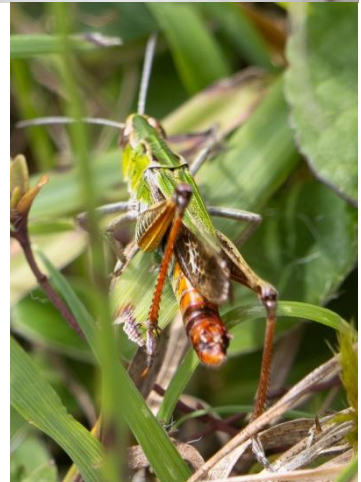
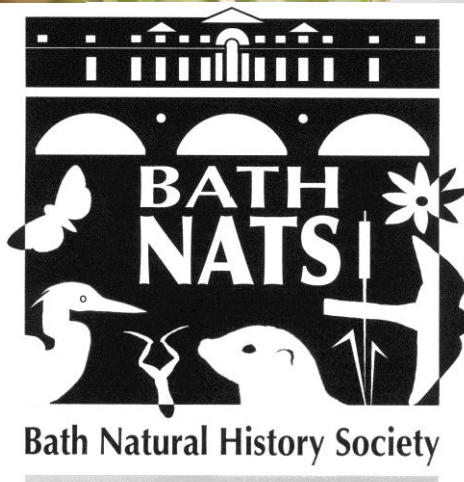


INVERTEBRATE SURVEY OF SOLSBURY HILL



Mike Williams

Bath Natural History Society – Invertebrate Study Group

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Rob Kendall from Batheaston Freeholders Association, for granting permission to survey the site. I would also like to thank Helena Crouch for her botanical expertise, and for co-leading (along with Pauline and Richard Wilson) an excellent walk for the Wildflower Society while I was undertaking this work.

Thanks also to Alan Feest for his feedback on a draft of this report.

This report is dedicated to the late Rob Randall, former President of Bath Natural History Society. Some years ago, Rob compiled a list of everything thus far recorded on the hill to support the Batheaston Freeholders Association with their Countryside Stewardship application, and asked me for my invertebrate records. I passed him what I had at the time, and ever since then I would frequently tell him 'one day I'm going to do a proper job on that hill'. Rob was a highly talented and knowledgeable naturalist, and he and I frequently corresponded and chatted about local invertebrates. He eventually entrusted me with the responsibility of verifying the society's invertebrate records, and I have since inherited from him the responsibility of compiling the annual invertebrate report. I know that he would have been fascinated by what I found on Solsbury Hill.

Summary

An extensive invertebrate survey was undertaken of the unimproved grassland on the south-eastern and western ramparts of the Iron Age Hillfort of Solsbury Hill, in the parish of Batheaston, near Bath.

Various survey methods were employed, including sweeping, aerial netting, active search, and pitfall traps.

Despite being a generally poor year for invertebrates, 471 species were recorded in total – 313 species on the south eastern rampart, and 310 on the western rampart. These included a good number of rarities, several of which were new, or have seldom been recorded in the Bath area, and three species of beetle: Mellet's Downy-back *Ophonus melletii*; the ladybird *Nephus redtenbacheri*; and the weevil *Hypera ononidis* – are probably firsts for North Somerset (VC6).

The site is currently well-managed, and continuation of the present management ought to conserve much of the botanical and invertebrate interest at this site. Further surveys of other habitats at this site, such as wet flushes and woodland, would yield further species.

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Survey Objectives

The ramparts of Solsbury Hill are an excellent local example of unimproved limestone downland habitat, for which there are historical beetle records from over a century ago, but relatively few recent invertebrate records. Due to the aspect, habitat, floral composition and other features such as rock crevices, ant-hills and stones, this site is likely to yield a good number of species, with a high potential for rarities and uncommon species.

The objective of this study, therefore, is to thoroughly survey the grassland habitat on the ramparts and just below the ramparts on the western and south-eastern sides, which offer the highest potential for interesting finds.

The findings may be useful for habitat creation elsewhere in the local area, and rare species found here may benefit from habitat enhancements and planting of appropriate food plants.

This is also intended to be first of (hopefully) many studies under the banner of the newly-formed Invertebrate Study Group within Bath Natural History Society. The group was conceived and formed during the identification and writing-up phase of this project, and I considered this work to be an excellent demonstration of what is possible. While not every survey under that banner will likely be as intensive as this one, it will hopefully inspire others to study other sites in the area to the best of their abilities.

Site Description

The site consists of the ramparts, and grassland directly below the ramparts, of a large univallate Iron Age Hillfort. In the Iron Age, it consisted of a steep rampart with a high wall on top, and a geophysical survey by Bath and Counties Archaeological Society revealed evidence of numerous roundhouses.¹ Little is known of the history of the hill between the desertion of the hillfort around 100 BCE and the early modern period, when it began to attract the attention of antiquarians.

The study site is largely grassland, grazed by cattle, with pockets of scrub and woodland. The almost-flat top of the hill, formerly under arable for centuries, is not particularly ecologically interesting, besides the nesting skylarks, and due to centuries of ploughing is relatively uniform, although the lynchets provide some variation in topography. This area, owned by The National Trust, was not surveyed. The study side is the south-eastern and western ramparts, and the grassland immediately below them. The dominant habitat on the ramparts is a fine example of local species-rich lowland limestone grassland, which would have once been more abundant in the Bath area. Several other examples of this habitat, of a comparable quality, are found around Bath, including at Bannerdown, Lansdown and Langridge. The site, owned and managed by the Batheaston Freeholders Association, is grazed by cattle for part of the year, with some winter scrub clearance and summer pulling of Common Ragwort.

¹ Oswin, J. & Buettner, R. (2012) *Little Solsbury Hill Camp Geophysical Survey*. Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society

The British Geological Society map² shows the top of the hill to be a 'slipped mass of Great Oolite limestone... estimated to be about 50 feet'. The south-eastern rampart and grassland below it is labelled 'mainly slipped clay and mudstone', the western rampart as 'slipped clay with limestone blocks'.

South-eastern Rampart



Photo 1: Part of the south-eastern rampart

On the south-eastern side, there are occasional outcrops of limestone and some small crevices in the ramparts. There are several patches of scrub, including a couple of sizable patches to the north. A small spring is also present in one of the larger scrub patches. Towards the south of this side of the hill, the rampart has been extensively quarried. The ruins of the bulwark sit on top of the rampart, largely covered by vegetation. At the base of the rampart, the topography is uneven and covered in ant-hills of the Yellow Meadow Ant *Lasius flavus*. Sward height is varied, with some bare areas and light vegetation where the soil is thin and stony near the top and on the remains of the former hill-fort bulwark, becoming long towards the base of the ramparts. Plant species include Lesser Celandine *Ficaria verna*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Lesser Trefoil *Trifolium dubium*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Black Medick *Medicago lupulina*, Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, Common Rock-rose, *Helianthemum nummularium*, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Cowslip *Primula veris*, Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*, Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Red Dead-nettle *Lamium purpureum*, Wild Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*, Harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Musk Thistle *Carduus nutans*, Dwarf Thistle *Cirsium acaule*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Spear Thistle, *Cirsium vulgare*, Smooth Hawk's-beard *Crepis capillaris*, Common Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Mouse-ear-hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg., Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*, Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, False Oat-Grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Crested Dog's-tail

² British Geological Society (1961) *Geological Survey of England and Wales County Series 1:10 560 maps – England (Somerset 8 SW)*. British Geological Society

Cynosurus cristatus, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, and Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*.

Western Rampart



Photo 2: Part of the western rampart

The western rampart has large areas of exposed Greater Oolite, rock and more extensive quarrying on the rampart and below it. Some of the rock-faces have very deep crevices. Above and surrounding these rock faces on the rampart is similar grassland to the south-eastern side. At the base of the rampart are numerous ant-hills and patches of scrub, beyond which is a mosaic of woodland, scrub and grassland. This side of the hill is notably more sheltered than the south-eastern side. . Flowering plant species include Bulbous Buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*, Short-styled Field Rose *Rosa stylosa*, Cut-leaved Crane's-bill *Geranium dissectum*, Shining Crane's-bill *Geranium lucidum*, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill *Geranium molle*, Herb-Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Common Rock-rose, *Helianthemum nummularium*, Hedge Bedstraw *Galium album*, Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Hoary Plantain *Plantago media*, Wild Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*, Yellow-rattle *Rhinanthus minor*, Harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Dwarf Thistle *Cirsium acaule*, Woolly Thistle *Cirsium eriophorum*, Rough Hawk's-beard *Crepis biennis*, Smooth Hawk's-beard *Crepis capillaris*, Beaked Hawk's-beard *Crepis vesicaria*, Common Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, Rough Hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*, Lesser Hawkbit *Leontodon saxatilis*, Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Mouse-ear-hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, Small Scabious *Scabiosa columbaria*, Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*, Knotted Hedge-Parsley *Torilis nodosa*, Sweet Vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Quaking-grass *Briza media*, Soft-brome *Bromus hordeaceus*, and Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*. Additional plants on the rock-faces include Wall-rue *Asplenium ruta-muraria* and Fern-grass *Catapodium rigidum*.

Toponymy

While it is customary to refer to sites by the place-name given on the current Ordnance Survey map, I have chosen not to do so on this occasion. Modern Ordnance Survey maps give the name of this hill as 'Little Solsbury Hill'. However, this has not always been the case, the 'Little' first appearing on OS maps in the 1960s. It is rarely referred to as such, and is more widely known as simply 'Solsbury Hill'.

The name of the hill has undergone many changes over the centuries, and this is an interesting topic deserving of a full paper. In summary, the earliest recorded name is 'Saltbery' in 1480, by William Worcestre.³ A probable salt-way (a path used by salt-traders) runs close to the hill, known as Slaughter Lane, and winds its way around the side of the hill, and the name recorded by Worcestre may be derived from this lane - the 'salt hill'), according to Costen⁴, or perhaps more appropriately, the 'hill-fort on the salt-way'. By 1625, it was known as 'Salisbury Hill', and variants of this name are used into the 19th Century. 'Little Salisbury' is first recorded in 1782, and appears to have been occasionally used since then, but not widely. An anonymous contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine in 1824 suggests a link between this name and Old Sarum in Salisbury: "...it is called "Little Salisbury," from its resemblance, I presume, to Old Sarum (Sorbiodunum)."⁵ The modern name of Solsbury ('Solsburie') is first given in c.1670 by the rector of Nettlecombe, Robert Gay.⁶ This name became popularised by local architect and antiquarian John Wood the Elder in the second edition of his *An Essay Towards a Description of Bath* published in 1749.⁷ Since the modern name of 'Solsbury' is unique to this hill, there is no longer any need for it to be distinguished from any other similarly-named hill. Since there is no 'Big Solsbury', there is no longer a need to refer to it as 'Little Solsbury'. Therefore, in my view, it is appropriate to drop the 'Little' from the name in the present day.

³ Worcestre, W. (1969) *Itineraries* (Edited and Translated by Harvey, J. H). London: Oxford University Press, p140-141

⁴ Costen, M. (1987) 'Late Saxon Avon', in Aston, M. & Iles, R. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Avon*. Bristol: County of Avon, pp83-94

⁵ Anon. (1824) Bath, the boundary of the Hædui and Dobuni. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1824, p508

⁶ Anon. (1725) 'A Fool's Bolt Soon Shott at Stonage', in Hearne, T. (ed.) *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle* (vol. 2). Oxford, printed at The Theater, p491

⁷ Wood, J. (1749) *An Essay Towards a Description of Bath* (2nd ed.). London: W. Bathoe & T. Lownds, p76

Methods

Two areas of Solsbury Hill were surveyed extensively – the south-eastern and the western ramparts, and the grasslands immediately below them. An approximately equal amount of time was spent surveying each area.

Intensive survey effort was undertaken between March and October 2024. The site was visited at least once a month, and usually twice a month during late spring and the summer.

Sweeping

Vegetation in each of the two survey areas was swept on each visit. Specimens were identified and released in the field wherever possible, with specimens requiring microscopic examination retained.

Aerial Netting

Where possible, flying insects were identified by sight, and where not possible a net was used to capture them. Those that could be identified once caught were released, and those requiring microscopic identification were retained.

Active Search

The ground and vegetation was searched for invertebrates, in particular under stones and vegetation. Those that could be identified once caught were released, and those requiring microscopic identification were retained.

Pitfall Traps

Five pitfall traps each were placed in both of the survey areas (10 traps in total). A preservative and bittering agent was added to the traps, and wire mesh pinned over the traps to prevent accidental capture of small vertebrates and raiding of traps by birds and mammals. Traps were collected monthly.

Identification

A list of identification works used is included in the References section. Identification was carried out by the author. On occasion other experts were consulted where identification was uncertain.

Results

Results Summary

<u>Summary</u>					
<u>Taxa</u>	<u>South-east</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Nationally Scarce</u>	<u>Red Data Book</u>
Insects					
Odonata (Dragonflies)		1	1		
Orthoptera (Grasshoppers and Crickets)	4	5	5		
Dermaptera (Earwigs)	1		1		
Hemiptera (True Bugs)	23	23	38		
Mecoptera (Scorpion Flies)		1	1		
Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths)	14	13	21		
Diptera (True Flies)	57	78	101	2	2
Hymenoptera (Ants, Wasps, Bees, Sawflies etc.)	36	40	59	6	1
Coleoptera (Beetles)	119	110	156	14	2
Total Insects	254	261	383	22	5
Arachnids					
Araneae (Spiders)	50	40	63	6	
Opiliones (Harvestmen)	2	3	4		
Ixodida (Ticks)	1		1		
Acari (Mites)	1		1		
Total Arachnids	54	43	69	6	
Isopoda (Woodlice)	5	4	5		
Diplopoda (Millipedes)		2	2		
Gastropoda (Slugs and Snails)			1		
TOTAL SPECIES	313	310	471	28	5

A total of 471 species was recorded during the survey – 313 on the south-eastern rampart, and 310 on the Western rampart.

