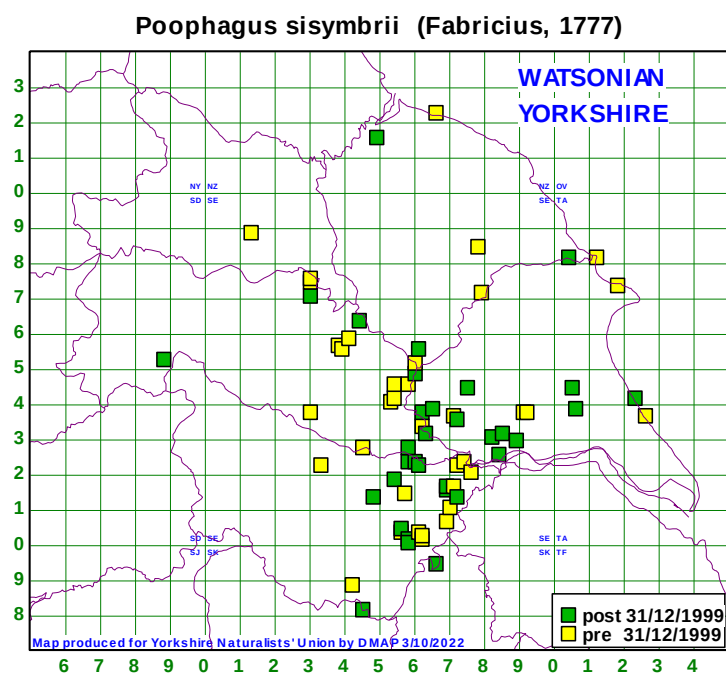
## PARETHELCUS Dieckmann, 1972

*pollinarius* (Forster, 1771)



## POOPHAGUS Schönherr, 1837

*sisymbrii* (Fabricius, 1777)

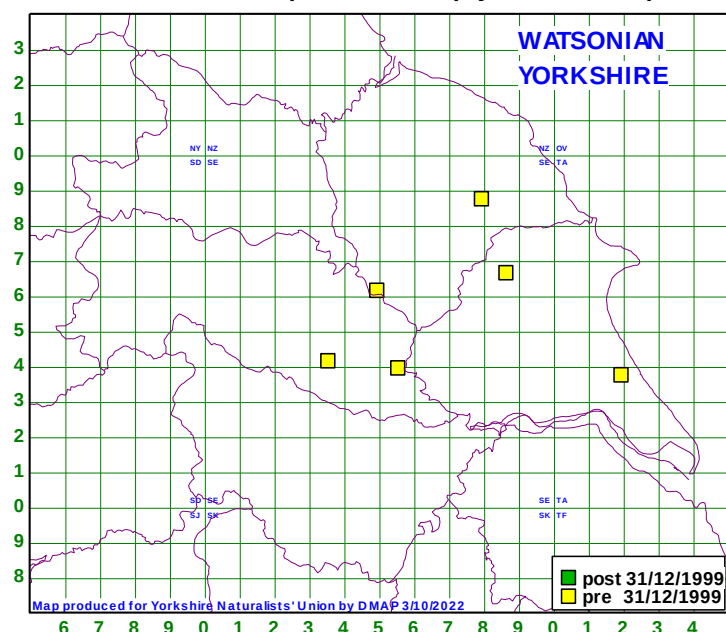




## SIROCALODES Voss, 1958

*depressicollis* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

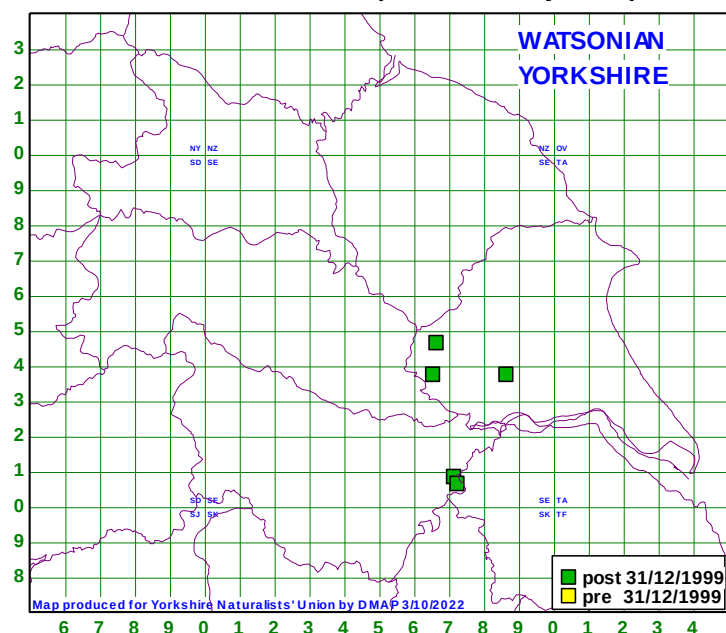
### Sirocalodes depressicollis (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(2,1,0,3,0) Very scarce with only six known records, none recent, the latest being dated 1997. On *Fumaria officinalis*. (v-ix).

*mixtus* (Mulsant & Rey, 1858)

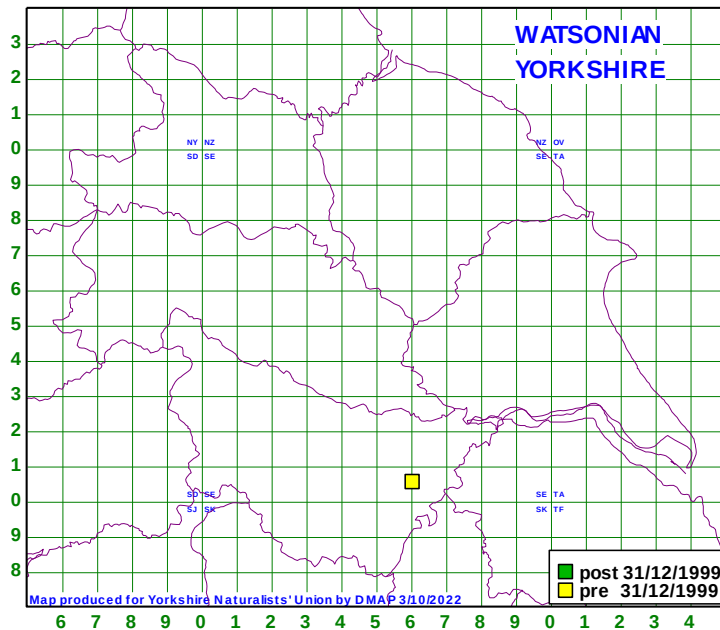
### Sirocalodes mixtus (Mulsant & Rey, 1859)



(5,0,2,0,0) Very scarce with only seven known records – all are recent and record dates range from 1998 to 2010 so presumably an established newcomer. Our records mention *Ceratocapnos claviculata*, one of the accepted foodplants, the other being *Fumaria officinalis*. (v-x).

*quercicola* (Paykull, 1792)

***Sirocalodes quercicola* (Paykull, 1792)**

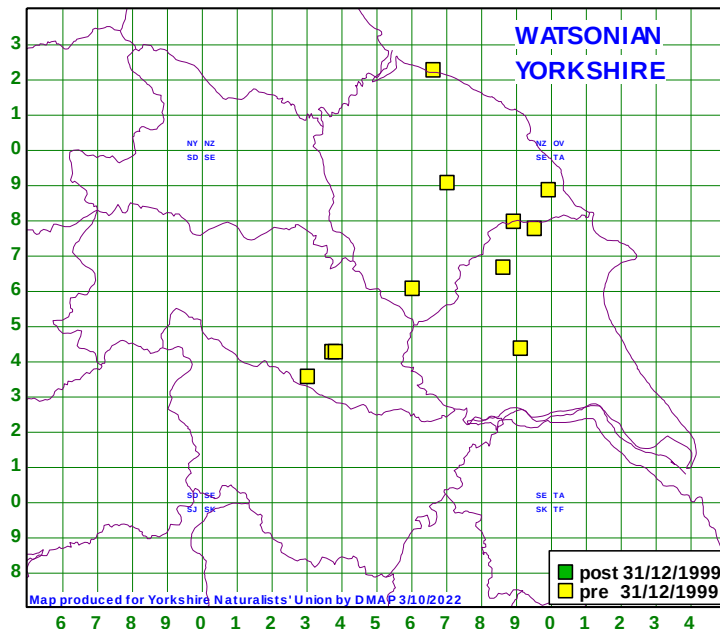


(0,0,2,0,0) Rare with only a single record known: Wheatley Wood SE6005, 6/1903, HHC. As with other members of the genus the species is associated with *Fumaria officinalis*.

**STENOCARUS Thomson, C.G., 1859**

*ruficornis* (Stephens, 1831)

***Stenocarus ruficornis* (Stephens, 1831)**

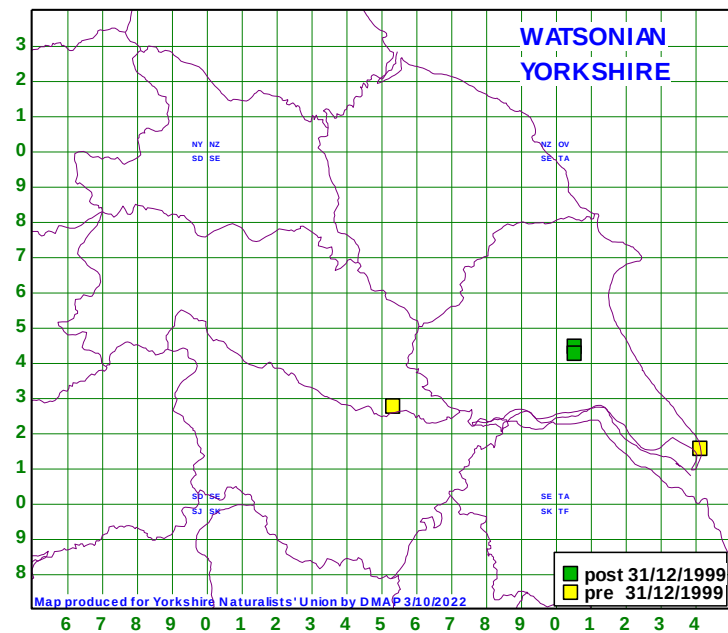


(3,7,0,4,0) Scarce with records mainly from the northeast quarter of Yorkshire. On *Papaver rhoeas*. (iv-viii).

## THAMIOCOLUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*viduatus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

### Thamiocolus viduatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)

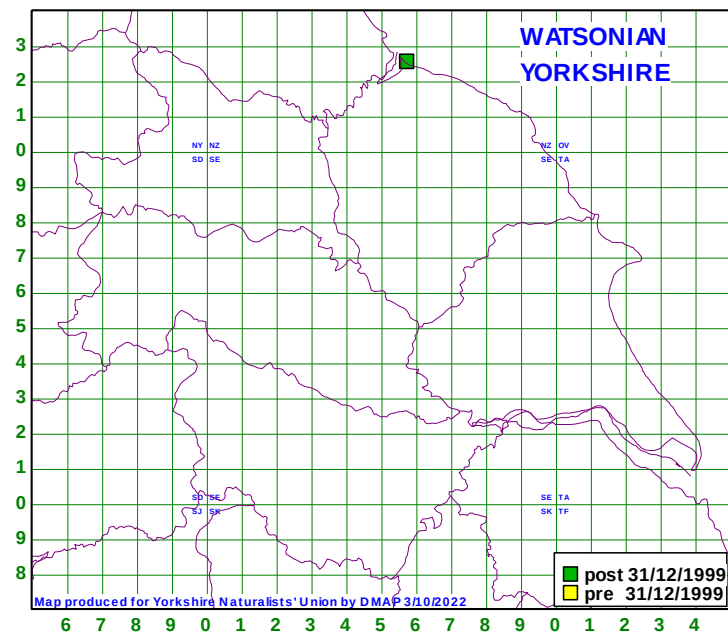


(5,0,0,1,0) Very scarce with six records in the database. Associated with *Stachys palustris*. In the field similar to *Nedus quadrimaculatus* so may be overlooked. Look for the foodplant.

## TRICHOSIROCALUS Colonnelli, 1979

*barnevillei* (Grenier, 1866)

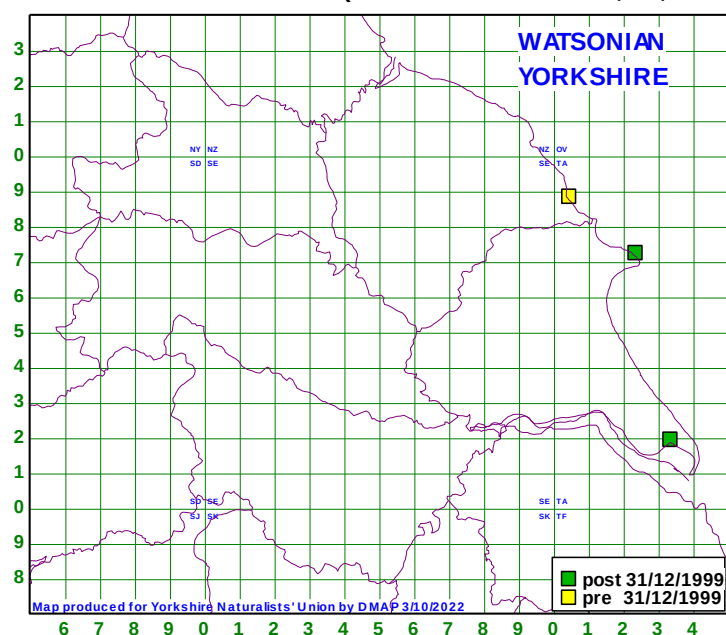
### Trichosirocalus barnevillei (Grenier, 1866)



(0,1,0,0,0) We have a single record: Coatham Dunes NZ5725, 25/6/2020, RW det SAL, in dunes. This, the only known county record, is a considerable northward extension to the known range of this species in Britain, and is associated with *Achillea millefolium*, its biology unknown.

*dawsoni* (Brisout de Barneville, Ch., 1869)

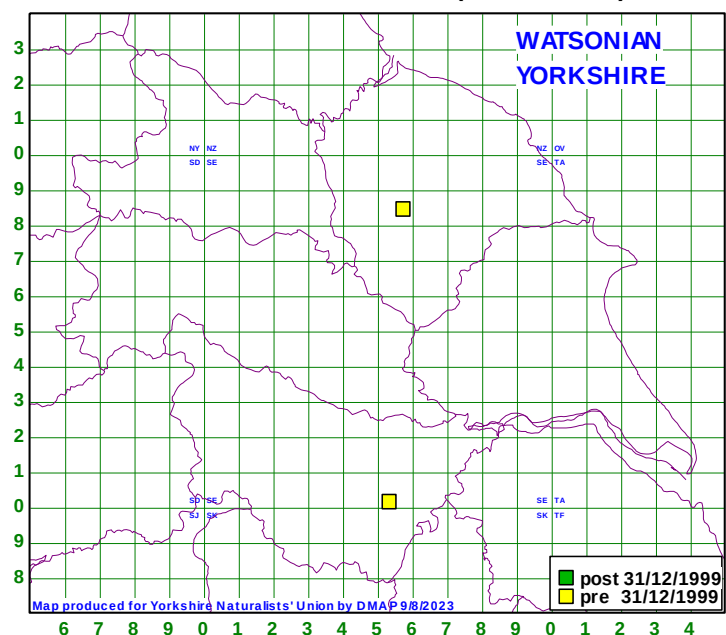
***Trichosirocalus dawsoni* (Brisout de Barneville, C., 1869)**



(2,1,0,0,0) We have three records of this maritime species: Scarborough TA08, 1912, ECH, see Nat 1913:104; Welwick TA3319, 3/6/2010, WRD, swept from *Plantago maritima*; Little Thornwick Bay TA2372, 5/7/2020, SBu teste RJM, swept from cliff-top vegetation with Buck's-horn and Sea Plantain present. Buck's-horn Plantain *Plantago coronopus* and Sea Plantain *P. maritima* are the accepted foodplants although *P. arenaria* is mentioned by Continental workers (e.g Hoffmann 1986:872).

*horridus* (Panzer, 1801)

***Trichosirocalus horridus* (Panzer, 1801)**

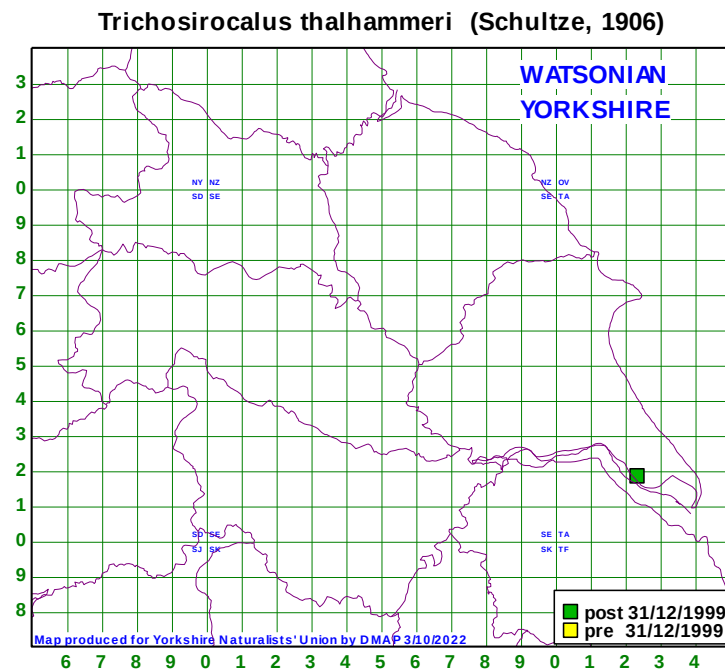


(0,1,1,0,0) There are two records on the YNU database: Terrace Bank Wood Rievaulx SE5784, 9/7/1959, JA det JHF, see Nat 1962:51; Sprotbrough SE5301, 21/6/1992, ASL. This species is associated with *Cirsium vulgare* and *Carduus nutans*.

*rufulus* (Dufour, 1851)

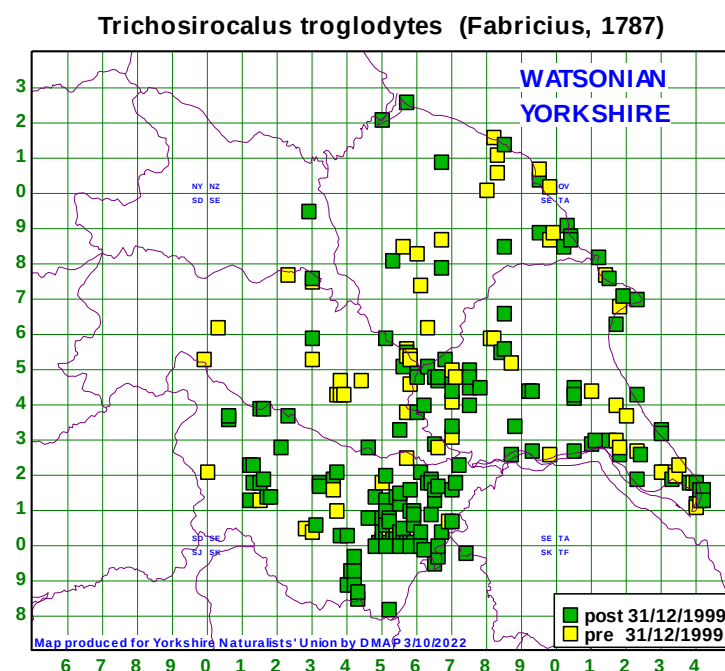
NO RECORDS but see note below under *T. troglodytes*.

*thalhammeri* (Schultze, 1906)



(1,0,0,0,0) A single record of this species exists with us: Stone Creek TA2318, 7/9/2004, WRD, in saltmarsh. Associated with *Plantago coronopus* and *P. maritima* in saltmarshes.

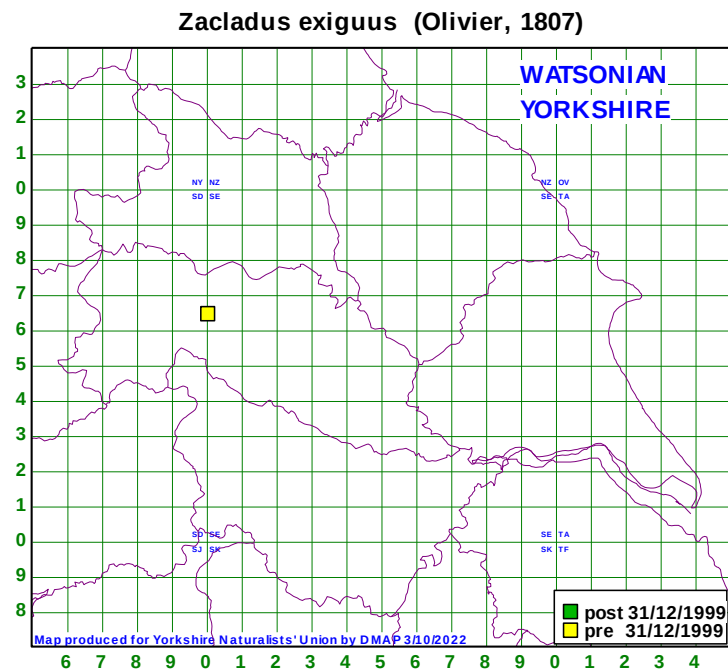
*troglodytes* (Fabricius, 1787)



(99,58,172,29,1) Widespread and abundant on *Plantago lanceolata*. The scarce *T. rufulus* (for which we have no records) may be overlooked in the field in favour of this species. (iii-xii).

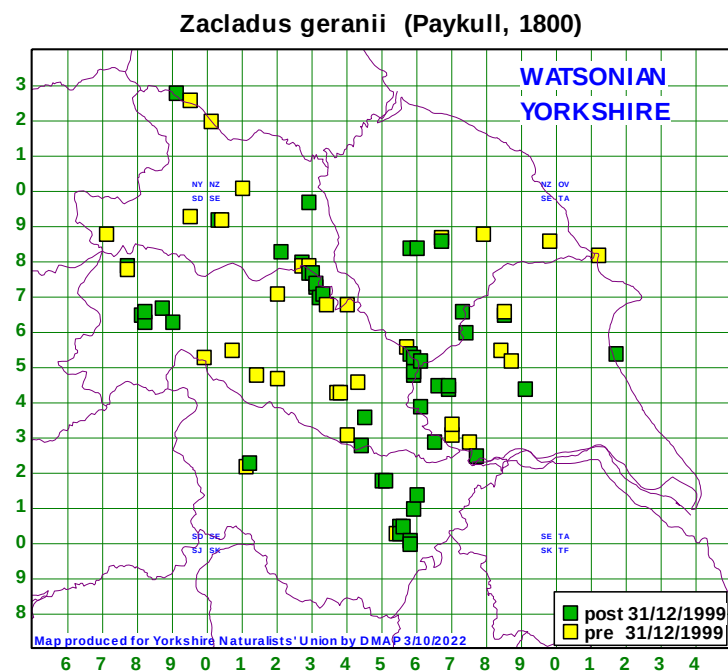
## ZACLADUS Reitter, 1913

*exiguus* (Olivier, 1807)



(0,0,0,1,0) We have a single record of this species in Yorkshire: Grassington SE0064, 22/7/1936, MDB, see Nat 1940:52. This *Zacladus* occurs on small-flowered *Geranium* species and nationally seems to occur no further north than The Wash (see NBN website) so although Barnes was an exceptionally competent coleopterist the record cannot be verified in the absence of a voucher.

*geranii* (Paykull, 1800)



(21,16,41,38,15) Widespread and fairly frequent on *Geranium pratense*, but also recorded from other larger-flowered *Geranium* species. (v-ix).

Tribe MONONYCHINI LeConte, 1876

### MONONYCHUS Germar, 1824

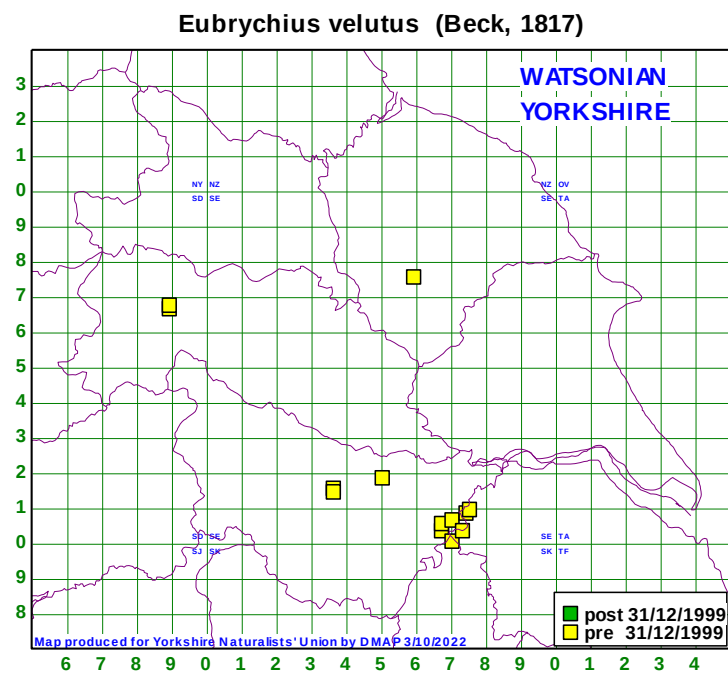
*punctumalbum* (Herbst, 1784)

NO RECORDS

Tribe PHYTOBIINI Gistel, 1848

### EUBRYCHIUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*velutus* (Beck, 1817)

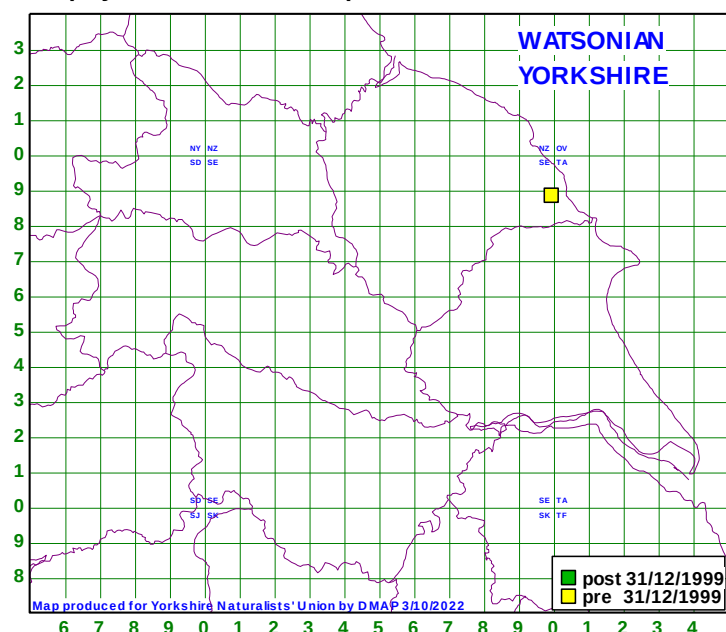


(0,1,8,2,0) This species is very localized and scarce in the county with only eleven records, none of which is recent. The species was particularly widely established on Hatfield Moor in the 1980s and 1990s but has not been reported in recent intensive surveying and is aquatic, being associated with *Myriophyllum*. (v-ix).

## NEOPHYTOBIUS Wagner, 1936

*muricatus* (Brisout de Barneville, Ch., 1867)

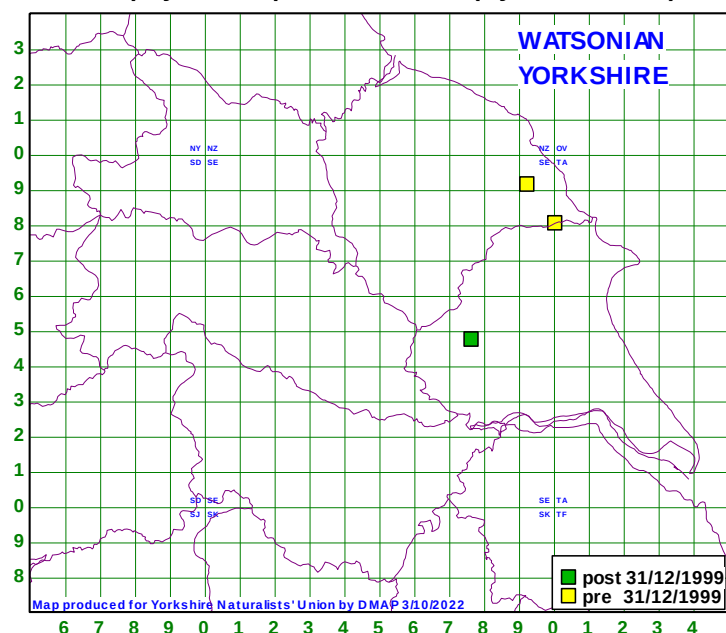
### Neophytobius muricatus (Brisout de Barneville, C., 1867)



(0,1,0,0,0) We have a single record: Raincliffe Woods SE9988, c.1920, ECH. Associated with *Comarum palustre* and *Persicaria amphibia*.

*quadrinodosus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

### Neophytobius quadrinodosus (Gyllenhal, 1813)

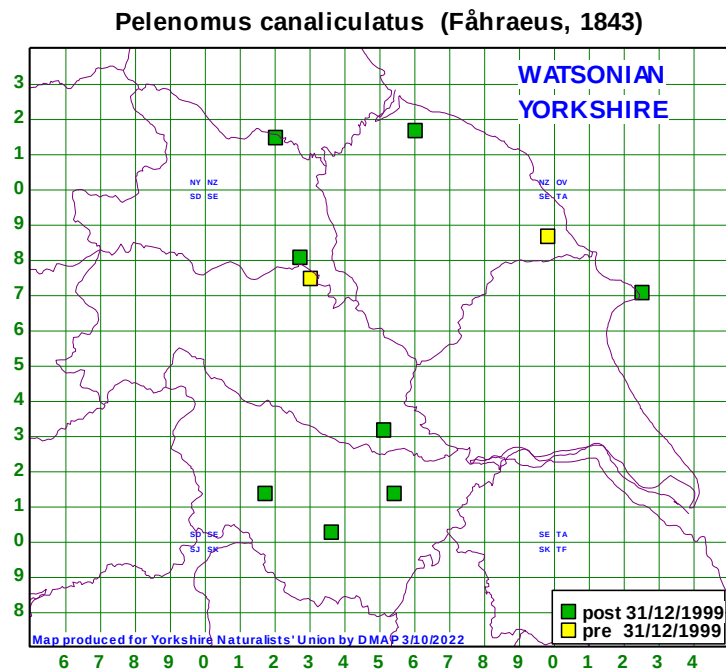


(1,2,0,0,0) There are three records on the YNU database: Scarborough TA08, c.1900, RL; Deepdale SE9291, 16/5/1998, LA det MM; Allerthorpe Common SE7647, 24/4/2004, WRD. References in the literature to foodplants are vague but include *Persicaria*, *Rumex* and *Potentilla* species in both dry and damp situations. The species is flightless so means of dispersal to a wide variety of habitats is enigmatic.



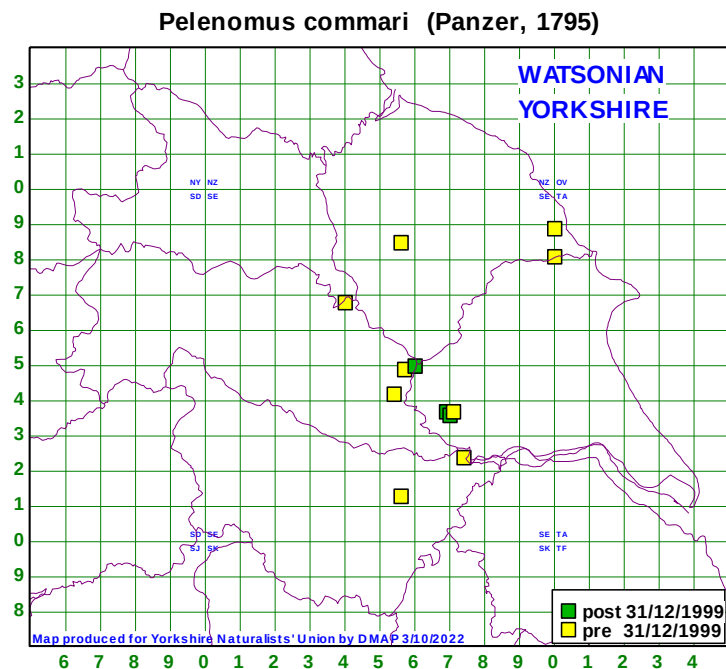
**PELENOMUS Thomson, C.G., 1859**

*canaliculatus* (Fåhraeus, 1843)



(2,2,3,2,2) Widely but thinly distributed throughout Britain but very scarce in the county with only eleven records. Associated with *Myriophyllum* species. (vi-viii).

*commari* (Panzer, 1795)

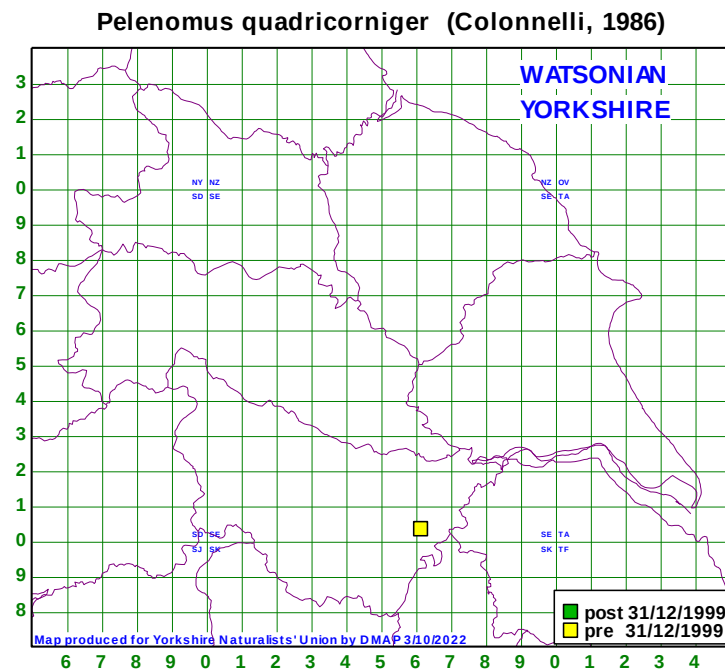


(4,3,2,13,0) Rather scarce with a central distribution and with few recent records. On *Comarum palustre* or *Lythrum salicaria*. (ii-viii).

*olssoni* (Israelson, 1972)

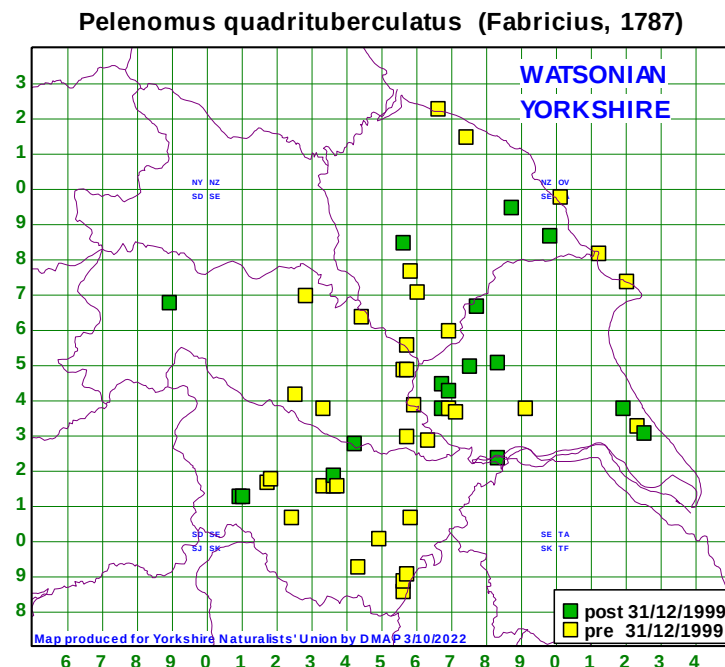
NO RECORDS

*quadricorniger* (Colonnelli, 1986)



(0,0,1,0,0) We have a single record of this scarce weevil: Sandall Beat SE6103, 1907, HHC. There is no specimen in Doncaster Museum where its presence might be expected. This species is associated with *Persicaria* species in wet places, and is unlikely to recur at Sandall Beat as the wetland character of this site has been destroyed in recent decades.

*quadrituberculatus* (Fabricius, 1787)



(17,11,17,12,0) Widespread across the recording area on *Persicaria* species and *Rumex crispus*. As yet unrecorded in the far northwest of the county. (iii-x).

*waltoni* (Boheman, 1843)

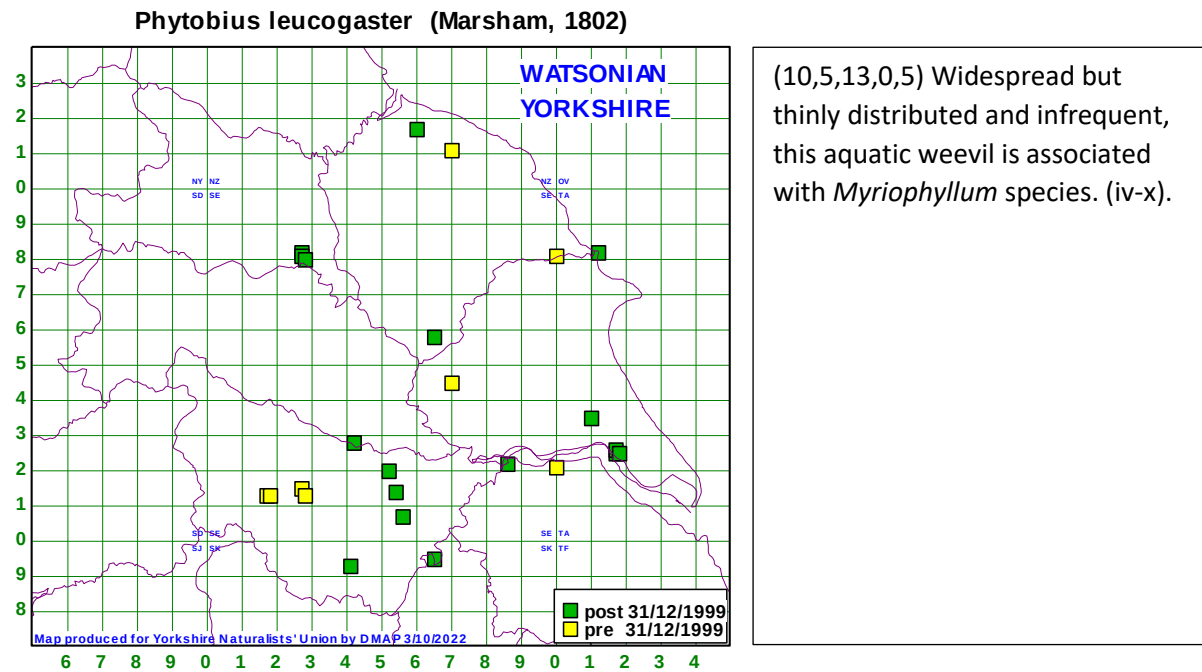
NO RECORDS

*zumpti* (Wagner, 1939)

NO RECORDS

### PHYTOBIUS Schönherr, 1833

*leucogaster* (Marshall, 1802)

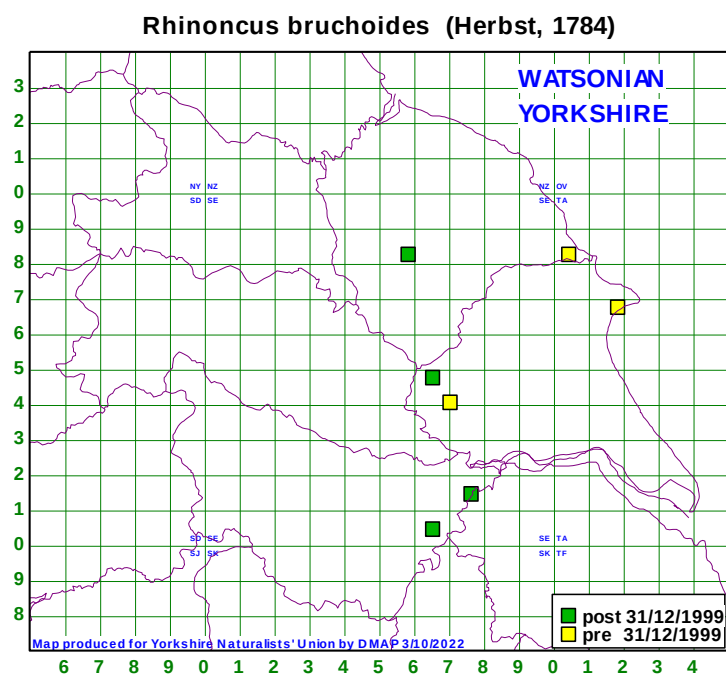


## RHINONCUS Schönherr, 1825

*albicinctus* Gyllenhal, 1837

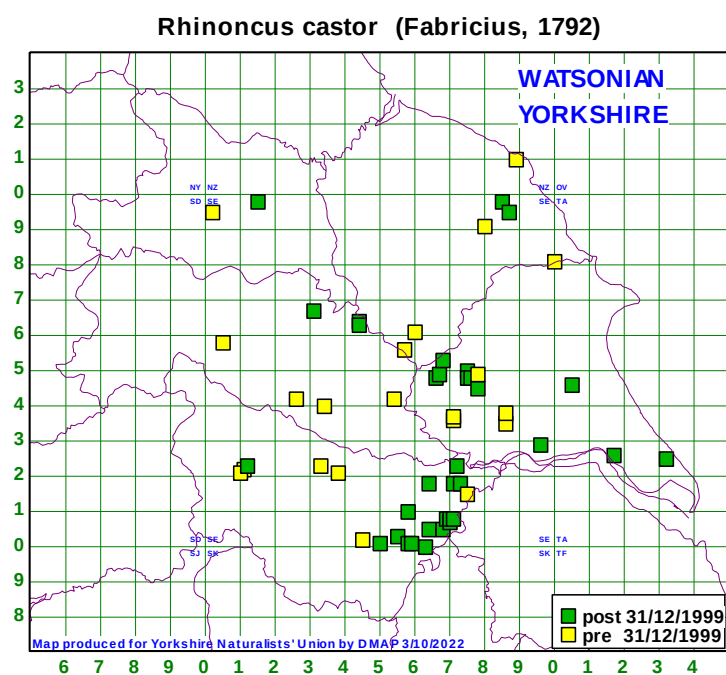
NO RECORDS

*bruchoides* (Herbst, 1784)



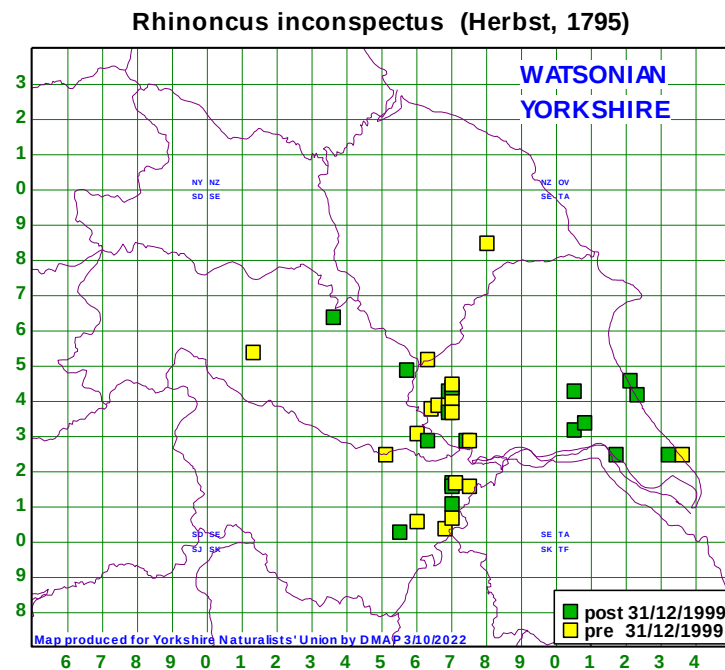
(3,2,3,0,0) A scarce species widely distributed in the eastern half of the county, this weevil is associated with various *Persicaria* in wet habitats especially around pond and lake margins. (v-ix).

*castor* (Fabricius, 1792)



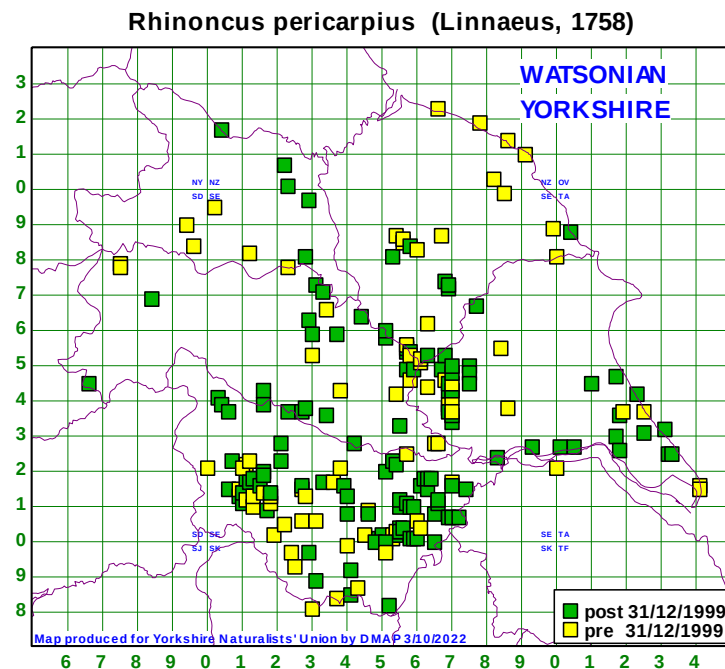
(86,51,185,51,16) Widespread and common especially in the south of the recording area, and associated with *Rumex acetosella*. (iv-x).