A full list of species found during the survey is found in Appendix 1. All records have been sent to the Bristol Regional Environmental Records Centre, and various relevant recording schemes.

The weather in 2024 was not ideal for invertebrate surveys, being rather cool, cloudy and frequently windy up on the hill top. Surveys were conducted during the best conditions on the days when I was available to undertake them, but few survey days were optimal.

Plants and birds recorded during the survey are also included in Appendix 1.

The Fauna

The following is a summary of each of the Orders of invertebrates found on Solsbury Hill during the survey.

Notes are given for species recorded during the present survey that are, or have been, considered to be species of conservation concern, as well as those species that a new or rarely met with in the Bath area. Various statuses have been assigned to species over the decades, and the systems have been overhauled several times. Some species have undergone expansions or declines since being assigned a status.

Odonata (Dragonflies)

Only a single species was recorded during the survey, the Emperor *Anax imperator*. While there are waterbodies on the hill in the form of springs, wet flushes and animal troughs, these are generally of poor suitability for breeding Odonata. The Emperor frequently travels some distance from its emergence site, and is likely just an occasional presence on Solsbury Hill.

Species of Note:

(None)

Orthoptera (Grasshoppers and Crickets)

Five species of Orthoptera were recorded during the survey; three of which are ubiquitous in the Bath area. The Meadow Grasshopper *Pseudochorthippus parallelus* is the most abundant species on the hill. Further species such as Oak and Speckled Bush-cricket likely occur in the trees and shrubs.

Species of Note:

***Metrioptera roeselii* (Roesel's Bush Cricket)** –

Notable A - No longer considered a rarity. Potentially spreading due to climate change. I first recorded these in the Bath area in 2007; today they rank amongst the most abundant of our local orthopterans.

***Stenobothrus lineatus* (Stripe-winged Grasshopper)** – an uncommon species with a scattered distribution locally and is generally restricted to species-rich lowland limestone grassland such as that found at Solsbury Hill. A highly distinctive call that I first heard here some 20 years ago.

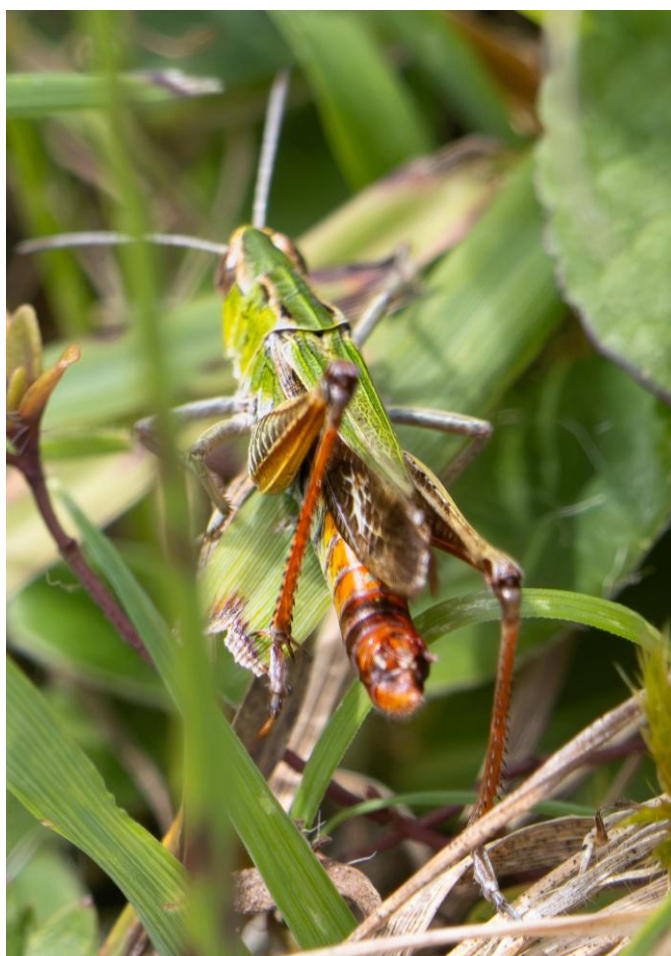


Photo 3: Stripe-winged Grasshopper *Stenobothrus lineatus*

Dermaptera (Earwigs)

A single species was recorded during the survey, the ubiquitous Common Earwig *Forficula auricularia*.

Hemiptera (True Bugs)

The Hemiptera were moderately well-represented, with 38 species, largely common and typical of the local grasslands. Further species are likely to be found in the scrub and trees.

Species of Note:

Eupelix cuspidata – a widespread but uncommon species of grassland.

Kalama tricornis – Local – an uncommon species recorded from a variety of habitats; this is only the second record from the Bath area that I'm aware of.

Orthocephalus saltator – Local – uncommon locally, but potentially overlooked. I have also found this species at Claverton.

Scolopostethus grandis – Local – a species with a scattered distribution around Bath; also known from Smallcombe Cemetery and Tucking Mill.

Stygnocoris rusticus – Local – an uncommon species normally associated with sandy or chalky soils; this is only the second record from the Bath area that I'm aware of.



Photo 4: *Phytocoris varipes*, a typical bug of local grasslands

Mecoptera (Scorpion Flies)

A single species was recorded during the survey, the Common Scorpion Fly *Panorpa communis*. This species is common throughout Britain and the most frequently-recorded of the three species found locally.

Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths)

Lepidoptera were not particularly well-represented, although most of the common grassland butterfly species were present. Butterflies were particularly low on numbers in 2024. There was a surprising absence of Green Hairstreak *Callophrys rubi* and Brown Argus *Aricia agestis*, given the abundance of Common Rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium*. Dingy Skipper also tends to occur on similar sites in the local area – again these were absent, but may be more apparent in other years. Many more moth species could be recorded by moth-trapping.



Photo 5: Male Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*



Photo 6: Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*



Photo 7: Gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus*



Photo 8: Marbled White *Melanargia galathea*



Photo 9: Small Skipper *Thymelicus sylvestris*



Photo 10: Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*



Photo 11: Scarce Footman *Eilema complana* larva



Photo 12: Mint Moth *Pyrausta aurata*



Photo 13: Cinnabar Moth *Tyria jacobaeae*

Species of Note:

***Bembecia ichneumoniformis* (Six-belted Clearwing)** – A striking moth with a localised distribution, but recorded throughout the Bath area on calcareous grasslands. Bird's-foot Trefoil is the main food plant and is abundant on Solsbury Hill.



Photo 14: Six-belted Clearwing *Bembecia ichneumoniformis*

***Lasiommata megera* (Wall)** – A formerly common species, now in rapid decline possibly linked to climate change. The offspring of the summer generation traditionally overwinters as a larva, but warm autumns cause early metamorphosis, creating a third generation. It has been suggested that offspring of this generation are unlikely to survive the winter. Still clinging on in the lowland calcareous grasslands around Bath, but rarely in any great numbers. Usually associated with stony grasslands, larvae on various grasses.



Photo 15: Wall *Lasiommata megera*

***Panemeria tenebrata* (Small Yellow Underwing)** – a localised species, but found elsewhere in the Bath area, occasionally frequent. Larval food plant is Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum* and related plants.



Photo 16: Small Yellow Underwing *Panemeria tenebrata*

Diptera (True Flies)

Flies were well-represented. Despite being the numerous family in terms of recorded species (28 species), hoverflies were noticeably thin on the ground, but this was not an issue confined to Solsbury Hill in 2024. Sarcophagidae and Muscidae were also well-represented, and amongst the most numerous flies; many species were found basking on the rocks on the ramparts. A good number of species were associated with dung, and likely used cattle dung from the herd kept on the hill. Several species were also blood-feeders on large mammals, although deer are likely mainly used in at least one case. The species-rich



Photo 17: Two-banded Spearhorn *Chrysotoxum bicinctum*

grassland with many species of flowers attracts a good diversity of both pollinators, and species otherwise associated with local grassland habitats.



Photo 18: Pied Hoverfly *Scaeva pyrastris*

Species of Note:

***Bombylius discolor* (Dotted Bee-fly)** – Nationally Scarce – Formerly considered a rarity, now a considered to be a relatively common species and is frequently recorded around the Bath area. A parasitoid on solitary bees in the genus *Andrena*, particularly *A. cineraria* and *A. flavipes*, the former being recorded on Solsbury Hill during this survey.

Dilophus femoratus – less common than the related *D. febrilis*, but potentially overlooked. Widespread in the British Isles, but I'm not aware of any other local records.

Empis opaca – a widespread species with no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of, but is known from the Bristol area. Potentially overlooked locally. The biology of this species is poorly understood. Adults often found on buttercup and umbellifer flowers.

Empis tumida – an uncommon species. I'm aware of only one other record in North Somerset. Typically associated with lowland calcareous grasslands and may have been previously overlooked in the area.

Hylemya urbica – a widespread but uncommon species. No previous records from the Bath area that I'm aware of, but know from the Bristol area. Members of this genus typically breed in dung and decaying vegetable matter.

***Myopa buccata* (White-veined Spring Beegrabber)** – a widespread species, but with no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of. A parasitoid of a variety of bees in the genus *Andrena*, and associated with spring-flowering shrubs such as Blackthorn.

Myospila mediatubunda – fairly common in Britain, but no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of, although has previously been recorded in North Somerset. Probably under-recorded. Breeds in animal dung.



Photo 19: Long-horned General *Stratiomys longicornis*

***Stratiomys longicornis* (Long-horned General)** – Nationally Scarce – a species typically associated with saltmarsh and coastal grazing marsh, but with occasional inland records. Potentially capable of travelling long distances. A single fly was seen resting on bramble on the western rampart. Another individual was recorded from a polytunnel in Newton St Loe in June 2025 (Darrel Watts, pers. comm.).

***Sarcophaga anaces* (Bristly-winged Flesh Fly)** – a widespread species but with no previous records from the Bath area that I'm aware of. Known from the Bristol area. Associated with warm unimproved limestone grasslands. Larvae develop in snails.

***Sarcophaga incisilobata* (Incise-lobed Flesh Fly)** – apparently common in southern Britain, but no local records that I am aware of. Occurs in a variety of open habitats, larvae are primarily predators of other fly larvae in dung.

***Sarcophaga pumila* (Variable-tailed Flesh Fly)** – considered to be uncommon in the mid-20th century, but now fairly frequent in south and central Britain. I have also recorded this species from Tucking Mill. Biology poorly understood, adults found in a variety of habitats.

***Tephritis matricariae* (Hawksbeard Tephritis)** – RDBK – A recent arrival from the continent and apparently expanding. Not previously recorded from the Bath area, but potentially widespread, and recorded from around Bristol. Larvae cause galls in Beaked Hawk's-beard *Crepis vesicaria*, an established alien, which grows on Solsbury Hill.

Thaumatomyia hallandica – an uncommon species, often found on dry and calcareous grassland habitats. No previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of, but potentially overlooked. Known from the Bristol area.

***Villa cingulata* (Downland Bee-fly)** - Nationally Rare/RDB1 – A species thought to be extinct in Britain until 2000, when they were rediscovered at Tucking Mill near Bath, and at a site in the Cotswolds. In recent years they have become relatively common in the Bath area and are no longer considered a rarity. Species-rich lowland limestone grassland is the typical habitat, and this species is now found at most sites where this habitat occurs, occasionally in abundance. A parasitoid, but the host(s) are unknown - suspected to be moths in the family Noctuidae.



Photo 20: Downland Bee-fly *Villa cingulata*

Hymenoptera (Ants, Wasps, Bees, Sawflies etc.)

A good diversity of species, with potential for further species to be found, particular amongst the solitary bees and wasps, which were fairly low in number in 2024. Several species are uncommon in the Bath area. Cuckoo species were far fewer in number than I would expect for such a site, but this may have been due to the scarcity of the hosts. The patches of bare ground and looser soil on the rampart lend themselves well to burrowing species, although the clayey soil excludes those species better adapted to finer soils.



Photo 21: Tawny Mining Bee *Andrena fulva* female

Species of Note:

***Andrena bucephala* (Big-headed Mining Bee)** - Nationally Notable A – Known from several other sites in the Bath area, but generally scarce nationally. Associated with calcareous grassland and limestone quarries, and prefers south-facing slopes. Parasitised by the uncommon Long-horned Nomad Bee *Nomada hirtipes*, which is also found at Solsbury Hill. Frequently found on Hawthorn flowers.

***Andrena humilis* (Buff-tailed Mining Bee)** - Nationally Notable B – There are no previous records from the Bath area as far as I am aware, but this species is known from the Bristol area. Visits yellow composite flowers in the family Asteraceae, which are abundant on Solsbury Hill.

***Andrena varians* (Blackthorn Mining Bee)** – Nationally Notable B – There are no other local records that I am aware of. Associated with Blackthorn flowers, and indeed, was found at Blackthorn flowers on the western rampart at Solsbury Hill. Potentially overlooked in the region.

***Arge melanochoa* (Narrow-barred Fusehorn)** – Not infrequent in southern Britain, but no previous local records I am aware of. Associated with Hawthorns.

Crossocerus ovalis – a reasonably common species in the south of England, but there are no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of. Usually nests in sandy ground.

***Dipogon variegatus* (Rough-saddled Bandwing)** – a widespread but localised species, with no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of. Predominantly preys on the spider *Xysticus cristatus* and related species, several of which occur on Solsbury Hill.

Gasteruption assectator – an uncommon species but probably overlooked. Previously recorded in the Bath area from Tucking Mill. Parasite of *Hylaeus* sp. solitary bees, two species of which occur at Solsbury Hill.

***Lasioglossum malachurum* (Sharp-collared Furrow Bee)** – Nationally Notable B – Formerly scarce, but has recently undergone an expansion in distribution and abundance. There is at least one other record from the Bath area, not far from Solsbury Hill. Parasitised by *Sphecodes monilicornis*, also present.

***Lasioglossum parvulum* (Smooth-gastered Furrow Bee)** – a widespread but localised species. I'm not aware of any previous records from the Bath area, but it has been recorded from Bristol and North Wiltshire.

***Lasioglossum pauxillum* (Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee)** – Nationally Notable A - Formerly scarce, but has recently undergone an expansion in distribution and abundance. There are several previous records from the Bath area. Associated with calcareous grasslands and brownfield sites.

Myrmica schencki – Nationally Notable B – a very interesting record from the western rampart. Of hundreds of *Myrmica* specimens examined from Solsbury Hill, only a single *M. schencki* worker was found. There can be no workers without a queen and a nest, so it must be presumed that there was a nest in the vicinity. Workers of this species are reported to forage up to 9m from the nest. There are no previous records of this species for the Bath area that I am aware of. A warmth-loving species, known habitats include cliffs and unimproved pasture and downland.

***Nomada hirtipes* (Long-horned Nomad Bee)** – Rare/ Red Data Book 3 – There are several previous records of this species from in and around the Bath area. A cleptoparasite of *Andrena bucephala*, which is also present at Solsbury Hill. Surprisingly, this was the only *Nomada* species recorded at Solsbury Hill in 2024, despite several other species generally being more abundant in the Bath area and their hosts being present at Solsbury Hill.

Priocnemis perturbator – a fairly common species with no previous recorded from the Bath area that I am aware of. Preys on spiders in the families Lycosidae and Gnaphosidae – both of these families are well-represented at Solsbury Hill.

***Priocnemis pusilla* (Striate-saddled Spotwing)** – A widespread species with no previous Bath record I am aware of, although it is known from the Bristol area and west Somerset.

***Rhogogaster chlorosoma* (Pale-collared Carver)** – Widely distributed in Britain, but not previously recorded from the Bath area to my knowledge, although there are multiple records from West Wiltshire. Larvae on various trees and herbs.

***Sphecodes puncticeps* (Sickle-jawed Blood Bee)** – uncommon locally. I have found this species locally only once before, at Monkton Combe to the south of Bath. A cleptoparasite on various *Lasioglossum* species, including *Lasioglossum lativentre*, which is present at Solsbury Hill.

Coleoptera (Beetles)

An exceptional site for beetles with 158 species, three of which are probably firsts for North Somerset (VC6) and many more are uncommon or previously unknown from the Bath area. Many species are phytophagous; the diversity of plant species undoubtedly contributing to the diversity of beetles. The drier, rockier parts of the hill also yielded some interesting species. This site also probably the hunting ground for two noted local coleopterists, Robert Gillo in the 1880s, and Linley Blathwayt in the early 20th Century.

Species of Note

***Ablattaria laevigata* (Smooth Carrion Beetle)** – an uncommon species in the Bath area, I am aware of only one other record. Linley Blathwayt recorded this species in Batheaston prior to 1906. Abundant on Solsbury Hill – the most frequently-recorded member of the Silphidae during this study. The common name is misleading – this species is a predator of snails.

***Agelastica alni* (Alder Leaf Beetle)** - Nationally Rare – previously believed to be extinct, but in recent years this species has recolonised Britain and is now common. Usually on Alder, but occasionally on other trees, including Hazel. I have found it at many sites in the Bath area, including Twerton, Englishcombe, Newton St Loe, Bathampton and on Lansdown.

Agriotes pallidulus – a very common species that is undoubtedly under-recorded in the Bath area. I have also found this species locally at Bath City Farm, Smallcombe Cemetery and Tucking Mill. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Agriotes sputator – a very common species that is undoubtedly under-recorded in the Bath area. I have also found this species locally at Saltford, Bath City Farm and Tucking Mill, occasionally in abundance. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Aleochara curtula – Very few Somerset records, but this is unsurprising as the Aleocharinae are frequently neglected by all but the most experienced coleopterists due to the difficulties in identifying them, although I find the larger *Aleochara* spp. to be among the easiest of this subfamily. I have found this species during other extensive pitfall trap project in the Bath area, including at Tucking Mill and Saltford. Probably common, associated with carrion.

Amara convexior – uncommon in Somerset, but relatively abundant on Solsbury Hill. I have found in a species-rich lowland limestone grassland at Langridge and Tucking Mill.

Amara montivaga – Nationally Scarce – a recent coloniser of Great Britain, first recorded in the 1930s. No previous Bath records, but potentially overlooked. Scarce, often associated with human habitation, but also other dry sites. Several individuals were found on the western rampart at Solsbury Hill.

Antherophagus pallens – a small beetle associated with bumblebee nests but occasionally found on flowers. No previous records for the Bath area, but probably overlooked.

Atomaria testacea – a widespread species probably previously overlooked in the Bath area, associated with decaying grass.

Brachypterus glaber – a widespread and frequently abundant species doubtless under-recorded around Bath. The only previous local record was prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt. Associated with Common Nettle.

Brachypterus urticae – a widespread and frequently abundant species doubtless under-recorded around Bath. I have recorded it only once before, at Bath City Farm. Associated with Common Nettle.

Bruchidius varius – an uncommon species locally, previously only known locally from Tucking Mill, but extensive subsequent surveys failed to find it again at that site. Associated with Red Clover flowers, which are present on Solsbury Hill.

Bruchus rufimanus – a common species with few local records. I have also found this species at Bath City Farm. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Bruchus rufipes – a common species with few local records, previously known from Tucking Mill. Associated with the flowers of vetches.

Carabus problematicus – A species I have never encountered in the Bath area before, although there are late 19th and early 20th Century records for this species. It has been recorded more recently from west Somerset and North Wiltshire. Found in abundance at Solsbury Hill.

Cathormiocerus spinosus – almost certainly the first record for the Bath area. It is known from Wiltshire. Two specimens caught in a pitfall trap on the western rampart in July 2024.

Cartodere bifasciata – an established introduction from Australia first recorded in Great Britain in 1950 and spreading. This would appear to be the first record from the Bath area, but it is known from Bristol, South Somerset and Wiltshire. Associated with mouldy plant matter.

Catops nigricans – I have previously recorded this species from pitfalls at Englishcombe and Tucking Mill. Potentially fairly common in the Bath area, at a low density.

Chrysolina banksii – a widespread species with few local records. I have previously found it at Bath City Farm; also just over the Wiltshire border at Hazelbury Common.

Colon brunneum – no previous Bath records, but there are historic records from the Bristol area. Associated with woods and grassland and sometimes frequent in flight interception traps – potentially under-recorded in the area.

Corticarina minuta – a very common species with few records from the Bath area. I have recently found it at Tucking Mill and Langridge. Doubtless under-recorded. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Corticara gibbosa – Not uncommon with a few North Somerset records, but few records from the Bath area. I have found it previously at Tucking Mill and in a moth trap at Bath City Farm. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Cryptocephalus aureoles - Nationally Notable B – a species previously recorded in the Bath in species-rich grasslands, almost always on yellow flowers in the Asteraceae.

Curimopsis maritima – Nationally Scarce – only one previous North Somerset record that I am aware of, though potentially overlooked due to its size. Recorded at low densities in pitfalls on both the south-eastern and western ramparts of Solsbury Hill. Associated with dry soils.

Drusilla canaliculata – a very common species undoubtedly under-recorded in the area. I have found this species in a variety of grassland across the Bath area, including Carr's Wood at Twerton, Tucking Mill, Smallcombe Cemetary and Bath City Farm, often in high numbers. Recorded from Batheaston by Linley Blathwayt, prior to 1906.

Enicmus transversus – a widespread and common species with few local records. I have recorded this species locally in pitfalls at Saltford and Tucking Mill. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Exomias pellucidus – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have recently recorded this species in the Bath area at Bath City Farm, Langridge, Tucking Mill and Smallcombe Cemetary. Doubtless under-recorded.

Glocianus punctiger – Nationally Notable B – a locally distributed species in Britain, with few North Somerset records. I have previously found it locally at Saltford. Associated with Dandelion. Potentially under-recorded.

Graptus triguttatus – a local species with few records from the Bath area, however, I have found it several times throughout the area, including at Saltford, Smallcombe Cemetary and Bannerdown Common. Possibly under-recorded.

Hypera ononidis – Red Data Book (RDBK – insufficiently known) – Possibly the first Somerset record. Associated with restharrow. There are several patches of Common Restharrow on Solsbury Hill. Potentially overlooked locally.

Hypera plantaginis – Few records for North Somerset, but recently recorded from several local sites, including one close to Solsbury Hill, and widely recorded in South Somerset. Also found at Langridge in 2025. Associated with Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, which grows in abundance on Solsbury Hill.

Hypera postica – Few local records, but possibly under-recorded. Associated with Black Medick and related plants, including clovers. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Ischnopterapion loti – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have found this species at Tucking Mill and Langridge. Associated with Bird's-foot Trefoil. Likely under-recorded.

Ischnopterapion virens – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have previously found this species at Saltford. Associated with clovers. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Lema cyanella – a widespread species with few local records. Associated with thistles. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Lochmaea crataegi – a common species, usually associated with Hawthorn flowers. The only local records I am aware of are my own, from Bath City Farm and Tucking Mill. Doubtless under-recorded, beating Hawthorn flowers in April and May will often produce this species.

Longitarsus atricillus – A widespread species but with few North Somerset records. I have not met with this species anywhere else locally. Associated with various a range of plants, especially those in the Fabaceae. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Longitarsus dorsalis - Nationally Notable B – a species thought to be increasing. Associated with ragworts and groundsels. I previously recorded this species at Bath City Farm, otherwise I am not aware of any other records from the Bath area.

Longitarsus gracilis – a widespread species; I have previously recorded this species from Tucking Mill, but am not aware of any other recent records from the Bath area. Associated with various Asteraceae, especially ragworts. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Longitarsus jacobaeae – a widespread species and probably under-recorded in the Bath area, but I am not aware of any previous records. Associated with ragworts.

Longitarsus melanocephalus – a widespread species with few local records, recorded locally only from Tucking Mill. Associated with plantains. Doubtless under-recorded.

Longitarsus pratensis – a widespread species with few local records. I have also recorded this species at Langridge in similar habitat. Associated with plantains. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Margarinotus marginatus – Nationally Scarce – Very rare in Somerset with no previous records from the Bath area. Potentially under-recorded due to habitat preferences - associated with mole nests and small mammal runs.

Mecinus labilis – Only one other North Somerset record that I am aware of, but further records are known from South Somerset. Probably overlooked locally. Present on both the south-east and western ramparts, alongside the similar *M. pascuorum*. Both species are associated with Ribwort Plantain, which grows in abundance on Solsbury Hill.

Meligethes solidus – Nationally Notable – an uncommon species associated with Common Rock-rose flowers, which grows in abundance at Solsbury Hill. No previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of, but known from Bristol. Potentially overlooked.

Metopsia clypeata – very few Somerset records, known from the Bristol area. A tiny beetle with a distinctive head-shape. Associated with damp litter. Two individuals caught in pitfalls on the west rampart of Solsbury Hill.

Microlestes maurus – One previous record from Batheaston, prior to 1906. Also known from west Wiltshire and in the west of Somerset. Associated with dry and stony soils. Met with frequently on Solsbury Hill, especially in the stonier parts of the rampart and often alongside the similar *Syntomus foveatus*.

Micropeplus staphylinoides – a tiny rove beetle, almost certainly under-recorded in the Bath area. I have found this species in pitfalls at Englishcombe and Tucking Mill. Associated with decaying vegetation and rotting fungi; also found under stones in grassland.

Mordellistena pumila/pygmaeola - a single female, these two species are only reliably separable on the male genitalia, but *pygmaeola* is a very rare species not previously recorded in Somerset, therefore this is highly likely to be *pumila*, an uncommon species for which there are several records in North Somerset. Locally, I have previously recorded this species at Tucking Mill.

Neocoenorrhinus germanicus – a widespread species with no previous Bath records that I am aware of. Associated with rosaceous herbs and shrubs. Potentially overlooked.

Neocrepidodera ferruginea – a widespread species with few local records. I have also recorded this species from Tucking Mill and Saltford. Gillo also recorded this species in Bath in 1885. Probably under-recorded locally. Associated with thistles.

Nephus redtenbacheri – probably a first record for North Somerset. Known from Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and South Somerset. A tiny ladybird, potentially under-recorded due to size, and only recorded from the pitfall traps.

Nimbus contaminatus – a common and widespread dung beetle with few local records. More widely recorded in South Somerset. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Ocypus aeneocephalus – a very common species, doubtless under-recorded in Somerset, with very few records. I have recorded this species in almost every grassland I have surveyed with pitfalls in the county, including locally at Bath City Farm, Saltford and Tucking Mill, as well as a voucher from Weston (Bath). Supposedly associated with damp but free-draining soils in open situations – while I have found it in such habitats, I have also found it to be plentiful in drier habitat such as the ramparts at Solsbury Hill.

Olibrus liquidus – a common and widespread species almost certainly under-recorded in the Bath area. I have also found this species locally by sweeping flowery meadows at Tucking Mill and Bath City Farm. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

***Ophonus melletii* (Mellet's Downy-back)** – Near Threatened/Nationally Rare – probably the first record for Somerset. A single male was recorded from the pitfall traps on the south-east rampart. Aedeagus examined and ID confirmed by Mark Telfer of the Carabidae Recording Scheme. A species of dry sandy or stony calcareous soils in open situations. A seed-eating species sometimes found feeding on ripening seeds of Wild Carrot, which is found on Solsbury Hill. Potentially overlooked in the region – *Ophonus* is one of the more difficult Carabidae genera to identify. Several other species of *Ophonus* are known from Solsbury Hill in the 19th Century, and the specimens are likely still in the collection of Robert Gillo held at the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. A re-examination of these specimens would be worthwhile.