*inconspectus* (Herbst, 1795)



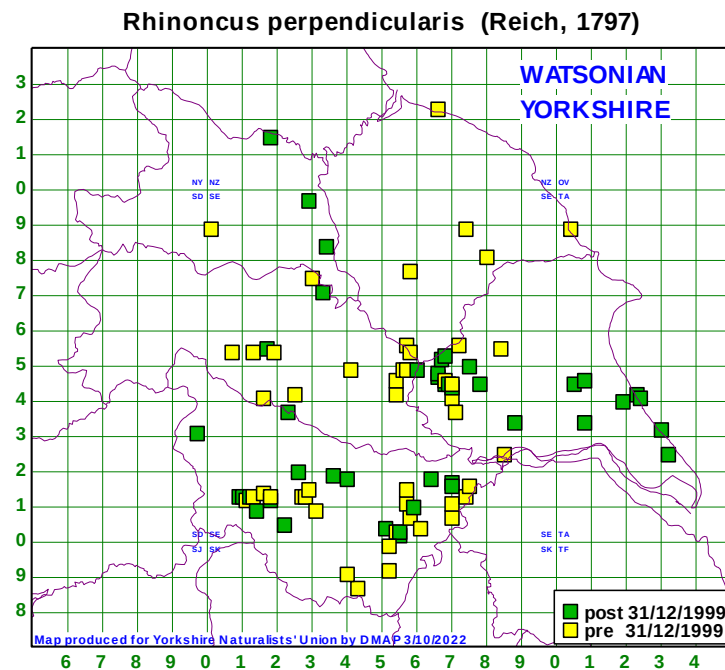
(27,1,21,4,0) With a mainly central and southern distribution in the county. Where habitat is mentioned in the records, *Persicaria amphibia* is noted as the foodplant in sites including *Glyceria* beds and the margins of ponds and lakes. (ii-x).

*pericarpus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(67,42,145,45,14) Widespread and very common on *Rumex* species in dry situations. (i-xi, peak vi-vii).

*perpendicularis* (Reich, 1797)



(34,9,54,14,5) A widespread and frequent species mainly in the southern half of the county, and recorded from *Persicaria amphibia*. (iii-xi, peaks vi, ix).

Tribe SCLEROPTERINI Schultze, 1902

**RUTIDOSOMA Stephens, 1831**

*globulus* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

**TAPINOTUS Schönherr, 1826**

*sellatus* (Fabricius, 1794)

NO RECORDS

Subfamily COSSONINAE Schönherr, 1825

Tribe COSSONINI Schönherr, 1825

**COSSONUS Clairville, 1798**

Subgenus CAENOCOSSONUS Voss, 1955

*parallelepipedus* (Herbst, 1795)

NO RECORDS

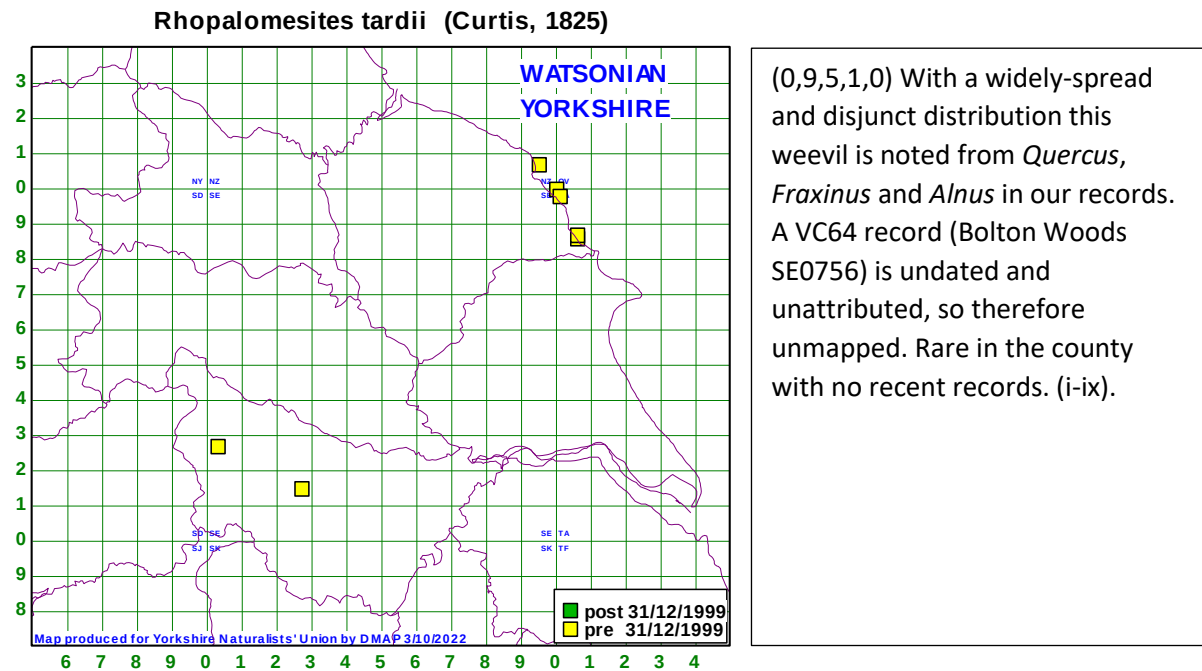
Subgenus COSSONUS Clairville, 1798

*linearis* (Fabricius, 1775)

NO RECORDS

### RHOPALOMESITES Wollaston, 1873

*tardii* (Curtis, 1825)



Tribe DRYOTRIBINI LeConte, 1876

### ALLOPENTARTHURUM Kuschel, 1986

*elumbe* (Boheman, 1838)

NO RECORDS

### COTASTER Motschulsky, 1851

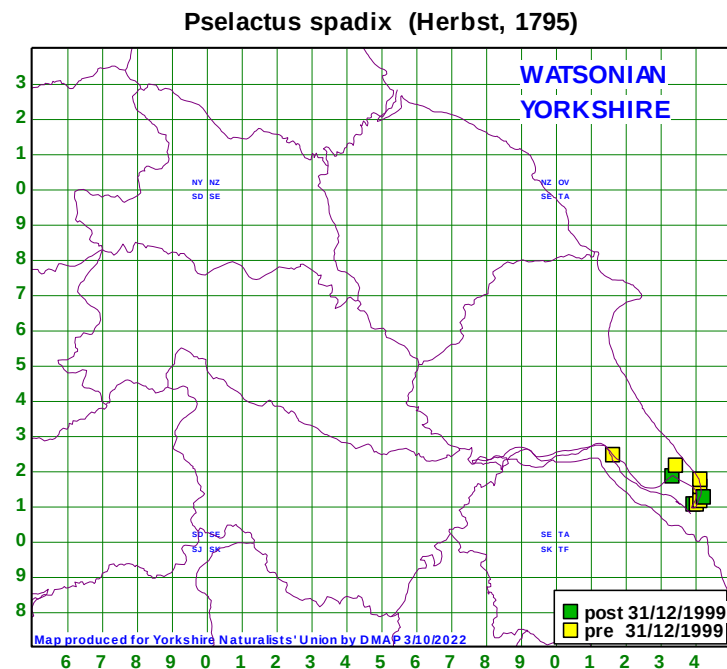
*uncipes* (Boheman, 1838)

NO RECORDS

Tribe ONYCHOLIPINI Wollaston, 1873

## PSELECTUS Broun, 1886

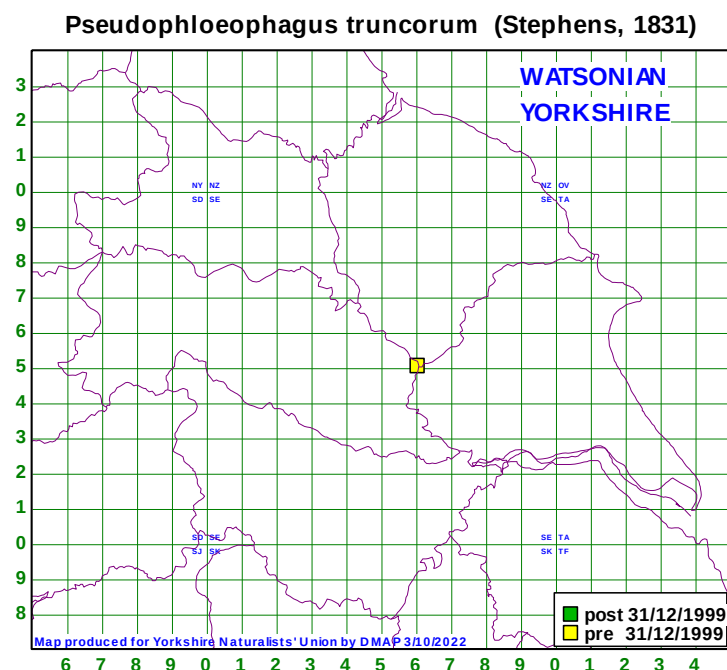
*spadix* (Herbst, 1795)



(17,0,0,0,0) Restricted to Spurn and the Humber estuary, but may occur in suitable habitats on the coast further north. Maritime only and mainly found in timbers inundated at high tide (wharf pilings, posts and groynes etc.). Also sieved from drift line debris at high-water mark at Spurn. (iv-x).

## PSEUDOPHLOEOPHAGUS Wollaston, 1873

*truncorum* (Stephens, 1831)



(0,1,0,0,0) There is a single record in the YNU database: York SE65, 1935, AS det GBW, "in Judge's house". This weevil occurs in rotten wood and timber products so may be expected in house timbers.



## STEREOCORYNES Wollaston, 1873

*truncorum* (Germar, 1824)

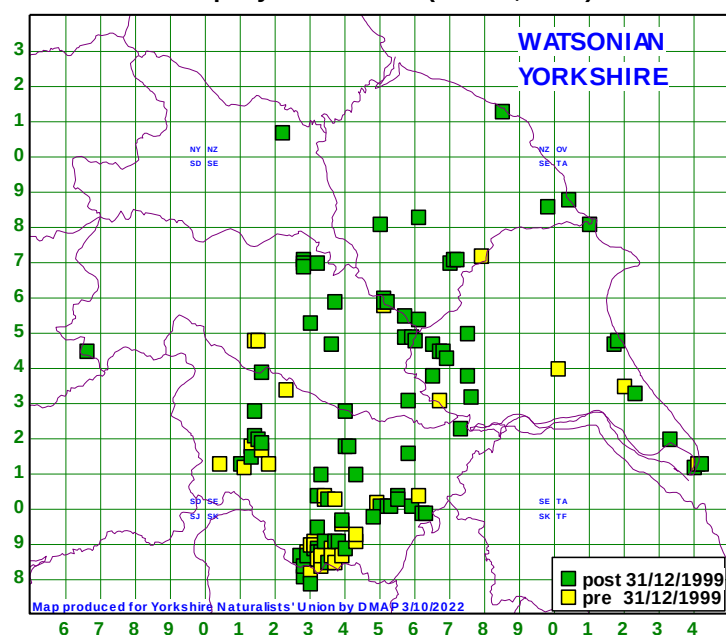
NO RECORDS

Tribe PENTARTHINI Lacordaire, 1865

## EUOPHRYUM Broun, 1909

*confine* (Broun, 1881)

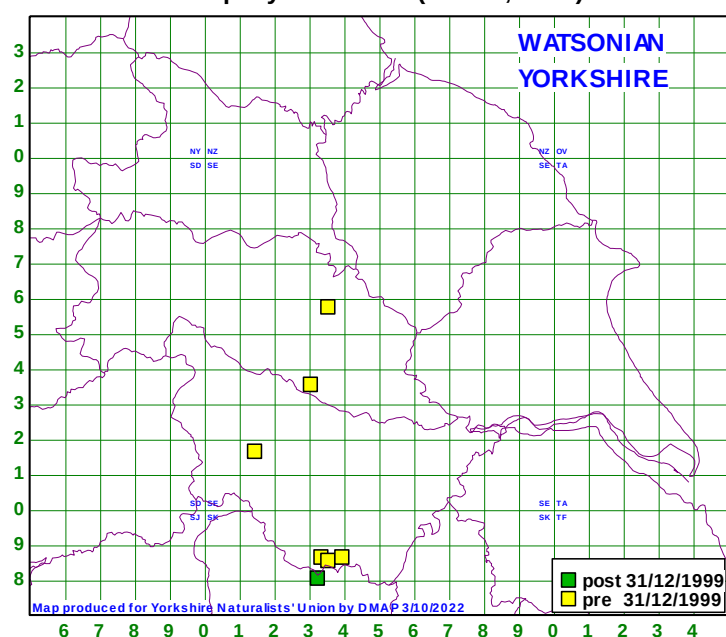
### Euophryum confine (Broun, 1881)



(33,23,106,21,1) Widespread and common in fungoid and damp dead wood, both in the wild and in buildings. Recorded from within the wood itself, in pitfall traps on the woodland floor and in suitably-sited emergence traps. This species appears to utilize wood infected with the fungus *Coniophora cerebella* (see EMM 88:157). Beware confusion with the following species *E. rufum*. (i-xii).

*rufum* (Broun, 1880)

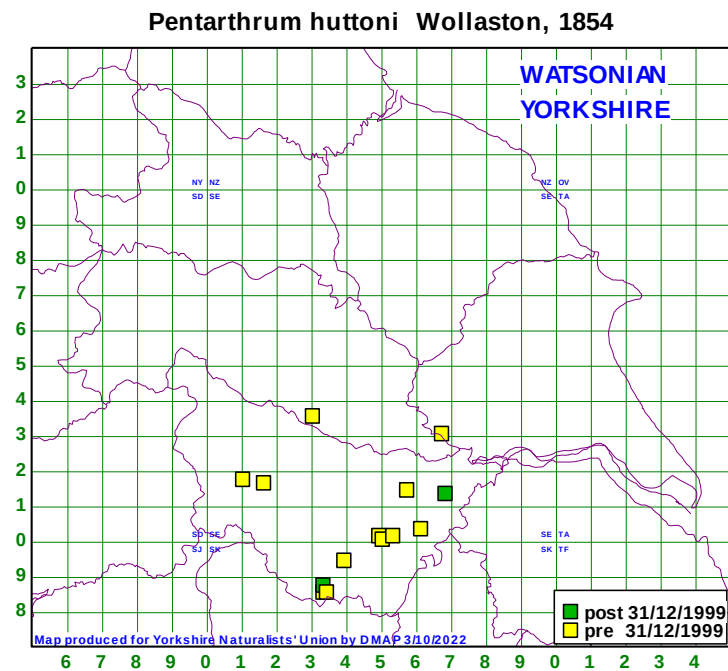
### Euophryum rufum (Broun, 1880)



(0,0,5,2,0) Scarce and recorded from skirting boards and plywood in cellars where the situation is damp and given to rot, in plastic containers in a restaurant (?imported) and in decayed oak logs purchased for firewood, provenance unknown (this latter see EMM 88:157 for short note by HMR). Beware confusion with the previous species *E. confine*. (iii-xi).

## PENTARTHURUM Wollaston, 1854

*huttoni* Wollaston, 1854



(3,0,20,2,0) So far restricted to the south of the county and scarce. Mainly synanthropic in old timber in houses but also recorded from ground litter in gardens of old houses (presumably with infected timber present nearby). (i-xii).

## STENOTRUPIS Wollaston, 1873

*marshalli* Zimmerman, 1938

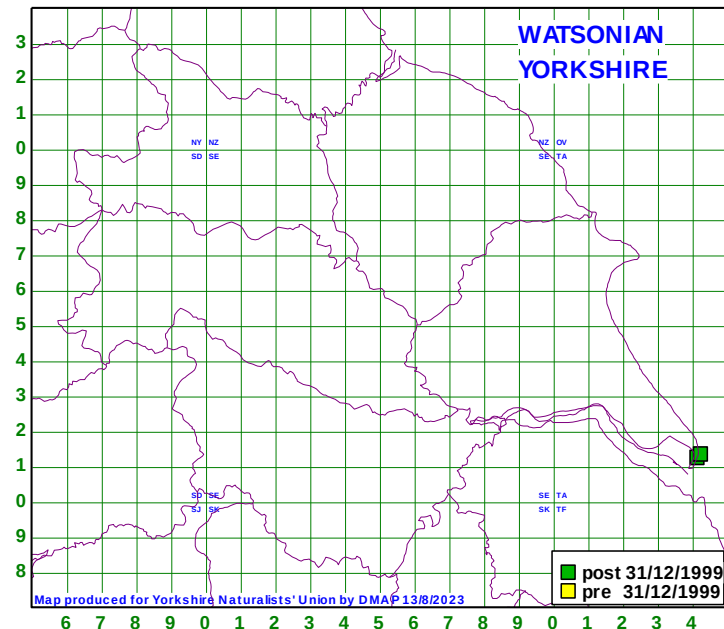
NO RECORDS

Tribe PROECINI Voss, 1956

## CONARTHURUS Wollaston, 1873

*littoralis* (Broun, 1880)

### Conarthrus littoralis (Broun, 1880)



(2,0,0,0,0) We have two records on the YNU database: Spurn TA4112, 28/10/2022, FH det MLD, under driftwood on beach near Chalk Bank; Spurn near breach TA4213, 29/10/2022, GW-S det MLD, photographed adjacent driftwood. See Denton & Hutchinson (2022). This maritime species and newcomer to Yorkshire is associated with driftwood and found near the high-tide line and previously known in Britain only from Kent, Essex, Somerset and Ireland and is a presumed introduction from Australasia.

*praeustus* (Boheman in Schönherr, 1838)

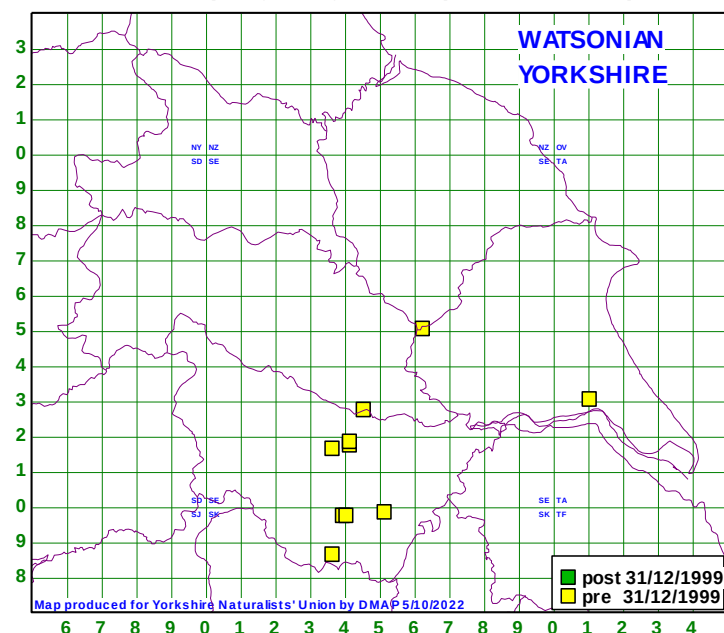
NO RECORDS

Tribe RHYNCOLINI Gistel, 1848

## PHLOEOPHAGUS Schönherr, 1838

*lignarius* (Marshall, 1802)

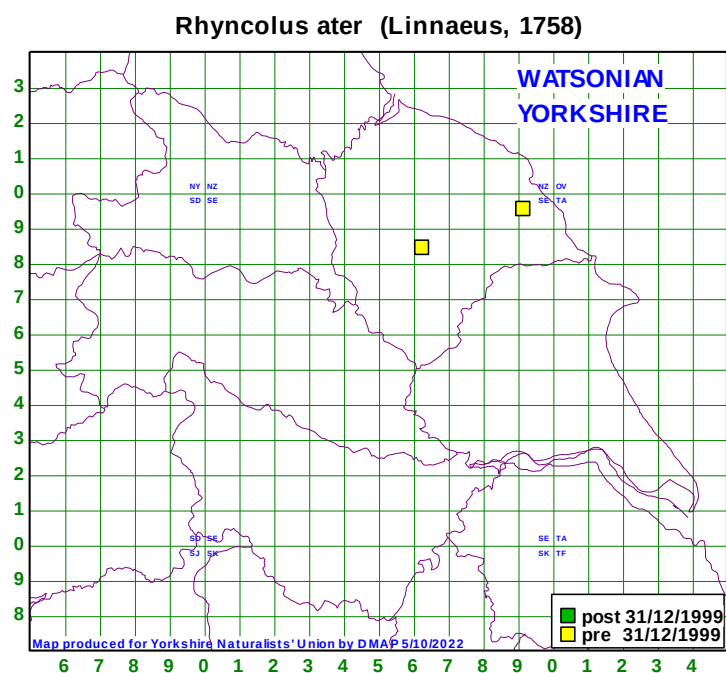
### Phloeophagus lignarius (Marshall, 1802)



(3,0,9,1,0) Very scarce with only 13 records known to the YNU recorder. Noted from outdoors in the timber of *Ulmus* species, *Acer pseudoplatanus* both living and dead, and also from old floorboards in a house. (iv-xii).

## RHYNCOLUS Germar, 1817

*ater* (Linnaeus, 1758) 803



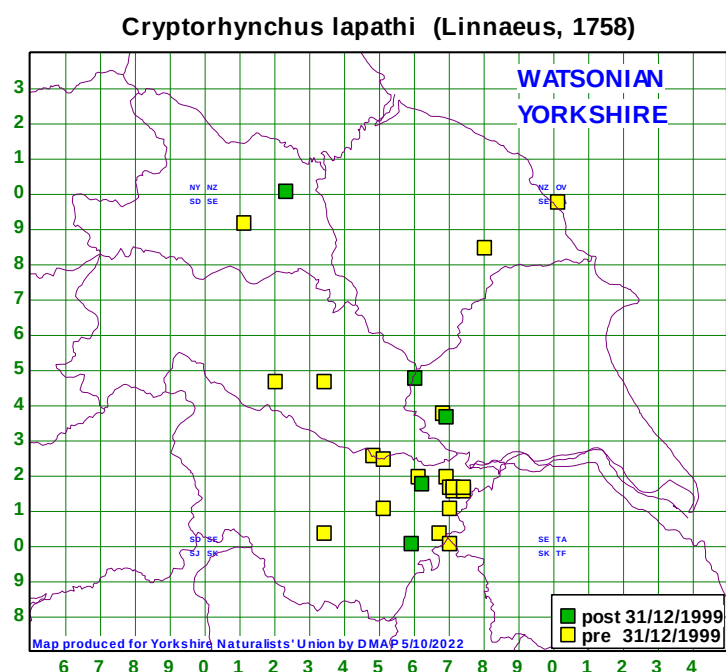
(0,2,0,0,0) We have three records in the YNU database: Langdale Forest SE9195, 1966, DEW; Helmsley SE6284, 30/4/1972, DB. We have a third record from an archaeological deposit of medieval age from Cowick Moat SE6520 (date not established so record unmapped). Saproxyllic in broadleaved and coniferous timber.

Subfamily CRYPTORHYNCHINAE Schönherr, 1825

Tribe CRYPTORHYNCHINI Schönherr, 1825

## CRYPTORHYNCHUS Illiger, 1807

*lapathi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

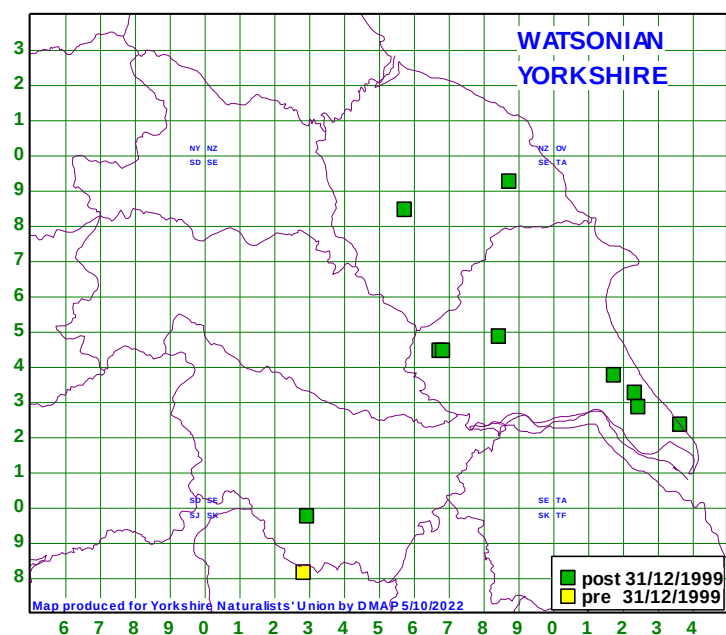


(3,3,25,3,2) With a mainly central distribution this weevil of *Salix*, *Betula* and *Alnus* forms galls in the stems of the foodplants, but is rather infrequent throughout. (iv-ix).

## ACALLES Schönherr, 1825

*misellus* Boheman, 1844

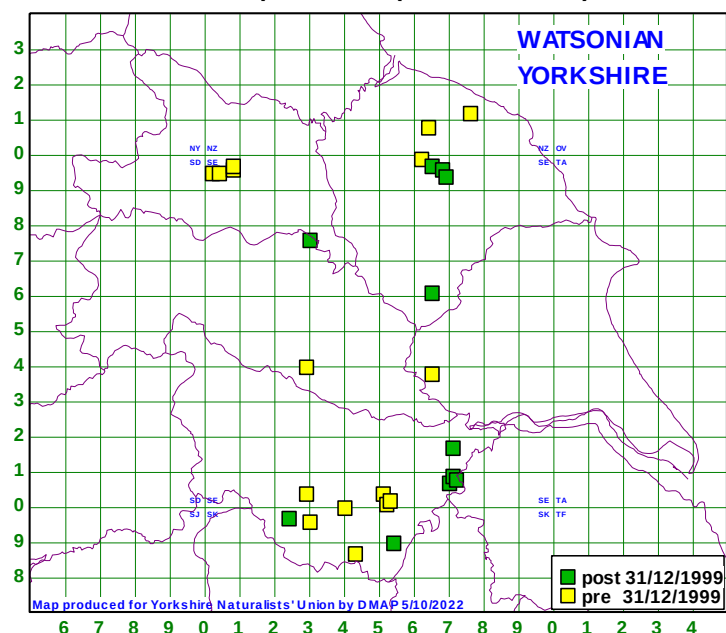
### *Acalles misellus* Boheman, 1844



(8,3,2,0,0) Scarce but with most records post-2000. Saproxyllic on various deciduous trees with little known of the biology. Reported from a bird nest, in piles of sticks and in fungi on the ground and beaten from ivy and foliage of deciduous and coniferous trees. (iv-ix).

*ptinoides* (Marshall, 1802)

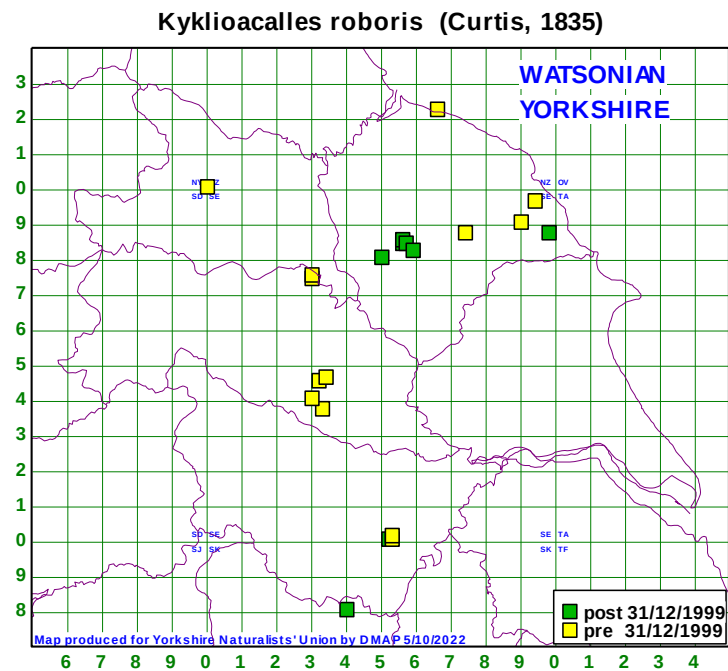
### *Acalles ptinoides* (Marshall, 1802)



(1,7,18,2,5) Centrally distributed but not common. Reported from various deciduous trees by beating foliage and sweeping beneath. Also recorded from pitfall traps and ground litter in woodland. Again the biology is poorly known. (ii-ix).

## KYKLIOACALLES Stüben, 1999

*roboris* (Curtis, 1835)



(0,13,12,6,1) Widely distributed but rather scarce, and recorded from flood refuse, pitfall traps and beaten from foliage in woodland. (v-x).

## ONYXACALLES Stüben, 1999

*gibaltarensis*, Stüben, 2002

NO RECORDS

Subfamily CYCLOMINAE Schönherr, 1826

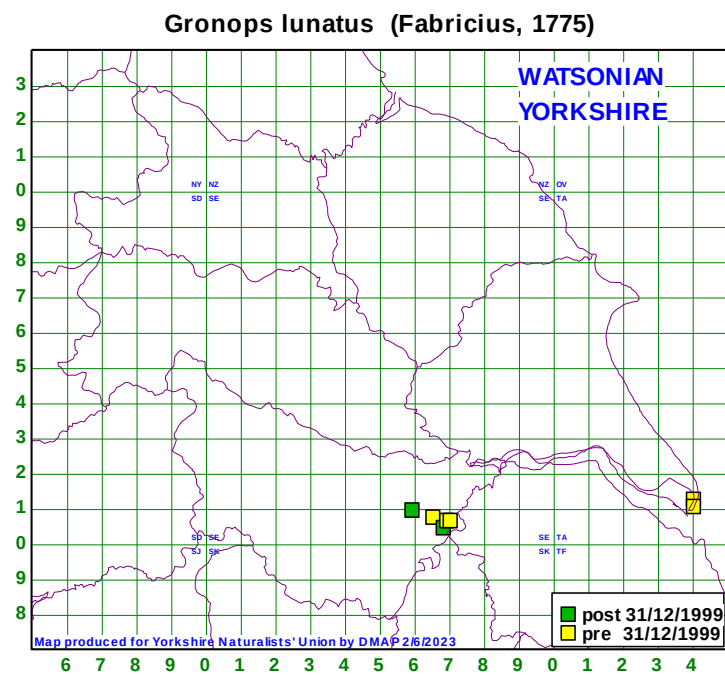
Tribe HIPPORHRININI Lacordaire, 1863

### GRONOPS Schönherr, 1823

*inaequalis* Boheman, 1842

NO RECORDS

*lunatus* (Fabricius, 1775)



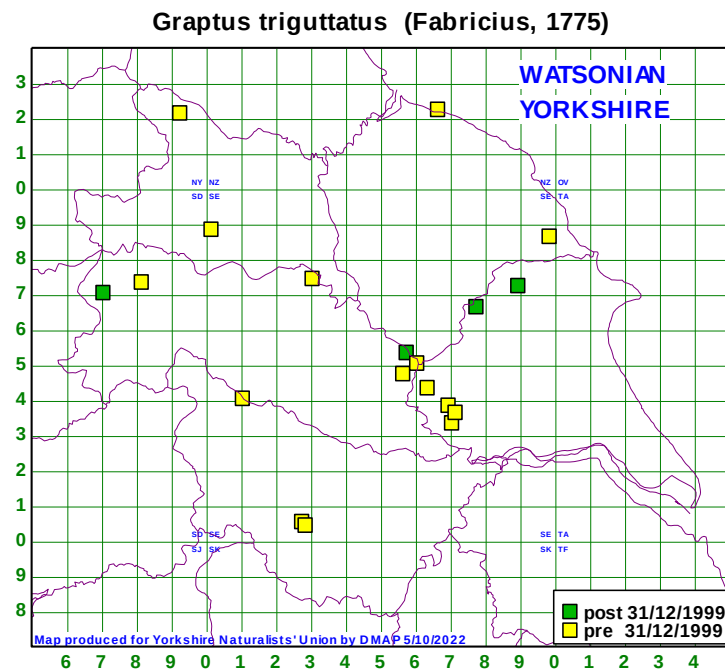
(2,0,5,0,0) Very scarce with the modern records (dated 2021 and 2022) being the first since 1991. This species is associated with *Spergula*, *Spergularia* and *Cerastium* species. (iv-ix).

Subfamily ENTIMINAE Schönherr, 1823

Tribe ALOPHINI LeConte, 1874

**GRAPTUS Schönherr, 1823**

*triguttatus* (Fabricius, 1775)



(10,8,2,10,3) Widely distributed but rather scarce. Ground-living and associated with *Plantago lanceolata* but with reports from other plants. Rather difficult to find, best located by low sweeping or vacuum sampling. (iii-viii).

Tribe BRACHYDERINI Schönherr, 1826

**BRACHYDERES Schönherr, 1826**

*incanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

*lusitanicus* (Fabricius, 1781)

NO RECORDS

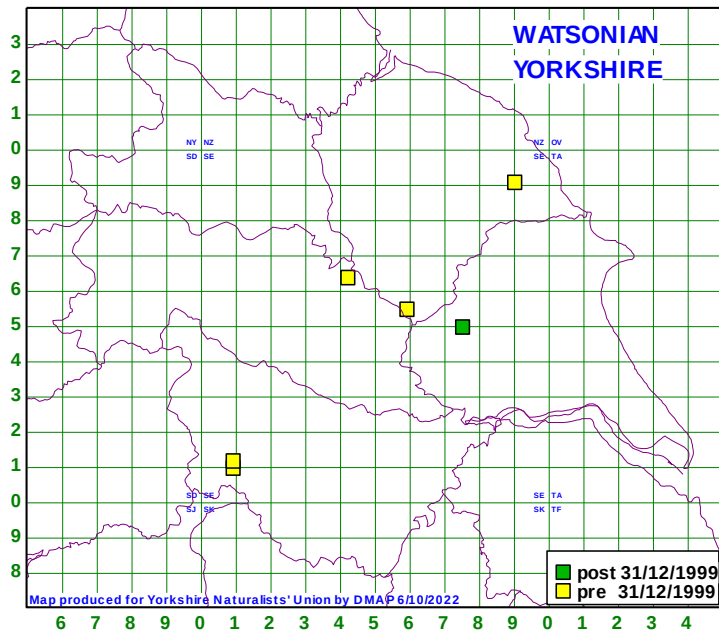


## STROPHOSOMA Billberg, 1820

Subgenus NELIOCARUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*faber* (Herbst, 1784)

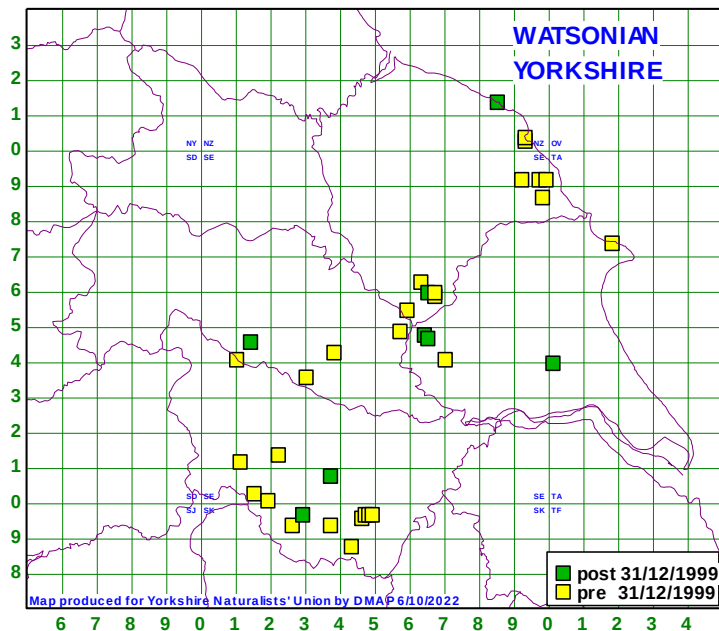
### *Strophosoma faber* (Herbst, 1784)



(2,3,3,1,0) Very scarce with only nine records. Reported from the roots of various plants and low down on the vegetation, being ground-living and flightless. (ii-ix).

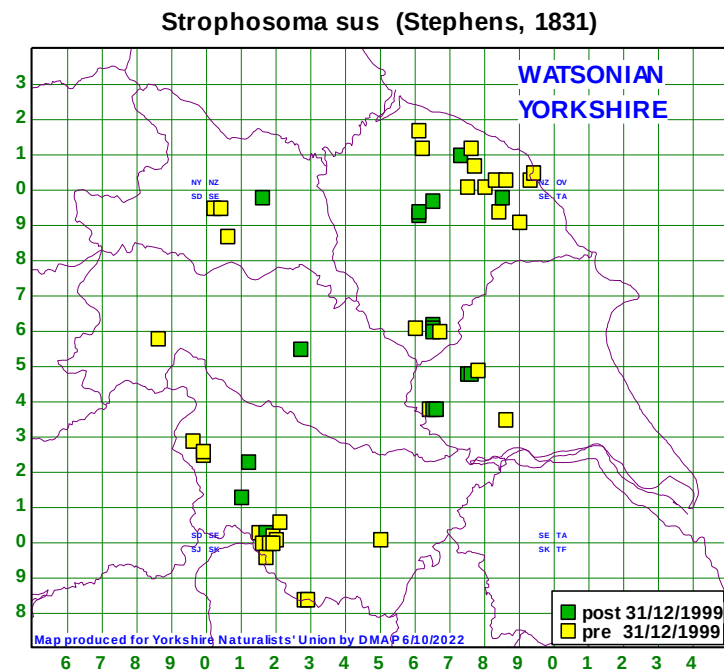
*nebulosum* (Stephens, 1831)

### *Strophosoma nebulosum* (Stephens, 1831)



(4,21,15,5,0) Widely distributed except in the northwest with rather few modern records so possibly declining. Flightless and polyphagous. (iv-ix with one record for ii).

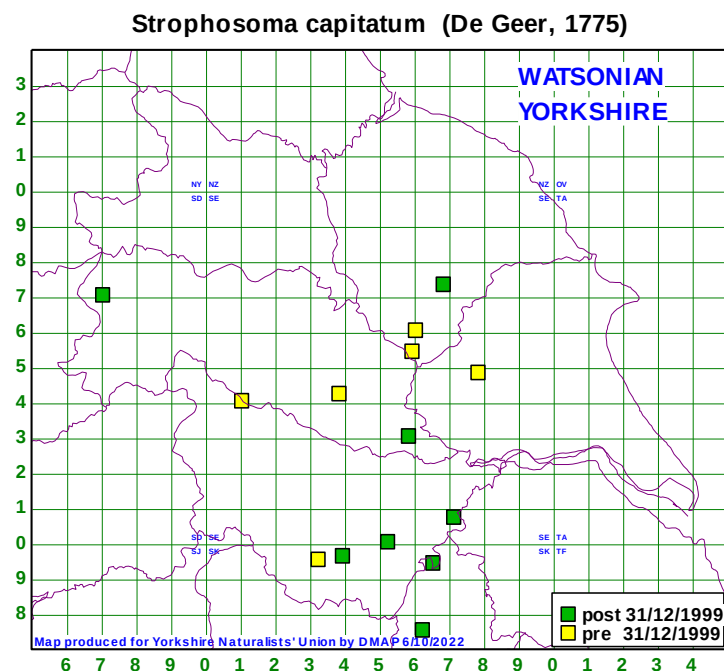
*sus* (Stephens, 1831)



(18,30,20,3,4) Widespread but with a patchy distribution. Wingless and associated with *Calluna* and *Erica* in sandy and peaty areas. Curiously we have no records for Thorne/Hatfield Moors. (i-ix).

Subgenus STROPHOSOMA Billberg, 1820

*capitatum* (De Geer, 1775)



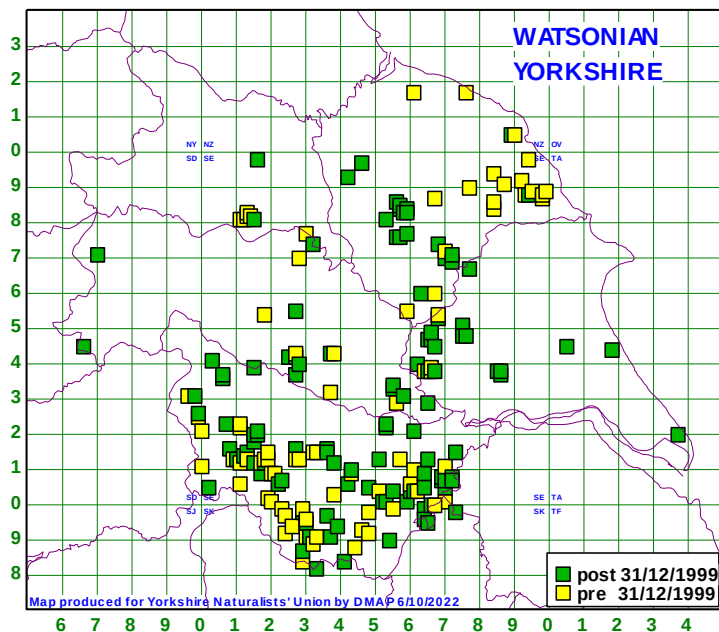
(1,3,8,4,0) Widely distributed but somewhat scarce in the southern half of the county, wingless and polyphagous, but often at the roots of *Cytisus*, *Erica* and *Calluna*, and adventitiously (probably) on a wide variety of deciduous trees. (v-xi).

*fulvicorne* (Walton, 1846)

NO RECORDS

*melanogrammum* (Forster, 1771)

***Strophosoma melanogrammum* (Forster, 1771)**



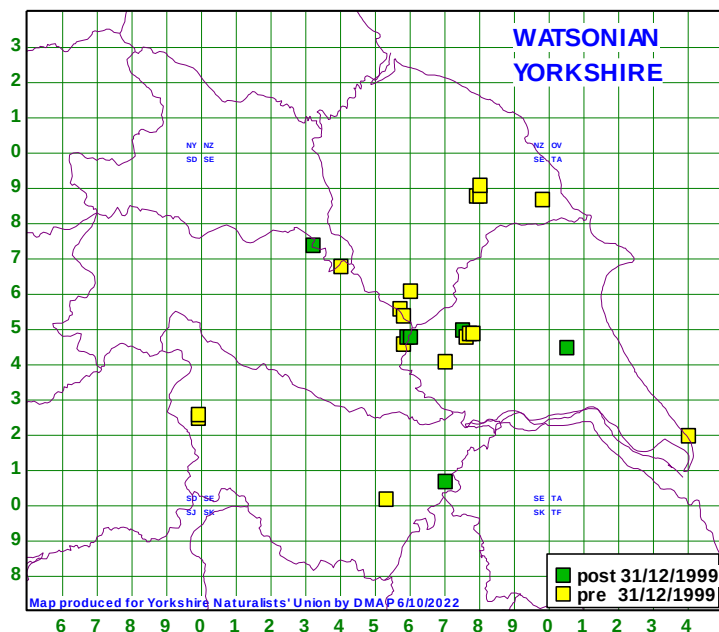
(62,54,188,23,10) By far the most common member of this wingless and often polyphagous genus, being noted from the roots of a wide range of herbaceous plants. This species is believed to be parthenogenetic. (i-xii).

Tribe CNEORHININI Lacordaire, 1863

**ATTACTAGENUS Tournier, 1876**

*plumbeus* (Marshall, 1802)

***Attactagenus plumbeus* (Marshall, 1802)**

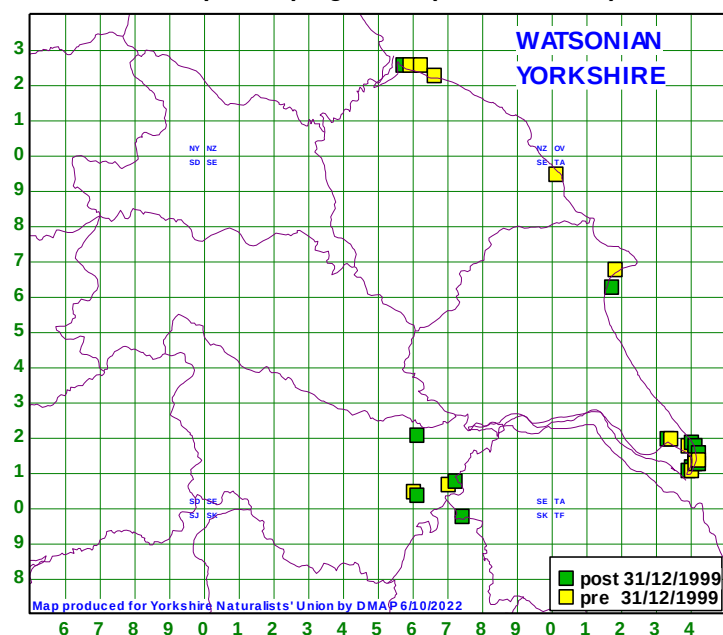


(11,8,8,3,1) Distributed mainly in the eastern half of the county but not a frequent species. Another flightless ground-living weevil found at the roots of various plants and not an easy beetle to find. (iii-ix).

## PHILOPEDON Schönherr, 1826

*plagiatus* (Schaller, 1783)

### Philopodon plagiatus (Schaller, 1783)



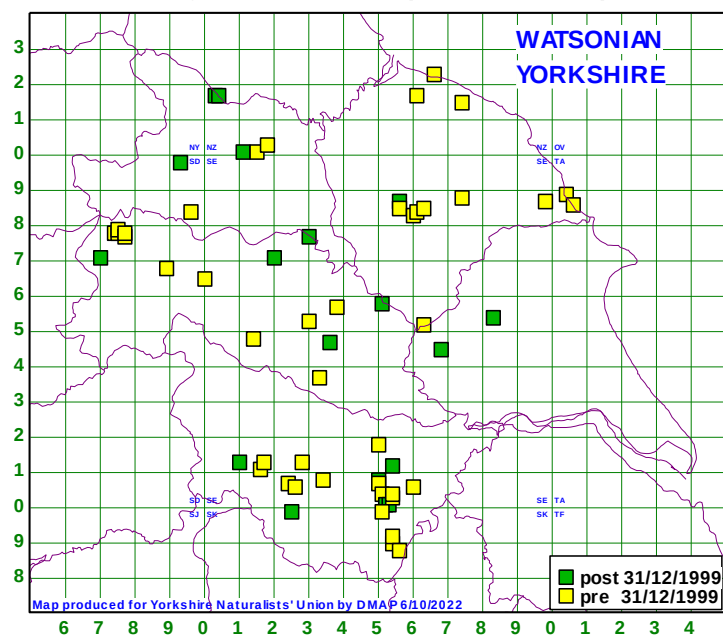
(40,20,5,0,0) A species of open sandy habitats, usually but not exclusively coastal in Yorkshire. Mainly at the roots of grasses and short turf. (iii-ix).