Orthochaetes setiger - Nationally Notable B – Very few Somerset records, none from the Bath area. A single beetle in a pitfall trap on the south-eastern rampart in June 2024. Associated with the roots of various plants, especially Asteraceae. Possibly overlooked.

Otiorhynchus ligneous – an uncommon species with only one local record that I am aware of - recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt. Associated with plant roots and under stones on light soils.

Oulema obscura – a common species with few local records. I have also found this species at Bath City Farm. Probably under-recorded.

Oxytelus laqueatus – a very common species with few Somerset record, doubtless under-recorded. Linley Blathwayt recorded this species at Batheaston prior to 1906; I have also recorded it from a cow pat at Bath City Farm. Associated with dung, probably abundant wherever cattle are present.

Perapion curtirostre – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have previously found this species at Bath City Farm. Associated with docks. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Perapion hydrolapathi – a common and widespread species with no previous local records that I am aware of. Associated with docks. Probably under-recorded.

Perapion violaceum – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have previously found this species at Bath City Farm. Associated with docks. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Philonthus carbonarius – a common species, doubtless under-recorded in Somerset. I have found it in low numbers in pitfalls at other sites in the Bath area, including grasslands at Tucking Mill, Saltford and Bath City Farm, as well as an arable field in Saltford.

Philonthus cognatus – a ubiquitous species doubtless under-recorded in the Bath area. Often the most abundant Staphylinid beetle; I have recorded it almost every pitfall-trap project I have undertaken in the county of Somerset, including locally at Tucking Mill, Saltford, Englishcombe and Bath City Farm. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Philonthus marginatus – probably under-recorded in the county. Locally I have found this species in low numbers in pitfalls at Saltford and Tucking Mill. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Philonthus sanguinolentus – an uncommon species in North Somerset, but widely recorded in the south of the county and throughout Great Britain. Almost certainly the first Bath record, but like most Staphylinidae requiring microscopic examination, potentially overlooked. Found on the western rampart.

Philonthus varians – probably under-recorded in the Bath area. I have previously recorded this species locally from Bath City Farm. Also known from the Bristol area.

Phytoecia cylindrica - Nationally Notable B – an uncommon species, but recorded in Bath on at least two other occasions. Associated with umbellifer flowers.

Protapion apricans – a common and widespread species. Historic Bath records, and more recently I have found this species at Monkton Combe and Bath City Farm. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Protapion assimile – a common and widespread species, not previously recorded in the Bath area to my knowledge. Associated with clovers. Probably under-recorded.

Protapion filirostre – Nationally Notable B – a scarce species seldom recorded in North Somerset, with no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of. Associated with medicks.

Protapion fulvipes – a common and widespread species with few local records. Known from Monk Woods a little way to the north of Solsbury Hill. I have found it elsewhere at Langridge and Bath City Farm. Doubtless under-recorded.

Protapion trifolii – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have recently found it at Langridge, Bath City Farm, and Tucking Mill. Associated with clovers. Doubtless under-recorded locally. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Ptomaphagus subvillosus – Probably widespread but under-recorded in the Bath area. I also have recorded this species in low numbers from extensive pitfall-trap studies at Saltford and Tucking Mill. Associated with carrion and damp litter.

Quedius curtipennis – a common species doubtless under-recorded in North Somerset; frequently recorded in the south of the county. I have found this species in pitfalls at several other sites in the Bath area, including Smallcombe Cemetary, Bath City Farm, Englishcombe and Tucking Mill.

Quedius levicollis - a common species, doubtless under-recorded in the Bath area. I have found this species in pitfalls at other local grassland sites, including at Bath City Farm, Tucking Mill and Saltford.

Rhyzobius litura – an extremely common species with very few Bath area records, which demonstrates how little attention has paid to the local beetle fauna. Recorded by David Gibbs in 2001; more recently by myself at Bath City Farm.

Sciodrepoides watsoni - Probably widespread but under-recorded in the Bath area. Associated with carrion in wooded areas. I have recorded this species in low numbers from pitfall-trap studies in woodland habitats at Englishcombe and Tucking Mill, but also from open situations, including the grassland at Tucking Mill and both the south-eastern and western rampart at Solsbury Hill. Robert Gillo recorded this species in Bath in 1885.

Sitona sulcifrons – Uncommon in North Somerset with no recent records from the Bath area. Associated with Red Clover and related plants. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Sphaeridium lunatum – uncommon in the Bath area, only one previous record from Bath City Farm, Twerton, with several scattered records from North Somerset. Probably under-recorded. Associated with animal dung.

Sphaeridium scarabaeoides – a common species, but probably under-recorded locally. The only other records from the Bath area are from Bath City Farm, Twerton, but likely occurs wherever cattle are present. Also recorded from Bristol and in the west of Somerset. Associated with animal dung.

Stenus clavicornis – a common species doubtless under-recorded in the Bath area. I have found this species in pitfalls at other local sites including Smallcombe Cemetary, Bath City Farm, and Saltford.

Stenus ossium – there are no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of, but this species is known from the Bristol area. Possibly under-recorded in North Somerset.

Syntomus foveatus – no recent records for this species in the Bath area, but Linley Blathwayt recorded it from Batheaston prior to 1906. Known from the Bristol area and the west Somerset coastline. Abundant on Solsbury Hill, especially in the stonier areas of the ramparts, often alongside the similar *Microlestes maurus*.

Tachinus marginellus – probably under-recorded in North Somerset. I have previously recorded this species from pitfalls at Saltford. A widespread species in Great Britain.

Tachinus rufipes – a very common species, doubtless under-recorded in North Somerset. One of the most abundant Staphylinidae. I have recorded this species from every pitfall trap project I have undertaken in Somerset in a variety of habitats including grassland, woodland and arable, including locally at Bath City Farm, Saltford, Englishcombe, Smallcombe Cemetary and Tucking Mill. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Tachyporus nitidulus – A very common species, doubtless under-recorded in the Bath area. I have also recorded this species locally from Saltford, Bath City Farm and Tucking Mill. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Tasgius winkleri – uncommon in the Bath area. Only two other North Somerset records I am aware of, including locally at Tucking Mill. Potentially under-recorded. Typically found in warm, dry, open habitats.

Trachyploeus alternans - Nationally Notable B – very few Somerset records, none nearby. Associated with plant roots on dry soils. Low numbers in pitfall traps on the western rampart over several months. Potentially under-recorded.

Tychius stephensi – a very local species with few Somerset records. Possibly under-recorded due to size. Associated with Red Clover.

Xantholinus elegans – an uncommon species, although potentially under-recorded. There is only a single previous Bath record with no date (prior to 1950). Found on open ground in early stages of succession, but also in more established grassland. Two males were found in a pitfall trap on the south-eastern rampart in August 2024.

Xantholinus linearis – a common species, under-recorded in the Bath area. I have previously recorded this species locally from pitfalls at grassland and arable fields at Saltford, and at Smallcombe Cemetary. Recorded from Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt.

Xantholinus longiventris – a common species, under-recorded in the Bath area. I have previously recorded this species locally from a variety of habitats, including grassland, arable, allotments and woodland at Saltford and Twerton.

Zacladus exiguus - Nationally Notable B – A scarce species only recently known from Somerset. Associated with small-flower crane's-bills, of which several species occur on Solsbury Hill.

Arachnida: Aranaeae (Spiders)

A good number of species, including typical herb-layer and ground-layer grassland species, but the stony, rockier parts of the hill yielded some less common species.



Photo 22: *Agelenatea redii*

Species of Note

Agelenatea redii – a rather local species probably under-recorded in Bath. I have found this species at several local sites, including Bath City Farm, Tucking Mill and Langridge. Rough grassland is one of the recorded habitats, and where it is most frequently found in the Bath area.

***Agelena labyrinthica* (Labyrinth Spider)** – a common species in the south of Britain, but there are few records from Bath. I have found it scattered around the outskirts of Bath, including near Bitton, Saltford and Langridge. Associated with rough grassland and low bushes.

Agyneta affinis – A widespread species with no records from the Bath area that I am aware of. Like many small Linyphiidae, potentially under-recorded. Typically found in open grassland.

Agyneta decora – A species with a widespread but patchy distribution and no records from the Bath area that I am aware of.

Agyneta rurestris – a very common species with no previous records from Bath, but fairly common and widespread elsewhere in Somerset – undoubtedly under-recorded locally.

Araneus quadratus – a widespread species but possibly declining. A large and readily identifiable species.

Cicurina cicur – Nationally Scarce – a very local species with few Bath records. Associated with dark, damp habitats, but also calcareous grasslands. I have previously found it on several occasions in an arable field at Saltford, near to a crumbling stone wall.

Cnephalocotes obscurus – a very common species, undoubtedly under-recorded in the Bath area. I have previously recorded it from Tucking Mill.

Drassyllus praeficus – Nationally Notable B – An uncommon species with a restricted distribution in southern England. Associated with calcareous grassland, under stones. Not previously recorded from the Bath area, and only two previous Somerset records that I'm aware of. A male and a female were caught in pitfalls on the south-eastern rampart.

Enoplognatha latimana – Only recently known from Bath. Supposedly rarer than the very similar *E. ovata*, but I have found both species to be relatively abundant and widespread in the Bath area. Probably under-recorded.

Hahnia nava – a local species with only one previous record from the Bath area that I am aware of – two males I found at Tucking Mill. Associated with open habitats.

Haplodrassus signifier – a widespread species with no previous records from the Bath area, although there are several records from elsewhere in Somerset. Associated with heaths and grasslands, often under stones and in grass tussocks.

Hypomma cornutum – a common species with no previous records from the Bath area I am aware of. Usually associated with woodland habitats. A single male was found on the south-eastern rampart.

Kaestneria dorsalis – a widespread, but scattered species, not previously recorded in the Bath area. Typically a species of scrub and open woodland. A male was swept on the south-eastern rampart, where there are several scrub patches.

Lathys humilis – a widespread but local species with no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of. Associated with woodland and scrub habitats. A single male was found on the south-east rampart, where there are several substantial patches of scrub.

Mangora acalypha – a widespread, but patchily-distributed species in south of Britain. Not recorded from the Bath area until recently – I have found it to be fairly common in the Bath area, with records from numerous sites. Associated with low vegetation such as heather and gorse, but around Bath is frequently swept from rough grassland.

Mermessus trilobatus – a North American species introduced to Europe in the 1970s and first recorded in Britain in 2007. No previous records from Bath that I am aware of, but it may be a recent arrival. Associated with a range of habitats, usually at ground level. Two males found on different dates, both from the south-eastern rampart.

Micrargus herbigradus – a widespread and common species with no Bath records that I am aware of. Possibly under-recorded. Usually found in woods, but also known from grasslands.

Nigma puella – Nationally Notable B – Usually found on the foliage of trees and bushes, and known from several other sites in the Bath area. A single male was swept from grassland close to scrub on the south-eastern rampart.

Oedothorax apicatus – a widespread species with few local records. I have previously found this species at Saltford on several occasions. A frequent aeronaut, often in disturbed habitats.

Panamomops sulcifrons – Nationally Scarce – A rather local species with few local records. I have found this species at Saltford on several occasions.

Pardosa monticola – a widespread but locally distributed species with no previous Bath records that I am aware of, although it is known from elsewhere in Somerset and from chalk downland in Wiltshire. I have not found this species locally before. Associated with grasslands and other open habitats, especially when old and unimproved.

Pardosa nigriceps – a common and widespread species with few records from the Bath area. I have previously recorded this species at Saltford and Tucking Mill, but only in very low numbers compared to most other Lycosidae. Associated with low vegetation.

Pardosa palustris – a common a widespread species with few records from the Bath area, where it seems to have a very patchy distribution. I have found it in abundance where it occurs, including at a site in Saltford and a couple of sites in South Somerset. Associated with open habitats. Fairly numerous on Solsbury Hill.

Pelecopsis parallela – a rather local species with no previous records from the Bath area that I am aware of. Possibly overlooked. Occurs in a range of habitats, including calcareous grassland.

Philodromus albidus – Nationally Notable B – typically associated with trees. A single male was swept from the western rampart.

Phrurolithus festivus – a fairly widespread species in southern Britain, with no previous Bath records, although it has been recorded elsewhere in Somerset. Often found in quarries, and also grasslands. Several individuals caught in pitfalls on the south-eastern rampart.

Stemonyphantes lineatus – a fairly common and widespread species with few Bath records. I have previously found this species at Saltford. Often found in grasslands.

Tiso vagans – a common and widespread species with few local records. I have previously found this species at Saltford. Associated with moss, grass and detritus, but also other habitats including grasslands.

Trachyzelotes pedestris – Nationally Notable B – a widespread species that I have previously recorded from Tucking Mill. Associated with chalk and limestone grassland, often under stones.

Walckenaeria antica – a common species with few records from the Bath area that I am aware of. I have previously found this species at Tucking Mill. Associated with exposed habitats.

Xysticus acerbus – Nationally Notable A – typically associated with grassland, I find this species frequently in the Bath area, often on tall herbage.

Arachnida: Opiliones (Harvestmen)

Poorly represented on Solsbury Hill, with few individuals and just four species, three of which are extremely common in Bath.

Species of Note:

Homalenotus quadridentatus – an uncommon species in the Bath area. I have found it in abundance at Midford, and a reliable individual I know claimed to have found it on Lansdown some years ago. A single individual was found on Solsbury Hill. Associated with calcareous grasslands and woodlands.

Arachnida: Ixodida (Ticks)

A single species was found – Deer Tick *Ixodes ricinus*, a common species that feeds on a variety of mammals, often associated with deer. Other species of ticks associated with wild and domesticated animals may occur on the hill.

Arachnida: Acari (Mites)

A serious study of mites on Solsbury Hill was not undertaken. Galls of one species, *Cecidophyes galii*, were found on Cleavers. This is a common species in the Bath area, though under-recorded.

Isopoda (Woodlice)

Poorly represented on Solsbury Hill, with just five species. Four species are extremely common, the fifth, *Armadillidium nasatum* is frequent around Bath in similar habitats.

Diplopoda (Millipedes)

Poorly represented, with just two species recorded, one of which, *Polydesmus angustus*, is extremely common.

Species of Note

Polydesmus denticulatus – Not previously known from the Bath area, but potentially overlooked. Usually, but not always, associated with woodland habitats. A single male was recorded from a pitfall trap on the western rampart, and may have wandered from the nearby wooded area.

Gastropoda (Slugs and Snails)

A serious study of Gastropoda was not undertaken. Garden Snail *Cornu aspersum*, was recorded on Solsbury Hill; doubtless other species occur here.

Discussion

A considerable number of uncommon species were found on Solsbury Hill in 2024, a year widely acknowledged to have been a poor year for invertebrates in general. Doubtless, there are further species that went unrecorded.

Three species are probably Vice County (VC6; North Somerset) firsts: Mellet's Downy-back *Ophonus melletii*; the ladybird *Nephus redtenbacheri*; and the weevil *Hypera ononidis*. Several historical specimens of *Ophonus* spp. from Batheaston (probably Solsbury Hill) are held in the collections at the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution (BRLSI), which would be worth re-examining.

Many further species are either newly or seldom recorded in the Bath area.

Given the large number of species, number of rarities and the number of species known exclusively from this site (at least in recent times), the site is considered to be of regional importance for invertebrates.

The species assemblage reflects the habitat – species-rich lowland limestone grassland, with patches of scrub. Several species, such as the spider *Cicurina cicur*, are strongly associated with dark places, and may dwell in the rock crevices on the ramparts. The crevices, particularly on the western rampart, may provide suitable hibernation sites for invertebrates. A large number of Harlequin Ladybirds *Harmonia axyridis* were observed exiting some of the crevices on a warm day in early March, and doubtless these crevices would have been used by other species too.



Photo 23: Harlequin Ladybirds *Harmonia axyridis* on a rock face on the western rampart, March 2024

The vegetation differed between the two sampling areas, which likely influenced the species recorded in these two areas of the hill. Features such as rock faces and crevices were more abundant on the western rampart, while scrub and ant-hills were more frequent on the south-eastern rampart.

The site was quite remarkable for having large numbers of two ground beetles that I have seldom met with in the Bath area – *Carabus problematicus* and *Amara convexior*. While not serious rarities, the site seems to provide optimal conditions for these two species that are otherwise scarce in the local area.

It is quite possible that many of the uncommon species recorded are more widespread in the local area than records suggest, particularly in the unimproved species-rich grasslands. Very few thorough studies have been undertaken of such habitats in the Bath area, and where they have, the ground-dwelling fauna have frequently been neglected. I hope to apply a similar approach to other sites in the area in the future.

The current management would seem to be appropriate for the site, allowing for a high diversity of flowering plants throughout the year and a range of sward heights. Due to their steepness, much of the ramparts are considerably less grazed than the surrounding habitats. Cattle-grazing is the most appropriate form of management for this site, and should be continued. Other livestock, especially sheep, may have a negative effect on biodiversity due to their tendency to selectively browse

While this is the most thorough study of the invertebrates on this site to date, it is by no means complete. It focused entirely on the grassland habitats of two aspects of the hill, with anything associated with other habitats being incidental records. The scrub and woodland habitat (particularly the saproxylic invertebrate fauna), as well as the damp areas on the hill associated with springs and wet flushes, were not studied. These habitats certainly contain species not thus far recorded, and have potential for further species of note. Future work at the site ought to focus on those habitats.

It is interesting to compare these results with early records from the site and surrounding area. Two notable Coleopterists collected on Solsbury Hill active in the late 18th and early 19th centuries – Robert Gillo and Linley Blathwayt. Some of Gillo's records are labelled as having been collected on Solsbury Hill. Blathwayt's specimens give only the parish (Batheaston) as the locality, however, doubtless many would have been collected from Solsbury Hill, as Blathwayt lived at the foot of it in Eagle House. None of the rare species recorded by Gillo were found in the present study; Gillo's specimens include rarities such as Horned Dung Beetle *Copris lunaris*, Blue Plunderer *Lebia chlorocephala*, *Onthophagus verticicornis*, and *Rugilis geniculatus*, all of which are unlikely to occur in the Bath area today. Blathwayt recorded 423 species in Batheaston, although many are associated with trees and aquatic habitats, and are unlikely to have come from the grassland habitats on Solsbury Hill. However, 79 of the 159 beetle species recorded in the present study were recorded in Batheaston over 118 years prior by Blathwayt. The management of the hill has changed considerably, having transitioned from arable to pasture on the hilltop, and the grazing regime, stocking densities and livestock type may also have changed, with sheep present on the site within living memory. The steep slopes the ramparts, however, are likely to have been less impacted by sheep grazing than the flat top and grassland below the ramparts.

The invertebrate biodiversity of the site undoubtedly owes much to the botanical assemblage, with an abundance of native wild flowers. Many of those included in the species list are excellent additions to conservation planting schemes. In particular, I would recommend seeding/planting the following (where physical conditions are appropriate) on slopes with thin soils – Common Restharrow, Wild Thyme, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Common Rock-rose, Black Medick, Wild Carrot, Small Scabious, Lady's Bedstraw, Hedge Bedstraw, Smooth Hawk's-beard, Rough Hawkbit, Woolly Thistle, and Harebell.

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Appendix I: Invertebrate Species Recorded 2024

INSECTA (Insects)						
Odonata (Dragonflies)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Aeshnidae	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>			*
Orthoptera (Grasshoppers and Crickets)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Tettigoniinae	Roesel's Bush-cricket	<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Nb	*	*
2.	Tettigoniinae	Dark Bush Cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>			*
3.	Acrididae	Common Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>		*	*
4.	Acrididae	Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>		*	*
5.	Acrididae	Stripe-winged Grasshopper	<i>Stenobothrus lineatus</i>		*	*
Dermaptera (Earwigs)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Forficulidae	Common Earwig	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>		*	
Hemiptera (True Bugs)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Cercopidae	Red-and-black Froghopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>			*
2.	Aphrophorinae	a froghopper	<i>Aphrophora alni</i>		*	
3.	Aphrophorinae	a froghopper	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>		*	*
4.	Cicadellidae	a leafhopper	<i>Aphrodes makarovi</i>		*	
5.	Cicadellidae	a leafhopper	<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i>			*
6.	Cicadellidae	a leafhopper	<i>Euscelis incisus</i>		*	*
7.	Delphacidae	a planthopper	<i>Stenocranus minutus</i>		*	
8.	Coreidae	Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>		*	
9.	Coreidae	Denticulate Leatherbug	<i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i>		*	
10.	Pentatomidae	Bishop's Mitre	<i>Aelia acuminata</i>			*
11.	Pentatomidae	Hairy Shieldbug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>			*
12.	Pentatomidae	Turtle Shieldbug	<i>Podops inuncta</i>		*	*
13.	Rhopalidae		<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	Local		*
14.	Rhopalidae		<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	Local	*	
15.	Rhopalidae		<i>Stictopleurus abutilon</i>	Vagrant/Accidental		*
16.	Anthocoridae	Common Flower Bug	<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>		*	
17.	Lygaeidae		<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i>		*	
18.	Lygaeidae		<i>Megalonotus chiragra</i>			*
19.	Lygaeidae		<i>Scolopostethus grandis</i>	Local	*	
20.	Lygaeidae		<i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i>			*
21.	Lygaeidae		<i>Stygnocoris fuliginus</i>		*	*
22.	Lygaeidae		<i>Stygnocoris rusticus</i>	Local	*	
23.	Miridae		<i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i>		*	*
24.	Miridae		<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>		*	
25.	Miridae		<i>Grypocoris stysi</i>		*	

26.	Miridae		<i>Himacerus major</i>			*
27.	Miridae		<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>			*
28.	Miridae		<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>		*	*
29.	Miridae		<i>Miridius quadrivirgatus</i>	Local		*
30.	Miridae		<i>Orthocephalus saltator</i>	Local		*
31.	Miridae		<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>		*	*
32.	Miridae		<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>			*
33.	Miridae		<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>		*	
34.	Miridae		<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>			*
35.	Nabidae		<i>Nabis rugosus</i>		*	
36.	Tingidae		<i>Acalypta parvula</i>	Widely scattered		*
37.	Tingidae		<i>Kalama tricornis</i>	Local	*	*
38.	Tingidae		<i>Tingis cardui</i>		*	
Mecoptera (Scorpion Flies)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Panorpidae	Common Scorpion Fly	<i>Panorpa communis</i>			*
Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Sesiidae	Six-belted Clearwing	<i>Bembecia ichneumoniformis</i>			*
2.	Hesperiidae	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>			
3.	Hesperiidae	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		*	*
4.	Pieridae	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			*
5.	Pieridae	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		*	
6.	Pieridae	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		*	
7.	Nymphalidae	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>			*
8.	Nymphalidae	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		*	
9.	Nymphalidae	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		*	*
10.	Nymphalidae	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		*	
11.	Nymphalidae	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		*	*
12.	Nymphalidae	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>		*	*
13.	Nymphalidae	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		*	
14.	Nymphalidae	Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		*	*
15.	Nymphalidae	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		*	*
16.	Lycaenidae	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			*
17.	Lycaenidae	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		*	
18.	Erebidae	Scarce Footman	<i>Manulea complana</i>			*
19.	Erebidae	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		*	*
20.	Noctuidae	Silver-Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		*	
21.	Noctuidae	Small Yellow Underwing	<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>			*
Diptera (True Flies)						
(Hoverfly statuses in brackets are the informal statuses afforded them by Ball & Morris 2015)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Tipulidae		<i>Tipula vernalis</i>		*	*
2.	Bibionidae		<i>Bibio johannis</i>		*	
3.	Bibionidae		<i>Dilophus febrilis</i>		*	*
4.	Bibionidae		<i>Dilophus femoratus</i>		*	*
5.	Tabanidae	Common Cleg	<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>			*
6.	Tabanidae		<i>Tabanus bromius</i>			*
7.	Stratiomyidae		<i>Pachygaster atra</i>		*	*
8.	Stratiomyidae		<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>		*	*
9.	Stratiomyidae		<i>Sargus bipunctatus</i>		*	

10.	Stratiomyidae	Long-horned General	<i>Stratiomys longicornis</i>	Nationally Scarce		*
11.	Bombyliidae	Dotted Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius discolor</i>	Nationally Scarce		*
12.	Bombyliidae	Downland Bee-fly	<i>Villa cingulata</i>	Nationally Rare/RDB1	*	
13.	Asilidae		<i>Leptarthrus brevisrostris</i>			*
14.	Asilidae		<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>		*	
15.	Asilidae	Kite-tailed Robberfly	<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>		*	
16.	Empididae		<i>Empis tessellata</i>		*	*
17.	Empididae		<i>Empis livida</i>		*	*
18.	Empididae		<i>Empis opaca</i>			*
19.	Empididae		<i>Empis tumida</i>		*	*
20.	Dolichopodidae		<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i>			*
21.	Syrphidae		<i>Cheilosia bergenstammi</i>			*
22.	Syrphidae		<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>			*
23.	Syrphidae		<i>Cheilosia vernalis</i>			*
24.	Syrphidae	Two-banded Spearhorn	<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>			*
25.	Syrphidae		<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>		*	
26.	Syrphidae		<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		*	*
27.	Syrphidae		<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>		*	*
28.	Syrphidae		<i>Eristalis nemorum</i>		*	*
29.	Syrphidae		<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>			*
30.	Syrphidae		<i>Eristalis tenax</i>		*	*
31.	Syrphidae		<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>			*
32.	Syrphidae		<i>Eupeodes latifasciatus</i>			*
33.	Syrphidae		<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>			*
34.	Syrphidae		<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>			*
35.	Syrphidae		<i>Melangyna umbellatarum</i>			*
36.	Syrphidae		<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>		*	*
37.	Syrphidae		<i>Paragus haemorrhous</i>		*	
38.	Syrphidae		<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>			*
39.	Syrphidae		<i>Platycheirus angustatus</i>			*
40.	Syrphidae		<i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i>			*
41.	Syrphidae		<i>Rhingia campestris</i>			*
42.	Syrphidae	Pied Hoverfly	<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>		*	*
43.	Syrphidae		<i>Sphaerophoria interrupta</i>		*	
44.	Syrphidae		<i>Sphaerophoria taeniata</i>			*
45.	Syrphidae		<i>Syritta pipiens</i>		*	*
46.	Syrphidae		<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>		*	
47.	Syrphidae		<i>Volucella bombylans</i>		*	
48.	Syrphidae		<i>Volucella pellucens</i>			*
49.	Conopidae	White-veined Spring Beegrabber	<i>Myopa buccata</i>			*
50.	Conopidae		<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>		*	*
51.	Ulidiidae		<i>Herina nigrina</i>		*	
52.	Tephritidae	Hawksbeard Tephritis	<i>Tephritis matricariae</i>	RDBK	*	*
53.	Tephritidae		<i>Tephritis vespertina</i>			*
54.	Tephritidae	Thistle Stem Gall	<i>Urophora cardui</i>		*	
55.	Lauxaniidae		<i>Minettia fasciata</i>		*	*
56.	Sciomyzidae		<i>Dichetophora obliterata</i>		*	*
57.	Sciomyzidae		<i>Euthycera fumigata</i>		*	