Tribe GEONEMINI Gistel, 1848

## BARYNOTUS Germar, 1817

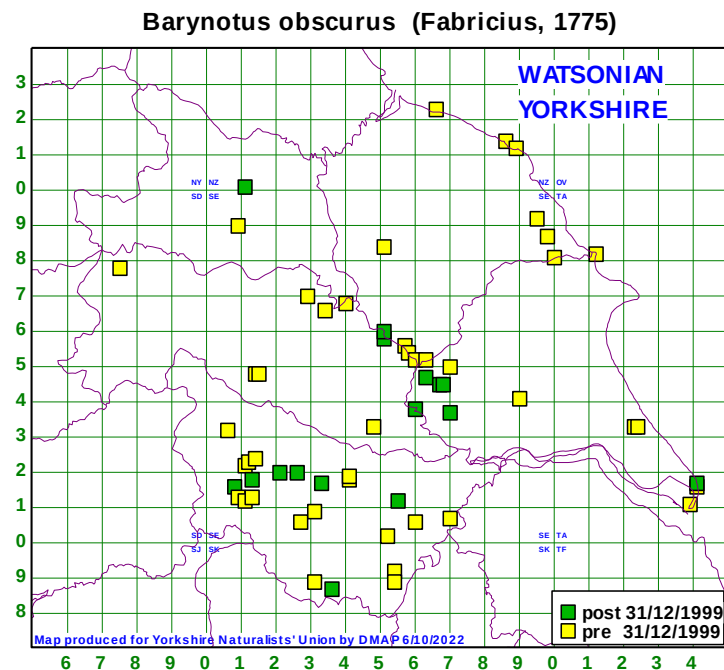
*moerens* (Fabricius, 1792)

### Barynotus moerens (Fabricius, 1792)



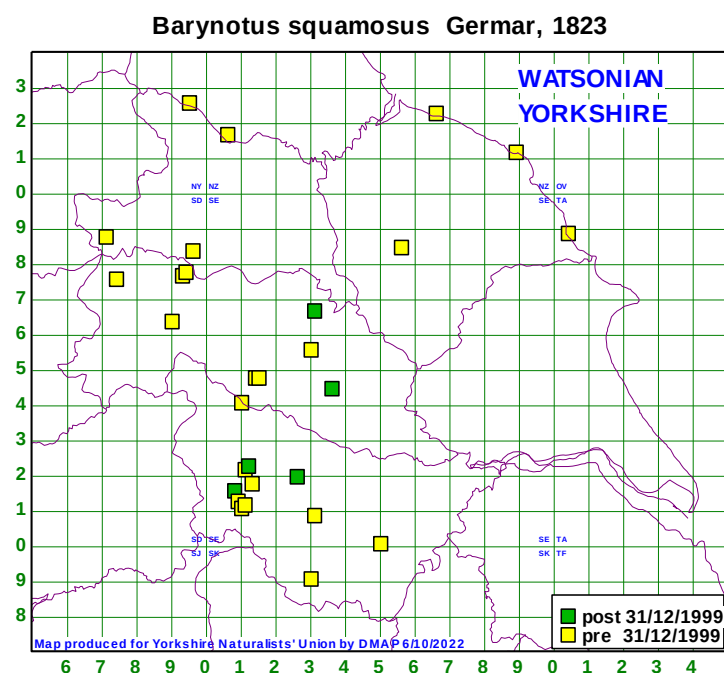
(4,17,47,28,6) Widely distributed on *Mercurialis perennis*, mainly in woodland. There is a single record from a garden Malaise trap, surprising for a species which is flightless and ground-living. (i-viii).

*obscurus* (Fabricius, 1775)



(19,13,40,14,3) Generally distributed and usually reported by sweeping low plants in grassland and woodland rides, and also from piles of grass strimmings and in flood debris. Flightless. (iii-xi).

*squamosus* Germar, 1824

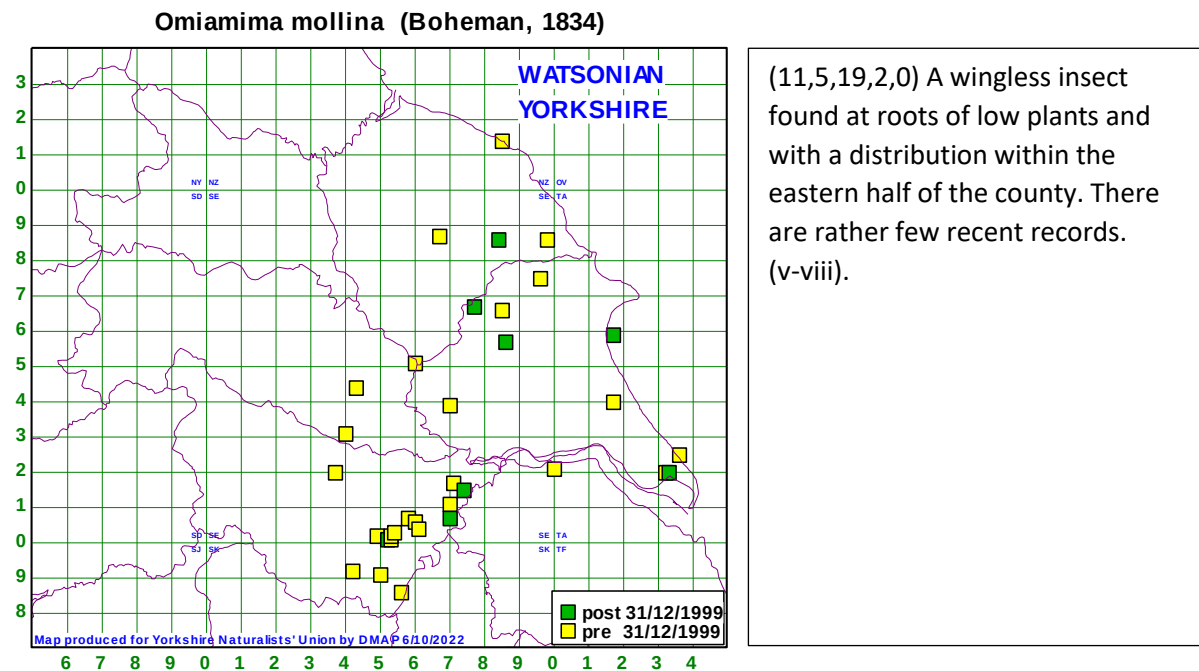


(0,5,15,14,5) Widely distributed but tending toward upland sites with rather few recent records. Often collected by sweeping low plants in grassland and by vacuum sampling. Again a flightless species. (iii-ix).

Tribe OMIINI Shuckard, 1839

**OMIAMIMA Silfverberg, 1977**

*mollina* (Boheman, 1834)



Tribe OTIORHYNCHINI Schönherr, 1826

**OTIORHYNCHUS Germar, 1824**

*arcticus* (Fabricius, O., 1780)

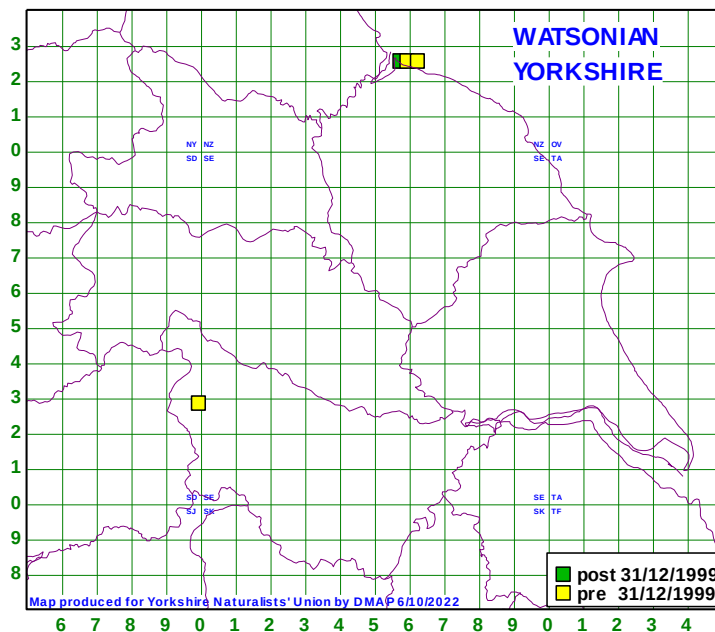
NO RECORDS

*armadillo* (Rossi, 1792)

NO RECORDS

*atroapterus* (De Geer, 1775)

**Otiorhynchus atroapterus (De Geer, 1775)**



(0,15,1,0,0) Very scarce with most of our records from the Coatham Sands area where there is apparently a large established population. At the roots of low plants in sandy habitats particularly dunes. We have an inland record from Hebden Bridge SD9928 dated 1879 – see Naturalist 49(1879):16, EBW. This record is probably erroneous. Many of EBW's determinations of problematic species were dubious to say the least (JHF and PS pers.comm to RJM).

*aurifer* Boheman, 1843

NO RECORDS

*auropunctatus* Gyllenhal, 1834

NO RECORDS

*carinatopunctatus* (Retzius, 1783)

NO RECORDS

*crataegi* Germar, 1824

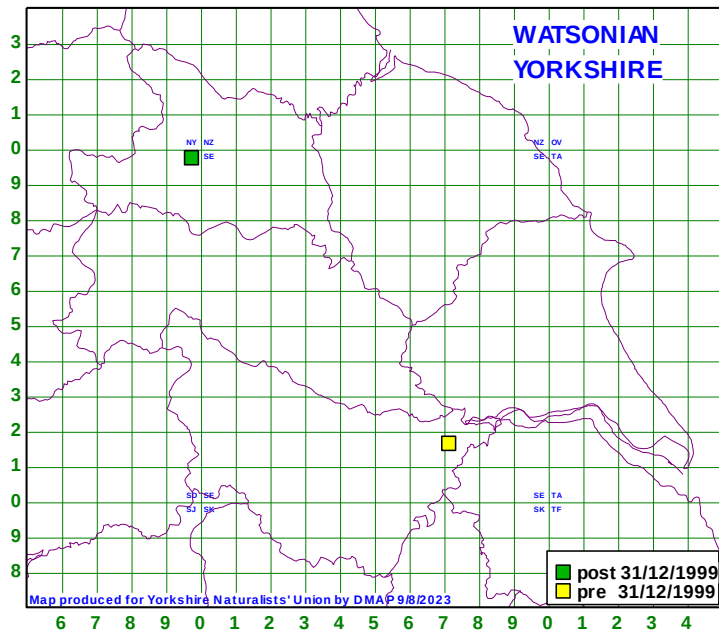
NO RECORDS

*cribricollis* Gyllenhal, 1834

NO RECORDS

*desertus* Rosenhauer, 1847

**Otiorhynchus desertus Rosenhauer, 1847**



(0,0,1,0,1) We have two records on the YNU database: Thorne Moor SE7116, 1984, PS; Low Row (R Swale) SD9797, 29/7/2005, AG det MLD. A scarce species associated with the roots of low plants.

*indefinitus* Reitter, 1912

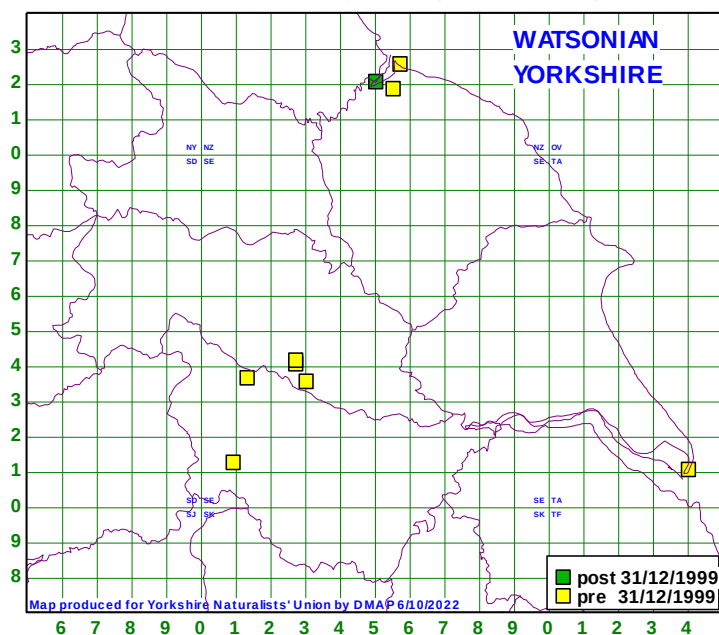
NO RECORDS

*lavandus* Germar, 1824

NO RECORDS

*ligneus* (Olivier, 1807)

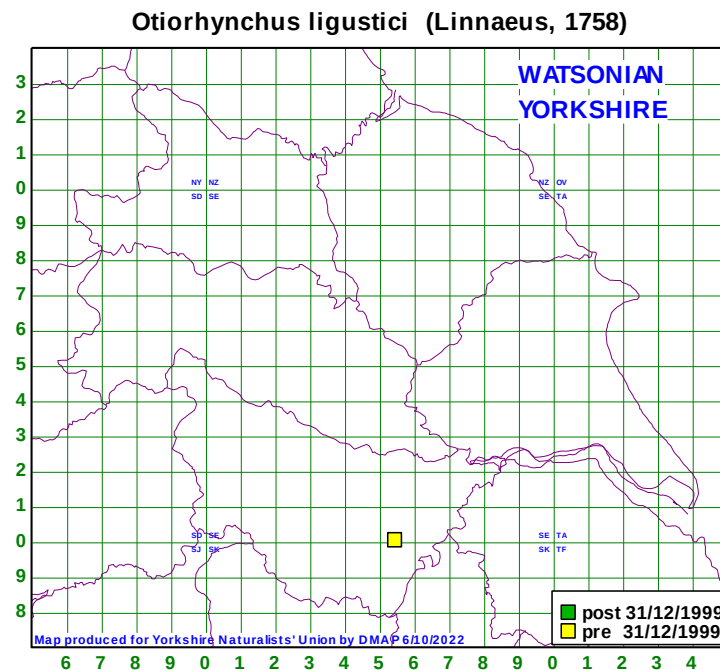
**Otiorhynchus ligneus (Olivier, 1807)**



(1,5,2,3,0) Very scarce but widely distributed. At the roots of low plants on light or sandy soils with only a single recent record. (viii-x).



*ligustici* (Linnaeus, 1758)

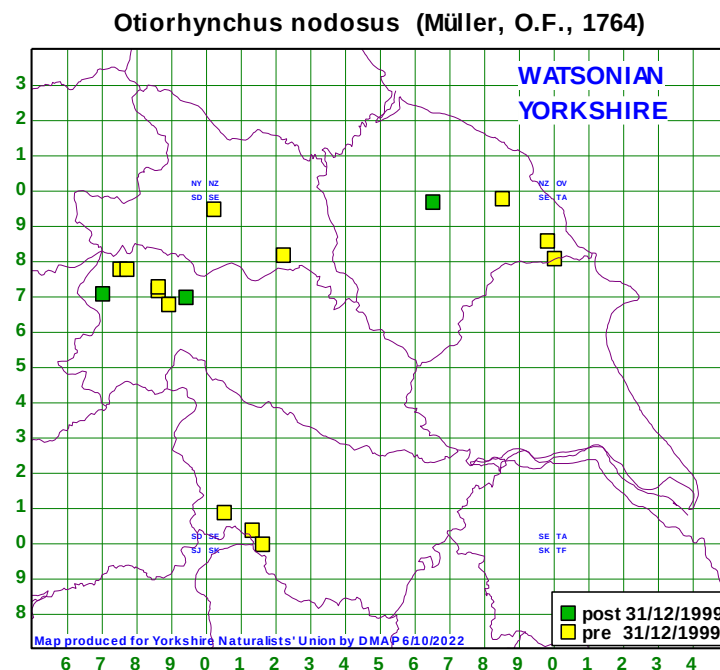


(0,0,1,0,0) Our single record is very old: Warmsworth SE50, 1906, HVC. Nationally now rare and much declined. Associated with the roots of low plants in open grassy habitats. There is no specimen in Doncaster Museum where one might expect to find one.

*morio* (Fabricius, 1781)

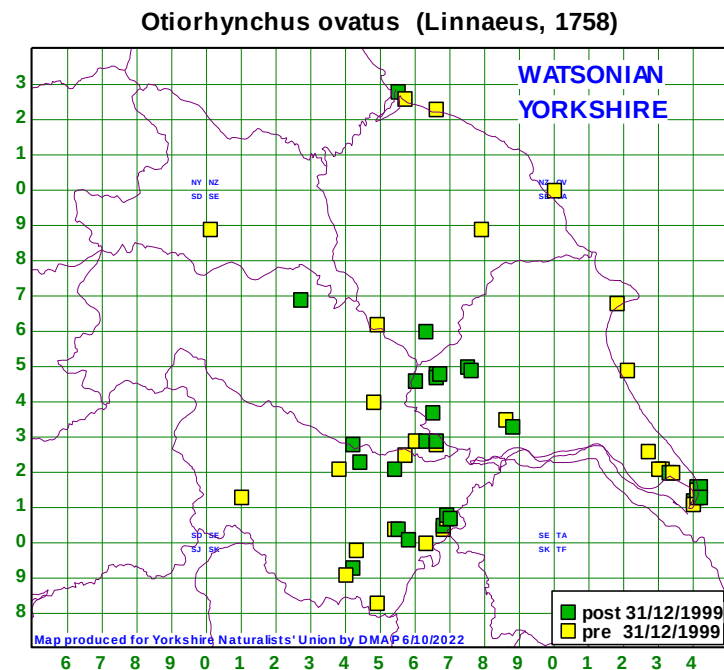
NO RECORDS

*nodosus* (Müller, O.F., 1764)



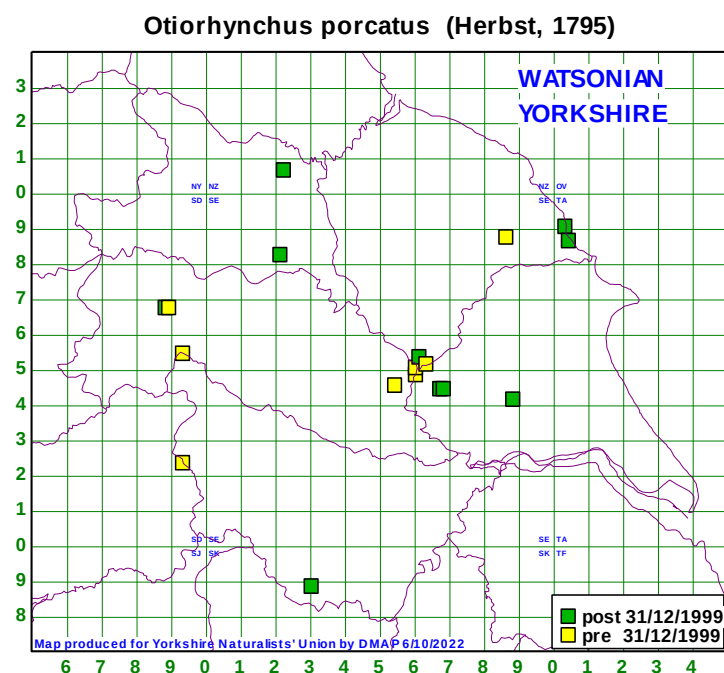
(0,6,3,9,2) Very scarce and restricted to the higher ground in Yorkshire. At the roots of various low-growing plants and apparently parthenogenetic in Britain. (iv-ix).

*ovatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(48,22,25,13,1) Widely distributed with many recent records. At low plants and in the roots. Reported also from reed beds, moss in woodland, in woodland pitfall traps and in dry piles of mowings, in parks, gardens and woodland edges. (v-xii).

*porcatus* (Herbst, 1795)

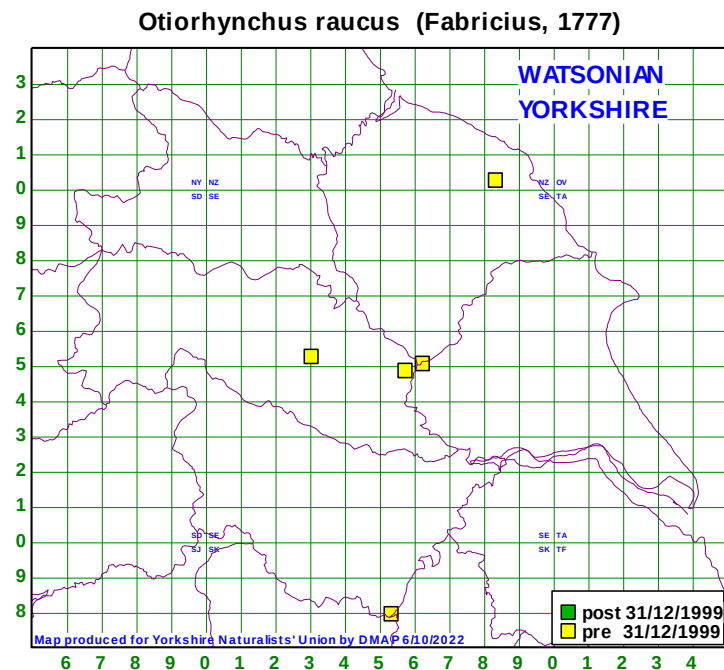


(8,7,2,5,2) Widely but thinly distributed. At the roots of low plants, and many of our two dozen or so records have been from gardens, including lawns and piles of stinging. (v-xi).

*pseudonothus* Apfelbeck, 1897

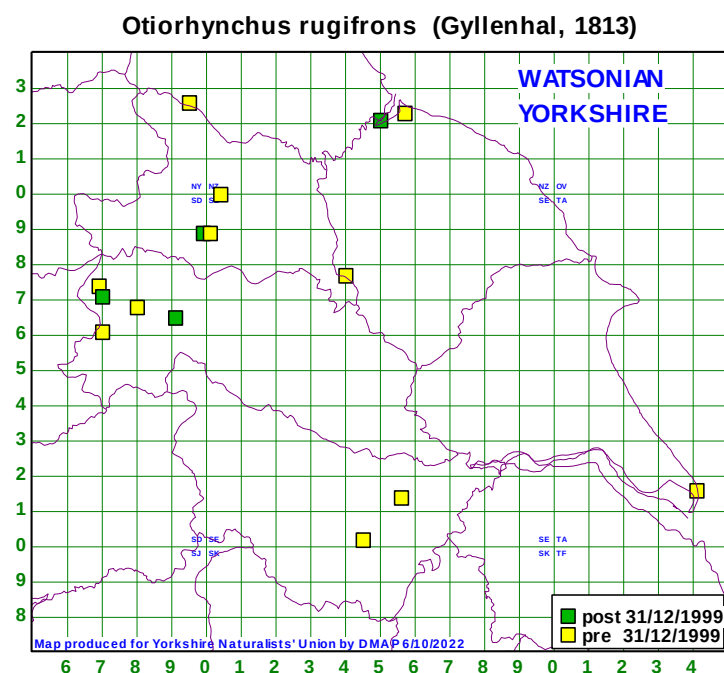
NO RECORDS

*raucus* (Fabricius, 1777)



(1,1,1,2,0) Very scarce with only five records on the database: Thorpe Common ?SK57 C. 1870, Anon; Pannal Ash SE3052, 6/1936, RRUK; Goathland NZ8302, 7/1939, RRUK; Askham Bog SE5748, 25/5/1946, AMR; Heslington SE6250, 20/4/1976, HK. At roots of low plants in open situations. Only females known in Britain.

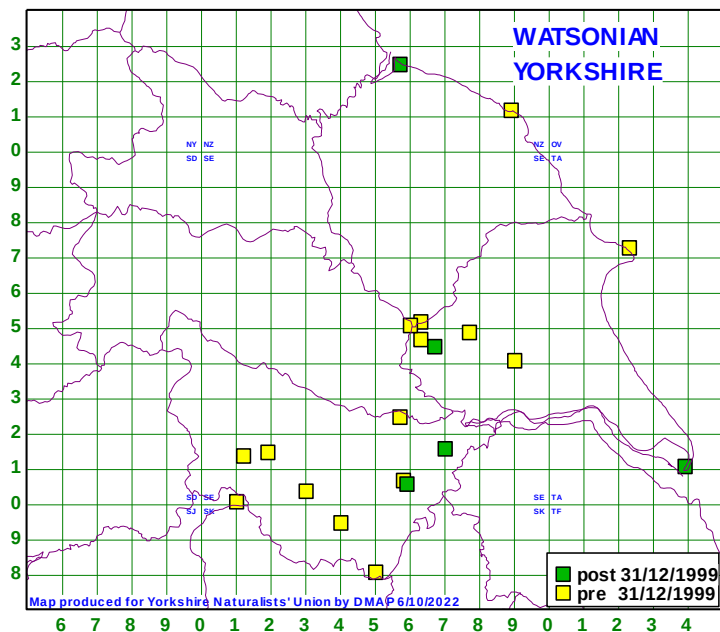
*rugifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(1,5,5,6,4) An infrequent species, widely distributed but with most records from the northwest of the recording area. Associated usually with the roots of low plants on stony ground in very open exposed situations. (v-ix).

*rugosostriatus* (Goeze, 1777)

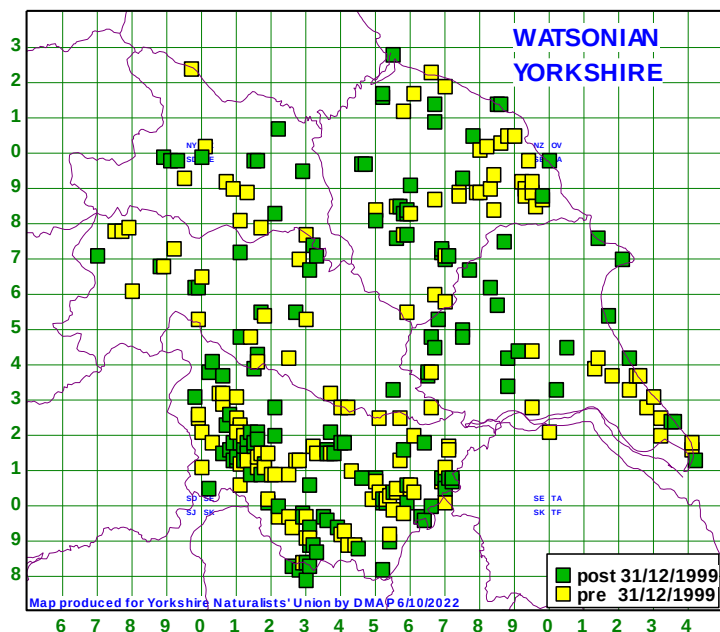
**Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus (Goeze, 1777)**



(6,4,12,1,0) Widespread mainly in the southern half of the county. At the roots of low plants in gardens, post-industrial sites, woodland margins and moorland. (v-xi).

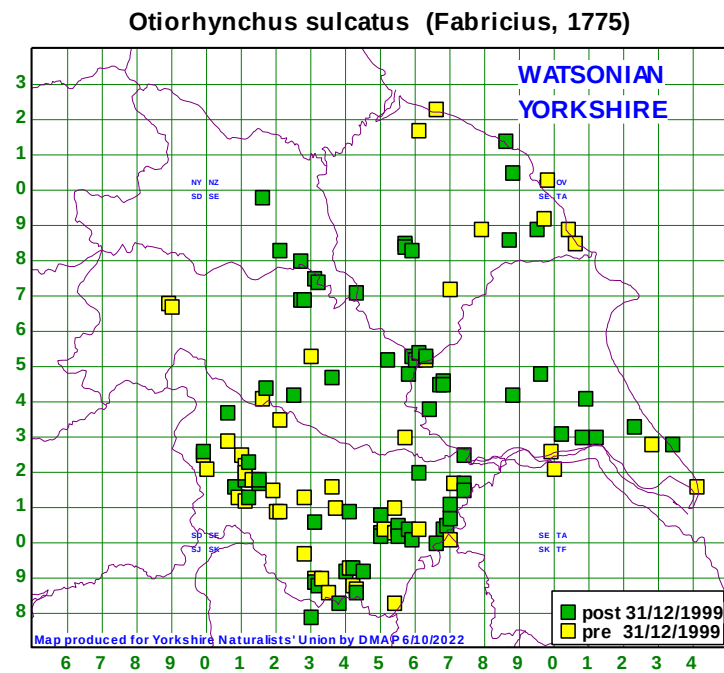
*singularis* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**Otiorhynchus singularis (Linnaeus, 1767)**



(49,78,264,47,23) A widespread and very common species and found on a wide range of trees (deciduous and coniferous) shrubs and herbaceous plants and may be a pest of fruiting shrubs in gardens and agricultural land. Probably parthenogenetic in Britain with only females known. (ii-xi, peak vi).

*sulcatus* (Fabricius, 1775)



(31,22,96,17,6) Widespread and common in gardens, houses, greenhouses, moorland, in wetland habitats, and at field and woodland margins. May be a pest of houseplants and horticultural crops. (i-xii).

*tenebricosus* (Herbst, 1784)

NO RECORDS

*uncinatus* Germar, 1824

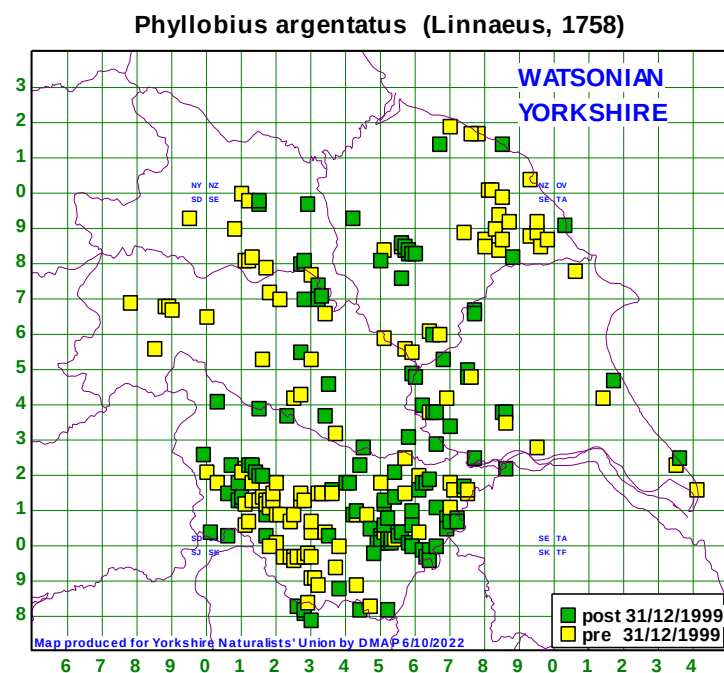
NO RECORDS

NO RECORDS

NO RECORDS

Tribe PHYLLOBIINI Schönherr, 1826

*argentatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

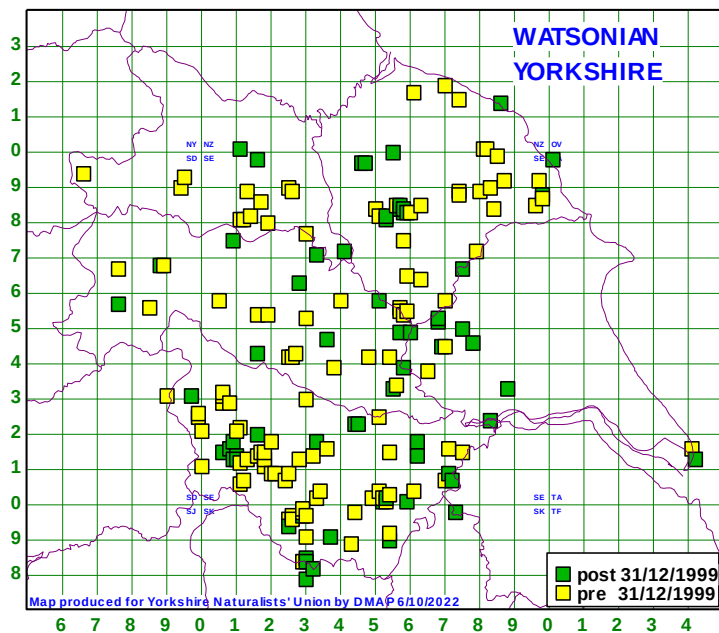


(29,62,245,37,23) A widespread and extremely common species of broadleaved trees and shrubs at woodland margins, in hedgerows and in gardens. (v-x, peak vi).

Subgenus METAPHYLLOBIUS Smirnov, 1913

*glaucus* (Scopoli, 1763)

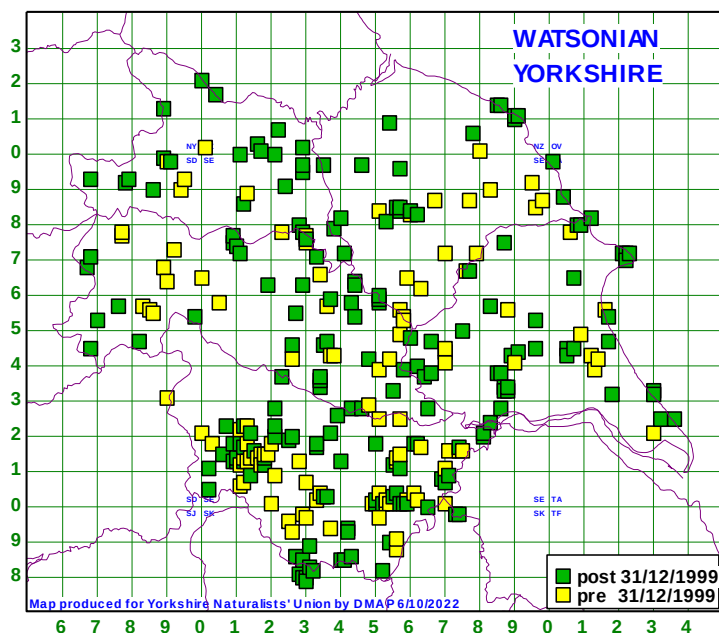
**Phyllobius glaucus (Scopoli, 1763)**



(14,57,127,30,16) Widespread and common throughout the recording area. Arboreal on a wide variety of woody species in woods and hedgerows. (iv-ix).

*pomaceus* Gyllenhal, 1834

**Phyllobius pomaceus Gyllenhal, 1834**

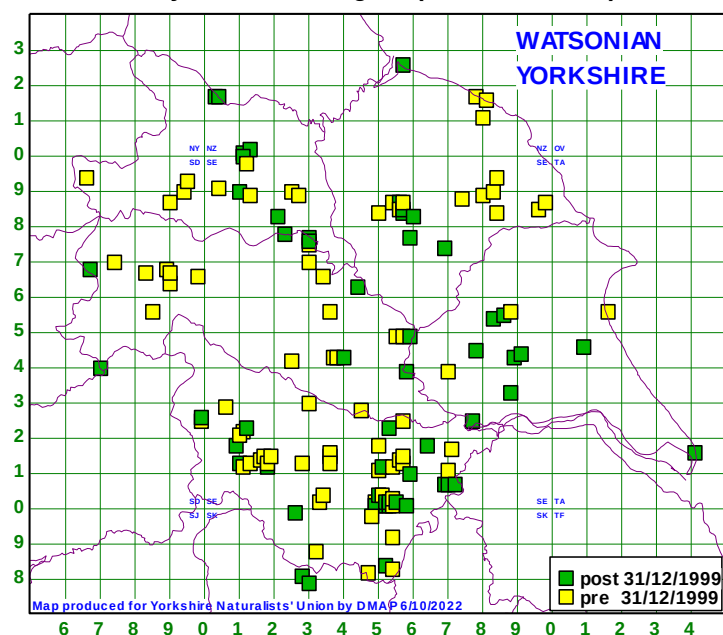


(73,45,166,74,30) Widespread and very common throughout the county, usually associated with nettle *Urtica dioica*, or occasionally on other herbaceous plants. (iv-ix, peak vi).

Subgenus NEMOICUS Dillwyn, 1829

*oblongus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Phyllobius oblongus (Linnaeus, 1758)**

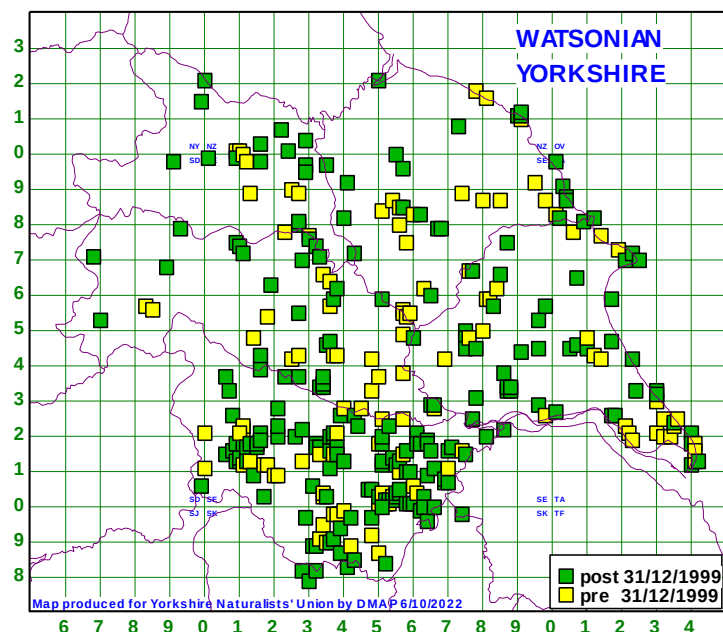


(12,28,172,39,21) Widespread and fairly common on a wide variety of trees and shrubs in gardens, woodland and in hedgerows. A very distinctive *Phyllobius* in the field. (iv-ix).

Subgenus PARNEMOICUS Schilsky, 1911

*roboretanus* Gredler, 1882

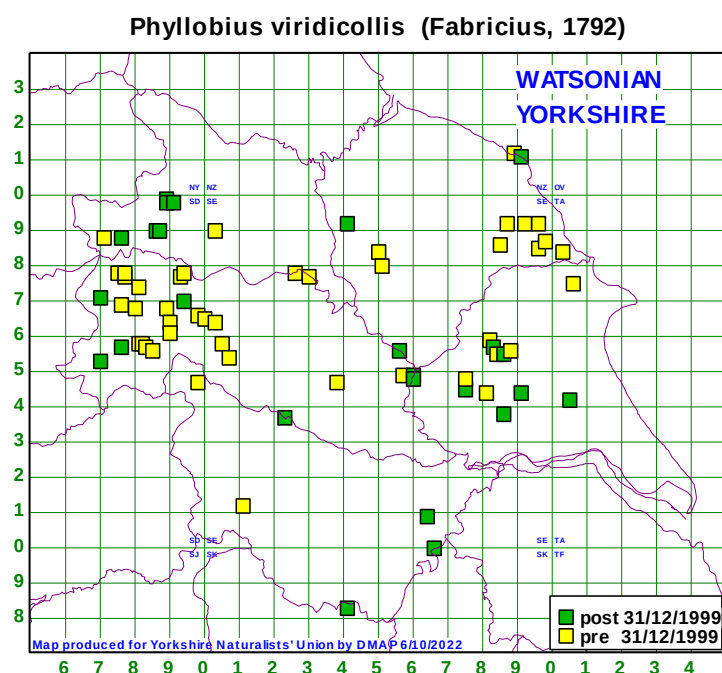
**Phyllobius roboretanus Gredler, 1882**



(99,65,270,62,28) A widespread and very common species, polyphagous on herbaceous plants and shrubs in gardens, hedgerows and woodland. Not generally arboreal. (v-ix).



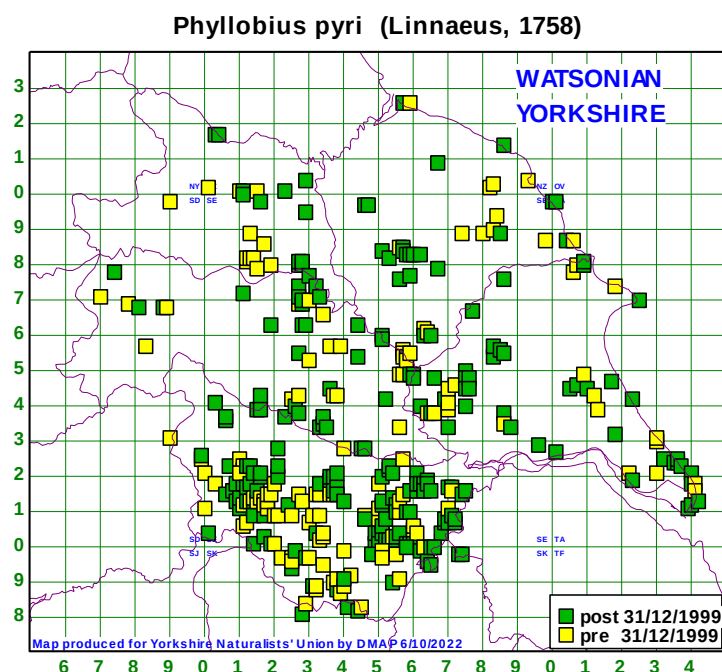
*viridicollis* (Fabricius, 1801)



(16,13,4,43,9) Widespread, polyphagous on herbaceous plants often in open grassy habitats and not usually arboreal. A northern species in Britain. (v-viii).

Subgenus PHYLLOBIUS Germar, 1824

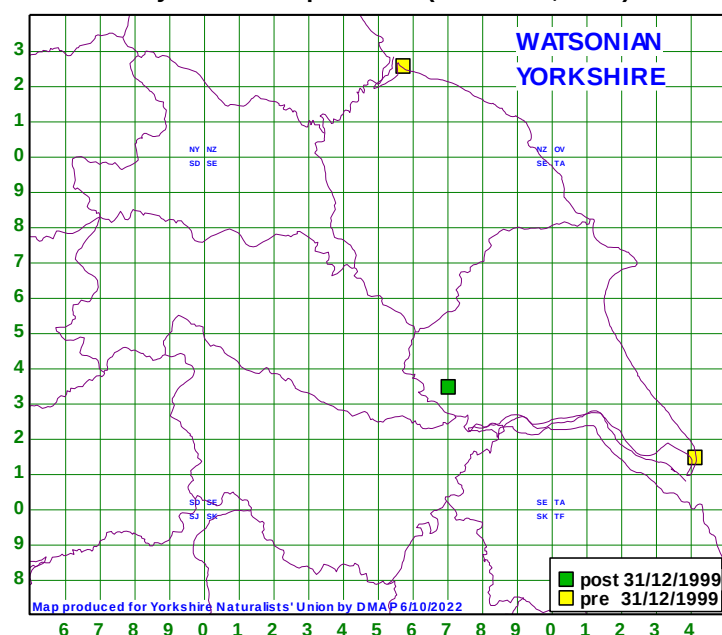
*pyri* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(108,80,356,72,30) A widespread and very common species, arboreal on a wide range of shrubs and broadleaved trees. (iv-xi).

*vespertinus* (Fabricius, 1792)

### **Phyllobius vespertinus (Fabricius, 1792)**

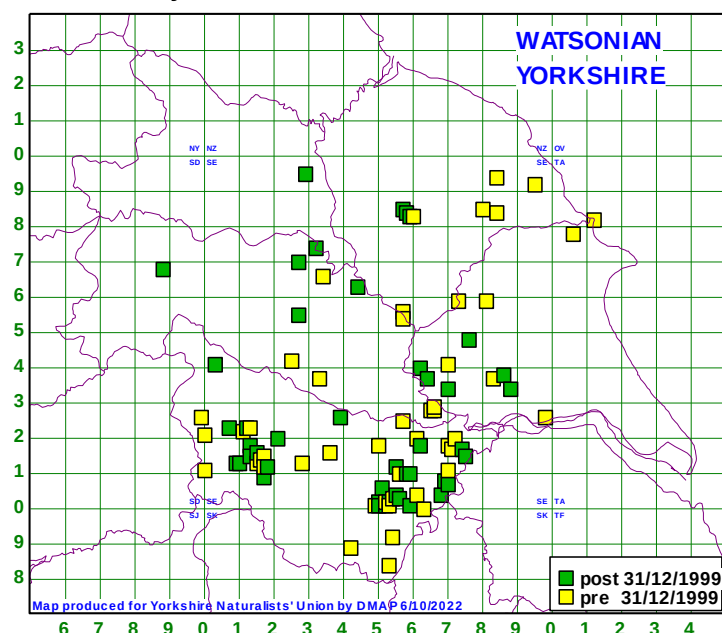


(2,1,0,0,0) Very scarce with only three Yorkshire records known and a species which is usually associated with salt marsh habitats on the coast. Our records are: Spurn TA4114, 31/5/1993, MLD, a single male found in pile of decaying rhubarb leaves at the side of the Annexe; Coatham Sands NZ5725, 1995, ME, in area of slack and dunes; Brighton Ings SE7034, 2/5/2012, HK, in flood debris. This species is very similar to *P. pyri*, so any “pyri” from saltmarsh habitats should be retained and carefully examined. Differentiating characters are very comparative, the aedeagi being rather similar (Duff 2016:437). Some authorities e.g. Pesarini (1981) in Morris (1997) doubt the validity of this species.