58.	Sciomyzidae		<i>Limnia unguicornis</i>		*	*
59.	Sciomyzidae		<i>Pherbellia cinerella</i>		*	*
60.	Sepsidae		<i>Sepsis cynipsea</i>		*	*
61.	Sepsidae		<i>Sepsis flavimana</i>			*
62.	Sepsidae		<i>Sepsis fulgens</i>		*	
63.	Opomyzidae		<i>Opomyza germinationis</i>		*	
64.	Chloropidae		<i>Thaumatomyia hallandica</i>		*	
65.	Hippoboscidae	Deer Ked	<i>Lipoptena cervi</i>		*	
66.	Scathophagidae	Yellow Dung Fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>		*	*
67.	Anthomyiidae		<i>Anthomyia liturata</i>		*	
68.	Anthomyiidae		<i>Hylemya urbica</i>			*
69.	Anthomyiidae		<i>Hylemya vagans</i>		*	
70.	Anthomyiidae		<i>Hylemya variata</i>		*	*
71.	Anthomyiidae		<i>Pegoplata aestiva</i>		*	*
72.	Muscidae	Noon Fly	<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>		*	*
73.	Muscidae		<i>Morellia simplex</i>			*
74.	Muscidae	Face Fly	<i>Musca autumnalis</i>		*	*
75.	Muscidae		<i>Myospila mediatubunda</i>			*
76.	Muscidae		<i>Neomyia cornicina</i>		*	*
77.	Muscidae		<i>Neomyia viridescens</i>			*
78.	Muscidae		<i>Phaonia signata</i>			*
79.	Muscidae		<i>Phaonia tuguriorum</i>			*
80.	Muscidae	Giant Bristleshin	<i>Phaonia valida</i>			*
81.	Muscidae		<i>Polietes lardarius</i>		*	
82.	Muscidae		<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>			*
83.	Calliphoridae		<i>Calliphora vicina</i>			*
84.	Calliphoridae		<i>Lucilia caesar</i>		*	
85.	Calliphoridae		<i>Lucilia richardsi</i>			*
86.	Calliphoridae		<i>Melinda viridicyanea</i>			*
87.	Polleniidae		<i>Pollenia amentaria</i>		*	*
88.	Polleniidae		<i>Pollenia angustigena</i>		*	
89.	Polleniidae		<i>Pollenia rudis</i>		*	*
90.	Sarcophagidae		<i>Nyctia halterata</i>			*
91.	Sarcophagidae	Bristly-winged Flesh Fly	<i>Sarcophaga anaces</i>		*	*
92.	Sarcophagidae		<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i>		*	*
93.	Sarcophagidae	Incise-lobed Flesh Fly	<i>Sarcophaga crassimargo</i>			*
94.	Sarcophagidae		<i>Sarcophaga incisilobata</i>			*
95.	Sarcophagidae		<i>Sarcophaga nigriventris</i>			*
96.	Sarcophagidae	Variable-tailed Flesh Fly	<i>Sarcophaga pumila</i>		*	*
97.	Sarcophagidae		<i>Sarcophaga subvicina</i>			*
98.	Sarcophagidae		<i>Sarcophaga variegata</i>			*
99.	Tachinidae		<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>		*	*
100.	Tachinidae	Little Phasia	<i>Phasia pusilla</i>			*
101.	Tachinidae		<i>Siphona geniculata</i>		*	
Hymenoptera (Ants, Wasps, Bees, Sawflies etc.)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Argidae	Narrow-barred Fusehorn	<i>Arge melanochoa</i>		*	
2.	Athaliidae	Bugle Sawfly	<i>Athalia cordata</i>		*	
3.	Tenthredinidae	a sawfly	<i>Dolerus picipes</i>			*
4.	Tenthredinidae	Pale-collared Carver	<i>Rhogogaster chlorosoma</i>			*

5.	Tenthredinidae	a sawfly	<i>Tenthredo brevicornis</i>			*
6.	Gasteruptiidae		<i>Gasteruption assectator</i>			*
7.	Ichneumonidae		<i>Amblyteles armatorius</i>		*	
8.	Cynipidae	Robin's Pin Cushion	<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>		*	
9.	Crabronidae	a digger wasp	<i>Crossocerus megacephalus</i>			*
10.	Crabronidae	a digger wasp	<i>Crossocerus ovalis</i>			*
11.	Crabronidae	Slender Wood Borer Wasp	<i>Trypoxylon attenuatum</i>			*
12.	Philanthidae	Ornate Tailed Digger Wasp	<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i>		*	
13.	Andrenidae	Gwynne's Mining Bee	<i>Andrena bicolor</i>		*	
14.	Andrenidae	Big-headed Mining Bee	<i>Andrena bucephala</i>	Nationally Notable A		*
15.	Andrenidae	Ashy Mining Bee	<i>Andrena cineraria</i>		*	
16.	Andrenidae	Tawny Mining Bee	<i>Andrena fulva</i>		*	
17.	Andrenidae	Buff-tailed Mining Bee	<i>Andrena humilis</i>	Nationally Notable B		*
18.	Andrenidae	Common Mini-miner	<i>Andrena minutula</i>		*	*
19.	Andrenidae	Grey-patched Mining Bee	<i>Andrena nitida</i>		*	*
20.	Andrenidae	Shiny-margined Mini-miner	<i>Andrena semilaevis</i>		*	
21.	Andrenidae	Impunctate Mini-miner	<i>Andrena subopaca</i>			*
22.	Andrenidae	Blackthorn Mining Bee	<i>Andrena varians</i>	Nationally Notable B		*
23.	Apidae	Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>		*	*
24.	Apidae	Tree Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>		*	*
25.	Apidae	Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>		*	*
26.	Apidae	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		*	*
27.	Apidae	Early Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>		*	
28.	Apidae	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>		*	*
29.	Apidae	Long-horned Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada hirtipes</i>	RDB3		*
30.	Colletidae	Chalk Yellow-face Bee	<i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i>		*	
31.	Colletidae	Hairy Yellow-face Bee	<i>Hylaeus hyalinatus</i>			*
32.	Halictidae	Bronze Furrow Bee	<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>		*	*
33.	Halictidae	Bloomed Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum albipes</i>		*	*
34.	Halictidae	Common Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>		*	*
35.	Halictidae	Chalk Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum fulvicorne</i>		*	
36.	Halictidae	Red-backed Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum laevigatum</i>		*	
37.	Halictidae	Furry-clasped Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum lativentre</i>			*
38.	Halictidae	Sharp-collared Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	Nb	*	

39.	Halictidae	Green Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>		*	*
40.	Halictidae	Smooth-gastered Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum parvulum</i>			*
41.	Halictidae	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Na	*	
42.	Halictidae	Bare-saddled Blood Bee	<i>Sphecodes ephippius</i>		*	
43.	Halictidae	Box-headed Blood Bee	<i>Sphecodes monilicornis</i>			*
44.	Halictidae	Sickle-jawed Blood Bee	<i>Sphecodes puncticeps</i>			*
45.	Megachilidae	Spined Mason Bee	<i>Osmia spinulosa</i>		*	
46.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Lasius alienus</i>		*	*
47.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Lasius flavus</i>			*
48.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>			*
49.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Myrmecina graminicola</i>		*	*
50.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Myrmica sabuleti</i>		*	*
51.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>		*	*
52.	Formicidae	an ant	<i>Myrmica schencki</i>	Nb		*
53.	Pompilidae	Rough-saddled Bandwing	<i>Dipogon variegatus</i>			*
54.	Pompilidae	a spider-hunter wasp	<i>Priocnemis exaltata</i>		*	
55.	Pompilidae	a spider-hunter wasp	<i>Priocnemis perturbator</i>			*
56.	Pompilidae	a spider-hunter wasp	<i>Priocnemis pusilla</i>		*	*
57.	Pompilidae	a spider-hunter wasp	<i>Anoplius nigerrimus</i>		*	
58.	Tiphiidae	a solitary wasp	<i>Tiphia femorata</i>			*
59.	Vespidae	German Wasp	<i>Vespula germanica</i>		*	*
Coleoptera (Beetles)						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Carabidae		<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>		*	*
2.	Carabidae		<i>Amara aenea</i>		*	*
3.	Carabidae		<i>Amara communis</i>			*
4.	Carabidae		<i>Amara convexior</i>		*	
5.	Carabidae		<i>Amara familiaris</i>		*	
6.	Carabidae		<i>Amara montivaga</i>	Nationally Scarce		*
7.	Carabidae		<i>Badister bullatus</i>		*	*
8.	Carabidae		<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>		*	*
9.	Carabidae		<i>Carabus problematicus</i>		*	*
10.	Carabidae		<i>Carabus violaceus</i>		*	
11.	Carabidae		<i>Harpalus affinis</i>		*	*
12.	Carabidae		<i>Harpalus latus</i>			*
13.	Carabidae		<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>		*	*
14.	Carabidae		<i>Microlestes maurus</i>		*	*
15.	Carabidae		<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>		*	*
16.	Carabidae		<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>			*
17.	Carabidae		<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>			*
18.	Carabidae	Mellet's Downy-back	<i>Ophonus melletii</i>	Near Threatened/ Nationally Rare	*	

19.	Carabidae		<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>		*	*
20.	Carabidae		<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>		*	*
21.	Carabidae		<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>		*	*
22.	Carabidae		<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>		*	*
23.	Hydrophilidae		<i>Cercyon impressus</i>		*	
24.	Hydrophilidae		<i>Megasternum concinnum</i>			*
25.	Hydrophilidae		<i>Sphaeridium lunatum</i>		*	
26.	Hydrophilidae		<i>Sphaeridium scarabaeoides</i>		*	*
27.	Histeridae		<i>Margarinotus marginatus</i>	Nationally Scarce		*
28.	Leiodidae		<i>Catops nigricans</i>		*	*
29.	Leiodidae		<i>Colon brunneum</i>		*	
30.	Leiodidae		<i>Ptomaphagus subvillosus</i>		*	*
31.	Leiodidae		<i>Sciodrepoides watsoni</i>		*	*
32.	Silphidae	Smooth Carrion Beetle	<i>Ablattaria laevigata</i>		*	*
33.	Silphidae		<i>Nicrophorus vespillo</i>		*	*
34.	Silphidae		<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>			*
35.	Silphidae		<i>Phosphuga atrata</i>			*
36.	Staphylinidae		<i>Aleochara curtula</i>		*	*
37.	Staphylinidae		<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>		*	*
38.	Staphylinidae		<i>Metopsia clypeata</i>			*
39.	Staphylinidae		<i>Micropeplus staphylinoides</i>			*
40.	Staphylinidae		<i>Ocypus aeneocephalus</i>		*	*
41.	Staphylinidae	Devil's Coach-horse	<i>Ocypus olens</i>		*	*
42.	Staphylinidae		<i>Oxytelus laqueatus</i>		*	
43.	Staphylinidae		<i>Paederus littoralis</i>		*	*
44.	Staphylinidae		<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>		*	
45.	Staphylinidae		<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>		*	
46.	Staphylinidae		<i>Philonthus marginatus</i>		*	*
47.	Staphylinidae		<i>Philonthus sanguinolentus</i>			*
48.	Staphylinidae		<i>Philonthus varians</i>		*	*
49.	Staphylinidae		<i>Platydracus stercorarius</i>		*	*
50.	Staphylinidae		<i>Quedius curtipennis</i>		*	
51.	Staphylinidae		<i>Quedius levicollis</i>		*	
52.	Staphylinidae		<i>Stenus clavicornis</i>		*	
53.	Staphylinidae		<i>Stenus ossium</i>		*	*
54.	Staphylinidae		<i>Tachinus marginellus</i>		*	
55.	Staphylinidae		<i>Tachinus rufipes</i>			*
56.	Staphylinidae		<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i>		*	*
57.	Staphylinidae		<i>Tasgius winkleri</i>		*	
58.	Staphylinidae		<i>Xantholinus elegans</i>		*	
59.	Staphylinidae		<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>		*	*
60.	Staphylinidae		<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>			*
61.	Scarabaeidae		<i>Agrilinus ater</i>		*	
62.	Scarabaeidae		<i>Melinopterus prodromus</i>		*	
63.	Scarabaeidae		<i>Nimbus contaminatus</i>		*	
64.	Scarabaeidae		<i>Onthophagus joannae</i>			*
65.	Scarabaeidae		<i>Rhodaphodius foetens</i>		*	
66.	Scarabaeidae	Welsh Chafer	<i>Hoplia philanthus</i>		*	
67.	Byrrhidae		<i>Curimopsis maritima</i>	Nationally Scarce	*	*

68.	Elateridae		<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>		*	*
69.	Elateridae		<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>		*	
70.	Elateridae		<i>Agriotes sputator</i>		*	*
71.	Elateridae		<i>Athous bicolor</i>			*
72.	Elateridae		<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>			*
73.	Cantharidae		<i>Cantharis rustica</i>		*	
74.	Cantharidae		<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>		*	*
75.	Melyridae	Common Malachite	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>			*
76.	Cryptophagidae		<i>Antherophagus pallens</i>		*	
77.	Cryptophagidae		<i>Atomaria testacea</i>		*	
78.	Phalacridae		<i>Olibrus liquidus</i>		*	*
79.	Kateretidae		<i>Brachypterus glaber</i>			*
80.	Kateretidae		<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>			*
81.	Nitidulidae		<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>		*	*
82.	Nitidulidae		<i>Meligethes solidus</i>	Nationally Notable	*	*
83.	Coccinellidae		<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>			*
84.	Coccinellidae		<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>		*	*
85.	Coccinellidae		<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>		*	*
86.	Coccinellidae		<i>Nephus redtenbacheri</i>		*	
87.	Coccinellidae		<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>		*	*
88.	Coccinellidae		<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>		*	*
89.	Coccinellidae		<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata</i>		*	*
90.	Coccinellidae		<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>		*	*
91.	Latridiidae		<i>Cartodere bifasciata</i>			*
92.	Latridiidae		<i>Corticarina minuta</i>		*	*
93.	Latridiidae		<i>Corticara gibbosa</i>			*
94.	Latridiidae		<i>Enicmus transversus</i>		*	*
95.	Mordellidae		<i>Mordellistena pumila</i>		*	
96.	Oedemeridae		<i>Oedemera lurida</i>		*	*
97.	Oedemeridae	Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>		*	
98.	Pyrochroidae	Red-headed Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>		*	
99.	Cerambycidae		<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>		*	
100.	Cerambycidae		<i>Phytoecia cylindrica</i>	Nationally Notable B		*
101.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Agelastica alni</i>	Nationally Rare		*
102.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Bruchidius varius</i>		*	
103.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>		*	
104.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Bruchus rufipes</i>		*	
105.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>		*	
106.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Chrysolina banksii</i>		*	*
107.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i>	Nationally Notable B	*	*
108.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i>		*	
109.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Lema cyanella</i>		*	
110.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>		*	
111.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus atricillus</i>		*	*

112.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i>	Nationally Notable B	*	*
113.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i>		*	*
114.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus gracilis</i>			*
115.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus jacobaeae</i>		*	*
116.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus melanocephalus</i>		*	*
117.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Longitarsus pratensis</i>		*	*
118.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i>		*	*
119.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i>			*
120.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Oulema obscura</i>		*	*
121.	Chrysomelidae		<i>Sermylassa halensis</i>		*	*
122.	Rhynchitidae		<i>Neocoenorrhinus germanicus</i>		*	
123.	Apionidae		<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>			*
124.	Apionidae		<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>			*
125.	Apionidae		<i>Perapion curtirostre</i>		*	*
126.	Apionidae		<i>Perapion hydrolapathi</i>			*
127.	Apionidae		<i>Perapion violaceum</i>		*	
128.	Apionidae		<i>Protapion apricans</i>		*	*
129.	Apionidae		<i>Protapion assimile</i>		*	*
130.	Apionidae		<i>Protapion filirostre</i>	Nationally Notable B	*	
131.	Apionidae		<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>		*	
132.	Apionidae		<i>Protapion trifolii</i>		*	*
133.	Curculionidae		<i>Cathormiocerus spinosus</i>	Nationally Notable A		*
134.	Curculionidae		<i>Exomias pellucidus</i>			*
135.	Curculionidae		<i>Glocianus punctiger</i>	Nationally Notable B		*
136.	Curculionidae		<i>Graptus triguttatus</i>		*	*
137.	Curculionidae		<i>Hypera ononidis</i>	RDBK	*	
138.	Curculionidae		<i>Hypera plantaginis</i>		*	*
139.	Curculionidae	Clover Leaf Weevil	<i>Hypera postica</i>		*	
140.	Curculionidae		<i>Mecinus labilis</i>		*	*
141.	Curculionidae		<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>		*	*
142.	Curculionidae		<i>Mecinus pyrastrer</i>		*	*
143.	Curculionidae	Small Nettle Weevil	<i>Nedys quadrimaculatus</i>		*	
144.	Curculionidae		<i>Orthochaetes setiger</i>	Nationally Notable B	*	
145.	Curculionidae		<i>Otiorhynchus ligneus</i>			*
146.	Curculionidae	Common Leaf Weevil	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>		*	*
147.	Curculionidae	Small Green Nettle Weevil	<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>		*	
148.	Curculionidae	Green Nettle Weevil	<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>		*	*
149.	Curculionidae		<i>Sitona lineatus</i>		*	*
150.	Curculionidae		<i>Sitona obsoletus</i>			*
151.	Curculionidae		<i>Sitona sulcifrons</i>			*
152.	Curculionidae		<i>Trachyphloeus alternans</i>	Nationally Notable B		*
153.	Curculionidae		<i>Tychius picirostris</i>		*	

154.	Curculionidae		<i>Tychius stephensi</i>		*	*
155.	Curculionidae		<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>		*	*
156.	Curculionidae	a cranesbill weevil	<i>Zacladus exiguus</i>	Nationally Notable B	*	*
<i>ARACHNIDA (Spiders etc.)</i>						
<u>Spiders (Araneae)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Dysderidae	Woodlouse Spider	<i>Dysdera crocata</i>		*	
2.	Theridiidae		<i>Enoplognatha latimana</i>		*	
3.	Theridiidae		<i>Paidiscura pallens</i>			*
4.	Theridiidae		<i>Phylloneta impressa</i>		*	
5.	Theridiidae		<i>Phylloneta sisypbia</i>		*	
6.	Linyphiidae		<i>Agyneta affinis</i>		*	
7.	Linyphiidae		<i>Agyneta decora</i>			*
8.	Linyphiidae		<i>Agyneta rurestris</i>		*	*
9.	Linyphiidae		<i>Cnephalocotes obscurus</i>		*	*
10.	Linyphiidae		<i>Erigone atra</i>		*	*
11.	Linyphiidae		<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i>		*	*
12.	Linyphiidae		<i>Hypomma cornutum</i>		*	
13.	Linyphiidae		<i>Kaestneria dorsalis</i>		*	
14.	Linyphiidae		<i>Mermessus trilobatus</i>		*	
15.	Linyphiidae		<i>Micrargus herbigradus</i>		*	
16.	Linyphiidae		<i>Micrargus subaequalis</i>		*	
17.	Linyphiidae		<i>Oedothorax apicatus</i>		*	
18.	Linyphiidae		<i>Oedethorax fuscus</i>		*	
19.	Linyphiidae		<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>		*	
20.	Linyphiidae		<i>Panamomops sulcifrons</i>			*
21.	Linyphiidae		<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i>		*	
22.	Linyphiidae		<i>Stemonyphantes lineatus</i>		*	*
23.	Linyphiidae		<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>		*	*
24.	Linyphiidae		<i>Tiso vagans</i>			*
25.	Linyphiidae		<i>Walckenaeria antica</i>		*	
26.	Tetragnathidae		<i>Metellina menzei</i>			*
27.	Tetragnathidae		<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>		*	*
28.	Araneidae		<i>Agalenatea redii</i>		*	*
29.	Araneidae		<i>Araneus quadratus</i>		*	
30.	Araneidae		<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i>			*
31.	Araneidae		<i>Mangora acalypha</i>		*	*
32.	Lycosidae		<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>		*	*
33.	Lycosidae		<i>Pardosa amentata</i>		*	
34.	Lycosidae		<i>Pardosa monticola</i>		*	*
35.	Lycosidae		<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i>		*	
36.	Lycosidae		<i>Pardosa palustris</i>		*	*
37.	Lycosidae		<i>Pardosa pullata</i>		*	*
38.	Lycosidae		<i>Piratula latitans</i>		*	*
39.	Lycosidae		<i>Trochosa ruricola</i>		*	*
40.	Lycosidae		<i>Trochosa terricola</i>		*	*
41.	Pisauridae	Nursery-web Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>		*	*
42.	Agelenidae	Labyrinth Spider	<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i>		*	*
43.	Hahniidae		<i>Cicurina cicur</i>	Nationally Scarce		*
44.	Hahniidae		<i>Hahnina nava</i>		*	*
45.	Dictynidae		<i>Lathys humilis</i>		*	

46.	Dictynidae		<i>Nigma puella</i>	Nb	*	
47.	Phrurolithidae		<i>Phrurolithus festinus</i>		*	
48.	Gnaphosidae		<i>Haplodrassus signifer</i>		*	*
49.	Gnaphosidae		<i>Zelotes latreillei</i>		*	*
50.	Gnaphosidae		<i>Trachyzelotes pedestris</i>	Nb	*	*
51.	Gnaphosidae		<i>Drassyllus praeficus</i>	Nb	*	
52.	Gnaphosidae		<i>Drassyllus pusillus</i>		*	*
53.	Philodromidae		<i>Philodromus albidus</i>	Nb		*
54.	Philodromidae		<i>Philodromus aureolus</i>			*
55.	Thomisidae		<i>Misumena vatia</i>			*
56.	Thomisidae		<i>Ozyptila atomaria</i>			*
57.	Thomisidae		<i>Ozyptila sanctuaria</i>		*	*
58.	Thomisidae		<i>Xysticus acerbus</i>	Na	*	*
59.	Thomisidae		<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>		*	*
60.	Thomisidae		<i>Xysticus kochi</i>			*
61.	Salticidae		<i>Euophrys frontalis</i>		*	
62.	Salticidae		<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i>		*	*
63.	Salticidae		<i>Salticus scenicus</i>			*
<u>Opiliones (Harvestmen)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Nemastomatidae		<i>Nemastoma bimaculatum</i>		*	
2.	Sclerosomatidae		<i>Homalenotus quadridentatus</i>			*
3.	Sclerosomatidae		<i>Leiobunum rotundum</i>			*
4.	Phalangiidae		<i>Phalangium opilio</i>		*	*
<u>Ixodida (Ticks)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Ixodidae	Deer Tick	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>		*	
<u>Acari (Mites)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Eriophyidae		<i>Cecidophyes galii</i>		*	
<u>ISOPODA (Woodlice)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Philosciidae	Striped Woodlouse	<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>		*	*
2.	Oniscidae	Shiny Woodlouse	<i>Oniscus asellus</i>		*	*
3.	Porcellionidae	Rough Woodlouse	<i>Porcellio scaber</i>		*	
4.	Armadillidiidae	Common Pill Woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>		*	*
5.	Armadillidiidae	Nosy Pill Woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium nasatum</i>		*	
<u>DIPLOPODA (Millipedes)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Polydesmidae	Common Flat-backed Millipede	<i>Polydesmus angustus</i>			*
2.	Polydesmidae	a millipede	<i>Polydesmus denticulatus</i>			*
<u>GASTROPODA (Slugs and Snails)</u>						
	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	SE	West
1.	Helicidae	Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>			*

Other Wildlife

<u>BIRDS</u>				
Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	SE	West
Phasianidae	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	*	
Columbidae	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	*	
Laridae	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	*	
Apodidae	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	*	
Accipitridae	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	*	*
Accipitridae	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	*	
Picidae	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	*	*
Picidae	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		*
Falconidae	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	*	*
Corvidae	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	*	
Corvidae	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	*	
Paridae	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	*	
Paridae	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	*	
Alaudidae	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	*	*
Hirundinidae	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	*	*
Phylloscopidae	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	*	*
Sylviidae	Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	*	
Sylviidae	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		*
Troglodytidae	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	*	*
Turdidae	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	*	
Turdidae	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	*	
Muscicapidae	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	*	*
Prunellidae	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	*	
Fringillidae	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	*	
Fringillidae	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	*	
Fringillidae	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	*	*

<u>PLANTS</u>				
Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	SE	West
Aspleniaceae	Wall-rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	*	*
Ranunculaceae	Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	*	
Ranunculaceae	Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>		*
Fabaceae	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	*	*
Fabaceae	Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	*	
Fabaceae	Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>		*
Fabaceae	Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	*	
Fabaceae	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	*	*
Fabaceae	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	*	
Fabaceae	Rough Clover	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>		*

Rosaceae	Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	*	
Rosaceae	Short-styled Field Rose	<i>Rosa stylosa</i>		*
Geraniaceae	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		*
Geraniaceae	Shining Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>		*
Geraniaceae	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>		*
Geraniaceae	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>		*
Cistaceae	Common Rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	*	*
Caryophyllaceae	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	*	
Primulaceae	Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	*	
Rubiaceae	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>		*
Rubiaceae	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	*	*
Veroniceae	Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	*	
Plantaginaceae	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	*	*
Plantaginaceae	Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>		*
Lamiaceae	Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	*	
Lamiaceae	Wild Thyme	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	*	*
Orobanchaceae	Yellow-rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>		*
Campanulaceae	Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	*	*
Asteraceae	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		*
Asteraceae	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	*	*
Asteraceae	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	*	
Asteraceae	Dwarf Thistle	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	*	*
Asteraceae	Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	*	
Asteraceae	Woolly Thistle	<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>		*
Asteraceae	Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	*	
Asteraceae	Rough Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis biennis</i>		*
Asteraceae	Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	*	*
Asteraceae	Beaked Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>		*
Asteraceae	Common Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	*	*
Asteraceae	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>		*
Asteraceae	Lesser Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>		*
Asteraceae	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	*	*
Asteraceae	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>		*
Asteraceae	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	*	
Dipsacaceae	Small Scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>		*
Apiaceae	Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	*	
Apiaceae	Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	*	*
Apiaceae	Knotted Hedge-Parsley	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>		*
Orchididae	Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	*	
Poaceae	Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>		*
Poaceae	False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	*	
Poaceae	Quaking-grass	<i>Briza media</i>		*
Poaceae	Soft-brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>		*
Poaceae	Fern-grass	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>		*

Poaceae	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	*	*
Poaceae	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	*	
Poaceae	Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	*	

Appendix II: Robert Gillo's records from 1880s

The following table is a list of beetles collected by Robert Gillo at Solsbury Hill in the mid-1880s, communicated to me by the late Rob Randall, that had also been published in Andrew Duff's Beetles of Somerset (2009). Most of these will be represented by specimens in the collections at Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution.