Subgenus *PTERYGORRHYNCHUS* Pesarini, 1969

*maculicornis* Germar, 1824

### **Phyllobius maculicornis Germar, 1823**

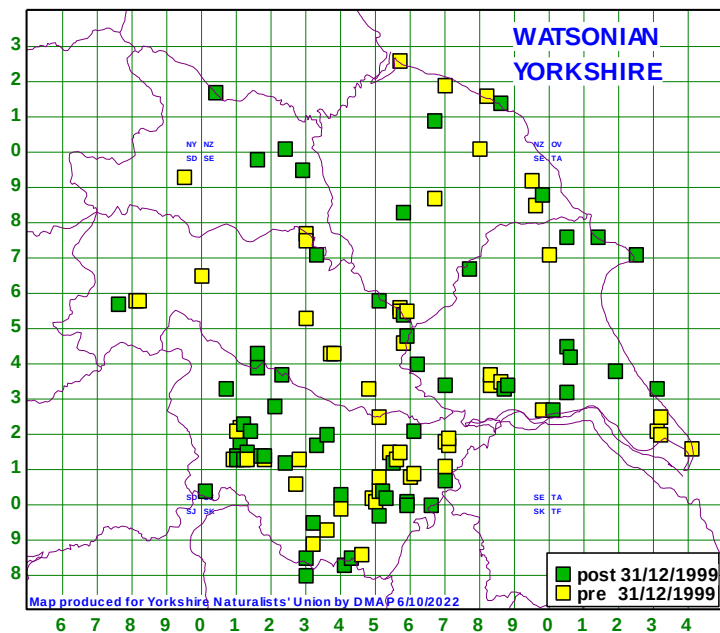


(22,16,88,17,2) Common and widespread but rather centrally distributed in Yorkshire avoiding the coast and the higher ground in the west. The species has been recorded from woody shrubs, deciduous trees and herbaceous plants in hedgerows, woods, gardens and roadside verges. (v-ix).

Subgenus SUBPHYLLOBIUS Schilsky, 1911

*virideaeris* (Laicharting, 1781)

**Phyllobius virideaeris (Laicharting, 1781)**



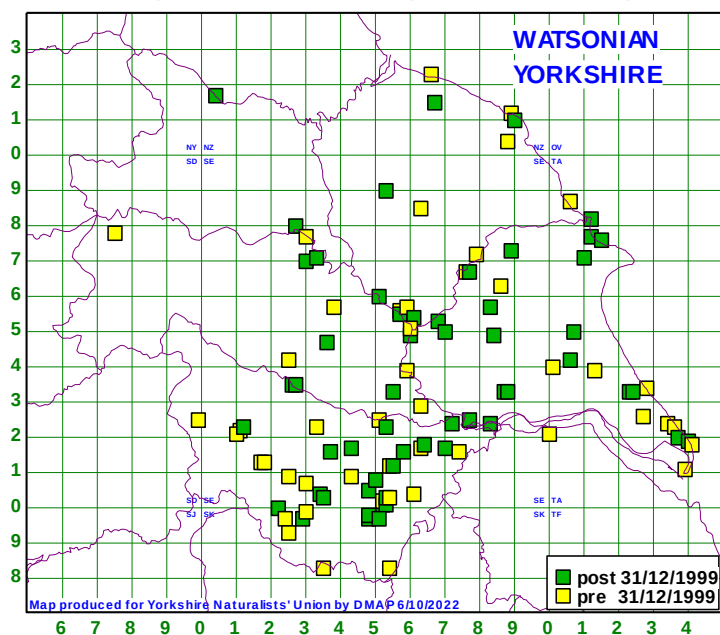
(31,23,70,15,4) A widespread and common species, polyphagous on herbaceous plants and sometimes trees in open grassland situations. (v-ix).

Tribe POLYDRUSINI Schönherr, 1823

**LIOPHLOEUS Germar, 1817**

*tessulatus* (Müller, O.F., 1776)

**Liophloeus tessulatus (Müller, O.F., 1776)**

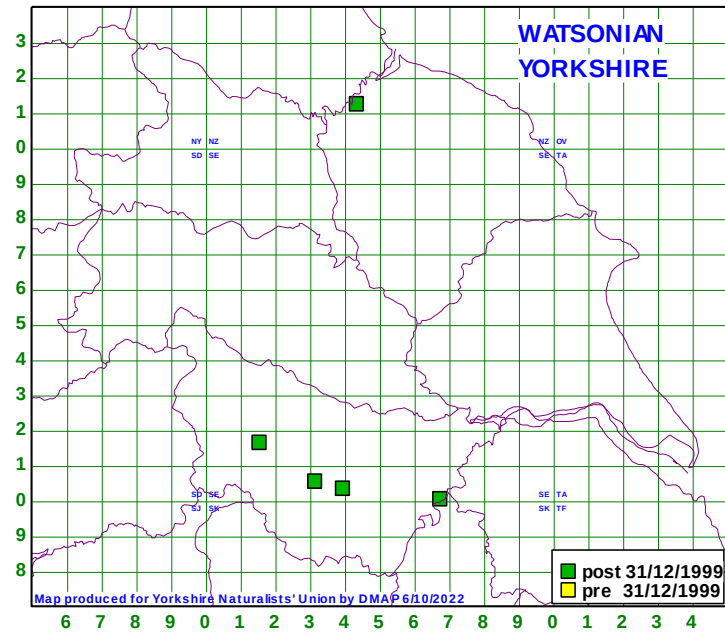


(38,18,48,10,2) Widespread and fairly common, this large and distinctive weevil is associated with *Herera helix* with adults also recorded on *Heracleum sphondylium*. (iv-ix).

## PACHYRHINUS Schönherr, 1823

*lethierryi* (Desbrochers, 1875)

### Pachyrhinus lethierryi (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875)



(0,1,6,0,0) Recently recognized in Yorkshire and associated with *Cuprocyparis* and *Chamaecyparis* species and their hybrids. First found in Hertfordshire in 2003, the weevil is now an established introduction spreading in range via the garden centre trade.

*squamulosus* (Herbst, 1795)

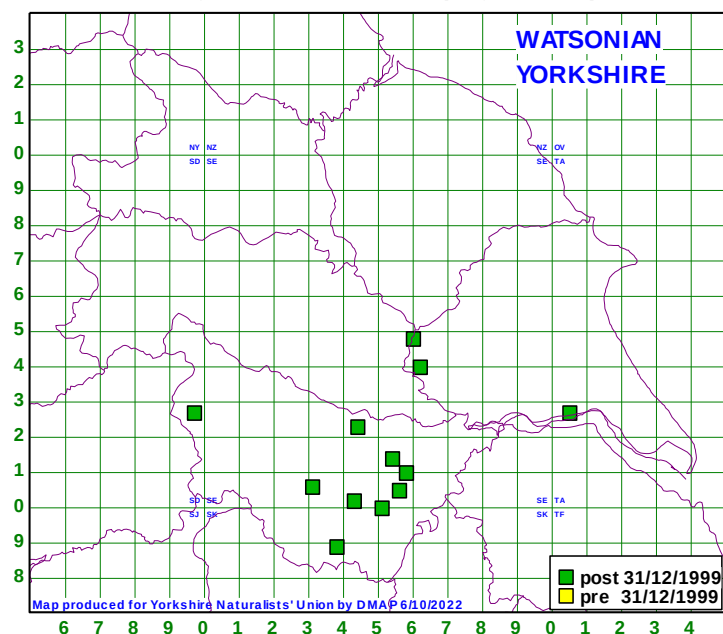
NO RECORDS

## POLYDRUSUS Germar, 1817

Subgenus EUDIPNUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*formosus* (Mayer, 1779)

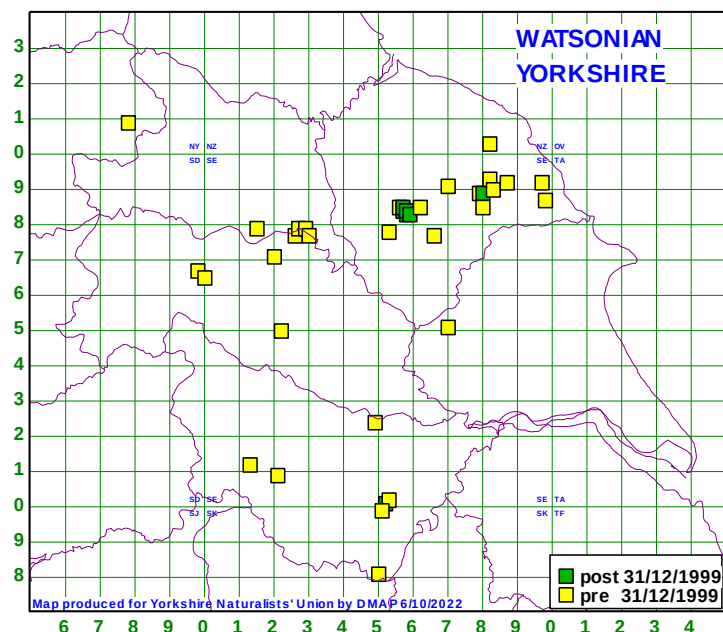
### Polydrusus formosus (Mayer, 1779)



(10,0,13,1,0) A weevil first reported from the county on 10/6/2004 (Wath SE4301, WAE) and now widely distributed in the southern half of Yorkshire. On broadleaved trees in woods. (v-x).

*mollis* (Strøm, 1768)

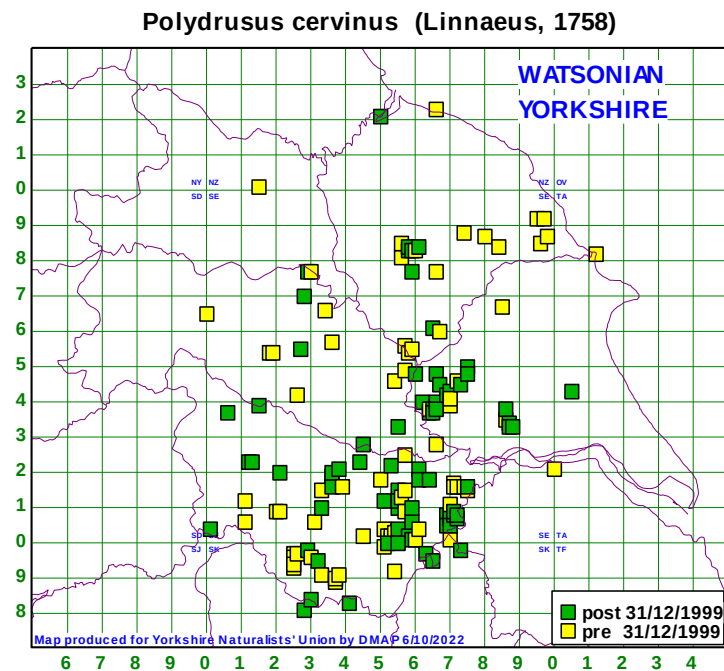
### Polydrusus mollis (Strøm, 1768)



(0,32,9,7,4) Widely distributed but infrequent with few recent records. On deciduous trees in woodland. (v-ix).

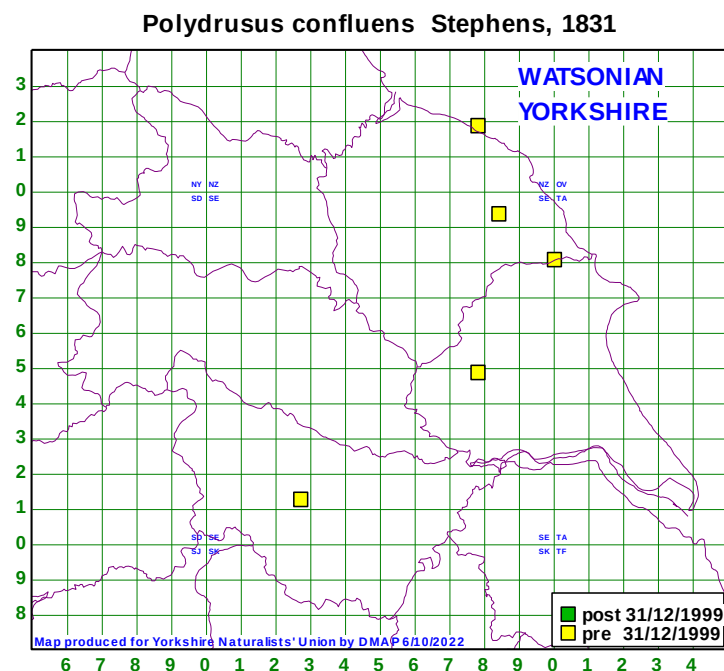
Subgenus EURODRUSUS Korotyaev & Meleshko, 1997

*cervinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



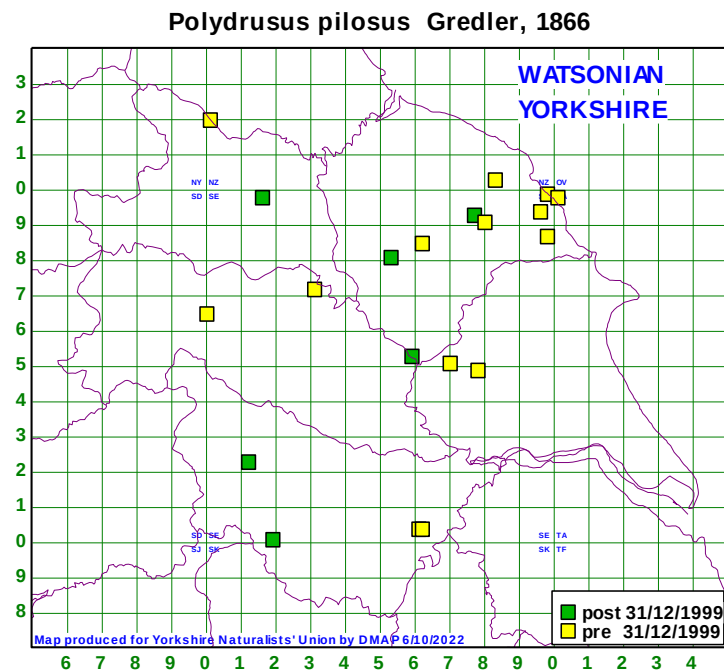
(42,35,122,16,3) A widespread and common species found on a wide range of deciduous trees. (iv-ix).

*confluens* Stephens, 1831



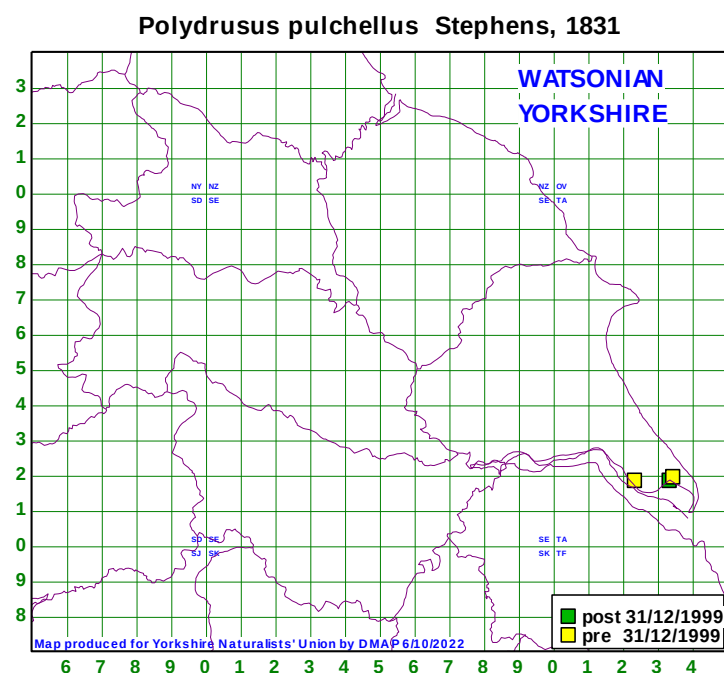
(1,3,1,0,0) We have five records on the database of this very scarce species not recorded since 1951: Scarborough area ?TA08, c.1900, RL; Staithes NZ71, 6/1901, NLG; Allerthorpe Common SE74, 6/1926, MLT; Hole of Horcum SE8493, 1935, HB; Bretton Lakes SE2712, 1951, anon (in Coldwell, 1990). Usually associated with *Ulex* or *Cytisus*.

*pilosus* Gredler, 1866



(1,11,5,2,2) Widespread but very infrequent. A very similar species to *P. cervinus* and any *cervinus* should be carefully examined. Associated with a wide range of deciduous and coniferous trees. (iv-vii).

*pulchellus* Stephens, 1831

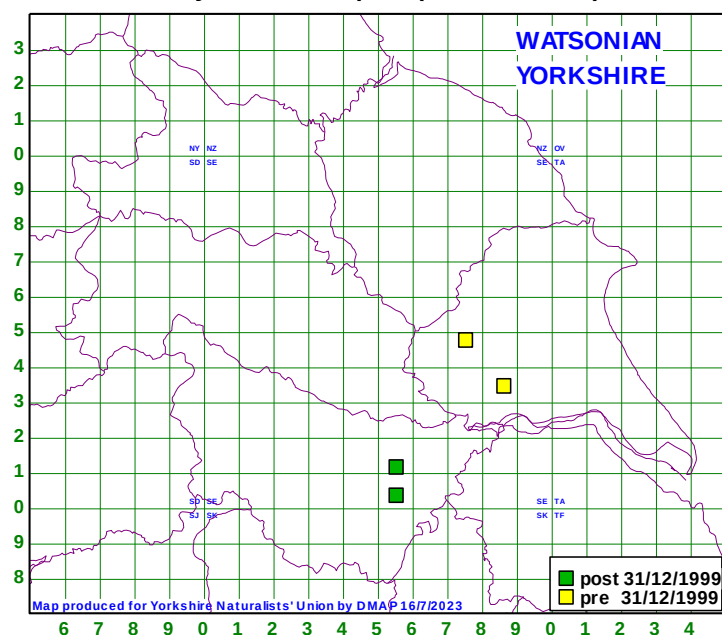


(3,0,0,0,0) We have three records for this scarce saltmarsh species: Stone Creek TA2318, 7/6/1980, PS, on *Artemesia maritima*; Welwick Saltmarsh (YWT reserve) TA3419, 18/7/1998, WRD, in saltings; Patrington Channel TA3318, 28/6/2005, WRD, one male by sweeping.

Subgenus EUSTOLUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*flavipes* (De Geer, 1775)

# **Polydrusus flavipes (De Geer, 1775)**



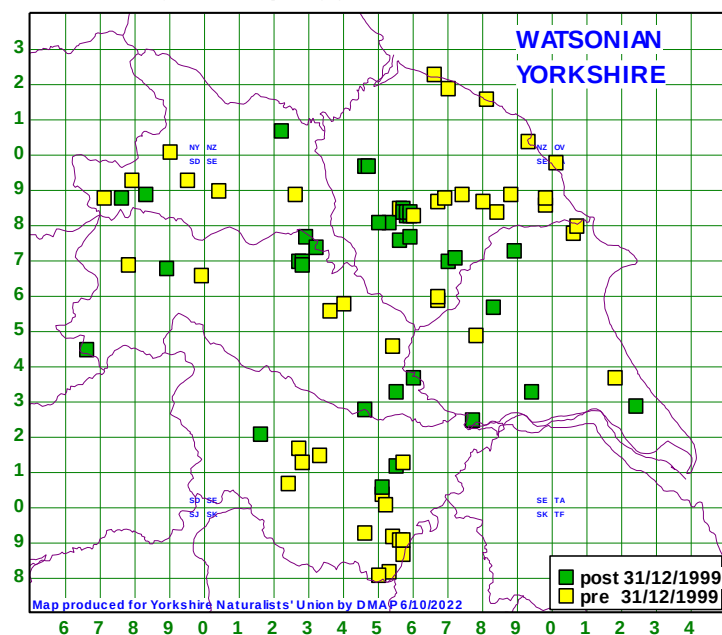
(2,0,2,0,0) Very scarce with only four records known to us:  
Allerthorpe Common SE7547, 30/6/1967, MGM, on *Populus tremula*; Snake Hall Plantation SE8634, 6/9/1981, WAE; Owston Meadows SE5511, 26/5/2008, RJM, beaten from *Quercus robur*; Sprotbrough SE5503, 2/6/2022, RJM, in garden Malaise trap. Associated with a wide range of deciduous trees.

*impressifrons* Gyllenhal, 1834

NO RECORDS

*pterygomalis* Boheman, 1840

# **Polydrusus pterygomalis Boheman, 1840**



(10,30, 25,13,13) Widespread and fairly frequent throughout the county. On various broadleaved trees. (v-ix).



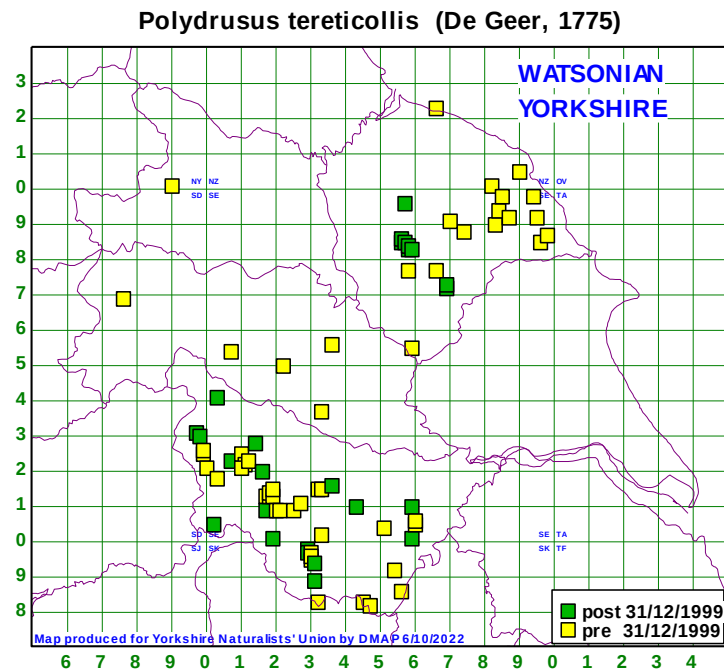
Subgenus METALLITES Germar, 1824

*marginatus* Stephens, 1831

NO RECORDS

Subgenus POLYDRUSUS Germar, 1817

*tereticollis* (De Geer, 1775)



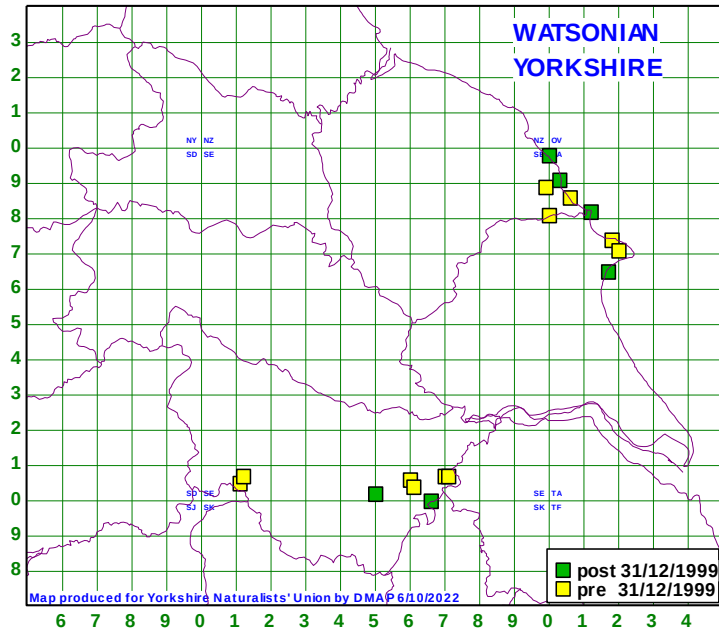
(0,52,69,5,1) Widely distributed and fairly common but absent from the southeast and northwest. Usually recorded from woodland where the weevil may be found by beating the foliage of various broadleaved trees. (iv-ix).

Tribe SCIAPHILINI Sharp, 1891

## BARYPEITHES Jacquelin du Val, 1855

*sulcifrons* (Boheman, 1843)

### Barypeithes sulcifrons (Boheman, 1842)

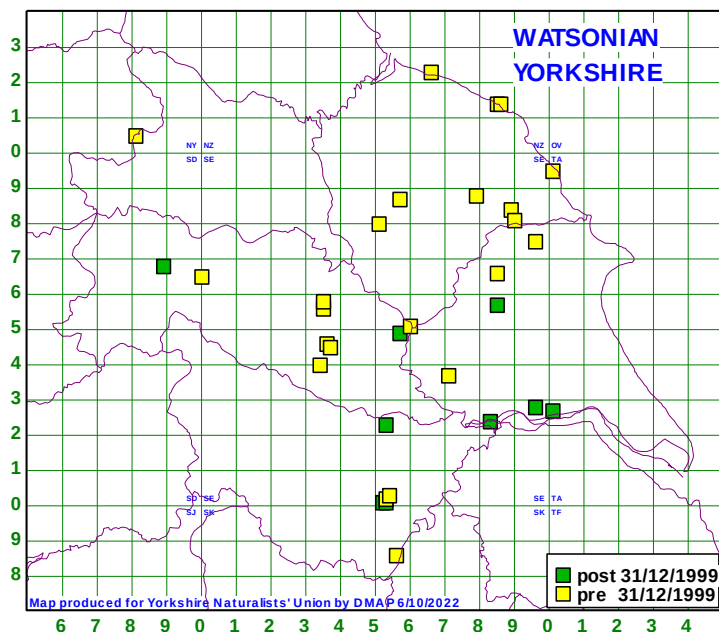


(6,5,8,0,0) Rather scarce with two centres of population as shown. The species is wingless, ground-living and probably nocturnal with not much known about its biology. (iv-vii).

## BRACHYSOMUS Schönherr, 1823

*echinatus* (Bonsdorff, 1785)

### Brachysomus echinatus (Bonsdorff, 1785)



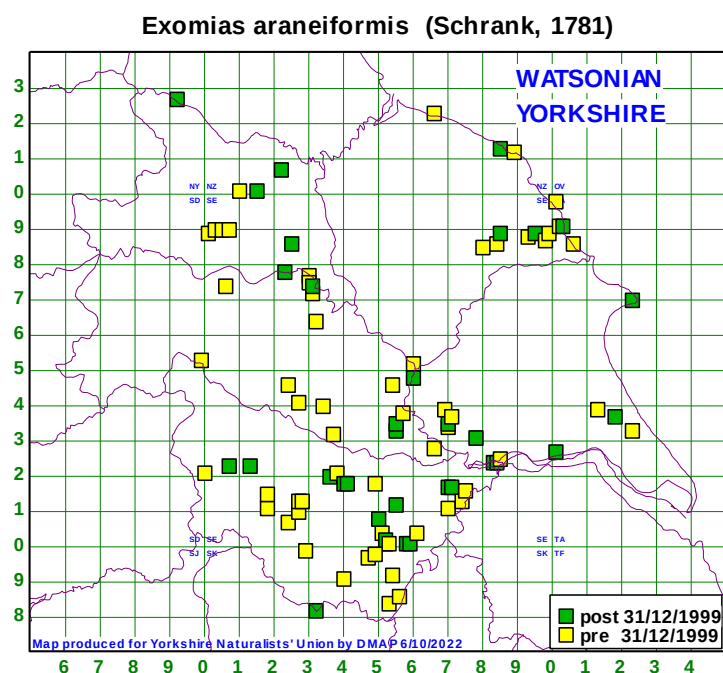
(13,12,15,12,1) Widespread but infrequent, and a species which is parthenogenetic, polyphagous, flightless and usually found at ground level by grubbing and pitfall trapping. Rather few recent records and may be declining. (iv-viii).

*hirtus* (Boheman, 1845)

NO RECORDS

## EXOMIAS Bedel, 1883

*araneiformis* (Schrank, 1781)

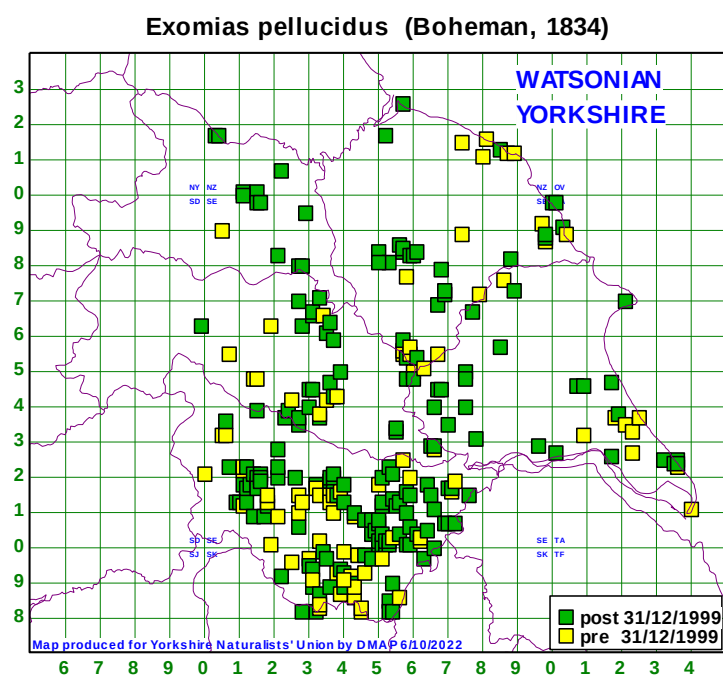


(19,25,51,21,12) Widespread and fairly frequently encountered in ground litter by sieving and in pitfall traps in woodland and grassland. Wingless and probably nocturnal. (ii-x).

*curvimanus* (Jacquelin du Val, 1855)

NO RECORDS

*pellucidus* (Boheman, 1834)



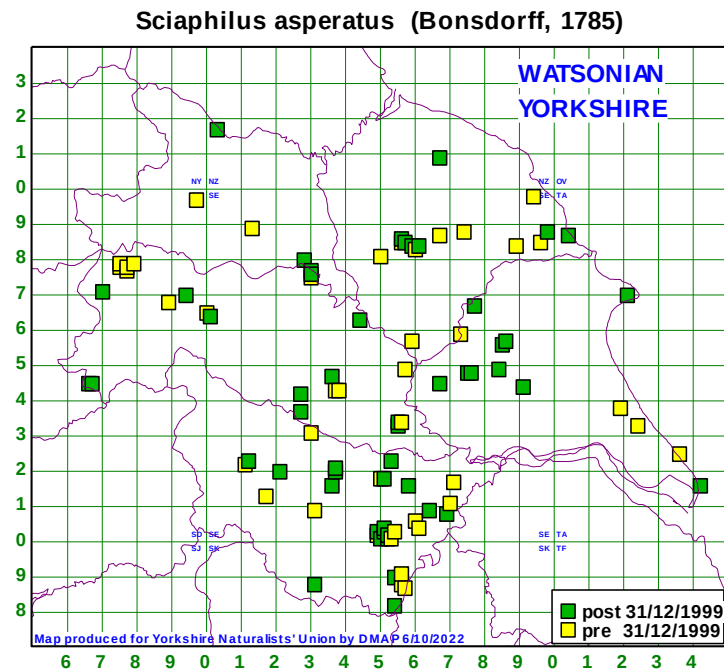
(47,69,366,58,19) Widespread and much more common than the similar *E. araneiformis*. Polyphagous and wingless, and usually found by sweeping low vegetation and on the ground in litter. Often abundant where found, particularly in pitfall traps. (iii-x).

*pyrenaeus* Seidlitz, 1868

NO RECORDS

### SCIAPHILUS Schönherr, 1823

*asperatus* (Bonsdorff, 1785)



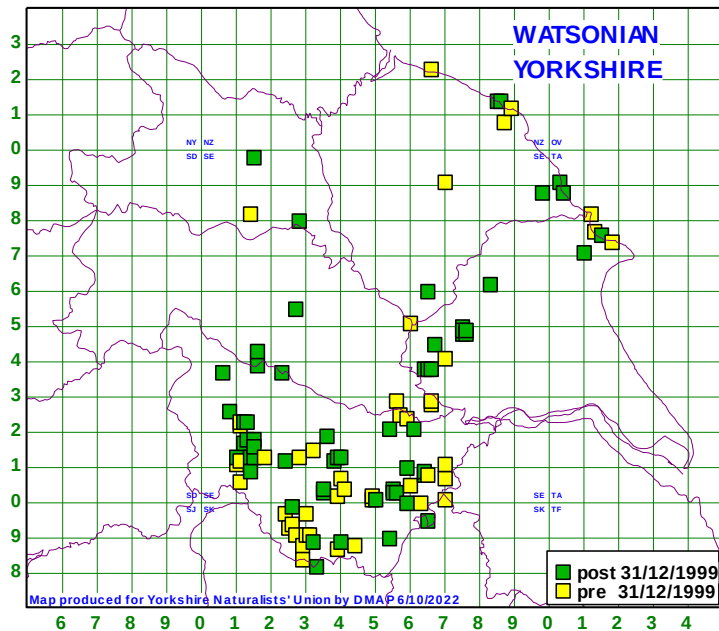
(16,22,60,34,4) Widely but thinly distributed. Usually recorded from ground habitats in woods, grassland, and in parks where grass clippings have been allowed to accumulate. Wingless, parthenogenetic, very sluggish and difficult to locate, this species is best collected by pitfall trapping or vacuum sampling. (iii-x).

Tribe SITONINI Gistel, 1848

ANDRION Velázquez, 2007

*regensteinense* (Herbst, 1797)

#### Andrion regensteinense (Herbst, 1797)



(25,12,125,9,3) Distributed mainly in the south and on the northeast coast, this weevil is usually associated with *Ulex* and sometimes *Cytisus*. Often abundant when found in the flowers of its foodplant. This species was until recently placed in the genus *Sitona*. (ii-xi).

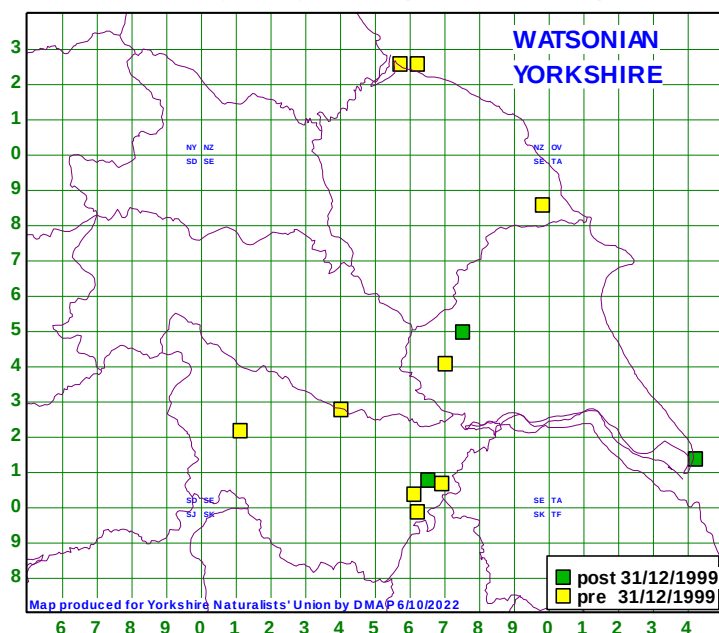
#### CHARAGMUS Schönherr, 1826

*gressorius* (Fabricius, 1792)

NO RECORDS

*griseus* (Fabricius, 1775)

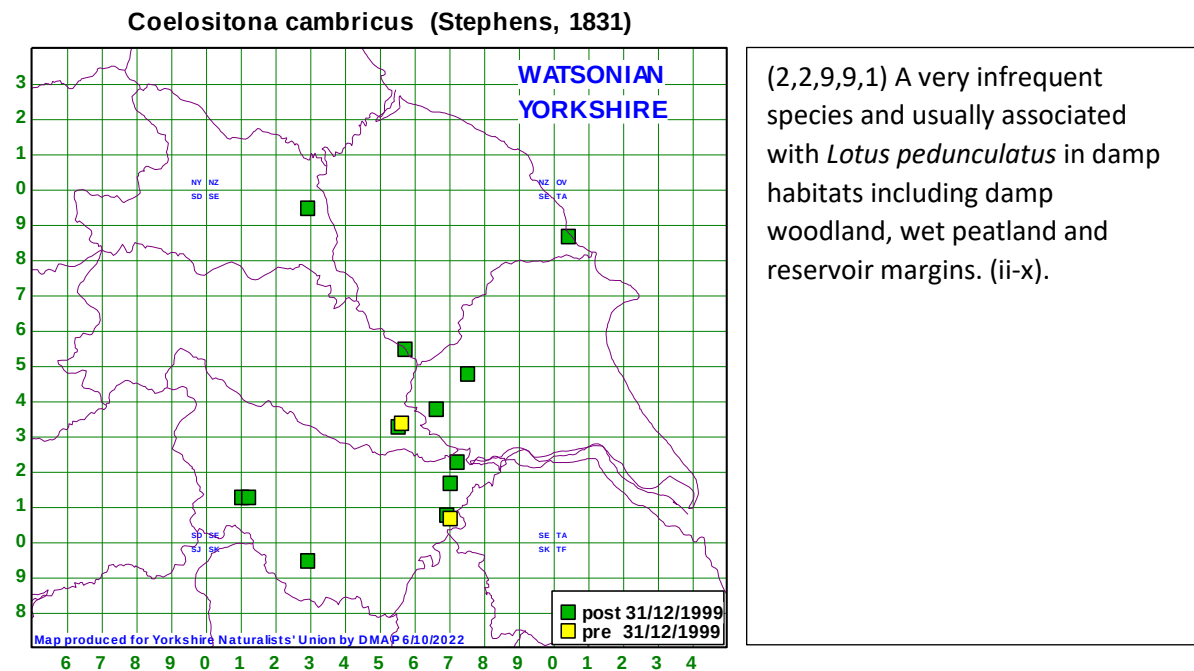
#### Charagmus griseus (Fabricius, 1775)



(4,11,6,0,0) Widely distributed but scarce on various plants of the Fabaceae family, e.g. *Ononis*, *Anthyllis*, *Ornithopus* and *Cytisus* species, usually by sweeping or shaking the plants. Was once placed in the genus *Sitona*. (vi-x).

**COELOSITONA González, 1971**

*cambricus* (Stephens, 1831)



*cinerascens* (Fåhræus, 1840)

NO RECORDS

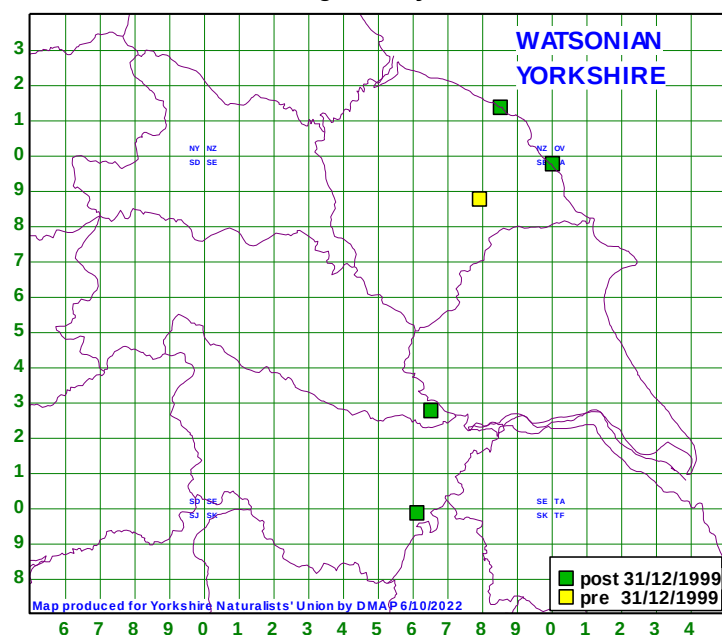
*puberulus* (Reitter, 1903)

NO RECORDS

## SITONA Germar, 1817

*ambiguus* Gyllenhal, 1834

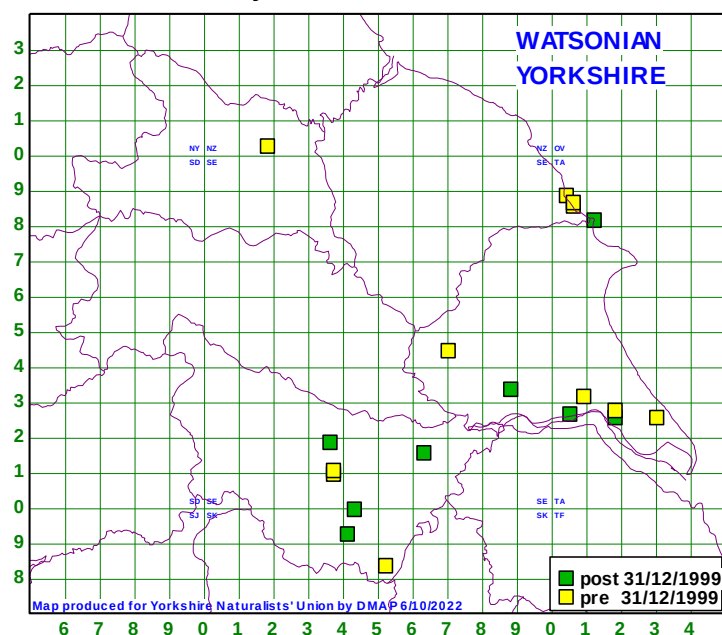
### Sitona ambiguus Gyllenhal, 1834



(0,3,1,1,0) Scarce with only five known county records: Gundale SE7987, 1960, EWA; Doncaster SK6198, 1/8/2005, AG det MLD; Sandsend Cliffs NZ8513, 18/6/2005, WRD; Hayburn Wyke TA0097, 1/7/2006, WRD, on wood vetch; Drax – Fenton’s Ponds SE6527, 3/6/2009, PT det DS., a single female by sweep netting. Associated with *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*.

*cylindricollis* (Fåhræus, 1840)

### Sitona cylindricollis Fåhræus, 1840

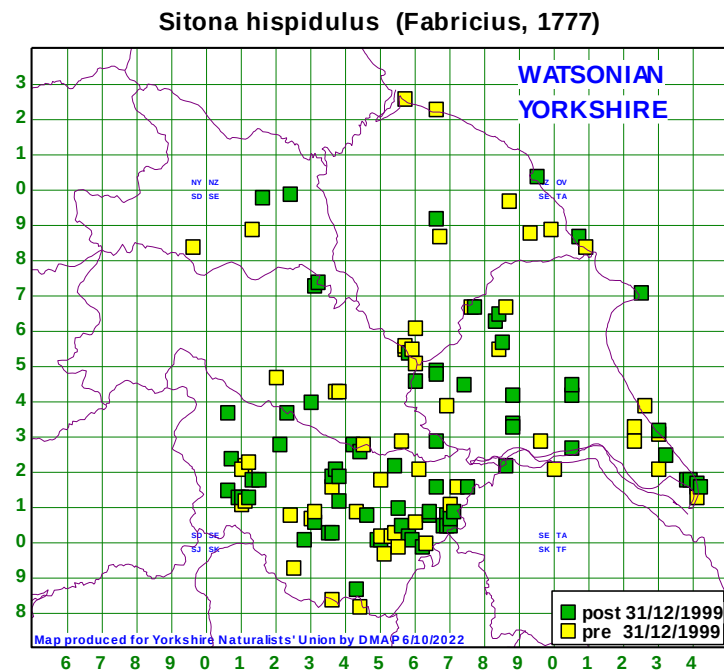


(10,3,12,0,1) A species very infrequently recorded, and associated with *Melilotus* species. (vi-ix).

*gemellatus* Gyllenhal, 1834

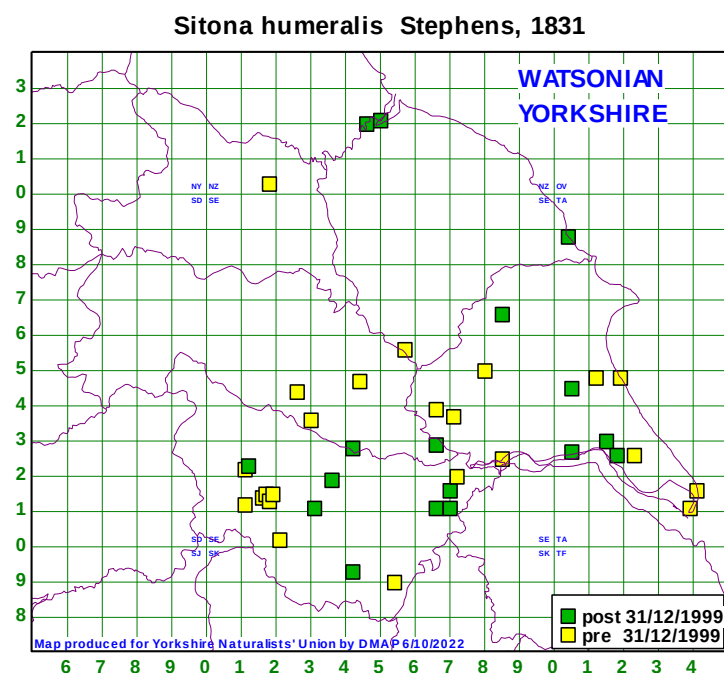
NO RECORDS

*hispidulus* (Fabricius, 1777)



(41,34,86,25,7) Widespread and fairly common especially in the south. Usually recorded from clovers *Trifolium* in grassland, parks, gardens and woodland margins. (ii-xii).

*humeralis* Stephens, 1831

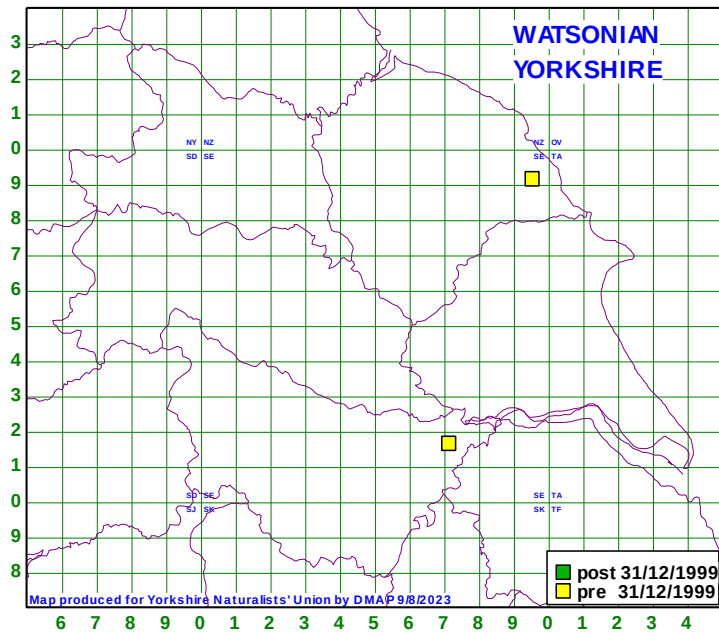


(17,6,24,9,1) Widely distributed in the south, less so in the northern half of the county. Associated with *Medicago* and *Trifolium* species. (ii-xi).



*lateralis* Gyllenhal, 1834

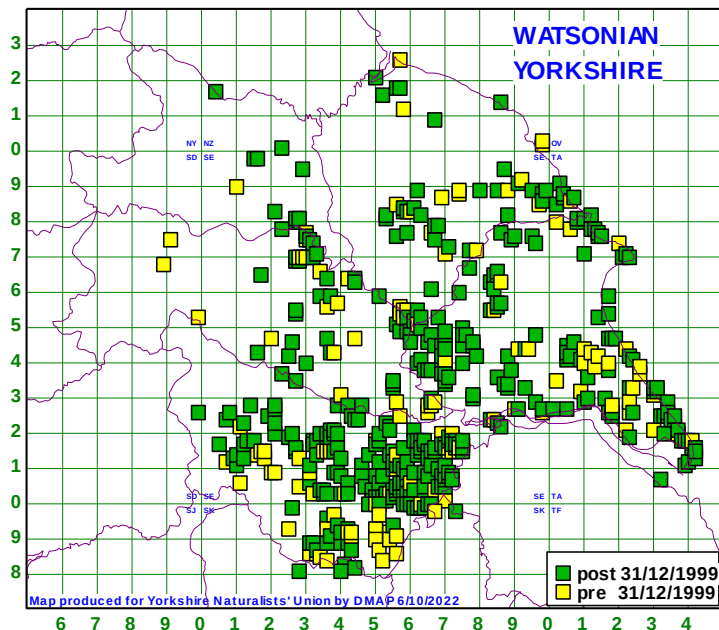
**Sitona *lateralis* Gyllenhal, 1834**



(0,1,1,0,0) Rare with only two known records: Silpho Quarry SE9591, RSK, 16/7/1978 [entry in ISR]; Thorne Moor SE7116, 1981, PS. Associated with *Ononis repens*.

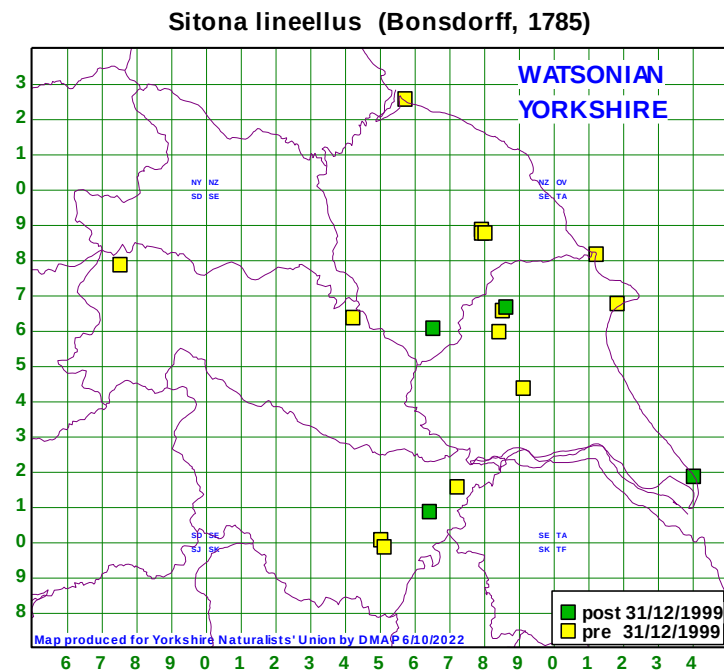
*lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Sitona *lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**



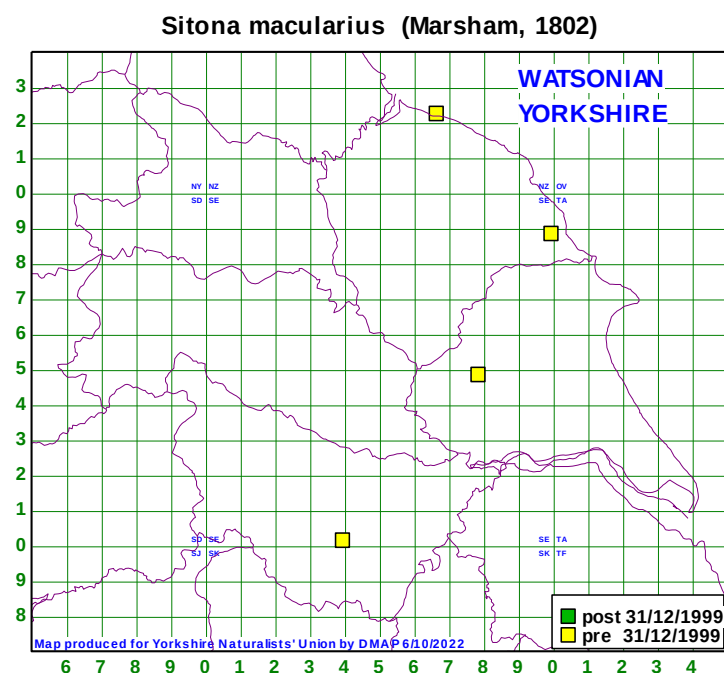
(315,140,698,132,31) Widespread throughout and very abundant. Associated with a wide range of Fabaceae species. (ii-xii).

*lineellus* (Bonsdorff, 1785)



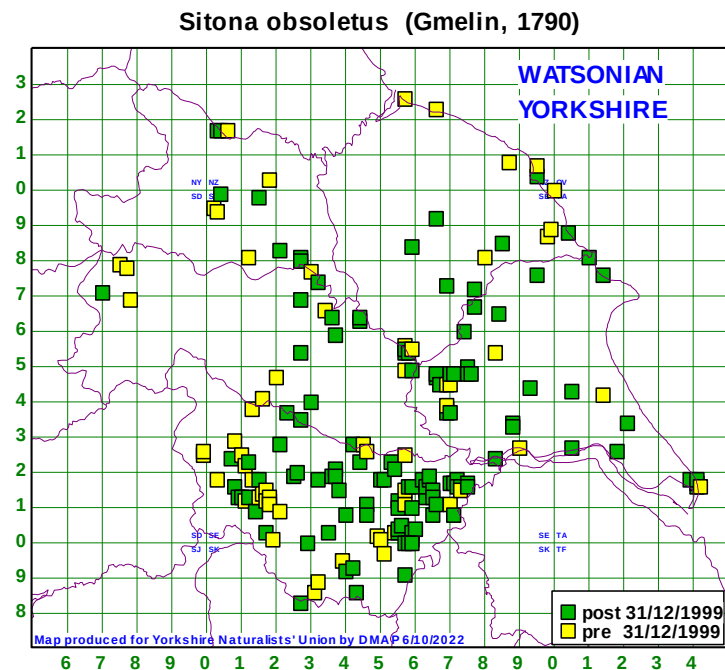
(7,14,4,2,0) Infrequently recorded and widespread mainly in the eastern half of the county. Usually reported from *Trifolium* in our records but also associated with *Ornithopus* and *Lotus* species in the literature. (iv-x).

*macularius* (Marshall, 1802)



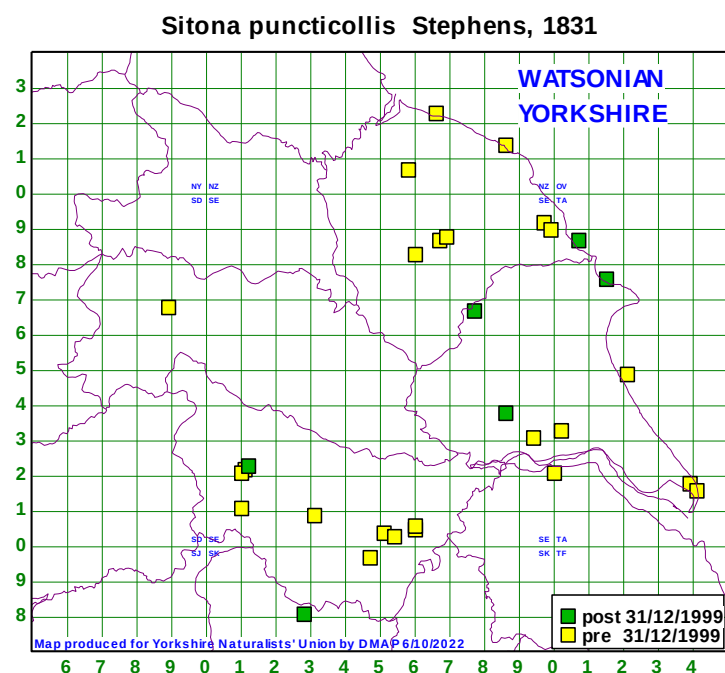
(2,2,1,0,0) Rare with only five county records: Bridlington TA16, c.1890, WES; Saltburn NZ6622, 1900, MLT; Raincliffe Woods SE98, 1912, ECH; Allerthorpe Common SE74, 16/4/1927, WDH; Tingle Bridge SE3901, 30/5/1993, JDC. Associated with *Vicia*, *Medicago* and *Trifolium* species, our records give no footplant or habitat details.

*obsoletus* (Gmelin, 1790)



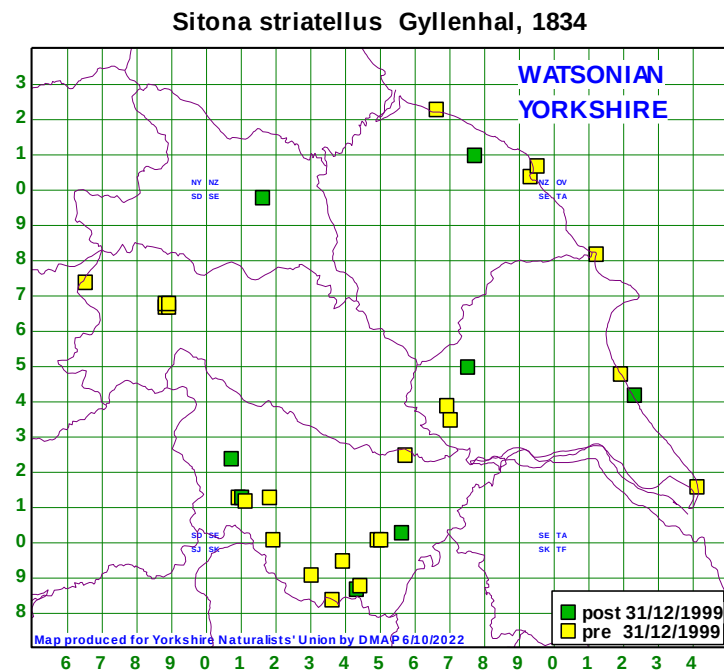
(46,48,145,46,17) Widespread throughout and commonly encountered. More familiar to coleopterists as *S. lepidus* this species is associated with *Trifolium* species. (ii-xi).

*puncticollis* Stephens, 1831



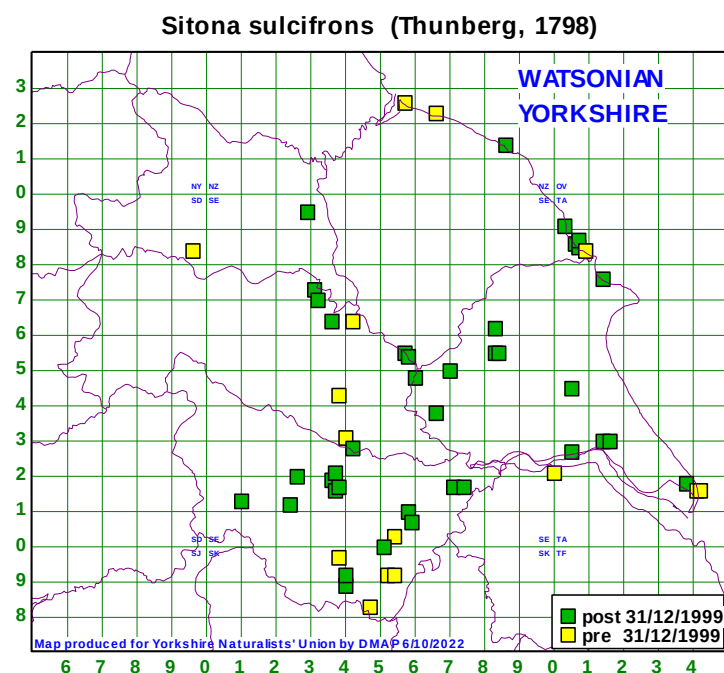
(10,10,11,3,0) An uncommon *Sitona* associated mainly with *Trifolium repens* and *T. pratense*. Widely distributed with few recent records. (iv-x).

*striatellus* Gyllenhal, 1834



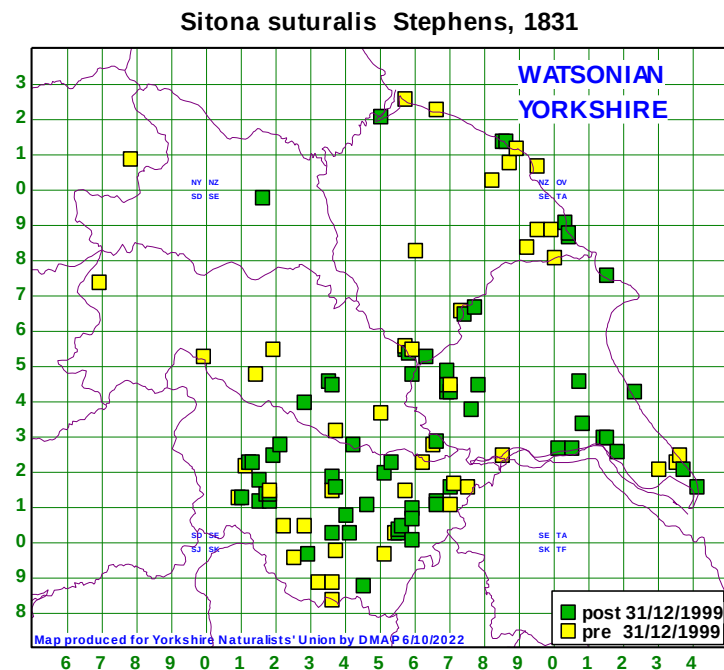
(11,4,16,6,1) Distributed throughout but not common. Our records mention *Ulex* and *Cytisus*, the normally accepted foodplants. (iii-x).

*sulcifrons* (Thunberg, 1798)



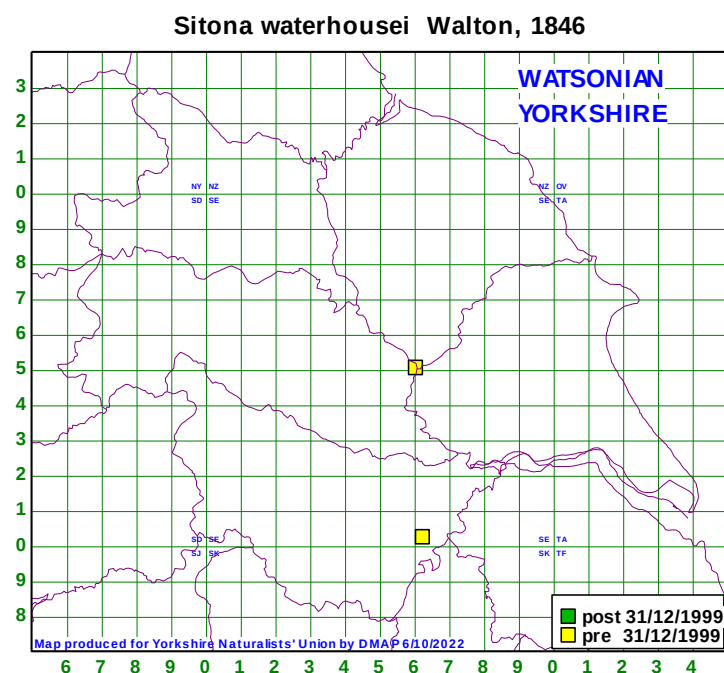
(19,15,31,10,3) Generally distributed and showing an increasing range and frequency since 2000. Mainly associated with *Trifolium* especially *T. pratense*. (ii-xi).

*suturalis* Stephens, 1831



(31,40,81,29,5) Widely distributed with most records from the southern half of the county. In our records the species is noted from *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Reseda*. Many of our records are associated with wetland habitats, also from grassland and a garden Malaise trap. (ii-xii).

*waterhousei* Walton, 1846

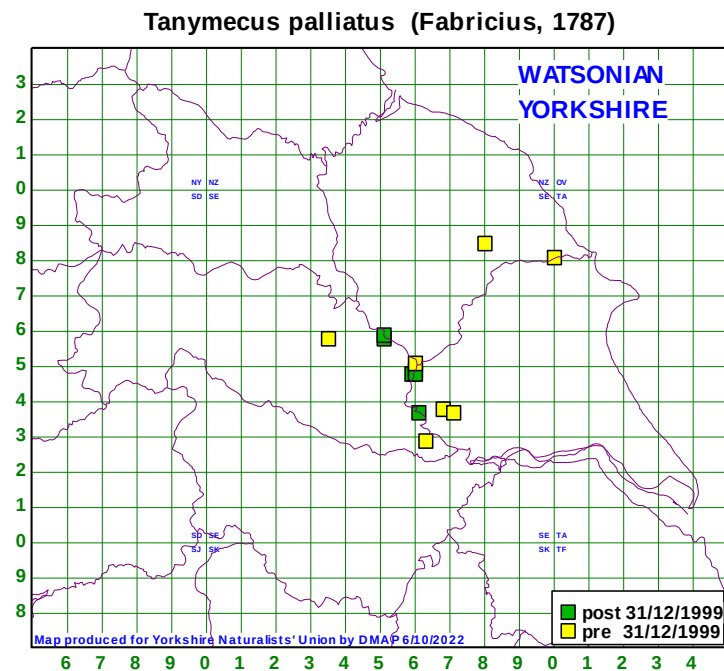


(0,1,1,0,0) We have two records on the YNU database, both very old and both requiring confirmation: Cantley SE60, 1914, HHC [PS notes in pers. comm. to RJM that this record is very dubious]; York ?SE65, 1840, “in YNU report in Naturalist”, and “leg. J Walton Mag. Nat. Hist. April 1846”.

Tribe TANYMECINI Lacordaire, 1863

**TANYMECUS Germar, 1817**

*palliatu*s (Fabricius, 1787)

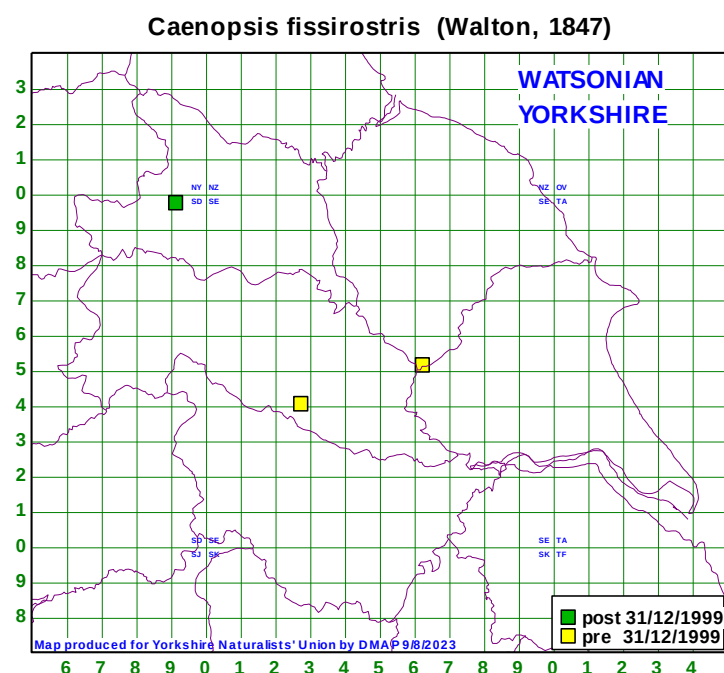


(7,5,1,1,0) Very scarce in the county and centrally distributed in damp grassland habitats, but also recorded from riverside shingle bars. (v-viii).

Tribe TRACHYPHLOEINI Gistel, 1848

**CAENOPSIS Bach, 1854**

*fissirostris* (Walton, 1847)



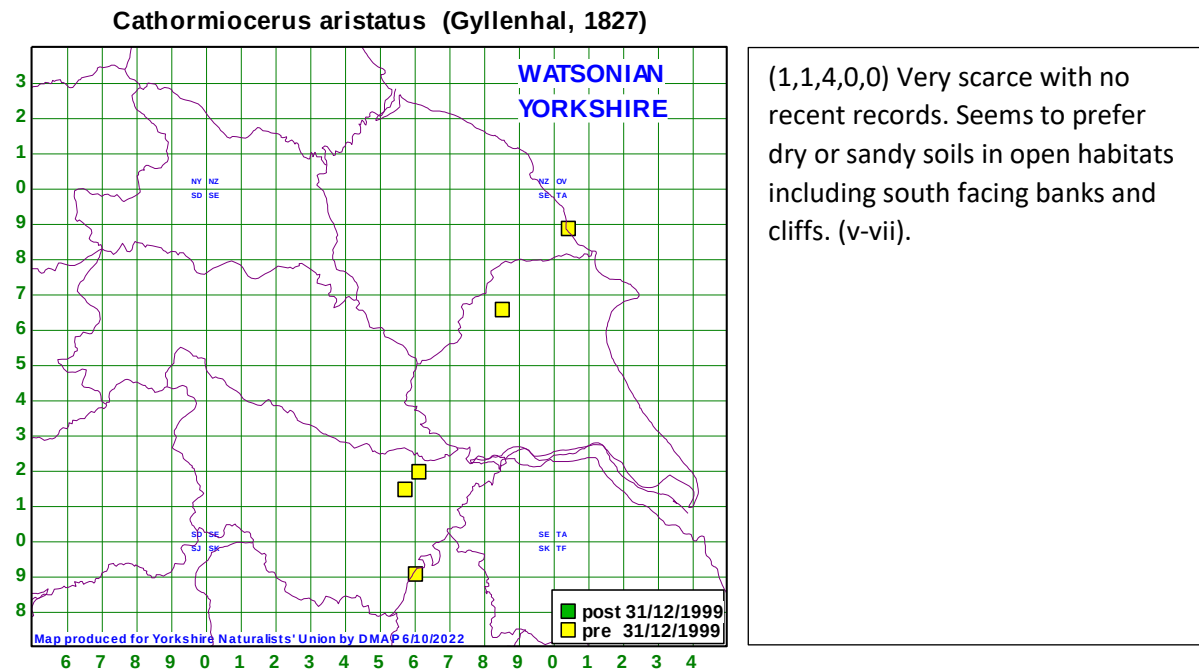
(1,0,0,1,1) We have three county records of this rare ground-living and parthenogenetic species: Adel Dam SE2740, 1934, JRD; Heslington SE6251, 5/4/1974, MWS, under rubbish; Yellands Meadow SD9197, 19/6/2022, RW det RJM, in grassland.

*waltoni* (Boheman, 1843)

NO RECORDS

### CATHORMIOCERUS Schönherr, 1842

*aristatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)



*attaphilus* Brisout de Barneville, C., 1880

NO RECORDS

*maritimus* Rye, 1874

NO RECORDS

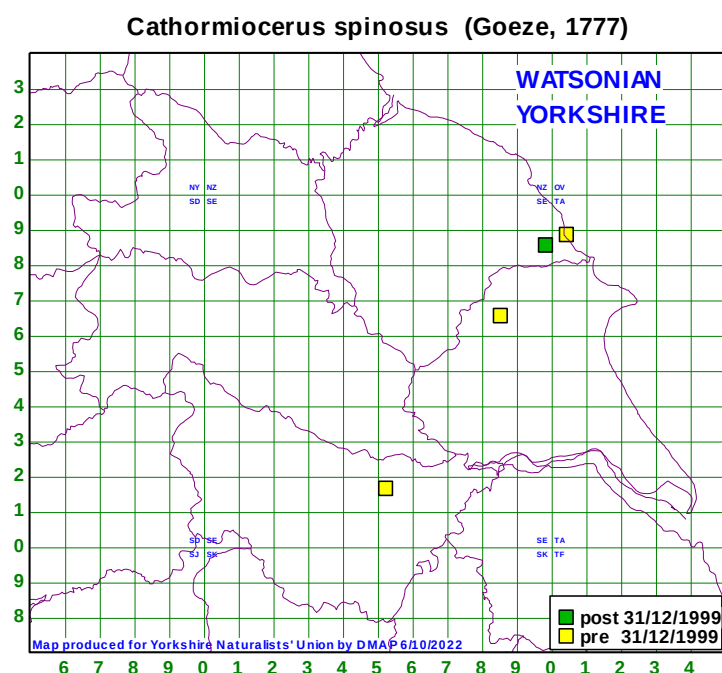
*myrmecophilus* (Seidlitz, 1868)

NO RECORDS

*socius* sensu auctt. non Boheman, 1842

NO RECORDS

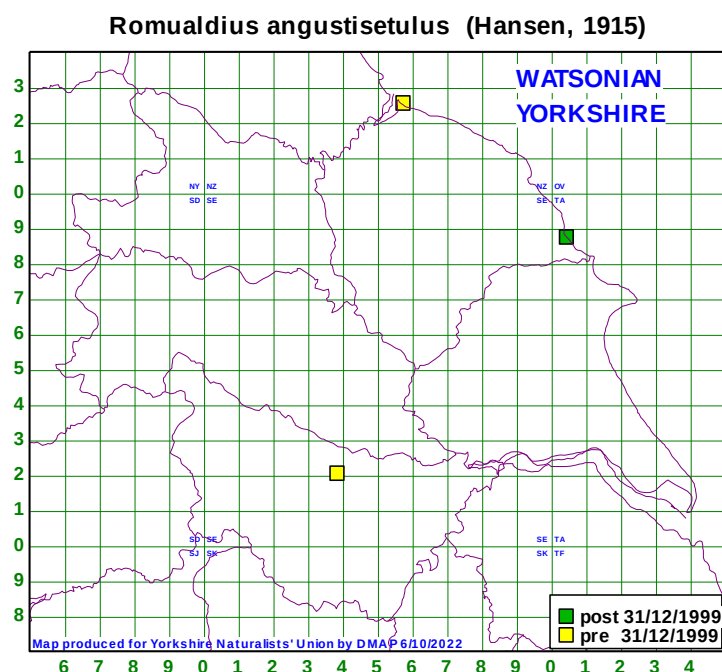
*spinosus* (Goeze, 1777)



(2,2,1,0,0) Our five known records including only one recent are: Scarborough ?TA08, c1870, WCH; Little Smeaton SE5216, 17/3/1918, HHC, under stone in quarry; Wharram Quarry SE8565, 2/7/1981 and 16/9/1981, SC/RSK det APF; Forge Valley SE9885, 22/8/2007, RGB, 1 female by sweeping. This very scarce weevil is usually located on dry sandy or chalky soils at plant roots or on low vegetation. (iii-ix).

**ROMUALDIUS Borovec, 2009**

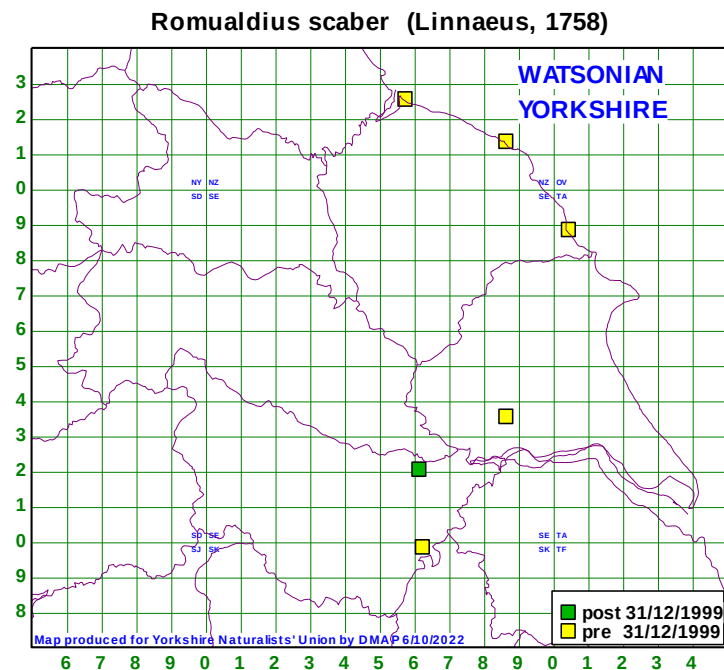
*angustisetulus* (Hansen, 1915)



(0,2,1,0,0) Rare in Yorkshire with only three known records: Coatham Sands NZ5725, 1995, ME; Sharlston Colliery site SE3820, 17/7/1999, ME, in pitfall traps; Scarborough TA0487, RSK, on cliff slippage. Associated with plant roots on dry soils.



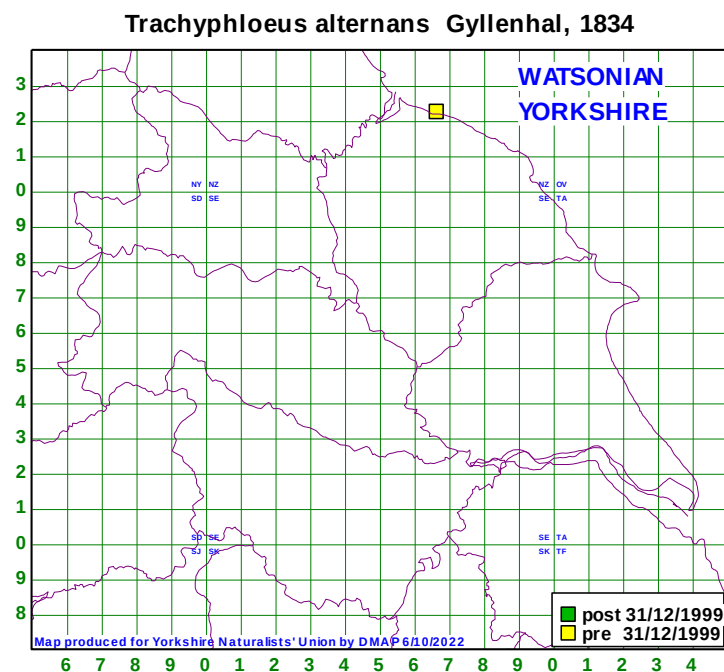
*scaber* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(1,3,4,0,0) Rare in the county with only eight records, with habitat preference as per the previous species. (iv-vi).

## TRACHYPHLOEUS Germar, 1817

*alternans* Gyllenhal, 1834



(0,2,0,0,0) We have two records from the same locality: Saltburn NZ6622, 1897 and 7/1907, MLT, “specimens on the sea bank”. Duff (2016) gives “at plant roots on dry soils in open situations”.

*digitalis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

NO RECORDS

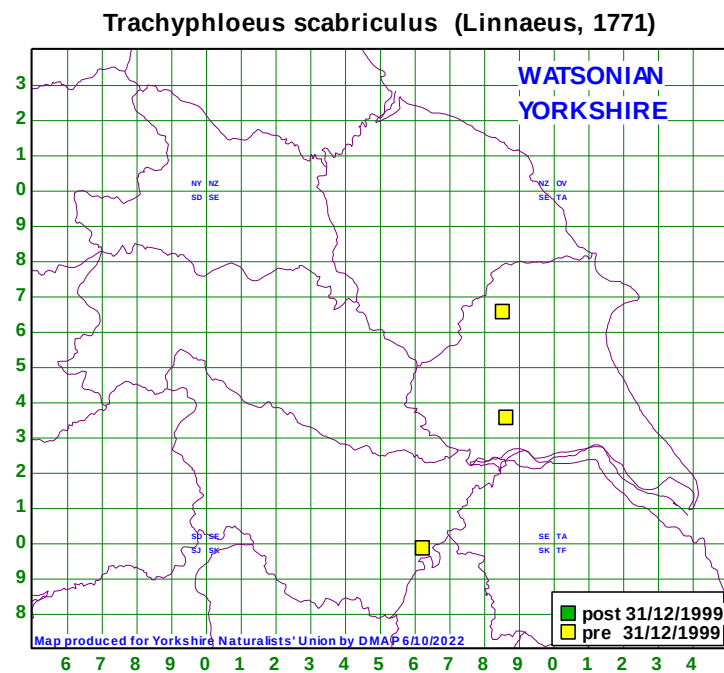
*heymesii* Hubenthal, 1934

NO RECORDS

*rectus* Thomson, C.G., 1865

NO RECORDS

*scabriculus* (Linnaeus, 1771)



(2,0,1,0,0) Our three records of this scarce beetle are: Rossington area SK69, 1908, HHC; Wharram Quarry SE8565, 1980, RSK; South Cliffe Common SE8635, 6/1987, MLD. Parthenogenetic and flightless, the species' habitat preferences are as per *T. alternans*.

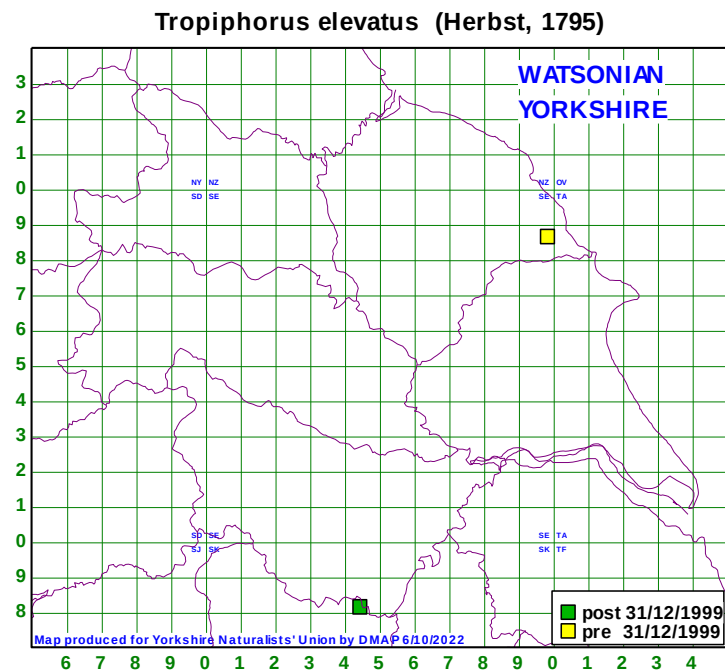
*spinimanus* Germar, 1824

NO RECORDS

Tribe TROPIPHORINI Marseul, 1863

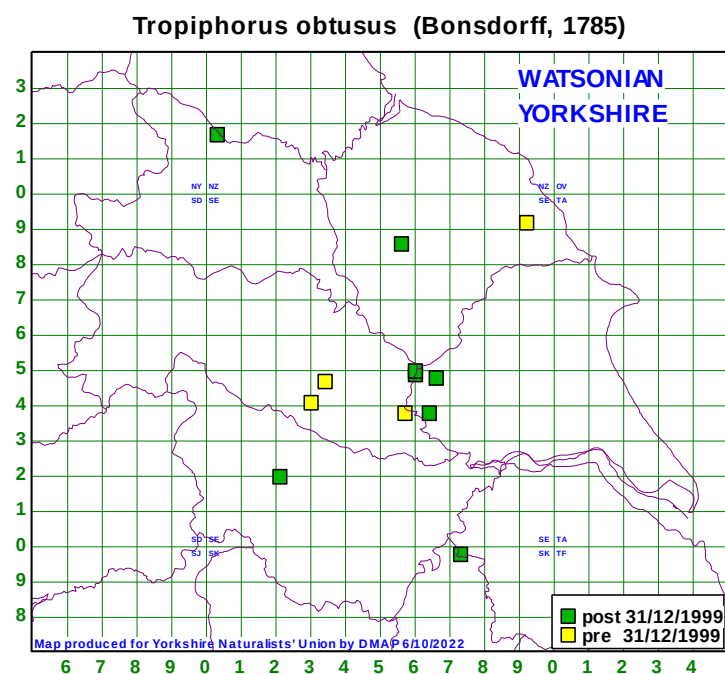
## TROPIPHORUS Schönherr, 1842

*elevatus* (Herbst, 1795)



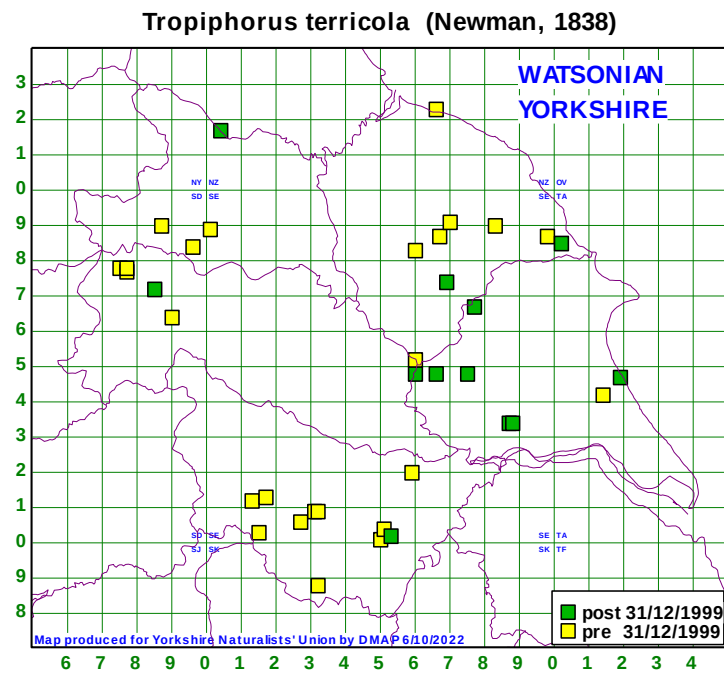
(0,1,1,0,0) Very rare with only two records known in Yorkshire: Forge Valley SE9886, 10/3/1951, AMR; Holbrook Heath SK4481, 3/9/2003, DW det EJS. Ground-living, flightless and parthenogenetic, this species may possibly be associated with *Mercurialis perennis* in wooded areas.

*obtusus* (Bonsdorff, 1785)



(4,2,1,4,1) Very scarce and a difficult beetle to find as in others of the genus. Living low on the ground in open grassland habitats, this species has been collected by vacuum sampling and pitfall trapping. (iv-xii).

*terricola* (Newman, 1838)



(9,10,14,7,6) The commonest member of this cryptic genus and widely distributed throughout the recording area. Again, flightless, parthenogenetic and polyphagous, some of our records mention *Mercurialis perennis* as a foodplant. (ii-xii, peak vi).

Subfamily HYPERINAE Marseul, 1863 (1848)

**BRACHYPERA Capiomont, 1868**

*dauci* (Olivier, 1807)

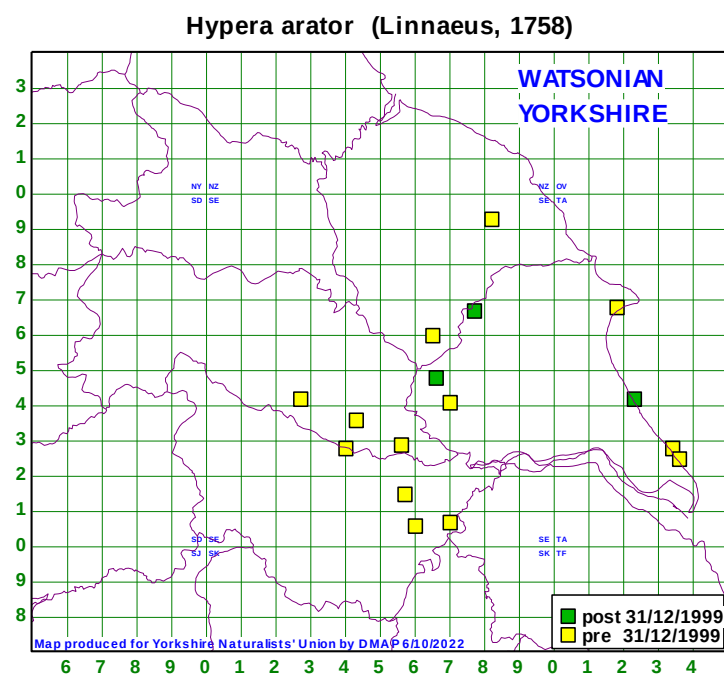
NO RECORDS

*zoilus* (Scopoli, 1763)

NO RECORDS

**HYPERA Germar, 1817**

*arator* (Linnaeus, 1758)

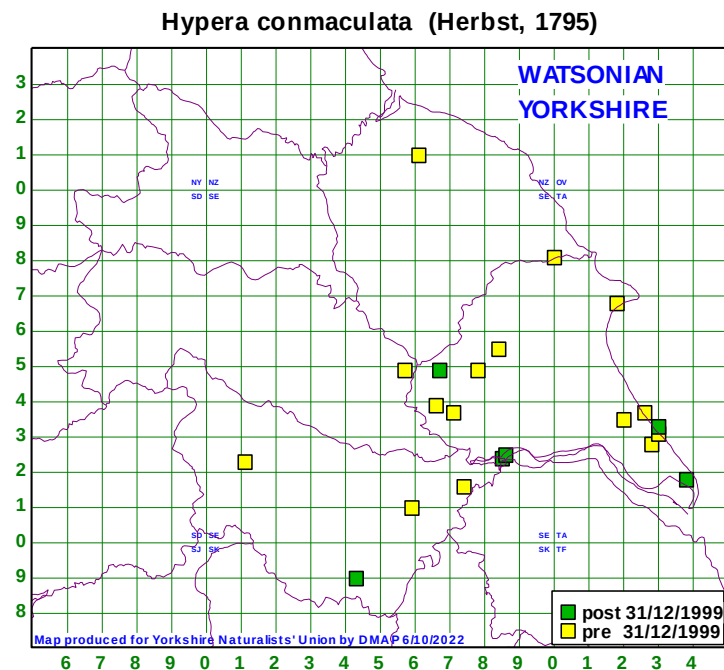


(10,2,6,3,0) Very infrequently recorded and mainly in the south of the county. There are very few recent records of this weevil which is associated with Caryophyllaceae (e.g. *Silene* and *Lychnis* species). Of our few records plants are only mentioned once – “by sweeping watercress in ditch” (Withernsea TA3427, 1998, FEK). (iii-ix).

*arundinis* (Paykull, 1792)

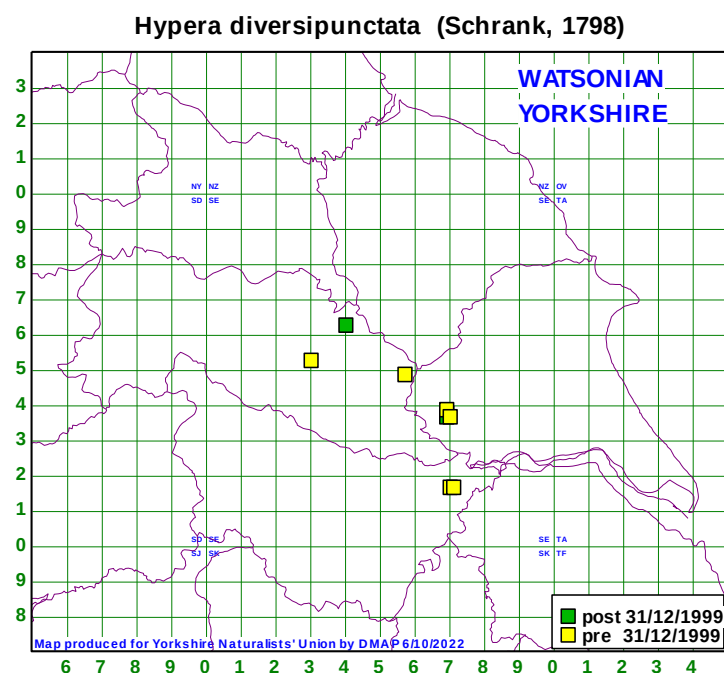
NO RECORDS

*conmaculata* (Herbst, 1795)



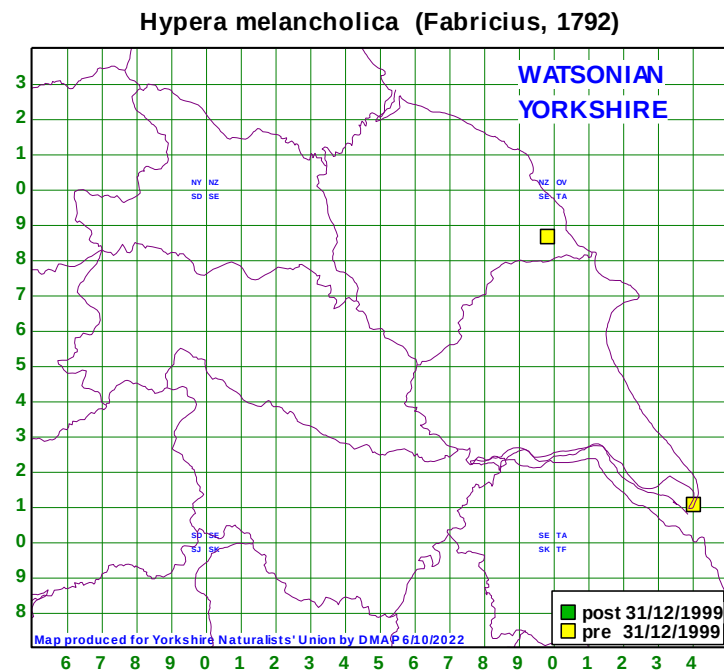
(14,2,4,3,0) Rather scarce and mainly distributed in the southeastern quarter of the county. Better known previously as *H. pollux* the species is associated with, particularly, *Apium nodiflorum* in wet places. (iv-ix).