Species Name	Common Name	UK Status
<i>Anisodactylus binotatus</i>	a Ground Beetle	Widespread but local
<i>Aphodius depressus</i>	a Dung Beetle	Widespread, mostly upland Britain
<i>Bisnius puella</i>	a Rove Beetle	Local, mostly upland Britain
<i>Brachinus crepitans</i>	Bombardier Beetle	Local, mostly lowland Britain
<i>Copris lunaris</i>	Horned Dung Beetle	Rare, endangered
<i>Grynobius planus</i>	a Wood-boring Beetle	Widespread
<i>Lebia chlorocephala</i>	Blue Plunderer, a Ground Beetle	Very scarce, the only recent records are from Surrey
<i>Magdalis barbicornis</i>	Pear Weevil	Scarce, mostly lowland Britain
<i>Onthophagus coenobita</i>	a Dung Beetle	Local
<i>Onthophagus joannae</i>	a Dung Beetle	Local
<i>Onthophagus similis</i>	a Dung Beetle	Widespread but local
<i>Onthophagus verticicornis</i>	a Dung Beetle	Very rare
<i>Ophonus azureus</i>	a Ground Beetle	Local, lowland Britain
<i>Ophonus laticollis</i>	Set-aside Downy-back Ground Beetle	Local, mostly lowland Britain
<i>Ophonus "puncticollis" sensu lato</i>	a Ground Beetle	Scarce, UK Priority species
<i>Oxyomus sylvestris</i>	a Dung Beetle	Local, mostly SE England and East Anglia
<i>Pterostichus anthracinus</i>	a Ground Beetle	Mostly lowland Britain. Notable B
<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	a Ground Beetle	Widespread
<i>Rugilus geniculatus</i>	a Rove Beetle	Apparently rare, otherwise only in Wales

Appendix III: Linley Blathwayt's records prior to 1906

The following table details the species recorded at Batheaston prior to 1906 by Linley Blathwayt. While the location given is Batheaston, and some records are certainly from other sites in the parish (due to being found in habitats not present on Solsbury Hill), many are likely to have been from Solsbury Hill, as Blathwayt lived at the bottom of the hill in Eagle House. List taken from Andrew Duff's Beetles of Somerset (2009).

Family	Species	Recorded in 2024 survey
Dytiscidae	<i>Hydroporus tessellatus</i>	
Dytiscidae	<i>Laccophilus hyalinus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Carabus problematicus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Leistus spinibarbis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Notiophilus aquaticus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Clivina fossor</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Tachys bistratus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Asaphidion "flavipes" sensu lato</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Ocys quinquistriatus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bembidion quadrimaculatum</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Stomis pumicatus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus longicollis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus "nigrita" sensu lato</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Platyderus depressus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Calathus "melanocephalus" sensu lato</i>	

Carabidae	<i>Laemostenus terricola</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Agonum muelleri</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Amara aenea</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Amara eurynota</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Amara familiaris</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Amara ovata</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Amara similata</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Amara apricaria</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Ophonus "puncticollis" sensu lato</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Anisodactylus binotatus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Chlaenius nigricornis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Dromius agilis</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	
Carabidae	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	*
Carabidae	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>	*
Helophoridae	<i>Helophorus rufipes</i>	
Hydrophilidae	<i>Cercyon impressus</i>	*
Hydrophilidae	<i>Cercyon melanocephalus</i>	
Hydrophilidae	<i>Sphaeridium "scarabaeoides" sensu lato</i>	*
Histeridae	<i>Margarinotus brunneus</i>	
Ptiliidae	<i>Nossidium pilosellum</i>	
Ptiliidae	<i>Ptenidium pusillum</i>	
Ptiliidae	<i>Acrotrichis cephalotes</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Leiodes calcarata</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Agathidium nigripenne</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Choleva angustata</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Choleva fagniezi</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Catops chrysomeloides</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Catops nigrata</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Catops tristis</i>	
Leiodidae	<i>Ptomaphagus subvillosus</i>	*
Scydmaenidae	<i>Euconnus denticornis</i>	
Scydmaenidae	<i>Stenichnus collaris</i>	
Silphidae	<i>Thanatophilus rugosus</i>	
Silphidae	<i>Phosphuga atrata</i>	*
Silphidae	<i>Ablattaria laevigata</i>	*
Silphidae	<i>Nicrophorus humator</i>	
Silphidae	<i>Nicrophorus vespillo</i>	*
Silphidae	<i>Nicrophorus vestigator</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Eusphalerum luteum</i>	

Staphylinidae	<i>Eusphalerum primulae</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Eusphalerum torquatum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Dropephylla ioptera</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Hapalaraea pygmaea</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Omalius exiguum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Omalius rivulare</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Phyllodrepa floralis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Megarthus prosseni</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Proteinus ovalis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Bryaxis bulbifer</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Lordithon lunulatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachinus rufipes</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachinus subterraneus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus atriceps</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus "chrysomelinus" sensu lato</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus formosus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus obtusus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus pallidus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus pusillus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus solutus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Myllaena gracilis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Ocyusa maura</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Amischa analis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Dimetrota atramentaria</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Rhagocneme subsinuata</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Aleochara fumata</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Aleochara lanuginosa</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Lomechusa emarginata</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Cypha longicornis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Scaphidium quadrimaculatum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Siagonium quadricorne</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Anotylus inustus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Anotylus tetracarınatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Oxytelus laqueatus</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Platystethus arenarius</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus fuscicornis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus subaeneus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus latifrons</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus similis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus solutus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus tarsalis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus flavipes</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus pallitarsis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus argus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus junı</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus nanus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus providus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus brunnipes</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus nigritulus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Astenus lyonesius</i>	

Staphylinidae	<i>Lathrobium geminum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Lobrathium multipunctum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Rugilus rufipes</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Rugilus similis</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Othius punctulatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Bisnius cephalotes</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Bisnius sordidus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus atratus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus corruscus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus cruentatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus intermedius</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus marginatus</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus micans</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus splendens</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus varians</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Quedius fulgidus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Quedius xanthopus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Quedius "fuliginosus" sensu lato</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Quedius levicollis</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Quedius molochinus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Quedius maurorufus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Creophilus maxillosus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Ocypus olens</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Ocypus fortunatarum</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Ontholestes tessellatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Platydacus stercorarius</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Staphylinus "caesareus" sensu lato</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tasgius morsitans</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tasgius "morio" sensu lato</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Tasgius ater</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Gauropterus fulgidus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Gyrohypnus angustatus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Megalinus glabratus</i>	
Staphylinidae	<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>	*
Staphylinidae	<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	*
Lucanidae	<i>Sinodendron cylindricum</i>	
Lucanidae	<i>Dorcus parallelipipedus</i>	
Geotrupidae	<i>Geotrupes mutator</i>	
Geotrupidae	<i>Geotrupes spiniger</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Acrossus depressus</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Acrossus luridus</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Acrossus rufipes</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Agrilinus ater</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Agrilinus constans</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Aphodius "fimetarius" sensu lato</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Rhodaphodius foetens</i>	*
Scarabaeidae	<i>Chilothorax distinctus</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Esymus merdarius</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Melinopterus prodromus</i>	*
Scarabaeidae	<i>Melinopterus sphacelatus</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Nimbus contaminatus</i>	*
Scarabaeidae	<i>Teuchestes fossor</i>	

Scarabaeidae	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Amphimallon solstitiale</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Serica brunnea</i>	
Scarabaeidae	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	
Scirtidae	<i>Elodes "minuta" sensu lato</i>	
Scirtidae	<i>Odeles marginata</i>	
Byrrhidae	<i>Byrrhus fasciatus</i>	
Byrrhidae	<i>Byrrhus pilula</i>	
Byrrhidae	<i>Byrrhus pustulatus</i>	
Elateridae	<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>	*
Elateridae	<i>Cidnopus aeruginosus</i>	
Elateridae	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	
Elateridae	<i>Athous bicolor</i>	*
Elateridae	<i>Hemicrepidius hirtus</i>	
Elateridae	<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	
Elateridae	<i>Agriotes obscurus</i>	
Elateridae	<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>	*
Elateridae	<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	*
Elateridae	<i>Melanotus "villosus" sensu lato</i>	
Lampyridae	<i>Lampyris noctiluca</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis nigra</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis "pallida" sensu lato</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis rufa</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	*
Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	*
Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha lignosa</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha limbata</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha testacea</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Malthinus flaveolus</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Malthinus seriepunctatus</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Malthodes minimus</i>	
Dermestidae	<i>Attagenus pellio</i>	
Dermestidae	<i>Anthrenus verbasci</i>	
Anobiidae	<i>Niptus hololeucus</i>	
Anobiidae	<i>Ptinus fur</i>	
Anobiidae	<i>Ptinus sexpunctatus</i>	
Anobiidae	<i>Xestobium rufovillosum</i>	
Anobiidae	<i>Stegobium paniceum</i>	
Cleridae	<i>Tillus elongatus</i>	
Cleridae	<i>Thanasimus formicarius</i>	
Cleridae	<i>Korynetes caeruleus</i>	
Melyridae	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	*
Kateretidae	<i>Brachypterus glaber</i>	*
Nitidulidae	<i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	
Nitidulidae	<i>Epuraea melina</i>	
Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	*
Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes atratus</i>	
Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes nigrescens</i>	
Nitidulidae	<i>Nitidula bipunctata</i>	
Nitidulidae	<i>Omosita colon</i>	
Nitidulidae	<i>Omosita discoidea</i>	
Monotomidae	<i>Rhizophagus bipustulatus</i>	
Monotomidae	<i>Rhizophagus ferrugineus</i>	

Phalacridae	<i>Olibrus liquidus</i>	
Cryptophagidae	<i>Cryptophagus cellaris</i>	
Cryptophagidae	<i>Cryptophagus pubescens</i>	
Cryptophagidae	<i>Cryptophagus scanicus</i>	
Cryptophagidae	<i>Atomaria atricapilla</i>	
Cryptophagidae	<i>Atomaria nitidula</i>	
Erotylidae	<i>Dacne rufifrons</i>	
Byturidae	<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	
Biphyllidae	<i>Biphyllus lunatus</i>	
Cerylonidae	<i>Cerylon histeroides</i>	
Endomychidae	<i>Endomychus coccineus</i>	
Coccinellidae	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	
Coccinellidae	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	
Coccinellidae	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	*
Coccinellidae	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	*
Coccinellidae	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	
Coccinellidae	<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata</i>	*
Latridiidae	<i>Stephostethus angusticollis</i>	
Latridiidae	<i>Cartodere nodifer</i>	
Latridiidae	<i>Enicmus transversus</i>	*
Latridiidae	<i>Corticarina fuscula</i>	
Latridiidae	<i>Cortinicara gibbosa</i>	*
Mycetophagidae	<i>Mycetophagus quadripustulatus</i>	
Tenebrionidae	<i>Lagria hirta</i>	
Tenebrionidae	<i>Tenebrio molitor</i>	
Tenebrionidae	<i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i>	
Tenebrionidae	<i>Blaps mucronata</i>	
Tenebrionidae	<i>Scaphidema metallicum</i>	
Oedemeridae	<i>Ischnomera "caerulea" sensu lato</i>	
Oedemeridae	<i>Oedemera femoralis</i>	
Oedemeridae	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	*
Meloidae	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	
Meloidae	<i>Meloe violaceus</i>	
Pyrochroidae	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	*
Salpingidae	<i>Vincenzellus ruficollis</i>	
Salpingidae	<i>Salpingus planirostris</i>	
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis frontalis</i>	
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis humeralis</i>	
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis regimbarti</i>	
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis costai</i>	
Cerambycidae	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>	
Cerambycidae	<i>Stenocorus meridianus</i>	
Cerambycidae	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	*
Cerambycidae	<i>Clytus arietis</i>	
Cerambycidae	<i>Anaglyptus mysticus</i>	
Cerambycidae	<i>Pogonocherus hispidus</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Bruchus atomarius</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Bruchus loti</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Donacia sparganii</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Lema cyanella</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Oulema "melanopus" sensu lato</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Crioceris asparagi</i>	

Chrysomelidae	<i>Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Cryptocephalus pusillus</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Chrysolina polita</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Chrysolina sanguinolenta</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Chrysolina staphylaea</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Chrysolina violacea</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Gastrophysa polygoni</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phaedon armoraciae</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Hydrothassa glabra</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Hydrothassa marginella</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Plagiodera versicolora</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phratora laticollis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phratora vitellinae</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Sermylassa halensis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phyllotreta atra</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phyllotreta cruciferae</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus aeneicollis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus anchusae</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus atricollis</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus gracilis</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus luridus</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus pratensis</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus suturellus</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Altica helianthemis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Altica lythri</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Altica oleracea</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Hermaphysa mercurialis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Batophila aerata</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>	*
Chrysomelidae	<i>Sphaeroderma rubidum</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Psylliodes affinis</i>	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	
Anthribidae	<i>Platyrhinus resinosus</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Perapion curtirostre</i>	*
Apionidae	<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	*
Apionidae	<i>Aspidapion aeneum</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Ceratapion "carduorum" sensu lato</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Diplapion stolidum</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Cyanapion afer</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Cyanapion gyllenhalii</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Eutrichapion ervi</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Holotrichapion ononis</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Holotrichapion aethiops</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Pirapion immune</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Catapion curtisi</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Catapion seniculus</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>	*

Apionidae	<i>Protopirapion atratum</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Stenopterapion meliloti</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Stenopterapion tenue</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Betulapion simile</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Protapion apricans</i>	*
Apionidae	<i>Protapion difforme</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>	*
Apionidae	<i>Protapion nigrirtase</i>	
Apionidae	<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	*
Eirrhinidae	<i>Thryogenes nereis</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Anthonomus pedicularius</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Cionus alauda</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Cionus scrophulariae</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Mecinus pyraeter</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Orchestes alni</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Orchestes quercus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Tychius picirostris</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Aulacobaris picicornis</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Calosirus terminates</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Ceutorhynchus contractus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Parethelcus pollinarius</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Barynotus obscurus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Otiorhynchus clavipes</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Otiorhynchus ligneus</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius argentatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius glaucus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius oblongus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius maculicornis</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Liophloeus tessulatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Polydrusus mollis</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Barypeithes araneiformis</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Sciaphilus asperatus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Sitona lepidus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Sitona macularius</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Sitona striatellus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Sitona sulcifrons</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Trachyphloeus "bifoveolatus" sensu lato</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Trachyphloeus spinimanus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Hypera postica</i>	*
Curculionidae	<i>Hypera zoilus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Liparus coronatus</i>	

Curculionidae	<i>Leiosoma deflexum</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Scolytus scolytus</i>	
Curculionidae	<i>Hylastes ater</i>	