*diversipunctata* (Schrank, 1798)



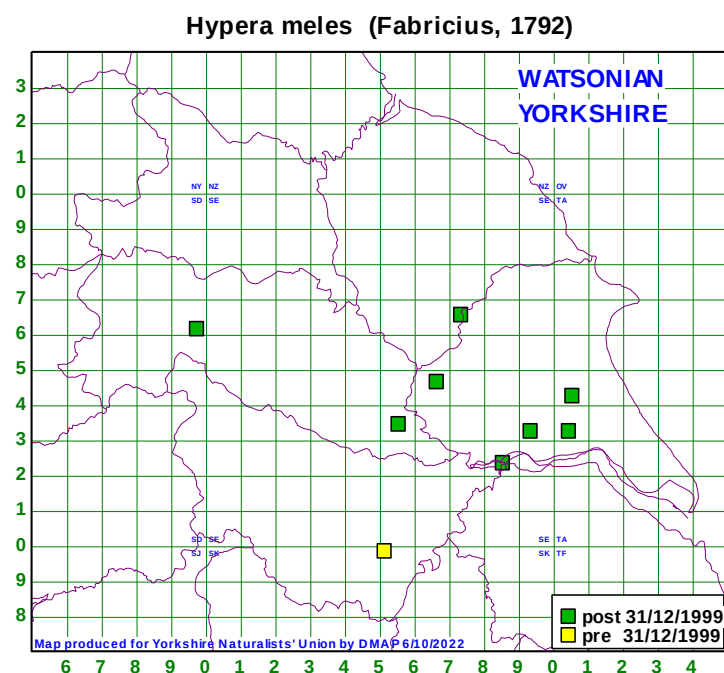
(4,0,2,3,0) Very scarce in central areas of the county with only one recent record. This flightless species is recorded from varied habitat types which are mainly wet, typical sites including Askham Bog, Aughton Ings, Bubwith, Inkle Moor and North Duffield Carrs, but also from drier areas e.g. Pannal Ash. Associated with Caryophyllaceae. Specific records are not mentioned in our records. (vi-ix).

*melancholica* (Fabricius, 1792)



(1,2,0,0,0) Rare with only three records known from Yorkshire: Cloughton TA09, date unknown (therefore not mapped), ECH; Forge Valley SE9886, 1912, ECH; Spurn Head TA41, 1950, anon (in ISR). Associated with *Medicago*.

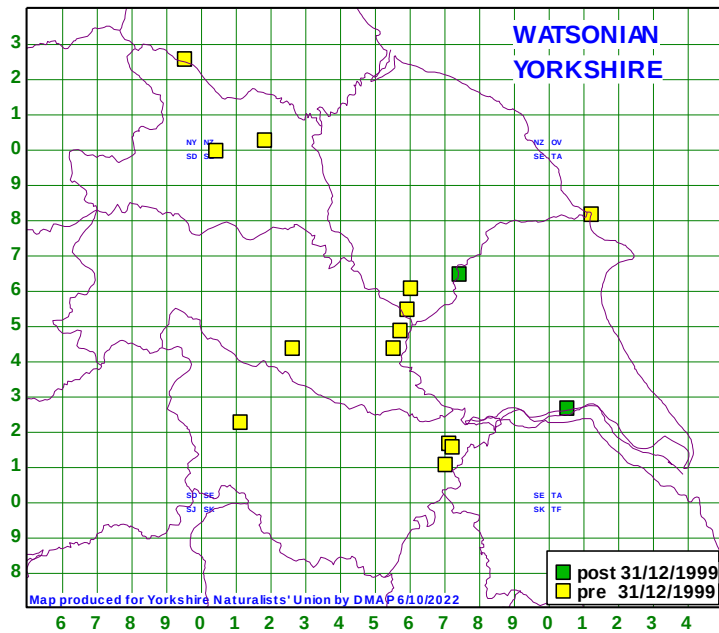
*meles* (Fabricius, 1792)



(5,1,1,3,0) Very scarce and widely distributed except in the north. Associated with *Trifolium* species. (iii-viii).

*miles* (Paykull, 1792)

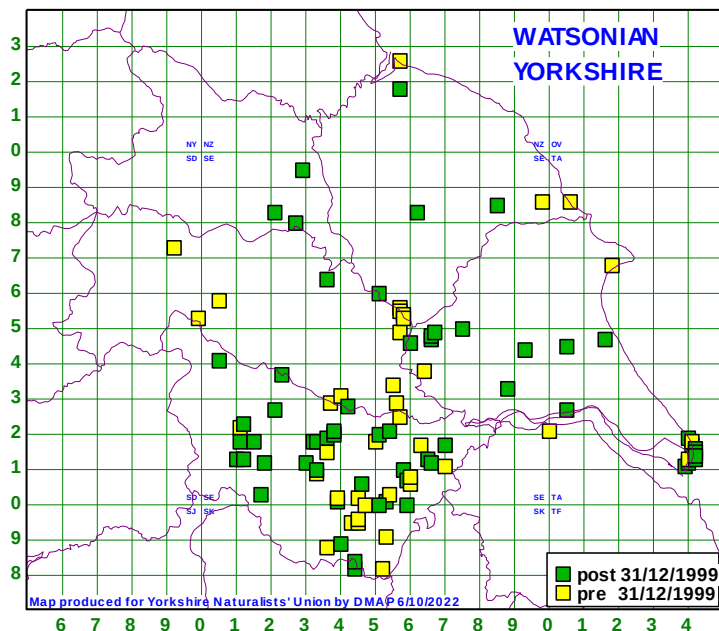
### *Hypera miles* (Paykull, 1792)



(2,4,5,3,3) Generally distributed but scarce, found on *Vicia*, *Lathyrus* and *Melilotus* species. (iv-ix).

*nigrirostris* (Fabricius, 1775)

### *Hypera nigrirostris* (Fabricius, 1775)

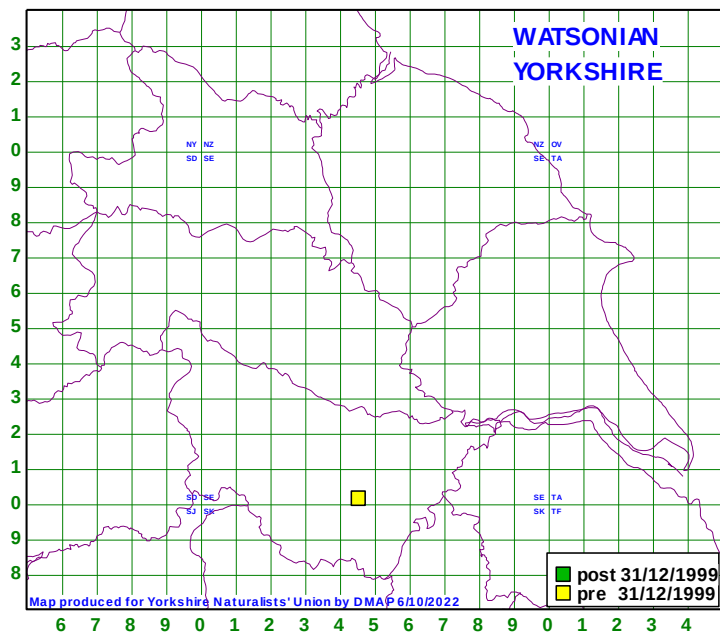


(35,19,67,19,5) Widely distributed and the commonest member of the genus in Yorkshire, found in association with *Trifolium pratense*. (iii-x).



*ononidis* Chevrolat, 1863

***Hypera ononidis* (Chevrolat, 1863)**



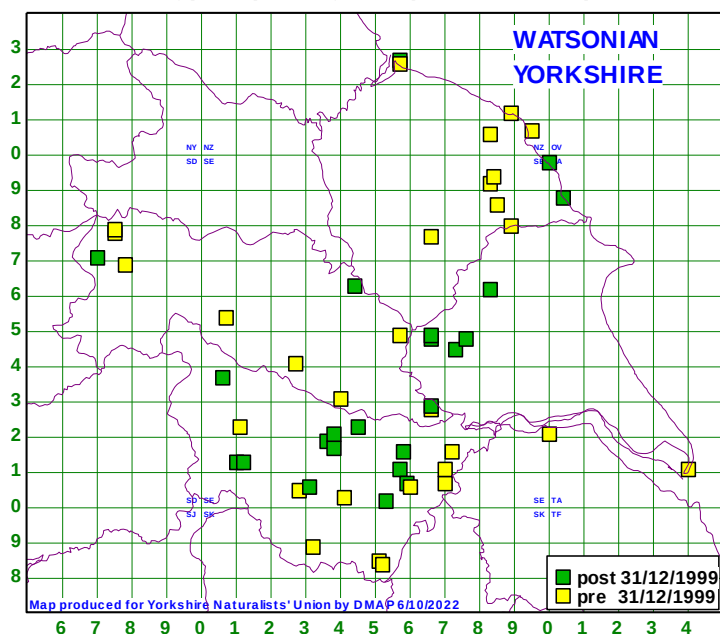
(0,0,1,0,0) We have a single record of this rare *Hypera*: Manvers SE4501, 28/6/1994, JDC. On restharrow *Ononis*.

*pastinaceae* (Rossi, 1790)

NO RECORDS

*plantaginis* (De Geer, 1775)

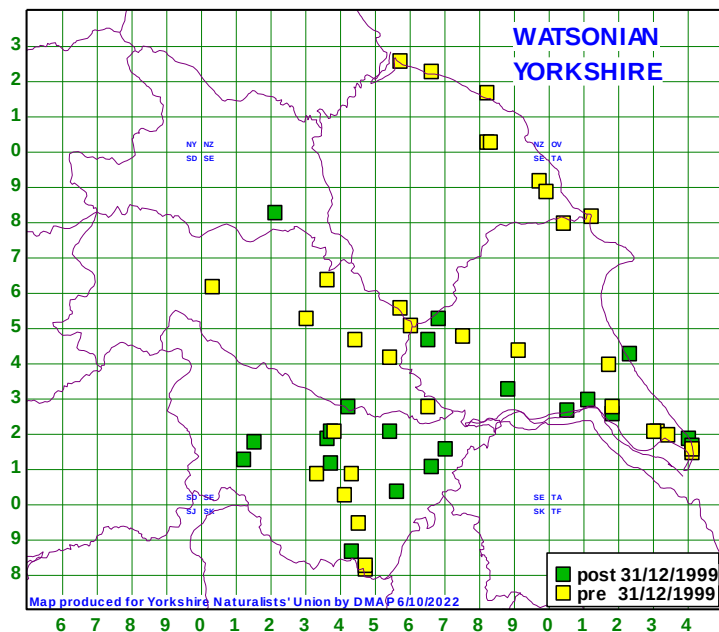
***Hypera plantaginis* (De Geer, 1775)**



(8,15,23,17,0) A fairly frequent species usually noted from *Lotus corniculatus*. (ii-xi).

*postica* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

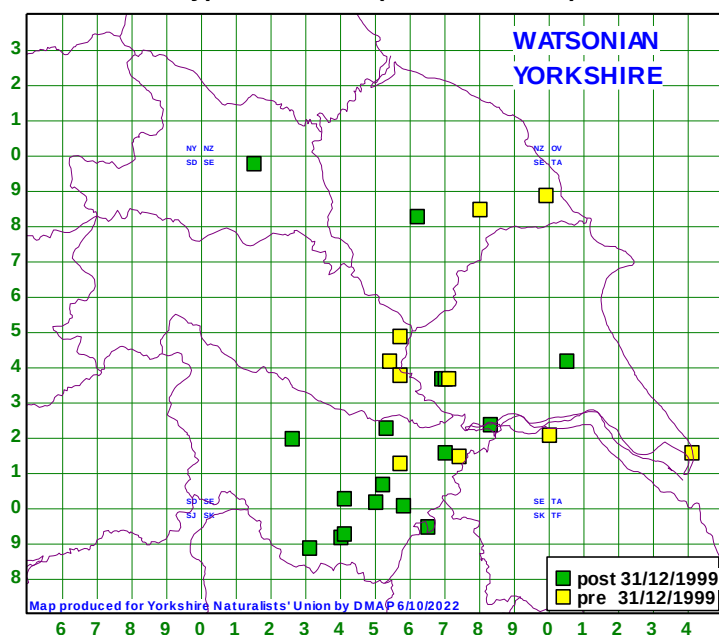
***Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal, 1813)**



(22,14,25,8,1) Widespread and fairly frequent on *Medicago* species. (iii-xi).

*rumicis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

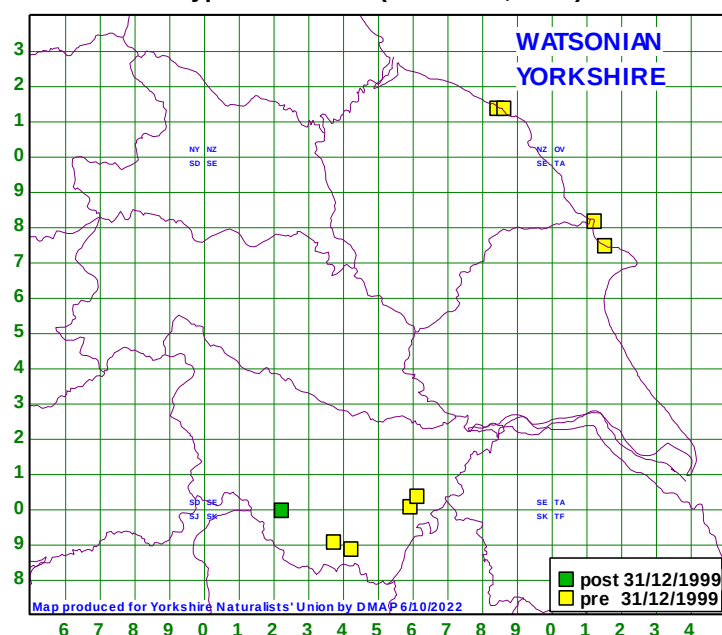
***Hypera rumicis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**



(9,4,16,4,1) Mainly in the south of our area and not very frequent – on *Rumex* in open situations, for example in grasslands. (iv-ix).

*venusta* (Fabricius, 1781)

### **Hypera venusta (Fabricius, 1781)**

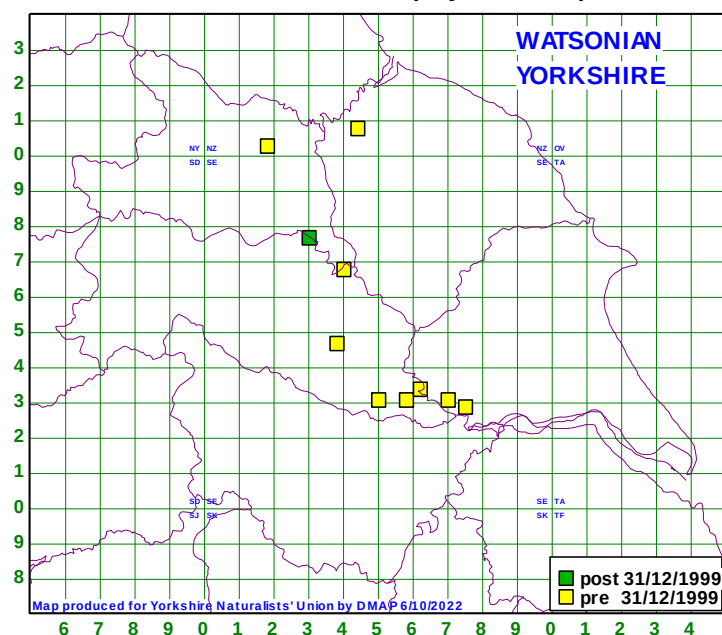


(2,2,5,0,0) Rare in the county with only one recent record. Noted mainly from grassland sites with no habitat details given in our records although Duff (2016) and Morris (2002) give *Anthyllis* and *Ulex* as host plants. (v-vii).

### **LIMOBIUS Schönherr, 1843**

*borealis* (Paykull, 1792)

### **Limobius borealis (Paykull, 1792)**



(4,1,0,9,2) Centrally distributed in the county and a scarce species, with only a single recent record. Noted from *Geranium pratense* in our records, agreeing with Duff (2016). Apparently with a rather short adult stage at least in Yorkshire, contributing to the paucity of records. (vi-viii).

*mixtus* (Boheman, 1834)

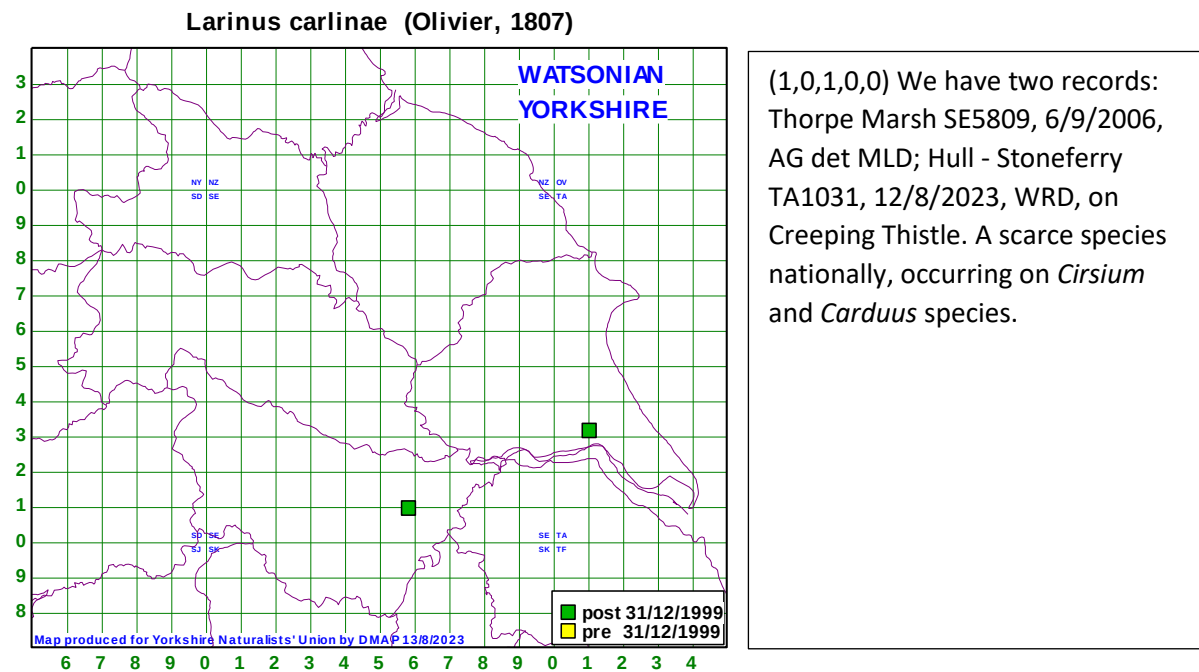
NO RECORDS



Tribe LIXINI Schönherr, 1823

## LARINUS Germar, 1824

*carlinae* (Olivier, 1807)



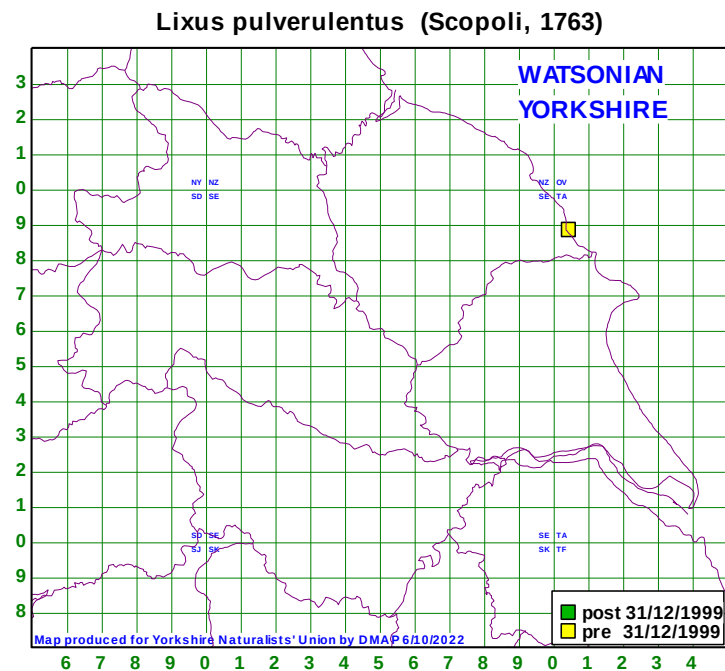
*turbinatus* Gyllenhal, 1835

NO RECORDS

## LIXUS Fabricius, 1801

Subgenus DILIXELLUS Reitter, 1916

*pulverulentus* (Scopoli, 1763)



(0,1,0,0,0) We have a single record of this species presumed to be extinct in Britain: Scarborough TA0488, 1989, JHF, teste CAM (NHM), a specimen in vegetables in a shop undoubtedly an import, provenance unknown.

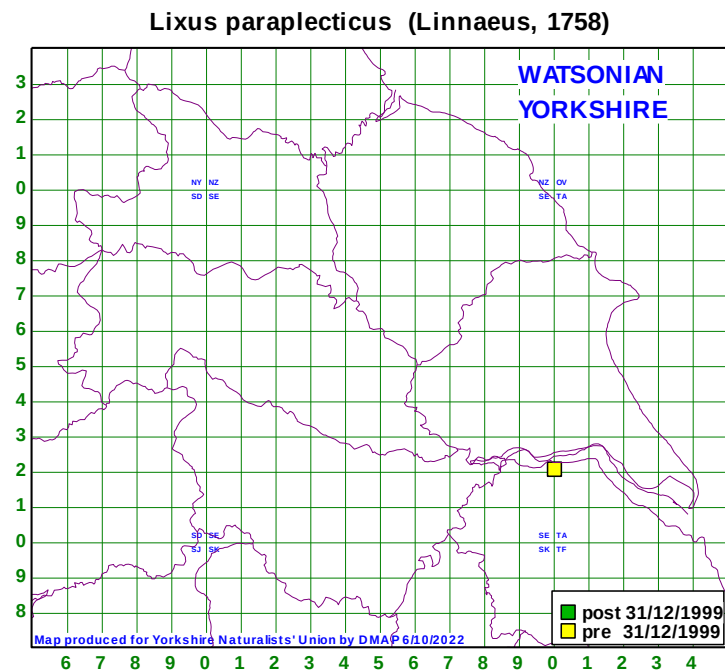
Subgenus EULIXUS Reitter, 1916

*iridis* Olivier, 1807

NO RECORDS

Subgenus LIXUS Fabricius, 1801

*paraplecticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(2,0,1,0,0) We have three records of this presumed extinct British native species: Hull ?TA02, 1850-1900, EGB, [see Coleopterist 14:71ff]; Hull ?TA02, c1850, anon. [Listed in YNU archive as “leg. W Spence”, record undated with no other details]; Doncaster?SE50, undated therefore not mapped, YNU report. [Listed in YNU archive as leg. J.Tomkinson - see Bayford in Proc. Sheff. Nat. Club (1910):135 and Coleopterist 14:71ff.] This species is associated with *Sium latifolium*.

Subgenus ORTHOLIXUS Reitter, 1916

*vilis* (Rossi, 1790)

NO RECORDS

Subgenus PHILLIXUS

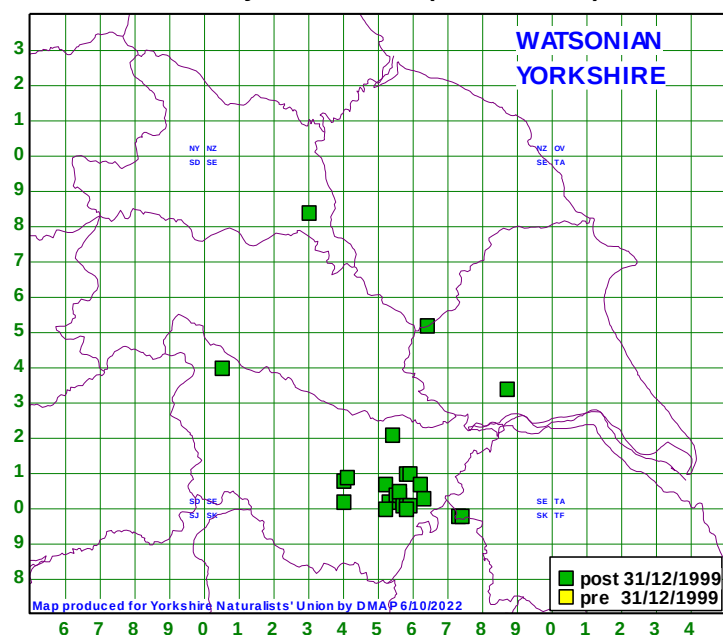
*scabricollis* Boheman, 1842

NO RECORDS

## RHINOCYLLUS Germar, 1817

*conicus* (Frölich, 1792)

### Rhinocyllus conicus (Frölich, 1792)



(2,0,23,0,1) A newcomer to Yorkshire since the first known record in 2011 and spreading its range rapidly. On thistles *Cirsium* and *Carduus* by sweeping in grassland, verges and in waste places. Also present in northern parts of Derbys, Notts and Lincs. (v-ix).

Subfamily MESOPTILIINAE Lacordaire, 1863

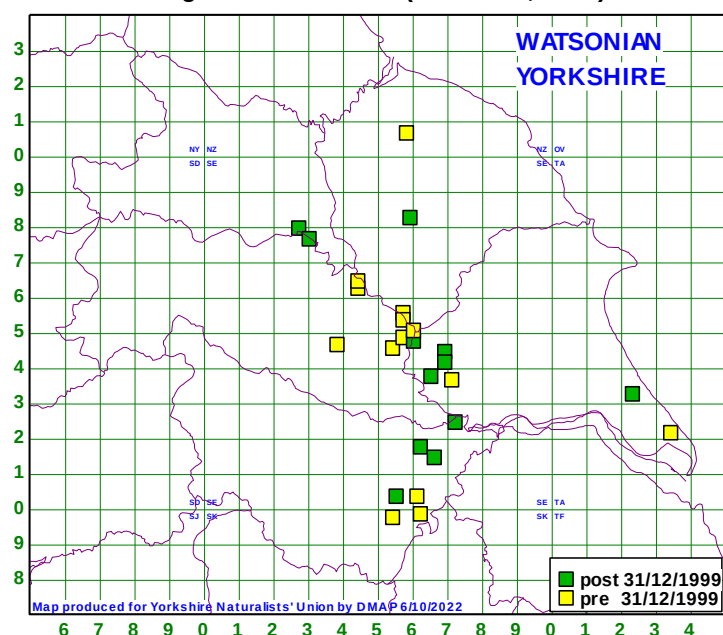
Tribe MAGDALIDINI Pascoe, 1870

## MAGDALIS Germar, 1817

Subgenus EDO Germar, 1819

*ruficornis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Magdalis ruficornis (Linnaeus, 1758)



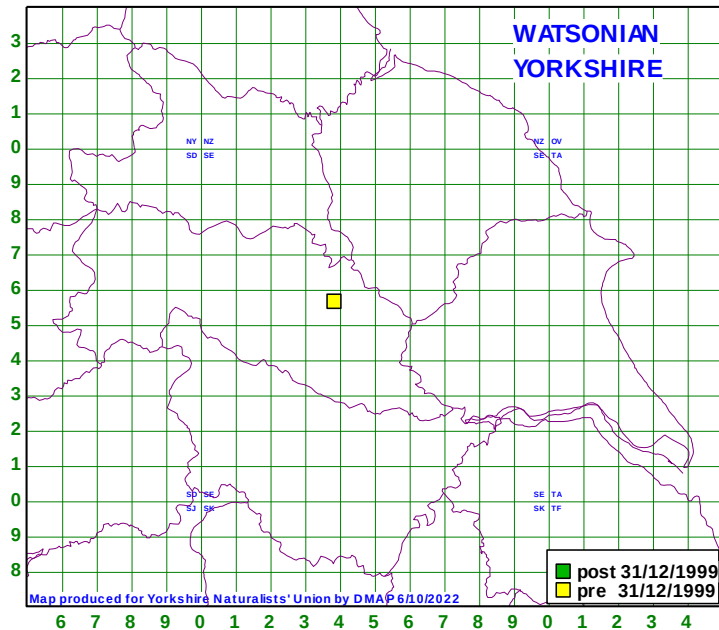
(7,5,8,7,1) Centrally distributed but infrequently recorded. Mainly noted from the flowers of *Crataegus monogyna*. (iv-vii).



Subgenus MAGDALIS Germar, 1817

*duplicata* Germar, 1818

**Magdalis duplicata Germar, 1819**



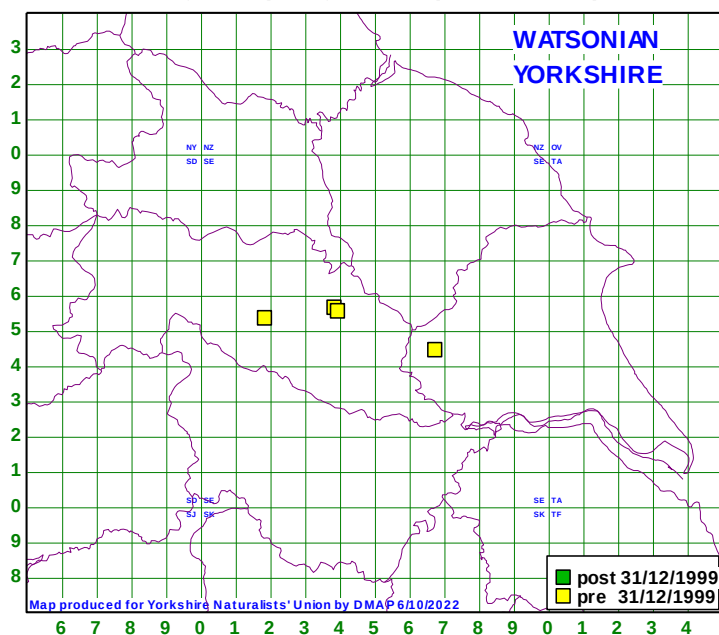
(0,0,0,1,0) Our single record has the following data: Goldsborough SE3856, 9/9/1983, MLD det AAA, see Nat1988:72. The foodplant is *Pinus sylvestris*.

*memnonia* (Gyllenhal in Faldermann, 1837)

NO RECORDS

*phlegmatica* (Herbst, 1797)

**Magdalis phlegmatica (Herbst, 1797)**



(1,0,0,3,0) There are three records on the YNU database: Timble Ings SE1853, 7/7/1981, RC det EWA; Goldsborough SE3856, 15/5/1982, MLD; Wheldrake SE6744, 3/7/1998, HK. On *Pinus sylvestris*.

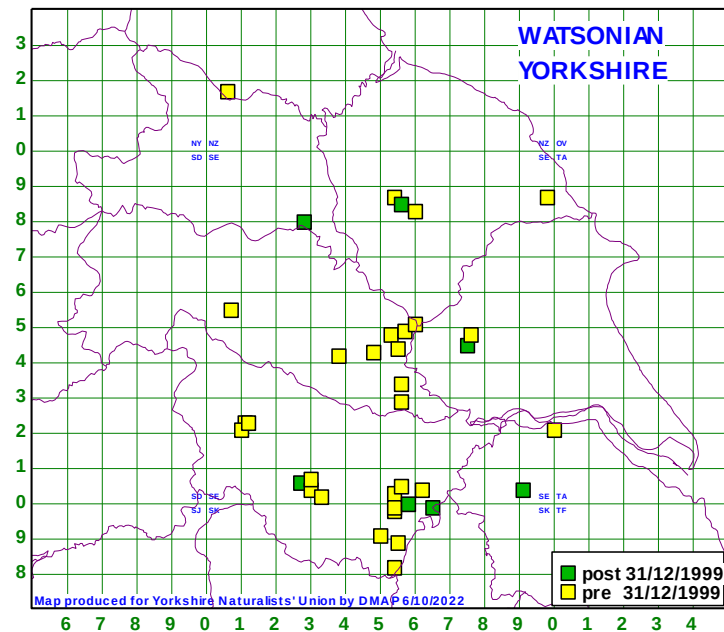
*rufa* Germar, 1824

NO RECORDS

Subgenus ODONTOMAGDALIS Barrios, 1984

*armigera* (Fourcroy, 1785)

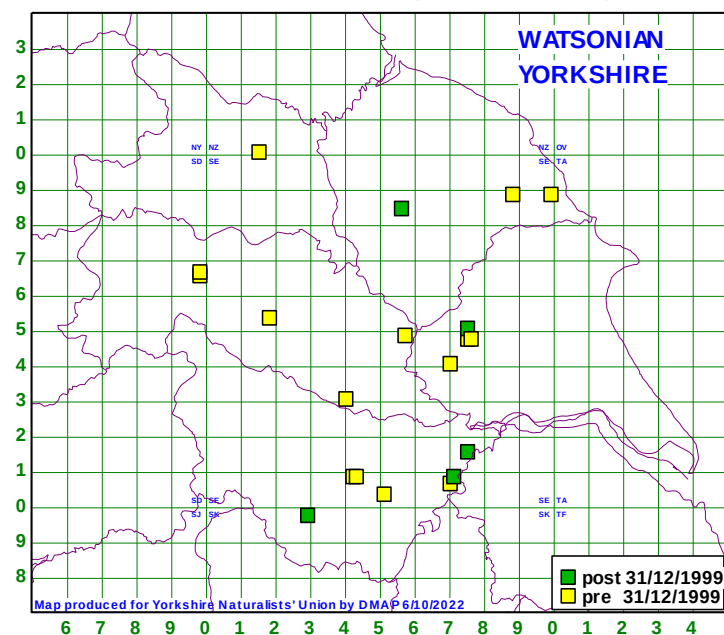
**Magdalis armigera (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)**



(3,11,17,9,2) Widely distributed on *Ulmus*. Rather few recent records owing to the demise of elm in the county. (iv-viii).

*carbonaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

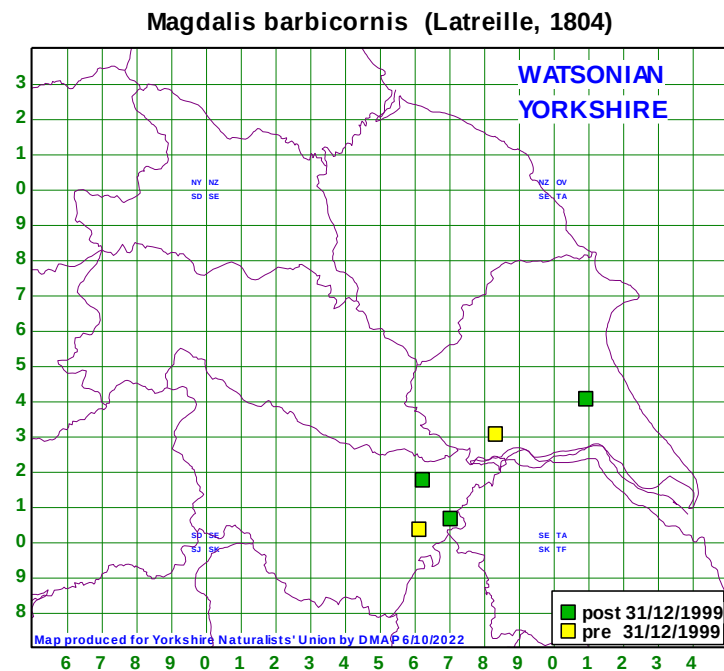
**Magdalis carbonaria (Linnaeus, 1758)**



(4,4,9,5,1) Widely distributed and noted mainly from *Betula*. (v-ix).

Subgenus PANUS Schönherr, 1826

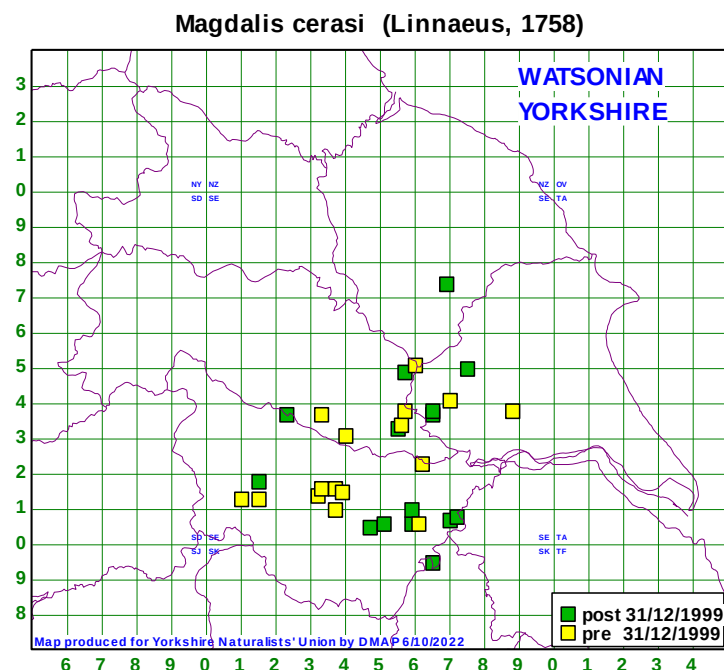
*barbicornis* (Latreille, 1804)



(2,0,3,0,0) Our five records of this scarce species are: Gilberdyke SE8330, 22/7/1980, PK det RJM; Sandall Beat SE6103, 1/7/1985, PS, on *Prunus*; Hatfield Moor SE7006, 1/7/2000, WRD, on hawthorn; Went Lows SE6217, 9/6/2004, RJM, one male swept under hawthorn; Meaux Abbey TA0940, 21/6/2011, RJM, a single male on rowan.

Subgenus PORROTHUS Dejean, 1821

*cerasi* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(4,3,20,9,0) Distributed mainly in the south of the county and recorded from *Quercus*. (iv-ix).

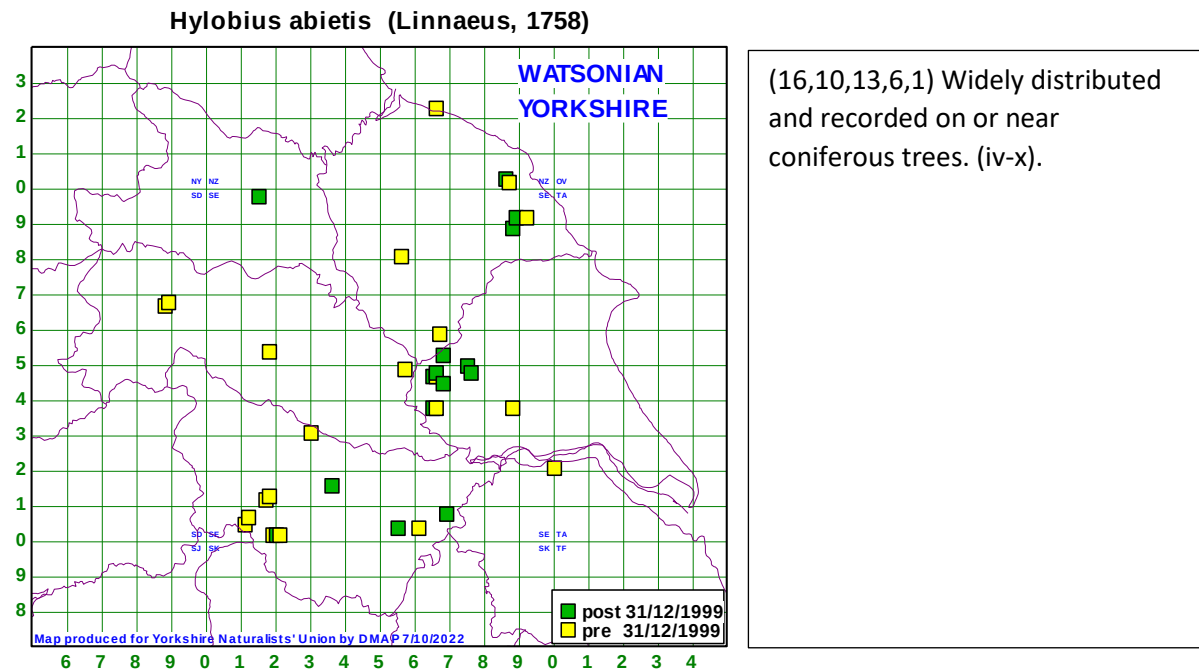
Subfamily MOLYTINAE Schönherr, 1823

Tribe HYLOBIINI Kirby, 1837

**HYLOBIUS Germar, 1817**

Subgenus CALLIRUS Dejean, 1821

*abietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)



*transversovittatus* (Goeze, 1777)

NO RECORDS

Tribe LEPYRINI Kirby, 1837

**LEPYRUS Germar, 1817**

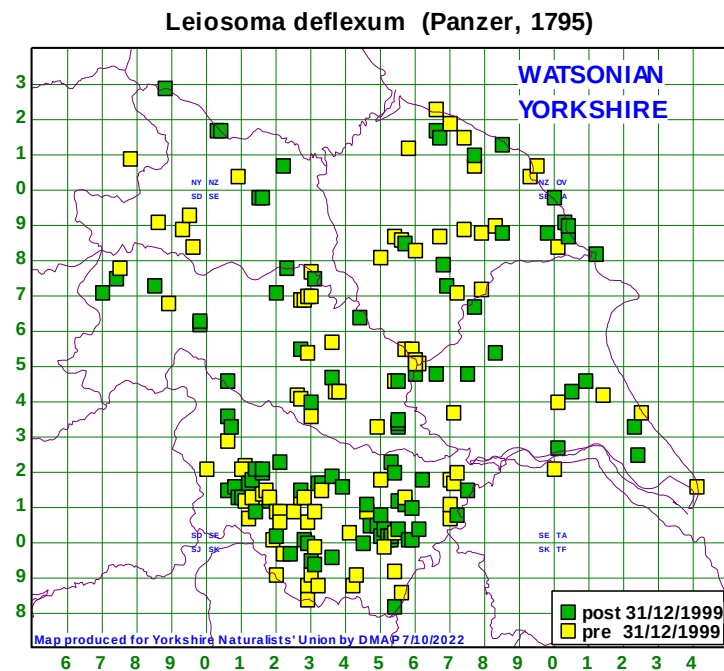
*capucinus* (Schaller, 1783)

NO RECORDS

Tribe MOLYTINI Schonherr, 1823

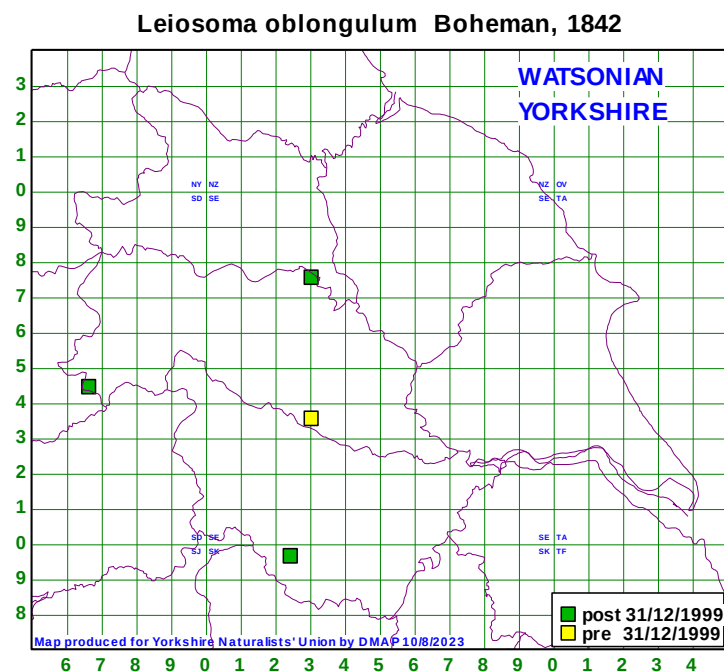
## LEIOSOMA Stephens, 1829

*deflexum* (Panzer, 1795)



(21,40,168,50,17) Widely distributed and a very common weevil in the ground layer in open woodlands and by sweeping *Anemone nemorosa*. (ii-xi).

*oblongulum* Boheman, 1842



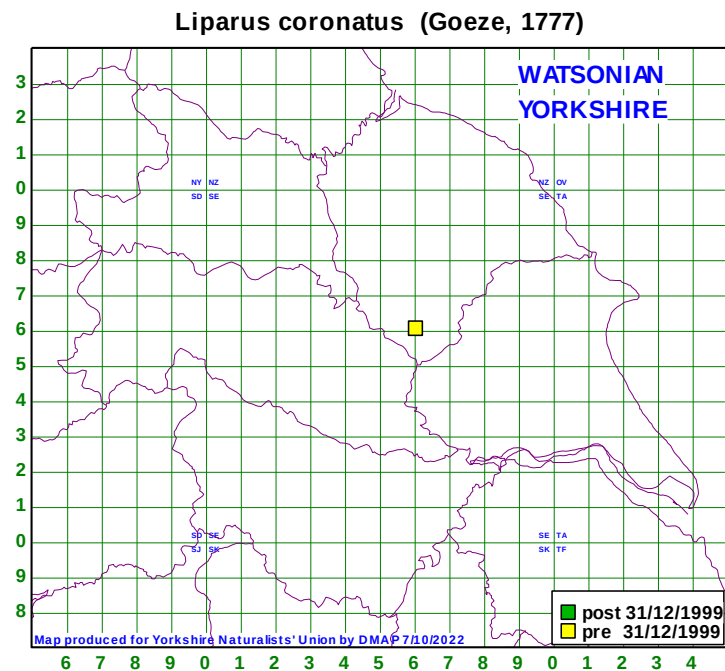
(0,0,1,3,0) A rare species with only four records on our database: Armley SE3035, 25/4/1935, JHF, in moss; Broomhead Wood SK2496, 10/2/2002, ES, in deciduous woodland litter; Ripon Parks SE3075, WRD, swept in wood by stream; Cow Ark Woods SD6644, 23/8/2019, CW, sieved from woodland ground litter.

*troglodytes* (Rye, 1873)

NO RECORDS

## LIPARUS Olivier, 1807

*coronatus* (Goeze, 1777)



(0,1,0,0,0) The data for our single record are as follows: Strensall Common SE66, 1940, AS. [No other detail given in YNU archive]. A scarce species associated with *Antriscus sylvestris*.

*germanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

## MITOPLINTHUS Reitter, 1897

*caliginosus* (Fabricius, 1775)

NO RECORDS

Tribe PHRYNIXINI Kuschel, 1964

## SYAGRIUS Pascoe, 1875

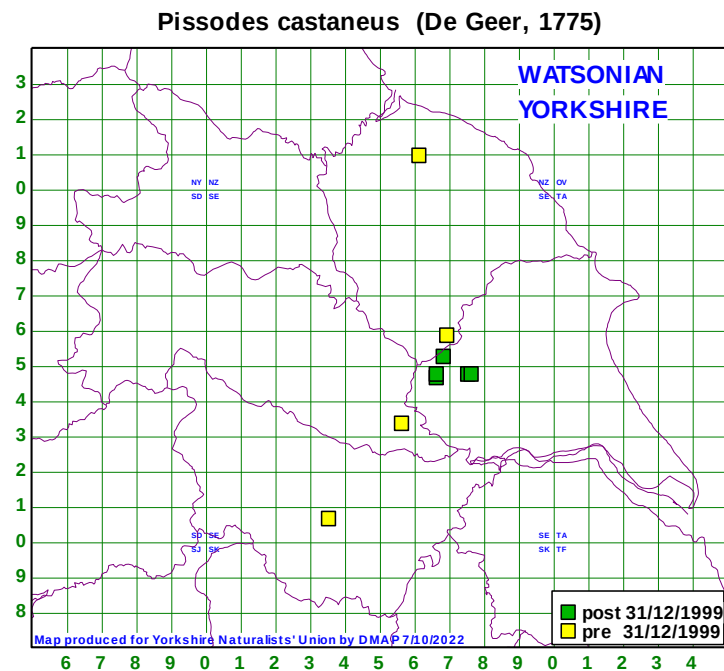
*intrudens* Waterhouse, C.O., 1903

NO RECORDS

Tribe PISSODINI Gistel, 1848

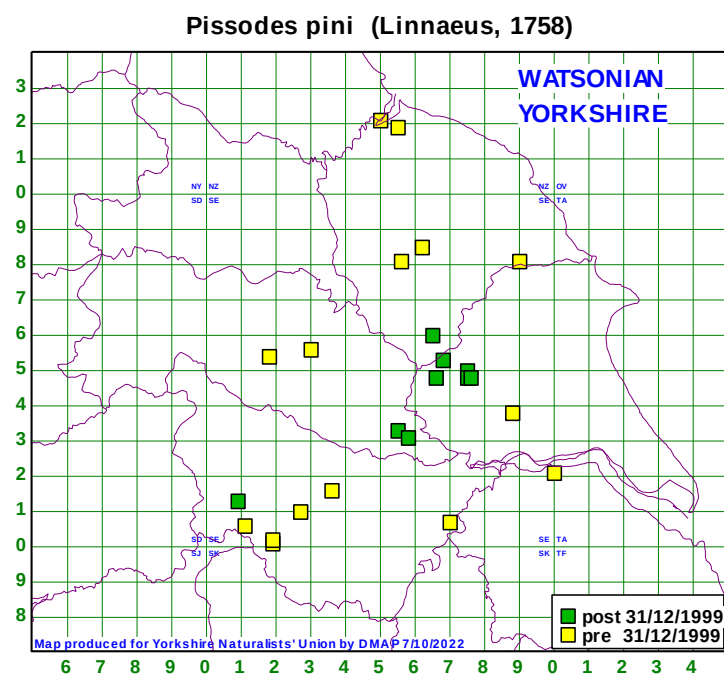
**PISSODES Germar, 1817**

*castaneus* (De Geer, 1775)



(8,2,1,1,0) Scarce with a central distribution in the county. The species develops in dead and dying *Pinus* species. (v-ix).

*pini* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(10,8,11,4,0) Widely distributed but not frequent, recorded from dead or dying *Pinus* species.

(iv-ix).

*validirostris* (Sahlberg, C.R., 1834)

NO RECORDS

Tribe TRACHODINI Gistel, 1848

**TRACHODES Germar, 1824**

*hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

NO RECORDS

**ANCHONIDIUM Bedel, 1884**

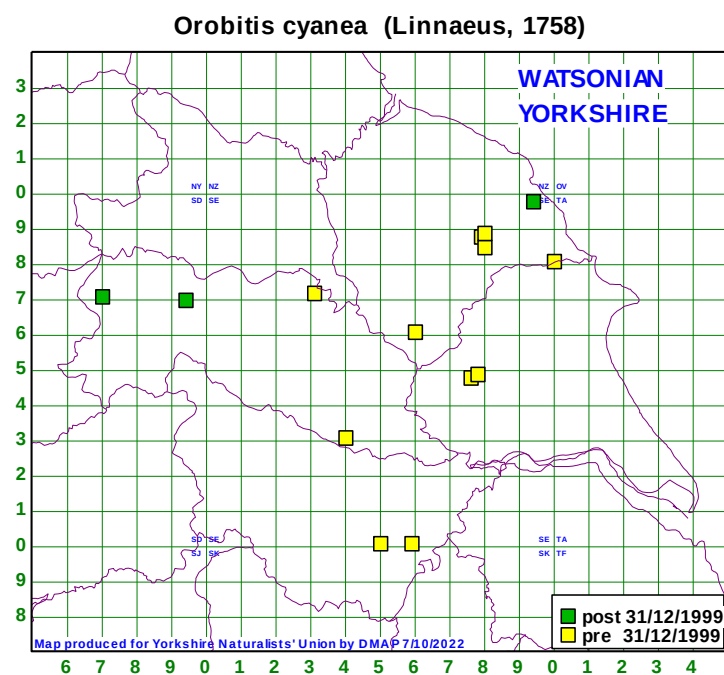
*ungiculare* (Aubé, 1850)

NO RECORDS

Subfamily OROBITIDINAE Thomson, C.G., 1859

**OROBITIS Germar, 1817**

*cyanea* (Linnaeus, 1758)



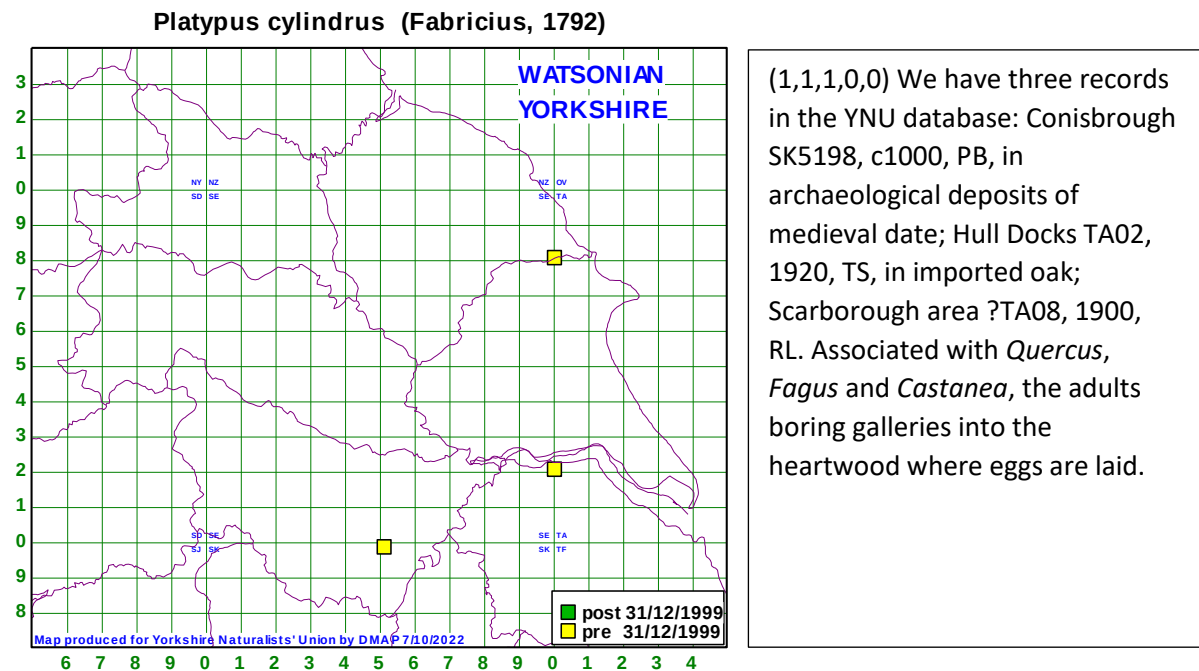
(2,8,2,10,0) Widely distributed but not common, with few recent records. The foodplant is *Viola* species in open situations.



Subfamily PLATYPODINAE Shuckard, 1839

**PLATYPUS Herbst, 1793**

*cylindrus* (Fabricius, 1792)



Subfamily SCOLYTINAE Latreille, 1804

Supertribe HYLESINITAE Erichson, 1836

Tribe HYLASTINI LeConte 1876

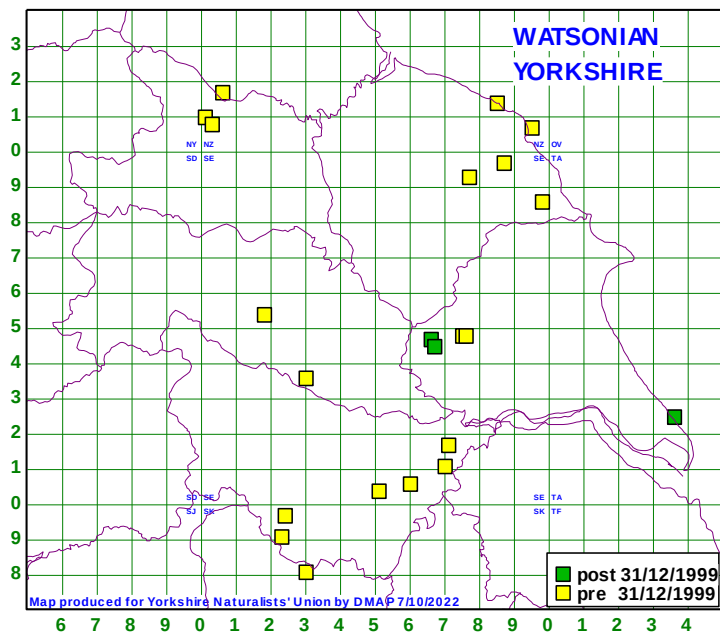
**HYLASTES Erichson, 1836**

*angustatus* (Herbst, 1794)

NO RECORDS

*ater* (Paykull, 1800)

### *Hylastes ater* (Paykull, 1800)



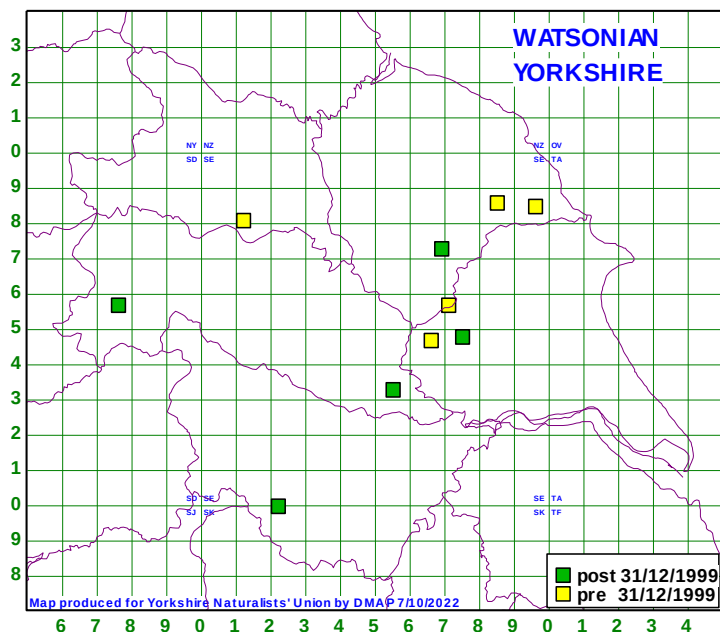
(7,6,8,2,3) Widely distributed but with few recent records, found on various conifers especially *Larix* and *Pinus*. (iv-xii).

*attenuatus* Erichson, 1836

NO RECORDS

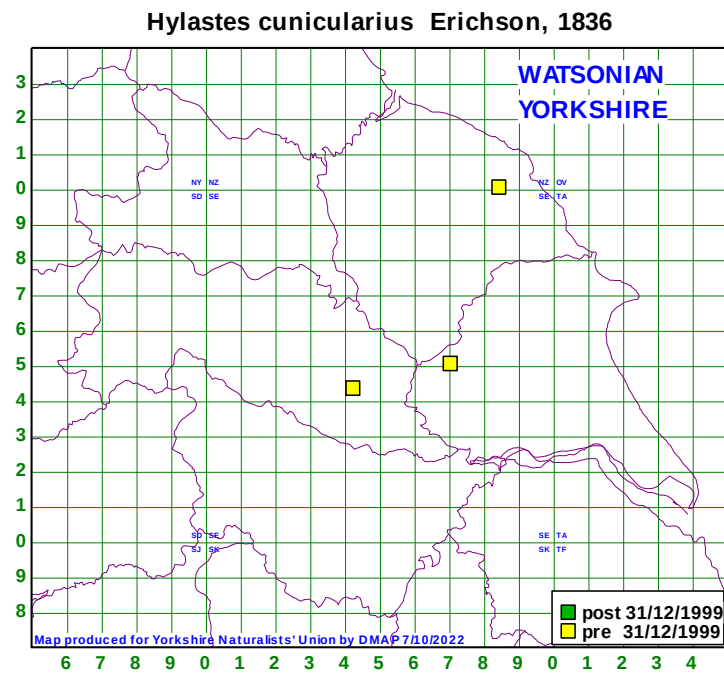
*brunneus* Erichson, 1836

### *Hylastes brunneus* (Erichson, 1836)



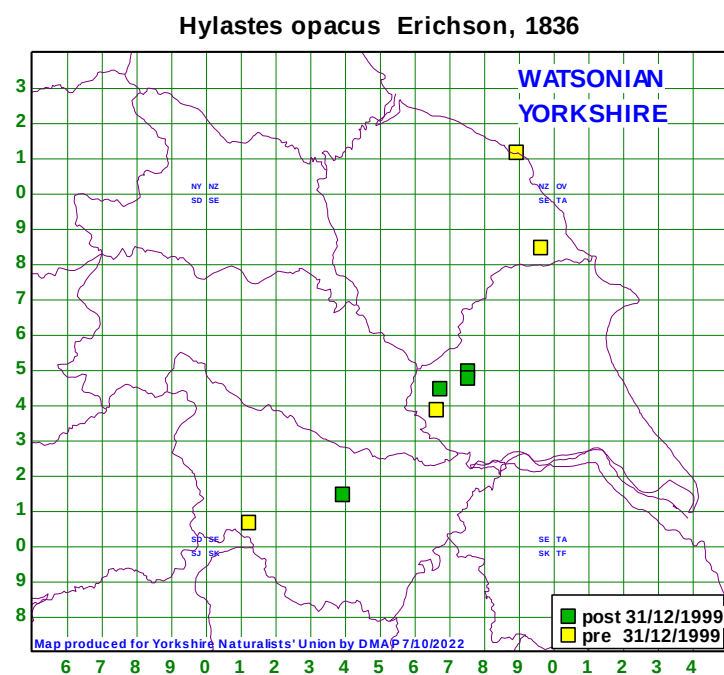
(2,4,1,2,1) Widely distributed but mainly in the eastern half of the county, under bark and stumps of fallen *Pinus*. (v-vi).

*cunicularius* Erichson, 1836



(0,2,0,1,0) Rare in Yorkshire with only three records, none of which are recent: Buttercrambe Woods SE75, 6/1935, WDH, Thornhill NZ8400, 5/1939, RRUK; Bramham SE4243, 12/5/1951, WJS. Usually associated with *Picea* bark and stumps.

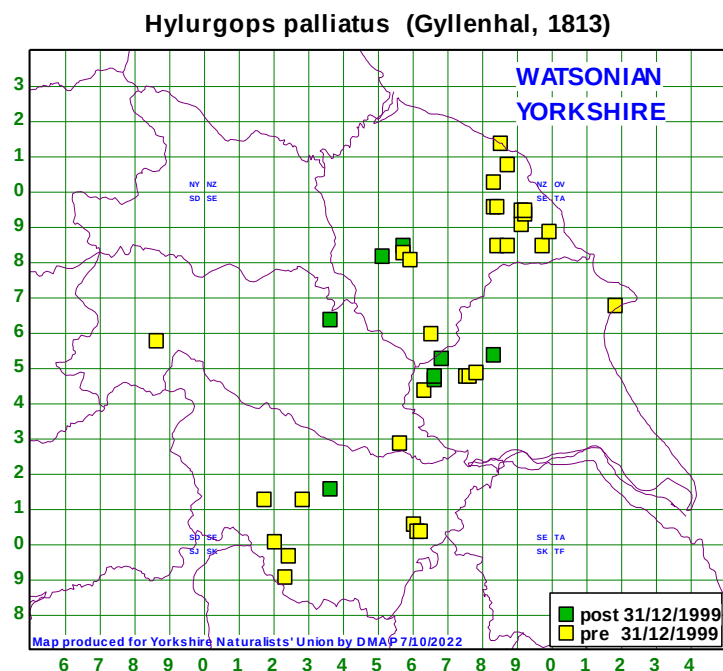
*opacus* Erichson, 1836



(6,2,2,0,0) Very scarce and mainly recorded from *Pinus*. (iii-vi).

## HYLURGOPS LeConte, 1876

*palliatu*s (Gyllenhal, 1813)

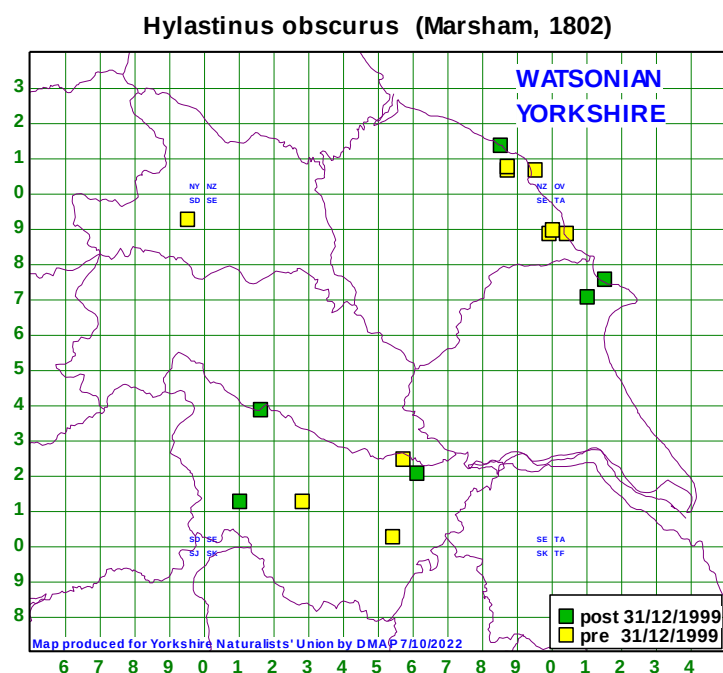


(10,19,12,4,0) Widely distributed with few recent records, associated with the subcortical layer on various species of dead and dying conifers. (iii-xii).

Tribe HYLESININI Erichson, 1836

## HYLASTINUS Bedel, 1888

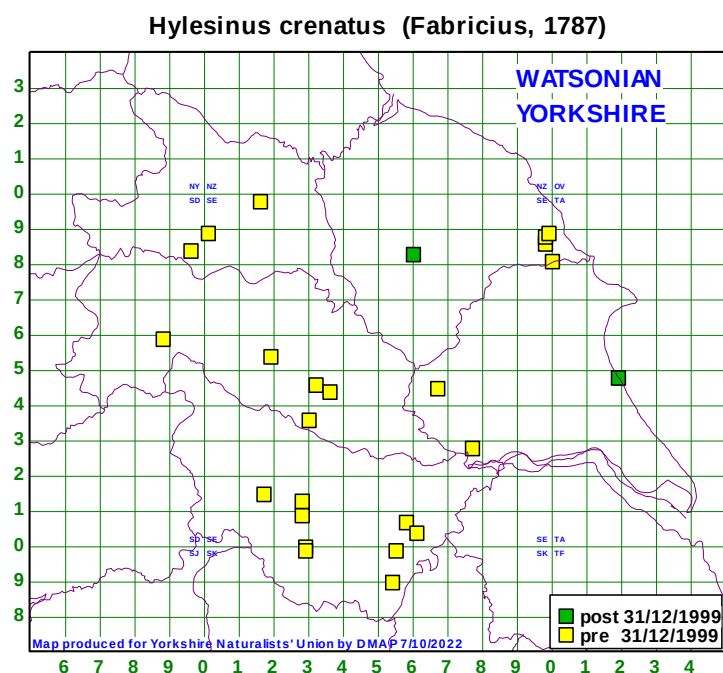
*obscuru*s (Marsham, 1802)



(2,7,10,0,1) There are two main areas of distribution, the northeast coast and VC63, the species developing in roots and twigs of various shrubs and herbaceous plants including *Ulex* and *Cytisus*. The species is generally rather scarce. (v-ix).

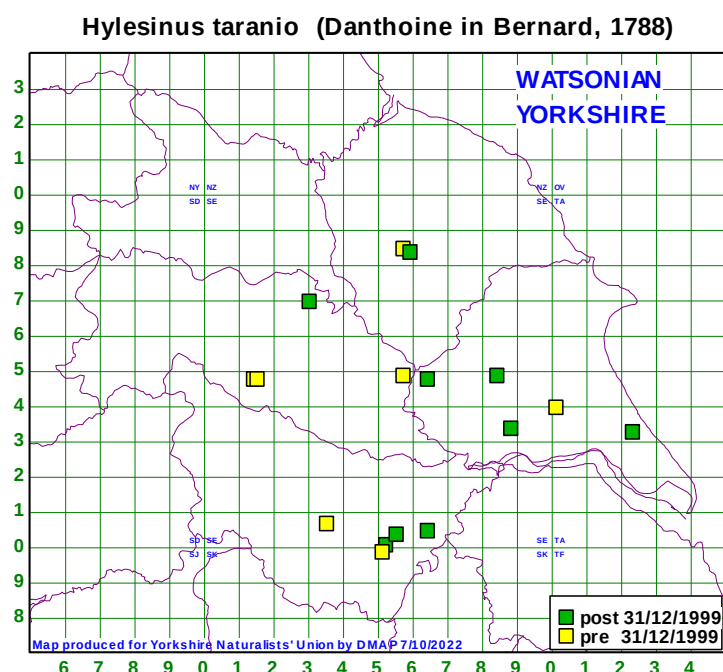
## HYLESINUS Fabricius, 1801

*crenatus* (Fabricius, 1787)



(3,6,11,5,3) Widespread but with only two recent records. Recorded from under bark of fallen *Quercus* and *Fraxinus*. (ii-x).

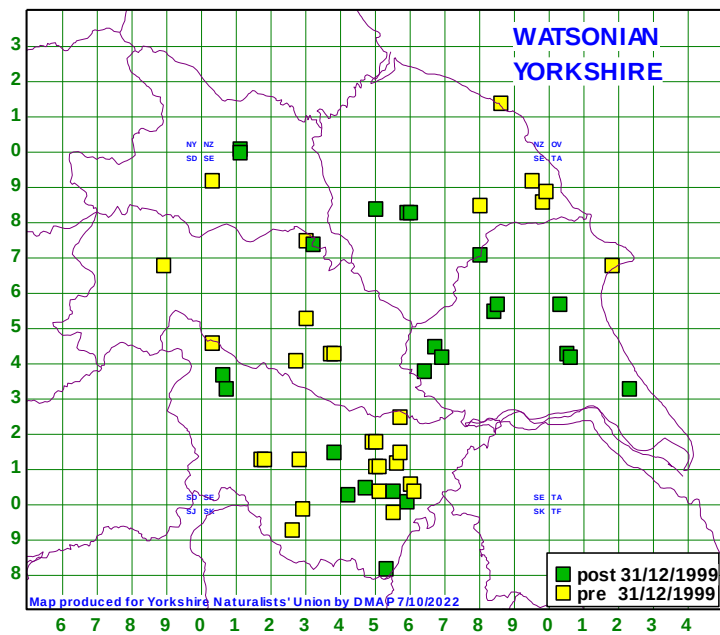
*taranio* (Danthoine in Bernard, 1788)



(5,3,5,5,0) Widely distributed with modern records indicating a species which is increasing in frequency. On *Fraxinus*, in the twigs and under dead bark. (v-ix).

*varius* (Fabricius, 1775)

### **Hylesinus varius (Fabricius, 1775)**



(12,11,30,7,5) Widespread and fairly common. On *Fraxinus*, in the twigs and under dead bark. (iv-x).

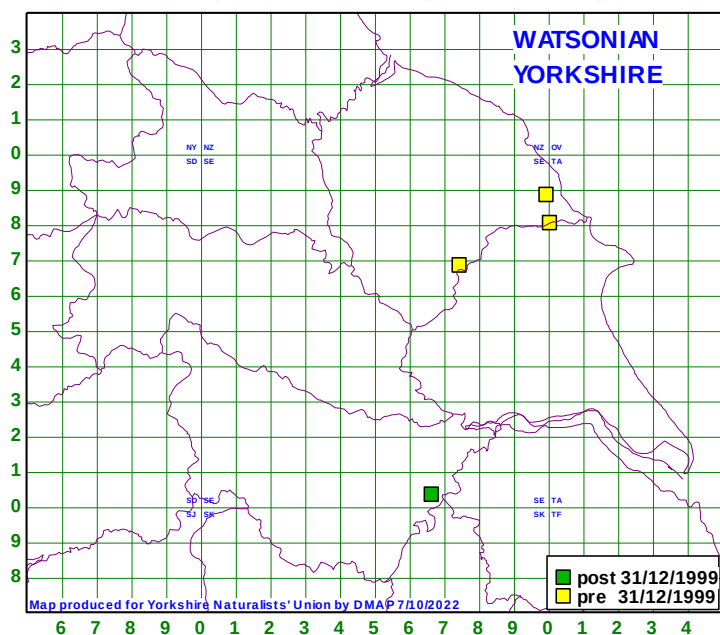
*wachtli* Reitter, 1887

NO RECORDS

### **KISSOPHAGUS Chapuis, 1869**

*vicinus* (Comolli, 1837)

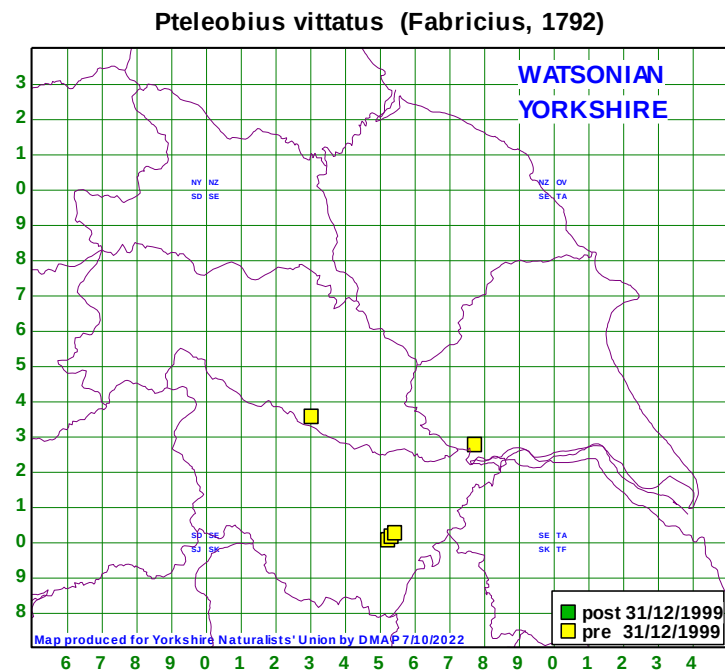
### **Kissophagus vicinus (Comolli, 1837)**



(0,3,1,0,0) A rare species in Yorkshire, we have four records in the YNU database: Scarborough area ?TA08, c1900, RL; Raincliffe Woods SE9988, before 1950, GBW; Malton SE7468, 1977, HK; Cock Wood SE6603, 10/5/2013, RJM, beaten from ivy. The species is usually associated with *Hedera helix*.

## **PTELEBIUS Bedel, 1888**

*vittatus* (Fabricius, 1792)



(1,0,4,1,0) Records of this very scarce species are from the south of the county, none of which are recent. Associated with the dead branches of *Ulmus* and *Fraxinus* where development takes place under the bark. (v-xi).

Tribe HYLURGINI Gistel, 1848

## **DENDROCTONUS Erichson, 1836**

*micans* (Kugelann, 1794)

NO RECORDS

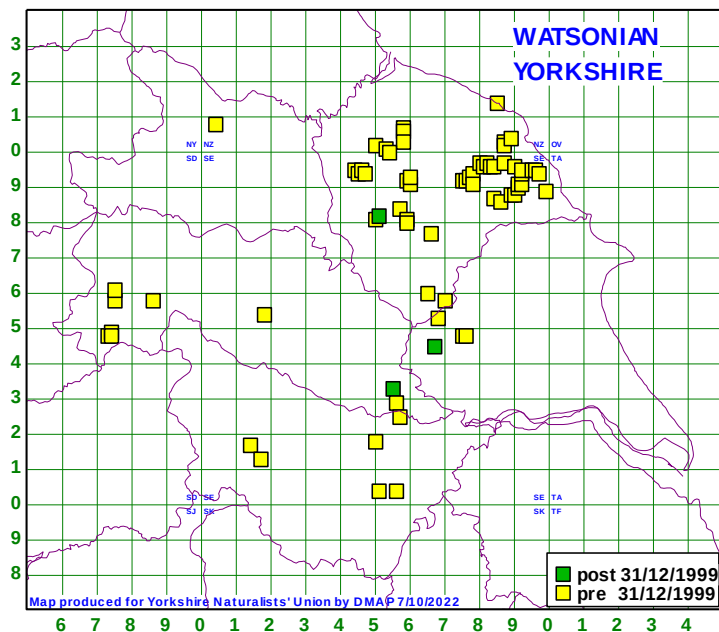
## **TOMICUS Latreille, 1802**

*minor* (Hartig, 1834)

NO RECORDS

*piniperda* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Tomicus piniperda* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

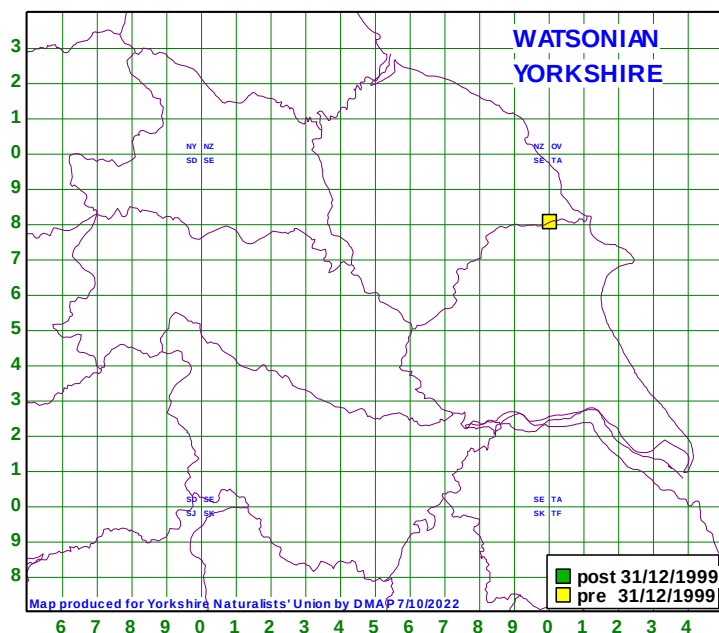


(7,52,9,10,1) Widespread but with very few recent records indicating a much-declined species. Under the bark of conifers especially *Pinus* and *Larix*. (i-xii).

**XYLECHINUS Chapuis, 1869**

*pilosus* (Ratzeburg, 1837)

***Xylechinus pilosus* (Ratzeburg, 1837)**



(0,1,0,0,0) The data for our single known record of this rare scolytid are as follows: Scarborough area ?TA08, c1900, RL. Comments in the YNU archive indicate that this was an introduction – no other details are given.



Tribe PHLOEOSININI Nusslin, 1912

**PHLOEOSINUS Chapuis, 1869**

*aubei* (Perris, 1855)

NO RECORDS

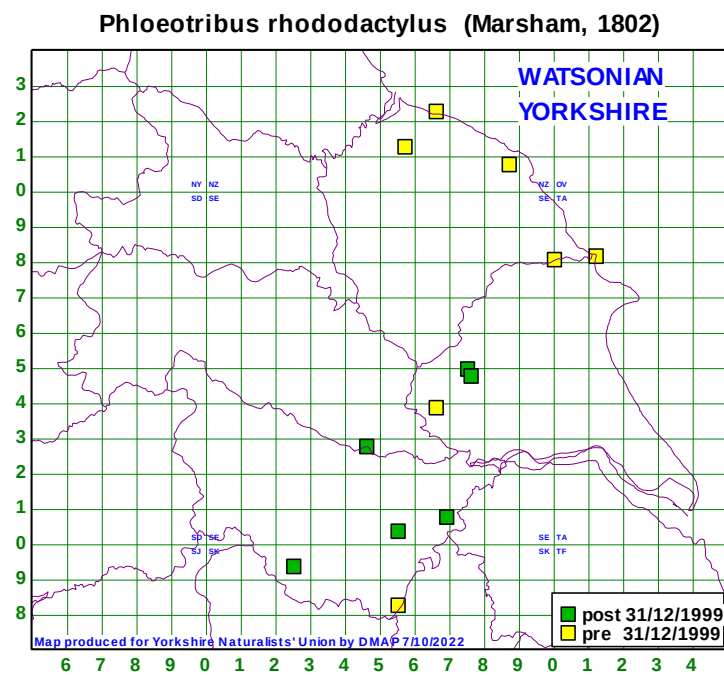
*thujae* (Perris, 1855)

NO RECORDS

Tribe PHLOEOTRIBINI Chapuis, 1869

**PHLOEOTRIBUS Latreille, 1797**

*rhododactylus* (Marsham, 1802)



(8,5,8,0,0) Widespread with a good spread of recent records of this tiny species usually found by beating *Ulex* or *Cytisus*. (iv-ix).

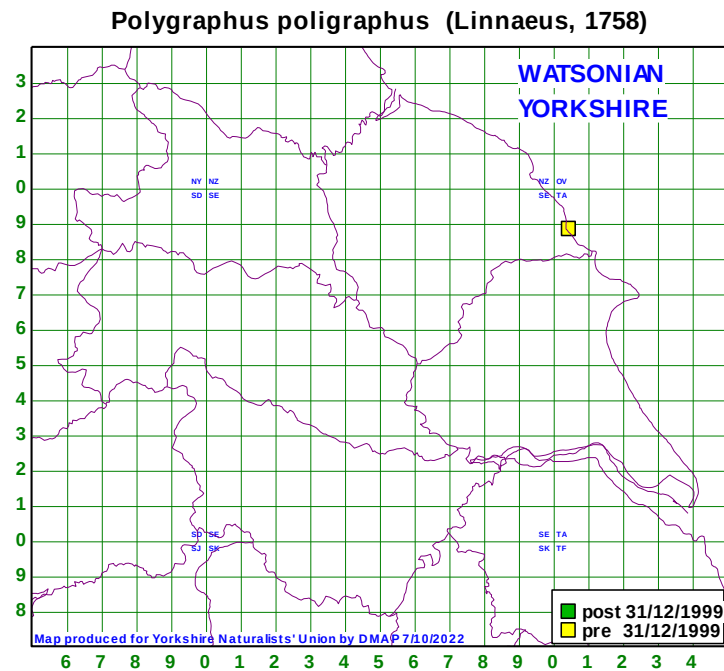
Tribe POLYGRAPHINI Chapuis, 1869

**POLYGRAPHUS Erichson, 1836**

*grandiclava* (Thomson, C.G., 1886)

NO RECORDS

*poligraphus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



(0,1,0,0,0) We have a single record: Scarborough area ?TA08, 1871, RL, one specimen under fir bark – see EMM 1871:82-3. This species is a rarity usually associated with *Picea abies* (Duff, 2016).

Supertribe SCOLYTITAE Latreille, 1804

Tribe CORTHYLINI LeConte, 1876

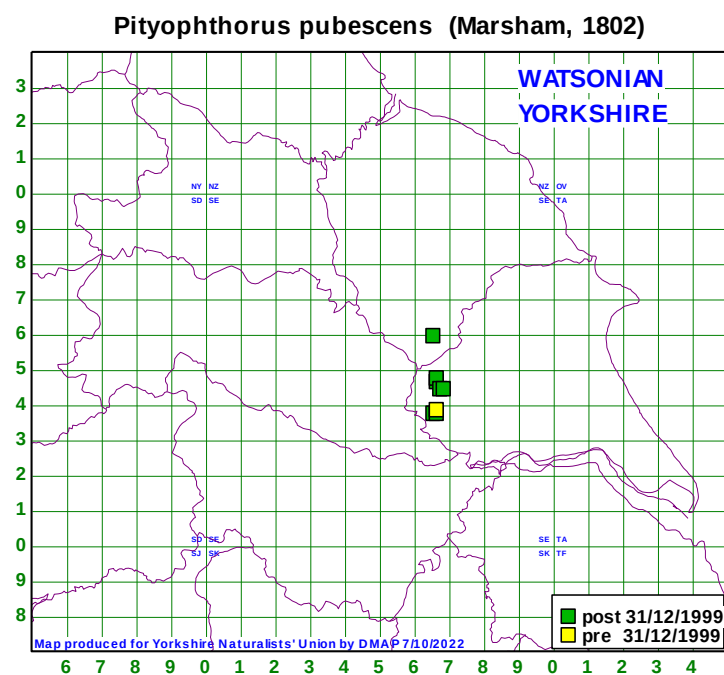
Subtribe PITYOPHTHORINA Eichhoff, 1878

**PITYOPHTHORUS Eichhoff, 1864**

*lichtensteinii* (Ratzeburg, 1837)

NO RECORDS

*pubescens* (Marsham, 1802)

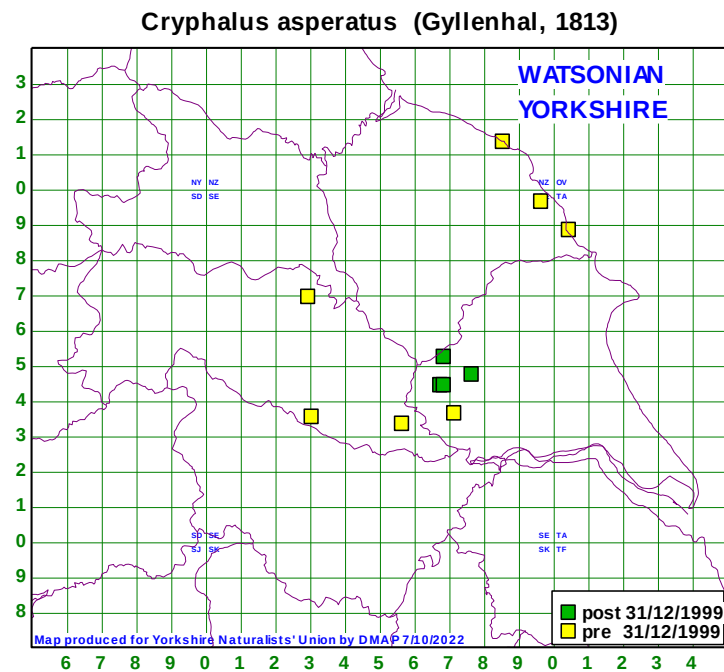


(18,1,0,0,0) We have a small number of records from a very restricted area of the county, most of which stem from flight interception surveys carried out at Wheldrake SE6744 during the period 2003- 2016. Previous to these records there had been none since 1937 (Skipwith, WDH). The species is associated with *Pinus sylvestris* and *Picea*, in the dead and dying branches. (iv-ix).

Tribe CRYPHALINI Lindemann, 1876

**CRYPHALUS Erichson, 1836**

*asperatus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)



(7,5,0,3,0) Scarce with a mainly central distribution but with a few coastal records. Associated with the bark of dying parts of *Pinus*, *Abies* and *Picea* conifers. (iv-x).

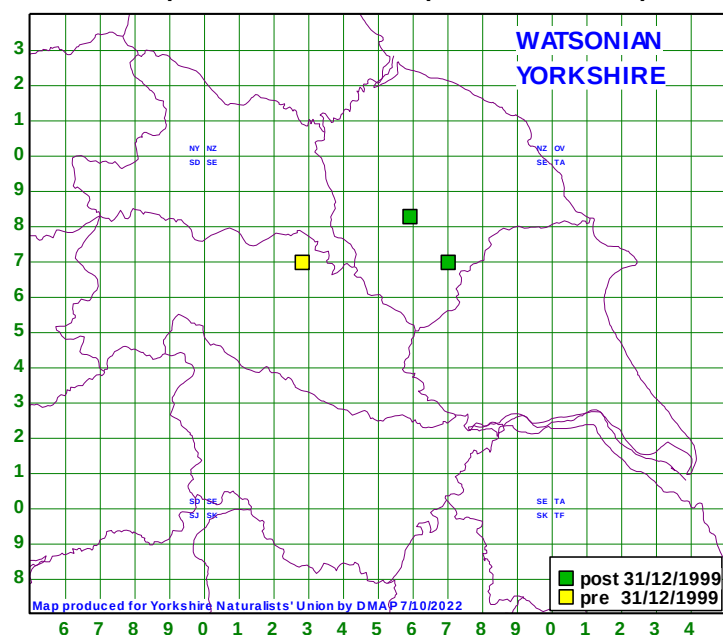
*abietis* (Ratzeburg, 1837)

NO RECORDS

## ERNOPORICUS Berger, 1917

*caucasicus* (Lindemann, 1876)

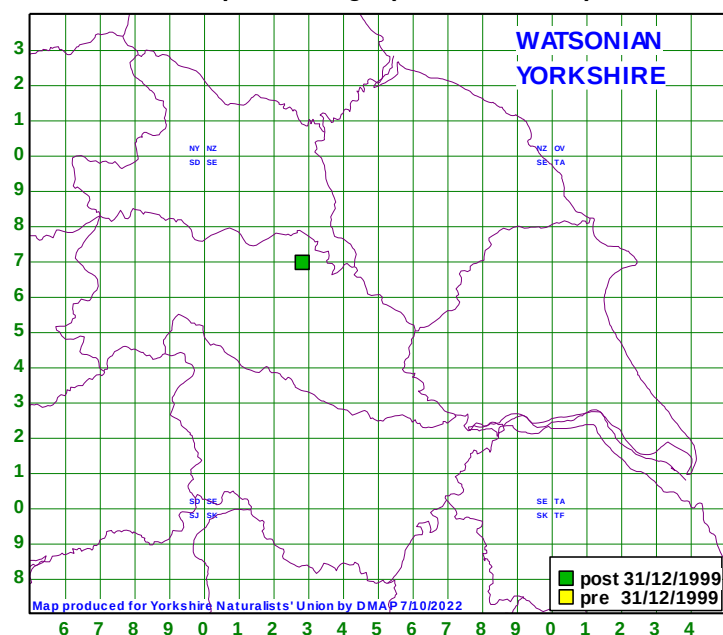
### Ernoporicus caucasicus (Lindemann, 1876)



(0,3,0,1,0) We have four known records from only three sites: Studley Royal SE2869, 2/9/1999, ABD; Castle Howard SE7069, 18/6/2003, ABD; Beech Gill SE5982, 9/6/2004, KNAA; Beech Wood SE5982, 9/6/2004, KNAA. All records associated with *Tilia* by beating foliage or collected from under bark.

*fagi* (Fabricius, 1798)

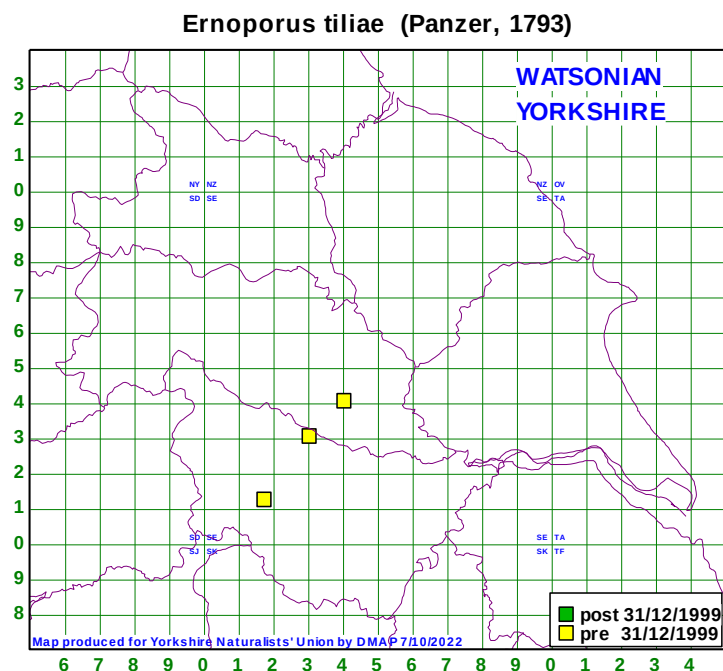
### Ernoporicus fagi (Fabricius, 1798)



(0,0,0,3,0) There are three records of this scarce species, all from Studley Royal SE2869, 22/4/1998, 6/7/1999, 1/6/2000, ABD, in fallen *Fagus* boughs.

## ERNOPORUS Thomson, C.G., 1859

*tiliae* (Panzer, 1793)



(0,0,1,2,0) There are three records on the YNU database: Leeds ?SE33, 1/11/1910, TF, specimen in Ellis collection in York Museum; Ridding Park SE3352, 7/6/1973, EWA; Storthes Hall SE1712, 20/5/1984, DM det MLD. A species associated with *Tilia cordata*, in dead and dying branches.

## HYPOTHENEMUS Westwood, 1834

*eruditus* (Westwood, 1834)

NO RECORDS

*seriatus* (Eichhoff, 1872)

NO RECORDS

## TRYPOPHLOEUS Fairmaire, 1864

*binodulus* (Ratzeburg, 1837)

NO RECORDS

Tribe CRYPTURGINI LeConte, 1876

## CRYPTURGUS Erichson, 1836

*subcribrosus* Eggers, 1933

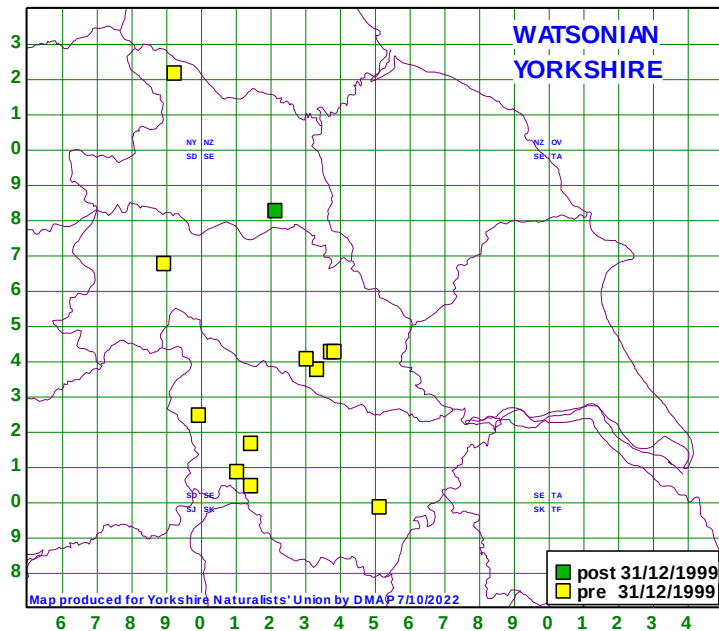
NO RECORDS

Tribe DRYOCOETINI Lindemann, 1876

## DRYOCOETES Eichhoff, 1864

*alni* (Georg, 1856)

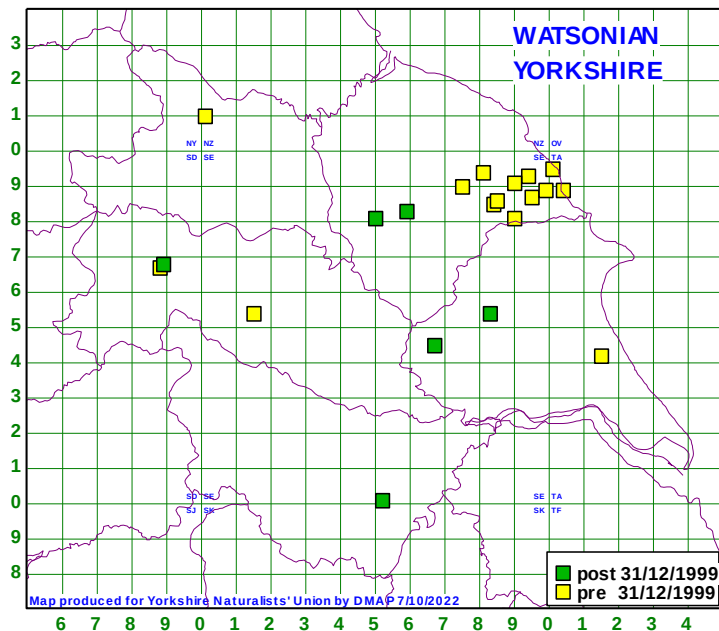
### Dryocoetes alni (Georg, 1856)



(0,0,5,6,2) Widely distributed in the western half of the county. Associated with *Alnus*, *Fagus* and *Corylus*, in the bark of standing and dead trees. (iv-ix).

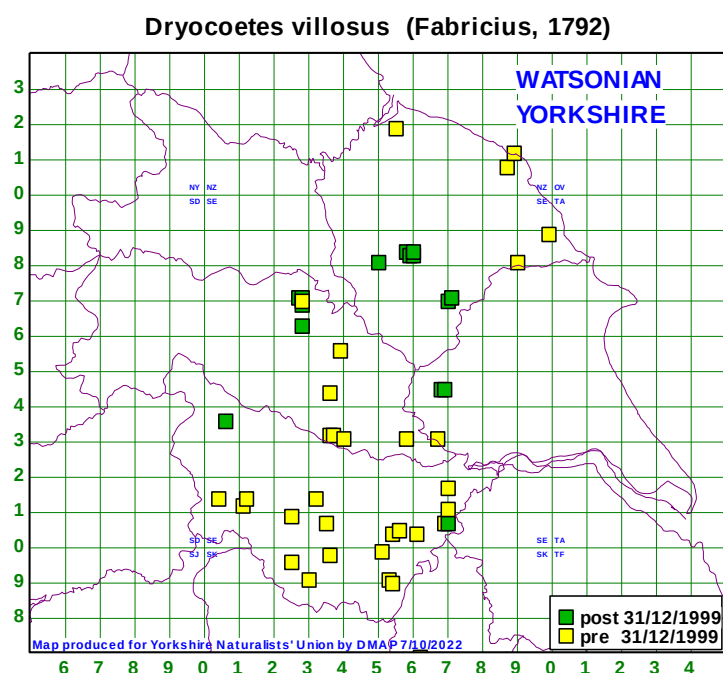
*autographus* (Ratzeburg, 1837)

### Dryocoetes autographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)



(3,14,1,5,1) Widely distributed but very infrequently recorded. Associated with *Larix*. (iii-ix).

*villosus* (Fabricius, 1792)



(4,16,27,12,0) Widely distributed with few recent records. Recorded from under the bark of various trees including *Quercus* and *Castanea*. (iii-xi).

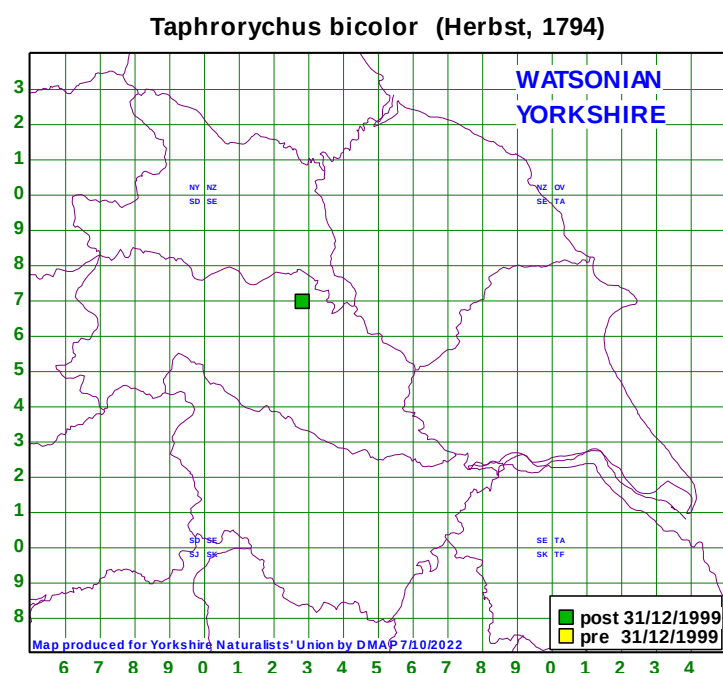
## LYMANTOR Løvendal, 1889

*coryli* (Perris, 1855)

NO RECORDS

## TAPHRORYCHUS Eichhoff, 1878

*bicolor* (Herbst, 1794)



(0,0,0,2,0) Very rare in Yorkshire with only two known records, both from the same site: Studley Royal SE2869, 6/7/1999 and 1/8/2000, ABD, both under bark of fallen *Fagus*.



*villifrons* (Dufour, 1843)

NO RECORDS

### **XYLOCLEPTES Ferrari, 1867**

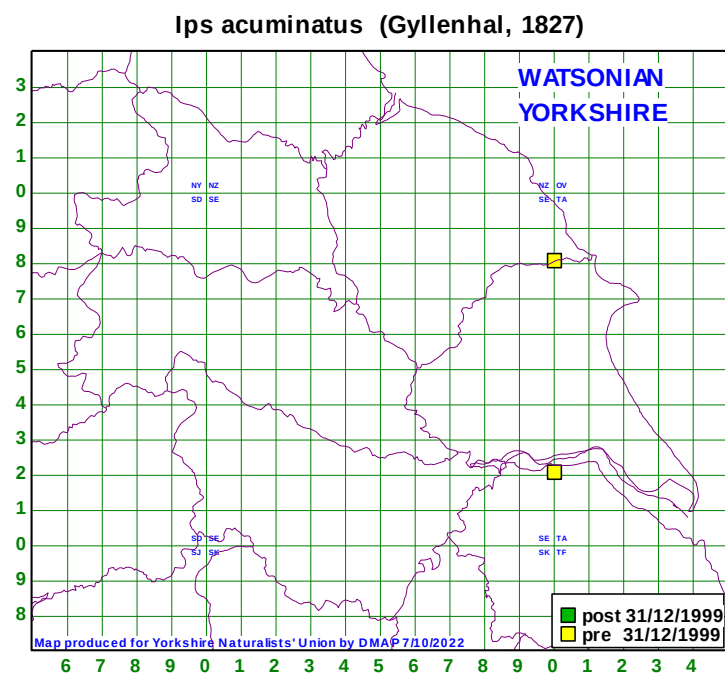
*bispinus* (Duftschmid, 1825)

NO RECORDS

Tribe IPINI Bedel, 1888

### **IPS De Geer, 1775**

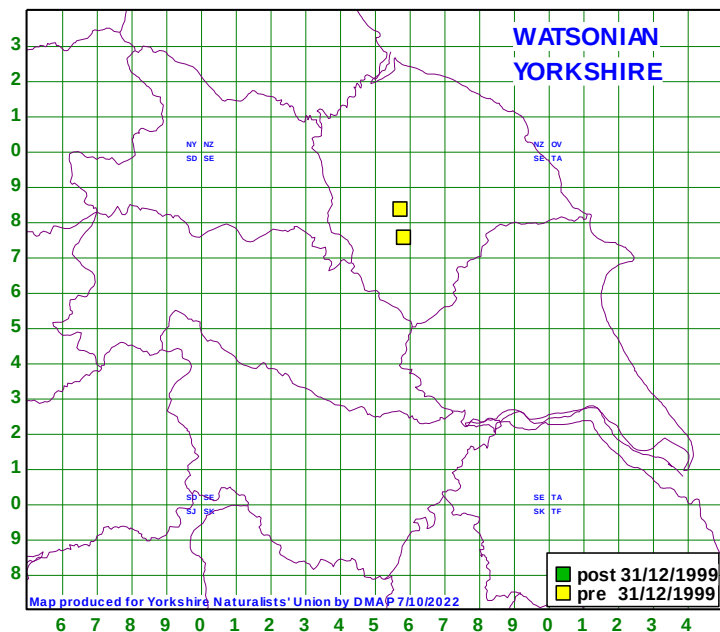
*acuminatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)



(1,1,0,0,0) With only two known records, both very old, this species is a rarity in Yorkshire: Hull TA02, c1900, CWR; Scarborough area ?TA08, c1900, RL. Associated with the bark of various conifers mainly *Pinus*.

*cembrae* (Heer, 1836)

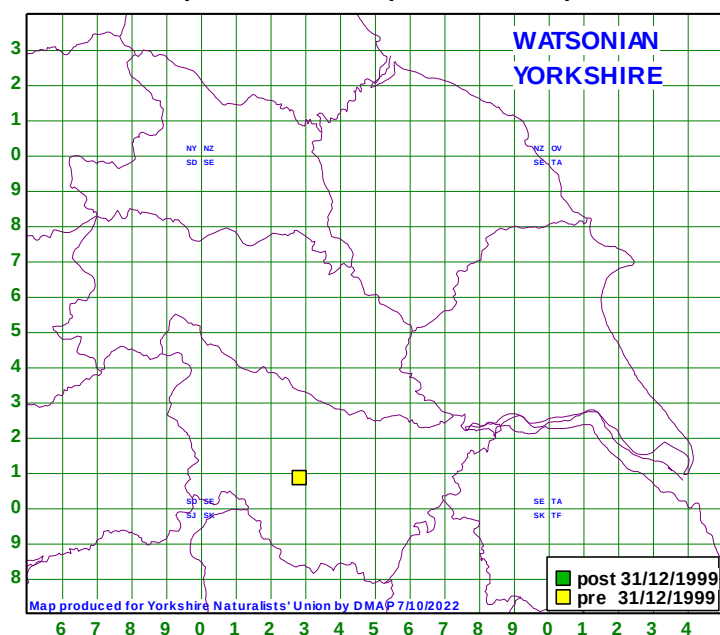
***Ips cembrae* (Heer, 1836)**



(0,3,0,0,0) The three records we have are: Hollins Wood SE5783, 5/8/1992, GS; Hollins Wood SE5783, 8/8/1992, TGW; Yearsley Moor SE5875, TGW. Usually noted from under the bark of *Larix*.

*sexdentatus* (Boerner, 1766)

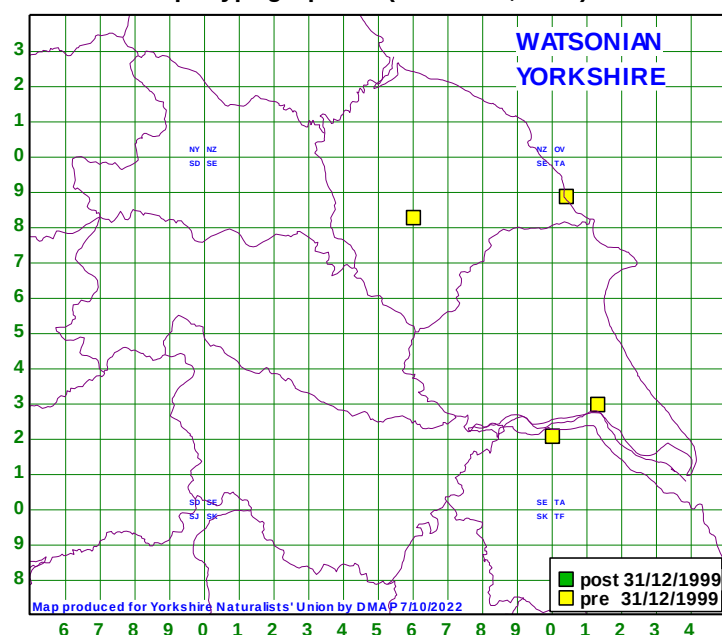
***Ips sexdentatus* (Boerner, 1766)**



(0,0,1,0,0) We have a single record in the YNU database: Cawthorne SE2808, 1/8/1948, EWA. Under the bark of conifers especially *Pinus*.

*typographus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

# **Ips typographus (Linnaeus, 1758)**



(2,2,0,0,0) The data for our four records are as follows:  
 Scarborough area ?TA08, c1870, TW; Hull area ?TA02, c1900, CWR; Hull Docks TA1329, 17/7/1992, HS det TGW, in a pheromone trap baited for *Ips typographus*; Duncombe Park SE6082, 7/7/1999, RJM, a single dead specimen in pine log (?*Picea*).

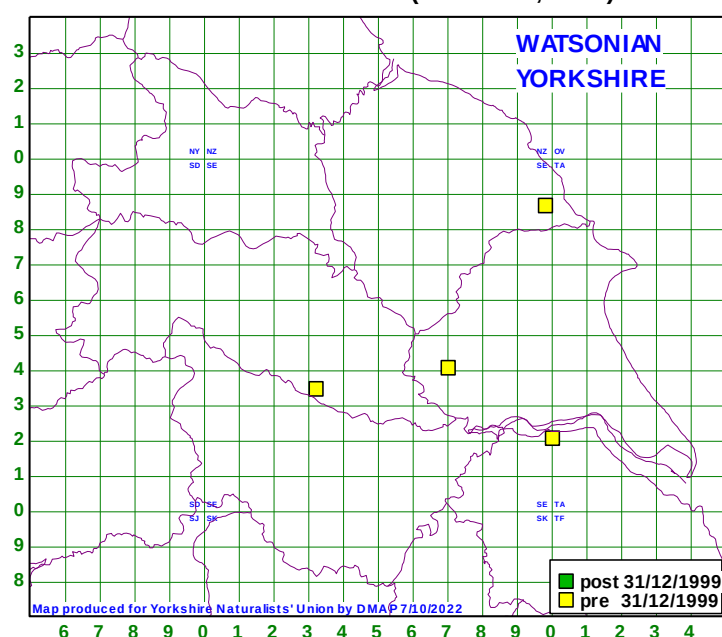
## **ORTHOTOMICUS Ferrari, 1867**

*erosus* (Wollaston, 1857)

NO RECORDS

*laricis* (Fabricius, 1792)

# **Orthotomicus laricis (Fabricius, 1792)**



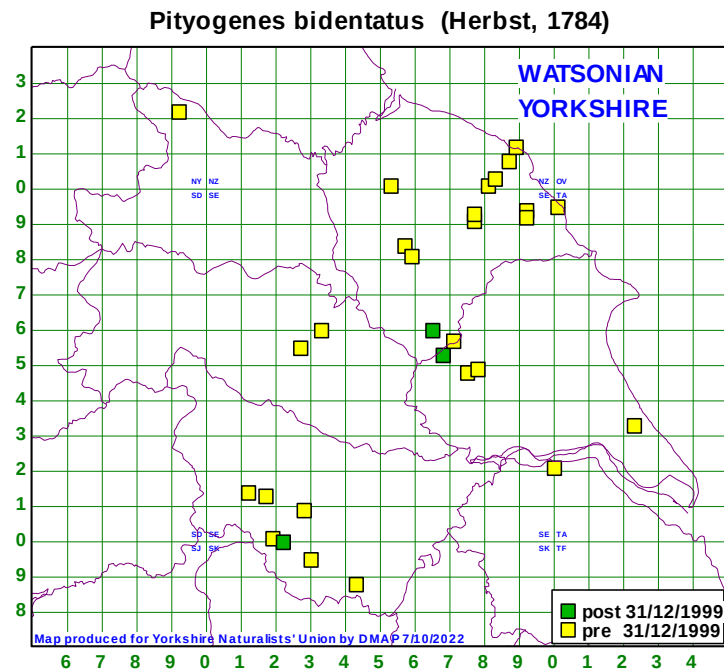
(2,1,0,1,0) We have four records and these are: Forge Valley SE98, 1914, ECH; Hull ?TA02, c1920, TS; Allerthorpe SE74, 21/6/1930, JMB; Harehills SE3234, 10/1934, WDH, “on study desk”. Associated with *Pinus* and *Picea*, and rarely *Larix* (Duff, 2016).

*suturalis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

NO RECORDS

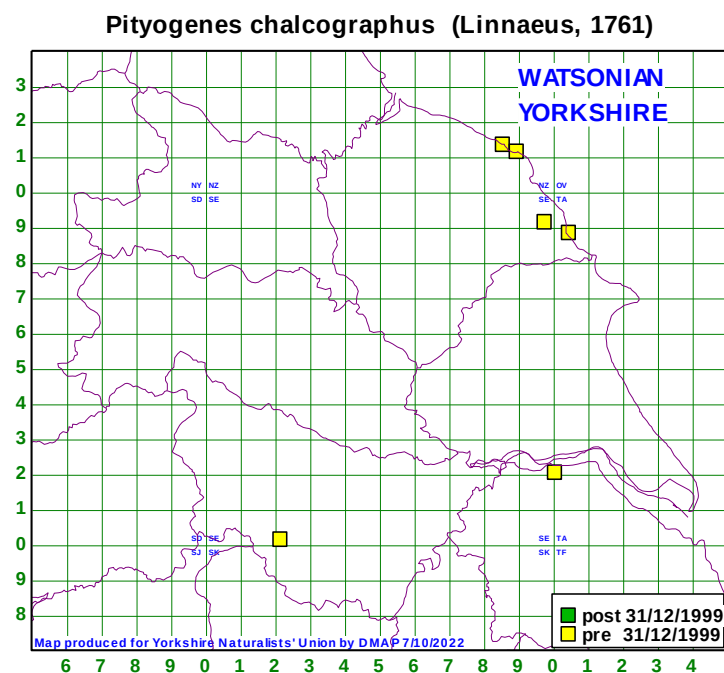
## PITYOGENES Bedel, 1888

*bidentatus* (Herbst, 1784)



(5,15,8,4,1) Widespread but with very few recent records – in conifers *Pinus* and *Picea*. (ii-xi).

*chalcographus* (Linnaeus, 1760)



(1,4,1,0,0) Six records none of which are recent for this very scarce species. Associated with *Pinus* where it develops under the bark. (iii-vi).

*quadridens* (Hartig, 1834)

NO RECORDS

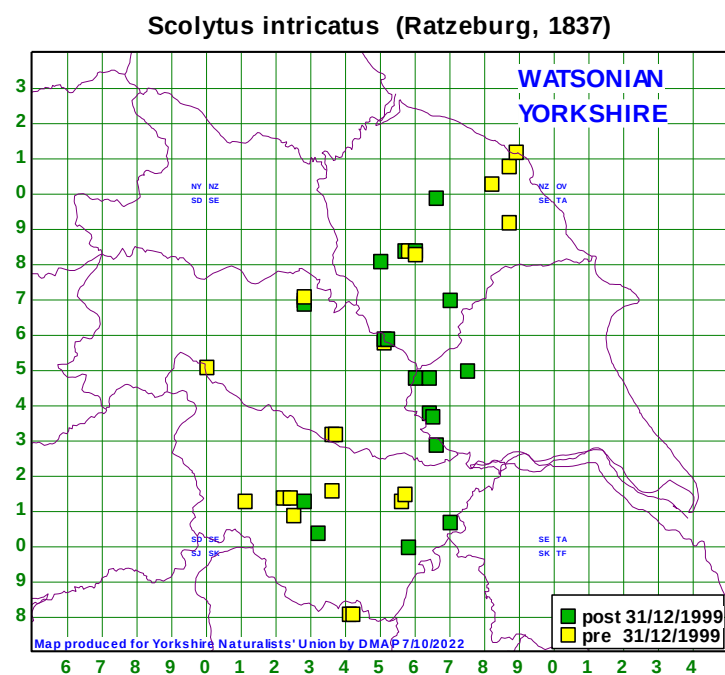
*trepanatus* (Nördlinger, 1848)

NO RECORDS

Tribe SCOLYTINI Latreille, 1804

**SCOLYTUS** Geoffroy, 1762

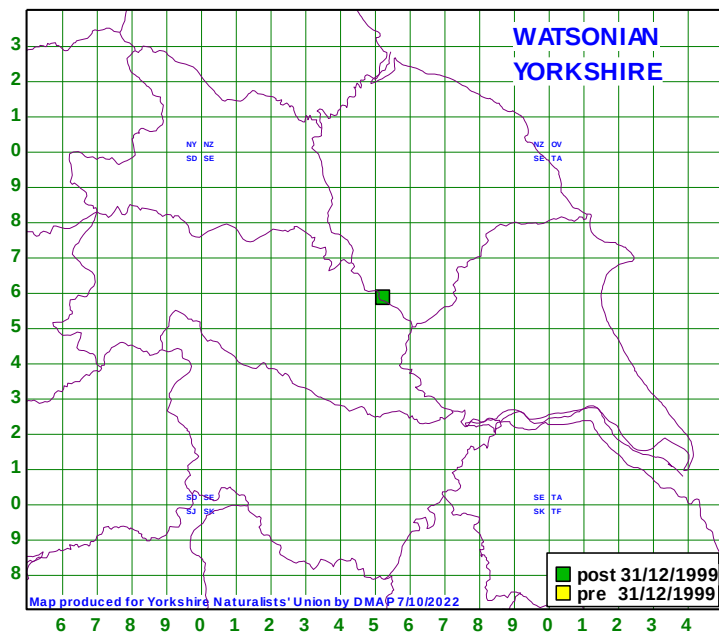
*intricatus* (Ratzeburg, 1837)



(5,18,15,15,0) A widely distributed species. One of the more frequent Scolytus and usually associated with *Quercus*. (ii-xi).

*laevis* Chapuis, 1873

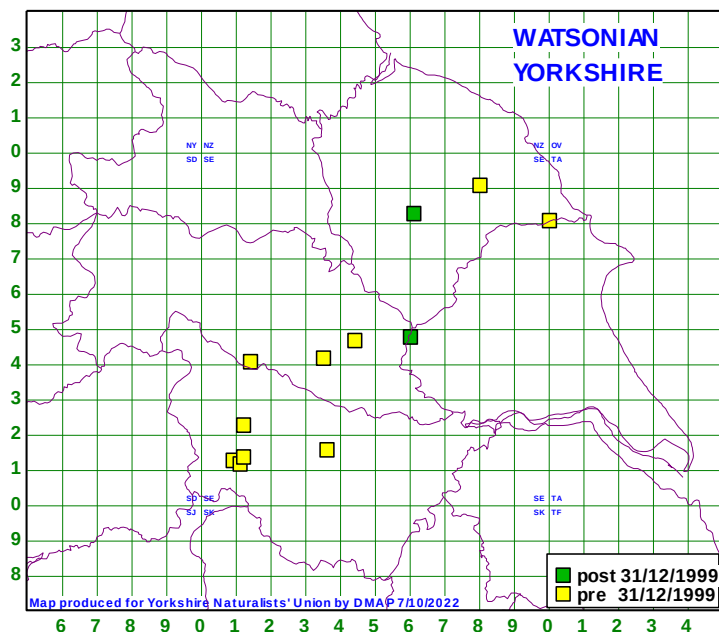
***Scolytus laevis* Chapuis, 1869**



(0,1,0,0,0) A rare species with a single county record:  
Beningbrough SE5258, 19/7/2019,  
SH det RJM, in vane trap on  
*Quercus*. The host tree species is  
accepted to be *Ulmus glabra* – see  
Duff (2016).

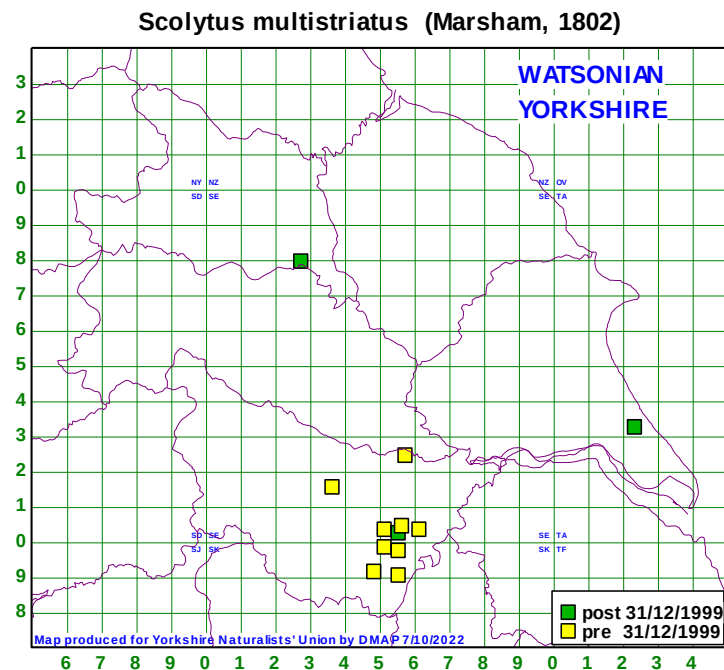
*mali* (Bechstein & Scharfenberg, 1805)

***Scolytus mali* (Bechstein in Bechstein & Scharfenberg, 1805**



(1,3,5,5,0) Scarce with a wide  
distribution except in the  
northwest and southeast.  
Reported from various trees  
including *Prunus* and *Malus*. (v-xi).

*multistriatus* (Marshall, 1802)

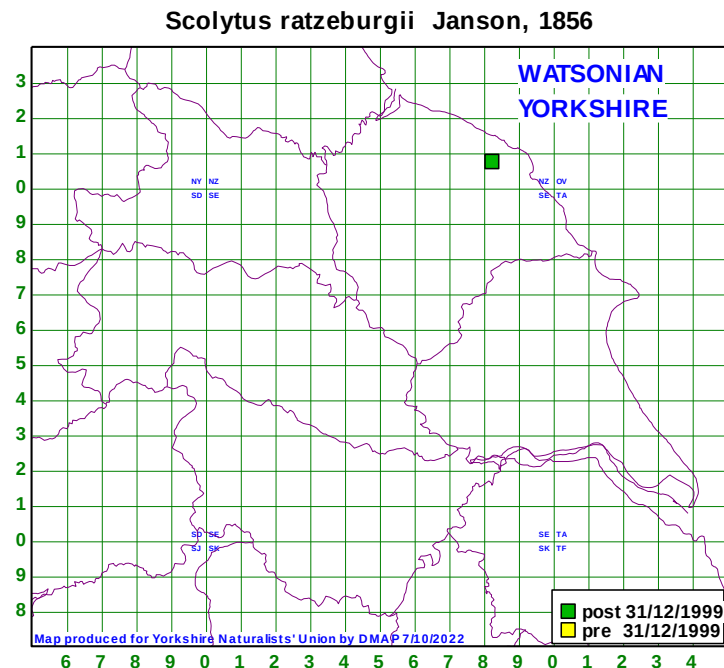


(1,0,13,0,1) Most records are old from the south of VC63 but recently recorded from VCs 61 and 65. Usually reported from *Ulmus* species. (iv-x).

*pygmaeus* (Fabricius, 1787)

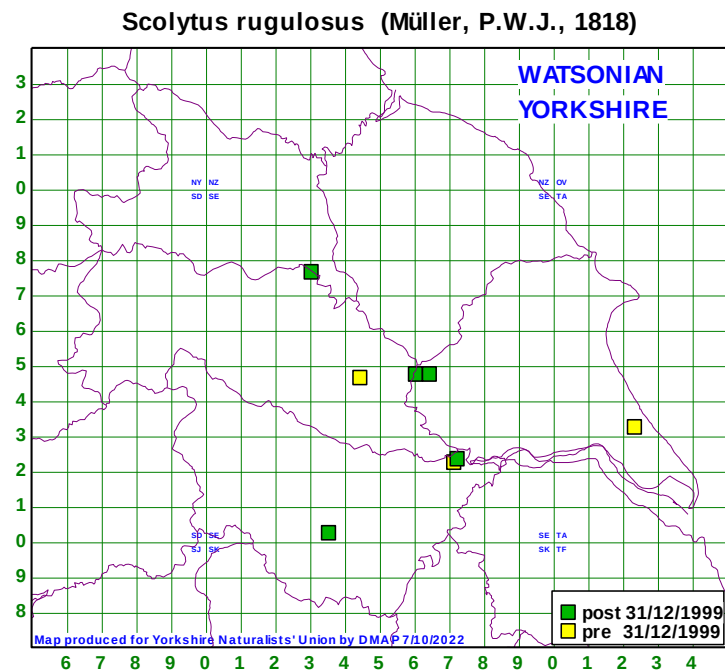
NO RECORDS

*ratzeburgii* Janson, 1856



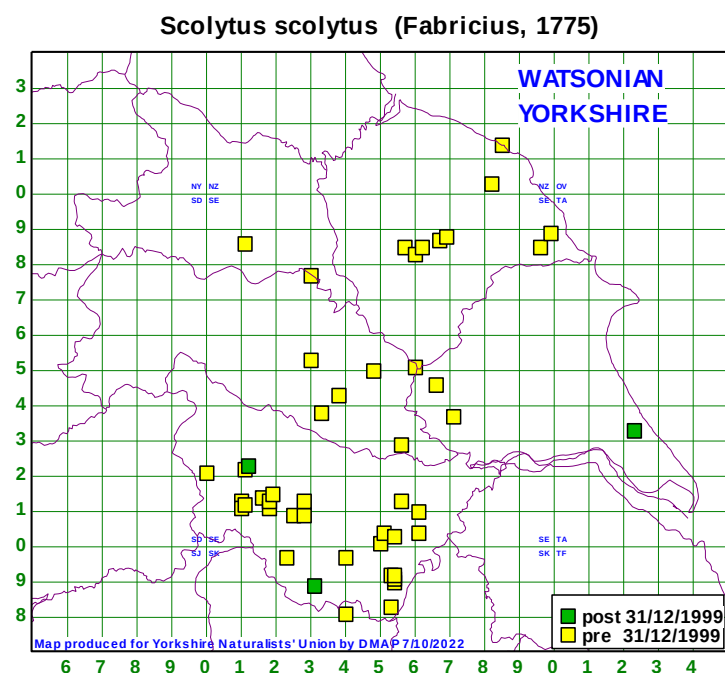
(0,2,0,0,0) Our two records are: Seamer ?TA03, date unknown (therefore record not mapped), RL [a note in the YNU archive by WDH suggests this record is a doubtful one]; Coopers Farm NZ8207, 14/5/2014, JD. Associated with *Betula* species.

*rugulosus* (Müller, P.W.J., 1818)



(2,0,4,3,0) Scarce in the county but records suggest the species may be spreading. Associated with wood decay in various deciduous tree species – in our records *Malus*, *Quercus* and *Prunus* are mentioned. (vi-x).

*scolytus* (Fabricius, 1775)



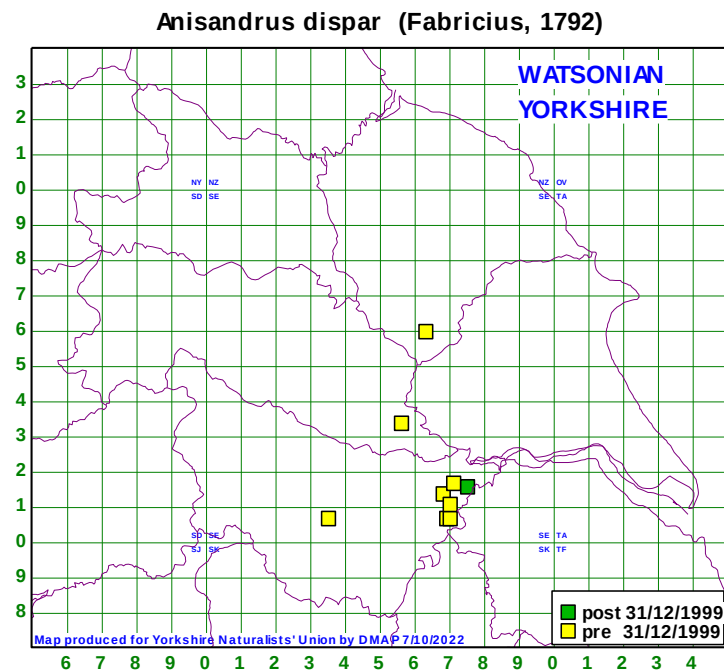
(3,11,32,7,1) Widespread but with very few recent records. Since the demise of mature *Ulmus* in the county the species is now very rarely reported. (i-xii).



Tribe XYLEBORINI LeConte, 1876

## ANISANDRUS Ferrari, 1867

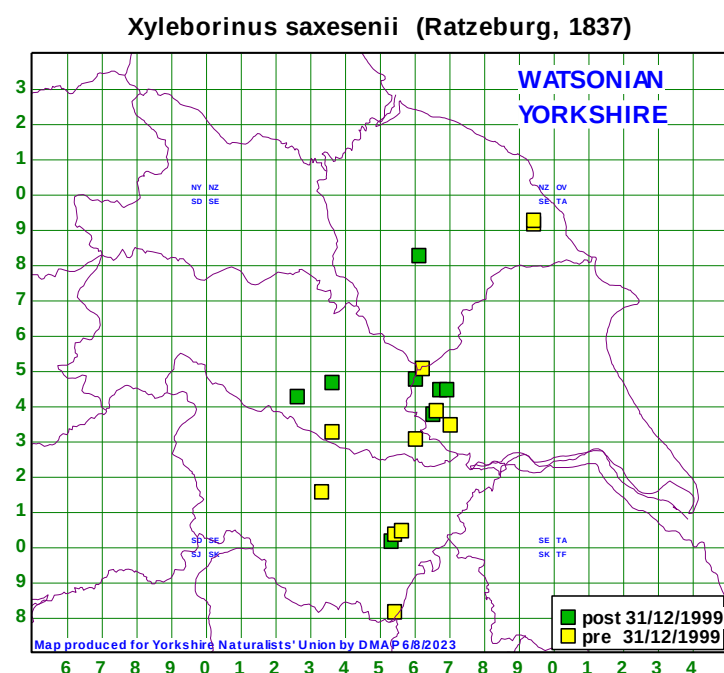
*dispar* (Fabricius, 1792)



(0,1,8,1,0) Very scarce and distribution concentrated in the south of Yorkshire. On *Quercus* and other broad-leaved tree species. (iv-ix).

## XYLEBORINUS Reitter, 1913

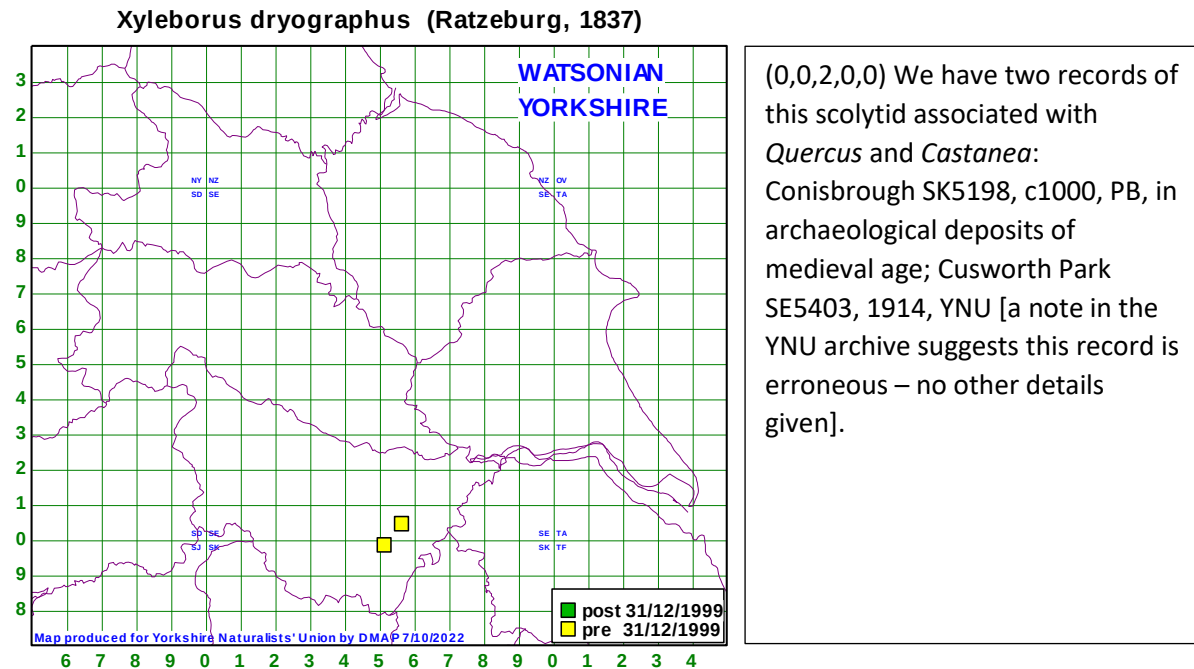
*saxesenii* (Ratzeburg, 1837)



(9,3,4,3,0) This species is associated with a wide range of deciduous and coniferous trees and has been reported from sites mainly in the centre of the county. (iii-ix).

## **XYLEBORUS Eichhoff, 1864**

*dryographus* (Ratzeburg, 1837)



*monographus* (Fabricius, 1792)

NO RECORDS

## **XYLOSANDRUS Reitter, 1913**

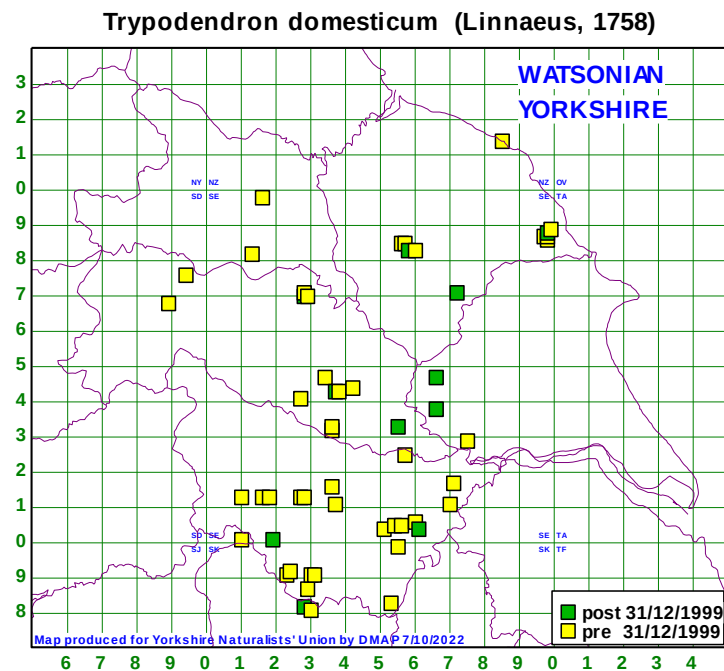
*germanus* (Blandford, 1894)

NO RECORDS

Tribe XYLOTERINI LeConte, 1876

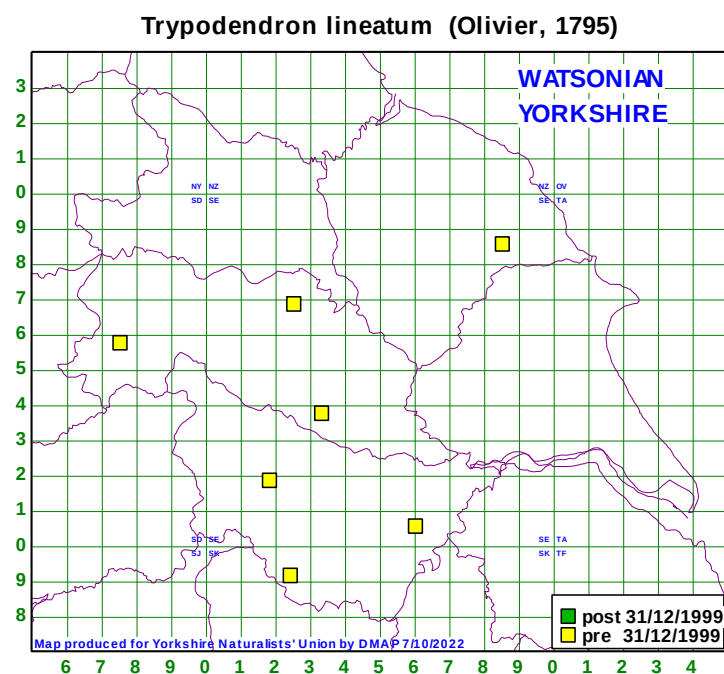
## TRYPODENDRON Stephens, 1830

*domesticum* (Linnaeus, 1758)



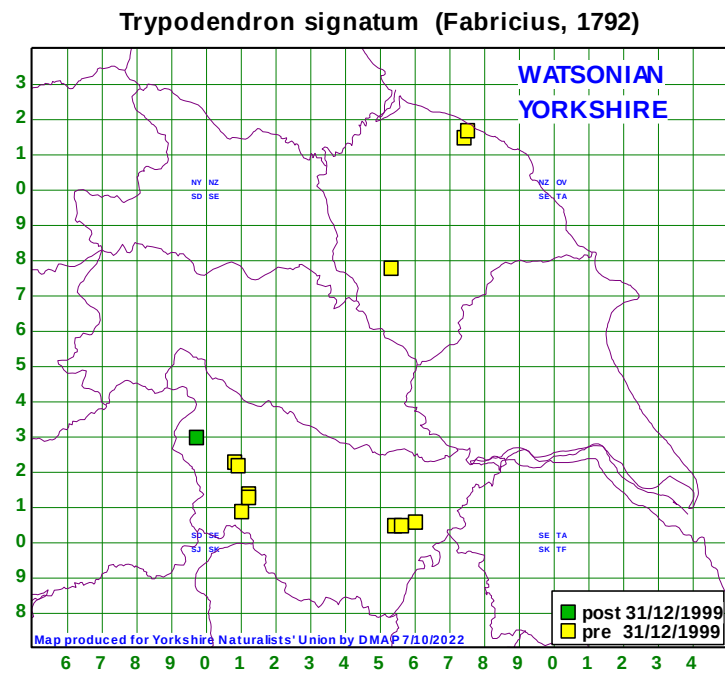
(4,13,29,17,4) Widespread but without many recent records, perhaps declining. Associated with the dead wood of a wide range of deciduous trees. (ii-xi).

*lineatum* (Olivier, 1795)



(0,1,4,3,0) Very scarce and with no recent records. Associated with the bark of conifers. The Yorkshire records note the species in sawn timber and in installed floorboards. (iv-viii).

*signatum* (Fabricius, 1792)



(0,3,9,0,0) Widely distributed with a single recent record. An ancient woodland species in various deciduous trees. (ii-v).

## Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to Mike Denton, Bill Dolling and to other members of the YNU Entomological Section for advice, assistance and the provision of records, and to Dr. Paul Buckland for his important work on the cataloguing of the Doncaster Museum British Coleoptera collection. Acknowledged here is Dr Alan Morton for his development of the DMAP software which forms the backbone of this Atlas. Also deserving of my thanks is Mike Weideli of Littlefield Consultancy who has helped enormously with the software that has allowed me to import data *en-masse* from Recorder 6 into DMAP and to permit analysis of records into Vice-County distributions for this and for previous parts of the Atlas. My thanks are also due to the various YNU webmasters who have included the parts of the Atlas in the webpages. **I would appreciate feedback regarding any errors or omissions detected by readers of this Atlas.**

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### Postscript

This is the final part of our Atlas – the project has taken eleven years during which time my hair has turned white and several years' worth of records have been added to the database and so may not appear in all the maps, especially in the earlier parts. All parts may be viewed at the YNU website at the following link: [Beetles\(ynu.org.uk\)](http://Beetles(ynu.org.uk)) Please contact me with any enquiries which require an up-to-date map and records. It is unlikely that at my age I shall ever find the time to provide a revision of all the separate parts but I hope the Atlas forms a basis for a future Coleoptera recorder with IT skills who is able to provide updated data and maps in a revised publication. The work has been hard going but rewarding and I thank those of our group who have helped with various enquiries and whom I know have made use of the Atlas. My thanks to all involved.

**R J Marsh FRES**

**YNU Coleoptera recorder for VCs 61-65**

**17/08/2023**